

RARE

JEFF WEBER

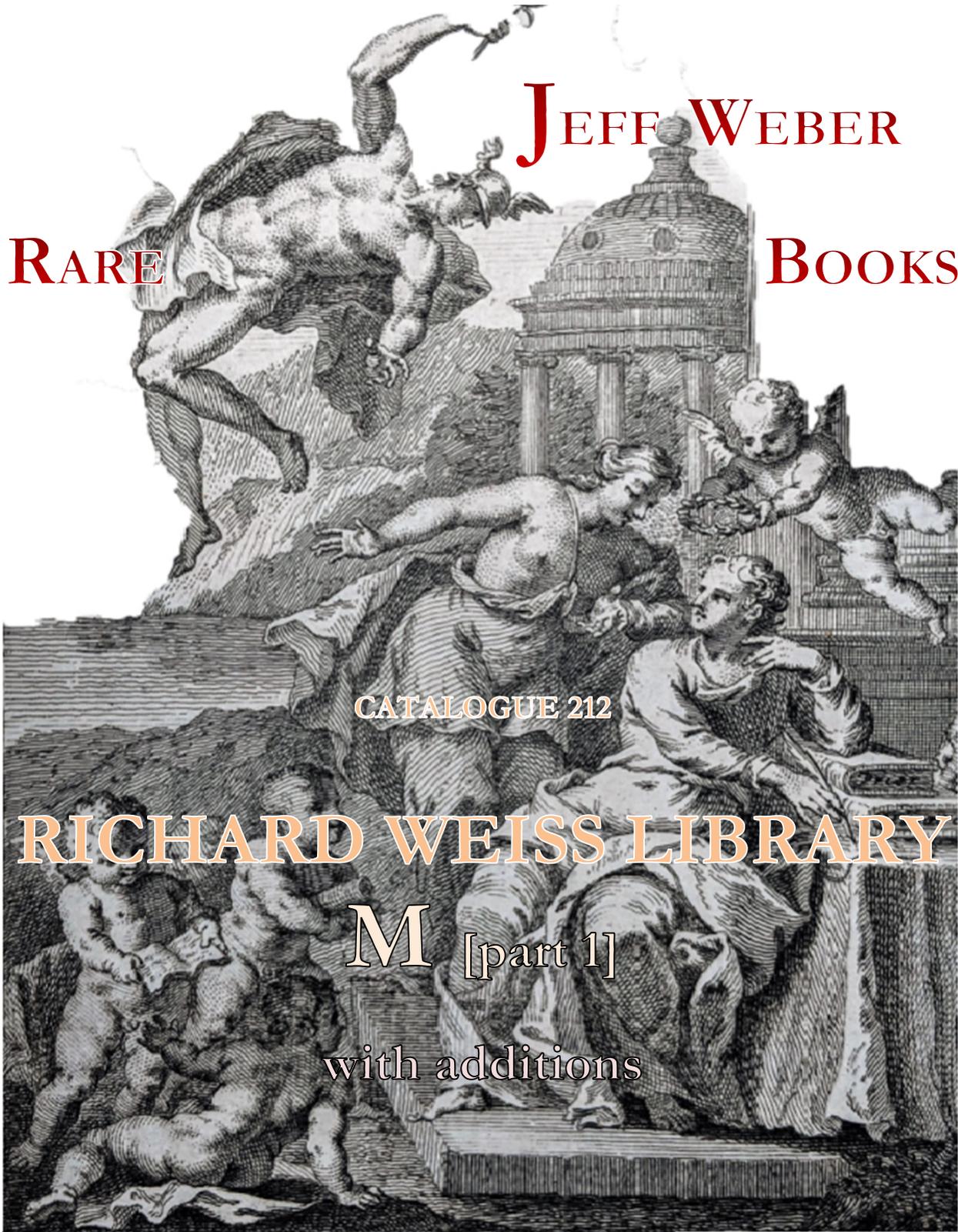
BOOKS

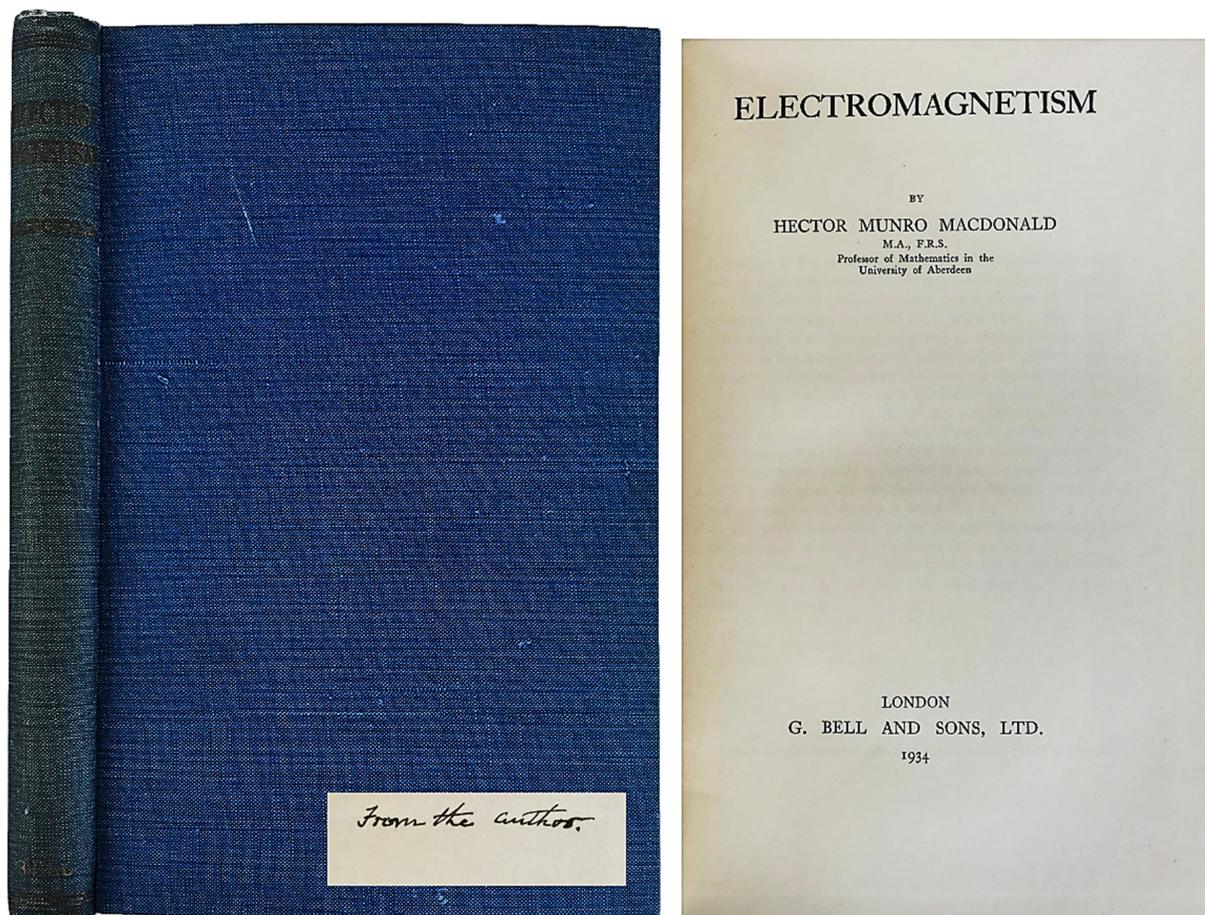
CATALOGUE 212

RICHARD WEISS LIBRARY

