

I- Self-publishing in the 18th century: definition and context

TYRANNIE

QUE

LES HOMMES

Ont exercée dans presque tous les Temps & les Pays

CONTRE LES FEMMES

OU

Inconséquence de leur Conduits

Envers cette belle moitié de l'espèce humaine, &c.

Par M. LAUGIER, Docteur en Médecine de l'Université de Montpellier, Membre de plusieurs Académies, & Professeur du Collège de Marseille, &c.



A LONDRES,

Et se trouve à PARIS

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M. DCC LXXXVIII.



THE

Crooked Disciple's REMARKS UPONTHE BLIND GUIDE's

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Being a Collection of the principal Words, Sayings, Phraseology, Rhap-sodies, Hyperboles, Parables, And Miscellaneous Incongruities of the SACRED and PROFANE.

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(Price Que Shilling)

"...prohibited to every person, whatever their station, other than the Booksellers and Printers, to engage in book commerce, to sell or advertise books, whether they declare themselves the Author or not."

Code de la Librairie, 1723

I have written, and I have on several occasions printed works on my own account (...) Out of one hundred authors who will wish to sell their books themselves, ninety-nine will fail and be disgusted by it.



Denis Diderot, Lettre sur le commerce de la librarie, 1763.

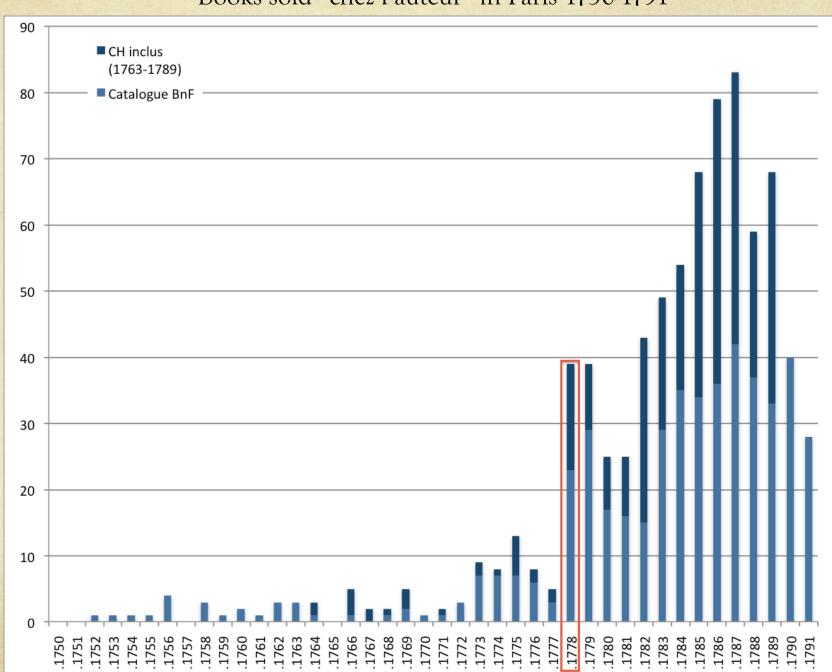
Pierre-Joseph-François Luneau de Boisjermain (1731-1802)

- As soon as I have obtained the *Privilège* of a work, as its Author or Editor, I become in every way its master and physical proprietor. When I have paid all the printing costs, my ownership has received a new degree of certainty."
- "My thoughts, the manuscripts that contain them, are even more my own than my house or my land."

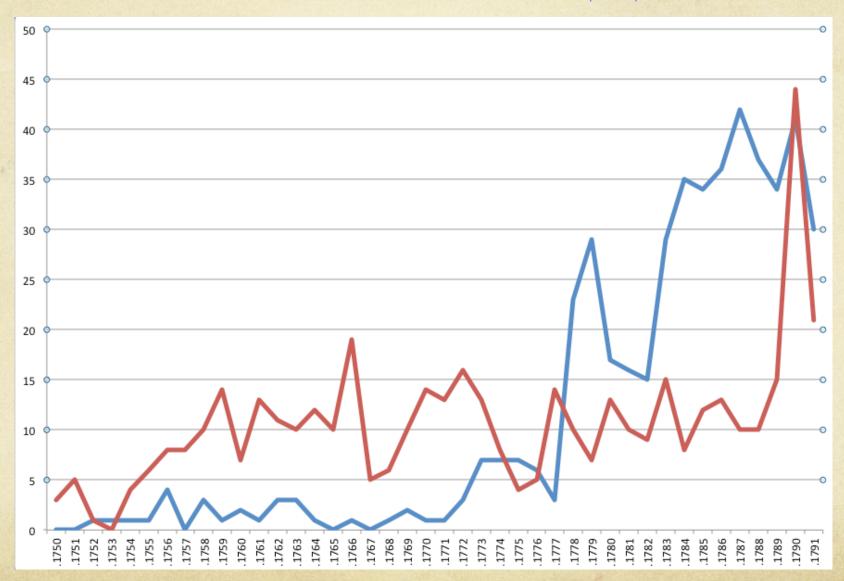
Every author who obtains a *Privilège* in his name for his book, will have the right to sell it at his home... and will enjoy his *Privilège* for himself and his heirs for ever.

O Article 5, Arrêts 1777

Books sold "chez l'auteur" in Paris 1750-1791



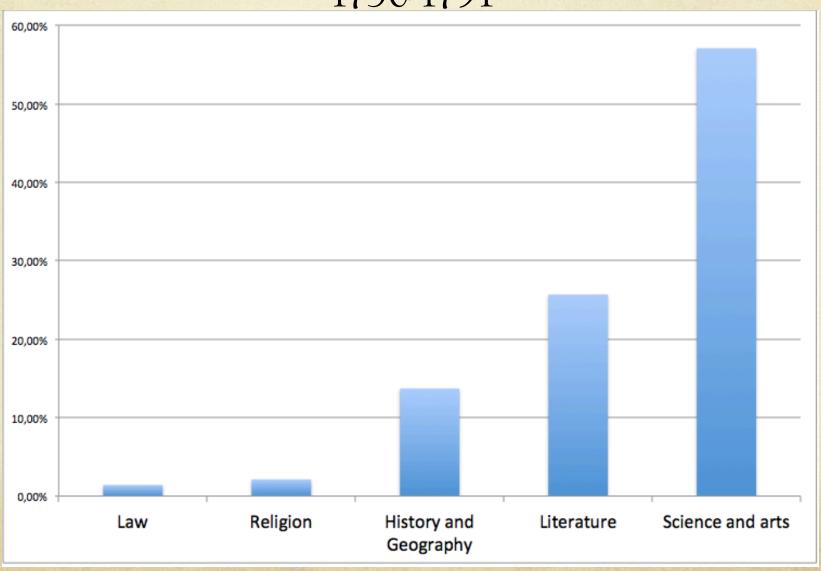
Books "sold by the author" in London (red)
Books sold "chez l'auteur" in Paris (blue)



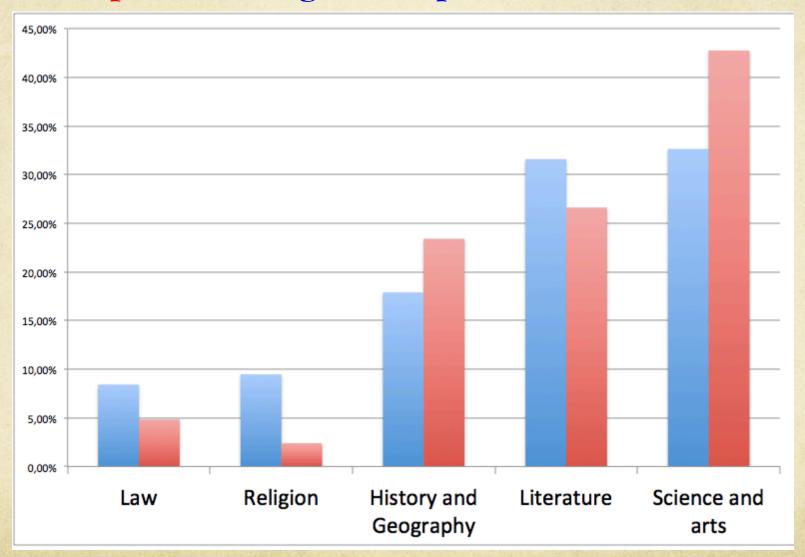
Sources: BnF, Journal de la Librairie, ESTC, Bodleian SOLO (preliminary results)

II- Self-publishing in the 18th century: who, what, and how?

Categories of self-published books in Paris 1750-1791



Categories of books (1784-88) self-published/general production in France



Sources: BnF, Journal de la librairie, Furet, La "librairie du Royaume", p.18.

Science and Arts: subcategories

PHILOSOPHY: 3	POLITICS AND SOCIETY: 33	
DIVERSE: 6	MECHANICAL AND SPECIALIZED ARTS: 37	
FINE ARTS: 6	ECONOMY AND ADMINISTRATION: 41	
GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT: 8	SCIENCES: 108	
AGRICULTURE: 12	Physics and astronomy: 14 Mathematics and geometry: 7 Natural history: 36 Medicine: 51	

On prolonge aussi un peu le son des voyelles suivies de l'e muet. . ée ie ue.

Les dix-neuf consonnes.

Elles sont appellées consonnes, parce qu'elles ne peuvent se prononcer sans faire entendre le son de quelque voyelle. Exemple. b c d'sont entendre avec le son qui leur est propre, celui de l'é fermé é qui n'est pas écrit....

Voyelles suivies de consonnes.

prononcent avec le son de l'e muet e qui aussi n'est pas écrit : b après les voyelles, s'appelle be.. ab eb ib ob ub : c s'appelle ke.. ac ec ic oc uc, &c.

