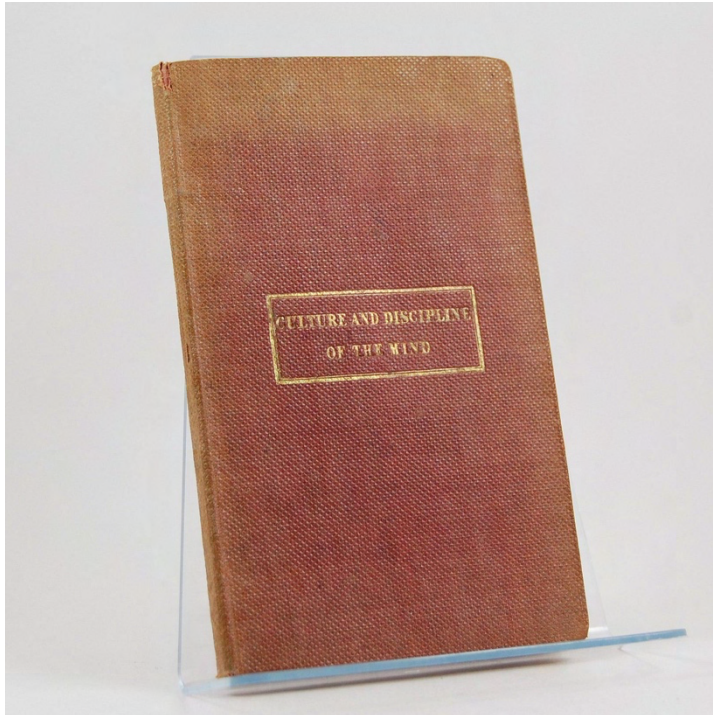




19TH-CENTURY SCIENCE & EDUCATION
APRIL, 2024





1. Abercrombie, John. Culture and Discipline of the Mind. Addressed to the Young. Fifth Edition. Edinburgh: William Whyte and Co., 1837.

Octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine gilt. Contemporary ownership inscription to front pastedown. Cloth partially faded and a little rubbed, with small worn spots at the ends of the spine and corners, just a little light spotting to contents. A very good copy.

The title page states that this is the fifth edition, however, we have been unable to trace any earlier editions in the usual institutional catalogues.

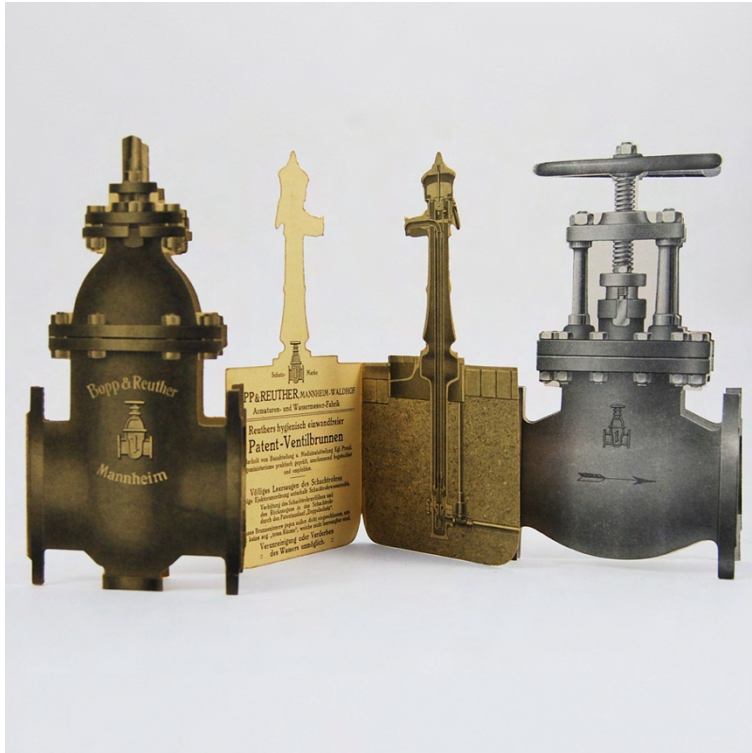
This small book on moral intelligence contains the ownership inscription of a young woman, Anne Elizabeth Le Mesurier, most likely

the same Anne Elizabeth who genealogical records indicate was born to Thomas and Margaret Le Mesurier in 1814.

Books on morality were an important part of the education of most middle and upper-class young people during the 19th-century. This text, however, seems directed more towards boys and men, with a focus on mental and emotional discipline, intellectual life, and masculine character development rather than virtues then considered feminine, such as modesty and caregiving. It is therefore interesting to see that it was first owned by a woman (she has dated her ownership inscription in the year of publication), and it would be interesting to compare it to other didactic and moral books known to have been owned by women during this period.

The text itself was written by Edinburgh's leading physician, John Abercrombie (1780-1844). "His meticulous case records were to form the basis for two important books published in 1828, both of which received wide acclaim.... His abilities were recognised by his appointment by King George IV as physician in ordinary to the King in Scotland, the first such appointment. The University of Oxford conferred on him the award of the honorary degree of MD. The prestige of this honour can be judged by the fact that the only other recipient in the previous 50 years was Dr Edward Jenner of vaccination fame" (Notable Fellows of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh profile). Abercrombie was also a noted philanthropist and the author of a number of philosophical and religious works.

00145 £45



toned. Excellent condition.

2. **Babcock & Wilcox Co. Dampf. Dessen Erzeugung und Verwendung nebst katalog der Fabrikate der Babcock & Wilcox Co. 30 Cortlandt Street, New York und von Babcock & Wilcox, Limited 114 Newgare Street, London.** New York & London: Babcock & Wilcox, March, 1893.

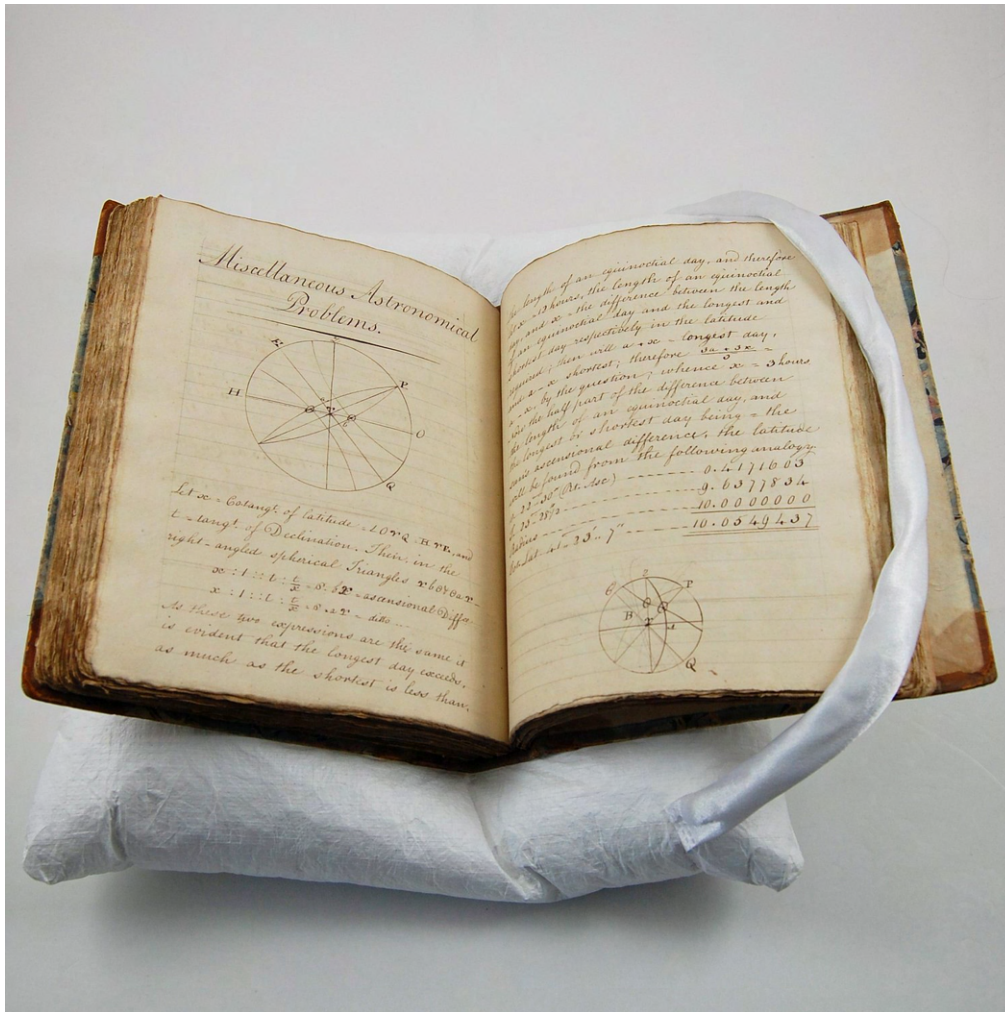
Tall quarto. Original brown cloth blocked in gilt and blind, all edges red, floral-patterned endpapers. Lithographic half title. Engravings and illustrations from photos throughout. Ownership ink stamp of Edmund Prechtel to front pastedown and title, ownership signature of the same to the front blank. Cloth a little rubbed and spotted with some scattered loss of size, small tear at the base of the spine panel, contents faintly

A very attractive 1893 German language catalogue of the pioneering power firm Babcock & Wilcox, the first edition of which was published in 1875. The title translates as “Steam, Its Production and Use, together with a Catalogue of Manufactures”.

This 180-page catalogue is heavily illustrated with both photos and engravings. In addition to specifications for the firm’s boiler models, it includes a detailed overview of steam power and the operations of different types of boilers, as well as information about the company and a complete list of the boilers they have already installed. Loosely inserted are a single leaf advert for the Babcock & Wilcox boiler “with Colonial Furnace, suitable for burning green bagasse”, and three charming, pictorial advertising flyers for equipment produced by the Bopp & Reuther firm of Mannheim, Germany.

Babcock & Wilcox was founded in Providence, Rhode Island in 1867 and is still a leader in power generation. Among their many achievements are: the powering of America’s first electricity-producing central generating station in Philadelphia in 1881; supplying the equipment for Edison’s Pearl Street Station in New York City (Edison would later write that Babcock & Wilcox manufactured “the best boiler God has permitted man yet to make”); the production of electricity for New York’s first subway; the construction of the water pipe system at the Hoover Dam; and the supply of components for the Manhattan Project and equipment for the world’s first nuclear-powered sub, the USS Nautilus.

