



DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS



Virtual 94th Annual Meeting American Association for the History of Medicine

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Owned by one of the founding Directors of the Stockton to Darlington Railway

1. **ACCUM, FRIEDRICH.** CHEMICAL AMUSEMENTS, comprising a series of curious and instructive experiments in chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by danger. London: Printed for Thomas Boys, 3, Paternoster Row, near Cheapside. 1817.

12mo, pp. [ii] half-title, xxv, [i] advertisement, 191, [i] title-page 'Descriptive Catalogue', 59, [i] advertisement; with a couple of small text engravings; a little foxed and dust-soiled throughout, though often marginal, the 'Descriptive catalogue a little more foxed, with prominent staining affecting lower gutter between pp. 25-48 and from p. 47 to the end of the 'Descriptive Catalogue' also affecting final endpaper; uncut in the original publisher's grey paper boards, with printed label on spine (cracked and somewhat soiled), head and tail of spine worn with slight loss, joints cracked but holding, covers somewhat spotted and a little ink stained, corners and extremities bumped and lightly worn; with the book-plate of Benjamin Flounders [Flanders] on front paste-down; overall a good copy, and uncommon in the original boards. £800

Uncommon first edition, and of appeal being in the original boards. 'One of the most popular expositions of elementary chemistry of the time, which did much to bring the study of the science to the attention of the general public. The book was "written with a view, to blend chemical science with rational amusement"' (preface). Five English editions appeared in quick succession: 1817, 1818 (2 eds.), 1819, and 1821, as well as translations into German (1819, 1824), Italian (1820, 1829, 1854), French (1825, 1835), and Spanish (1836). At the end is A descriptive catalogue of the apparatus & instruments employed in experimental and operative chemistry manufactured and sold by Frederick Accum (1817), comprising a detailed list of the apparatus and chemicals used at the time, complete with prices. Accum supplied apparatus to Harvard and Yale universities and even universities in India. The first edition is very scarce' (Neville, p. 4-5).

Of the 103 experiments, a considerable number involve the properties of silver and other substances later applied to the photographic process.

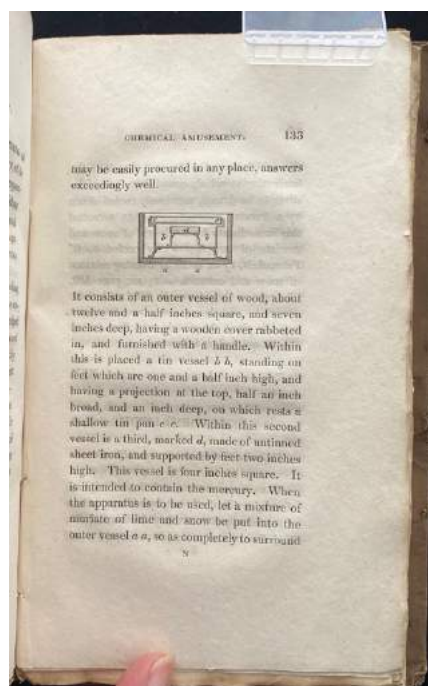
Friedrich Christian Accum (1769-1838) 'came to England in 1793 as an assistant in the firm of Brande, apothecaries to George III. By about 1800 he had his own laboratory and was soon giving lecture courses which proved popular. Accum was one of the forerunners of the developing class of professional chemists, seeing and exploiting the technological possibilities created by the rapid advance of chemical knowledge. He was active as a lecturer, author, merchant, consultant and did

fundamental work on gas-lighting and food adulteration' (Cole, p. 1). Cole notes that the first edition was sold out within two months, leading to Accum to issue the revised and expanded second edition in the following year.

Provenance: Benjamin Flounders (1768-1846) was a prominent English Quaker with business interests in key new industries and developments at the time of the mid-industrial revolution, such as the Stockton and Darlington Railway (of which he was a founding Director) and new canals in his native Northeast of England. Cole, *Chemical Literature 1700-1860*, p. 1 (second edition); Duveen, *Bibliotheca Alchemica et Chemica*, p. 2; Eder, *History of Photography*, p. 106; Neville, *The Roy G. Neville Historical Chemical Library*, Vol I. p. 4.

2. **ARESCHOUG, JOHN ERH.** ALGÆ SCANDINAVICÆ EXSICCATÆ Fasciculus primus [-Fasciculus secundus], in quo continentur... Gothoburgi, excudit M. Prytz. Venditur Lundae apud C. W. K. Glerup. 1840.

Two parts in one volume, small folio; I. ff. [1] title-page, [1] blank, 25 samples on 13 leaves, sample 25 in small paper envelope, sample 17 no longer present; II. ff. [1] title-page and 'Fautori', [1] blank, a further 25 samples (nos 26-50) on 12 leaves, samples 41, 47 and 50 in envelopes; each sample with small typed label mounted below; a number of samples somewhat fragile, so only partially remaining, but predominantly intact; some offsetting caused by samples, notably to first title-page; small hole in first blank, paper a little browned throughout with some occasional minor finger-soiling; with a few small neat manuscript corrections in brown ink; in contemporary blue paper-backed boards, title in ink on spine, head and tail of spine bumped, joints a little rubbed and worn with minor loss of paper, most





prominent at tail of upper joint, some minor dampstaining evident, covers lightly spotted and scuffed, extremities a little rubbed and worn; three contemporary signatures on front paste-down, two dated 1843 and 1847, though neatly crossed out; a good copy. £850

A rare, albeit somewhat fragile, mid 19th century scientifically published album of Scandinavian algae specimens, containing 50 mounted dried examples, gathered by the noted botanist and phycologist John Areschoug (1811 - 1887), Associate professor of botany in Lund from 1839, and professor of botany at Uppsala from 1859, and who made a special study of algal flora of Scandinavian coastlines and of the Bohuslän archipelago in particular. He was one of the first at Uppsala to give practical lessons in microscopy. The red algae genus *Areschougia* from the the family Areschougiaceae is named in his honour.

The delicate samples have each been carefully mounted on paper, with some of the smaller examples folded into smaller paper envelopes for added protection - 25, 41, 47 and 50, with 41 and 47 seemingly microscopic slide preparations. Only sample 17 appears missing, though a number of samples are only partially complete, emphasising the fragility of such collections. At the bottom of each leaf has been mounted a printed label, giving the number, name, physical and geographical location, and month in which they were collected: '1. *Fucus serratus* Linn. Mollusund Bahusiae - Aug'. For the most part, however, the specimens still retain their vibrant colour and texture, a great variety of species on display, of various shapes and sizes, some being almost transparent, others far more robust, with a couple partially calcified. They retain an elegance and beauty, and one can easily imagine them once floating in the sea.



Further parts were to follow, all of which are scarce, the third part containing samples 51-84 being published in the following year, though which is not present here. In total, according to the University of Auckland, the series ran to 12 volumes, concluding in 1879.

A contemporary review in *Botaniska Notiser för å 1839 och 1840* (1841) provides some interesting insight into the issues surrounding the publication of such a work, stating that Areschough had previously attempted to published a dried collection of Scandinavian algae, but which did not reach 'bookstores on the ground that he did not have a sufficient number of instructive specimens of all the species'. He therefore began a new collection, of 'well-chosen' specimens, in the words of the reviewer.

He is probably best remembered for his 1850 work *Phyceae Scandinavicae Merinae*.

See R.E. Fries, 1950, *A Short History of Botany in Sweden*; OCLC notes parts I-III at the New York Public Library, with the New York Botanical Garden library having 9 parts, and Auckland noting 12 volumes in 9, concluding in 1879.

The vertebral column photographed

3. **BARDELEBEN, KARL VON.** BEITRÄGE ZUR ANATOMIE DER WIRBELSÄULE mit holzschnitten und drei photographischen tafeln. Jena, Hermann Dabis, (O. Deistung's Buchhandlung). 1874.

4to, pp. 39, [1] blank; with three original photographs signed by C. Bräunlich of Jena (two mounted on one folding sheet), and four text diagrams; title-page somewhat browned and spotted, with further marginal browning and occasional spotting throughout; contemporary (publishers?) morocco-grained red cloth with blind-stamped borders, rebounded, covers a little soiled and cockled, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; from the Anatomy Department, University of Cambridge with stamps and shelf mark on end leaves and title page. £1,350

First edition of this treatise by the noted German anatomist Karl von Bardeleben (1849-1919). Von Bardeleben obtained his doctorate in 1872 as a research assistant at the University of Leipzig, and from 1873 worked as prosector at the University of Jena, where he later served as an associate professor (from 1878) and as full professor from 1898. As the present work illustrates, he specialised in the fields of topographic and comparative anatomy, and the present treatise is notable for the three original photographs mounted at the rear of the work, illustrating sections of the human vertebral column. It is his first work after his dissertation

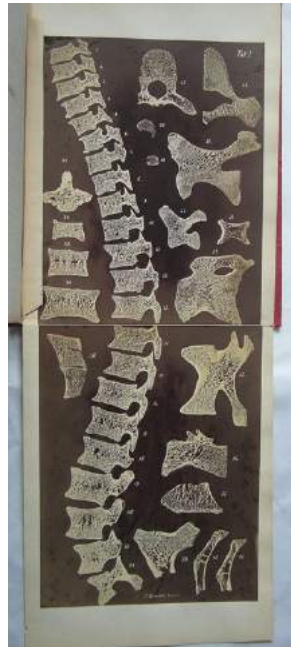




on arteriovenous fistula (1871). The photographs were made by Carl Braunlich Jr. (1850–1900) who specialised in carte-de-visite portraits and architecture.

In 1886, Bardeleben founded of the *Anatomischer Anzeiger* (*Annals of Anatomy*), considered to be one of the more authoritative journals devoted to anatomical morphology. His *Atlas der topographischen Anatomie des Menschen für studierende und ärzte* – with wood-engraved illustrations – was published in 1894.

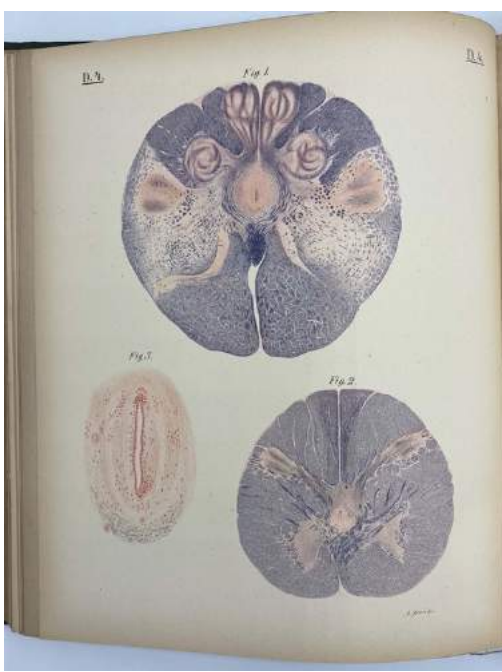
Engelhardt I, 32; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 519-520; OCLC locates copies at Yale, Harvard, Columbia, New York Academy of Medicine, NLM, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Oxford and the British Library.



With Sixty Chromolithograph Plates

4. **BRASS, ARNOLD.** *ATLAS OF HUMAN HISTOLOGY* By Dr. Arnold Brass, Göttingen. Sixty Plates engraved and printed in Colours, with explanatory notes. Authorized translation from the German, with additions, by R. A. Young, M.D. B.Sc. Lond., London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 20 and 21 King William Street, Strand. 1897.

4to, pp. 160; with sixty chromolithograph plates, together with an additional six outline plates in section D; lightly browned throughout, with some occasional spotting, staining and finger-soiling, small section of ink staining along outer fore-edge, gutters cracked in a number of places but holding firm, though book block a little shaken; in contemporary green publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine considerably worn, joints rubbed, covers scuffed and a little stained, a sound copy . . . **£325**



First English edition of this striking atlas of histology, first published in German in the previous year as *Atlas der normalen Gewebelehre des Menschen* (1896). Divided into sections, Brass reproduces detailed histological specimens relating cellular structures; the skin; the sense organs; the nervous system; muscle; connective tissue; the digestive organs; respiration; the vascular system; urinary organs; and the generative organs, both male and female.

“The lack of an English Atlas of Histology, at once portable and at a price within the reach of the student, renders an apology for an English edition of Dr. Brass’s Atlas unnecessary. This Atlas is simply a representation in colour of the appearances under the microscope by prepared and stained preparations of the various tissues and organs of the body, and is intended to serve as an aid and an incentive to the study of the actual specimens, and as a companion to the textbook of Histology, and not as a substitute for either... A unique feature of the Atlas is that most of the specimens have been derived





from some of the best private collections in Germany... while the figures are drawn as faithfully as possible from the actual specimens, and the process of reproduction and colouring carried out by Dr. Brass with his own apparatus' (Preface). Between 1885-1888 Dr Brass had published a short textbook on histology, *Kurzes Lehrbuch der normalen Histologie*, and although the present work was clearly an accompaniment to that, Brass notes in his own preface to this work 'the addition of a detailed descriptive text was unnecessary, since there is no lack of good textbooks of Histology, to which the present Atlas might serve as a companion work'.

An American edition was published in the same year. We have been unable to find any biographical information about Arnold Brass (1854-), although he seems to have collaborated with C. E. Bock on his *Hand-Atlas der Anatomie des Menschen* (1841). The translator, R. A. Young, is described on the title-page as 'Lecturer on Physiology at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London'.

5. BUSCH, DIETRICH WILHELM HEINRICH. *ATLAS GEBURTSHÜFLICHER ABBILDUNGEN mit bezugnahme auf das Lehrbuch der Geburtskunde.* Berlin, bei August Hirschwald, 1841.

Large 8vo, pp. xiii, [i], 148; with 49 lithograph plates; pp. 25/26 misbound after p. 30 and partially adhered to p. 30, with small paper tear; printed on poor quality paper and heavily foxed throughout as usual, with some sporadic marginal dampstaining, and evidence of finger-soiling throughout in lower right-hand corner, a couple of gatherings a little loose; with faint and sadly illegible signature in pencil on title-page, dated '1846'; scarce in the original printed boards, though somewhat shaken and with book-block and gatherings sitting somewhat proud along fore-edge, rather crudely rebaced in blue cloth, faded and lightly rubbed, covers soiled and scuffed, heavily in places and with loss of paper at tail of upper cover, extremities and corners bumped and worn; despite wear, a sound copy and clearly used and appreciated by a former owner. £685

Uncommon first edition, and unusual being in the original printed boards, of this concise and excellent obstetrical manual and lithograph atlas, each chapter discussing a specific plate, each of which themselves contain a number of figures. Amongst other things, the fine plates show various pelvises and the various stages of pregnancy, but concentrates primarily upon the delivery itself, highlighting numerous different presentations. In a number of these where instruments (mostly forceps) would be needed, their use is illustrated. The Caesarean operation is also represented in two plates (plates 47 and 48), the first of which shows the abdomen with five different types of incision indicated.

Busch was one of the earliest obstetricians to recommend episiotomies: he himself confined their use to cases of 'organic anomalies' and was wary about other surgeons using the procedure too freely and inappropriately. He was the author of several noted works, including an earlier noted text-book and atlas *Die theoretische und practische Geburtskunde durch Abbildungen erläutert*, and *Atlas der in funfzig lithographirten Tafeln* both published in 1838.

As with previous copies of the first edition handled, the present copy is quite prominently foxed and soiled, due to the paper quality. It has also clearly been extensively and frequently used by the previous owner, suggesting it was considered to be a valuable reference source and text-book.

Ricci, *Development of Gynaecological Surgery* p. 456; Hirsch I, 783; OCLC: 14836446.



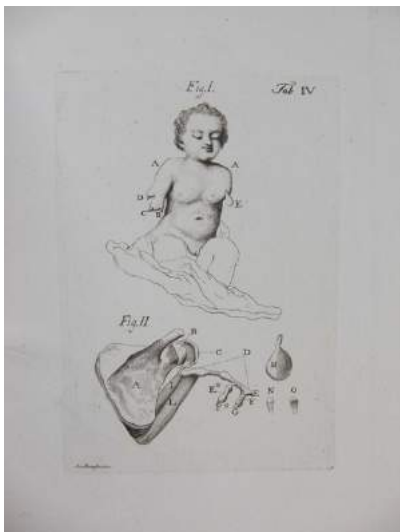
6. CALDANI, LEOPOLDO MARCO ANTONIO. *MEMORIE LETTE NELL' ACCADEMI DI SCIENZE, LETTERE ED ARTI DI PADOVA* Con figure. Padova, Nella Stempria del Seminario. 1804.

4to, pp. [ii] title-page, 135, [1] blank; with four folding copper engraved plates; aside from some minor spotting and soiling, clean and fresh, printed on thick paper; an attractive wide-margined copy in full marbled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands tooled in gilt, with morocco label, with marbled endpapers and all edges marbled, retaining green silk marker though end somewhat frayed and shortened, some minor worming at tail of spine, surfaces, joints and extremities lightly bumped and rubbed. £485





First edition, and most attractively printed, of this collection of memoirs presented before the Paduan Academy, by the noted anatomist Leopoldo Marco Antonio Caldani (1725-1813). Caldani succeeded Morgagni in the chair of anatomy at Padua, where he was already professor of theoretical medicine. Best remembered for the monumental *Icones Anatomicae* (1801-1814) published in conjunction with his nephew Florian Caldani (1772-1836), Caldani was the author of a number of works on anatomy and pathology, and announced several anatomical discoveries in various academic publications. The present collection includes seven memoirs on a variety of topics: a comparative examination of the structure of human and bovine bones (19 Marzo 1795); on the composition of the teeth (9 Febbraro 1797); some special remarks on the lymphatics and veins of the mesentery (23 Aprile 1789); research on the causes of the force and duration of the constant motion of the heart and the extreme susceptibility of its internal walls (28 Febbraro 1799); a singularly monstrous foetus (2 Marzo 1787, and accompanied by a striking plate); and a dissertation on a child with missing arms (2 June 1796, and also accompanied by an engraving); and finally a memoir on respiration.



7. **[CARDIOLOGY.] TAUSSIG, HELEN B.** CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE HEART New York. The Commonwealth Fund. [London, Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press] 1947.

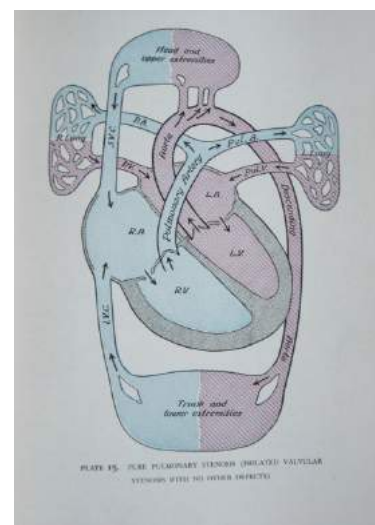
Large 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 618; copiously illustrated without, with 177 text figures and half tones (including 3 full page coloured figures 142, 148 and 149 on two leaves), and coloured plates numbered 1-46 on 36 leaves; generally clean and crisp, with slight kink in upper margins of pp. 491-516; in the original grey publisher's cloth, spine ruled and lettered in black and gilt, head and tail of spine lightly worn, joints, surfaces and extremities lightly scuffed, rubbed and bumped.

£485

First edition of this landmark work, considered to be the foundation for paediatric cardiology, and for which the author received the 1954 Albert Lasker Award for outstanding contribution to medicine. Describing the diagnosis and cure of innumerable congenital malformations, the book had an immediate and vast influence on paediatric cardiology worldwide. Helen Brooke Taussig (1898-1986) 'conceived the idea of anastomosing the subclavian artery to the pulmonary circulation to improve the blood supply of the lungs; the operation was carried out by Alfred Blalock in 1944, and is now known as the Blalock-Taussig operation' (Bedford, 821).

'As a pediatric cardiologist, she carefully observed her patients, listened to their hearts, studied their x-rays and fluoroscopies and, when they died, examined their hearts at autopsy. Her precise records and correlation of observations made possible accurate diagnosis and understanding of pathological cardiac physiology resulting from congenital malformations. Her studies led her to design an operation to solve a problem of post-birth anoxia, the Blalock-Taussig procedure, known as "the blue baby operation" that has saved countless infants from death' (Grolier, p. 141)

'To arrive at her great achievements, Helen Taussig had much to overcome - the early death of her mother, dyslexia, severe hearing impairment and the discrimination of much of the medical establishment' (*ibid*). The daughter of Frank W. Taussig, the eminent Harvard professor of economics, Helen overcame severe dyslexia to matriculate as one of the first students in which is now Radcliffe College 'but seeking broader social and educational experience, she transferred to the University of Berkeley, California and graduated in 1921. Determined to study medicine, she was forced, like so many others, to travel the long way round to fulfil her goal... Since Harvard Medical School would not accept a women (first doing so only in 1945) she applied to Harvard School of Public Health, which allowed her to attend classes but would not award her a degree. She was also allowed to study histology at the Harvard Medical School but with a caveat: she was kept in a room by herself so as 'to not contaminate' the male students. She finally found a sympathetic mentor in Alexander Begg, professor of anatomy at Boston University, who led her to study isolated heart muscle contractions. This resulted in her first publication and set the stage for her life's work in cardiology... Even





with her major publication, Harvard Medical School would not permit her to matriculate, so she applied to The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, admitted as a function of the legacy of Mary Elizabeth Garrett and the Women's Fund Committee that stipulated that women be accepted on the same terms as men, and she graduated from Hopkins in 1927' (*ibid*).

In 1959 she became Hopkins' first woman full professor in clinical medicine. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Lyndon Johnson in 1964, and was elected the first female president of the American Heart Association in 1965. It was Taussig who was instrumental in recognising the link between thalidomide and the rise in cases of congenital malformations, and helped to end its use in the US. She died in a car accident in 1986.

Bedford, Evan Bedford Library of Cardiology, 821; Garrison-Morton 2878; Grolier, Extraordinary Women, pp 141-145, and item 136; Ogilvie, II. pp. 1265-7.

Attractively printed

8. **[COLLECTION PRESERVATION.] DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, HENRI-LOUIS.** UNDERRETNING OM, HVORLEDES TRÆER, perennerende Urter, Frøe, og adskillige andre naturalier, best kand forsendes til Söes. Oversat av det Franske ester Editionen av Aar 1753. Kiöbenhavn, Trykt hos Brödrene C. & A. Philibert, 1760.

8vo, pp. [viii], xvi, 93, [1] blank; with attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces; title-page a little dust-soiled, with some light foxing and browning, but overall clean and crisp; in modern decorative paper boards, an appealing copy. £425

First Danish edition, most attractively printed, of this important and influential work on the safe transport of natural history specimens by sea, by the French botanist and polymath Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau (1700-1782), first published in 1752 as *Avis pour le transport par mer des arbres, des plantes vivaces, des semences et de diverses autres curiosités d'histoire naturelle*. The present translation has been taken from the second edition of 1753. It was further translated into German in 1756, and in 1758 was appended to a larger text on the collection and transportation of quadrupeds, birds, fish, shells, and other naturalia, by Étienne-François Turgot (1721-1789) *Mémoire instructif sur la manière de rassembler, de préparer, de conserver et d'envoyer les diverses curiosités d'histoire naturelle*.

The study of the natural sciences during the 18th century relied upon the observations made, and collections gathered by, individuals - be they merchants, explorers, or scientists, as they travelled throughout the Atlantic world and beyond. The transportation and circulation of botanical and zoological specimens, however, was a hazardous affair, with existing methods of preserving the plants, fish, birds, and land animals - the vital raw materials for European scientific study - often insufficient for the long voyages that brought

them from around the globe. Specimens arrived dead when they were needed alive, rotten and damaged when they were needed whole, and they frequently suffered through either the neglect of uninterested sailors, or fell victim to rats and other shipboard pests. Whilst methods of financing and securing berths for transportation may have differed between nations, the physical dangers of the shipboard environment transcended imperial boundaries. Reflecting the universalising tendencies of Enlightenment science, naturalists of all nationalities strove to produce and procure fungible specimens, to help enable comparative study and research, and so became increasingly focused on how best to surmount the difficulties of transportation. Through the shared correspondence of experiences, they came to develop some common material practices that could protect specimens during weeks at sea - a knowledge acquired through hard experience and frequent loss. They came to better understand that the ships were ecosystems onto themselves, complete with predators, microclimates, and symbiotic relationships, all of which needed to be better understood. It led too, to a greater appreciation of the need to preserve as much of the native ecology as possible, particularly of plants, through the recreation of growing conditions, preserving organic matter, and thus help to maintain the specimens' natural equilibrium.

The result of shared correspondence and personal experience, as well as collaboration with Roland-Michel Barrin de La Galissoniere (1693-1756), governor of New France between 1747-1749, and with whom Duhamel had worked to help establish the *Académie de Marine* in 1741, the present treatise became an influential guide as to the best practices and precautions to be taken to ensure the safe transportation of trees, herbs and plants in





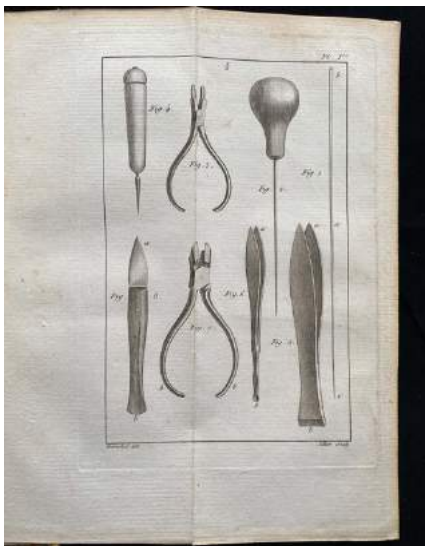
particular. For example the avoidance of pots and glass containers is advised, with wooden boxes, barrels, and baskets suggested as more durable alternatives. To protect delicate seeds, Duhamel recommends keeping them whole, and storing them in closed, dry cases, surrounded by earth that is almost dried and well mixed. He notes that some seeds stored in this way have germinated during the voyage, and have then been successfully replanted. The retention of some of the original organic matter around the roots of plants is also advised, and that they should be watered during transport. Where-ever possible, naturalists should seek to avoid lodging their specimens with the sailors, (rumoured to sometimes resorting to drink the preserving spirits), but rather entrust them to the care of passengers, ship surgeons, or most preferably, within the captain's personal cabin - deemed to be the choicest position onboard ship. Live trees should be placed, as much as possible, in the open air and at the top of the vessel away from contamination by sloshing sea water, but that in storms, extreme temperature changes, or pre-longed spells of rain, that they should be taken inside or covered.

Together with other naturalists, such as Turgot and Nicolas (see below), the present work therefore did much to help improve the safe transportation and circulation of vital material objects, which made possible intellectual and scientific advances. As Parsons and Murphy argue, the environmental science of ships gained in importance, and 'therefore ships, as much as gardens, museums, and cabinets of curiosity, constituted a space of natural history' (p. 537).

For a discussion of the work see Christopher M. Parsons and Kathleen S. Murphy, *Ecosystems under Sail, Specimen Transport in the Eighteenth-Century French and British Atlantics*, *Early American Studies*, 2012.

9. **[COLLECTION PRESERVATION.] NICOLAS, PIERRE FRANÇOIS.** MÉTHODE DE PRÉPARER ET CONSERVER LES ANIMAUX DE TOUTES LES CLASSES, pour les cabinets d'histoire naturelle. Avec dix planches gravées en taille-douche. A Paris, Chez F. Buisson, Imp.-Lib. rue Hautefeuille, no. 20. An IX. [1801.]

8vo, pp. [vi], viii, [9] - 228, [2] blank; with 10 folding engraved plates; some occasional light soiling and spotting, but otherwise clean and crisp; contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine tooled in gilt with red morocco label, light rubbed to head and tail of spine and joints, fore-edge of upper board nicked splitting paper, corners a little bumped, extremities rubbed and lightly worn. £550



First edition of this contribution to the growing number of taxidermy handbooks published during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, in response to growing demands amongst the wider scientific community for better methods of preserving natural history specimens.

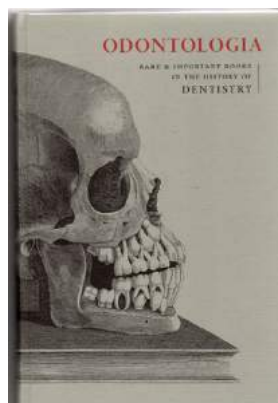
The French physician and biologist Pierre-François Nicolas (1743-1816) taught natural history at the university at Nancy between 1795-1798. After resigning, he worked in Paris for two years before becoming professor of chemistry in Caen in 1801. In the present work, Nicolas presents a summary of contemporary knowledge and practices of the day. The ten folding plates, drawn by himself, illustrate the tools required, and the methods for preserving various animals, birds, insects and reptiles. Nicolas is critical of a number of contemporary methods which he deems to be inadequate, offering up many of his own techniques as being superior. In particular, he addresses the problem of insect damage to specimens. The use of poison to deter insects was a matter of some debate at the time, and many were trying to find alternative methods. It was believed that the insects were attracted to bird skins in particular by the decomposing fat left on skins. To counter this, Nicolas

proposed a two step procedure that called for soaking the skin in a tanning solution then treating it with a soapy pomade. He claims to have had extraordinary success with his technique, but other naturalists failed to duplicate his results, and for this reason his method did not win many adherents.

The present work is dedicated to the Minister of the Interior, Lucien Bonaparte, a younger brother of Napoleon. One wonders whether this dedication helped to secure his position at Caen in the same year.

See Paul Lawrence Farber, *The Development of Taxidermy and the History of Ornithology*, *Isis* Vol. 68, No. 4 (Dec., 1977), pp. 550-566.



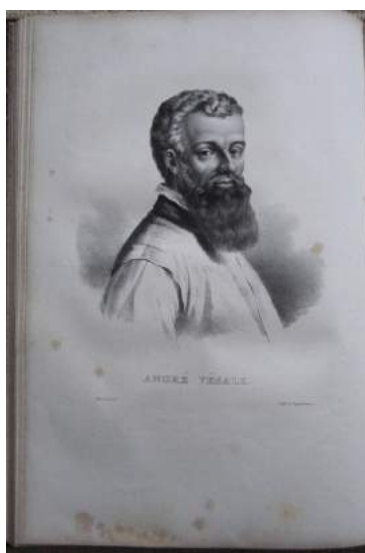


10. **[DENTISTRY.] HAGELIN AND COLTHAM** ODONTOLOGIA. Rare and Important Books in the History of Dentistry. an illustrated and annotated catalogue compiled by Ove Hagelin & Deborah Coltham for Svenska Tandläkare-Sällskapet, Swedish Dental Society. Stockholm. 2015. ISSN 1654-5354 2015.

