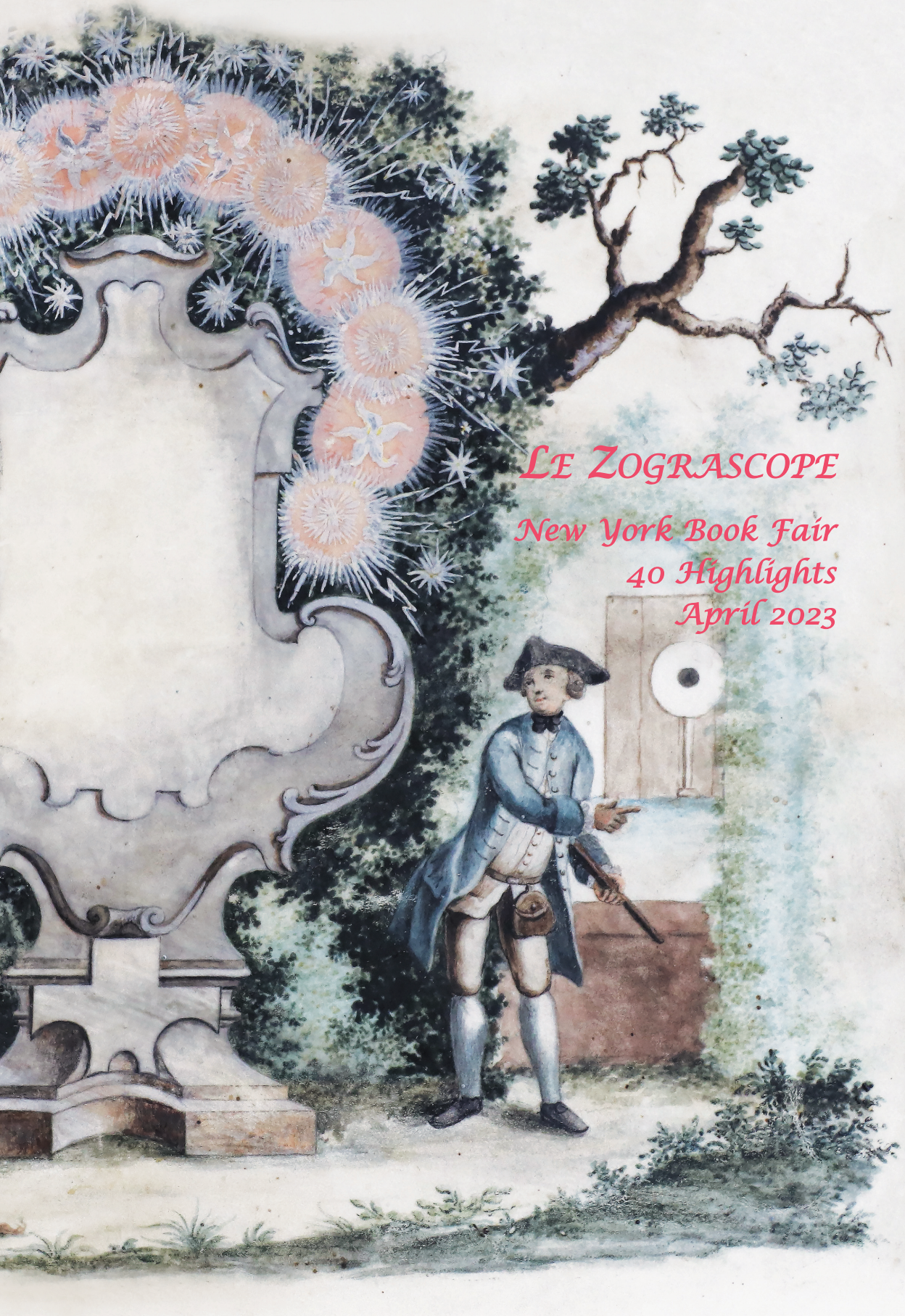

Le Zograscope

New York Book Fair
40 Highlights
April 2023

Le Zograscope
Alexandre Piffault

Antiquarian Books and Instruments
Sciences and Medecine

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5, rue de Condé
75006 Paris
France

+33 (0)6 88 77 83 66
alexandre.piffault@gmail.com
www.lezograscope.com

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From "The Signet Library", Scotland

1. ALEMBERT (Jean Le Rond d'), *Recherches sur Differens Points importans du Systême du Monde*, Paris, Boudet for David, 1754.

Small 4°, 3 volumes, I. LXVIII, 260 pages and one plate, LXVIII, 260 pages and one plate ; II. VI, 290 pages and 3 plates ; III. XLVIII, 263, (1) pages and 2 plates ; contemporary marbled calf bearing the arms of "The Society of Writers to the Signet", gilt spine with raised bands. Joints cracked, corners rubbed.

$2 800

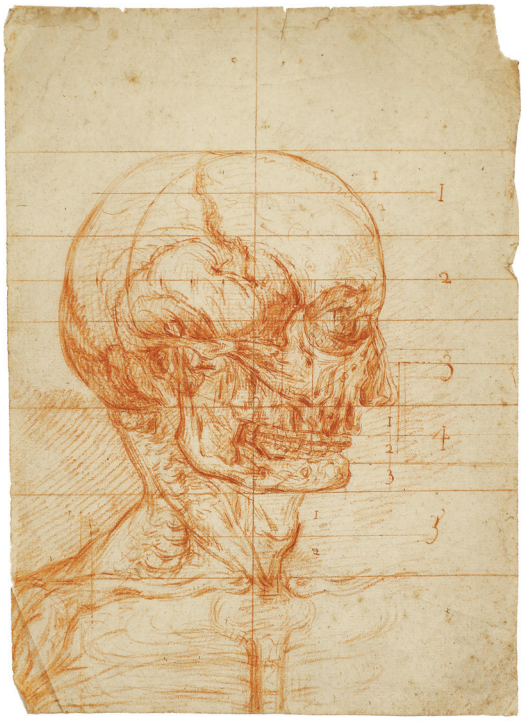
First edition, and an interesting variant issue with Jombert's paste-over imprint on David l'Aîné's original imprint.

This is one of the most important 18th-century works preceding Laplace on the theory of the motion of the moon, planetary orbits, precession, and the figure of the Earth within the astronomical theory of universal gravitation.

"Devoted primarily to the motion of the moon (volume II included a new set of lunar tables), it was written at least partially to guard d'Alembert's claims to originality against those of Clairaut. As was so often the case, d'Alembert's method was mathema-tically more sound, but Clairaut's method was more easily used by astronomers." (DSB I, p. 114.)

Clairaut's anonymous and unfavourable review of the third volume, published in the Journal des Sçavans, caused a famous bitter and extended controversy which lasted until his death in 1765.

Interesting armorial binding of the prestigious "Society of Writers to His Majesty's Signet", a private society of Scottish lawyers founded in 1594, whose "Signet Library" was famous. (Cf. *Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the Society of writers to H.M. Signet in Scotland*, 1871, part 1, p. 258.).

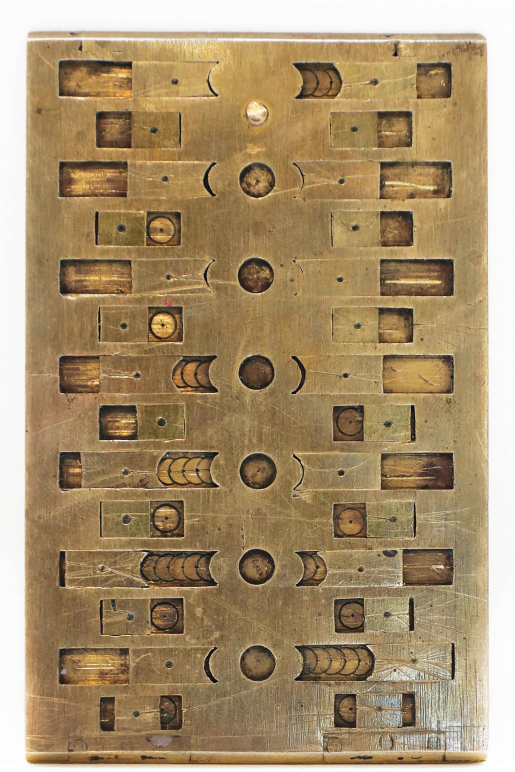


Spectacular ecorché studies of the human skull

2. [ANATOMY] Two anatomical drawings of skulls, French school, 18th century, red chalk on laid paper, two unidentified watermarks. Some minor defects.

$1 600

The first drawing shows a side profile facial écorché (183 x 253mm) ; the second is composed of several skull studies, insisting on the eyes and their orbits (183 x 280mm).

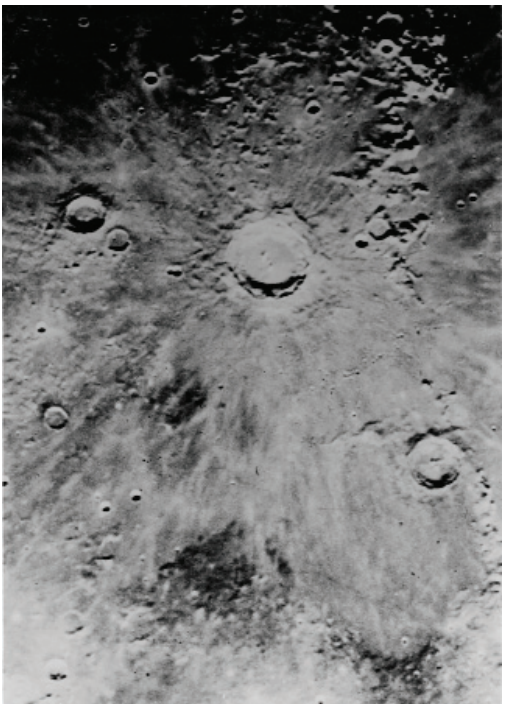


With a moveable calculating device for lunar phases

3. [ASTRONOMY – MOON – DIALING] Rare Regiomontanus dial, brass, France, second half of the 17th century, with an exceptional and enigmatic calculating device probably used for determining the phases of the moon.

$15 000

The brass plate, measuring approximately 6 x 9.5 cm, is mounted with a three-segment brochiolus of blackened brass, supporting a plumb line with lead weight.
It is engraved with a triangular grid of latitudes (15°-65°, every 5°), dates (1 December to 31 May, divisions each third of a month), parallel hour lines (“Heures devant Midi” from midnight to noon, and “Heures après Midi”, from noon to midnight, graduated every hour), and a shadow square with hachured scale (0-12 twice, divisions every one fifth).
This remarkable sundial has an exceptional feature : the reverse bears a complex system of brass sliders which looks like some sort of abacus for calculating the lunar phases.
Quality is very high, and condition is very fine.



4. [ASTROPHOTOGRAPHY – QUÉNISSET (Ferdinand Jules) & BARNARD (Edward Emerson)], Important collection of 91 astronomical bromide prints, several captioned and signed by Quénisset, ca 1900-1930.

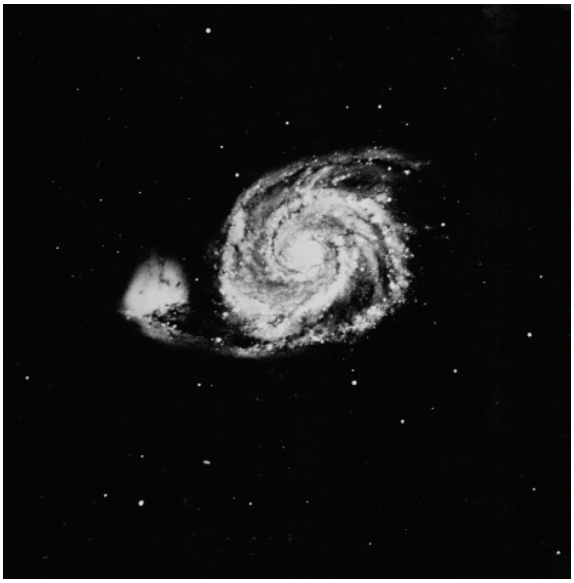
$9 800

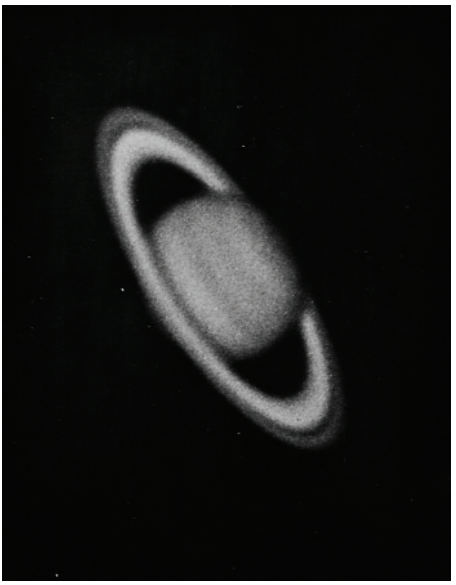
The Frenchman Ferdinand Jules Quénisset (1872-1951) and American Edward Emerson Barnard (1857-1923) were two major astronomers of the turn of the 20th century and pioneer astrophotographers. Both made important discoveries from observations based on their photographs. Quénisset took nearly 6000 astronomical photographs and more than 1500 meteorological photographs. Barnard compiled a list of 182 dark nebulae known as the Barnard Catalogue of Dark Markings in the Sky, or Barnard Catalogue.

The collection can be divided into 8 groups according to the astronomical subjects observed and photographed :

Moon : 27 vintage prints :

- 3 later reprints of photos originally captioned and dated by Quénisset, 25 October 1899 (last quarter moon), 23 October 1902 (last quarter moon) and 12 September 1903 (waning gibbous moon).
- 2 photos of the moon, ca 1900-1910, with autograph annotations and signature on the reverse sides : “Phot. F. Quénisset”, “Lune entre P. L. et D. Q.”, “Lune après Pr. Qr.”
- 6 full moons (some with reverse captions : Nov. 1903, March 1907, April 1909, 26 August 1904).
- 2 quarter moons and 2 gibbous moons.
- 1 close-up of craters.
- 11 smaller photos showing the cycle of the moon, one dated 23 February 1909.





Milky way and galaxies : 16 vintage prints :
- Probably 8 by Quénisset : 3 of the great Andromeda nebula, including 2 with autograph annotations and signature on the reverse sides ("Grande nébuleuse d'Andromède, avec objectif Astro-Tessar" and "Grande nébuleuse d'Andromède, objectif Voigtländer") ; one of the Orion Nebula, captioned and signed by Quénisset ("Grande nébuleuse d'Orion. Phot. F. Quénisset") ; one of the constellation Gemini captioned and signed by Quénisset ("Constellation des Gémeaux. Phot. F. Quénisset") ; one of the Whirlpool Galaxy, also known as Messier 51a ; one of Messier 81 ; and one unidentified galaxy.
- The 8 other photos probably by Barnard, including 3 with captions in pencil on the reverse sides ("Voie lactée par Ophiuchus, Barnard", "Messier 37 dans Auriga, mars 1905, E. E. Barnard" and "D[an]s Ophiuchus, Juin 1905, E. E. Barnard").

Sun and sunspots : 25 vintage prints :
- 10 photos captioned and signed in pencil by Quénisset on the reverse sides, August 1908-September 1926.
- 7 uncaptioned photos including one of a total solar eclipse.
- 8 smaller photos of sunspots.

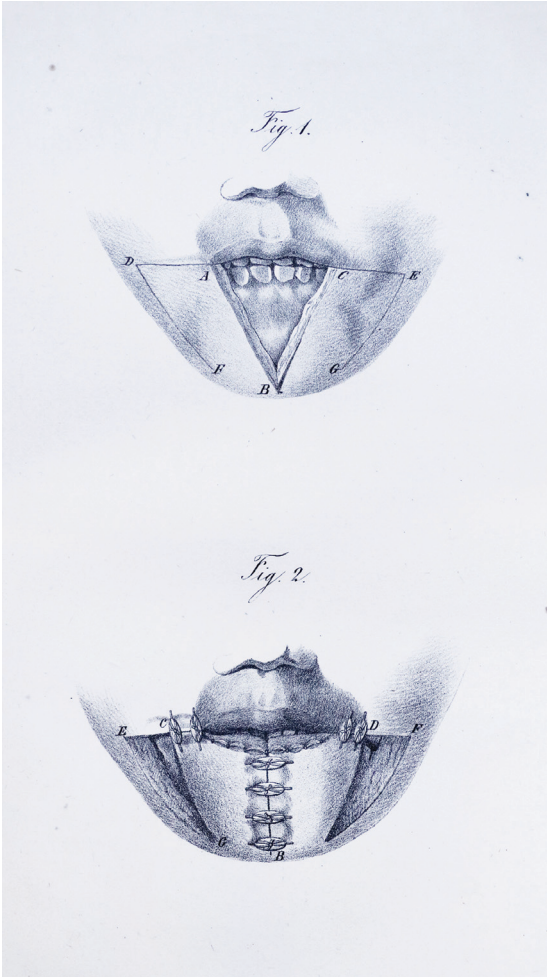
Jupiter and satellites : 11 vintage prints by Quénisset, 1922-1931, including 3 with autograph annotations and signature on the reverse sides : "Phot. F. Quénisset" ("Jupiter, partie précédente de la grande perturbation Sud tropicale. 24 mai 1922", "[Jupiter] 1929 Déc. 16, 23h52-24h", "Satellites de Jupiter, 12 mars 1931 à 19h10m… à 20h25… à 21h58… à 23h17… 13 [mars 1931] à 0h17m"), and 4 smaller photos.

Mars : 2 vintage prints, probably from the series taken by Barnard on 28 September 1909.

Comets : 3 vintage prints :
- 2 of them on Agfa Lupex paper.
- the smaller shows the comet Brooks in 1911. Inscription in pencil on the reverse side.

Saturn : 3 vintage prints of Saturn, various sizes, one on Agfa Lupex paper.

Meteorological photos : 4 vintage prints of clouds, ca 1920-1930, probably by Quénisset. 2 on Agfa Lupex paper.



Von Ammon's cheiloplasty described by Baumgarten

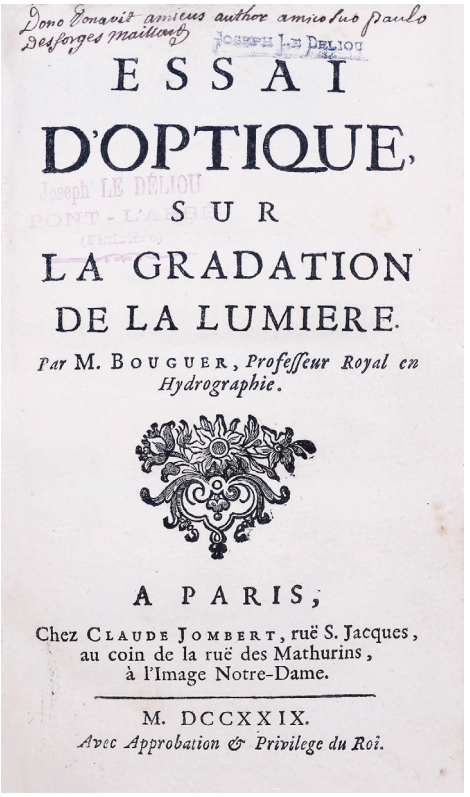
5. BAUMGARTEN (Moritz), *De chiloplastice et stomatopoesi adjectae nova illam instituendi methodo. Dissertatio inauguralis medico-chirurgica*, Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1837.
8°, 59, (1) pages and 4 lithographed plates ; disbound.

$1 900

A very rare, illustrated thesis on plastic surgery and, in particular, on lip surgery and stomatoplasty.

Moritz Baumgarten was a pupil of Friedrich August von Ammon, a pioneer surgeon in plastic surgery in Germany along with Dieffenbach.
In his doctoral thesis, Baumgarten describes and illustrates for the first time von Ammon's cheiloplasty, an autoplasty technique using the skin of the cheek or the chin for restoring the missing part of the lips.
Five years later, von Ammon and Baumgarten published together *Die plastische Chirurgie nach ihren bisherigen Leistungen kritisch dargestellt*, a critical history of plastic surgery, in which they wrote : “Neben dieser praktischen Förderung blieb auch die wissenschaftliche Bearbeitung der Mund- und Lippenbildung nicht zurück, deren sich v. Ammon, Baumgarten, Rost un van Es unterozgen. Eine monographische Arbeit hierüber erschien im Jahr 1837 auf Dr. v. Ammon's Veranlassung von Dr. Baumgarten [Alongside these practical improvements, the scientific study of cheiloplasty and stomatopoiesis undertaken by von Ammon, Baumgarten, Rost and van Es did not slow down. A monograph [i.e. the present thesis] on this was published in 1837 by Dr. Baumgarten at Dr. von Ammon's instigation.” (p. 131).
The thesis is illustrated with four lithographed plates showing reconstructive surgery after von Ammon's method, and illustrating the “Descriptio novae, quam ab Ammon invenit, chiloplastices methodi duabus illustrate observationibus” (chapter 4, page 46).

