

# AUTUMN MISCELLANY



## DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

PO Box 1019

Worcester

WR4 4NJ

07973180372

[deborahcoltham@dcrb.uk](mailto:deborahcoltham@dcrb.uk)

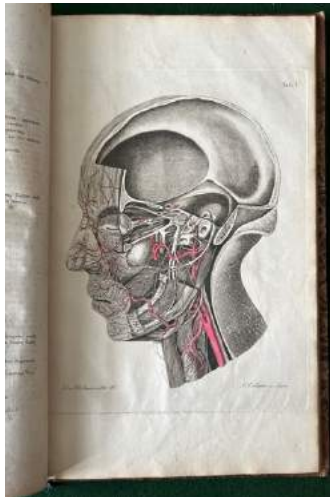
November 2023



(9, Galet)

**I. BOCK, CARL AUGUST.** BESCHREIBUNG DES FÜNFTEN NERVENPAARES und seiner verbindungen mit anderen Nerven, vorzüglich mit dem Gangliensysteme. Mit Kupfertafeln.- Meissen: bei Friedrich Wilhelm Goedsche, 1817. [together with]: NACHTRAG ZU DER BESCHREIBUNG DES FÜNFTEN HIRNNERVEN und seiner Verbindungen mit andern Nerven, vorzüglich mit dem Gangliensysteme. Mit Kupfertafeln. Meissen: bei Friedrich Wilhelm Goedsche, 1821.

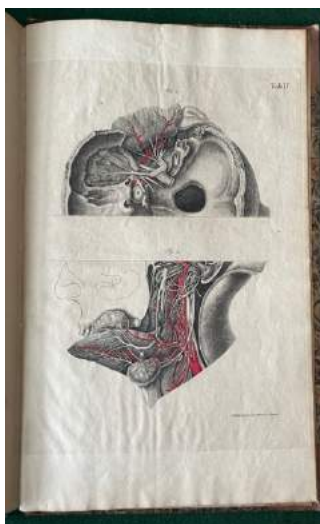
Together two companion works, small folios; pp. xii, 90 with 5 engraved, partly coloured plates by J. F. Rosenmüller del. and J. F. Schröter, sculp., numbered Tab. I-III 3 with two plates in outline, Tab III misbound; pp. 15, [1] blank, with 4 engraved plates (two in outline and two hand-coloured), numbered IV-V, printed on differing paper stock and somewhat browned; small tear at tail of final leaf of first volume but with no loss, both volumes somewhat browned and foxed, and both text with marginal dampstaining, mainly affecting the fore-edge and tail, more prominent in the second work, though never touching either text and not affecting plates; contemporary half calf over brown marbled boards, retaining original silk marker, spine tooled in gilt with green morocco label, head and tail of spine nicked and worn with slight loss, joints rubbed and scuffed, with some white paint(?) staining touching label, covers scuffed, extremities bumped and corners bumped and worn; with book-plate on front paste-down, name partially obscured, but that of Cornelius Henricus À Roy, Doctor of Medicine (1750-1833). £1,600

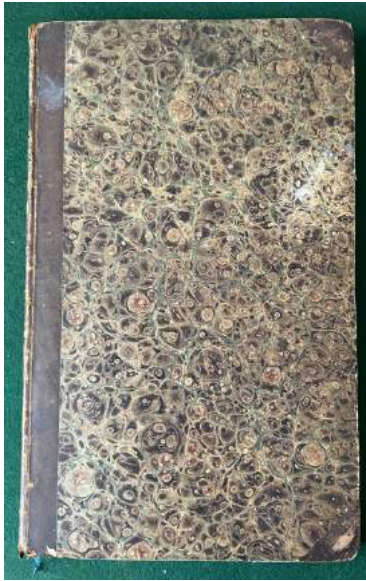


Rare first edition, complete in two parts and published over four years, of this finely illustrated treatise on the spinal nerves, which carry motor, sensory, and autonomic signals between the spinal cord and the body. In this early and little known work by the Prosector of Leipzig University, August Carl Bock (1782 - 1833), the noted German anatomist illustrates his work with striking copper engraved plates, some of which are hand-coloured in red to highlight the arteries. The plates are the work of the renowned Leipzig engraver J. F. Schröter, and those in the first volume drawn by the Leipzig surgeon Johann Christian Rosenmüller (1771-1820), who had himself published in 1805-7 his own finely illustrated surgical atlas *Chirurgische-Anatomische abbildungen für Ärzte und Wundärzte*. Both Bock and Rosenmüller took great pride in combining the arts of painting and anatomy, their works being particularly noteworthy for clarity and detail.

Bock was renowned as an excellent teacher of anatomy, able to provide clear representations of anatomical objects and preparations for his students, and indeed his anatomical preparations enriched the anatomical museum in Leipzig. This early work vividly conveys his great skill. He published a number of anatomical works, culminating in his large and noted atlas of 1833 *Chirurgisch-Anatomische Tafeln*, which adopted the use of striking 'key-hole' cross sections, with various small portions of skin and muscles removed to enable the student to comprehend the complex layered nature of the human body.

OCLC locates copies at Yale, Harvard, Duke, the National Library of Medicine, Wisconsin, the College of Physicians, the New York Academy of Medicine and West Virginia.





2. **CHÂTELET, Gabriele Emilie de Breteuil, marquise du.** MEZZOTINT PORTRAIT. Three quarter length facing front, looking out through a window, with sphere visible to the left, and a library partially hidden by a curtain, with two books resting on sill. Johann Jacob Haid (1704-1767) 'fecit et excut. Aug. Vind', after Jean-Marc Nattier (1685-1766) 'pinxit Parisiis Natier'. [n.d. but 1745].

Image 310 x 193mm (to plate mark); sheet size 380 x 250mm; together with accompanying text, pp. [iv]; a good strong impression, with some light foxing and soiling, otherwise good. **£285**



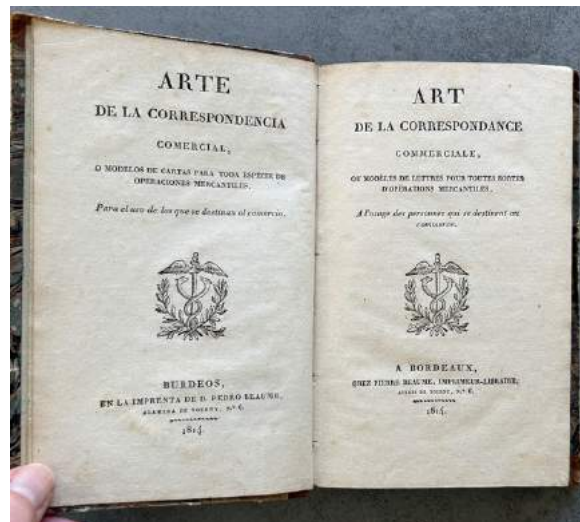
Fine mezzotint portrait of the eighteenth century 'femme de science' Gabrielle-Émilie Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, marquise du Châtelet (1706-1749). A key figure in the French enlightenment and correspondent of amongst others Maupertuis, Leibniz and Bernoulli, she is noted for her both her Newtonian essay *Institutions de Physique* (1740), as well as her translation of the *Principia* in 1756, the first translation into French. The present portrait was drawn by Jean Marc Nattier (1685-1766), one of the most successful and fashionable portrait artists of his day, favoured by the Royal Court.

The present image, together with the accompanying folio 4 pp of letterpress biographical text, was produced for one of the most striking and important eighteenth century portrait collections of European scholars, Johann Jakob Brucker's *Pinacotheca Scriptorum Nostra Aetate Literis Illustrium* (published in both Latin and German with vernacular title of *Bilder-sal heutiges Tages lebender*). This scarce work was issued in Augsburg by Johann Jakob Haid (1704-1767) as four parts issued in fascicules between 1741-55, and celebrated



contemporary figures learned in science, literature, philosophy, and theology. Far more than just a mere bio-bibliography, the 100 exquisitely produced mezzotints by one of Germany's leading print publishers, after his own and other artists' drawings, provided faithful portraits of leading figures, set in varied frames. Emilie du Châtelet inclusion, together with that of the important Italian Enlightenment figure Laura Maria Catarina Bassi (1711-1778) in the same fourth volume, clearly reflects their importance and peer recognition. Only one other female scholar was included by Bruckner - that of the poet Madelena Sibylla Riegeria (in part five). Other leading scientists selected by Bruckner included Johann Bernouill, Maupertuis, Haller, Gesner, Trew, Van Swieten, Hebenstreit, Formey and Albinus.

Shank, *The Newton Wars*, (2008) p. 441 reproducing this image; Hamel, *An Eighteenth Century Marquise* (1910), p. 179, reproducing this image; Nolhac, Anet, J.-M. Nattier, *peintre de la cour de Louis XV*, p. 139; see *La Gazette des Délices* 'La revue électronique de L'Institut et Musée Voltaire, Automne 2005 on-line for an article on the original portrait.



Commercial communication in the colonial age

3. **[COMMERCE.]** ART DE LA CORRESPONDANCE COMMERCIALE, ou modèles de lettres pour toutes sortes d'opérations mercantiles, A l'usage des personnes qui se destinent au commerce. A Bordeaux, Chez P. Beaume, Imprimeur-Libraire, Allées de Tourny, no. 6. [with parallel Spanish title] Arte de la correspondencia comercial, o modelos de cartas para toda especie de operaciones mercantiles, para el uso de los que se destinan al comercio. Burdeos, En la Imprenta de D. Pedro Beaume... 1814.

12mo, pp. 253; printed in parallel text in French and Spanish; with woodcut printer's device on both title-pages; occasional light spotting and foxing, but otherwise clean and crisp, with discrete old paper repair to lower corner of p. 192; with contemporary ownership signature of 'Fredrich Habicht, 1821' on front free endpaper; in contemporary half-calf over blue marbled boards, with blue sprinkled edges, spine in compartments ruled in gilt, with yellow paper label lettered in gilt, (label a little chipped), joints and spine slightly rubbed, some scuffing with minor loss of paper on upper cover, extremities lightly bumped and worn; an appealing copy.

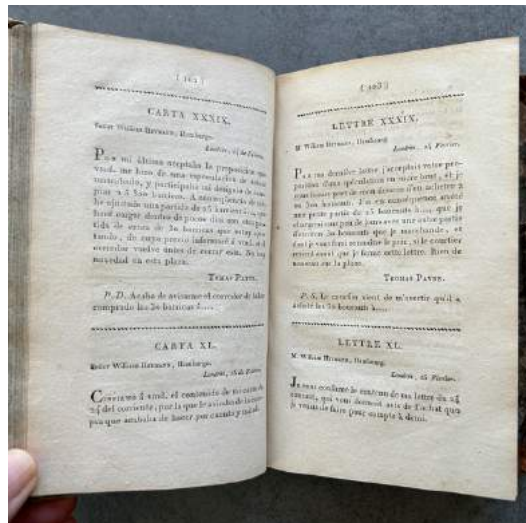
£485

First edition of this translation, and an uncommon bilingual guide to the art of commercial correspondence, with the numerous examples and templates given printed in both Spanish and French on facing pages.

It is our understanding that the guide is a translation and revision of a work first issued in



French and English as *The Commercial Secretary, or a collection of commercial letters, invoices, accounts of sale, bills of lading and exchange etc, for the use of young gentlemen bred up to the trade* / *Le secrétaire du commerce ou recueil de lettres de commerce*, published in Paris by Saintin in 1805, and which was illustrated with a number of numismatic plates. It appears to have gone through two editions in 1805, with a Bordeaux printing by Beaume as here in 1807 (not illustrated), and then an Italian/English edition printed by Gamba in Livorno in the same year as this French/Spanish iteration. The present translation follows closely that of the 1805 original, though has been revised and updated. It was further published in 1822 and 1824. It is perhaps no coincidence, that the publication of both this French and Spanish edition, and that of the one in English and Italian, appeared in the year which saw the end of the War of the Sixth Coalition and the defeat and deposition of Napoleon, with hopes, no doubt, of more stable and conducive trading conditions across Europe.



This scarce works provides an insight into the flourishing colonial trade of the early 19th century. Whilst the various examples make no mention of the slave trade itself, the majority of the sample letters, invoices, bills of lading discuss the sale, purchase, and movement of raw and refined sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cloth etc, between the East Indies (Java) and Caribbean (St Domingo) and the European cities of London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Rostock and Cadiz. Several merchants, insurers, agents, and ship-owners are mentioned throughout the examples, though we have been unable to establish whether they are fictional or existing companies. Nevertheless, there are frequent references to Johann Wolff of Bremen, Johann Baller of Minden, James Phillips & Company of London, Peter Smith and Thomas Simpson of London, and Jan Veerding of Amsterdam. The samples also highlight the perils of global trade at the time, with several mentions to the ‘political’ situations, as well as to concerns about French privateers, ‘la crainte des corsaires français est tellesur cette place’ (lettre XXII, p. 61) which could lead to price rises.

See Goldsmiths’-Kress numbers 19069.2 for the 1805 English edition and 20978.1; all editions appear scarce, with the present title located at the New York Public Library, the University of London and the BnF.

4. **[COX, E[lizabeth & Son?] DAVIS, R. [editor.]** COX’S COMPANION TO THE FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST. and compendium of domestic medicine; particularly adapted for heads of families, missionaries, and colonists, with plain rules for taking the medicines; to which are added directions for restoring suspended animation, the method of obviating the effects of poisons, a plain description of the treatment of fractures and dislocations, and a concise



account of Asiatic or spasmodic cholera. Revised and considerably enlarged by R. Davis, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.... Thirty-Sixth Edition. London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.,... 1849.

12mo, pp. x, [11]-186, with 12 leaves of medicine labels for cutting and affixing to bottles, jars etc; with two small text illustrations; paper lightly toned throughout, but otherwise clean and crisp; with later ownership signature on front free endpaper; in the original plum fine-grained publisher's cloth, covers ruled in blind, title in gilt on upper cover, head and tail of spine slightly bumped, upper cover and spine faded, with some minor spotting, extremities slightly bumped; a very nice copy. £385

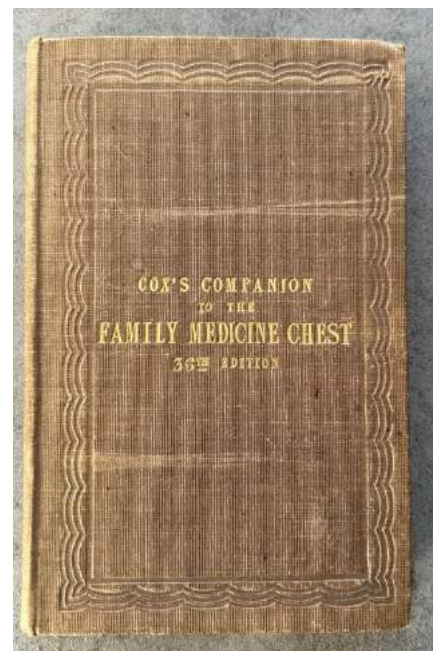
An uncommon mid-Victorian edition of this extremely popular pocket vade-mecum for 'heads of families'. These little pocket handbooks, intended to be used in conjunction with a medical chest full of remedies, by their very nature, have now become somewhat scarce, especially with the full complement of labels, in this case, 136 on 12 leaves.



As with many similar handbooks of the time intended to accompany domestic or seafaring medical chests, the true identity of the author remained anonymous, with the earliest edition of *Companion to the medicine Chest* located on OCLC (1830), ascribing authorship to a 'Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London'. Though no doubt based upon medical advice, it seems more likely, however, that the author and compiler was in fact the publisher, E. Cox. Whilst almost universally attributed to Edward Cox by various bibliographies and on OCLC, we believe that it was in fact the inspiration of Mrs Elizabeth Cox, the proprietor of the medical booksellers and publishers E. Cox & Son, based in St Thomas's Street, Borough, London.

The *Post Office Annual Directory* for 1814 (p. 79) records one 'Elizabeth Cox, Medical Bookseller, at 26 & 27 St Thomas's Street'. J. K. Crellin, in his article *Domestic Medicine Chests* (*Pharmacy in History*, Vol 21, No 3 (1979) pp. 122-131) discussing the publication of such popular handbooks, cites Gray's *Supplement to the Pharmacopoeia* of 1828, who commented that this work had found long lasting popularity as it was "mostly used by country druggists, as her [Mrs Cox's] situation close to the two most frequented hospitals in London [Guy's and St Thomas'] generally introduced it to the young medical men [from] the country". Certainly Cox's guide outlived Tindal's and with its cautious approach to domestic medicine, it appropriately became one of the most popular of the century, running to over 55 editions' (Crellin, p. 124). According to Crellin, a fifth edition of Cox's *Companion to the Medicine Chest*, with plain rules for *Taking the Medicines in the Cure of Disease* appeared in 1815, though no copies earlier than 1830 now appear to be extant. The next edition cited on OCLC, that of 1832, held at the Wellcome, is ascribed to Elizabeth Cox & Sons.

The company clearly thrived, with extensive advertisements for a myriad of products, chemical labels, and books (including the present title) and 'valuable second-hand medical books'

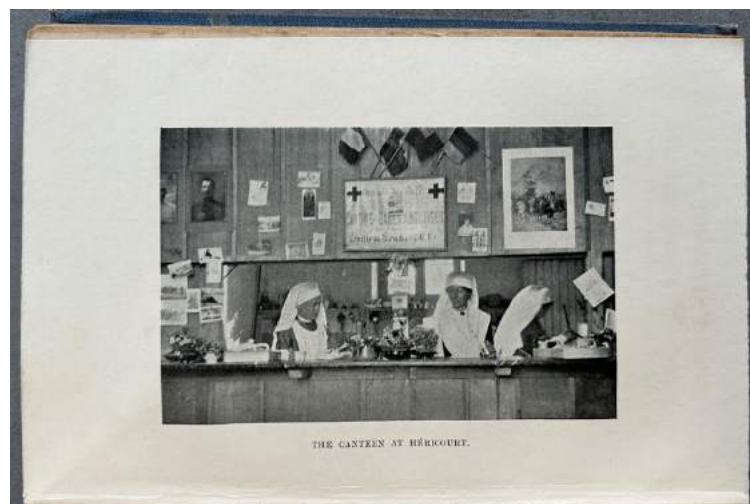




being found in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* (1836, Vol 46). By 1843, the Post Office Directory seems to indicate that one Mrs Eleanor Cox had taken over the helm. A 32nd edition was issued in that year by E. Cox 'and sold by Simpkin', comprising only 79 pages and 6 leaves of pharmaceutical labels, and was reprinted as late as 1881.

For the 33rd edition in 1845, the work was extensively revised by Robert Davis, with a publishing imprint of 'Simpkin, Marshall & Co,' and the revised title of *Cox's Companion*. Davis refers to himself as the editor, rather than author, though does describe himself as a 'Member of the Royal College of Surgeons'. From this point onwards, attribution for the work seems, by convention, to have been given to Edward Cox 'Writer on Medicine'. A companion guide appeared under the title *Cox's Companion to the Sea Medicine Chest, and Compendium to Domestic Medicine*, which also went through numerous printings.

OCLC locates one copy of this edition, at the Royal College of Nursing; this edition not located on COPAC; 1845 33rd edition, located at the BL, Cambridge, Oxford and the NLS, with the 1846 edition at Bristol.



Highlighting an essential if unsung aspect of the war effort –  
by a noted Suffrage and friend of Getrude Jekyll

5. **DIXON, Agnes M.** *THE CANTEENERS* With 22 Illustrations. London, John Murray, Albermarle Street, W. 1917.

8vo, pp. +[viii], 176, with tipped in slip printed in red at p. [viii]; with 22 photographs on 16 half-tone plates, and a small text figure; lightly toned throughout due to paper quality, with some light foxing and soiling, gutter cracked at p. 81 but holding firm; in the original blue publisher's cloth, with ruled border, spine ruled and lettered in black, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly worn, spine darkened; a good copy. £90

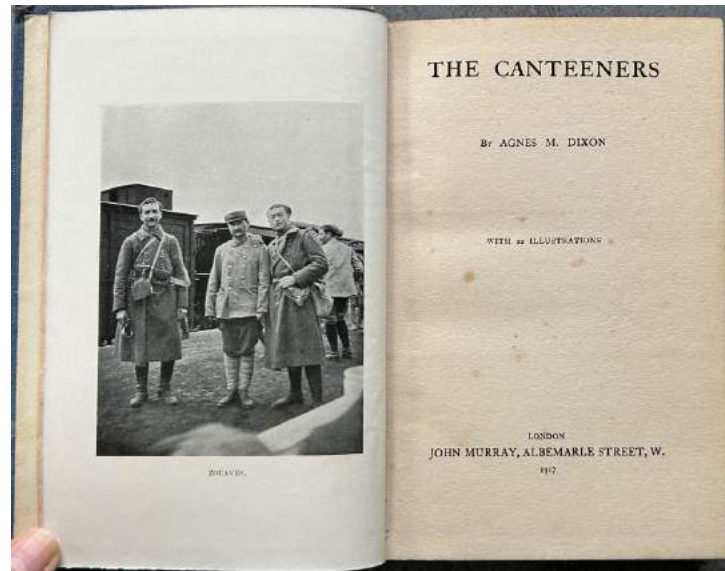
First edition of this highly evocative account of the experiences of a volunteer working with the 'Cantines des Dames Anglaises' on the French front, first based near Troyes, before moving to Héricourt between October 1915 - July 1916. The small tipped in note at the end of the preliminary leaves advises the reader that 'The Author's profits from the sale of this book will be given to the London Committee of the French Red Cross, under whose aegis the "Cantines des Dames Anglaises" are established in France'.