The Swedish Dental Society, founded in 1860, accumulated an important historical collection of over 850 odontological books, the majority printed before 1920, and which today forms one of the major special collections deposited in the Hagströmer Medico-Historical Library in Stockholm.

£50

The catalogue comprises 208 pages and 161 illustrations with descriptions of 65 books including the earliest printed works from the sixteenth century entirely devoted to dentistry, as well as on how to cure toothache, on extraction, and on the replacement of false teeth. The collections includes first editions of several odontological classics, from Eustachi's *Libellus de dentibus* (1583) through to Jackson's *Orthodontia* of 1904 on the regulation of teeth, and including the most famous of them all, Pierre Fauchard's *Chirurgien Déntiste*, Paris, 1728. Each item is given a bibliographical description and at least one page with a historical commentary on the author and the importance of his work.



Portraits of the most notable figures in medical history

11. **DOIN, G. T. AND P. R. VIGNERON.** GALERIE MÉDICALE dessinée et lithographiée Par Vignerone avec des Notices biographiques et littéraires par G. T. Doin, Docteur en médecine de la Faculté de Paris &c. 1^{er} Livraison. Publiée par G. Engelmann, Editeur, Imprimeur Lithographe, rue Louis-le-grand No. 27. A Paris. [n.d. but 1825-1829].

Small folio; pp. [ii] original printed green paper wrapper to first fascicle bound in as general title, [64] of biographical text; with 32 lithograph portraits; somewhat foxed throughout, with the text leaves for Linné, Aldrovani, Celsus, Sydenham and Bartz rather browned, and those for Chaussier and Haller at the end of the work heavily browned; in





black morocco backed pebble boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, with marbled endpapers, inner hinge cracked but holding firm, spine somewhat faded and lightly rubbed, extremities more prominently bumped and worn; with small library stamp on verso of final leaf 'Don du Docteur Ch, Leroux, Hopital Civil de Versailles'. £2,200

Rare. A complete set bound together of this most striking lithograph 'gallery' of some of the most notable figures in medical history.

The inspiration of the physician Guillaume Tell Doin (1794-1845), the lithographer Pierre Roche Vignerou (1789-1872), and the publisher G. Engelmann (1788-1839), according to a contemporary review in the *Archives générales de médecine; Journal publié par une société de médecins* (Tome IX, p. 312, Sept 1825), the original intention was to produce one hundred portraits, the whole publication issued in a series of monthly fascicles containing four portraits together with accompanying biographical text. Normal copies on plain paper would cost 6fr, whilst more luxurious copies on China paper priced at 9fr. However, as later notices reveal, the plan was revised down to a proposed series of 10 fascicles - and indeed ultimately only eight were produced, with 32 fine lithograph portraits issued. No more were published, and being issued in individual fascicles, the plates more often than not, now appear individually. It is thus uncommon to find a bound copy of the complete series.

In the present copy beginning with Hippocrates, (the order of the copy found at Padova is different) Doin and Vignerou have concentrated upon Western luminaries both ancient and modern, and thus we find included Galen, Leonard Fuchs, Andreas Vesalius, William Harvey, Albrecht von Haller, Philippe Pinel, Herman Boerhaave, Paul Joseph Barthez, and Edward Jenner. From the wider sphere, portraits of Carl Linnaeus and Nicolas Copernicus are also included, with the medieval Islamic polymath Averroes chosen as the sole representative from the Arabic world.

Brunet II-789 (edition de 1825-1826); Pauly, *Bibliographie des sciences medicales*, I, p. 59 noting that only parts 1-8 published: OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy of Medicine, Syracuse, Yale, the NLM and the Wellcome.



12. **DU MOLINET, CLAUDE.** LE CABINET DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE. Divisé en deux parties. Contenant les antiquitez de la religion des Chrétiens, des Egyptiens, & des Romains; des Tombeaux, des Poids & des Medailles; des Monnoyes, des Pierres antiques gravées, & des Minéraux; des Talismans, des Lampes antiques, des Animaux les plus rares et les plus singuliers, des Coquilles les plus considérables, des Fruits étrangers, & quelques plantes exquises. A Paris, Chez Antoine Dezallier, ruë Saint Jacques. à la Couronne d'or. Avec Privilege du Roy. 1692.

Folio (400 x 260 mm), pp [ii] engraved sectional title, [viii], 183, [1] blank, [ii] engraved section title, 185-224, [8] index; with engraved portrait of du Molinet, engraved vignette with coat-of-arms on title, engraved head-pieces and initials on p. 6 and p. 185, and engraved tail-pieces on p. 152, with 45 engraved plates of which 5 are double-page, and numerous engraved and woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; some browning and foxing throughout, with some staining affecting the upper inner gutter throughout much of the work, and quite prominent in places causing





paper burn; the whole work with extensive worming, affecting inner gutters, and upper and lower margins of both text and plates (though never touching images), with copious neat paper repairs (too many to list separately) though notably lower corners between pp. 99-113, repairs and worm-trails between pp. 141-180, and in upper gutter between pp. 182-206, some plates somewhat browned, and with a few marginal tears, and the remains of one or two insects still visible; some of the plates with old manuscript numbering and which have been cropped in places at some point; in recent full vellum bound by Bernard Middleton, all edges yellow, spine lettered in gilt, covers a little stained and soiled. £3,800

First edition. Important and beautifully illustrated catalogue of the famous 17th century wunderkammer, established and curated by Father Claude Du Molinet (1620-1687), and which formed an annexe to the library of the abbey of Sainte-Geneviève, Paris, established by Cardinal Rochefoucauld in 1642. Although a small part of the original collection remains today, much of it was dismantled and dispersed during the French Revolution, and thus the present catalogue serves as the only record of the museum's cabinet of coins, medals, gems and natural history specimens. Du Molinet had first started to amass the collection in the 1660s, before officially installing the museum in 1675. Amongst the many fine engraved plates by Franz Ertinger (1640-ca. 1710), the first seven (including 5 double-page), show the actual interior decoration of the rooms in which the collection was housed, with the main room looking out towards Luxembourg gardens and the church of Saint-Sulpice.



According to the preface, Du Molinet had sought in particular to assemble rare and curious objects of interest to the sciences and history, both ancient and natural. 'It was thus a teaching collection and an important addition to the library, through which one had to pass before reaching the cabinet of curiosities. The collection was only ten years in the making but received a tremendous boost with the acquisition of the greater part of Peiresc's collection, which made it one of the most notable cabinets in France' (Grinke, p. 28). The catalogue is divided into two parts - the first being devoted to antiquities: Christian, Egyptian and Roman; funerary objects; weights and measures; coins; medals; engraved gems; talismans and seals (including a section on Gnostic seals); and lamps. The second part is devoted to natural history objects, divided amongst birds; animals; fish; fruits; plants; shells; stones; and minerals. The cabinet included many oft found curiosities of the time, such as a unicorn horn, and a mermaid hand, Du Molinet relating the stories and legends that were associated with them, even if somewhat sceptical himself. 'The arrangement of the collection itself is carefully described by du Molinet. Facing the entrance was an alcove with clothes and weapons from Persia, India and America and above this were ranged three tiers of urns, votive objects, lamps, sacrificial instruments and other antiquities. The alcove was flanked with two cupboards of petrification's, Indian birds, animals and a collection of footwear from various countries, and above these "buffets" were further shelves of figures, Chinese vases, branches of red, white and black coral and other marine growths. The other three sides of the room contained a dozen walnut cabinets housing the medal collection, with an explanatory book listing over four hundred pieces in the large bronze series. The collection included Greek and Hebrew silver coins, Papal medals and those of the French Kings and other European monarchs, as well as jetons, talismans and coins from China, Japan, India, Siam and elsewhere. Other cabinets contained scientific instruments, semiprecious stones and minerals, shells and rare animals and fishes. The walls were hung with paintings including a series of twenty-





two pastel portraits of the Kings of France. Ertinger's excellent plates illustrate the room which housed the collection and also two large views of the interior of the library, with a view of Paris through the open window' (ibid).

Besterman, p. 33; Cobres I p 200 n 6; Grinke 7; Hofer, Baroque Book Illustration 61; Lipsius, Bibliotheca Numaria, 1801, p. 264; Murray, Museums, their history and their use, 1 218 and 3 80; Nissen 2861; Sinkankas 1803 (not seen, but noting that the 'collection is very rich in abraxas and gnostic gems'); see MacGregor, Tradescant's Rarities pp 83-4; see Antoine Schnapper, Le Géant, la licorne et la tulipe. Les cabinets de curiosités en France au XVIIe siècle, p. 282.

13. **[DUNCAN, PHILIP BURY, KEEPER.]** A CATALOGUE OF THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, Descriptive of the zoological specimens, antiquities, coins, and miscellaneous curiosities. Oxford, Printed by S. Collingwood. 1836.

Large 8vo, pp. [iv], viii, 188; with steel engraved frontispiece, folding steel engraved plate, and wood-engraved title-page vignette; plates a little browned and foxed, with some offsetting from frontispiece onto title-page, lightly browned throughout, gutter cracked at p. ii; ex-libris from Gloucester County Council with their stamp on front pastedown, and loosely inserted presentation bookplate at rear of book; contemporary maroon pebble-grained cloth, black morocco label lettered in gilt on spine, head and tail of spine lightly bumped and worn, joints cracked but holding, spine and covers a little sunned and faded, corners a little worn.

£450



First edition of this extensive catalogue, compiled by the Keeper of the Museum, Philip Bury Duncan (1772-1863). His brother, John Shute (?1769-1844), had preceded him in the role, and since 1824 had done much to improve the organisation of the Museum, which had been fallen into neglect. His appointment coincided with an upsurge of interest at Oxford in the study of natural history, and so with the general approval of the university, J. S. Duncan set about rearranging the collections, and undertaking much needed preservation and conservation work. Philip succeeded his brother in 1829, making further improvements, a note at the tail of p. viii stating that 'since his appointment the Museum, in consequence of the addition of the Lower room, has been in a great measure newly arranged, and considerable additions have been made... the printed books and MSS. have been

repaired, and catalogues made of these as well as the other contents of the Museum'. As Brock notes further 'no other arrangement could have ensured a greater continuity of purpose than that which marked the transfer of the office from one brother to the other. Philip Duncan too promoted the cause of the natural sciences in Oxford, although his term of office saw the final alienation from the Ashmolean of the geological material which had once formed the principal element of its scientific collections. With the freeing of the ground-floor premises consequent on the departure of the geology professor and his specimens, Philip Duncan put in motion another radical programme of reorganization of the displays' (Brock and Curthoys, *The History of the University of Oxford* Volume VI, Nineteenth Century Oxford, p. 600).

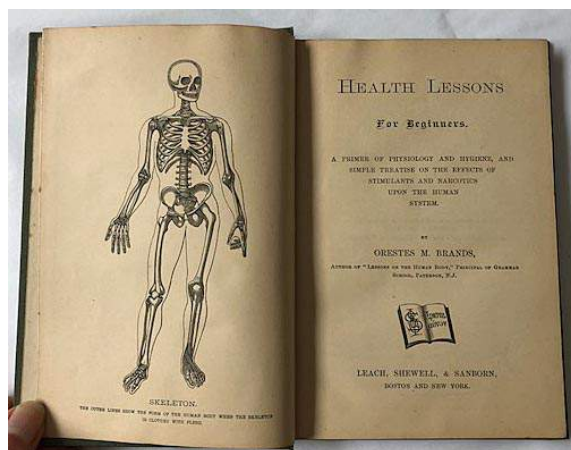
The catalogue begins with a brief history of the collection. 'It is agreed on by all our antiquarian, that the Tradescant collection, which was the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum, was the earliest exhibited in Great Britain... It is well known that the first collection of the curiosities, natural and artificial.. was made by John Tradescant, by birth a Dutchman, who is supposed to have come to England about the end of queen Elizabeth's, or the beginning of James the First's reign. He was a considerable time in the service of lord treasure Salisbury and Lord Wootton. He travelled in various parts of Europe as far as Russia; was in a fleet sent against the Algerines, and collected plants in Barbary and the isles of the Mediterranean. He had a garden at Lambeth, and in the reign of Charles the First, in 1629, bore the title of the king's gardener. He was a man of extraordinary curiosity, was the first who in this country made any considerable collection of the subjects of natural history. His son, of the same name, went to Virginia, and imported many new plants from thence. His Museum, called Tradescant's Ark, attracted the curiosity of the age, and was much frequented by the great, by whose means it was also considerably enlarged, as appears by the list of his benefactors, printed at the end of his Museum Tradescantium... The son inherited his collection, and bequeathed it by a deed of gift to Elias





Ashmole, who lodged in Tradescant's house. It afterwards becoming a part of the Ashmolean Museum... He was successively a solicitor in chancery, when Oxford was garrisoned by the royal army, an exciseman, a comptroller of the ordnance, a freemason, astrologer, botanist, chemist, anatomist, physician, and though last not least, a very learned herald... Ashmole enriched the Tradescant collection (which consisted chiefly of the skins and bones of animals) with a collection of medals, coins, and gold chains... and with manuscripts and printed books on heraldry and astrology, for he had purchased the library of Lilly the celebrated astrologer. The Museum has since been increased by Sir W. Dugdale's, Anthony Wood's, and the Aubrey manuscripts... It has also been enlarged by Martin Lister's collections of shells and fossils, Lloyd's, Plot's, and Borlase's, and other objects of natural history, and by Mr. Rheinhold Forster's collection of the dresses and various instruments of the natives of the South Sea islands, and those of the Esquimaux Indians... It has been from time to time enriched by the valuable donations of many other benefactors, particularly by those of the Alfred gem, the large magnet, the very curious group of figures made with humming-birds' feathers, and lately by a great portion of antiquities described in the *Naemia Britannica*, presented by the liberal antiquarian Sir Richard Colt Hoare' (p. vi).

The wood-engraved title page vignette is by Orlando Jewitt after W. A. Delamotte. The frontispiece is a steel-engraved view of the museum, engraved by John Le Keux after Frederick Mackenzie. The folding engraved plate depicts the giant lodestone presented to the Museum by the Countess of Westmoreland in 1756 (unsigned).



14. **[EDUCATION.] BRANDS, ORESTES M.** HEALTH LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS. A primer of physiology and hygiene, and simple treatise on the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. Boston and New York, Leach, Shewell, & Sanborn. [Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1885.]

8vo, pp. viii, 122; with engraved frontispiece and numerous text engravings throughout; lightly browned throughout with some occasional minor spotting, otherwise clean and crisp; original publisher's grey-green decorative cloth embossed in black, spine a little rubbed and sunned, with minor wear and rubbing to extremities; with contemporary ownership rubber-stamp of a 'John E. Bull, Carlisle, Mass.' to front endpapers, and with yellow printed publisher's notice label mounted to front paste down, stating 'This book was prepared to meet the requirements of new legislation in fourteen States, including Massachusetts'; very good. £125

First edition(?), of this attractive elementary work for children, and according to his preface a continuation on from his previously published *Lessons on the human body* (c. 1883). 'Last, but by no means least, to his fellow-teachers, and to school officers in many States, the author expresses his gratitude for the kind reception given his former work, "*Lessons on the Human Body*," and trusts that they may find this still more easy book worthy of continued favor' (preface).

'Brands was a school principal in Paterson, N.J. when this first edition of his school physiology '*Lessons on the human body*' was published (1883). It is the earliest of several contributions that Brands made to juvenile health literature' (Atwater 400).

Copies located at Harvard, New York State, Yale, Rochester, the NLM, Library of Congress, Illinois,





15. [EDUCATIONAL GAME]. [PHYSIOGNOMY]. PHYSOGS: THE NOVEL CARD GAME. Waddy Productions. Patent Applied for Trade Mark. [n.d. but ca. late 1930s - early 1940s].

Oblong boxed board/card game, 26.5 x 41.5 x 3.5cm, comprising four frame cards (2 male and 2 female), fifty two cards of which 39 are photographic 'feature' cards of eyes, noses and mouths, and 13 descriptive cards, together with two small folding booklets providing the rules and a key; cards retaining their original transparent wrappers with gilt seals, though all creased and torn with some loss; some light wear to cards, rule books a little creased with tear along one fold of the 'key' book touching some letters but with no significant loss; two sections of original advertising poster/or outer box wrapper loosely inserted (creased and faded with some marginal tears, loss of one upper corner, evidence of previous tape repairs); in the original maroon decorated card box, title in gilt on upper cover, lower cover with nicked and scratched and remains of tape, upper lid edge with tear at one corner, old ring marks, and paint spotting, corners and extremities rubbed and lightly worn.

£325

An appealing example of this rare pseudo-scientific board game produced by the famous English company 'Waddy Productions'. A card game with a difference, it combines both the principles of a collect and match card game, together with those of an identi-kit, the object being not merely to piece together features but to build faces, the features of which should be consistent with each other. The eyes, nose, mouth etc. must not, in its respective 'character', conflict with any other feature. It is possible, by various combinations of these photographic cards, to form 13 different types of facial character and which are revealed in the 'key' booklet. 'Play continues... until any player feels confident that he has correctly chosen a complete face corresponding to the description on his type card when, at his next turn to play after discarding he calls "Physogs" and at such a call from any player, all Frame cards are laid upon the table and scores are checked' (rules). 'Physogs, a British game from the 1940s, is a popularised version of physiognomy, the art of judging human character from facial features. Based on sociologist



Jacques Penry's Character from the Face (1938), the game consists of fifty-six printed cards and a key book describing thirteen distinct "facial-character types": acquisitive-shrewd, dissipated, bad-tempered, determined, suave-obsequious, artistic-imaginative, credulous-impractical, magnetic, excitable-impetuous, self-conscious, crafty-self-centered, pleasant-cheerful, and narrow-minded-stubborn... Although the art of "reading faces" dates to ancient times, the scientific principles of physiognomy were largely discredited by the early twentieth century. Physiognomy was taken up again in the 1930s by Nazi "race scientists" whose analyses of human character were generally based on crude ethnic stereotypes. Marketed less than a decade later, Physogs reflects both the intuitive appeal and the inherent danger of judging character according to physical appearance' (Metropolitan Museum of Art).





Striking Metallotherapy device

16. [ELECTRO-GALVANIC PENDANT.] [MORON, EDOUARD AND EUGÈNE LEGRAS.] MÉDECINE NOUVELLE PLAQUES DYNAMO-DERMIQUES Epithème Vitaliste. Brevetées S.G.D.G. Paris, 19 Rue de Lisbonne. n.d. but ca. 1890-1900.

Oval composite plaque made from brass and nickel?, 70 x 115 x 1 mm, with horizontal central moulding, both sides engraved; together with pp. [4] folded explanatory leaflet 212 x 135 mm, further folded down into four; paper a little browned; plaque slightly burnished; retained within the original printed card box, 120 x 80 x 7 mm, box a little foxed and soiled, with minor rubbing and wear to extremities; a very good example. £485

A scarce medical curiosity - a French Vitalist-Mettalotherapeutic device from the turn of the century, made from brass and seemingly nickel, patented and made by the Société Électrogénique, established in the mid 1890s by Eugène Legras (1856-?) and Édouard Moron (1850-1909). Particularly appealing, the device is housed within the original card box, and retains the printed explanatory relief, which guarantees the user of its authenticity and not a counterfeit. Recommended for the treatment of all pain by application to sensitive areas, and by extension supposed to cure all internal diseases, the plaque, sold for 4 francs, and was designed to be attached to clothing, and in particular night-gowns, patients recommended to keep between 3 and 7 plates close to the skin during the night, the number depending on the severity of the ailment.

Different metals are known to generate small electric currents when brought together, and this was thought to confer healing properties when held against the skin. The French physician Victor Burq, in around 1849, discovered that placing various metals on the bodies of female patients being treated for hysteria, triggered various physiological, muscular and nervous reactions, and in a number of instances seemed to offer some kind of cure. Thus 'mettallotherapy' was born, and Burq's work soon became quite influential and was adopted by many contemporaries. Innumerable electro- or magnetotherapeutic pendants and devices were developed by

physicians, chemists, and businessmen at the time, often without much medical knowledge, and were widely marketed across both America and Europe at the end of the 19th century when electrotherapy hit its peak. We have previously held pendants patented by E. Osselin and Joseph Raspail.

In late 1881 Charles Pinel (1828-1895, son of Scipion, and brother of Philippe), founded the first l'Institut d'Electrothérapie together with a colleague, with the commercial aim of distributing metal plates for medical use, called 'dynamodermic plates', so called because of the reactions they caused during application to the skin. An exponent of vitalism, the company expanded rapidly, but Pinel died unexpectedly in 1895, at which point Eugène Legras and Édouard Moron, neither men physicians, became involved. Moron appears to have used a number of pseudonyms, including Doctor Édouard de Monplaisir (named after a district of Sainte-Radegonde where his parents lived), Doctor Sosthène Faber (used in particular at the Rochecorbon Sanitorium they established in 1901), E. de Salerno, and De la Palette. Legras, whose name appears at the end of the present instruction leaf, oversaw the financial side of the business, which seemingly was renamed the Dynamodermic Institute and later the Electrogenic Society. Clearly two entrepreneurial men, the business became very successful, thanks to prominent advertising in local, national and international newspapers, the creation of *Le Médecine Nouvelle* Journal, and through a prestigious establishment in a Paris mansion at '19, rue de Lisbonne', where as the instruction leaf reveals, free consultations were available from both 'Dr. Péradon', chief vitalist physician, who would also give correspondence consultations, as well as from the Director, 'Dr. Dumas'. Personal consultations were given every day between 10am and 5pm. The sale of devices such as the present 'plaque dynamodermique' no doubt helped to pay for this free service. Demand was so strong that a production plant is established in Vernou-sur-Brenne, as noted on the present example. Priding itself on relieving and even curing a multitude of both nervous and physical diseases (including tuberculosis and cancer), the company prospered for more than 20 years, eventually opening their famous Rochecorbon Sanitorium in 1901, in





Château de la Tour, on the outskirts of the town. Fortunes quickly changed however, and by 1905 the company had been declared bankrupt, although Legras and Moron, under the pseudonym of Doctor Sosthène Faber, continued to run the Sanatorium until 1909, when Moron died. Despite attempts by Legras to keep the sanatorium going, it had closed by the start of WWI, when it was used as a military hospital.

Later examples of the 'plaque dynamodermique' were engraved 'Roche-corbon', and were used extensively as part of treatment plans.

See <https://phare-rochecorbon.org/2013/08/28/le-sanatorium-vitaliste-de-rochecorbon/>

17. **EWART, JOSEPH.** CAUSES OF THE EXCESSIVE MORTALITY AMONG THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN of the European soldiers serving in India. (Read: May 2nd, 1883). [n.p. but London, and first published in the Transactions of the Epidemiological Society of London. v. 2 1882-83].

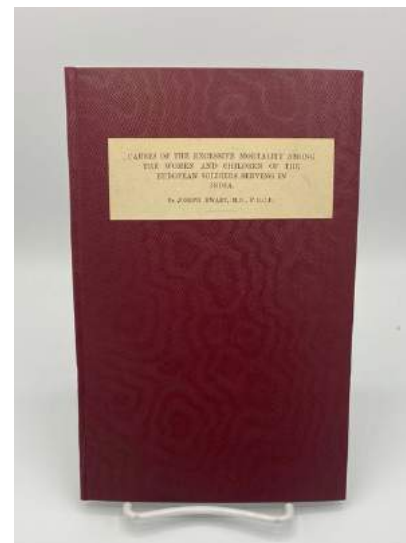
8vo, pp. 23, [1]; lightly browned throughout; with faint library stamp of the Birmingham Medical Institute on half-title; rebound in modern maroon cloth with printed label on upper cover. £125

First separate edition of this statistical paper, first presented before the Epidemiological Society of London, and published in their *Transactions*, highlighting the main causes of death amongst European women and children living in India. As Ewart makes clear, the discrepancy between the mortality rates for those in England, as opposed to the families of European soldiers serving in India was 'appalling' - and caused primarily due to malaria, dysentery, cholera, contagious diseases, heat and 'general debility'.

Very much of its time, Ewart's paper at times makes for slightly uncomfortable reading, but nevertheless provides an invaluable insight into attitudes and theories of the day.

'In drawing this paper to a close, it has occurred to me that although Government may accomplish much in lessening the excessive mortality among the women and children of the European Army of India, the benevolent objects which it has always had in view will never be attended with the desired measure of success until the maternal parents are taught, in simple, plain and intelligible language, divested of all technicalities, the precepts and principles of personal hygiene and domestic sanitation. That this might be done may be premised from the control which it can and does exercise upon the families of the soldiers through the military department. Thus, every soldier's wife who can read - and now, thanks to the universal introduction of state education in England, the time is fast approaching when every woman in these realms who may become a soldier's wife, will be in a position to read - might be taught the principles of hygiene and sanitation, so that, when required to accompany her husband to India, she may realise the vast importance of pure air, pure water, wholesome food, good cookery, plenty of house room, free ventilation daily exercise and bathing, avoiding undue exposure to the sun, efficient clothing, a perfect system of conservancy and absolute cleanliness, etc., in ensuring the preservation of her own health, and the proper management and rearing of her children. It would not, I fancy, be a very difficult matter to furnish her with a sanitary primer, written in plain and simple language, setting forth, very briefly and concisely, all the simple truths necessary for her to know, regarding matters relating to the conservation of her own health and that of her offspring. Such a work - intelligible to the commonest understanding - if mastered and acted upon, supplemented wherever and whenever practicable by lectures, would go some way in improving the health and lessening the waste of life among the women and children of the European Army of India' (p. 15).

Sir Joseph Ewart (1831-1906) 'studied medicine at Anderson's College, Glasgow, and Guy's Hospital. After qualifying in 1853, he joined the Bengal Medical Service, then a part of the East India Company. At the time of the Mutiny, he was with the Mehwar Bheel Corps at Kherwarra. Having published a *Digest of Vital Statistics of the European and Native Armies in India* in 1859, he was given charge of the statistical office at Calcutta. He then became successively professor of physiology, professor of medicine and principal of the Calcutta Medical College, senior physician to the College Hospital and senior surgeon to the European General Hospital. As a municipal commissioner and magistrate of Calcutta, he did much for the city's sanitation and water supply. A breakdown in his health compelled Ewart to return to England in 1876, and he retired three years later, with





the rank of deputy surgeon-general. Settling in Brighton, he devoted his energies to municipal affairs. He sat on the town council from 1884 to 1905 and held office as mayor from 1891 to 1894' (Munks Roll online).

OCLC locates a copy of the original paper at the Wellcome.

18. **[FAMILY PLANNING.]** TWO PUBLIC HEALTH BROADSIDES Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security and by the Family Planning Association. Printed in London and Welwyn Garden City respectively, n.d. but ca. 1973.

Two chromolithograph broadsides of varying sizes: I. 'Don't take a Chance' 378 x 250mm; II. 'There was an Old Woman' 505 x 380, printed on pink paper stock; both with some minor rusting to upper margin (possibly from bull-clip), with some occasional light creasing and a couple of marginal tears to 'There was an Old Woman'; still, quite fresh and bright. £40

Two striking public health broadsides from ca. 1973 issued by the UK Government and the Family Planning Association, advocating birth control. The introduction in 1961 of a reliable and convenient oral contraceptive pill available on the National Health Service revolutionised family planning in the UK, although when first introduced it could only be prescribed to married women. This did not change until 1967, some six years before the publication of the broadsides offered here. 'Don't Take a Chance' and 'Prepared for the Department of Health and Social Security', is dated 1973. Both are eye-catching, and were no doubt intended for display in NHS surgeries and clinics. The larger broadside, printed on pink paper in red and black, makes a clever play on a famous nursery rhyme: 'There was an old woman who lived in a shoe. She had so many children she didn't know what to do. She had never heard of Family Planning'.



With the bookplate of Joseph Claude Anthelme Recamier on front pastedown

19. **[FAUX BOOK OR 'BLOOK'.]** NINETEENTH CENTURY MUSIC BOX HOUSED WITHIN A HOLLOWED OUT VOLUME OF 'JOURNAL DE MEDECINE, CHIRURGIE, PHARMACIE, &c, ... par M. Vandermonde... Janvier 1760, Tome XII. A Paris, Chez Vincent, Imprimeur-Libraire de Mgr le Duc de Bourgogne, rue. S. Severin...' 1760.

Later seemingly 19th century music box, the mechanism housed within hollowed out 8vo, with the winding key located at the rear of the book; in the original mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, expertly repaired and rebaked, with attractive gilt floral endpapers; ex-libris bookplate on front pastedown, 'Ex Bibliotheca Joseph-Claudii Anthelmi Recamier, Doctoris magni Parisiensis nosocomii Medici'; a most appealing example. £1,500

An unusual example of a faux book, 'buch atrappe', 'faux livre', or 'blook' (the term coined by Mindell Dubansky for her own collection of 'things that look like a book, but aren't'), in this case housing what we believe to be a 19th century music box mechanism, added to a hollowed out and customised volume of the 18th century French medical *Journal de Medecine, Chirurgie, Pharmacie*, from January 1760. The winding key is located in at the rear of the volume, and once turned, the music plays when the front cover is lifted. The tune is





frustratingly familiar, and as yet unidentified, though possibly a Strauss Waltz.

The volume has an interesting provenance, having the bookplate on the front paste-down of Joseph Claude Anselme Recamier (1774-1852), the noted French gynaecologist and a pioneer in the study of cancer metastasis. A unique example.



Practical and Popular Aide-Mémoire

20. **[FIRST AID CIGARETTE CARDS.] WILLS, W.D. & H.O.** 'WILLS FIRST AID'. [n.p. but Bristol & London, and ca. 1927-1936].