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with additions



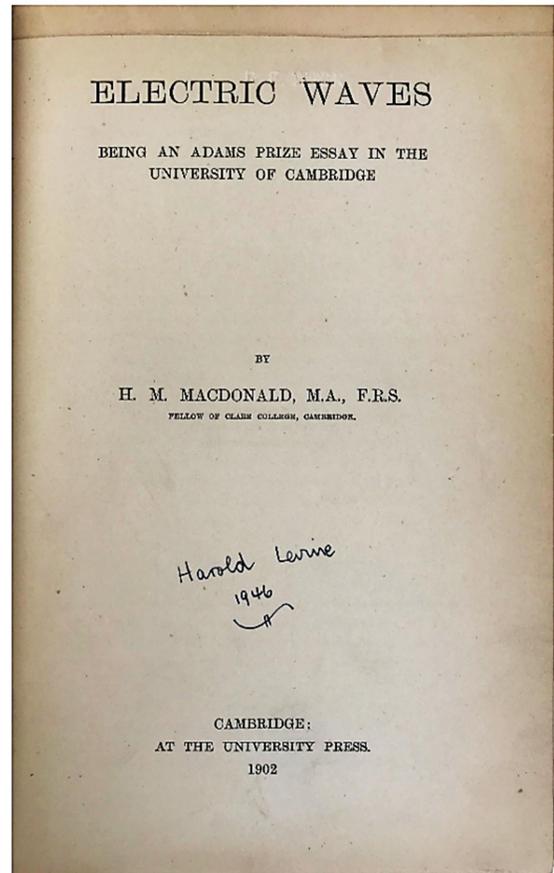
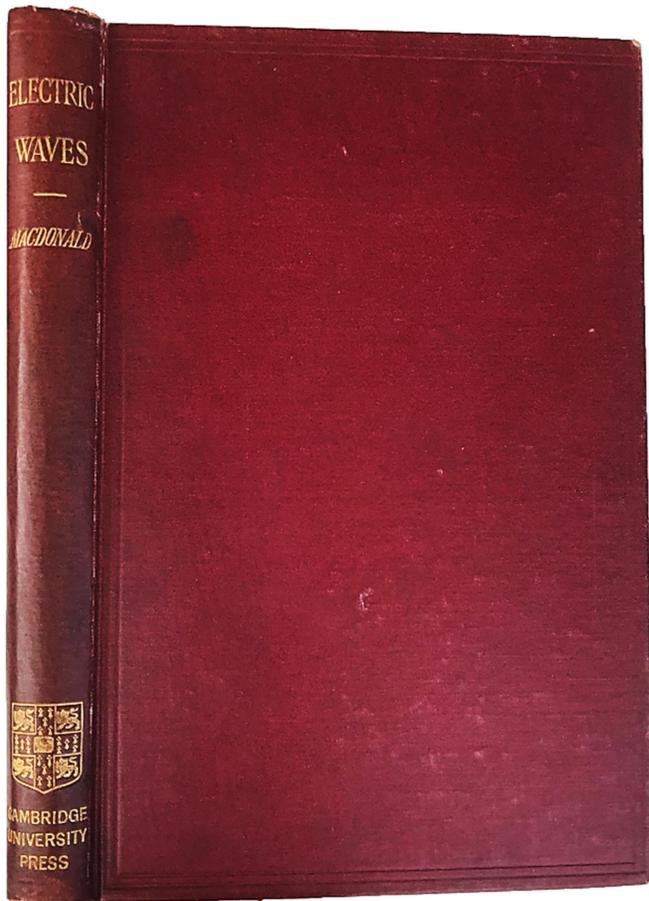