Based upon her personal diary, Dixon's work provides a highly readable insight into an essential, if often unsung, aspect of the war effort providing troops with much needed hot food and drink, luxuries such as chocolate, cigarettes, magazines, music, postcards, and soap. Most importantly perhaps, they provided soldiers with small acts of kindness and support, and a



brief respite from the conflict.

Agnes Margaret Dixon (née Powell, 1865-1918) lived with her husband, Charles Woldryche Dixon, at 'Great Roke' in Surrey. A large house, it had gardens designed by Getrude Jekyll, a fellow suffragist and member of the Godalming Women's Suffrage Society, of which Agnes was an active member. Out of interest, Agnes' love of botany and nature is evident throughout 'The Canteeners', with numerous comments about the flowers and trees observed during frequent walks.



Agnes was supported in the suffrage cause by both her husband, and sister Theodora, who was secretary of the GWSS. In 1912 Agnes was re-elected as treasurer of the Women's Local Government Association. 'In July 1913, on the 'Women's Suffrage Pilgrimage' from Portsmouth to Hyde Park in London, Harriet Blessley documented in her diary that the pilgrimage travelled along the Portsmouth Road, through Godalming and places visited including the home of Mrs C W Dixon of Great Roke, Witley, and Miss Theodora Powell of Munstead... During the First World War Agnes and Charles offered the use of 'Great Roke' as a convalescent hospital for returning wounded soldiers. This was run by the Red Cross and Agnes became commandant. Life became very busy but throughout the war years, despite her growing workload in the Red Cross, she continued with her involvement in the Godalming Women's Suffrage Society and became chairman. On 5 March 1917, the Surrey Advertiser reported Agnes had sent her apologies to the AGM of the branch because the Red Cross were closing 'Great Roke' and she was going to the Front to continue her work in the Red Cross Canteens' (online exploring Surrey's past).

See <https://www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk/themes/subjects/womens-suffrage/suffrage-biographies/agnes-margaret-dixon-of-witley-suffragist-1865-1918/>

#### *Chloroform, Chromatypes and cositiveness*

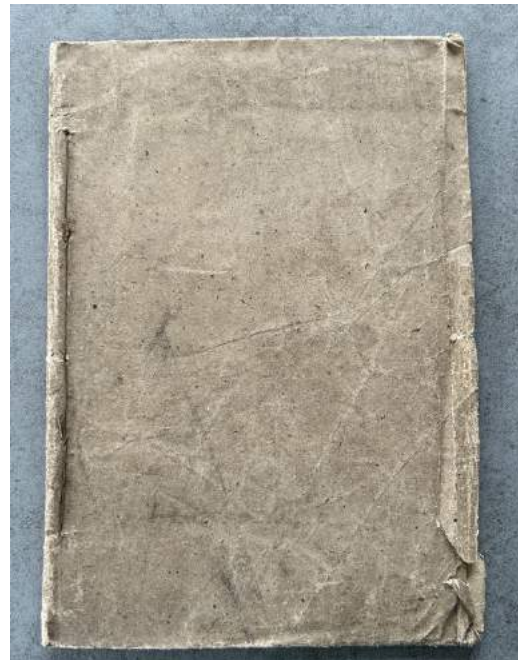
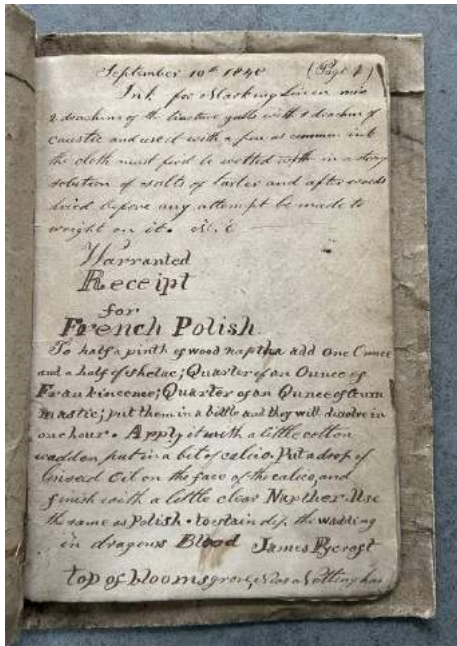
6. **[DOMESTIC AND MEDICAL RECIPE BOOK.]** NEAT BOUND MANUSCRIPT HOUSEHOLD RECEIPT AND COMMONPLACE BOOK penned in a single hand and containing a variety of useful preparations and medical anecdotes. n.p. possibly Sheffield, March 25th 1848 - ca. 12th February 1855.

Neatly penned bound manuscript in a single hand, 8vo, pp. 50, 60-73; pagination break seemingly an error with no interruption of text, and final leaf does seem complete in itself, though small manicule hand





suggests the compiler may have intended further entries; two different types of paper used; hand-stitched and personally bound in course paper, with inner turn-ins at head and tail of somewhat soiled and dog-eared, with some tears to fore-edge; a charming unsophisticated survivor. £800



A sadly anonymous, but evocative mid-Victorian commonplace and receipt book, penned between March 25th 1848 and February 1855 in a single neat hand throughout. Possibly the compilation of a local apothecary, the tone and construction of the volume bears a striking similarity to previously handled manuscript household 'vade-mecums', hinting perhaps towards a female compiler, although this is supposition. Nevertheless, this slim, hand-bound volume, contains a myriad of personally compiled recipes, preparations, useful hints, philosophical musings, as well as recording and commenting upon, some local and national news events relating to some of the innovations and fads of the day. In all, it provides a wonderful snapshot of day to day life, interests, and concerns of the time.

The medical receipts provided are all fairly simple in construction and provide remedies (a number of which are purgatives) and suggested dosages for the treatment of common ailments such as scurvy, rheumatism, asthma, coughs, 'cositiveness', and a 'cure for burns'. Amongst the ingredients we find mercury, laudanum, foxglove and opium. The compiler draws upon a number of sources for their receipts. On p. 8 is a reference to 'Dr Paris Pharmacologia' (we assume that of John Ayerton Paris, first published in 1812), as well as to on the same page 'Introduction to Midwifery' (possibly that of Thomas Denman). Some common famous pills such as those of Barclay and Anderson are also mentioned.

The majority, however, notably those of a more domestic nature, appear to have come from friends and acquaintances, often being either initialled, or given a name attribution. We find contributions from 'James Pycroft', 'J. White', 'Robert Wilson', 'Albert', 'Emma', 'Mary', 'Madeline', 'Matilda', 'J.M.R.', 'G.N.', 'R. Brooke' and somewhat teasingly by 'An Admirer' (p. 43). These include practical instructions on waterproofing, varnishing, polishes and French polish, inks, lacquers, insect repellants, and gunpowder. Culinary recipes include or how to make cakes, crackers, ginger and treacle beer and yeast. Advice is also included on how to make hair dyes, whiten nails, deodorants, tooth powders and breath fresheners.

It is perhaps the occasional commonplace entries which are the most eye-catching, however, with brief sections relating to James Young Simpson's recent introduction of the use



of chloroform (p. 21-22); an extraordinary view on the effects of a total eclipse of the sun (p. 11); on mesmerism (p. 69); on photographic techniques (p. 62); and on the dangers of tattooing, or 'marks in the human skin, mad [sic] by Indian ink' (p. 70), which cannot be destroyed 'except by cuterisation - an extremely painful process. The growth of new skin... may, with some attention, make them pale, [but?] will not wholly obliterate them'.

*Death from Inhalation of Chloroform.*  
The arrangements were as complete as possible. Dr. Law was entrusted with the administration of the chloroform; Mr Lewis was to watch the pulse, and at the proper time, he and Mr Wright were to conduct the operative proceedings. For some time the chloroform appeared to have no effect, but when insensibility was produced, and the surgeons were about to proceed with the operation, a sudden change was perceptible; the pulse ceased to beat, and almost instantly life was extinct. The chloroform was administered first on a sponge and then on a pocket-handkerchief. When the doctors found she was dy'ing, they tried every means to restore her. The inhalation of chloroform began at a quarter of one o'clock. The chloroform was of the specific

(32) *Matilda C.* Ants are destroyed by a nest and putting in quick-lime, then thrown on it. Wasps may be destroyed in the same way. It will be requisite that the person who be covered with muslin or something over hands, &c. so that the wasps shall not be him.

*Odor. Highly Perfumed Pastilles,* Gum benzoin, in fine powder, of each gum storax  $\frac{1}{2}$  an ounce, balsam of Peru, 2 drachms of powdered gum mastic, oil of <sup>rose</sup> M English oil of lavender & bergamot drachm, attar of roses 8 M, nitrate

The author relates the tragic case of 'Death from Inhalation of Chloroform', administered to a female patient, 'Mrs Harrop' by Dr Law, Mr Lewis and Mr Wright, giving quite a detailed account of the event and in particular the administration of the chloroform, though is unsure as to whether 'Dr. Simpsons' apparatus was used or not. The case occurred in Sheffield, and a printed account of the case can be found in the 1854 volume of Association Medical Journal edited for the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association (p. 315). The case of another tragic death in Sheffield follows on from that of Mrs Harrop in the present volume, suggesting some local connection to the anonymous compiler perhaps. This time they record the 'Shocking death at Sheffield' of Mr James Heywood, a chemistry teacher at the Wesley College, and who accidentally fatally burnt himself with sulphuric and nitric acid 'from a bottle for the galvanic battery' (p. 23).

(11) *A Total Eclipse of the Sun 28th July.*  
Visible most particularly in the North of France, begins 15 m past noon, ends 5 m past 2. It begins at Greenwich, at 3 m past 2. It will begin and continue till 15 m past 2. At Cambridge it will be seen to begin at 3 minutes past 2 and continue, till 12 m, till a quarter past 2. At Edinburgh will begin 10 m past 2 and end at 10 m past 3 o'clock. At Dublin it will begin at 10 m past 1 and end at 10 m past 3 o'clock.

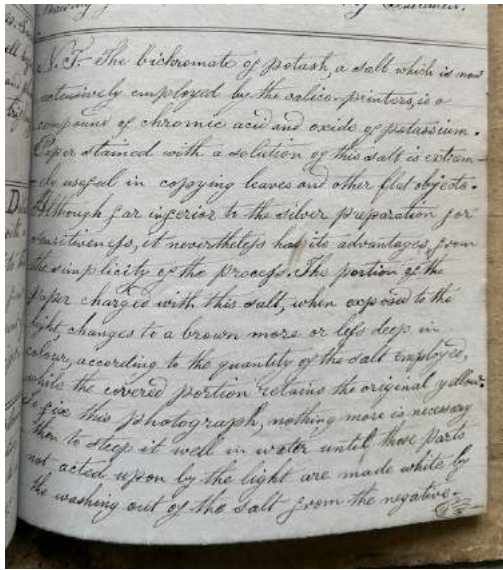
Infants who will be born during this eclipse will not live to maturity, and very probably will be defective in their eye sight, if however they are born when the Sun and the Moon are afflicting each other at birth, so that in the case of an eclipse, have either squinted or weak eyes, or some other defect, and often soon lose the power of seeing.

The power of seeing, we think, is not the power of the sun, but what the children mean when they say the Babylonians and other nations as a punishment of their disobedience and destruction, that he would make the lights dark over them, they should then know that his wrath was intended to destroy them as a nation for their oppression and abomination to the people, that the rulers take the hint which the prophets, and let knowledge be unlocked and we see, it shall be free, and free enquiry shall flourish.

With regards to the total eclipse of the sun due to take place on July 28th (1851?), the writer states: 'Infants who will be born during this eclipse will not live to maturity, and very probably will be defective in their eye sight. I have generally found when the sun and the moon are afflicting each other at birth, as that is the case during an eclipse, have either squinted or weak eyes, or some other defect, and often soon lose the power of seeing' (p. 11).

With regards to mesmerism, the compiler includes the following entry on p. 69: 'Burton- We never expressed our disbelief in mesmerism. How could we when we have witnessed such proofs of its not being a deception'. They go on to quote 'the author of 'Lavengro', i.e. George Borrow (1803-1881), who believed that "certain individuals possess an inherent power... philosophy can explain many strange things, but there are some which are a far pitch above her, and this is one"' (p. 69).

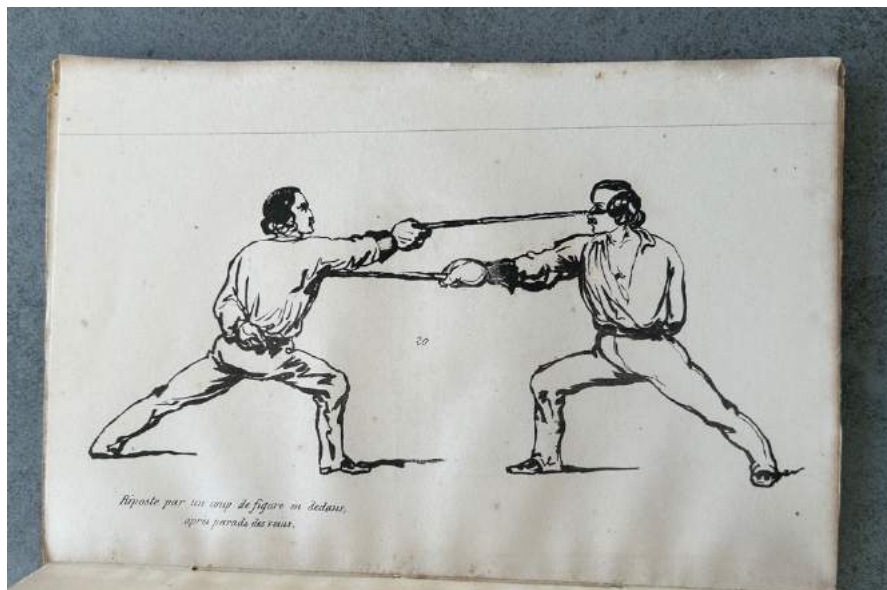
On the topic of photography, we find on page 62 a brief



explanation of the chromatype - a process first announced by Robert Hunt (1807-1887) in 1843: 'The bichromate of potash, a salt which is now extensively employed by the calico-printers, is a compound of chronic acid and oxide of potassium. Paper stained with a solution of this salt is extensively useful in copying leaves and other flat objects. Although far inferior to the silver preparation for sensitiveness, it nevertheless has its advantages, from the simplicity of the process. The portion of the paper charged with this salt, when exposed to the light, changes to a brown more or less deep in colour, according to the quantity of the salt employed, while the covered portion retains the original yellow. To fix this photograph, nothing more is necessary than to steep it well in water until those parts not acted upon by the light are made white by the washing out of the salt from the negative. Almost any

number of positive may be obtained in the usual way. This branch of photography is called chromatype'.

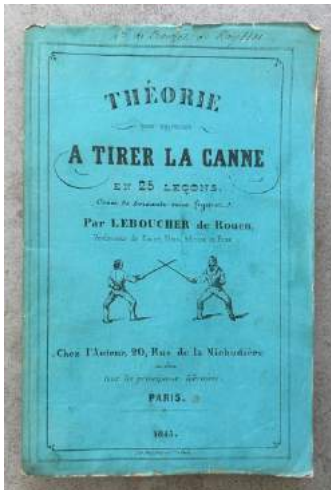
All in all, a fascinating social history document.



The art of fencing with the cane

7. **[FENCING/SELF-DEFENCE.] LÉBOUCHER de Rouen, [Louis Armand Victorin.] THÉORIE POUR APPRENDRE A TIRER LA CANNE en 25 leçons. Ornée de soixante-quatorze figures, par Leboucher, de Rouen, Professeur de Canne, Bâton, Adresse et Boxe. Prix: 5 francs. A Paris, Chez L'Auteur, rue de la Michodière, No. 20, Percepied, Libraire... Amable Rigaud... et tous les Marchands de Nouveautés. 1843.**

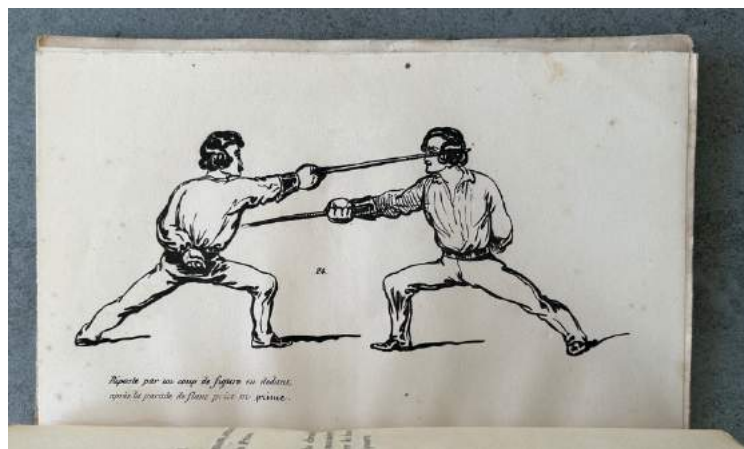
8vo, pp. 54; with lithograph frontispiece portrait and with 38 lithograph plates (numbered 1 - 37, including 10 bis); lightly foxed and toned throughout, but generally clean and bright; uncut in the original blue printed wrappers, head and tail of spine a little chipped and worn, covers a little soiled, with a number of small marginal tears and some furling, with signature of 'Hri de Crouzet de Rayssac'? at head of front wrapper; a very good copy. **£1,500**



Extremely scarce first edition of this self-published treatise on the art of fencing with a cane, including 38 striking lithograph plates, the work of Louis Armand Victorin Leboucher (1807-1866), a professional teacher in the arts of boxing, and fencing with canes and sticks.

Basing himself in Paris, Leboucher established a school of self defence at the rue de la Michodière, and became renowned as a powerful and, by the sounds of it, a fearsome fencer. As he notes in his preface, man's first means of defence, other than the fist, would have been a large stick or club. Whilst carrying a firearm may not be socially acceptable, carrying a walking cane was commonplace, so why not learn to employ it for self defence if required when travelling. His methods focused upon strength and speed. As he continues, far from being futile as some may think, fencing with a cane was an essential personal defence skill, providing 'a means of repulsion useful in certain circumstances' (p. 4).

It should also be seen as an acceptable and suitable form of gymnastic exercise and relaxation. He believes that his 25 lessons will be sufficient for any student to 'obtain a degree of perfection which would otherwise require six months of practice' (p.4). It will develop muscular strength in the arms, chest and legs, expand the lungs, and he claims that as a result of the training, most ordinary students should be able to carry out 150 blows in a minute. His students, he states, will be able to defend themselves with poise and dexterity, and he concludes by inviting the heads of military institutions, 'who have not yet accepted our method, to make their students aware of the advantages of his theories, uniquely established as a system of personal defence'.



In addition to the present work, Leboucher published *Théorie de boxe française* (1844) and *Théorie de boxe française et anglaise pour apprendre à tirer en 25 leçons* (1853).

Though the signature is slightly obscure, we believe the copy to have once belonged to the Henri de Crouzet de Rayssac (1853-1930).

We have so far located only one copy, at the BnF, which has been digitised and whilst noting only 37 plates, does collate as here.

'Munitionettes' - dedicated to the 'Cap and Detonation Girls' and 'Lasses'

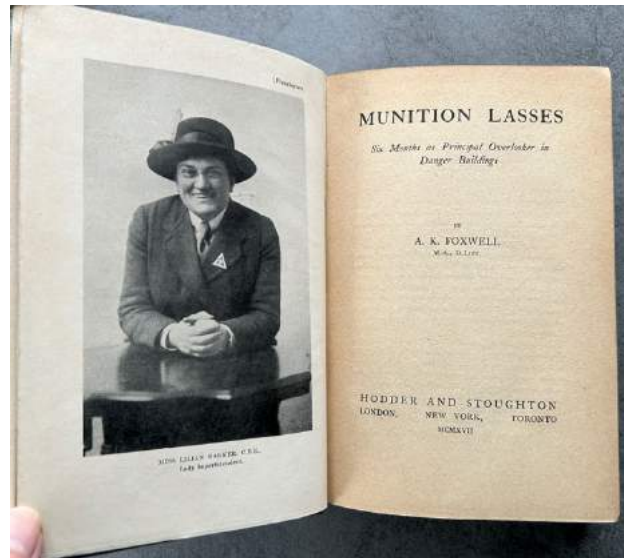
8. **FOXWELL, Agnes Kate.** MUNITION LASSES Six months as principal overlooker in danger buildings. Hodder and Stoughton, London, New York, Toronto. 1917.

8vo, pp. 156; with frontispiece, and two leaves of photographic plates containing a further 9 images; browned throughout due to paper quality, gutter cracked at p. 110 though holding firm; in the original



light blue publisher's cloth, upper cover and spine ruled and lettered in black, book-block a little shaken, spine sunned, covers somewhat foxed and lightly stained, extremities lightly bumped. £120

First edition of this account of the crucial work undertaken by women at the Woolwich Arsenal, by Agnes Kate Foxwell (1871-1957). Following a shortage of shells in 1915, the Ministry of Munitions was founded, under the new minister David Lloyd George. To improve production levels, an appeal was put out for women to register, with thousands volunteering, many of whom were soon employed in the growing number of munitions factories across the country. By the end of the war, according to the IWM, somewhere between 700,000 and a million women had become 'munitionettes', and the present work is one of only a handful of contemporary firsthand accounts of the work undertaken in such factories.

