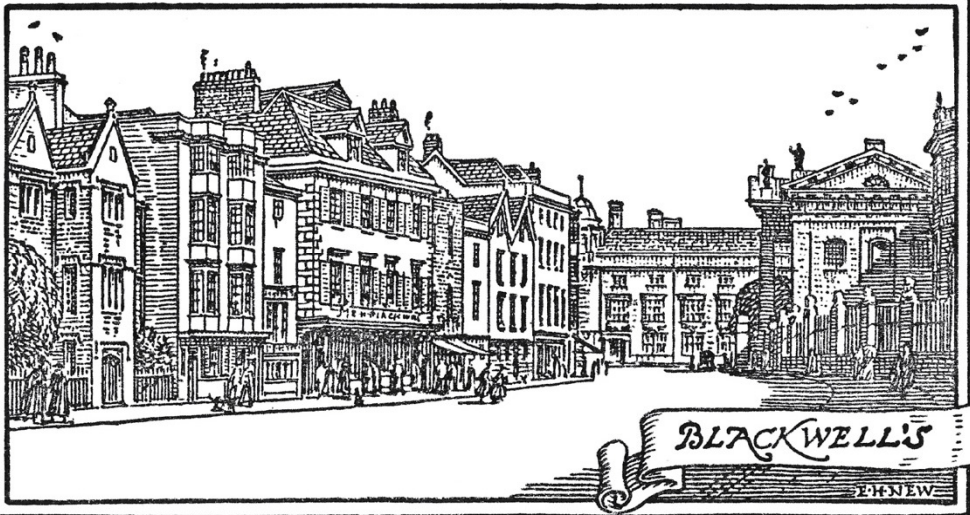


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## SCIENCE, MEDICINE & NATURAL HISTORY

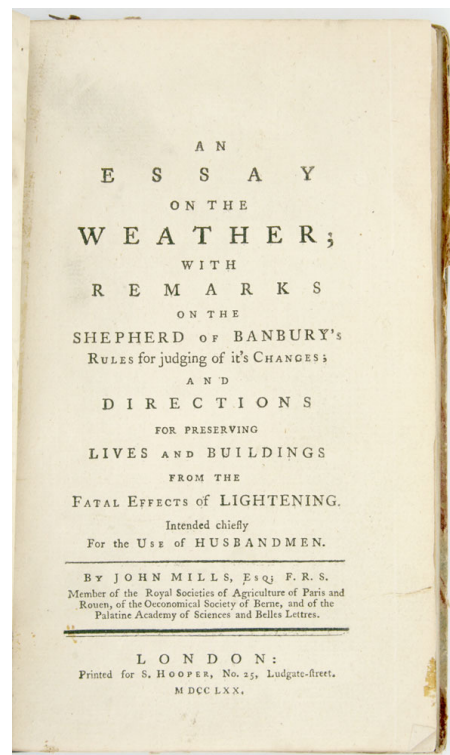
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Weather forecasting by a friend of Benjamin Franklin

**1. Mills (John) *An Essay on the Weather***; With Remarks on the Shepherd of Banbury's Rules for judging of it's [*sic*] Changes and Directions. For Preserving Lives and Buildings from the Fatal Effects of Lightning. Intended chiefly for the use of Husbandmen [...]

*London: Printed for S. Hooper, 1770, FIRST EDITION; one or two spots, but a good copy; pp. xxx, 108, [4, advertisements], 8vo; contemporary quarter calf and marbled paper backed boards, rebacked, notes on the front flyleaf (slightly affected by a one-time too-generous application of glue), recording flowering times precisely as recommended by Linnaeus, spanning the years 1785-93, and '1817' inside the front cover, the odd marginal annotation, 'Chaileys' at the head, good. (ESTC T12202) £800*

This detailed meteorological treatise opens with a month-by-month account of the weather, has a section on various kinds of precipitation, and features various prognostications of the weather taken from: vegetables and animals, the celestial bodies, clouds, mist, rain, winds. It includes close meteorological observations - including 4 pages of printed tables, but also a great deal of weather-lore, partly in dialogue with the so-called Shepherd of Banbury, John Claridge, author of *The Shepherd's Legacy* (1670) which enjoyed a revival in the second half of the eighteenth century.



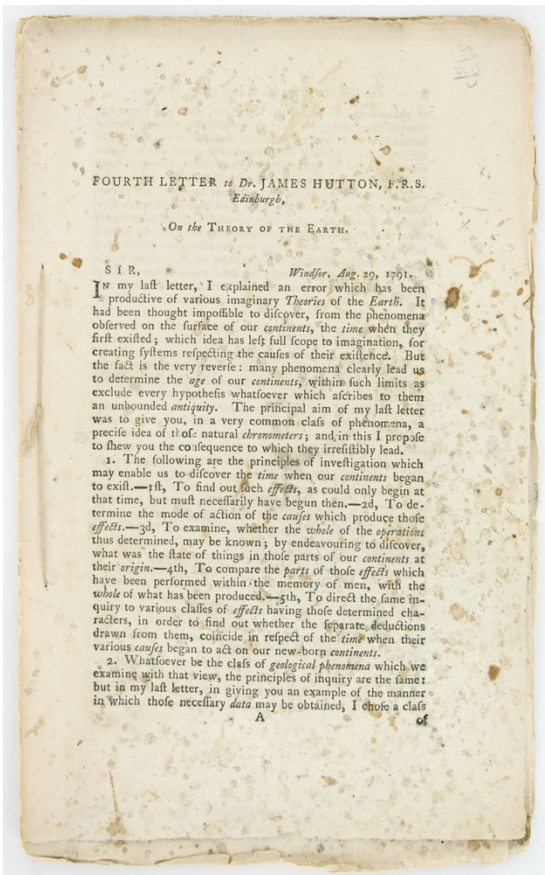
The most significant fact to be gleaned from the present work, apropos John Mills' biography, is that Benjamin Franklin was his 'highly respected friend', and indeed the work is permeated by Franklinian ideas. Mills (1717-1794) is best known as a translator and an authority on agriculture: 'His first agricultural publication was his translation of Duhamel du Monceau's *Practical Treatise of Husbandry*, which he published in 1759. Other works included an *Essay on the Management of Bees* (1766) [...] and a *Treatise on Cattle* (1776)' (ODNB). He spearheaded an ultimately ill-fated project to publish a French edition of Ephraim Chambers's *Cyclopaedia* in 1774; he was cheated out of the subscription money by the printer with whom he collaborated. The present work was translated into Dutch in 1772. The neat notes to the flyleaf of this copy give dates between 1785 and 1793, on which various plants and flowers have bloomed: imperial plums, Lombardy poplars, weeping willow, apricots, peaches, 'perceived the first gooseberry on the bushes in the garden' and - on the pastedown - an outlier: '1817, Jan 27th, aconite bloomed'.

See: Mary S. Aslin, *Catalogue of the Printed Books on Agriculture, Published Between 1471 and 1840*, p. 93; Donald McDonald, *Agricultural Writers from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young, 1200 - 1800* p. 211.

The age of the earth

**2. Deluc (Jean André), Fourth letter to Dr. James Hutton, F.R.S. Edinburgh, on the Theory of the Earth. Windsor, Aug. 29, 1791. [Printed for Ralph Griffiths], [1791], Offprint from the Monthly Review, last leaf, B4, blank; rather ink-spotted, but no loss of legibility; pp. 22, [2, blank], 8vo; disbound (ESTC N70300)**

**£1200**



Very scarce offprint of published letters by Swiss scientist Jean André Deluc (1727-1817), animadverting on James Hutton's *Theory of the Earth* (1788). Hutton's work is now considered one of the forerunners of modern geology and evolutionary theory.

