

JEFF **W**EBER

RARE **B**OOKS

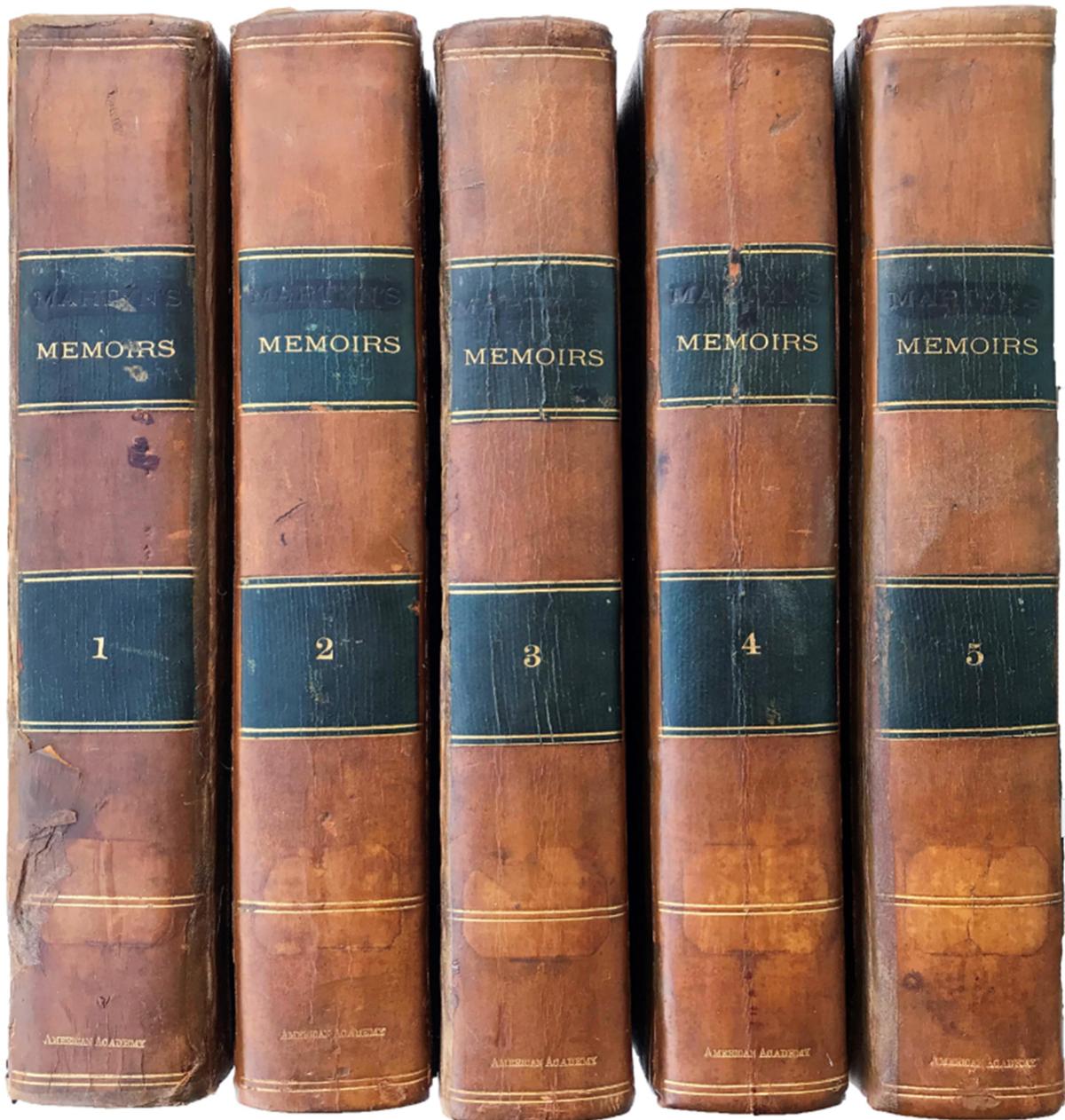
CATALOGUE 213

RICHARD WEISS LIBRARY

M [part 2]

W. Schwarz

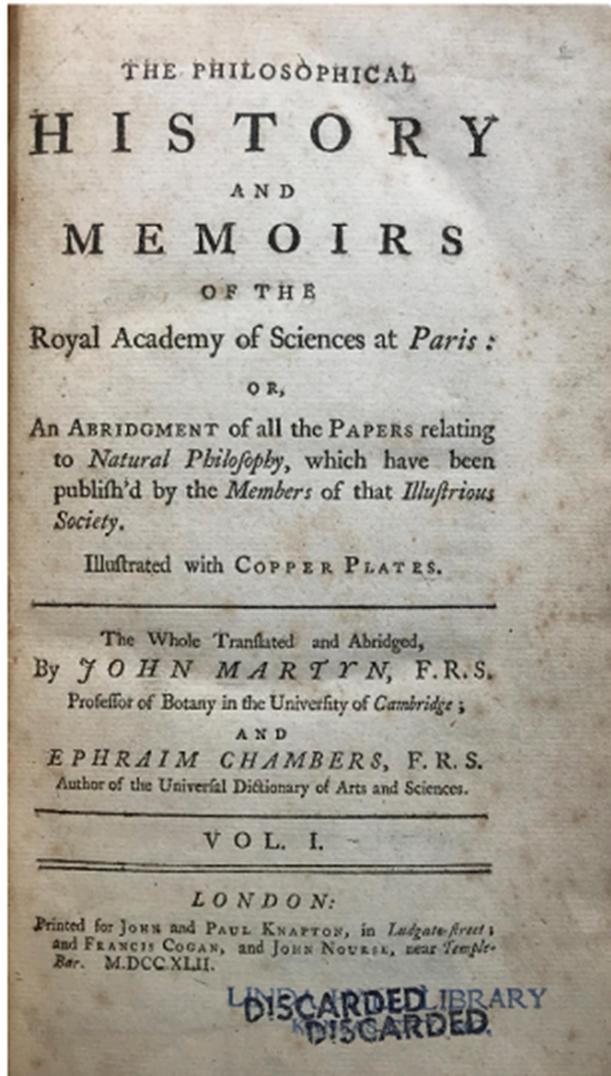
[36] MOLIERE



Henry Faul's Copy, an associate of Enrico Fermi

31. **MARTYN, John; CHAMBERS, Ephraim (translators); Academie Royale des Sciences (France), Paris.** *The Philosophical History and memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris: or, . . . The Whole Translated and Abridged, by John Martyn, F.R.S., and Ephraim Chambers, F.R.S.* London: Printed for John and

Paul Knapton. . . , 1742-53. ¶ 5 volumes. 8vo. Vol.1: [4], x, 11-456, [16]; Vol.2: [2], 407, [15], 10; Vol.3: [2], 422, [16]; Vol.4: [2], 410, [14], 11-26; Vol.5: [2], 426, [14] pp. The first 10 pages of the "Addenda" are bound at the end of vol.2,



pp.11-26 are bound at the end of vol.4. 44 of 45 engraved plates (mostly folding) [I: 17; II: 6; III: 6; IV: 6; V: 9 [of 10] plates [pl. 10, supplied in facs., see p. 422] TOTAL: 44 + 2 folding tables [vol. I]], tables (some folding), addenda, indexes; 2nd wasp plate (vol. V) with small scrape effecting some of the image. Original speckled calf; rebacked and with later endleaves, vols. I, III & V with joints gently mended with kozo. PROVENANCE: Bookplates of Henry and Carol Faul, mounted on top of the following engraved bookplate for the American Academy of Arts & Sciences: "Sub libertate Florent" dated 1780, "The Gift of . . ." – also with their gilt-stamp applied to the foot of the later spines "American Academy"; Rubber stamps (discarded) of the Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, MO. Very good. HENRY FAUL'S COPY – WORKED FOR ENRICO FERMI & BIKINI ATOLL TEST. SS13441

\$ 1500

A COLLECTION OF EARLY SCIENTIFIC PAPERS FROM LEADING FIGURES ALL BELONGING TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, the French equivalent to the Royal Society of London. The abridged papers all appeared between 1699 and 1720 and include diverse topics such as anatomy, apiculture, astronomy (incl. Moon), chemistry, electricity, entomology, gases, geography, geology, herpetology, invertebrates, magnetism, medicine, meteorology,

mineralogy, monsters, music, mollusks, natural history, optics, physics, scientific instruments (including the barometer, microscope), zoology and more.



Among the numerous contributors or notables mentioned: Agricola, Amontons, Baert, Juan de Barros, Bernoulli, Bignon, Borelli, Bouvet, Robert Boyle, Carre, Cassini, Chazelles, Chevalier, Coronelli, Dampier, Descartes, Dodart, Fermat, Fontenay, Fontenelle, Galileo, Gandolphe, Gassendi, Gesner, Gouye, Halley, Van Helmont, de la Hire, du Hamel, Huygens, Jeaugeon, Kepler, Kircher, Leibnitz, Lemery, Leuwenhoek, Malpighi, de Marca, Mariotte, Mollard, Gregory Nazianzen, Isaac Newton, de Nointel, Ortelius, Parent, Picard, Renau, Riccioli, Sanctorius, Strabo, Tournefort, Varignon, etc.

PROVENANCE: [1] American Academy of Arts & Sciences bookplate: The Academy seal features Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, science and trade, and the arts. Her temple on the Aventine Hill was a meeting place for skilled craftsman, writers, and actors. She is also depicted as a warrior, a symbol appropriate for an organization created in the midst of the American Revolution. Around Minerva are representations of the new country—on her right, a field of Indian corn, a stand of oaks, and the outline of a town; at her feet, a hoe, a plow, and a sickle; on her left a

quadrant and a telescope, a ship heading for shore, and the sun completely risen above the cloud. Over the whole is the motto SUB LIBERTATE FLORENT, which suggests that arts and sciences flourish best in. -- [2] Rubber stamps (discarded) of the Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, MO. -- [3] Henry and Carol Faul. Henry Faul was a geologist working on Enrico Fermi's team at the University of Chicago. He was responsible for prospecting uranium ore in Colorado and Utah. He also travelled to Manhattan Project sites at Los Alamos and in Washington, DC. Following the war, Faul continued to work on nuclear projects and participated in the Bikini Atoll test. He received his M.S. from the University of Chicago during the war, and went on to get his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ESTC T131275.



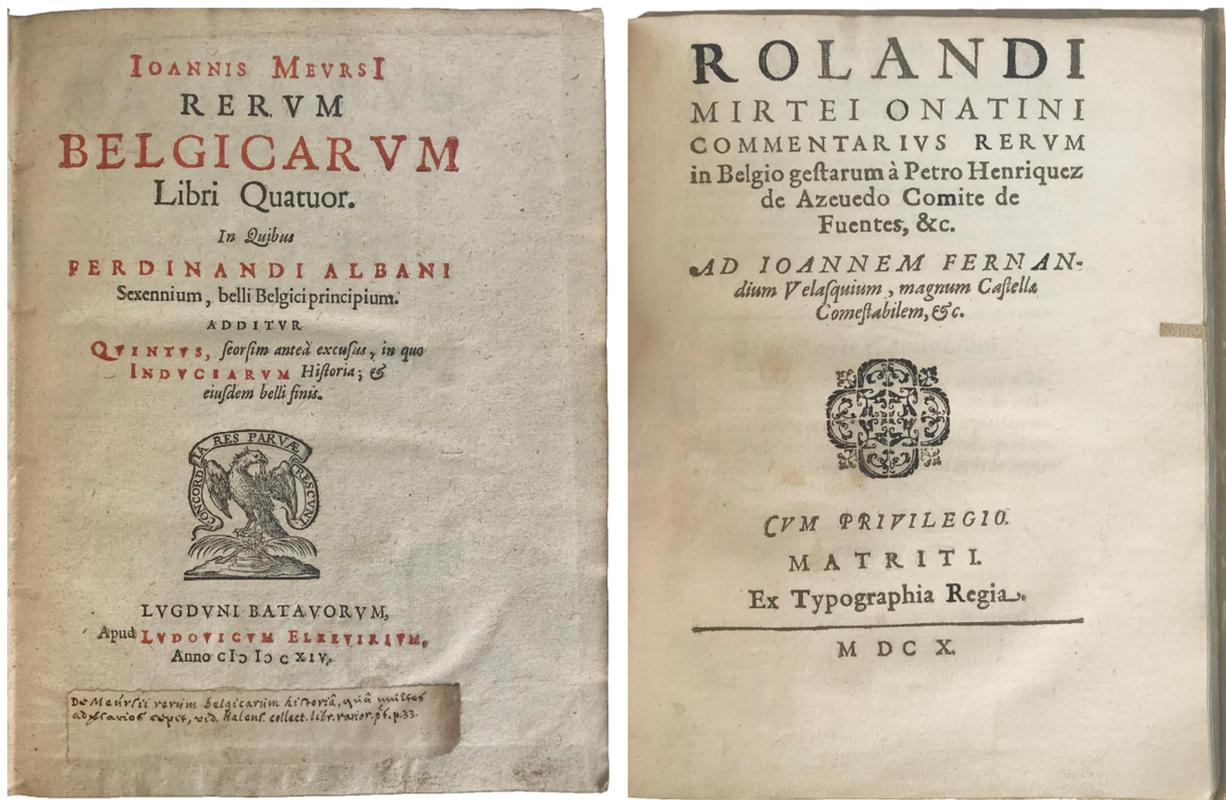
32. [MASULLO, Aldo] Giuseppe CANTILLO. *Comunità e Solitudine: Studi in onore di Aldo Masullo*. (Naples): Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane, (1996). 8vo. xi, 256



pp. Bibliography. Original printed wrappers. Burndy Library bookplate. Near fine. RARE. S11358

\$ 25

Aldo Masullo (born 12 April 1923) is a professor of theoretical philosophy, from 1984 to 1990 director of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Naples and later served as senator.



*Views of the Dutch Revolt, or Eighty Years' War—
One Dutch, by Joannes Meursius, and One Spanish,
by Martin Antonio Del Rio*

33. **MEURSIUS, Joannes [Meurs, Johannes von].** *Rerum Belgicarum Libri Quatuor.* In Quibus Ferdinandi Albani Sexennium, belli Belgici principium. Additur Quintus, seorsim antea excusus, in quo Induciarum Historia; &

eiusdem belli finis. Leiden: Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium (Louis Elzevier),
1614.

[Bound with:] [Martin Antonio Del Rio]. *Rolandii Mirtei Onatini Commentarius Rerum in Belgio gestarum à Petro Henriquez de Azevedo Comite de Fuentes, &c.* Ad Jonnem Fernandium Velasquium, magnum Castella Comestabilem, &c. Madrid: Ex Typographia Regia, 1610.

2 works in 1 volume. Small quarto (approximately 8.25 x 6.25 inches; 208 x 160 mm.). [8], 319, [1, blank] (pages 212, 213, 216, and 217 mis-numbered 202, 203, 206, and 207); [10], [2, blank], 67, [1, blank] pp. Signatures:)(⁴, A-Z⁴, Aa-Rr⁴; ¶⁶, A-H⁴, I². Errata. First work with title-page printed in red and black with woodcut device; decorative woodcut initials. Second work with typographic ornament on title; decorative woodcut tail-pieces and initial; historiated woodcut initial; printer's imprint at foot of page 67: "Matriti, Apud Joannem Flandrum, Anno M. DC. X." In the Del Rio, the Approbation by Spanish Jesuit Diego Daça, or Daza (1579-1623), once covered by paper in this copy, has been exposed revealing the text [apparently contemporary with imprint]. A small clipped manuscript leaf is mounted to the foot of the title: "De Meursii rarum belicarum historia, qua ... Halens. Collect. Libr. Rarior... p. 33. Manuscript leaf on mourning stationery paper laid in (relating to this volume), with an additional 2-line manuscript written on the ffep facing the title. [SS13506]

Contemporary yapp vellum over boards, spine lettered in early black ink, edges stained dark green; rubbed, some scuffing at lower at extremity, covers mildly darkened and soiled. Short closed tear in the text on Q4 (pages 127/128) in the Meursius. With the book label of the Bibliotheca Reuvensiana. A very good copy.

