‘Bring Ready Cash is my advice, I’ll charge you all the lowest Price’


   Single sheet broadside, 380 x 250mm; text printed in three columns; somewhat browned and stained, with some marginal wear at corners, and small tear along central horizontal fold though with no loss; still, a good copy of an ephemeral item.

   £250

   A fascinating and unusual piece of retailing ephemera and a highly creative piece of advertising. The three lengthy columns are composed entirely in verse and extol the virtues of the oilman’s complete stock including wax candles, starches, brushes, drugs, paints, varnishes, treacle, powder and shot, to name but a few.

   ‘Folks do not deem it worth their while
   To look at bills in common style,
   Poor prose doth ne’er succeed;
   But now I’ve chosen to rehearse
   The whole of what I sell, in verse,
   I hope that all will read.’


   Oblong folio wallet, ten ‘leaves’ mounted on guards and two pages pasted on to inner front and rear cover, giving in all twelve chromolithographed plates; two leaves double-sided, two double-page, six of the plates with flaps (two with two images), number of flaps ranging from three to ten; most (where relevant) with original metal clasps to hold the flaps in place; all flaps seemingly present though possibly one lacking from the first image; some finger-soiling (principally marginal) and occasional light foxing, with a few minor scuffs and scrape marks; in the original dark blue grained cloth fold-over wallet, all four corners somewhat worn and frayed, with further slight loss of cloth along spine, covers a little soiled and spotted, with original elaborately gilt label on upper cover and silver metal lock (key lacking); overall a good copy of a fragile ephemera work.

   £985

   A striking anatomical aid with several moveable flaps. This particular aid is obviously designed for professional use: although its clarity and organisation means that it is visually accessible to the layman, there are no legends or captions. The plates with flaps are those illustrating ‘The Body’ (eleven flaps), ‘The Head’ (five), ‘The Eye and Ear’ (two representations with six and three flaps respectively, the eye image also including a transparency and tissue layer), ‘Sections of the Upper and Lower Extremities’ (two representations each with five flaps), ‘Male Genital Organs’ (three full-page flaps), and ‘Female Pelvic Organs’ (ten flaps). The two double-page plates are of ‘Foetal

The present anatomical manikin seems to have gone through several ‘editions’, with minor variations to its format. An almost identical anatomical aid was issued at the same time with an imprint of the Western Publishing House. An almost identical work was also published by the same firm entitled *Embalmers Anatomical Aid*, and attributed to David Graham (Professor of Surgery at the Women’s Medical College in Chicago), and James Syndam Knox (Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children at Rush Medical College). To my knowledge, no one has yet established priority. Having handled a number of copies over the last ten years, not all copies appear to have the plate depicting the veins, arteries and muscles. For both the *Physicians* and the *Embalmers Aid*, separately published text volumes were also issued in conjunction with the displayable mannikins, but are rarely now found together.

OCLC: 11534836 locates a copy with this imprint at the Smithsonian.

Seemingly by a female resident of Frome

3. [ANON]. *THE MNEMONIC CHRONOLOGY OF BRITISH HISTORY* From the Roman Invasion to the Present Time: Containing the dates of Remarkable events, Institutions, Inventions, and Improvements, classified under their respective heads, and recorded by initial consonants in metrical lines. For the use of Schools and families. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster Row. MDCCCXLIV. [1844].

8vo, pp. [viii], 277; aside from some occasional light foxing and marginal browning, clean and crisp; in contemporary half-sheep over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, with black morocco label lettered in gilt, joints and spine rubbed and scuffed, extremities and corners also rubbed and lightly bumped; a good copy.

£325

Uncommon first edition of this curious and somewhat complicated mnemonical guide to the history of Great Britain, the work of an anonymous female author, who appears from the preface to have been a resident of Frome in Somerset.

According to the preface, the authoress was inspired by ‘Mrs Slater’s “Sententiae Chronologicae”, but for increased convenience of recollection, instead of a successive series of detached sentences, events of a kindred nature have been strung together in consecutive rhymes’ (p. iii). In this respect, the work is therefore of some interest, the author devoting specific attention to a wide range of Institutions and Societies, it being ‘her earnest desire to trace the gradual progress of the people in Christianity, Knowledge, Civilization, and enlightened Philanthropy’ (*ibid*). The work is therefore divided into sections dealing in turn with ‘Dynasties’, ‘Sovereigns’, ‘Possession’, ‘Religion in Scotland’, ‘Monetary and Commercial Institutions’, ‘Naval and Military Colleges and Schools’, ‘Dissenting Colleges’, ‘Medical Institutions and Schools’, ‘Public Libraries’, ‘Manufactures’, ‘Inventions’ and ‘National Calamities’, to name but a few.

The authoress concludes her preface by revealing that a ‘Chronology of British Biography’ is already under way. However, ‘the present undertaking will suffice for an experimental voyage on the ocean of public opinion; and should the frail bark, happily escape total wreck on the rocks of criticism, it will not be long without an appropriate companion’ (p. v). Sadly this was not to be. Her choice of initial consonants and corresponding numbers is far from memorable, and indeed the single-line rhymes, in her own words are often rather ‘far-fetched and awkward’. Consequently, the work was well and truly dashed upon the rocks, as the following critique in *The English Journal of Education* reveals (Vol III, p. 244, 1849): ‘A Work of much labour and little use. We cannot understand how a sensible person could have given her time to the production of a system of chronology, which is chiefly remarkable for its attention to trifling dates, which no one would care to remember. For instance, a doggerel line is given to impress upon us the date of the foundation of the Molyneux Asylum of Blind Females in Dublin. Among the many passages which betray the general incompetence of the writer may be quoted the following: “Learned Augustine and associates, Popery diffuse.”’. The work fared little better in *The Eclectic Review* ‘Three hundred pages of lines, which can only he called rhymes in the exercise of the most enlarged charity, out of each of which a date is extracted by certain initial letters receiving numerical value, is a sight that reminds one of old
Mr. Weller’s philosophical doubt about the acquisition of the alphabet, ‘whether it’s worth while going through so much to learn so little is a question—I rather think it isn’t!’” (Vol. XXVIII, p. 383, 1850).

OCLC: 56706650 locates three copies at the BL, Cambridge and the National Library of Scotland, with a further copy on COPAC at Oxford.

4. [ANON]. AN AFFECTIONATE ADDRESS TO MOTHERS. Bristol: Published by Wright and Albright, Avon-Street, Great Gardens. 1840.

16mo, pp. 32; appealing woodcut title vignette; a little browned and soiled; stitched as issued in the original green wrappers, label in gilt on upper cover, covers a little soiled and creased; still an appealing copy, £85

A seemingly unrecorded little religious tract for mothers, and an appealing provincial imprint. Though printed in Bristol, the opening parable involves a pious mother from Philadelphia.

Not on COPAC or OCLC.


Silver medal, diameter 43.3 mm, with bust of Anson looking left and crowned by Victory standing behind on the prow of a galley, on the reverse Victory, holding a wreath and a trophy, stands on the back of a sea monster, over a small globe, the names of Anson’s officers in wreaths around; with a suspension loop; some minor marks, extremely fine. £1,800

Rare silver version of the medal honouring Anson’s circumnavigation of 1740-44, with the names of his officers, intertwined in wreaths, appearing on the reverse of the medal: Keppel, Saumarez, Saunders, Brett, Dennis, and Camphel. The medal also commemorates Anson’s 1747 defeat of the French at Cap Finisterre. Eimer suggests that the medal was commissioned by Thomas Anson, George’s brother and himself a collector of medals. This is an example of the earliest issue of the medal, with the name Camphel mis-spelled “Camphel”. Some interim versions attempt a correction of this by super-imposing the letter ‘B’ on the incorrect ‘H’, while a later version has the letter more efficiently corrected.

Anson, who had returned from the extraordinary Centurion voyage just three years earlier, was possibly the most famous Englishman at the time, not least on account of the fabulous prize money that he had earned from a voyage that was in every other sense a disaster. The return of HMS Centurion in the summer of 1744 was the occasion of popular celebration and intense interest in the events of the tumultuous four-year voyage round the world, which had culminated in the capture of the Manila treasure galleon. ‘After the fleet’s failure off Toulon in February the navy stood in need of a popular triumph, and the capture of a treasure galleon was in the public mind the next best thing to a fleet victory. Day after day the newspapers carried reports of
The homecoming: the procession from Portsmouth to London, with thirty-two wagons laden with treasure; the feting of Anson and his men; details of the prize money and the dispute over its allocation... ' (Williams, p. 229).

The hero-worship of Anson continued apace with his successes against the French. The first Battle of Cap Finisterre, between Anson’s thirteen ships of the line and the French admiral De la Jonquiere’s smaller fleet, lasted just three hours with most of the French men-of-war taken.

Betts, American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals, 382; Eimer, British Commemorative Medals, 38; Hawkins and Grueber, Medallic Illustrations of British History, 325.

6. **BAUER, Etienne, editor.** LE TRAVAIL DE NUIT DES FEMMES DANS L’INDUSTRIE Rapports sur son importance et sa réglementation légale. Jéna, Gustave Fischer, 1903

8vo, pp. xlii, 384; including additional Annexes pp. 3244-3244; some light marginal browning, but overall clean and crisp; ex-libris with the library stamp of the Royal Statistical Society on title-page and on p. 40; in the original black grained cloth, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped, joints and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; a good copy. £150

First edition of this in-depth study of nightwork by women in industry, and edited by the social reformer Etienne Bauer, Director of the International Labour Office is Basle.

‘This is a collection of reports from factory inspectors for twenty-three European cities, besides Albany, N.Y., and Tokio (sic), Japan. It contains a great deal of valuable and reliable information as to the industries which employ women at night, the number employed and wages received, the industries which prohibit the labor of women, the dates of laws to that effort or the obstacles to legal prohibition of night labor by women, the enforcement of laws where they do exist and the organisation and methods of inspection of factories. Some of the reports also tell what industries give out home work, what compensation it receives, and how it compares with work done in factories. Most of the reports discuss the effects of night work upon health, upon family life, and upon the industry itself. The introduction by Professor Etienne Bauer ... sketches the history of efforts to suppress the night work of women from the first law made in England in 1842 up to 1903, and gives a tabulated statement of laws in different countries. he concludes that it has a bad effect upon industry as well as upon individuals and the family, and that all countries are making efforts to suppress it, especially in the last decade’ (Review by Caroline M. Hall in the *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol 13, No 2, Mar 1905, pp. 308-9).