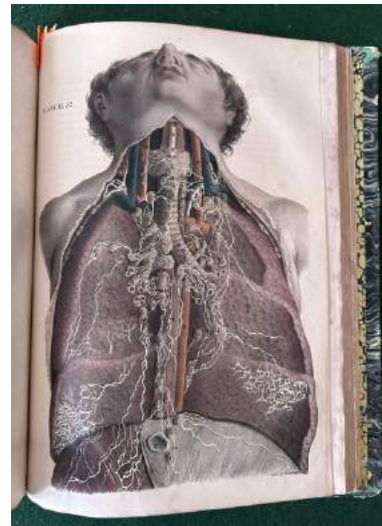
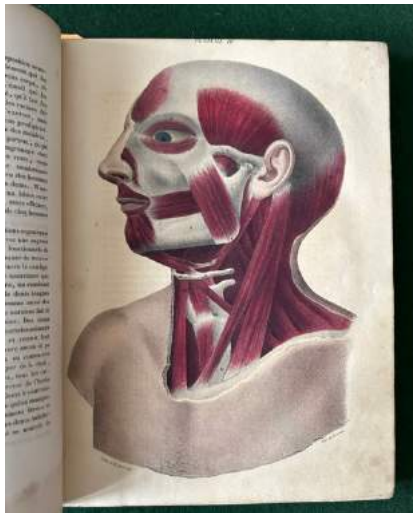


Foxwell began her university education at age thirty-two, completing her studies at Bedford College in 1907. She received an M.A. in literature from the University of London in 1910 and published two books on the sixteenth century poet Sir Thomas Wyatt, before becoming a teacher at Cheltenham Ladies College in 1911. During her time in London she was a suffrage organizer in Harrow, working with the London Graduates' Union for women's suffrage. Before her appointment as overlooker, Agnes had volunteered with the V.A.D. and worked with the Red Cross in various hospitals in London and France between October 1914 - September 1916. 'She got the Woolwich job through the University Women's War Service, which helped to place college graduates in supervisory positions. She was assigned to the high-ranking management position of Principal Overlooker (above her was the Lady Superintendent for the entire arsenal, Lilian Barker) in sections of the factory that worked with especially dangerous chemicals, mercury in particular' (Ross, *Slum Travelers: Ladies and London poverty, 1860-1920*, p. 72 and which goes on to reprint in full, Chapter four of the present work, 'The Workshops'). Whilst the conflict provided work opportunities for women of all classes of society not previously open to them, such as industrial and engineering employment, the workforce itself, however, was done overwhelmingly by working-class women, and perhaps somewhat inevitably, Foxwell's work also highlights the class distinctions of the day.

Though providing a vivid account, Foxwell's descriptions of the manufacturing process are somewhat cryptic, which may well be due to government censorship, to ensure the secrecy of weaponry designs and capabilities. Nevertheless it does offer an insight into the frequently hazardous working conditions experienced. Workers entered the 'danger buildings' via a large cloakroom, where they changed from their street clothes into fireproof gowns and caps, taking extra care to remove anything metal that could serve as a conductor and create an explosion.



Fitting the explosive cap or projectile into the hollow brass casing of the artillery shells was an important part of munitions manufacture. The actual projectiles were made in 'cap shops'. In addition to the fire hazard of working with explosives such as TNT, the munitions workers were exposed to a number of toxic chemicals, not least TNT itself, which caused one of the most common occupational illnesses experienced by the workers. One of its symptoms was jaundice, which is why its victims were nicknamed 'canary girls', their turning bright yellow and hair going orange or green. The illness could subside, but there were many deaths due to TNT poisoning. Whilst not mentioning these symptoms in particular, Foxwell does address the dangers in Chapter 5. 'Careful observation and research for preventatives and remedies against ill effects of trotyl upon the workers, have done much for their amelioration. As in the mercury, measures are largely preventative. The care of the health, good, freshly cooked food for the midday meal, the drinking of milk which is given to workers, and the use of disinfectants for hands and face, all contribute to the decrease of trotyl cases. Moreover, the same plan is adopted that we inaugurated in mercury, of given workers a few days' rest on another operation after a spell in trotyl' (p. 98).



9. **GALET, Jules, Dr.** LE CORPS DE L'HOMME Traité complet d'anatomie et la physiologie humaines. Illustré de plus de 400 figures dessinées d'après nature et suivi d'un précis des systèmes de Lavater et de Gall. Tome I - [Tome 4]. Paris, Au Bureau de L'auteur, Chez Mansut fils, 1835 - 1836 - 1837 - 1841. [*offered together with:*] LE CORPS DE L'HOMME Traité complet d'anatomie et la physiologie humaines. contenant près de 200 planches dessinées d'après nature et lithographiées, et suivi d'un précis des systèmes de Lavater et de Gall. Tome I - [Tome 4]. Paris, Chez l'auteur, Rue Saint-Victor, 9 et Chez Mansut Fils, Libraire... Billet, Libraire-Éditeur. 1844.

*Offerered together, an incomplete hand-coloured copy of the first edition, and a complete uncoloured copy of the second edition.*

**I.** Fours volumes, 4to; I. pp. xv, [1] blank, 177, [1] blank, [2] errata and blank, **without frontispiece and portrait of Paolo Mascagni**, with 2 coloured lithograph plates 'Notions Preliminaries' depicting the male and female form, and 44 coloured lithograph plates, each retaining tissue guard (though some quite torn); title-page with section excised at centre with tissue repair on verso, volume with prominent dampstain at tail with some heavy foxing; **II.** pp. iv, 191, [1] errata, with frontispiece portrait of William Harvey, and



44 hand-coloured lithograph plates numbered 45-89 (all retaining tissue guards), plates 45 and 46 folding; with some occasional staining and soiling throughout; **III.** pp. [iv], 182, [1] errata, 'System de Lavater' [184] - 206; with portrait of Lavater (at p. 184) and 50 hand-coloured lithograph plates, numbered 91-131 (**missing plates 90 (folding plate of skeleton) and 94 (image of skull)**), and nos 1 - 10 relating to the System of Lavater (all retaining original tissue guards); with prominent dampstaining affecting upper and lower margins almost continuously, and further foxing and soiling; **IV.** pp. [iv], 196, with hand-coloured frontispiece portrait of Gall, and 45 hand-coloured lithograph plates, numbered 132 - 136, plate 132 folding (**missing final plate 177 of the Siamese twins**), with prominent dampstaining to upper and lower margins throughout and some further soiling; in all three portraits and 185 engraved plates, all hand-coloured; with the library stamp of the 'Bibliothèque Médicale Hôpital Notre-Dame' on each title-page and often first leaf and sporadically throughout, with book-plate on each front pastedown; in contemporary black morocco backed marbled boards, spines lettered and tooled in gilt, inner hinges strengthened, wear with loss at head and tail of spines of Vols I and II, with further wear and rubbing to all joints and extremities, old accession numbers penned in white ink at tail; a working copy only.

**II.** Four volumes bound in two, 4to; **I.** pp. xv, [i] blank, 177, [1] blank, [2] errata and blank, with lithograph frontispiece, portrait of Paolo Mascagni, 2 lithograph plates 'Notions Preliminaries' depicting the male and female form, and 44 lithograph plates; **II.** pp. iv, 191, [1] errata, with frontispiece portrait of William Harvey, and 44 lithograph plates numbered 45-89 (45 and 46 folding); with some occasional staining and soiling throughout; **III.** pp. [iv], 182, [1] errata, 'System de Lavater' [184] - 206; with portrait of Lavater (at p. 184) and 52 lithograph plates, numbered 90-131 (90, 101, 113 folding), and nos 1 - 10 relating to the System of Lavater; **IV.** pp. [ii] blank, [iv], 196, with portrait of Gall at p. 153 'Système de Gall', and 46 lithograph plates, numbered 132 - 177, (plate 132 folding); in all 193 lithographs (one frontispiece, four portraits and 188 plates); all four volumes somewhat browned and foxed due to paper quality, more prominent in places and foxing sometimes affecting plates, with occasional marginal dampstaining; contemporary bookseller's label on both front pastedowns; in contemporary black calf-backed marbled boards, spines ruled, lettered and numbered in gilt, head of both spines chipped and worn with loss, with slight loss at tail, joints lightly rubbed, extremities worn, with lower rear corner of volume two torn and missing. **£3,000**



We are pleased to offer an unusual opportunity to acquire for comparative study, a copy of the rare first edition, though sadly incomplete (perhaps unsurprisingly), of a stunning and copiously illustrated introduction to the 'body of man', together with a complete uncoloured copy of the equally scarce second edition (identical to that of the first). The first edition presented here contains 188 of the 193 striking lithographs, almost all of which however, are coloured, seemingly by hand and mechanically, with several enhanced with gum arabic. The second edition is complete, and though uncoloured, is no less visually striking. Though the title page calls for 200 'planches', it collates exactly to that of the first edition, and there are in all 193 plates (interleaved within the text) numbered 1-177, together with an additional section of 10 plates illustrating Gall and Lavater's system. There are portraits of Paolo Mascagni, William Harvey, Franz Joseph Gall and Johann Casper Lavater, with two further unnumbered plates illustrating the male and female form, and the opening frontispiece.

Dr Jules Galet was a clinical head at the Montpellier Faculty of Medicine, and published the present popular work on anatomy and physiology in parts (each 'livraison' 24 pages and six plates) between 1835-1841, through which he hoped to make the place the subject 'within the



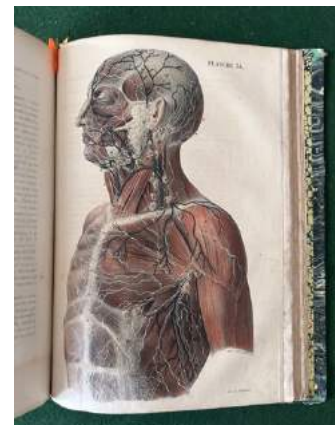
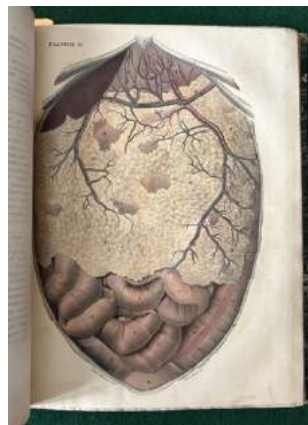
reach of all classes of society'. The volumes deal in turn with I. the Digestive, absorbent and respiratory apparatus, digestive function, absorption and breathing; II. Respiratory system and blood circulation; III. the musculoskeletal system (osteology, arthrology and myology), locomotion and the mechanism of voluntary movements; Lavater's system; and IV. the nervous system, generation, innervation, Gall's system, and embryology.

Contemporary reviews of the work reveal that it was possible to buy copies either uncoloured (75c) or coloured (1 fr 75c), though coloured copies, are particularly scarce. As Monique Kornell notes in her work *Flesh and Bones, the Art of Anatomy* (p. 198), the majority of the illustrations were in fact drawn from a variety of sources, such as Antonio Scarpa's 1794 *Tabulae neurologicae*, although Galet has signed them all as being designed and lithographed by himself, each signed 'Galet, D.M. pinx et lith', and which were then printed by the famous Parisian lithography firm of Lemercier, being signed 'Lith de Lemercier', with the later volumes including a number signed 'Imp de Lemercier, Benard et Cie'. Joseph Rose Lemercier (1803-1887) was an early adapter of lithography after it arrived in France, and went on to establish one of the most famous printing firms in France. He formed a partnership with Jean Benard in around 1829 which lasted for about 10 years.

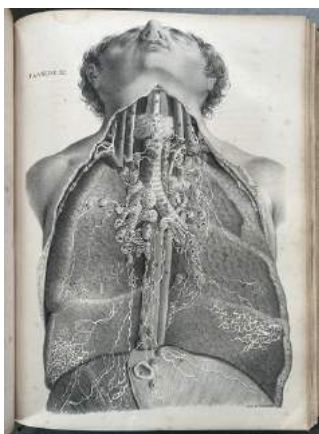
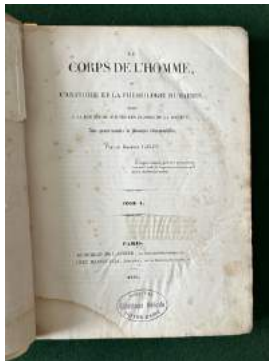
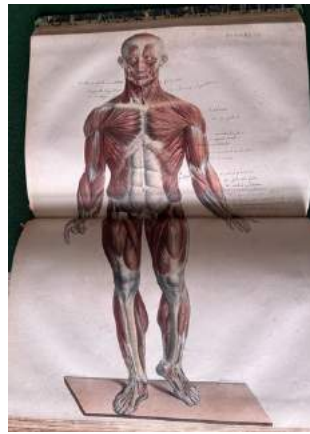
The first edition on offer does not include the allegorical frontispiece, the portrait of Paolo Mascagni, the striking folding plate of the skeleton (white printed on a black background), that of the skull (similarly white on black), and the final plate teratological plate. These are provided in photocopy.

A further edition was published in 1854, and it was translated into Spanish by Dr. José Trullas y Gea and Dr. Mariano Garcia Huerta.

OCLC locates copies of the first edition at the National Library of Medicine, Washington, the British Library and Cambridge University, with a small number of European locations, with copies of the second edition at the New York Academy of Medicine and Chicago (both citing the title-page number of plates), and the Getty (noting 192, seemingly missing a portrait).







Later wartime edition - a testimony to the work's success

**10. GILES, Arthur Edward.** THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS and of Pregnancy. Third edition. Reprinted. London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox... 1942.

4to, pp. 24; with nine text illustrations, and a moveable chromolithograph plate mounted on rear inside cover, incorporating seven flaps, each double-sided and numbered I - XV; text stitched as issued and mounted on inside front cover; title-page fore-edge a little furled, stitching a little loose, with some occasional light foxing, but otherwise clean and bright; in original red cloth-backed printed boards, spine a little sunned with very small nick with minor loss, covers a little soiled, minor wear to extremities and corners, but otherwise a nice, bright copy. £225



A 1942 reprint of the third edition (1909) of this popular work, first published by Giles in 1897, and clearly considered to be of use and relevance some forty years. Through a series of vibrantly coloured chromolithograph flaps, the reader is introduced to female anatomy and the stages of pregnancy.

Giles (1864-1936) F.R.C.S., a surgeon at the Chelsea Hospital for Women, wrote a number of other instructive books in the field of obstetrics. He was a founding fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and in 1929 became President of the Gynaecological and Obstetric Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. In 1898 Giles had married May Tindall, daughter of Albert A. Tindall, founder of the Bailliere, Tindall and Cox publishing house, which may also help to explain the longevity

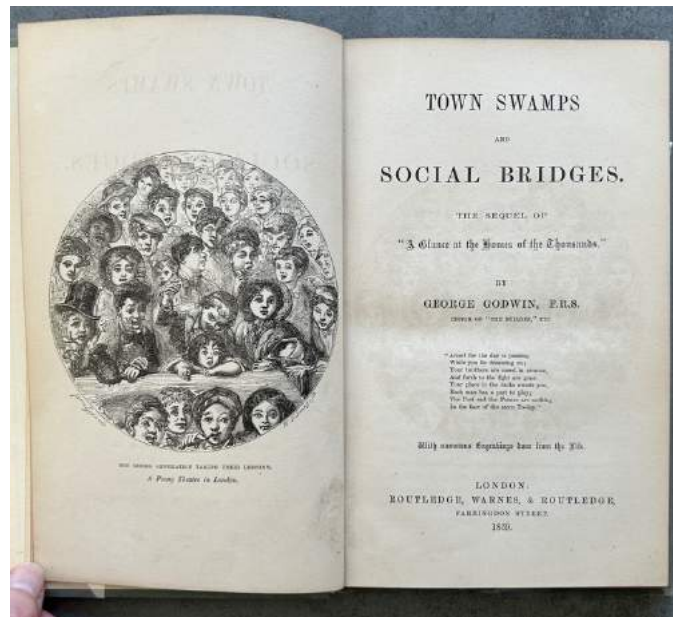
OCLC and COPAC locates only two copies of the first edition at the British Library and Cambridge, and four copies of the second edition of 1903 at Cambridge, National Library of Scotland, Oxford & British Library, with this 1942 cited at the Ernest & Marion Davis Library in New Zealand; an undated issue is located at UCSF, Harvard, NLS and Oxford.

‘Stink and stench from slaughter-house and sewer’

**11. GODWIN, George.** TOWN SWAMPS AND SOCIAL BRIDGES The sequel of “A Glance at the Homes of the Thousands”. With numerous engravings done from the Life. London: Routledge, Warnes, & Routledge, Farringdon Street, 1859.

8vo, pp. viii, 102, [2]; with wood-engraved frontispiece and 26 wood-engraved illustrations; lightly browned throughout, though otherwise clean and bright; offsetting to endpapers from original binding; in recent green cloth backed plain paper boards, spine lettered in black; with ink presentation inscription by George Godwin on free endpaper; a good copy. £600

First edition, signed by the author, of this important, though less well known, tract on the abject conditions endured by many in mid-Victorian Britain, penned by the architect, journal

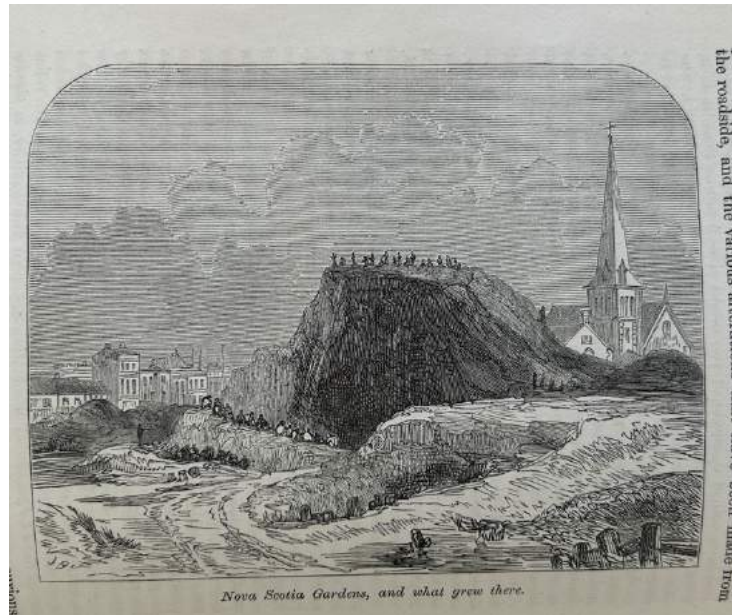


editor, antiquarian, playwright, novelist, and correspondent of Dickens, George Godwin (1813-1888).

In his introduction Godwin hopes that the present work will stand as a record 'of the curious - not to say frightful - condition of London and some of its denizens in the middle of the boasted nineteenth century'. Based upon a series of essays previously published in *The Builder*, of which he was editor, Godwin offers revealing glimpses of London in the heyday of capitalism, and highlights many of the hazards of urban living, notably lack of sanitation, insufficient clean water supplies, and overcrowding. The opening paragraph of Chapter IX provides a perfect summation of his views: 'The connection between disease and defective structural and economic arrangements continues to demand the most serious attention. The relationship of cholera, and fever, and crime, to cesspools, imperfect drainage, impure water, overcharged graveyards, and want of ventilation, is a great sanitary question... [and] one on which the medical faculty themselves, strange to say, differ materially... One thing appears beyond all doubt, and it is on this we work resolutely, however feebly, that where human beings are crowded together in ill-arranged dwellings; where the drainage is bad and the cesspool lurks; where refuse rots, the air is vitiated, or the water impure and scanty, there cholera and fever, when evoked, reign and slay' (p. 49). He follows this powerful paragraph with a poem by 'King Cholera'.

In many ways his lucid style and grasp of sure facts, together with the often darkly humorous illustrations by John Brown, made the work far more effective than those of some of his contemporaries. Though less famous than Chadwick, Engels, Mayhew and Dickens, Godwin nevertheless provides a fascinating social commentary. 'He compares death rates to indict irresponsible house builders, water companies and municipal companies. He deplors the enslaving lack of skills among young women. And he fiercely attacks the army for tolerating conditions in London barracks which produced higher death rates among men in the prime of life than appeared in lodging houses for 'the tramp, the outcast and the vagabond'' (Donnison, *Journal of Social Policy*, Volume 2, Issue 2, 1973 pp. 176, reviewing a 1972 reprint by Leicester University Press).

One of the particularly vivid illustrations is that of the dust mound that infamously filled Nova-Scotia Gardens near Shoreditch, Godwin citing the 'dense smell' associated with it and the unhealthy conditions of the neighbouring tenements, where typhoid was 'a frequent visitor' (p. 23). Dickens himself was to later vividly portray the area, renowned for its total lack



of drainage, disease and stench, in *Our Mutual Friend* of 1864-5. Thanks to his intervention the noted philanthropist and housing reformer Angela Burdett Coutts, for whom Dickens acted as an agent, subsequently removed the rubbish mound and rebuilt the area, with model dwellings designed by Henry Darbishire, later architect to the Peabody Trust. It was renamed Columbia Square, after the bishopric of British Columbia, founded by the baroness in 1857. The first of the four five-storeyed blocks set around a square opened in 1859 and the last in 1862.