A native of Geneva, Deluc was a member of the Northern European intellectual establishment who held academic posts and visiting positions in Paris and Germany. He settled in London in 1773, where he was made a fellow of the Royal Society and appointed reader to Queen Charlotte. In the present work, one of several letters published in the *Monthly Review*, he opposes Hutton's determination of the age of the continents. De Luc's refutation is based on his own observations in the natural world, particularly in the Alps and Jura mountain ranges, where he was raised. His refutation is in dialogue with contemporary thinkers such as Buffon and De Sature, and he cites observational data that he collected in the Rhineland and elsewhere. He

disagreed particularly with Hutton's theories on various kinds of erosion, which was a perpetual bugbear; elsewhere he attacked Hutton's conception of soil erosion, asserting that



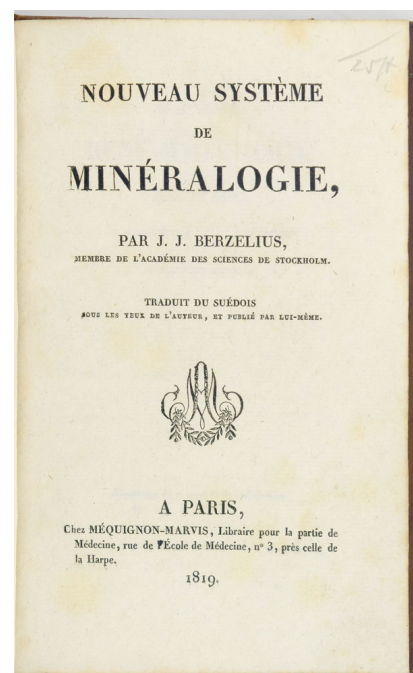
this process could not really exist, because if it did there would be no soil remaining. Posterity has not been on Deluc's side, but in the late eighteenth century Hutton's grandiose theories and verbose style were ripe for criticism. This scarce letter represents an important aspect of enlightenment intellectual dialogue.

De Luc's four Letters to Dr James Hutton, F.R.S., Edinburgh, appeared in the *Monthly Review* 2 (1790) 206-227; 582-601; 3 (1790) 573-586; 5 (1791) 564-585. ESTC records offprints of only the third and fourth, solitary copies at Yale (with the De Luc papers), Worldcat Lists this pamphlet at NLS, Yale, Oklahoma.

### Chemical classifications

**3. Berzelius (J.J.) *Nouveau Système de Minéralogie* [...]** Traduit du Suédois sous les yeux de l'auteur, et publié par lui-même. *Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1819, FIRST FRENCH EDITION*, pp. [iv], vi, 314, [i], 8vo; *contemporary tree calf, spine with gilt-stamped motifs between decorative gilt bands, gilt-lettered morocco label, marbled edges and endpapers; edges worn, rear board with a few abrasions, very good.* (Ward & Carozzi 202; Hoover 122)  
**£375**

The first French edition of Berzelius' famous work, first published in Swedish in 1814, the subject-matter at the core of the renowned chemist's contribution to scientific classification. Though his innovative approach - organising minerals in terms of their chemical components rather than their appearance and physical properties - was initially repudiated by his peers, his system gradually gained acceptance, not least from the highly regarded Haüy, whom he encountered in Paris in 1818. The French translation is generally considered superior to the German and Italian iterations: 'a tremendous improvement over the other translations, and [...] the definitive statement of Berzelius' chemical mineralogical classification.' (Schuh 537).



### Handsome engravings of venomous snakes

**4. Sebisch (Melchior) *Discursus medico-philosophicus* de casu adolescentis [...]: qui [...]** mortuus in quodam paternarum ædium loco, adjacente ipsi serpente, a à domesticis inventus fuit. *Strasbourg: A. Beltramus, 1617 FIRST EDITION, decorated initials and ornaments, 16 engraved copperplates of snakes (3 full-page, 5 half-page, 8 quarter-page), uniform slight browning as usual (low-quality paper), very minor soiling to outer blank margin of title, tiny light water stain to upper edge of initial gatherings, two small ink spots to full-page engraving (N4), outer margin trimmed, just touching border, ff. [70], 4to, 20thC half vellum over marbled boards, endpapers renewed (20thC laid paper), contemporary Latin ms. note on a medical case (dated 1641) inked at blank foot of N3, the odd marginal note in the same German/Dutch hand.*  
**£2750**

A very good, clean copy, with engravings in fine impression, of the first edition of this most interesting, beautifully illustrated medical work on the death of a young man from a snake bite. An encyclopaedia of all major theories on snake venom to 1617.

Melchior Sebisch (or Sebitz or Sebitzius, 1578-1674) was a physician, rector at Strasbourg and a prolific author of successful medical works. *Discursus*, which generated Europe-wide debates, was reissued in 1618 and 1624 (see below), and reset in 1660. It examines the sudden death from a snake bite of a healthy young man, which occurred on 8 April 1617 in Strasbourg. The work focuses on the young man's symptoms, the events leading to his death and the autopsy. The 'horrendous' snake was caught and put in a glass jar. Seen by Sebisch, it is here described in detail, and illustrated with a full-page engraving. Sebisch provides hypotheses on why the snake attacked the man, why the man was so quickly killed, what lethal consequences the poison may have caused, and the effects produced by the venom of different venomous snakes. The wonderful appendix expands the section on specific snakes (e.g., *Aspis*, *Dryinus*, *Haemorrhous*) devoting one section and illustration to each, with information on their nature, appearance and habitat. The section on Vipers – the most detailed – includes engravings of mating vipers and a viper giving birth.



The contemporary owner copied a note on a medical case which occurred near Groningen on 16 April 1641. A 13-year-old girl was brought to the physician, having toads in her ventricle; after the administration of a 'hypnoticon', 9 toads came out of her body, and the girl was healed.

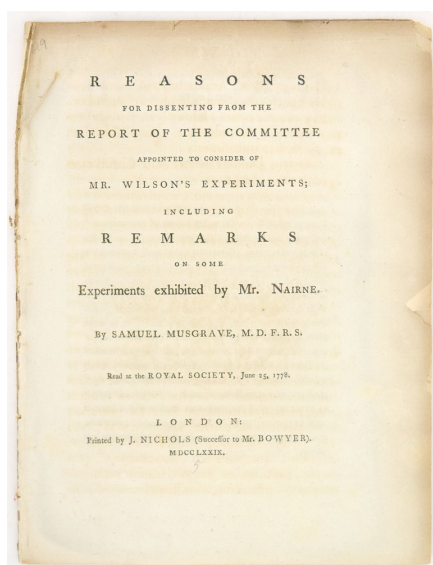
This copy sheds light on the printing process, with probably 3 issues produced, found in all 3 early editions (identical setting, with revised imprint). (1) Copies with 72ff., 2 being the engravings on R2 and R4 printed on separate leaves, then glued (in the printer's workshop?), at times folded, to the blank section under the caption, R4 having originally been printed instead of R2. (2) Copies with 70ff., where R2 was reduced in size (with signature R2) and printed in the dedicated section, whilst R4 was printed separately and glued. (3) Copies with 70ff. with R2 as in (2) and R4 recut and resized to fit under its caption. Copies of (3) are the least common.

Duke and NLM copies recorded in the US; Manchester and NLS in the UK. Krivatsy 10775; Wellcome I, 5902. Not in Graesse or BL STC Ger. C17.

Electricity and conductivity

**5. Musgrave (Samuel) Reasons for dissenting from the Report of the Committee appointed to consider of Mr. Wilson's Experiments.** Including Remarks on some Experiments exhibited by Mr. Nairne. Read at the Royal Society, June 25, 1778. *Printed by J. Nichols (Successor to Mr. Bowyer), 1779, first page with typographic head-piece reminiscent of an electrical experiment, title with short tears at top edge and fore-margin, margins slightly toned, pp. [ii], 22, 4to disbound, good*  
**£350**

The highly promising career of Samuel Musgrave (1732-1780), Oxford (Corpus Christi) scholar, travelling Radcliffe fellow, and leading Euripides authority was blighted by his published accusation that notable members of parliament accepted French bribes to conclude the Treaty of Paris in 1763, a charge unsubstantiated and publicly discredited. Despite gaining medical degrees from both Leiden and Oxford and publishing a number of classical, medical and scientific works, his reputation never recovered and he died in penury.