\$ 750

First edition of Meursius; first edition in Latin of Del Rio (first published in Spanish in 1601). The text includes a biography of Alba and information relating to the history of Belgium and the Netherlands, including especially the eighty years' war that lasted 1568-1648. This edition was printed under the guidance of Louis Elzevir.

Skovgaard-Petersen offers a treatment of Johannes Meurius: born in 1579 near the Hague, at the age of 12 he entered the University of Leiden in 1591. He soon became an editor of classical texts and managed to familiarize himself with the "courts and



libraries of the greatest princes in the Christian world,” busy collecting material for his scholarly editions. He took a PhD in law from Orléans in 1608. From 1610-24, including the period this book was published, he was professor at Leiden. His production was considerable, “his achievement was so significant, that while he may have had equals among his colleagues, surely no one surpassed him ... [it should be] regarded ... that he alone, ... has edited more Greek authors, previously unpublished, than all the other professors [at the University of Leiden]....” “It was followed by *Rerum Belgicarum liim quatuor* (1614), on the regime of the duke of Alba 1567-73, to which was attached a fifth book containing a revised version of the *Rerum Belgicarum* ...” He died in 1639. See: Karen Skovgaard-Petersen, *Historiography at the Court of Christian IV (1588-1648): ...* pages 61-63.

“The learned antiquarian, Joannes Meursius (1579-1639), edited Lycophron (1597) and *Caro De agri cultura* (1598), and became professor of History and of Greek at Leyden in 1610. During the fourteen years of his professorial activity, he produced a standard edition of Hesychius of Miletus (1613), and the *editio princeps* of the *Elementa Harmonica* of Aristoxenus (1616); he also edited the *Timaus* of Plato with the commentary and translation of Chalcidius (1617). He wrote much on the Antiquities of Athens and Attica, and the vast amount of rather confused learning that he has thus collected has been largely utilised by later writers on the same subject. He commemorated the first jubilee of Leyden by producing, under the name of *Athenae Batavae*, a small quarto volume in two books, (1) a history of the Town and University, and (2) a series of biographies of principal professors (1625). In [1625] he accepted the professorship of History at the Danish university of Soroë, where he passed the last fourteen years of his life. His *Opera omnia* were published in 12 folio volumes at Florence in 1741-63.” – Sir John Edwin Sandys, *A short history of classical scholarship from the sixth century ...* Cambridge, 1915, p. 243.

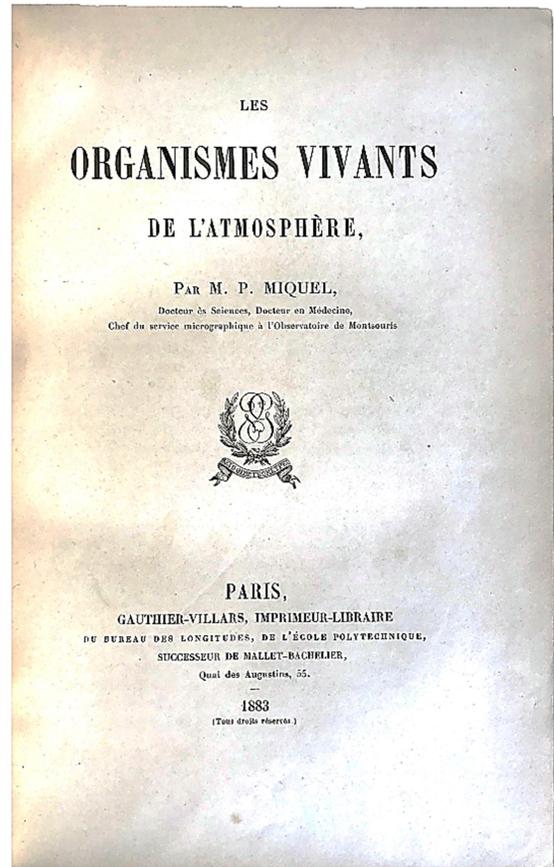
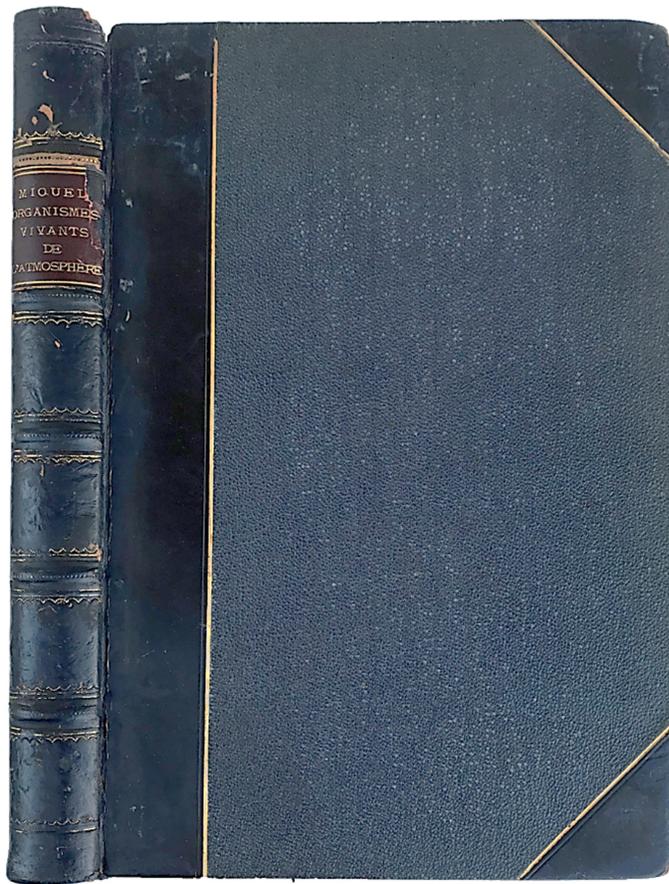


Fernando Alvarez de Toledo duque de Alba, lived 1507-1582. He was known as the finest general of his time, and maybe one of the best ever. “Alba especially distinguished himself in the conquest of Tunis (1535) during the Ottoman-Habsburg wars when Carlos I defeated Hayreddin Barbarossa and returned the Spanish Monarchy to predominance over the western Mediterranean Sea. He also distinguished himself in the battle of Mühlberg (1547), where the army of Emperor Charles defeated the German Protestant princes. He is best known for his actions against the revolt of the Netherlands, where he instituted the Council of Troubles, and repeatedly defeated the troops of William of Orange and Louis of Nassau in the battle of Jemmingen (1568) during the first stages of the Eighty Years' War. He is also known for the brutalities during the capture of Mechelen, Zutphen, Naarden and Haarlem. In spite of these military successes, the Dutch revolt was not broken and Alba was recalled to Spain. His last military successes were in the Portuguese succession crisis of 1580, winning the Battle of Alcantara and conquering that kingdom for Philip II. Spain unified all the kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula and consequently expanded its overseas territories.” – Wikipedia.

Provenance: The Bibliotheca Reuvsiana is the personal library of Caspar Reuvs, or in Latin = Casparus Jacobus Christianus Reuvsius (1793-1835). See: Conardus Leemans, *Bibliotheca Reuvsiana*, Lugduni Batavorum, Luchtmans, 1838. Item 686 (p. 156). Reuvs was educated in Paris and Amsterdam. He took his doctorate in 1813, becoming a full professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Harderwijk. He is considered the founder of classical archeology in the Netherlands and was the founding director of the Museum Antiquarum in Leiden, the later Rijksmuseum van Oudheden. He is also a pioneer in the field of papyrology. He passed away of a heart attack at just 42 years of age.

☼ Palau 167204; Sandys, p. 243; Simoni M107; Willems 92.





34. **MIQUEL, Pierre.** *Les Organismes Vivants de L'Atmosphere.* Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1883. ¶ 8vo. viii, 310 pp. 86 figures, 2 lithographic plates. Quarter blue calf, morocco boards, raised bands; corners showing. Bookplates of Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Metchnikoff Memorial Library. Very good. First edition. RARE. S11753

\$ 100

Miquel: "Made elaborate investigations on the bacteria of air, water, and soil, and became the authority on the subject." Bulloch, *The History of Bacteriology.* p. 384.



35. **MITCHEL, Ormsby McKnight** (1810?-1862). *The Planetary and Stellar Worlds. A Popular Exposition of the Great Discoveries and Theories of Modern Astronomy. In a series of ten lectures.* New York: Phinney, Blakeman & Mason, 1860. ¶ 12mo. (in 6s). xvi, (17)-336 pp. 17 plates (3 folding). Original brown and blind-stamped cloth; text-black dented on lower corner, extremities worn (corners showing). Ownership signature of R.S. Marshall. Good. S11772

\$ 20

First issued in 1848 by William L. Allison, this is the 1860 issue. Called the father of American astronomy, Mitchel published, for a bit more than two years, the first American astronomical journal, *The Sidereal Messenger*. He was also a successful

Union general in the Civil War. He was also the driving force behind building and establishing the great Cincinnati Observatory. He died of yellow fever in Beaufort, South Carolina. See: Weddle, "Old Stars: Ormsby Mitchel," 71 *Sky & Telescope*, 14, Jan. 1986.



Dr. Carl Wurth's Copy

36. **MIZALDO, Antonio [Mizaldus or Mizauld].** *Centuriae IX. Memorabilium, Utilium, Ac Iucundorum in Aphorismos, Arcanorum omnis generis locupletes, perulcre digestae...* Frankfurt: Nicolas Hoffmann, 1613. ¶ (Small 8vo. 3 parts in 1 vol.) (8, 2)(8, A-Q8, R8, S-2E8. [Note S1 mis-labeled "A"1]. 2E7+8 are blanks. Pagination: [32], 443, [1], [4] pp. Some misnumbering of pages. Printer's device on each of three titles; light paper toning, occasional stains. Contemporary limp vellum, manuscript spine title; lacks ties, rear joint partly torn. Bookplate (signed by Fritz Laber) of Dr. Carl Wurth; early ownership signatures on ffep and title [?Ernnet Casparus Maismis/Placs? – difficult to read]. Very good. LV2030.

\$ 600

First issued in 1572. "The first compiler I have to mention is the French naturalist, Antoine Mizauld, or Antonius Mizaldus, who was born at Monlucon in Bourbonnois, early in the sixteenth century. He studied medicine in Paris, graduated and entered upon practice, in which he was so successful, as to have merited the epithet of the French Aesculapius. Under Oronce Fine, he acquired skill in astrology, working it as a branch of medicine, after the custom of those days. He was summoned to the Court, was a friend of Princess Marguerite de Valois, and was a man of some rank.

Persuaded that he had a nobler mission than that of healing, he relinquished his profession to devote himself to investigating the secrets of nature and to writing books. In the latter he succeeded, but in spite of his endeavours, nature kept her secrets still undivulged. He was devoted to astronomy and astrology, but escaped the pitfall of alchemy. After what must have been a laborious life, he died in 1578." – Ferguson, *Secrets*, IV, 3-4. VD17 23:237596H.

"Mizaldus was born at Monlucon, in the Bourbonnais, studied at Bourges and Paris, where he graduated, and devoted himself to medical practice, in which he acquired much success and renown by the extraordinary cures which he effected. He was also distinguished in Mathematics and Philosophy, but when he was at the height of his fame he withdrew from practice to devote himself to the study of science and the wonders and secrets of Nature, upon which he wrote many books. Nicerons gives a list of forty-one on meteorology, comets, astronomy (astrology), cosmography, sympathy and antipathy, almanacks, mathematics, agriculture, gardening, notable things, secrets of the moon, etc., etc. He died at Paris in 1578. Thanus commends him for his learning and judgment. Other critics, however, have taken a much less favorable view of his work, La Monnoye finding fault with his Latinity, Nicéron complaining of his books being stuffed with false and useless notions, and Teissier

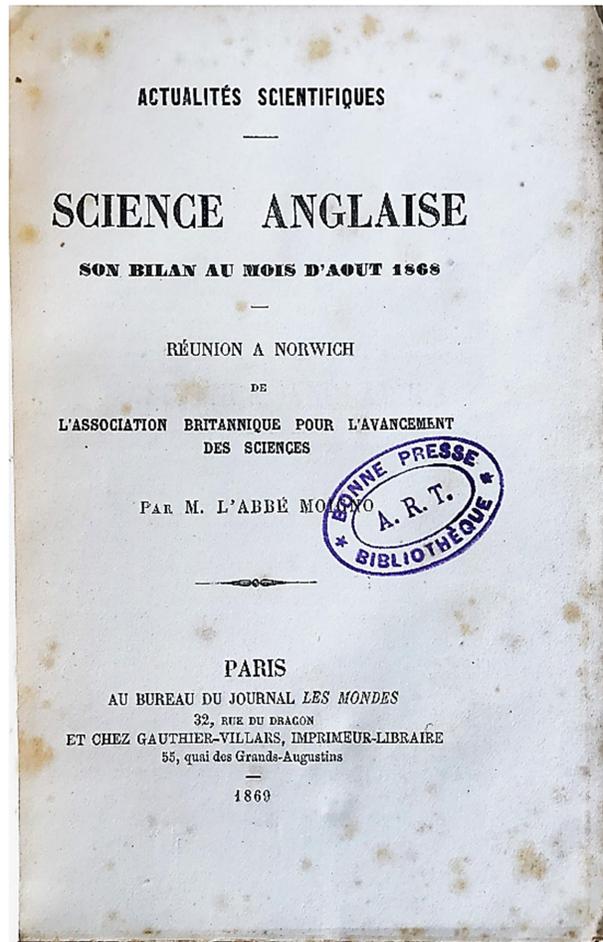
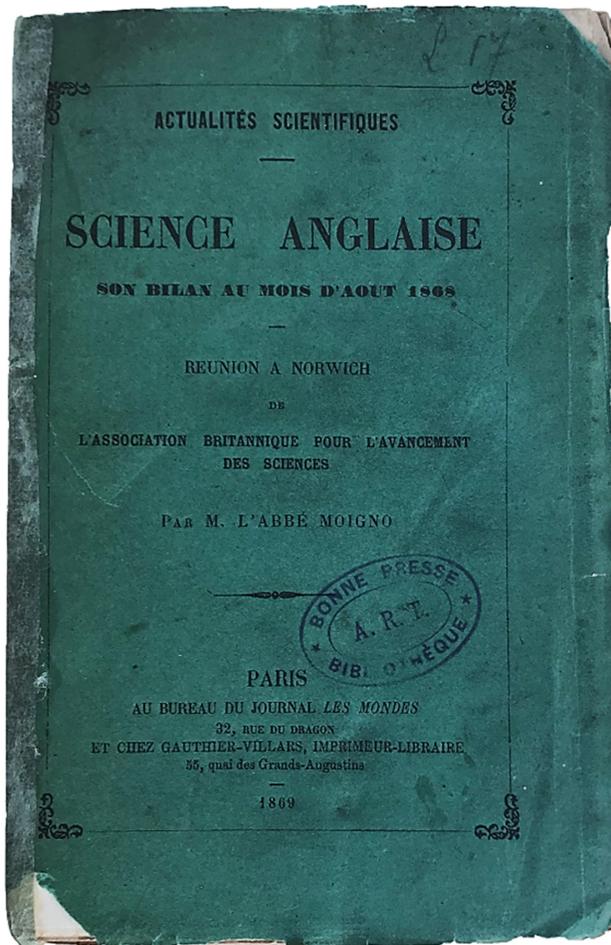


quoting the opinion of the author of the *Diversitez Curieuses*, ii, p. 11, who expresses his surprise at people being simple enough to put any belief in the 'Centuriae,' seeing that the book is full of trifles and superstitious nonsense, of which he gives an example. . . The 'Centuriae' were first printed at Paris in 1566, and repeatedly afterwards. Editions appeared at Cologne in 1572, 1573, 1574 which are of special interest, for they contain reprints of Pizimenti's translation of the writing of Democritus, Synesius, and Pelagius on Alchemy." – Ferguson II, (1906) [for 1592 printing].