*Inscribed From the Author*

1. **MACDONALD, Hector Munro** (1865-1935). *Electromagnetism*. London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1934. ¶ 8vo. xv, 178 pp. Erratum slip, index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth. INSCRIBED "From the author". Very good +. S11732

\$ 75

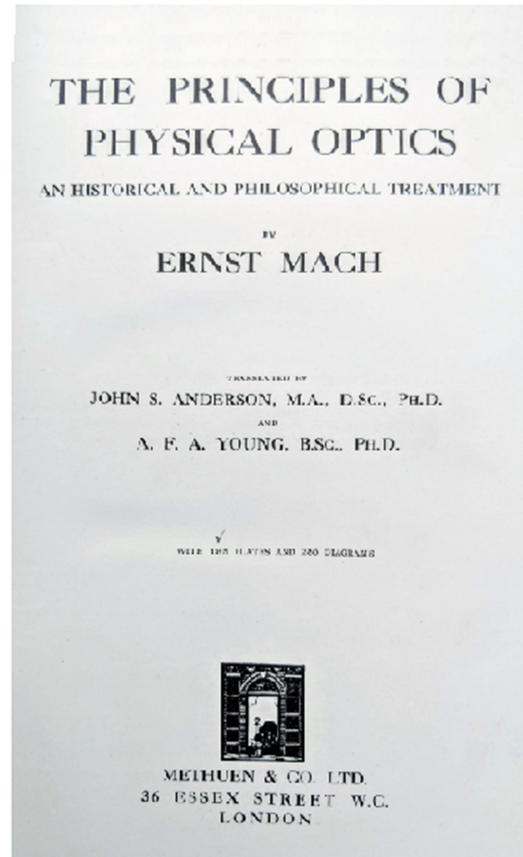
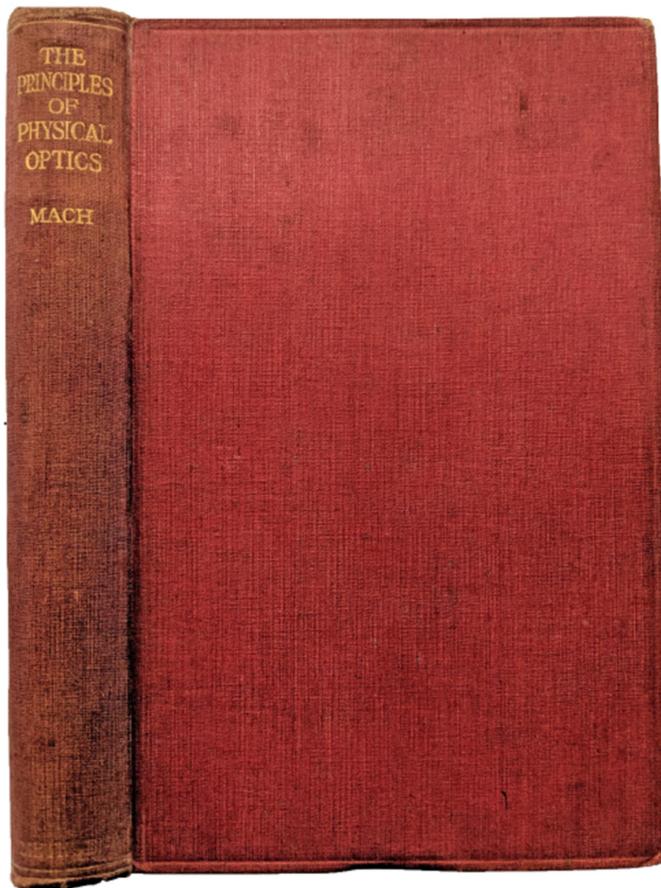
Professor Hector Munro Macdonald, OBE, FRS, FRAS, FRSE LLD (1865–1935) was a Scottish mathematician, born in Edinburgh. He researched pure mathematics at Cambridge University after graduating from Aberdeen University with an honours degree, took the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. Macdonald worked on electric waves and solved difficult problems regarding diffraction of these waves by summing series of Bessel functions.



2. **MACDONALD, Hector Munro** (1865-1935). *Electric Waves, being an Adams Prize Essay in the University of Cambridge*. Cambridge: University Press, 1902. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 200 pp. Maroon blind and gilt-stamped cloth; light edge wear. Ink title-page ownership signature of Harold Levine, 1946; blind embossed – 4 times – with the name of R. B. Wick (half-title, title, dedication (related puncture hole), final leaf). First three leaves trimmed at upper margin (incl. title and preface pages). Very good. S11731

\$ 12

In 1901 Macdonald received the Adams Prize. The Adams Prize is one of the most prestigious prizes awarded by the University of Cambridge. It is awarded each year by the Faculty of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge and St John's College to a UK-based mathematician for distinguished research in the Mathematical Sciences.