A pioneering and rare work on reconstructive facial surgery.


Dono donavit amicus author amico suo paulo Desforges maillard
JOSEPH LE DÉLIOU
ESSAI
D'OPTIQUE,
SUR
LA GRADATION
DE LA LUMIERE.
Par M. BOUGUER, Professeur Royal en Hydrographie.
A PARIS,
Chez CLAUDE JOMBERT, ruë S. Jacques, au coin de la ruë des Mathurins, à l'Image Notre-Dame.
M. DCCXXIX.
Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roi.

The birth of photometry

6. BOUGUER (Pierre), *Essai d'optique, sur la gradation de la lumiere*, Paris, Claude Jombert, 1729.

12°, (1) blank leaf [ãi], (22), 164, (4) pages and 3 folded plates ; contemporary speckled brown calf, gilt spine with raised bands, gilt board edges. Caps and corners worn. Repeated ink stamps of Breton collectors : Joseph Le Déliou (1874-1915), Pont-l'Abbé ; Robert Tassel Beauregard (1897-1934), Lannion.

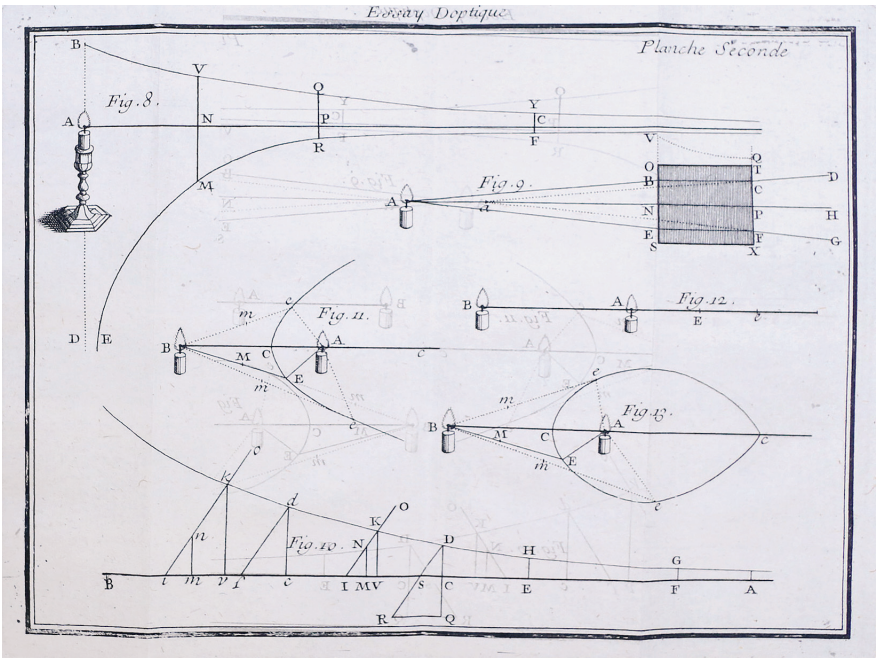
$4 800

First edition of the first treatise on photometry, i.e. the measurement of light intensity ; rare copy given by the author to his childhood friend, Paul Desforges-Maillard, later known as "the Breton Muse".

The title leaf was inscribed by Desforges Maillard :


Dono donavit amicus author amico suo paulo Desforges maillard
JOSEPH LE DÉLIOU

Paul Desforges-Maillard was born in Le Croisic, Brittany, like his childhood friend Bouguer. He is remembered for his famous mystification involving Voltaire. Trying to break into the literary scene after a career in law, he had been unable to get his poems recognised or even published, so he began submitting them to newspapers under the pseudonym Mademoiselle Malcrais de La Vigne. In a short while, "she" became known as "the



Breton Muse" and plaudits came from across the literary hemisphere, especially from Voltaire and other unsuspecting male readers like Titon du Tillet and Néricault-Destouches. When the Muse's identity was revealed, partly due to Bouguer, it caused great embarrassment amongst those who had previously rebuffed Desforges-Maillard. However, his fame was not affected by the scandal for the next twenty years, and he remained friends with Bouguer.

Bouguer's interest in the measurement of light dates from 1721, when d'Ortous de Mairan proposed a problem that necessitated a knowledge of the relative amount of light from the sun at two altitudes. Bouguer succeeded in making such a measurement of the light from the full moon on 23 November 1725, by comparing it with that of a candle. His achievement was to see that the eye could be used, not as a meter but as a null indicator, i.e. to establish the equality of brightness of two adjacent surfaces.

The second part of the book contains the first definition of the "Bouguer law", which was discovered by Pierre Bouguer before 1729. "In a medium of uniform transparency, the light remaining in a collimated beam is an exponential function of the length of its path in the medium. This law was restated by J. H. Lambert in his Photometria (1760) and, perhaps because of the great rarity of copies of Bouguer's Essai, is sometimes unjustifiably referred to as Lambert's law" (DSB).

Pierre Bouguer (1698-1758) was the son of a professor of hydrography in Brittany, upon whose death he stepped into the same professorship. His earlier books had all been on hydrography, covering the observation of stars or compass readings for navigation. This essay was his first book on optics. He travelled with Charles de La Condamine to measure the length of several degrees latitude in order to prove or disprove Newton's assertions about the shape of the Earth, publishing his observations on the mission independently following a falling-out between La Condamine and the other scientists on the mission.

Norman 283.

Rare presentation copy

7. BRISSEAU (Michel), *Traité de la cataracte et du glaucoma*, Paris, Laurent d'Houry, 1709.

8°, (16), 260, (12) pages and 4 plates ; contemporary calf (loss of leather to spine, upper joint cracked, corners damaged).

$3 200

First edition of the first book describing "the true nature and location of cataract".

"Before the late seventeenth century it was thought that a cataract was an opaque skin within the capsule of the optic lens. Although Maître-Jan proved by postmortem examination in 1692 that the cataract was a clouding and hardening of the lens itself, it was not until Michel Brisseau's (1676-1743) work on the same subject in 1709 that the medical community accepted it as fact." (Heirs of Hippocrates).

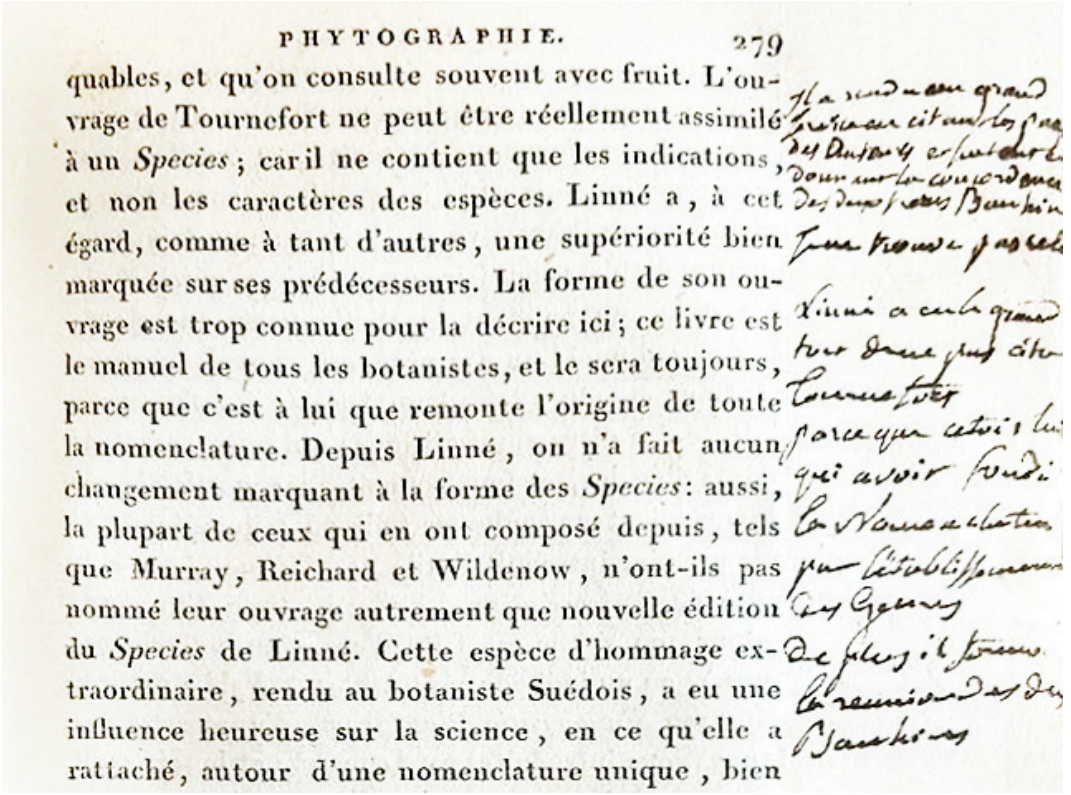
"Brisseau (1676-1743) punctured the lenses of animal eyes without causing blindness and dissected the human eye of a soldier, who had a cataract, at autopsy and found that the lens was opaque. He presented his evidence that cataract involved the lens on November 17, 1705 to the Royal Academy of Science in Paris. Brisseau's teacher, Duverney, advised him not to present his observations because he would ruin his reputation. However, Maître-Jan and Méry (1645-1722) supported him. Brisseau, in his paper Treatise on Cataract (1709), gave priority to Lasnier. There was apparently a high degree of collegiality among Maître-Jan, Méry and the younger Brisseau. Despite severe criticisim from Woodhouse (1650-1730), the recognition that catacract involved the lens was supported by authorities such as Boerhave (1668-1738) and Morgagni (1682-1771)." (Marvin L. Kwitko, Charles D. Kelman, *The History of Modern Cataract Surgery*, 1998, pp. 20-21.)

A scarce presentation copy, **given by the author to the young physician and botanist Jean-Baptiste Lestiboudois (born in 1715).**

The first blank leaf bears his ownership inscription : "ex libris J. B. Lestiboudois medicinae licentiatus 1739. Ex dono D. Brisseau."

Garrison/Morton 5825 ; Heirs of Hippocrates 677.

Provenance : J.-B. Lestiboudois ; Pierre Almaric (Jan. 1983) ; Christie's, 9 June 1999, n°78.


PHYTOGRAPHIE. 279

quables, et qu'on consulte souvent avec fruit. L'ouvrage de Tournefort ne peut être réellement assimilé à un *Species*; car il ne contient que les indications, et non les caractères des espèces. Linné a, à cet égard, comme à tant d'autres, une supériorité bien marquée sur ses prédécesseurs. La forme de son ouvrage est trop connue pour la décrire ici; ce livre est le manuel de tous les botanistes, et le sera toujours, parce que c'est à lui que remonte l'origine de toute la nomenclature. Depuis Linné, on n'a fait aucun changement marquant à la forme des *Species*: aussi, la plupart de ceux qui en ont composé depuis, tels que Murray, Reichard et Wildenow, n'ont-ils pas nommé leur ouvrage autrement que nouvelle édition du *Species* de Linné. Cette espèce d'hommage extraordinaire, rendu au botaniste Suédois, a eu une influence heureuse sur la science, en ce qu'elle a rattaché, autour d'une nomenclature unique, bien

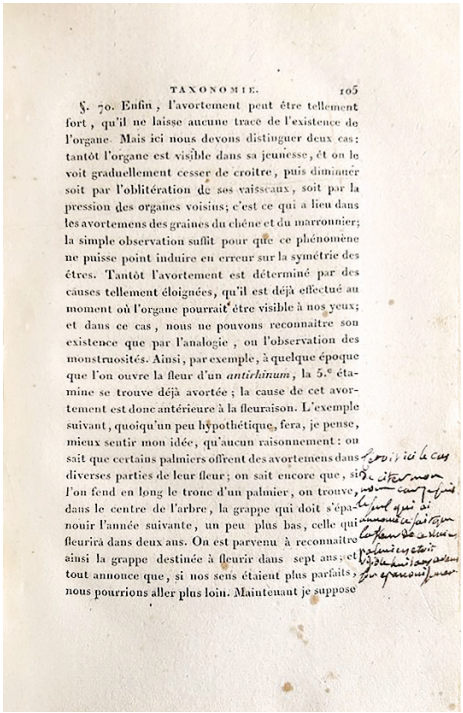
8. CANDOLLE (Augustin Pyramus), *Théorie élémentaire de la botanique, ou Exposition des principes de la classification naturelle et de l'art de décrire et d'étudier les végétaux*, Paris, Déterville, 1813.

8°, viii, 500, (27) pages ; contemporary half sheepskin, gilt flat spine (scuffed and rubbed ; weak hinges). Ownership label : Gérard Cusset ; book dealer's label : Librairie Salomon, Strasbourg. Unsigned ex-dono on half title. Strange inscription in another hand, in ink, at bottom of title leaf : "et ego vos docebo" ("and I will teach you"), words attributed to Luther talking about king Henri VIII of England.

$6 000

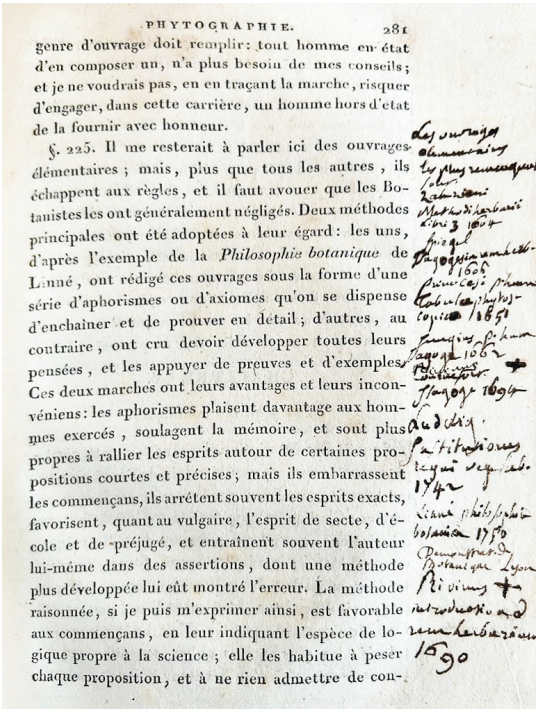
Rare copy of the first edition, extensively annotated by the great botanist Louis-Marie Aubert du Petit-Thouars.

In the manuscript notes, du Petit-Thouars makes several self-references allowing us to identify him. The most limpid can be found on page 105 : "ce seroit ici le cas de citer mon nom car je suis le seul qui ai annoncé ce fait que la fleur de ces […] palmiers etoit visible huit ans avant son épanouissement." Indeed, du Petit-Thouars was the first to describe the buds at the top of palm-trees containing the flowers several years before they unfold, in his major book *Histoire des végétaux recueillis sur les isles de France, la Réunion (Bourbon) et Madagascar* (1804) : "… on voit dans un oignon de Tulipe, avec admiration, la fleur [des palmiers], plusieurs mois avant son épanouissement ; eh bien ! J'ai reconnu dans plusieurs Palmiers la fleur, sans le secours de l'optique, huit ans au moins avant qu'elle dût paroître." (footnote, page 6).



TAXONOMIE. 105

§. 70. Enfin, l'avortement peut être tellement fort, qu'il ne laisse aucune trace de l'existence de l'organe. Mais ici nous devons distinguer deux cas: tantôt l'organe est visible dans sa jeunesse, et on le voit graduellement cesser de croître, puis diminuer soit par l'oblitération de ses vaisseaux, soit par la pression des organes voisins; c'est ce qui a lieu dans les avortemens des graines du chêne et du marronnier; la simple observation suffit pour que ce phénomène ne puisse point induire en erreur sur la symétrie des êtres. Tantôt l'avortement est déterminé par des causes tellement éloignées, qu'il est déjà effectué au moment où l'organe pourrait être visible à nos yeux; et dans ce cas, nous ne pouvons reconnaître son existence que par l'analogie, ou l'observation des monstruosités. Ainsi, par exemple, à quelque époque que l'on ouvre la fleur d'un *antirhinum*, la 5.e étamine se trouve déjà avortée; la cause de cet avortement est donc antérieure à la fleuraison. L'exemple suivant, quoiqu'un peu hypothétique, fera, je pense, mieux sentir mon idée, qu'aucun raisonnement: on sait que certains palmiers offrent des avortemens dans diverses parties de leur fleur; on sait encore que, si l'on fend en long le tronc d'un palmier, on trouve, dans le centre de l'arbre, la grappe qui doit s'épanouir l'année suivante, un peu plus bas, celle qui fleurira dans deux ans. On est parvenu à reconnaître ainsi la grappe destinée à fleurir dans sept ans; et tout annonce que, si nos sens étaient plus parfaits, nous pourrions aller plus loin. Maintenant je suppose

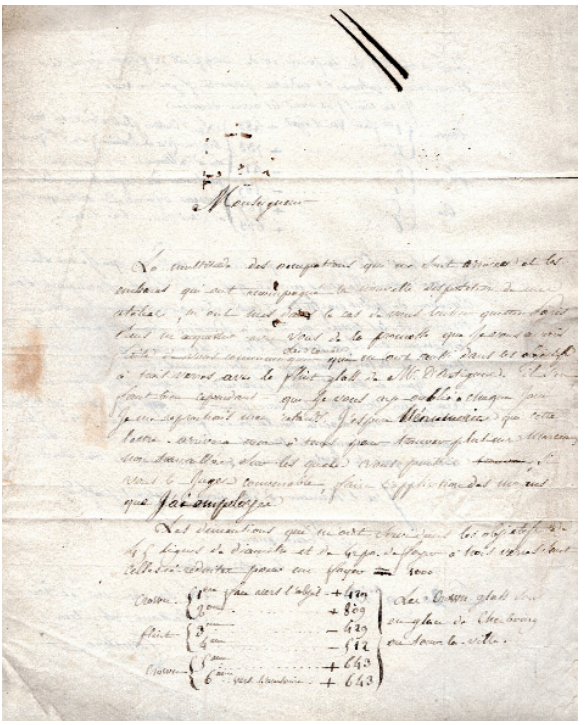


PHYTOGRAPHIE. 281

genre d'ouvrage doit remplir: tout homme en état d'en composer un, n'a plus besoin de mes conseils; et je ne voudrais pas, en en traçant la marche, risquer d'engager, dans cette carrière, un homme hors d'état de la fournir avec honneur.

§. 225. Il me resterait à parler ici des ouvrages élémentaires; mais, plus que tous les autres, ils échappent aux règles, et il faut avouer que les Botanistes les ont généralement négligés. Deux méthodes principales ont été adoptées à leur égard: les uns, d'après l'exemple de la *Philosophie botanique* de Linné, ont rédigé ces ouvrages sous la forme d'une série d'aphorismes ou d'axiomes qu'on se dispense d'enchaîner et de prouver en détail; d'autres, au contraire, ont cru devoir développer toutes leurs pensées, et les appuyer de preuves et d'exemples. Ces deux marches ont leurs avantages et leurs inconvéniens: les aphorismes plaisent davantage aux hommes exercés, soulagent la mémoire, et sont plus propres à rallier les esprits autour de certaines propositions courtes et précises; mais ils embarrassent les commençans, ils arrêtent souvent les esprits exacts, favorisent, quant au vulgaire, l'esprit de secte, d'école et de préjugé, et entraînent souvent l'auteur lui-même dans des assertions, dont une méthode plus développée lui eût montré l'erreur. La méthode raisonnée, si je puis m'exprimer ainsi, est favorable aux commençans, en leur indiquant l'espèce de logique propre à la science; elle les habitue à peser chaque proposition, et à ne rien admettre de con-

In an earlier annotation on page 56, du Petit-Thouars refers to another of his works : "On ne peut douter que l'auteur nait en vue mon Mémoire sur les rapports des feuilles avec les fleurs… cest un peu impertinent. M. d[e]. C[andolle]. ma affirmé que loin de vouloir attaquer mon idée il n'étoit pas très éloigné de l'adopter et qu'il vouloit parler de Comparetti [Andrea Comparetti, Italian botanist] je suis faché qu'il ne se soit pas expliqué davantage". The afore-mentioned Mémoire is most probably his *Essais sur la végétation considérée dans le développement des bourgeons* (1809), which contains on page 179 : "… la Fleur n'est autre chose qu'une transformation d'une Feuille et du Bourgeon qui en dépend…"
These two notes set the tone. Du Petit-Thouars expresses his discontent with Candolle, and most of his commentaries aim at correcting, qualifying, completing and even criticising his views : "Peut-on donner le nom d'organes aux différentes parties qui composent les végétaux !" (page 78) ; "Je répondrai sans hésiter la feuille puisque nous voyons des plantes se perpétuer sans la fructification" (page 79) ; "C'est ce qu'a dit depuis longtemps Grew" (page 99)…
The French botanist Louis-Marie Aubert du Petit-Thouars (1758-1831) is best remembered as a specialist in tropical flowers, in particular, in orchids. Born to a noble family of the region of Anjou, he studied at the Jesuit College of La Flèche. In 1792, he was arrested in Brest just before joining his brother Aristide's expedition in search of La Pérouse. He was exiled to Madagascar and la Réunion (then called Bourbon). He started collecting plant specimens on Madagascar, Mauritius and la Réunion. Ten years later he was able to return to France with a collection of about 2000 plants ; most of it went to the Muséum de Paris. In 1807, he was appointed director of the Pépinières impériales du Roule in Paris, a position he held until 1827. He was elected member of the Académie des Sciences in 1820.