His contribution here, during a particularly productive period in the study of electricity, concerns the relative merits of pointed, blunt or spherical conductor terminations in avoiding explosions, with particular relation to the practical issue of lightning conductors. Arguing against Benjamin Franklin among others, he asserts that a sharp-pointed termination is not always the best option.

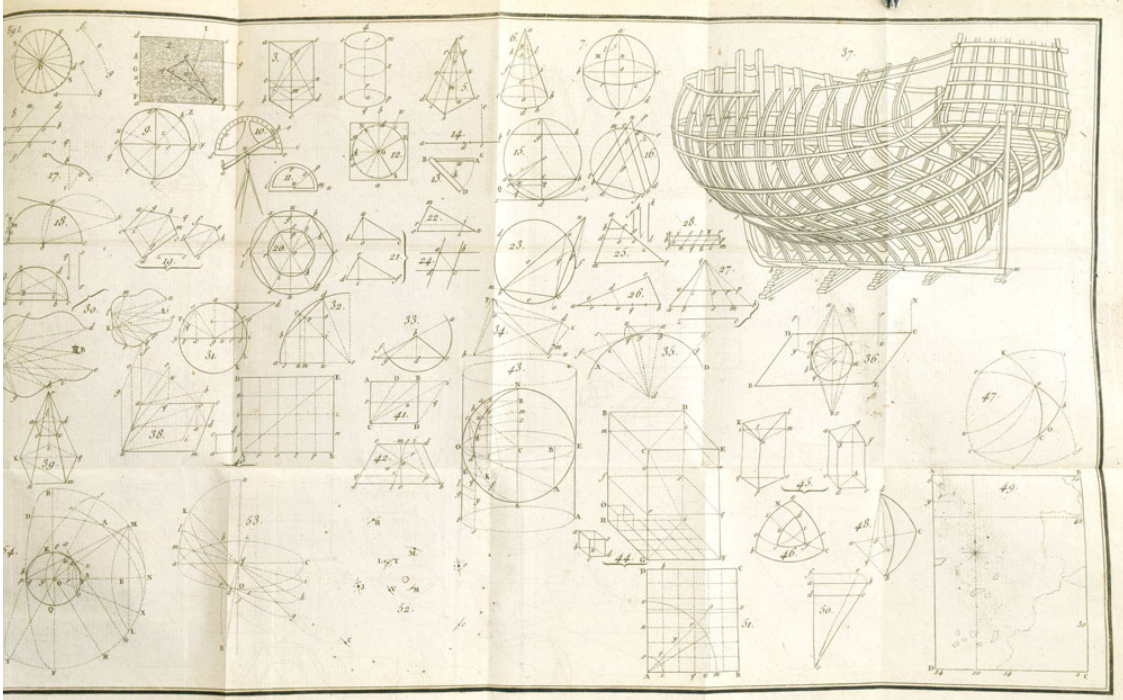
Appearing in the Philosophical Transactions of the previous year, this off-print, the first separate edition, is uncommon: BL and Cambridge (St John's) in the UK, only one copy in the US (Huntington).

The age of the earth

**6. Romme (Nicolas Charles) La science de l'homme de mer, ou, Principes d'arithmétique, de géométrie, d'astronomie & de mécanique dont l'application est nécessaire et utile à l'art de la marine.** *Imprimé chez P.L. Chauvet, à la Rochelle; et se vend à Paris, chez Barrois l'ainé, [An] 8, [1799/1800,] FIRST EDITION, with 3 folding engraved plates, small woodcut Liberty cap at end of text, paperflaw in lower margin of 1 leaf with an old repair, in another causing a few letters to be blurred, pp. [ii], xiv, 611, [3], 8vo, modern dark red morocco backed marbled boards, good*  
**£1500**

Romme (1744-1805) was, according to NBG, one of the scientists who contributed most to the progress of navigation in the 18th century. He studied in Paris, where he became friendly with Lalande, who procured for him the professorship of mathematics and navigation at Rochefort. He produced a steady stream of textbooks, of which this is one - and a rare one, with only 2 copies located in WorldCat, Cambridge and BNF. Bound before the text here are 2 catalogues of the bookseller Barrois: the first, of 20 pages, is of scientific books, the second of 16 pages, is general. The catalogues have a few tears, &c.





Item 6

The health of Queen Anne

**7. Shadwell, (John), "John Smith" (pseud.), Fair copy letters concerning Queen Anne's poor health, originals sent December 1713 - March 1714. 9 copied letters, written consecutively, pp. 4, folio; a little browned, but legible, margins frayed with some splitting, later paper reinforcement at spine. £1200**

Fair copies of nine pseudonymous letters by royal physician-in-ordinary Sir John Shadwell (1671-1747), penned during the last illness of Queen Anne (1665-1714). The original letters were sent to the Duke and Duchess of Shrewsbury while Shrewsbury was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Shadwell was both personal physician and friend to the couple, having grown up in court as the son of William III's poet laureate, Thomas Shadwell (d. 1692).

The letters are prefixed with a note suggesting that Shadwell disagreed with enduring medical opinion regarding the Queen's gout, and the letters themselves



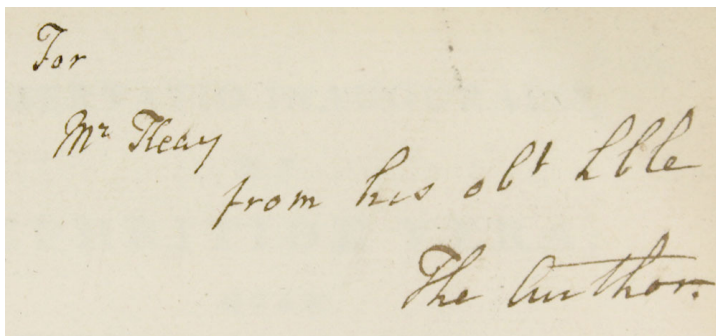
demonstrate Shadwell's concern over her treatment, giving various particulars of her state of mind and constitution over her final days. The Queen was attended by several competing doctors and Shadwell had a history of opposing their decisions: 'he disagreed with the administration of several doses of Jesuits' bark, a form of quinine often taken for ague, which caused uterine contractions and could be used to induce labour. Although the queen recovered from her winter illnesses and by spring addressed Parliament, her physicians prescribed snake root to fortify her for the long afternoon's activities. Once again, Shadwell demurred, instead calling for traditional cupping and bleeding to prevent "too great a load of ill-humours from falling upon the leg." Though the queen consumed a large meal the following day, Shadwell remained worried about her condition' (Furdell, p. 421). Owing to the politically unstable nature of the royal court and the dissenting tone of their content, Shadwell's letters were sent and later published as they here appear, under the name of John Smith. The letters would go on to inform Abel Boyer's *History of the Reign of Queen Anne* (1735); 'Boyer recorded Shadwell's opinion that the queen died of 'gouty humour translating itself upon the brain' (Boyer, 714)' (ODNB).

See: Elizabeth Lane Furdell, "The Medical Personnel at the Court of Queen Anne." *The Historian*, vol. 48, no. 3, 1986, pp. 412–29; W.W. Webb and Patrick Wallis. "Shadwell, Sir John (1671–1747), physician." *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (OUP, 2004).