3. **MACH, Ernst Waldfried Josef Wenzel** (1838-1916). *The Principles of Physical Optics; an Historical and Philosophical Treatment*. London: Methuen, 1926. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 324 pp. 10 plates, 280 figs., index. Original brick red gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of John W. Morris, 1934. Very good. SW1545

\$ 45

First edition in English, translated by John S. Anderson and A. F. A. Young, and posthumously published.

"I have endeavoured to show, from a critical and psychological standpoint, how the ideas concerning the nature of light have been moulded at the hands of prominent individual workers, what transformations these ideas have had to undergo on account of the revelation of new facts and by reason of the views associated with them, and how the general concepts of optics develop from these." – Ernst Mach, from the preface.

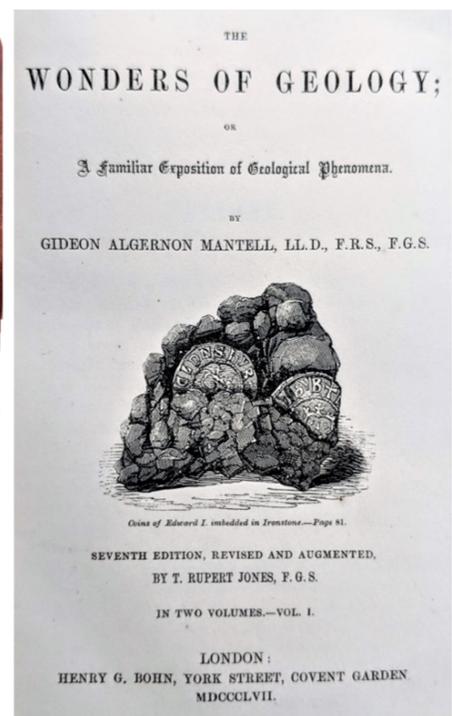


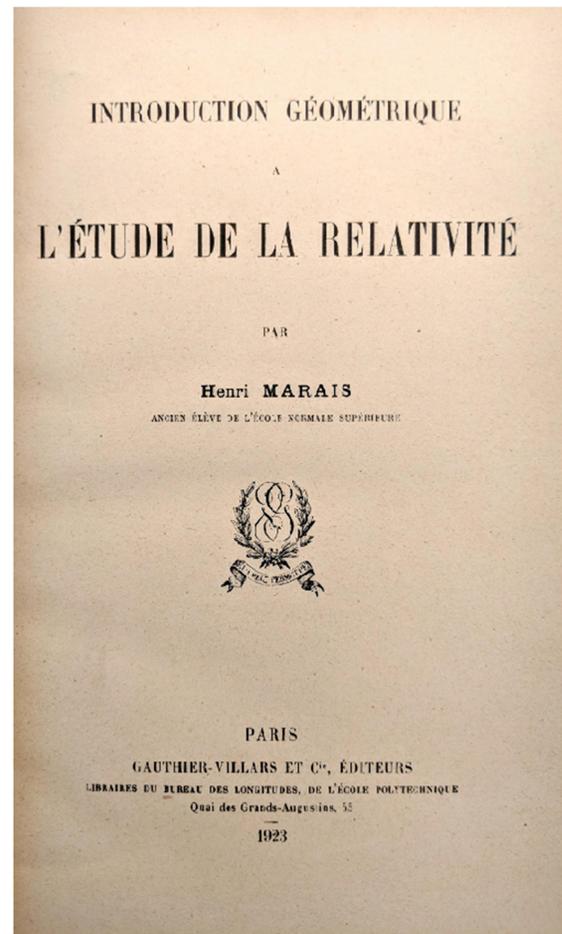
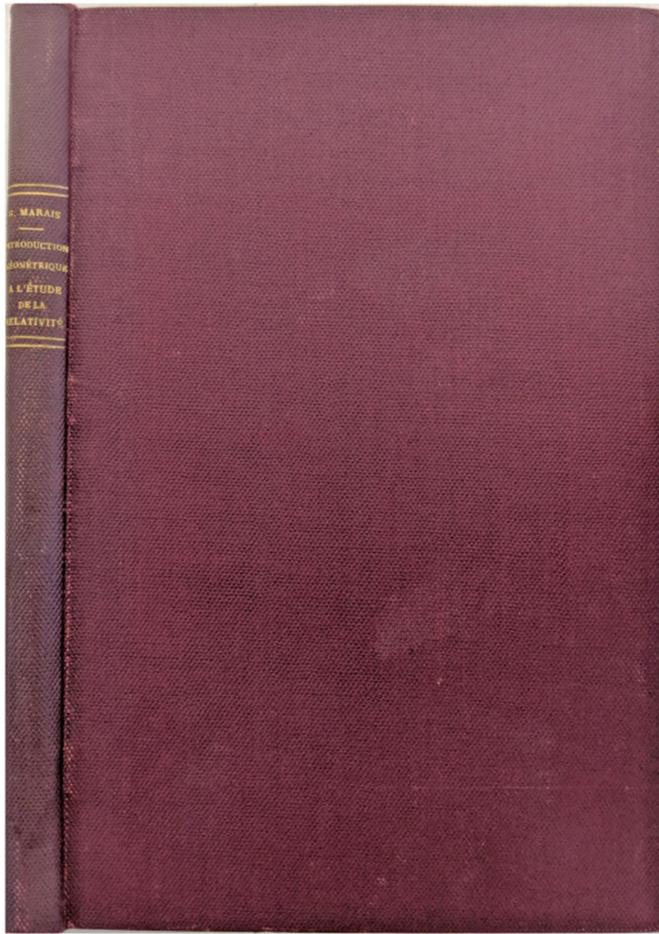
4. **MANTELL, Gideon Algernon** (1790-1852). *The Wonders of Geology; or A Familiar Exposition of Geological Phenomena*. London: Henry G. Bohn, 1857. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 8vo. xxiv, 479, [3]; xvi, 1019, [1] pp. Engraved frontispiece, 6 plates (3 in color), 213 woodcut figs., index; waterstain to edge of frontis. Original brick red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; soiled, extremities reinforced with kozo. Ownership signature of A. S. Tiffany. Very good. SW1546