Set of 50 cards 67 x 35mm, each card numbered and with colour and printed letterpress image on the front, with printed explanation on verso; number abraded on card 50; loose, housed within small archival box. **£40**

Cigarette cards were originally used to simply fortify packages of cigarettes, but quickly became vehicles for advertising, and in time as popular and invaluable methods of imparting useful and important information. Wills were one of the first tobacco company's to issue sets of cards, one of the earliest sets being *Ships and Sailors* issued in 1895. The card craze lasted until the middle of the 20th century, and over time Wills issued a myriad of collectable cards on various subjects, such as those on offer here, devoted to first aid. Albums could be purchased separately.



21. **FOVEAU DE COURMELLES, FRANCOIS VICTOR [TRANSLATOR, LAURA ENSOR.]** HYPNOTISM Translated by Laura Ensor. Illustrated with 42 vignettes by Laurent-Gsell. London: George Routledge and Sons, Limited... Glasgow, Manchester and New York. 1891.

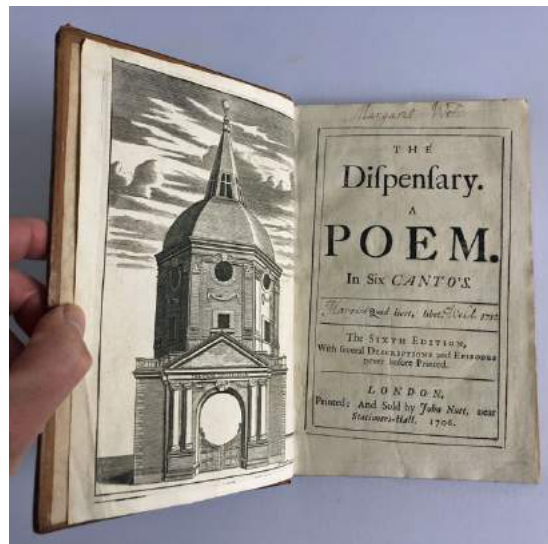
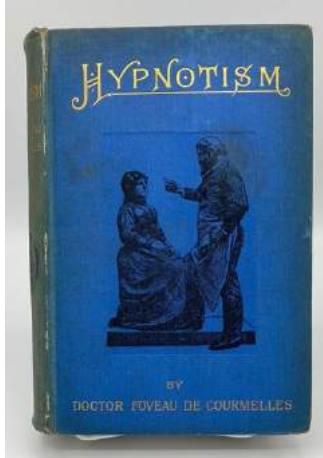
8vo, pp.xii, 321, [1] blank, [2] advertisements for works by Alphonse Daudet; with 42 engraved vignettes; paper a little browned and spotted throughout due to quality, rear endpaper partially detached, both somewhat foxed and browned; original pictorial blue publisher's cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine, with vignette on upper cover of a woman being hypnotised, with floral endpapers, inner hinges starting, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly worn, spine sunned and a little creased, both joints nicked and worn, covers foxed and soiled. **£80**

First London edition, (first published as *L'Hypnotisme* in the previous year, with a Philadelphia imprint also in 1891) of this vigorous defence of hypnotism, by the physician-hypnotist and one of the pioneers of electrotherapy and radiography, Victor Foveau de Courmelles (1862-1943), and who only two years previously had been Vice-President of the International Magnetic Congress for the Study and Application of Human Magnetism to the Relief and Care of the Sick, held between 21-26 October 1889 in Paris. Courmelles asserts that a more widespread adoption of artificially induced sleep would be great medical benefit, and indeed in his preface cites the case of a young woman, who during an 'acute attack of nervous suffocation' was subjected to the trauma of a tracheotomy: 'had he simply induced artificial sleep, her breathing would at once have





resumed its normal condition' (p. viii). Amongst the striking illustrations we are shown 'Mesmer's Tub', 'Puysegur's Tree' and numerous hypnotic subjects in various states including one full page image of woman with rigid catalepsy between two chairs.



With evidence of contemporary female ownership

22. **GARTH, SIR SAMUEL.** THE DISPENSARY. A poem. In six canto's... The sixth edition, with several descriptions and episodes never before printed. London: printed: and sold by John Nutt, 1706.

8vo, pp. [32] 120, with engraved frontispiece on A1 verso by Vandergucht; fore-edges of a couple of leaves of prelims dustsoiled (seemingly before binding), otherwise crisp and bright; front free end leaf removed; contemporary sprinkled calf, contrasting panel on sides with blind tooled filets and corner ornaments, spine in compartments with raised bands and unlettered, all edges sprinkled, joints starting, inner hinges a little cracked, with small abrasion and loss to lower cover, extremities and corners lightly rubbed with minor wear; from Lulworth Castle, Dorset, seat of the prominent Catholic Weld family, with inscription of Margaret Weld on the title page dated 1712 and engraved book plate of Thomas Weld (1750–1810). £350

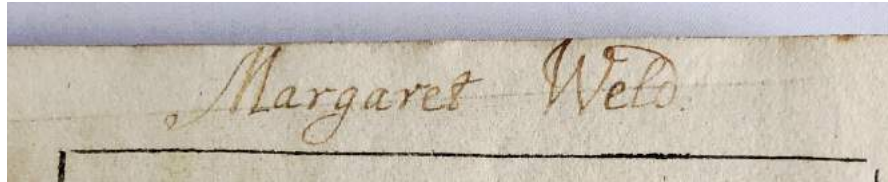
An attractive bright, crisp copy of this the sixth edition edition of Garth's famous and popular satirical poem, 'with several descriptions and episodes never before printed' and 24 pages longer than the previous edition (first three editions 1699, fourth 1700, fifth 1703; the work reached an 11th edition in 1768).





The frontispiece (often lacking) shows the Cutlerian Theatre of the College of Physicians, designed by Robert Hooke, and eloquently described in one of the verses in the poem:

‘There stands a Dome, Majestick to the Sight,
And sumtuous Arches bear its oval Height;
A golden Globe plac’d high with artful Skill,
Seems, to the distant Sight, a gilded Pill’.



Garth’s poem satirises his colleagues in the Royal College of Physicians and the apothecaries who opposed the Physicians’ giving free consultations and medicines to the neighbouring sick poor. Munk explains: ‘Garth, who from his admission into the College had warmly approved of the new charity, detesting the action of the apothecaries and of some of his own brethren in this affair, resolved to expose them in his admirable satire “The Dispensary,” a poem full of spirit and vivacity, and on which his reputation in the present day chiefly rests. The sketches of some of his contemporary physicians are severe and biting – they are interesting to us... as giving us an insight we could not otherwise obtain into their history and manners.’ (Munks Roll, I, p. 500.)

Provenance: The present copy bears both the engraved book-plate of Thomas Weld (1750–1810) of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, together with the inscription of Margaret Weld on the title-page, dated 1712. A prominent Catholic family, it was Thomas Weld who gave Stonyhurst to French Jesuits fleeing the Revolution, where they founded the school of the same name.

Wellcome III, p. 91; Foxon G22; ESTC t34565.



‘My beauty treatment’ - poignant archive providing a glimpse into the mental and physical toll of pioneering reconstructive surgery after WWII

23. **[GUINEA PIG CLUB.] BIEL, JOSEF.** SMALL ARCHIVE OF 40 LETTERS FROM A POLISH SPITFIRE PILOT, a member of Sir Archibald McIndoe’s famous “Guinea Pig Club”, written to his friend Miss Betty Stanford, including references to various surgeries undergone at The Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead, and his eventual rehabilitation. Together with accompanying addressed envelopes, one Christmas card, and later photocopied documents relating to Biel. 1945-1950.





Collection of 40 ALS, of various sizes though predominantly 8vo, penned in a single neat hand in ink, sometimes on headed stationary, ranging in length, a few minor nicks, with some occasional light foxing and browning, final letter from 1950 the most foxed, together with accompanying addressed and stamped envelopes and one Christmas card; now housed within a custom-made 'keepsake' box. **£2,500**

A fascinating, and often poignant, archive of letters penned over a five year period, between Josef 'Joe' Biel, and his friend Miss Betty Stanford, during which time Biel underwent a number of reconstructive surgical procedures under Sir Archibald McIndoe at the famous Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead. In addition to giving occasional details of the procedures involved, the letters provide an invaluable and highly personal insight and account into the physical and mental effects this often long and painful restorative and recuperative process had upon Biel - no doubt a reflection of the experiences of the many others who similarly underwent, and ultimately benefited from, the pioneering work undertaken by McIndoe, all of whom became members of 'The Guinea Pig Club'.

I am rather fed up as everything is against me just in time when ought to work hard; even my watch has stopped. In spite of that I am not going to surrender but will try to make up for the lost time and work harder as soon as I am old myself again.

Established in 1941, membership of this social club and mutual support network for British and allied aircrew injured during World War II, was made up of patients of McIndoe, all of whom underwent experimental reconstructive plastic surgery, including facial reconstruction, often after receiving burns injuries in aircraft. What began with 39 patients grew to 649 by the end of the war and included Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders as well as Americans, French, Czechs and Poles. His pioneering plastic surgery techniques restored function and gave hope to these young men with life-changing disfigurements, and with his encouragement, rather than hiding away with their injuries, most went on to lead full and active lives. The club remained active after the end of the war, and its annual reunion meetings continued until 2007.

Sergeant, later Warrant Officer Josef Biel sustained serious burns to his face and hands after his Spitfire was shot down by Anti Aircraft [flak] fire over France, some 12 km South of Lille July 8th 1941. He was immediately captured, and was treated in a German Military Hospital before being held for three and a half years as a P.O.W. In May 1945 he was repatriated to England and received treatment at The Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead. In a letter to his mother, recorded in a photocopied document enclosed with the letters, he wrote "My face, my hands and my left leg were quite burned so I am still in hospital".

Written over the course of five years, between 1945 and 1950, Biel's letters to Miss Stanford include several references to the nine operations undergone at the Queen Victoria, and provide an insight into his mental state during this difficult time, often reflecting his bitterness at the Post war treatment of Polish pilots and his sense of loneliness and isolation during his slow return to health. The collection comprises ten letters written in 1945, eleven in 1946, nine in 1947, five in 1948, four in 1949 and finally a brief note written in 1950. Eleven were written at the Queen Victoria Hospital, twelve from RAF Dunholme Lodge, Lincolnshire, with the rest penned whilst staying in Plumstead, near Woolwich and finally Birmingham. As revealed in the letters, during his recuperation period, Biel studied at the Woolwich Polytechnic for 8 hours a day, often studying late into the night, though his progress was continually interrupted by time lost to operations, and as a result of the injuries suffered. The crash had damaged both his eyesight and his hands, and this five year period was also hard financially, Biel living on the breadline for much of it, and without any social life. Sometimes a little broken, his English is good on the whole, with only the occasional grammatical error. A true tale of endurance, his story ended happily however. By 1949 after years of struggle, he met and married another 'Betty', who had





nursed him at East Grinstead, the couple moving to Birmingham where Biel was able to take up a job working in a metallurgical laboratory on microanalysis of aluminium and its alloys.

Below is a selection offering an insight into his experiences.

2.
A Polish surgeon operated on me; he took two pieces of skin from behind my ears and grafted them under the eyes; the grafted skin has taken nicely and it looks quite nice already. The eyelids have perfect shape again. He opened my right nostril and done a L-plastic on my left hand. I have to say that I am very pleased with his work on me. He says that I shall be a smart looking boy when he finishes with me. I am going to stay here perhaps two more weeks and then I am going on leave. After my leave I shall come back here to get a nice pair of eyebrows.

[5.8.45] "Last week I have been in East Grinstead and I had an interview with my doctor and on the 3rd Sept I am going to his hospital for my beauty treatment. I did like this hospital as there is no military discipline and there are quite a few good looking nurses (London girls). Every week in the re-convalescence part of the hospital the patients have got dancing and the nurses join them. All the drinks are free!"

[21.8.45] "I am trying to eliminate this attitude of disappointment and bitterness because I know it is tragic when one allows bitterness and frustration dominate one's thoughts. As I told you I realise that there is no justice. This is one of the most painful lessons idealists learn sooner or later. That there is no justice is a fact about which I no longer despair"

[10.9.45] "I am in the hospital already. I am well and in good spirits, waiting for my beauty treatment. I expected to have an operation last week but it has been postponed indefinitely as they are reorganising hospital ... it is very nice here and everybody is very kind to me. The people in the town are very hospitable so I go out practically every night" (East Grinstead became known as 'The Town That Doesn't Stare')

[23.8.46 Q.V. Hospital] "The head surgeon Mr McIndoe is at present operating in Sweden so I was examined this morning by S/L Moor and told that I shall be operated upon on Tuesday. I don't know yet who will be operating on me but most probably S/L Moor or a Polish doctor. They are both very good. Polish doctor who is at present sick saw me last night, we had a long talk, and he examined me and said that he will fix me properly. They are going to lift up my both eyelids at the same time so I shall be blind for about four or five days"

[8.9.46 Q.V. Hospital] "My left eye is still covered and my right eye doesn't feel too comfortable yet but I can read a bit. Anyhow I am very pleased to tell you that my operation was successful and at last I am able to close my eyes properly; my nose has healed nicely and the left hand is doing quite well. I had comparatively a very easy time after operation though I was blind for nine days ... A Polish surgeon operated on me; he took two pieces of skin from behind my ears and grafted them under the eyes; the grafted skin has taken nicely and it looks quite nice already. The eyelids have perfect shape again. They opened my right nostril and done a L-plastic on my left hand. I have to say that I am very pleased with his work on me. He says that I shall be a smart looking boy when he finishes with me. I am going to stay here perhaps two more weeks and then I am going on leave. After my leave I shall come back here to get a nice pair of eyebrows"

[3.11.46] "I had to leave hospital a bit earlier than I ought to and my right eyebrow is not doing too well; it got a bit septic; the left one looks very nice. I do hope that the right one will improve soon"

[9.1.47] "I am very sorry for not having written to you in so long but my eyes were very bad and for about two weeks I hardly could see. I have to tell you (to avoid a lecture on eyesight) that my eyes went bad as a result of





my accident in the Air Force, and the eye-specialist told me that this may happen from time to time...At last I am on unpaid leave from the Air Force but I have to sign to the Resettlement Corps”

[31.1.47] “I am rather fed up as everything is against me just in time when ought to work hard; even my watch has stopped. In spite of that I am not going to surrender but will try to make up for the lost time and work harder as soon as I am old myself again... I have signed to the Resettlement Corps, and I am on unpaid leave for educational purposes with Home Office Consent... I have signed for two years, and what is the next step I don't really want to think about it. There is one think [sic] I am sure of, that I am not going to Poland as I would have to go there for ten years to prison; signing to the Resettlement Corps I confirmed that sentence given by Warsaw Communists. Life is bitter and I am more often hesitating if it is worth living; Let's hope the future is brighter than the presence”

[7.8.47 Q.V. Hospital] “I have been in hospital since 28th July and that I have had my operation on July 30th. This time they grafted one piece of my ear on the right side of my nose but I nearly lost the graft as the wound was bleeding for four days. Using all sorts of tricks my doctor won the battle for the nose which now looks quite nice”

[24.1.48] “I left hospital on the Jan 10th and had a week rest in Lincoln. I spent 8 weeks in hospital and had one operation which was successful though after that operation I was feeling very badly; I never felt worse and I thought I was going to leave this earthly sphere of misery to start another life. Anyway I survived and I have to go to East Grinstead once more in summertime. I spent Xmas in hospital and had quite nice time under the circumstances; plenty of food and drink and Sir Archibald McIndoe done all the carving for us with an expert hand; he also dined with us and after dinner he played the piano for us. Most of the time at Xmas I spent in a wheelchair but on New Years eve I went out as I wanted to get drunk”

[12.2.49 Q.V. Hospital] “As for me, I am still in hospital and last Thursday I had my last operation; this was definitely last one, and next week I shall be out of hospital for good so I won't be able to see your friend here ... I am going to my station to be invalided out and then I shall be looking to earn my living. I have a job in Birmingham to go to but I don't think I can cope with it at present as my left hand is of not much use since I had a new graft put on it. I shall find a big improvement after two or three months. I was absolutely mad two weeks ago as they wanted to discharge me without giving me invaliding board; anyway I managed to persuade them but I am still anticipating trouble”

[12.9.49] “so your friend is a ‘friend of Guinea Pigs’; I seem to know her name (as I was in East Grinstead in 1945 for three weeks) but I don't remember her as I didn't recognise her at our dance ... I enjoyed the Guinea Pig dance as well as the Annual Dinner in spite of the fact that I had a headache for three days after these celebrations as I drunk more than ever ... I have another surprise for you yet; I am about to be engaged to a girl who was nursing me in East Grinstead. Her name is Betty as well and she is now a sister in East Grinstead; so I can't say anymore that nobody loves me”

With thanks to John Langdon and John Underwood for the transcriptions. Also included with the archive is a collection of photocopies of papers relating to Biel and his crash, his imprisonment at Stalag 8, and his entry in the Guinea Pig Club roll of honour held by the East Grinstead Museum.

For more information see Mayhew, Emily, *The Guinea Pig Club: Archibald McIndoe and the RAF in World War II*.

The most famous book in the history of Western medicine

24. **HARVEY, WILLIAM.** THE ANATOMICAL EXERCISES OF DR WILLIAM HARVEY. De Motu Cordis 1628: De Circulatione Sanguinis 1649: The first English text of 1653 now newly edited by Geoffrey Keynes. Issued on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration of the first publication of the text of De Motu Cordis. The Nonesuch Press London, 1928.

8vo, pp. xvi, 202, [1] limitation statement; with one folding engraved plate (slight offsetting onto text); some occasional minor marginal browning; uncut and partially unopened in the original ochre goatskin, ruled in gilt, top edge gilt, spine a little darkened in places, covers with some light spotting and soiling, and small dink on lower cover,





with usual browning of endpapers from turn-ins, and turn-ins themselves slightly soiled; with a number of contemporary and later newspaper and catalogue clippings relating to William Harvey and this edition, loosely inserted by a previous owner; a good copy. **£250**

Number 1249 (of 1450 copies) of the finely printed Nonesuch Press edition, issued to celebrate the tercentenary of the printing of the first edition of the most famous book in the history of medicine. This is the only modern edition of the 1653 text of the *De motu cordis* - which had been the first English edition of Harvey's seminal work on the circulation of the blood. Printed on handmade Van Gelder paper by Joh. Enschede en Zonen in Haarlem, the engraved folding plate is by Charles Sigrist after a drawing by Stephen Gooden.

Keynes 25.



25. **[HYDROTHERAPY]. [ALBANI, GIUSEPPE, EDITOR].** *REGOLAMENTO PEI BAGNI DELLA PORRETTA* Bologna Tipographia Governativa Cassi, 1827.

8vo, pp. 18, [2] blanks; with small appealing woodcut title-page vignette; some light creasing, otherwise clean and crisp; stitched as issued in the original plain wrappers, with small paper label on upper cover with the number '24' in ink, covers a little soiled, evidence of previous folds; an appealing copy. **£200**

Scarce printed tariff and regulations for the noted thermal baths of Porretta in the Province of Bologna, famed for their sulphurous waters and in particular for the treatment of respiratory diseases.

The tail of p. 16 is dated 'Bologna li 15. Giugno 1827, G. Card. Albani', identified on ICCU as Giuseppe Albani (1750-1834), who was legate of Bologna.

Not on OCLC; one copy on ICCU in Bologna.



From a patient 'on the mend' to his Doctor and fellow 'regulars'

26. **[HYDROTHERAPY.] [AMUSING ENGRAVED BROADSIDE ILLUSTRATED IN WATERCOLOUR.]** *SCHOENBRUNN Au Docteur Hegglin et aux habitants de Schoenbrunn. Souvenir d'un retapé.* 1880-1885. [n.p., n.d. but ca. 1890s-1900].

Single sheet of thick artist paper, 315 x 245mm, with central oval view of Bad Schoenbrunn done in watercolour, surrounded by a series of satirical black and white silhouette sketches and vignettes seemingly engraved, though possibly

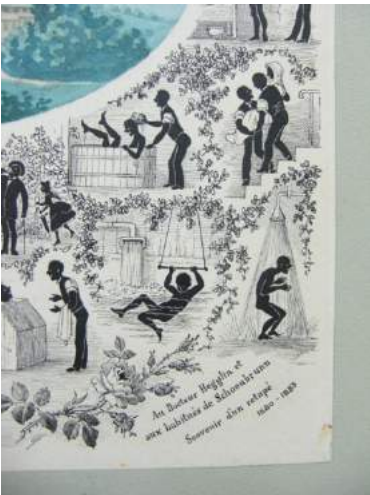




executed in pen and ink; print mounted on card 435 x 345mm; small correction made to the lower central silhouette, with what appears to be a very small photograph image of the head of Peter Joseph Hegglin, pasted on to replace original image; some light spotting and browning, otherwise very striking. £1,250



An enchanting and unique 'souvenir' from the famous health resort of Bad Schönbrunn in Menzingen. Sadly anonymous, and seemingly executed at the turn of the century, the striking broadside comprises an appealing central watercolour vignette of the Spa buildings, set against an idyllic background of rolling hills, woodland and distant snow-capped mountains. This vignette is surrounded by a series of black and white silhouette vignettes, seemingly engraved, though resembling pen and ink drawings. Through this series of enchanting scenes, we are shown a number of the diversions, healthy activities, and treatments, on offer at the Spa. Those at the head of the broadside represent some of the outdoor and leisure activities available to patrons, including gentle walks in the countryside, a game of skittles, three men enjoying a game of billiards, musical soirees, painting, and nature watching. The silhouettes below the central oval focus more upon the treatments, a rather startled looking figure enduring various cold showers, towel wraps, and cold water hosing.



Two figures can be seen at the tail of the image - one seemingly taking the pulse of the other, as he is holding a pocket watch in his hand. Above the two figures flies a wreath-bearing dove. Of added appeal, the head of the 'doctor' has been replaced with what appears to be a very small original photograph image. We presume this to be that of Peter Joseph Hegglin (1832-1893) himself, the founder of the Spa in 1857, although it could also be his son Joseph Hegglin-Kerckhoffs (1862-1920) who appears to have taken over the running of the establishment. It eventually closed in 1926.

Sadly anonymous, the impression is that this wonderful 'souvenir' has been created by a previous patient 'now on the mend', and who has perhaps had a small number of these engravings published to give as gifts to his fellow patients and the good Doctor. A unique and most charming depiction.

Two further attractive watercolour depiction's of the Spa are included with this image.

27. **[INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.] EDIS, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM.** HEALTHY FURNITURE AND DECORATION. International Health Exhibition, London. 1884. Printed and published by the Executive Council of the International Health Exhibition and for the Council of the Society of Arts, by William Clowes and Sons, Limited, International Health Exhibition, and 13, Charing Cross, S.W. 1884.

8vo, pp. [ii] title-page, 76; with frontispiece and 9 full page illustrations, together with four smaller textual illustrations and one table; some light marginal browning, but generally clean and crisp; in modern moiréd green cloth, spine lettered in gilt. £225





SKETCH SHOWING COMBINATION OF BUFFET, CABINET AND BOOKCASE.

First edition of this study on the unhealthiness of modern houses, by the noted British architect, Robert William Edis K.B.E., C.B., RIBA (1839-1927), and published as one of a series of works to coincide with the International Health Exhibition of 1884. Edis himself worked mostly on private houses and public buildings, and was involved in the Aesthetic Movement of decorative arts and in furniture design. He delivered a series of Cantor lectures on the subject at the Royal Society of Arts, and these formed the basis of his both the present work, and his earlier publication *Decoration and Furniture of Town Houses* (1881).

Edis deals uncompromisingly with the unhealthiness of modern houses, poor ventilation, bad design, poor construction, unsanitary decoration, unsuitable floor and wall surfaces, and the important and influence of colour on the optic nerve. For the healthiness of electric lighting in comparison with gas, oil lamps, and candles Edis provides a section complete with comparative table.

Attar, *Bibliography of Household Books*, 73.1; see ODNB; OCLC locates copies at the British Library, Manchester, Oxford, the V&A and Dublin.

Including the scarce and innovative 'Human Industrial Palace' chart

28. **KAHN, FRITZ.** DAS LEBEN DES MENSCHEN Eine volkstümliche Anatomie, Biologie, Physiologie und Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen. Band I - [Band V]. Stuttgart, Kosmos, Gesellschaft der Naturfreunde, Geschäftsstelle: Franckh'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1922, [1924, 1926, 1929, 1931].

Five volumes, 4to; I. pp. viii, 272, with 20 plates on ten leaves (one coloured); II. pp. vi, 364, with 36 plates on 18 leaves (of which 4 coloured), with three advertisements loosely inserted; III. pp. vi, 364, with 35 plates on 23 leaves (of which one double-page, and 20 coloured), and with slip pasted in at p. 111, plate XII somewhat browned; IV. pp. viii, 335, [1] with 33 plates on 20 leaves (of which one double-page, three folding, and 12 coloured), with one advertisement slipped in; V. pp. viii, 267, [1], with 23 plates on 15 leaves (of which 13 coloured, and one with an overlay), with two advertisements loosely inserted, and with large folding chromolithograph plate printed by Fricke & Co., 'Des Mensch als Industriepalast' 98 x 49cms, housed within pocket at rear, together with accompanying 12pp pamphlet 'Des Mensch als Industriepalast', and a further folding plate 'Stammbaum des Menschen', and a pair of 3-D glasses to be used with plates IX and X; some occasional light foxing and browning through all volumes due to paper quality, with some occasional light marginal dampstaining, but otherwise generally clean and crisp; an appealing set in the original blue publisher's cloth, with title in blind on upper cover, and spines lettered in gilt, spines all slightly sunned, with some light rubbed to head and tails of spines and to joints (more noticeably Vols I. & II.), covers all a little sunned and foxed, extremities lightly rubbed.

£2,500

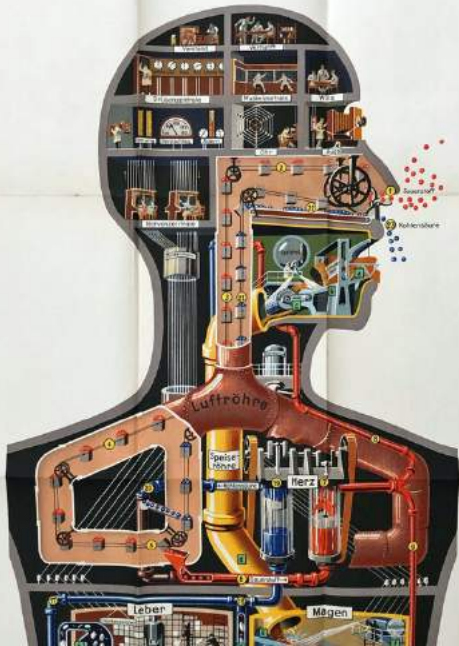
A fine set, all in first edition, of this copiously illustrated five volume work on the inner workings of the human body, published over a decade by the noted German gynaecologist and science author Fritz Kahn (1888-1968), and unusually retaining the original famous anatomical wall chart, *Der Mensch als Industriepalast* or the 'Human Industrial Palace', as well as the pair of 3D glasses to be used with plates IX and X in the final volume.

Kahn developed a sophisticated graphic analogy between anatomy and machinery. His modernist visualization of the digestive and respiratory system as "industrial palace", really a chemical plant, was conceived at the height of Weimar Germany's rapid and advanced industrialisation, in conjunction with the



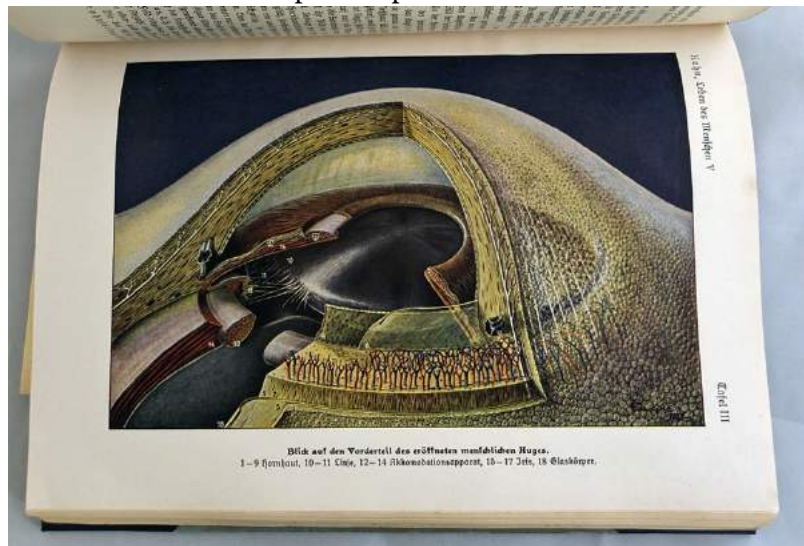


Der Mensch als Industriepalast



artistic experimentation of the Bauhaus and Dada movements. The resulting illustrative style remains as evocative today as it was nearly a century ago. *Das Leben des Menschen* or *The Life of Man*, was published between 1922 and 1931, using 'visual metaphors drawn from industrial society - assembly lines, internal combustion engines, refineries, dynamos, telephones, etc. The body in Kahn's work was "modern" and productive, a theme visually emphasized through his use of modernist art styles. Though his books sold well, his Jewishness and public advocacy of progressive reform made him a target for Nazi attacks' (Sappol, *Dream Anatomy*, p. 144). "Prolonged by the inflation crisis of 1923 and the economic depression at the end of the 1920s, but also by the difficulties of containing the increasingly extensive material in the initially planned volumes, the book finally amounted to more than 1,600 pages, with the last of its fifty binders issued and distributed in 1931, a decade after the start of the project. More than a thousand illustrations were included in the five volumes, and almost 150 colour plates" (Borck, *Communicating the Modern Body*, *Canadian Journal of Communications*). Kahn continued to publish, relocating to Palestine and Paris before escaping to the USA with the help of Albert Einstein.

'In 1951, an example of [Kahn's] poster was selected by Barbara Jones to feature in her exhibition of popular art at the Whitechapel entitled 'Black Eyes and Lemonade'. Eduardo Paolozzi is understood to have visited the exhibition and viewed Kahn's print. Paolozzi later produced the series "Secrets of Life - the Human Machine and How it works" which was inspired by the graphic works of Fritz Kahn' (Christies Sale 9935, lot 132, 2013). It was presumably at this stage that it came to the attention of Adam Rouilly & Company, the famous London manufacturers of medical teaching aids, and who published their own version of the chart. It was to later inspire in 2006 the German artist Henning Lederer to create an interactive and animated installation based upon the poster.