Voyelles suivies de deux consonnes.

on pourra. Le aucoup plus atilement ;
qu'élégamment et dans les premiets x
jours feutement, en-expetter nu ement :
la deunième .. en . te-aett ke-arc & e

Voyelles suivies d'm & n nasales.

nasales ou vocales: quand elles sont vocales, m s'appelle me, n s'appelle ne: quand elles sont nasales, elles se prononcent un peu du nez avec la voyelle qui est devant. am an | e devant m & n, prend le son de l'a. em *en | m nasale n'a que le son de l'n aussi nasale. imin, &c.

* en se prononce en dans ces deux syllabes..

é-en, i-en.
Elles ne doivent toutes être lei prononcées que nasale-

(7)

Voyelles suiv. d'm & n. nas. & de consonnes.
L'instruction sur la leçon des voyelles suivies de deux
consonnes, est la même pour cette leçon.

Voyelles composées.

Ce sont plusieurs voyelles qui ensemble ne rendent qu'un son semblable à celui de quelqu'une des voyelles simples a é è o u.

Quand plusieurs voyelles de suite se prononcent à part l'une de l'autre, elles sont appellées diphtongues:

a é è è è è o-è o-è o o o u ea ai ai (ay) ei oi (*oi oy) au eau eo eu.

* Au moyen de la divisson des sons de cette syllabe, & de la conversion de l'i en è ouvert, les enfans la prononceront à propos, ou comme voyelle composée è, ou comme diphtongue oè.

eu, ou, rendent un son particulier & dissérent de celui des voyelles, & se prononcent comme dans jeu & dans

On prolonge un peu le son des voyelles composées suivies de l'e muet. . aie *oie *eue oue.

La première se prononce comme dans plaie; la seconde, comme dans monnoie & joie; la troisseme, comme dans puie & queue; la quatrième, comme dans joue.

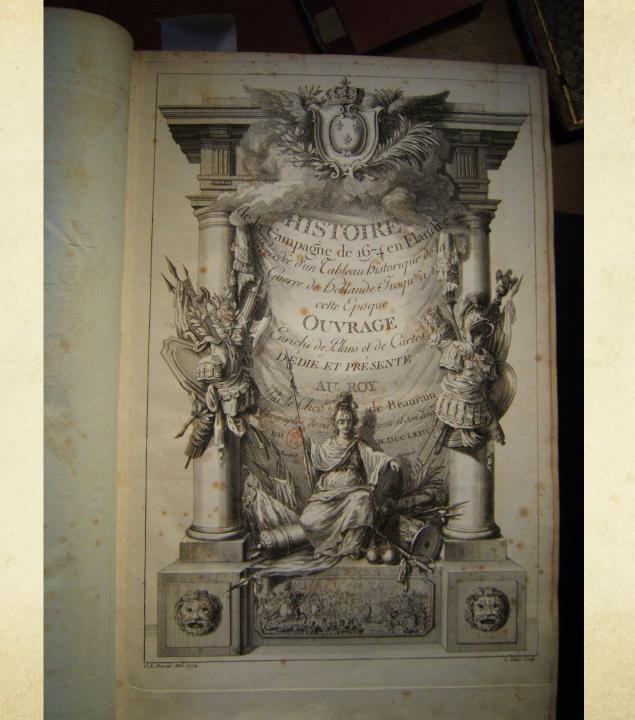
Voyelles composées suiv. Im & n nasales.

les enfans livors ette le con ala promière inspection, si on deur appreho que la la deux per la fair feute enten dre avec me et a marales.

Voyelles composées suiv. de consonnes.

On pourra d'abord faire produire de faire le son des voyelles composées ai, eu, ou, & on fera ensuite lire la leçon. air | eur, &c. | gue, ourg.

The same was a subject to the same



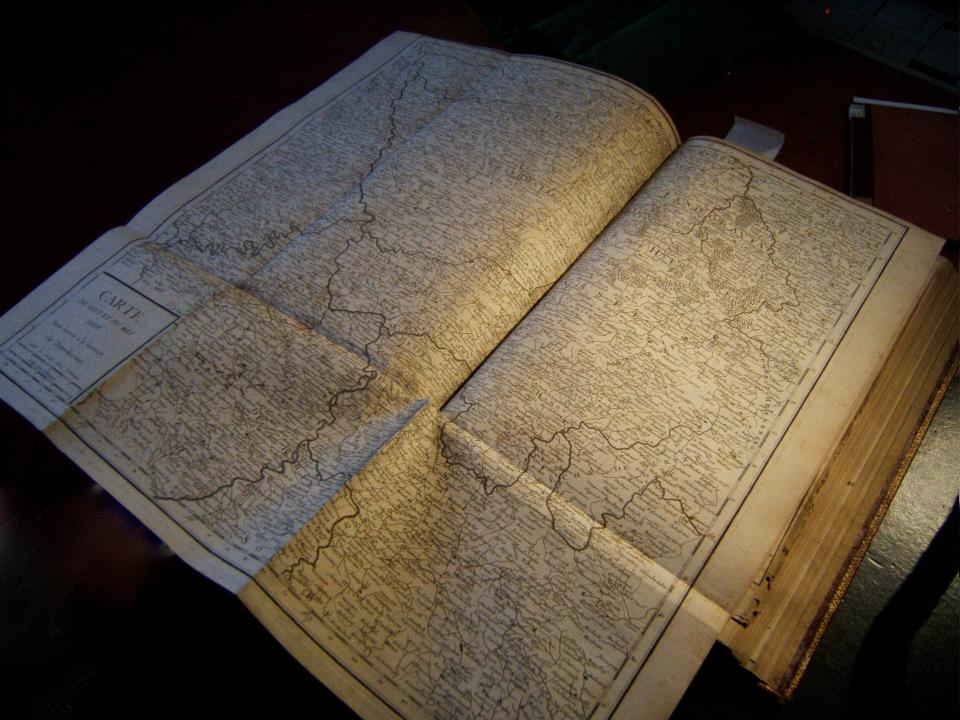




TABLEAU HISTORIQUE

DES NÉGOCIATIONS qui ont préparé la Guerre de Hollande, & du commencement de cette Guerre, pour servir d'Introduction à la Campagne de 1674.



A paix signée en 1668 à Aix-la-Chapelle entre Paix d'Aix-la-Chapelle Néla France & l'Espagne, n'avoit laissé qu'une foible gociations de la & vaine espérance de tranquillité à l'Europe. dailles injusteu-Louis XIV, arrêté dans le cours de ses succès & ses Louis XIV de ses conquêtes par les négociations de la de vengeance. Hollande, & par la triple alliance dont elle

s'étoit rendue le principal agent, avoit conçu dès-lors contre cette République, un ressentiment qui devoit avoir tôt ou tard des effets proportionnés à sa fierté & à sa puissance.

La paix d'Aix-la-Chapelle ne fut donc qu'une courte trêve, & tout annonça bientôt qu'elle ne dureroit qu'autant de tems qu'il en falloit pour préparer de grands moyens pour la guerre.

Les Hollandois ne ménagerent nullement le Monarque à qui leurs négociations avoient déplu, & qu'ils avoient irrité en formant une ligue pour arrêter le cours de ses conquêtes.



THE

michaj 66 3. W. 64. Att.

CONQUEST of CANADA;

ORTHE

SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

AN

HISTORICAL TRAGEDY.

OF FIVE ACTS.

By GEORGE COCKINGS,

Author of WAR: An Heroic Poem; from the taki bot f MINORCA by the FRENCH, to the Resolition of Manilla by the English. I Land

ONDON:

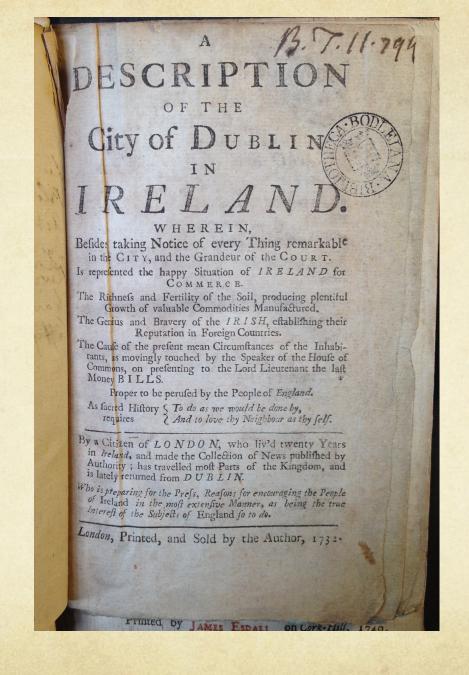
THOR; and fold by J. COOKE, Book-Printed for peare's Head, in Pater-Noster-Row; W. HAYSELL, Book and Printfeller, in Round-Court, near St. Martin's Church, in the Strand; and the Bookfellers in Town and Country.

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M DCC LXVI.



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Venereal Disease.

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The opinions of the antient writers, about the use of Mercurial Frictions, are examined; the objections against them, both antient and modern, answered; and their safety, easiness, and surprising success, in all the stages of this distemper, nay, even after repeated salivations have sailed, farther confirmed, by a great variety of cases.

PART II.

By John Douglas, Surgeon, F. R. S.

Quam difficile sit ab imbutis semel opinionibus artifices divellere conquerimur omnes, non solum in his sed in multis aliis.

AUGER, FERRIUS TOLOSAS.

LONDON:

Printed for, and fold by the Author, in Lad-lane, near Guild-hall. Price one and Sixpence.

M.DCC,XXXVII.

Where may be had the first part, price one shilling.

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D U T. Y

CONTENTMENT,

AND

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TOTHE

WILL of GOD

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Shewing the Ways and Means how to attain fuch a Temper of Mind as will make us happy in the worst Circumstances we may possibly fall into.

BEING

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Preacher of the Sunday Morning, and Thursday Afternoon Lectures, in the Parish Church of St. Gills, Cripplegate.

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By W. NEWALL.

London, Printed by J. D. to be fold by the Author at Lin-Regis, and W. Wilson at Dumfrees. 1692.