\$ 70

Seventh edition, revised & augmented by T. Rupert Jones, F.G.S. One of Mantell's most popular works, which greatly enhanced his reputation as an author and as a popularizer of science. Contains "The Country of the Iguanodon" by John Martin,

one of the earliest depictions of a dinosaur in what was believed to be its natural habitat. "The genre itself, was new, and only a few paleontological localities were sufficiently well investigated to be reconstructed in such detail. [It] therefore became the first well-known attempt to re-create the actual appearance of dinosaurs. It effectively awakened Victorian imaginations to a saurian past that has continued to fascinate us ever since. . . Though somewhat contrived (as his work tended to be), Martin's originally nine- foot depiction of the Age of Reptiles was intended to be accurate. Despite a great deal of artistic license, only some freshwater ammonites outrightly contradicted available knowledge." Dean, Dennis R., Gideon Mantell and the Discovery of Dinosaurs. p. 167.

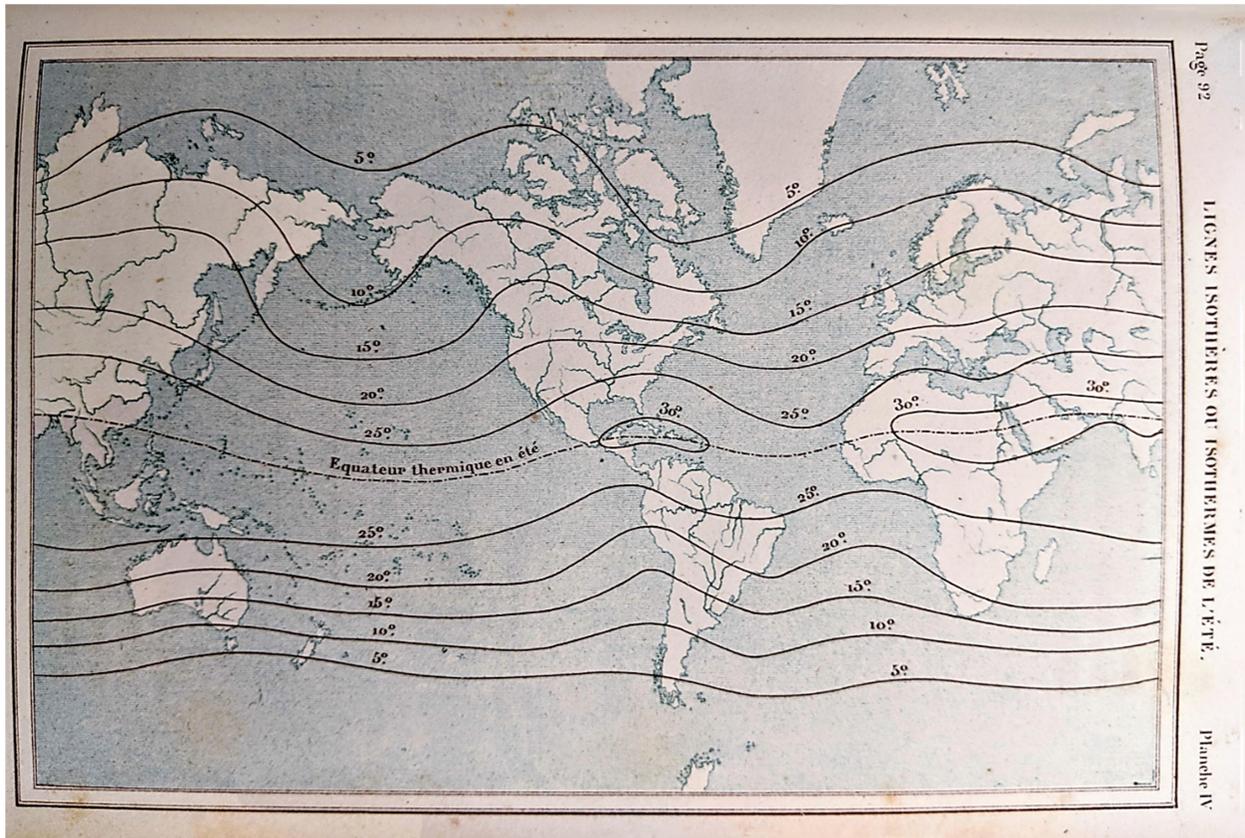




5. **MARAIS, Henri** (1881-1940). *Introduction Géométrique à l'Étude de la Relativité*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1923. ¶ 8vo. xii, 191, [1]. pp. 23 figs.; paper browned. Later burgundy gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature E. C. Goldworthy. Near fine. SW1547

\$ 45

Marais, a French philosopher, writing with this mathematical treatise, took the position that relativity "aims at 'incorporating time into space.'" – M. Capek, *The Concepts of Space and Time: Their Structure and Their Development*, (2014), p. 355-6.