The first three volumes went through a number of editions, Kahn taking the opportunity to revise the works as subsequent volumes were published, amending some of the images included. Having previously now held a couple of sets, it would appear that even the later editions also include some variations, predominantly in the number of coloured images included - suggesting once again constant revision by Kahn.

A copy of the famous image made \$3750 in the Dean Edell Anatomy as Art sale, (Christies, October 5th, 2007, lot 224). Another realised £3750 at the Out of the Ordinary Sale (CSK September 5th, 2013, lot 132). The imprints also display some variants, with the present example reading: 'Aus Kahn, *Das Leben des*



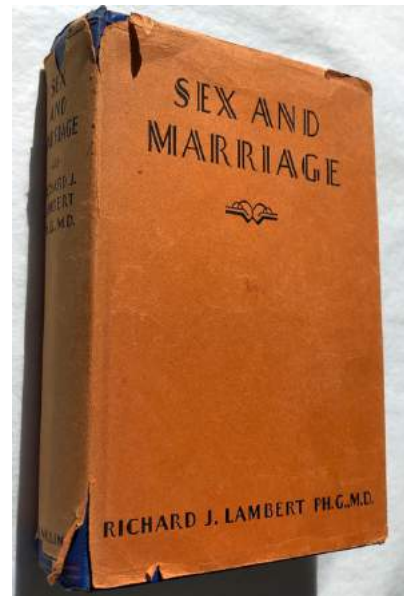


Menschen/Franckh'sche Verlagshandlung, Stuttgart/Offsetdruckerei Fricke & Co. Stuttgart' (the Edell example read 'Beitrage zu Kahn, Das Leben des Menschen/Franck'schen Verlagshandlung, Stuttgart).

29. **LAMBERT, RICHARD J.** SEX AND MARRIAGE Franklin Publishing Company. 800 North Clark Street, Chicago. [Copyright, 1932 by Franklin Publishing Company... Third printing, January 1937.]

8vo, pp. 253, [3] advertisements; with a number of diagrams within text; paper a little browned, with some offsetting to pp. 92-3 due to loosely inserted newspaper clipping; uncut in the original blue publisher's cloth, upper cover and spine lettered in blind and orange, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly rubbed, corners a little worn, retaining the original orange printed dust-jacket, head and tail of spine with significant chips and loss, further nicks to extremities and corners worn. **£20**

Third printing (first 1932) of this frank introduction to reproductive health, at a time when the Comstock Laws banned distribution of any printed material on sexuality and birth control. From 1873-1957, Comstock Laws restricted the distribution of printed material with sexual content ranging from reproductive healthcare to pornography. Despite the prohibitions, Dr. Richard Lambert published this detailed work, together with two much slimmer 'under-the-counter' pamphlets, to prepare both men and women for married life.

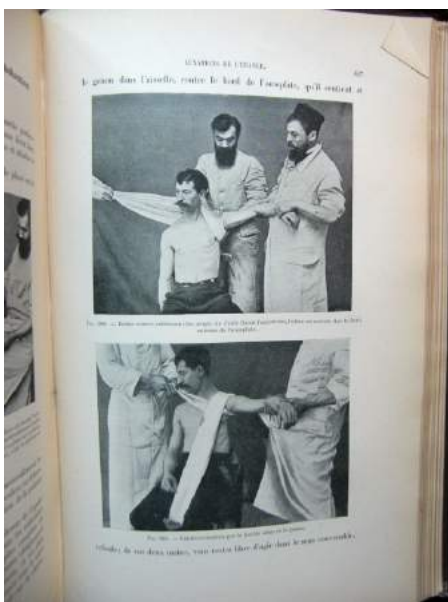


30. **LEJARS, FELIX.** TRAITÉ DE CHIRURGIE D'URGENCE 482 figures dont 193 dessinées d'après par le Dr E. Daleine et 103 photographies originales. Paris, Masson et Cie, Éditeurs Libraires de L'Académie de Médecine ... 1899.

Large 8vo, pp. vi, 751; with numerous diagrams and half-tone illustrations; a little minor soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary grey publisher's cloth, lettered and ruled in black and gilt, with red skivver label on spine (chipped with some loss), a little shaken but holding, extremities a little rubbed, worn and bumped; still a good copy. **£80**

First edition of this detailed and comprehensive guide to emergency surgery, for both surgeons and general practitioners alike. Deliberately devoid of theoretical discussion, Lejars instead provides clear and practical advice on the various emergency procedures, and instruments to be used, the whole work copiously illustrated to aid the practitioner. The work proved extremely popular, going through several editions, and indeed Lejars became a renowned surgeon during the first World War.

Orr 832 (1909 sixth edition); OCLC: records only four US locations at the National Library of Medicine, Harvard, New York Academy of Medicine, the College of Physicians and Oxford.

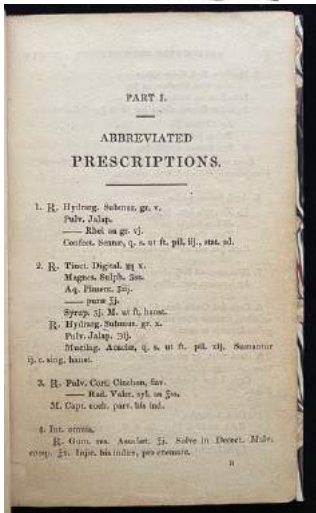


Deciphering physician's notes abbreviations - an age old problem

31. **MAUGHAM, WILLIAM, SURGEON.** A COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS in the abbreviated form and at length: comprising a great variety of medical phrases, and abbreviations employed in prescribing: for the use of medical students. London: Published by J. Rose, 8, Temple Street, Bouverie Street, [William Henry Cox, 55 Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.] 1832.

12mo, pp. vi, 82; lightly browned throughout, with some soiling, and occasional pencil marks to margins; in modern marbled boards with printed paper label on spine. **£250**





First edition of this scarce portable pharmacopoeia, aimed in particular for the use of medical students. ‘Very few physicians or surgeons are in the habit of writing their prescriptions at length, consequently those who dispense medicines ought to be at once able to understand the meaning of every variety of abbreviation employed in prescribing, otherwise mistakes must frequently occur, that will sometimes be attended with serious if not fatal consequences. The Court of Examiners at Apothecaries Hall have therefore very properly determined, that every candidate for a certificate to enable him to practise Pharmacy and Medicine, shall be strictly examined as to his capability of reading Physicians’ prescriptions’ (Introduction).

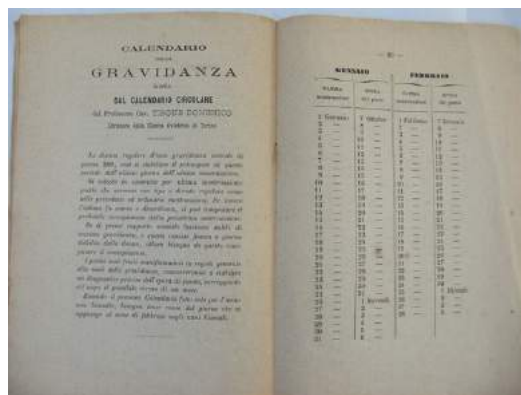
Little information seems readily available about Maugham. Despite his use of the title of ‘Surgeon’ he is not mentioned by Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*. His other published works also seem scarce, each being printed in a single edition. They include *The Pupil’s Pharmacopoeia* (1824); and *The London Manual of Medical Chemistry* (1831) and are not listed by Cole.

Scarce on OCLC with only two copies located at Minnesota and Birmingham.

A tariff to standardise medical fees in Turin and including an Obstetrical Calendar

32. [MEDICAL TARIFFS]. TARIFFA DEGLI ONORARI Per le cure, assistenze, consulte e operazioni di medicina, chirurgia, ostetricia e veterinaria. Torino, Stamperia Gazzetta del Popolo, 1873.

Svo, pp. 32; with a blank temperature chart loosely inserted; with printer’s device on title-page; somewhat browned and foxed throughout due to paper quality, gutters exposed in a couple of places, notably between pp. 4-5, lower gutter chipped with some loss, corners a little furled; in the original printed wrappers, spine with old tape repair, though with loss at tail, upper lower corner repaired with tape, covers quite foxed and soiled with two ring marks on upper cover, two labels along spine, and accession number? in blue crayon on upper cover; a little fragile, but sound. £75

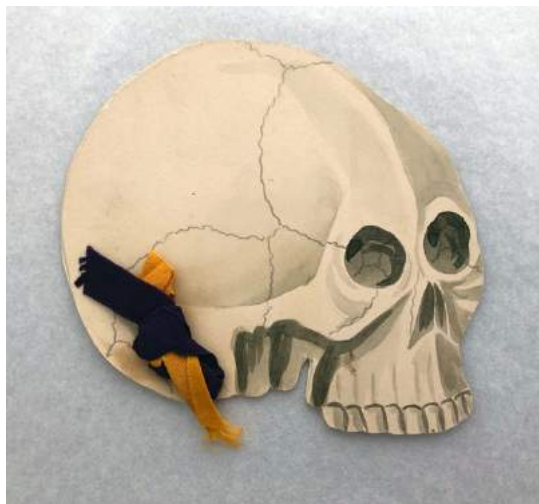


An unusual and scarce insight into the attempted regulation of medical fees in Turin at the end of the nineteenth century. A suggested tariff for the services of physicians, surgeons, phlebotomists, midwives and veterinarians was first compiled by the Consiglio Superiore di Sanità in 1852. The preface notes, however, that in the intervening period the prices of most necessary things have more than doubled, in line with an increased general prosperity throughout all walks and classes of society. It is therefore deemed fair and necessary that professional medical fees should also increase, and thus the present guide has been issued. In no way a legal document, the tariff is merely a guideline, showing an average of what one might expect to pay. An extensive list of common medical consultations and procedures then follows.

Also of interest is the Obstetrical Calendar that is included from pp. 24 onwards. Compiled by Professor Domenico of the Turin Obstetrical Clinic, the year long calendar gives two columns for each month showing the date of last menstruation and corresponding expected date of delivery. Loosely inserted is also a blank temperature chart to be filled in.

Not located on OCLC or KVK; ICCU locates a similar shorter title issued in Casale in 1866.





33. **[MEMENTO MORI.] [PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL FRATERNITY.]** MENU CARD IN THE SHAPE OF A SKULL FOR THE 'SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER, Alpha Mu Pi Omega, Medical Fraternity', at the Art Club in Philadelphia on May 3, 1892.

Drawn and printed on card in the shape of a skull, ff. 4; front cover seemingly in manuscript in pen and ink, followed by two leaves of printed text including menu, lists of toasts, and 'In Memoriam', with final blank leaf signed on both sides by all participants in pencil or ink; evidence of previous mount on back cover, with some minor staining and creasing in places, otherwise very good; held together by mauve and yellow ribbon. **£875**

A wonderful piece of medical ephemera, relating to one of the early fraternities at the University of Pennsylvania. Founded in January 1891, this striking privately printed menu card was produced for the second annual dinner of the 'Alpha Mu Pi Omega' medical fraternity. The front cover appears to have been executed by hand in pen and ink (possibly by a member of the Art Club?), and is followed by the printed menu, list of toasts, and brief list of 'Our departed Members'.

Participating members at the banquet include: Samuel D. Risley (toast master, signed); William E. Robertson (one of the founding members and a speaker, signed); Frederick Wilson (one of the founding members, signed); Aaron M. Billstein (one of the founding members, signed); Harrison Allen (speaker, signed); James F. Leys (speaker, signed); James B. Walker (speaker, signed); Sydney M. Cone (speaker, signed); with a further 22 signatures, including those of other founding members such as Arthur J. Patek.

on epidemiology, and containing remarks on the plague

34. **MERCURIALE, GIROLAMO.** PRAELECTIONES PISANAE In Epidemicas Hippocratis Historias, non minus ad theoreticam, atque practicam medicinam utiles, quàm ab eruditionem iucundae. Nec non tractatus [brace] Primò, De hominis generatione. Secundò, de balneis Pisanis. Tertiò, De vino & aqua [end of bracketed section]. Cum Indice copioso eorum que in his operibus continentur. Venice: apud Iuntas, 1597.

Folio, 318 x 215mm, pp. [16] 208, 56, [4,] 11 [3] blank, Roman letter in double columns with italic headings; brown stain in upper-inner corners extending into the text in some leaves; first few leaves worn in corners and foremargin where binding is damaged; small wormholes in outer margins towards the end; headline on last leaf shaved; sheet K3.4 browned; contemporary limp vellum, corners and upper foreedge worn away, spine cracked across in one place, somewhat soiled, ties lacking; with the signature 'Octaviani Galleppini I: C., et Nob: Fors[?]' on title and 16 marginal annotations, about 120 words in all in the last section (perhaps in a different hand). **£2,250**

First edition of this collection of lectures given by Mercuriale (1530-1606) at the University of Pisa, and notably on Hippocrates' Epidemiorum, and including the text of the cases from books 1 and 3. The volume also contains





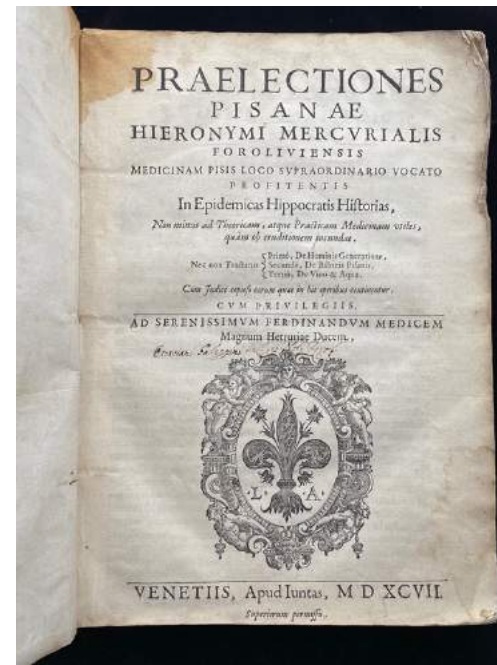
Mercuriale's remarks on the plague as well as three shorter lectures on conception, the baths and mineral waters of Pisa (second section pp. 1–56), and the medicinal virtues of wine and water. The book was edited by Marco and Orazio Cornacchini.

The main work is dedicated to Ferdinand de Medici. The appended section, possibly printed later as it follows the register and colophon on 2E4v, is addressed to Gian Vincenzo Pinelli of Padua, the great book collector and patron of modern learning. It prints the text of lectures given in Bologna and a *Tractatus de Vino et Aqua*. Interestingly it is this treatise on wine and water that is the only part of the work annotated by the contemporary owner of this copy.

The work seems to have been widely used in England, with surviving copies at Merton College and in the Bodleian in Oxford; Trinity, Clare and Caius Colleges in Cambridge; and it was present in the library of the Royal College of Physicians in 1660.

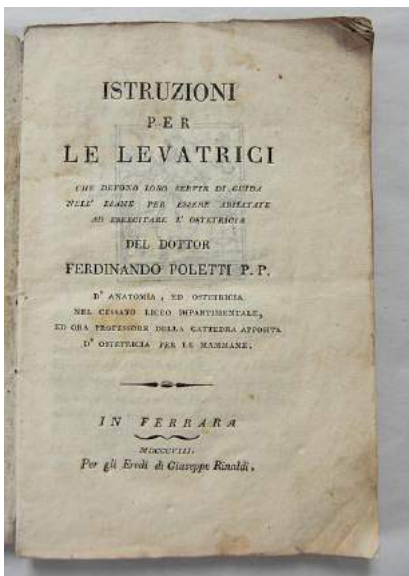
Mercuriale (1530–1606), professor of medicine at Pisa and Bologna, is today best known for his work on gymnastics and the importance of exercise for health, first published in 1569. The last gathering is unsigned (in some copies it is signed *, (see Adams).

Adams M133; Bruni Celli 2952; Heirs of Hippocrates 360; Wellcome 4249; Durling 3107.



35. **[MIDWIFERY.] POLETTI, FERDINANDO.** ISTRUZIONI PER LA LEVATRICI. che devono loro servir di guida nell' esame per essere abilitate ad esercitare l'ostetricia... In Ferrara. Per gli Eredi di Giuseppe Rinaldi. 1808.

8vo, pp. 147, [1] errata; title-page and final leaf with faint dampstain, some further light dampstain sporadically throughout, with some occasional foxing and soiling; with appealing ownership book stamp on verso of title; in the original blue wrappers, spine significantly cracked with loss of most of back-strip, covers stained, worn and dog-eared; nevertheless, an appealing unsophisticated copy. £385



Uncommon and appealing early 19th century practical guide for the instruction of midwives and nurses in the Italian province of Ferrara.

Ferdinando Poletti is described as being Professor of the Special Chair of Obstetrics, presumably at Ferrara, and has published the present work in response to moves on a regional level to improve the education of rural midwives. This practical guide is divided into two parts, dealing with natural and difficult deliveries, each section further divided into a series of dialogues, with a series of questions and answers given. This more informal style of imparting instruction in conversational form, was a popular device at the time, often, though not solely, used in the education of women and children. Seemingly intended to accompany a more formal course of instruction, examination and eventual accreditation, this scarce example from Italy is one of significant corpus of works, published provincially across Europe, written in a simple and accessible format, and which aimed to curb the ignorant and indeed pernicious practices found amongst poorly educated rural sages-femmes.

OCLC locates only one US copy at the National Library of Medicine, with ICCU citing two further copies at Ferrara and Braidense.

36. **[MOLIERE.] BEZANÇON, GERMAIN DE.** LES MÉDECINS À LA CENSURE ou entretiens sur la medecine. A Paris, Chez Louis Gontier, Libraire Juré, sur le Quay des Augustins, à l'image S. Barbe, proche l'Hostel de Luynes. 1677.

12mo, pp. [xii], 370, [2]; with small printer's device on title-page signed 'DF', and woodcut head-pieces and initials; small wormhole in lower outer margin running from title-page to p. 190, with some occasional minor spotting and soiling; contemporary calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, with red sprinkled

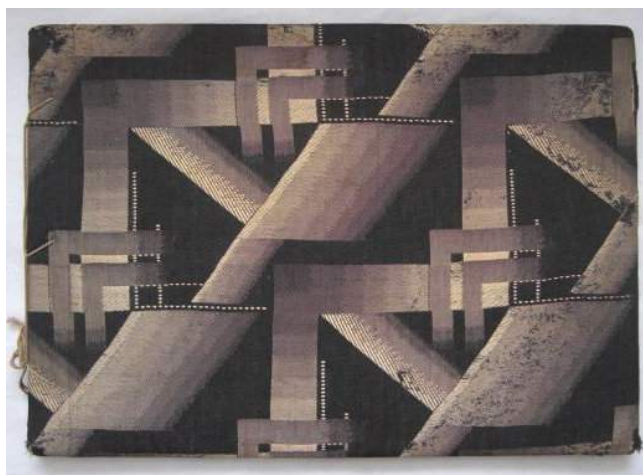
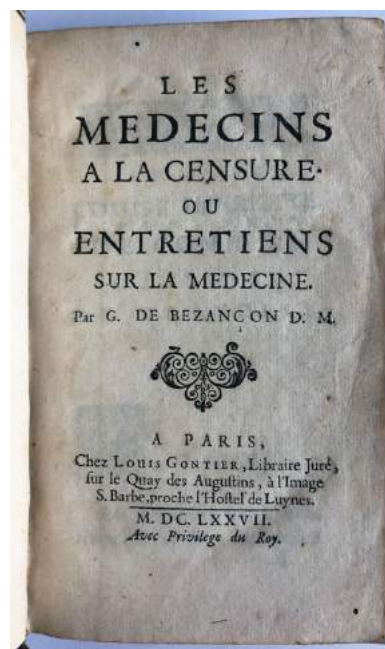




edges, head and tail of spine chipped and worn, exposing headbands at head, upper joint split at tail, covers a little scuffed, corners worn; contemporary bookseller's ticket of Laurent d'Houry, Paris, on front pastedown, contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper, and later bookplate of Dr. J. Pyenneville, Rouen. £450

First edition of this series of philosophical dialogues between Cariste, a cleric and advocate, Cleante, a gentleman, and Sosandre, a well-known doctor. Inspired by, and indeed citing the works of Molière, most notably *Tartuffe* and his *Malade Imaginaire* (during a performance of which in 1673 Molière fell ill and later died), the three main protagonists partake in a series of satirical exchanges during which Sosandre defends his profession. The author Bezancon, himself a physician and the author of two further works, insists that he is no apologist for medicine, however, and that the reader must decide for themselves whether Sosandre's replies are reasonable. A number of philosophers, both ancient and modern, are cited throughout including Montaigne and de Thou. The work was translated into Italian in the following year.

Guibert, *Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Molière*, II. p. 810, n. 76; Wellcome II, p. 161; Krivatsy 1227; Waller 1023; Gioranescu 12057.



37. **[NURSING]**. LARGE OBLONG ALBUM CONTAINING 111 PHOTOGRAPHS of varying sizes, seemingly taken by a nurse and recording her time at the St. Elisabeth Gasthuis, Haarlem 1924-1931.

Large oblong album 36 x 51 cms; ff. 10 leaves of black card mounts, of which 7 have been used, and including 111 photographs of varying sizes, some in sepia, 11 of which are commercial images of Haarlem, and the two largest images loosely inserted at the end; one of two images with slight creasing and edge wear, though all crisp images, and each with a neat hand-written caption below in white pencil; bound in an attractive decorative silk covered album in a cubist style, retaining the original silk ties, head and tail of spine a little worn with some minor loss and fraying, with faint dampstaining visible on covers, and further light fraying and wear to extremities and corners; a most striking item. £550

A most striking album recording the experiences of a nurse working at the St. Elisabeth Hospital ('Gasthuis') for the poor in Haarlem between 1924-1931.

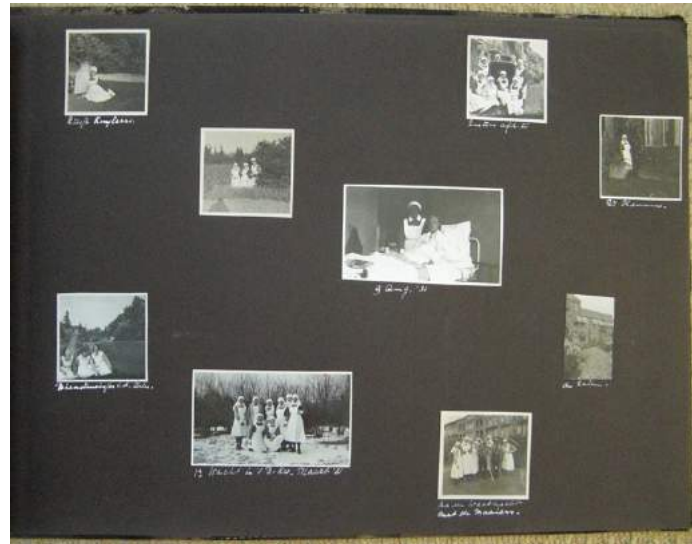
The hospital was officially founded in 1581 when the Protestant city council took over the running of a hospice previously run by the Franciscan monastery. Its purpose was to provide care for the sick poor of the city who did not require isolation, and it remained in operation until WWII, going through several major renovations over the centuries.

This meticulously and attractive album provides a wonderful insight into this famous hospital, which thanks to a number of commissions to local artists over the centuries, for many years owned an imposing art collection, including works by Frans Hals, Jan Cornelisz Verspronck and Frans Decker. In 2012 eleven works were formally signed over to the Frans Hals Museum, which already held a number of items on loan. Nearly





40 of the photographs included in the album depict the nurses either at work, or else relaxing in groups, with thirteen of the images recording some of the patients, a number of whom appear to be suffering from mental illness. All aspects of life in the hospital are depicted, the compiler including images of porters, the laundry staff, life in the kitchens as well as a group of 'kuipers' or 'coopers' who may well be patients who were well enough to work. A whole page is devoted to a series of commercial images of famous sights and buildings in Haarlem itself, with a number of shots showing the nurses enjoying the surrounding countryside. A most appealing item.

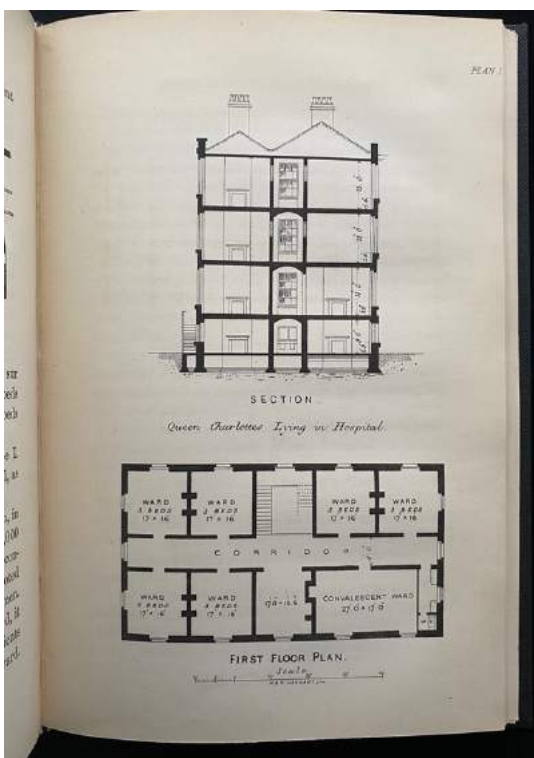


How to Prevent hospital cross-infection

38. **[NURSING.] NIGHTINGALE, FLORENCE.** INTRODUCTORY NOTES ON LYING-IN INSTITUTIONS. Together with a proposal for organising an Institution for Training Midwives and midwifery nurses. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1871.

8vo, pp. xvi, 10; with five engraved architectural plans (one folding), and smaller plans within text, and numerous statistical tables; a number of early preliminary leaves discretely strengthened at gutter; lightly browned throughout, a couple of the plates slightly shaved along fore-edge clipping a couple of letters; ex-libris from Battersea Public Library, with their stamp on verso of plates, and at head of p. 1, tail of p. 99, and on final leaf; in modern black cloth, with red morocco label lettered in gilt on spine; with later book-plate of Margaret Yvonne Williams mounted on verso of title-page.

£2,200



First edition of this rare volume. In 1860 Nightingale laid the foundation of professional nursing with the establishment of her nursing school at St Thomas' Hospital in London. It was the first secular nursing school in the world, now part of King's College London. The following year Nightingale secured funding to train midwives for service among the poor, and arranged for suitable young women to receive six months practical training in midwifery by professional physician-accoucheurs. This training programme continued for six years but was abandoned after an epidemic of puerperal fever – the greatest post-natal killer of the nineteenth century. A vicious and usually fatal form of septicaemia, puerperal or childbed fever was known to occur in maternity hospitals far more frequently than at home births, and to spread faster in crowded wards than in those with fewer patients. Its cause was unknown.

Already interested in hospital design, this unfortunately event, along with the discovery that no trustworthy statistics of mortality of 'lying-in institutions' existed, prompted Nightingale to embark on gathering the facts presented in the current rare volume. From 1868 she constantly





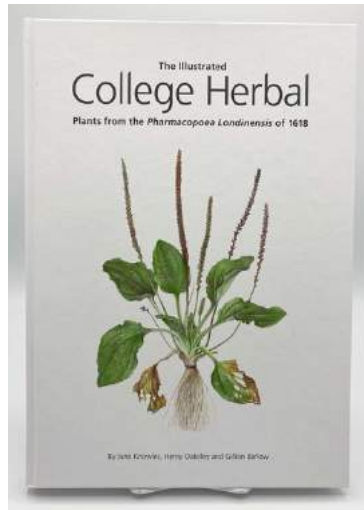
badgered Douglas Galton, Sutherland, Farr and many others to obtain the necessary facts and data to produce this, the most detailed work on the subject to have been published up to that time. In this precise statistical analysis of the facts, gathered from several sources across the major cities of Europe, Nightingale explores the mystery of puerperal fever and its possible causes. The work discusses the maternal death statistics of lying-in institutions and makes suggestions, with accompanying plans, for changes to hospital layouts to help prevent cross-infection between patients, and thus reduce maternal deaths, in particular stressing the necessity of good ventilation and condemning those hospitals with overcrowded wards. Published in 1871, just before Pasteur's work on germ theory proved that the problem could be all but eradicated if doctors washed their hands more rigorously, this work remains clear, scholarly and engaging, and was widely well received, and proved instrument in helping popularise the graphical presentation of statistical data.

Bishop & Goldie, *Bio-Bibliography of Florence Nightingale*, 102.

39. **OAKELEY, HENRY, JANE KNOWLES AND GILLIAN BARLOW.** THE ILLUSTRATED COLLEGE HERBAL. Plants from the Pharmacopoea Londinensis of 1618. www.oakeleybooks.com. ISBN: 978-0-9521461-7-9. May 2018.

Large 4to; Celebrating the 500th Anniversary of the College and the 400th Anniversary of the College's Pharmacopoea Londinensis – the first pharmacopoeia to be mandatory for the whole country; hardback. £35

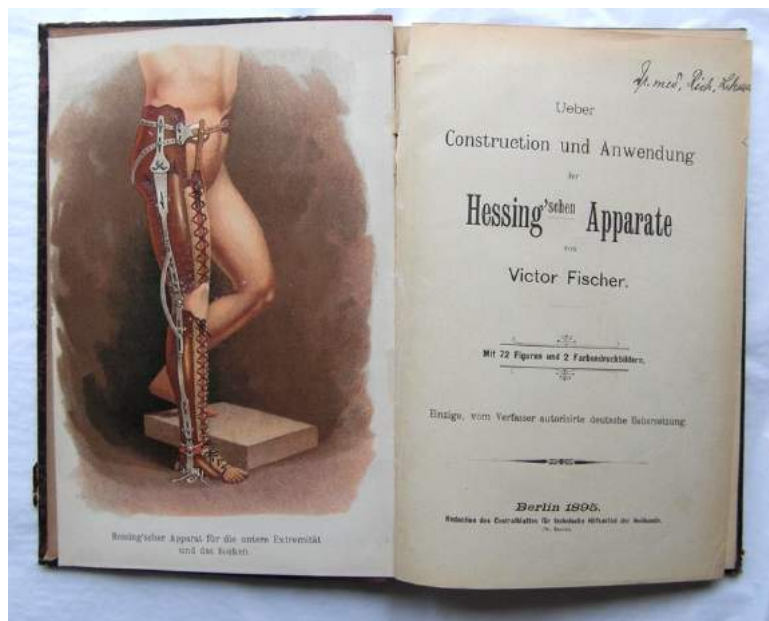
This book contains specially commissioned paintings and drawings, and late medieval woodcuts, of nearly 200 plants growing in the Medicinal Garden of the Royal College of Physicians of London which were ingredients in the College's Pharmacopoea Londinensis of 1618. Their contemporary uses are given from the publications of Nicholas Culpeper in 1649 and John Parkinson in 1640. The 17th century names of the 634 medicinal plants used in the Pharmacopoea have been painstakingly identified and listed with their modern botanical names – an invaluable resource for all interested in the history of plant-based medicine. The artists directory is included for all who seek commissions from them.