00240 £150



ELEGANT MATHEMATICAL MANUSCRIPT

3. **Bonnycastle, John. A student's manuscript of mathematical problems from A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry as well as Andrew MacKay's The Theory and Practice of Finding the Longitude at Sea or Land.**

170-page manuscript. Contemporary half speckled sheep, marbled sides. Several contemporary sheets of manuscript with mathematical notations loosely inserted. Corners repaired, a little wear and some discolouration to boards, endpapers tanned, contents with the occasional light spot but overall quite clean. Very good condition.

An elegant, substantial early-19th century manuscript containing practical mathematical and astronomical problems likely produced by a student of navigation. The majority of the text is from John Bonnycastle's *A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*, originally published in 1806.

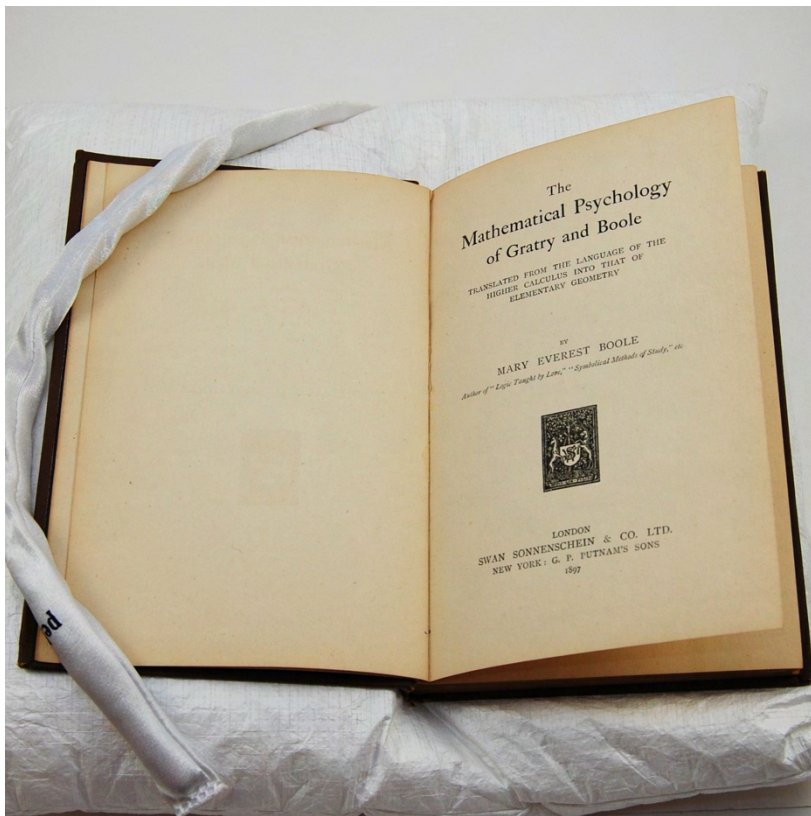
Bonnycastle was a respected mathematics teacher who tutored the children of the aristocracy and taught at the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich. A man of "considerable classical and general literary culture", he was a great friend of Fuseli and also of Leigh Hunt, who included Bonnycastle in his book *Lord Byron and Some of His Contemporaries*. "Bonnycastle was a prolific and successful writer of textbooks. Of his chief works, *The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic* first appeared in 1780 and ran to an eighteenth edition in 1851. His *Introduction to Astronomy* (1786), intended as a popular introduction to astronomy rather than as an elementary treatise, was one of the best-selling books on the subject for many years.

This manuscript, titled “Bonnycastle's Trigonometry”, contains the practical portions of the text, including rules for solving different types of trigonometric problems and practice examples. The practice problems have been completed in full, including large, precise geometrical diagrams made with ruler and compass. Page numbers are given and the problems are dated, the first section having been completed on September 24th, 1813 with additions every few days until the final dated entry on March 31, 1814.

The final, undated portion, about a quarter of the manuscript, comprises “Miscellaneous Astronomical Problems” from Andrew Mackay's *The Theory and Practice of Finding the Longitude at Sea or Land* (first published in 1793, the second edition in 1801), an important work for which its author “received the thanks of the boards of longitude of England and France” (ODNB).

This manuscript was likely produced by an advanced student working through the books as part of a regular course of study. The script is elegant, clear, and controlled throughout, and pencilled guide rules indicate that the student took great pains to ensure the manuscript was attractive and readable, suggesting that it was evaluated as part of coursework. Spherical trigonometry, astronomy, and navigational problems would have been of interest primarily to mariners, and it seems reasonable to conclude that the student was attending a naval institution or was perhaps under private tutelage with a seagoing career in mind. A beautiful example of a student's efforts at practical mathematics for navigation at a time when Britain was the major power on the seas.

00102 £500



4. Boole, Mary Everest. The Mathematical Psychology of Gatty and Boole. Translated from the Language of the Higher Calculus and into that of Elementary Geometry.

London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. Ltd., 1897.

Octavo. Original brown cloth, titles to spine gilt, black coated endpapers. Lightly rubbed at the extremities, spine a little rolled and darkened with some minor wear at the ends, contents slightly toned. A very good copy.

First edition, first printing.

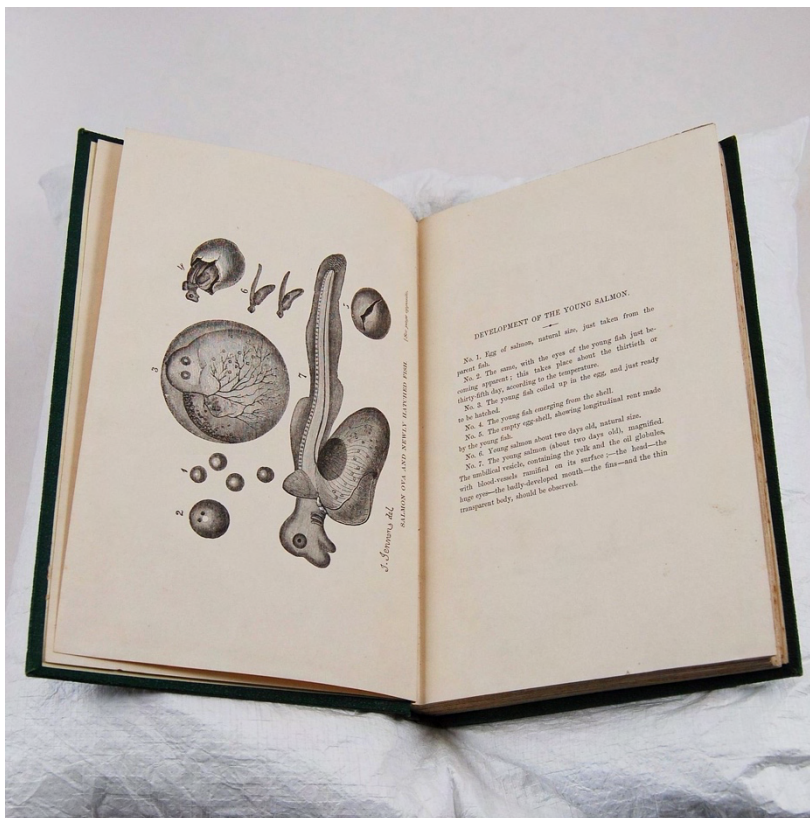
Author Mary Everest Boole (1832-1916) was the daughter of a rector who encouraged her interest in

mathematics. At eighteen the logician George Boole became her tutor, and she wrote later that it was his book on logic which made her fall in love with him. In 1855 they were married and moved to Cork, where he was teaching.

George encouraged Mary “to attend his lectures and improve her knowledge of mathematics. He read his book on differential equations to her, altering it until the language was completely clear to her” (Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science). Following George’s death, Mary became a matron at Queens College and developed an interest in mathematical education. “Her collected works, published after her death in 1931, reprinted interesting articles on mathematical education that include the idea that a child should construct a mathematical table before he or she uses it, and emphasize the need for logical thinking” (BDWS).

The present volume is “a detailed analysis of the philosophical writings of the French writer P. Gratry (whom George Boole had admired), comparing them with her husband’s mathematical concepts which she tried (not entirely successfully) to explain using simple geometric concepts. This book also tried to investigate what she termed ‘mathematical psychology’, the importance of logical thinking, and the nature of genius” (BDWS).

00327 £150



5. Buckland, Frank T. Fish Hatching. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1863. Octavo. Original green pebble-grain cloth, titles to spine gilt, boards blocked in blind. Frontispiece. Contemporary ownership signature to front pastedown. Just a little rubbing at the extremities, minor spotting to edges of textblock. A fresh and attractive copy in excellent condition.

First edition. A lovely, fresh copy of this important early work on raising young salmon by the Victorian Era's leading authority on pisciculture.

The naturalist Francis Trevelyan Buckland (1826-

1880) began his career as a military surgeon in London, spending his free time studying natural history. In 1865 he founded his own journal, *Land and Water*, an “independent channel for diffusing knowledge of practical natural history, and fish and oyster culture”. Buckland “applied himself to the many economic questions affecting the artificial supply of salmon, the length of the close season, the condition of different salmon rivers, and similar investigations, gradually becoming the highest authority on pisciculture. In February 1867... he was appointed inspector of salmon fisheries” (ODNB).

This volume was originally presented as a lecture at the Royal Institution in April of 1863. Buckland writes in the preface that it forms “a record of the observations which I have made during my experiments in Fish Hatching carried out during the winter months”. He also thanks “Professor Faraday for his kind attention” as well as “Professor Tyndall, who was good enough

to exhibit the young fish alive under the electric lamp, thereby adding so much to the general interest which I was most pleased to hear was caused among those present on the night of the Lecture”.

00173 £75



6. **Burr, G. D. [George Dominicus]. Instructions in Practical Surveying, Topographical Plan Drawing, and Sketching Ground Without Instruments. With Plates and Woodcuts. Second Edition.** London: John Murray, 1847.

Octavo (183 x 115 mm).