PROVENANCE: Dr. Carl Wurth, was an instructor at the Normal School, Dusseldorf, Germany. He was also a book collector. In 1922 a translation of a work he published was entitled, "Intelligence Test and Promotions." Bookplate by Fritz Laber [fl.1918], German artist, designed the bookplate. Bookplate: Roundel portrait bust of a man dressed in Renaissance clothing holding a glass retort in his right hand and resting his left hand across a book. Surrounded by cherubs and alchemical apparatus, ca.1916.



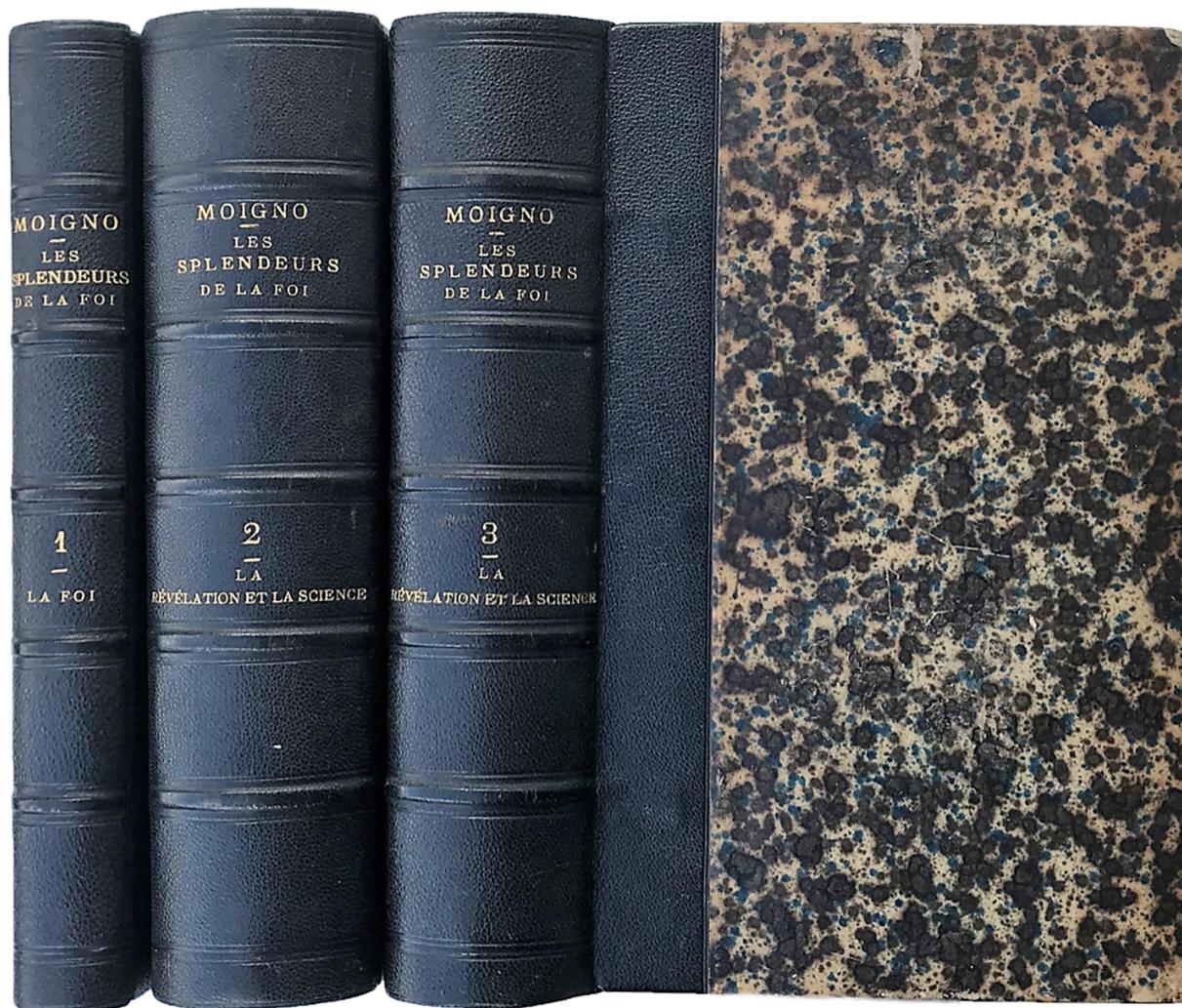
▣ Ferguson, *Book of Secrets*, IV, 6; John Ferguson, *Bibliotheca Chemica, a Catalogue of the Alchemical, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Books in the Collection of the late James Young of Kelly and Durris*, Glasgow, (1906), II, pp. 96-97; Durling 3187; Duveen 407 (1574 ed.); Jacques Rosenthal, *Bibliotheca Magica et Pneumatica*, 2990; BL German 17th C. imprints M1167; Krivatsy/NLM 7942; Wellcome I, 4363.



37. **MOIGNO, François-Napoléon-Marie** (1804-1884) [editor]. *Science Anglaise son Bilan au Mois d'Aout 1868. Reunion a Norwich de l'Association Britannique pour l'Avancement des Sciences*. Paris: Chez Gauthier-Villars, 1869. ¶ Bureau du Journal Les Mondes 8vo. [4], xii, 236 pp. Foxing throughout, many pages unopened. Original green printed wrappers; spine replaced with kozo paper. Rubber stamps on upper cover, half-title, and title-page. RARE. Very good. S11185

\$ 17

With contributions by Hooker, Tyndall, Frankland, Godwin-Austin, Berkeley, Huxley, Odling, etc. Moigno, known as Abbe Moigno (1804-1884) was a French Jesuit physicist and author who considered himself a student of Cauchy.



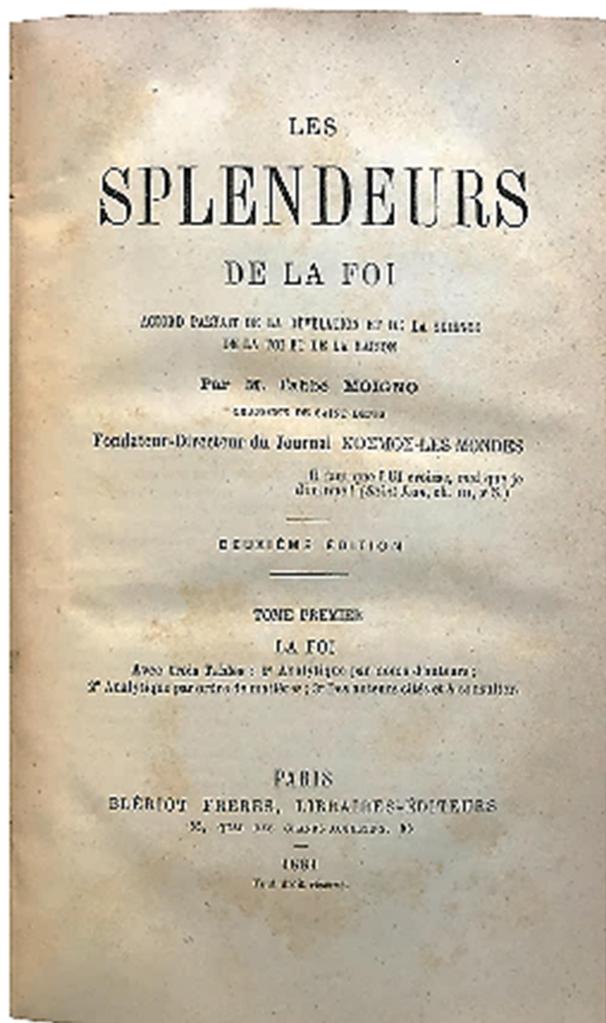
The Splendors of Faith

38. **MOIGNO, François-Napoléon-Marie** (1804-1884). *Les Splendeurs de la Foi Accord Parfait de la Revelation et de la Science de la Foi et de la Raison*. Paris: Blierot Freres, 1881. ¶ Three volumes (of five). Second edition. 8vo. [4], xiii, [3], 207, [1], 182; [4], [209]-936, 100, 5; [4], [937]-1636, 80, 7 pp. Light foxing to endleaves and pastedowns. Early quarter black morocco over marbled paper-backed boards, 5 raised bands to gilt-stamped spines, green place-keeping ribbons. Near Fine. S11186

\$ 100

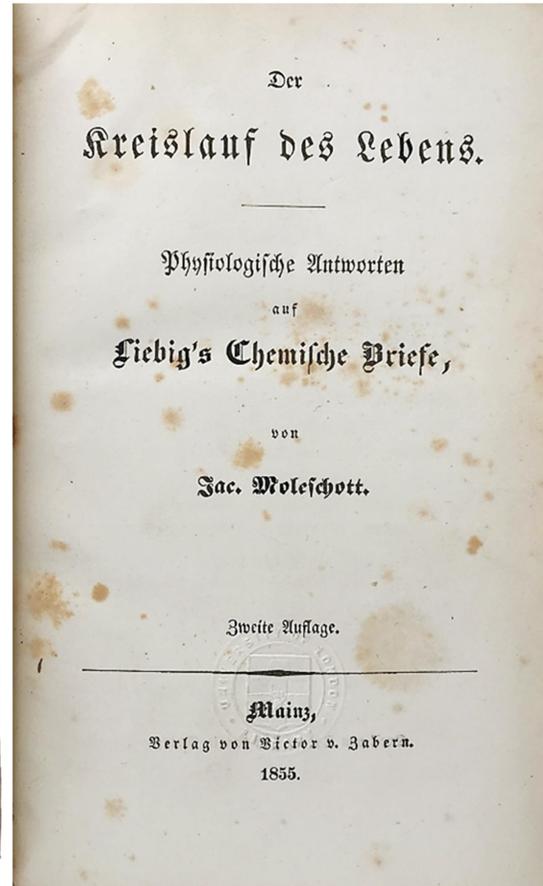
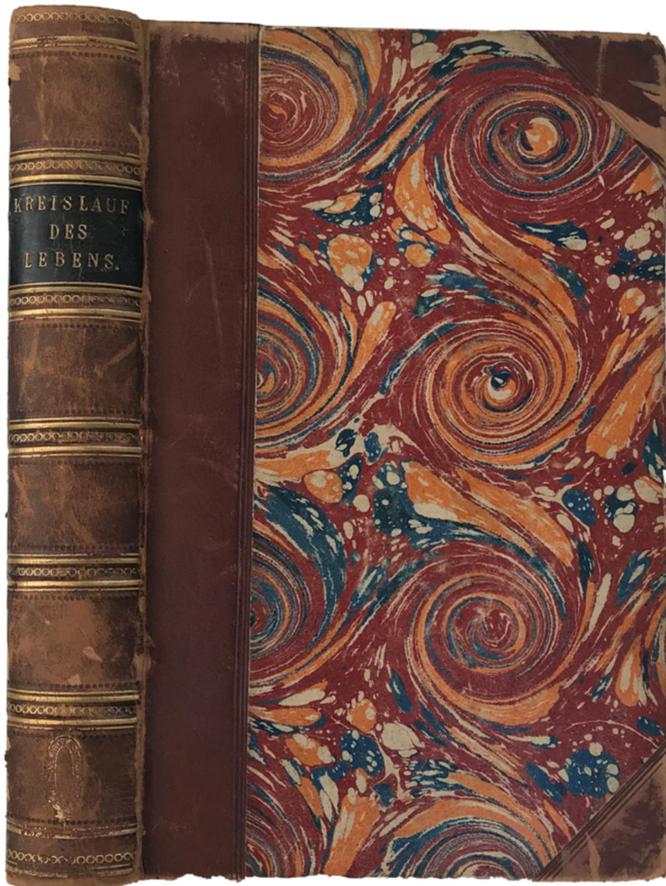
Moigno, born at Guémené-sur-Scorff, Morbihan, in Brittany, a Catholic and physicist, and a prolific writer, studied at the Jesuit college of Sainte-Anne d'Auray. He made his theological studies at Montrouge, devoting his leisure to mathematics and physics in which he achieved much success. At the 1830 Revolution he left for Switzerland, studied Hebrew and Arabic, then in 1836 he was appointed professor of mathematics at the College of Sainte-Geneviève, Rue des Postes, in Paris.

Two additional volumes were written in 1882, not present here, although this is a beautifully bound set of volumes one through three. The missing volumes are sub-



titled: Tome IV: La Foi et la Raison. Tome V: Le miracle du tribunal de la science. "Abbe Moigno" Les Splendeurs de la Foi Accord Parfait de la Revelation et de la Science de la Foi et de la Raison, of 1882, included a collection of information from scientists to support Moigno's thesis that science and Catholicism were compatible" (Larson lxxvi) Other writers, according to Larson, championed this accord. Larson, Barbara Jean. The Dark Side of Nature: Science, Society, and the Fantastic in the Work of Odilon Redon. State College, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2005.





39. **MOLESCHOTT, Jacob der Kreislauf** (1822-1893). *Der Kreislauf des Lebens. Physiologische Antworten auf Liebig's Chemische Briefe*. Mainz: Victor v. Sabern, 1855.
¶ Second edition. 8vo. vi, 507, [1] pp. Endleaves foxed, else text clean. Half leather over marbled paper-backed boards, gilt-stamped spine; extremities rubbed. Rubber stamp. Very good. S11188

\$ 25

"Jacob Moleschott . . ., physiologist and philosopher noted for his belief in the material basis of emotion and thought. His most important work, *Kreislauf des Lebens* (1852; "The Circuit of Life"), added considerable impetus to 19th-century materialism by demanding "scientific answers to scientific questions." [*Britannica*]