40. **[ORTHOPAEDICS.] [HESSING, FRIEDRICH VON]. FISCHER, VICTOR.** UEBER CONSTRUCTION UND ANWENDUNG DER HESSIGN'SCHEN APPARATE. Mit 72 figuren und 2 farbendruckbildern. Einzige, von verfassers autorisirte deutsche uebersetzung. Berlin, Redaction des Centralblattes für technische hilfsmittel der heilkunde, 1895.

8vo, pp. 130; with two chromolithograph plates and numerous text illustrations; paper a little browned; first plate and title-page almost detached and gutter cracked and exposed, with slight rubbing to second chromolithograph, but with no significant loss; in the original red publisher's cloth backed marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, spine a little faded with slight wear at head and tail, extremities lightly bumped and worn. £200





First German edition of this detailed introduction on the construction and application of a range of orthopaedic supports, braces and corsets, as designed by the noted 'lay' orthopaedic surgeon, Friedrich von Hessing (1838-1918). Though with no formal medical training, Hessing founded his Orthopaedic clinic in 1868 near Augsburg, and soon found acclaim for his invention of a number of therapeutic devices, used in particular to treat children with polio, in particular to a brace which bears his name.

The author of the present work, Victor (Gyözö) Fischer, was a physician in Hungary, and originally published the work in Budapest in 1893 (*A Hessing-Keszulekek Szerkezete es Alkalmazasa*), having seen for himself, over a period of some five years, the many benefits derived through the use of Hessing's apparatus. In his preface, he thanks in particular Dr. Ladislaus Verebély at the University of Budapest, and the head of the surgical division at the poor children's hospital, for his assistance. The numerous pencil drawings are taken from 'life' of patients treated. Giving such a glowing testimony, based upon case histories, it seems natural that the work would be translated into Germany, to help further promote the Augsburg Institute, and the work of its founder, to whom the present work is dedicated.

'As the proprietor of an orthopaedic hospital, he experienced many difficulties in the first few years of his career in particular. As a self-taught medical practitioner -Hessing never attended medical school - he faced harsh criticism from the world of orthodox medicine. He needed great drive and tenacity to overcome this antagonism, and eventually his success proved him right. The "orthopaedic brace" he developed and his inventions for treating war victims helped him achieve spectacular successes and carried the reputation of Hessing's Medical Institution far beyond Germany's borders. By 1903 more than 60,000 patients had been cared for in the Hessing Foundation, including members of the higher ranks of European nobility' (The Hessing-Stiftung website, the Hessing Foundation remaining in operation to this day).

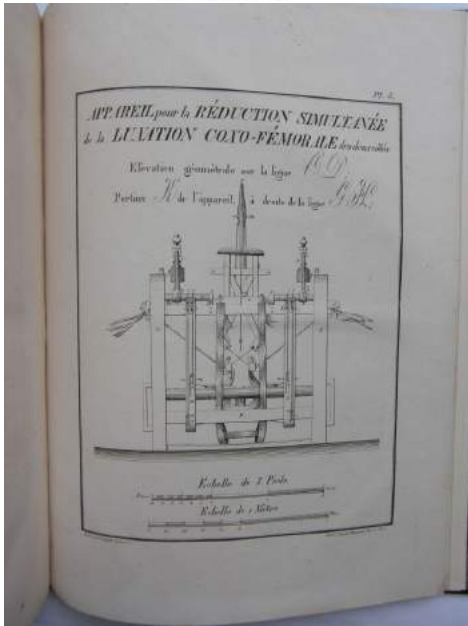
OCLC locates a copy at the NLM, with a small number in Germany.

Rare orthopaedic treatise with 30 lithograph plates

41. **[ORTHOPAEDICS]. HUMBERT, FRANÇOIS, AND M.N. JACQUIER.** ESSAI ET OBSERVATIONS SUR LA MANIÈRE DE RÉDUIRE LES LUXATIONS spontanées ou symptomatiques de l'articulation ilio-fémorale; méthode applicable aux luxations congénitales et aux luxations anciennes par cause externe. Bar-Le-Duc: Chez F. Gigault D'Olincourt... [&] Paris: Chez J.B. Baillière... 1835.

Two volumes, 8vo text and large 4to atlas; pp. xiii, viii, 554; pp. [viii], and 30 lithographed plates (4 anatomical and 26 of apparatus, the latter accompanied by 15 leaves of explanation); some minor spotting to text with occasional marginal dampstaining, atlas volume a little foxed and browned; in modern quarter blue straight-grained morocco, preserving the original printed wrappers to the text bound in, spines in compartments ruled and lettered in gilt, spines a little sunned, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, minor wear to boards; a very good copy. **£1,400**





Rare first edition. Humbert was the first to make any progress on a problem unsolved since antiquity — reduction of a dislocation of the hip. Taking advantage of the latest information on the anatomy of the hip presented by Dupuytren and Vrolik, Humbert developed manipulative techniques which he claimed succeeded in reducing both congenital and pathological dislocations in brief sessions. While successors such as Pravaz and Gerdy considered that he achieved a transposition and not a true reduction, both acknowledged that his innovative work was the impetus to the successful reductions achieved by Pravaz in the 1840s. “Humbert was one of the first who tried to correct congenital dislocations of the hip without operation. His book on this procedure (published together with Jacquier) and his other works are adorned with excellent, precisely detailed construction drawings of the apparatus invented by him...” (Valentin, *Geschichte der Orthopädie*, 120–121 and 205–206, in translation).

This rare book is unusual and elegant both in its typography and illustration. Four of the plates illustrate the hip, and the remainder show precise details of the apparatus that Humbert and Jacquier devised. Humbert, who described himself as a “médecin-orthopédiste” opened one of the first orthopaedic establishments in France, preceded only by Delpech. Humbert founded the first orthopaedic

hospital in France in 1817, and invented extension beds and chairs, and an instrument to measure changes produced by spinal curvatures.

OCCLC locates copies at Harvard, NLM, Minnesota, Rochester, Pennsylvania, Chicago, the British Library.

42. **OWEN, RICHARD.** DESCRIPTION OF THE SKELETON OF AN EXTINCT GIGANTIC SLOTH, *Mylodon robustus*, Owen, with observations on the osteology, natural affinities, and probable habits of the megatherioid quadrupeds in general. Published by Direction of the Council. London: Printed by R. and J. E. Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Sold by John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster Row. 1842.

Large 4to, pp. 176; with errata slip tipped in at end; with 24 lithograph plates, (four folding, four with additional leaf of explanatory texts, and final plate with two leaves of text); lightly browned and foxed throughout, the first large folding plate bound close, with previous repairs along all folds, and with new tear to inner central fold, a couple of small marginal tears; contemporary maroon moiré cloth, with black cloth spine lettered in gilt, with gilt detailing to covers, spine a little rubbed, covers slightly sunned with some surface wear, extremities rubbed and corners bumped and worn.

£485

First edition of this classic memoir by the noted comparative anatomist. The specimen subject of this fascinating memoir was discovered in the Argentinean Pampas by M. Pedro de Angelis in 1841. Sir Woodbine Parish, former British consul to Buenos Aires, donated the skeleton of a *Megatherium* to the Royal College of Surgeons London. Owen identified this as a *Mylodon* (a South American ground sloth, smaller than the *Megatherium*) and his description of the skeleton includes the suggestion that it used its tail as a third hind leg for extra support when wrenching over trees. The tripod pose depicted in the large fold-out plate of this memoir became the iconic image of the long-extinct creature.

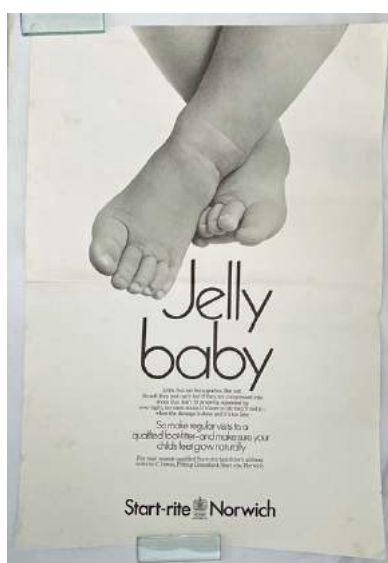
Through his mentor John Abernethy, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, during the late 1820s Richard Owen (1804-1892) gained a position as an assistant in the huge task of cataloguing the thirteen thousand human and animal anatomical specimens of the Hunterian Collection, which had been purchased by the Crown after the death of its owner, the famous surgeon John Hunter. The Crown had passed the Collection to the Royal College, with the stipulation that the collection be made available to the





public and medical community by the founding of a lecture series and a museum. By 1830 he had labelled and identified every specimen, reorganised the entire collection and was publishing a catalogue, his fascination and devotion to the subject of comparative anatomy overtaking his interest in practising medicine. In 1836 he was appointed Hunterian professor at the RCS, and in 1849, he succeeded William Clift as conservator of the museum. He held the latter office until 1856, when he became superintendent of the natural history department of the British Museum. He was the driving force behind the removal of these collections to their permanent new home in the South Kensington Natural History Museum. He was to published numerous monographs and lectures in the coming years. An outspoken critic of Charles Darwin, whilst being recognised as an outstanding naturalist, noted for his work on fossils and who coined the term 'dinosauria', his career was tarnished with accusations of plagiarism, described by Richard Freeman in 'Charles Darwin: a companion' as 'Owen: the most distinguished vertebrate zoologist and palaeontologist... but a most deceitful and odious man'.

See N. A. Rupke, Richard Owen, *Biology without Darwin*, p. 76.



43. **[PAEDIATRIC PODIATRY.] START-RITE SHOES LTD.** LARGE BROADSIDE 'JELLY BABY' Issued by the Norwich branch of Start-Rite Shoes Ltd., 'By Appointment to the Queen (Shoemakers). n.p. but presumably Norwich, n.d. but ca. 1970s-1980s.

Large printed broadside, 632 x 432 mm, with photographic image, some light foxing, light creasing and a few minor marginal nicks, but otherwise clean and bright. £20

Striking large broadside issued by the famous Norwich shoemaker Start-Rite, purportedly Britain's oldest having been established in 1792 by James Smith, although the name was not introduced until 1921, when James Southall, his great-great grandson, took over. The company rose in prominence during the 20th century, specialising in children's shoes, and issued a number of iconic advertising posters during the 1940s and beyond, featuring two twins, hand-in-hand, heading off into the distance with the tag line 'Children's Shoes have far to go! Start-Rite and they'll walk happily ever after'. The firm was granted a royal warrant by Queen Elizabeth II in 1955, to supply footwear to her children. The company was granted a second royal warrant in 1989 by Prince Charles to supply children's footwear for Prince William and Prince Harry, but it was withdrawn in 2003 upon Harry turning 18, and which also coincided with production being moved away from the UK.

The present campaign is aimed at the mothers of very young infants, the poster depicting the feet of a small baby with the caption 'Jelly Baby. Little feet are born perfect. But soft. So soft they just can't feel if they are compressed into shoes that don't fit properly, squeezed by over-tight, too-short socks. It's later in life they'll feel it - when the damage is done and it's too late. So make regular visits to a qualified foot-fitter and make sure your child's feet grow naturally'. The serious and muted tone of the poster, in contrast to the more famous posters no doubt designed for more public spaces such as the underground, suggests that this was intended to be displayed in either doctor's surgeries, or mother and baby clinics.





44. **PAJUSCO, FRANCESCO.** SULLA DIAGNOSI OSTETRICA ... con sette tavole. Torino, Roma, Firenze, Ermanno Loescher E. Comp. Via ddl Corso, 907, 1877.

8vo, pp. ix, [1] blank, 388, [2] errata and blank; with seven folding lithograph plates, two in sepia, and four partially coloured in red and blue; text a little foxed and browned, though overall clean and crisp, final errata leaf creased; title-page fore-edge a little cropped clipping manuscript presentation inscription slightly affecting legibility; in contemporary vellum backed marbled boards, spine lettered and tooled in gilt, upper cover a little scratched with minor loss of paper, extremities lightly rubbed; a presentation copy with extensive and profuse inscription by the author of the title-page to 'Dottre Antonio Barbõ-(Son[cin]? second named cropped) of Venice, dated 'Roma 14.5.77', and with later inscription in a second hand below (and somewhat illegible); and with later 2oth book-stamp on front free endpaper 'Ex-Libris dr Ivo Confontini'.

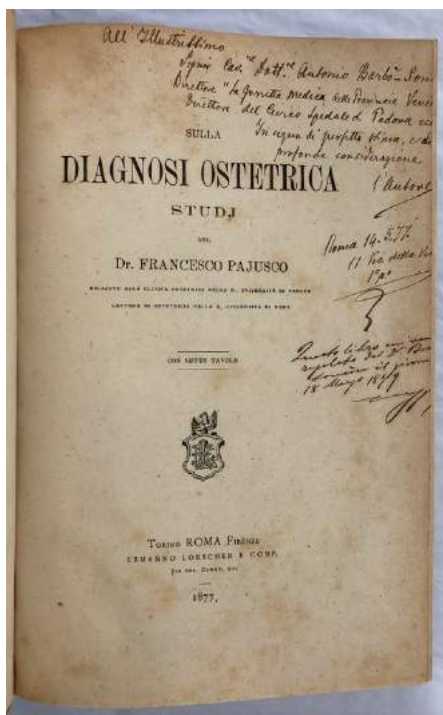
£285

First edition of this uncommon treatise on obstetric diagnosis, by the clinician Francesco Pajusco (also Paiusco, 1842-1881). Divided into three sections, this technical work highlighting physical methods of external and internal examination and diagnosis, deals in turn with the stages of pregnancy, childbirth, and finally 'dello stato puerperale'. The work is accompanied by seven folding lithograph plates.

Pajusco, from Vincenza, graduated from Padua when he remained as an assistant for three years. He later became an extraordinary professor of obstetrics in Sassari on Sardinia, before becoming full professor at the

University of Catania. He died at the age of 36 in 1881, whilst on a visit to Berlin as part of a scientific mission on behalf of the Ministry of Education. He was the author of a second work, *Fisiologia ed igiene del parto* in 1878: both works were well received by his peers.

Pajusco has penned an extensive and profuse presentation inscription on the title-page, to a colleague, whom we believe to be the fellow Paduan Antonio Barbo-Soncin, although the inscription has been cropped close a little. 'All 'Illustrissimo Signor Cav.re Dott.re Antoni Barbo-Son[cin] Direttore La Gazzetta Medica delle Provincie Vene[te], Direttore del Civico Spedale d. Padova ece. In uqua di perfetto estima et di profonda consideraione l'Autore. Roma 14.5.77. 11 Via della Vi[?]' A second shorter note in a second hand follows, but is sadly somewhat illegible, although suggests that the book was passed on once again in 1879. OCLC locates copies at NLM and Padova.





Chromolithograph Memento Mori - a macabre sales pitch

45. **[PATENT MEDICINE]. ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,** THE ANTIKAMNIA CALENDAR FOR 1900. Copyright 1899 by Antikamnia Chemical Co., St Louis, U.S.A. Forbes Boston. 1900

Calendar, 252 x 175 mm, comprised of six chromolithographs on card printed by Forbes of Boston, with printed advertisements on each verso; a few minor surface abrasions and some light browning and soiling, otherwise bright and fresh, retaining the original hanging cord ties at head; a good example. £950

A wonderfully macabre promotional device, issued by the Antikamnia Chemical Company, the renowned Missouri firm, to promote their pain medication (Antikamnia = 'opposed to Pain').

The striking chromolithographs are the work of Dr Louis Crusius (1862-1898), after his own original water-colour drawings. Born in Wisconsin Crusius was the oldest of nine children, and at fifteen he became a printer's apprentice in the newspaper office of his father who published the local German daily. From there he spent some time in Texas to work in the drugstore of his uncle, a physician and pharmacist. In the early 1880s he moved to St. Louis, Missouri where he graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1882. For a time, he was part owner of the drugstore of Scheel and Crusius at the corner of 14th Street and Clark Avenue, with Gustav Scheel, his brother-in-law. 'The show-windows of his drug store always displayed six or eight of his comic water-colour sketches. None of these remained more than a week of so, being replaced by newer creations. The partnership continued until he graduated from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1890 and entered the practice of medicine. He was lecturer and professor in histology at the Marion Sims Medical College, a precursor to the St. Louis University Medical Department. In 1893, he published *The Funny Bone*, a compilation of jokes and 150 cuts from his comic drawings, and he continued to produce original artworks, many of which he gave away, but he sold a number of them to the Antikamnia Company, and which they used for advertising purposes, as so vividly highlighted here. His 'skeletons' were used to illustrate a series of calendars between 1897-1901, all promoting their pain and fever reducing tablets. Like Dr. Crusius, the company's founders were graduates of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and the calendars were produced as a limited edition, sent to doctors and the medical fraternity upon request, and the images soon gained both Crusius and the company considerable notoriety.



The analgesic compound, which was never patented, was marketed as a 'proudly ethical drug' and used to treat headaches, fever, stomach aches, nervousness, insomnia and 'the blues'. It was claimed to be a new synthetic coal-tar derivative but in fact contained almost 50% acetanilid, which was sometimes mixed with codeine or quinine. The toxic effects of acetanilid were exposed in a 1907 *California State Journal of Medicine* article, 'Poisoning by Antikamnia', and the company was prosecuted by the government in 1914 for violating the disclosure terms of the Food and Drug Act of 1906.

Sadly Crusius had died in the previous year that the present calendar was conceived, at the age of 35 from a renal cell carcinoma. A final issue was produced in 1901.

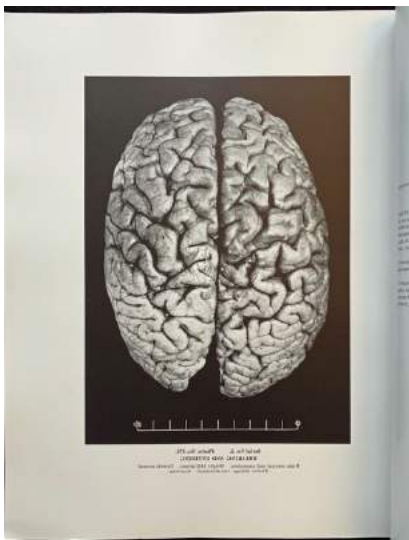
Little known, if challenging, clinical work by two of the foremost female neuropathologists

46. **[PATHOLOGY.] CANAVAN, MYRTELLE AND LOUISE EISENHARDT.** THE BRAINS OF FIFTY INSANE CRIMINALS Shapes and Patterns. By Myrteille M. Canavan, M.D. Curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum, Harvard Medical School. Formerly Pathologist to the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health. and Louise Eisenhardt, M.D. Assistant Professor of Pathology, Yale University School of Medicine. Associate Professor of Neuropathology, Boston University School of Medicine. Publication of the Document Approved by the Commission on Administration and Finance. Boston, Massachusetts. 1942.





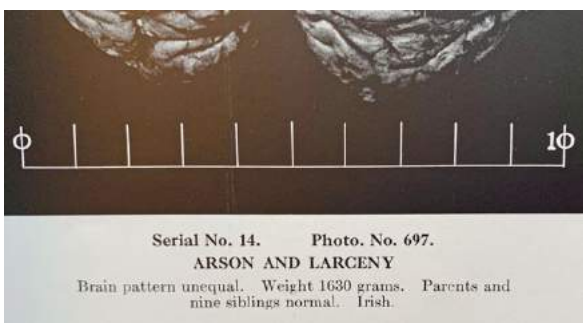
Large 4to, 357 x 281 mm, pp. ix, [i] blank, 222, [4] blank; with 50 life-size photographs; printed on china coated paper; some occasional light foxing and soiling, mainly along fore-edge, but otherwise very bright; in the original printed grey wrappers, lettered in black on upper cover and spine, minor wear to head and tail of spine, wrappers a little foxed and soiled, with some light scuffing along extremities, with home-made(?) brown paper dust-jacket, some loss of jacket at head and tail of spine, a couple of splits along spine, with further slight chipping to extremities; contemporary signature at head of jacket 'Mrs. Lee'; a very good copy. £885



First edition of this little known work of clinical pathology, by two of the foremost American female neuropathologists of their day, Dr Myrtelle Canavan (1879-1953) and Dr. Louise Eisenhardt (1891-1967), though it must be said, a somewhat challenging and uncomfortable work. This extensive study on the neuropathology of mental illness includes 50 case histories, providing a brief history, description and diagnosis of each subject, together with a life-sized full page black and white photograph.

'In the early 1900s, pathology as a speciality was in its infancy with only around 50 trained pathologists in the whole of the United States at that time. Myrtelle May Canavan established a reputation not only as a first-class pathologist but as an early pioneer in neuropathology. A supporter of women's suffrage and a critic of segregated education for men and women, Canavan would pave the way for a future generation of women in neuropathology' (Rebecca Akkermans, *Historical Profile*, *The Lancet Neurology*, Volume 19, Issue 7, 569). Canavan's early studies were undertaken in Michigan, before taking her medical degree at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, graduating with 35 other women in 1905. In 1907 she took up the post of laboratory assistant at Danvers State Hospital (Hathorne, MA),

where she met Elmer Ernest Southard and embarked on a collaboration that would shape her future career. Southard, who was the Bullard Professor of Neuropathology at Harvard Medical School and director of the Boston Psychiatric Hospital, would nurture Canavan's interest in neuropathology and become an important mentor. In 1910, Canavan was appointed resident pathologist at Boston State Hospital, where she continued her collaboration with Southard and developed an interest in the neuropathological basis of mental diseases. She was subsequently appointed pathologist at the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases in 1914, and as the present foreword explains, worked for the Investigative Pathological Service on its inauguration in that year. 'During the early years of Doctor E. E. Southard's tenary as pathologist to the State Board of Insanity in Massachusetts, he conceived the plan of making photographs of the brains in his series as permanent and convenient records for the purpose of future study... In 1914, five years after his appointment, the Investigative Pathological Service, which is concerned primarily with determining the causes and circumstances of deaths, was inaugurated by the State Board of Insanity... now known as the Department of Mental Health. Doctor Southard had already collected five hundred brains and he determined to take advantage of the opportunity to round out this new service by increasing the number to one thousand specimens. His chief desire was to make intensive studies of special groups of cases... When the Investigative Pathological Service was inaugurated in July, 1914, the senior writer was assigned to the field work of responding to calls in the hospitals for mental disease whenever any patient died by violence or suddenly or unexpectedly, and of performing autopsies' (foreword).



In 1919, she published a study of 1000 autopsies of institutionalised patients and, with Southard and others, published a monograph series titled *Waverly Researches in the Pathology of the Feeble-Minded*. Unfortunately Southard's mentorship abruptly ended in 1920 when he died of pneumonia. 'In 1924, Canavan was appointed associate professor of neuropathology at Boston University School of Medicine, where she would remain until her retirement in 1945. She was concurrently appointed curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum at Harvard University Medical School. In her 21 years as curator, she acquired 1500 new specimens as well as painstakingly weeding out

specimens that were damaged or in disrepair. Despite her meticulous work, the Dean of Harvard Medical School refused to acknowledge a woman as curator of the museum, just one example of the discrimination that Canavan faced during her career' (*ibid*). Canavan is most famous for a paper she co-wrote in 1931

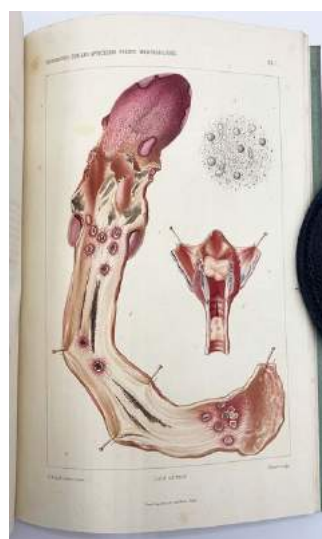




discussing the case of a child who had died at sixteen months and whose brain had a spongy white section. Canavan was the first to identify this degenerative disorder of the central nervous system, which was later named "Canavan Disease". In 1959 she was credited with training 70% of the neurosurgeons then certified.

As evidenced by the present joint paper, one of her most famous protégées was Louise Eisenhardt, also a student and long time associate of Harvey Cushing (1879-1939), and who became one of the world's foremost neuropathologists, and a renowned expert in diagnosing brain tumours. Before deciding to go to medical school, Eisenhardt worked as an editorial assistant for Cushing and continued to work for him while enrolled. She graduated from Tufts medical school in 1925 with the largest academic record ever attained. Starting in 1922, she kept a log of operative tumours on various types of intracranial tumours ever treated by Cushing. She worked as his surgery associate from 1928 to 1934 and helped diagnose tumours and tissues that he operated on. She co-authored papers with him along with teaching psycho-pathology at Tufts. In 1934, Eisenhardt moved with Cushing when he moved from Harvard to Yale. Together they worked on a brain tumour registry with more than 2000 specimens. After Cushing died in 1938, Eisenhardt became the curator, and she collaborated with neurosurgeons from around the world, helping them identify tumours and their treatments. The registry was also used to educate neuroscience students in the pathology of intracranial tumours. In 1944, Eisenhardt became the managing editor of *Journal of Neurosurgery* and stayed on for 22 years. As of 2003, she was the first and only female president *American Association of Neurological Surgeons*.

See Rebecca Akkermans, Historical Profile, *The Lancet Neurology*, Volume 19, Issue 7, 569 ([https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lanneur/PIIS1474-4422\(19\)30167-X.pdf](https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lanneur/PIIS1474-4422(19)30167-X.pdf)); OCLC locates copies at the NLM, Rochester, Yale, Brandeis, Harvard, Missouri, North Carolina, Rutgers, Virginia Commonwealth, and the State Library of Massachusetts.



47. **[PATHOLOGY]. LABOULBENE, ALEXANDRE.** RECHERCHES CLINIQUES ET ANATOMIQUES SUR LES AFFECTIONS PSEUDO-MEMBRANEUSES productions plastiques, diphtériques, ulcéro-membraneuses, aphteuses, croup, mugue, etc. Paris, P. Asselin, Gendre et Successeur de Labé. Libraire de la Faculté de Médecine, Place de l'École-de-Médecine. 1861

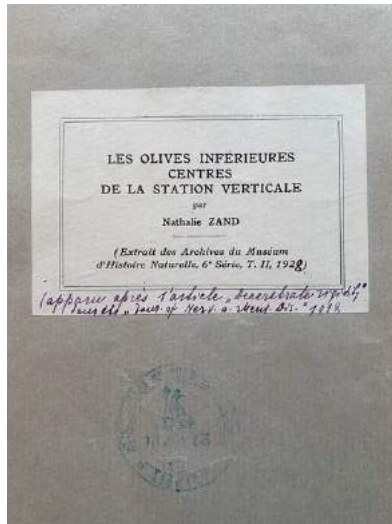
8vo, pp. [ii], viii, 542, [2]; with six colour engraved plates; some occasional light foxing and soiling throughout, a few neat marginal pencil annotations, some of which have been cropped close along fore-edge when rebound; in modern green cloth backed boards, preserving original paper wrapper title and mounted on upper cover, head and tail of spine very slightly worn, label a little soiled with some slight staining, rear cover with further light soiling. £200





First edition of this detailed pathological study of pseudo-membraneous conditions, notably diphtheria and croup, and illustrated with six striking plates, including a number of microscopic histological representations.

Joseph Alexandre Laboulbène (1825-1898) was a noted French physician and entomologist. He studied medicine at the University of Paris and was awarded the title of Docteur in 1854. He taught in the medical faculty until 1879. He was one of the founder members of the Société de Biologie, and is best known for his entomological and parasitological work, and was particularly interested in harmful insects notably in the Order Diptera. The order of mushrooms Laboulbeniales is dedicated to him.



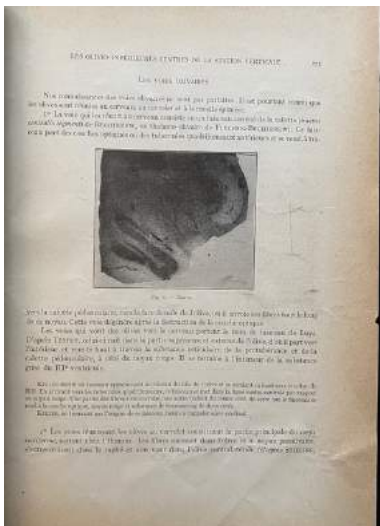
Subsequently executed during WWII

48. **[PATHOLOGY.] ZAND, NATHALIE.** [DROP-HEAD TITLE:] LES OLIVES INFÉRIEURES CENTRES DE LA STATION VERTICALE Travail du Laboratoire d'Anatomie comparé du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle à Paris (prof. Anthony) et du Laboratoire neuro-biologique de la Société des Sciences à Varsovie (Dr. E. Flatau). 1928.

Presentation Offprint: 4to, [169] - 178; with six half-tone figures; paper somewhat browned due to quality, with some minor edge wear and nicking along fore-edge; ex-libris of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, with their stamp at head of first leaf and on upper wrapper; in grey card wrappers, with later linen back-strip so retaining the original upper cover with printed paper label, though with replacement rear cover, upper cover somewhat browned with small tear to fore-edge; presentation copy signed at head of title-page by Zand, with a further authorial note at tail of printed label. £385

Presentation offprint, published in an 'extrait des Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 6e Série, T. II' (printed label). A scarce neurological work by the Polish Jewish neurologist Nathalie Zylberlast-Zand (1883-1942), described by Esther Lovejoy as 'a physician of outstanding ability' (*Women Doctors of the World*, p. 174), and who, as highlighted by the present article, worked closely with the noted neurologist Edward Flatau (1868-1932).