Spa waters

**8. Falconer (William) *Dissertatio inauguralis, de nephritide vera*:** Quam annuente summo numine, ex auctoritate Reverendi admodum viri, Gulielmi Robertson [...] Ad diem 26 Augusti, hora locoque solitis. *Edinburgh: J. Bruce and Co., 1766, FIRST EDITION; inscribed on the half-title 'For Mr. Keay, from his ob[edien]t h[umble] [servant], the Author'*; date of the viva supplied in manuscript on the title page; pp. [8], 44, 8vo, with the half-title; red speckled edges, disbound. (ESTC T185442)

£400



The published doctoral dissertation, in Latin, of one who later made an important contribution to Georgian medical quantification by his analysis of the spa waters of Bath. Within a decade of passing the viva for the present work, William Falconer (1744-1824) set up in Bath and was elected to the Bath Hospital. Along with his contemporary

Sir John Floyer, Falconer became well-known as a balneologist; he conducted research into natural springs and their impact on chronic conditions such as gout and rheumatism.

'Though greatly esteemed, William Falconer was not a popular man. As the nineteenth-century commentator, R. E. M. Peach, observed: 'He was too proud and too independent to stoop to the arts of his profession ... [and] had a peculiar brusqueness of manner, which has been sometimes referred to as the Falconer temper' (ODNB).



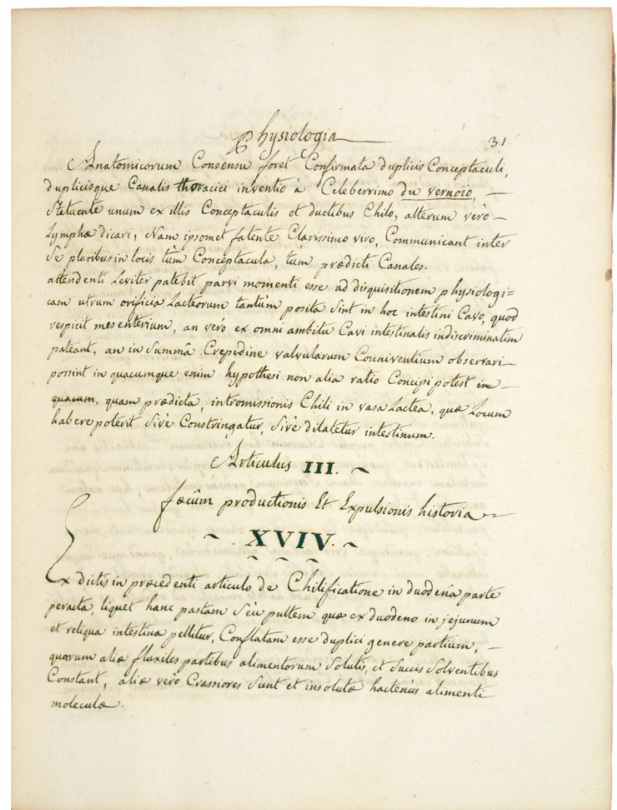
18th-century medical lecture notes taken at the University of Montpellier

**9. Lamure (François-Bourguignon de Bussièrès de, known as François de) [drop head title:] *Institutiones physiologica*.** [with:] Prima linea physiologica. Montpellier: 1766-67, manuscript on paper, brown ink, in Latin, cursive hand, uniform slight age browning, marginal traces of binding glue to first three leaves, 2 works in 1, pp. 118, [2], 121-171, [1]; 79, [1]; 175 blank leaves, 4to, contemporary marbled sheep, spine gilt, gilt-lettered morocco label, a.e.r., corners, head and foot of spine a bit rubbed with minor loss, the odd scratch to covers, a few contemporary inscriptions: 'Lorgues' and another (rubbed out) to front pastedown, notes on Aristotle to penultimate verso, bibliographical note to last verso, and calculations to rear pastedown.

£2200

A very good, clean copy of this most interesting collection of lecture notes dictated by François de Lamure, surgeon and professor at Montpellier. The descendant of a Provençal aristocratic family, Lamure (or de La Mure, 1717-87) was born in Martinique. In 1740, he passed his physician's examinations at Montpellier, and became a famous public lecturer in anatomy, physiology and medicine, before taking up a professorship. His students oversaw (unknown to him) the publication of his lecture notes on materia medica. 'Lamure was a disciple of Hippocrates, careful to let nature operate to re-establish health, and only intervening at a later stage, should it be necessary. His fame soon spread beyond the boundaries of the province and of France' (Dulieu, p.237).

The author of these student notes, Jean Perreymon, was later physician at Lorgues, in southern France, and a correspondent of Jean-Antoine Saissy.



After a brief introductory paragraph, in which he addresses his students as 'filioli amatissimi', Lamure introduces the nature of physiology. The first part focuses on the digestive apparatus, and discusses digestion (with a section on Reaumur's experiments), mastication, chyfication and defecation; the second, blood circulation and sanguification; and the third, bodily excretions (bile, urine). Sections marked 'scholium' comprise a summary of the most recent scholarly debates on specific subjects, e.g., heart tissue. Among the authorities cited are Harvey, de Graaf, Haller, Lancisi and Senac. A short section summarises excerpts from Bairo's *De medendis humani corporis malis enchiridon* (1578). The second set of lectures on physiology discuss body organs and the physiology of the senses. A most interesting, extremely detailed manuscript.

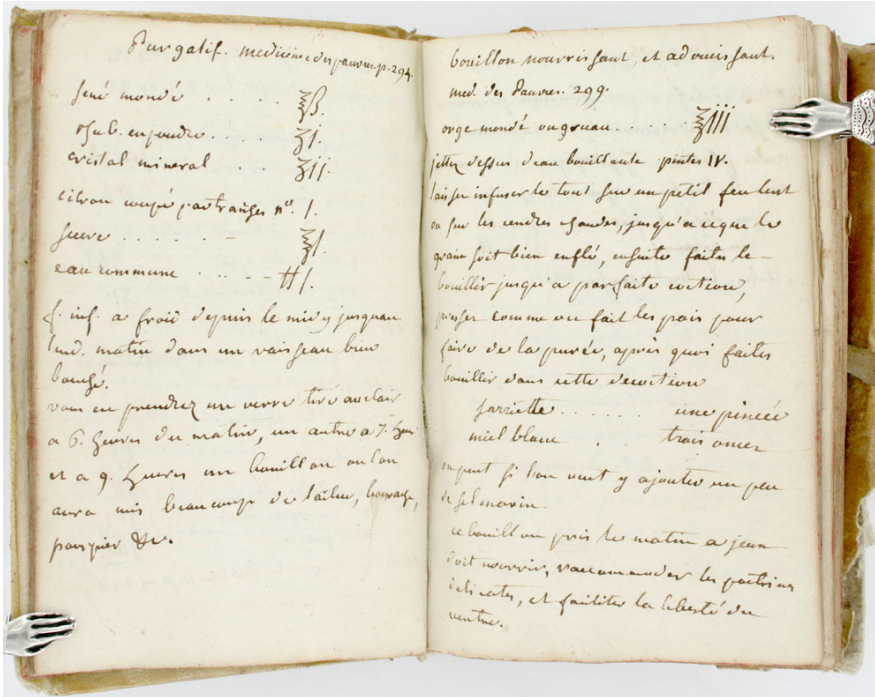
We have only traced similar manuscript notes in the university archives at Montpellier. See L. Dulieu, 'François-Bourguignon de Bussièrès de Lamure (1717-1787)', *Revue d'histoire des sciences*, 21-3 (1968), pp.233-44.



French doctor's notebook

**10. (Manuscript.) Physician's Commonplace Book.** Northern France, c.1775-1780  
 Manuscript on paper, in French and Latin, brown ink in a single hand; ff. [92], small 8vo; very good in contemporary stiff vellum, flap with a tie to the lower board, partially defective, red sprinkled edges; some loss to lower cover, foot of spine chipped, upper board slightly bowed.

