

OCCASIONAL LIST (May '24)

Palinurus Antiquarian Books
(215) 884 – 2297
jh@palinurusbooks.com

[28 items]

1. Morton, John C.
A Cyclopedia of Agriculture, ... in which the theory, the art, and the business of farming are thoroughly and practically treated, 2 vols.

Glasgow: Blackie and Son, 1855.

First Edition. 4to, I - [2], xii, [i] - xliv, 1022, 6 [adverts] pp.; II - [6], 1172, 4 [adverts] pp. + 52 engraved plates.

Very good; occasional spotting to the plates; small wear spot to the head of the spine of vol. 1. Original publisher's brown cloth.

Morton edited this work from the best contemporary sources for all fields. The purpose was to provide a detailed reference manual for farming that covered the myriad topics confronting those who farmed. The plates are well drawn and illustrate machinery, building design and construction etc.. There are text illus. as well. The text is detailed, providing scientific up-to-

date information. An excellent insight into farming techniques of the 19th century. Perkins #1234 - citing only a later edition.

\$400

2. Hoffmann, Friederich.
Opera Omnia, 6 vols.; Supplement I, 2 parts in one vol.; Supplement II, 3 parts in two vols. 9 volumes total.



Geneva: De Tournes, 1740 -1753.

First Editions throughout. Folio. A frontispiece and three plates in Supplement II, part 2.

Very good; some dustiness; vol. II of Opera with small ink stain on pp. 64-70; rear hinge of Supp. I split. Contemporary full limp vellum.

This is the first edition of all parts of Hoffmann's works. It contains the two series of supplements published in 1749 and '53 that are often not present. The nine volumes contain virtually all that was known at the time about medicine and the medical applications of chemistry. Hoffmann's published work ranges over both areas where he made original contributions, e.g., see Partington on Hoffmann and the development of modern chemistry. G-M #72; DSB VI, 460; Ferguson I, 409; Partington II, 693; absent from Neville who had only later printings.

\$3,250

3. Charcot, J M & Pitres, A. **Les Centres Moteurs Corticaux chez l'homme.**

Paris: Rueff et Cie., 1895.

First Edition. 8vo. Text illus. [6], [1] - 198, [2] pp. + adverts.

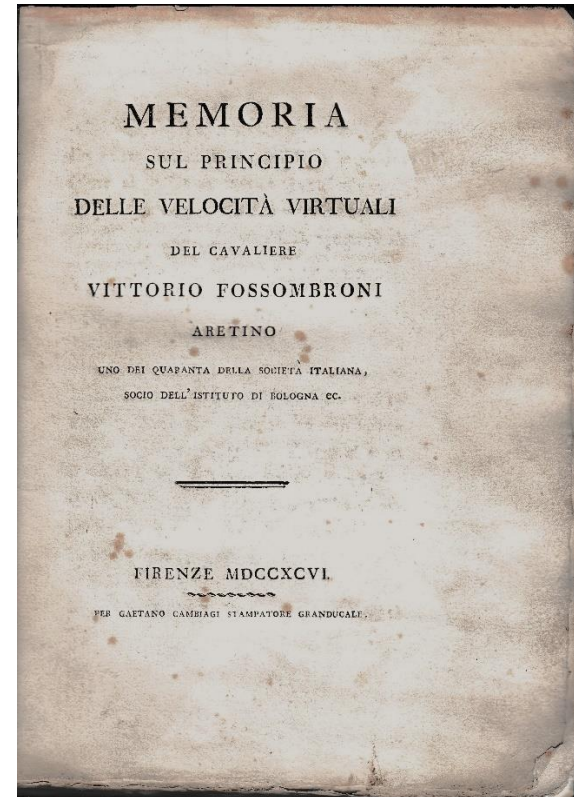
Fine; unopened.

Original publisher's printed wrappers.

A reprint of three articles of Charcot and Pitres from the 1880s. As a result of the research in these three works there was no doubt as to the existence of cortical motor centers in man. One of Charcot's more difficult books to obtain in the trade. G-M #1423.

\$725

4. Fossombroni, Vittorio. **Memoria sul principio delle velocità virtuali**



Florence: G Cambiagi, 1796.

First Edition. 4to, 191, [1 - blank] pp. + plate. Printed on a thick paper stock.

Very good; some modest spotting to the title and prelims.; title with light dust soiling; unopened; untrimmed.

Later plain green paper wrappers.

Brunet points out: "C'est dans ce mémoire que pour la première fois, le principe mécanique des vitesses virtuelles lles a été exactement démontré. Les exemplaires en sont rares." The principle of virtual velocity is one of the key concepts in the development of modern mechanics. It was first remarked on by Stevenius at the end of the 16th century. A rigorous definition was given by Bernoulli and included in the printed correspondence accompanying Varignon's Nouvelle Mécanique (v.2). But these were assertions and not a proof. The first mathematical proof of the principle is published in the book offered here. Mach devotes an entire chapter to the development of the theory of virtual velocities in his history of mechanics. Brunet II, 1355; Poggendorff I, 779.

\$975

5. Dal-Negro, S - HYDRAULICS. **Esperimenti e Considerazioni sull' Ariete Idraulico.**

Padua: Tipo. della Seminario, 1811.
First Edition. 4to, 108 pp. + 2 copper engraved plates of the hydraulic ram and details.
Fine.
Original blue wrappers.

Dal-Negro's experiments have their origin in the work of Bernoulli and his work on the lateral pressure of fluids in motion. The experiments utilize a hydraulic ram with a sophisticated valve design of his own invention. The valve design is detailed on one of the plates. Dal Negro's work rapidly follows the announcement by the Montgolfier brothers of their design of a hydraulic ram. See Rouse; Roberts Cat. pp. 85-86.