In 1844 Godwin became the third editor of *The Builder*... [and] transformed it into the most important and successful professional paper of its kind with a readership well beyond the architectural and building world. Above all, it was known for its campaigns for health and housing reform. 'Godwin wrote firsthand reports on slum overcrowding and its results in articles which he gathered together in three books: *London Shadows: a Glance at the Homes of Thousands* (1854), *Town Swamps and Social Bridges* (1859), and *Another Blow for Life* (1864). He supported architectural remedies such as improved housing by charitable trusts, public baths and wash-houses, and pavilion-plan hospitals, but equally he believed in improvement through individual perseverance and effort. His book *Memorials of Workers: the Past to Encourage the Present* (1860) followed the pattern of Samuel Smiles's *Self-Help* (1859) in demonstrating how fame and success could result from personal endeavour' (ONDB).

See Gilbert, *Mapping the Victorian Social Body*, ff. 119.

'Pregnancy without intercourse' - through inhaling wind borne 'animalcula'

**12. [JOHNSON, Abraham, pseudonym John HILL.]** LUCINA SINE CONCUBITU. Lettre adressée à la Société Royale des Londres, dans laquelle on prouve, par une évidence incontestable, tirée de la raison & de la pratique, qu'une Femme peut concevoir, sans avoir de commerce avec aucun homme. Traduit sur la quatrième Edition anglaise, avec un Commentaire très curieux, qui ne s'est pas encore trouvé dans les Editions précédentes. D'Abraham Johnson. A Londres [but probably Holland or Germany] 1750.

Small 8vo, pp. [xvi], 72; each page within typographic border, and with numerous woodcut head- and tail pieces; with running headling 'Lucine affranchie des loix du concours'; small stain affecting fore-edge of pp. 3-16 (possibly candle-wax) and ink stain to final verso, with some very minor and occasional soiling and staining, otherwise clean and crisp; an attractive copy in contemporary half-calf over block



printed decorative boards, with red sprinkled edges, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in blind, with small paper label at head of spine numbered in manuscript, head of spine chipped with loss, covers a little soiled, extremities and corners lightly bumped. £585

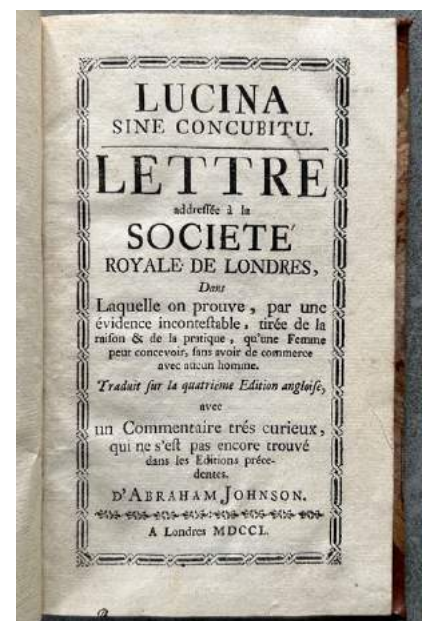


An charming copy of this translation, with substantial additions, by Etienne Sainte-Colombe, of Hill's famous scientific spoof *Lucina sine concubitu*. A letter... to the Royal Society London 1750, 4th edition of the same year. The additions are not found in the earlier translation attributed to J. P. Moët of which several editions were printed in 1750.

Written at the peak of philosophical discussions on generation and the preformation of eggs and spermatozoa, this amusing satire, "mockingly" addressed to the Royal Society is based on an idea first posed by William Wollaston in his *Religion of Nature Delineated*, "that human seed, or spermatozoa, floated everywhere in the air... [Hill] affected to have invented a machine for trapping the seminal animacules borne on the West wind. 'Accordingly after much Exercise of my Invention, I contrived a wonderful cylindrical, caloptrical, rotundo-concavo-convex Machine... which, being hermetically sealed at one End, and electrified according to the nicest Laws of

Electricity, I erected a convenient Attitude to the West, as a kind of Trap to intercept the floating Animaculae in that prolific quarter of the Heavens. The Event answered my Expectation; and when I had caught a sufficient number of these small original unexpanded Minims of Existence, I spread them out carefully like Silk-worm's Eggs upon White-paper, and then applying my best Microscope, plainly discerned them to be little Men and Women, exact in all their Lineaments and Limbs, and ready to offer themselves little Candidates for Life, whenever they should happen to be imbibed with Air or Nutriment, and conveyed down into the Vessels of Generation'" (Needham, *History of Embryology*, pp. 186-87). Having trapped these airborne 'minims of existence' Hill offered to administer them 'as a dose of physick'. His discovery he believed, that the world had been in error in the matter of conception for six thousand years, should be seen as being of more benefit than the discoveries of Newton. It could restore the honour of many women who throughout history had been unable to explain their pregnancy, remove guilt over fornication, the eradication of venereal disease, and even the need for marriage, a tie 'inconsistent with all the Articles of modern pleasure'.

Composer, actor, author and botanist, Hill (1714-1775), wrote the work as a hoax on the Royal Society, apparently in revenge for his rejection as a candidate for membership, in recognition he hoped, for his botanical research. His subsequent monumental 26 volume illustrated *The Vegetable System* was one of the first to adopt the nomenclature of Carl Linnaeus, and indeed he was later created a knight of the Order of Vasa in 1774 by Gustav III of Sweden, after which he adopted the title of 'Sir John Hill'. The work was quickly taken up as a piece of popular sexology, with a least four more English printings in 1750, and was immediately translated into other languages. 'This French translation has a new commentary on the text and new material, such as the account of a widow made pregnant by a married woman; experiments on the



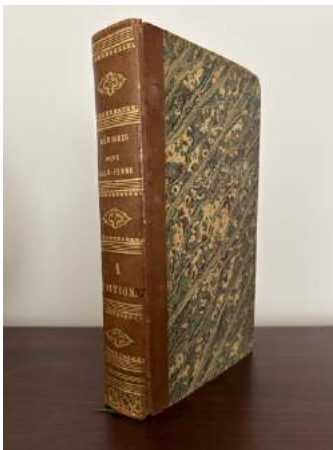


semen of various animals; a dissertation on human semen and the prodigious numbers of tiny animals it contains; and the disputes and havoc that this wicked little book has begun to create among husbands and wives' (Gaskell 29: 51).

Blake p. 211; ESTC T120326: "The imprint is false; possibly printed in Germany"; cf. Weller, *Die falschen und fingirten Druckorte*, v.2, p. 127 which suggests Holland; Wellcome III p. 264.

**13. [JULLEMIER, Alexandrine].** MEMOIRES AUTHENTIQUES D'UNE SAGE-FEMME Tome Premier [- Second]. Paris, Dumont, Libraire-Éditeur, Palais-Royal, 88. Bonnaire... Delaunay... L'Auteur, Rue Bleue 19. 1835.

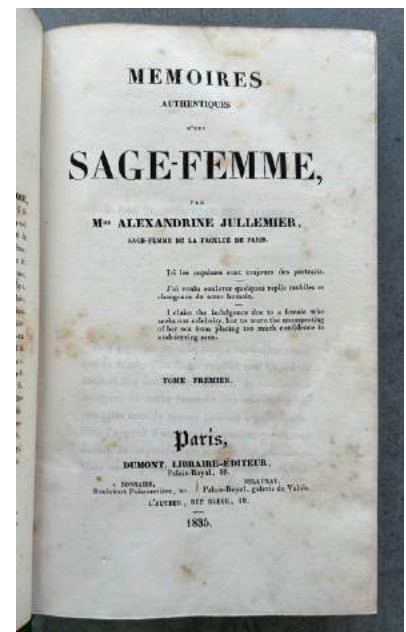
Two volumes in one, 8vo, pp. [iv], 386; [iv], 370, (p. 191 erroneously numbered 126); some foxing throughout, more prominent in a few gatherings, and with some very occasional light marginal dampstaining, otherwise generally clean and crisp; in contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, with marbled edges, one section of fore-edge in blue, spine attractively tooled and lettered in gilt, retaining two green silk markers, some light rubbing and wear to extremities, but otherwise a very good copy. £985



Rare first edition of this curious, and somewhat scurrilous literary work edited by Touchard-Lafosse and based upon the manuscript notes of Alexandrine Jullemier (1807 -?). 'This spicy work was written on the notes of Mademoiselle Jullemier [by Touchard-Lafosse]. The first volume, almost in its entirety, contains little-known particulars on the obscure origin and elevation of the one of the most shameless industrialists of the time, the famous Giraudeau de Saint-Gervais, [charlatan and author of a treatise on venereal diseases]. The second volume contains anecdotes on the practice of Mademoiselle Jullemier, told with wit.' (online translation of: 'Cet ouvrage piquant a été rédigé sur les notes de mademoiselle Jullemier [par Touchard-Lafosse]. Le premier volume, presque en entier, ne renferme que des particularités peu connues sur l'origine obscure et l'élévation de l'un des plus éhontés industriels de l'époque le fameux Giraudeau de Saint-Gervais, [charlatan et auteur d'un traité sur les maladies vénériennes]. Le second volume renferme des anecdotes sur la pratique de Mademoiselle Jullemier, racontée avec esprit.' Quérard, *Supercherie littéraires* 2, 435).

Alexandrine Jullemier was a pupil of Madame La Chapelle, and opened a clinic in the rue de l'Odéon, making a speciality of clandestine deliveries. She was closely involved with the noted 'quack' Doctor Giraudeau, and according to Quérard was largely responsible for his success. He is represented in the present account as a man without scruples, and it is interesting to note, that in the second edition which appeared in the same year, most of the names were changed, Giraudeau de Saint-Gervais renamed as 'Duroche'.

Barbier 181; see Querard for both Giraudau and Jullemier; OCLC notes copies of this first edition at Yale, Bryn Mawr, Montreal, the British Library and BIUM, with the second edition held at Stanford, the National Library of Medicine, and the College of Physicians.





Rare atlas of forensic medicine and poisoning

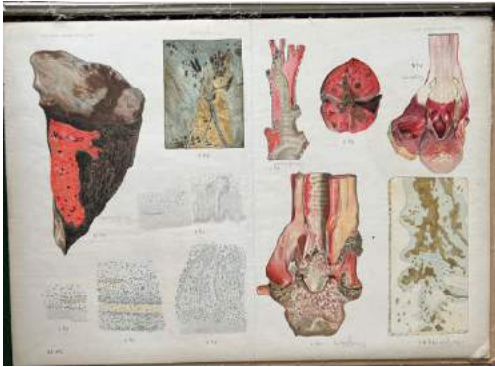
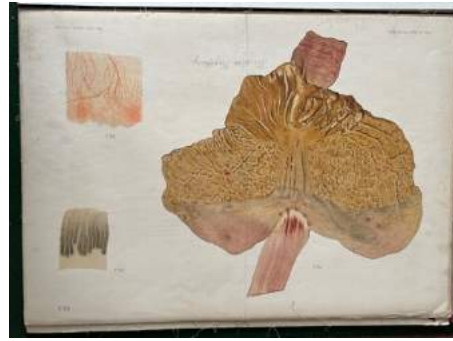
14. **LESSER, ADOLPHE.** ATLAS DER GERICHTLICHEN MEDICIN Erste Abtheilung Vergiftungen. Erste Lieferung Sechs colorirte tafeln mit erläuterndem text [-zweite lieferung]. Berlin, Verlag von August Hirschwald. NW Unter den Linden, No. 68. 1883. [together with]. ATLAS DER GERICHTLICHEN MEDICIN. Zweite Abtheilung [zweite lieferung ONLY], Breslau, Schlesische Buchdruckerei, Kunst-und Verlags-Anstalt vormals S. Schottlaender. 1892.

Three vols (of four), two small and one large folio; pp. [ii] part title, [ii] preface, 155, [1], with stub remains of plates visible, which have been excised, then linen backed and loosely inserted into the larger folio for ease of use; all eighteen chromolithograph plates for Part I on poisonings present; pp. [ii] [iii]-vi index of all eighteen plates, [111]-213, [1] blank, and containing the detailed descriptions of plates 10-18, and which are bound at the rear of the volume, thus only 9 of the 18 double-page chromolithograph plates present (a number retaining the original tissue guards) and missing the first part of this second part on general forensics; text volumes a little browned, the loosely inserted poisoning plates somewhat browned in places, and slightly dog-eared through handling (plate 9 most noticeably affected), the general forensic plates also a little browned and soiled; with small library stamps on title-pages; the two text volumes bound in plum morocco over marbled boards, spines lettered and tooled in gilt, head and tail of spines chipped and worn, joints and morocco corners quite scuffed and worn, extremities a little bumped, with small white paper accession labels at head of each upper cover, the larger folio in plum cloth backed marbled boards, with paper label lettered in manuscript on upper cover, and with small white paper accession label at head, without the cloth ties, head and tail of spine nicked and worn, corners bumped and worn; deaccessed and with a number of library stamps of the Pathological Institute, Leipzig. £650

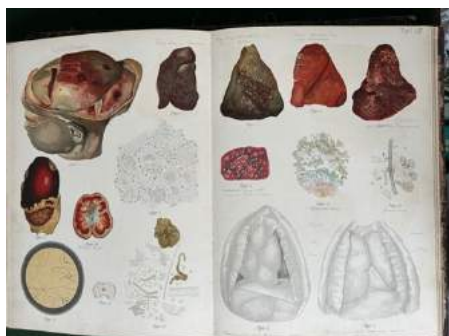
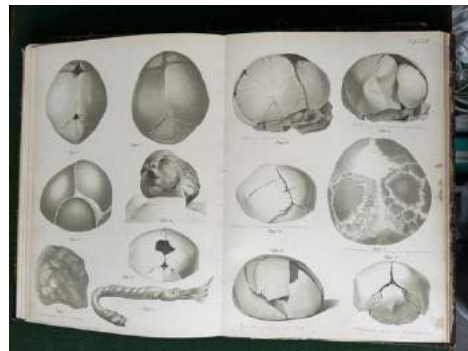
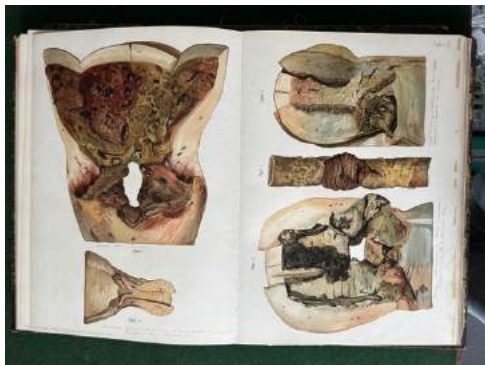
First edition, though sadly without the first volume of part two, of this rare atlas of forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence by the noted forensic scientist Adolphe Lesser (1851-1926).

Whilst not wishing to downplay that fact that the present copy is incomplete, it nevertheless provides an insight into the publication of such works, and how copies were then put to use and indeed bound, by their respective owners. Lesser originally published his work in parts, beginning in 1883, and with the first part on poisoning completed in 1884. In the copy offered here, the Pathological Institute of Leipzig had included in the binding the first part title, noting only 'sechs colorirte tafeln', but have bound all of the text on poisonings into one volume. No further part titles have been included. As revealed by the stubs at the rear of the volume, the vivid double-page chromolithograph plates, for which the work is renowned, have been excised, and have all been linen-backed and housed within a larger folio portfolio, to allow for easier use by the students.





The second companion work was also divided into two sections, published between 1890-1892, and was devoted to more general forensics and traumatic injuries. It too, was illustrated with a further 18 fine chromolithographs depicting such injuries as skull and bone fractures, the impact of gunshot wounds, burns, injuries caused by stabbings', and cases of infanticide. Sadly the first section is not present in the set offered here, having become separated. The Pathological institute have retained the plates in the text volume, reflecting either a change in teaching policy, or perhaps that it was the section on poisoning which was considered to be of particular educational merit to warrant an larger and more portable dissemination.





Designed primarily for forensic physicians, the text provides detailed explanations of the double-page chromolithograph plates. Some twenty types of poisonings are described and illustrated. According to Paul Brouardel (1837-1906), who wrote the preface to the French edition of the poisoning section published in 1890, the importance of the book lay in the fact that Lesser was a professor and expert close to the courts of Breslau, and "has endeavoured to provide multiple reproductions of the same intoxication". Virchow, in his preface to this first edition, praises the work for its accuracy, saying that few works of anatomical and pathological illustration could rival the work.

Adolf Lesser (1851-), graduated from Berlin University in 1875. Between 1877 and 1884 he was assistant at the Berlin Pharmacological Institute, and worked at Klinnsmann's lunatic asylum between 1879-1886. In 1881 he became privat-docent in pharmacology at the university. In 1886 he was appointed physician-in-chief to the board of health of Breslau, subsequently appointed assistant professor at Breslau University in 1887. In addition to the present notable work, Lesser contributed essays to numerous medical journals, and also contributed to Neisser's 'Stereoskopischer Medizinischer Atlas'.

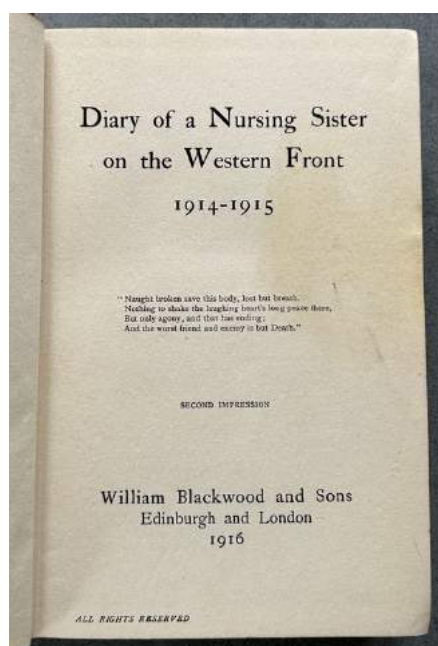
All editions are uncommon.

Rare: Goldschmid, 213 for the German edition; OCLC locates complete copies of this work at Berkeley, UCLA and the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and at the Wellcome, Cambridge, BL, Oxford, Edinburgh and Birmingham.

#### 'Life at the back of the Front'

15. [LUARD, Kate Evelyn.] DIARY OF A NURSING SISTER ON THE WESTERN FRONT 1914-1915. Second Impression. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. All Rights Reserved. 1916.

8vo, pp. vii, [i] blank, 300; half title and final verso browned due to offsetting from endpapers, otherwise clean and bright; small red label at inner gutter of rear pastedown 'The Times Book Club'; in contemporary brown publisher's cloth, lettered in gilt on upper cover and spine (somewhat faded), head and tail of spine bumped and lightly rubbed, spine a little darkened with some staining at tail, some soiling to covers, extremities bumped and lightly rubbed, light rubbing and wear to joints and extremities; contemporary pencil signature on front free endpaper of Mabel Ellis; a good copy. £150



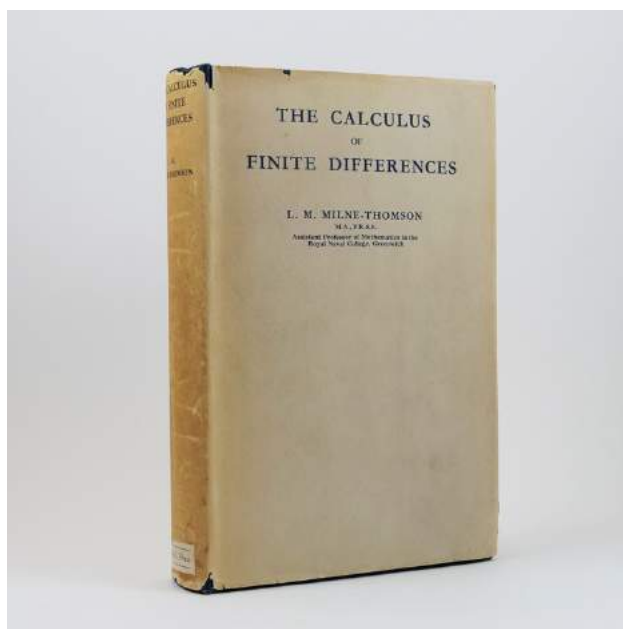
First edition, second impression (also 1916) of this noted eye-witness account of front-line nursing on the Western Front, which though published anonymously, was the work of a trained and highly experienced nurse Kate Evelyn Luard (1872-1962). As a consequence, the descriptions of the wounds and illnesses treated are less sanitised than in other similar works published by volunteer nurses with less medical experience. 'This Journal was written with no idea of publication. As it was thought that some of it might interest others outside the Author's family, for whom the Journal was kept, these selections - which are given exactly as they were written - are published... The Journal was submitted to the Press Censor, and has been passed by him' (Introduction).