181. 9. 142



MENSURATION

OF

Superficies and Solids,

BY

TABLES of FEET, INCHES, and PARTS;

CHIEFLY

Applied to the feveral Artificers Works in Building, but may be used on other Occasions; such as GAUGING, &c.

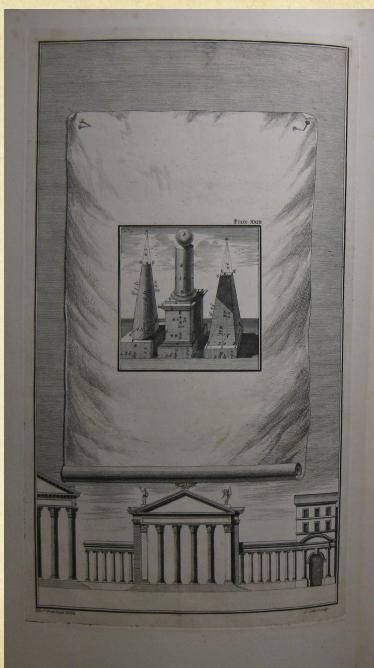
By THO MAS ROWLAND of New-Windsor.



LONDON: Printed by A. PARKER,

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(Price 10 s. 6 d.)



The Use of the TABLES.

CHAP. I.

Containing the Use of the Tables in measuring of Superficies.

EXAMPLE I.

To find the superficial Content of the square Pyramid ABCD, with its Base HI, in Plate 23.

First set down the Dimensions as you would do in a Book of Measurement, as follows:

Ft. In. Pts. 4)5 6 2 3 1 2 0 the four Sides 5 of the Bale. Ft. In. Pts. 2)16 8 3 7 Foot In 5 the four Sides of the 5 0 0 203 2 2 Pyramid.

Then look in the Tables for the first Dimension 5 Foor; 6 Inches, 2 Parts, by 1 Foot 5 Inches four times, viz. at the Top of Page 28, for 1 Foot 5 Inches, and in the Index or first Column on the Lesi-hand downwards for 5 Foot, 6 Inches, 2 Parts, but the Parts being less that of you will find 7 Foot 9 Inches and a 1, then as that Dimension is four times, to save the multi-and opposite thereto and underneath 4 Foot, you will find 7 Foot 2 Inches, and under 1 Foot 5 Inches plying by 4, you may in Page 38 find 7 Foot 9 Inches and a \frac{1}{2} in the first Column or Index, duct of 5 Foot 6 Inches by 4, you may in Page 38 find 7 Foot 9 Inches and a \frac{1}{2} in the first Column or Index, duct of 5 Foot 6 Inches by 1 Foot 5 Inches four times; now to those who are more expert in 5 Inches by 4 in your Mind, which makes 5 Foot 8 Inches, and this being fought for at once in the Tables, will be found in the Index of the Table of the lower Part of Page 41, and opposite We will now, according to this lait Method, proceed with the other Dimension of 5 Foot, 3 Inches, 1 Part, by 3 Inches 1 Part four times, multiply the 3 Inches and \(\frac{1}{2} \) inches, and this proceed with the other Dimension \(\frac{1}{2} \). Foot, 3 Inches, 1 Part, by 3 Inches 1 Part four times, multiply the 3 Inches and \(\frac{1}{2} \) in power 1 Foot 4 Parts, which being very near 1 Foot and \(\frac{1}{2} \) of an Inch, look for found 5 Foot, 4 Inches, 3 Parts, and \(\frac{1}{2} \) the of a Part, which being very near 1 Foot and \(\frac{1}{2} \) of an Inch, look for found 5 Foot, 4 Inches, and \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Poot 2 Inches, 3 Parts, by 5 Foot two times, where at engraved Tables, which do not exceed 12 Foot 6 Inches, 3 Parts, by 5 Foot two times, where at engraved Tables, which do not exceed 12 Foot 6 Inches, 3 Parts, by 5 Foot two times, where at engraved Tables, which do not exceed 12 Foot 6 Inches, 3 Parts, by 5 Foot two times, where at engraved Tables, which being multiplied by 2, because you may first Sighe you may perceive that 16

To find the superficial Content of a Boarded-show or Roof, Sec., whose Dimensions are 20 Feet 6 Inches.
by 15 Feet 6 Inches.

First set down the Dimensions 20 Foot 6 Inches by 15 Foot 6 Inches, then halve them thus, faying, the half of 20 Foot 6 Inches is 10 Foot 2 Inches, and the half of 15 Foot 6 Inches is 10 Foot 2 Inches, then look in the Tables at the Top of Page 45, for 7 Foot 9 Inches, and in 45 He Index or first Column for 10 Foot 3 Inches, opposite to which and under 7 Foot 9 Inches, 45 because both the Dimensions were divided by 2 twice, or by the Square of two, which is in truth should have been 317 9 Inches, but the Difference of one Inch in so large a Quantity is 8.

to many Mistakes, for when you are to multiply 139 Foot by 11 Inches, one of the Ways above-mentioned must be used, or what is still longer about, you must divide

the 11 Inches into aliquot Parts, as 6 is one

half, 4 is one third, and 1 is one twelfth, which is very tedious; all these Methods are fet down in the Margin, where they may be feen by Inspection, to avoid which look in the first Column for 130 Foot, and opposite

to it under 11 Inches, which is found at the

to it under 17 Inches, which is found at the Top of the Tables, you will find 127 Poor 5 Inches almost in an Instant, so likewife of any other by Feet and Inches; and as for the Parts multiplied by Feet, or Inches, look for the Number of Feet or Inches, &c. in the Index, and opposite thereto in the fecond Column, under 6 Parts, or ; an Inch, you will find the Contents, for that Number of Feet or Inches multiplied by 6 Parts, or ; an Inch. and therefore if you want to multiply

Inch, and therefore if you want to mult

by 3 Parts or ½ of an Inch, half the faid Sum is the Product, or if you multiply by 9 Parts or ¼ths of an Inch, half the Product added to the Product of 6 Parts, or ½ an

Inch, is the Contents; and this I hope is fo

plain, that no one can miss it, for if you look

not minded by the Workmen, nor indeed any of the Inches in the Totals or Contents, unless many many to the added together, and then the Inches being added make the Inches the Inches being added make the Inches th not minded by the Workmen, nor indeed any of the interest in a total or Contents, unless great many Dimensions are to be added together, and then the Inches being added makes hear but in the above Dimension, when made into a Bill or Estimate, &c. it is only called a but in the above Dimension, when made into a Bill or Estimate, &c. it is only called a span to the Inches at all, and this I believe will be formed in any Example hereafter mentioned, for the Inches and the Inches at all, and this I believe will be formed in any Example hereafter mentioned, for the Inches and Inche 17 Foot, without any regard had to the Example hereafter mentioned, fo that I shall not had account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned, fo that I shall not had account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned, fo that I shall not had account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned, fo that I shall not have account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned, for that I shall not have account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned, for that I shall not have account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned, for that I shall not have account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned, for that I shall not have account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned, for that I shall not have account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned in the shall not have account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned in the shall not have account for any minute Difference in any Example hereafter mentioned in the shall not have account the shall not have account the shall not have a shall not ha Occasion to say the same Thing over again.

EXAMPLE III.

To find the superficial Content of a Room of 15 Foot 6 Inches by 12 Foot 4 Inches and a 1, and 1, an o find the Juperficial Content of Food of Inches high in Girt, either for Wainscotting or Painting, &c. and also to know the Nonber of Yards in the faid Wainscotting or Painting, &c.

First find the Girt of the Sides of the Room, which may be done by adding all the succeptive, which will make 55 Foot 9 Inches, and this being multiplied by the Girt of be theight 12 Foot 6 Inches, b, looking in the Tables at the Top of Page 47, for 9 Foot, 3 Inches, Page 1 Inches, where opnosite to 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, where opnosite to 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, where opnosite to 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, where opnosite to 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, where opnosite to 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, where opnosite to 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, where opnosite to 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, where opnosite to 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 Inches, and 12 Foot 6 Inches in the 73 In Height 12 Poot of Inches, by Blocks, where opposite to 12 Poot of Inches in the Index, at 6 Parts, the ath of 55 Foot 9 Inches, where opposite to 12 Poot of Inches in the Index, at 1 Inches, at 1 Inches this being at 1 Inches, at 1 Inches this being at of Parts, the att of 35 tooks, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; this being multiplied by a underneath 9 Foot, 3 Inches, 6 Parts, is found 116 Foot 2 Inches; the property of the parts of makes 679 Feet; now to bring this into Yards, no more is to be done, but to divide '97 feet by 9 (which I suppose every one able to do) and the Quotient will be 77 Yards 4 Foot.

Conclusion of the first Chapter.

It would be endless to enumerate the Examples for small Dimensions, such as Boards, Gliss, Doors, Window-shutters, &c., which are seen at once by Inspection with the greatest Bale imaginable; I have therefore chose the most difficult, that the Practitioner might not be disconnected that the production of the most polymerical productions. imaginable; I have interested those the fact of the distribution of the file couraged. It remains for me to obviate an Objection that may possibly be made to the Table, and to flow with what Eafe, and to how great a Length they may be carried by any Person a little conversant in Measuring; and first it may possibly be objected, that there is in some of the Dimensions some very minute Parts more than the exact Truth, but in others there is also form minute Parts lefs, the Reason of which is, that it would have been infinite Touche form minute Parts lefs, the Reason of which is, that it would have been infinite Touche have set down all the remote Parts, and have made the Work so expensive, that no one could have had it with Advantage; and indeed it is the Practice of all Measurers to call 1 Root, 6 have had it with Advantage; and indeed it is the redected and Parts, or 4 Foot 7 Inches, and 7 Parts, or 4 Foot 7 Inches, and 7 Parts, or 4 Foot 7 Inches, and 7 Parts, or 4 Foot 7 Inches, which fhortens the Work very much, and is as near the Truthacan be defired, for 1 have tried in very large Meafurements where the Contents have been fedom as above, and also according to the exact Meafure, and have found not above 4 or 1 show as above, and also according to the exact Meafure, and have found not above 4 or 1 show it in more or less than the Truth, which in my humble Opinion is not to be regarded. But it is not withstanding this, fome should ftill be unfatisfied, the printed Sheet at the Endot the Truth and will find a second on the Truth and will be second on the Truth and will be second on the Truth and the Truth an

The common Way of multiplying Feet, Inches, &c. 149 6 6 1341

By the Tables. 1863 0 22356 o Total.