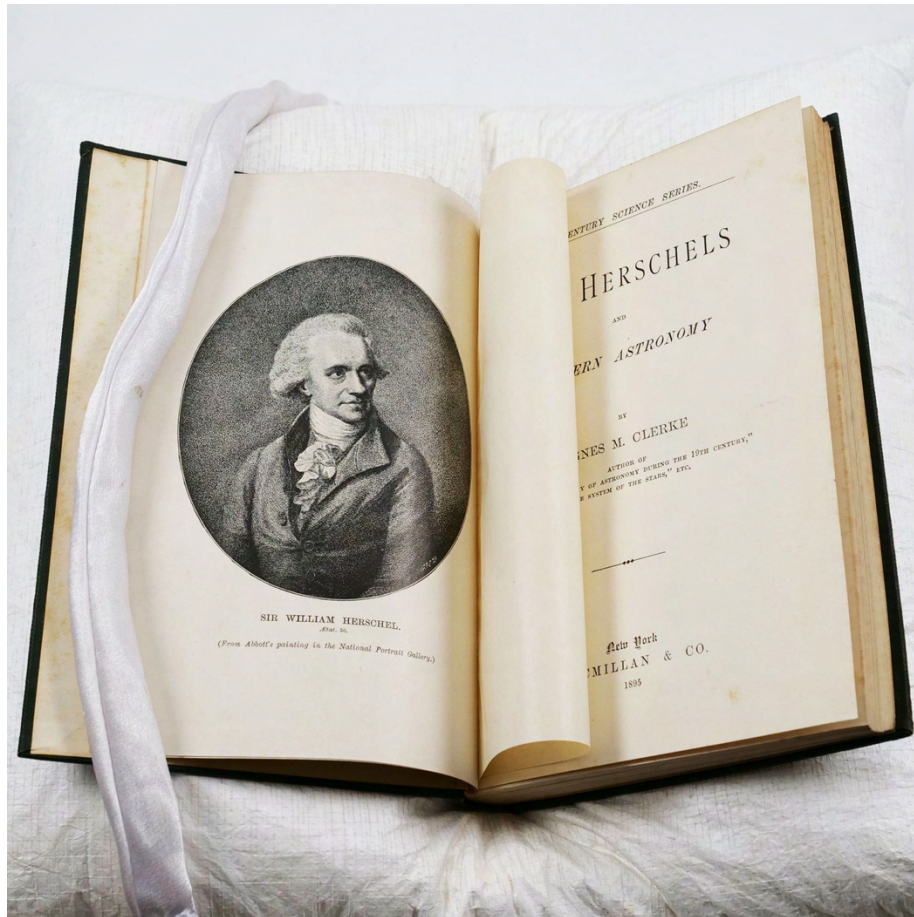
Contemporary prize binding of green morocco, spine gilt in compartments, title, single-line rules, elaborate crests to boards, acorn and oak leaf roll to turn-ins, and all edges gilt, marbled endpapers. 5 folding plates on tissue, diagrams within the text. Prize and ownership bookplates to the front endpapers. Binding lightly rubbed with a few mild scuffs and some light wear at the extremities, a little faint spotting to the folding plates. Very good condition.

Second edition with additions, first published in 1839. An attractively bound prize copy awarded by the Royal Military College at Sandhurst to Henry George White for “attention to, and progress in, military drawing”. With White’s later bookplate giving his rank as Major General.

Author George Dominicus Burr (d. 1855), was for forty years an esteemed professor of military surveying at the Royal Military College, and it is presumably he himself who presented this prize volume. The contents cover practical surveying and military drawing for students with no prior knowledge of the art, “confidently recommending to [them] a practice founded upon long experience, and certain in its results, within the limits we have assigned to it” (introduction).

The recipient, Major General Henry George White (1835 - 1906) “had a distinguished career in the British Army serving at the Crimean War (1854-56), in the Indian Mutiny (1858-59), in Cyprus (1878-79) and Bechanaland in South Africa in the 1880s” (Irish National Inventory of Architectural Heritage).

00345 £200



7. **Clerke, Agnes M. *The Herschels and Modern Astronomy*.** New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

Octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt. Portrait frontispiece and 2 plates. Tiny bump to the edge of the upper board, very lightly rubbed at the tips, what may be a tiny spot of dampstain at the extreme corner of the lower board, light spotting to the edges of the text blocks and occasionally the contents. Very good condition, the cloth fresh.

First edition of this biographical work on the astronomers William, Caroline, and John Herschel by one of the “great popularisers of science of the Victorian period” (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*). Copies of *The Herschels and Modern Astronomy* are uncommon on the market, particularly in such a nice example of the publisher’s binding.

Agnes Mary Clerke was taught at home by her scholarly parents, and “by the age of eleven she had mastered Herschel’s *Outlines of Astronomy*” (Ogilvie, p. 270). Settling in London in 1877, she pursued a career as a writer, producing a remarkable body of work. Clerke “possessed the rare ability to communicate clearly the complexities of scientific theory to a popular audience, while synthesising masses of astronomical information into a coherent whole for professional scientists, who had become so specialised that they could not see the larger connection between their work and other current discoveries in astronomy” (Ogilvie p. 270). Though she never held a position at a university or observatory, Clerke gained “partial admission” to the male-dominated world of astronomy. She had an extensive correspondence with other astronomers, was awarded the Actonian Prize by the Royal Institution, and in 1903 was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society.

00799 £250



8. **(Crystal Palace) Chappuis, Paul Emile. Carte de visite depicting the Crystal Palace in Sydenham.** London: Chappuis, [between 1859 and 1871].
Carte de visite (103 x 62 mm). Photographer's ticket to the verso. Just a couple of tiny spots. Excellent condition.

A lovely carte de visite depicting the Crystal Palace in its permanent home at Sydenham sometime after 1856, when the Brunel water towers, one of which is visible in the photo, were erected. The structure was originally built to house the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations (the Great Exhibition) in Hyde Park in 1851. Popular acclaim saw it preserved and reopened in Sydenham in 1854, but it was destroyed by a fire in 1936.

This card bears the ticket of photographer Paul Emile Chappuis (1816-1887), whose Fleet Street studio operated between 1859 and 1871. Chappuis was also an inventor, with patents on reflectors that would allow light into buildings. The firm he established to manufacture them was in operation until the Second World War.

00219 £50



9. Geruzez, [Nicolas Eugène]. **Leçons de Mythologie. Deuxième Édition. Cours Complet d'Education Pour les Filles. Deuxième Partie. Éducation Moyenne de Dix a Quatorze Ans.** Paris: L. Hachette, 1841.

Small folio. 19th-century quarter calf, spine compartments in blind, brown pebble-grain cloth, olive endpapers. Text in French. 6 double-page engraved plates. Joints splitting, some rubbing and marks to the cloth, light spotting to contents. Very good condition.

Second edition, volume II only. An unusual educational text on Greek mythology for girls between ten and fourteen by the French literature professor Nicolas Eugène Gérúzez (1799-1865) of the Sorbonne, attractively illustrated with six double-page plates.

This volume begins with the seventh week of lessons and continues through the 12th, so presumably the first volume covers the first six weeks. Though the title page states that this is the second edition, the publishing history of these mythological texts by Geruzez is confused, with several appearing in WorldCat under slightly different titles during the late 1830s and early 40s, though all are rare on the market.

00772 £250



10. **Hassard, Annie. Floral Decorations for the Dwelling House. A Practical Guide to the Home Arrangement of Plants and Flowers. With Numerous Illustrations** London: Macmillan & Co., 1875.

Octavo. Original green cloth elaborately blocked in gilt and black with floral designs on the spine and upper board, brown coated endpapers. Burn & Co. binder's ticket to the rear pastedown. 9 steel engraved plates, steel engravings throughout the text. Single leaf of ads at rear. Blind stamp of the W. H. Smith lending library to the front free endpaper. Cloth only very lightly rubbed at the extremities with a few small marks, a few light spots to the title. An excellent copy.

First edition, and a lovely copy, of this delightful work on flower arrangements and indoor plants that was highly praised by contemporaries.

By 1875 botanical pursuits such as flower collecting, pressing, and arranging had been an important hobby for British women for at least a generation. *Floral Decorations for the Dwelling House* expanded on the work of earlier authors, such as A. E. Maling (*Flowers for Ornament and Decoration*, 1875), by adding advice on living plants in addition to cut flowers. It “offers a very detailed account, both practically and artistically oriented, of the best plants and best pieces of equipment to use for a wide variety of indoor plant and flower decorations, from bouquets to dining tables, window displays, hanging baskets and Christmas decorations, as well as giving advice on how best to arrange them” (Sparke, *Nature Inside*, p. 48).

The book was praised in the January 1876 issue of *The Floral World and Garden Guide* as “a systematic treatise on the subject. The truth is, the gifted author of this stands alone and far in advance of all competitors, whether as an exhibitor or a judge of exhibitions, whether in the preparation of a bouquet for a princess or the decoration of a grand saloon for an important public ceremony”. In that year an American edition was published by Macmillan, in which additional emphasis was placed on living plants in decorative schemes (Sparke).

00802 £150



A WORK OF REMARKABLE MERIT

11. **Hibbert, Samuel. History of the Extinct Volcanos of the Basin of Neuwied, on the Lower Rhine. With Maps, Views, and Other Illustrations.** Edinburgh & London: W. and D. Lang; Treuttel and Wurtz ad Richter, 1832.

Octavo. Original brown morieé silk, printed paper label to spine. 2 hand-coloured maps, one being the double page folding frontispiece, 6 lithographed plates of which 3 are double page, 18 illustrations within the text. Table and directions to the binder at rear. Publisher's advert on the front pastedown, covered by a late-19th century Munden family bookplate. Splits at the head of the spine, some small worn spots at the extremities, joints cracked, some light offsetting affecting the maps, a few of the plates darkened, light spotting to the edges of the text block. Edges untrimmed. Very good condition.

First and only edition of this rare work on the effect of volcanic activity on the development of the Rhine Valley, in the original cloth. WorldCat locates only three copies, at Berlin, Göttingen, and the University of Manchester. Only two have appeared at auction in the last decade, this copy at Forum Auctions in 2017 and one in library cloth at Dominic Winter in 2013.

Author Samuel Hibbert Ware (1782-1848) was an antiquarian and geologist who spent most of his life in Edinburgh, where he was a member of numerous learned societies and was friendly with notables such as Sir Walter Scott. "In 1817 Hibbert visited Shetland, where he discovered 'chromate of iron' and undertook a geological survey of the country. For this discovery the Society of Arts awarded him in 1820 the Iris gold medal... He and his family also spent two or three years abroad, chiefly visiting the volcanic districts of France, Italy, and northern Germany, and he published a *History of the Extinct Volcanoes of the Basin of Neuwied on the Lower Rhine* (1832) on his return to Edinburgh" (ODNB).

A History of the Extinct Volcanos was well received in the scientific community. A near contemporary, Edward Hull, described it as a work of “remarkable merit, if we consider the time at which it was written. For not only does it give a clear and detailed account of the volcanic phenomena of the Eifel and the Lower Rhine, but it anticipates the principles upon which modern writers account for the formation of river valleys and other physical features; and in working out the physical history of the Rhine Valley below Mainz, and its connection with the extinct volcanos which are found on both banks of that river, he has taken very much the same line of reasoning which was some years afterwards adopted by Sir A. Ramsay when dealing with the same subject. It does not appear that the latter writer was aware of Dr. Hibbert’s treatise” (Hull, *Volcanos Past and Present*, p. 7).

00426 £750



12. **Hingston & Company. Trade card of Hingston & Company, Chemists and Druggists opposite the Plough Hotel Cheltenham.** Cheltenham, c. 1837.