The daughter of an Essex Vicar, Luard was born in 1872 and was one of 13 children. She was educated at Croydon High School, under the Headship of Dorinda Neligan, the well-known suffragette and campaigner for women's rights. Neligan had been a nurse in the Franco-Prussian War and it seems likely that she may have influenced Kate in her choice of career. After some time as a governess to

earn money for her training, Luard entered the prestigious nurse training school of Kings College Hospital, London. The Matron of King's College Hospital at this time was Katherine Monk, a pioneer of nurse education, and who was a keen supporter of military nursing, and was one of two civil matrons on the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service (QAIMNS) Advisory Board for the Improvement and Reorganisation of Military Hospitals at the end of the Boer War. After completing her training, in 1900 Luard offered her skills to the Army Nursing Service and served for two years in South Africa during the Second Anglo-Boer War. In the years leading up to WWI, she worked at home, and by 1911, at the age of 38, she was matron at the Maitland Sanatorium in Peppard, Henley-on-Thames.

Kate enlisted in the QAIMNSR on August 6, 1914, two days after war was declared. She served in France & Belgium until 1919, first on the ambulance trains bringing the wounded from the battlefields, and then in Casualty Clearing Stations, always near the front line. She spent time working at the mobile No. 4 Field Ambulance Unit, which she refers to in her diary as 'life at the back of the front' (p. 237). Luard was to become Head Sister at No. 32 Casualty Clearing Station, where she had a staff of 40 nurses and nearly 100 orderlies. It became one of the most dangerous stations when the unit was relocated in late July 1917 to serve the push that was to become the Battle of Passchendale. She was twice mentioned in Dispatches for gallant and distinguished service in the field, and awarded the rare distinction of the Royal Red Cross medal 1st class and Bar (a distinction previously bestowed upon Florence Nightingale). An avid letter writer, she wrote exchanged hundreds of letters with her family at home, and it was these that were to form the basis of her two published work: the present *Diary* and then *Unknown Warriors: The Letters of Kate Luard, RRC and Bar, Nursing Sister in France 1914-1918* first published in 1930.

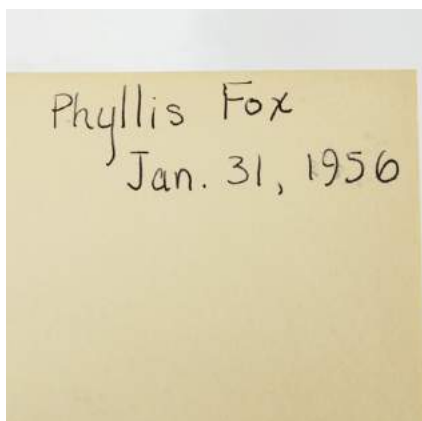
See <https://britisharmynurses.com/kate-luard-early-years/>; and <http://kateluard.co.uk/about-kate-luard/>; <https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/thurrock-historical-people/kate-evelyn-luard>.



**16. MILNE-THOMSON, Louis Melville.** THE CALCULUS OF FINITE DIFFERENCES. Macmillan and Co., Limited. St Martin's Street, London. 1951.

8vo, pp. xxiii, [i], 558; with a number of diagrams within text; pp. 224-5 creased with small tear at lower margin, p. 258 creased, gutter exposed at p. 383, lightly toned throughout; in the original blue publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, lower corner of upper board bumped, with the original grey piece-clipped dust-jacket, spine somewhat browned with a few small chips and splits, preserved within protective

glycine jacket; with the signature of Phyllis Fox and the date 'Jan 31, 1956' on front free endpaper; a very good copy. £750



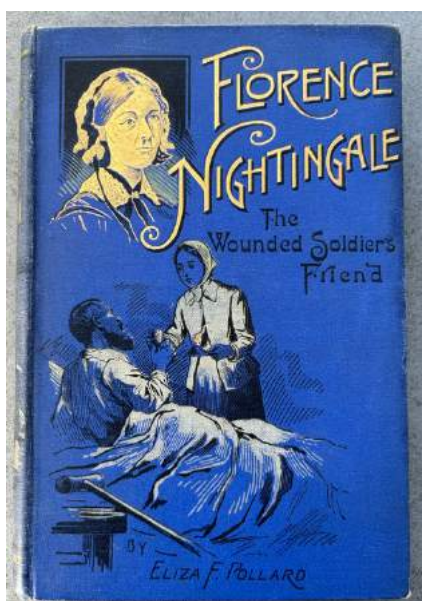
Phyllis Fox  
Jan. 31, 1956

Second edition, and a nice association copy, of this classic textbook on applied mathematics, originally published in 1933, once belonging to the noted American mathematician and computer scientist Phyllis Fox (1923-2017), with her signature on the front free endpaper. The signature is dated January 31, 1956, Fox purchasing the volume while working on the numerical solution of partial differential equations for UNIVAC for the Computing Center of the United States Atomic Energy Commission at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences of New York University.

In addition to the present work, the English applied mathematician Louis Melville Milne-Thomson CBE FRSE RAS (1891-1974), is best remembered for his works on *Theoretical Hydrodynamics* (1938), and *Theoretical Aerodynamics* (1948), as well as for his work developing mathematical tables such as the *Jacobian Elliptic Function Tables* (1932). The Milne-Thomson circle theorem and the Milne-Thomson method for finding a holomorphic function are named after him. His works proved popular and went through several editions.

17. **[NIGHTINGALE.] POLLARD, Eliza Fanny.** FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE: THE WOUNDED SOLDIER'S FRIEND. Twelfth thousand. London, S.W. Partridge & Co, 9 Paternoster Row. [n.d. but ca. 1892-1893.

8vo, pp. 160, 16 publisher's catalogue; with engraved frontispiece, 13 full-page engravings, and numerous smaller text engravings; a little browned throughout due to paper quality; with decorative publisher's advertisements on both endpapers; in the original blue publisher's decorative cloth, with image of Florence Nightingale tending a soldier on upper cover, head and tail of spine bumped, spine faded and darkened, with further light soiling to covers, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; a good copy. £85



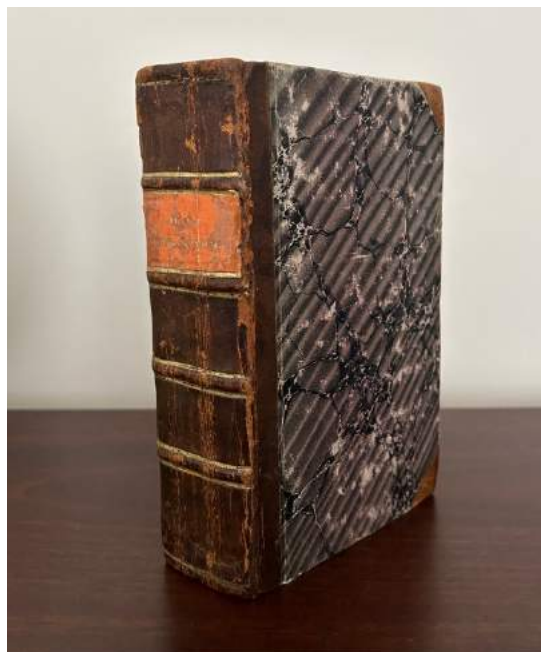
Uncommon early edition of Eliza Pollard's account of the life of Florence Nightingale, published as part of S.W. Partridge's 'Popular Biographies' series. The British Library suggest the first edition was published in 1890, though the first advertisements we have located appear in 1892. 'The name of Florence Nightingale has become a 'household word' in this land. For something like a generation it has been closely linked with the work of nursing the sick. The book before us tells, in a most impressive manner, the story of her life, and of her many self-sacrificing labours in the cause of Christ and her suffering fellow-creatures. It has our hearty recommendation' (p. 121, *The Primitive Methodist Magazine*, Volume 7, 1892). It is also listed in the 1892 *Chronicle of the London Missionary Society*.

The present copy is noted as being 'the twelfth thousand printing', and indeed it was to go through numerous subsequent editions well into the early 10th century. The decorative cover uses the famous image of Florence with her lamp, tending a wounded soldier. The front free endpaper bears an ink inscription: 'To Jane Small. In remembrance of kind attention during illness, from Elizabeth Johnson, New Year's Day, 1894'.

Eliza Fanny Pollard (1839-1911) was born in London, the daughter of surgeon Edward

William Pollard and his first wife. Her step-brother was the bibliographer Alfred William Pollard (1859–1944). Pollard worked briefly as a governess before turning to literature as a profession beginning with the historical novel *Avice* (1864). She followed with several more works of fiction and biographies aimed at young adult readers.

The British Library date the earliest edition to 1890 on OCLC, with copies at Oxford and the BL ascribed to 1891, and 1892, and then 1899.



Considered to be Sweden's first vernacular zoological handbook

**18. ORRELIUS, Magnus.** INLEDNING TIL DJUR=KÄNNINGEN, eller redig beskrifning på härtills bekanta fyrfotade eller däggande djur; til allmänhetens nöje och nytta författad, och med nödiga figurer försedd. Stockholm, Tryck hos Lars Wennberg, på bekostnad, 1776.

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 594, [14]; without the four page dedication, which is sometimes present; with 109 naive woodcuts within text, and large woodcut vignette on final verso; lower corner of page 84 torn with loss of paper not text, and with neat discrete paper repairs to pp. 341-42, 359-60, 413-14 and 541-42, stain affecting pp. 433-437, the whole text lightly foxed and browned, with some occasional minor marginal dampstaining, otherwise clean; in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in gilt, with orange paper lettering label, spine slightly cracked, with both joints starting but holding firm, with slight loss to rear joint, covers a little scuffed, and recorned to style; with the bookplate of Lennart Ragnemark on front pastedown; a good copy. **£1,200**



Second edition of this 'introduction to the knowledge of animals' by Magnus Orrelius (1717-1794), of particular appeal for the numerous charming woodcuts, which though perhaps not all original, are believed to have been done by the author himself. The work was first published anonymously in 1750-1751 in weekly parts as *Historia animalium*, and is considered to be Sweden's first vernacular zoological handbook.

The Royal Swedish Academy was founded in 1739, on the initiative of Linnaeus amongst others. One of the aims was to promote the economic benefits of the natural sciences, a principle which naturally favoured botanical and zoological

research, with the hope that the discovery of new animal and plant species could be of use to man. Up to this time, little had been written about the plant and animal kingdom, with most published being in Latin, and so a number of manuals and textbooks were published to fill this void, and disseminate knowledge more widely. Linnaeus himself, famously published his *Fauna Svecica*, the first Swedish natural fauna, in 1746, though this was once again published in Latin, and whilst groundbreaking, was not really a handbook for general use.

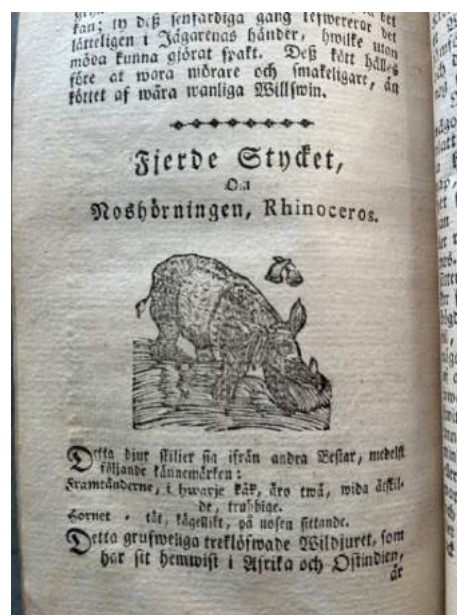
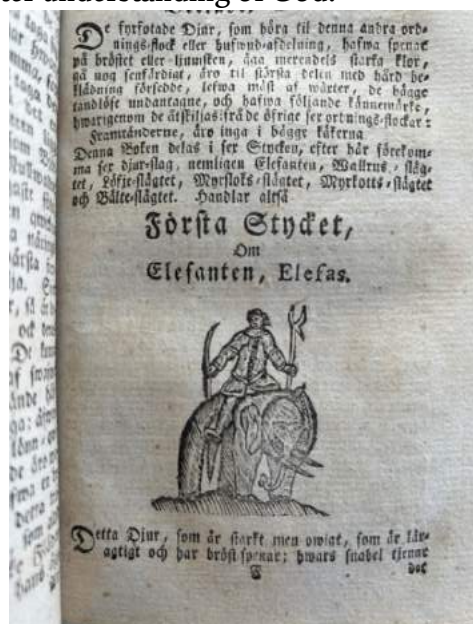
In October 1749, advertisements appeared in Stockholm for a work on the history of animals written 'in the Swedish tongue', to be published by subscription in parts to make it more affordable and cheaper to print. The anonymous author borrowed the title *Historia Animalium* from Conrad Gessner's famous work. According to Martin Biinsow, when Linnaeus saw the advertisement he was greatly perturbed, fearing plagiarism of his popular lecture notes. 'In a letter to the Academy of Sciences' secretary, Wargentin, Linné writes that, if there is plagiarism, he will withdraw not only from the fauna, but from all work. However, the great man could breathe a sigh of relief when the work started to come out. There was no question of any plagiarism, even if the author had picked up a lot of facts from Linné' (Biinsow, *I Var Herres Hage, Svensk zoologi i Kunskapskallan*, p. 5 a google translation). Indeed, for this second edition, a letter of recommendation by Wargentin himself is included on the verso of the title-page – a sign of Academy approval no doubt.

The author, in fact, was Magnus Orrelius (1717-94), a member of the Moravian Brethren in Sweden, active as a writer, translator and woodcutter, though not part of traditional academic circles. From an impoverished background, and born as Mans Fanberg, he funded himself to study at Uppsala, at which point he changed his name. His poor financial situation meant that his studies were fragmented and he never took his degree. He worked as a personal tutor, and then as an accountant, but made most of his living as a writer, as well as penning a number of pamphlets and articles on social issues such as child-rearing, and population decline.



The *Historia Animalium* was his first work, and whilst it claimed to describe all animals existing on the globe, was confined principally to mammals, including man, Orrelius adopting Linnaeus' classification and system. This second edition has been substantially revised and

enlarged when it comes to the number of species described, but for cost reasons the descriptions were kept shorter and are limited, as previously, to mammals. As acknowledged in the preface, the work draws upon a number of sources, including Pliny, Aristotle, Olaus Magnus, as well as Linnaeus. Whilst clearly aiming to be a serious scientific treatise, Orrelius often trying to distance himself from some earlier myths and legends, (notably the unicorn an Aristotelian invention according to Orrelius), the information provided is often of varying reliability. Far from being an objective commentator, his own moral judgements and opinions pervade the work, which often make for entertaining reading. His theological leanings ensure too, that in line with fellow 18<sup>th</sup> century scholars, his work very much recognises and celebrates the wonders of Creation, stressing how an appreciation of the beauties of nature can lead to a greater understanding of God.



Focusing more upon behavioural traits than anatomical descriptions, Orrelius often imparts human qualities to the animals under discussion, seeing animals as images of human characteristics. About the ‘natt-människan, homo nocturnus, troglodytes’ (the orangutan, p. 41), Orrelius notes that ‘they speak in a whispering manner, think and draw conclusions like rational creatures, imagining that the whole globe was created for their sake, and that they once will come to his former power over the inhabitants of the earth’. He describes the ‘lurfwige bawianen’ of Sumatra (p. 51), as whilst not ugly, ‘is nevertheless terrifying in appearance, after that he always grinds his teeth, and gives signs of anger. It is sometimes the meanest and rudest of all animals’. Mammals from all corners of the globe are described, from Africa to America, including elephants, rhinoceros, whales, lions, camels, sloths, porcupines, domestic beasts such as dogs and cattle, as well as the walrus (p. 94) and the racoon (p. 262). The animals are frequently described as being greedy, or ferocious, or blood-thirsty, and though perhaps not believing in unicorns, he does subscribe to various traditional ‘forest’ myths, superstitions and beliefs.



The work includes 109 charming if somewhat naive woodcuts of mammals, believed to be the work of Orrelius himself. In discussing the first edition, Biinsow notes that a number of the woodcuts appear to have been copied for earlier works by Olaus Magnus, as well as Albrecht Dürer (notably his 1515 woodcut of a rhinoceros), and some from Johnston’s *Historiae naturalis* (1650-1654). It is interesting to note that all appear to have been revised and re-engraved for the present second edition, the similarities not nearly

so obvious. Much less refined, they have a charming, naive quality. An important, if less well known contribution, to the zoological canon.

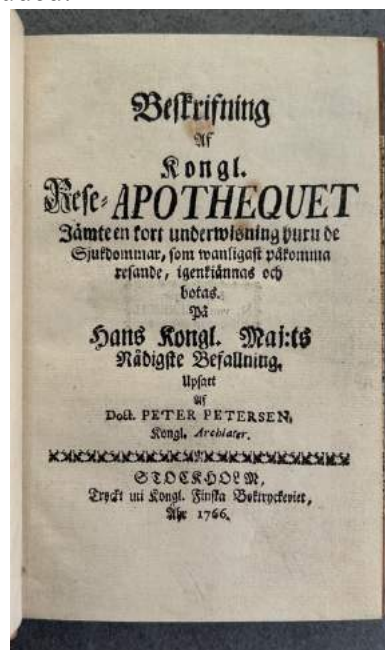
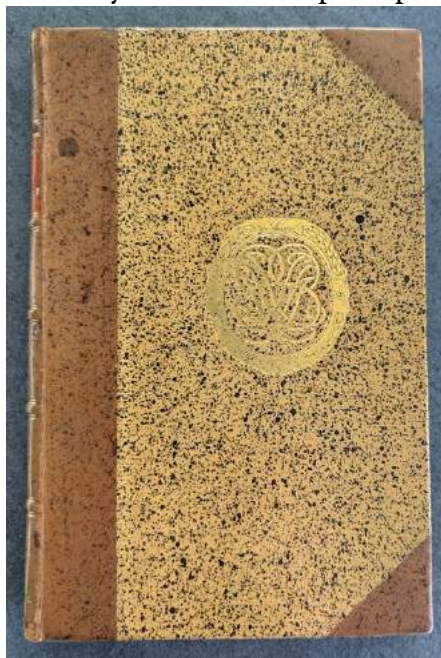
Copies located at the British Library, the Royal Danish Library, and Kansas (which collates are the present copy); only the Royal Swedish Library copy appears to have the four page dedication; for a detailed discussion of the first edition see Malin Biinsow, *I Var Herres Hage*, *Svensk zoologi i Kunskapskallan*, 2013 <https://www.vastervik.se/globalassets/vasterviksgymnasium/kunskapskallan/kunskapskallanskriftserienr4.pdf>, and which cites Gunnar Broberg, Magnus Orrelius en frihetstida moralist och skribent, for a full list of Orrelius' works.

#### Pharmacy on the go - fit for a King!

**19. PETERSEN, Peter.** BESKRIFNING AF KONGL. RESE-APOTHEQUET jämte en kort underwisning huru de sjukdommar, som wanligast påkomma resande, igenkiännas och botas. Stockholm, Tyrckti uti Kongl. Finska Boktryckeriet, 1766.

8vo, pp. [xvi], 96, 96 - 102, [1] blank; with woodcut tail-piece on final leaf; some light toning throughout, title-page slightly spotted, with occasional further minor spotting and soiling, but otherwise clean and bright; with a number of neat marginal annotations in ink, numbering remedies; in 19th century half sprinkled calf over sprinkled boards, all edges marbled, with marbled paste-downs and label of the Swedish Royal binder [Gustaf] Hedberg, spine in compartment with raised bands, ruled and dated in gilt, with morocco lettering label, spine a little faded with minor spotting a head, and slight spotting to upper cover; with gilt monogram of Gustaf Bernström on upper cover; a lovely copy. £425

First edition of this attractively printed pharmaceutical guide, *Description of the Royal Travel Pharmacy*, and containing advice on how to recognise and cure diseases commonly encountered when travelling including cholera, dropsy, fevers, and gangrene. A contemporary owner has neatly numbered the principle remedies included.



'Petersen's Travel Apotheque was published at the request of the king one year after the appearance of Rosén's House- and Travel Apotuque, which was published at the request of the Queen. She had been much impressed by Rosén's skill, while the king's physician, Petersen, was an antagonist of his. Rosén had recommended a cure for the king ... for a persistent headache, which Petersen ... claimed was ill-advised. When Rosén in 1769 ordered variolation to protect the royal children from small-pox, the king was not too enthusiastic, as he was under the influence of Petersen, who was even suspected of placing anti-variolation pamphlets on

the king's table. However, the inoculation was carried out by Schultz von Schultzheim in the presence of Rosén, and all went well. The Swedish Court and Parliament were so pleased that Rosén was granted a national reward of 100,000 thalers, and Petersen was ennobled von Heidenstam' (Hagelin, *Materia Medica* p. 188).

The German born Peter Petersen (1708-83), studied at the universities of Kiel and Copenhagen, before travelling extensively in England, Spain and the African coast. He was appointed town and garrison physician in Neustadt in 1737. In 1743 he accompanied Adolf Fredrik of Holstein-Gottorp, successor to the Swedish throne, to Stockholm, becoming his personal physician in 1746. He was raised to the nobility as von Heidenstam in 1770. The work is dedicated to Crown Prince Gustav and Crown Princess Sofia Magdalena by Petersen's son, Johan Christian, who was himself a physician. He was the great grandfather of the author and the 1916 Nobel Laureate Verner von Heidenstam (1859-1940). A German translation was published in 1769.

*Provenance:* Gustaf Bernström (1877-1966) was a Swedish pharmacist and banker, and one of the foremost Swedish book collectors of the 20th century. The present volume has the small binders label of 'Kongl. Hofbokindare Hedberg' on the front paste-down, and is the work of Gustaf Hedberg (1859-1920), the leading bookbinder of his day, and with whom Bernström is known to have worked closely.