[40] MOLIERE

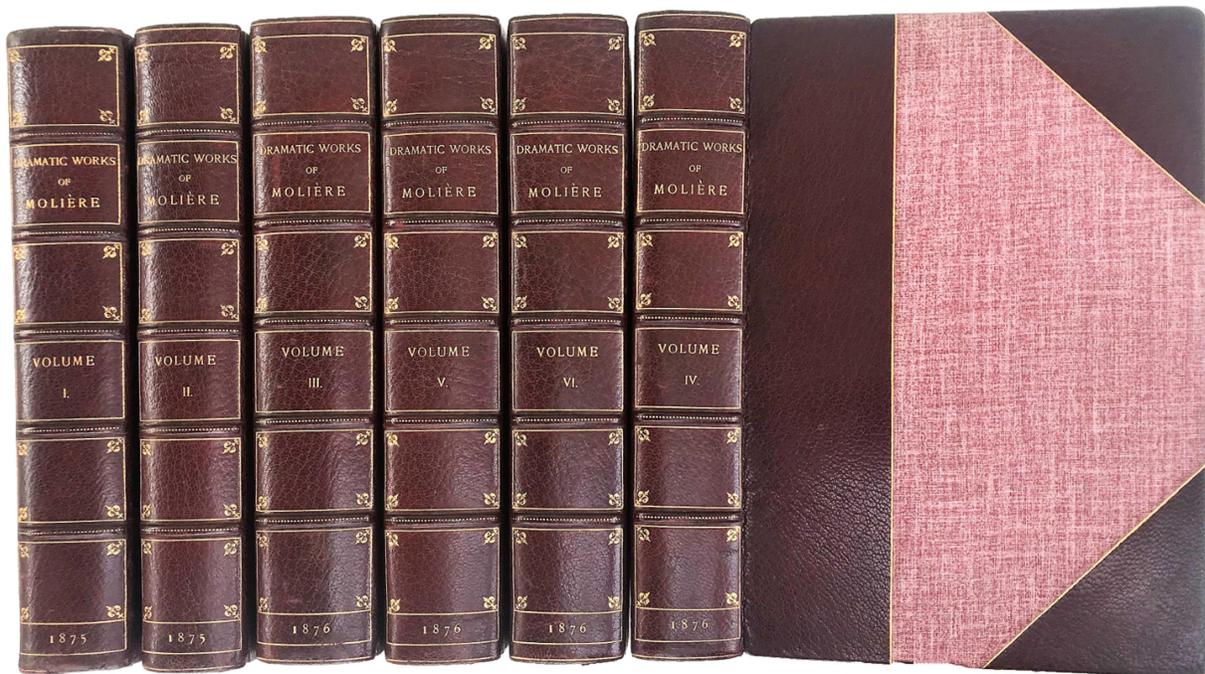


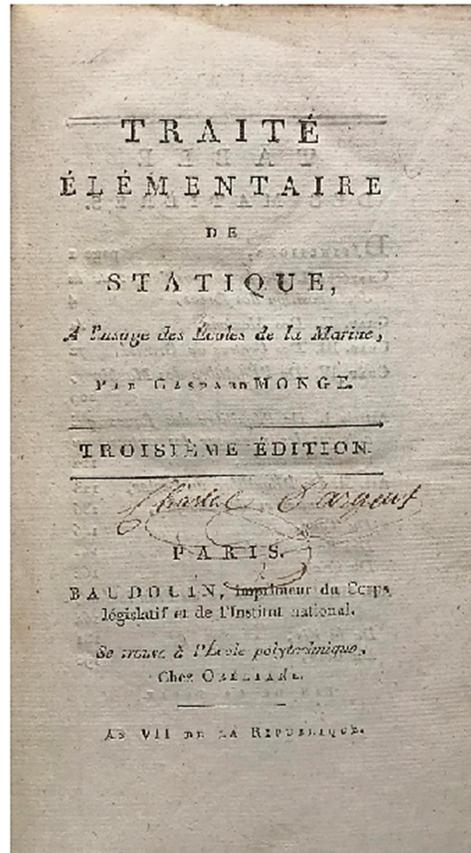
40. **MOLIERE** [pseud. for] **Jean-Baptiste POQUELIN** (1622-1673). *The Dramatic Works of Moliere. Rendered into English by Henri Van Laun. With a Prefatory Memoir, Introductory Notices, Appendices and Notes.* [6 volumes]. Edinburgh: William Paterson, 1875-1876. ¶ 6 volumes. Tall Royal 8vo. 6 frontispieces including a portrait of Moliere and scenes from his plays, 34 engraved plates on India paper. The portrait is an etching by the French artist Adolphe Lalauze (1834-1906) after Nolin. The other illustrations are original compositions by Lalauze. Later half burgundy gilt-stamped morocco, cherry cloth, raised bands, top edges gilt; spine ends on volume I mended with kozo. Rubber-stamp of Paul D. Bremer, St. Paul, Minnesota. Very good. SW1566

\$ 685

A lovely set, translated Henri Van Laun (1820-1896), one of the eminent scholars of French literature of his time. This highly admired and heavily annotated edition is generally considered Van Laun's Magnum Opus. Sotheran, quoting the Athenaeum, wrote that this is "not only the best translation of Moliere in existence, but the best to be hoped." – Sotheran's Price Current of Literature, CCXI, Jan. 1882.

"Van Laun's translation of the 'Dramatic Works' of Moliere was published in 6 vols. at Edinburgh in 1875–6, 8vo, with illustrations by Lalauze. It embodies much curious information, derived from Langbaine and other sources, concerning seventeenth and eighteenth century translations of, and plagiarisms from, separate plays, acknowledged or unacknowledged." – DNB XX, p. 132. "While at the Edinburgh Academy he made the friendship of Professor Blackie, Lord Neaves, Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Edmondstone, and many other intellectual celebrities, with the result that he was stimulated to undertake his great work, the translation of Moliere. He brought to his task a knowledge of French and English idiom such as few men possess, a cultivated critical taste, and a vast store of scholarly erudition." – Van Laun's obituary in The Times.





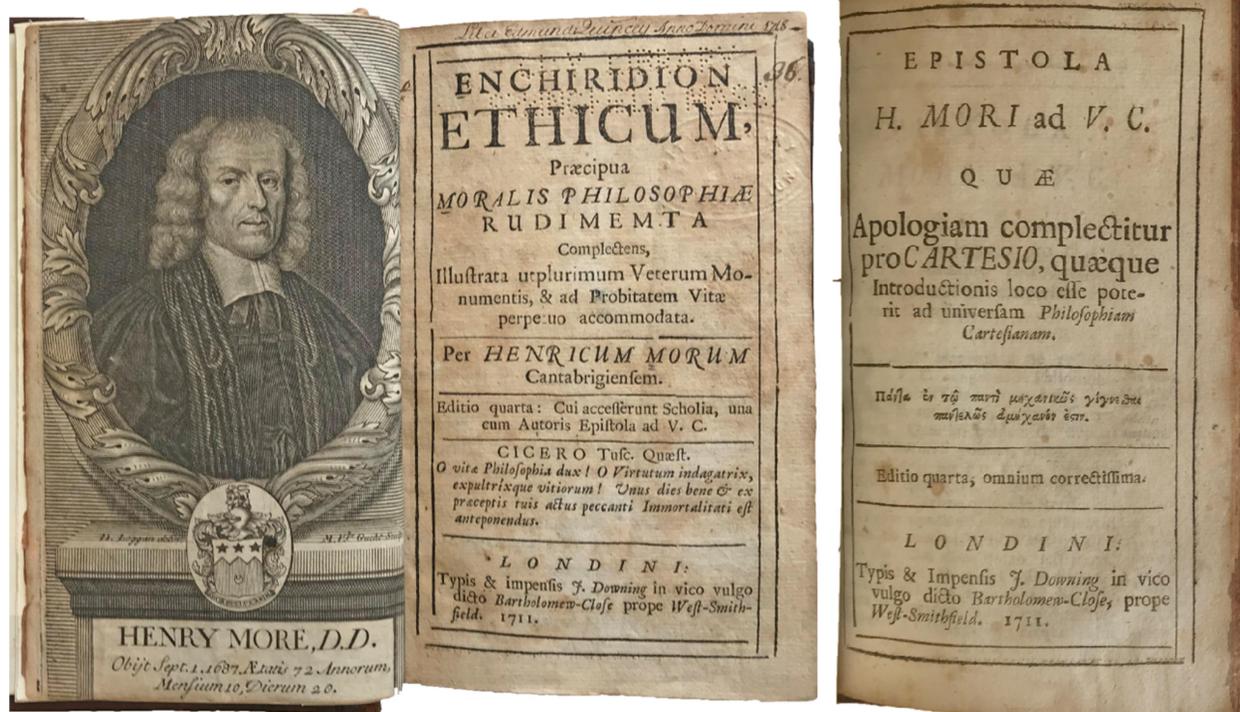
Statistics

41. **MONGE, Gaspard** (1746-1818). *Traite élémentaire de Statique, A l'usage des Ecoles de la Marine. Troisième Edition.* Paris: Baudouin, [1799]. ¶ 8vo. 200 pp. 5 folding engraved plates. Original mauve paste-paper over boards; extremities quite worn. Title ink signature of Charles Sargent. Very good. S11754

\$ 175

Monge was a French mathematician, and the inventor of descriptive geometry. This work was first issued in 1786. In 1798 Monge joined Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, taking part with C. L. Berthollet in the scientific work of the Institut d'Égypte and the Egyptian Institute of Sciences and Arts. They accompanied Bonaparte to Syria, and returned with him in 1798 to France





42. **MORE, Henry** (1614-1687). *Enchiridion Ethicum, Praecipua Moralis Rphilosophiae Rudimenta Complectens, Illustrata ut plurimum Veterum Monumentis, & ad Probitatem Vitae perpetuo accommodata. Editio quarta: Cui accesserunt Scholia, una cum Autoris Epistola ad V.C.* London: J. Downing, 1711. ¶ 8vo. A-B8, C5, *4, C6-8, 2E8, 2F4. Pagination: xlii, [8], 318, 86, [2 ads] pp. Engraved portrait of More by van der Grucht after Loggan; frontis. trimmed. Contemporary blind-tooled calf, rebacked, four raised bands, gilt title, new endleaves. Signature of Edmund Quincey 1718 on title, donor's note [to Jeremiah Dummer, armigir [Silversmith]] dated 1718 on f.f.e.p.; along with signatures of "William B. Calhoun" one dated 1810 (possibly US congressman from Mass.) 1796-1865; foxing, some leaves toned, marginal pen lines. Title + first leaf perforated and embossed. Very good. LV2032

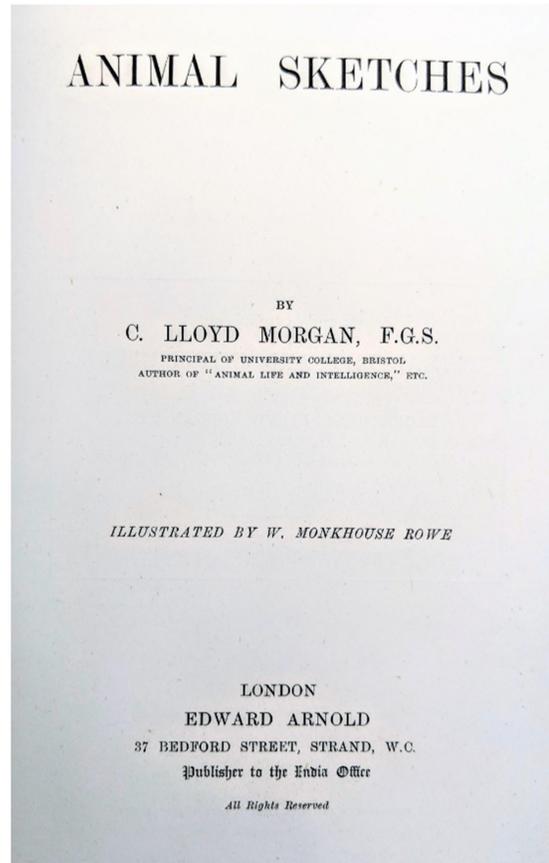
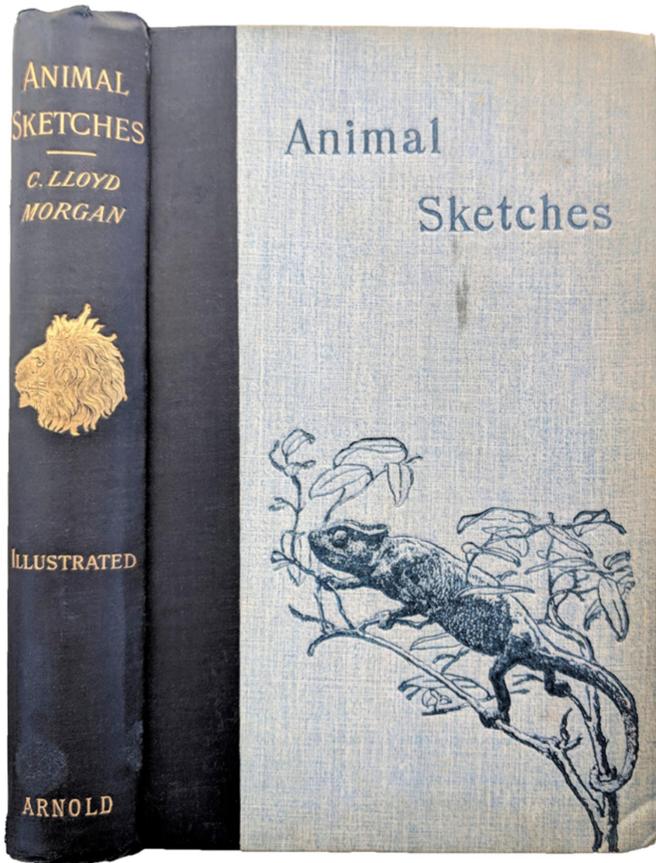
\$ 295

THIS COPY INSCRIBED TO A PIONEERING SILVERSMITH IN
MASSACHUSETTS, A CONTEMPORARY OF PAUL REVERE.

Fourth edition. Henry More (1614-1687), philosopher, poet, and theologian. "More was in his day regarded as one of the leading philosophers of his time. He was the most prolific of the group of philosophical divines known now as the Cambridge Platonists. He was also a theologian of tolerant stamp who was regarded as a founder of the broad-church movement nicknamed latitudinarianism. His religious convictions were formed in reaction to the strict Calvinism of his upbringing. In the autobiographical preface to his *Opera omnia* he records his horror when still a boy at school at the Calvinist doctrine of predestination. His philosophical preference for Platonism was formed later, after a period of intense study while still an undergraduate, which nearly resulted in a sceptical crisis. In 1662 More published a collected edition of his philosophical writings, *A Collection of Several Philosophical Writings*, which included appendices and scholia on the constituent works where he develops and defends his ideas, as well as *Epistola H. Mori ad V. C.*, which contains a more cautious appraisal of Descartes. In 1664 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. Shortly afterwards he published two works aimed at a more popular audience: his manual of ethics, *Enchiridion ethicum* (1667), and *Divine Dialogues* (1668)."

Hermann Frederick Clarke, Henry Wilder Foote, Jeremiah Dummer, colonial craftsman & merchant: 1645-1718, 1935. Jeremiah Dummer (1645-1718), a contemporary of Paul Revere, learned his silversmith trade from John Hull, having been bound to him in 1659 as an apprentice for a term of eight years. Drummer also became an important personage in the colony, serving as officer in the military, as selectman, justice of the peace, treasurer of the county, judge of one of the inferior courts, and as one of the Council of Safety in 1689. . ." – *The Burlington Magazine* - Volume 9 - page 421, 1906. Drummer was also an engraver and in 1710 he printed the first money in Connecticut. Increase Mather dedicated a work written in 1718 to him, noting his position and achievement in the Massachusetts colony. Note: Judith Hull was the daughter of Edmund Quincey (this book was inscribed to him), the late wife of John Hull (the man Drummer apprenticed under).