By the Tables the fecond Way. oot In. Prs. Foot In. Prs. Foot In-Product of 12 5 6 by 12 5 6 is 155 3 Product of 12 6 0 by 12 6 0 is 156 3

bles is according to the Truth, and will fquare any Dimension that can possibly happen in any Building with very little Trouble; but now I am to shew to how great

a Length the engraved Tables will answer, viz. to 22302 Feet, for suppose 149 Foot, 6 Inches and 3, was to be multiplied by 149 Foot, 6 Inches and 3, the common Way of such Multiplication is as in the Margin, but 3 the Tables there needs no more then to divide 149 Foot 6 Inches and 1 by 12, as for Example 12) 12 5

6 Inches and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by 12, as for Example \$12\$ / 12 \ 5 \) took conds, may be called \$12\$ Foot, \$5\$ Inches, \$7\$ Parts, whe being fought for in the Tables, the nearest that can found is in the upper Part of the lower Table, Page \$4\$ and is in 2 Foot, \$5\$ Inches and \$6\$ Parts in the large per Part of the lower Table, Page \$4\$ and is in 2 Foot, \$5\$ Inches and \$6\$ Parts in the Insai, \$15\$ Foot \$2\$ Inches, which being multiplied by \$12\$, it is that Produce again by 12 (because both the Dimension were divided) produce \$12256\$ Feet; but as this is often Inches Inort of the real Quantity, the 1 think is no great Matter in such a large Number, yet to make \$1\$ more exact, take the Contents of \$1\$ Foot \$6\$ Inches, which is \$156\$ Foot \$3\$ Inches, and digit. Foot, or \$12\$ Inches, the Difference of these took such \$155\$ Foot \$2\$ Inches, and such \$155\$ Foot, \$3\$ Inches and \$155\$ Foot \$2\$ Inches, makes it \$155\$ Foot, \$3\$ Inches and \$155\$ Foot \$2\$ Inches, which it is \$156\$ Foot, \$3\$ Inches and \$155\$ Foot \$2\$ Inches, and although \$25\$ Foot \$2\$ Inches, and \$25\$ Foot \$2\$ Inches, and although \$25\$ Foot \$2\$ Inches, and \$25\$ Foot \$2\$ Foot \$25\$ Foot \$25 the Quotient being 12 Foot, 5 Inches, 6 Parts and 6 %

a very little Practice will make easy; but these large Dimensions so feldom happen, that I hope it will not discourage any Persons from using this Method whenever they have Occasion. Irremains now for me to speak of the Use of the princed Sheet at the End of the Tables, which I hald do in as sew Words as possible; and first, in the working of large Dimensions, there is also a great Difficulty when the Dimensions consist of Feet, Inches and Parts, as in the Dimensions in the Margin, where you must either divide the Feet by 12, to multiply by Inches, or else the Inches must be mutiplied by the Feet, and then divided by 12, and fometimes two Divisions must be made before the Product can be set down, which cannot be done without burthening the Memory too much, and is besides liable

Foot In. Pts 132 8 3 35 11 9 12)139 Feet by 11 Inches. 695 417 28 6 127 5 127 5 139 o Feet by 11 Inches. 12)1529 5031 0 0 11 3 127 5 35 Foot by 8 Inches. 12/35 Foot by 8 Inches.

2 11 23 4 23 4 35 Foot 8 Inches. 139 Foot by 9 Inches. 4 is 1d 11 8 4 is 3d 11 8 12) 104 3 23 4

8 8 3 139 Foot by 11 Inches. 1 69 6 139 Foot by 9 Inches. 6 is 1 69 6 3 is 4 34 9 127 5 12)104 3 35 Foot by 3 Inches.

plain, that no one can mus it, nor it you look in the fecood Column opposite to 139 Foot, you will find § Foot, 9 Inches, 6 Parts, the half of which is 2 Foot, 10 Inches, 9 Parts, this being added to the other, makes the Content 8 Foot, 8 Inches, 3 Parts, for 139 Foot by 9 Parts, as above in the Multiplication of Port, a Inches, 3 Parts, for 139 and if it had been 139 Foot by 3 Parts, or \(\frac{1}{2}\) of an Inch, then the 2 Foot, 10 Inches, 9 Parts, had been the Contents; and as for the Multiplication of Parts by Parts, I have omitted it, they being never regarded by the Workmen; but if any should have the Curiosity to see the down, they mult be multiplied together, and divided by 12 as above. Where 9 Parts is to be multiplied by 3, which makes 27, that divided by 12, makes 2 Primes and 3 Seconds, for the Primes multi always be in the third place, from the Feet and the Seconds in the fourth, as above.

CHAP. II.

Containing the Use of the Tables in measuring Solids.

EXAMPLE I.

To find the folid Content of the square Pyramid ABCD, with its Base HI, in Plate 23.

First set down the Dimensions as you would do in a Book of Mensuration.

Ft. In. Pts.

5 6 23 3 5 the Square of the Bafe 5 0 0 25 5 the Square of the Bottom of the Pyramid.

5 6 23 0 3 5 the Height of the Bafe 5 6 0 137 6 the Height of the Pyramid.

Then find the Square of the Bafe 5 6 0 137 6 the Height of the Pyramid.

Then find the Square of the Bafe 5 Foot, 6 Inches 17, by 5 Foot, 6 Inches 17 the Pyramid in the Tables as has already been taught, which you will find to be 30 Foot 3 Inches, which is to be multiplied by the Height of the Bafe 1 Foot 5 Inches; to do which you multidivide the 30 Foot 3 Inches by 3, and the Product 10 Foot 1 Inch being looked for in the Index of Page

FLORA LONDINENSIS;

O R,

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WITH

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M DCC LXXVII.



MALVA SYLVESTRIS. COMMON MALLOW.

MALVA Linnai Gen. Pl. MORADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Cal. duplex; exterior triphyllus. Arilli plurimi monospermi.

Raii Syn. Gen. 15. HERBA SEMINE NUDO POLYSPERMA.

MALVA fylusfiris caule creîto herbacen, folisis feptemlobatis acutis, pedunculis petiolisque pilofis... Linnes Syl. Vegetal., p. 520,

MALVA caule erecto; foliis lobatis; lobis ferratis, quinis et feptenis. Haller hift. n. 2059. MALVA Solvestris. Scopoli Fl. Carniol. n. 859.

MALVA fylvestris folio linuato. C. Baukin. pin. 314.

MALVA vulgaris. Parkinfon.

MALVA fyloghris. Gerard. Raii Syn. p. 259, Common Mallow. Hudfon Fl. Angl. p. 268.

CAULIS plerumque ereftus, pedalis ad tripedalem, teres, pilofus, ramofus.

FOLIA petiolis predongis infutiti infidentis, quinque au feptemiobata, ad bafin maculà purpures de periodata, fubplicata, crenata, fuperne lavia, fubtus hirfutula.

CALYX: Perianthium duplex, perfiftens, hirfutum, exterius triphyllum, foliolis lanceolatis, fig. 1; interius semiquinquesidum, majus, laciniis ovato-acutis, fig. 2.

STAMINA: FILAMENTA plurima in tubum purpufascentem coaitta, fig. 5, fuperne laxa, reflexa;
ANTHERÆ reniformes, albidæ, fig. 6, auft.

STAMINA: FILAMENTS numerous, uniting into a
purplifit tube, fig. 5, above unconnected and
turning back: ANTHERÆ kidney flasped.

draceus, brevis: STIGMATA plurima, fetacea, rubicunda, longitudine Styli, fig. 7, 8, 9.

STALK feetilh vifeid taffe, generally upright, from one to three feet high, round, hairy, and branched.

LEAVES flanding on long hairy foot-flalks, having froe feet lobes, often marked at bottom with a purple fpot, fomewhat folded, crenated or notehed at the edges, fmooth above, and flowly hairs be nearly.

FLORES ampli, purpurei, axillares, fubumbellati, FLOWERS large, purple, growing in a kind of umbell in the bofons of the leaves, painted bell in the bofons of the leaves, painted with deeper veins of the fame colour.

STIPHILE S

STIPUL A. two at the bottom of each foot-stalk of the

CALYX: a double PERIANTHIUM continuing, and hairy: the outer one composed of three leaves, which are narrow and pointed, fig. 1: the inner one larger and divided into five fegments, which are broader and pointed, fig. 2. COROLLA: PETALA quinque, obcordata, præmorfa, COROLLA: five Petals heart-shaped, a piece of the apex as if bitten out, unting at a bottom, and fix. 3.

STAMINA: FILAMENTA: niurima in tulum murnu. STAMINA: FILAMENTA: niurima in tulum murnu.

rascentem coalita, /g. 5, superaclaxa, reflexa; 6
ANTHERE reniformes, albidæ, /g. 6, aud.

PISTILLUM: Germen orbiculatum: Stylus cylindraceus, brevis; Sylumara pluma fettera

cal, and fhort: STIGMATA numerous, thread-shaped, of a red colour, the length SEMINA plurima reniformia Arillo introrfum de SEEDS numerous, kidney-thaped, covered with an

Arillus which opens inwardly, fig. 10, 11.