Trade card (90 × 61 mm). Elaborate copperplate engraved text and illustrations of a bust Hippocrates and staff of Asclepius. A few tiny, light spots, adhesive marks to verso.

An attractive trade card for the chemists Hingston & Company of Cheltenham, “opposite the Plough Hotel. Prescriptions accurately prepared with drugs and Chemicals from Apothecaries Hall?”. The text is elaborately engraved and the card features a well-executed bust of Hippocrates and staff of Asclepius. The Science Museum in London has a copy of the same trade card, and the National Archives hold the company’s day book and bankruptcy papers from 1837-1839.

00231 £135



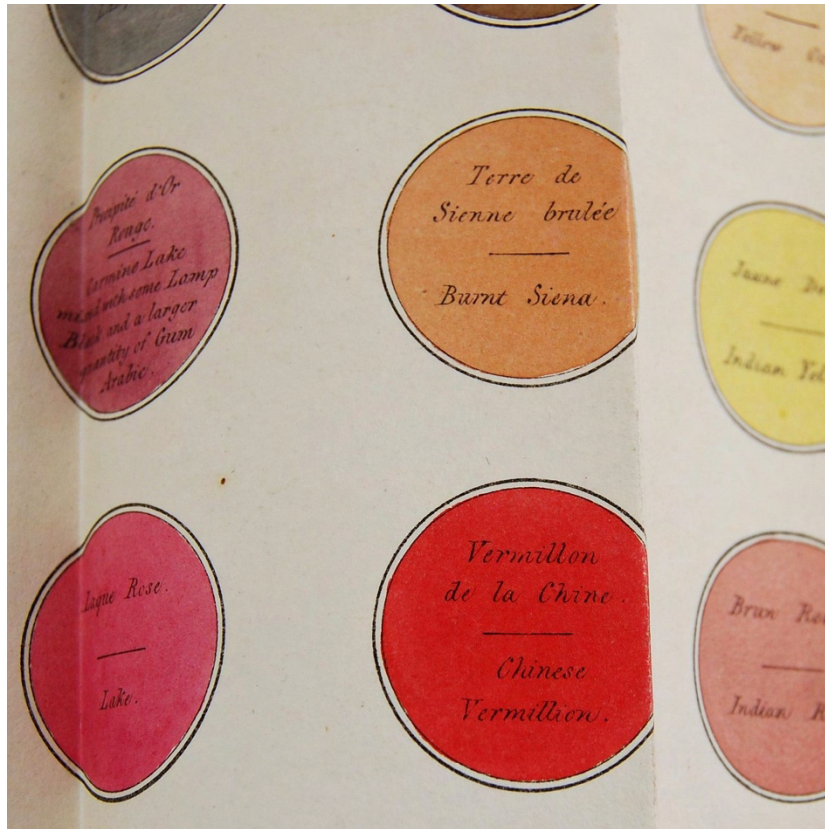
13. **Johnston, James F. W. *The Chemistry of Common Life*.** London & Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1855.

2 volumes, octavo (178 x 113 mm). Contemporary brown half calf, spines gilt in compartments, red morocco labels, marbled sides, endpapers, and edges. Steel engravings throughout the text. H7 and 8 unopened. Lacking the ads normally present. Bindings rubbed, occasional light spotting to contents. A very good set.

First complete edition of this popular Victorian work on the chemistry of the everyday, published in two volumes the year after the first volume appeared.

Author James F. W. Johnston (1796-1855) was a chemist and lecturer, and together with David Brewster one of the founders of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His association with J. J. Berzelius “brought him prestige and fuelled his interest in the way atoms might be arranged in compounds; though chemical atomic theory was still very hypothetical in the 1830s, some inferences could be made. In 1837 he wrote an important report for the British Association meeting at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the relationship between chemical constitution and properties... In 1851 he published *Notes on North America*, following a visit there in 1849–50. This was concerned particularly with agriculture, on which he had become an expert... His brief *Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology* (1844) went through more than thirty editions in his lifetime, was widely translated, and was recommended by Tolstoy among others, and his more formal *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology* (1842) was also a great success, with a nineteenth edition in 1895... His *Chemistry of Common Life*, which was completed in 1855 just before his death, was a classic popularization of up-to-date science” (ODNB).

00737 £150



14. **Mansion, [Andre Leon Larue]. Letters Upon the Art of Miniature Painting.**

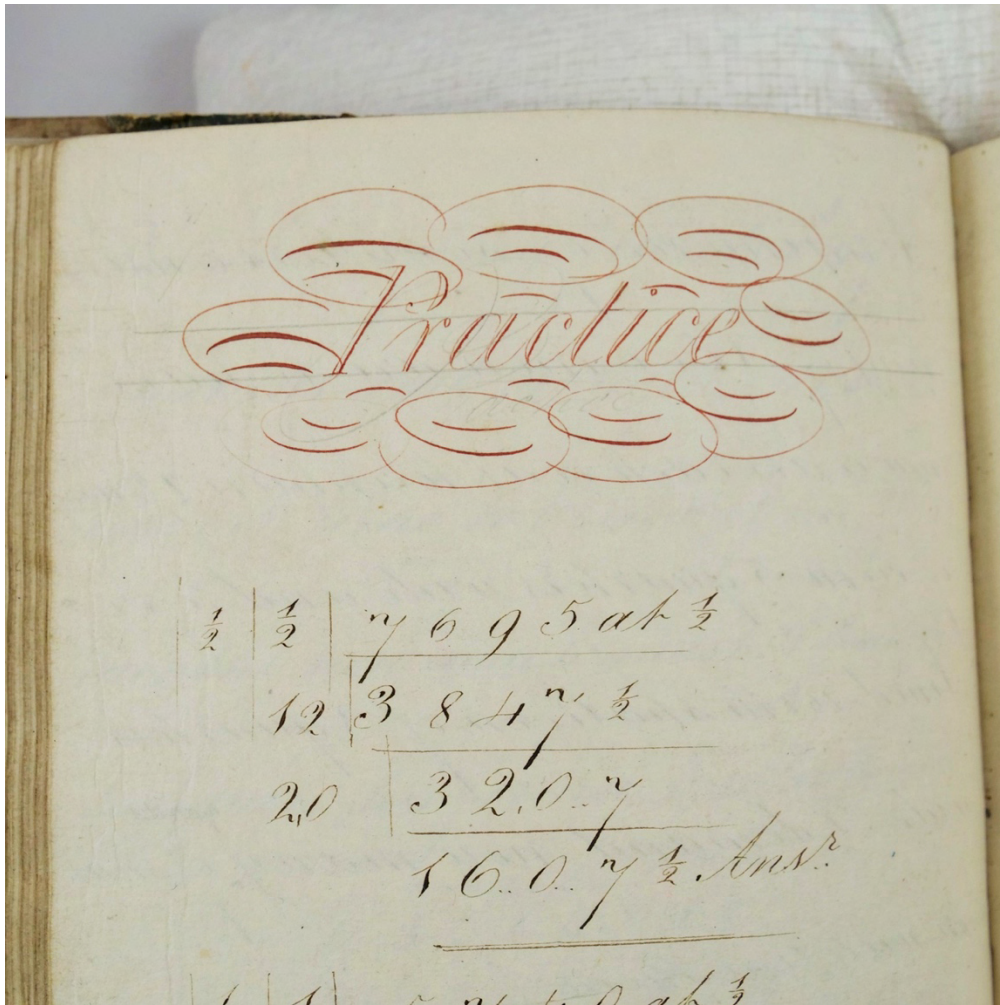
London & Paris: R. Ackerman; L. Janet, 1822.

12mo. Original pink boards, printed paper label to spine. Frontispiece and hand-coloured folding plate. Near-contemporary ownership inscription dated 1842. Boards rubbed and tanned at the edges with some small marks and spots, spine browned, ends of spine worn and chipped, corners bumped and worn, a few lights spots to early and late leaves, otherwise contents fresh. A very good copy.

First edition of this guide to miniature painting designed for the education of young ladies. The author, Andre Leon Larue, was born in 1785 and known professionally as Mansion. The son of a portrait painter, he worked as a miniaturist and achieved remarkable results as a tinter of photographs during the 1840s and 50s. This was his first book on painting; the second was *The Principles and Practice of Harmonious Colouring in Oil, Water, and Photographic Colours on Paper, Glass and Silver Plate*.

The present volume was reviewed by *The Gentleman's Magazine* as “a pleasing and useful assistant to the young student, affording much instruction in all departments of the art; with a short sketch of the various merits of many of the Old Masters, and most of the eminent modern ones”. At the time this book was published miniature painting was considered an important accomplishment for young women, a demonstration of moral virtues and elevated aesthetic sensibilities. Painting guides provided technical information but also “took pains to situate both the reader-cum-painter and the product within a social and cultural milieu of aestheticized gentility”. In this case, Mansion has written the guide as a story with a young female protagonist whose “progress as a painter, specifically as a miniaturist, unfolded apace with her progress as a young lady” (Kelly, *Republic of Taste*, p. 110).

00175 £150



15. **(Mathematics). Georgian era arithmetic workbook.** England, c. 1800-1820. 84-leaf purpose-made blank book (200 x 165 mm). Original tan half skiver, waste-paper marbled boards. Manuscript equations, notes, and calligraphic illustrations in coloured ink filling all 168 pages. Overwriting in a separate hand, dated 1820, on some pages. Spine rolled, boards worn, occasional smudges and spots to contents. Very good condition.

A substantial early-19th century arithmetic workbook with several calligraphic headings featuring animals in coloured ink.

The contents of this workbook comprise lessons and exercises in advanced arithmetic, primarily multiplication, division, and the conversion of quantities. The contents are strongly mercantile in flavour, featuring problems such as “In 552 common pounds of silk how many great pounds”; “If I give 1£ 1s 8d for 3 lbs of coffee what must be given for 29 lbs & 1 oz”; and “What is the half years rent of 547 acres of land at 15s 6d per acre per anum”.

The manuscript also features occasional overwriting in a different hand, with some entries dated 1820. These seem to be records of sales of wood and articles fashioned from it.

00859 £350



16. **Michael Birk, Tuttlingen Deutschland. [Art Nouveau chromolithographic pharmaceutical catalogue] Katalog No. 4.** Tuttlingen, Germany: Michael Birk, [c. 1890s]. Quarto. Original limp cloth wrappers blocked in gilt, grey, black, and white, blue endpapers, blue top-stain. 15 double-sided leaves of chromolithographic, metallic-printed, and embossed designs, of which 6 are folding, engravings throughout the other 290 pages. Minor bumps at the corners. A superb, fresh copy in unused condition with many of the leaves unopened and still delicately adhering to each other at the edges.

A superb, unused Art Nouveau chromolithographic catalogue issued by the German pharmaceutical and medical supply firm Michael Birk, probably in the 1890s.