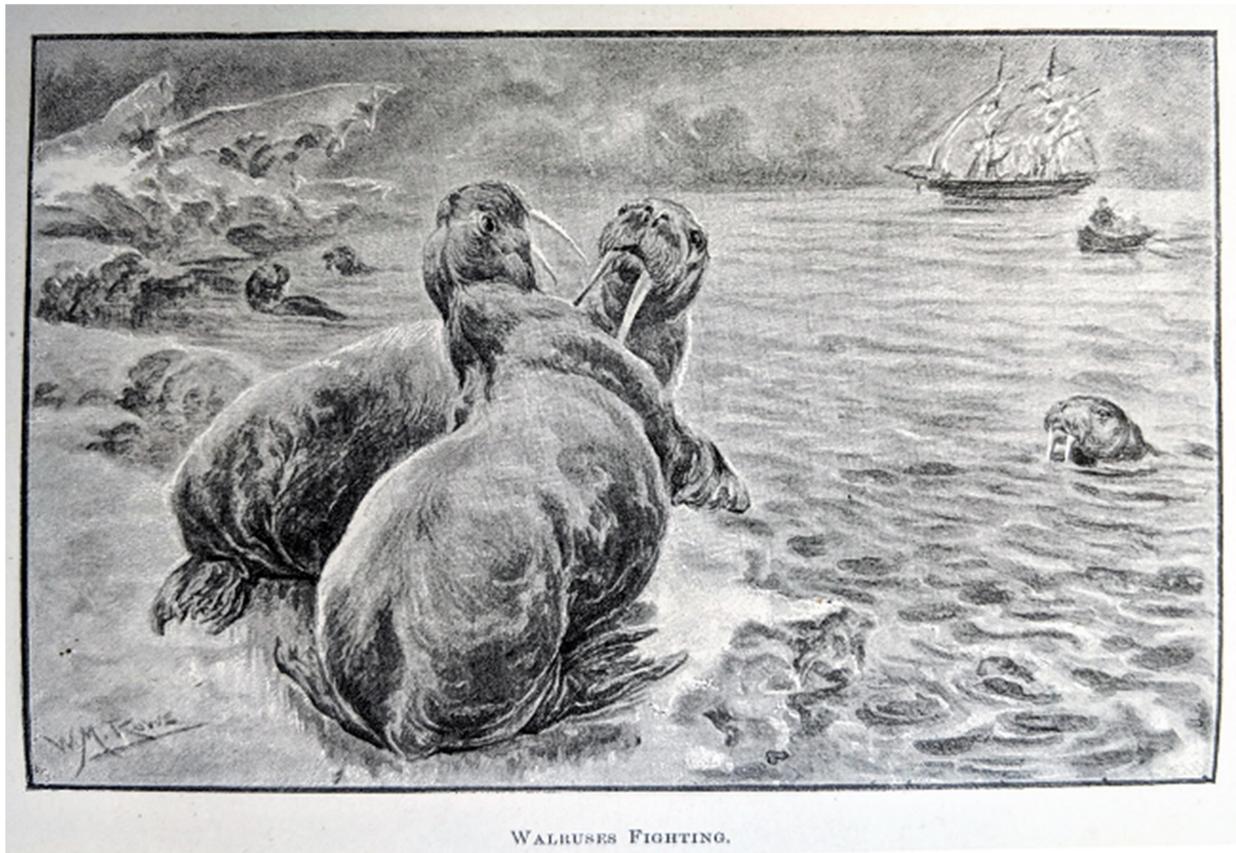
43. **MORGAN, Conwy Lloyd** (1852-1936). *Animal Sketches*. London: Edward Arnold, 1891. ¶ 8vo. vi, 312 pp. Frontis., plates, figs., ads. Quarter navy gilt-stamped cloth over gray blue-stamped cloth, top edge gilt; lightly soiled, corners bumped. Very good. SW1567

\$ 18

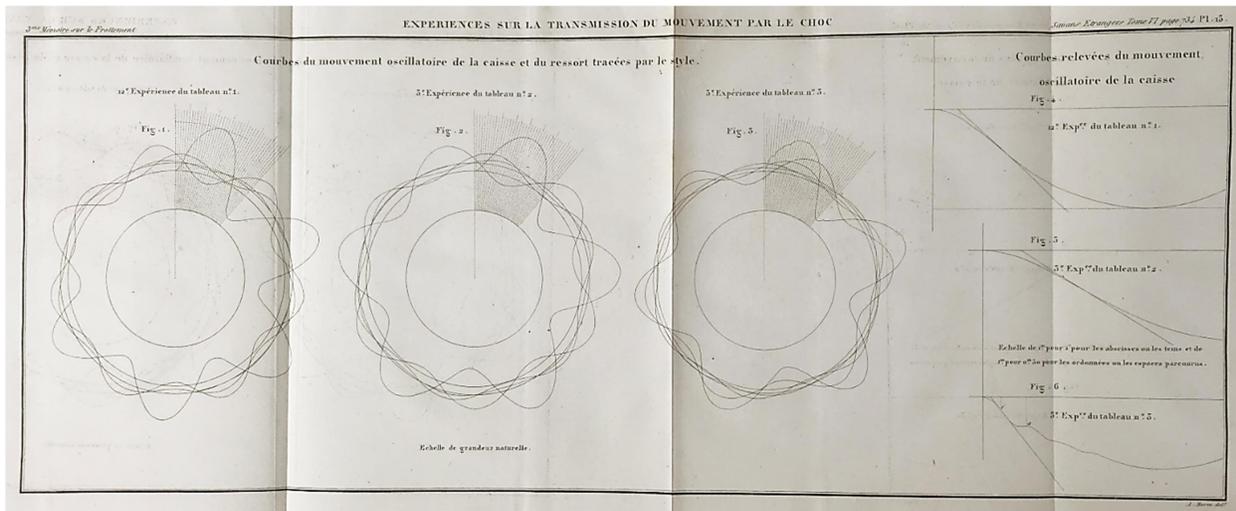
Illustrated by W. Monkhouse Rowe. Chapters include: "The King of Beasts," "Bruin the Bear," "Cousin Sarah," "Sally's Poor Relations," "Master Impertinence," "Dwarf Lions," "Froggies." Morgan was a British ethologist and psychologist remembered for his theory of emergent evolution.

[see picture below]



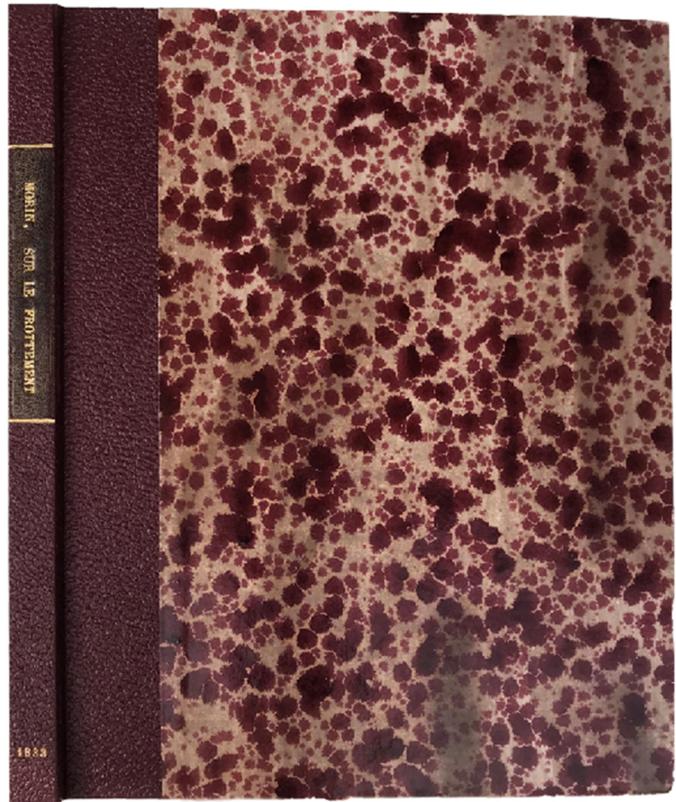
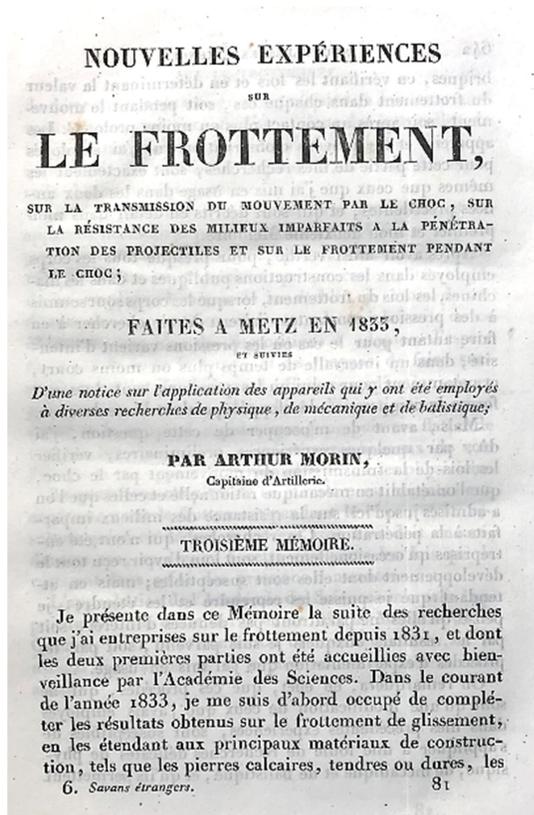


[43] MORGAN



[44] MORIN





Friction & Shock

44. **MORIN, Arthur Jules** (1795-1880). *Nouvelles expériences sur le frottement sur la transmission de mouvement par le choc, sur le résistance des milieu imparfaits a la pénétration des projectiles et sur le frottement pendant le choc; faites à Metz en 1833, et suivies D'une notice sur l'application des appareils qui y ont été employés a diverses recherche de physique, de mécanique et de balistique.* Extracted from: Mémoires Présentés par Divers Savanes a l'Académie Royale des Sciences de l'Institut de France et Imprimés par son Ordre Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques, volume 6. [Paris]: [Academy of Sciences], [1835].

[Translated] "New experiments on the friction on the movement transmission by the shock, on the resistance of the mediums impressed to the penetration of the projectiles and on the friction during the shock; made at Metz in 1833, and followed by a note on the application of the apparatus which were employed there in various researches of physics, mechanics and ballistics."

¶ 4to. (275 x 218 mm) pp. (641)-783. Unopened, 9 large folding engraved plates.

Modern quarter morocco over marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title. Fine. S9943

\$ 300

"[Morin]. . . had spent much time undertaking research into problems of mechanics and between 1833 and 1835 he had submitted a number of important memoirs to the Academy of Sciences. These memoirs presented the results of a series of carefully executed experiments on friction which he began planning in 1829. Due to the complicated experimental apparatus used, built under the supervision of Poncelet, the experiments only began in May 1831. They then continued without interruption until September of that year, when funds given for the research were used up. The results confirmed and extended Coulomb's work on friction, verifying its three general laws: friction is proportional to the normal force exerted; friction depends upon the nature of the surfaces in contact but is independent of the area of contact; and, within large limits, friction is independent of velocity. He also devised an apparatus to study the laws of falling bodies. It consisted of a cylinder rotating beside the falling body, set up in such a way that a marker on the falling body describes a curve on the cylinder. He was able to give an accurate experimental proof of Galileo's result that distances travelled by a falling body increase as the square of the times. In 1849 Morin, working with Poncelet, invented the dynamometer of rotation, which together with later refinements, became the basic investigative tool in the study of work. He had already published work on dynamometers in *Notice sur divers appareils dynamometriques* (Paris, 1841), a work which describes the recording mechanism onto paper, as well as describing a mechanical integrator used so that results of longer experiments could be read off directly. His results on mechanics were all published in the five volume work *Lecons de mecanique pratique a l'usage des auditeurs des cours du Conservatoire des arts et metiers* (1846-1853). Joseph Bennett made an English translation under the



title Fundamental ideas of mechanics and experimental data which was published in 1860."

"The teaching of mechanics at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers had begun in 1819 and other theoretical subjects had been introduced in the 1820s. As professor of mechanics Morin, who never renounced his army commission, drew heavily on the theoretical and practical work of his friend and teacher Poncelet and of other military officers. He also used the Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers to promote a two-way flow of theory and practice between the military and private industry. Morin was Professor of Mechanics for ten years, and then in 1849 he became Director of the Conservatoire. He served in this leading role for 30 years and greatly improved the efficiency and influence of the Conservatoire. One of his greatest achievements was opening the first teaching laboratory of engineering in 1852."

Morin's works include: *Nouvelles experiences sur le frottement, faites a Metz en 1831* (1832), *Experiences sur les roues hydrauliques a axe vertical appelees turbines* (1838), *Experiences sur le tirage des voitures, faites en 1837 et 1838* (1839), *Notice sur divers appareils dynamometriques* (1841), *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. Catalogue des collections* (1851), *Notions geometriques sur les mouvement et leurs transformations, o elemens de cinematique* (1857), *Rapport de la commission sur le chauffage et la ventilation du Palais de Justice* (1860), *Etudes sur la Ventilation* (1863), *Des machines et appareils: destines a l'elevation des eaux* (1863), *Notes sur les appareils de chauffage* (1866), and *Salubrite des habitations. Manuel pratique du chauffage et de la ventilation* (1868). His work on ventilation made him a leading world expert on the topic, and he used this knowledge in undertaking research into carbon monoxide in rooms heated by iron stoves in 1869 and research into the preservation of flour in 1870. [St. Andrew's University, J.J. O'Connor and E.F. Robertson].



ARTICLE III.

On the Cecidomyia Destructor, or Hessian Fly. By Miss M. H. Morris. Read Oct. 2, 1840.

THE enormous injury to which the wheat crops in the United States have been, for many years, subjected by the *Cecidomyia Destructor*, or Hessian Fly, induced me to study, minutely, the habits of the insect, with a view to discover some remedy for the evil. Having ascertained that the perfect fly appears in June, and lives but a few days, and that the larva is only to be found in the young wheat, in the succeeding fall, or spring, I was led to infer that the grain itself was the nidus selected, not the culm, as Mr. Say had supposed.

The fact of the egg being laid in the grain does not, however, rest upon inference; I have actually detected the larva in the grain, when peculiar circumstances had prevented it from leaving its birth-place, in order to ascend the stalk, as it is prone to do.

Early American Female Scientific Paper

The second woman member of the Academy of Natural Sciences

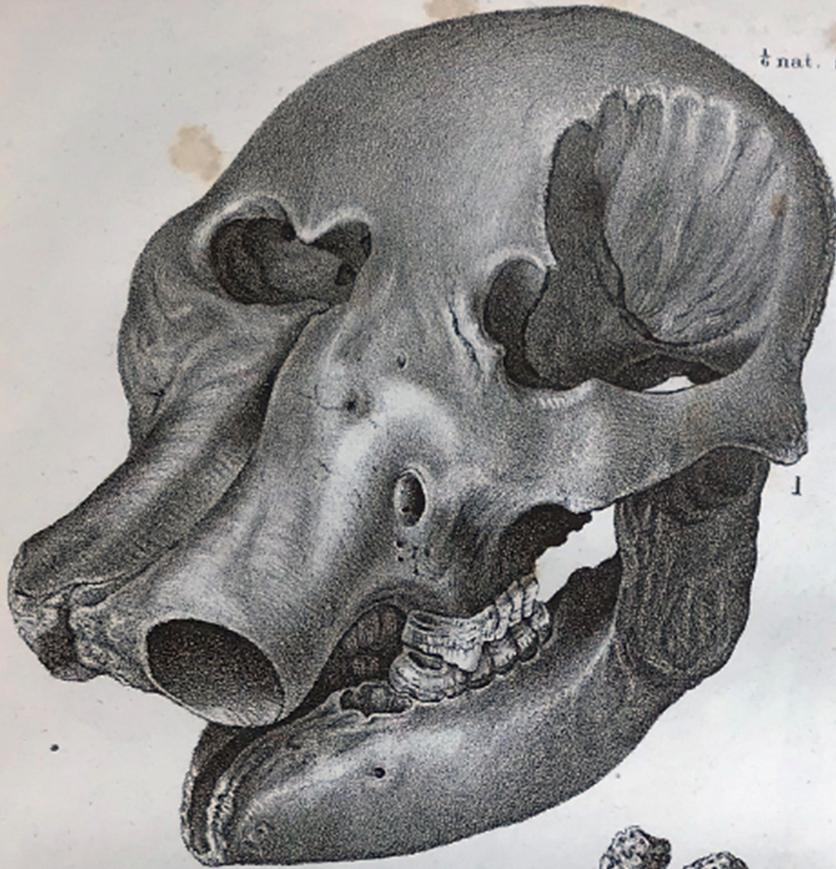
45. **MORRIS, Margaretta Hare** (1797-1867). "On the *Cecidomyia Destructor*, or Hessian Fly." In: *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society . . .* vol. VIII - New Series. Philadelphia: William S. Young, 1843. ¶ Thick 4to. (Article) [49]-51 pp.; article lightly foxed. (Whole vol.) xi, 357 pp. Numerous engraved plates, figs., charts; browning, foxing throughout. Later gilt stamped green cloth. Very good. S7264

\$ 200

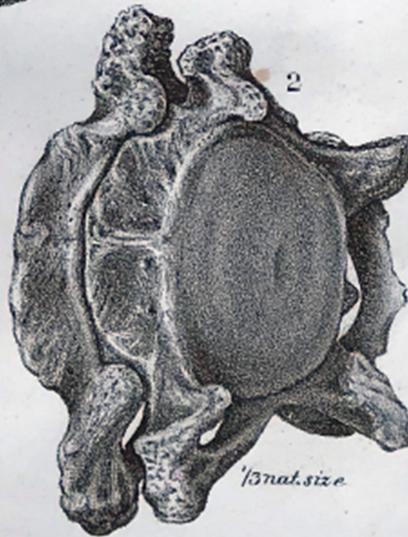
FIRST EDITION. Significant work on the Hessian fly by pioneer woman scientist. Morris was an early female American scientist and the first female member of *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia* of Germantown, PA. This study of the Hessian fly had particular significance for agriculture as a careful examination of these insects ". . . delineated life history and concluded that eggs were laid in grain rather than stalk." *Biographical Dictionary of American Science*, Elliott p. 185.

Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 2^d Series Vol. 6 Pl. 2.

$\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.



1



2

Mastodon.

$\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size.

Fig 1. Head.

2. Two Cervical Vertebrae.

Drawn by Oscar A. Lawson.

On stone by M^{rs} Weaver.

Lith. of T. Sinclair.

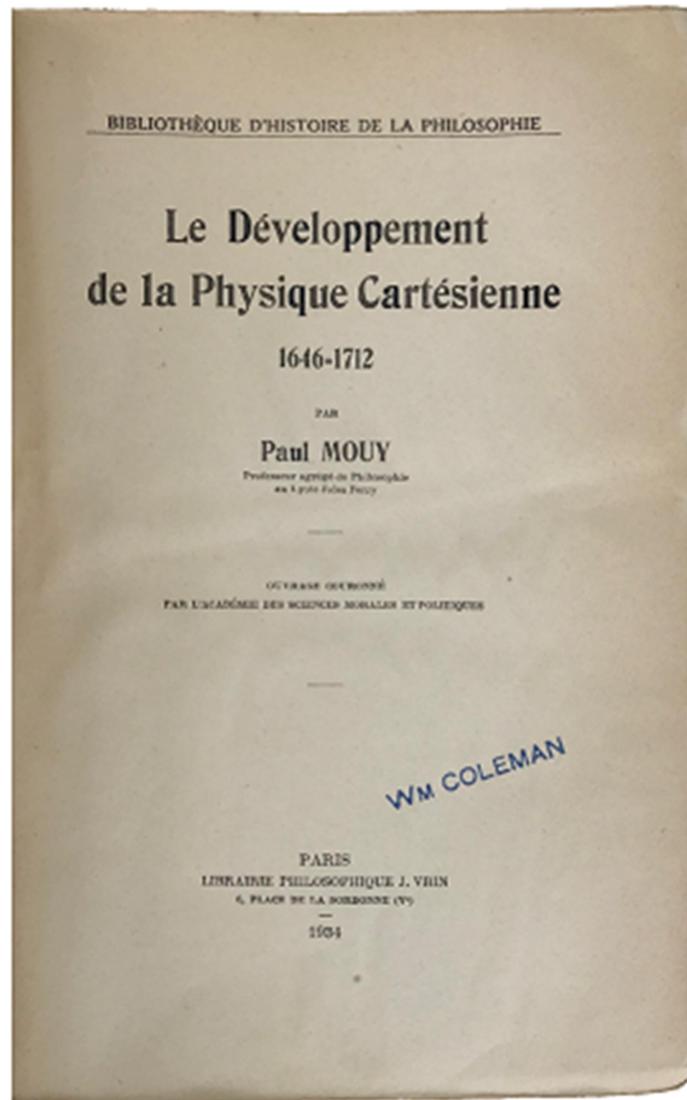
This volume also contains other interesting papers (19 in all): Joseph Henry on Electricity and Magnetism; William E. Horner & Isaac Hays, on the Head & bones of a Mastodon; Horner continues with the Mastodon teeth; Redfield on Storms; Benjamin Pierce, On the Perturbations of Meteors approaching near the Earth; Sears C. Walker on Meteors; Isaac Lea on Fresh Water and Land Shells; Thomas Nuttall on Plants collected at the Sandwich Islands and Upper California, etc.

46. **MOUY, Paul** (1888-1946). *Le développement de la physique Cartésienne 1646-1712*. Paris: Librairie Philosophique J. Vrin, 1934. ¶ Series: *Bibliothèque d'Histoire de la Philosophie*. 8vo. 343 pp.

Original printed wrappers; some wrinkling to text block. Ownership signature on half-title, ink stamp on title-page (William Coleman). Very good. RARE. S10886

\$ 40

Paul Mouy (1888-1946), French philosopher, long worked on the Cartesian revolution. He criticized Descartes severely, stressing the lack, according to him, of a mathematical rigor. According to him, Cartesian physics developed in the *Principles of Philosophy* was a mathematical physics without mathematics. For all that, Descartes and Kant remain scientific philosophers, beyond the Christian religious thought of the time.





47. **MOXON, Joseph** (1627-1691). *A Tutor to Astronomy and Geography. Or an easie and speedy way to know the Use of both the Globes, Coelestial and Terrestrial. In Six Books.* London: Printed by S. Roycroft, for Joseph Moxon, 1686. ¶ 4to. [viii],

271, [9] pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait, figs., contents. Original blind- and gilt-stamped paneled speckled calf, leather gilt-stamped spine label, raised bands; upper joint reinforced with kozo, corner bumped. Bookplate of Sir Philip Sydenham ["Medio Tutissimus"]; label of Caravan-Maritime Books, Jamaica, New York. Very good. SW1568

\$ 750

Fourth edition, corrected and enlarged. A popular guide to 16th century geography and astronomy composed of 6 books: I. Teaching the Rudiments of Astronomy and Geography and Navigation, II. Astronomical and Geographical Problemes, III. Problemes in Navigation, IV. Astrological Problemes, V. Gnomonical Problemes, VI. Trigonometrical Problemes, An Appendix Shewing the Explanation and Use of the "Ptolomaick Sphere". Ancient Stories of the several Stars and Constellations. . . Collected from Dr. Hood. A Discourse of the Antiquity, Progress and Augmentation of Astronomy. "A Catalogue of Books, Maps and Instruments, Made and Sold by Joseph Moxon at his Shop. . ."

"The Moxon work is interesting. Moxon had published A Tutor to Astronomie and Geographie, subtitled Or An Easie and Speedy Way to Know the Use of Both the Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial in 1659. This was in a second edition by 1670, with later editions appearing until 1698. The wording of the reference in the Edinburgh acquisitions catalog suggests the book to be Moxon's 1665 A Tutor to Astronomy and Geography. The difference is important. Whereas the 1659 work outlined basic geographical terms and discussed Ptolemaic cosmology as modified by Tycho Brahe, the 1665 work favored Copernican cosmology and dealt carefully with the theological arguments as to why one should favor such thinking." – David N. Livingstone, ?Charles W. J. Withers, Geography and Revolution, 2010, page 95. Moxon was an





Joseph Moxon.
Born at Wakefield August 8.
Anno 1627.

A TUTOR TO
Astronomy and Geography.
Or an easie and speedy way to know the USE of both the
GLOBES,
Cælestial and Terrestrial.
In Six BOOKS.

The 1. Teaching the Rudiments of *Astronomy* and *Geography*.
2. Shewing *Astronomical* and *Geographical* Problems.
3. by the Problems in *Navigation*.
4. GLOBES *Astrological* Problems.
5. the solution of *Gnomonical* Problems.
6. of *Trigonometrical* Problems.

More fully and amply than hath yet been set forth, either by *Gemma Frisius, Metius, Hues, Wright, Blaeuw*, or any others that have taught the Use of the GLOBES: And that so Plainly and Methodically, that the meanest Capacity may at first Reading apprehend it, and with a little Practice grow expert in these Divine Sciences.
With an APPENDIX shewing the Use of the *Ptolomaick Sphere*.

The Fourth Edition Corrected and Enlarged.

By JOSEPH MOXON.

Whereunto is added the *Antient Poetical Stories of the Stars*: shewing Reasons why the several Shapes and Forms are pictured on the *Cælestial Globe*.
As also a Discourse of the *Antient Progress and Augmentation of Astronomy*.

Job XXVI. 7. 13.
*He stretcheth out the North over the empty place, and hangeth the Earth upon nothing.
By his Spirit he hath garnished the Heavens: His hand hath framed the crooked Serpent.*

L O N D O N.

Printed by *S. Roycroft*, for *Joseph Moxon*: and Sold at his Shop in *Ludgate Street*, at the sign of *Atlas*. 1686.

English mathematician, hydrographer and inventor, and the first tradesman to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1662 he became hydrographer to the king.

PROVENANCE: Sir Philip Sydenham (1676-1739) was a bibliophile, a baronet and Member of Parliament, where he represented Somerset as a Tory in the early 18th century. Reckless spending eventually led him to sell his estates and considerable library, and he died in relative poverty.

Sitwell, O.F.G. *Four Centuries of Special Geography: An Annotated Guide to Books that . . . in English before 1888*, Vancouver, UBC Press, 1993, p.425. Sitwell states that this 1686 issue is essentially the same as the 1674 "third edition".

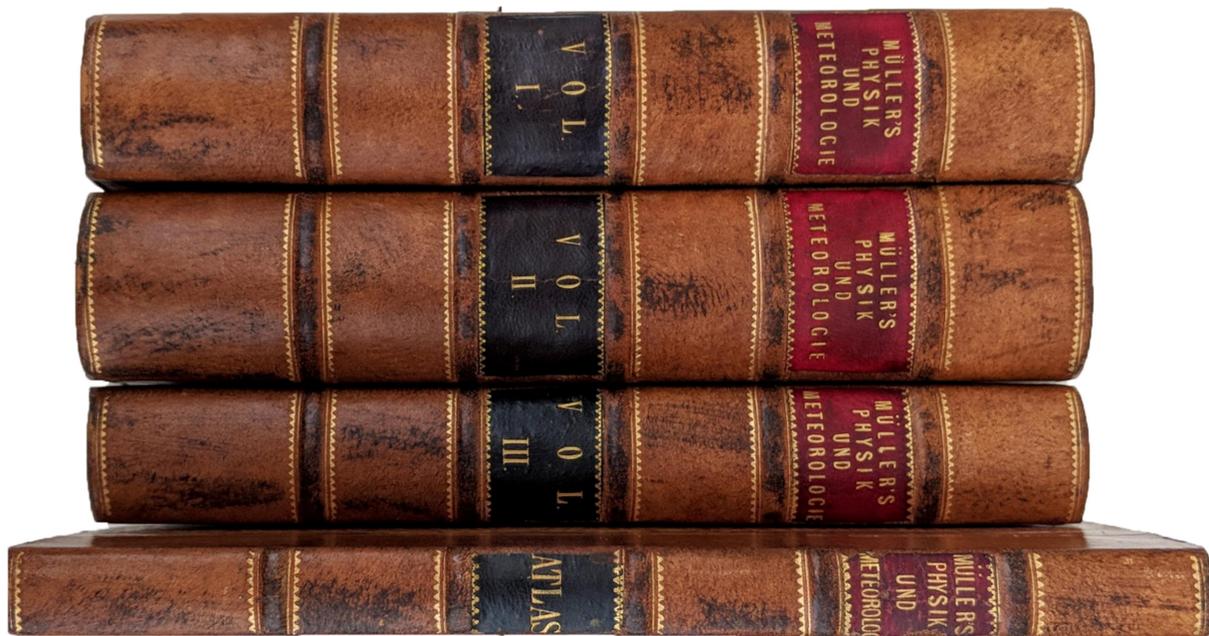


48. **MULLER, Johann Heinrich Jacob** (1809-1875); **POUILLET, Claude Servais Mathias** (1790-1868). *Lehrbuch der Physik und Meteorologie; Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik; Atlas zum Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik*. Braunschweig: F. Vieweg, 1852, 1853, 1856. ¶ 4 volumes: 3 volumes in 8vo. + Atlas in 4to. [iv], 644, (V)-VIII; [iv], 777, [1]; xv, [1], 520 pp 1404 woodcut figs. throughout, vol. I: 1 table [after p.644], 6 plates (4 in color); vol. II: 1 color plate. Atlas: 27 plates (some in color); some light foxing. Contemporary calf, paste-paper marbled boards, gilt-stamped raised bands and spine black & red leather labels. Rubberstamps of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Near fine. RARE WITH ATLAS VOLUME. SW1569

\$ 950



Fourth edition, enlarged (the first to include Kosmischen Physik), of the famous physics textbook of Mathias Pouillet [Elements de physique experimentale et de meteorologie, 1827-30], translated and substantially enlarged and revised by Johann Muller, a physics and technology professor at the University of Freiburg. Muller's version in turn became a standard physics textbook in the German-speaking world, and went through a number of editions, remaining in use through the early 20th century.



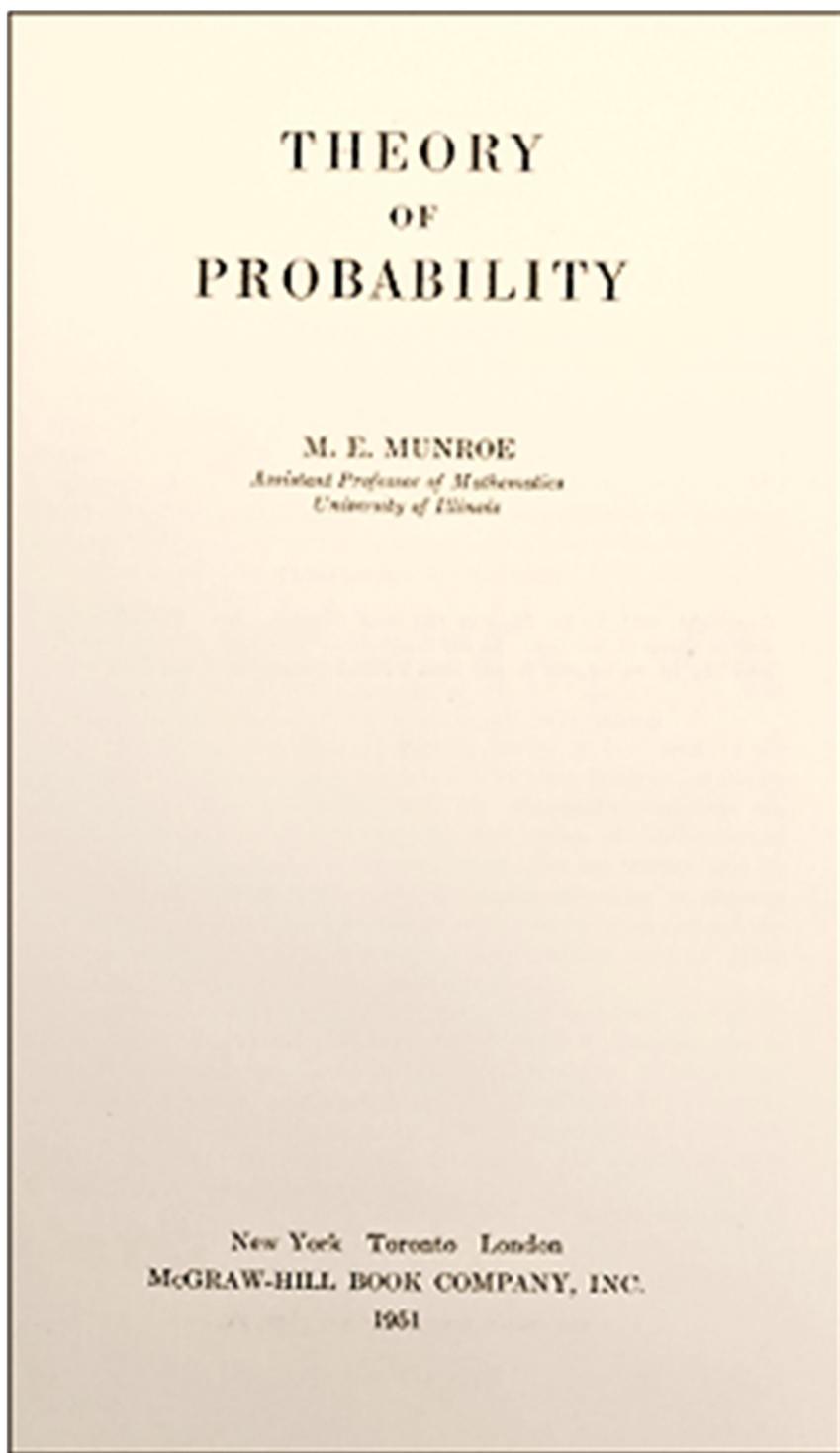
"Muller's most significant textbook, the *Lehrbuch*, first appeared as Pouillet's *Lehrbuch der Physik und Meteorologie*, a 'free adaptation' of the 1837 edition of C.S. Pouillet's *Elements de Physique experimentale et de Meteorologie*. Muller's innovations included numerous woodcuts inserted directly into the text. . . The illustrations of the apparatus were particularly useful for the mechanician. The book was initially styled for the nonphysics major. He supplied the derivations of mathematical formulas and stressed mechanical theorems. Muller incorporated Gauss's works on magnetism for the first time and recast the chapters on galvanism, light, and meteorology. Each of the seven editions that were published during his lifetime underwent considerable emendation. A third volume, *Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik*, based upon Muller's own observations was added in 1856." – *DSB*, IX, p. 566.