Every past of this plant, but more particularly the root, contains within it a juice fomewhat mucilaginous, in all cases where emollients are proper; but it has more particularly been used in diffacts of the urinary at in the flone, gravel, bloody urine, stranger, generating the stranger, where the parts have been either injured by calculous content, or inflamed from other causes; at in the flone, gravel, bloody urine, stranger, generating the flone, gravel, bloody urine, stranger, generating the flower of cough, basefreels, roughness of the flances. See, it has also been recommended. It use showever has been much superficiently by the Marghmasses, which notifields all its valuable qualities in a function degree. The method of using it is by making a decosition. which possesses all its valuable qualities in a superior degree. The method of using it is by making a decoction of the leaves or root; or it may be made into a syrup in the manner of Marshmalleus. In some nations and clyflers the leaves are also not unfrequently used.

Mallows were formerly eaten as food by the Romans; not the species here figured however; but according, to HALLER, the Maloa rotundifolia italica flore amplo of TOURNEFORT was used for this purpose. This author also informs us, that a tree of the Mailow kind is in like use with the Egyptians; and that the Chinese

Cattle do not appear to be fond of it; and as it is a ftrong growing plant, it often does much harm in good nich ground: the root however, though perennial, is not of the creeping kind, and confequently is eradicated without much difficulty. The bell infirument will be found to be what is called a docking-iron, of which we fhall give an account in deferibing fome one of the Docks; and the belt time for taking them up it also in the Autumn, when the herbage being eat down pretty close, the leaves of the Mailton are eafly differented, and the herbage being eather the contributions of the dependent of the contributions of the desired forms. herbage fuffers little from the operation.

The Mallow flowers from June to the end of Summer. The Antherse before the opening of the flower, while they are yet entire, afford a very pleafing spectacle, and are figured by GREW, in a magnified state, in his Anatomy of Plants.



LEONTODON TARAXACUM. DANDELION. LEONTODON Linnei Gen. Pl. SYNGENEHA. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. Raii Symphi ed. 3. Gen. 6. Herre y Lore Composito, Naturale Plano Lactregenstes. LEONTODON Tarasacum calycis from inferne reflexis, folias remembras demuculatis levibus. TARANACUM calycibus glabris, found minis reflexis. Haller, bijl. v. 1, p. 56. HEDYPNOIS major Fufchii. Plan Carn. n. 957.

HEDYPNOIS major Pujetin.
HEDYPNOIS major Pujetin.
DENS LEONIS lation folio. Baubin, fin. p. 126. Gerard. emac. 290. Parkinfon 780. Raii Sympp.
ed. 3. p. 170. Hudfon. Fl. Angl. p. 297. Order Fl. Dun. Icon. 574.

CALYX communit havis, glaucus, figuamis inferioridas CALXX: the commun or general Calyx (mooth, glaucus, fig. 1.

COROLLA composita, flava, corollulis hermaphroditis, COROLLA: the flower compounded of a great number of COROLLUE, or lefter flowers, which numerofis, æqualibus. Propria monopetala, ligulata, truncata quinquedentata, fig. 2.

STAMINA: FILAMENTA quinque capillaria, breviffima, STAMINA: hve Filaments finall and very thort, STAMINA: FILAMENTA QUINQUE Capitalina, Grevinina, SIAMINAT: Inc FILAMENTS imin and very host of the Capitalina of the Ca

voluta, 63. 7.

EMEN submourvatum, subcompressum, subsettago SEED a little crooked, statisth, and somewhat sour num, striatum, apice echinatum, pallide oliva-ceum, fig. 8, 9. PAPPUS stipitatus, simplex, flipite brevior, fig. 10.

RECEPTACULUM nudum, alveolatum, fig. 11.

RADIX perennis, fubfufiformis, laclefcens, externe ROOT perennial, tapering, milky, externally of a pale

RADIX percuises percuised by the percuise percuise percuise percuise percuise percuise percuised percuised

flat towards the extremity, the apex truncated

figuare, firsted or grooved, at top pricely, of a pale olive colour, fig. 8, 9, the Down or P.p. pus flanding on a foot-flalk, fimple, not feathery, florter than the foot-flalk, fig. 0. RECEPTACLE naked, and full of little holes, fig. 11.

As a medicinal plant the Dandelion is thought to posses considerable virtues, and has been frequently made use As a medicinal piant the Lanceson is trought to posters considerable virtues, and has been frequently made use of in obstructions of the Viscera, particularly the Jaundice. Some recommend the juice, others a decochion of the whole plant. It appears to operate chiefly by urne, and, from postelling this property in a considerable degree, it has acquired its vulgar name of Pife-a-bed. Its other, and more common name, seems to be a corruption of the French term Dent de Lion.

French term Ment are used.

As a kind of fallad, this plant is by many preferred to any other, particularly by the inhabitants of Spital-fields, many of whom being the defended from French families, that for foot their native country for one more favourable to many of whom being the many of whom the product of the month of the many of the product of the many of the month of the many of the month of the many of the month of the month of the many of the month of the many of the month may of whom being defeended from French tamilies, that forfook their native country for one more favourable to religious liberty, ftill retain the peculiar cutfono of that people in their det. &c. They blanch or whiten it as regadered so endive, and the inferior clafs generally ufe the fimple process of laying a tile on it; for whatever acidedes the light from this, or any other plant, will make it become white, all plants deriving their colours from the fountion of light, the fun. And it is remarkable, that many plants containing bitter and aerid juices are reduced by this process mild, fiveet, and agreeable: who, for inflance, could eat endive, celery, or even lettuce, in their wild uncultivated flates?

In the and union of the greatest plenty in rich meadows, although it is very common on walls, and in courts and areas. When growing in a barren foil or dry fituation, the leaves become more narrow and jugged. It flowers in May, and is the first plant which covers our meadows with a beautiful yellow coat: a few weeks

afterwards, when it produceth its feed, it changes this for a white one.

afterwards, when it produceth its feed, it changes this for a white one.

Children frequently annule themselves with blowing off the feeds, which fland naked on the receptacle or top of the falks; and the round white heads, formed by the expansion of their pappus or down, they call electric feeds the falks and the round white heads, formed by the acquiring a clear idea of the fructure of these compound Boars, occasioned by the minuteness of the parts of fruchtication, which however are much larger and more confisceous in this than in many others of the class Synorskasa, and therefore a proper flower for him to begin with the class of the class of

On examining the flower of the Dandelion he will find that it is not a double flower, properly ocalled, as he might be led to think from its fulnefs; but that it is composed of a great number of Flosein, or before flowers, placed close together on one common receptacle or bottom, and enclosed by one common or general calyx. On diffecting each of use the began in the confined receptate of solution, and discourage of the confined of general capacity. On uncertaing each of the Fefferi, he will find them to confine of a Concolla, or PerFatz, fig. 2, which at bottom is tubular, but towards the externity flat; that from the bottom or tubular part of the corolla, five Filamberts fpring, which are finall additort, yet loofe and unconnected, fig. 3; that the filaments are furnished with ANTHERE, which unite together and form a long lender tube, fig. 4. Beneath the corolla is placed the Grassen, or future feed, fig. 5.4 from whence the Style, or future feed, fig. 5.4 from whence the Style, or future feed, fig. 5.4 from whence the Style, or future feed, fig. 5.4 from whence the Style, or future feed, fig. 5.4 from whence the Style, fig. 6. and is furnished at tep with two Stro-Fuments, and through the tube formed by the union of the Authere, fig. 6. and is furnished at tep with two Stro-Fuments, and through the tube formed by the union of the Authere, fig. 6. MATA which roll back, fig. 7. At a little diftance from the Germen, the lower part of the Stylus is forrounded by numerous upright hairs, which are the future Pappus, or Down, fig. 10.

This then, he will find to be the appearance of the parts of freditionain in a full blown flower.

The parts of the flower which were more immediately or more remotely necessary to the impregnation of the Seed. awing now performed their office decay, the Corolla with the Stamina and upper part of the Pittillum drops oif, the Sed browness larger, the lower part of the Pittillum remains, is clongated, and becomes the foot stalk of the Pappus, and the Sed browness larger, the lower part of the Pittillum remains, is clongated, and becomes the foot stalk of the Pappus, and the Seed as yet immature, with the Pappus as yet moift, are all enclosed and pressed by the Calyx into a conical

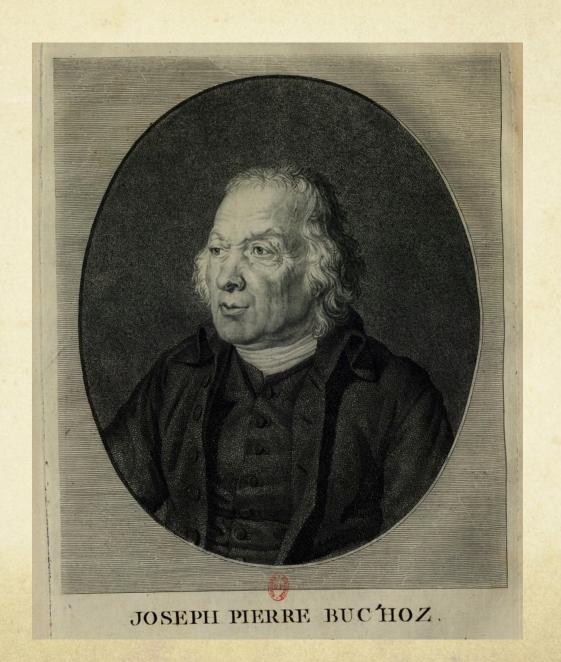
The fructification fill going forward, the feed becomes ripe and brown. The Pappus, now deprived of its moiture, form. This is its appearance in its fecond state. apmissitelit every way, fig. 10. puthes back the Calyx, and affumes a spherical form. The feeds fitted for vegetation, sat thus expoted, are carried away by the first strong wind, and "a new race planted far from their native foil." Such then is the curious process which nature makes use of in the perfecting and diffemination of this plant,



Who?