Hagelin, *Old and Rare Books on Materia Medica in the library of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society*, p. 188; Waller 4203.

With contributions by Linnaeus

**20. [PHARMACCOLOGY.] PHARMACOPOEA SVECICA.** Holmiae, Ex Ty[p]ographia Regia. 1790.

8vo, pp. [vi], 158, [2] corrigenda and blank; with engraved title-page vignette; two preface leaves somewhat oxidised, with some occasional light foxing and soiling, slight stain to p. 98, but otherwise clean and bright; with a small number of contemporary manuscript annotations; a handsome copy in later 19th century full mottled calf, all edges marbled, with marbled paste-downs and label of the Swedish Royal binder [Gustaf] Hedberg, covers ruled in gilt, with inner gilt dentelles, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and dated in gilt, with red and green lettering labels, spine a little faded and sunned, housed within marbled paper backed card slip case; with contemporary signature of O. F. Tesche on title-page, and gilt monogram of Gustaf Bernström on upper cover. **£500**

A most attractive copy of the fourth edition (first 1775) of the *Pharmacopoea Svecica*, which was published to wide-spread acclaim both at home and abroad.

Revisions to the old *Pharmacopoeia Holmiensis* were first proposed by Abraham Bäck in 1749. A collaborative effort over a number of years, Bäck worked together with Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), Carl Wilhelm Scheele (1742-1786), David Schulz von Schulzenheim (1732-1823), as well as several members of the *Collegium Medicum*, resulting in the publication in 1775 of the *Pharmacopoea Svecica*. 'It was modelled after the London and Edinburgh pharmacopoeias and was simple and clear in its composition. The *Vegetabilia* in the *Materia Medica* section, written by Linnaeus, includes about 380 simples, and the *Praeparata et Composita* some 400 chemical and Galenic preparations. The second and third editions appeared in quick succession in 1779 and 1784, followed by the fourth edition in 1790 and the first in 1817. The Swedish *Pharmacopoeia*, enjoying the cooperation of great names as Linnaeus and Scheele and in the early nineteenth century of Berzelius, has at all times shown the most progressive pharmaceutical standards' (Hagelin, *Materia Medica*, p. 190).

*Provenance:* Olof Fredrik Tesche (1796-1843) was a Swedish apothecary, responsible for the parish pharmacy in Högsby in the region of Kalmar. Gustaf Bernström (1877-1966) was a



Swedish pharmacist and banker, and one of the foremost Swedish book collectors of the 20th century. The present volume has the small binders label of 'Kongl. Hofbokindare Hedberg' on the front paste-down, and is the work of Gustaf Hedberg (1859-1920), the leading bookbinder of his day, and with whom Bernström is known to have worked closely.

Hagelin, *Old and Rare Books on Materia Medica in the library of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society*, p. 190; Waller 7407.



*A definitive work on venomous animals*

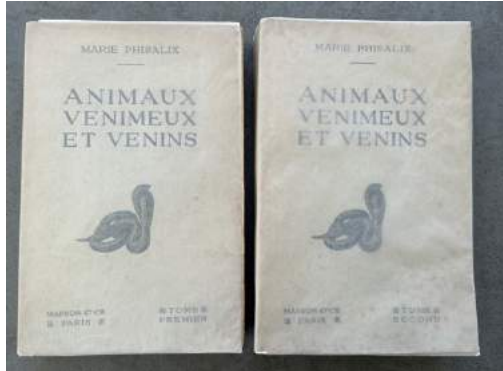
**21. PHISALIX, Marie.** ANIMAUX VENIMEUX ET VENINS La fonction venimeuse chez tous les animaux; les appareils venimeux, les venins et leurs propriétés; les fonctions et usages des venins; l'envenimation et son traitement. 521 figures dans le texte, 9 planches en noir, 8 planches en couleur hors-texte. Masson & Cie, Éditeurs, Libraires de l'Académie de Médecine... 1922.

Two volumes, large 8vo; pp. xxv, 656, [4] errata, [2] blank, with two colour and two black and white plates and numerous text illustrations; pp. xii, 864, [4], with 6 colour and 7 black and white plates and numerous text illustrations; in all 17 lithograph plates each retaining the original tissue guard; paper evenly toned throughout, with some occasional light foxing, with some occasional minor marginal tears due to rough opening, otherwise clean and crisp; uncut in the original printed card wrappers, head and tail of spines slightly bumped and worn, neat repair to spine of Vol. II, spines a little browned and

darkened with minor creasing, joints a little rubbed, covers foxed with some minor abrasions, corners slightly bumped; preserved in protective glycine jacket; a good copy. **£650**

First edition of this influential work on venomous animals by the noted histologist, physiologist and feminist Marie Phisalix-Picot (1861-1946), the first global synthesis on the subject, and still considered to be a definitive works on the subject.

One of the first women in France to pass the *agrégation* examination in natural sciences in 1888, Picot initially became a teacher in Besancon. In 1895 she married the medical zoologist Césaire Phisalix (1852-1906), and turned her attention to medical studies. She left teaching to become his pupil, the pair collaborating to develop antivenoms against the bites of vipers. Determine to qualify herself, she studied natural history at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle and in 1900 presented a thesis for an advanced degree in science at the University of Paris on the



subject of the histology, embryology, and physiology of the venomous glands of the terrestrial salamander. For this thesis, she was awarded a silver medal from the Faculty of Paris, making her one of the first French women to obtain the degree of doctor of medicine. ‘When her husband died prematurely in 1906, Marie Phisalix continued their joint research on her own, publishing a sequence of articles on the venomous apparatus of spiders, frogs, venomous lizards, and snakes. She also began to branch out into related problems, such as that of immunity, and methods for developing vaccinations against venom. She became interested in examining protozoa as examples of primitive parasitic animals who could be regarded as simple venomous beings. She pulled her research together in a large two-volume work, *Animaux venimeux et venins*’ (Ogilvie II, p. 1018). A prolific author of more than 270 publications, and a tireless lecturer, Marie Phisalix was a member of several learned and philanthropic societies, including the Women’s Rights League. In 1937, she became the first female president of the Zoological Society of France.

Casey A. Wood, *An Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology*, p. 519; Creese, *Ladies in the Laboratory II*, pp. 74-75; Eales, *The Cole Library II*, p. 275; Ogilvie II, p. 1018; see Jean des Cilleuls, *Le souvenir de Marie Phisalix (1861-1946)* Communication présentée à la séance de la Société Française d’Histoire de la Médecine du 22 avril 1972; and Jean Lescure, Michel Thireau, *Marie Phisalix (1861-1946), une grande dame de l’Herpétologie*, *Bulletin de la Société Herpétologique de France*. 4e trimestre 2007, n°124, p. 9-24.

#### Unusual ‘King’s Portrait’ Calendar Medal

**22. [POCKET PERPETUAL CALENDAR.]** A CALENDAR 1833 Sunday Figures... [unsigned, with no maker of place of issue, though possibly Birmingham, by Thomas Halliday.]

Single year brass calendar medal, 39 mm in diameter, with central shield shaped calendar table of Sundays in each month, with Dominical Letter and surrounding inscriptions giving date of calendar, law terms and date and time of eclipses, with on the obverse a central portrait of George IV surrounded by concentric panels giving principle feasts days of the year and noting new and full moons; a little burnished with some small areas of staining. **£225**



A nice, bright example, though unsigned, of a pocket calendar medal, of particular appeal featuring as it does the portrait of William IV. Such pocket aide-mémoires found widespread popularity during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with noted makers such as John Powell and Peter Kempson (1755-1824), both originally button-makers from Birmingham, amongst the most prolific coin and token manufacturers. Neither ever featured a monarch's portrait however, making the present example more unusual.

The obverse provides the calendar table, as well as noting both sun and moon eclipses, and noting the law terms: Hillary Term Jan 11 to Jan 31; Easter Apr. 15 to May 8; Trinity May 22 to June 12; Michls Nov 2 to Nov 25.

The obverse features a bust facing right of William IV 'King of Great Brit.' and is surrounded with three concentric circles noting the main feast days of the year, and noting the New and Full moons.

Various coin auctions point to this being the work of Thomas Halliday (1771-1844), and though we have not been able to compare visually, the present examples certainly bears strong similarities to examples by him held at the British Museum. 'Medallist, token-engraver, manufacturer of buttons, studs, Halliday originally worked at Soho Mint before setting up own business, first at Islington Row and Ann Street, then at 69 Newhall Street for some 30 years until his death. He is considered to have produced some of the best commemorative medals of national and personal events, including Reform, Anti-Slavery and Public Institution medals. 'With Thomas Halliday, the design of the calendar medal, basically unaltered since 1742, underwent a considerable change. The square calendar table on the obverse becomes shield-shaped with the law terms arranged along edge and the lunar table and the memorable dates alongside it are replaced by a circular arrangement. For the first time a portrait bust of the British monarch appears in the centre on the reverse, firstly of George IV and from 1830 of William IV' 'Silke Ackermann, *Maths and Memory, Calendar Medals in the British Museum, Part I, The Medal*, no. 45, Autumn 2004, p. 41.

Cf [https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/C\\_1922-0407-374](https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/C_1922-0407-374).

**23. [POCKET PERPETUAL CALENDAR.]** LOW ZINC BRASS CALENDAR MEDAL WITH TWO REVOLVING DISCS, with inscriptions and tables indicating days of the week, days of the month, phases of the moon etc, movable discs secured by a central rivet, unsigned, n.p. but England, ca. probably late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Single brass (low zinc?) multi-component calendar medal, 36mm in diameter, concentric discs with inscriptions and tables secured by a central rivet; one disc thicker and larger into which two thinner and smaller revolving discs have been set, one on the obverse and one on reverse, with a small pin on each

revolving disc to facilitate turning; with ribbed edge; a couple of minor nicks, but otherwise particularly bright and fine. £585



An anonymously produced, appealing multi-component calendar medal with two revolving discs. Two similar examples (one a variant) found at the British Museum are thought by them to be later 18th century, though it could perhaps be late Regency and thus early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Two thinner, smaller revolving discs have been set within a larger outer disk, secured by a central rivet. Each of the smaller discs has a small pin to facilitate turning.

Each side has concentric discs with inscriptions and tables. The two outer circles on both obverse and reverse are marked with a repetitive inscription indicating days of the week. On the obverse side, the revolving disc is then numbered 1 - 31, with at the centre the inscription 'Days of the Month for Ever' and a small smiling effigy of the sun.

On the reverse side, the outer edge of the revolving disc is numbered 1 - 30, then a small circle marking the hours in roman numerals, and finally the small central panel 'Moons Age Phases & Southing'. There is an inscribed F and N to show New and Full moon. The area of the ring around the F is smooth, and around the N is textured, indicating the increasing and diminishing light of the moon. The variant example noted reads instead 'High Water and Moons Age'.

A further Curator's note against this variant (BM 1901,1115.31) points the reader towards a chapter entitled 'The Renaissance in Northern Europe' in *Fake? The Art of Deception* ed. Mark Jones, British Museum, 1990 (pp. 204-210, cat no.220a, [https://archive.org/details/bub\\_gb\\_LaUnOztbkP4C](https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_LaUnOztbkP4C)). In all honesty, we are not entirely sure as to why! However, it does pose the possibility that some believe this to be a Victorian pseudo-Regency imitation. Nevertheless, a scarce and appealing example.

See Silke Ackermann *Maths and memory: Calendar medals in the British Museum*, Part 2, no 110, p. 17 (The Medal, No. 46, 2005), and British Museum 1901,1115.30; for the variant see Ackermann 111 and BM 1901,1115.31; Ward, *A catalogue of scientific instruments in the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities of the British Museum*, 374 and 375 (variant).

**24. [POCKET PERPETUAL CALENDAR.] DESSAU, Morland Micholl. [OBVERSE.] DESSAU'S CALENDAR 1895. Copyrighted. Edinburgh, by R. E. Daise. [reverse:] John Shaw Stock and Share Dealer. Head Office - Wardrobe Chambers. Doctors Commons. Londn. E.C. and at Manchester, Brighton, Dublin. 1895.**

Single year copper calendar medal, 38 mm in diameter, with central calendar table of weekdays for every date of the year on obverse, and advertisement for John Shaw on reverse; a little burnished and darkened, though with no visible edgewear. £125

A copper single year calendar medal providing a portable table of the weekdays for every date of the year, issued by the American born Morland Micholl Dessau (1865-1941). Originally from Boston, Dessau seems to have arrived in London in the early 1890s. The British Museum notes that between 1893 and 1897 he applied for British patents for various products, including a number of pocket calendars. 'Describing himself as a manufacturer, Dessau is listed in Boston directories between 1891 and 1893 as a salesman. In London directories of 1895 and 1896 his address is given as 45 Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London. The 1895 patent was held jointly with Robert Evers Daish (q.v.), an Edinburgh merchant, who appears in Edinburgh directories between 1894 and 1896. A number of Dessau / Daish calendar medals exist, but, although the product advertised on the reverse varies, they were all struck for 1895 with an identical calendar layout, enabling the user to read off the weekday of every date in the year 1895'. The firm advertised here is that of John Shaw 'Stock and Share Dealer', though the British Museum example promotes 'North's Typewriting Co., Ltd'.

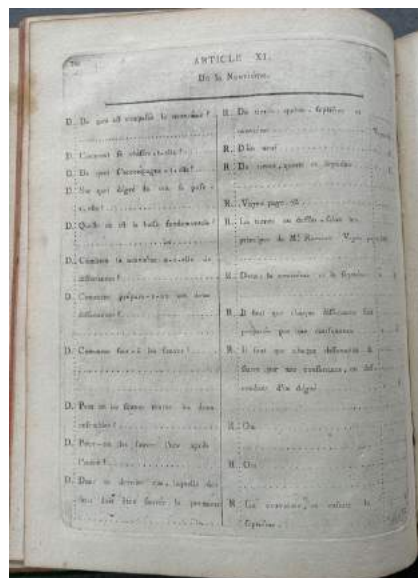


Dessau seems to have also become involved in the rubber industry, becoming something of an expert in its manufacture and patenting further inventions using the material. He died in London in 1946.

Cf Silke Ackermann *Maths and memory: Calendar medals in the British Museum*, Part 2, no 78-79, p. 4 (The Medal, No. 46, 2005).

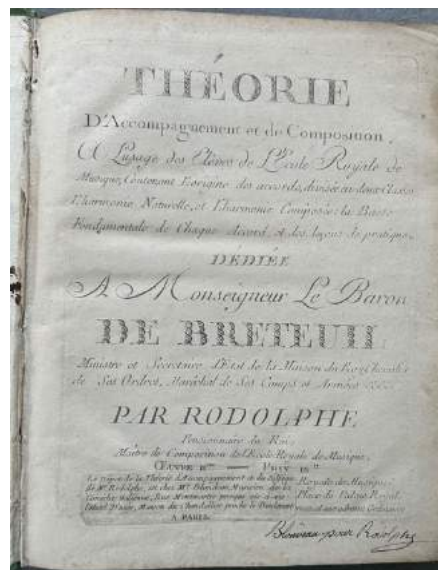
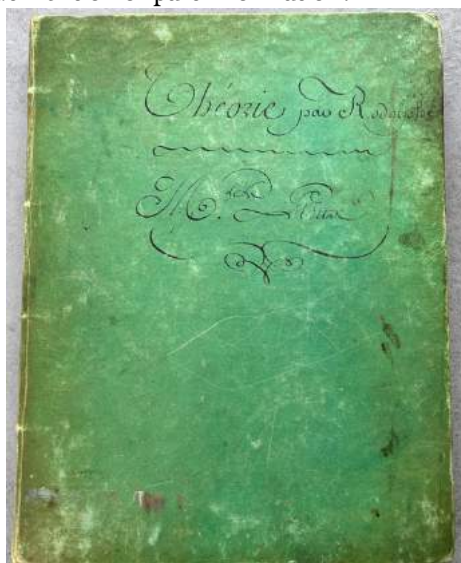
**25. RODOLPHE, Jean Joseph.** THÉORIE D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT ET DE COMPOSITION, à l'usage des élèves de l'Ecole nationale de Musique contenant l'origine des accords, divisée en deux classes, l'harmonie naturelle et l'harmonie composée, la basse fondamentale de chaque accord et des leçons de pratique, dédiée A Monseigneur Le Baron de Breteuil... Par Rodolphe, Rensionnaire du Roi, Maître de Composition de l'Ecole Royale de Musique. Oeuvre II<sup>me</sup>. A Paris. [new imprint laid down:] Le Dépôt de la Théorie d'Accompagnement et du Solfège de Mr. Rodolphe, est chez Mr. Blondeau, Musicien de la Comédie Italienne, Rue Montmartre presque vis-à-vis l'Hotel D'urès, Maison du Chandellier proche le Boulevard. [Naderman, n.d. but 1785].

Folio, [iv], 111, [1]; with one large folding engraved plate; entirely engraved throughout; some impressions a little faint, others darkened; without front free endpaper or half-title; some occasional light staining and soiling, mainly marginal; in contemporary green boards, title in ms on upper cover, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly worn, joints lightly rubbed, covers somewhat soiled and darkened, extremities lightly bumped and worn; signed by the publisher Blondeau at the tail of title-page. £385



An attractive book of composition and theory, engraved throughout. Jean Joseph Rodolphe (1730-1812) had a brilliant career as a violinist, horn player and composer during the second half of the 18th century. Rodolphe was close to the Italian composer Jommeli and befriended the young Mozart during the latter's visit to Paris in 1778. From 1784 until the Revolution, Rodolphe taught composition at the École Royale de Chant et de Déclamation and was later was Professor of solfège at the Paris Conservatoire. (1798-1802). The present copy has been signed by the publisher Blondeau. A small note states that this is 'Oeuvre II' but the work appears complete in itself. The British Library and Berlin note this issue point

OCLC also locate copies at Harvard, Pennsylvania, Stanford, and the Plantijn Hogeschool, though without mention of part information.

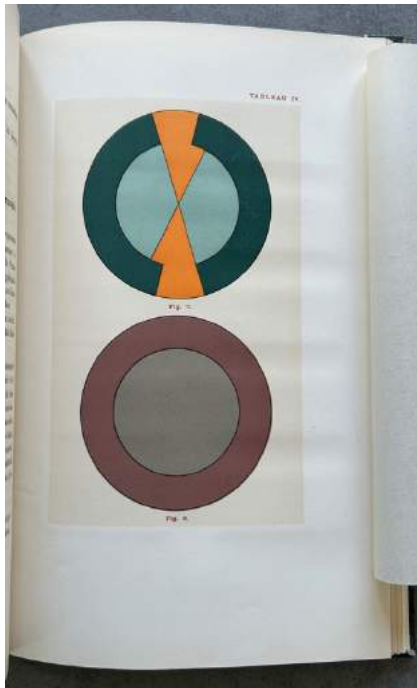


With striking chromolithograph plates, and 49 mounted fabric and paper samples

**26. ROSENSTIEHL, Daniel August.** LES PREMIERS ÉLÉMENTS DE LA SCIENCE DE LA COULEUR Collection de tableaux coloriés faisant suite à la conférence faite par l'auteur le 28 septembre 1881. Mulhouse, Imprimerie Veuve Bader et Cie. 1884.

Large 8vo, pp. xi, [i]blank, 54, [i]; with eight steel engraved diagrams and tables, and with four vibrant chromolithograph plates (each with tissue guard), and five plates each with mounted coloured paper and fabric samples (49 in all); lightly toned in places, but otherwise clean and bright; in modern cloth backed

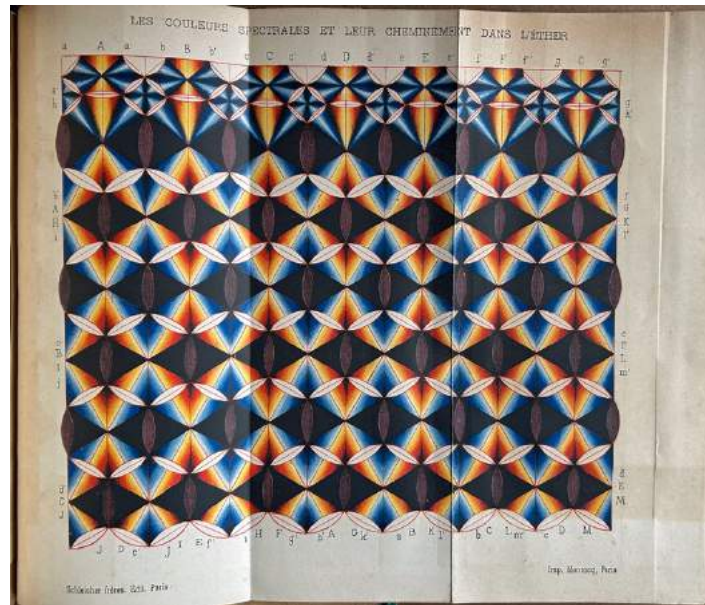
marbled boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, with black morocco label lettered in gilt on upper cover, with the original grey printed wrappers bound in; with the book-plate of Andre LeMonnier 'plasticien coloriste' on front paste-down; a very good copy. £785



Uncommon first edition, variant issue, and this most striking work, illustrated with nine remarkably vibrant plates: four chromolithographs, and five plates containing 49 mounted colour paper and fabric samples. The industrial chemist Daniel Auguste Rosenstiehl (1839-1916) spent his entire life researching the science of colours and laws of colour vision, a science which "appartient à la physiologie par son but, à la physique par ses moyens" (p. v). This is his first book on the subject.