49. **MUNROE, M. E.**
(Marshall Evans)
(1918-). *Theory of Probability*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1951. ¶
8vo. viii, 213, [1] pp.
Index. Brick-red gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed.
Richard A. Weiss label, neat pencil notes on front and rear endpaper.
Very good. SW1570

\$ 15

Munroe was Assistant Professor of Mathematics, University of Illinois; from 1959-1976 he Chaired the Dept. of Mathematics at the University of New Hampshire, retiring in 1983. Contents within this work includes: "Permutations and Combinations", "Joint Distributions", "More About Stochastic Variables", "Moments", "The Central Limit Theorem", etc. Munroe also wrote a paper, "A note of weak differentiability of Pettis integrals."





50. **MURRAY, Johan Anders** (1748-1791). "In Stirpes Aliquot Novas et Minus Cognitas Horti R. Academici. Praelectae D. II. Martii, A. MCCCLXXXII." In *Commentationes Societatis Regia Scientiarum Gottingensis*, vol. V. Gottingen: Ioan. Christ Dieterich, 1783. ¶ 4to. xii, [xvi], 102, 64, 136, 54 pp. Title page

vignette, 1 chapter head vignette, tailpieces, 5 engraved folding botanical plates, 3 engraved mathematical plates (1 folding); moderate foxing, early ex-library rubber stamps on plates. Later quarter tan calf, boards, gilt spine, brown leather spine label, new endleaves. Very good. S8067

\$ 350

Murray's work is an attempt at Linnean classification of rare and unusual plants in the genera *lysimachus*, *veronica*, *scabiosa*, and *celosia*. Murray, a Swede, was one of Linnaeus' favorite students. He took his medical degree at the University of Gottingen and was appointed professor of medicine there and inspector of the university's botanical garden. He translated many of Linnaeus' works and his teaching powerfully influenced the succeeding generation of botanists. See: Blake, *NLM*, 317; *BM (Nat. Hist.)*, III, p. 1382.

This volume also contains contributions on botany, physics, mathematics and ancient inscriptions by: Johann Friedrich Gmelin (1748-1804), Joh. Beckman, Heinrich August Wrisbert, Abraham Gotthelf Kaestner (1719-1800), Alb. L. Fr. Maister, Christian Gottlob Heyne, Christian Wilhelm Franz Walch, Christoph Meiners, and more.

Abraham Gotthelf Kaestner (1719-1800), *De Dentibus Rotarum qui Iunguntur Paxillis Rotundis*. [On wheel teeth joined by pins].

[Egypt] *Aegyptiaca Complexum. Interponitur Indicium de omni historia Aegyptiacam eius fontibus et vaussis et de modo ac ratione eam interpretandl.*

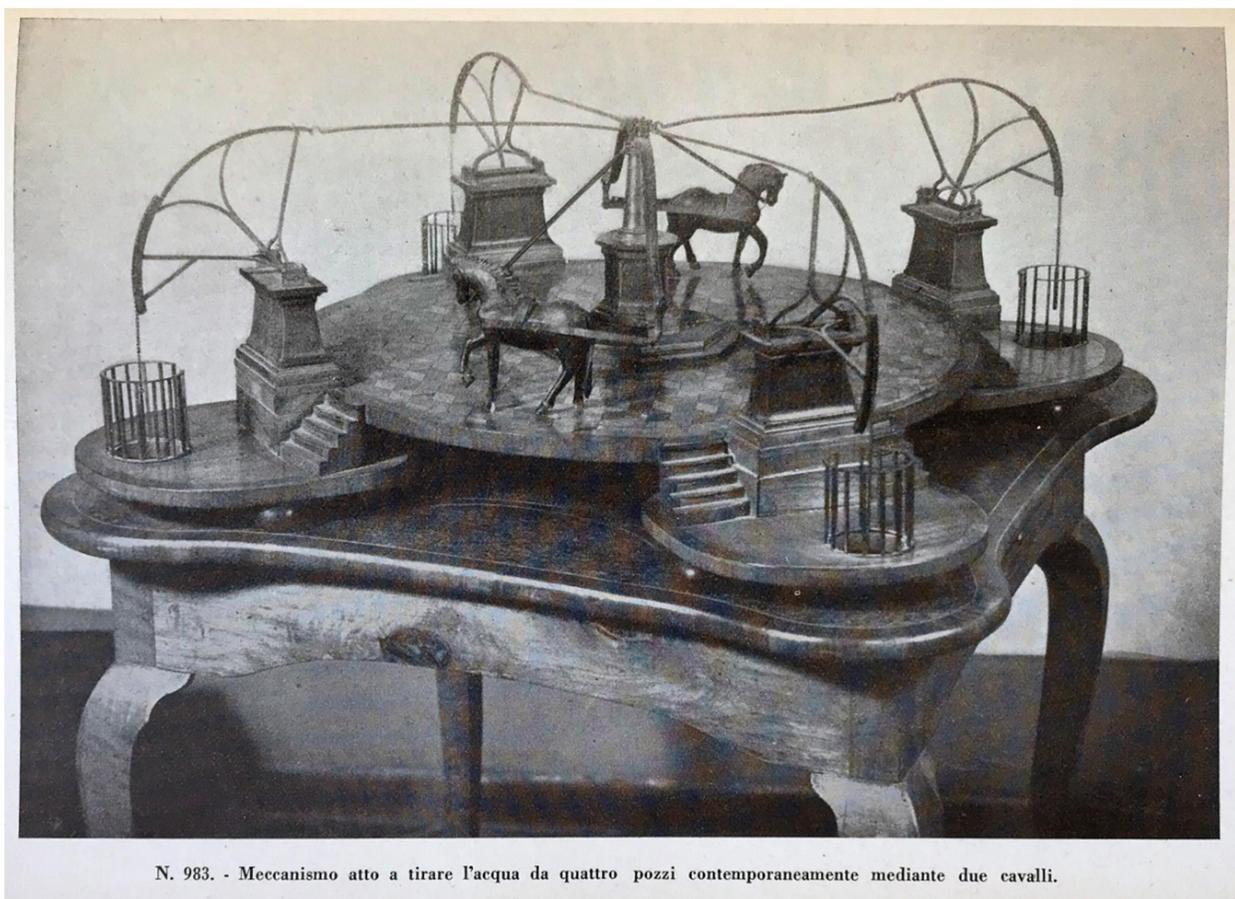
Christian Gottlob Heyne (1729-1812), *De Fontibus et Auctoribus Historiarum Diodori et de eius auctoritate ...* [on Diodorus Siculus, the Greek historian, fl. first century BC]

[Herodotus] Johann Christoph Gatterer (1727-1799), *De Herodoti ac Thucydidis Thracia. ... Commentatio Geographica. Pars altera: De Thracia Australi, er eius quidem Orientali parte, seu Thracia posterioris aevi proprie dicta.*

Christian Wilhelm Franz Walch (1726-1784), *De Michaelis Glycae Aetate commentatio.*

[Greek weaponry] Christian Gottlob Heyne (1729-1812), *Nova Armorum Inventa in Vetere Graecia quid ad rerum summam profecerint. Commentatio recitata ...*





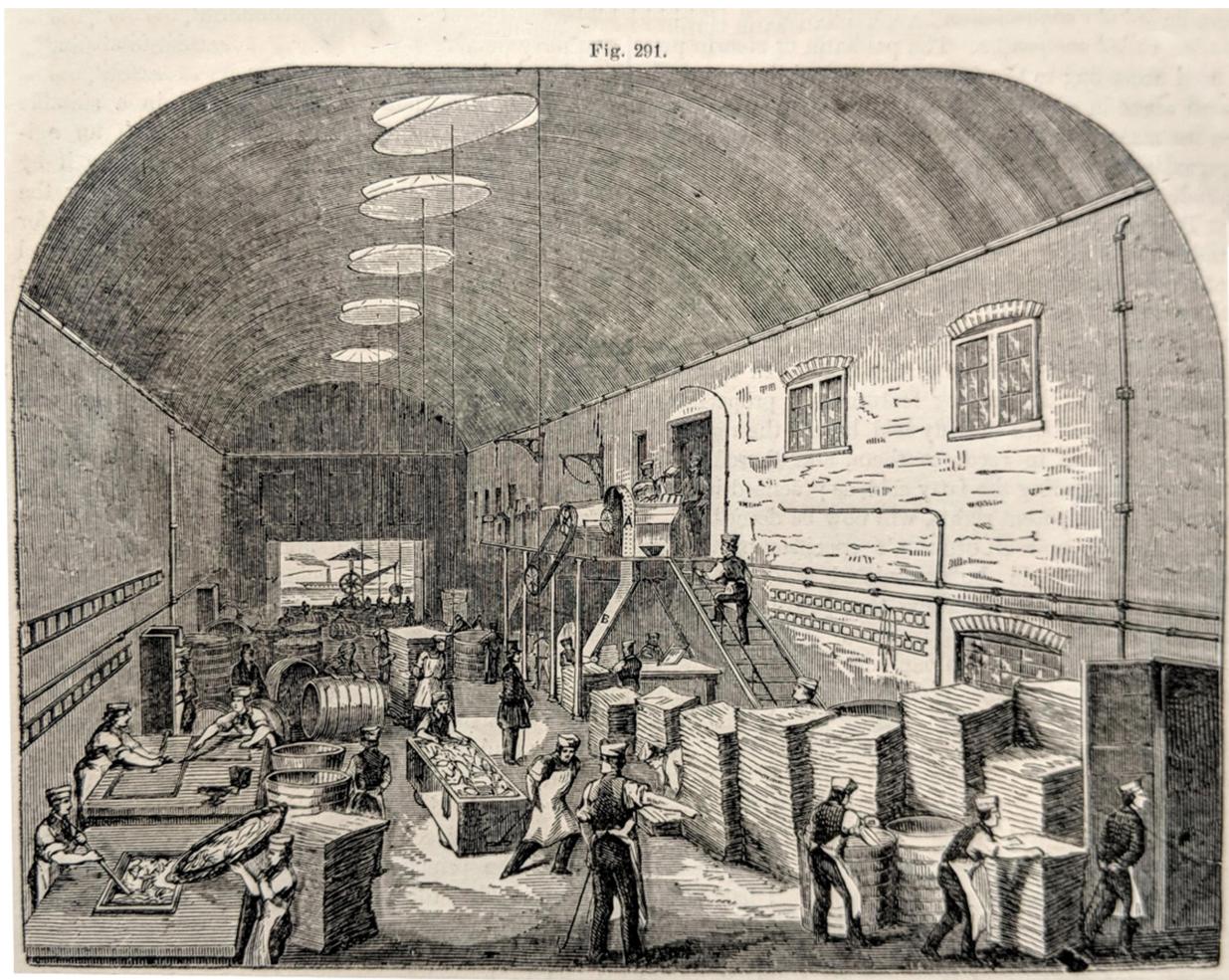
51. [Museum Catalogue] Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza (Italy);
Andrea Corsini. *Catalogo Degli Strumenti del Museo di Storia della Scienza.* Firenze:
Leo S. Olschki, 1954. ¶ 248 x 174 mm. 8vo. vii, 394 pp. 16 plates, 89
illustrations, index; plate extremities yellowed. Printed wrappers; extremities
slightly worn and browned. Ownership signature of Martha Teach Gnudi. Very
good. S6653 \$ 75



52. **MUSPRATT, James Sheridan** (1821-1871). *Chemistry; Theoretical, Practical & Analytical, as Applied and Relating to the Arts and Manufactures*. [2 volumes bound as 3]. Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, and New York: William Mackenzie, 1860. ¶ 2 volumes bound as 3. 4to. [vi], 9, [1], 836; 10, 592; [593]-1186 pp. Engraved frontis., engr. half-title, 31 engraved portrait plates, 453 + 655 figs.; foxed. Original half black calf, maroon leather gilt-stamped spine labels, marbled boards; boards heavily rubbed. Ownership signature of Chivas A. Simpson. Very good. SW1571

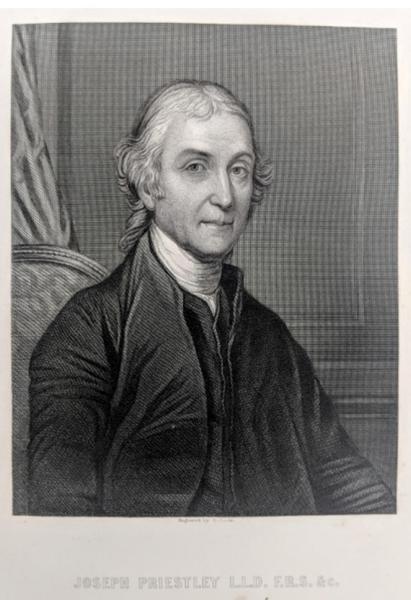
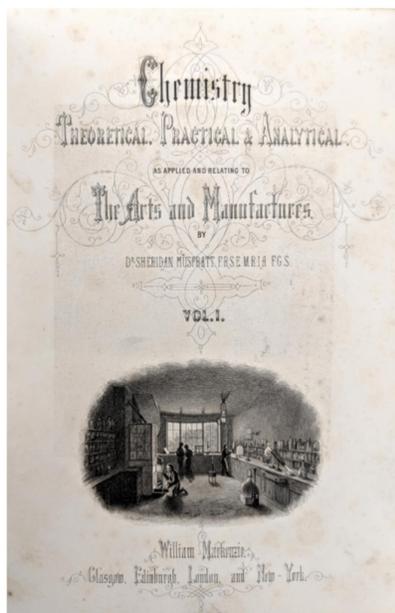
\$ 375

Muspratt was an Irish research chemist and teacher, who worked with a number of luminaries in the field of chemistry and in 1848 founded the Liverpool College of Chemistry. His most significant contribution to chemistry was this immensely popular encyclopedia of chemistry.