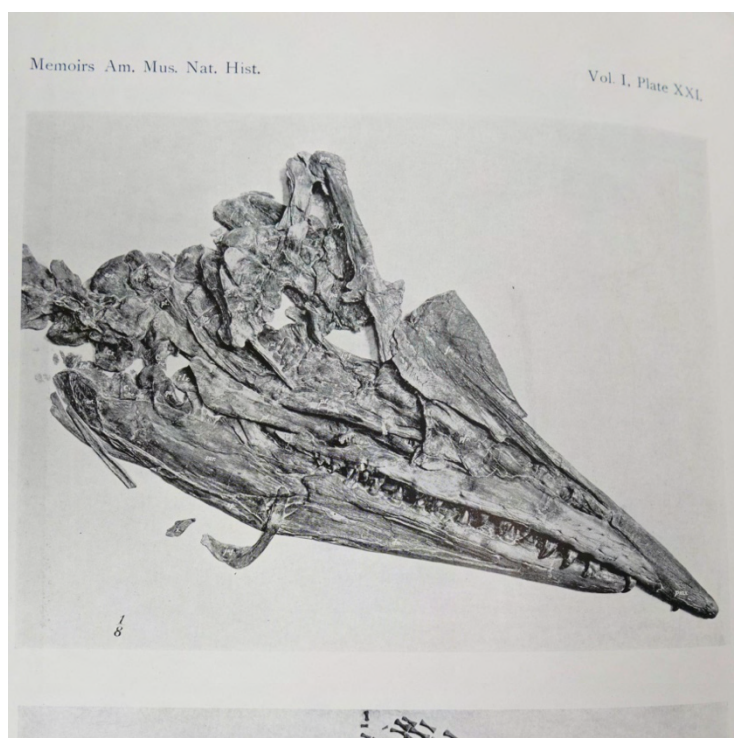
This remarkable, 320-page catalogue contains 15 double-sided plates of elaborate chromolithographic, metallic, and embossed designs for product labels, as well as another 290 pages advertising an incredible array of other products. The chromolithographic labels could be ordered in bulk, and some could be personalised with the shop's name and address. The catalogue was evidently designed for international distribution, as the examples are shown in a variety of languages, including Arabic.

Some of the product labels include lemon and orange syrup, ginger ale, Egyptian nerve tonic, quinine, toothpaste, cod liver oil, antiseptics, a wide variety of alcoholic beverages such as wine, port, rum and rum punch, champagne, and gin, and cosmetics like eau de cologne and agua de florida. Most of the labels are very elaborate, featuring colourful Art Nouveau, and sometimes

exotic or Orientalist, designs. Nine pages of labels incorporate fine metallic and die-cut and embossed cameo-like decoration - of note are the two pages of delicate perfume bottle labels.

The remainder of the catalogue details a variety of products, all depicted in large and well-executed engravings. They include bottles, pots, boxes, tubes and dispensers, including decorative bottles and perfume atomisers, and display units. For the use of the pharmacist are moulds, rollers, mortars and pestles, scales, laboratory glassware, bunsen burners, alembics, and ovens. And there are sections for medical dressings and devices, generators of therapeutic electricity, and all types of surgical and dental tools, including large items such as chairs, tables and boilers. A superb catalogue encompassing all of late-19th century pharmacy and medicine.

00241 £350



17. **Osborn, Henry Fairfield. *Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History. Volume I, Parts IV and V. Part IV. — A Complete Mosasaur Skeleton, Osseous and Cartilaginous. Part V. — A Skeleton of Diplodocus.*** New York: The Knickerbocker Press for the American Museum of Natural History, October 25th, 1899. *Folio. Original grey wrappers printed in black. 7 photographic plates on glossy paper, folding diagram, illustrations throughout the text, some from photographs. Contents unopened. Slight wear at the ends of the spine, wrappers just a little frayed and tanned at the edges, faint toning to the edges of the leaves. An excellent copy.*

First edition, first printing of this paper proposing that Diplodocus was not sluggish as generally believed, and that individuals might have been able to raise themselves onto two legs by balancing on their tails. An unusually fresh and attractive copy, the contents unopened.

Palaeontologist Henry Fairfield Osborn (1857-1935) was president of the American Museum of Natural History for twenty-five years, during which he oversaw significant work on the discovery, description, and naming of new dinosaur species discovered in western North America, most notably Tyrannosaurus rex, Velociraptor, Albertosaurus, and Ornitholestes. As an administrator Osborn put new emphasis on museum displays, making them more visually appealing and accessible, though he also incorporated his profoundly racist and eugenicist views into the ones he designed for the Museum of Natural History.

The present paper describes a partial Diplodocus skeleton unearthed in Wyoming's Como Bluffs by Barnum Brown and J. L. Wortman during 1897. Based on this skeleton Osborn writes that, "There is a traditional view that these animals were ponderous and sluggish. This view may apply in a measure to Brontosaurus. In the case of Diplodocus it is certainly unsupported by facts" (p. 213). He also suggests that "The tail, secondly, functioned a lever to balance the weight of the

dorsals, anterior limbs, neck and head, and to raise the entire forward portion of the body upwards. This power was certainly exerted while the animal was in the water, and possibly also while upon land” (p. 213). Modern research has confirmed Osborn’s assumptions, showing that *Diplodocus*’s musculo-skeletal structure probably allowed it to rear up on its hind legs with relative ease.

Linda Hall Library, *Paper Dinosaurs* 1824-1969, no. 24.

00515 £150



18. **Peckham, George W. & Elizabeth G. On the Instincts and Habits of the Solitary Wasps. [Bound together with] “Additional Observations on the Instincts and Habits of the Solitary Wasps” [in] Bulletin of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, vol. 1, no. 2, April 1900.** Madison, WI: the state of Wisconsin, 1898.

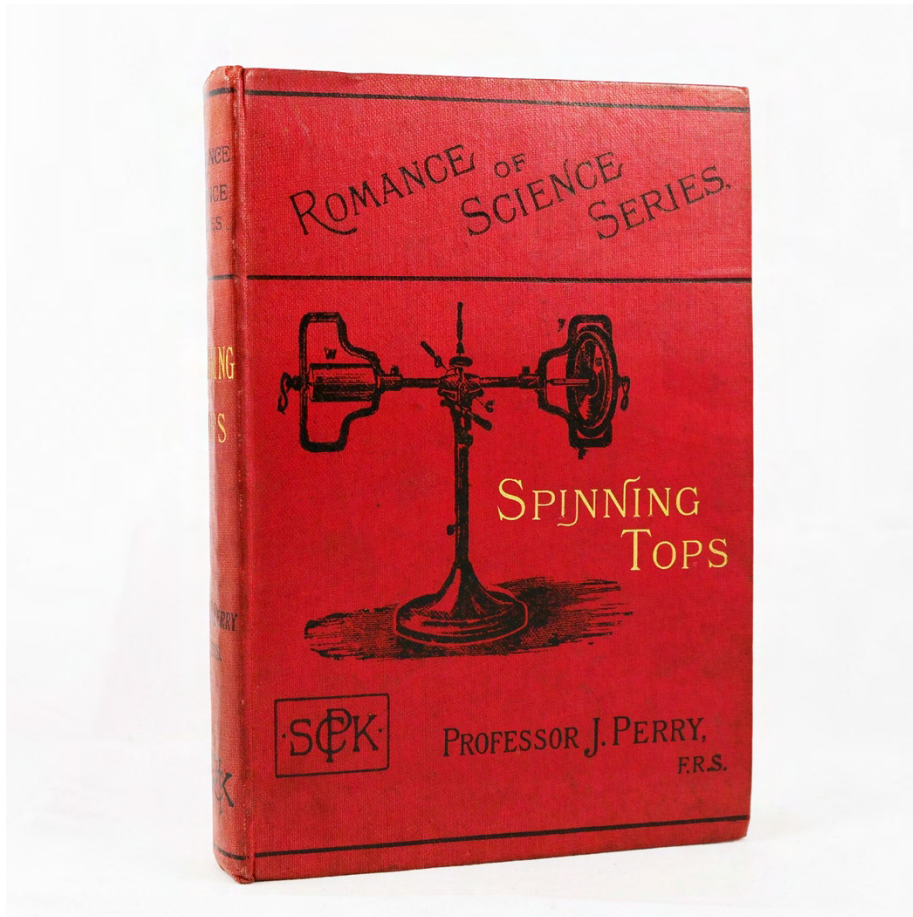
Octavo. Contemporary library style binding of black half skiver, black cloth sides, spine gilt in compartments. 14 plates of which 2 are chromolithographs and the 12 are lithographs. Binding rubbed with wear at the corners, spine ends, and hinges, contents toned. A very good copy.

First edition, first printing of both titles, the “Additional Observations”

being a presentation copy inscribed, “Mr, Claus H. Shirum [?], compliments of the authors”.

Elizabeth and George Peckham were entomologists and archnologists who together pioneered the study of jumping spiders. They were early proponents of including behaviour in taxonomical analysis and performed some of the first studies on sexual selection. Elizabeth was the first female science graduate of Vasser, one of Milwaukee’s first librarians, and a suffragist. George obtained a medical degree but chose to teach high school, and in 1880 the Peckhams introduced the first biological laboratory course in an American High school, incorporating Darwinian concepts in their pedagogy. Together the Peckhams described 63 genera and 366 species, and one genus, at least twenty species, and a scientific society are named in their honour. Following George’s death in 1914 Elizabeth continued their scientific work and was awarded a PhD by Cornell in 1914. *On the Instincts and Habits of the Solitary Wasps* is now considered a scientific classic, for both its style and scholarship.