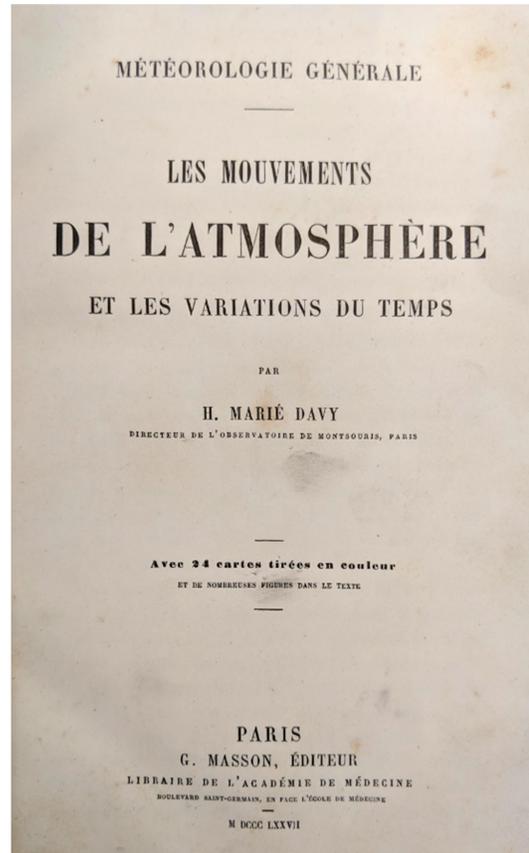
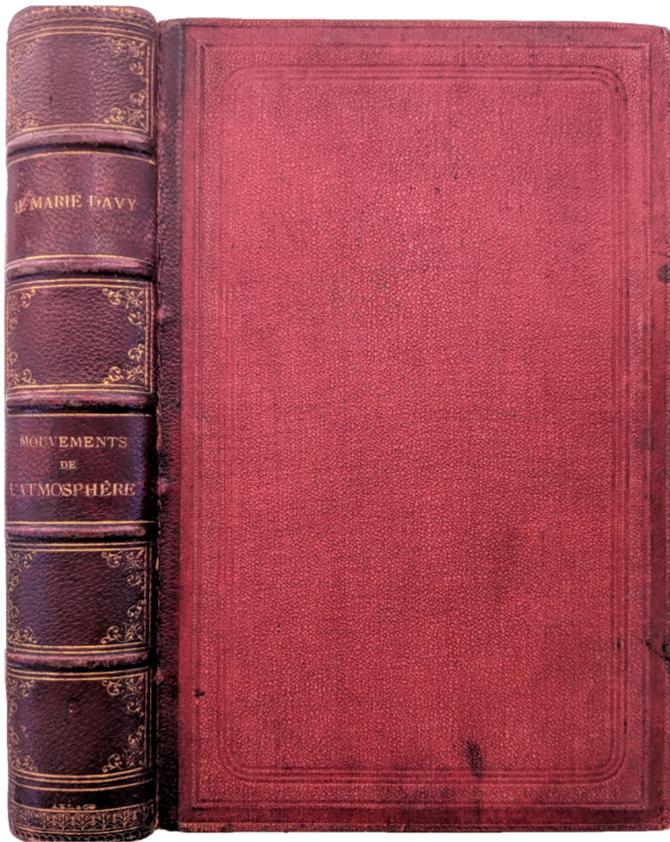


6. **MARIE-DAVY, Hippolyte** (1820-1893). *Les Mouvements de l'Atmosphère et les Variations du Temps*. Paris: Libraire de l'Académie de Médecine, 1877. ¶ Tall 8vo. [4], iv, 523, [1] pp. 24 plates, 88 figs. Quarter crimson blind- and gilts stamped morocco, crimson blind-stamped cloth, raised bands; lower cover soiled. Very good. SW1548

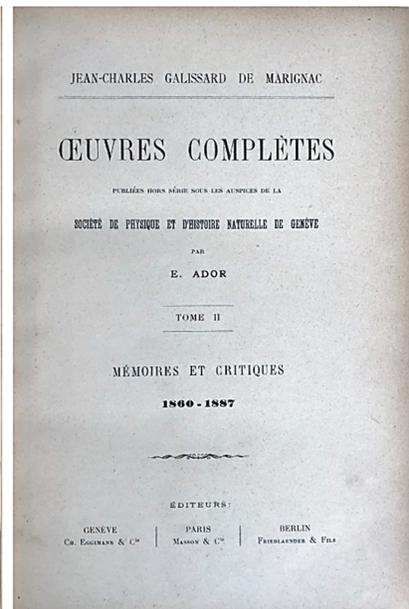
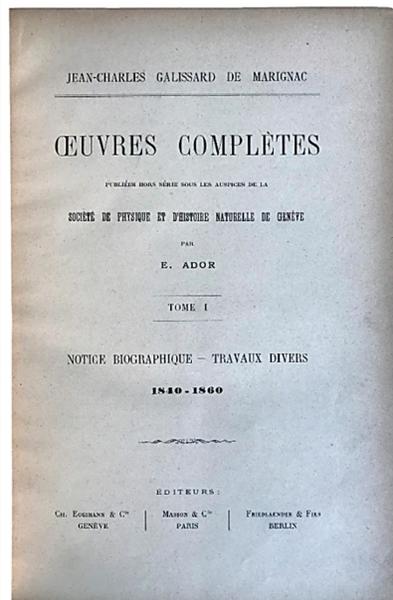
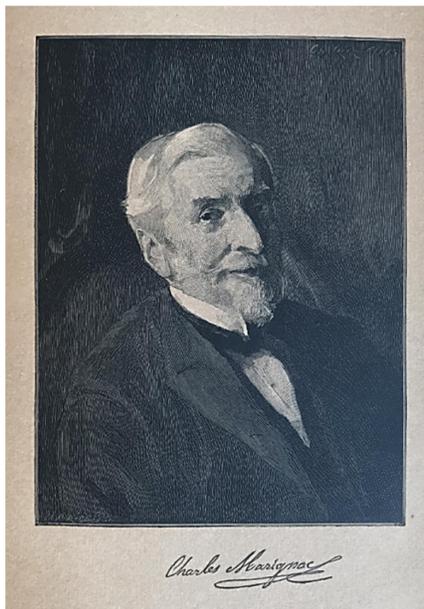
\$ 120