£750



An interesting and varied late eighteenth-century commonplace book, compiled by a doctor in the modern-day Oise department of northern France.

This notebook provides insight into the peripatetic life of a rural physician, with notes 'à la campagne', including charges made to patients as well as various medical recipes. These demonstrate the marriage of Enlightenment thought and pre-existing curative

wisdom, providing ingredients and measures for the production of remedies for maladies such as fevers, dropsy and scabies. Tinctures both diuretic and purgative are listed, as are broths, tisanes, and pomades.

The medical portion is followed by numerous quotations from classical authors, some translated into French, and brief observations on a wide variety of topics, including: Louis XVI, babies, circumcision, agriculture, Quakers, wealth, the relationship between science/medicine and religion, and excerpts from contemporary writers including Buffon, Raynal, Pufendorf and Boileau. Pre-empting the Revolution by some years, our compiler nonetheless demonstrates republican sympathies, with much to say on despotism, and on England's tyrannical and feudal nature.

Poisons

**11. Navier (Pierre-Toussaint) Précis des Moyens de Secourir les Personnes empoisonnées par les Poisons corrosifs.** Extraits de l'Ouvrage des Contre-poisons de l'Arsenic, de Sublimé corrosif, du Vert-de-gris & du Plomb, &c. [...] Paris: De L'Imprimerie Royale, 1778, FIRST EDITION, title and first couple of leaves slightly toned, pp. 55, [1, blank], 8vo; a very good copy in recent marbled paper-backed boards, red edges.

£650

A practical summary of poisons and their treatments by epidemiologist to Louis XVI, Pierre-Toussaint Navier (1712-1779). A work in two parts, the first of which gives a general

overview of poisoning and asphyxiation (by means such as drowning and the inhalation of coal smoke etc.) and the second provides treatment advice for specific poisons, namely:

arsenic, corrosive substances, verdigris (poisonous copper salts), and lead. His treatments include liberal application of thermal waters, particularly those at Bourbon l'Archambaut.

A regular correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, Navier wrote elsewhere on the hallucinogenic effects of cocoa and chocolate (1772), on exhumations (1775), and on the use of champagne against putrid fevers (1778).

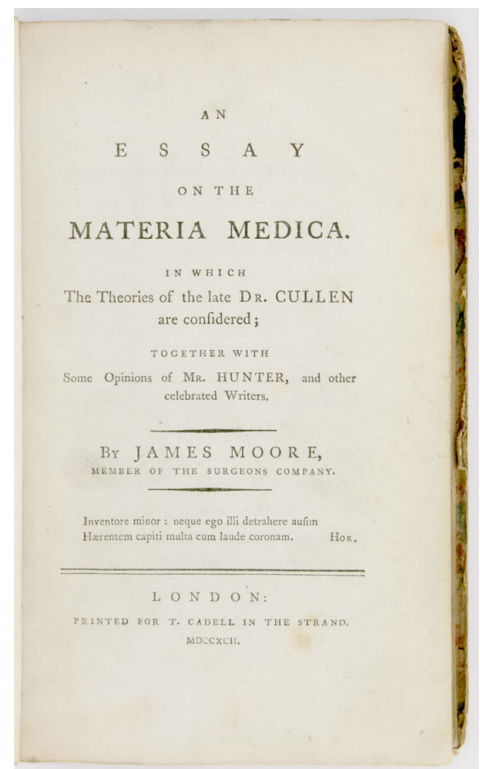
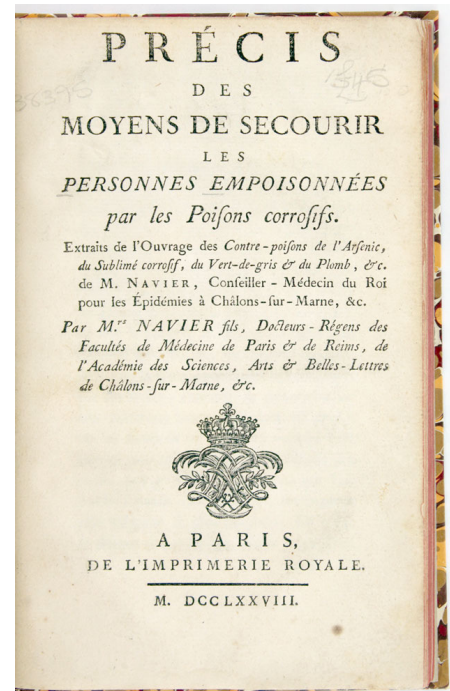
#### Pharmacological disagreements

**12. Moore (James) *An Essay on the Materia Medica*.** In which The Theories of the late Dr. Cullen are considered; together with Some Opinions of Mr. Hunter, and other celebrated Writers. *London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1792, FIRST EDITION, with half-title, occasional light foxing, pp. xiii, [3], 330, 8vo; contemporary marbled boards, rebaked, gilt-lettered spine, board surfaces and corners worn, good; various ms. shelfmarks to front pastedown.* (ESTC 20988)

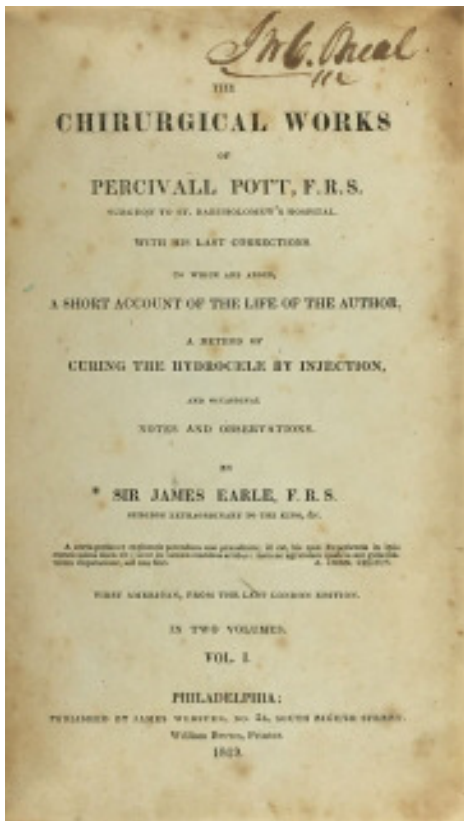
£575

This pharmaceutical essay engages with William Cullen's influential opus *Materia Medica*, which had been published three years earlier in 1789.

The author James Carrick Moore (1762–1860), had been a medical officer during the American War of Independence and later practiced as a surgeon in London. Here, he offers a close reading of the *Materia Medica*, an important work on pharmacology by fellow Scot and prominent Enlightenment thinker Dr. William Cullen. The work is organised according to types of medicine - astringents, tonics, narcotics, expectorants etc. - with further chapters specifically on mercury, and also on syphilis, which mercury was thought to cure. Syphilis was rife in the late eighteenth century metropolis, and medical practitioners relied primarily on quicksilver to treat the disease. Here, Moore is kind enough to acknowledge that syphilis was 'a complaint in which Dr. Cullen was probably little conversant', before espousing other methods of dealing with the complaint. He respectfully refutes many of Cullen's claims. Of particular interest are his comments on the dangers of eastern spices on the European constitution; care must be taken not to confound natural tastes with those acquired by habit and prejudice.