\$450

6. Fourcroy / Traversay / Petetin. **CHEMISTRY - MINERALOGY - ELECTRICITY** - Eighteenth century pamphlet sammelband.

various cities: various publishers, 1792 - 1803. Various Editions. 8vo. Fine; occasional spotting. Full contemporary calf.

There are 3 pamphlets in the volume.

[1] Fourcroy, A F: **Philosophie Chimique**, second edition, 174 pp., Paris, Du Pont, 1792, this copy is SIGNED BY FOURCROY ON THE VERSO OF THE TITLE PAGE;
[2] Traversay, A: **Elemens de Mineralogie selon Methode de Daubenton**, xxx, 81 pp. + errata, Paris, Bouyer, nd (ca. 1800);
[3] Petetin, J H D: **Theorie du Galvanisme; ses rapports avec le nouveau mecanisme de l'electricite**, 44 pp., Paris, Brunot, 1803. Cole # 470; Neville I, p. 470; Bakken, p. 274

\$950

7. Robinson, S. **A Catalogue of American Minerals ... in the United States and British Provinces ... Containing Localities and Tabular View.**

Boston: Cummings, Hilliard, & Co., 1825.
First Edition. 8vo, vi, [2 – index & errata], [1] – 316 pp.
Good; endpapers with tide marks that do NOT enter text; unopened; some splitting of paper along joints.
Original paper backed paste paper boards and label.

This is generally accepted to be the first American catalogue of minerals for the United States that includes all the lands up to the Mississippi and some of Canada. The book was compiled from printed sources and accounts of all kinds. It is a digest of this material and an excellent survey of the knowledge of minerals at the time. Robinson intended it as a handbook for mineral collectors. Rink #796; Sabin #72176.

\$550

8. Schrödinger, E - CRYSTALLOGRAPHY. Zur Theorie des Debyeefekts.

Leipzig: Physikalischen Zeitschrift, 1914.
OFFPRINT. Large 4to.
Very good. Original printed wrappers.

This is Schrödinger's commentary on errors in the Debye - Schererr equation and assumptions they had made concerning molecular motion, and the effect of temperature. The equations of Debye - Schererr were quickly established as the most powerful tool for the determination of crystal structure shortly after their introduction in 1912. It was Debye's original work in this field that explained inconsistencies in Bragg's results earlier that year. In this early paper Schrodinger brought his formidable analytical talents to resolving problems of small errors in the results Debye had obtained. See DSB for Schrödinger and Debye.

\$750

9. Carrel, A. Collection of 56 offprints of Alexis Carrel.

vp: vp, 1906/12.

First Editions. 8vo. A number are illus..

Very good, bright copies; hole punched along inner margin; institutional stamp on each front wrapper.

As issued in the original printed wrappers.

Carrel, a controversial figure in medicine, was awarded the Nobel prize in 1912 for his work in developing a method of suturing blood vessels. During WWI he helped develop the Carrel -Dankin method of treating wounds with antiseptic irrigation. An important archive of offprints. See G - M for author entries.

\$2,700

10. Anon. Ophiolatrea ... Serpent Worship

[London?]: Privately Printed, [1889].

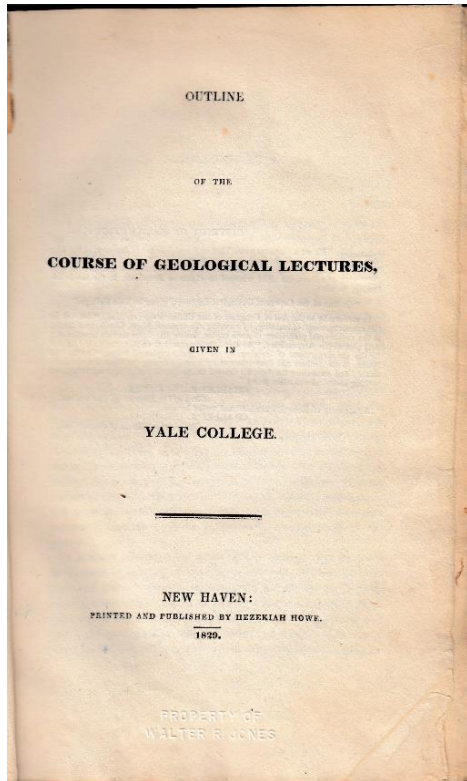
First Edition. 8vo, viii, [1] - 131, [1 - blank] pp. Very good; unopened.

Original publisher's stamped white paper binding; bevel edges.

A history of serpent worship and it origins. The book touches on sexual matters hence the "private printing". The text is a survey of cultural forms of serpent worship. This has application to medical topics. The cover is boldly stamped in red with a caduceus.

\$250

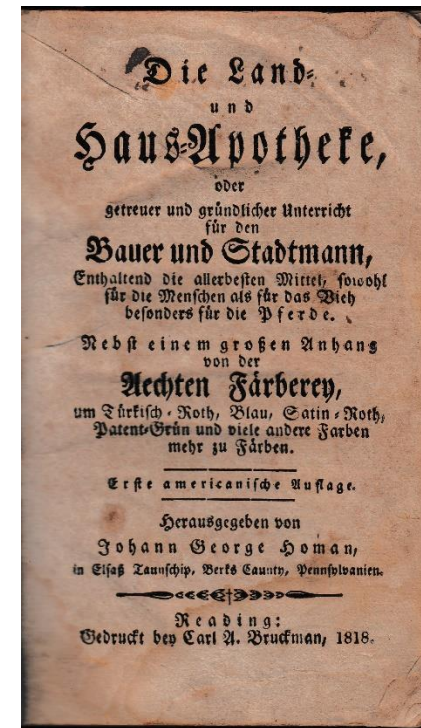
11. [Silliman, B].
Outline of a Course of Geological Lectures, Given in Yale College.