Zand gained her medical diploma from the University of Geneva under the supervision of Eduoard Martin, and also passed the state examination at the National University of Kharkiv in Ukraine. She 'specialised in the pathology of the central nervous system, and contributed to the literature on this important subject. Her papers were published not only in Poland but also in France and England. In 1935, she reported that about 15 per cent of the physicians in Poland were women, four of whom held the title of docent on the Medical Faculty of the University of Warsaw. Dr. Zand represented the Medical Women's International Association at the Congress of the International Federation of University Women held at Cracow in 1936, and the following year she was a delegate to the meeting of the Medical Women's International Association at





Edinburgh. Nationally and Internationally, she was interested in the professional and political status of women - too interested perhaps. "Polish medical women are firmly convinced that equality of rights should be strictly maintained and take active steps whenever their rights seem to be threatened" was one of her last recorded pronouncements. That was dangerous doctrine. Dr. Zand and Dr. Garlicka were among the thousands of freedom-loving people who "disappeared" during the debacle which followed the invasion of Poland by Germany and the Soviet Union at the beginning of World War II' (ibid). Research subsequent to Lovejoy's work of 1957 has discovered that Zand and her husband were forced to live in the walled Warsaw ghetto, during which time she continued to work as a physician. Sometime around September 24th 1942 she was deported to Pawiak prison in Warsaw where she is believed to have been executed.

Lovejoy, *Women Doctors of the World*, p. 174; see also "The Martyrdom of Jewish Physicians in Poland. Studies by Dr. Leon Wulman and Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum", in *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. 248 (3): 367. 1964; Gliniski, *Biographical Dictionary of doctors and pharmacists - the victims of World War II*. Wrocaw, 1997 p. 495-496.

49. **[PHYSIOLOGY.] [BULLAR, ANNE.]** EVERY-DAY WONDERS ILLUSTRATED; or, Facts in physiology which all should know. Philadelphia: American Sunday-School Union,... New York... Boston... Louisville... [Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1853, by the American Sunday School Union, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania]. 1853.

12mo, pp. 188; with 42 small text engravings, and engraved tail-pieces; lightly browned and foxed throughout; without the final free endpaper; with library stamp of the 'Sunday School of Olney St Church, Providence, R.I.' on title-page and sporadically throughout; contemporary inscription on front free endpaper; original green blindstamped publisher's cloth, spine tooled and lettered in gilt (though somewhat faded), head of spine a little nicked and worn, spine sunned, covers a little faded and with light wear and bumping to extremities; a good copy.

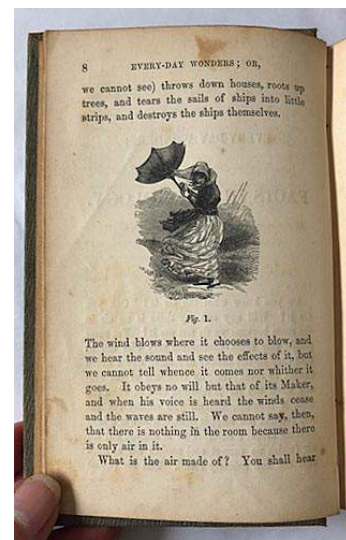
£120

Uncommon second expanded American edition (first American, 1851 as *Every-day wonders; or facts in physiology*), of this appealing work for children, which, although anonymous, is the work of the English authoress, Anne Bullar (1813-1856).

According to Atwater the first American edition was published in Boston in 1851 by Phillips, Sampson & Co., and was a reprint from the London 1850. We believe that that 1850 edition was one of a number of instructional works for children written anonymously by Bullar and published by John van Voorst. A publisher's advertisement for Voorst found in Paley's 1858 second edition of *A Manual of Gothic Mouldings*, ascribes the work to her, together with *Domestic Scenes in Greenland and Iceland* (1844), *England before the Norman Conquest* (1851), and *Sunday Book for the Young* (1855) - none of which are ascribed to her by either OCLC or COPAC. The preface to the present work is almost identical to that of the 1850 work, although a paragraph has been added at the end to say that 'nearly one-third of the matter of the present edition of this popular volume has been contributed by a distinguished member of the medical profession in the United States, and the whole work has been carefully revised for permanent usefulness'. Three chapters have been added, but by and large the work is largely the same.

It proved popular, and a third edition was published in England in 1862, though under the variant title 'Every-day wonders of bodily life' and now ascribed to Bullar. Aside from the Voorst advertisement, we have so far found no other source acknowledging her role as author for the work.

Atwater 1095 (first American edition of 1851); copies located at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Harvard, Yale, Rochester, UCSF, Oklahoma, and Houston.

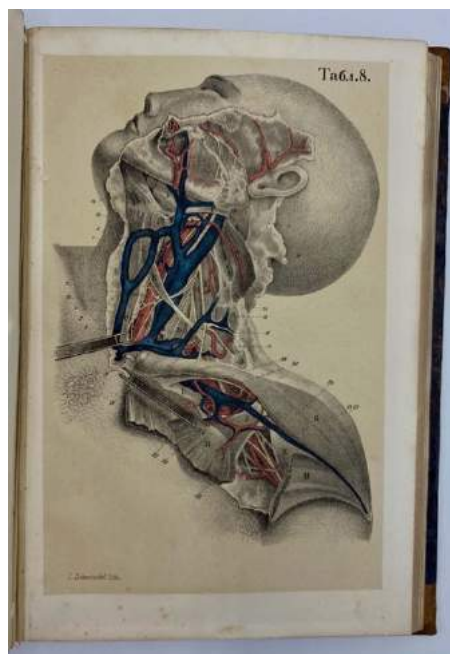


50. **PIROGOV, NICOLAI.** [ХИРУРГИЧЕСКАЯ АНАТОМИЯ АРТЕРИАЛЬНЫХ СТВОЛОВ И ФАСЦИЙ: ОВЪ ОБРАБ. ЮЛИУСОМ ШИМАНОВСКИМ ... ПЕР. ВЛАДИМИРА ЦВЕРНЕРА.] [CYRILLIC]. KHIRURGITCHESKAYA ANATOMIA ARTERIALNIKH STVOLOV I FASTSIY [SURGICAL ANATOMY OF THE ARTIERIAL TRUNKS AND FASCIA revised by Julius Szymanowki, translated by Vladimir Sverner]. Leipzig und Heidelberg, C. F. Winter'sche Verlagshandlung, 1861.

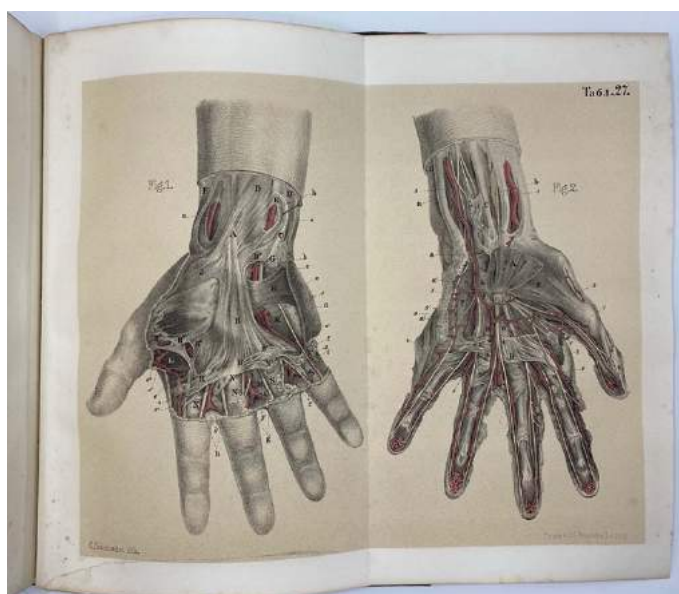




Two volumes, 8vo; text pp. iv, 243, [1]; atlas with 50 lithograph plates (of which two folding), drawn from nature by F. Schlater and lithographed by C. Schmiedel, with the vein and arteries highlighted in red and blue; title-page somewhat foxed, with further foxing throughout, more prominent in places, with faint dampstain affecting lower margin of first half of text volume, plate volume also somewhat foxed throughout, only one plate retaining the original tissue guard, tear to lower margin of folding plate 27 neatly repaired without loss; in contemporary half calf over purple marbled boards, spines lettered and tooled in gilt (though faded), spines a little darkened, with some light surface scuffing and wear, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. £1750



Extremely scarce Russian edition of Pirogov's famous treatise and atlas on arterial stems and fasciae *Anatomia chirurgica truncorum arteriarum nec non Fasciarum Fibrosarum* (Dorpat 1837-1838), one of his most significant works, and an important contribution to vascular surgical anatomy. The work provides a detailed study of the structure of fascial sheaths, their pathways and their relation to the surrounding muscles, blood vessels, and nerves.



The original work was one of his earliest, published whilst Pirogov was Professor at the German speaking University of Dorpat, and was first published in German and Latin. Geselevich, in his 1956 study of Pirogov, suggests that there was a Russian edition published in 1840, but we have so far been unable to trace this at either the Russian National Library, or on OCLC, and so wonder whether it may be a ghost. The work was to prove highly influential for many years, and was revised and re-issued as *Chirurgische Anatomie der Arterienstamme*





und Fascien in 1860, with an introduction by Pirogov's student, Julius von Szymanowski (1829-1868), who was to become one of the most important plastic surgeons of all time. This is the Russian translation of that edition, undertaken by Vladimir Sverner, and as far as we have been able to establish, is therefore the only Russian edition of the work. Throughout his life, Pirogov was an ardent medical reformer, determined to raise the standards of medicine in Russia, which were for many years considered to be below those of other European countries. The publication of a vernacular edition of one of his most important works no doubt allied with these aims. According to Szymanowski in his preface to the German edition, though the work was known within the expert medical community, its high cost had prevented it from becoming more widely known to the medical world, hence seeing a need for a new edition. The striking plates, were reproduced on a smaller scale, in order to moderate the price, though with no loss of clarity, and indeed instead of simple black lithographs, they are now in colour, the arteries, veins, and nerves clearly marked.

After Pirogov had qualified as a physician in May 1828 from Moscow University, he gained a scholarship to study further at the prestigious postgraduate institute of the German-Baltic University of Dorpat (now Tartu, in Estonia), and which each year gave places to 20 Russian graduates. The faculty members at Dorpat were predominantly German, and he chose to specialize in surgery and anatomy, under the mentorship of the Professor Johann Moyer (Moier). He soon excelled, winning a gold medal for his essay on the ligation of an artery, and which directed his later studies and his doctoral thesis on *The feasibility of treating aneurysms at the inguinal artery by ligation of the abnormal aorta* (*Num vincitura aortae abdominalis in aneurysmate inguinali adhibitu facile ac tutum sit remedium*) and was awarded his doctorate in 1832. After a further period of study in Berlin, Pirogov returned to Dorpat in May 1835, Professor Moier having asked him to join his department as professor extraordinary. He proved to be an excellent teacher, though he spoke German poorly.

In February 1836 Pirogov was elected an extraordinary professor, in March followed by approval and in April of the same year he began to work in Dorpat as a professor of theoretical, operative and clinical surgery. He was distinguished by an amazing capacity for work: he taught operative surgery, lectured on theoretical

surgery and ophthalmology, spent eight hours in the anatomical theater for experiments or anatomical research. The fruit of his persistent systematic work during this period was *Anatomia chirurgica truncorum arterialium atque fasciarum fibrosarum* (*Surgical anatomy of the arterial trunks and fascia*) in German and then translated into Russian. This is a major contribution of N.I. Pirogov in vascular surgery. This most significant work brought him worldwide fame. In his work, he clearly formulated the content of surgical anatomy and the method of research. It is difficult to overestimate the role of the outstanding research *Surgical anatomy of arterial trunks and fascia* (1837). A large study completed - at the age of 27! This remarkable work was crowned with the Prize of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences and laid the foundation for all vascular surgery'. (translated from Batrashov, Kostina & Chernyago, *Pirogov's Contribution to Vascular Surgery*, in the Anniversary Issue, *Bulletin of Pirogov National Medical & Surgical Centre* p. 90).

In addition to his clinical duties, Pirogov spent 8 hrs each day carrying out and analyzing anatomical experiments. During these experiments, he made at least two or three drawings of his dissections, as he believed that these would be useful to surgeons in helping them during operations in patients. One image represented the relative position of the fascia in relation to the arteries, the second and third represented those of the muscles, veins, and nerves. The branches of nerves, arteries, lymph vessels and glands as well as bundles of fibrous tissues were accurately reproduced in his drawings. These served to define the detailed topography of an area ... The results of these experiments were published in black-and-white in an extensively illustrated atlas of arterial trunks and fascia. The publication was put out first in German in 1837, in Latin in 1838 (Pirogov, 1838), and in Russian in 1840 (Geselevich, 1956) ... In it he wrote: "A real anatomical-surgical image must be for the surgeon what a map is for the traveler." ... The atlas was republished with the permission of Pirogov by Julius Szymanowski in 1860, who added one extra page detailing a drawing of the total body with the arteries colored red and the veins colored blue ... (Hendriks, *Pirogov as anatomist*, p. 7)

Considered the greatest Russian surgeon and one of the greatest military surgeons of all time, Pirogov has also been called the founder of contemporary surgery and topographical anatomy. His other achievements include a procedure for amputation of the shin that retained the calcaneal bone; improved methods for tying the major blood vessels for hemostasis; a classic description of shock; and the first introduction of chloroform





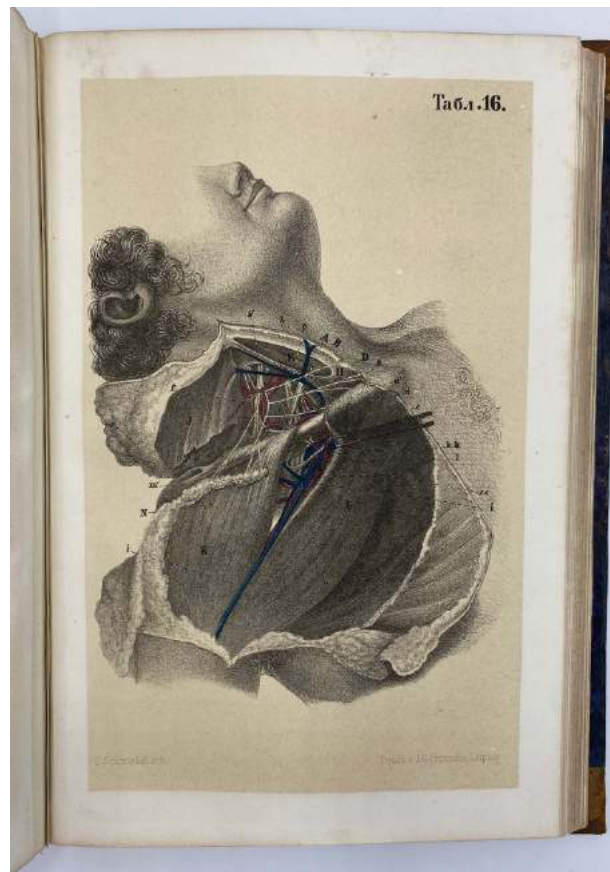
as an anesthetic in Russia. In 1840 he assumed the chair of surgery at St. Petersburg's Academy of Military Medicine. His attempts to improve the sanitary conditions of the military hospital connected with the academy created much ill-feeling, however, and after his sharp criticism of the military administration of the siege of Sebastopol, where he was in charge of the Russian medical service and witnessed the terrible conditions experienced, he was forced to resign his professorship in 1856. He then entered the Ministry of Education where he held several key positions before his retirement, becoming an active social reformer, as well as an outspoken advocate of the freedom and higher education of women. During the Caucasus military campaign in 1847, Pirogov became the first to use ether anaesthesia under battle conditions, in so doing becoming one of the first European surgeons to administer the anaesthetic, James Symes and Robert Liston having similarly experimented with its use. As surgeon general during the Crimea, he introduced the mass use of anaesthesia in surgical operations at the front, during the Sebastopol siege. It was also during this crisis, that Pirogov, with the help of his patron, the Grand Duchess Helene Pavlovna, became instrumental in establishing a female nurse corps to improve the care of the Russian sick and wounded, at the same time that Florence Nightingale was beginning a similar program in British military hospitals. He developed triage on the battlefield, sorting patients according to the severity of their wounds, and was an early advocate of the importance of hygiene, which he emphasized in his classic and scarce work on military surgery based upon his military experiences, *Grundzüge der allgemeinen Kriegschirurgie* in 1864. Pirogov was one of the first to prepare cross-sections of frozen human bodies, recognising their educational importance. His findings were published in the noteworthy atlas of topographical anatomy featuring many of his preparations, *Anatome Topographica Sectionibus*, 1851 - 54.

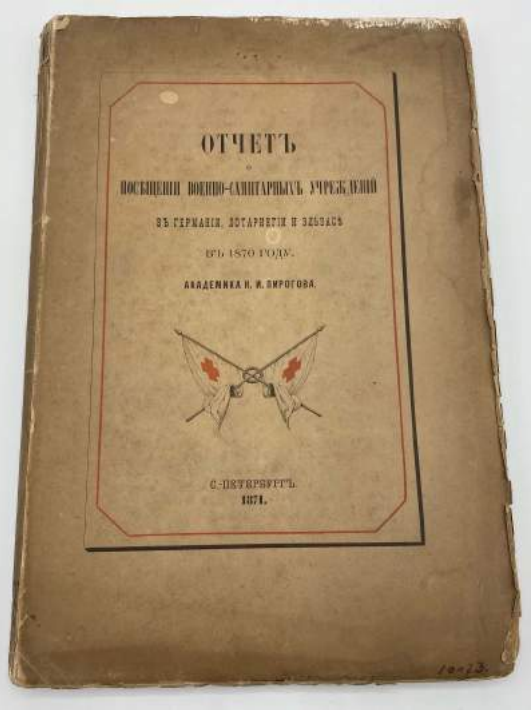
Choulant-Frank, p. 406 (German edition); Waller 7463 (German edition); DSB X, 619-21; Garrison, History, pp. 496-498; Hirsch IV, p.575; Leonardo, History of Surgery p. 294; see Halperin, George, Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov, Surgeon, Anatomy, Educator, in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 30, no. 4 (1956): 347-55 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44446464>; see also Geselevich A M, in: Bakulev AN, editor. Scientific, Literary and Epistolary Heritage of Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov. Moscow, 1956: http://elib.gnpbu.ru/text/geselevich_nauchnoe-literaturnoe-epistolaryarnoe_1956/go,i6;fs,1?bookhl=1837; for recent discussions of the significance of his work see two articles by Ingen F. Hendriks et al: Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881): Anatomical research to develop surgery, in *Clinical Anatomy*, October 2019; and Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov as an innovator in anatomy, surgery, and anaesthesiology, Part II, in the *Journal of Anatomy and Histopathology*, 2020; 9(3). also Koutsouflianiotis, The Life and Work of Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881): An Outstanding Anatomist and Surgeon, in *Cureus*, October 2018; not located on OCLC, with copies located on the Russian National Library catalogue..

51. **PIROGOV, NICOLAI.** ОТЧЁТ О ПОСЕЩЕНИИ ВОЕННО-САНИТАРНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ В ГЕРМАНИИ, ЛОТАРИНГИИ И ЭЛЬЗАСА В 1870 ... Издание Общества попечения о больных и раненых воинах 1871. [CYRILLIC] ОТЧЕТ О ПОСЕЩЕНИИ ВОЕННО-САНИТАРНЫХ учреждений в Германии, Лотарингии и Эльзасе в 1870 году [Report of Visiting Military Health Facilities in Germany, Lorraine and Alsace. Saint Petersburg, Society for the Care and Wounded Warriors 1871].

8vo, pp. [2], 152; with colour title-page vignette of the red cross; browned throughout due to paper quality, with some foxing and spotting, and occasional light marginal dampstaining, and faint white paint mark affecting upper margin of p. 1; uncut in the original printed drab wrappers, with red cross vignette on upper cover, head and tail of spine cracked and chipped with some loss, with further minor tears to spine, covers darkened and soiled, with white paint on upper margin of front cover, extremities all somewhat furled and nicked, and overall slightly dog-eared, but still a good copy of a scarce work. £800

Scarce first and only edition of this less well-known work by Pirogov, considered the greatest Russian surgeon and one of the greatest military surgeons of all time. 'At the invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Pirogov inspected military hospitals during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and the Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878. During these trips, Pirogov noted that many of the provisions previously

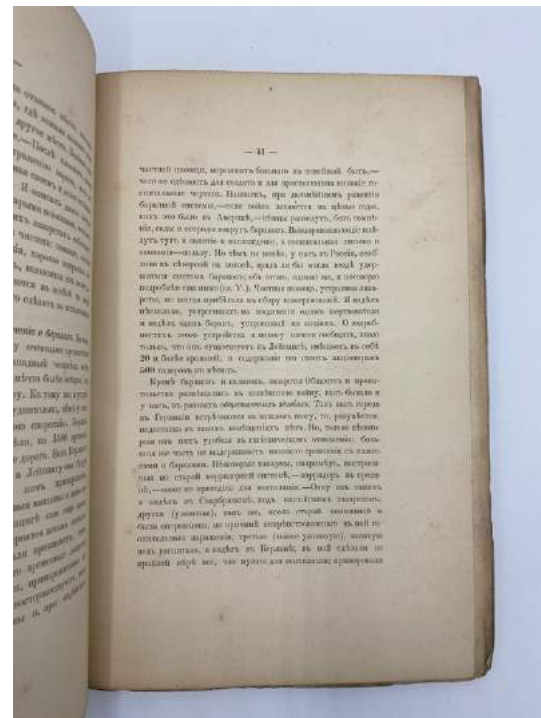




expressed by him regarding the organization of assistance and treatment of the wounded were implemented. The result of the inspections was the publication of two more major works devoted to the issues of military field surgery: A report on a visit to military medical institutions in Germany, Lorraine and Alsace in 1870 (1871) and Military medicine and private assistance in the theater of war in Bulgaria and in the rear of the active army in 1877-1878 (1879). With regard to these works, the outstanding surgeon Ernst von Bergmann, who worked at the universities of Russia and Germany, wrote: ‘We will never forget that our German surgery... rests on the works of the Russian Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov’ (Samohvalov & Reva, Military Field Surgeon, in the Anniversary Issue, Bulletin of Pirogov National Medical & Surgical Centre p. 22). Pirogov was particularly pleased to see that his recommendations on the use of plaster casts to had by this time been widely adopted. He had been the first to use plaster of paris dressings in the treatment of mass casualties during the Crimean war, developing his own technique, independently of Mathijsen (whose work he knew). His methods and application consisted of using coarse cloth, either in large pieces or in strips, that were immersed in a liquid mixture of plaster of paris immediately before applying them to the limbs which were protected by stockings and cotton pads. Large dressings were reinforced by pieces of wood. On the basis of his wartime

experiences, Pirogov believed that all patients with fractures due to missile wounds should not be evacuated from the forward dressing stations until the limb had been immobilized in a proper dressing of plaster of paris. As a result of his and Mathijsen’s work, plaster of paris casts had been generally adopted by military and civilian surgeons throughout Europe by 1870.

It was also during the Crimean crisis, that Pirogov, with the help of his patron, the Grand Duchess Helene Pavlovna, became instrumental in establishing a female nurse corps to improve the care of the Russian sick and wounded, at the same time that Florence Nightingale was beginning a similar program in British military hospitals. Pirogov is credited with having conceived the idea of the Russian Red Cross Society, through the formation in 1854 of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy for the help of wounded soldiers of Crimean War. The first group of nurses gathered 35 women, with the numbers soon rising to 250. As surgeon general during the Crimea, he introduced the mass use of anaesthesia in surgical operations at the front, during the Sebastopol siege, and developed triage on the battlefield, sorting patients according to the severity of their wounds, and was an early advocate of the importance of hygiene, which he emphasized in his later classic work on military surgery based upon his military experiences, *Grundzüge der allgemeinen Kriegschirurgie* in 1864. An ardent medical educator and reformer, having witnessed the terrible conditions during the siege of Sebastopol, he came once again into conflict with military administration, and after his sharp criticism of the campaign, was forced to resign his surgical professorship at St. Petersburg’s Academy of Military Medicine in 1856. He then entered the Ministry of Education where he held several key positions before his retirement, becoming an active social reformer, as well as an outspoken advocate of the freedom and higher education of women.



DSB X, 619-21; Garrison, History, pp. 496-498; Hirsch IV, p.575; Leonardo, History of Surgery p. 294; see Halperin, George, Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov, Surgeon, Anatomy, Educator, in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 30, no. 4 (1956): 347-55 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44446464>; see also Geselevich A M, in: Bakulev AN, editor. Scientific, Literary and Epistolary Heritage of Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov. Moscow, 1956: http://elib.gnpbu.ru/text/geselevich_nauchnoe-literaturnoe-epistolarynoe_1956/go,16;fs,1/?bookhl=1837; for recent discussions of the significance of his work see two articles by Ingen F. Hendriks et al: Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881): Anatomical research to develop surgery, in *Clinical*



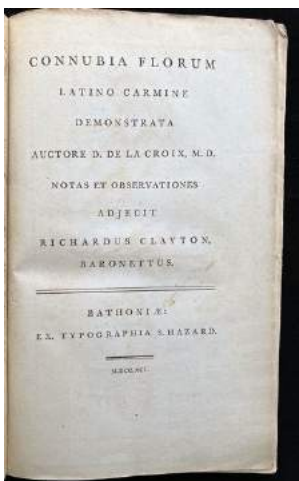


Anatomy, October 2019; and Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov as an innovator in anatomy, surgery, and anaesthesiology, Part II, in the Journal of Anatomy and Histopathology, 2020; 9(3). also Koutsouflianiotis, The Life and Work of Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881): An Outstanding Anatomist and Surgeon, in Cureus, October 2018; OCLC only locates copies at the British Library, the NUKAT Union Catalogue of Polish Libraries, with a further copy located at the Library of Congress.



52. [PLANT MYTHOLOGY.] LA CROIX, DEMETRIUS DE, (PSEUDONYM MACENROE, DEMETRIUS) AND RICHARD CLAYTON, SIR. CONNUBIA FLORUM Latino Carmine Demonstrata... Notas et observationes adjecit Richardus Clayton, Baronettus. Bathoniae: Ex. Typographia S. Hazard. 1791.

8vo, pp. [iv], 138, [1] errata, [1] blank; with engraved frontispiece printed in sepia (laid down on), signed by William Hibbert; some light foxing throughout, with some minor edge wear along fore-edge; with a number of contemporary corrections and annotations in pencil throughout; in recent blue paperbacked boards, with plain cream spine reback; a good copy. £685



First Bath printing of this romanticised Latin verse on the fertilisation of plants, or the ‘marriage of flowers’, by Demetrius de la Croix, edited by Sir Richard Clayton, and printed at Bath by Samuel Hazard. The poem was first published as the preface of Sebastian Vaillant’s *Botanicon Parisiense* in 1727. Written by a Irish physician, Demetrius MacEnroe, who was living in Paris, it was expanded and printed separately in 1728 under the name of Demetrius de la Croix, a French translation of the author’s Irish name. The poem attained a certain celebrity, and came to the attention of both Pope and Swift.

The striking frontispiece, printed in sepia, was engraved by the Bath engraver William Hibbert, and purports to show Barometz or Scythian Lamb, (also known as borometz or vegetable lamb of tartary) a legendary form, once thought to be part plant and part animal, and which supposedly grew lambs as its fruits, which grazed attached to the plant by an umbilical cord. Once the plant died, so did the lamb. In reality it is now believed to have been an Asian fern, but it became a staple of early cabinets of curiosities. The poem itself takes up only 37 pages (pp. 21-58) of the present edition, being preceded by prefatory material, and followed by notes and observations added for this edition by Sir Richard Clayton. The notes are in French,

Latin, Greek and English, Clayton citing a number of botanical luminaries including Ray, Grew, Linnaeus, Tournefort, Rousseau, Martyn and Erasmus Darwin.

ESTC T81819; Hunt Botanical Catalogue, 474; Pritzel 4973.





53. **[PLANT MYTHOLOGY.] LEE, HENRY.** THE VEGETABLE LAMB OF TARTARY; A curious fable of the cotton plant. To which is added a sketch of the history of cotton and the cotton trade. Illustrated. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington,... 1887.

8vo, pp. [iii] - xi, [i] blank, 112; with steel engraved frontispiece, and seven engraved plates (included within pagination); with slight offsetting from frontispiece onto title-page, final page browned with some offsetting, otherwise generally clean; in contemporary green fine grained cloth, ruled and decorated in gilt and blind, with image of plant in gilt on upper cover, head and tail of spine a little worn, joints, extremities, and covers all a little rubbed and scuffed, with some slight fading; with ex-libris book plate 'The Donald Beatty Bloch Collection' loosely inserted at the rear. £285

First edition of this noted essay by the British naturalist Henry Lee (1826? - 1888), offering up what he believes to be the definitive explanation of the centuries old myth of the 'Vegetable Lamb of Tartary', also referred to as the 'Lamb-Tree', the 'Scythian Lamb', or 'Borometz' (sometimes barometz). After extensive research, it was Lee's belief that 'the rumour referred to the cotton pod, and originated in the first introduction of cotton and the fabrics woven from it into Eastern Europe' (p. x). The work includes a number of striking reproductions of images of the mythical plant from historical sources, and concludes with a chapter on the history of cotton and the cotton plant.