Medical textbooks

**13. (O'Neal (John William Crapster)) POTT (Percival) *The Chirurgical Works...*** First American, from the last London edition. In two volumes. Vol. I [-II]. *Philadelphia: Published by James Webster. William Brown, Printer. 1819, 2 vols., with 15 engraved plates, some folding, browning, foxing, water-staining, pp. [vi], xxvii, 437; [iv], 433, [6, ads], 8vo; modern calf backed boards, both titles signed J.W.C. O'Neal*  
**£850**

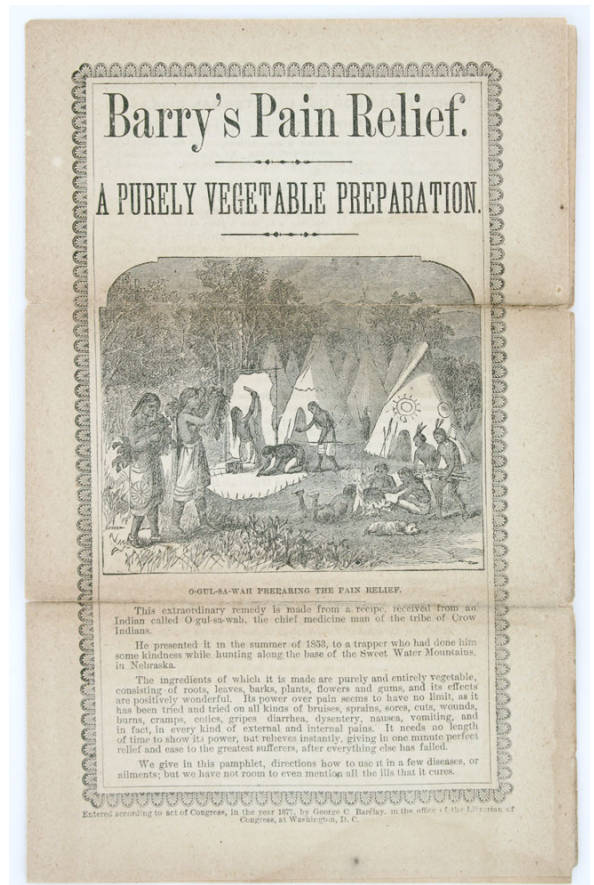
A well-used copy, but one with an interesting association. This was probably a text book used by O'Neal while a student at Pennsylvania College (now, Gettysburg College), where he began his studies in 1844, and there are a few marginal marks and underlinings indicative of this. O'Neal practised medicine in Gettysburg for 40 years, and was a pillar of the community. His chief claim to fame was in the aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg: 'Having tended to so many wounded, O'Neal began shortly after the battle's end to

record names and burial places of soldiers who had died. He worked together with Samuel Weaver, a Gettysburg resident who had assisted another Gettysburg College graduate, David Wills, Class of 1851, in removing Union soldiers to the National Cemetery. For more than ten years O'Neal and Weaver maintained a list of the names and burial places of at least 1,200 Confederate soldiers' (Gettysburg Alumni Magazine, Spring 2010).

American popular medicine

**14. (Quackery.) [drop head title:] BARRY'S PAIN RELIEF.** A Purely Vegetable Preparation. [*?New York: George C. Barclay, [1877], bifolium with large wood-engraving of first-nation Crow people engaged in everyday tasks to front, text on all sides within typographical border, slight browning (poor quality paper), particularly where once folded;* pp. [4], 8vo,  
**£450**

A well-preserved two-leaf advertisement of Dr Barry's relief – an 'extraordinary remedy [...] made from a recipe, received from an Indian called O-gu-sa-wah, the chief medicine man of the tribe of Crow Indians'. The medicine man had allegedly presented it as a gift, a few years earlier, to a trapper who had helped him whilst he was hunting alone in Nebraska. The ingredients are 'roots, leaves, barks, plants, flowers and gums', and 'its power over pain



seems to have no limit', having been tried on 'bruises, sprains, sores, curts, wounds, burns, cramps, colics, gripes, diarrhea, dysentery, nausea, vomiting'. The remainder of the advertisement explains how to apply the remedy on sundry kinds of ailments (external and internal).

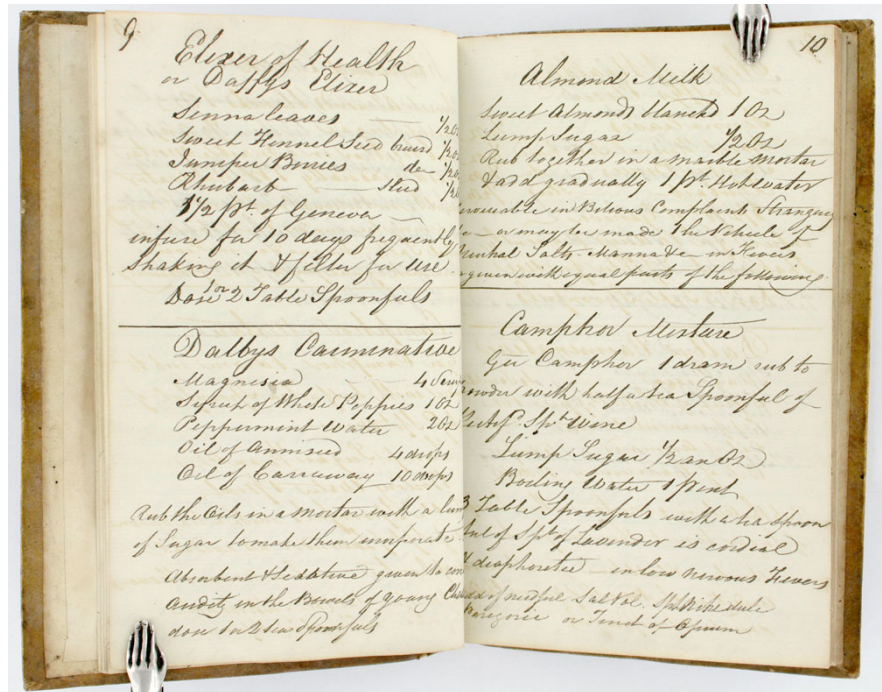
The remedy was entered according to an Act of Congress by Barclay in 1877. In May of the same year, it was registered as trade-mark medical compound #4642 in the U.S. Patent Office, by George C. Barclay of Brooklyn. The entry specifies 'the figure of a North American Indian, used in connection with the words "Barry's Pain Relief"' (New Remedies, p.220).

We have not traced any copies in OCLC or AAS. See New Remedies: An Illustrated Monthly Trade Journal of Materia Medica (1877), vol.6.

Hot bacon in the ear for deafness

**15. (Household Remedy Book) (Manuscript) Manuscript household remedy book, lettered covers lettered "Domestic Medicines / External Applications" [c.1800] A clean and legible late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century book manuscript remedy book; pp. 80, 8vo, hand numbered, with 36 blank pages in the middle; contemporary full blind-ruled vellum, hand-written paper labels on the covers, vellum a little soiled, with some loss around the hinges on the upper board, joints starting with some cracking internally, but all holding firm. £1250**

A fascinating volume of home remedies. Included are draughts, powders, pills, emetics, gargles, extracts and decoctions, as well as embrocations ('volatile'), 'eye waters', liniments, and various disinfecting preparations. Amongst these are the enduringly popular 'Imperial water', made from cream of tartar, sugar, and rinds and juice of two lemons, as well as various named medicines, such as the famous 'Daffy's elixir', a tincture which became common in the eighteenth