New Haven: H Howe, 1829.
First Edition. 8vo, [2], [3] - 128 pp.
Very good internally; later paper backstrip glued to boards;
front board loose; personal blind stamp of ownership to a
blank portion of the title.
Original paste paper boards.

A book of some importance if only because its author was a central figure in early American science. Silliman taught at Yale and established that institution as a training center for studies in chemistry, geology, and mineralogy. These lectures were also appended to the editions of Bakewell's Geology that Silliman edited. The separate issue, offered here, preceding the Bakewell appearances, is a most difficult book to find in the trade. Absent from Rink; see Merrill; see DSB. \$1,200

12. Homan [Hohman], J G - MEDICINE -
DYEING.
Die Land und Haus Apotheke



Reading: C A Bruckman, 1818.
First Edition. 8vo, [12], 169, [11 - subscriber's list] pp.
Good; toned; spotting and occasional marginal tide mark;
somewhat browned in places; small portion of blank lower
margin of the title page torn away.
Original (?) three quarter leather over boards.

Hohman was the best known of the Pennsylvania German practical physicians and herbalists. The book offered here is a list of preparations for nearly every common illness encountered and is supplemented with a section of 70 pages devoted exclusively to veterinary practices (mostly for the horse). The book also contains a separate section on dyeing fabrics. The book was used and copies do not often appear in acceptable condition (note only three holdings in Austin; to be supplemented by two copies that we supplied over the past 20 yrs.) Austin #921; Arndt #2312; Rink #1860. \$975

13. Kaufman, P & Luft, E (publishers) -
CARRIER'S ADDRESS - VERSE.
**Neujahrs Adresse des Trägers des
Deutschen in Ohio und Ohio Staats-
Zeitung.**

[Canton]: Kaufman & Luft, 1866.
First (only) printing. Broadside meas. appx. 405 x 300 mm.
Two columns of verse (in German) within a typographical
border.
Very good; some rumpling to the edges; some discoloration
along the top 3 inches; small repaired snag (no loss).
As issued.

Kaufman & Luft ran the newspaper from about 1830. This carrier's address was issued at the year in which the CW came to an end. It celebrates peace, mentioning a number of well known participants. See Harris Coll. citing one from 1868.

\$475

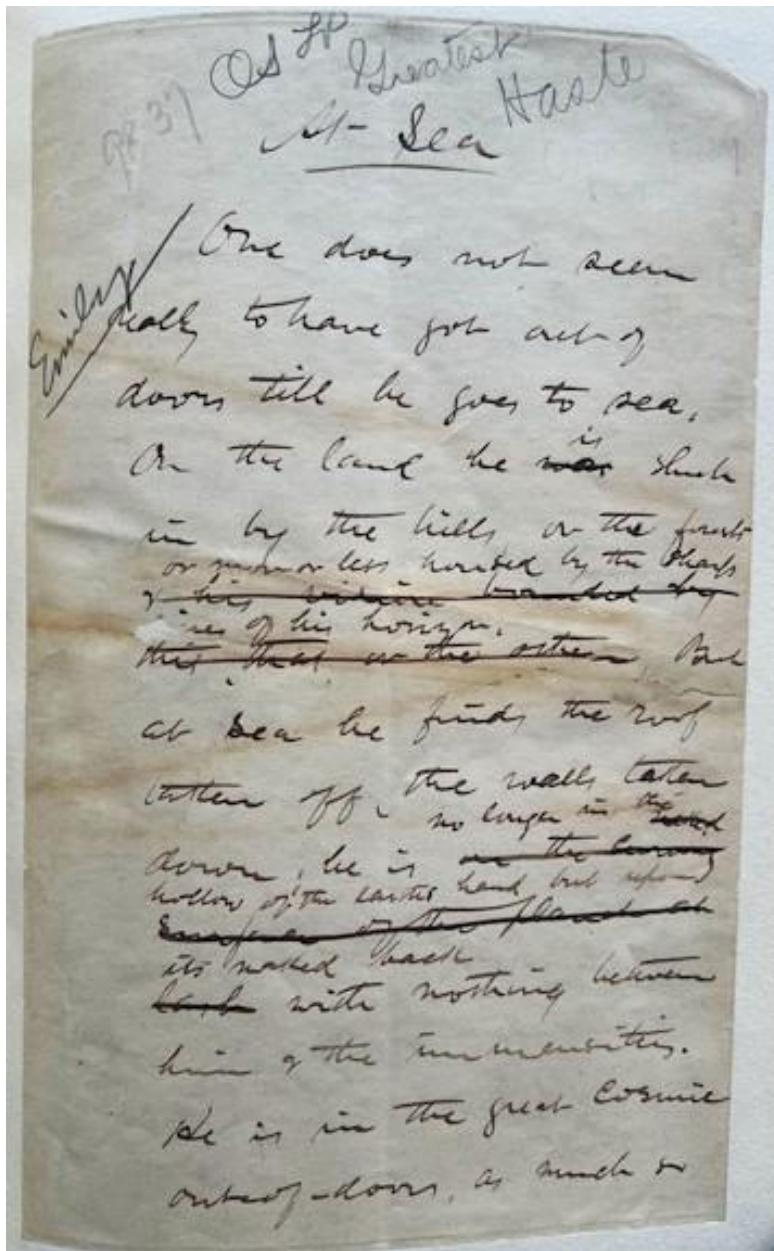
14. Dennett, John - SHIPWRECKS.
**A Concise Description of a Powerful
Species of War Rockets ... to the Saving
of Lives from Shipwreck**

London: Printed by John Dennett, 1833.
Second Edition. 8vo, 28 pp. + frontispiece.
Good; some staining to the wrapper.
Original printed wrappers.