The myth surrounding this legendary form, thought to be part plant and part animal, can be traced back to antiquity, with descriptions of Indian 'tree wool' found in the Ancient Greek writings of Theophrastus and Herodotus. Versions of the myth can also be found in the Jerusalem Talmud of 400. It evolved through the Middle Ages, with medieval texts describing two varieties of the Vegetable Lamb. The first produced little naked, newborn lambs inside its pods, whilst the other had a life-sized lamb, with bones, blood and flesh, attached by its belly button to a short plant stem. This stem was extremely flexible, so allowed the tethered lamb to graze on the vegetation around it. Once all the vegetation was eaten, or if the stem broke, the lamb would die. Over the centuries, many notable scholars, including John Parkinson, Francis Bacon, Christopher Wren, Nehemiah Grew, Linnaeus, Erasmus Darwin and Sir Hans Sloane, examined specimens (it having become a staple of all good cabinet of curiosities), and posited theories as to the exact nature of the plant, which gave rise to some believing it came from the vast region of Europe and Central Asia known then as Tartary, (hence the alternative name of Borometz, which was the Tartar word for "lamb"). Alternative theories looked to Asia for the source, with specimens of what was termed agnus scythius (Scythian Lamb) or agnus scythius borometz arriving from China, which had its own vegetable lamb tradition: the mu-mien, or "mound-planted sheep," whose inspiration may have been descriptions of the cotton plant in Chinese poetry circa 1000–1200. Sloane was among the commentators who judged these woolly samples, however, to be fern rhizomes, not lambs of any sort.

Scythia at the time described many regions in Europe and Asia, and Lee in his work points rather to Indo-Scythia, a region of India. Alexander the Great's officer, Nearchus, reported in the fourth century that when they got there, they found its locals clad in a "vegetable wool", later identified as cotton wool. Such accounts, together with those of Herodotus, (see p. 46) lead Lee to credit cotton, not rhizomes, with the origin of the Lamb myth, rejecting Sloane's theory, and arguing that non-cotton specimens like Sloane's had been "little lamblike toy figures ingeniously constructed by the Chinese".

For an interesting contemporary discussion see Benjamin Aldes Wurgaff, *Animal, Vegetable, or Both? Making sense of the Scythian lamb* at <https://www.laphamsquarterly.org/roundtable/animal-vegetable-or-both>.

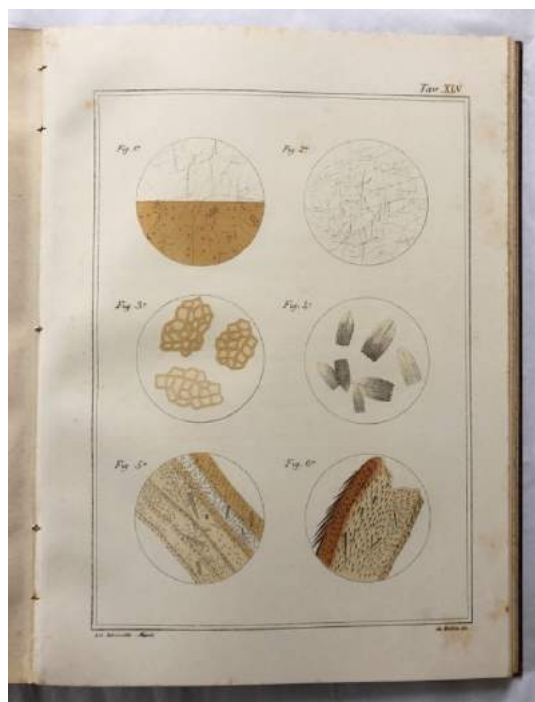


54. **PRIMAVERA, GAETANO.** ATLANTE DI MICROSCOPIA CLINICA fatto tutto in cromolitografia composto di sessantotto grandi tavole ciascuna con sei figure circolari per il dottore specialista Gaetano Primavera addetto all'Ospedale clinico di Napoli. Stab Lit V. Petruzzelli... Napoli. 1886. [together with:] MANUALE DI CHIMICA E MICROSCOPIA Applicate alla clinica civile corredato di un grande atlante in cromolitografia. Napoli Presso Il. Cav. Giovanni Jovene... 1887-1888.





Offered together two volumes, small folio atlas and 8vo text; Small folio, pp. [iv] chromolithograph title-page and dedication, ff. [68] chromolithograph plates each with accompanying leaf of explanatory text; 8vo, pp. xii, 507, [1] blank; tissue guards to the atlas title-page and dedication foxed, with further foxing throughout the volume, though more prominent to explanatory leaves than chromolithograph plates; text volume foxed and lightly browned throughout with some minor edge wear, and some minor worming evidence to first few leaves; atlas: brown cloth backed maroon boards, upper cover and spine lettered in gilt, head and tail a little bumped, lower joint splitting, with evidence of dampstaining and cockling to both endpapers, further staining and soiling to boards; text volume uncut and unopened in the original green paper wrappers, spine somewhat browned and foxed and neatly repaired, with repairs to book-block, minor worming to upper wrapper, some nicking with minor loss to upper fore-edge, overall a little dog-eared. £485



Offered a mixed set of the first edition of this most striking, yet little-known, chromolithograph atlas of microscopy together with the fifth revised edition (first 1868) of the companion text volume, both the work of the noted Italian urologist and clinical chemist Gaetano Primavera (1832-1899).

Primavera started work as a chemist in 1854, before continuing further study at the University of Naples where he graduated in medicine in 1861. An assistant of the Naples professor of physiology Francesco Prudente (1804-1867), an advocate of the more clinical and analytical approach coming out from Germany and Austria, Primavera undertook a number of research projects which aimed to enhance and spread the applications of chemistry to medicine and in particular to clinical diagnosis. In particular he focused his experimental research upon analytical and diagnostic urology, making important quantitative findings in relation to albumin and glucose. Later working with Salvatore Tommasi (1813-1888), Primavera continued his researches, and helped to establish and develop the chemical and microscopy laboratory at the Clinic of Naples, providing clinical chemical analysis courses for doctors, pharmacists and students, the clinic also become a centre for analysis for other regions of Italy. His aim was to simplify analytical procedures so that they could be recreated by those with less specialist training, and thus enable local physicians to quickly analysis urine samples to make faster diagnoses and formulate suitable treatments. Although less recognised more widely, he is credited by many Italian scientific scholars as an illustrious chemist, and founder of the branch of clinical chemistry in the country.

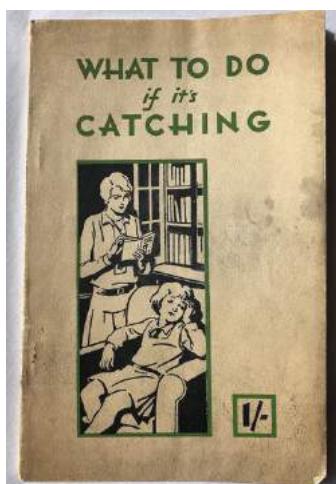
His noted *Manuale di chimica clinica* was first published in 1868 and went through a number of editions. As he notes in his preface, the present fifth edition of 1887 (though the wrappers are dated 1888), has been expanded to recognise the increased importance of microscopy. The text volume is now also intended to work in conjunction with his recently published atlas of microscopy *Atlante di Microscopia Clinica* published in the





previous year. Printed entirely in chromolithography to best depict the morphology and colour of the samples under review, the atlas provides a particularly striking accompaniment to his popular text. Comprised of 68 large plates, the atlas was well received, and was considered to be of particular use to regional doctors who may not have easy access to larger analytical laboratories. Both works are dedicated to his mentor, Tommasi.

Copies of both volumes uncommon on OCLC with the first edition of the Manuale at the BL and Harvard, and this fifth edition at the NYAM and NLM only in the US; the Atlante at the NLM and NYAM only in the US.



55. **[PUBLIC HEALTH].** WHAT TO DO IF IT'S CATCHING Published by Newton Chambers and Co Ltd, near Sheffield. [no date circa, 1930].

8vo, pp. 62; with numerous illustrations; some light marginal dampstaining throughout; with loosely inserted attractive coloured compliments slip from the publisher, and a pictorial bookmark on Throat & Nose Hygiene; stapled as issued in the original cream wrappers, printed in green and black, staples a little rusted, covers somewhat dampstained and soiled. £50

An appealing and evocative public health pamphlet from the early 1930s. Published by Newton, Chambers & Co., Limited, based near Sheffield, and costing 1 shilling, the work was also at some point freely distributed to readers of various local newspapers. Full of practical advice, as well as sections on the laws relating to infectious diseases, and first aid, the work is copiously illustrated, and also contains a number of strategically placed advertisements for Izal Solution

Teenagers beware – tidy your room or face a summons!

56. **[PUBLIC HEALTH.] AINSWORTH, ELIZABETH.** PUBLIC HEALTH ENFORCEMENT COURT SUMMONS FOR ELIZABETH AINSWORTH OF LEEK. Public health enforcement summons for a bedroom so foul filthy as to be a nuisance and injurious to health. [Leek, Stafford, 27th August, 1872.]

that in or upon the Premises above mentioned, situate at *no 86 Belle*
Vue in Leek ————— in the said County of Stafford, in their
district, under the Nuisances Removal Acts for England, the following Nuisance
exists, namely:— *a bedroom so foul filthy as*
to be a Nuisance and injurious to health





Single sheet partially printed on blue paper, 337 x 210mm, completed in manuscript in brown ink in a single hand, with engraved Royal arms at head, evidence three horizontal folds, some minor dust-soiling along folds and some light browning and spotting; a good example. £100

An interesting survival of a court summons issued to one Elizabeth Ainsworth of 86, Belle Vue, Leek, Staffordshire by the local Sanitary Inspector, Robert Farrow, on behalf of the Leek Improvement Commissioners for contravening the Nuisance Removal Act by keeping "a bedroom so foul filthy as to be a nuisance and injurious to health" to attend court. The verso details the serving of the summons, constable involved (John Thomas Weaver) and distance travelled.

57. **RIZZOLI, FRANCESCO** DESCRIZIONE ANATOMICA DI UNA NUOVA LUSSAZIONE TRAUMATICA dell'Avambraccio sull' omero. Memoria del Commendator... (Estratta dalla Serie II. Vol. II delle Mem. dell'Accad. delle Scienze dell'Istituto di Bologna). Bologna, Tipi Gamberini e Parmeggiani. 1863.

Large 4to, pp. 17, [1] blank; with four large folding lithograph plates; title-page and plates a little foxed, with some minor dust-soiling; stitched as issued in the original plain wrappers, head and tail of spine chipped, covers a little foxed and soiled, extremities a little furled with a couple of small nicks. £285



A detailed offprint of a paper discussing a traumatic dislocation of the humerus, accompanied by four fine lithographs, by Francesco Rizzoli (1809-80), professor of surgery and obstetrics at Bologna, and considered 'the father of Italian orthopedics' (Castiglioni, p. 716). It was first presented before the Bologna Institute of Sciences and printed in their Memoirs. 'Italy has contributed illustrious figures to orthopaedic surgery. F. Rizzoli of Bologna, one of the first to recognize the need for the systematic study of diseases of motor apparatus, founded the institute which now bears his name, from which have come many valuable studies' (ibid, p. 878). An outstanding operative surgeon, 'he introduced a compressor for aneurysms, a tracheotomy, cystotomy, lithotrite, enterotome, osteoclast and performed acupressure as early as 1854' (GM 5610 for his two volume *Collezione della memorie chirurgiche ed ostetriche*, 1869, in which the present account was considered worthy and important enough for consideration in Vol I). A contemporary of, and indeed relation by marriage to, Paolo Baroni, Rizzoli was an integral part of a thriving scientific and medical community in Bologna, and which was at the heart of much medical advancement in Italy at the time.

Not on OCLC, with ICCU locating only two copies in Italy.

A deceiver deceived - attacking both students and quacks

58. **ROWLANDSON, THOMAS**. A CURE FOR LYING AND A BAD MEMORY. Numbered at top F3 and 5. Price one shillg colour'd. Woodward del. Rowlandson sc. London, Pub by T. Tegg III Cheapside July 9 1807.

Hand-coloured etched broadside with engraved text, sheet size 404 x 260mm; plate mark 280 x 215mm; image with 20 lines of lettering below including title and imprint; with the number '118' in manuscript in upper right corner; some light browning and soiling; an appealing example. £550





Striking hand-coloured etching by Thomas Rowlandson (1757-1827), after a drawing by his friend and drinking companion, George Moutard Woodward (1795-1809), depicting an itinerant doctor, who by a subterfuge, cures an undergraduate hoaxer of his supposed maladies of lying and bad memory.

The etched image shows 'the interior of an apothecary's room: jars on shelves; a counter with drawers, pestle and mortar, &c. A bust of Galen stands on the lintel of the door (r.). An alarmed undergraduate in cap and gown stands clasping his stomach. The doctor faces him triumphantly, with raised arms and holding a pill-box. His man, who wears an apron, walks off with a large box inscribed 'Anti-Fibbibus'. The (prose) inscription below the title relates that a 'College Wag' called on a 'travelling Empiric' and asked to be cured of a bad memory, and a habit of lying. He is cured by the 'gilded pill called - Pillula Memoria - Anti Fibbibus!!' The youth complains that he is poisoned with Asafœlitida, the doctor answers that he speaks the truth and will never forget the medicine, so is cured' (British Museum online).

woodward del. **A CURE for LYING and a BAD MEMORY.** *Rowlandson sc.*

A travelling Empiric being in the neighbourhood of one of the universities, gain'd great credit for his skill in Medicine, in fact it was reported that he was capable of curing all diseases incident to the human frame. — A College Wag, fond of exercising his wit, sent for the renowned Doctor, and after passing many encomiums on his great medical skill, told him he was troubled with two disorders which he fear'd went beyond his power to cure. — Never then replied the Doctor, state the cases. Why Sir — in the first place, I have such an unfortunate bad memory that I never recollect what I have said a few minutes before — and the second is, truly shocking to relate, I have such a strong propensity to lying that I scarcely ever open my mouth but I admit myself. — They are certainly very serious cases said the Doctor, and require some consideration, however if you will call on me to-morrow, (bye the bye you had better write it down while it is in your memory,) I think I can work a cure. — Sir, I am infinitely obliged to you, I will be sure to attend punctually, on which they exchanged bows and parted. — The next day according to promise, the Student waited on the Doctor. — Doctor, I am glad to see you — that's a lie! said the son of Galen, according to your own account of your unfortunate malady, — but come it is time we proceed to business, are you prepared to take my medicine? — perfectly. — that's another lie! — but however I have not a doubt I shall yet perform a cure. — Here John bring from the grand saloon, the gilded pill called — Pillula Memoria — Anti Fibbibus!! There Sir, view it, what a beauty in appearance. — Come Sir, sit down. — Open your mouth. — There Sir, it is gone! — Now how do you find yourself? — find myself! — Curse the fellow! — he has poisoned me! — whyounds, you have given me Asafœlitida, or something worse! — I have, I have! — you are right! — you speak the truth you are perfectly cured. — Huzza! — I told you I should manage it. — and as to your memory don't trouble yourself about that, — that cure follows of course, for I am sure you will never forget the Medicine!

London, Pub. by T. Tegg in Cheapside July 9 1807.

Along with Hogarth, Gillray and Cruikshank, Thomas Rowlandson is at the uppermost peak of English satirical art. Amongst these masters, however, Rowlandson was the most gifted artist and his compositions always seemed the closest to the truth for he often lived the dissipated style of life he so memorably satirized. After studying in both Paris and London, Rowlandson began his career as a portrait painter. By 1782, however, he devoted himself almost exclusively to his first love; caricature and satirical art. After receiving a large





inheritance, Thomas Rowlandson quickly gambled it away. After losing his fortune at a thirty-six hour card game he is known to have exclaimed, "I've played the fool, but (holding up his pencils) here is my resource." Working with such British publishers as Flores and Thomas Tegg, Thomas Rowlandson designed many memorable satires. Indeed this is one of a number of prints by Rowlandson published by Tegg in 1807 which are numbered in either top corner with a capital letter followed by a number, and occasionally another number in the opposite corner, each sheet with an illustration above either a song or prose text.

Rowlandson's is best remembered however, for his collaboration with the famous London publisher, Rudolph Ackermann, to produce some of the finest satirical series in the history of art. These included *The Microcosm of London* (1808), *the Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque* (1812) and *The English Dance of Death*, published in two volumes in 1815 and 1816.

George, *Catalogue of Political and Personal Satires in the British Museum*, VIII, 10931; Grego, *Rowlandson the Caricaturist*, ii. 75, 398; Wellcome no 4601301;



59. **SABIN, FLORENCE RENA.** AN ATLAS OF THE MEDULLA AND BRAIN A Laboratory Manual Illustrated with seven colored plates, one black plate and fifty-two figures. Edited by Henry Mc E. Knowler, Ph.D. Baltimore, MD., U.S.A. The Friedenwald Company, Publishers. 1901.

4to, pp. 123, [1] blank, 125-146 (containing numerous illustrations and figures printed on china coated paper), [6] blank; with typed advert slip tipped in at title-page; with 8 leaves of plates (seven partially coloured); somewhat browned throughout, with some faint dampstaining visible in places, upper gutter of front free endpaper with 5 cm tear, stain to upper margin of half-title, and with ex-libris stamps on p. 21, 63, and on most of the plates leaves (though on verso of coloured plates); bound in blue cloth, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, fore-edge of front and rear cover dampstained and faded; original front card wrapper bound at rear; ex-libris from the Medical Society of the County of Kings with their book-plate on front paste-down; a sound working copy. **£285**

First book edition of this important contribution to neuroanatomy which was to become a standard work, by the anatomist-hematologist Dr. Florence Rena Sabin (1871-1953), the first woman to teach at Johns Hopkins, and the first to become a member of the Rockefeller Institute and the National Academy of Sciences.

'Sabin's Atlas, based upon her festschrift text [*A Model of the Medulla Oblongata, Pons, and Midbrain of a Newborn Babe in Contributions to the Science of Medicine*, Johns Hopkins Press, 1900] includes a new author's preface explaining the reasons for creating the three-dimensional model, and discusses changes and additions in this 1901 volume: the Atlas now has fuller plate references, rearrangement of the contents for ease of use, pertinent citations - and most important - an index. Commercially published, the Atlas became broadly disseminated - and it is still in print' (Grolier, 141, p. 150).

A graduate of Smith College in 1893, Sabin was admitted to John Hopkins Medical School in 1896, it being the first co-educational graduate medical school in the United States. In 1892, the school had received \$500,000 from the Mary Garrett's Women's Fund Committee of Baltimore on the condition that women must be allowed to matriculate. 'Admitted in 1896 and graduating in 1900, Sabin, having already published major



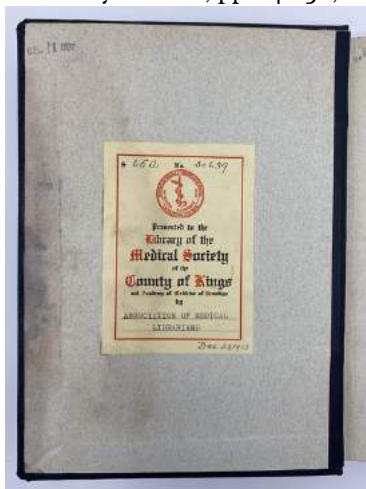
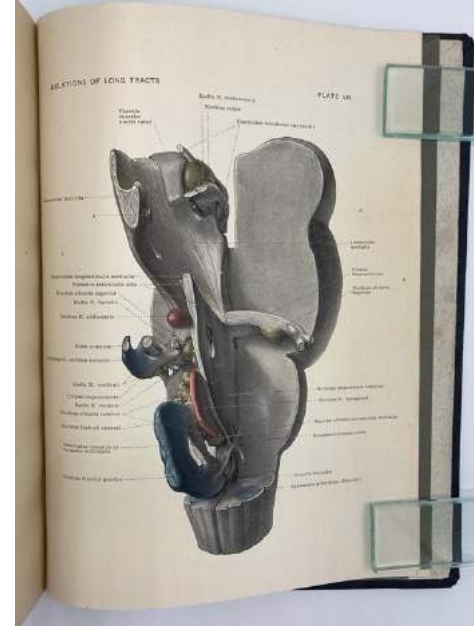


work on the medulla and midbrain, was awarded the prestigious and competitive internship at Johns Hopkins Hospital under the famous physician Sir William Osler... Hopkins' medical school, however, would not hire a woman as faculty. Mary Garrett's fund came through with a research fellowship and an \$800 stipend for Sabin in the Anatomy Department, where she found a sympathetic mentor in the chairman, Franklin Mall. Appointed assistant in anatomy in 1902, she became the first woman faculty member in the School of Medicine' (Grolier).

In 1917 Sabin was appointed professor of histology, the first woman full professor in Johns Hopkins Medical School, become the first woman president of the American Association of Anatomists in 1924, and was the first woman elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1925. She was, however, passed over for Chairman of the Anatomy Department at Johns Hopkins in 1919, a slight which she refused to let stand in her way of her research in progress. In 1925 she was recruited by the Rockefeller Institute as the first full time faculty member to head and establish the Department of Cellular Studies. She is noted for 'organizing an early multi-disciplinary, inter-institutional research effort, integrating bacteriological, chemical, and biological research on tuberculosis carried in private and governmental institutes' (ibid).

Tipped in at the title-page is a small typed note: 'At the urgent solicitation of Professor Ph. Stohr, of Wurzburg, Germany, Dr. F. Ziegler, of Freiburg, Germany, is considering the reduplication of the model on which this atlas is based. It is expected that such models, from his studio, will be available within the year. May 21, 1901'.

Grolier, Extraordinary Women, pp. 146-50, and item 141.



60. **SAPPEY, MARIE PHILIBERT CONSTANT.** LES ÉLÉMENTS FIGURÉS DU SANG DANS LA SÉRIE ANIMALE Constitution, origine, évolution, altérations morbides de ces éléments... Paris Librairie A. Delahaye et E. Lecrosnier... 1881.

4to, pp. [iv], 190, [6] blank, with lithographed title to plates and 15 lithographed plates with explanations printed on the versos, all but two partially hand-coloured; fore-edge of plates cropped close touching a number of the plate numbers and some of the verso marginal text headings with some loss; title-page a little foxed, with light marginal browning and some occasional foxing throughout, but otherwise clean and crisp; attractively bound in half morocco over green marbled boards, all edges gilt, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered and dated in gilt, spine a little sunned and faded, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; a good copy. **£325**

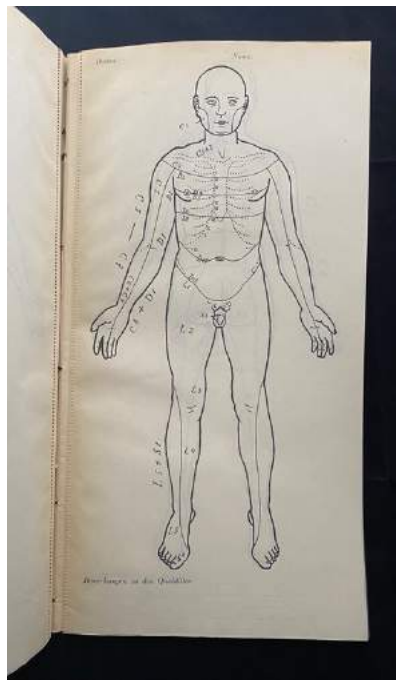
An attractive and little known haematological atlas by the noted anatomist Marie Philibert Constant Sappey (1810-1896). In this comparative work he examines the particular characteristics of the blood of molluscs, insects and spiders, fish and mammals, invertebrates and vertebrates, before concluding with a discussion of the work of other authors on the subject, including Wharton Jones, Vulpian, Pouchet, Kollicker, Robin and Hayem. The fifteen lithograph plates, thirteen of which are partially hand-coloured, provide numerous samples as seen under a microscope.





Sappey trained in Paris gaining his doctorate in 1843, becoming an associate of Surgery in 1847. He became head of anatomical work 1858 and gave free anatomy courses which were well attended. He became a full professor in 1868, and was a member of a number of societies and academic societies. His *Traité d'anatomie descriptive* (Paris, 1847-1863, 3 vols. 18mo) was often reprinted. The Orfila Museum contains a large number of outstanding preparations of various tissues and, in particular, beautiful pieces comparing the lymphatic system. His companion work on the lymphatics system is Garrison and Morton 1110 but this work is overlooked.

OCLC locates US copies at the NLM, the NYAM, Huntington, Harvard, the College of Physicians, and UCSC, with a number of European copies cited.



61. **SEIFFER, DR W.** SPINALES SENSIBILITÄTSSCHEMA für die segmentdiagnose der rückenmarkskrankheiten zum einzeichnen der befunde am krankbett. Berlin, Verlag von August Hirschwald. 1906.

Small folio, pp. 8; with 40 leaves of printed diagnostic charts, illustrating the same two images of a rear and front image of the body, each leaf serrated at gutter and designed to be torn off and completed by the physician, with blank lines at tail of each leaf for notes; in modern grey paper wrappers, stab sewn, retaining the original front printed grey wrapper and bound in, and with facsimile of original title-page mounted on upper cover; ex-libris for the Royal College

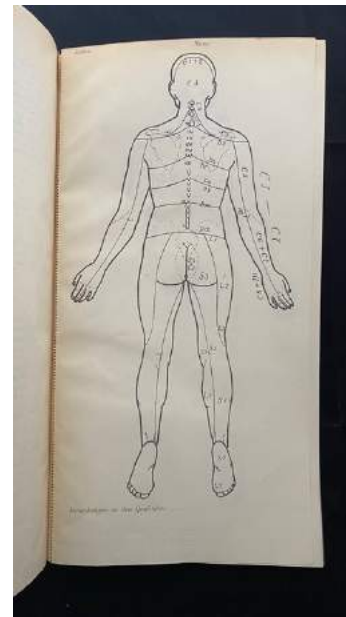


of Surgeons, with stamp on original wrapper, title-page, and with two stamps on verso of each leaf of plates, dated 1906. £350

Rare second edition of this unusual practical neurological aid, intended to be used 'at the hospital bedside' to help the segmental diagnosis of spinal column diseases for individual cases, and thus form part of a patients case notes file. After a brief introduction, the pamphlet is made up of 20 identical sets of detachable anterior and posterior outline sketches of the body, upon which the practitioner could mark the particular areas of sensitivity on the body. As the introduction notes: 'The present scheme is intended to fill a gap in the series of schemes available so far. The latter dealt only with the boundaries of the peripheral nerve districts, which are known to be totally different from those of the spinal or root areas on the skin. These and other disadvantages, in particular the lack of sufficiently marked fixed points on the skin and the bone system, make the peripheral sensitivity schemes unsuitable for spinal purposes' (google translation). Designed to be used and effectively destroyed, the survival of complete copies is therefore rare.

The work was first published in 1901, seemingly both separately, and as a journal article in the *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*. It was to prove popular with both a third and fourth editions appearing in 1911 and 1917.

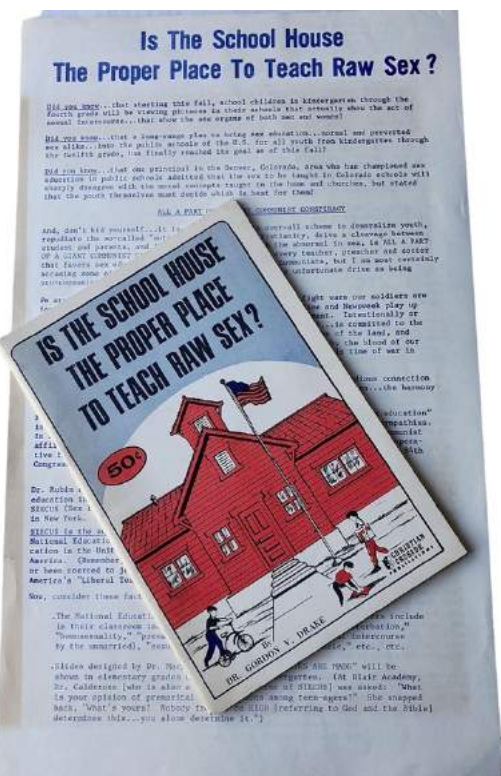
Friedrich Wilhelm Seiffer (1872-1917) was a noted German neurologist and psychiatrist. He received his medical doctorate from Strasbourg in 1895 and subsequently worked at a private mental health institution in Pankow-Berlin. He subsequently worked at the psychiatric clinic of the Berlin-Charité. He was the author of further works on the general diagnosis and treatment of nervous diseases in 1902, and *Studies on the sense of vibration or the so-called 'bone-sensitivity'* in 1903, together with Rydel.



Sex Education 'All part of a Giant Communist Conspiracy'

62. [SEX EDUCATION.] DRAKE, DR GORDON V. IS THE SCHOOL HOUSE THE PROPER PLACE TO TEACH RAW SEX? Copyright 1968 by the Christian Crusade Publication... Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102... 1968. [offered together with:] [BROADSIDE]. IS THE SCHOOL HOUSE THE PROPER PLACE TO TEACH RAW SEX?. The Informer. "Better Informed People Make a Better Country" P. O. Box 192 South Hill, Va. 23970. 50 Copies - \$1.00. [n.d. but ca. 1968?]

Offered together, 8vo pamphlet with tall broadside; 8vo, pp. 40; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers in red and black; tall broadside, 354 x 215mm; printed in blue typescript on both sides; first side a little browned and sunned, more prominently along left margin, less prominent marginal browning on verso; good examples. £275



Offered together, both the pamphlet and an accompanying broadsheet, of what was a controversial campaign denouncing sex education in schools as an anti-Christian Communist conspiracy. Written by Gordon V. Drake, the pamphlet was originally distributed as part of a direct mail campaign to drum up support to lobby against sex education in schools, and is considered to be one of the most widely circulated attacks on sex education in the 1960s. Apparently described by Time Magazine as 'an angry little pamphlet' (Time, July 25, 1969), the accompanying broadside also spares no punches. 'And don't kid yourself... it is a fact, that this over-all scheme to demoralize youth, repudiate the so-called 'antiquated morals' of Christianity, drive a cleavage between student and parents, and introduce to curious youth the abnormal in sex, is All part of a giant communist conspiracy'.

The broadside, as with the pamphlet, targets in particular the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS), and Dr. Mary Calderone, its National Director. A number of other physicians are cited, accused of being Communist sympathisers, namely Dr. Isadore Rubin of New York, and Elizabeth D. Koontz, President of the National Education





Association. Schools in Anaheim, California, and in Jefferson County, Colorado, are single-out for criticism, as is Sweden - where sex education has been compulsory since 1956. 'Today, the "venereal diseases" are running rampant through the school'.

'Pure books on avoided subjects'

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

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

£150

First edition, seemingly later issue, of this popular advice manual, the work of the noted educationalist Mary Wood-Allen, and published as part of the 'Self and Sex Series' commissioned by Sylvanus Stall (1847-1915), the proprietor of the Vir Publishing Company, and who authored a number of volumes in the series aimed at a male readership.