Trades such as wool-workers, dressmakers, milliner’s, laundry workers, and the makers of artificial flowers come under consideration. High levels of infant mortality are one notable effect of night-work, with severely detrimental effects upon physical, moral and mental well-being being another common factor. Tuberculosis is cited as a common affliction of laundry workers due to long hours of standing, constantly wet feet, and lack of ventilation. The unregulation hours of women salting fish along the coast of England is another interesting case highlighted.

Both this collection of reports, and those on dangerous trades in general (see below) were published by the L’Association Internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs, in answer to resolutions of the Congress held at Paris in 1900, and discussed further at the meeting in Cologne in September 1902. ‘Drawn up by experts, factory inspectors, labour commissioner, &c., thoroughly cognisant of the practical workings of their subject, they give us full and detailed descriptions of the position of each European country with regard to night-work for women, and dangerous trades. It would be difficult to find elsewhere the information they contain, except by going to the original reports of inspectors, factory owners, workmen’s unions, Government Commissions, &c., a task for which few people have leisure’ (Review by Evelyn Fox in the *Economic Journal*, Vol 14, No 55, Sept 1904, pp. 436-440).

OCLC erroneously seems to ascribe the editorship to Stephen, rather than Etienne Bauer.

7. **BAUER, Etienne, editor.** LES INDUSTRIES INSALUBRES. Rapports sur leurs dangers et les moyens de les prévenir, particulièrement dans l’industrie des allumettes et celles qui fabriquent ou emploient des couleurs de plomb. Jéna, Gustave Fischer, 1903.

8vo, pp. xliii, 384; pp. 178-181 omitted; some light marginal browning, but generally clean and crisp; ex-libris from the Royal Statistical Society with their library stamp on the title-page and p. 40; in the original red pebble-
grained cloth, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped an lightly worn, extremities lightly bumped, covers a little darkened; a good copy. £175

First edition of this detailed collection of reports on dangerous trades, edited by Etienne Bauer, and compiled by a number of European experts. In particular the reports highlight professions using white or yellow phosphorous and white lead, concentrating largely upon the manufacturing of matches, and the use of lead in the making of colours. The reports discuss the technicalities of the trades, and the causes and prevention of the diseases that they give rise to. The repeated measures of every Government to avert the danger of phoshorus necrosis from the workers in match factories where white phosphorus is used, have met with no really satisfactory results. In spite of every precaution, perfected machinery, the use of resportators and baths, ample ventilation, strict medical inspection, short hours, this terrible malady cannot be stamped out. It is true that its ravages have much decreased; but Prof. Bauer is of opinion that the complete prohibition of white phosphorus is absolutely the only means of stamping it out' (Review by Evelyn Fox in the *Economic Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 55, Sept 1904, pp. 436-440).

8. **BAUGHAN, Rosa.** HANDBOOK ON PHYSIOGNOMY. London, George Redway, York Street, Covent Garden. 1885.

8vo, pp. [iv], 68; fore-edge of title-page reinforced, with tear at gutter of title-page and first two leaves repaired, gutter of five leaves throughout strengthened, with three further marginal tears between pp. 41-45 repaired, light foxing and browning throughout, with more prominent stain affecting tail of p. 4; in contemporary blue publisher's cloth, with blindstamped border, upper cover lettered in gilt, spine sunned, upper cover lightly rubbed and stained. £110

Scarce first edition of this treatise on physiognomy, by the noted graphologist and writer on palmistry, physiognomy and astrology, Rosa Baughan (fl. 1880). Chapters are devoted in turn to the reading of 'the forehead and eyebrows', ‘the eyes and eyelashes’, the nose, the mouth, with a chapter also on the hair and ears. The author of a number of works, Baughan’s ‘Character indicated by Handwriting’ (1877) went through several editions, as did her popular work on palmistry.

OCLC locates copies at Minnesota, Texas, Cambridge, Manchester, Oxford and the National Library of Scotland.


8vo, pp. xvi, 144; with frontispiece photograph portrait tipped on with facsimile signature below, and eight plates; errata slip tipped in after prelims; half-title a little browned, with small nick in outer margin of p. 102 but not affecting text; some very light soiling and browning; in the original blue blindstamped publisher’s cloth, title in gilt on spine and upper cover, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly worn, spine a little sunned; with contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper; a good copy. £585

First edition of this scarce history of the art of bone-setting in Great Britain, written by the noted Midland practitioner George Matthews Bennett, and including an original photograph portrait of the author.

According to Peltier, the art of bone-setting or manipulation was one of the most enduring of all forms of folk medicine. ‘A bone-setter is an empiric practitioner who claims the power of diagnosing and setting fractures, reducing dislocations, and relieving painful and stiff joints. The bone-setter differs from the cultist in that his craft is entirely empirical; bone-setters have made no effort to elaborate a theory to support or justify their practice. Manipulation is applied directly to the limb or joint, and no systemic or distantly removed effects are predicted’ (Peltier, Fractures, p. 4). Considered by proponents and practitioners to be a ‘natural gift’, is was often a skill that was passed down through families, and as such was regarded with great suspicion by the medical profession. Few works were written on the subject and indeed in his preface, Bennett notes that by penning his work ‘I am laying myself open to the sneers and inunendoes of the medical profession generally’. However, he felt compelled to put pen to paper, ‘as the descendant of a long line of Bone-setters, who distinguished themselves in the profession they followed, and whose name was a “household word” in Midland homes when broken bones, sprains, and dislocations occurred’ (p. viii). He cites two important previous works on the subject in his preface: Dr Wharton Hood’s treatise published in 1871 ‘On Bone-setting’ and Turner’s ‘The Compleat Bone-setter’ (1665).
OCLC locates copies at Yale, Rochester, Washington, Nebraska, Cleveland, Texas, the BL, Oxford, Wellcome and Aberdeen.

10. [BIRTH CONTROL], Le Brasseur Surgical Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Revised List of Medical Goods for 1919. Printed for and supplied to Adults only, for Private Circulation. Le Brasseur Surgical MFG. Co. Ltd. 90 & 92 Worcester St. & 31 Edgbaston St, Birmingham, England. 1919.


Two works together, 8vo, pp. 76, with certificate of guarantee also bound in; with numerous illustrations; pp. 40, with several illustrations and with two advertisements tipped on to front cover; both works stapled as issued, the first in the original drab paper wrappers printed in red and black, inside rear cover with pocket marked ‘Private’ to contain the birth control section; Catalogue D in the original plain printed wrappers, marked ‘Private’; both catalogues a little creased and soiled with some rusting along staples, otherwise good.

£185

Offered together an appealing pair of catalogues from the noted Birmingham manufacturer of surgical and medical goods, Le Brasseur. Though a made-up set, the two catalogues clearly display the myriad of products available for purchase, ranging from inhalators, air cushions, bedpans, accouchement outfits, tymaphones to treatments for the removal of hair or the permanent cure of haemorrhoids. Of particular interest, however, is the accompanying Catalogue D - which though some eleven years later, advertises the companies range of ‘Pro-Race’ goods, including sheaths, Malthus Caps, pessaries and douches. A number of medical works on birth control are also promoted, including several by Marie Stopes. By the very nature of the products on display, it is not surprising that the 1919 supplement originally contained within the rear ‘Private’ pocket, is no longer found present.

8vo, pp. xii, 214; with numerous evocative text illustrations, and a number of half-tone reproductions of x-rays; lightly foxed and browned throughout due to paper quality, gutters exposed in a couple of places at the beginning and end but holding, small nick at upper outer margin of title-page; in the original full roan, lettered in gilt on spine and upper cover, with appealing embossed vignette of a couple of motorists on the upper cover, all edges gilt, both joints cracked and weak but holding, extremities rubbed and a little worn, covers slightly sunned; still, an appealing copy.

Scarce first edition of this early and most appealing guide for automobile drivers on health and hygiene, by Dr. R. Bommier (1874-), one of a number of ‘indispensable’ works for car enthusiasts covering all areas of care and maintenance, and published as part of the series ‘Bibliothèque du Chauffeur’.

The first part of the work introduces the driver to some basic tenets of health, through a comparison of the health and ‘physiology’ of both the human and combustion engine. Both humans and automobiles need oxygen, energy to drive them forward, and experience friction upon working parts. Part two examines in more details the hygiene of the human ‘moteur’, with the third part devoted to hygiene of the skin. A wonderfully evocative section highlights suitable items of clothing for both male and female automobile drivers and passengers, to ensure that they stay warm and dry, and thus avoid the dangers of over-exposure. Indeed considerable attention is devoted to the dangers of either too much sun, or of too much cold. Bommier also includes a section on suitable eye-wear, for both automobiles and motor-cyclists. The effects of motoring upon conditions such as tuberculosis and asthma are also discussed, as well as upon nervous diseases. Whilst Bommier warns that the ‘sport’ of motoring can lead to over-excitement in some cases, it has proved to be a very good remedy for insomnia! The final section is devoted to accidents associated with motoring, and includes a number of x-ray images of fractures resulting from motoring accidents.

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, Chicago and the Wellcome, with a small number of European copies.
12. **[BRADFORD MEDICAL INSTITUTE]**. A BRIEF TREATISE ON VARIOUS AILMENTS and their treatment by nature's remedies. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London. [no date but early 1900s].

8vo, pp. 48, contents on front paste-down, with advert for ‘Manhood!’ on end paste-down; with engraved portrait and two small text illustrations; aside from some minor spotting and foxing principally to title-page and last leaf; generally clean and crisp, though some rust along staples in central gutter; stapled as issued in blue boards, ‘Valuable Herbal Prescriptions’ in gilt on upper cover, head and tail of spine a little chipped, covers and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; a good copy. £80

An appealing and popular little home-herbal, produced by the Bradford Medical Institute, Yorkshire, towards the end of the nineteenth century. This simple work, describes a number of common ailments, briefly outlining their symptoms, citing a likely cause, and providing an appropriate and cheap herbal remedy, remedies which, according to the preface, were the result of ‘30 years’ practical experience’. ‘A mode of self-treatment at home must have been a long-felt want by all well-regulated minds, and should be found exceedingly advantageous to those who have a desire to see and know what they are swallowing; there will also be satisfaction in knowing that the ingredients being absolutely vegetable, are as harmless as they are beneficial’ (p. 2).

Amongst the ailments covered are rheumatism, sciatica, kidney and bladder complaints, lumbago, gastric trouble, fits, loss of hair (for which is recommended a lotion of cantharides, rum, musk, rosemary and water), and nervous disorders.

Seemingly a later variant issue, the present edition does not contain the full-page illustrations of some of the herbs described. The text is also slightly altered, with a section on the benefits of Hop Beer included, together with advice on ‘courtship’ and an advertisement for a further book of advice for men on ‘Manhood! How lost. How regained’. An extract from the Mail newspaper included on p. 26 dates the work from ca. 1900. Of interest, this is also included in the illustrated edition, which is commonly dated at ca. 1895.