PROFESSIONS	SELF-PUBLISHING AUTHORS	SURVEY OF FRENCH AUTHORS IN 1784
CLERGY	12%	21%
NOBILITY	20%	17%
ARMY	4%	8%
ADMINISTRATION	10%	10%
LAW	15%	12%
BELLES-LETTRES / EDUCATION	22%	21%
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Source: Darnton, The Cat Massacre.

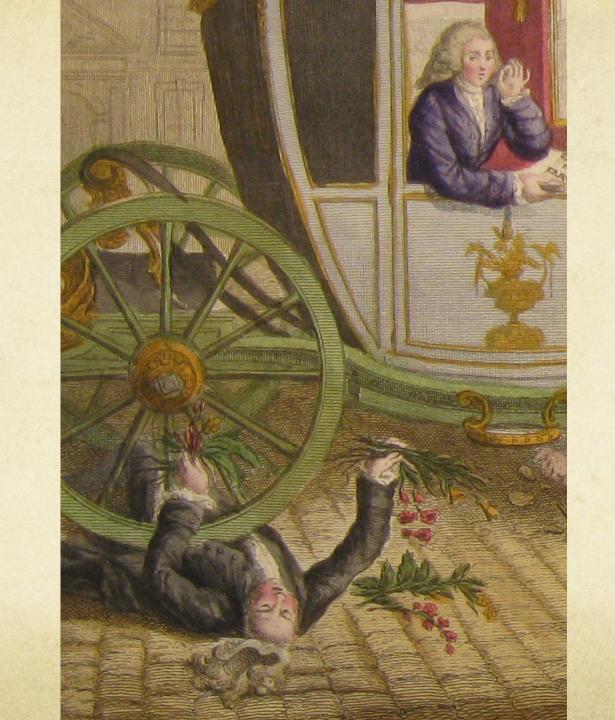




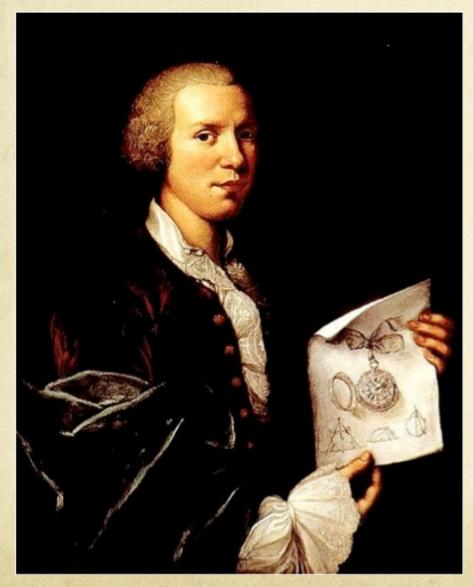
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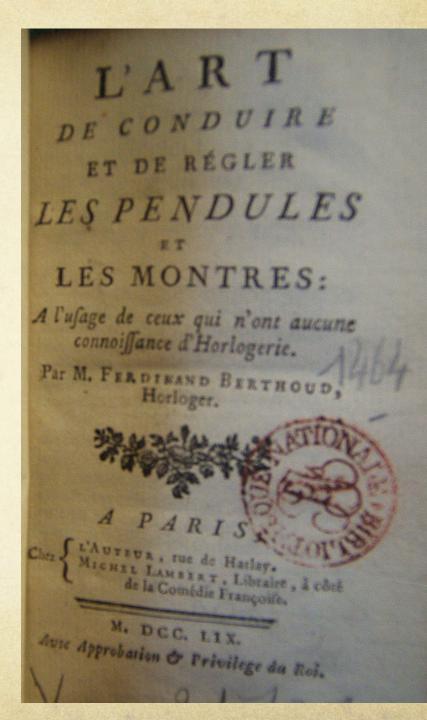
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Par un amateur de Botanique



Ferdinand Berthoud (1727-1807)





Antoine Parmentier



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LES VÉGÉTAUX

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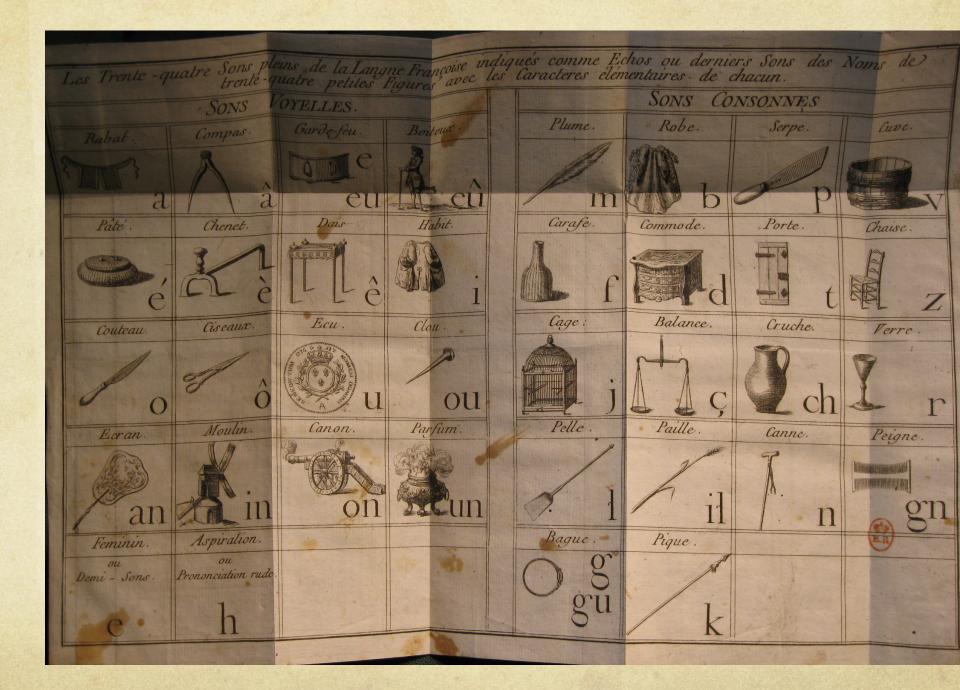


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TESTAMENT

fil, au bout duquel était une épingle ployée en crochet, fig. 60.



Ayant accroché l'épingle sous le mouchoir, il tenait sa main gauche à six pouces au-dessus de la table, en pinçant l'écu substitué, dont on voyait la forme à travers le mouchoir, tandis que l'autre main tenait, sous la table, le premier écu sur le bord d'un verre, fig. 61.



Laissant alors tomber l'écu, de sa main

DE JÉRÔME SHARP.

cauche, sur une assiette, qui était sur la able, il lâcha presque dans le même insrant l'écu, de sa main droite, dans le gobelet. Le Spectateur, ayant l'oreille frappée par la chûte d'un écu sur l'assiette, & entendant, immédiatement après, le son d'un écu, tombant dans un verre. s'imagina naturellement que c'était le même écu; d'où il conclut qu'il avait traversé la table & l'assiette, par des moyens merveilleux & furnaturels. Les plus incrédules, qui, jusqu'à ce moment, avaient au moins douté du fait, furent obligés de bannir leur septicisme, & de crier merveille comme les autres, lorsqu'ils virent que M. Hill prenait le mouchoir par deux bouts, pour faire voir, en le secouant, qu'il n'y avait aucun écu ni dans le mouchoir, ni sur l'affiette; ils ignoraient que l'écu, tombé sur l'assiette, tenait au mouchoir par un fil; ils ne faisaient pas attention qu'on l'avait soulevé doucement & très-délicatement, pour l'empêcher de sonner une seconde sois, & qu'en secouant le mouchoir, on ne le

TRAITÉ

SUR

LA POGONOTOMIE,

OU L'ART DE SE RASER SOI-MÊME,

SUIVI

D'observations sur la nécessité des cuirs à rasoirs, et des connaissances pour acquérir de bons cuirs et de bonnes pierres.

PAR BOUCHARD,

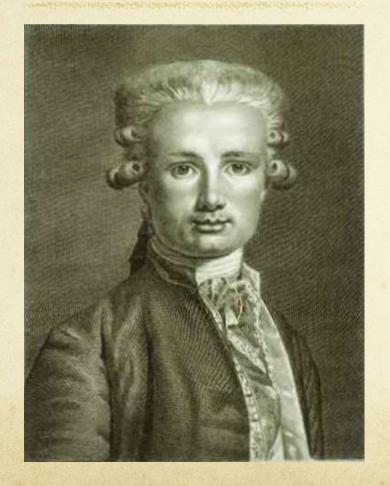
FABRICANT DE CUIRS A RASOIRS.