'Its Self and Sex series commenced publication in 1897 and included not only Stall's several contributions to this genre, but the works of such authors as Emma Drake, Mrs. Adolphe Hoffman, Frederick A. Rupp, Hans Wegener and Mary Wood-Allen' (Atwater 3312).

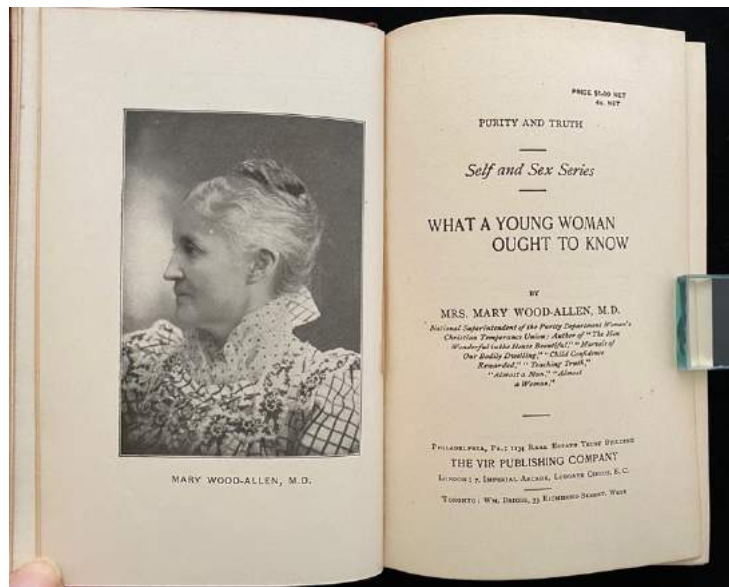
'Wood-Allen divides her treatise into three parts. The first is devoted to topics typical of women's physiologies of the 19th century, i.e., food, sleep, "tight clothing," exercise, bathing, etc. Part II is devoted to the diseases of women, e.g., those arising from the "artificialities of

civilized life", menstruation disorders, the "solitary vice," poor posture, etc. Part III discusses love, courtship, "the gospel of heredity", etc. What a young woman ought to know is the companion volume to Sylvanus Stall's What a young man ought to know' (Atwater 3859).

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

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

Atwater 3859 (variant issue).





64. **[SICK CHILDREN.] SWAN, ANNIE SHEPHERD. (LATER MRS BURNETT SMITH).** THOMAS DRYBURGH'S DREAM A story of the Sick children's hospital. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 1897. [bound with:] MISS BAXTER'S BEQUEST. New edition. Edinburgh and London. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 1897.

Together, two works in one volume, 8vo; pp. 96, with engraved frontispiece, engraved title-page and five full-page engravings, with head- and tail-pieces; 93, [3] publisher's advertisements, with engraved frontispiece, and one full-page engraving, with head-pieces; some occasional light browning and marginal dust-soiling; in contemporary blue decorative publisher's cloth, lettered in gilt, decorated in blind, head and tail of spine a little bumped and rubbed, corners and extremities slightly bumped; presentation inscription on front free endpaper 'Beatrice L Smith, Woodgrove, Sunday School Prize, 6th April 1902'; an appealing copy. £75

An appealing copy of the later editions (first 1886 and 1888) of two popular works for children by the best-selling Scottish romantic novelist, journalist and suffragist, and a founding member of the Scottish National Party. Annie S Swan (1859-1943). Swan 'was educated at Queen Street Ladies College, Edinburgh, but passed much of her youth in the country while her father spent business profits on unsuccessful farms. In 1883... [she] published her first novel, *Aldersyde*, admired by Gladstone for its 'truly living sketches of Scotch character'. It was followed by a stream of serial fiction: more than 250 novels and tales. She also edited the journal *The Woman at Home* from 1893. Her 'serious and innocuous fiction for the delectation of babes', as she dubbed it in her straightforward and readable autobiography, *My Life*, 1934, was enormously popular in its day, and still reprinted up to the 1950s' (*Feminist Companion of Literature*, p. 1049-50). She also wrote under the pen name of David Lyall. 'One of the most commercially successful popular novelists of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries'

The kindness of strangers in hospital transforms the fortunes of a sick child

65. **[SICK CHILDREN.] WILBRAHAM, FRANCES M.** HAL, THE BARGE BOY. A sketch from life. Published under the direction of the Tract Committee. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge... New York: E & J.B. Young and Co. [n.d. but 1883.]

12mo, pp. 73, 6 publishers' advertisements; with steel-engraved frontispiece and several illustrations; a little browned and foxed throughout with some occasional marginal finger-soiling; in the original fine grained decorative cloth, head and tail of spine lightly rubbed and worn, spine sunned, covers darkened and lightly soiled, extremities a little bumped; presentation inscription on front endpaper 'Aldbrough Church Sunday School. Awarded to Winifred Creasy. A prize for regular attendance and good conduct. December/97'. £85

Seemingly the first edition of this uncommon didactic work in verse for young children, by the Victorian author Frances Maria Wilbraham (1816-1905). This moral tale includes many common Victorian themes: sick orphans, poverty, cruelty, and temperance. Various misfortunes befall young Hal, who is abused by some of





the bargemen and so ends up, in Part III, recovering from a broken leg, fever, and malnourishment in Redford Hospital, where his fortunes are improved through the charity and philanthropy of one Mrs Ray. After a lengthy recovery, and the tender care of the nurses, he is found work on board a ship, and so escapes the dangers of his former canal life.

Wilbraham was born in Cheshire in 1816, the eldest daughter of Randle Wilbraham (1773–1861) and Sibylla Egerton (1781–1868). ‘She never married. For a time, she lived with her brother Rev. Charles Wilbraham in Aubrey where he served as vicar and schoolmaster. Wilbraham wrote several historical novels beginning with *For and Against: or, Queen Margaret’s Badge* (1858), a historical novel set in her native Cheshire. The *Athenaeum* commended the author’s research. She died in 1905 in Chester’.

Though undated, the present work received a number of contemporary reviews in 1883, including one in the *Bookseller* on June 5th (p. 503). The later inscription date on the present copy, together with a similarly dated presentation copy found in Florida, suggests that the work remained in circulation for some time, if perhaps not reprinted.

OCLC locates copies at Cambridge, Oxford, the British Library, National Library for Scotland, and Florida: the Florida copy also has a presentation inscription, dated 1898, prompting them to ascribe

that as a publication date.

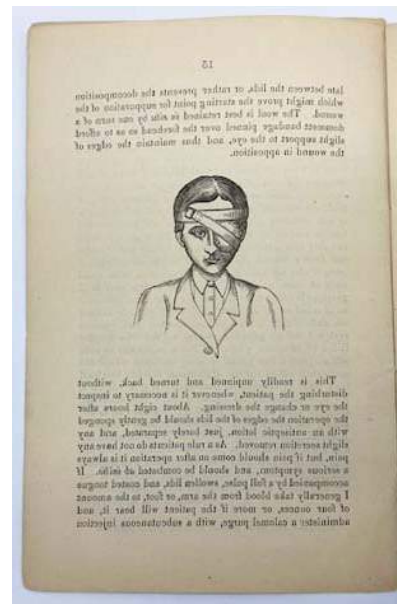
66. **TAYLOR, CHARLES BELL.** CLINICAL LECTURES ON A CASE OF CATARACT EXTRACTION London: J. and A. Churchill, 11, New Burlington Street, W. [Stevenson, Bailey, and Smith, Printers, Lister Gate, Nottingham]. n.d. but ca. 1876.

8vo, pp. [ii] half title, [3]-16; lightly browned throughout; stitched as issued in the original green printed wrappers, with paper accession label at head of upper wrapper, spine split and covers detached, rear cover with loss at tail, and a marginal tear, upper wrapper with marginal nicks, covers a little stained. £100

Uncommon first edition of this pamphlet, one of a number of essays published by the noted British ophthalmic surgeon, Charles Taylor M.D. FRCSE (1829-1909), who worked at the Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary. “A consummate and imperturbable operator, especially in cases of cataract, he enjoyed a practice that extended beyond Great Britain” (DNB). He was also known as a campaigner against the Contagious Diseases Act and vivisection.

In all Taylor seems to have published five lectures, all of which were available for purchase for one shilling, although all of which are now scarce. A compilation of his lectures was published in 1888 as *Lectures on diseases of the Eye*.

Date taken from copyright receipt stamp on BL copy; OCLC locate further copies at Oxford, the National Library of Scotland, and a further copy in the Netherlands.



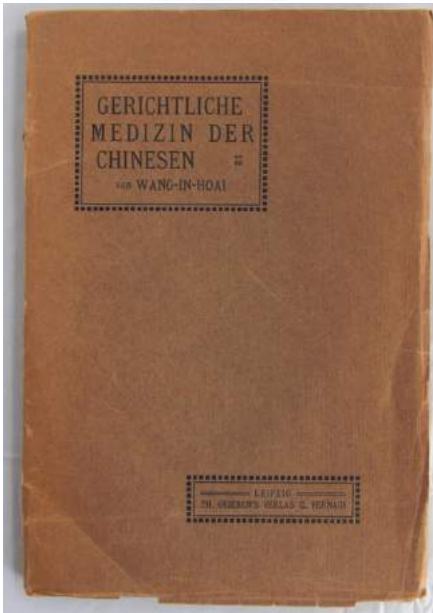
Important early 13th century Chinese Forensic Medicine disseminated to the West

67. **WANG-IN-HOAI, C.F.M. DE GRIJS, AND HENRY BREITENSTEIN (TRANSLATOR).** GERICHTLICHE MEDIZIN DER CHINESEN von Wang-in-Hoai. Nach der holländischen Übersetzung des Herrn C. F. M. de Grys herausgegeben von Dr. H. Breitenstein (Verfasser des werkes ‘21 Jahre in Indien’). Leipzig, Th. Grieben’s Verlag (L. Fernau). 1908.

8vo, pp. viii, 174, [2] advertisement and blank; some very occasional light marginal browning, gutter cracked t p. 81 and 113 but holding firm; uncut in the original brown printed card wrappers, old tape repair to front inside cover, head of spine cracked and nicked with evidence of old repair, a couple of small marginal nicks, covers a little creased. £125

First German edition. A fascination example of how noted and pioneering Chinese medical texts were gradually disseminated for a European audience. The present work by the noted military physician Dr Henry





Breitenstein (1848-1930), is a translation of a Dutch work of 1863 by the renowned diplomat, pharmacologist, and sinologist Dr. C. F. M. de Grijns (or de Grys - 1832-1902).

Though now somewhat forgotten, de Grijns had sailed to China in 1857 on a consular mission, assigned with the task of collecting and identifying Chinese flora and fauna in the Amoy region. Many of his papers are now preserved at Leiden University, and he contributed a number of scientific and botanical papers, including articles on Chinese dyes, and publishing an early and important Dutch-Chinese dictionary.

One of his most important contributions, however, was his 1863 translation of the *Xiyuan Lu* (or *Se yuen luh*), an early handbook on forensic medicine dating from the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368), 300 years before anything comparable appeared in Europe, according to de Grijns in his introduction. First published in around 1247, it was reprinted in the 15th century and from that time came into general use in the courts of justice as a guide to the duties of coroner, and thus forms an interesting and early record of the theoretical condition of jurisprudence at that time. De Grijns' translation was published by the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences in 1863 as *Geregtelijke geneeskund, uit het Chineesch vertaald* (*Forensic Medicine, translated from the*

Chinese). 'De Grijns used an edition from 1830 with the title *Xiyuan lu jizheng huizuan*... In his introduction, De Grijns wrote: "This work is written in a clear style and the main difficulty in translating is to find European synonyms for the Chinese names of plants, animals, stones, medicines, parts of the body, etc.". He then gave a list of European and Chinese works he had consulted ending: "To what extent I have succeeded in finding the correct European names is up to experts to judge" (Kuiper, p 192). A number of consistent misspellings were made however, apparently due to misinterpretations of De Grijns' handwriting. Dr Henry Breitenstein, himself a military physician, here presents a German translation of that work of 1863, making no corrections, but with the addition of a number of notes. Of interest, Kuiper suggests that Breitenstein felt the work to be of more importance as a guide to Chinese manners and customs, than as a technical handbook of forensic medicine. Modern scholars, however, have come to highly appreciate the handbook. An English translation was first made in 1855 by William Harland and published in Hong Kong as *Records of the Washing away of Injuries*. A scholarly edition was published in 1981 by Brian E. McKnight.

See Wylie *Notes on Chinese Literature*, Introduction no. 70. and p. 75; Kuiper, *The Early Dutch Sinologists* (1854-1900), pp. 192-3; Otterspeer, *Leiden Oriental Connections: 1850-1940*, p. 343; see Brian McKnight, *The Washing Away of Wrongs, Forensic Medicine in Thirteenth Century China*, *Science, Medicine & Technology in East Asia*, 1 (Ann Arbor.. 1980).

Innovative and compact merging of word and image offering an unprecedented vision of the human body

68. WATERSTON, DAVID AND EDWARD BURNET. THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY New Edition. Section I Abdomen. Contents 50 Plates. [- Section V Lower Limbs]. [Copyright T. C. & E. Jack, Edinburgh, & 34 Henrietta Street, London. W.C.] [n.d. but ca. 1907.]

Together five boxes, Sections I-V, 240 x 190 x 80mm, and with the accompanying wooden and metal viewer; I. Abdomen containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each; II. Perineum, Pelvis, and Thorax, containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each, box without the internal cloth tie; III. Thorax, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (Axilla no 1 stained); IV. Central nervous System, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (a couple of cards with ink underlining); V. Lower Limb, containing 46 thick cards with mounted stereographs; in all, 250 cards; cards all a little browned and lightly foxed, but otherwise good, stereographs all good; in the original dark pink cloth boxes, all five with title and explanatory labels on fore-edges (labels are somewhat browned, scuffed and faded in places), all five boxes somewhat faded, frayed and worn, with some splitting to joints, Box 3 most noticeably worn; some wear evident on viewer.

£1,800

'New edition' of this remarkable, graphic, and at times gruesome pathological atlas of anatomy prepared under the auspices of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh, and of particular appeal in





retaining the original wooden and metal stereoscopic viewer, most often now missing. The five 'volumes' of boxed illustrations (resembling books with spine titles and designed to fit library shelves), contain some 250 thick cards each mounted with stereoscopic images together with accompanying explanatory text, and provide a vivid, realistic and unprecedented three dimensional view of the entire human body, helping students to gain important insights into the structure and spaces of the body.



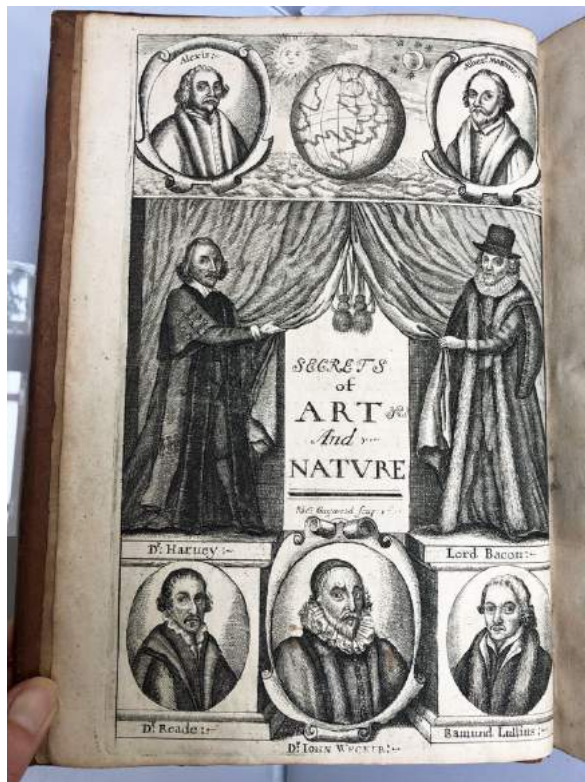
The invention of photography had a big impact on anatomical teaching, but, like drawings, was limited by being a two dimensional representation. Stereoscopy in fact predates photography, but its mass appeal depended entirely upon the development of photographic processes. Originally little more than an optical toy, once it was amalgamated with photography it became a uniquely powerful medium. 'Stereo photography combined the work of two Victorian inventors, Sir Charles Wheatstone and Sir David Brewster, who used photography to popularise their discoveries. Stereo negatives when exposed in a camera produced two almost identical photographs which were then placed in a viewer that enabled them to be seen three dimensionally' (Powerhouse Museum). Stereographs, double images (taken from positions equivalent to those of the left and right eyes) presented side-by-side on a flat card and looked at through a special viewer, were displayed to great effect at the Great Exhibition in 1851, and quickly became something of a phenomenon. Initially largely for domestic use, the educational opportunities, especially for the medical profession, were soon recognised. Improved photographic technology in the second half of the 19th century further simplified the production of





stereographs. The first atlas of medicine was produced by Albert Neisser (1855-1916), who between 1894 and 1911 produced 57 boxed sets.

The date of the original edition of *The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy* is unclear though is believed to be around 1905-1906 (based on contemporary reviews, although Roberta McGrath in *Seeing Her Sex* p. 144 suggests 1890), with this, the 'New Edition' thought to date from 1907. David Waterston, was a lecturer and senior demonstrator at the Anatomical Department of Edinburgh and prepared the anatomical dissections. The first edition was issued by the Caxton Publishing Company. Over time, it was expanded to ten volumes, that included 324 stereographs, with issues also produced in the US and Canada. An equally graphic *Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Obstetrics* was issued in 1908-1909, edited by George Simpson and Edward Burnet.



An Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences - with full length portrait of William Harvey

69. **WECKER, JOHANN JACOB.** EIGHTEEN BOOKS OF THE SECRETS OF ART AND NATURE, being the summe and substance of Naturall philosophy, methodically digested. First designed by John Wecker Dr in Physick, and now much augmented and enlarged by Dr. R. Read. A like work never before in the English tongue. London: printed for Simon Miller at the Starre in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1660.

Folio, pp. [8] 346 (i.e. 336, 229-238 omitted) [12], of which index on pp. [1]-[8] and advertisements on [9]-[11], last page blank; woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut head and tailpieces and initials, and numerous woodcut diagrams in the text; etched title-page incorporating 5 busts and 2 full length portraits, signed 'Ric: Gaywood sculp'; paper slightly discoloured, with some occasional light spotting and soiling; contemporary blind ruled unlettered sheep, with early paper shelf labels on spine, head of spine nicked, upper joint cracked and split at head and tail, lower joint split at head, spine somewhat rubbed, with further light wear and scuffing to covers and extremities; from the library of the Earls of Macclesfield with South Library bookplate on front paste-down, and embossed crest on prelims. £5,000

First edition (reissued in the following year with a cancel title-page). A translation by William Rowland of Wecker's *De secreti libri xvii*, edited and augmented by 'Dr R. Read' or 'Reade'.

Based on Wecker's *De secreti libri xvii*, first published in 1582 and by now a brand name for the genre, this was conceived as 'an Encyclopaedia of Arts and Sciences, interwoven with facetious Conceits to recreate the fancy'. The compiler, Dr R. Read or Reade, whose portrait is incorporated in the engraved title, has not been identified. He gives a long list of 'Authors made use of in this Treatise' which adds, Culpeper, Digby, Galileo,





Harvey, Hobbs, Lady Howard and Platt to those used by Wecker. He sneaks in his own name between Rondolet and Rhasis. Every imaginable topic of natural science, natural magic, arts, trades, sports and pastimes is included, each secret attributed to an authority – from which it is clear that the list of authors is incomplete.

The fine etched title-page is by Hollar's pupil Richard Gaywood (c. 1630–1680) and incorporates full length portraits of Harvey and Bacon, and busts of Alexis of Piedmont, Albertus Magnus, Dr Read, Wecker and Lull. Gaywood was one of the most prolific etchers of his generation, active between 1644 and 1668, taking over from Hollar as the principal supplier of etched, as opposed to engraved portraits, and a collaborator with Francis Barlow. Johnson, *Catalogue of Engraved and Etched English Title-pages* records 14 of his title-pages (mistakenly giving his name as Robert) but overlooks this one.

Harvey sat for a portrait in 1648 or 9, possibly to Hollar, which Evelyn records was 'etcht by a friend of mine'. It was intended as a frontispiece to Harvey's *De generatione animalium* (1651), but not used there, and shows Harvey as a rather sad old man. The etching is generally attributed to Gaywood, as is the engraved title to *De generatione animalium*. When he came to incorporate Harvey in the title-page here, where Harvey and Bacon hold back the curtains to reveal the words 'secrets of art and nature', Gaywood gives Harvey the same cloak with buttoned sleeves, but he is a more dapper figure in knee breeches showing a shapely leg. Gaywood made several portraits of Harvey, the earliest in about 1649, and the oil portrait in the National Portrait Gallery is after one his etchings.

In 1884 Ferguson said the book was 'far from being common' and that his copy was 'like all these books rather the worse for wear'. This is a rare copy in an excellent state, unrestored

in its original blind ruled binding.

Wing W1236; ESTC R12839; Ferguson 3, pp. 39–40 and *supt.* 3, p. 35; Krivatsy 12628; for Gaywood see Antony Griffiths, *The print in Stuart Britain* (1998), p. 169; for Gaywood's earlier portrait of Harvey see Geoffrey Keynes, *Life of William Harvey* (1978), pp. 333–4 and plate XXVIII.



First catalogue of the 'theatrum anatomicum' at Greifswald

70. **WESTPHAL, ANDREAS.** VEREICHNIß DER PRÄPARATEN WELCHE AUF DEM ANATOMISCHEN THEATER DER AKADEMIE ZU GREIFSWALD befindlich sich nebst einer vorrede von dem einfluß der zergliederungskunst in die glückseligkeit eines staats. Stralsund geduckt bey Hieronymus Johann Struck. [1760.]

Small 4to, pp. [vi], 38; with woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces; lightly browned and foxed throughout, with some faint dampstaining at upper gutter, some small discrete paper repairs at upper gutter of prelims, at pp. 36–37, and to outer margins of final two leaves; bound in later 19th century blue paper boards, though retaining original decorative paper backstrip bound in, some light rubbing and wear to spine, with slight loss of paper at head and tail; a good copy.

£550

The uncommon first printed catalogue of the anatomical collection of the University of Greifswald, founded in 1750 in conjunction with the establishment of the Anatomical Theatre and Institute, under the Directorship of the professor of anatomy, Andreas Westphal (1720–1788). Westphal had been inspired to create a 'theatrum anatomicum', having experienced at first hand the educational benefits of having access to an anatomical collection, during his time in Berlin studying under August Budde (1695–1753), Director of the Berlin 'theatrum anatomicum' and professor of anatomy and physiology. Not only inspirational, Westphal's connections with Berlin were to prove pivotal to the foundation of the Greifswald collection, through the early

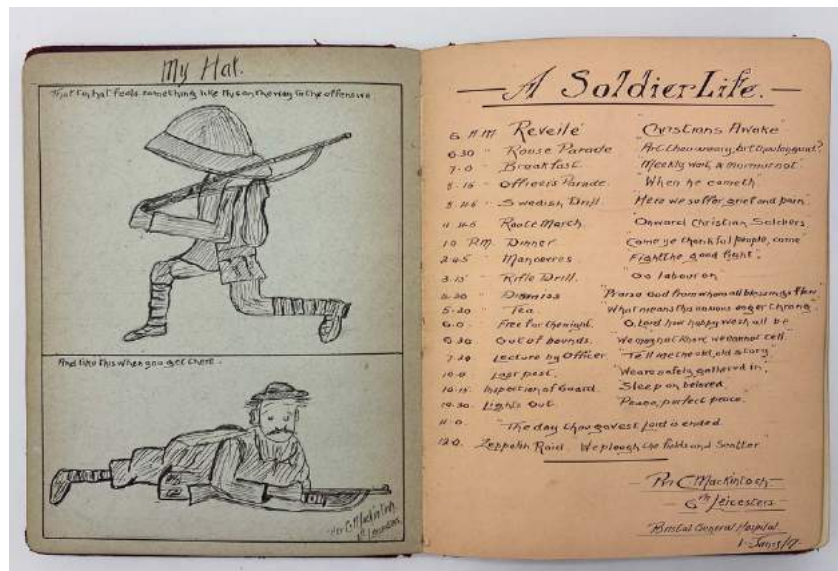




acquisition of the personal collection of August Schaarschmidt (1720-1791). Schaarschmidt, a dissector of anatomy at Berlin, was himself curator of the main collection there, and author of its own first printed catalogue, *Verzeichniss der Merkwürdigkeiten, welche bei dem Anatomischen Theater zu Berlin befindlich sind* in 1750. Our understanding is that this acquisition of the Schaarschmidt collection occurred around 1750, although the purchase may have taken place when Schaarschmidt left Berlin in 1760, to accept a position at the newly founded University of Bützow. Westphal seems to have born much of the cost of this purchase himself, but it formed the basis of what was to become a signification collection which was expanded by Westphal and his successors, to include a notable comparative anatomy collection of skeletons and skulls.

This, the first such catalogue of the collection, lists 175 specimens, many of which had been prepared by Westphal and his students, before then examining a number of them in greater detail. Whilst a testament to his work and dedication so far, in his dedication to the Swedish politician, Jakob Albrecht von Lantingshausen (1699-1769, and at the time commander-in-chief of Pomerania, of which Greifswald was the centre), Westphal takes the opportunity to express his desire that the anatomical cabinets be ‘fortified and expanded’, with the aim of ultimately promoting the importance of the art of dissection. During his time at Greifswald, Westphal made various appeals to the University authorities to create separate schools of surgery and midwifery, although these were ultimately rejected. Certainly his low opinion on the general level of skill of rural midwives is evident within the present preface, Westphal criticising the upper classes for entrusting their care to women who though calling themselves midwives, were frequently of poor intelligence, or at best only ‘tolerably stupid’, with no practical experience other than having been pregnant themselves, or possibly having read Justine Siegemundin’s work, and recommends that their knowledge should be assessed before letting them loose.

Erman & Horn, *Bibliography of German Universities II*, no. 6421; not in Murray, *Museums*; see Wegner, Richard N. *Die Geschichte des Anatomischen Instituts und Museums der Universitatae Greifswald aus der Festschrift zur 500-Jahrfeier der Universitae Greifswald* (Wiss. Z. Ernst- Moritz- Arndt- Univ., Math.- Naturw. R. 2 (1956) 282- 297).



71. [WWI - NURSES ALBUM AMICORUM.] SMALL ALBUM SEEMINGLY BELONGING TO A NURSE ‘MARJORY’(?), and made up of pencil sketches, pen and ink drawings, water-colour sketches, crayon sketches, verses, signatures and notes of endearment, a few entries noting ‘Bristol General Hospital’ and ca. 1912-1918.

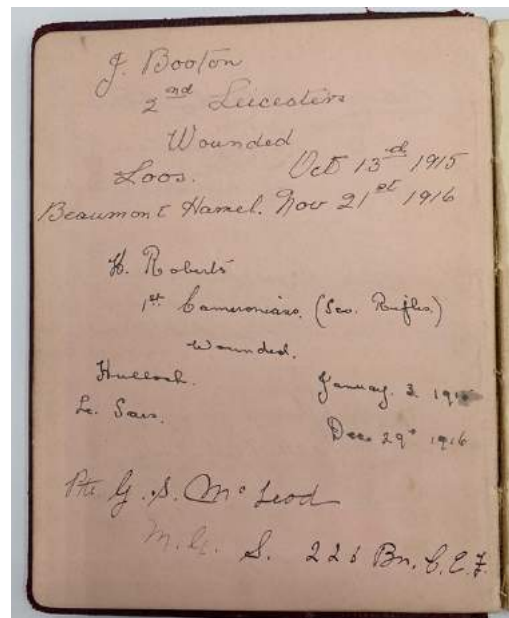
Small 8vo, 170 x 135 mm; ff. 58 leaves of pastel coloured paper, of which 19 leaves used either on recto or verso or both, and including 14 sketches either in pencil, pen and ink, or water-colour, often slightly humorous, together with verses,





signatures, notes of endearment and thanks, with later loosely inserted certificate granting 'freedom of the seas around the Borough of Ramsgate' signed 'Neptune, Emperor of the High Seas'; some light soiling throughout, gutters cracked in places but holding firm; bound in contemporary maroon morocco, upper cover blindstamped in gilt, all edges gilt, spine very nicked and worn with substantial loss, further light rubbing to extremities; inscribed on front free endpaper verso 'To Marjory with love from Phyllis Xmas 1911'; an appealing example. **£225**

A poignant W.W.I. album amicorum containing various well-drawn cartoons, sketches and verses - many from serving soldiers. We have so far been unable to identify the compiler, although the album was presented to 'Marjory' in 1911 according to an inscription on the front free endpaper. One of the entries, by Private C. Mackintosh of the '6th Leicesters' (one of three entries he makes in the album) is dated '1 Jany/17 Bristol General Hospital'. Several of the soldiers' autographs mark themselves as 'wounded', together with giving the place of action. Mackintosh first signed the album on '12 January/16', and is not the only entry to appear twice (suggesting second injuries?), with both J. Booton and H. Roberts also with two entries. A number of different Regiments are cited, including the 6th Leicestershires, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the 1st Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Whilst a couple of the cartoons pre-date the outbreak of war, most appear to have been drawn whilst the compiler was in service. Two pen and ink sketches are signed by 'H.R.V. Harper' and dated August 23rd and Sept 13th 1918. Perhaps the most evocative sketch is by Mackintosh, and titled 'My Hat', and clearly conveys his sense of vulnerability on the front line, thanks to how ineffectual he felt the standard issue tin hat to be.



One page of verse, accompanied by three attractive watercolour illustrations of butterflies, is signed 'Winifred Phillips, Nov 1917'. A search of the Red Cross site notes a number of nurses with that name, but none serving at the Bristol General. We can find only one VAD nurse called Marjory who served at Bristol General Hospital, according to the Red Cross Records. Marjory Cameron Porter served between 1915 and 1918. However according to her service record she was transferred from Bristol to France in November 1916, which does not tie in with her encounter with Mackintosh, if indeed the album does belong to 'Marjory'.



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