How to make telescope objectives in flint and crown glasses in 1811

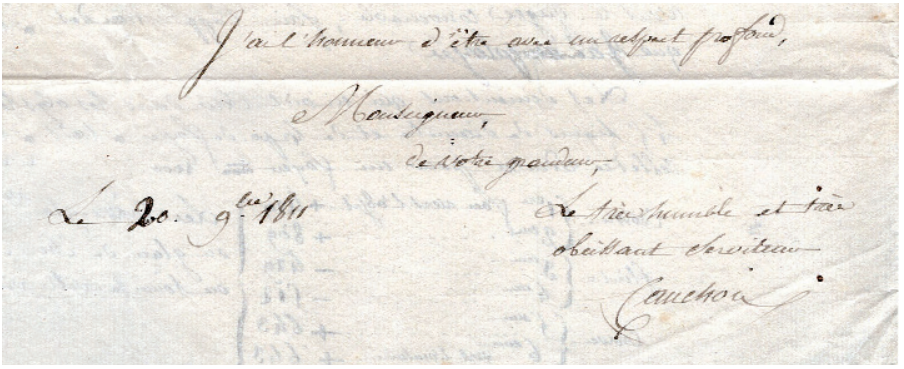
9. CAUCHOIX (Robert-Aglaé), Autograph letter signed to Louis Belmas, bishop of Cambrai, [Paris ?], 20 November 1811.
2 pages, 4°, with address leaf and remains of red seal.

$1 600

Rare scientific letter on optical matters to a bishop-scientist who designed and built optical devices.

In this letter, one of the best French optical instrument makers of the Napoleonic era records detailed measures obtained by him which may help Belmas in building a 3-lenses telescope objective. The two suggested curvatures are for 10 cm objectives for 1 m or 1,7 m long telescopes. The lenses are to be made with flint-glass invented and marketed by Aimé-Gabriel d'Artigues (1873-1848), the first manufacturer of lead glass in France. Flint-glass was used for achromatic lenses, the finest of which were then made by Dollond in London. The method for producing pure flint-glass long remained a secret with the Dollonds. However, by 1811, Artigues was able to produce a steady supply of satisfactory flint and published a treatise, *Sur l'art de fabriquer du flint-glass bon pour l'optique*, in which he claimed that the French makers of lenses Cauchoix and Lerebours constructed spectacles and lenses equal to those of Dollond.

As a reward, Cauchoix obtained from the Ministry of the Interior the permission to settle his workshops in the building that had once housed the Collège des Grassins before the Revolution. The move of his workshops is mentioned at the beginning of this letter, as Cauchoix apologises to Belmas for not sending him the following curvatures before he left Paris.



“Monseigneur,
La multitude des occupations qui me sont arrivées et les embaras qui ont accompagné la nouvelle disposition de mes ateliers, m’ont mis dans le cas de vous laisser quitter Paris sans m’acquitter avec vous de la promesse que je vous avais faire de vous communiquer les courbes qui m’ont reussi dans les objectifs à trois verres avec le flint glass de Mr. D’Artigues. Il s’en faut bien cependant que je vous aye oublié. Chaque jour je me reprochais mes retards. J’espère néanmoins que cette lettre arrivera encor à tems pour trouver plusieurs morceaux non travaillés, sur lesquels vous puissiez, si vous le jugez convenable, faire l'application des moyens que j'ai employés.
Les dimensions qui m'ont servi dans les objectifs de 45 lignes de diamètre et de 42 po. de foyer à trois verres sont celles-ci réduites pour un foyer = 1000
Crown : 1ère face vers l'objet +429 / 2ème [face] +809
Flint : 3ème [face vers l'objet] -429 / 4ème [face] -519
Crown : 5ème [face vers l'objet] +643 / 6ème [face] vers l'oculaire +643
Les crown-glass sont en glace de Cherbourg ou Tour-la-Ville.
Pour l’objectif de pouces et de cinq pieds de foyer, voici les dimensions également réduites pour un foyer = 1000
Je ne crois pas vous les avoir données
Crown : 1ère face vers l'objet +483 / 2ème [face] +733
Flint : 3ème [face vers l'objet] -420 / 4ème [face] -567
Cro[wn] : 5ème [face vers l'objet] +567 / 6ème [face vers l'oculaire] +633
Telles sont les courbures qui m'ont réussi, et que je me suis données alors. Je vous ai dit que Mr. Biot s'occupait d'en chercher de plus parfaites ; mais il n'a pas encore fini son travail et les lettres qu’il m’a adressées sur cet objet, de la campagne où il a passé l’été, m’annoncent qu’il les changera peu. Je désire beaucoup que les moments que vous sacrifierez à ce genre de travail vous procurent plus de satisfaction et ce serait un véritable bonheur pour moi d’y avoir contribué, surtout si vous avez la bonté de me pardonner mon retard. J’en recevrai une récompense précieuse, si vous voulez bien m’honorer des marques de votre souvenir et m’instruire de votre succès.
J’ai l’honneur d’être avec un respect profond,
Monseigneur,
De votre grandeur,
Le très humble et très obéissant serviteur,
Cauchois
Le 20 9bre 1811”

With an important US provenance

10. [CLENDENING (Logan)] LAENNEC (René Théophile Hyacinthe), *Traité de l'auscultation médiate ou traité du diagnostic des maladies des poumons et du coeur*, Paris, Brosson & Chaudé, 1819.

8°, 2 volumes, I. XLVIII [i.e. 46], 456, (8) pages and 4 folding plates ; II. XVI and 472 pages ; original plain pink wrappers, printed paper labels to spines (back cover of each volume missing and spines consolidated). Housed in burgundy cloth slipcase with folding chemise.

$2 400

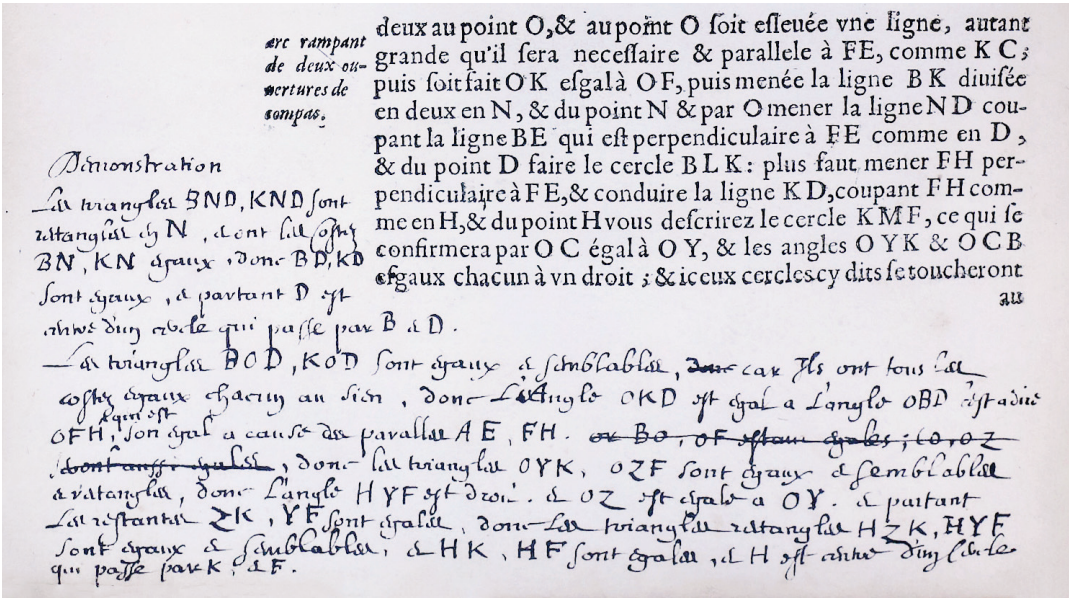
First edition of the first description of Laennec's ground-breaking invention of the stethoscope.

"Laennec's invention of the stethoscope provided the first adequate method for diagnosing diseases of the thorax and represented the greatest advance in physical diagnosis between Auenbrugger's percussion and Röntgen's discovery of x-rays" (Norman).

This copy bears an interesting printed label pasted on the first cover of the first volume : "On trouve à la même adresse le stethoscope ou pectoriloque". Indeed, the book was on sale at the price of 13 francs and, for an additional 3 francs, one could acquire a stethoscope from the publisher.

A very rare copy, in original wrappers, of this landmark in the history of medicine, with an interesting provenance : the library of the American physician Logan Clendening, the greatest populariser of medicine in the United States in the first half of the 20th century (his printed bookplate fell off and is now loose).

Garrison/Morton 2673 ; PMM 280 ; Norman, 100 books famous in medicine, 57 ; Norman catalogue 1253 ; Heirs of Hippocrates 1364.



The beginning of the New Geometry – annotated copy

11. CURABELLE (Jacques), *Examen des œuvres du Sr Desargues*, Paris, L'Anglois dit Chartres, 1644.

4°, 81 pages ; copy rebound in an old vellum. Some damp-staining.

$6 000

Rare first edition of this polemic text against Girard Desargues, the founder of projective geometry.

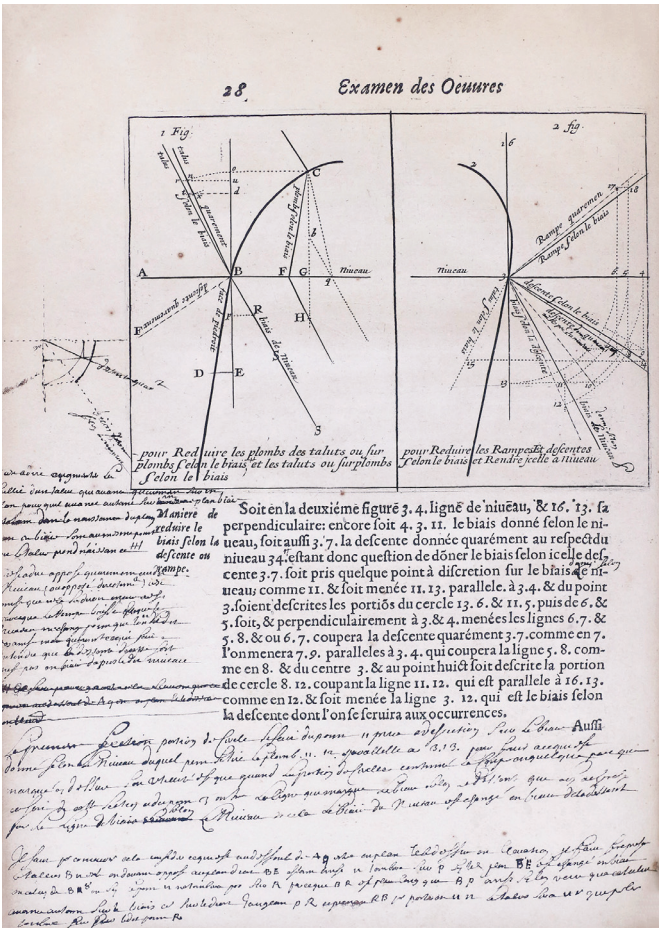
It is illustrated with 16 geometrical engravings in the text, including 6 full-page.

"The word Stereotomy or Cutting Solids firstly appeared in 1644 in the Jacques Curabelle's libel case against Desargues : *Examen des oeuvres du Sieur Desargues.*" (Giuseppe Fallacara, *Digital Stereotomy and Topological Transformations : Reasoning about Shape Building*, 2006.)

On 29 December 1643, the foreman mason Jacques Curabelle, who would later become an architect and engineer to the King, had obtained permission to publish a Course of Architecture in 4 volumes, the first on Stereonomy. This work was never achieved apart from the *Examen des œuvres de Desargues*, in which Curabelle criticises Desargues' New Geometry based on his own "Stereotomy".

"It contains literal quotations of [Desargues]'s lost 'Brouillon' [*Brouillon project d'une atteinte aux événements des rencontres d'un cône avec un plan*], the beginning of the New geometry. Moreover here we find the first printed mentioning of 'La Pascale', the mystic hexagram, published in 1640 by the sixteen years old Pascal in a broadside, known only by one copy which survived." (Weill)

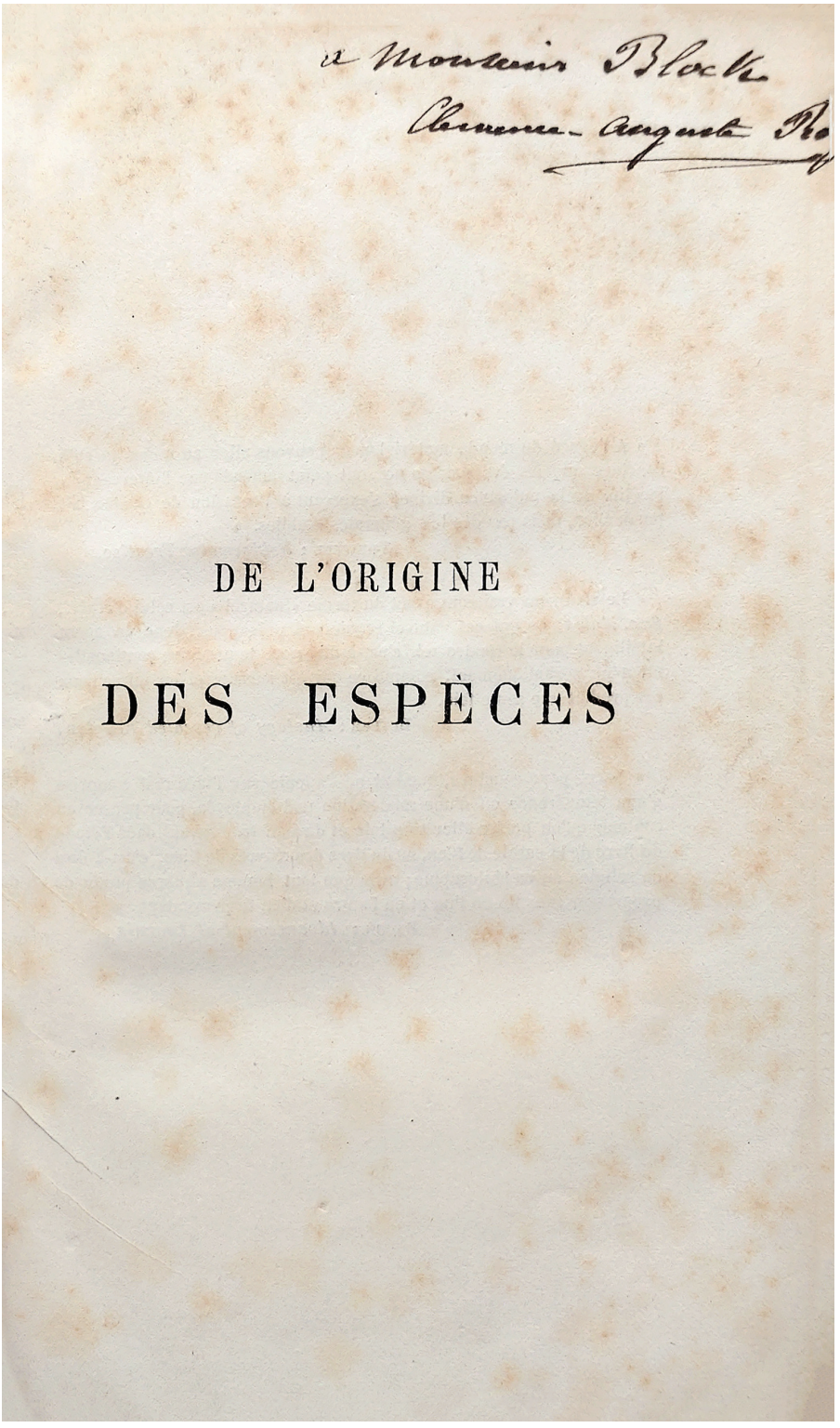
In this book, Curabelle discloses the mathematical errors made by his contemporary. Desargues' new system, based on projective geometry, raised a heated dispute among Jesuit scholars. Long underestimated, Desargues was only rehabilitated in the 19th century by Monge and other great scientists.



This copy was annotated by two different hands developing geometrical demonstrations : the first is a 17th-century hand, probably contemporary (pages 20-21), the second slightly later, end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century.

[Pages 20-21] “Demonstration / Les triangles BND, KND sont rectangles en N, et ont les costez BN, K-N egaux, donc BD, KD sont egaux, et partant D centre est d’un cercle qui passe par B et D [in fact, K]. Les triangles BOD, KOD sont egaux et semblables, car ils ont tous les costez egaux chacun au sien, donc l’angle OKD est égal à l’angle OBD c’est-à-dire OFH qui est son egal a cause des paralleles AE, FH. Donc les triangles OYK, OZF sont égaux et semblables et rectangles, donc l’angle HYF est droit. Et OZ est egal a OY. Et partant les restantes ZK, YF sont egales, donc les triangles rectangles HZK, HYF sont egaux et semblables, et HK, HF sont egales, et H est centre d’un cercle qui passe par K et F. De plus le centre D estant en BD, l’arc KLB touchera la droite perpendiculaire sur BD en B. De mesme l’arc KMF touchera FE perpend[iculairement] sur HF en F. Et les deux cercles ayant leurs centres D H dans la mesme droite DHK, leurs circonferences se toucheront en K, ce qu’il falloit demonstrer.” The same hand also amended very precisely pages 23, 24 and 55.

The second hand added corrections to the text and drew a small diagram next to an engraved figure.

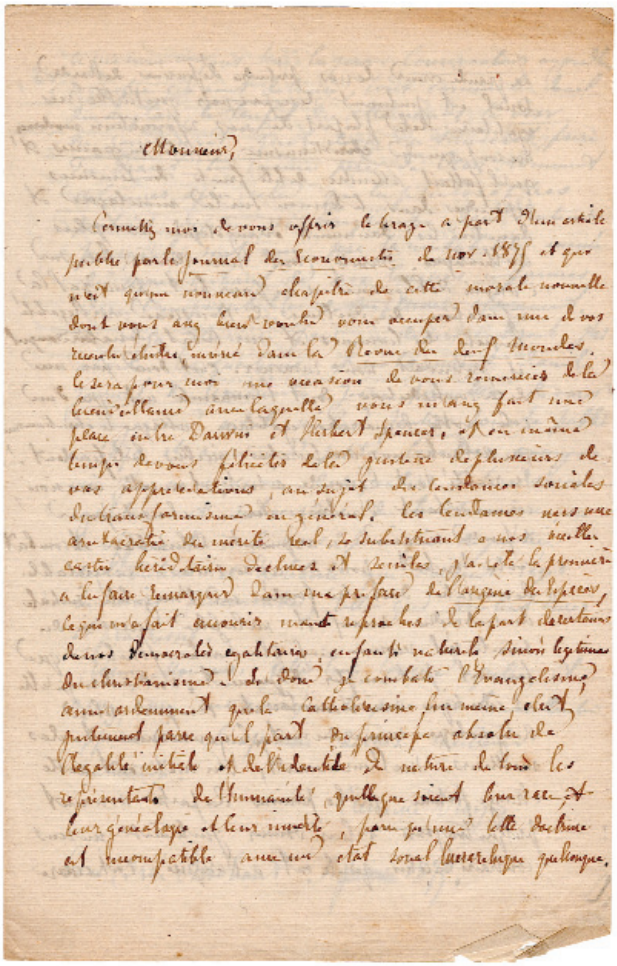


12. Darwin, *De l'origine des espèces*, 1862, inscribed by Clémence Royer

12. DARWIN (Charles), *De l'origine des espèces, ou des lois du progrès chez les êtres organisés,* Paris, Guillaumin & Cie, Victor Masson & fils, 1862.
12° ; contemporary half cloth. Some foxing. Inscription trimmed to the right, with loss of 3 letters at the end of "Royer".