OCLC locates copies, seemingly of the illustrated issue, at the British Library, the Wellcome, Glasgow, the NLM, and Toronto.


8vo, pp. (ii) blank, viii, 182, (2); with 28 text illustrations, some halftone; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, otherwise clean and crisp; with original advertisement for the work loosely inserted; in the original publisher’s orange card wrappers printed in blue, head and tail of spine a little bumped and worn, covers slightly stained and faded, with two publisher’s book-labels on inside front cover, and a presentation stamp ‘Hommage des Editeurs’ on half-title; a very good copy. £325

First edition of this seemingly scarce and innovative introduction to human anatomy, by the noted Paris physiologist Dr Louis Chauvois (1881-1972). In this appealing work, the human engine is compared to that of an automobile engine in an effort to introduce the young to the concepts of human physiology. As the author states in his introduction: ‘Le plus cher désir de l’auteur est en effet que ce nouvel ouvrage aide Parents et Éducateurs à une plus pénétrante compréhension et à un meilleur élevage de ces ‘gosses’, graine de l’avenir, à qui vont toutes ses prédilections et serve à leur préparer plus de santé, plus d’énergie et de valeur humaine, c’est-à-dire plus de bonheur, pour eux et pour les autres’ (p. viii).

A renowned medical historian, Chauvois is probably best remembered for his biography of William Harvey. The present work,
Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books

illustrated with several striking and original images, subsequently inspired an early cinematic production by Jean Benoit-Lévy in 1932, who adapted the diagrams to make animated drawings.

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, Chicago, Berlin, the BnF and the Wellcome.

14. [CHOLERA]. CHOLERA MORBUS Return to an Address to His Majesty, dated 24 June 1831; for, Copies or Extracts of all Information or Opinions communicated to Government relating to the Nature and Extent of any infectious Disease prevailing in the Eastern parts of Europe, and to the precautions recommended to prevent the introduction of such diseases into this Country; also, a Return of the names of Persons appointed at a Board of Health to consider of the measures proper to be adopted to watch the nature of such disease. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 27 June 1831.

OFFPRINT. Folio, pp. 24; with subsequent journal pagination added in manuscript; some light marginal browning and spotting, otherwise clean and crisp; stitched as issued; a good copy.

£250

A fresh copy of this fascinating Parliamentary return which records the establishment of a Board of Health to tackle the advancing threat of the second cholera pandemic. The disease was first noticed among British troops in India, and vivid accounts appeared in the press of the effects of cholera in St. Petersburg, Russia. This first hand knowledge of the disease, and reports of the mortality it could cause in large cities, led the Privy Council to put all ships for Russia arriving in England under quarantine in January 1831. In accordance with the practice established in 1805, at the time of the Gibraltar Sickness, the Government resolved to establish a Board of Health at the Royal College of Physicians. In a letter of the Clerk of the Privy Council, C. C. Greville (18 June 1831) to the President of the College, Sir Henry Halford, a request was made for names of Fellows of the College who could be recommended to serve on the Board. A Central Board of Health was established by Royal proclamation on 21 June 1831. It consisted of the President, five fellows, and several other leading government officials - though its formation was greeted with some disdain and scepticism by the Lancet - who felt that none had had any personal experience in treating the disease.

The present return includes several first hand accounts of the progress of the disease in Russia, by the physicians Dr. Walker, Dr. Albers and William Crichton, together with extracts of several letters between the Royal College of Physicians and the Privy Council that led to the formation of the Board of Health. The instructions from the Privy Council on the aims of the Board and how they should conduct business are also included. The Board sat almost daily from June 21st until May 1832. This was reconstituted, and met daily from June 1831 to May 1832. It issued circulars and gave advice to parochial Committees, who were responsible for the precautionary measures taken within their own parishes.

For a detailed discussion see J. Brockington, Public Health at the Privy Council 1831-1834 in the Journal of the History of Medicine, XVI (2), 1961 p. 161; OCLC seemingly locates only one copy at the University of Bern.

15. [CHOLERA BROADSIDE]. LE MAGISTRAT DE SANTE DU DUCHé DE SAVOIE Chambéry, Imprimerie du Gouvernement. [le 29 April 1832].

Single sheet, 435 x 400mm; printed in letterpress on thick paper; with coat of arms at head of paper, clean and fresh with small tear at left hand margin along horizontal fold, touching a couple of letters but with no loss; £250

A fine and striking public health broadside issued at the height of the second cholera pandemic of 1832. The Duchy of Savoy as the "gatekeeper of the Alps" was an area of significant strategic importance, providing an
important buffer between France and Spain, and controlling the main mountain passes between France and the
Italian peninsula. As a vital trade route, the need to address the threat of cholera would therefore have been of the
utmost importance. The present decree enforces a series of measures to control the incoming trade and mail
routes, including quarantine measures.

16. **[CHOLERA]**. ESORTAZIONE DEL CARDINALE PATRIARCA DI VENEZIA. A tutto il Clero della Città e
1835.

8vo, pp. 14; with ecclesiastical coat of arms in red and black on title-page; some light marginal foxing and browning,
but otherwise clean and fresh; in original marbled wrappers, a little rubbed and scuffed; a good copy. £285

An attractively printed ecclesiastical *Esortazione* from the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice, Giacomo Monico (1776 -
1851) to the Clergy of the City and Diocese, warning them on the dangers of cholera.

Monico, was born in Riese and was ordained in 1801. He then taught at local seminary before being named
parish pastor in Asolo. In 1823 he was appointed as bishop of Ceneda, now Vittorio Veneto. In 1827 he was named
Patriarch of Venice. During his tenure as head of the diocese of Venice he was a strong supporter of the rule of the
house of Habsburg, and after the defeat of the Republic of San Marco he presided over a solemn Te Deum in the
Basilica of San Marco.

Not on OCLC; ICCU locates only four copies.
17. [CHOLERA]. DUBRUEIL, Joseph Marie and André Pamphile Hippolyte RECH. RAPPORT SUR LE CHOLÉRA-MORBUS ASIATIQUE, qui a régné dans le Midi de la France en 1835; Présenté à Messieurs les Ministres du Commerce et de l’Instruction publique ... Montpellier. J. Martel Aîné, Imprimeur de la Faculté de Médecine ... 1836.

8vo, pp. xx, 363, [5], with five folding letterpress tables; some occasional light foxing and browning, but overall quite clean and fresh; in contemporary green roan backed marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, head and tail of spine and joints a little rubbed and scuffed, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; a good copy. £285

First edition of this detailed report on the continuing effects of the second cholera epidemic, in this instance highlighting in particular the progress of the contagion in the South of France. Joseph Marie Dubrueil (1790-1852) and André Pamphile Hippolyte Rech (1793-1853) were both members of the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier, and were appointed to conduct the present study, one of many similar reports commissioned on both national and local levels across Europe to assess the causes and nature of the disease.

Concentrating as it does on the South of France, the present report therefore provides a particularly indepth and localised study. From the preface it becomes apparent that many felt that the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier, and indeed local government officials, were rather slow to react to the threat of the epidemic. When it reached Montpellier itself it claimed over 30 soldiers at the garrison, took many elderly victims, and apparently decimated ‘la Maison des aliénés’.

The terms of the commission were set out by the Minister of Commerce as follows: ‘Indépendamment des instructions que vous pourrez recevoir de l’Ecole à laquelle vous appartenez, il me suffit de vous dire que la commission que vous êtes appelé à présider aura principalement à étudier la marche et le mode de propagation du choléra dans les départements méridionaux; elle aura à examiner comparativement l’effet des différentes méthodes de traitement qu’on a proposées contre cette maladie, l’influence que le climat, les circonstances locales, les habitudes, les préjugés peuvent avoir sur son développement; elle devra rendre compte des différents moyens hygiéniques ou administratifs qu’on a employés pour en prévenir l’invasion dans ces divers départements, et présenter ses vœux sur la meilleure organisation à donner au système de secours qu’il convient d’établir pour en arrêter ou en affaiblir les ravages’ (p. xv). The work is divided into six chapters, and includes a number of statistical tables, five of which are folding and cite the number of deaths suffered in Marseilles and Toulon.

OCLC locates copies at Harvard, the National Library of Medicine, BnF, and Marseilles.


8vo, pp. 144; with 90 appealing if somewhat crudely engraved vignettes on six leaves; some occasional marginal dampstaining, and some light foxing; uncut in the original wrappers, spine with some loss, covers rather soiled; still an appealing and unsophisticated copy. £985

Scarce, appealing and somewhat curious work on the ‘application of dreams’ in predicting the numbers of the Royal Lottery of France. A new edition and with a Lugano imprint, the work was first published in 1772 and appears to have been published on several occasions by various different publishers’ with variant titles, including a 1772 edition by Desnos. All appear rare. The appealing plates, though rather crudely executed, represent 91 symbols.

Dorbon mentions an edition with a different title, ‘Liste générale des rêves’ - a incomplete copy lacking the title, though presumed to be 1787, with 2716 noting a Desnos edition of 1789.


8vo, pp. 15, with four lithograph plates; a little foxed throughout due to paper quality, a couple of the plates shaved a little close but with no significant loss; stitched as issued in the original printed wrappers, then bound in contemporary red paper-backed boards, ruled and lettered in gilt, spine a little cracked and worn with some loss of paper at tail, head and tail of spine bumped, covers a little darkened, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. **£585**

Scarce first edition of this appealing introduction to a new system of sign-language, following in the tradition of L’Épée and his successors. ‘Ce nouveau système de Mutisme sténographique comprend la Réfutation du Signe et de la Mimographie, mis en pratique par l’abbé de l’Épée et par ses collaborateurs subséquens; c’est la nouvelle langue à employer et à adopter pour les sourds-muets, langue plus abrégative, plus facile à toutes les intelligences, interprète plus exact, plus prompt et plus naturel ... il faut entendre par mutisme l’état du Muet, ou tout geste rendu par les mains, exprimant les mots qu’il veut énoncer ou rendre ; par sténographie l’abréviation de ce geste’ (p. 1).

Dublar was the author of a number of works, several of which are advertised on the rear wrapper, including *Explication et origine du multlinégraphe... pour faire écrire les aveugles* (1829), *Zigzagraphie alphabétique, ou Écriture sténographique au moyen des lettres usuelles* (1833), *Coup-d’œil sur la lithographie: avec des observations particulières sur la connaissance de cet art* (1818), as well as biographical works celebrating the lives of Lafayette and Bonaparte.

Bourquelot, III, 290; OCLC locates only two copies at Gallaudet and the BnF.