Both editions of this pamphlet are scarce, there being but a handful located. Dennett perfected his rocket system for propelling life lines to foundering or wrecked ships. The text explains the use and relates the example of the wreck of the Bainbridge near the Isle of Wight in 1832. \$175

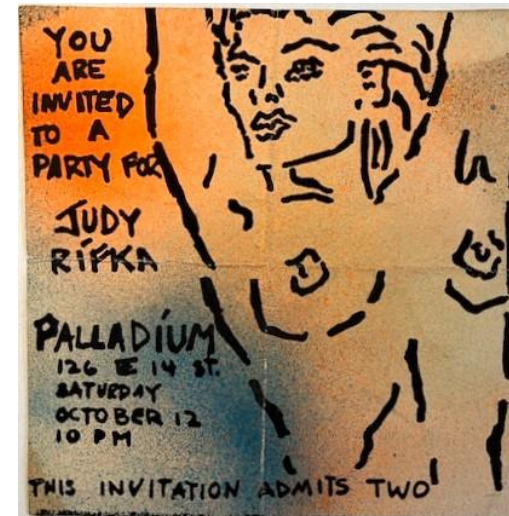
15. Burroughs, John - MANUSCRIPT.
At Sea [drop title].

[Esopus, N.Y.?]: ca1883. Royal 8vo, 29 leaves; autograph - in Burrough's hand, and signed. Each leaf neatly inset into a larger sheet and then bound.
Near fine.
Full gilt stamped dark blue morocco with gilt inner dentelles and marbled endpapers; ca 1930. Binder's stamp: Blackwood.



All the appearances of a working manuscript, with corrections, revisions, and insertions. It first appeared in the April 1883 issue of *The Century* and published in book form as the final piece in *Fresh Fields* in 1885. There are variations between this manuscript and the final printed version in *Fresh Fields*. Burroughs is best known for his naturalist writings and close friendship with Whitman. In his younger days he travelled to Jamaica, Bermuda, Hawaii, and Yosemite (with Muir). *Fresh Fields* was a product of these travels and it was fitting that this essay on sailing as an experience of distance and vacancy should be the final contribution included in that volume. A wonderful example of Burrough's sympathetic writings as a naturalist. DAB III, 330-334. \$2,750

16. [Rifka, Judy] - NEW YORK CLUB SCENE.
Palladium invitation.



[New York]: 1985.

Single sheet meas. appx. 140 x 136 mm. Silk screen(?) with added airbrush coloring; recto only.

Very good with old two-way fold.

As issued.

The Palladium, formerly known as the Academy of Music, was a concert hall that transitioned into a night club in New York City. Located at East 14th Street, it served as a "hot spot" that catered to the downtown "new wave music" movement. From its opening in May 1985 through the end of the 1980s, Palladium was one of the major features in the New York club scene. This invitation to a party for Judy Rifka, New York graphic artist, is a handsome piece of period ephemera. \$800

17. Folger, Alfred M.
**The Family Physician. Being A
Domestic Medical Work, Written In Plain
Style, And Divided Into Four Parts.**

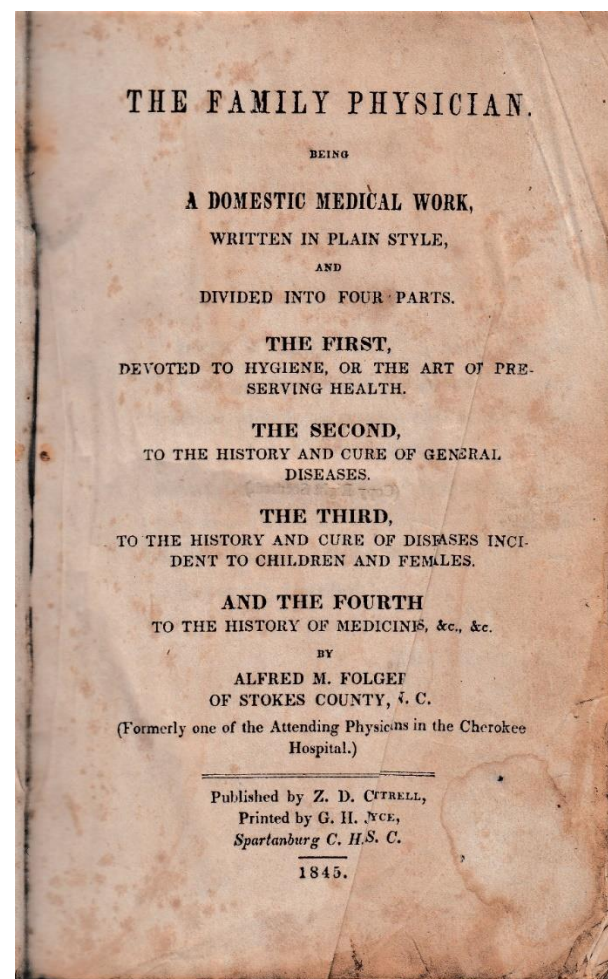
Spartanburg, SC: Z D Cottrell, Printed by G H Joyce, 1845.

First (only) Edition. 8vo, vii, [8] - 320 pp.

Good; overall toning; some wear, some scattered spotting; warping to the binding - typical of surviving southern imprints of this period.

Full contemporary sheep.