00457 £150

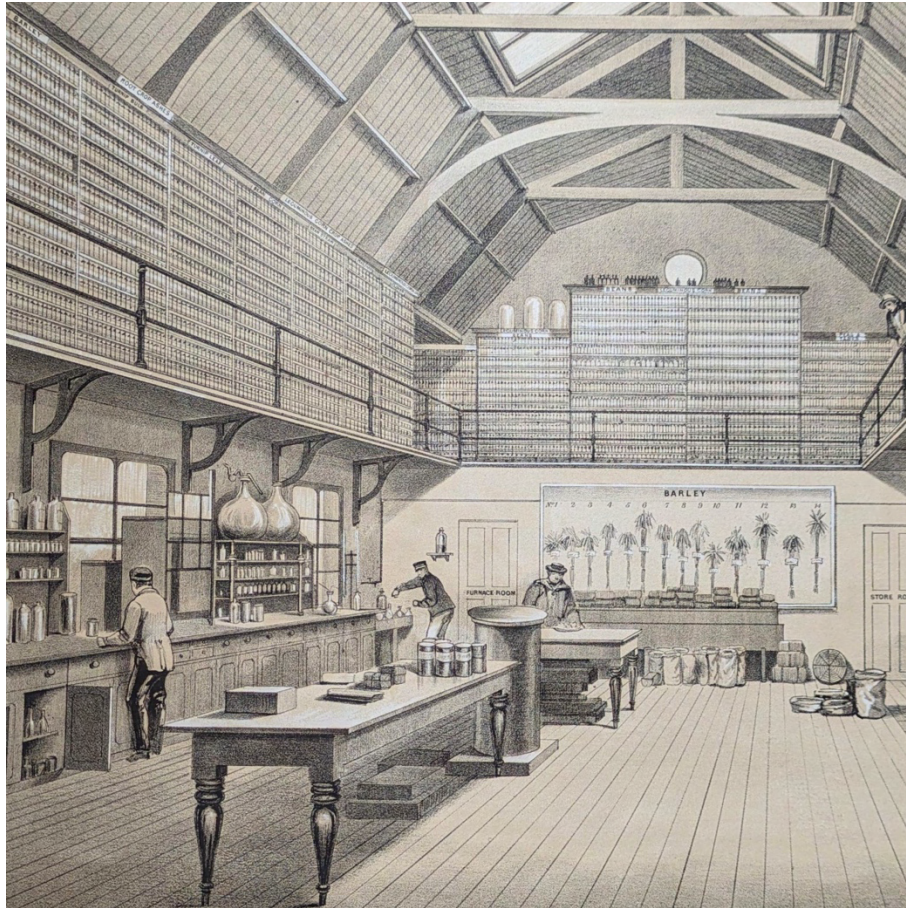


19. **Perry, John. The Romance of Science. Spinning Tops. The “Operatives Lecture” of the British Association, Meeting at Leeds, 6th September, 1890. With Numerous Illustrations.** Published under the direction of the general literature committee. London, Brighton, & New York: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1901. *Octavo. Original red cloth blocked in gilt and black with an image of a gyroscope on the upper board. Engraved frontispiece and engravings throughout the text. 8 pages of separately paginated publisher’s ads at rear. Ink ownership signature of B. G. Davies to the half title, pencilled remark “No! no!!” to the dedication leaf. Spine slightly rolled, lower corner bumped, cloth a little rubbed and marked with some waviness on the spine, contents tanned in the margins. Very good condition.*

Second edition, first published in 1890. An attractive copy of this book which is scarce in all early editions. Unusually, there is a pencilled note on the dedication leaf stating “no! no!!” in reference to the printed acknowledgement of Sir William Thomson as “the real author of whatever is worth publication in the following pages”.

Electrical engineer and mathematician John Perry (1850-1920) lectured at the Royal College of Science and the School of Mines in London (part of Imperial College from 1907), and developed a number of important instruments for the rapidly expanding electrical industry. After retiring from teaching, he “continued to pursue his interest in spinning tops, a subject on which he had lectured and published often since 1890, and which embodied his wide-ranging concerns from engineering to cosmology” (ODNB).

00816 £75



20. **[Rothamsted Experimental Station]. Drawings and Plans of the Lawes Testimonial Laboratory Rothamsted, Herts.** London: F. Dangerfield, 1860.

Oblong folio (370 × 540 mm). 2 tinted lithographic views and 2 lithographic plans, stitched in buff wrappers with lithographed title. Stitching a little loose, adhesive residue along one edge of the wrappers where original cloth backing is lacking, dampstain affecting the upper left corners of the contents but not affecting the images, some nicks and creasing. Very good condition.

First and only edition of this uncommon set of lithographs depicting the first purpose-built laboratory at one of the oldest agricultural research institutions in the world, the Rothamsted Experimental Station (now Rothamsted Research), most famous for the Park Grass Experiment, which has been running continuously since 1856. WorldCat locates copies only at Harvard, Illinois, and the Royal Danish Library.

Rothamstead was founded in 1843 by the chemist and entrepreneur John Bennet Lawes (1814–1900). Lawes experimented with fertilizers at his family estate during the 1830s and was awarded a patent for the process of using sulphuric acid to decompose bones so that their calcium phosphate could be taken up by plants. His fertiliser plants earned a considerable fortune, which he reinvested in agricultural research.

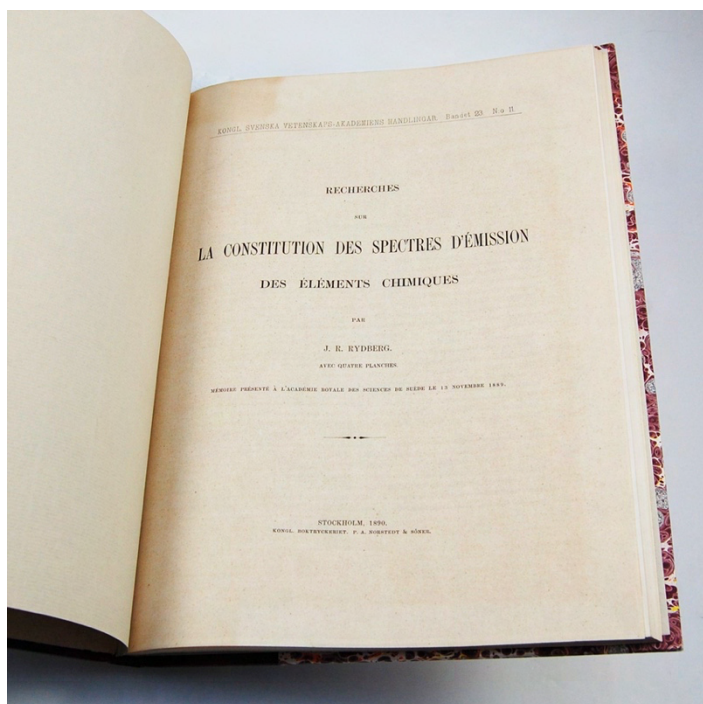
“Lawes invited Joseph Henry Gilbert (1817–1901) to join him at Rothamsted as chemist, and in practice to be director in charge of the day-to-day management of agricultural experiments. This began a lifelong association, and virtually all the results of the Rothamsted experiments, certainly from the mid-1850s onwards, were published under the joint names of Lawes and Gilbert. The establishment of the Rothamsted Experimental Station also effectively dates from 1843, when the previous superphosphate trials ceased and the continuous recording of the wheat yields from

Broadbalk Field began. This was—and continues to be—a ‘control’ plot on which wheat was grown continuously without any manure, and it became the most famous field in the world” (ODNB).

Lawes and Gilbert “laid the foundations for the systematic study of the effects of fertilizers and nutrients on soils and plant growth... less well-known experiments with farm animals, mainly conducted between 1848 and 1864, initiated controlled research into the effects of different diets on weight-gain in cattle, sheep, and pigs, and, crucially, into measuring the chemical composition and manurial value of the excreta produced by the different diets” (ODNB). All scientific work at the station was undertaken for practical agricultural purposes, and “Rothamsted became so frequently and intensively visited that a marquee with beer and other refreshments for visiting groups was almost permanently in use” (ODNB).

Lawes’s generosity with his results earned him admiration among the farming community, and in 1853 they raised contributions in his honour, which were used to construct the Testimonial Laboratory depicted here.

00776 £250



21. Rydberg, J. R. Recherches sur la Constitution des Spectra d'Émission des Éléments Chimiques. Kongl. SV. Vet. Akademiens Handlingar Band 23. No. II.

Stockholm: Kongl. Boktryckeriet. P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1890.
Tall quarto (300 × 230 mm). Recent burgundy quarter morocco, marbled boards, titles to spine gilt. Title page just a little toned. Excellent condition.

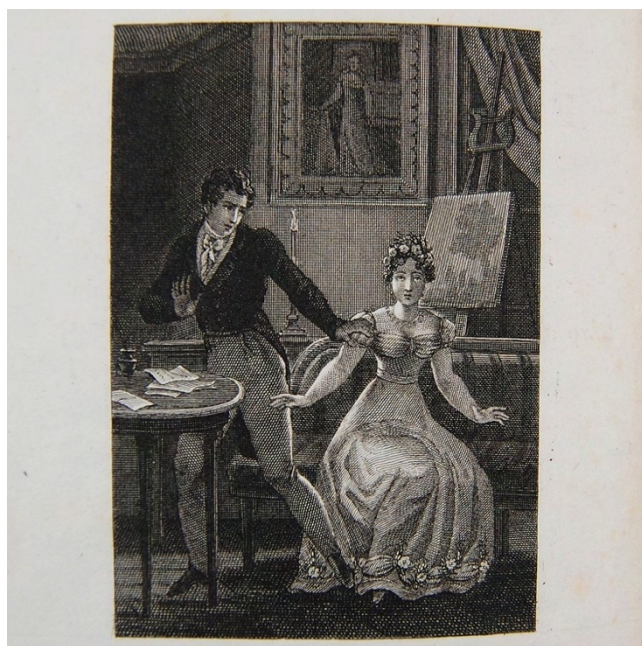
First edition of this significant work in which Rydberg lays out the empirical formulae governing the frequencies of spectral lines, a precursor to Bohr’s development of the quantum theory. A handsomely bound copy in excellent condition.

Johannes Rydberg (1854-1919) was a Swedish physicist at Lund University who studied atomic masses and electromagnetic radiation. Inspired by Mendeleev’s periodic table, he was convinced that the electromagnetic spectra emitted by atoms could provide insight into atomic structure and theory. “Notwithstanding the imperfect spectroscopic tables then at his disposal, Rydberg discovered most of the important properties of series spectra, including the relation between corresponding series in the spectra of related elements, and foreshadowed discoveries which were made later, when experimental work has sufficiently advanced. Some of the features noted by Rydberg were observed about the same time by Kayser and Runge, but his work had the special merit of connecting different series in the spectrum of the same element into one system, which could be represented by a set of simple formulae having but few adjustable constants” (*Nature* obituary, January 24, 1920).

Rydberg's work was justified and expanded upon by Neils Bohr's development of the quantum model of atomic structure in 1913, and Bohr was able to use his own theory to derive Rydberg's results, providing confirmation of both.

This uncommon publication represents the culmination of Rydberg's work. It "mapped out Rydberg's total approach with remarkable clarity... While T. R. Thalen and Bernhard Hasselberg, Rydberg's major Swedish contemporaries in spectral studies, concentrated upon accurate measurements of the spectra of the elements, Rydberg's major spectral contributions were to theory and mathematical form, and those to form were the ones of enduring value" (Dictionary of Scientific Biography, vol. 12, p. 42).

00213 £750



22. **Salm, Constance de. Vingt-Quatre Heures d'une Femme Sensible, ou Une Grande Leçon.** Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1824.