Beginning his career in 1858 as a chemical laboratory assistant at the Strasbourg Faculty of Natural Sciences, Rosenstiehl became professor of chemistry at the *École Supérieure* in Mulhouse. In 1868 he went to work for Thierry-Mieg & Cie, a manufacturer of Indian fabrics and fabric furnishings, before moving to Paris in 1877 where he became director of a paint factory, and professor of applied chemistry at the *Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers*. During his many years of study he looked into the influence of fiber on colour, and the role played by ambient light on the appearance of colours, as well as the hazards linked to the mixing of colouring materials, and developed a number of new synthetic dyes. He was awarded a gold medal at the Paris World Exhibition in 1900. He is perhaps best remembered for his 1913 work *Traité de la couleur au point de vue physique, physiologique et esthétique*, based upon his many years of experience in the industry, and which he felt was in many ways a culmination of the work of Chevreul. A lovely fresh copy, of this less well known work.

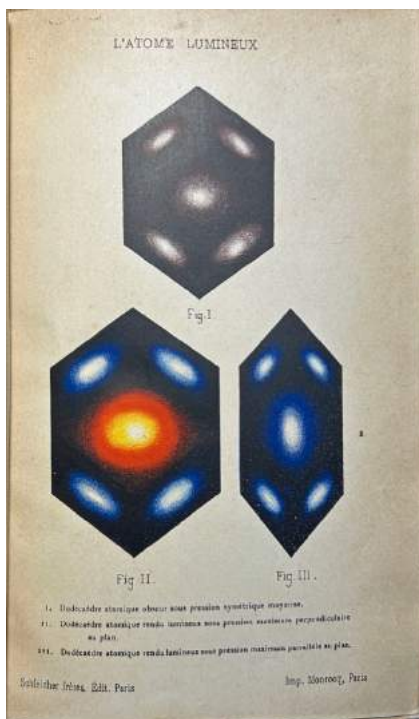
OCLC locates a number of European copies, including at the BnF (with headline *Société industrielle de Rouen*), with one UK holding at Bradford; we have also located a copy at Yale, with variant title running headline 'Collection de tableaux coloriés faisant suite à trois conférences faites à la Société industrielle de Rouen, mars-avril 1882'.



'One of the cleverest and oddest women in Europe'

27. **ROYER, CLÉMENCE.** NATURA RERUM. LA CONSTITUTION DU MONDE Dynamique des atomes nouveaux principes de philosophie naturelle. Paris, Librairie C. Reinwald. Schleicher Frères, éditeurs... 1900

8vo, pp. [vi] including front blank, xxii, 799, [1] contents; with four lithograph plates (comprising chromolithograph frontispiece, one further chromolithograph, a folding plate and a large folding graph), and with numerous text illustrations and diagrams; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, otherwise clean and crisp, with a few occasional nicks to fore-edge; in contemporary maroon morocco backed marbled boards, with the original printed wrappers bound in, upper wrapper with neat verso repair at tail, spine in compartments with raised bands ruled and lettered in gilt, retaining original green silk marker, head and tail of spine, and spine bands rubbed and worn, with further light scuffing to boards and extremities, corners a little bumped; with the ownership signature of Paul Duhem on half-title and title-page; a good copy. £685



First edition of this attractively illustrated work by the philosopher, physicist, anthropologist, archaeologist and politician Clemence Augustine Royer (1830-1902).

Largely self-educated, Royer moved to Lausanne in 1857 (having previously taught as a governess in Wales for a brief period). Once in Lausanne she began her career of writing and public speaking, and began an educational course for women in logic. 'Women speakers were fashionable then, and she continued in 1859-1860 with a course in natural philosophy. Because formal advanced education was not yet open to women even in Switzerland, a pioneer in this area of social progress, she had little competition and could attract considerable audiences. Her lecture program expanded, both in Lausanne and in other Swiss cities; later she went to Italy... her wide reading enabled her to cover many subjects; She liked to combine fields, drawing no separation between science and philosophy' (Creese, II, p. 85). Royer is best remembered for her dissemination of Darwin in France, notably through her translation (the first) of the *Origin of Species* in 1862, though Darwin objected to some of her notes, and is known to have described her as 'one of the

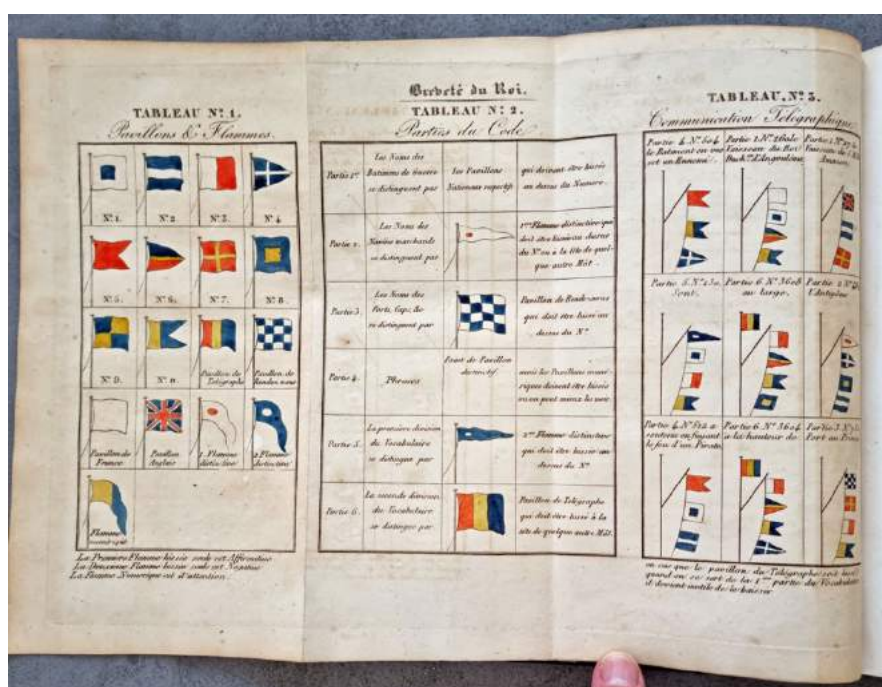


cleverest and oddest women in Europe' (Freeman). Publication of the work eventually led to her controversial election as a member of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris in 1870, Royer becoming an active member of the society until her death in 1902.

In addition to her scientific interests, through her long-term relationship with the political activist Pascal Duprat (with whom she had a son out of wedlock) Royer had considerable visibility in Paris social and political circles and from 1870 when Duprat served in the National Assembly her writings focused on political problems, notably the condition of women, and she later became a major figure in the feminist movement.

Though elegantly produced and substantial in content, including two striking chromolithograph plates notably that depicting 'Les Couleurs Spectrales et leur cheminement dans l'éther', of the present work Creese notes that it 'suffered sadly from her lack of scientific training'.

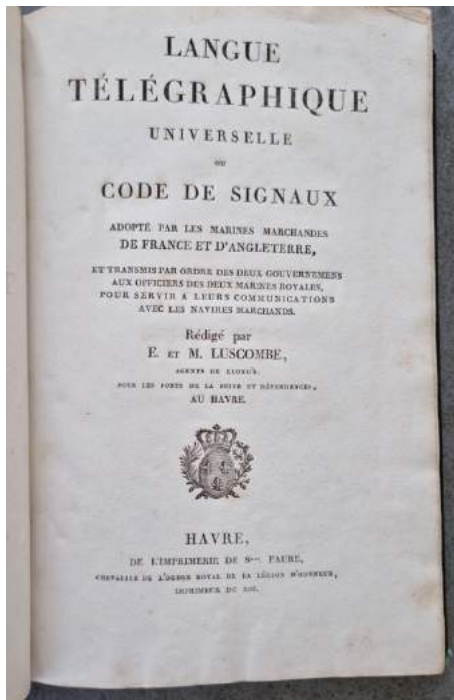
OCLC: 7012678 locate copies at Stanford, UCLA, Harvard, Cornell, the Library of Congress, Cleveland, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Leeds.



Teaching mariners a new communications system - seemingly inspired by Marryat

28. [SIGNALLING.] LUSCOMBE, E[dmund.] and M[atthew.] LANGUE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE UNIVERSELLE Ou Code de signaux adopté par les marines marchandes de France de d'Angleterre, et transmis par order des deux gouvernemens aux officiers des deux Marines Royales, pour servir a leurs communications avec les navires marchands. Rédigé par E. et M. Luscombe, agents de Lloyd's. Pour les forts de la Seine et dépendances, au Havre. Havre, de l'Imprimerie de Slas. Faure, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Imprimeur du Roi. [n.d. but 1832.

8vo, pp. [221], [3] blank; with three hand-coloured engraved plates, one folding; plates a little browned due to paper quality; some occasional light foxing and soiling, but otherwise text clean and bright; in contemporary green morocco backed ribbed boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, very small worm-hole affecting upper lower joint, some minor surface wear, corners slightly nicked and worn; with contemporary book-seller label on front paste-down; a presentation copy from the author's signed on verso of front fly-leaf 'To A. ergerot Esqr. with the respectful acknowledgements of the undersigned'; a good copy. £800



Uncommon and attractive first edition of this little-known work in the history of semaphore telegraphy and communications, describing in detail a signalling system recently adopted by both the English and French merchant navies. The authors of the work, two Englishmen, Edmund and Matthew Luscombe, worked for Lloyd's of London and were based in Le Havre. Whilst making no claims to having had invented the system, the two men nevertheless seem to have been instrumental in its promotion and adoption. A numerical based system, different flags and pennants were numbered 1-10, and could thus be combined using the flaghoist system to communicate between ships. Important instructions, phrases and commands were assigned a number, thus leading to a system, independent of language, and which could be understood by all. Already adopted by the English fleet it had, on the orders of the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, the French Minister for the Navy, similarly been taken up by French vessels. As the

Luscombes' note, it was their hope that it could eventually be applied to all the navies of the world, both merchant and military, though ultimately a universal system would not be implemented until 1855, when the first International Code was drafted by a Committee set up by the British Board of Trade. Containing 70,000 signals using eighteen flags, the code was published in 1857 and was adopted by most seafaring nations

The present work is accompanied by three hand-coloured engraved plates (one folding), illustrating the flags and pennants to be used. It is then divided into six parts beginning with a list of the names of the ships in both the English and French Navies. This is followed in section two by an extensive list of English, French and other merchant vessels, with the third list referring to notable ports, capes, headlands, and rock formations, etc. The fourth section brings together an extensive selection of common phrases and questions used between merchant vessels, which is followed in section five by a vocabulary of marine terms. The work concludes with a further extensive vocabulary of words useful in general maritime correspondence. Each have a number assigned to them, to enable the raising of the correct flags.

The use of flags for signalling was by no means new. In 1738, a numerical flag code using ten coloured flags was proposed by Bertrand-François Mahé de la Bourdonnais (1699-1753), who proposed hoisting flags in groups of three, making a thousand possible messages that could be transmitted by reference to a code book. Though not instantly taken up as an idea, it was to inspire the noted French engineer Claude Chappe (1763-1805) and his brother Ignace (1760-1829), who developed the world's first land-based optical semaphore telegraph network during the 1790s, carrying messages across 19th century France faster than ever before, and which used a numerical code book with many thousands of messages.

In England, Captain Sir Home Popham was one of the first to produce a numerical flag code in his 1803 work *Telegraphic Signals of Marine Vocabulary*. It was his code which was famously used for the "England expects that every man will do his duty" signal at Trafalgar by Nelson. The first general system for signalling for merchant vessels rather than military, was that of Captain Frederick Marryat (1792-1848) in his 1817 *A Code of Signals for the Merchant Service*. Whilst making no apparent reference to him in the present work, it seems almost certain that the Luscombe's have drawn heavily from his innovations, although the order of their six numbered lists varies slightly. It is interesting to note, that in the revised edition of 1840, Marryat is indeed referred to in the introductory paragraph.



Louis-Marie Bajot, at the time head of the law office in the French maritime ministry, provides a fascinating and complementary review of the work in the *Annales maritimes et colonisation*, (pp. 501-503 T. II, 1822). As he notes, one of the many benefits of peace has been to establish a happy and free exchange of discoveries and ideas working towards the common good. 'It was in the order of things that from the moment friendly relations were established between France and England, these two peoples would help each other in everything in the maritime arts. But either because the French generally travel less or because we pay less attention in France to what exists abroad, it is certain that the English have drawn from us more often than we have from them. So, not to stray from our subject, we saw very shortly after the establishment of M Chappe's telegraph the English appropriate this admirable machine which they regard as the last term of telegraphic simplicity. The English are therefore giving us today with regard to the means of corresponding by sea the example that they followed by adopting our means of corresponding by land. In this mutual exchange, we repeat, of useful practices, national pride cannot be hurt, is it not better, as an ancient said, to imitate what others have imagined good than to be jealous of it? The universal telegraphic language therefore deserves all the attention of navigators it also deserved to be adopted by the two governments of France and England and transmitted by their order to the officers of the two royal navies' (p. 501, online translation). 'A French captain can make himself heard not only by the ships and stations of his nation but also by foreigners equipped with this system or an English system because each word, each sentence and finally the entire code is expressed in both languages by the same figures represented then by the same signs. The system applying to communications with land as well as those which take place between ships at sea has fulfilled all the conditions of the problem and leaves nothing to be desired. France, by adopting it, contributes to its propagation' (ibid). A brevet for the system is noted by Christian in *Description des machines et procédés spécifiés dans les brevets d'invention, de perfectionnement et d'importation* (p. 294, T. XII, 1826).

*Provenance*: the copy has been inscribed by the two authors to Alphonse Bergerot (1782-1833), a Le Havre councillor and leading merchant of the town. We have located a previous copy sold at auction, in a presentation bound for the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, the French Minister for the Navy. The auction makes a note that the work was 'non mise dans le commerce', though we have been unable to verify this.

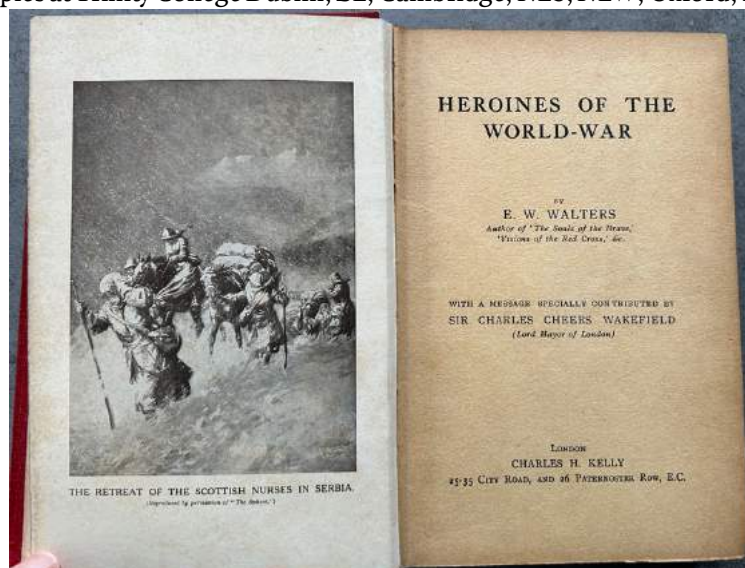
Polak, *Bibliographie maritime française*, 6177; BnF, Yale, Princeton, Duke, Peabody, Newfoundland, San Francisco Maritime, the National Library of Spain, and the National Maritime Museum in London.

29. **WALTERS, E. W.** HEROINES OF THE WORLD-WAR With a message specially contributed by Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield (Lord Mayor of London), London, Charles H. Kelly, 25-35 City Road, and 26 Paternoster Row, E.C. 1916.

8vo, pp. 222, [2] advertisement; with half-tone frontispiece; gutters cracked at p. 97 and 145, paper quite heavily browned throughout due to poor quality; ex-libris from Southampton General Hospital, with stamps on front pastedown, front free endpaper and at p. 13; in the original red publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly worn, spine a little faded and cockled, stain at head of rear cover, with further light scuffing and soiling to boards, extremities rubbed and bumped; overall a good copy. £100

First edition of this less well known tribute to the work of women during the early years of W.W.I, Walters discussing both the contributions of several noted public figures, as well as describing more generally the participation of women in fields such as medicine, munition-making, and on the battle-field itself. Amongst those highlighted are Nurse Edith Cavell, Emilienne Moreau, Sister Myra Ivanovna, Mabel Dearmer, Sister Joan Martin-Nicholson and Miss Phyllis Campbell.

OCLC locates copies at Trinity College Dublin, BL, Cambridge, NLS, NLW, Oxford, has been digitised.



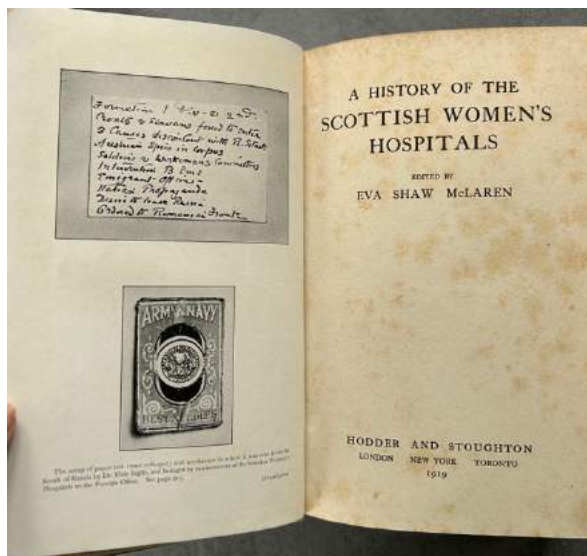
Dedicated to Elsie Inglis, 'Living now under wider skies than ours'

30. **[WOMEN IN WWI.] MCLAREN, Eva Shaw, (editor).** A HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS Hodder and Stoughton, London, New York, Toronto. 1919.

Large 8vo, pp. xvi, 408; with 41 photographic plates (including 2 leaves of facsimiles at p. 10, a map at p. 78 and large folding panorama at p. 344); quite heavily foxed and browned throughout, with noticeable stain affecting upper right corner ff. 53 - 185 (touching a few plates but not image), with further occasional marginal staining along fore-edge; panoramic photograph somewhat creased and now misfolded; with a number of loosely inserted clippings, headed typed letter and newspaper clipping adhered to front paste-down, and newspaper clipping mounted on rear free endpaper and paste-down; bound in the original grey publisher's cloth, lettered in black on upper cover and spine, with insignia of the SWH on upper cover, head and tail of spine a little bumped with some minor nicking, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; with the contemporary ownership signature of 'Florence L. Harvey' on front free endpaper; a good copy. £225

First edition, and an interesting association copy, of this important historical account, compiled and edited by Eva Shaw McLaren (1866-?) the younger sister of the founder, Dr. Elsie Inglis (1864-1917). 'The story told in the following pages is given, almost entirely, in the words

of the women who did the work. It was felt that this was the most certain way of obtaining a living narrative. It falls naturally into seven parts. An appreciation of Dr. Elsie Inglis stands in the middle, with chapters on each side describing the work with which she was most intimately connected' (Introduction).

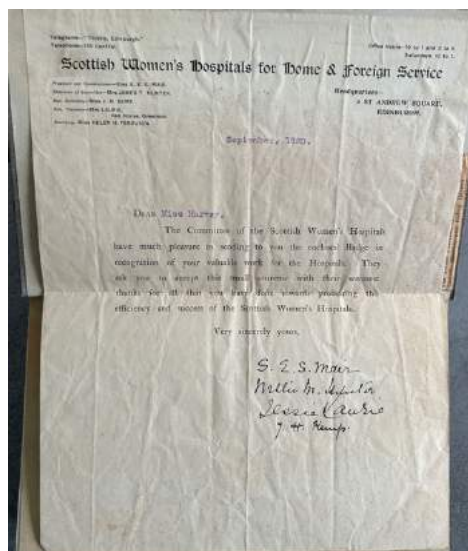


Contributors include President of the SWH Committee, Sarah Elizabeth Siddons Mair (1846-1941), Edith Palliser (1859-1927 and Chairman of the London Committee), Dr Marian Erskine (d. 1942 and who later became a radiologist and anaesthetist at Bruntsfield Hospital), Dr Beatrice Russell (1873-1962 and who went on to help found the Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital in Edinburgh for women and babies), and Muriel Craigie (1889-1971), the leading Scottish suffragist, noted educationalist. The numerous photographic plates provide a fascinating glimpse of their work, together with a number of portraits of leading figures in the organisation. Of particular appeal is the large folding panoramic photograph showing the Hospital Camp at Salonika in August 1918.

The SWH was established by Dr Elsie Maud Inglis. Born in India in 1864, she gained her MD at Edinburgh University in 1899 before establishing the first female run maternity hospital in Scotland. A staunch advocate of women's rights, she also played a prominent role in the foundation of the Scottish Women's Suffrage Federation. When war broke out in 1914 Inglis resolved to send teams of female medics to the front line, and in 1915 founded the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service. Undeterred by opposition from the War Office, who told her to stay at home and 'sit still', she despatched two units to France, and within months of the war breaking out, her Abbaye de Royaumont hospital, containing some 200 beds, was in operation.