Alfred M. Folger, a southern doctor who practiced in Stokes County, North Carolina and in Pickens, South Carolina. According to the title page, Folger was "formerly one of the attending physicians in the Cherokee Hospital," a reference to his appointment as the U S government physician at the Cherokee Hospital in Spartanburg, SC.. Part one is "Devoted



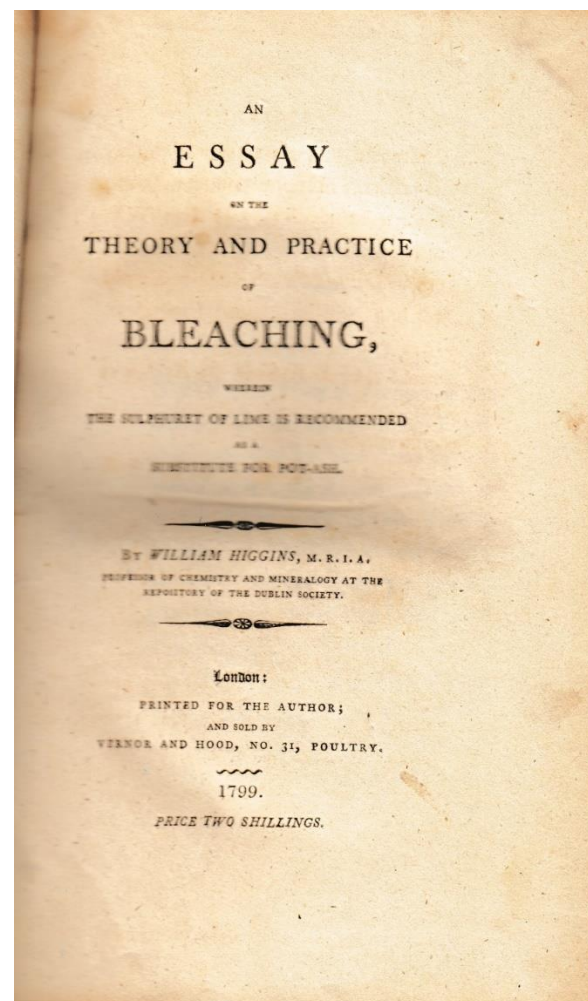
to Hygiene, Or The Art of Preserving Health," and provides general advice for staying healthy, i.e. exercise, sleep, eating right, cleanliness, temperance, and sections on "periodical bleedings," and "wet feet." There are also sections on emotional health, including anger, fear and love, a section on the relationship between religion and health, and a section excoriating the use of tobacco. In a passage headed "On

Hygiene Air," Folger recalls his experience working on the Cherokee emigration, where "it fell to my lot to attend to twelve hundred Indians, encamped in the woods...Some of them were situated in the low ground...others on a considerable eminence;" he adds that those on the high ground experienced a much lower degree of sickness, showing "the advantage of free air." Part two, "To The History of and Cure of General Diseases," describes the symptoms, causes, and treatments of numerous ailments, including gonorrhoea, syphilis, deafness, mammary abscess, and more. Next, part three, "To The History and Cure of Diseases Incident to Children and Females," describes the symptoms, causes and treatments of diseases of women and children, including menstrual ailments, issues with pregnancy, miscarriage, and more. This section contains a lengthy passage on childbirth which warns against the dangers of using midwives while in labor ("How many mothers are doomed to drag out a miserable existence, from an injury sustained by the conduct of some ignorant old lady!"). Finally, part four, "A History of Medicines," describes numerous herbal remedies, including opium, "Indian Tobacco," "Indian Physic," and "Indian Turnip." It also contains recipes for various medicines, including cough mixtures, a mixture for colic of infants, pills for amenorrhoea, etc. A rare and important South Carolina medical imprint. Atwater Catalog Supplement, #S405.2; see Cozzens, A Brutal Reckoning for the history of the Creek Indian removal.

18. Higgins, William – TEXTILE BLEACHING An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Bleaching

London: Printed for the Author, 1799.
First Edition. 8vo, xxxii, [1] - 71, [1 - blank] pp. The Contents page is misbound after page viii of the Preface.

Very good; some overall modest toning and dustiness. There is a library stamp of the UK Linen Trade Board on the verso of the title page. Recent half-calf and marbled boards in period style.



Higgins says this is a practical book for bleachers, written as simply as possible with no chemistry. The Irish Linen Board employed Higgins to find a substitute for potash in the fabric bleaching process, one that was at least as effective and both cheaper, and in more reliable supply. Potash was mined in several countries and imported to Europe by Dutch merchants, making it difficult for bleachers to control price and supply. The traditional way of bleaching cloth had long been an iterative process of soaking (bowking) the cloth in an alkaline lye derived from potash, spreading out the cloth in a field (crofting) exposed to the sun often for several weeks, bringing in the cloth and soaking it in an acidic solution such as buttermilk, bowking it again and so on. It could take many months to achieve the required whiteness. In 1785 Berthollet pioneered the use of chlorine as a bleaching agent to avoid the need to expose the cloth to air and light. This gave the potential for shortening the process significantly and freeing up land for agriculture. However, he left the bowking process relatively unchanged. Higgins conducted experiments to find alternatives to potash and finally recommended sulphuret of lime. This was made by boiling up ground, locally mined brimstone with lime to produce a soluble mixture of several compounds containing both calcium and sulphur. The cloth was soaked in this, washed and dried, and then soaked in a solution of oxymuriate of lime (calcium chloride), this process being repeated about six times before bleaching by chlorine or crofting. He concluded that this new process was as effective as potash in the bowking process while being cheaper and controllable within Ireland. He also described a process for detecting the

fraudulent additions of common salt and potassium sulphate to potash. He published two editions of his "Comparative View of Phlogistic and Antiphlogistic Theories" and described many elements of the atomic theory that Dalton introduced in 1803. Cole #650; Partington III, 737; Poggendorf I, 1102; see Nieto-Galan, Colouring Textiles - A History of Natural Dyestuffs, pp. 65 & 69. \$1,450

19. Chatelain, Heli. The Philafrican Mission ... Headquarters Lincoln Station, Benguella, Angola

[Liverpool]: Philafrican Mission, ca1905.
Unknown Edition. 16mo, 16 pp. including wrappers. There is a frontispiece half-tone of Chatelain.
Fine.
Original printed paper wrappers.