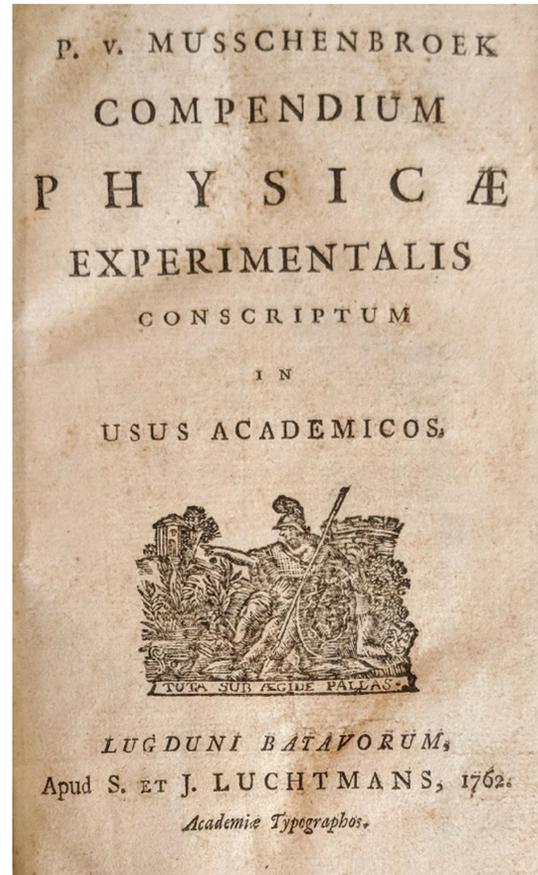
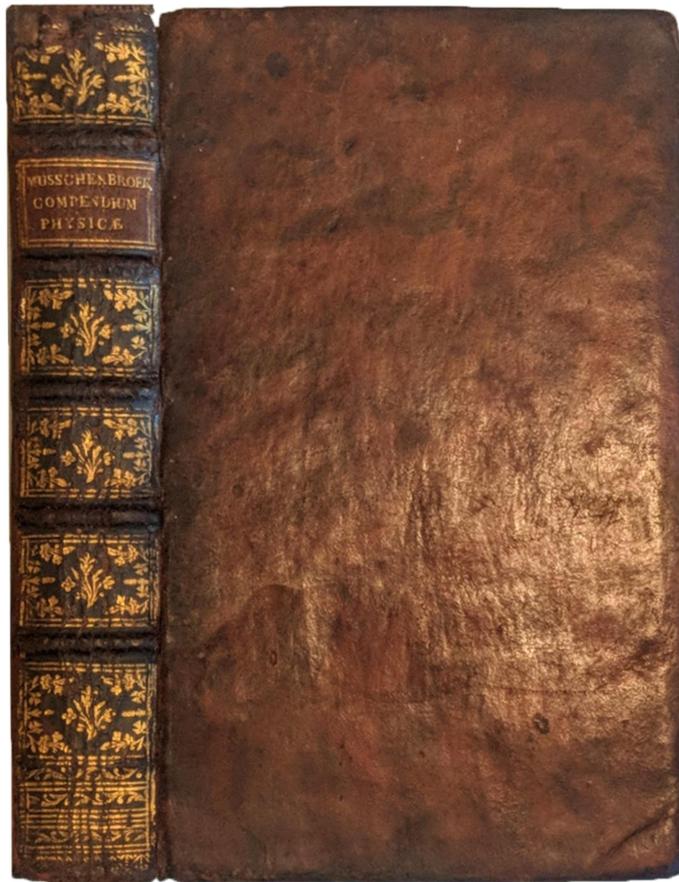
Among the chemical topics detailed within, all aspects and uses of: acetic acid, alcohol, alum, ammonia, antimony, arsenic, balsams, bee, benzol, bismuth, bitumen, bleaching, bone-black, boracic acid, borax, bread, bromine, butter, candle, caoutchouc, cement, cheese, chloroform, cider, citric acid, cobalt, coffee, copper alloys, copper salts, disinfectants, dyeing & calico-printing, electro-metallurgy, enamels, ether, fuel, gas, gelatin, glass, glycerin, gold, gums, gum-resin, gun-cotton, gunpowder, gutta-percha, hydrocyanic acid, ink, iodine, iron, lead, leather, magnesia, manganese, manure, mercury, nickel, nitric acid, oil, opium, oxalic acid, paper, perfumery, phosphorus, photography, platinum, potassium, pottery, quinin, resins, silver, soap, sodium, starch, strontium, sugar, sulphur, sulphuric acid, tin, ultramarine, varnish, water, wine, and zinc.

The large engraved plates feature portraits of many 'heroes' in the history of chemistry, complete with a facsimile of each person's signature: Professor Sheridan Muspratt, Baron Berzelius, Joseph Black, William Thomas Brande, Professor Bunsen, Jean-Antoine Chaptal, Professor Michel Eugene Chevreul, John Dalton, Sir Humphry Davy, Professor Jean-Baptiste Dumas, Thomas Faraday, George Townes, Leopold Gmelin, Thomas Graham, Andrew Ure, William Gregory, M.D., A.W. Hofmann, Prof. Eben Norton Horsford, Sir Robert Kane, Lavoisier, Baron Justus Liebig, Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac, Eilhard Mitscherlich, Prof. Campbell Morift, Lyon Playfair, Joseph Priestley, Prof. Heinrich Rose, Thomas Thomson, Prof. Friedrich Wohler, and William Hyde Wolaston. "The present work is really a masterpiece, as it provides an essentially complete picture of the state of chemistry and chemical technology in the middle of the nineteenth century." – The Roy G. Neville Historical Chemical Library, vol. 2, p. 205.



PROVENANCE: Chivas A. Simpson, D.D. Dewar, T.A. Simpson, were directors for the James Simpson & Sons, Ltd., Malt Distillery (est. 1823).

☐ Bolton 690; Cole 966; Duveen 652; Edelstein 3313; Morgan 549; Partington, IV, 437; Roller & Goodman, II, 223; Smith 339.



53. **MUSSCHENBROEK, Petrus van** (1692-1761); **Johan LULOFS** (1711-1768). *Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis Conscriptum in Usus Academicos*. Lugduni Batavorum: Apud S. et J. Luchtmans, 1762. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 515, [1] pp. 14 folding plates, woodcut title vignette. Contemporary full mottled calf, gilt-decorated spine, leather gilt-stamped spine label, raised bands; minor dampstain to lower edge (text block unaffected), spine head and joints worn. Ownership mark of Stephani . . ." Very good. SW1572

\$ 1200

The "final update" of Musschenbroek's popular textbook, which appeared posthumously in 1762. Musschenbroek was best known as the inventor of the Leyden Jar, the original capacitor/battery. He published numerous books during his lifetime,

most of them taken from his lectures on natural philosophy, mathematics, and physics. This volume, published posthumously, is thought to have been written in part by its editor, Johannes Lulofs, a former student of 's Gravesande, who was chief inspector of rivers in Holland.

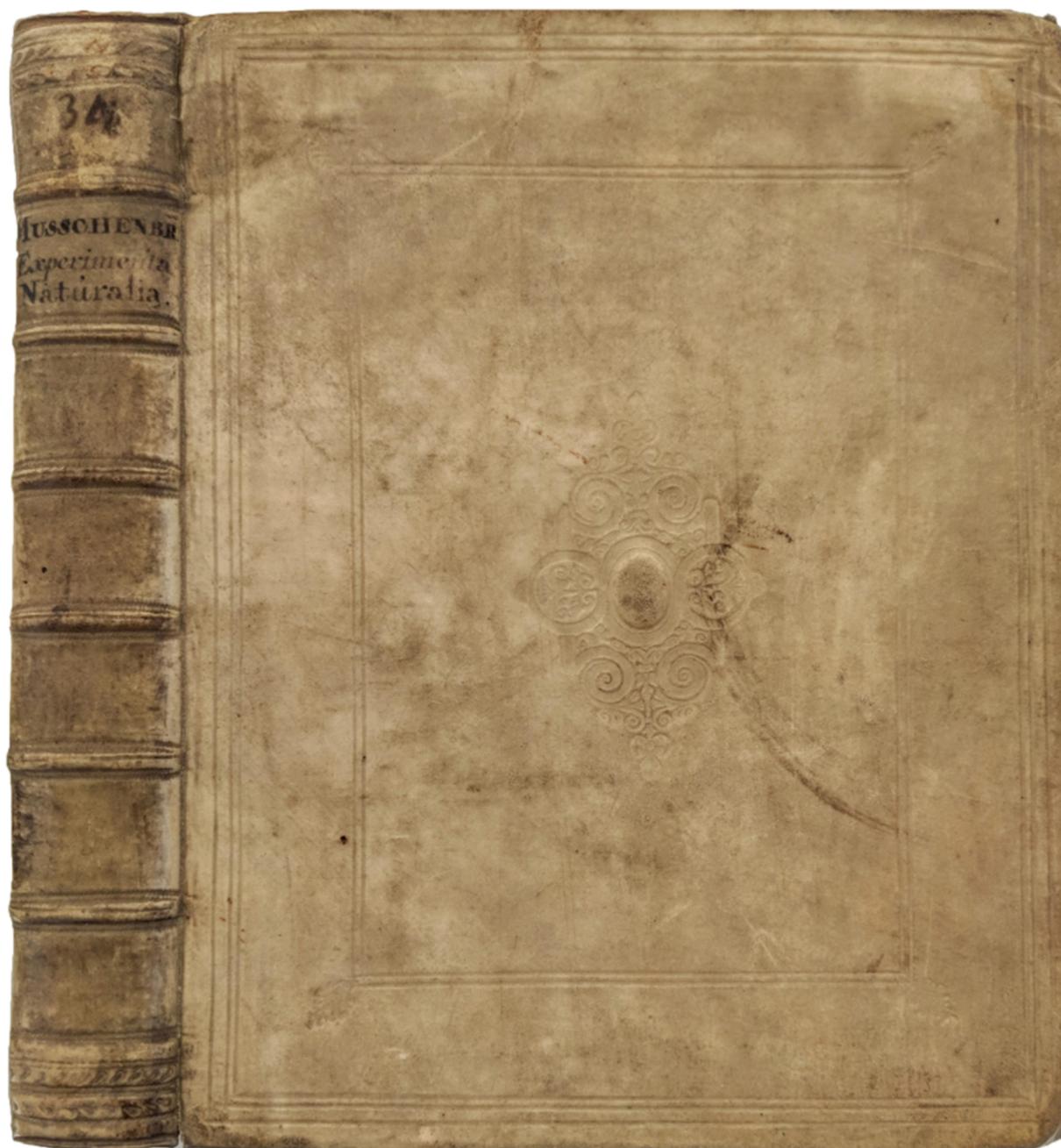
"Edited by John Lulofs, this collection of some of Musschenbroek's famous lecture notes was published a year after he died. Lulofs was a colleague of Musschenbroek at Leyden, and, although primarily on physics, chemical topics are discussed: e.g., metals, fire and combustion, and luminescence and phosphorescence." - Roy G. Neville, Historical Chemical Library.

This work includes chapters on Sound, Air, Gravity, Meteors, and the Attraction of Bodies. "The similarity of the structure and content between Di Martino's and Musschenbroek's texts and their differences from the Principia [of Newton] is undoubtedly due to their difference purposes. As can be seen from their titles, Newton's aim is to explain the mathematical principles of natural philosophy, whereas Di Martino and Musschenbroek wish to provide students with the information necessary to learn about natural philosophy. Their greater breadth of topics, as well as their discursive treatment, reflects their different functions: first, to bring together a wide and inclusive view of all objects of natural philosophy; and, secondly, to make accessible to all, especially to students." – Elizabethanne A. Boran, Mordechai Feingold (eds.), *Reading Newton in Early Modern Europe*, Leiden: Brill, 2017.

In the United States the Leiden jar (or Leyden jar) "was also humorously called the 'shock-bottle.' . . . the invention was widely appreciated for its great versatility in experimenting with electricity. Benjamin Franklin was enthusiastic about 'Musschenbroek's wonderful bottle.'" – Krehl, p. 241.

✻ Baaken, p. 89; Neville, II, p. 205; Partington, IV, 405; Poggendorf, II, 1244-1245; Ronalds p. 360. See also: Peter O. K. Krehl, *History of Shock Waves, Explosions and Impact: A Chronological and Biographical Reference*, Springer, 2008.





David P. Wheatland's Copy

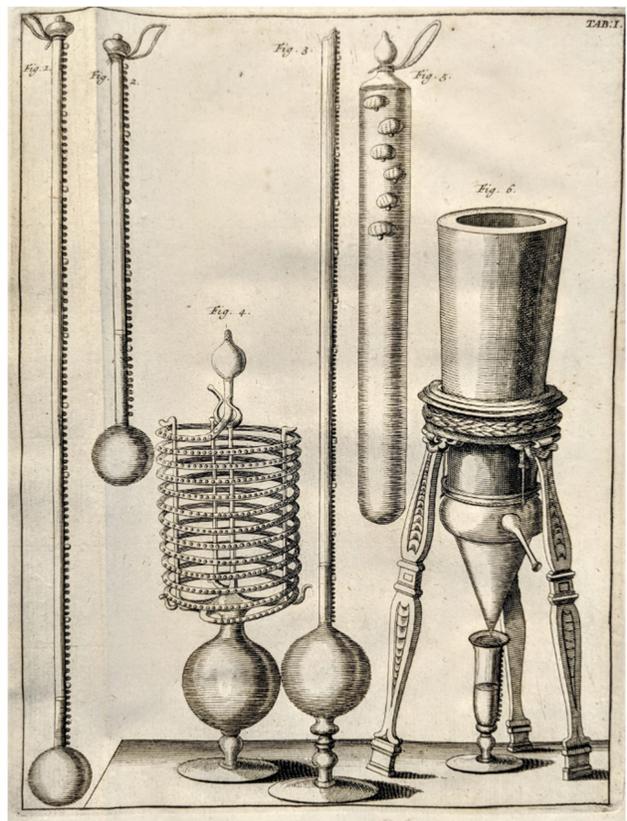
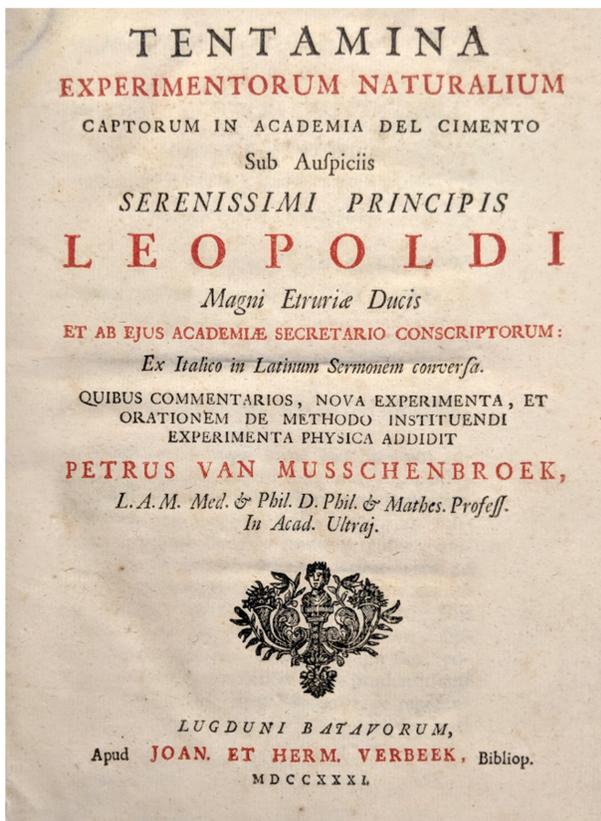
54. **MUSCHENBROEK, Petrus van** (1692-1761). *Tentamina Experimentorum Naturalium Captorum in Academia del Cimento. Sub Auspiciis. Serenissimi Principis Leopoldi. Magni Etruriae Ducis. Et Ab Ejus Academiae Secretario Conscriptorum: Ex*

Italico in Latinum Sermonem Conversa. Quibus Commentarios, Nova Experimenta, et Orationem de Methodo Instituendi Experimenta Physica Addidit. Leiden: Joan et. Herm. Verbeek, 1731. ¶ 2 books bound as 1. 8vo. [16], xlviii, [12], 193, [1], 192, [14] pp. 32 folding plates, index, title printed in red and black. Full blind-stamped vellum, raised bands. Bookplate of David P. Wheatland. Very good.
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Musschenbroek was best known as the inventor of the Leyden Jar, the original capacitor/battery. He published numerous books during his lifetime, most of them taken from his lectures on natural philosophy, mathematics, and physics.

☐ Wheeler 276.



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