8vo, pp. 32; quite browned and foxed due to paper quality; with numerous illustrations; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers, covers somewhat browned and spotted; a good copy. **£60**

One of a myriad of titles published by the company during the 1920s and 30s this is a striking publication issued by the Eugenics Publishing Co., of New York, providing a no-nonsense and graphic introduction to the female generative organs, and the process of menstruation and pregnancy.

OCLC: 15718515 cites copies at Harvard, Michigan, the New York Academy of Medicine, Texas, UCSB, UC Davis, Yale, Alabama and the Wellcome.

*The Emin Pasha Relief Expedition crossing ‘Darkest Africa’- designed by a Woman*

21. **[EXPLORATION]. STANLEY, Henry Morton. LARGE BRONZE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MEDAL by Elinor Halle. Large bust of Stanley to left; on reverse the seated figure of Africa in elephant head-dress, empties waters of the Congo and Nile rivers, her foot on an alligator, with the sun rising over a lake and mountains behind, 1890.**

*Large, striking bronze medallion, 124mm in diameter; scarce and extremely fine. **£3,250**

A scarce and extremely striking commemorative medallion, cast in bronze by James Moore of Thames Ditton, and commissioned by the Royal Geographical Society to commemorate the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition of 1886 to 1889. One of the last major European expeditions into the interior of Africa in the nineteenth century, the mission was to relieve General Charles Gordon’s besieged governor of Equatoria, the Emin Pasha (the German naturalist and adventurer, Eduard Schnitzer) who was being threatened by a Mahdist uprising. Led by Henry Morton Stanley, the expedition came to be both celebrated, for its ambition in crossing “darkest Africa”, and notorious, for the bloodshed and death left in its wake. Five out of the nine Europeans died during the expedition.
The medal was designed by the renowned sculptor, medallist, enameller and jewellery designer Elinor Jessie Halle (1856-1926). Born in Manchester, Halle studied at the Slade. During the First World War she worked for Surgical Requisites Association. This was the central orthopaedic branch of Queen Mary’s Needlework Guild and was started at Mulberry Walk, Chelsea. Elinor Halle first utilized papier-mache as a material for arm cradles, and then devised a light boot, with a papiermache back, for drop foot, which was in such great demand that centres were opened for making them throughout France and Italy as well as in Great Britain and India. She was awarded a CBE for her war work. She is also noted for having designed the Order of the British Empire Medal.

BHM 3410; we have so far located one copy at the V&A.


8vo, pp. 13; with nine coloured plates; some light marginal browning; in the original illustrated linen backed boards, head and tail of spine lightly rubbed, covers a little scratched and soiled, extremities rubbed, corners a little worn; an appealing example.

A striking, and seemingly relatively uncommon, pocket anatomy for the use of medical students, and apparently dating from around the 1930s. Here published by Faber & Faber, other examples have been traced published by the Scientific Press - though also undated. An old ownership label on the front inside cover, though partially torn, gives the name ‘Herbert’ at ‘[Q]ueens Hospital’.

OCLC locates copies of the Scientific Press issue at the British Library, and the National Library of Scotland, and which they date at ca. 1917. This certainly feels later.

£60

23. **[FIRST AID]. PORTABLE VOLVELE.** FIRST AID HINTS George Philip & Son, Ltd, 32 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. Printed in Great Britain. [n.d. but ca 1930s?].

Circular card volvelle printed in red and black, circumference 19cms, comprising three discs, two rotating around a metal eyelet, the rotating discs each with two cut out ‘windows’ revealing the signs and symptoms and relevant treatment; one disc includes diagrams on bandaging techniques; a little soiled and rubbed, the outer edge of one of the windows torn and rather fragile; a striking an appealing item.

An appealing portable and convenient first aid guide, no doubt for use both at work and home. Printed by the noted cartographic publisher’s George Philip & Son, the aid was no doubt inspired by their successful planispheres, the volvelle providing a quick and easy to use guide on the symptoms and treatment of the most common first aid situations including sprains, burns, simple fractures, haemorrhages, poisons, suffocation and the causes of insensibility. This handy format became popular and was widely used by companies.

Triangle of muslin, approx 86 x 130 x 87cms, on which has been printed a series of bandaging techniques; all edges a little frayed, one with small tear though not really affecting images, with some light staining, and one more prominent stain along one edge; otherwise very good.

£150

A most attractive ephemeral piece - this muslin triangular bandage produced by the Vernon Company has been printed with a series of images to illustrate how it should be used to treat a variety of first-aid emergencies. The simple self-explanatory images offered clear illustrates and simple directions on how to bind and dress a variety of injuries and wounds, and stabilising broken limbs through the application of splints. Such portable, durable and wearable bandages were introduced as a way to quickly communicate critical information in an emergency, and first came to prominent use on the battlefield, a lightweight, practical and potentially lifesaving accessory for any soldier.

Originally invented in Switzerland, the triangular bandage was popularized by Friederich von Esmarch (1823–1908), Surgeon General of the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war. Able to be folded in multiple configurations, the triangular bandage served to cover injuries on nearly any part of the body as well as serve as an arm sling. They later found use in industrial and manufacturing environments, with early examples including scenes of what to do in medical emergencies, for example in mines, or on board ships. By the early twentieth century, first-aid organisations in England, including the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association, produced their own versions of the instructional triangular bandage. This example includes an endorsement by Sir James Cantlie (1851–1926), an authority on the training of ambulance services and first aid for civilians. A wonderful and most eye-catching piece!

Part plate

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25. **GLYSTER, Gregory.** [pseudonym for TAPLIN, William.** A DOSE FOR THE DOCTORS; Or, the Aesculapian Labyrinth explored. In a series of instructions to young physicians, surgeons, accouchers, apothecaries, druggists, and chymists. Interspersed with a variety of risible anecdotes affecting the faculty. Inscribed to the College of Wigs, by Gregory Glyster (an old practitioner). New Edition. London: Printed for G. Kearsley, no. 46 Fleet-Street. MDCCLXXXIX [1789].

4to, pp. [ii], ii., 75, [5] blank and publisher’s catalogue; possibly lacking half-title; some marginal dust-soiling and occasional minor foxing throughout but internally quite clean; with contemporary signature of ‘John Gladstone’ at head of title; in modern paper-backed boards.

£750
Scarce new edition, though first published in the same year, of this long satirical medical prose. Published in the year of revolution and attributed to William Taplin, writing under the pseudonym of Gregory Glyster, the work provides a fascinating insight into the state of medical practice at this tumultuous period. The first edition was published under the title *Asculapian Labyrinth*.

‘Twenty More! Kill Them Too’ urges the quotation on the title-page, setting the tone for this heart-felt critique on the profession, with no branch avoiding his satirical gaze, including physicians, surgeons, man-midwives, apothecaries, chymists and druggists. He concludes by stating that: ‘a steady observance of the iniquity of medical practice has long since powerfully convinced me of the absolute necessity of professional reformation, and should I (by arming the public with a weapon of self-defence) succeed in producing a change in the systematic imposition of one, and preventing perpetual depredation upon the other, every idea of personal ambition will be fully gratified’ (p. 74).

ESTC lists four entries of the work for the same year, including this present edition, together with both a third and a fourth edition, as well as a Dublin edition. Many of the copies cited appear to be in microform. Blake p. 444 (Dublin edition); R.C.O.G. p. 31; Wellcome V, p. 233.

The Swedish State in the late 19th Century


Large folding printed table, @ 850 x 600mm; slightly creased and soiled, with a number of tears along folds neatly repaired; mounted and contained within the original 8vo cloth backed printed green boards, covers a little spotted and soiled, with contemporary signature at head; an appealing and striking example.

A striking and rare large folding broadside, detailing the organisation of the Swedish state towards the end of the 19th century. The detailed broadside highlights the structure of the state, divided between the King, the Parliament, and the Government, noting the various ministerial departments. An unusual and striking representation of the political structure of the 19th century European state.

We have so far located only one copy at the National Library of Sweden.


8vo, pp. xii, 470; with three tinted lithograph and eight lithograph plates (one double-page) and numerous textual engravings; title-page and final leaf lightly foxed with some occasional minor soiling and light foxing; bound in contemporary red morocco backed publisher’s cloth, ruled in blind, spine in compartments decorated in gilt, slight rubbing to joints and head of spine; with contemporary ownership signature on recto of frontispiece ‘Emilio Lopez, Buenos Aires Abril 22/1881’; an attractive copy.
First edition of this extremely attractive and comprehensive study on comets, written by the writer of numerous popular scientific works, Amédée Guillemin.

Guillemin provides a concise historical account of the phenomena, from the earliest sightings of antiquity, to those of the present day, and including accounts from ancient Greece and Rome, Egypt, the Chaldeans, the Middle Ages as well as the theories of Kepler, Newton and Halley. Associated superstitions and cometological theories are similarly broached. In the subsequent chapters the physical properties of comets are introduced and discussed, such as their movement and orbit, their physical and chemical composition, their density, and light omission, with a chapter devoted to the physical transformations undergone during orbit. Guillemin highlights in particular the periodical comets, notably that of Halley, and includes a double-page map illustrating the orbits of specific periodical comets. Of particular interest are two tables found at the end of the work, the first detailing specific information about various recurrent comets including those of Encke, Brorsen, Tempel, Faye, Tuttle and Halley, with the second containing a chronological list of comet sightings dating from 66AD to 1874 giving date of sighting, location and other relevant specifications.

The work is well illustrated with numerous diagrams. The tinted lithographs are all especially fine, in particular the striking frontispiece with depicts the passage of Donati's comet across the Paris sky on 5th October 1858, as well as plate V which shows the impressive fan-like tail of Cheseaux's comet disappearing behind the horizon, as witnessed at Lausanne in March, 1744. The atmospheric final plate XI conveys the fascination and wonder engendered by such sightings, the image recreating the appearance of Coggia's comet in 1874 as viewed by a large crowd from the Pont-Neuf in Paris. An extremely attractive and informative work.


Oblong 8vo, pp. [iv] engraved title-page and frontispiece, [iii] title-page, ii, 194, [2] publisher's advertisements; with 30 engraved plates each with two images; in all 32 including frontispiece and engraved title-page; some light foxing and browning throughout, a few leaves slightly shaved, predominantly only affecting page numbers, though imprint on title a little cropped, and text slightly shaved with loss on pp. 25-29; in the original red morocca backed marbled boards, recased and rebacked preserving original spine, lettered and ruled in gilt; despite faults, an appealing copy.

£985

First edition of this charming introduction to the nations of the world, by the authoress Mme H* - possibly the work of Mme Hemart. The appealing plates depict not only the costumes of each nation described, but also examples of local fauna, with the text also describing the languages, customs, and culture of each country. The
author of *Bible en Estampes, Musee de l’Enfance*’ and *Galerie Industrielle*, according to COPAC and OCLC, the present work is not found in any UK library.