Marie-Davy was a chemist and inventor. He is best remembered as the inventor of the naval periscope.

[binding & title picture follows:]



[6] MARIE-DAVY

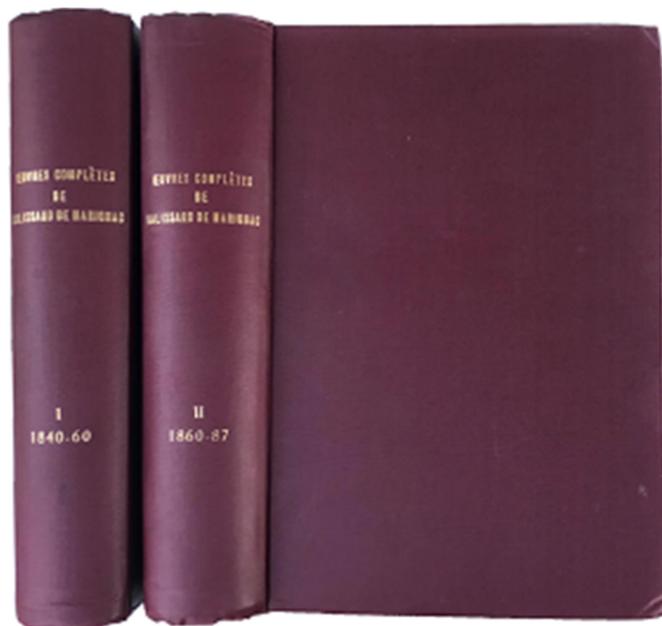


[7] MARIGNAC

7. **MARIGNAC, Jean-Charles Galissard de** (1817-1894). *Oeuvres complètes publiées hors série sous les auspices de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève par E. Ador . . .* Geneva, etc.: Ch. Eggimann & Cie., etc., circa 1890. ¶ Two volumes. 4to. [viii], lv, [1], 701; [ii], 839 pp. Frontis. port., figs., folding plates, Modern maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Very good, very clean copy. S7436

\$ 250

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Jean-Charles Marignac's 111 published papers, handsomely reprinted with a portrait and a complete list of Marignac's atomic weights. Marignac completed a large amount of research in mineralogy and physical chemistry, but in the field of inorganic chemistry he accurately determined the atomic weights of nearly thirty elements and helped to unravel the tortuous chemistry of niobium and tantalum, the silicates, the tungstates, and the rare earths. Marignac received the Davy Medal of the Royal Society in 1886. Marignac began his academic career as the chair of chemistry at the Academie de Geneve, becoming an addition the chair of mineralogy in 1845; he



resigned in 1878. *DSB*, IX, p. 109; Partington, *A history of chemistry*, IV, p. 875.

"Born in Geneva, he was twenty-one years old when he began to attend the École polytechnique in Paris, and from 1837 to 1839 studied at the École des mines. Then, after a short time in Liebig's laboratory at Gießen, and in the Sèvres porcelain factory, he