$7 500

Precious copy of the French first edtion inscribed by the translator, Clémence Royer, "one of the cleverest & oddest women in Europe" according to Darwin.
The dedicatee, "Monsieur Block", is most probably the German-French statistician and economist Maurice Block (1816-1901) who, like Royer, published in the Revue des Deux-Mondes and the Journal des économistes.
"Getting *Origin* translated into French was harder than Darwin had expected. The first translator he approached, Madame Belloc, turned him down on the grounds that the content was 'too scientific', and then in 1860 the French political exilé Pierre Talandier rescinded his offer to translate it on the grounds that no publisher was willing to work with such a politically controversial figure. [...] First published in 1862, Royer's translation of *Origin* was remarkable. Prefaced with a long anti-clerical rant, Royer added numerous footnotes to the body of *Origin* which over-ruled Darwin's apologetic tone. She also took the opportunity to explore the issue of eugenics, to alert readers to the perils of nineteenth-century marriage and to 'correct' Darwin's theory of an ongoing, universal war in nature. Royer even went so far as to edit *Origin*'s title, inserting the non-Darwinian, distinctly Lamarckian phrase 'laws of progress' into her revised subtitle." (https://www.darwinproject.ac.uk/cl-mence-auguste-royer)
The "enormously long & blasphemous preface" certainly disconcerted Darwin but his opinion on Royer's translation was ambivalent : "Madelle. Royer, who must be one of the cleverest and oddest women in Europe : is an ardent deist and hates Christianity, and declares that natural selection and the struggle for life will explain all morality, the nature of man, politicks, etc. etc.!! She makes very curious and good hits, and says she shall publish a book on these subjects, and a strange production it will be." (letter to the American botanist Asa Gray). Royer published two amended editions of her translation with Darwin's approval. However, after her first three editions, the book was re-published in 1873 in a new translation undertaken at Darwin's request by Jean-Jacques Moulinié.
"First French social Darwinist" and first woman member of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, Clémence Royer (1830-1902) is best remembered for giving the first French translation of the *Origin of Species* in 1862 and "introducing the Darwinian theory of evolution to the French intellectual community, a theory that challenges the mainstream French preference for the theory of Georges Cuvier claiming a fixity of species. […] While the translation of Darwin guarantees Royer a place in history, it also minimizes the impact she had on the contemporary, intellectual community. In addition to making accessible the theory of the survival of the fittest, Royer proposes an extension of Darwin's theory to encompass the evolution of societies […] later know as social Darwinism." (Elizabeth French Rose, *Positively Engaging : Women Intellectuals and Comtean Positivism Circa 1850*, 2021).
Presentation copies of the first French translation of *Origins* are very scarce. We did not manage to locate any other.



13. [DARWIN] ROYER (Clémence), Autograph letter signed to the French philosopher Elme-Marie Caro, Paris, 6 January 1875 [i.e. 1876].
3 pages ½, 8°.

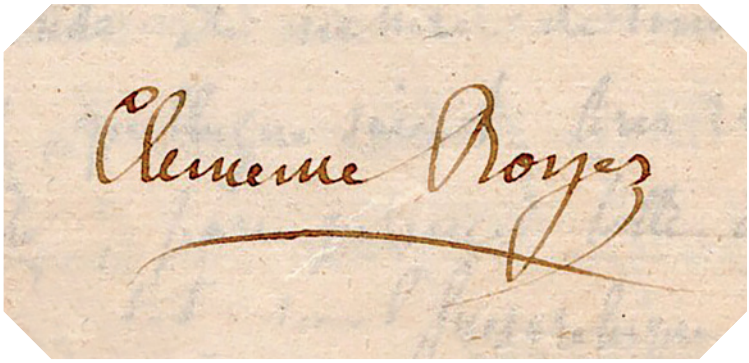
$3 000

Exceptional letter in which Clémence Royer develops various aspects of her philosophy, in particular, on the subjects of equality and democracy.
Royer sends the offprint of an article (i.e. “La nation dans l’humanité et dans la série organique”) she published in the Journal des Economistes in November 1875 to thank Caro for positioning her between Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer in his recent study printed in the Revue des Deux Mondes (i.e. “La Démocratie devant la morale de l'avenir - Les nouvelles théories sur le droit naturel”, November 1875). She congratulates him on the quality of his appreciations regarding the “social tendencies of transformism”.
She reminds him that she was the first to point out the tendency toward “an aristocracy of real merit” (i.e. meritocracy) in her preface to Darwin’s *Origin of Species* (1862).

Therefore, she opposes evangelism, catholicism as well as Jean-Jacques Rousseau for their conception of equality as the original state of nature. She mentions her book *Origine de l'homme et des sociétés* (1869-1870) in which she attacked the "false" doctrine of egalitarianism. This leads her to the core of her philosophy : "La véritable démocratie doit être fondée sur l'inégalité initiale des individus sociaux et sur la libre accession de mérite réel reconnu aux plus hautes fonctions que lui seul peut remplir dignement : c'est-à-dire qu'elle est identique avec l'aristocratie comprise selon l'étymologie même du mot : le gouvernement des meilleurs [True democracy must be based on the initial inequality of social individuals and on the free accession of real merit to the highest functions that it can only worthily fulfil : it means that it is equivalent to aristocracy understood in the very etymological sense of the word : the rule of the best.]" Unfortunately, the meaning of the words has been curiously distorted in modern societies, and philosophers are incapable of mutual understanding. Eventually, in a long postscript, Royer insists that she was the first, as early as 1863 during the International Congress of Social Sciences in Ghent, to propose a rational and objective moral philosophy scientifically based on a principle of utility far from Bentham's utilitarianism and Kant's categorical imperative ("C'est moi qui, ma première dès 1863, au Congrès des Sciences sociales, à Gand, ai cherché dans le principe de l'utilité spécifique la base scientifique d'une morale rationnelle et objective aussi éloignée de l'utilitarisme de Bentham que de la morale traditionnelle et de cet impératif catégorique de Kant, purement subjectif, qui est la négation même du reste de sa philosophie.")

"First French social Darwinist" and first woman member of the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, Clémence Royer (1830-1902) is best remembered for giving the first French translation of the *Origin of Species* in 1862 and "introducing the Darwinian theory of evolution to the French intellectual community, a theory that challenges the mainstream French preference for the theory of Georges Cuvier claiming a fixity of species. […] While the translation of Darwin guarantees Royer a place in history, it also minimizes the impact she had on the contemporary, intellectual community. In addition to making accessible the theory of the survival of the fittest, Royer proposes an extension of Darwin's theory to encompass the evolution of societies […] later know as social Darwinism." (Elizabeth French Rose, *Positively Engaging : Women Intellectuals and Comtean Positivism Circa 1850*, 2021).

Full transcription on request.



14. [ENTOMOLOGY – BUTTERFLIES] [MAISONNEUVE (Paul)], Oblong album containing 41 coloured drawings depicting butterflies, inserted in 38 leaves, each measuring 22 x 15cm, including one loose leaf by the same hand ; contemporary black half roan, first board titled “Album”, with manuscript label “Oncle Paul” ; on first flyleaf, manuscript ownership inscription “Dr. Paul Maisonneuve”.

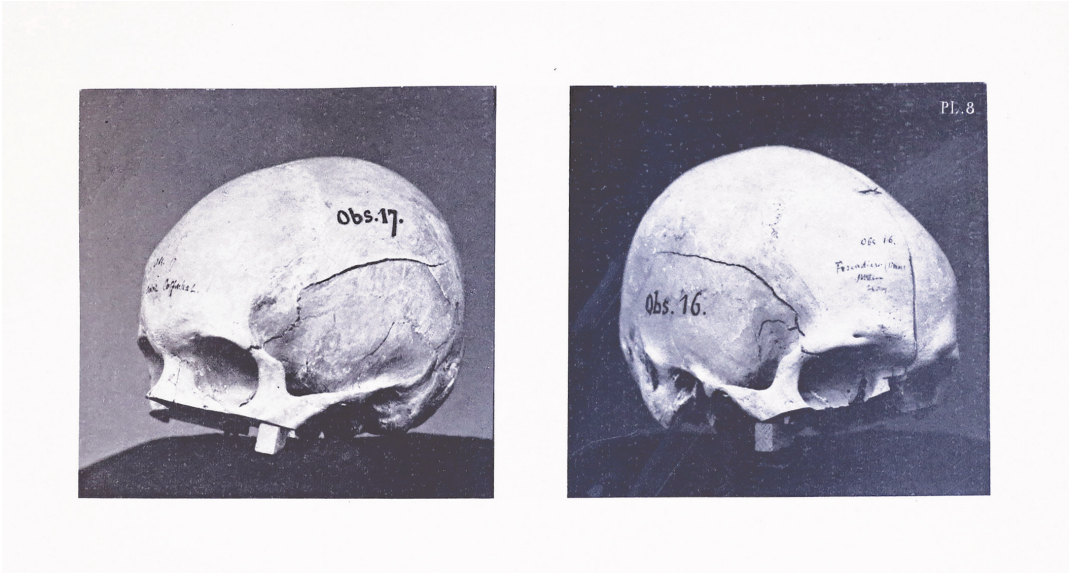
$1 600

41 butterflies drawn by or for the winegrower Paul Maisonneuve.
The butterflies represented are a catocala fraxini [blue underwing], catocala elocata [French red underwing], Callimorpha hera [Jersey Tiger], Arctia villica [cream-spot tiger], Vanessa kershawi [Australian painted lady], Nymphalis antiopa [mourning cloak in North America or Camberwell beauty in Britain], Aglais io [European peacock], Vanessa atalanta [red admiral], several other Nymphalis antiopa, a Hemaris fuciformis [broad-bordered bee hawk-moth], Macroglossa stellatarum [hummingbird hawk-moth], Smerinthus ocellatus [eyed hawk-moth], Hipparchia fagi [woodland grayling], Hipparchia hansii, Maniola jurtina [meadow brown], 2 Lasiocampa quercus for male and female oak trees [Oak Eggar], an Iphiclides podalirius [scarce swallowtail], Papilio machaon [Old World swallowtail], two drawings of Colias croceus, a Pieris brassicae [large white aka cabbage butterfly], Anthocharis belia [Moroccan orange tip], Noctua pronuba [large yellow underwing], Mormo maura [old lady or black underwing], Issoria lathonia [Queen of Spain fritillary], Zygaena lonicerae [narrow-bordered five-spot burnet], Zeuzera pyrina [leopard moth or wood leopard moth], and 8 uncaptioned drawings, mainly at the end of the volume.
Paul Maisonneuve (1849-1927) was a physician, geologist, professor of natural history and, also, a winegrower. He was the director of the Saumur viticultural station and president of the Anjou wine federation. We could not confirm whether he actually drew these butterflies or merely owned the album.

15. EUCLID & CLAVIUS (Christophorus), *Euclidis Elementorum Libri XV. Accessit XVI. de Solidorum Regularium comparatione. Omnes perspicuis Demonstrationibus, accuratisque Scholiis illustrati*, Rome, Bartholomeo Grassi, 1589.
8°, 2 thick volumes, I. (16), 918 and (2) pages ; and II. 959, (1) and (96) pages of index ; contemporary blind-tooled pigskin with date 1596 in ink and the initials "W.I.D."

$4 000

Second printing of Clavius's edition of Euclid's Elements.
"In 1574 a new departure in the matter of format was taken. A Latin edition in two octavo volumes with rather diminutive diagrams was printed at Rome by Vincenzo Accolti. The [editor] was Christophorus Clavius (Schlüssel) of Bamberg, of the Society of Jesus, a mathematician who gave the Gregorian Calendar of New Style its present form and made all the calculations necessary for its verification. It contains the fifteen books with very full scholia, and the addition of a sixteenth, De solidorum regularium comparatione. It was reprinted at Rome in 1589 in the same form, and in folio at Cologne in 1591." (Thomas-Stanford, p. 11).
"[Clavius'] Elements, which is not a translation, contains a vast quantity of notes collected from previous commentators and editors, as well as some good criticisms and elucidations of his own. Among other things, Clavius made a new attempt at proving 'the postulate of the parallels'. In a scholion, to the twelfth proposition of the ninth book of Euclid, Clavius objects to Cardanus' claim to originality in employing a method that derives a proposition by assuming the contradictory of the proposition to be proved. According to Clavius, Cardanus was anticipated in this method by Euclid and by Theodosius of Bithynia in the twelfth proposition of the first book of his Sphaericorum." (DSB)
A beautiful copy in a German contemporary binding.



On the mechanism of skull fracture, illustrated with 13 phototypes after Bilordeaux

16. FÉLIZET (Georges) & BILORDEAUX (Adolphe), *Recherches anatomiques et expérimentales sur les fractures du crâne*, Paris, Delahaye, 1873.

Large 8°, (4), 137, (1) pages and 13 phototypes of exploded skulls ; contemporary violet half-sheep ; manuscript label with author's name on front cover.

$1 500

Rare first and only edition of this rare work by Félizet, a pioneer in cranial biomechanics, on the mechanism of skull fractures.

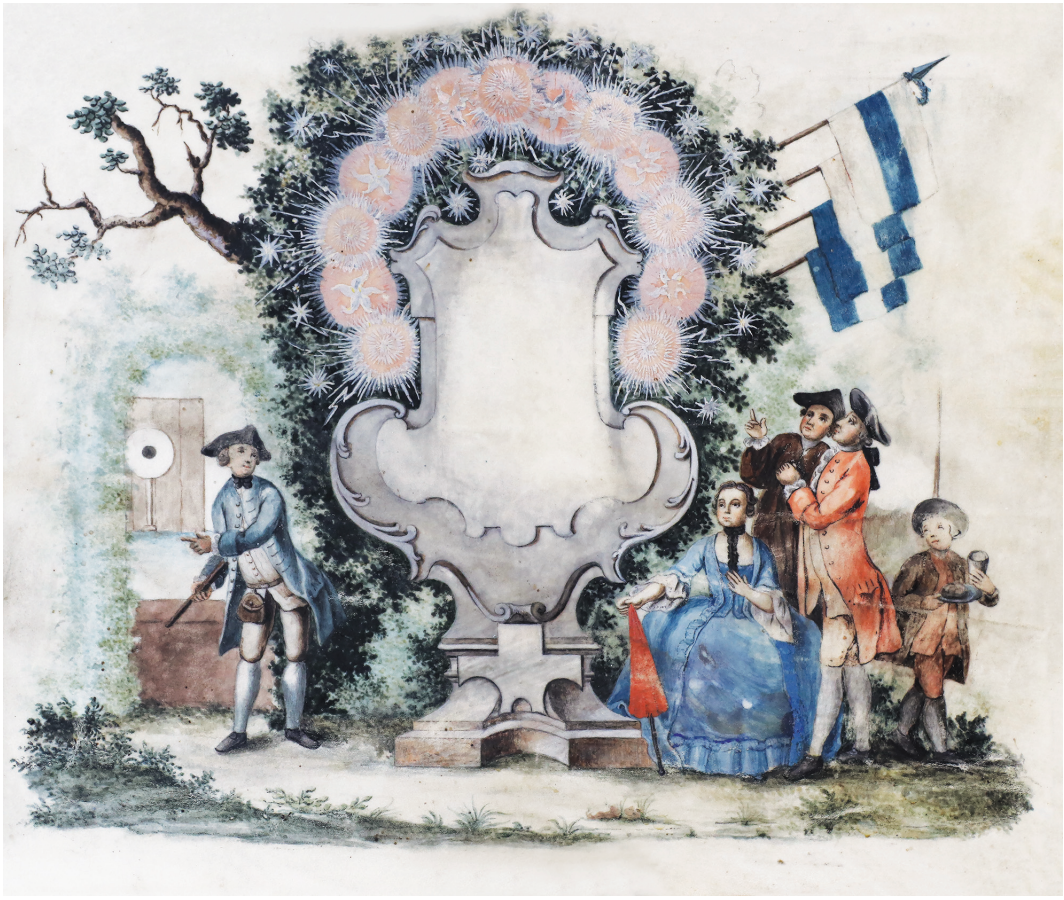
"Félizet, in 1873, stated that fractures result when an impact flattens out the curved surface of the skull. The fracture may then be guided by the presence of buttresses. He also observed that separation of buttresses, one from the other, due to an impact, may result in a fracture between them. His classical description of the buttresses of the skull is frequently quoted. He described single mid-frontal and mid-occipital and paired fronto-sphenoid and parieto-petrous buttresses" (Gurdjian, Webster and Issner, *The Mechanism of Skull Fracture in Journal of neurosurgery*, 1950, volume 7, pp. 106–114).

Indeed, in the 19th century, Georges Félizet was one of the first to demonstrate clinically and experimentally the alternation of zones of high and low resistance in the skull. He differentiated six buttresses or pillars of the skull, i.e. zones of resistance.

The text is illustrated with 13 fine halftone plates after original photographs by Charles Bilordeaux, whose career was eclipsed by that of his father, the pioneer photographer Adolphe Bilordeaux (1807-1872), a student of Le Gray, and one of the founders of the Société française de Photographie in 1854.

[Bound with :]

- VASLIN (Louis), *Etude sur les plaies par arme à feu*, Paris, Germer Baillière, 1872. Large 8°, (2), 234 pages and 22 lithographed plates.
- BOULEY (Paul), *Pathologie comparée. De l'ostéomalacie chez l'homme et les animaux domestique*, Paris, Asselin, 1874. Large 8°, 132, (2) pages and 4 plates.



17. [FIREWORKS] Gouache drawing on vellum, [Switzerland ?, mid-18th century].

Dimenssions : 32 x 36 cm.

$1 500

The composition represents a scene with fireworks depicting stars and suns, probably during a party in a park. The artificer stands on the left. The flags in the upper right corner appear to be those of the county of Zug, Switzerland, in particular the first two (white flags with a blue stripe).

Very rare in contemporary morocco

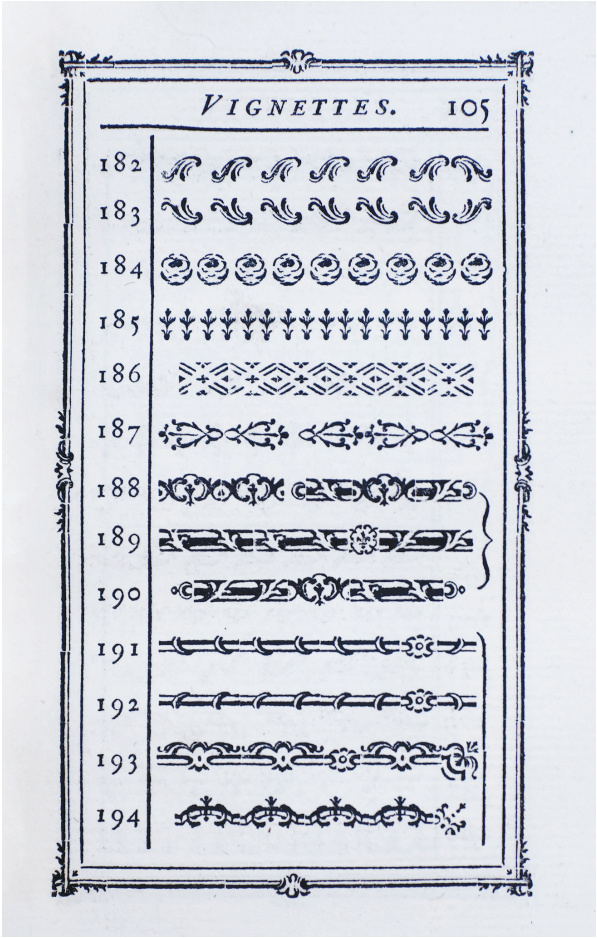
18. FOURNIER (Pierre Simon, le jeune), *Manuel typographique, utile aux gens de lettres, et à ceux qui exercent les différentes parties de l'art de l'imprimerie*, Paris : chez l'auteur & J. Barbou, 1764-1766.

12°, 2 volumes, frontispiece, XXXII, 323, (5) pages and XVI folded plates ; frontispiece, (2), XLIV, (2), 306 pages (some folding) ; contemporary red morocco, gilt flat spine, boards ruled in double gilt fillets, green morocco title labels, decorated board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges. Headcap of first volume skilfully repaired ; lower right corner of title of second volume restored.

$10 000

First and only edition of this landmark of typographic art.

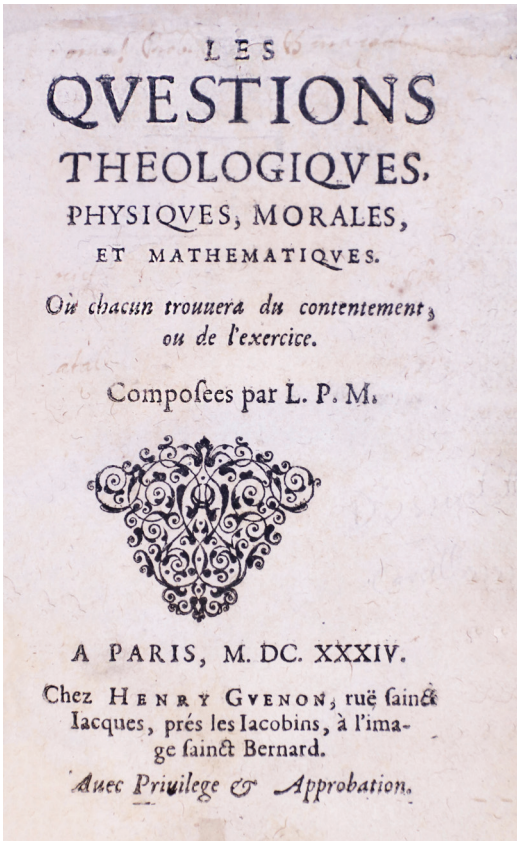
The first volume discusses typefounding and punchcutting with the 16 folding plates illustrating the tools then used in those processes. The second volume consists in a type specimen book of ancient and modern alphabets, with 5 folding engraved plates of music. The illustration also includes two frontispieces, the first one engraved by Fessard after De Sève, the second after Gravelot.