A fund raising publication explaining the aims of the mission and how they were to be accomplished. Missionary work in Angola began relatively late - 1885 in the Umbundu language. Chatelain arrived in Angola, from America, in 1897. His aim was to establish a series of "stations" in hopes of employing the local population and preaching the Gospel. \$100

20. Benjamin Harrison Campaign - ELECTION CAMPAIGN LANTERN. A very large paper campaign lantern.

Norwalk, Ohio: Sprague & French (printer), 1888.
An eight panel (gore), 24" diameter (the largest produced), paper campaign lantern printed in a heavy yellow, pink, and white (the colors were selected to be "standout" when illuminated by candle and draw attention) background colors, overprinted with various images and slogans.
Very good; some offsetting because of damp; three short tears and small seam break in the paper (no losses). Good color overall; no fading. As issued, **with** the internal metal wire frame that would have been the "skeleton" and illumination candle support for the lantern.

Harrison was the consensus Republican candidate for the presidency in 1888. He won. The party program, was, by modern standards, a forward looking, protectionist, nationalist policy statement (see Johnson, National Party Platforms, pp. 75-86). The large size, elaborate lantern offered here is an uncommon survival of the "rough and tumble" of that campaign. Sullivan provides a concise description of this lantern (see Sullivan, Collecting Political Americana, p.147-148) but the 43 years since its publication has rendered his statements on "rarity" and value to be meaningless. DAB VIII, 331-335. \$625





21. Sunderland Bridge - THOMAS PAINE BUILDS A BRIDGE.
Ink drawing of the first cast iron bridge across the River Wear, county Durham, UK,
completed in 1796.

Unique: ca1805. Single sheet of laid paper meas. appx. 120 x 198 mm. Edge mounted on all four sides to a sheet of brown paper stock. The drawing was identified as being by John Preston (1772-1855) by the Fry Gallery, Jermyn Street, London where it was originally purchased. Preston was Mayor of Yarmouth 1828-1831 - an artist and etcher. Very good with a small spot at the right vertical margin. Not bound.

A remarkable association in engineering history. Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, had also received instruction in mechanics and engineering. In the late 18th century he resided in America where he had completed his education. While living in Philadelphia in 1787 he offered to design and build an iron bridge with a 400 foot span across the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia; something that had never been done. To legitimize the plan he submitted the design to the Academy of Sciences in Paris and to the Royal Society in the UK. He received favorable responses. So encouraged he left for Rotherham, in Yorkshire UK, for the Walker Ironworks in order to secure the iron castings for his design. In August, 1788, he took out an English patent for this bridge design, and in the specification he described it as "... a method of constructing arches, vaulted roofs, and ceilings, either of iron or wood, on principles new and different to anything hitherto practised, by means of which construction arches, vaulted roofs, and ceilings may be erected to the extent of several hundreds of feet beyond what can be performed in the present practice of architecture." Paine stated the idea was taken from "... the figure of a spider's circular web ...," and other ideas from nature, fully described in the specification for the patent No. 1,667 (Joseph Banks had also received a model of the proposed bridge a year before from Paine). History intervened. Paine decamped for France and the Revolution, abandoning the bridge design and plans. It was, however, not an end. The plans for the bridge were taken up by the merchant and banker Rowland Burdon who lived in County Durham and was aware of the need and commercial import of a bridge across the Wear at Sunderland. Eventually Burdon took out a patent for the construction of the bridge in which he described as "... a method of making, uniting, and applying cast iron blocks, to be substituted in lieu of keystones in the construction of arches, the said cast iron blocks being kept in their proper positions, and made to abut against each other, and to support any incumbent structure by means of wrought iron bars and wrought or cast iron braces being affixed to their sides, and passing horizontally between ribs composed of the said cast iron blocks." But it was Paine's concepts and designs, "... conceiving the construction of iron bridges of far larger span than had been made before his time, or of the important examples, both as models and large constructions, which he caused to be made and publicly exhibited." (Telford, Life of Stephenson). Several alterations and improvements upon the original design were made in erecting the bridge. Its span was 236 feet - half the original proposal of Paine for Philadelphia - and the roadway more than 100 feet above high water mark. Burdon, when considering his plans for the construction of such a novel structure as the Sunderland Bridge, was fully aware of Paine's original design plan. Rowland Burdon's specification of patent was registered September 18, 1795, No. 2,066. The foundation-stone was laid 24th September, 1793, and the bridge was opened to the public on the 8th of August, 1796, so that the erection of the structure had been in progress for two years before the patent was entered. The example and plans of Paine were the genesis. By 1805, however, there were problems with a lateral movement of the bridge. It had become unstable and needed to be returned to its "true position". This was accomplished utilizing additional diagonal braces. John Grimshaw had been retained to set things right. Controversy ensued and it was not until 1818, well after the repairs, that he produced his written report (A Report of the Repairs given to Wearmouth Bridge, in the Year 1805, Sunderland, G Garbutt, 1818, 24 pp.) concerning the alterations he had carried out. But in the interim others were called in to consult and render their opinion on the success of the repairs. Marc Brunel was among those who issued an opinion

confirming the accomplishment and success of Grimshaw in saving the bridge. The bridge was torn down and rebuilt in the mid 19th century. A handsome, evocative ink rendering of the new "wonder". See Pevsner, Buildings of England - County Durham; see Skempton, p. 90; see Weinreb, Catalog 45, item #204a. \$1,950





3 Oct 1795

Jacob Cist



3 Oct. 1795

Jacob Gish

View of Nazareth Hall. From the school garden.
Prospect von Nazareth Hall gegen Westen.