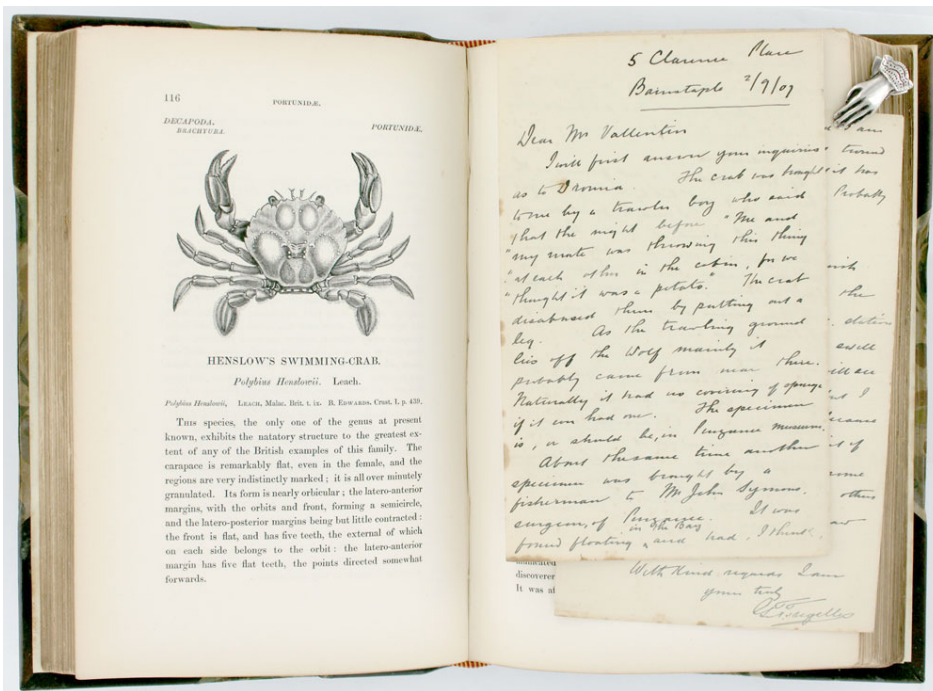
century and was later patented by several enterprising pharmacists on both sides of the Atlantic. The recipe for Daffy's here calls for magnesia, milk of white poppies, peppermint water, oil of aniseed, and oil of caraway (handily, the recipe for peppermint water is elsewhere supplied). Of particular interest are those curatives with the prefix 'American'; these include have American salve, American recipe for a Wen, and American plaster. The other class of recipes here indicate how one might treat specific conditions, including bites and stings, paralysis, rheumatism, spasms, sprains, dropsy, boils, and chilblains. This is where the book most obviously marries modern and traditional medicine: the advice, 'For deafness', for example, tells the sufferer to insert a piece of hot bacon into the ear; the



treatment for cancer involves applying a poultice made from boiled turkey legs and milk, and repeating if the symptoms persist within two or three months. Gynaecological medicine is also in evidence, with advice 'to prevent abortion', indicating an ointment made from egg yolk, brandy, and laudanum, which must be periodically applied. Ultimately, the recipe book oscillates between remedies both antiquated and strikingly modern: we note the recipe for 'almond milk'. There may be some hint at the volume's provenance, geographically at least, in the recipe for 'Cough drops (Ackworth School)'; this long running educational establishment was founded in 1779 as a boarding school for Quaker children, and is near Pontefract, in West Yorkshire.

Crab pretending to be potato

**16. Bell (Thomas) *A History of British Stalk-Eyed Crustacea.*** [with: 5-page manuscript letter from G.F. Tregelles to Mr Vallentin dated 2/9/07 regarding Cornish marine life] *John Van Voorst. 1853, FIRST EDITION, with 174 wood-engraved illustrations, half-title borders lightly toned, title with a few faint marks, pp. lxxv, [i], 386, [iv, advertisements], 8vo, modern half calf by Symington of York, with green marbled boards, spine with gilt raised bands and gilt-lettered label, rubbed at head of spine, good*  
**£125**



By 1836, Thomas Bell was both Professor of Zoology at King's, London, and a distinguished lecturer in anatomy at Guy's Hospital, but, due to the influence of his childhood home, Poole, it was crustacea on which he was the leading authority and was thus entrusted by Charles Darwin with the crustacea specimens collected on The Beagle expedition. His attitude to Darwin's theories

appears somewhat ambiguous, for, though his confirmation that the giant tortoises of the Galapagos were native supported Darwin's natural selection hypothesis, and his assistance in the publication arrangements for *The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle*, was considerable, he failed to submit his own crustacea findings for this work; and, as President of the Linnean Society, and chair of the fateful 1858 meeting in which Darwin and Wallace propounded their theories, he did not recognise the revolutionary nature of their discoveries. (Keynes, R. ed, "Specimen Lists"...from H.M.S. Beagle', CUP, 2000)

In addition to the highly detailed zoological engravings included here, there are numerous charming sea-shore vignettes featuring ships, castles, picturesque sailors etc. (Nissen ZBI 294).

The diverting letter from George Tregelle, amateur naturalist and author (his seaweed specimen collection now housed in Ilfracombe Museum) to the Falklands naturalist Rupert Vallentin, opens with a quotation from a trawler boy "Me and my mate was throwing this thing at each other in the cabin, for we thought it was a potato". The crab disabused them by putting out a leg'; and continues with observations on medusas, 'I once saw some as big as barrels with red and blue streamers, also a fleet of yellow ones with long tentacles', echinoderms, molluscs, crabs etc. made in Cornish waters, particularly Mounts Bay.

## Cnidaria

**17. Gosse (Philip Henry) *Actinologia Britannica. A History of the British Sea Anemonies and Corals.*** With coloured figures of the species and principal varieties. *Van Voorst, [1858] 1860, FIRST EDITION in book form, 12 plates (11 chromolithographs by William Dicks) all with tissue-guards, numerous illustrations within the text, without printed erratum slip, but with manuscript erratum slip, highlighting a different printing error: 'Page xvii line 8. for 'ammm' read 'a liver', occasional spotting to text leaves, plates clean, pp. xl, 362, [12, plates], contemporary green half calf, spine with gilt-ruled raised bands and gilt-lettered label, marbled edges, head and foot of spine rubbed, pastedowns and free-endpapers slightly spotted, good*  
**£225**

Philip Henry Gosse (1810-1888) was initially introduced to marine zoology and taught how to draw during his childhood in Poole by his aunt, Susan Bell, as she had done with her own son, and Gosse's great friend, Thomas Bell (see no. 16). He is most famous for popularising the sea-water aquarium, his book on the subject of 1854, inspiring a significant wave of interest, though what he considered to be his greatest work, *Omphalos*, in which he expounded his theory attempting to reconcile God's creation with the age of the earth, was both a critical and financial disaster. This work, however, was greeted with universal praise, 'The Literary Gazette' stating that Gosse was 'alone and unrivalled in the extremely difficult art of drawing objects of zoology so as to satisfy the requirements of science'. The chromolithographs, from Gosse's own watercolours, are particularly striking. (Croft, L.R., ODNB)





British shells

**18. Montagu (George) *Testacea Britannica or Natural History of British Shells***, Marine, Land, and Fresh-Water, including the most minute: systematically arranged and embellished with figures... [ 3 vols, including Supplement]. *Romsey; Exeter; J.S. Hollis; S. Woolmer...* Sold by J. White, 1803-1808, *FIRST EDITION*, parts (vols) 1 and 2 with engraved titles with hand-coloured engraved vignettes, supplement with engraved title, 30 hand-coloured plates drawn and engraved by Elizabeth Dorville, the majority with tissue-guards, a few early gatherings in vol 1 with scattered spotting, several pencil annotations in near contemporary hand, pp. [iv], xxxvii, [iii], 291, [i]; [iv], 293-606; [iv], 16 plates; [iv], 183. [I], 17-30 plates, large 4to, modern half calf, gilt-lettered spines with blind-stamped motifs between raised bands, very good

£975



Though George Montague, British Army officer and amateur naturalist, is most well-known for his contribution to the study of British birds, notably his *Ornithological Dictionary* of 1802, this work, published only a year later, marks a significant advance in the field of British shells, describing 470 species of molluscs, 100 of which were new to the British record. Montagu's sea snail was named in his honour, and his shell collection is housed in Exeter's Royal Albert Museum and the Natural History Museum in London. Montague left his first wife, the daughter of the Earl of Bute, for Elizabeth Dorville, illustrator and engraver, with whom he had four children.