Brunet states that the second volume did not actually appear until 1768. Another two volumes were planned but their publication was forestalled by Fournier's death that year.
The author, a famous engraver and typefounder, played a leading role in the renovation of French typography in the 18th century. He remains particularly noted for decorative typographic ornaments reflecting the Rococo spirit of his day. Trained as an artist, at 17 he went to work in a typefoundry, where he learned to cut punches and to engrave ornaments. He set up his own typefoundry in Paris in 1736 and designed many new characters.
“The most useful information about type and typefounding which could be got together when he wrote, and the first successful endeavour to place the measurements of types on a rational basis.” (Updike)

A superb copy in contemporary morocco.

Bigmore & Wyman p. 228 ; Updike, Printing types, pp. 260-66 ; Veyrin Forrer, Louis XV, un moment de perfection, n° 333 ; Librairie Paul Jammes, Collection de spécimens de caractères, n° 30, Brunet II, 1359.


LES
QVESTIONS
THEOLOGIQVES,
PHYSIQVES, MORALES,
ET MATHEMATIQVES.
Où chacun trouuera du contentement, ou de l'exercice.
Composées par L. P. M.
A PARIS, M. DC. XXXIV.
Chez HENRY GVENON, ruë sainct Iacques, prés les Iacobins, à l'image sainct Bernard.
Auec Priuilege & Approbation.

The first justification in French of Galileo's heliocentric theory
Scarce unexpurgated copy

19. [GALILEI GALILEO - MERSENNE (Marin)], *Les questions théologiques, physiques, morales et mathématiques. Où chacun trouvera du contentement ou de l'exercice*, Paris, Henry Guenon, 1634.

8°, (16), 240 pages ; modern red morocco "à la Duseuil", gilt spine with raised bands, gilt edges. Repair to top margin of title leaf ; small worm work to top margin of dedicatory epistle, affecting text from pages 27 to 40.

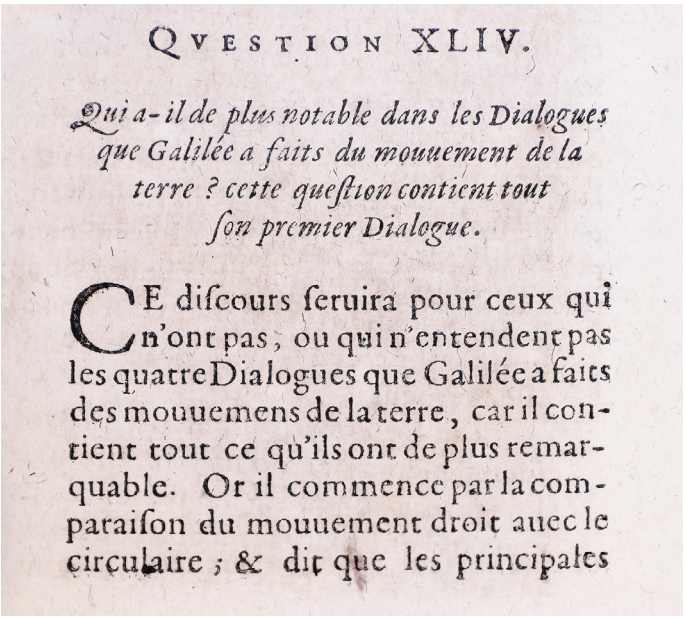
$8 500

Rare first edition of the first justification of Galilei's *Dialogo* (1632) in France and in French, and first account in French of Galileo's trial (Question XLV).

Mersenne explicitly mentions the *Dialogo* in Question XLIV. "Qui a-il de plus notable dans les Dialogues que Galilée a faits du mouvement de la terre ?"

Rare first state copy, with the title dated 1634 and questions XXXIV, XLIV and XLV unexpurgated.

There are two states of the original edition of Mersenne's *Questions théologiques*. The expurgated state is not due to an official censure from the Sorbonne, but to Mersenne himself who, upon hearing the first criticisms, felt that such a candid presentation of Galileo's heliocentric theories in France could only be but quickly prohibited. The unexpurgated state is all the more rare.



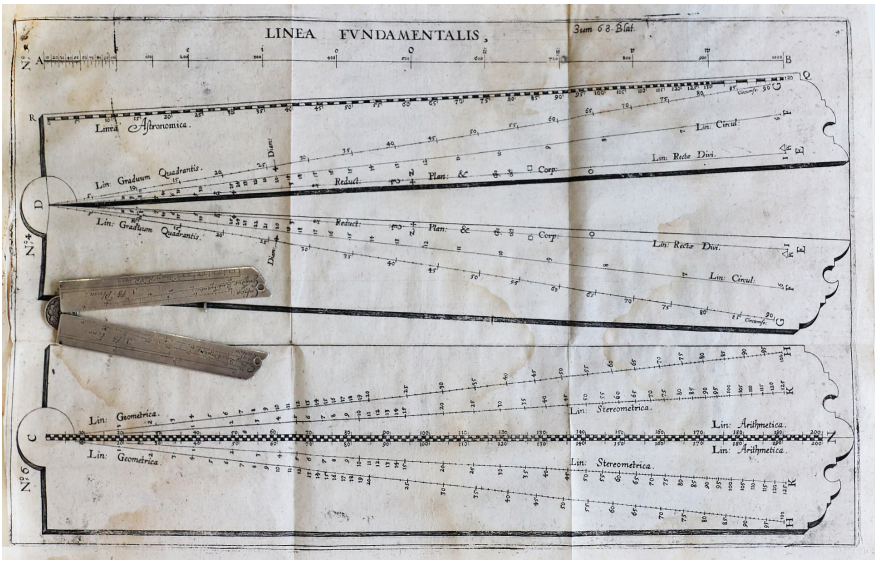
QVESTION XLIV.

Qui a-il de plus notable dans les Dialogues que Galilée a faits du mouuement de la terre ? cette queſtion contient tout ſon premier Dialogue.

CE diſcours ſeruira pour ceux qui n'ont pas, ou qui n'entendent pas les quatre Dialogues que Galilée a faits des mouuemens de la terre, car il contient tout ce qu'ils ont de plus remarquable. Or il commence par la comparaiſon du mouuement droit auec le circulaire ; & dit que les principales

Chapter XXXVII discusses the reasons for the belief in the annual rotation of the Earth around the sun. Mersenne concentrates on the precarious subject of heliocentrism, advocating a "geoheliocentric" solution to the Tychonian compromise. However, Mersenne's *Questions* cover a wide range of physical, geometrical and musical aspects, including the speed of falling bodies (Question IV), the best way to determine longitude at sea (Question XII), the squaring of the circle (Question XVI), the properties of light (Question XXI), the transparency of crystals (Question XXIV), the respective qualities of heat and cold (Question XXV), magnetism (Question XXVII), sunspots (Question XXIX), etc.

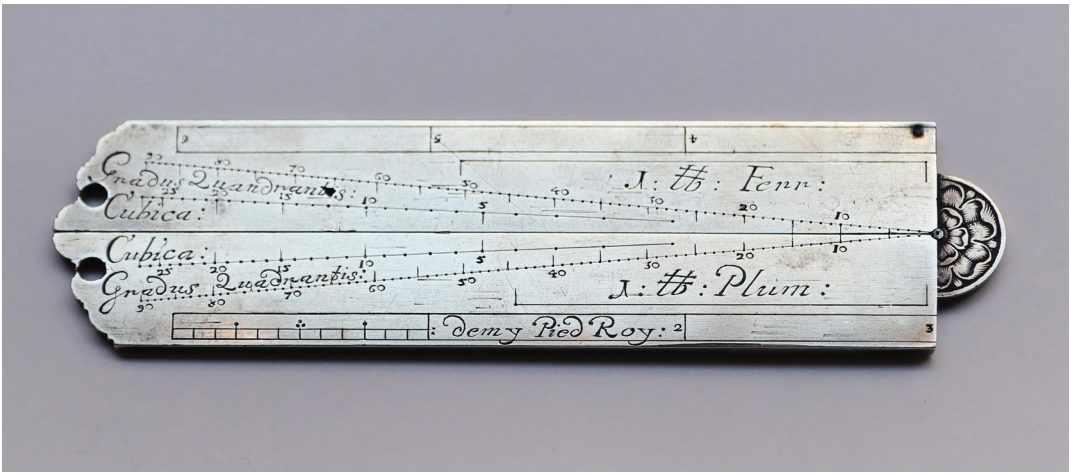
"In 1629, after some earlier approaches, Mersenne wrote to Galileo, offering his services in publishing 'the new system of the motion of the earth which you have perfected, but which you cannot publish because of the prohibition of the Inquisition'. Galileo did not reply to this generous offer—nor, indeed, to any of Mersenne's later letters to him. But Mersenne was not put off. He had come to see in Galileo's work a supreme illustration of the rationality of nature governed by mechanical laws and, so far as these laws went, of the true program for natural science. In 1633, he published his first critique of Galileo's *Dialogo* (1632) in his *Traité des mouvemens et de la cheute des corps pesans et de la proportion de leurs différentes vitesses, dans lequel l'on verra plusieurs expériences trés exactes*. His first response to hearing of Galileo's condemnation in that year was to agree with the need for the Church to preserve Scripture from error ; yet he came forward at once with a French version (with additions of his own) of Galileo's unpublished early treatise on mechanics under the title *Les méchaniques de Galilée* (1634), and with a summary account of the first two days of the *Dialogo* and of the trial in *Les questions théologiques, physiques, morales, et mathématiques* (1634)." (DSB)
Cf. Maurice A. Finocchiaro, *Retrying Galileo, 1633–1992*, 2007, pp. 39-40 ; John Lewis, "Playing Safe ? Two Versions of Mersenne's Questions Théologiques, Physiques, Morales et Mathématiques (1634)", *The Seventeenth Century*, volume 22, 2007, pp. 76-96.



20. GALGEMAIR (Georg), *Organon logikon [in Greek]... Kurtzer grundlicher warhaffter gebesserter und verme Unterricht, zuberaitung und gebrauch, Dess Circkels schregmess, und linial in wahrer proportion,* Frankfurt, Johann Weh, 1654.
4°, frontispiece title, (6), 128 pages and 4 folding plates, numerous woodcuts in text ; contemporary vellum (slightly soiled).

$1 600

Rare edition due to the German physician and anatomist Johann Remmelin.
Galgemair's work was originally published in 1610 under the title *Kurtzer vnnd grundtlicher Vnderricht, Wie der Kunstliche Proportional-Circul außzutheilen vnd auffzuzeichnen sey.* Remmelin's edition first appeared in 1624.
The first part is devoted to the construction and use of proportional dividers in plane and solid geometry, the second and third parts deal with the sector, and include a detailed description of Benjamin Bramer's instrument. The book also contains a section on gauging.
Originally published only four years after Galileo's *Compasso* (1606), the work partially paraphrases Galileo's text but also contains the first illustrated description of a large German sector with 9 lines, some of which were invented by Galgemair : linae fundamentalis, linea rectae, linea circularis, linea geometrica, linea stereometrica, linea astronomica and a special line for reductio planorum, corporum.
Clavius was the first to publish a – brief – description of a sector in 1604. In 1606, in *Le operazioni del compasso geometrico et militare*, Galileo described a sector of his own invention, now known as Galileo's sector, without illustrations. Galgemair's work is the first illustrated description of the first German sector.
It is noteworthy that the folding plate representing the two sides of Galgemair's sector is in real size : the sector measures 28 cm folded.
A fundamental work for the history of the first sectors and of the first German mathematical instruments.
Loss of vellum over 1 cm at top of spine ; damp-staining throughout the whole volume.

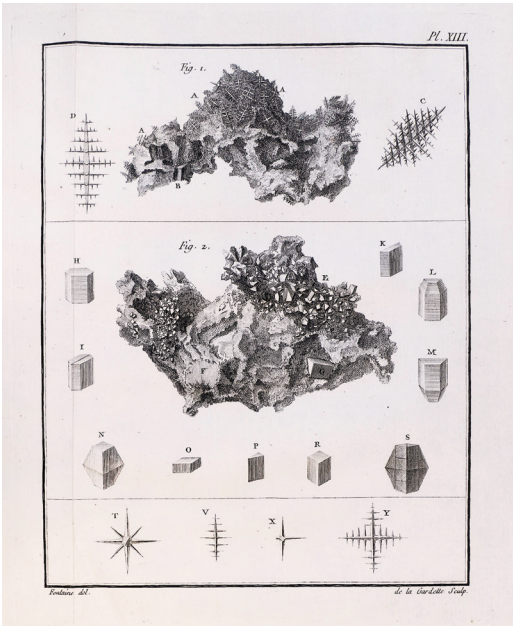


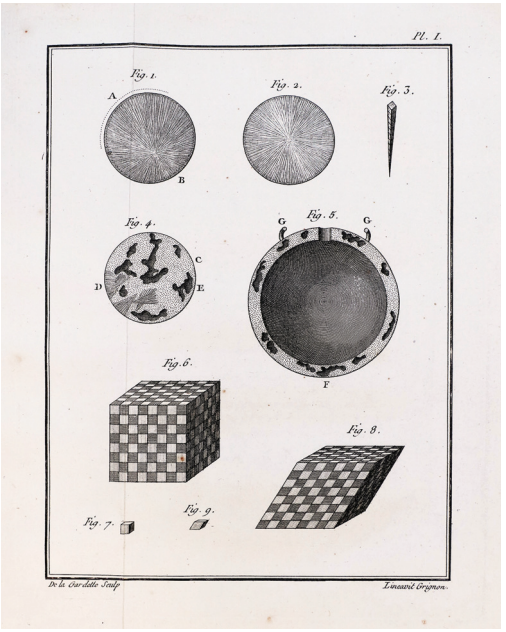
21. Rare small-size silver sector, [Germany or the Netherlands ?], early 18th century, overall length is 10 cm closed, bearing a punch mark, and with lovely-shaped ends and roses engraved to the hinge.

$7 500

The sector is beautifully engraved with doubled sector scales “Arithmetica, Geometrica, Cubica, Gradus Quadrantis”. Additional scales give “demy Pied Roy”, i.e. half the French linear measure of the King's Foot with subdivisions in inches and twelfths ; “Reinlendscher. 1/2 Fusz”, i.e. half the Rhineland foot, likewise subdivided ; and reminders of the sizes of one-pound cannon balls of iron, and of lead. The words are all finely hand-engraved with flourishes, and the tiny numerals are all hand-punched. Interestingly, the scales and their names are all read with the hinge to the right, rather than to the left as on typical French and English designs.
This is a diminutive example of an elegant form occasionally seen in brass ; the design, execution, and terminal shaping may be compared with Dutch sectors by Metz or Sneewins. It is the only example we have seen in silver.
This example has several scales similar to the sector depicted in Galgemair’s *Organon logikon* (see previous item) : “Arithmetica, Geometrica and Quadrantis”. The decorative shape of the arms ends is also very similar, therefore our sector is probably of German or Dutch origin.

Very fine condition.

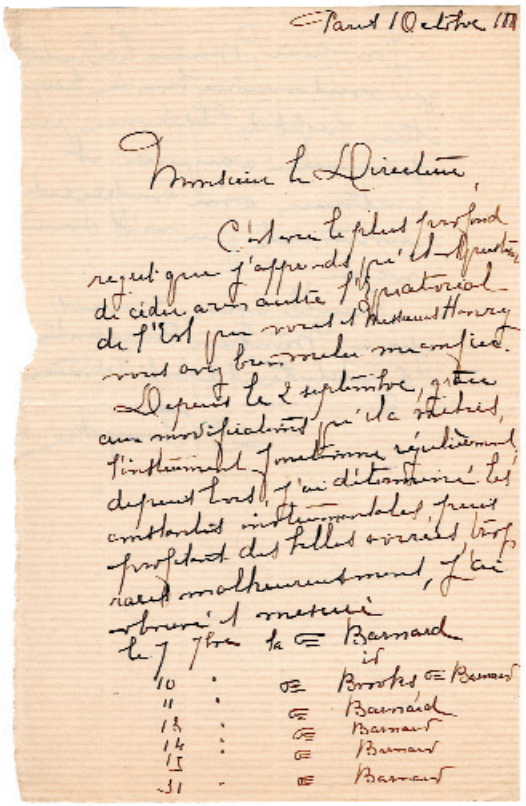




22. GRIGNON (Pierre-Clément), *Mémoires de physique sur l'art de fabriquer le fer*, Paris, Delalain, 1775.
4°, (4), XXXVII, 654 [+ pages 473-480 bis], (2) pages and 13 folding plates ; contemporary marbled calf (some damage to caps and edges).

$1 400

First uncommon edition of this collection of 21 memoirs on physics and natural history, including two important texts for the history of modern crystallography, dealing with iron and its crystalline forms and variants.
“In 1775 Pierre Grignon published the present book on various aspects of iron mineralogy and metallurgy which is of considerable importance to the history of metallurgy and crystallography. Grignon was occupied in the commercial operation of a blast furnace and forge plant and his science stemmed from observations on a much larger scale than those of his laboratory contemporaries. He had the opportunity to see large crystals in shrinkage heads of large castings. The first memoir of structural interest ‘Mémoire sur les métamorphoses du fer’ had been read before the French Academy in 1761, but was not published until 1775. Here, he provides a model of crystal structure which is qualitatively the same as that used by Romé de l'Isle in 1772, by Tobern Bergman in 1773, and particularly by the great Haüy in 1784, and it is not improbable that Grignon's ideas, public but unpublished, provided the stimulus for the mathematical approach of these more famous crystallographers. Although the possibility of solid solutions as a mixed aggregate is implicit in the ideas of many of the corpuscular philosophers, it is Grignon who first describes a crystallographic model of a mixed crystal.” (Smith, *History of Metallography*, pp. 132-136.)
A few damp-stains in lower margins, however inside clean.



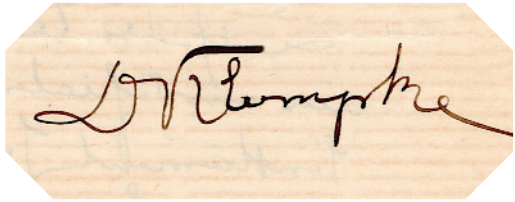
23. KLUMPKE (Dorothea), Autograph letter signed to the French astronomer Ernest Mouchez, then director of the Paris Observatory, Paris, 1 October 1888.
1 page 2/3, 8°. Small loss of paper to left margin, affecting a few letters of one word in the last sentence.

$2 800

Extremely rare autograph letter signed by the young Dorothea Klumpke, in which she pleads to remain in charge of the Paris Observatory's eastern tower's equatorial telescope and provides evidence of her good work, in particular, in the observation of the Barnard and Brooks Comets.
Dorothea Klumpke was the first woman to earn a PhD in astronomy and became one of the most notable women astronomers in Europe and the United States. She was born in San Francisco in 1861. After her parents broke up, she moved with her mother and sisters and brothers to Germany then Switzerland. In 1877, the Klumpkes settled for good in Paris where Dorothea benefited from the anticlerical educational reforms instituted by the Third Republic. After passing her baccalauréat in sciences, she was able to pursue her studies at the Sorbonne and received her licence in mathematics in 1886. She then continued work in mathematics and mathematical astronomy as an élève libre at the Paris Observatory where she was appointed attaché in 1887. One year later she started working with the eastern tower's equatorial refracting telescope, measuring star positions, processing astrophotographs and studying comets and minor planets.

In this letter, she urges Ernest Mouchez, the director of the observatory, not to entrust the eastern tower's equatorial telescope to someone else : "C'est avec le plus profond regret que j'apprends qu'il est question de céder à un autre l'Equatorial de l'Est que vous et Messieurs Henry [i.e. the pioneer astrophotographers Paul and Prosper Henry] vous avez bien voulu me confier." She argues that after some technical modifications were made on the instrument, she has been assiduously working with it : "Depuis le 2 septembre, grâce aux modifications qu'il a subies, l'instrument fonctionne régulièrement. Depuis lors j'ai déterminé les constantes instrumentales, puis profitant de belles soirées trop rares malheureusement, j'ai observé et mesuré". She draws a list of the days she observed the Brooks and Barnard Comets, between 7 and 31 September 1888 : "J'ose espérer [...] que vous voudrez bien me laisser tirer profit de l'expérience que je commence à acquérir et continuer à me confier cet instrument qui m'est devenu si cher."
It seems that Klumpke's perseverance won as she continued handling this difficult telescope until 1892. Her observations on the rings of Saturn provided the subject of her dissertation in astronomical mathematics, which she defended at the University of Paris in 1893. But before becoming the first woman Docteur ès Sciences mathématiques, in 1891 she was appointed director of the Bureau des Mesures at the Paris Observatory, set up to contribute to the great "Carte du Ciel" - a photographic sky chart, the very first large international astronomical projects launched in 1887. Klumpke held this position for a decade and supervised several other women scientists during this time.
Cf. Raymonde Barthalot, "Les femmes à l'Observatoire", on her website dedicated to the history of the Paris Observatory ; Mary R. S. Creese, *Ladies in the Laboratory II : West European Women in Science, 1800-1900*, 2004, pp. 79-80.