October 3^d 1795

Ludwig Schwann

22. Jacob Cist / Ludwig Schweinir[?] – FOUR EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AMERICAN SCHOOL DRAWINGS.

Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, watercolor drawings including grounds and buildings.

Nazareth, PA: October, 1795. Watercolors meas. appx. 110 x 190 mm. (one somewhat smaller); on laid paper with no watermark; sheet size appx. 210 x 265 mm. Three are in color, one in black and white. Each is identified and dated in the same hand. The smaller, black and white drawing has the following legend: View of Nazareth Hall from the school garden / Prospect von Nazareth Hall gegen Westen.

Very good; some toning to the paper. Neatly hinged and matted.

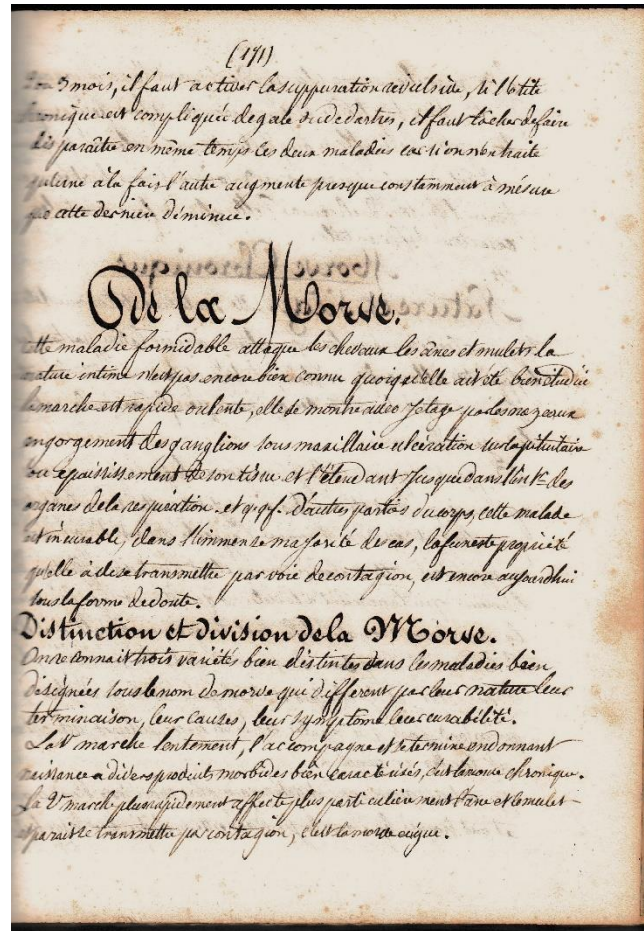
Nazareth Hall (1752–1929) was the Moravian school in Nazareth, Pennsylvania. It was established by master mason Melchior Rasp in 1754. In 1759 it became the central boarding school for sons of Moravian parents. Later it attained wide fame as a "classical academy." This eventually led to the founding, in 1807, of Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, PA. The original school was divided into "rooms"; each contained only fifteen or eighteen pupils; these pupils were under the constant supervision of a master; and this master, who was generally a theological scholar, was the companion and spiritual adviser of his charges. Jacob Cist graduated at the school and worked with the post office department, Washington, D. C., 1800-08, when he removed to Wilkes Barre, PA. There he was appointed postmaster and retained the position until his death (1825). He devoted much of his time to painting and literature, contributing for years to The Literary Magazine, The Portfolio, and to the local papers of Pennsylvania. He invented and patented a mill to grind colors for paints and in 1808 secured a patent for manufacturing a mineral black for printer's ink from Lehigh anthracite coal, as a substitute for India ink. For many years he was interested in the mining and the uses of anthracite coal. In 1815 published a pamphlet on the subject. Ludwig Schweinir has evaded the historical record. \$3,950

23. Delcroix, [Florentin] - VETERINARY LECTURE NOTES.

Pathologie spéciale professée par Mr Delafond, Alfort, 11-25 Novembre 1835 - WITH - Pathologie chirurgicale. Essai sur le pronostic général des maladies du pied du cheval (leçon de clinique) 1845 par Mr. H. Boulet, professeur adjoint de clinique à l'école d'Alfort - WITH - De l'anatomie pathologique générale ou Pathogénésie générale, Alfort, 1835-1845.

Alfort [France]: Manuscript, 1835 / 1845.
Small 4to, 199 pp., 12 leaves, 229, [1 - blank], [2 - contents] pp. French, in a clear, neat hand.
Very good; joints worn and strained; binding firm.
Contemporary half calf.