The pencil annotations generally describe observations eg. 'The animals of *P. Dactylus*, *Candidus* and *Parvus* are luminous in the dark when living' (vol 1, p.20), one notably recounting an episode where '...an elegant shell supposed to be a nautilus was found in the [rubbed away] Island sand by by C.P. and given to G. Montagu, miniscule... it is transparent and strongly ribbed...' (vol 1, p.199).

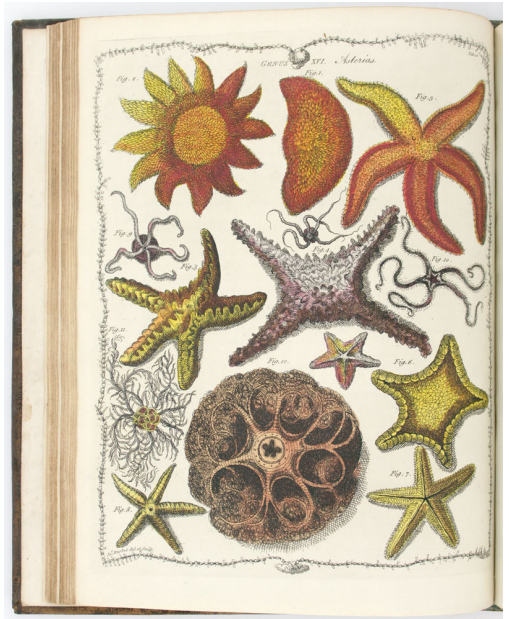
[with:] small sheet (loose) written on both sides in contemporary hand, (verso written in two directions), listing, in Latin, predominantly marine species - sea worms, sea snails, bivalves etc. - land snails and one bird, Hoopoe *Prima Musicale*. Two names are bracketed together with the words 'in Box no 13', which suggests that this is a list of specimens, and further, given the pencil annotation in volume one referring to an encounter with the author and the nature of the specimens listed, that this may be a contemporary record of part of the collection of Montagu himself.

From the 'evening star' of marine illustration

**19. (Linnaeus.) BARBUT (James) The Genera Vermium** exemplified by Various Specimens of the Animals contained in the Orders of the Intestina et Mollusca Linnaei. [Parts 1 and 2]. *Printed for the Author by James Dixwell; publish'd... by J. Barbut, 1783, 1788, FIRST EDITION, engraved frontispiece, engraved title of part II, 25 highly decorative plates (24 of which hand-coloured), text in French and English in parallel columns, title with faint off-setting and small ink smudge at margin, neat manuscript line in ink describing edition at foot of title, pp. [i, frontispiece], xx, 101, [i], [11 plates]; [ii], xxvii, [i], 76, [14 plates], 4to, contemporary sprinkled calf, spine with gilt typographical stars between gilt decorated rules, green morocco gilt-lettered label, boards with a few abrasions, hinges strengthened, very good (Nissen ZBI 221)*

£1725

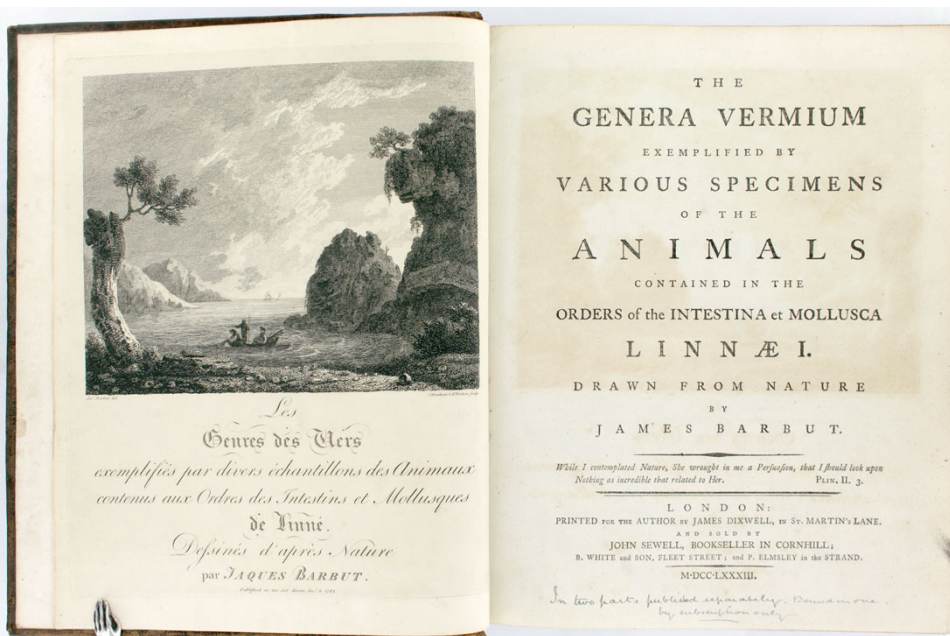
James Barbut (c.1711-1791) was a naturalist and painter, and exhibited several paintings at the Royal Academy of Art between 1777 and 1786, in which accurate depictions of marine life predominate. Though relatively unknown now, his reputation in his own time was such that he was able to engage the pre-eminent engravers of the day - James Newton, Thomas Woodman and Henry Mutlow - for this edition, and include, amongst his long list of subscribers, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society. Barbut's whole-hearted admiration for Linnaeus is clear from the outset, '...though certain persons have taken the liberty to criticize the works of this wonderful man, they are much inferior to him in brilliancy of wit and fidelity of judgement, as a glow worm is to the evening star' (page iii); and though he opens with an apology for his reliance on literary sources in the absence first-hand experience of certain specimens, he continues '...let us take a nearer view of them, and our admiration will increase as our



ignorance wears away; and the mind shall become illumined.'

Barbut himself is known to have applied the hand-colouring to, at least, some copies.

(Damkaer (D.) 'The copepodologist's cabinet' American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 2002)





French molluscs

**20. Draparnaud (Jacques-Philippe-Raymond) and André-Louis-Gaspard Michaud.**

**Histoire naturelle des mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la France.** [with:] Complément de l'histoire naturelle des mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la France. [2 works in one vol.] Paris; Verdun; Louis Colas; Lippmann, [1805]; 1831, *FIRST EDITIONS*, the first title with 13 highly detailed engraved plates, the second with 3, each plate featuring many/several shell specimens, plate numbering continuous, text numbering of second title starting afresh, Michaud's index applying to both works, several leaves with light spotting, and a few with short central crease, one leaf edge with paper flaw, pp. [viii], viii, 164, [xiii plates]; xv, [i], 116, [viii, iii plates], 12, 4to, near contemporary half green calf, spine gilt-lettered with gilt motifs between decorated gilt rules, marbled boards, marbled text-block edges, board corners rubbed, good (Nissen ZBI, 1152)

£485

Draparnaud (1772-1804) had previously published a summary of his work in this field, *Tableaux des mollusques...*, in the Republican year XI (1802/3), but this detailed edition, dedicated to the Empress Josephine, published posthumously (the introductory 'Rapport' dated 'frimaire an XIII' - 1805), was one of the first comprehensive works on French non-marine molluscs to appear, and included several species described here for the first time. Following a difficult Revolution, in which he was ruined financially, sent to jail, and narrowly avoided the scaffold, he held various appointments, including at the Écoles Centrales, before his appointment as Professor of Natural History and Curator of Collections at the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier. Despite the turbulence of the period in which he was researching, he published over 40 works on a variety of subjects, including politics, mineralogy and botany, peppered with innovative ideas, particularly regarding vital phenomena common to both animal and plant life. At his death, of the numerous manuscripts Draparnaud was working on, this title is the only one which was published; the majority were lost, including a *magnus opus* on algae. The *Complément* updates and expands Draparnaud's work, Michaud (1795-1880), later becoming Director of the Michaud Institute in Lyons, where he devoted himself to mollusc fossils. (Motte, J. DSB, 2017)