"Paris 1 Octobre 1888
Monsieur le Directeur,
C'est avec le plus profond regret que j'apprends qu'il est question de céder à un autre l'Equatorial de l'Est que vous et Messieurs Henry [i.e. the pioneer astrophotographers Paul and Prosper Henry] vous avez bien voulu me confier. Depuis le 2 septembre, grâce aux modifications qu'il a subies, l'instrument fonctionne régulièrement. Depuis lors j'ai déterminé les constantes instrumentales, puis profitant de belles soirées trop rares malheureusement, j'ai observé et mesuré
le 7 [sept]bre la C[omète] Barnard
10 [sept]bre id[em]
11 '' C[omète] Brooks C[omète] Barnard
13 '' C[omète] Barnard
14 '' C[omète] Barnard
15 '' C[omète] Barnard
31 '' C[omète] Barnard



J'ose espérer, Monsieur le Directeur, que vous voudrez bien me laisser tirer profit de l'expérience que je commence à acquérir et continuer à me confier cet instrument qui m'est devenu si cher.
Veuillez agréer, je vous prie, Monsieur, mes sentiments de gratitude et de profond dévoument [sic].
DKlumpke"

24. LAPLACE (Pierre-Simon de), *Œuvres complètes de Laplace, publiées sous les auspices de l'Académie des Sciences par MM. les Secrétaires Perpétuels*, Paris, Gauthiers-Villars, 1878-1912.
Large 4°, 14 volumes, I. frontispiece portrait, (4), XXII, 395, (1) pages ; II. XVI, 402, (2) pages ; III. XXII, 350, (2) pages ; IV. XXXVI, 501, (1) pages ; V. IX, (1), 508 pages ; VI. XI, (1), 509, (1) pages ; VII. (6), CLXXIII, (3), 645, (1) pages ; VIII. (2), 501, (1) pages ; IX. (6), 485, (1) pages ; X. (8), 419, (1) pages and 2 plates ; XI. (8), 558 pages ; XII. (8), 566 pages ; XIII. (8), 358 pages ; XIV. (8), 465, (1) pages ; contemporary dark blue morocco signed by Petit-Simier and his successors Trioullier and Thierry, gilt arms of Laplace's son on boards, gilt-ruled turn-ins gilt-ruled and gilt top edge.

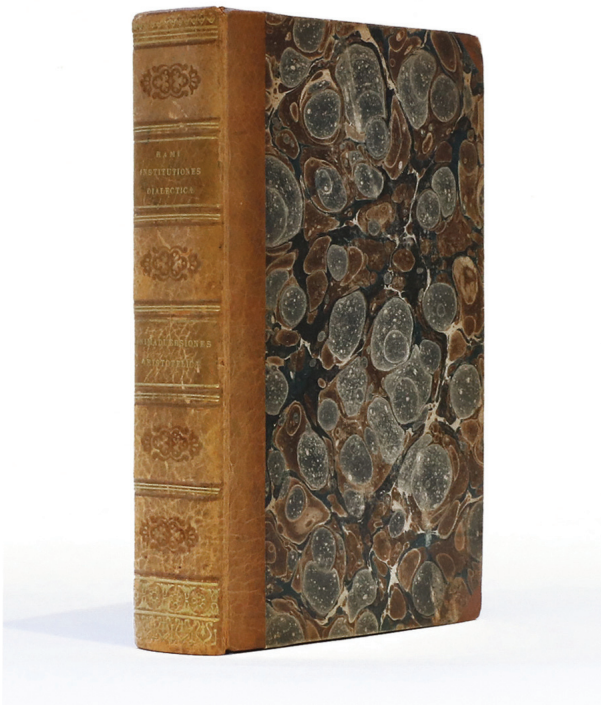
$15 000

Rare copy on Holland paper of Laplace's definitive complete works, printed in small numbers, and superbly bound by Petit-Simier and his successors.
“Laplace was among the most influential scientists in all history. His career was important for his technical contributions to exact science, for the philosophical point of view he developed in the presentation of his work, and for the part he took in forming the modern scientific disciplines. The main institutions in which he participated were the Académie Royale des Sciences, until its suppression in the Revolution, and then its replacement, the scientific division of the Institut de France, together with two other Republican foundations, the École Polytechnique and the Bureau des Longitudes. It will be convenient to consider the scientific life that he led therein as having transpired in four stages, the first two in the context of the old regime and the latter two in that of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic regime, and the Restoration”. (Charles Coulston Gillispie, *Pierre-Simon Laplace, 1749-1827 : A Life in Exact Science*, 1997.)

25. LA RAMÉE (Pierre de), aka PETRUS RAMUS, *Institutionum dialecticarum libri III.* [Bound with :] *Animadversionum Aristotelicarum Libri XX*, Paris, Louis Grandin, 1547, and Paris, Mathieu David, 1548.
8°, two works bound in one volume, (16)-173-(1) pages ; (1) blank leaf ; (16)-473-(3) pages and (1) blank leaf. 19th-century half-goatskin, gilt flat spine (slightly faded). Extremities a bit rubbed, small damp-stain in upper margin of first 8 leaves.

$4 000

Rare volume containing Ramus' two prominent treatises against the old Aristotelian logic.
The Dialectical Institutions and Remarks on Aristotle were the first two publications of the logician, mathematician, and philosopher Pierre de La Ramée (1515-1572), known as Petrus Ramus. They both appeared for the first time in September 1543.
Ramus "became famous for his strong reaction against Aristotle's undisputed primacy in the medieval university curriculum. […] Although savage attacks on Aristotle were not uncommon during the Reformation, Ramus' criticism of his philosophy became one of the most famous outbursts of anti-Aristotelianism. […]
His endeavors to reform the curriculum were not, however, appreciated by his colleagues, who mounted strong resistance to them : his first textbooks, *Aristotelicae animadversiones* and *Dialecticae institutiones*, both published in 1543, were censured and eventually prohibited. He himself was briefly banned from teaching logic and rhetoric." (Sellberg, Erland, "Petrus Ramus", *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.)

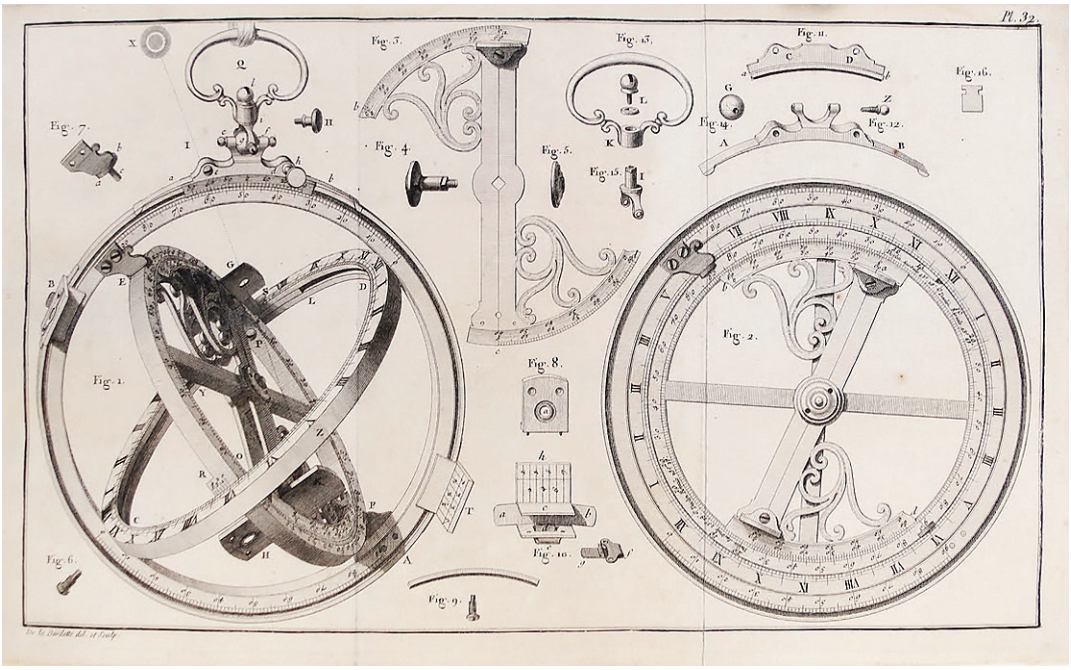


In 1547 Cardinal Charles de Lorraine appealed to king Henry II to have the ban lifted and Ramus was appointed as a faculty member in mathematics at the Collège de Presles in Paris. Beyond the scandalous reputation of these two writings, Ramus' thought quickly spread in Reformed Europe and New England, where it had a major influence until the 17th century.

Dialectical Institutions :
A primitive state of this work appeared under the title *Dialecticae partitiones* in 1543. The same year a new version entitled *Dialecticae institutiones* was published and banned by Francis I. It was reprinted in 1546 under the name of Ramus' pupil Omer Talon. With the accession of Henri II, the Dialectical Institutions were republished under Ramus' name by Louis Grandin 1547, including Talon's commentaries. (cf. Dominique Couzinet, *Inventaire bibliographique des œuvres de Pierre de La Ramée, dit Ramus (1515-1572)*, p. 20).
Provenance : cancelled ownership inscription on title leaf : "Hectoris Carray 1596" (i.e. Hector Carray, vice-chancellor of the principality of Montbéliard, ca. 1553/1555-1626).

Remarks on Aristotle :
The first edition in 1543 was followed by a counterfeit edition printed in Lyon in 1545. Then appeared the 1548 edition. This edition in 20 books is greatly enlarged and represents the canonical edition given by Ramus. (cf. Couzinet, op.cit., p. 21).

It is rare to find Ramus's two anti-Aristotelian texts bound together.
Ong, Ramus and Talon inventory, n° 4 and n° 21-22 (edition shared with Jean Roigny).



De Luynes' own and only known copy of the description of his complex astronomical ring dial

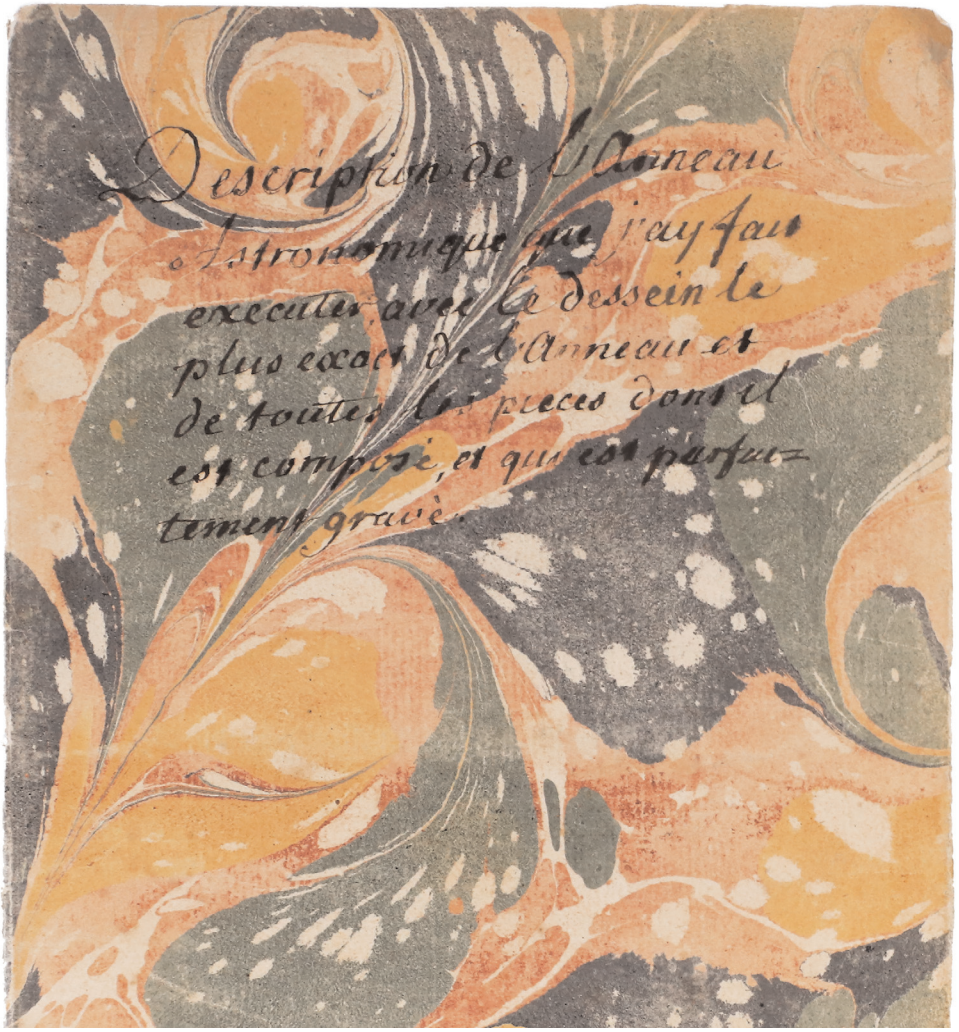
26. [LUYNES] BEDOS DE CELLES (François), *Description et construction de l'anneau astronomique*, [Paris, Delalain, ca 1774].
Large 8°, 14 pages and one folding plate ; original contemporary wrappers.

$1 800

Extremely rare offprint from the second edition of Bedos de Celles' *Gnomonique pratique* (1774).

This practical manual is illustrated with a fine and large engraved copperplate by Pierre Claude de La Gardette. It has an individual title page and page numbering, and the composition of the text has been completely rearranged compared with Bedos de Celles' original printing.

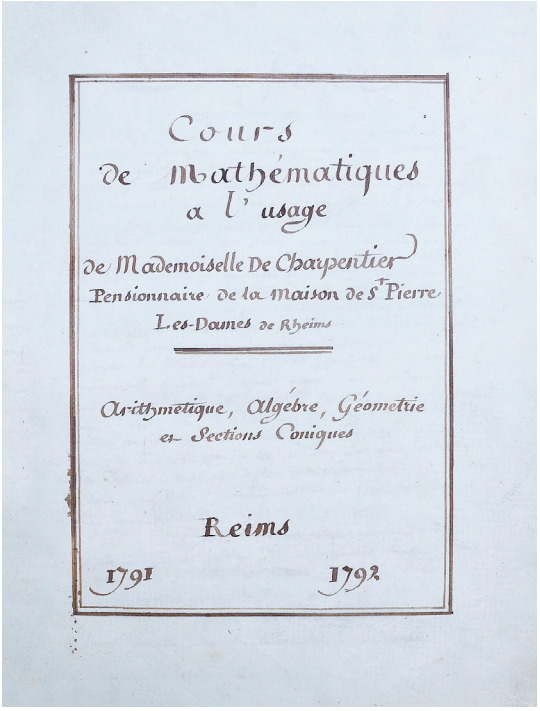
This is the unique and personal copy of Cardinal Paul d'Albert de Luynes (1703-1788), the inventor of the eponymous universal equinoctial ring, with an autograph inscription on the front cover :
"Description de l'Anneau Astronomique que jay fait exécuter, avec le dessein le plus exact de l'Anneau, et de toutes les pieces dont il est composé, et qui est parfaitement gravé [Description of the astronomical ring that I have had crafted, with the most exact drawing of the Ring, and of all the parts composing it, and which is perfectly engraved.]"



The Cardinal de Luynes was the archbishop of Sens and first chaplain to the Dauphine (mother of Louis XVI). Passionate about sciences and notably astronomy, he is best known for an astronomical ring that he "perfected and had built before his eyes for his particular use, by the sieur [Jacques-Nicolas] Baradelle the younger, an engineer of mathematical instruments, in Paris". The Cardinal's ring is considered today as the most successful of this type of instruments.

De Luynes and Bedos de Celles probably knew each other : in the 1770s, Dom Bedos was the guest of Duhamel du Monceau, a member of the Academy of Sciences (like Luynes), at his castle of Denainvilliers in the town of Dadonville, located in the diocese of the Cardinal. While he stayed with Duhamel, he drew several sundials and probably devoted himself to the second edition of his *Gnomonique*, the first containing the description of the Cardinal's ring.

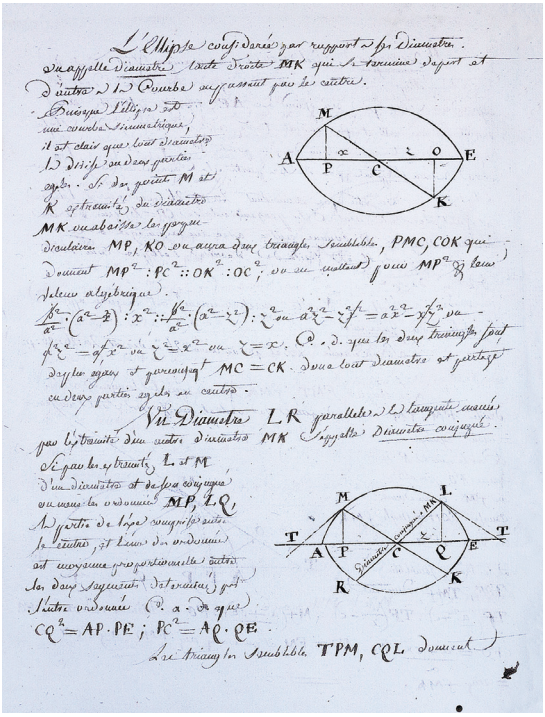
J. Kugel, *Spheres : The art of celestial mechanics*, Paris, Kugel, 2002, p. 244.



27. [MATHEMATICAL MANUSCRIPT] *Cours de Mathématiques à l'usage de Mademoiselle de Charpentier Pensionnaire de la Maison de St Pierre-Les-Dames de Rheims. Arithmétique, Algèbre, Géométrie et Sections Coniques*, Reims, 1791-1792.
8°, (3) bl., (15) l., (9) bl., (22) l., (7) bl., (51) l., (1) bl., (9) l., (11) bl., (17) l., (7) bl. ; contemporary marbled calf, gilt spine with raised bands, red morocco title label. Some light wear to binding, extremities rubbed, lower corner of rear board stained with red ink.

$2 000

Uncommon illustrated mathematical manuscript for the use a young woman in the first years of the French Revolution, who had "fortunate dispositions" for the study of "sublime geometry".
It opens with an interesting preface in which the anonymous author – a man, judging by the grammatical agreements, and most probably a mathematics teacher at Saint-Pierre-Les-Dames - explains the reasons why he undertook this manuscript : "C'est pour sauver de tels inconvénients des élèves vraiment dignes de mes soins que j'ai extrais des cours de Mr l'abbé Bossut les leçons suivantes de Mathématiques. Je croyais dans le principe de me borner a des notions de Géométrie élémentaire, mais l'intelligence et les heureuses dispositions que j'ai trouvées dans mes élèves m'ont bien vite déterminé à changer de plan et à conduire hardiment dans les plaines arides de la Géométrie Sublime un sexe injustement trop décrié pour être à coup sûr trop peu connu". We learn that the manuscript is based on Charles Bossut's popular *Cours de mathématiques* first published in 1781. Bossut (1730-1814) was a mathematician and an experimental hydraulician, one of the rare protégés and close friends of the encyclopedist d'Alembert. But more importantly, we learn that the ded-



icatees are two young women whose “intelligence and fortunate dispositions” persuaded the author to go beyond elementary geometry and teach them “sublime geometry”, which is rarely addressed in manuscript textbooks of this kind, especially when dedicated to female students.

According to the Encyclopédie, “sublime” or “higher” geometry is the part of geometry which deals with the properties of curves, and uses, to discover these properties, the most difficult analysis, i.e. differential and integral calculus. In this manuscript, the last part “Application de l’Algébre a la Géométrie Sections coniques” is indeed dedicated to “sublime geometry”.