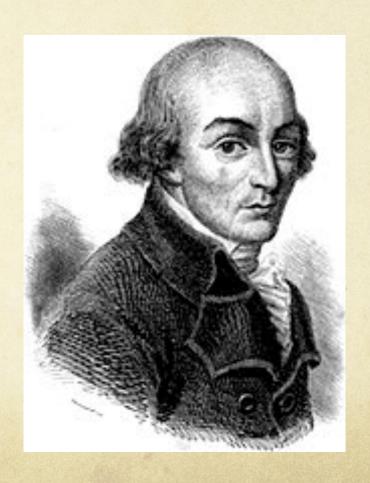
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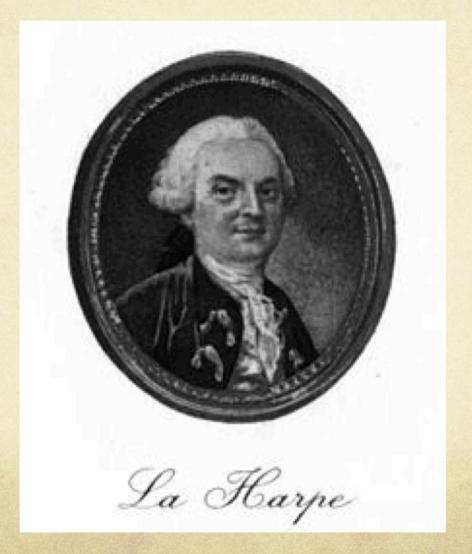
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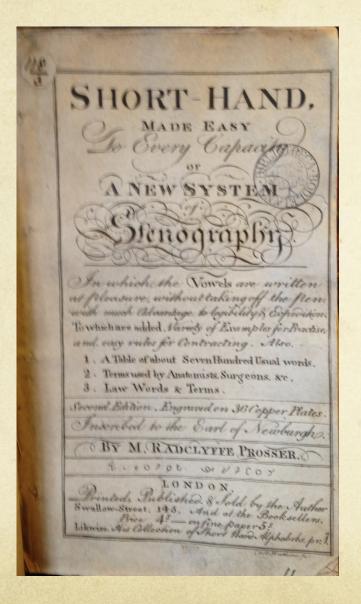
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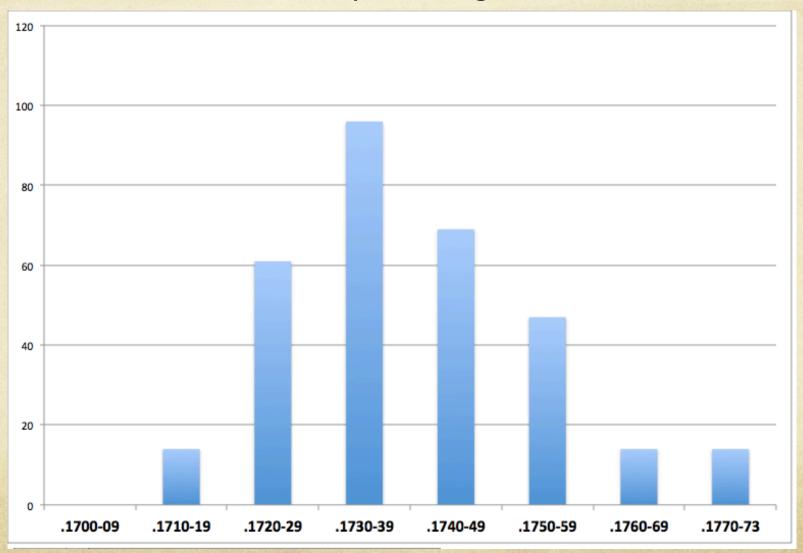
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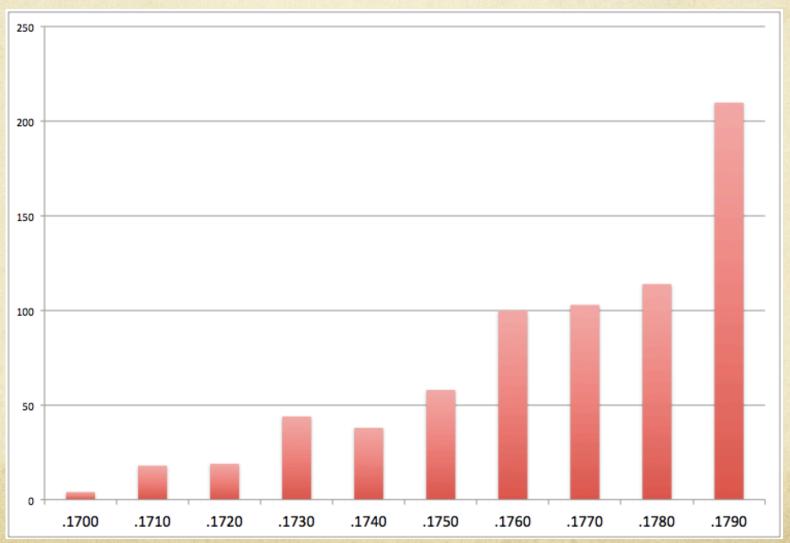
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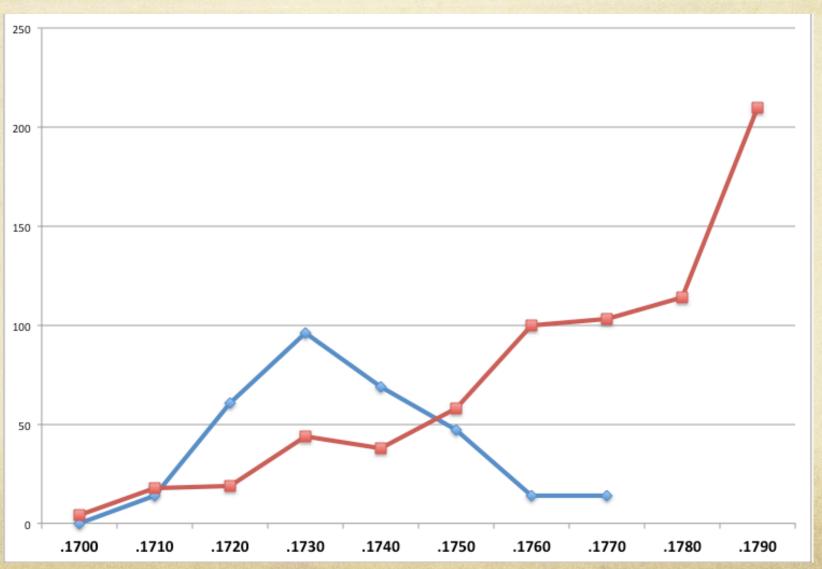


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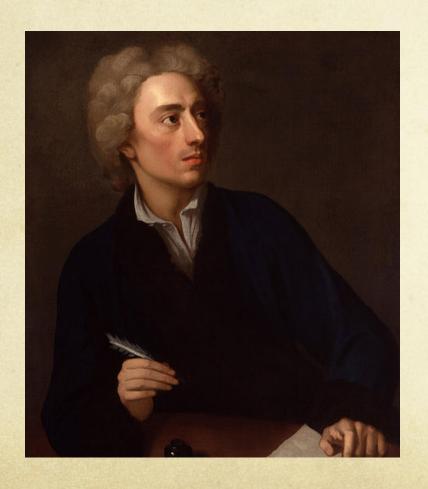


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The Genuine THEORY of finding the LONGITUDE of a SHIP at SEA. B. MARTIN. вжс OM Fig. 6.

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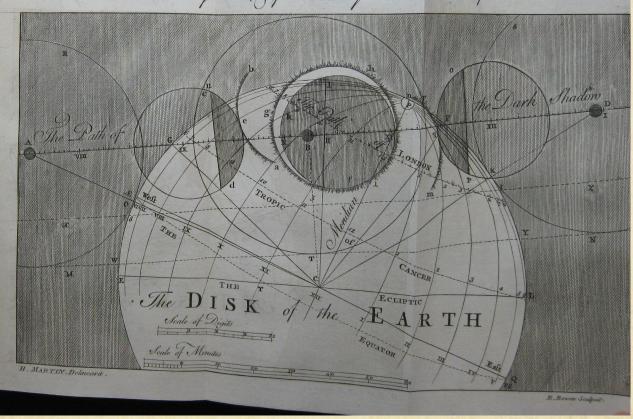
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Laurent Angliviel de La Beaumelle (1727-1773)





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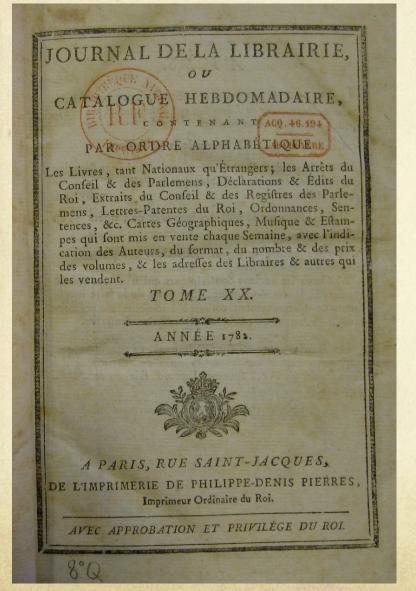
De La Beaumelle, Correspondance, ed. Bost, vol. 5 (Oxford: Voltaire Foundation, 2009), lettre 1230, La Beaumelle à Jean Angliviel (Francfort, le 24 août 1752), p. 119. My translation.