A second edition was published in 1823, and as with certainly the ‘Galerie Industrielle’, the work was available in both plain and hand-coloured versions.

Gumunchian 2724; not in Lipperheide, nor in Colas; OCLC locates copies at UCLA, Indiana, Princeton, Miami, the Getty and the BnF.

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pp. 86, (ii), with 9 striking chromolithograph plates (of which three double-page) and several text illustrations; some occasional light foxing and browning, with some minor offsetting on a couple of the chromolithograph plates, otherwise clean and fresh; in the original printed paper wrappers, with attractive Art Deco design on front cover, covers a little faded with minor wear along spine; a very good copy. £185

A scarce and most striking trade catalogue advertising a wide range of homoeopathic remedies of the Spanish firm Amado Gort, and which includes a number of vibrant chromolithograph plates to illustrate a number of bottles and medicine chests. The work also includes a useful brief medical glossary, together with a lengthier A-Z of common complaints with suggested treatments.

OCLC locates one copy of a shorter catalogue ca. 1900 at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.
A scarce and fascinating insight into the running of a typical early Victorian voluntary hospital, and a nice provincial imprint. ‘The Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg infirmary opened in 1831 ... was funded by charitable donations and staffed by doctors who gave their services free, out of a sense of public duty. The patients had to be recommended by one of the governors, and were expected to conform to a strict set of rules concerning their behaviour. Here we see rules and regulations, not only for the patients, but also the doctors concerning the type of patients who could be admitted and the times of admittance and discharge’.

An integral town in the rapidly expanding textile industry, at turn of the 19th century Huddersfield was experiencing both economic and social turbulence, caused by various factors including the recent Napoleonic wars and a severe trade depression, whilst at the same time experiencing a rapid population increase. These factors all placed great pressures upon the town and in particular upon poor relief and social charity. The developing textile industry, however, attracted an influx of pioneering individuals into the town, and by the 1830s there were over thirty substantial wool textile mills and many other smaller establishments. A growing sense of civic pride led to the construction of a number of public buildings, including the Dispensary (1814) and its later extension into an infirmary (1831). The governors were for the most part local merchants, millowners and tradesmen, and the main criteria was to provide cheap and efficient medical care and relief amongst the sick poor, and in particular for workers in the local mills, the frequent victims of accidents and infectious diseases. Indeed the concentration on accident and disease cases was reflected not only in declared admissions policies, but also in actual admissions.

For a full discussion of the hospital see ‘Lay and Medical Conceptions of Medical Charity’ by Hilary Marland ff. 149 in ‘Medicine and Charity before the Welfare State; see ‘Health, disease and society in Europe, 1800-1930: a source book’, by Deborah Brunton ff. p. 24; not on OCLC.

A small and discreet promotional pamphlet, issued by the rubber manufacturers P. B. Cow & Co. Ltd., ‘makers of Li-Lo Products since 1836’, and advertising their douche - a reliable method of obtaining intimate cleanliness ‘so as to gain complete confidence in one’s own daintiness’ (p. 2).
32. **LAGARDE, Dr Marc.** LE VISAGE. Corrections des difformités. 75 gravures. Paris, Bibliothèque Larousse ... 1913.

8vo, pp. 119, [2] blank, [4] publisher’s catalogue tipped in, [14] publisher’s catalogue; with numerous half-tone and text illustrations; light browning throughout; gutters exposed in a couple of places but holding firm; in the original limp publisher’s green cloth, title lettered in gilt on upper cover, with mounted photograph on upper cover; a good copy.

First edition, ‘deuxième mille’. An uncommon and early contribution to the corpus of works on cosmetic surgery, by the French surgeon Marc Lagarde. A popular introduction to the subject, the work describes several of the most common corrective procedures relating to the face. Lagarde was the author of a number of works, and was a leading and early exponent of the use of paraffin injections to correct volume loss and contour deformities.

33. **LE CLERC, Sebastien.** PRACTICAL GEOMETRY: or, a new and easy method of treating that art. Description: London, for T. Bowles 1727.

Small 8vo, pp. [ii] title-page in red and black, 195, [7]; pp. 161-170 omitted in pagination; with 82 full page engravings; some occasional light soiling and browning throughout; in contemporary panelled calf, decorated in blind, with remains of label on spine, head and tail of spine a little worn, upper joint cracked but holding, with lower joint just starting; with three ownership signatures on front paste-down and free endpaper; an appealing copy.

An appealing copy of the third English edition (first translated by Robert Pricke in 1671 and published anonymously under the title *Magnum in Parvo*), of this highly successful and delightful book aimed mainly at the education of architects. First published in 1669 by the eminent French engraver Sebastien Leclerc as *Pratique de la Geometrie*, the work achieved considerable success and it remained in use for over a century. The geometric exercises and figures are set within elaborate borders and often float somewhat surreally, yet serenely, above Italianate landscapes often depicting classical ruins or rustic or military scenes.

Leclerc, who became engraver to the King (Louis XIV), was not only one of the best-known engravers of his time, but, indeed, one of the most famous French engravers of all time. He was responsible for a vast number of individual engravings, as well as several books. The best known of these is his treatise on perspective, *Discours touchant le point de vue*, 1679, written in his capacity as Professor of Perspective at the Academy, but of equally beauty is his astronomical work *Nouveau System du Monde* of 1706. Leclerc studied geometry and physics (as well as perspective) before being persuaded to concentrate on his artistic talent.

OCLC: 7754582.

**In Praise of Golf**

34. **MACCORMAC, William.** AUTOGRAPH LETTER TO AN UNNAMED CORRESPONDANT. Letterhead 13 Harley Street, W. [London, n.d. ca. 1880?].

8vo, pp. 4; written on mourning paper with black ruled border; a little soiled, and slightly hard to read; still good.

An appealing autograph letter praising the beneficial effects of the game of golf on physical and mental wellbeing, by the noted Victorian surgeon William MacCormac (1836-1901), ‘examiner in surgery at the University of London and for her majesty’s naval, army, and Indian medical services’ (DNB). ‘I scarcely know what you desire me to say in reply to your letter. The best way to secure physical well being is to employ to advantage not only your body but your mind. The work of these two must be co-ordinated for they react on one another for good & for ill. In the hurry of life & the quest after success one or both of these desiderata may be neglected, & sooner or later ill consequence will follow. Health both of mind & body is promoted by an adequate amount of outdoor exercise, & moderation in all else. Self restraint & self control are needful in everything, in recreation, as in everything besides. The particular form which this may take is a matter of inclination. I personally like a game of golf because it gives sufficient & agreeable exercise & is a complete mental distraction.’.
35. MELBOURNE OLYMPICS SILK SOUVENIR HANDKERCHIEF, MELBOURNE OLYMPIC GAMES 22nd November - 8th December. 1956

Silk chiffon handkerchief, with map of Australia and Olympic torch at centre; a little fragile but clean and sound; £80

An attractive colour printed silk souvenir handkerchief, celebrating the XVI Olympiad. The 1956 Games were the first to be staged in the Southern Hemisphere, as well as the first to be held outside Europe and North America, and were also of note for being unusual in that the Equestrian events were in fact held in Stockholm five months earlier due to quarantine restrictions.


8vo, pp. 16; with four full-page half-tone plates; lightly browned; with manuscript ink numbering in upper right hand corner throughout (corresponding to a subsequent journal issue?); in modern grey wrappers; a good copy. £385

Rare presentation offprint. Mendelssohn, according to the title-page a ‘Chirurgien-Dentiste’, here provides a description of a rhinoplasty procedure following the method of Dr. Martin of Lyon. The four photographs depict the patient before, during and after the various phases of the reconstruction. Mendelssohn concludes with the statement: ‘chaque fois qu’il s’agit d’une opération autoplastique du nez, la rhinoplastie, sur appareil prothétique permanent, doit l’emporter sur les pièces postiches, aussi bien faites qu’elles soient’.

OCLC locates only two copies in France.

37. [MILITARY MEDICINE]. LEFEBVRE, L, Dr. NOTICE EXPLICATIVE SUR LA CONSTRUCTION ET L’EMPLOI DE L’APPAREIL VAPORIFÈRE PORTATIF à l’usage de la Pratique civile des Hopitaux, des Camps, Ambulances, Vaisseaux de long cours et de tous les établissements de bains. Paris, typographie Morris et Compagnie .. 1865.

8vo, pp. 16; with two text illustrations; a couple of rather heavy handed ink corrections in a contemporary hand, resulting in paper erosion and holes with loss of a couple of letters; some minor foxing and soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; with contemporary ownership signature at tail of title-page; stitched as issued in the original blue printed wrappers, slight loss of paper (due to worming?) along upper joint at first stab hole, with some ink splattering along upper margin, covers a little soiled; still a good copy. £150

First edition of this appealing little pamphlet providing an explanatory description on the construction and use of a new portable device designed to administer a hot steam bath - a successor to the ‘sudatoriums’ already successfully employed in the treatment of cholera. Simple and easy to use, the apparatus can be applied to the patient without having to remove them from their sick bed, and Lefebvre believes that his apparatus will be of particular use to the military, in both field and civil hospitals.
Lefebvre subsequently published *De la sudation au point de vue hygiénique et thérapeutique provoquée par la vapeur d’eau au moyen d’un nouvel appareil varporifère portatif* (1868).

Not located on OCLC; KVK cites one copy at ABES.

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**Extreme poverty endured**


Single folded folio sheet, pp. 4; in a neat, though hard to read manuscript in brown ink written on the first two pages only; paper quite browned, foxed and creased with 3cm vertical tear at tail of first page though with no loss of text, with a few further small marginal nicks and tears; a good and fascinating document. £425

A poignant petition issued on behalf of fifteen Officers of health in Rennes, providing a most vivid first hand account of the extreme conditions that were clearly being endured by the many during the Revolutionary period, and particularly those in the military. The considerable upheaval, as vividly revealed by the present petition, had inevitably led to administrative chaos and fragmentation. The officers of health, ‘employees and workmen of the General troop store of the Republic at Rennes’, are writing to sound the alarm as to the dramatic situation in which they find themselves, having received no wages for over a year, and here appeal to the legislature for urgent assistance. As a result they are currently in dire need, unable to feed their unhappy children, and reduced to ‘la dernière des misères et n’ayant d’autres ressources que leur travail’. As such they have been forced to sell their furniture cheaply, and are now all overwhelmed by debts.

(Part plate)

39. **[MILITARY MEDICINE]. TERRIER Jacques.** HISTOIRE DES MALADIES DE L’ARMÉE DES PYRENEES OCCIDENTALES. A Pau, De L’Imprimerie de G. Sizos et J. Tonnet, ... [An VIII - 1799/1800].