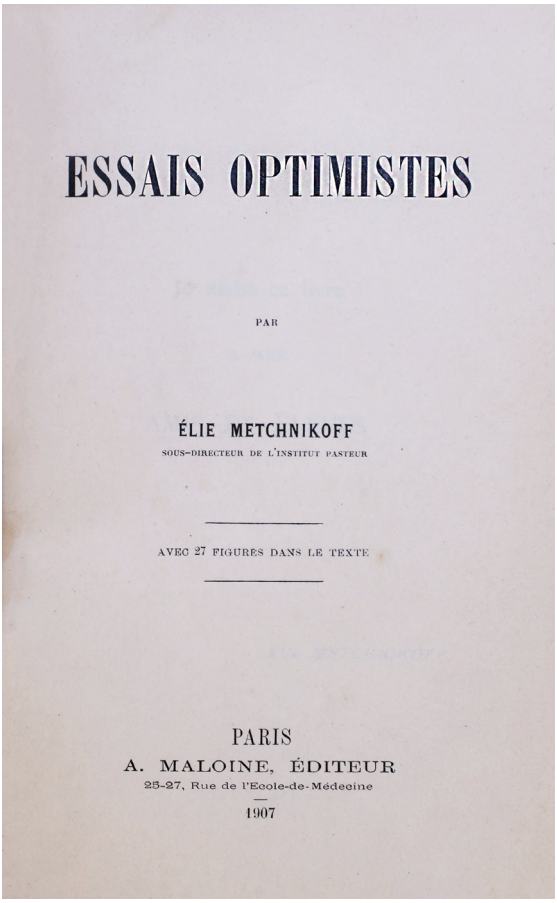
The two female students for whom the manuscript was written are mentioned in the preface : “Mesdemoiselles de Charpentier et de Champ[a]gne [?]”. Mademoiselle de Charpentier, the main dedicatee, whose name also appears in the title, was Anne Marie Françoise Charpentier d’Audron (1772-1838), who studied at St Pierre les Dames de Reims, and married Vincent Charles de Broca. Her daughter, Anne Charlotte de Broca (1806-1881), married Achille-César Frémyn de Sapicourt. Their offsprings later owned the château de Marteville near Vermand (northern France), where the manuscript was “taken” during the First World War, according to an inscription in German on the first flyleaf : “Im März 1917 aus dem Schloß Vermand bei St. Quentin mit Bewilligung des Ortskommandanten entnommen… [Taken in March 1917 from Vermand Castle near St. Quentin with the permission of the local commandant…]”

The institution St Pierre-Les-Dames was the first free school for girls founded in Reims by the nuns of the Congrégation Notre-Dame in 1638. Simultaneously the congregation opened a fee-paying boarding school for girls of higher social class like Mademoiselle de Charpentier. A few years after the beginning of the French Revolution, in 1792 – date of this manuscript –, the schools were closed, the nuns expelled, and the church and convent sold.

28. MERCKLIN (Georg Abraham), *Tractatio med. curiosa de ortu & occasu transfusionis sanguinis*, Nürnberg, Joannis Zieger, 1679.
8°, frontispiece, (26), 112 and (4) pages ; contemporary calf. Some foxing.

$2 000

Rare first edition of one of the first systematic texts on blood transfusion, illustrated with a superb frontispiece showing transfusion experiments on humans and dogs.
“The first detailed history of efforts at blood transfusion. Mercklin was one of the earliest writers to discuss the history, value, dangers, and methods of blood transfusion. He recognized and understood what we now call a transfusion reaction.” (Garrison/Morton 10604)
“Mercklin followed his father, Georg (1613-1683), into the medical profession and his son, Johann (1674-1720), also became a physician. Mercklin spent the greater part of his career in practice at Nuremberg and is well known for his edition of Johannes Antonides van der Linden's medical bibliography - *De scriptis medicis* (Nuremberg, 1686). Following Lower and Denis, he was one of the earliest medical writers to discuss the history, value, dangers, and methods of blood transfusion. In this work Mercklin recognizes and understands what is now known as a transfusion reaction, and he was not entirely convinced of the wisdom of performing transfusions. Transfusions were then done from an animal, usually a sheep, to a human being, or from person to person. The technical difficulties were great and Mercklin pointed out the dangers and drawbacks as he understood them. The first two chapters of his book deal with the history of transfusion and the techniques and instrumentation to be employed. In the remainder of the volume Mercklin discusses case histories, indications, and diseases that were improved or left unchanged by blood transfusion. The engraved frontispiece illustrates early transfusion scenes.” (Heirs of Hippocrates 653)



ESSAIS OPTIMISTES

PAR

ÉLIE METCHNIKOFF

SOUS-DIRECTEUR DE L'INSTITUT PASTEUR

AVEC 27 FIGURES DANS LE TEXTE

PARIS

A. MALOINE, ÉDITEUR

25-27, Rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine

1907

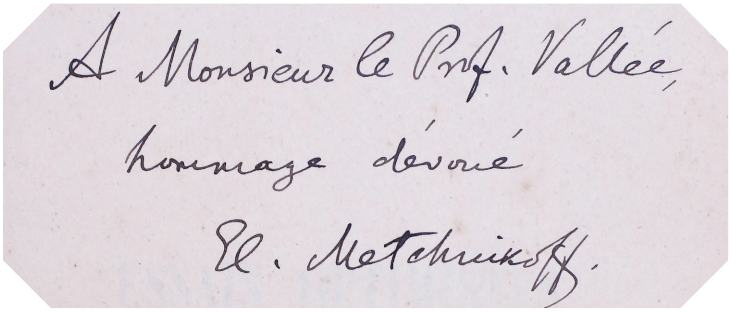
29. METCHNIKOFF (Elie), *Essais optimistes*, Paris, Maloine, 1907.
Large 8°, (6), III, (1), 438 pages ; contemporary green half calf (spine faded).

$1 500

Precious copy inscribed by the Nobel Prize laureate Metchnikoff to Henri Vallée, a prominent French veterinary and microbiologist.
Dedications by Metchnikoff, especially to important scientists, are very uncommon.
The *Essais optimistes* contain his final thoughts on the foundation of gerontology.

"In a series of books and lectures between 1903 and 1910 Metchnikoff developed his thoughts on the prolongation of life. He stressed proper hygienic and dietary rules. His idea of orthobiosis, or right living, included careful attention to the flora of the intestinal canal. He believed that intestinal putrefaction was harmful and that the introduction of lactic-acid bacilli, as in yogurt, accounted for the longevity of the Bulgars. He introduced sour milk into his own diet and thought that his health improved. Although his name became associated with a commercial yogurt preparation, he had not endorsed it and realized no profit from it. In his Nature of Man Metchnikoff argued that when diseases have been suppressed and life has been hygienically regulated, death would come only with extreme old age. Death would then be natural, accepted gratefully, and robbed of its terrors." (DSB)

Henri Vallée (1874-1947) was an important French veterinary of the early 20th century. He played an important role in the development of new vaccination methods against blackleg disease, bovine tuberculosis, equine infectious anaemia and especially foot-and-mouth disease.



30. METLINGER (Bartholomaeus), *Ein Regiment der gesuntheit, Für die jungen Kinder*, Frankfurt, Gülfferisch, 1550.

8°, XXIII, (1) leaves ; modern pastiche red morocco in the style of the 17th century, flat gilt spine titled in gilt, boards decorated “à la Duseuil”, decorated board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges. Partially faded ink stamp of a Swiss physician on title page. Marginal tear skilfully repaired (leaf VI).

$7 400

Rare 16th-century edition of the earliest pediatric textbook in the vernacular, illustrated with 8 woodcuts.

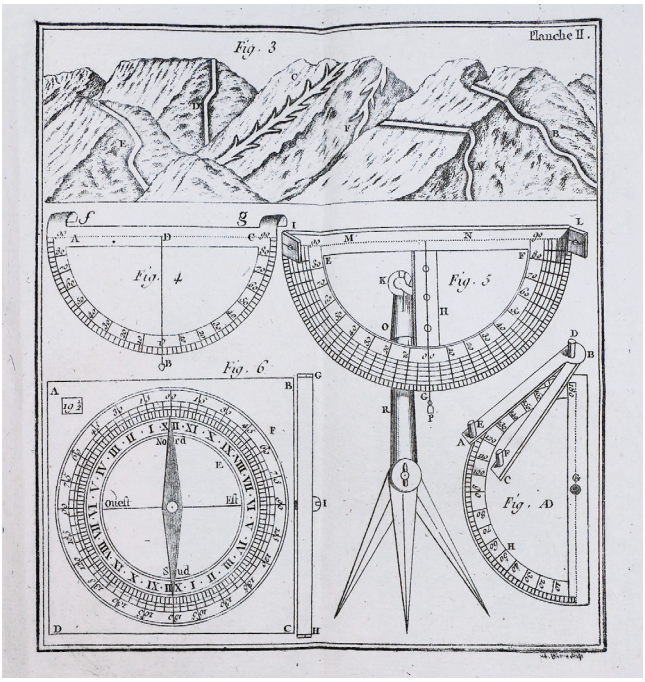
The first edition, entitled *Kinderbüchlein*, was published by the great Augsburg printer Günter Zainer in 1473. It was the first pediatric text to be printed in the vernacular, and the first to contain an illustration : indeed, the 1497 edition has a woodcut on the title page. Written for parents rather than the medical profession, it immediately became widely popular.

Bartholmaeus Metlinger drew heavily on the writings of Galen, Hippocrates and Arab physicians – some of his chapters are copied almost verbatim from Rhazes, Averroes or Avicenna. His suggestions range from birth care to dietetics, education and children's games. The end of the volume contains a Latin-German dictionary of medicinal plants.
This edition is illustrated with 8 woodcuts (55 x 65 mm), one of which is repeated on the title page. In this copy, some were coloured by a contemporary hand. They represent, in particular, the bath of the child, the meal, the child in his cradle, a child playing on a tricycle next to his mother.

“Chapter I deals with infant hygiene up to walking and talking, after the practical fashion of Soranus. Chapter II deals with infant nutrition. It contains the first mention of the nippled nursing can (‘tutlein oder krieglein’) and the artificial teat (zepfliri). Chapter III with eruptions of the scalp and face (nerys), for which a mercurial salve is recommended, hydrocephalus (Wechselbalg), meningitis (durstig), wakefulness (Wachen), convulsions (Vergicht), paralysis, otorrhea, conjunctivitis, strabismus, teething, tumors of the neck, aphthae, bronchial catarrh, disorders of digestion [and other infant diseases]. The therapy is extensive, often based on personal experience (‘und ich hob es bewdrt’). Chapter IV deals with teaching the child how to run, and its training up to the sixth year, when it should begin studies. Wine should not be given to children under 7, preferably not to boys before 12, nor to girls before 14.” (H. Fielding Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 1923.)

A good copy of this scarce work.

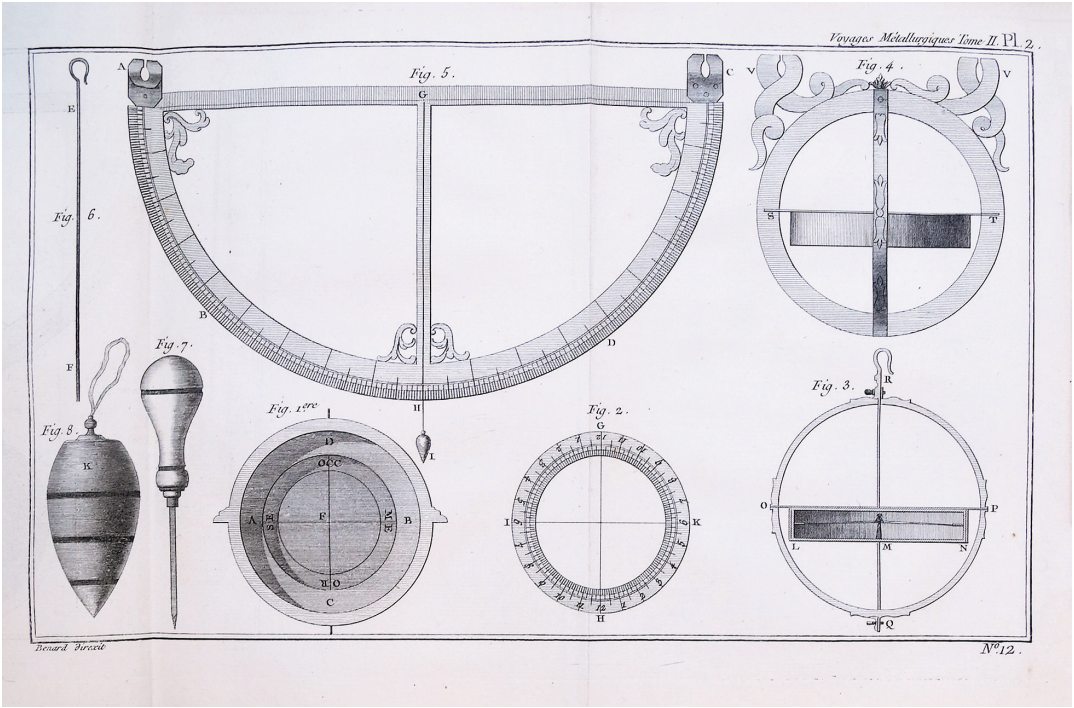
Bibliotheca Walleriana n° 6528.



31. [MINING – GEOLOGY] GENSSANE (Antoine de), *La géométrie souterraine, ou traité de géométrie pratique, appliqué à l'usage des travaux des mines*, Pezenas, Joseph Fuzier for Montpellier, Rigaud, Pons et Cie, 1776.
8°, 224, (6) pages and 5 folding plates ; original blue wrappers, manuscript title label pasted on spine.

$950

Uncommon first edition of the earliest French treatise on subterranean geometry.
"During the early modern period, subterranean geometry (Markscheidekunst) developed into a consistent body of knowledge in the mining regions of central Europe. Although geometry and geometers were depicted very early in legal and technical mining texts, little is known about the sources of this peculiar discipline. […] Subterranean geometry was a body of knowledge that included not only surveying skills, but also the understanding of the legal system of the mines and of the structure of the earth." (Thomas Morel, "Bringing Euclid into the Mines", *Translating Early Modern Science*, 2017, pp. 154-181)
Subterranean or underground geometry was introduced in France by foreign miners – mainly from Germany. Gabriel Jars planned to write a treatise on the subject, but death prevented him from doing so. Genssane filled this gap by publishing the first French text dedicated to this practical mathematical science, *La géométrie souterraine*, 1776. The book is illustrated with 5 plates describing the full range of instruments used in subterranean geometry and their applications.
Antoine de Genssane (1708-1785) was a director of the mines of Languedoc, dealer of the Mines of Alsace and the County of Burgundy and correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He is best known for his earlier *Traité de la fonte des mines* (1770), an important manual on mining and metallurgy in which he describes coke manufacturing.
Rare and fine copy in original blue wrappers, complete with the "Supplément à l'errata".



At the origin of modern mineralogy

32. [MINING – GEOLOGY] JARS (Gabriel), *Voyages métallurgiques, ou recherches et observations sur les mines et forges de fer, la fabrication de l'acier, celle du fer-blanc, & plusieurs mines de charbon de terre, faites depuis l'année 1757 jusques & compris 1769, en Allemagne, Suède, Norvege, Angleterre & Ecosse [...]*, Paris, Briasson, Cellot, Jombert aîné and Jombert jeune, 1774-1780-1781.

4°, 3 volumes, I. XXXII, 363-[369]-371-416 pages and 10 plates ; II. XXVIII, 612 pages and 28 plates ; III. VIII, 568 pages and 14 plates ; contemporary marbled calf, gilt spine with raised bands, red morocco title labels.

$1 400

Uncommon first edition of one of the most important 18th-century works on the mining industry.

It was published by the author's brother after Jars' death in 1769.

The book is illustrated with 52 plates representing the furnaces and machines necessary for the industrial exploitation of mines, as well as mineralogical instruments, geological maps, sectional views of mines, etc.

Gabriel Jars was probably the first French professional metallurgist and "a key figure in the modernization of industrial practices in his homeland. Touring the mines and factories of England and northern Europe, he gained first-hand knowledge of the developing use of coke in the smelting of iron and his detailed reports and diagrams, some made under government auspices, hastened the industrial changed in France" (Hoover 452).

A good copy, complete with all 3 volumes in uniform binding.

33. PASCAL (Blaise), *Traitez de l'équilibre des liqueurs, et de la pesanteur de la masse de l'air*, Paris, Guillaume Desprez, 1663.
12°, (28), 232, (7) pages and 2 folding plates (in this copy, bound as 4 plates) ; contemporary mottled calf, gilt spine with raised bands.

$3 600

First edition, containing the first enunciation of Pascal's law.
It was published a year after Pascal's death by his brother-in-law and collaborator, François Périer. Twenty years after the Puy-de-Dôme experiment, Pascal demonstrates the relationship between barometric pressure and time. The treatise is divided into two parts : the first one deals with hydrostatics, the second is devoted to research on the weight of air.
This copy offers a particularity : the two plates were originally cut in half lengthwise, so that the four groups of figures depicted are bound facing their descriptions in the text.

En Français dans le texte 101 ; Norman 1650 ; Roberts & Trent p. 246 ; Heralds of Science 143.

34. [PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES OF MOTION - LONDE (Albert) or follower ?], Collection of 27 original photographs for the study of children's normal or pathological gait in the context of medical research or artistic physiology, n. p.. n. d. [France, ca 1900 - 1910].

$2 200

A very rare set of 27 contemporary silver prints of various sizes, with numerous contemporary amendments and annotations in pencil, exemplifying the use of photography as an important clinical tool in gait analysis or the study of human motion.
This anonymous work is close to Albert Londe's photographic experiments on motion and could be by Londe himself or by one of his students, following Marey’s and Muybridge’s researches on human motion.

George Combe's own silver phrenological callipers,
offered by Scottish female disciples

35. [PHRENOLOGY] Phrenological callipers, in silver, Edinburgh, Scotland, ca 1824-1825, dimensions : 15 x 9 cm, engraved on the silver case : "To George Combe Esq'r. From Ladies who attended his Lectures on Phrenology in 1825 & 1826", and likewise on the calliper arms "To George Combe Esq'r. From Ladies who attended his Classes on Phrenology in 1825 & 1826".

$25 000

Instrument and case hallmarked in multiple locations as follows :
Town mark : castle, for Edinburgh.
Date letter : "t" of a special font and special surround, datable 1825-1826.
Assay master's mark : thistle.
King's head : means duty has been paid.
Maker's mark : "I R" within rectangle (only two possibilities according to Jackson's comprehensive Silver and Gold Marks, John Robb – first recorded in 1816 – or James Redpath – first 1822).
Stowed compactly, the callipers assemble to stand 22-cm tall, opening on the arc graduated every one-eighth inch from 1 to 11 inches of opening of the arms.
The screw heads, hinge boss, and ball are all beautifully cut as flowerheads, the case with a long floral opening.
In use the ball is placed in the ear (or another principal point), the other arm against any region of the head of interest, and the direct distance in inches read out on the arc.

A present to the great Scottish phrenologist George Combe from grateful ladies who attended his lectures in Edinburgh.

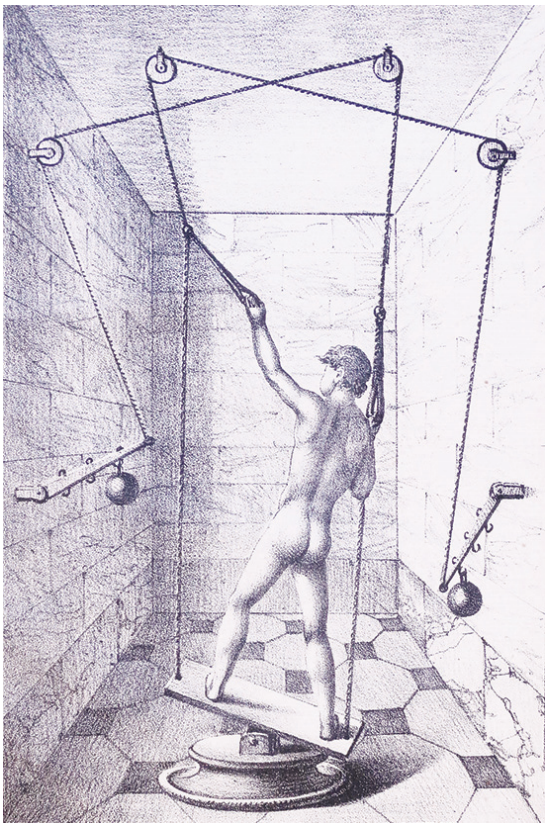
“In contrast [with halls of science], women were far more integrated into phrenological gatherings and were enthusiastic in appreciating their inclusion. The Edinburgh Philosophical Association, one of the earliest institutions to aid in the diffusion of phrenology, even passed a resolution regarding the attendance of women at scientific lectures […] Women not only availed themselves of these opportunities but also expressed their awareness that such inclusion was unique. For instance, a group of women presented a pair of silver callipers to George Combe for being the ‘first lecturer on a serious subject who admitted their sex to his class’ (Gibbon 208), and, upon Combe’s death, The English Woman’s Journal remembered him as ‘Woman’s Friend’ who ‘recognised no distinction of sexes’ and ‘demonstrated the interest men have in raising the condition and relative station of women’.” (Shalyn Claggett, *Equal Natures : Popular Brain Science and Victorian Women's Writing*, State University of New York Press, 2023)

An instrument introduced and popularised by George Combe himself.

The physician George Combe (1788-1858) was a leading pioneer and populariser of phrenology. When Gall and Spurzheim introduced phrenology in the first two decades of the 19th century, they had initially proposed only visual and manual examination of the skulls. However, in the 1820s, Combe introduced and advocated for the use of callipers and a new instrument he called a craniometer for the production of phrenological measurements, hoping to make phrenology more like the admired physical sciences. This particular type of spreading callipers is illustrated in his *Elements of Phrenology*, first published in 1824.