A year later, she went with the SWH to Serbia where she was taken prisoner before her release was negotiated. She arranged for a total of 14 units - about 1000 women - to be sent as far afield as Corsica, Russia, Salonika, Romania and Malta, which treated hundreds of thousands of soldiers injured across Europe in WWI. On the day after her return to the UK in November 1917 she died from illness and exhaustion. She was buried with full military honours in Edinburgh. Eva McLaren wrote a biography on her sister Elsie, *The Woman with the Torch* in 1920.

Provenance: The present copy belonged to the Canadian Florence Lyle Harvey (1878-1968), who worked as an ambulance driver with the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, and a number of letters and newspaper articles have been laid in or loosely inserted. On the front paste-down has



been mounted a typed letter, on the headed paper of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home & Foreign Service and signed by Mair, Nellie Hunter, (Chairman), Leslie Laurie (Honorary Secretary), and J. H. Kemp (Honorary Secretary), referring to a badge that Miss Harvey had been sent 'in recognition of your valuable work for the Hospitals'. Tucked beneath this, and with another copy pasted on the rear paste down, is a newspaper obituary of Dr Liala Muncaster who had served in Serbia - presumably in the same unit as Miss Harvey. Loosely inserted is a carbon copy of a chit dated 11th June 1919 at the Headquarters, Expeditionary Force Canteen, allowing Miss Harvey 'to purchase Canteen Stores up to the value of Five Pounds'. Two further items are a little later: the first on the headed paper of the British Serbian Units Branch and giving notice of the 1929 AGM; the second a little hand-written note from the Reverend G. M. Thompson of Howick, Natal, and dated March 7th 1935, returning the book and apologising for 'keeping the book so long'.

Harvey worked, from March to November 1918, as a driver for the British Committee of the French Red Cross. Before the war she had been a noted golfer and had competed in the British Ladies Amateur Championships. During WWII she worked for the Canadian Red Cross in England, and in 1972 was inducted into the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame. She moved to South Africa and raised poultry on a farm with her friend from the war, Marjorie Pope-Ellis. She returned to Canada in 1954. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence\\_Harvey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Harvey)).

#### Fighting spies and the 'enemies in our midst'

**31. [WOMEN'S IMPERIAL DEFENCE COUNCIL.]** PRINTED AGENDA AND FOUR RELATED NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS concerning the little-known and short-lived British Women's Organisation, the Women's Imperial Defence Council, and relating to the two meetings held on February 8th, and March 4th 1918. London, 1918.

Single folio sheet of thick card, 365 x 263mm, seemingly once part of a larger scrapbook of clippings but now loose, with typed agenda sheet and four small related newspaper clippings mounted on verso; recto comprised of a number of unrelated mounted newspaper clippings, small photographs, and membership forms; with remains of linen mount along one margin, card somewhat browned, with some marginal nicks and wear.

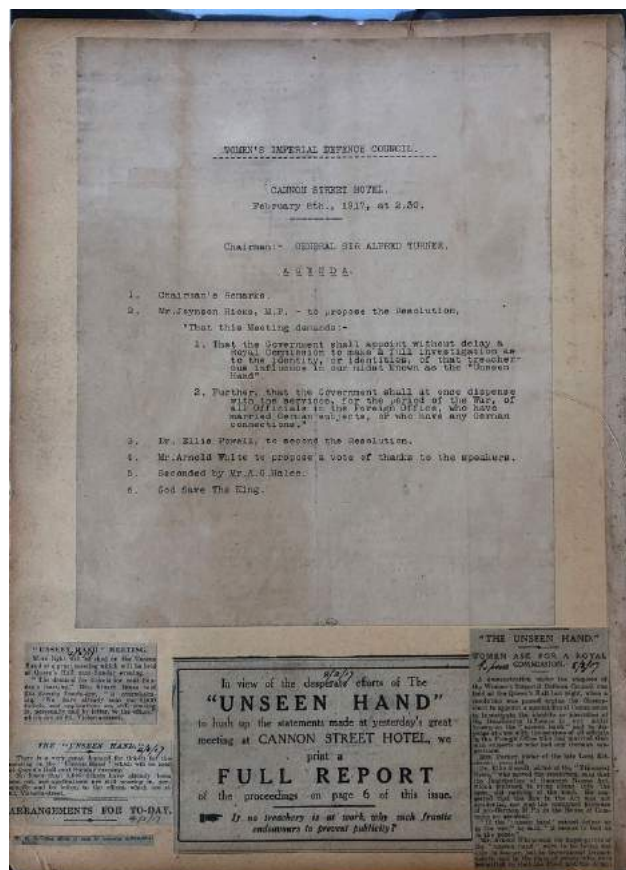
£80



An unusual, and at first glance rather innocuous if somewhat mysterious, collection of memorabilia, but which in fact shines a light upon the febrile climate of paranoia and suspicion which gripped London and the nation during WWI.

According to the Dictionary of British Women's Organisations, 1825-1960, the Women's Imperial Defence Council as a 'non-political body'... only known from a report of a meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, in 1917, chaired by General Sir Arthur Turner, and addressed

exclusively to men, including the future Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks' (p. 169). This meeting, as revealed by the mounted printed agenda, was held on February 8th, 1917 at 2.30pm, with further speeches by Dr Ellis Powell, Mr Arnold White, and A. G. Hales. Such was the interest generated by this first gathering, that a second meeting was organised and held on March 4th at Queen's Hall, for which over 8000 tickets were apparently sent out, according to the clippings also included here. It was presided over by 'Mrs Parker, sister of the late Lord Kitchener'.



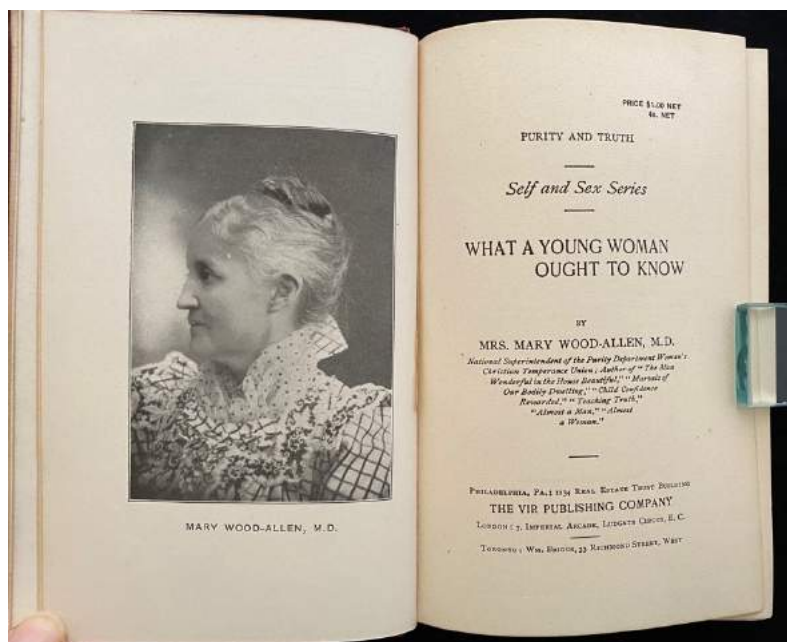
The formation of the Council, even though it appears to have proven only short-lived, gave a public forum and voice to the firm belief held by many of the existence of a secret German backed cabal or 'Unseen Hand', which since the beginning of the war was thought to have been undermining the very ability of the country effectively to pursue the war, by carrying out acts of espionage, and entrapping leading figures of government and the City alike through high-level vice rings, accusations of sexual perversion, female prostitution and bondage rackets. Spy fever inevitably gripped the nation, with over 9000 reports of suspected espionage received by the Metropolitan Police by September 1914. The sinking of the Lusitania in May 1915 only served to heighten the conspiracy theories. The 'enemy in our midst' became an obsession and by the spring of 1917, when the Council held their meetings, MI5 had amassed the names of 250,000 aliens in Britain, with more detailed files held for over 27,000 suspects.

As the printed agenda states, the purpose of the meeting was to demand: 'That the Government shall appoint without delay a Royal Commission to make a full investigation as to the identity, or identities, of that treacherous influence in our midst known as the "Unseen Hand". Further, that the Government shall at once dispense with the services, for the period of the War, of all Officials in the Foreign Office, who have married German subjects, or who have any German connections'.

The apotheosis of this outpouring of suspicion and paranoia, came in the following May, during the infamous libel trial brought by the well-known 'barefoot' dancer Maud Allan, against the right wing MP Noel Pemberton Billing - a close associate of one of the speakers at

the Cannon Street Hotel, Arnold White. An extraordinary trial which gripped the nation for some six days, Allan was implicitly accused of homosexuality, being rumoured to have had a relationship with Margot Asquith, whilst at the same time being accused of being a German sympathiser by virtue of having undertaken musical training in Berlin. Her 'erotic' dancing performances, as well as her recent private appearance in a performance of Oscar Wilde's notorious play *Salome*, led to accusations of sexual perversions and sadism. During the trial Billing asserted that the Germans had in their possession a 'black book' naming 47,000 English men and women vulnerable to blackmail because of their 'sexual perversions'. During the trial the names of the former PM Herbert Asquith, Margot Asquith, and even of the presiding judge, Justice Darling, were among those mentioned in the book. The book never materialised, but in a way was all the more powerful by its absence. Upon this mythical book was projected a set of paranoid fears and fantasies, concerning the conduct of the war which were at the time incapable of refutation.

See Lucy Bland, *Modern Women on Trial*, p. 39; the British Library holds various unidentified pamphlets and ephemera.



‘The dangers of dancing’

**32. WOOD-ALLEN, Mary.** *Purity and Truth. Self and Sex Series. WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW.* Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing Company... Toronto, Canada: The Publishers' Syndicate, Limited... [Copyright, 1898, by Sylvanus Stall. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England. All rights reserved.]

8vo, pp. [xiv] 'Commendations from Eminent persons' and advertisement, [iii]-264, [20] advertisements; frontispiece portrait of Wood-Allen; lightly browned throughout, with some occasional minor soiling, and small insignificant ink staining to outer margins between pp. 89-120; in the original plum publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in blind, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped and worn, light surface wear and rubbing, extremities lightly bumped and worn. **£150**

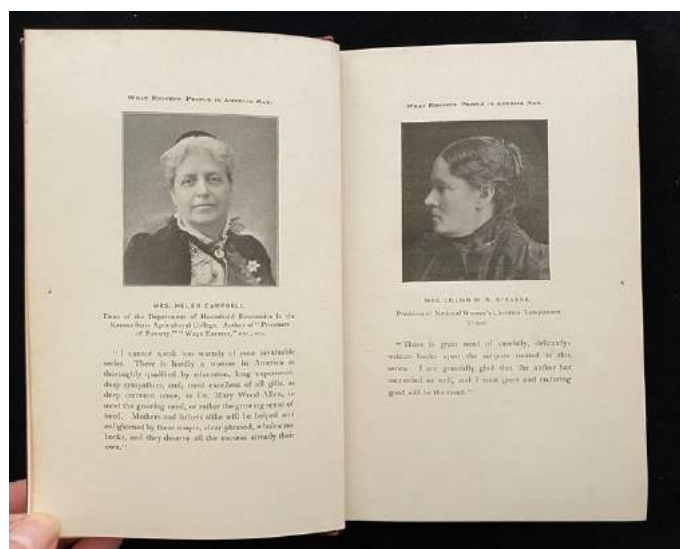
First edition, seemingly later issue, of this popular advice manual, the work of the noted educationalist Mary Wood-Allen, and published as part of the 'Self and Sex Series' commissioned by Sylvanus Stall (1847-1915), the proprietor of the Vir Publishing Company, and who authored a number of volumes in the series aimed at a male readership. 'Its Self and Sex series commenced publication in 1897 and included not only Stall's several contributions



to this genre, but the works of such authors as Emma Drake, Mrs. Adolphe Hoffman, Frederick A. Rupp, Hans Wegener and Mary Wood-Allen' (Atwater 3312).

'Wood-Allen divides her treatise into three parts. The first is devoted to topics typical of women's physiologies of the 19th century, i.e., food, sleep, "tight clothing," exercise, bathing, etc. Part II is devoted to the diseases of women, e.g., those arising from the "artificialities of civilized life", menstruation disorders, the "solitary vice," poor posture, etc. Part III discusses love, courtship, "the gospel of heredity", etc. What a young woman ought to know is the companion volume to Sylvanus Stall's What a young man ought to know' (Atwater 3859).

In her work 'The diseases of virgins: green sickness, chlorosis and the problems of puberty', Helen King highlights one particular area of concern for the social purity movement - that of dancing. Wood-Allen notes that it is 'a pleasant and graceful exercise' (p. 187), but that it should be done only in the correct social locations and circumstances. 'If dancing could be conducted in the daytime, out of doors, among well-known home friends and companions, in proper dress, and with no round dances, there would be much to commend, and little to condemn' (p. 74).



In the present issue, the work begins with a series of commendations for the work by leading social reformers, each accompanied by a portrait. This issue has a more extensive list of commendations, that other variants previously handled. Of the 10 figures cited, eight are leading female commentators: Lady Henry Somerset; Mrs Laura Ormiston Chant; Mrs Mary Lowe Dickinson; Mrs Matilda B. Carse; Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Mrs May Wright Sewall; Mrs Helen Campbell; and Mrs Lillian M. N. Stevens, and with further testimony given by Margaret Warner Morley and Elisabeth Robinson Scovil. The present issue includes additional advertisements at the end of the work.

Atwater, *Annotated Catalogue of the Edward C. Atwater Collection of American Popular Medicine and Health Reform*, 3859 (variant issue).

**33. [W.W.I - NURSING]. CAVELL, Edith.** PHOTOGRAPH OF EDITH CAVELL, England's Martyr-Nurse. On Satin. Sold for the Benefit of the "Daily Mirror' Nurse Cavell Memorial Fund"... [n.p. but London, and n.d. but ca. 1915-1919.]

Small photograph on satin, 140 x 85mm, retaining the original printed brown envelope, photograph a little browned with faint dampstain (more visible on verso), with some light fraying to edges; envelope a little creased with a few small marginal nicks and tears, but otherwise good. £75

A scarce memorial item commemorating the death of the British nurse Edith Cavell (1865-1915).



The daughter of a rector, Cavell was born in the village of Swardeston, Norfolk, and worked as a governess in Belgium, before training to be a nurse in London. She worked in hospitals in Shoreditch, Kings Cross and Manchester and then accepted a position in Brussels as Matron in Belgium's first training hospital and school for nurses. There was no established nursing profession in Belgium at the time of Edith's appointment, and her pioneering work led her to be considered the founder of modern nursing education in that country. She was in Norfolk visiting her mother when the First World War broke out in 1914, returning to German-occupied Belgium, as soon as possible, where she helped hundreds of British, French and Belgian soldiers escape the Germans before her arrest and trial. She was infamously executed by firing squad on the grounds of treason by the German authorities in October 1915, on the charge of harbouring Allied soldiers in Belgium. Her death aroused world-wide condemnation, and in the months and years following her death, countless newspaper articles, pamphlets, images, and books publicised her story, and she became an iconic propaganda figure in Britain, due partly to her sex, her nursing profession, and her apparently heroic approach to death.

In 1919 her remains were transferred back to Britain and she was honoured with a national service at Westminster Abbey, before her remains were carried in state back to her home county of Norfolk, where she was interred at Norwich Cathedral.

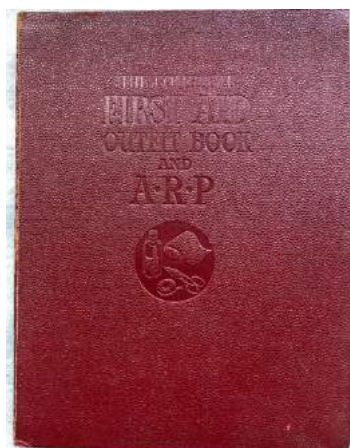
This photographic portrait of Cavell printed on Satin, was sold by the Daily Mirror in aid of the Edith Cavell Memorial Fund, which aimed to establish a home for nurses in London. A reproduction of the famous photograph taken in Brussels before the start of the war, the image shows her sitting in a garden together with two dogs, with her signature below and the quote "I have seen death so often that it is not strange or painful to me. I am glad to die for my country." Brussels, October 12th, 1915'. It was one of the last photographs to be taken of Edith Cavell. Whilst in Belgium she had adopted a stray called Jack, who was rescued after her execution and adopted by the Countess de Croy. The photograph is housed within the original orange printed envelope, which gives further detail of the proposed Fund, and lists a number of distinguished people who have already contributed to the Fund. The Memorial Fund was begun, in collaboration with the Daily Telegraph, shortly after her death. The Edith Cavell

Home for Nurses, attached to the London Hospital, was opened on April 11th 1919. The Cavell Trust remains to this day, offering benevolent support to UK nurses, midwives and healthcare assistants, both working and retired.



34. [W.W.II.] THE COMPLETE FIRST AID OUTFIT BOOK and A.R.P. Odhams Press Limited, Long Acre, London, W.C.2. [Printed in Great Britain, Copyright C639, presumably June 1939].

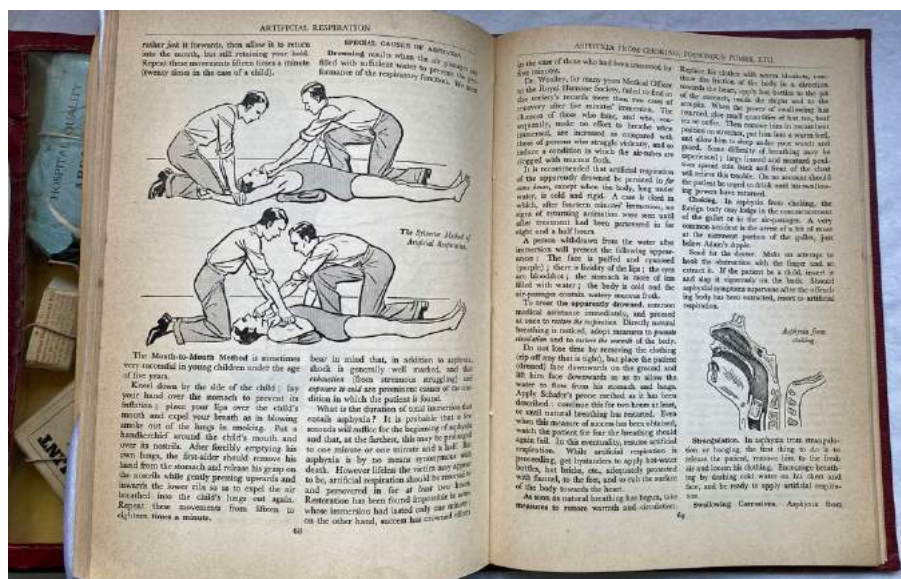
4to, combined instructional book and first aid kit in front pouch, pp. 128; with numerous illustrations within the text, some full page; paper a little browned due to quality with some light cockling; affixed to the front pastedown is a transparent plastic wallet, inside of which is a card titled in red 'The Complete First Aid Outfit', and on which are mounted 8 (of possibly 16) items: Boric Lint, Tincture of Iodine (empty), 2 x BPC Sterilised Burn Dressings, 1x Sterilised Finger Dressing, Hospital Quality Absorbant Cotton Wool, Solution of Ammonia (empty), a reel of white thread; **missing the small tin of Boracic Ointment**; 3 x white open wove bandage of varying widths, three safety pins on card, small brown envelope labelled 'white jaconet' containing gauze, the small pot of Adhesive Zinc Oxide Plaster, and 2 x small rolls of elaster plaster; retaining the elastic place holders; contained within the original burgundy cloth backed card folder, upper cover and spine with the title embossed in blind, light rubbing and wear to extremities and surfaces. £150



A wonderful WWII survivor, a combined first aid kit (though incomplete) and instructional manual, both bound together in burgundy cloth backed folder and intended for the use of A.R.P. (Air Raid Precaution) wardens. The textbook is divided into eight chapters, and gives general first aid advice, guidance on bandaging, on the treatment of sprains, dislocations and fractures, on haemorrhaging, on unconsciousness, on general accidents such as burns and poisoning, as well as advice in Chapter VII on 'High-Explosive and Incendiary Bombs', including on organising evacuations and shelters, and concluding with a chapter on 'First Aid for Gas Casualties'. The foreword is by N. Corbet Fletcher who was Surgeon-in-Chief of The St. John's Ambulance Brigade from 1936 to

1950.

The first aid kit itself, housed within the front transparent pouch, is missing a number of items. A copy previously handled had 16 items. OCLC seems to locate copies at the British Library and UCLA only.



(18 Orrelius)

All items offered subject to prior sale. VAT number: GB 885357869. Please note that VAT will be applied to UK orders of standard rated items. Payment is due within 30 days of receipt. Payment in sterling is preferred though I can accept euro or dollar checks at an agreed rate of exchange. Shipping and insurance are additional. All goods are sent on approval and may be returned within ten days of receipt, upon confirmation. Any item must be insured for the invoiced value. All goods remain the property of the seller until payment has been received in full. Images reproduced in this catalogue are not to scale [deborahcoltham@dcrb.uk](mailto:deborahcoltham@dcrb.uk)