Octavo. Contemporary quarter black skiver, blue boards, spine gilt in compartments. Engraved frontispiece. 1 leaf of publisher's ads at rear. Spine rolled, binding rubbed, spotting and toning of contents, primarily in the margins. A very good copy.

First edition, first impression. Author Constance de Salm (1767-1845) was a highly regarded French writer and moral philosopher, an important member of a circle of intellectuals and scientists. Though forgotten for much of the 19th and 20th centuries, she is now the subject of

renewed academic interest.

De Salm spent most of her life promoting the equality of women, and her most important work, the poem "Épître aux femmes" (1797), was a direct attack on the language and social structures that uphold patriarchy, as well as an exhortation to women to liberate themselves.

During her career "she used a variety of genres to address issues of importance to women, such as equal access to educational opportunities and to family courts, recognition of intellectual achievement, the infantilization of women and the denigration of their abilities, the cost to women's health of reproduction, and adequately remunerated work for poor, widowed, and single women. In many ways she can be usefully compared to Mary Wollstonecraft" (Hine, *Constance de Salm*, p. 4).

De Salm's friendships with scientists were an important part of her intellectual life. She was close to the astronomer Joseph-Jérôme Lalande, who left her his unpublished manuscripts and asked her to write his eulogy. "Not only did she know Lalande well enough to have him entrust her with securing his legacy, but she was acquainted with renowned scientists like the natural philosopher Auguste de Candolle, the botany professor at the Jardin du Roi, Antoine de Jussieu, and the naturalist Alexander von Humboldt, all of whom were among her circle of friends and

frequented her salon. Her involvement can be used to illustrate the shift from earlier philosophical debates among scientists to the increasing interest on the part of women in scientific culture in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries” (Hine pp. 2-3).

The present text, *Twenty-Four Hours in the Life of a Sensitive Woman*, is an epistolary novel exploring the mindset of a woman whose lover may have abandoned her. It was praised by her friend Stendhal and is now rare in the first edition. We can locate only one institutional copy, at the British Library.

00158 £500



**23. Smith, Greene.
Catalogue of Birds, Eggs
and Nests. Museum
Greene Smith, Peterboro,
N. Y. July 11, 1880.**

Morrisville, NY: printed at the
Madison Observer Office,
1881.

*Tall octavo. Original brown cloth,
titles to upper board gilt, triple
fillets blocked in blind, edges dyed
red. White abrasion and speckled
dampstain to the upper board, cloth
a little rubbed at the extremities
with some small nicks at the edges
of the boards, contents very faintly
toned. A very good copy.*

First edition of this
uncommon catalogue of the
Greene Smith Museum of
birds and their nests and eggs.

Greene Smith (1841-1880) was the son of abolitionist Gerrit Smith and a keen sportsman, amateur taxidermist, and professor of ornithology at Cornell. He founded his museum in Peterboro, New York in 1863 to house the thousands of specimens of birds, eggs, and nests he had collected. Nicknamed the Bird House, it was three stories tall and fitted out with luxuries such as central heating, a mahogany staircase, and marble fixtures, and the collection of hummingbirds alone was estimated to be worth \$75,000. Smith died in 1886 while attempting to complete a second, annotated version, of the museum catalogue. Most of his specimens went to the collections at Cornell, Harvard and Colgate University. The present volume lists all the specimens under their common and scientific names and indicates where they were collected, their sex, and their age (adult, young, or young with down).

00573 £250



24. Smyth, Charles Piazzi. The Great Comet of 1843 as seen at the Cape of Good Hope in the Evening of March 3rd.

[Edinburgh], June 1848.

Lithograph (print 115 × 182 mm; sheet 277 × 384 mm). Conservation mounted, framed and glazed using archival materials. Professionally cleaned using archival methods but with some faint spots remaining, short closed tear at the right edge archivally repaired. Excellent condition.

A rare and evocative lithograph of the Great Comet of 1843 as seen from the Cape of Good Hope, observed and, most unusually, also lithographed by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Charles Piazzi Smyth (1819-1900). Copies of this print are exceptionally scarce, with none recorded in COPAC, WorldCat, or auction records. Given that the paper was never published, it seems unlikely that more than a handful were produced.

Smyth was born to well-connected British parents in Naples, his father being a naval

officer and respected amateur astronomer, and his mother the daughter of the British Consul to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Smyth's godfather was the famous Sicilian astronomer Giuseppe Piazzi, from whom he received his middle name. Thanks to his father's connections, at age sixteen Smyth was made assistant to Thomas Maclear, HM Astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. "He spent ten years in southern Africa working in positional astronomy and in arduous geodetic surveys of the province. Encouraged by John Herschel, he experimented in early photography and in 1843 succeeded in producing the oldest known calotypes of people and scenes in southern Africa" (ODNB).

During Smyth's time in the Cape a remarkable comet appeared in the skies. "The Great March Comet of 1843 was so bright that it was seen in the daytime sky by many people on every continent", though its brightest and largest appearance was in the southern hemisphere (Stoyan, *Atlas of Great Comets*). Its tail, measuring up to 70° (more than 350 million kilometers), still holds the record for length, and John Herschel described it in 1849 as "by far the most remarkable comet of the century" (Stoyan).

Smyth frequently painted and sketched, both in connection with his astronomical work and as an observer of the people and landscapes around him. "The naturalistic representations and watercolours by Charles Piazzi Smyth, who was working at the Cape of Good Hope when the comet appeared, are the most impressive reproductions of this apparition of a comet" (Stoyan). He was particularly interested in printing techniques and their applications to scientific illustration, and his first major published work was a paper submitted to the Royal Astronomical Society on this subject, in which he "reviews critically the illustrations in several recent publications and discourses with apparent authority on the processes of engraving, aquatinting and mezzotinting. He suggests modifications that might be used to yield more subtle effects" (Warner, *Charles Piazzi Smyth: Astronomer-Artist, His Cape Years*, p. 113).

Smyth's proficiency with lithography and copperplate engraving allowed him to print the illustrations for his own papers, a practice that was (and indeed, still is) unusual (Warner, p. 113). In 1846 he was appointed Astronomer Royal at Edinburgh, "the hub of the printing and illustration industry... in these circumstances he did not need to acquire a press, but bought or hired stones on which he could draw his pictures and then send the stones to the nearest printer. Piazzzi was engaged in lithographing of his sketches 'The Zodiacal Light as Seen at the Cape of Good Hope' and 'The Great Comet of 1843' —to be used in his published accounts— when [his friend from South Africa, the artist] Charles Bell arrived in 1847". At first, Piazzzi sent his stones to the printer W. Walton, who was probably responsible for this print, but later Bell purchased a press which he and Piazzzi shared (Warner, pp. 114-115).

Both "The Great Comet" and "The Zodiacal Light" were meant to illustrate Smyth's unpublished paper "Attempt to apply instrumental measurement to the zodiacal light", which was completed on March 25th, 1848, received by the Royal Society on the 13th of April, and withdrawn on the 2nd of November. The manuscript and the original painting are still at the Royal Society and have been digitised (references AP/30/18 and AP/30/18/5), and two oil paintings of the comet by Smyth are held at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich (object ID BHC4148 and BHC4147).

This copy of the lithograph is especially intriguing because of the pencilled annotation where Smith's printed initials should be: "CPS del[iniavit] & lit", indicating that he made the lithograph himself. Though the writing is dissimilar to Smyth's formal hand, the likeliest explanation is that it was inserted by himself or someone close to him.

00395 **£1,250**



25. **Smyth, Charles Piazzi. The Zodiacal Light as Seen on the Breede River at the Cape of Good Hope June 1844.** [Edinburgh], June 1848.

Lithograph (print 190 × 264 mm; sheet 277 × 384 mm). Professionally mounted, framed and glazed using archival materials. The printed captions have been amended in pencil, in a contemporary hand, to record that the prints were “del & lith” - drawn and lithographed - by “CPS”. Professionally cleaned using archival methods but with some faint spots remaining, some light creasing and four short closed tears at the bottom edge of the sheet which have been archivally repaired, another short closed tear at the upper edge with the same treatment, none affecting the image. Miniscule pinprick at the top left and lower right corners of the lithograph Very good condition.

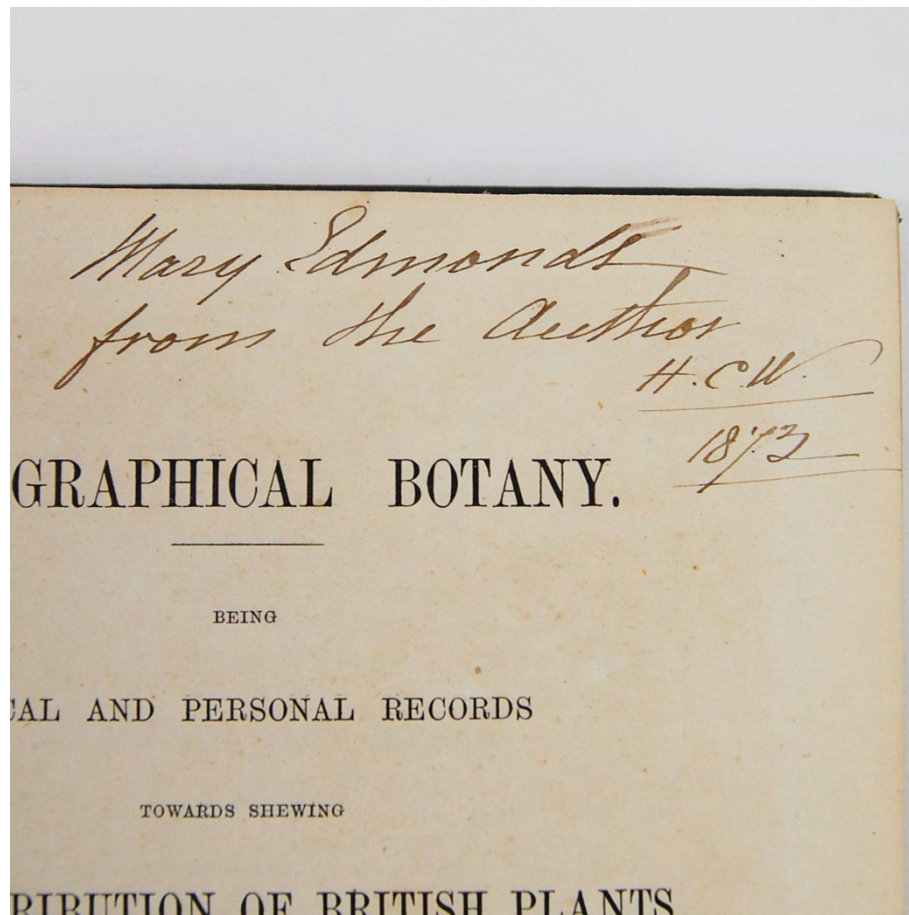
A rare and evocative lithograph of the zodiacal light as seen from the Breede River in South Africa, observed and, most unusually, lithographed by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Charles Piazzi Smyth (1819-1900). Smyth's print was “the first attempt to furnish a realistic depiction of this elusive feature” of the night sky (Warner, Charles Pizaai Smyth: Astronomer-Artist, His Cape Years, p. 101). Copies of this lithograph are exceptionally scarce. We can locate only one, in the Herschel family collection at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich (object ID PAH6023). Searches of COPAC, WorldCat, and auction records trace no others. Given that the paper they were designed to illustrate was never published, it seems unlikely that more than a handful were ever produced.