Probably the finest phrenological callipers, with a most desirable provenance.

Fine condition, the case with small denting underneath.



36. PRAVAZ (Charles Gabriel), *Méthode nouvelle pour le traitement des déviations de la colonne vertébrale : précédée d'un examen critique des divers moyens employés par les orthopédistes modernes***,** Paris & Montpellier, Gabon et cie, 1827. 8vo, (4), 217, (1) pages and 4 lithographed plates. Contemporary half sheepskin, rebacked.

$1 200

Scarce original edition of Pravaz's first publication, describing his physiotherapy method for scoliosis treatment, the earliest in Europe.

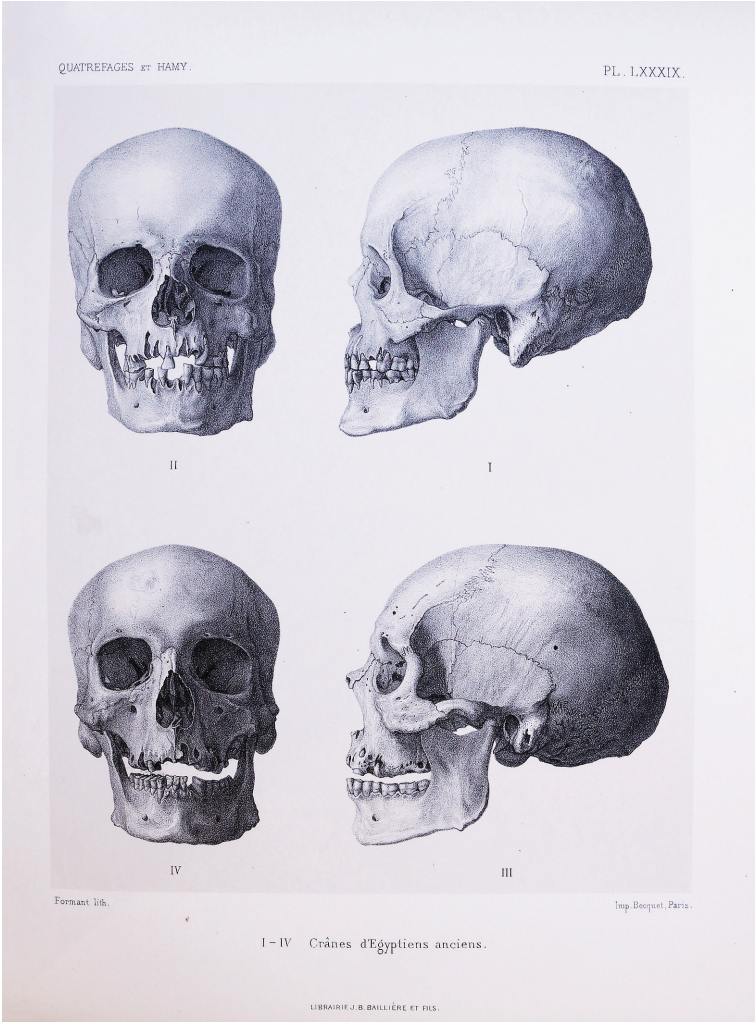
"The Lyon method is the oldest in Europe. It was codified by Charles Gabriel Pravaz nearly 200 years ago in the book *Nouvelle méthode de traitement des déviations vertébrales*. Charles Gabriel Pravaz, a physician and engineer, is not only the inventor of the syringe, but also the inventor of numerous mechanical devices for the correction of scoliotic deviation.

The characteristic of the Lyon method is the association of mechanical devices of correction of the deviation with the physiotherapy based on the stimulation of the extra-pyramidal postural system following the experiments of Flourens on the scoliosis created by vestibular labyrinthic destruction. He developed day and night spinal traction systems allowing plastic deformation. He combined sports activities, especially swimming, with specific physiotherapy. The corrective postures that Schroth later adopted were performed on a tilting tray that stimulated the extra-pyramidal postural system." (Jean-Claude de Mauroy, *Scoliosis & other Vertebral Deviations : Lyon Method*, p. 21)

Charles Gabriel Pravaz (1791-1853) was the first French orthopedic surgeon. In 1825, he married Joséphine Gambès, whose mother ran one of the first girls' boarding schools in Paris and observed that the students were prone to spinal deviations. This statement led him to publish his first treatise on the subject, *Méthode nouvelle pour le traitement des déviations de la colonne vertébrale* (1827) and to specialise in orthopedics. Simultaneously, Pravaz inherited his mother-in-law's boarding school and turned it into the first orthopedic rehabilitation unit in France for the treatment of spinal curvature and deformity.

The book is illustrated with 4 lithographed plates including a spectacular orthopedic see-saw with pulleys.

Cf. M-F. Weiner and John Russell Silver, "Spinal institutions in post-Revolutionary France", *Spinal Cord*, vol. 48, 2010, pp. 274–284.



The finest French atlas of anthropological skulls – 100 plates

37. QUATREFAGES (Armand de) & HAMY (Ernest Théodore), *Crania Ethnica. Les Crânes des Races Humaines*, Paris, Baillière et fils, 1882.

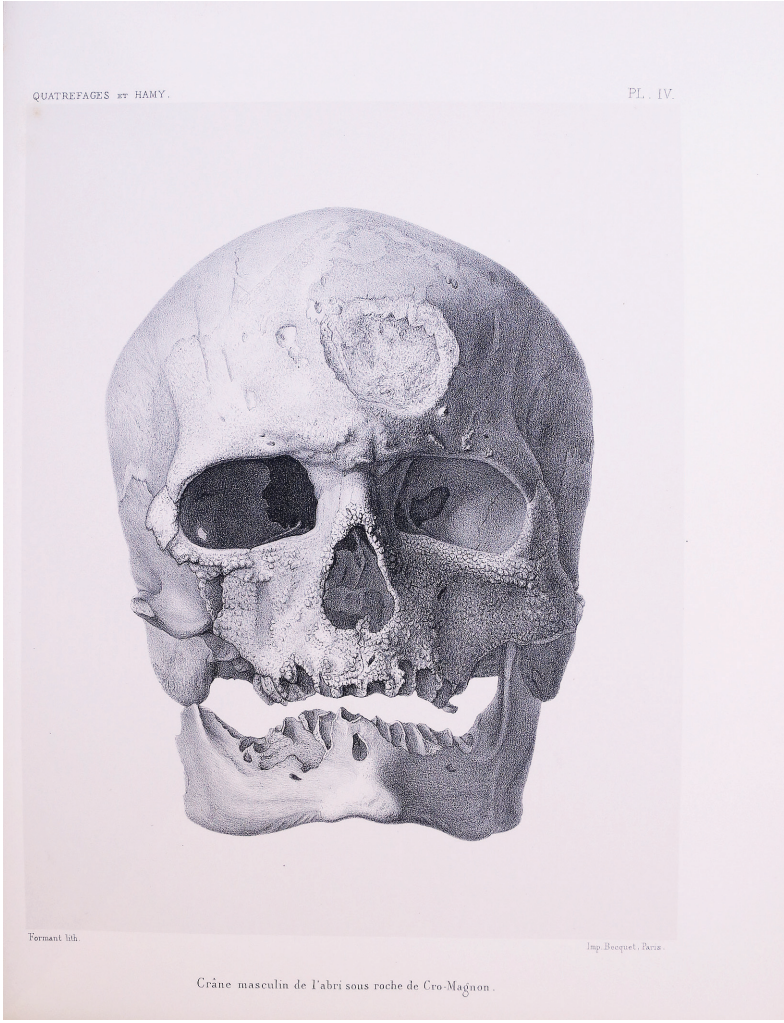
Folio, 2 volumes, text : XI, (1) and 528 pages, atlas : (4), 32 pages and 100 plates ; modern red half-morocco.

$3 800

The first French atlas of anthropological skulls, and one of the finest of the kind.

It is arguably the most ambitious project of global racial craniology undertaken in the late 19th century. Specimens were largely drawn from the collections of the Natural History Museum and the Anthropology Society in Paris.

"The multiplication of anthropological studies [in the 19th century] led to the constitution of collections [of skulls] as well as the production and publication of numerous works. […] It was not until about ten years later that a work on skulls was published [in France]. It was *Crania ethnica* by Armand de Quatrefages (1810-1892) and Ernest Théodore Hamy (1842-



1908). The goals of their study were not the same as those which had motivated the realisation of the works of the 1860s-1870s. They wished to present all the races of the globe with the descriptions of their specific characteristics. Therefore, we find in this book both fossil or prehistoric skulls and historical skulls from various ethnic groups around the world. It also differs greatly from other publications in that it includes skulls that are known to be prehistoric, a fact that was not present in books on national skulls ten years earlier. Indeed, none of these works, except *Crania ethnica*, describes the skulls as 'prehistoric' but as 'ancient'." (Translation from Emilie Bertrand, *La présentation des crânes préhistoriques : de l'Exposition universelle de 1878 à la création du Musée de l'Homme de 1937.*)

Rare copy, complete with all the plates. Absent from almost all the medical bibliographies or specialised studies.

38. [SHADOW THEATRE] VIEILLARD (Paul), Collection of documents relating to his Théâtre Noir et Blanc, a shadow theatre which continued the tradition of the famous Montmartre cabaret Le Chat Noir, 1919-1955.

$12 000

Unpublished archive of the last shadow theatre in France. created by Paul Vieillard, a former student of the Ecole Polytechnique, whose technical innovations greatly contributed to the modernisation of shadow puppetry.

The contents of the archive include typed manuscripts of plays from the repertoire of the Théâtre Noir et Blanc, some illustrated with photographs and printed plates of shadow scenes, typed and manuscript articles, advertisement leaflets, newspaper clippings, and the typed manuscript of an extensive “Directory of Shadow Plays in French language”.

- Caricature albums and magazines illustrated with shadow figures, published by the students of the Ecole Polytechnique, 1919-1929 :
5 pamphlets, including the text of a play created by Paul Vieillard, the founder of the Théâtre Noir et Blanc, who graduated from Polytechnique in 1904.
Since 1818, the students of the Ecole Polytechnique perpetuated a long tradition of shadow theatre, with the creation of an annual shadow revue, " Les Ombres ", based on the life of the school and its teachers.

- Repertoire of Paul Vieillard's Théâtre Noir et Blanc : 13 plays :
8°, typed pamphlets, some with manuscript annotations, photos and printed shadow figures : *Les Ombres à l'X et hors de l'X*. Versailles, 10 Mai 1931 ; *Rayons X*. Versailles, 20 Mai 1933 ; *Le Grand Prix de Paris, vu par Caran d'Ache. Boniment moderne de Dominique Bonnaud et Paul Vieillard*. 1934 ; *Un Ménage à Troi….e.* 1934 ; *Le Pont Cassé, de Séraphin.* [1937 ?] ; *La Légende de l'Aqueduc.* 1937 ; *Pastorale [provençale]*. [1938-39] ; *Trois Autres Valses.* 1939 ; *Le Trèfle à quatre Feuilles.* 1939 ; *Chansons de France*. 1942 ; *Les épreuves du prince Turlupin*. [n.d.] ; *La Tarasque.* [n.d.] ; *Un cas de divorce, par Secot, Poëte Chansonnier au théatre du Chat-Noir*. n. d. [ca 1935].

- VIEILLARD (Paul), *Répertoire des Pièces d'Ombres de la langue française*, 1939.
4°, typed manuscript with numerous manuscript annotations, sleeve with manuscript title. With a Liste des pièces d'ombres françaises dont on a au moins quelques éléments. 4°, 18 types pages. 3 copies.

- VIEILLARD (Paul), (autograph?) manuscript article on the shadow figures designed by the Belgian painter Amédée Lynen (1852-1938).
12°, (6) leaves of text and (10) leaves of notes on the use of Lynen's zinc figures.

- VIEILLARD (Paul), typed project of an essay on the technics of shadow theatre, including 10 typed pages of an *Abrégé des principes, procédés et tours de mains mis en œuvre dans ce théatre par son fondateur*, May 1949, and several typed leaves compiling the “opinions of specialised critics”, 1935-1939. Some tears.

- 4 drawings of puppets, on calque paper, and one ink drawing of a shadow puppet from Java (“Ombre javanaise”).

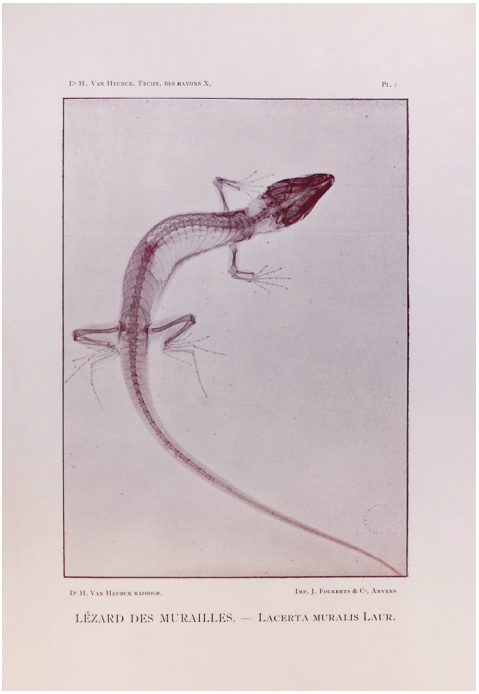
- Advertising booklets for the Théâtre Noir et Blanc : Various presentation brochures of shadow plays (20 x 16 cm), 1937-1955, printed and typed, illustrated with shadow figures.

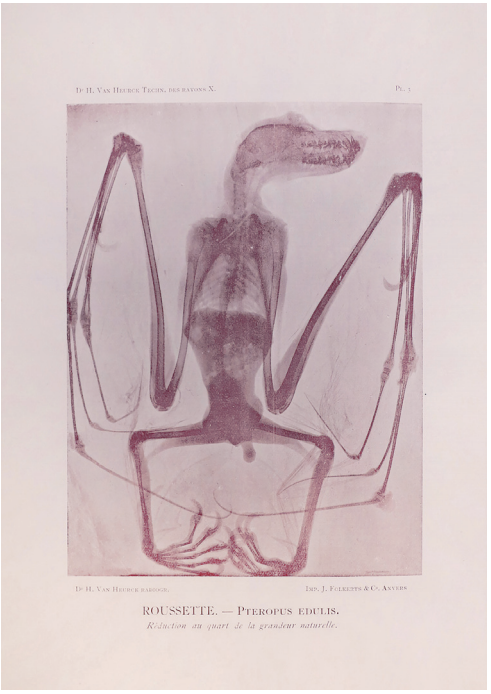
- Newspaper clippings on Paul Vieillard and his Theatre.

Paul Louis Ernest Vieillard (1883-1955), a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique as well as a scientist, shadow showman and scholar, continued the tradition of the prestigious school and aspired to revive the shadow theater with suitably controlled electrical means for illumination. After being released from active military service in 1923, he resumed his interest in drawing and shadow puppetry. In 1910, he created the Théâtre Noir et Blanc - the last shadow theatre in France - which drew on the repertoire of Séraphin, Caran d'Ache and Le Chat Noir. Vieillard also added new plays of his own invention to the programme. After the end of the Second World War, he became interested in amateur cinema and producing films based on his shadow plays.

Provenance : collection of Dr Paul Génard.

Detailed description on request.





The rarest of early works on X-rays by a pioneer scientist in this matter

39. VAN HEURCK (Henri), *La technique et les applications diverses des rayons X. Guide pratique du radiographe*, Antwerp, published by the author, 1897.

8°, (4), 88, (2) pages and 9 plates ; modern paper boards, publisher's wrappers restored.

$1 200

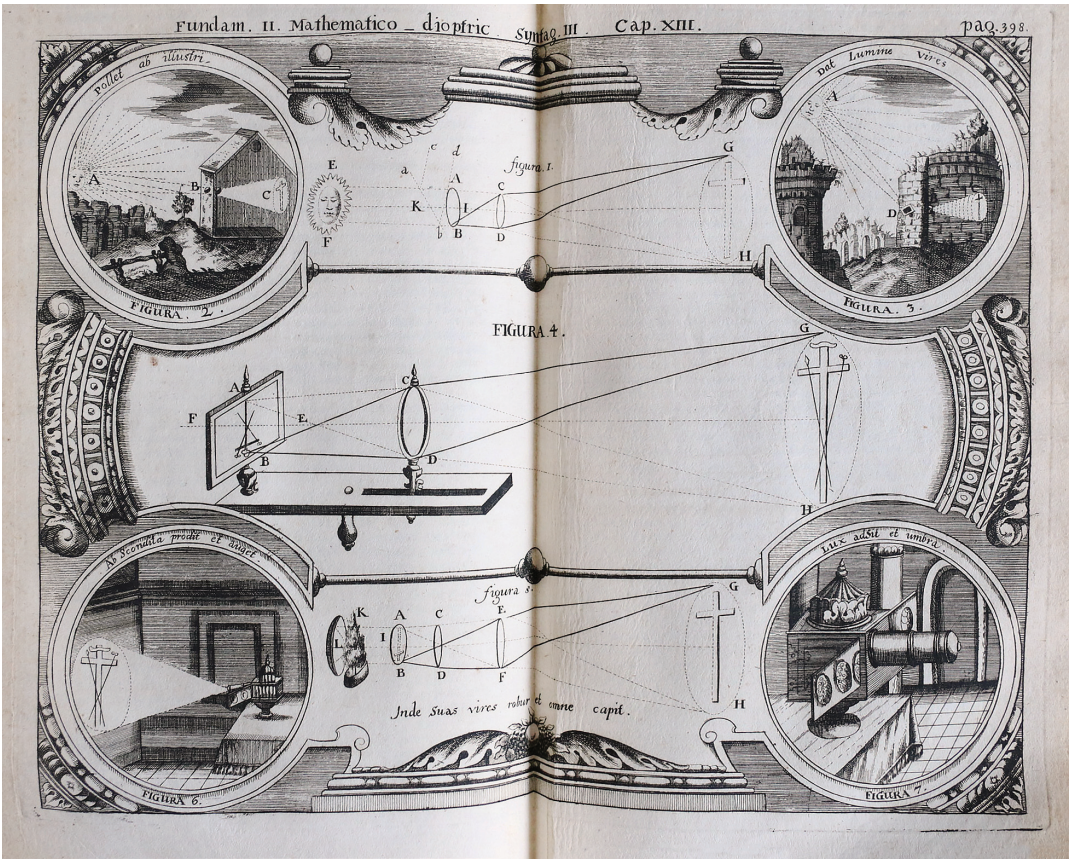
Scare first and only edition of this early work on X-rays by a pioneer scientist in this matter, Henri van Heurck.

This self-published work is illustrated with 9 collotypes of X-rays of fish, bird, hands, feet, jewels, and lizard. The 10th plate is included in the text (p. 68) and shows an "X-ray experiment" illustrating the various apparatuses needed for the production and printing of early X-rays.

Van Heurck was professor of botany and director of the Botanical Gardens in Antwerp. His main interests were in microscopy and diatoms, but he was also a pioneer of X-ray photography : he took his first radiographic image on 29 january 1896 and his final ones some 15 months later.

The results of this research were published in his work *La technique et les applications diverses des rayons X. Guide pratique du radiographe*, Antwerp, 1897, illustrated with halftone reproductions from his own negatives. He exhibited around 40 albumen prints from his X-rays at the Exposition des Arts Photographiques in Rouen in November 1898 and was a member of the Cercle d'études photographiques et scientifiques d'Anvers. ("Van Horck" in the 1904 Mendel directory).

According to WorldCat, this booklet can only be found in 4 public libraries in the USA (University of Alabama, Birmingham, Lister Hill Library - MIT Libraries - National Gallery of Art Library - University of Chicago Library).



The most complete and best-illustrated 17th-century text on the history of optical theories and instruments

40. ZAHN (Johannes), *Oculus artificialis teledioptricus*, Nuremberg, Lochner, 1702. Folio, frontispiece, (40), 797, (17) pages, 7 folding tables and 6 large folding plates ; contemporary vellum. Some marginal tears and light foxing.

$14 500

Second edition, enlarged with an important Appendix.

The first edition was published in 1685. This is the most important text of the end of the 17th century on optical instruments, in particular, on telescopes, camera obscura, optical illusion instruments, microscopes, etc.

Zahn's *Oculus artificilias* is “a valuable and complete account of optics as known at the time, and especially for describing telescopes and microscopes, with full constructional details, and the machinery for grinding lenses and make the metal parts used in their manufacture. The author also describes a portable camera obscura having fixed lenses in a tube and an adjustable mirror” (Zeitlinger).

In his Appendix, which first appeared in this edition (pages 779-797), Zahn describes and illustrates the Hooke and Bonanni microscopes - which had already been published in their own books - but also, for the very first time, the two - simple and compound - microscopes by Johann van Musschenbroek and the very rare simple microscopes by Conrad Cuno.

Rare copy, absolutely complete and in strict original condition.