8vo, pp. [ii], [iv], [v]-484; with appealing woodcut printer’s device on title-page and head- and tail-pieces; with authorial signature of authentification at tail of verso of ‘Avis’; some light marginal browning and occasional minor spotting and foxing, a couple of gatherings a little more browned, otherwise clean and crisp; in
contemporary full sheep, spine attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco label, head of spine and corners neatly repaired, covers slightly scuffed and stained, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. £585

Scarce first edition of this nice provincial imprint, providing a fascinating and detailed account of the numerous diseases endured by the Army of the Western Pyrenees during the War of the Pyrenees between France and Spain.

One of the French Revolutionary armies, the Army of the Pyrenees (Armée des Pyrénées) was created by a decree of the National Convention on October 1st 1792. At the outbreak of the War of the Pyrenees the Army was divided into an Eastern and Western Army - the Armée des Pyrénées orientales and the Armée des Pyrénéens occidentales. The Western Army fought in the Basque Country and in Navarre between 1793-1795, and were more successful then their Eastern counterparts. By the time the Peace of Basel was signed on 22 July 1795, the Army of the western Pyrenees captured significant portions of northeastern Spain. Commander de Moncey, who served from August 1794 until the army was disbanded, was later appointed a Marshal of France in 1804 by Napoleon.

Terrier, described on the title-page as ‘Médecin breveté des armées, et traducteur des ouvrages de Stoll’, provides a detailed first hand account of a myriad of fevers and contagions encountered, giving numerous case histories, and by and large, tracing the maladies on a month by month basis, making the work of particular interest and providing an insight into revolutionary medical practice. He also discusses the provision of care in military hospitals, and indeed in his introduction praises the recent works of both Pringle and Monro and their attempts to improve military medicine.

Pau is a commune on the northern edge of the Pyrenees, and the capital of the Pyrénées-Atlantiques département in France. It is about 100 km from the Atlantic Ocean, and 50 km from the Pyrenees and Spain.

OCLC locates copies at McGill, the BnF and Bordeaux.


8vo, pp. 76, [2] publisher’s list and blank; with five leaves of half-tone plates of which all but one have illustrations on both recto and verso; a little foxing throughout, though mainly to the margins; in the original decorated grey wrappers, with some minor edgewear, but otherwise very good. £180

Scarce first edition of this evocative account of the experiences of a nurse at a missionary hospital in Quetta, the largest city and the provincial capital of the Balochistan Province of Pakistan. ‘The letters bound up in this little volume are addressed to the many supporters of beds in our mission hospitals, under the title of 'Community of Bed Supporters’ (C.O.B.S.), but they are meant also for the very large body of friends who give so generously to the work of medical missions, either in money or in supply of medical needs’ (Foreword).

It is interesting to see that the Doctor in charge is female, and that the patients are predominantly female.

OCLC locates copies at Yale, Nebraska, Columbia, Oxford, the Wellcome and the National Library of Scotland, with a further copy at the British Library.
41. **[MUSIC]. COURS D’HARMONIE Conservatoire de Dijon. [1869-71.]**


An appealing music manuscript following a course given at the Conservatoire de Dijon. The manuscript comprises 48 lessons for the first year, and 25 for the second, beginning with a definition of sound before taking in keys, different intervals, chords, modulation, etc. Short accounts of different orchestral instruments are followed by a 200-year history of opera in France, beginning with Cambert and Lully, before taking in Rameau (born in Dijon), Gluck, Rousseau, Cherubini, Le Sueur, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Halévy, Monsigny, Philidor, Grétry, Dalayrac, Boieldieu, Adam, etc. The history lectures from 1870-71 discuss other music, with a particular focus on Burgundy.

The Conservatoire at Dijon was at the time under the directorship of the composer and editor Charles Poisot (1822-1904), who may well have been responsible for these lectures. He published a Cours d’harmonie, in fifteen lessons, in 1870. We have been able to locate only one copy, at Glasgow. There is no clue as to the original owner, L. L., although interestingly the final musical example in the book, a three-part setting of ‘Veni, Sponsa Christi’ for women’s voices and piano, is thus signed.

42. **[PATHÉ FILM.] [DIDIÉE, Louis]. LE FILM VIERGE PATHÉ. Manuel de Développement et de Tirage. Éditée par les Établissements Pathé-Cinéma ... Paris, 1926.**

8vo., pp. xii, 155, [1], with an initial blank; title-page printed in red and orange, text printed on a pale yellow ground; with numerous photographic illustrations and diagrams in the text, and six tables on three folding card mounts with a total 107 small samples of developed film (some slight oxidation but in good condition); a couple of pencil manuscript notes detailing the chemical composition of films; a very good copy in contemporary quarter
Deborah Coltham
Rare Books

maroon morocco and marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine nicked with some loss, joints and spine a little rubbed and sunned, extremities a little bumped. £1,400

First edition of this important primary source book in the history of early cinema and film production. Published by Pathé, this extensive technical manual on the development of Pathé film for motion pictures was one of a small number of such manuals published during the 1920s by the leading producers of film stock, and contains not only technical information on the colouring systems used at the time by the motion picture industry, but is notable for including sets of illustrations made of actual pieces of original nitrate film. ‘These books, together with a handful of other primary sources, constitute the basis of our knowledge of a relatively neglected topic in the study of early cinema: the effects achieved by colouring film stock’ (Paolo Chechi Usai, ‘The Color of Nitrate’ p. 22, in Richard Abel, ed., Silent Film, 1996).

Four basic methods of producing coloured films existed before the introduction of technicolor. These were: hand colouring (the earliest and most basic), stencil-colouring (pathécolor was a refined version), tinting (staining the film uniformly) and toning (redeveloping in a chemical bath to tint the darker, developed portions of the film only). All are illustrated here, as is the combined use of tinting and toning; ‘only a relatively small section of the Pathé text deals with film coloring, but the three foldout cardboard tables of illustrations with 107 individual nitrate frames are the most complete ever published’ (ibid). Samples show the influence of under- and over-exposure; the effect of temperature on development; films with a coloured base and/or chemically toned; mordanting (for intensification); pathécolor, etc. Also included are samples of the 9.5mm home-cinema film introduced by Pathé in 1922 as Pathé-Baby. The text includes details on the use of Pathé machinery and the chemical recipes for development.

OCLC: 6501493 locates copies at the Smithsonian, George Eastman House, North Carolina and the BnF.


Large engraved broadside, text in columns within attractive decorative border, image 405 x 300mm; sheet size 470 x 335mm; plate mark not visible; several previous folds evident, with a couple of small holes along fold lines but with no significant loss of text, several small marginal tears, one just touching border; with several annotations in brown ink by R. Kidd; despite light wear and some minor spotting, a good and striking example. £225
A rare and attractive ephemeral broadside presenting a phrenological analysis of Mr Benjamin Pearson Jnr, by the practitioner R. Kidd. An opening paragraph provides a brief explanation of the Principles of Phrenology, above three columns in the centre of the sheet outlining the organs and the affective and intellectual faculties. The sheet has been neatly annotated in ink, with the conclusion given that Mr Pearson has a ‘nervous sanguine’ temperament, and a ‘rather large’ brain.

We have so far been unable to any biographical information to identify the two phrenologists Kidd and Murphy, though it is possible that R. Kidd is in fact William Kidd, the popular Victorian writer and editor of *Kidd’s Own Journal*, which was an exponent of the practice. In assessing temperament and assessing the ‘relative size of the Organs’, the chart follows the designation as laid out by ‘the Edinburgh Phrenologists’.

A small imprint underneath one of the attractive border vignettes ascribes the printer as being Dickinson. We assume this to be the leading firm of Dickinson Brothers based at 114 New Bond Street, and who had achieved national recognition for a set of 55 large, coloured lithographs, entitled 'Comprehensive Pictures of the Great Exhibition of 1851', which illustrated the various display areas at the Crystal Palace.

**Arithmetic for Merchants**

44. **PIERANTONI, Giovanni Giacomo.** DIVERSE OPERATIONI D’ARITMETICA ... nelle quali s’insegna di risolvere con brevita, le ragioni Mercantili. Divise in Cinque Libri. In Bologna, per Giacomo Monti. Con licenza de’ Superiori. 1652.

4to, pp. [8] including attractive engraved title-page, 176; title-page with some very neat and unobtrusive repairs and some faint dampstaining, with contemporary signature partially erased, light browning and soiling throughout with occasional minor marginal dampstaining; a few contemporary annotations in ink; in contemporary limp vellum, inner hinges with old repair?, spine lettered in manuscript, small nick along spine, covers somewhat soiled and stained; an appealing copy.

£1,500

First edition of this scarce and appealing work on business mathematics, providing a guide to arithmetical operations and calculations for merchants. The work includes much on currency exchange.

According to Sothean, Suppl 1647: ‘It was unknown to Poggendorff and Prof. de Morgan (who gives the author’s name as Pierantonio among his list of arithmetical authors), nor was there a copy in the Libri Collection’.

Riccardi, II, 275-76 - ‘Raro e poco noto’; OCLC locates copies at Columbia, Kansas, Temple, Glasgow, the BnF and Venice only.
45. [POOR RELIEF IN MAIDSTONE]. ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, For the Government and regulation of the Poor in the Town and Parish of Maidstone. 15th Geo. II. and 20th Geo. III. Chap. 22. Printed by J. Smith, Week Street, Maidstone. 1828.

Small folio, pp. 12, 4; some occasional light browning and soiling, extremities a little creased in places; stitched as issued in the original tan printed wrappers, spine a little rubbed with minor wear at tail, covers lightly dust-soiled, rear cover a little sunned; an appealing copy.

A nice copy of this provincial printing, reprinting the local Acts of 1741 and 1780 relating to the provision and regulation of the poor in Maidstone in Kent.

46. [PRINTING TRADE CATALOGUE]. HARRILD & SONS LTD., LIST OF PRINTING MACHINERY, MATERIALS AND TYPE. This list is subject to alteration without notice. Prices. All prices are stated and terms of business detailed on separate price list issued with this catalogue. Weights, sizes and dimensions, etc., as given are near as possible, and as a guide only for general use. Illustrations are given as a general guide. Alterations and improvements are made at our option, as experience suggests. Harrild & Sons, Ltd. 'Fleet' Works, Norwich Street, London, E.C. 4. [n.d. but ca. 1926?].