During his early career in South Africa Smyth attempted observations of the zodiacal light. This is the glow, also known as the false dawn, which appears along the ecliptic at twilight and just before sunrise, and is caused by light from the sun reflecting off interplanetary dust.

This copy of the lithograph is especially intriguing because of the pencilled annotation next to Smith's printed initials, “del[iniavit] & lit”, indicating that Smyth made the lithograph himself. Though the writing is dissimilar to Smyth's formal hand, the likeliest explanation is that it was inserted by himself or someone close to him. This annotation does not appear in the NMM copy.

The zodiacal light interested Smyth throughout his career, particularly in the 1870s when he turned his attention to “spectroscopy and the ‘new astronomy’, a term used to denote the area of astronomy later known as astrophysics... One of his aims, successfully carried out, was to discriminate in the sun's spectrum between absorption lines of purely solar origin and those produced in the earth's atmosphere. Among other researches were studies of the spectra of the aurora (observed from Edinburgh), the zodiacal light (observed from Palermo), and the so-called rainband, due to atmospheric water vapour. In the laboratory he concentrated on the spectra of diatomic molecules and, in collaboration with Alexander Stewart Herschel, deciphered the harmonic structure of the green carbon monoxide band” (ODNB).

00394 **£1,250**



26. **Watson, Hewett Cottrell. Topographical Botany. Being Local and Personal Records Towards Shewing the Distribution of British Plants Traced Through the 112 Counties and Vice-Counties of England and Scotland.** Thames Ditton: for private distribution, 1873 & 74.

2 volumes, octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt, yellow coated endpapers. Map. Corners and edges bumped, dampstain to both lower boards, small area of dampstain to edge of upper board of volume II, occasional light spotting to contents and edges of text block of volume II. A very good set.

First edition, presentation set inscribed by the author on the titles, "Mary Edmonds from the Author, H. C. W. 1873" and "Mary Edmonds from the Author, June 24th 1874".

Inspired by the work of Alexander von Humboldt, Hewett Cottrell Watson (1804-1881) became Victorian Britain's leading phytogeographer, and his research contributed to Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species*.

"Watson's major botanical endeavour was producing several versions of a work first entitled *Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants* (1832); it reached its most extensive form as *Cybele Britannica, or, British Plants, and their Geographical Relations* (4 vols., 1847-59). Volume four contains his most detailed phytogeographical conclusions. After publishing several supplements, he summarized his data in *Topographical Botany: Being Local and Personal Records towards shewing the Distribution of British Plants* (2 vols., 1873-4). He was working on a second edition of it when he died; it was completed by John G. Baker and William W. Newbould (1883)" (ODNB).

00436 £400



27. **Wickes & Co. Trade card of Wickes & Co., Chemists and Druggists, 89 High Street Cheltenham.** Cheltenham, c. 1825-1835.

Trade card (98 x 65 mm). Elaborate copperplate engraved text in an architectural border with the British crest, an alembic, and a mortar and pestle. Fine condition.

An attractive trade card for the chemists Wickes & Co. of Cheltenham, in fine condition and featuring elaborate copperplate engraving, including illustrations of an alembic and a mortar and pestle. Both the Science Museum of London and the Society of Apothecaries hold copies of this trade card.

00232 £35



28. **Wood, J. G. Insects at Home. Being a Popular Account of British Insects, their Structure, Habits, and Transformations. With Upwards of 700 Figures by E. A. Smith and J. B. Zwecker, Engraved by G. Pearson. New Edition.** London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1881.

Large octavo (215 x 140 mm). Contemporary tan calf prize binding, spine elaborately gilt in compartments, black morocco label, double lines rules to boards and Hanley Castle Grammar School Crest to upper board gilt, marbled edges and endpapers, turn-overs ruled in blind. Colour frontispiece and 20 engraved plates, engravings throughout the text. Contemporary presentation inscription to the front blank. Boards a little rubbed and scuffed, small gouge from top edge of

lower board, blank piece of paper pasted over an inscription on the verso of the front free endpaper, light spotting to contents. A very good copy.

An attractively bound and copiously illustrated work on British insects by the naturalist John George Wood (1827-1889), originally published in 1872.

Wood began his career in the Church of England, but from the early 1850s “was developing a career as a natural historian; his first book, *The Illustrated Natural History*, was published in 1851. Several more works had followed by 1856, when he began to give occasional lectures on natural history subjects. Wood’s appeal as a populariser of natural history was spotted by the publisher George Routledge. Routledge asked him to contribute to a shilling series of handbooks, starting with *Common Objects of the Seashore* (1857), which enjoyed huge popularity among holiday-makers to the coast. *Common Objects of the Country* (1858) had an even greater success, and Routledge followed this with a three-volume *Illustrated Natural History* (1859) by Wood. Many future naturalists were said to have been inspired by reading these books at an early age... His works on microscopy such as *Common Objects of the Microscope* (1861) and *Nature's Teaching* (1877) are still in use by amateur microscopists who hold him in affection" (ODNB).

00198 £95



ANATOMICAL WAX MUSEUM

29. [Woodhead, Joseph]. *Catalogue or Guide to the Liverpool Museum of Anatomy, 29, Paradise Street.* This superb collection with all the latest additions, comprising upwards of 1000 models and diagrams, procured at the anatomical galleries of Paris, Florence, and Munich. Now forms the largest collection of anatomical preparations in England, with one exception only, namely of the Royal College of Surgeons' Museum. Liverpool: Matthews Brothers, Printers, [c. 1870s].

64-page pamphlet. Original light blue wrappers printed in black. Engraving depicting the museum on the lower wrapper, 1 engraving within the text. Wrappers rubbed, dulled, and spotted, minor crease to the upper corner slightly affecting the contents. Very good condition.

The rare catalogue of the Liverpool Museum of Anatomy, describing in detail the Museum's contents and policies, and illustrating its interior by an engraving on the lower cover. WorldCat locates only four copies, at the Wellcome Library, Harvard, the University of Rochester, and the Getty Research Institute.

The Liverpool Museum was one of a number of commercial operations in the UK and US that specialised in wax anatomical models and, unlike many of the museums of professional medical organisations, were open to the public. Though the stated goal was always education, particularly regarding reproduction and the dangers of sexual vice, these museums also traded on the shock or titillation value of their exhibits, and some were targeted by the medical establishment as purveyors of vice and quackery.

The proprietor of the Liverpool Museum was the physician Joseph Thornton Woodhead, who describes himself as "having spent thirty years in the study and treatment of diseases affecting the mental and generative organs, nervous and dyspeptic debility, either constitutional or acquired, decline of physical vigor, loss of mental energy, and the numerous concomitants to sexual disorganisation", and writes that those afflicted can consult him "personally at his establishment daily from 11am till 9pm, Sundays excepted", while those living outside town could write (p. 63).

The museum contained exhibits internal organs, the skeleton, digestion, common surgical procedures such as the removal of kidney stones, and the usual exhibits on STDs, obstetrics (including a caesarean section model and anatomical Venuses), masturbation, circumcision, hermaphrodites, and "freaks of nature".

The admittance of women into such museums was controversial but was defended by proprietors as an important educational opportunity, as women who cared for their families' health. This booklet advertises hours of admission for ladies on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2-5pm, as well as a course of six lectures on midwifery (p. 26). One of the exhibits aimed specifically at women was on the "dreadful effects of tight lacing" (p. 52).

The Museum's timeline is difficult to determine from historical sources, but it appears to have been tolerated by the medical establishment until 1874, when Woodhead was prosecuted under the Obscene Publications Act.

"To Woodhead's justification 'that the Royal College of Surgeons possesses, and admits the public to, an exhibition similar to his own'", the magistrate replied that 'he could understand museums of the character of the defendant's being connected with the hospitals and medical colleges, but when they came into the hands of private individuals they were likely to produce serious evils' (Bates, "Indecent and Demoralising Representations: Public Anatomy Museums in mid-Victorian England", *Medical History* vol. 52, January 2008). The Museum was closed and the exhibits sold to Louis Tussaud's waxworks show.

Hoolihan, An Annotated Catalogue of the Edward C. Atwater Collection of American Popular Medicine & Health Reform S-741.1

00279 **£350**



30. Wyatt, [Matthew Coates]. A Representation of the Meteor seen at Paddington About 12 Minutes before 11 O'Clock...

London: Lloyd Bros. & Leggatt, Hayward & Leggatt, May 1, 1850. *Mezzotint (print 280 x 425 mm, sheet 320 x 445 mm). Professionally conserved and cleaned. Mounted, framed and glazed using archival materials. Pencilled note "Astronomy" to the sheet. Some minor creases affecting the image, paper lightly toned. Very good condition.*

A dramatic and uncommon mezzotint depicting the spectacular meteor seen in London on February 11th, 1850, by the prominent court artist Matthew Coates Wyatt (1777-1862). One other copy of this print appears in recent auction records,

sold at Galerie Bassenge in 2016, and institutional copies are held at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, Museum Boijmans in Rotterdam, the Museum of Fine Arts Boston, and the British Museum, which has George Cruikshank's copy, presented to him by the artist.

"In 1850 a huge meteor appeared over England and was visible in London. It was captured dramatically by Matthew Coates Wyatt over Paddington in a mezzotint that suggests, due to the explosion and sparks of its head, that it was a bolide... Other accounts and representations from various locations were reported in the *Illustrated London News*... as well as in other periodicals. James Glaisher, the assistant to the Astronomer Royal, published an appeal for additional reports in the same issue, and consequently so many accounts were sent in that Glaisher had them published in the *Philosophical Magazine*" (Olson & Pasachoff, *Fire in the Sky: Comets and Meteors, the Decisive Centuries in British Art and Science*, pp. 213-214).

"By good luck, the painter and sculptor Matthew Cotes Wyatt happened to witness the meteor over Paddington; sensing a market, he published this velvety mezzotint of the view two months later... The technique had largely gone out of fashion by 1850, but the rich darks and brilliant lights that it allows were a perfect choice for this dramatic night-time scene" (Museum of Fine Arts Boston).

00397 **£2,500**