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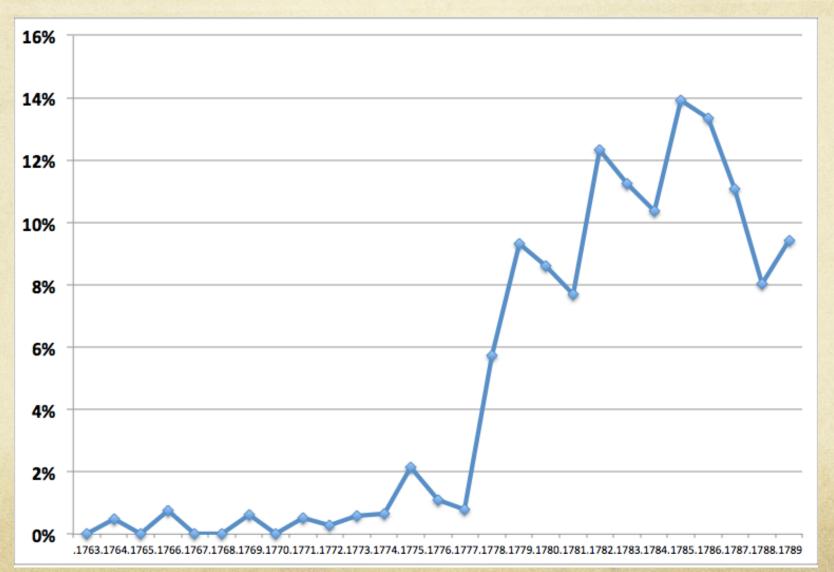
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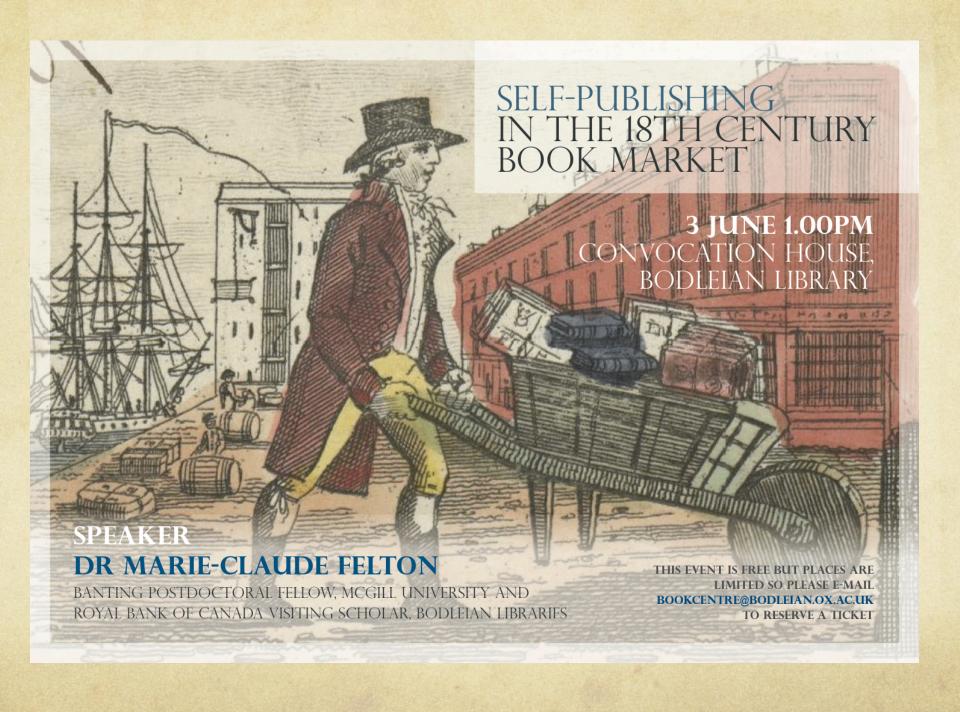
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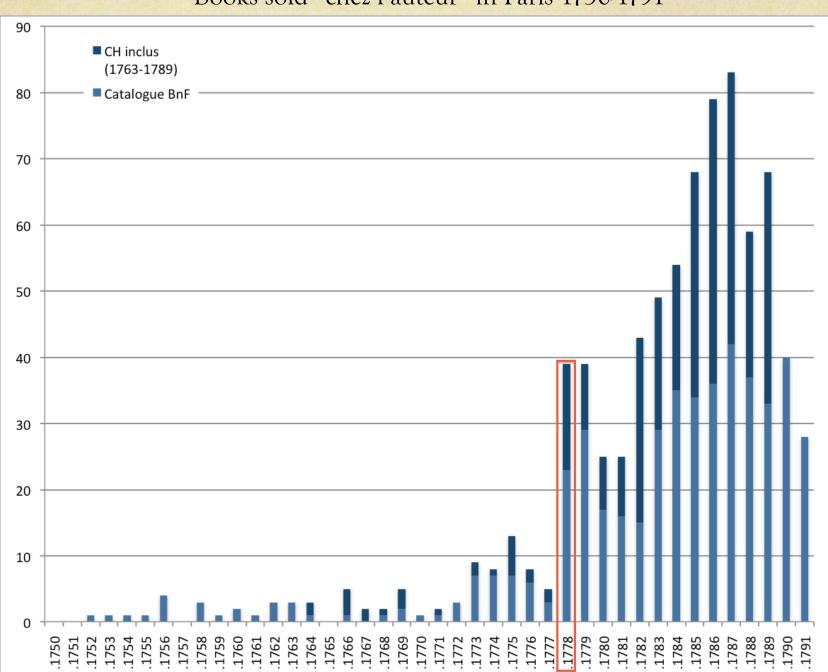
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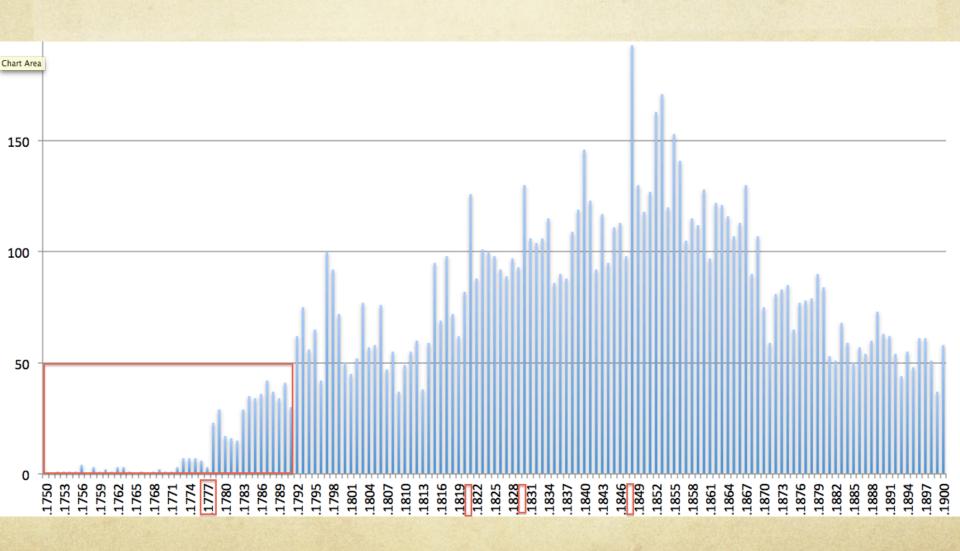
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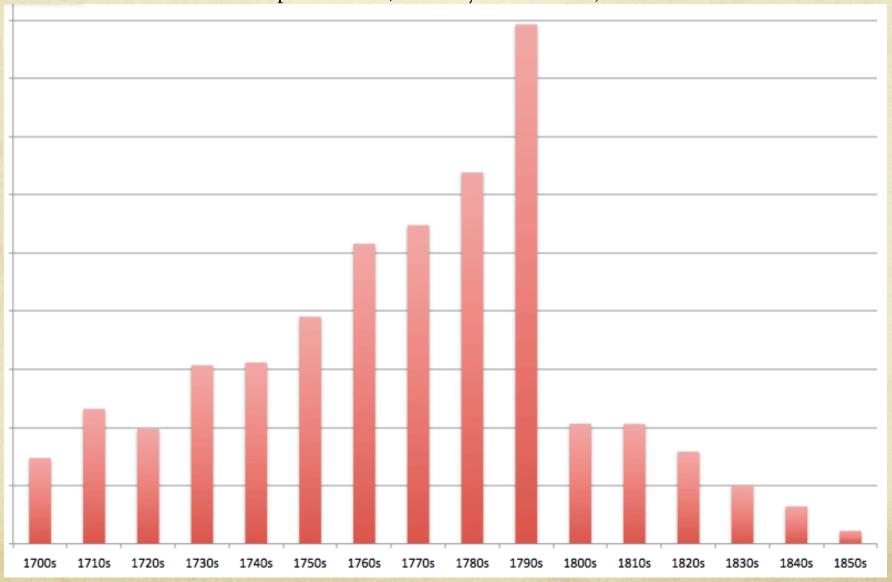
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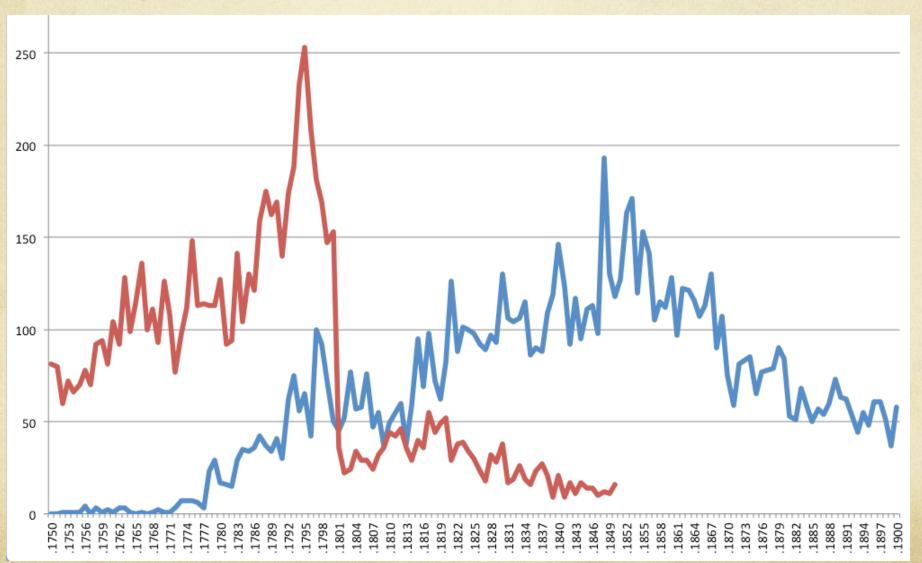
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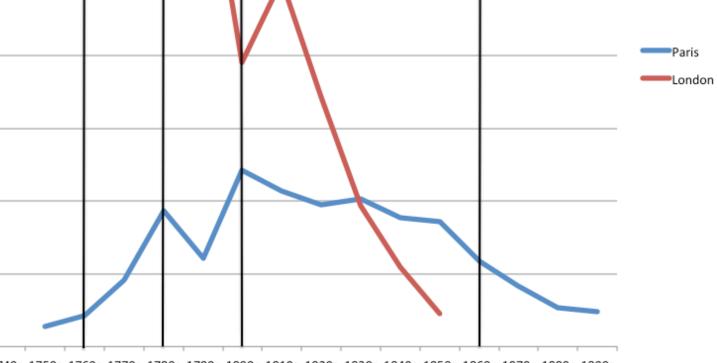


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