École nationale vétérinaire d'Alfort or ENVA - established in 1761 by Claude Bourgelat and 1766, the same year its famed botanical received almost immediate international important manuscript of veterinary medicine containing the transcription of three courses veterinarians of the Alfort school and major France, Henri Bouley and Onésime (1816-1875) graduated from the Alfort Onésime Delafond is a "famous French student at Alfort in 1823, he quickly became 1833, he was appointed professor of health regulation, then director of the school member of the Central Society of Veterinary the Academy of Medicine and numerous La Lance). This course dated 1835 is Delafond did not begin to publish until 1836- thérapeutique générale vétérinaire was only Bouley (1814-1885), he is "one of the medicine" (Louis-Georges Neuman) expert in animal pathology. He was also a discoveries and theories. \$2,500



the first veterinary school - was moved to its current location in garden was created. The school recognition. What is offered is an by the student Florentin Delcroix, given by two prominent exponents of veterinary art in Delafond. Florentin Delcroix veterinarian, 1805-1861. A a professor there in 1829. In pathology, therapeutics and in 1860. He was a founding Medicine, the Agricultural Society, learned societies (Mennessier de 1838 and his *Traité de* published in 1843. As for Henri greatest names in veterinary internationally known teacher and champion of Pasteur's

24. Daubenton, [Jean-Louis-Marie].
**Instruction pour les bergers et pour les
propriétaires des troupeaux.**

Paris: Ph.-D Pierres, 1782.
First Edition. 8vo, xvi, [1] - 414, [2] pp. + 22 engraved plates.
Very good; small gum label on the spine; the spine titled in ink.
Contemporary stiff marbled wrappers.

The classic treatise on the breeding of sheep. Trained as a physician Daubenton did his best work as a naturalist and a teacher of veterinary science at the French national school at Alfort. He established an experimental farm in his home town of Montbard in Bourgogne and acquired several Merino sheep to near there. This flock was the first Merino flock in France and Daubenton went on to write this guide on the subject of shepherding and maintaining healthy flocks. In 1785, Sir Joseph Banks acquired a small flock of Merinos from Daubenton's stock to take back to his residence at Isleworth, near London. Dingley #213 - a much later printing only. \$550

25. Anon. - "TABLE SCARF".
Cotton with copper thread embroidery.

Unknown place: ca1900. Stitched "table scarf" [?] made up by joining four cotton panels of equal size that are decorated with dense copper thread embroidery designs (each design is different). The whole meas. appx. 17 x 16 3/8 inches.
Very good with two small spots; some loss to border tassle decoration; two small repairs to the stitching.

An unusual "table scarf" in the Arts & Crafts style. The design, applied to plain cotton, is made up of four equal size individual



panels with elaborate embroidered designs - each in a distinct pattern - made with copper thread (as are the tassles). Most likely a unique, individual effort. Well crafted. \$375

26. Neches, Isaac [scribe] - KETUBBAH.
**Ketubbah, New York City, ca 1910,
printed Ashkenazi script.**



New York City: Isaac Neches, scribe, seller of books, prayer shawls, canopies .. 64 Clinton Street [imprint in Yiddish], ca1910.

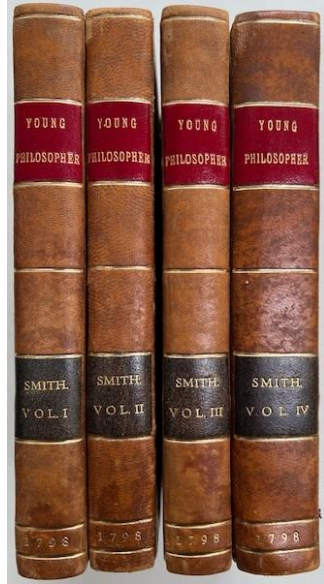
Broadside, printed in blue ink, meas. appx. 380 x 253 mm. A traditional framework consisting of a pair of columns with stylized capitals topped with a pediment. A central elliptical portrait of a wedding scene (meas. appx. 70 x 122 mm) introduces a modern innovation since such depictions did not appear until the 1890s in America (see Sabar #434). These depictions are of note because, according to Sabar, they reveal the aspirations of this recent immigrant group. Fair. The copy was severely folded at one time, resulting in separation along the folds and some loss of the blank margin. There are also 3 tears of about 2 inches into the text. Remarkably there is no loss of text. As issued, but now matted.

This Ketubah appears under Neches imprint but could well have been executed at any number of job printers in the lower east side of Manhattan. A remarkable survival. The illustration is most interesting since it shows what was considered to be a "respectable" quiet wedding. Such a thing, according to Sabar, " ... as a strictly quiet wedding with no witnesses except the immediate members of the family, is almost unknown in the Jewish quarter." Neches was advertising his services in the Yidishes Tageblatt of New York.

\$475

27. Smith, Charlotte. The Young Philosopher, 4 vols.

London: T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1798.
First Edition. 12mo, I - viii, [1] - 274 pp.; II - [2], [1] - 278 pp.; III - [2], [1] - 284 pp.; IV - [2], [1] - 400 pp.
Very good; professionally rebaced - color contrast.
Contemporary tree calf; rebaced.



Her last novel - a turn to radical politics. With little hope of political change, a break with the British status quo was depicted by Smith as the only solution. And so her protagonist, Armitage, seeks the "liberties" of America, leaving Britain where "the miseries inflicted by the social compact greatly exceed the happiness derived from it". Her literary circle included Jane Austen, Ann Radcliffe and Henrietta O'Neil. And she expresses admiration for Mary Wollstonecraft in the Preface of this novel. Robert Southey wrote sympathetically of her hard-earned achievements in her rise from debtor's prison: "... she has done more and done better than other women writers" See Heilman, America in English Fiction 1760 - 1800 for extensive commentary on Smith and this novel; Blain, Feminist Companion, p. 996; Todd, A Dictionary, pp. 287-289. \$875

28. McArthur & McIlvain - ADVERTISING HANDBILL.

McArthur & McIlvain House Carpenters and Cabinet Makers No. 1418 South Street

Philadelphia: ca1860.

Handbill; printed recto only on milled paper; meas. appx. 200 x 125 mm.

Good; some damp stains. As Issued.

A scarce advertising hand bill for the decorative arts. One copy located at the Library Company. \$225



END