Large 4to, pp. viii, 80, [101]-180, [201]-374, [401]-448, 124; with copious text illustrations; with some occasional neat pencil annotations, p. 234-6 partially adhered together, and in the final section on type specimens pp 69, 75 and 81 with neat excisions and loss; some occasional light soiling and browning; in the original green cloth, lettered in gilt and blind, head and tail of spine bumped, spine sunned, covers quite darkened and soiled, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; despite minor excisions, still a good copy.

A most striking printing trade catalogue from the distinguished and long-running London firm, complete as issued in five sections covering 16 sub-sections and promoting a vast selection of printing machinery. The pagination conforms to the Summary of contents found on p. v. Machines available of purchase include a number of galley presses, self-inking proof presses, perforating machines, guillotines, as well as folding and stitching machines. A large selection of type cases and cabinets are also advertised, with a section also devoted to book-binding materials and tools. The final section, which does sadly include three excisions, is devoted to type specimens. Nevertheless, a most detailed and fascinating catalogue.

‘In 1813, printer Robert Harrild (1780-1853) joined the debate raging inside the London printing community as to the use of rollers rather than balls to ink a printing plate. The majority of hand-printers preferred inking balls but Harrild’s demonstration of his new roller was so successful that rollers became compulsory in every print shop throughout the city. Harrild established a company, located at 25 Farrington Street, to manufacture the rollers and eventually all kinds of printing equipment ... Shortly before his death, Harrild’s rollers and Paragon platen press were exhibited in the Crystal Palace during the Great Exposition of 1851. His sons continued to run the company well into the twentieth century’ (Julie L. Mellby on July 2, 2009 on the Princeton University Graphic Arts Web-site). A history of the printing firm, ‘The House of Harrild 1801-1948’ was published in 1949 by Edward Downing.

OCLC: 56002071 locates a copy with the same title (though giving no pagination) at Cambridge and McGill, and dating it at 1926; Oxford cites a catalogue of only pp. 124, and dated 1923.

Large oblong 4to album, pp. [ii], with 36 colour zincography plates; somewhat soiled and browned, some marginal dampstaining, extremities of several leaves quite fragile, with nicking and wear throughout, several expert and unobtrusive repairs to both gutters and margins; in the original red publisher’s blindstamped cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, neatly recased with new endpapers, preserving the original printed wrappers within (quite dampstained and with some marginal repairs), cloth covers rather soiled, rear cover dampstained; despite faults, a striking and scarce album.

£1,350

A scarce a particularly striking atlas published by the French Red Cross, and illustrating on 36 large colour zincography plates a number of ambulances, stretchers, medical cases, instruments and orthopaedic devices. ‘La Société française de la Croix-Rouge vient de publier un fort bel album, que nous tenons à signaler à l’attention de nos lecteurs, car il peut leur être d’une grande utilité. On y trouve figurés, dans 36 grandes planches, tous les types de matériel d’ambulance que la Société a adoptés, à la suite d’études sérieuses, et qu’elle conserve dans ses dépôts. Ce sont des voitures de sanitaires, plusieurs variétés de brancards, des, lits d’ambulance ou d’hôpital, des tentes, des boîtes et des trousses pour médecin, chirurgien et pharmacien, des membres artificiels, etc., etc. Tous ces dessins, cotés et teintés, ont été exécutés avec une grande précision et permettent de reproduire les modèles avec exactitude’ (Advertisement in the the Bulletin International des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge (1888), 19: 160-162).

According to the revised second edition of Surgeon-General Longmore’s work *A Manual of Ambulance Transport* (1893), it had been suggested at one of the International Conferences held by the Red Cross, that ‘each society should form an album or a collection, illustrating, by drawings, engravings, or photographs, the whole of the ambulance material as well as the corresponding material used by the War Department of its own country, and that it should send a copy to each of the other societies as well as to the Governments which have accepted the Convention of Geneva. Such an exchange would take the place of an international museum’ (p. 72). Published only a year after the Conference of 1887, is seems probable that the present album was produced as a result of this proposal.

OCLC locates only one copy at the Wellcome.
48. **REVOLAT, Etienne** CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR L'HÔPITAL DES ALIÉNÉS DE BORDEAUX; Bordeaux: Chez H. Gazay, Imprimeur, rue Gouvion, 14, 1838.

*8vo*, pp. 50; with stipple engraved frontispiece portrait of the author tipped in (cut short but with no loss of image or text); a little foxed and browned throughout; in contemporary blue paper wrappers, a little foxed and soiled, with some minor wear to extremities; a good copy.

Scarce first edition of this essay discussing the provision of care for the mentally ill in Bordeaux, by Etienne Revolat (1768-1848), and providing a fascinating first hand account of the treatment of the insane in the first half of the 19th century. Revolat provides both a historical discussion, as well as outlining recent improvements made. He frequently cites Pinel and was clearly inspired by his methods of care. A number of statistical tables are included, recording such things as the professions of residents, the differing mental illnesses encountered, and causes of eventual death.

For many years a practitioner in Montpellier, Revolat joined the Army and participated in campaigns in Germany, Italy and Spain. He eventually rose to the rank of Surgeon-Major. Having experienced for himself at first hand, the effects of poor military hygiene during his Italian campaigns of 1796, in 1803 he penned a work on military hygiene in an efforts to improve and reform the care and health of the Army. After his military career, he moved to Bordeaux, and in addition to carrying on a civilian practice, became interested in mental health, subsequently becoming director of the Lunatic Asylum there, and penning the present work, together with his essay ‘Aperçu statistique et nosographique de l’asile des aliénés de Bordeaux’ in 1846. He is also remembered for his translation into French of Denman’s work on puerperal fever in 1785.

Hirsch V, p. 1; OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the BnF.

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Two parts in one volume, *8vo*: pp. 179, [1] with two large folding letterpress tables, lacking half-title and with ‘Avis’ misbound; pp. 170, [4] with one large folding letterpress table; possibly lacking final blank; prominent dampstain affecting the upper margins of pp. 165-179 of volume one and at the upper gutter of the two folding tables following, with further dampstaining between pp. 77-130 in volume II; other sporadic marginal dampstaining, and both volumes a little foxed and browned; small tears affecting pp. 115 and 143 with later repairs (touching a couple of letters but with no significant loss), with tear affecting p. 80 of Vol II also touching a couple of letters; a few further small marginal nicks and tears; with contemporary though illegible ownership signature on both title-pages, and authorial signature of authentification on verso of title-page; in 19th century roan backed marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, with more recent endpapers; spine and joints a little...
Deborah Coltham
Rare Books

rubbed and scuffed, extremities lightly bumped; from the ‘Bibliotheque de M. Le Baron de Caix de St Aymour’, lettered in gilt at tail of spine; despite faults a sound copy.

£475

First edition of this uncommon work, and a further study by the physician Louis Joseph Marie Robert (1771-1846) in which he addresses the need for social regeneration and rehabilitation in France, in the wake of the devastating revolutionary period. The present work was published only a year after his better known *Essai sur la Mégalantropogénésie* (1801) in which he proposed a hereditary scheme to breed a generation of ‘children of spirit’ who would go on to become ‘great men’, thus creating a utopian intellectually elite society.

In the present study on population, Robert returns to, and develops, many of the themes of regeneration discussed previously. He divides his work into three sections that analyse the causes of depopulation before 1789, the factors leading to an increase in population since 1789, and finally addressing the ‘amélioration et conservation de l’espèce humaine’. All areas of social life are examined, and the role of the state discussed. He once again focuses upon the need for improved education, and the need for mothers to nurse their own children. Robert cites the ‘l’heureuse revolution du 18 brumaire’ (p. 10) as the beginning of a regenerative process for the French population, and feels sure that now past despotic governments have fallen and been replaced by ‘le heros qui gouverne la France’ (p. 14), that rejuvenating forces will prevail.

Throughout the work he cites many noted authors on the subject of population and education including the ‘judicious’ Hume, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Buffon and Rousseau. Also of interest, in light of the recent advancement, he devotes a chapter on the need to embrace Jenner’s recent improvements in vaccination. The three large folding tables reveal a ‘Table des Probabilites de la duree de la vie par Buffon’, a ‘Tableau de la vie moyenne des habitants de differentes communes de la ci-devant Provence, compris dans les trois departements des Basses-Alpes, des Bouches du Rhone et du Var’ and concluding with ‘Tableau comparatif de la Population de la France en 1790 et en L’An 8, publie par ordre du Ministere de l’ Intérieur’.

Hirsch V, p. 45; see Katia Sainson’s critical essay ‘Le regenerateur de la France’: literary accounts of Napoleonic regeneration 1799-1805 in Nineteenth-Century French Studies, September 22, 2001; OCLC locates copies at Berkeley, Yale, the International Institute of Social History, the BnF and the National Library of Scotland.

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Two volumes, 8vo; pp. (viii), 464; [iv], 465-901, [3] including blanks and explanation of plates; with 22 striking hand-coloured lithograph plates; some light foxing and browning throughout due to paper quality, with light dampstaining affecting gutter of first few leaves, and the margins of the final gathering of Vol II; uncut in contemporary green marbled paper boards, with green labels on spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spines a
Uncommon first edition, and seemingly little known, comprehensive study of contagious diseases, by the noted Marseillais physician Louis Joseph Marie Robert (1771-1846), better known for his earlier works on eugenics and social regeneration.

Clearly hoping to provide an invaluable public health guide, especially in the face of the threat of contagions coming from India and the Antilles, Robert provides an in-depth historical study of the great epidemics of the past. A convinced contagionists, as opposed to the growing movement in France towards an atmospheric explanation of disease causation, Robert highlights in particular the devastating effects of yellow fever and cholera, though also gives detailed accounts of several plague epidemics. He includes in his discussion previous methods used to tackle contagions, and cites and indeed includes in full, many official texts and sanitation laws published to fight against disease.

The work is of particular note, however, for the 22 striking hand-coloured lithograph plates, that illustrate a plague doctor from 1720, a quarantine surgeon from 1819, followed by 20 graphic illustrations of victims of cholera, typhus and yellow fever.

Hirsch, V, p. 45; for a discussion of the work see Ann Elizabeth Fowler La Berge 'Mission and Method: The Early Nineteenth-Century French Public Health Movement', 1992; OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, Minnesota, the College of Physicians, the British Library, the BnF, Leiden, and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; not in Wellcome.

A striking Honorary Diploma of the Royal Jennerian Society, designed by G Oben and granted to Fr. Horton Esqr in 1820, in celebration of Jenner's birthday. The Royal Jennerian Society was established in 1803, following Jenner's (1749-1823) successful experiments in the 1790s, with the purpose of promoting smallpox vaccinations on a wide scale. The President of the Society at this time was the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852). This finely engraved diploma depicts a triumphal arch bearing the Royal Arms, with below left a statue of Jenner holding a dead snake representing his conquering of smallpox. The pedestal bears a bas-relief of a milkmaid and cow. Several scrolls then lists the numerous patrons of the society, including Everard Home, Matthew Baillie, William Babington, Astley Cooper and Benjamin Travers. Through the arch is a view of the City of London. It seems apparent from a couple of further examples located, that several Honorary members were created to celebrate his birthday.
The Society was initially highly successful in providing supplies of vaccines to practitioners, and within the first eighteen months nearly 13,000 people were vaccinated, and nearly 20,000 doses of vaccine supplied within Great Britain. However John Walker, who had been elected as resident inoculator and medical secretary with Jenner’s support, had strong differences of opinion with the other officials of the institution, to Jenner’s great displeasure. Walker resigned in 1806, but the society survived until 1808, the year in which the National Vaccine Institution was created, and appears to have remained as an Honorary body until the mid 1850s.

For two further examples see the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh web-site for one with the same London imprint and date of 1820 as here, with that found found on the Science and Society Picture Library web-site, being dated in manuscript 1826, the date added underneath the line ‘Honorary Diploma’. It appears not to have the imprint and date printed as here.


Large 4to, pp. [ii] title-page, 112, [2] appendix; with 42 chromolithograph plates (of which seven are double-page or folding); title-page a little foxed, with some occasional marginal dust-soiling and light foxing throughout, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary brown publisher’s cloth, ruled in blind with title in gilt on upper cover, head and tail of spine somewhat bumped and worn, rear cover with prominent damp-stain, corners a little bumped; still a good copy.

Scarce first edition of this most striking and detailed technical work by the mining engineer William Seddon. In the preface, dated ‘Ashton-under-Lyne, June 30th, 1887’, Seddon welcomes the increased level of education available to those in the mining profession, but is mindful that ‘a mere knowledge of the theory of mining’ is no substitute for ‘the more important practical and experimental knowledge. No man should be thought capable of managing a mine because he has passed an examination in mere theory, however proficient and clever he may be considered ... There are lessons which can only be learned by having to face the difficulties of working in the mine, or by being compelled to brave the dangers incident upon such labour’. Seddon feels that his work, based upon fifty years of practical experience in mines, with provide an insight into the practical realities of mining and be a worthy addition to the corpus of literature on the subject.
The work is divided into eighteen chapters discussing coal and its properties, boring, sinking, pumping, surveying, ventilation, faults, subsidences, and on legal and mathematical requirements. Each chapter is accompanied by striking lithograph illustrations and tables, predominantly coloured, and which vividly demonstrate all aspects of the mining process and associated apparatus. Of particular interest is the chapter on illumination, which includes a number of illustrations of mining lamps, including those of Davy.


12mo, pp. [iv], 121 [1] blank, [4] advertisements; some foxing and soiling throughout; in the original yellow and black printed boards, neatly rebacked, some light wear to surfaces and extremities with some light soiling; a good copy. £125

First edition and a nice copy in the original printed boards. Albert Richard Smith (1816-1860) was the son of a surgeon. He studied at the Middlesex Hospital and in 1838 became a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries and a member of the College of Surgeons, but his real enthusiasm was as a humorous writer. The present work is clearly based upon his own experiences and vividly describes his own medical education, or what counted for education, during the first half of the nineteenth century. Unfortunately Smith died of bronchitis in May 1861 and the work was completed by his brother, who died just a few months later. Sadleir 3684; OCLC: 11305386.
54. **[TRADE CATALOGUE]. COWARD SHOE COMPANY. FLAT FOOT. Its Prevention and Correction. [J. S. Coward, 264 to 274 Greenwich St., New York, 1910].**

*Square 8vo, pp. 32; with brown decorative borders and woodcut initials, and numerous illustrations; evidence of faint dampstain effecting gutter, with some minor browning; stitched as issued in the original brown paper wrappers, retaining the original silk cord, covers embossed and lettered in black and gilt, extremities a little rubbed and furled, notably upper fore-edge, with a couple of minor nicks; a striking and appealing example.* £85

A striking and attractive catalogue by the noted New York firm of Coward Shoes. Opened by James S. Coward in 1866, the company remains in business today. This special edition focuses upon the common affliction of fallen arches, which according to the brochure causes not only joint pain and discomfort, but can also contribute to neurasthenia, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous indigestion. A range of Coward Arch Support Shoes are highlighted for both ladies and gentlemen, and children, and the design of which is overseen by an orthopedist 'of great experience'.


*4to, pp. 216; copiously illustrated throughout; some minor soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; with book-plate on front paste-down 'James Sanderson, Isaac Peral, 17, Cadiz “Agent for Spain”'; in the original maroon publisher’s cloth, upper cover and spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly worn, covers a little faded and stained; a good copy.* £285

A striking catalogue from one of the most famous sanitary ware firms in the world, and illustrating a wide range of simple and luxurious fittings for shipbuilders and ship owners. ‘Many of their well-known ship’s sanitary appliances still largely in demand are herein illustrated, and a comprehensive range of new designs is incorporated’. OCLC locates two copies at the National Library of Scotland, and the National Maritime Museum.

56. **VACHER, Gilles. DISSERTATION SUR LE CANCER DES MAMMELLES où, sans recourir à aucune hipotése, on donne une véritable idée de la nature, de ses differences, de ses signes et de ses causes, avec la méthode de le traiter fondée sur plusieurs faits de Pratique. A Bruxelles, et se vend à Besançon, Chez Jean-Baptiste Charmet ... 1740.**

*Small 8vo, pp. [ii] blank, [xiv], 181, [24]; with attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces; margins of title-page a little browned, occasional light browning throughout, otherwise crisp and clean; an ex-libris copy with the withdrawal stamp from the Bedford General Hospital on front paste-down; in contemporary marbled calf, with rather practical if unsympathetic modern reback and new corners, with red morocco label lettered in gilt.* £385

Uncommon first edition of this early work on breast cancer, in which Vacher discusses the nature of the disease, highlights various presentations and causes, before presenting his theories on the best cause of treatment, based upon his own observations. In summary, he advocates that often extraction of the diseased part is the only true cure. Vacher (1693-1760) was Surgeon-Major at the Hôpitaux du Roy at Besançon, and a distinguished surgeon and physician.

Blake p. 269; Waller 9767; not cited in GM; OCLC locates copies at Harvard, Minnesota, Yale, Chicago, NYAM, the College of Physicians, and the Wellcome.

Large engraved folio broadside, 690 x 521mm; with striking engraved medallion shaped silhouettes of Victoria and Albert below engraved crown, and underlined by engraved garland; text in columns, the front page only – lacking p. 2, though some text on verso; some light creasing and soiling, never the less a most striking ephemeral item. £125

A striking piece of Victoriana - this special edition of the Cambridge Advertiser was published to celebrate the visit of Victoria and Albert to Cambridge - the first royal visit to the town for over a century. The Cambridge Advertiser was published between 1839 and 1850 - and the present year saw the publication of a similar large illustrated supplement to celebrate Trinity College.


8vo, pp. iv, 160; some occasional light foxing; handsomely bound in black russia by Ganard, the boards heavily gilded with the arms of the Conde de Sucena, on both covers, with silk endpapers, all edges gilt with gilt dentelles, some light wear to front hinge and at head of spine, corners a little rubbed and worn; with the Conde de Sucena’s bookplate on front pastedown, and another bookplate on front free endpaper, and with further booklabel on rear pastedown of the ‘Registo de Entradas’ (‘Livraria José dos Santos’). £425

First edition, and a most attractive presentation copy, of this scarce treatise on the history of vaccination by Gabriel Claude Villette de Terzé (1800-). The last five pages of the text (pp. 151-155) contain twenty-two numbered ‘Maximes et Aphorismes’. OCLC: 14853062.

59. WADD, William. MEMS. MAXIMS, AND MEMOIRS. London, Printed for Callow and Wilson, Medical Booksellers, Princes Street, Soho. 1827.

8vo, pp. [iv], 303; with three etchings laid on vellum; some occasional light foxing and browning throughout, but generally clean and crisp; uncut, an attractive copy in full blue morocco, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, spine a little sunned with a couple of small nicks, joints and extremities lightly rubbed. £250

An appealing copy of the first edition of this rather extraordinary compilation of medical musings, compiled by the surgeon William Wadd (1776-1829). Wadd was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1801,
and set up a successful practice in the West End of London. A prominent member of the Royal College, he was appointed one of the surgeons-extraordinary to the prince regent on 19 August 1817, and surgeon-extraordinary to George IV on 30 March 1821. ‘A man of high talents, Wadd had a rich fund of anecdotes. He was an excellent draughtsman, and his etchings were so skilled that he illustrated all his works himself’ (ODNB). Of the three plates included in the present miscellany, the first depicts Vesalius, the ‘Ancient master of Surgerie, 1563’, the second the famous English physician Bulleyn, with the final plate a striking depiction of an infamous beaked and frock coated plague man. The topics include almost the whole gamut of medical wisdom of the day, together with forty biographies of medical personages.

The author of several medical texts, including ‘Comments on Corpulency’ (1829), and ‘Nugae chirurgicae, or, A biographical miscellany illustrative of a collection of professional portraits’ (1824), Wadd was tragically killed in an accident in 1829 when he jumped from a runaway carriage on the road from Killarney to Mitchelstown, while he was on holiday in Ireland. At the time of his death he was a fellow of the Linnean Society and an associate of the Société de Médecine de Paris.

OCLC: 6932851.

60. **[WORSHIPFUL COMPANIES OF LONDON].** ARMS OF THE COMPANIES OF LONDON. a personal manuscript compilation; n.p., n.d. but ca 1780s?

Small 12mo, pp. 64; with 62 mounted engraved coat of arms with annotation in a neat hand below; final leaf with annotations only below blank spaces left for engravings; a little foxed throughout; stitched as issued in the original blue paper wrappers, neatly repaired along gutter. £285

A curious and appealing piece of London ephemera. Clearly a personal compilation, the present small volume lists, in order of precedence, most of the principal Livery Companies of London. Only partially completed, the previous owner has extracted the arms from a so far unidentified work, and added below in manuscript a brief description. The engravings are numbered, but seem to come for more than one printed work. Of interest, the order of precedence seems to vary from that often listed today. We have so far been unable to identify the printed works - but have pinpointed a number of possible sources including: Oldisworth, *Ars of ye 12 principal Companies* (1701); Wallis’ *London’s Armory Accurately Delineated* (1677); and also *Historical Remarques and observations of the current and present state of London* by R.B. (1684). A search of the Guildhall Library online catalogue- the main archival repository of the Livery Companies of London, also highlight a number of engravings by Thomas Power..
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 and are subject to some inept photography.