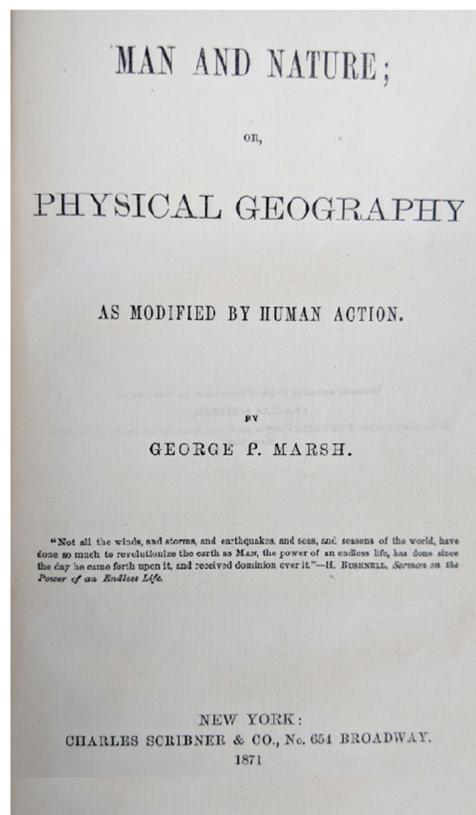
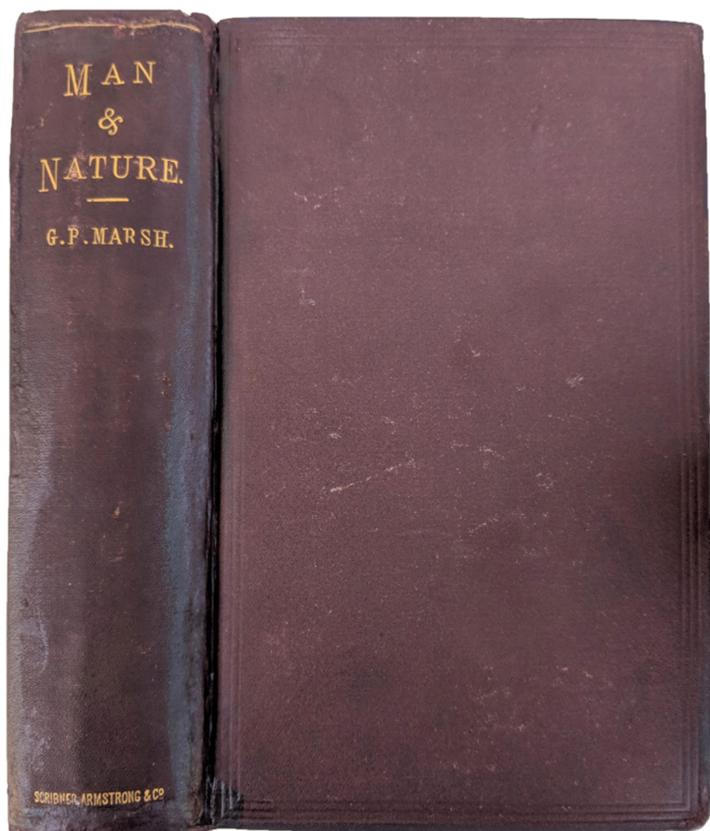
became in 1841 a professor of chemistry at the academy of Geneva. In 1845 he was appointed professor of mineralogy also, and held both chairs until 1878, when ill-health obliged him to resign. He died at Geneva."

"Marignac's name is well known for the careful and exact determinations of atomic weights which he carried out for fifty-seven of the elements. In undertaking this work he had, like J. S. Stas, the purpose of testing Prout's hypothesis, but he remained more disposed than the Belgian chemist to consider the possibility that it may have some degree of validity. Throughout his life he paid great attention to the rare earths and the problem of separating and distinguishing them; in 1878 he extracted ytterbium from what was supposed to be pure erbia, and two years later found gadolinium and samarium in the samarskite earths."

"In 1858 he pointed out the isomorphism of the fluostannates and the fluosilicates, thus settling the then vexed question of the composition of silicic acid; and subsequently he studied the fluorides of zirconium, boron, tungsten, and other elements. He prepared silicotungstic acid, one of the first examples of the complex inorganic acids. Marignac discovered that niobium and tantalum could be separated by fractional crystallization separation of potassium heptafluorotantalate from potassium oxypentafluoroniobate monohydrate, a process which was used commercially until displaced by solvent extraction separation of the same fluorides starting in the 1950s."

"In physical chemistry he carried out extensive research on the nature and process of solutions, investigating in particular the thermal effects produced by the dilution of saline solutions, the variation of the specific heat of saline solutions with temperature and concentration, and the phenomena of liquid diffusion." [web-source].





8. **MARSH, George Perkins** (1801-1882). *Man and Nature; or, Physical Geography as modified by human action*. New York: Charles Scribner, 1871. ¶ 8vo. xix, [1], 577, [1] pp. Original blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; extremities repaired with kozo. Good. SW1549

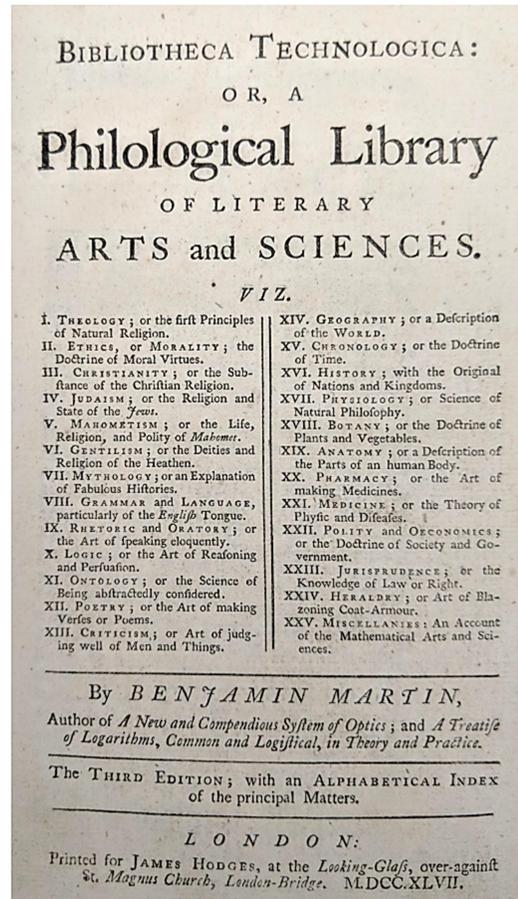
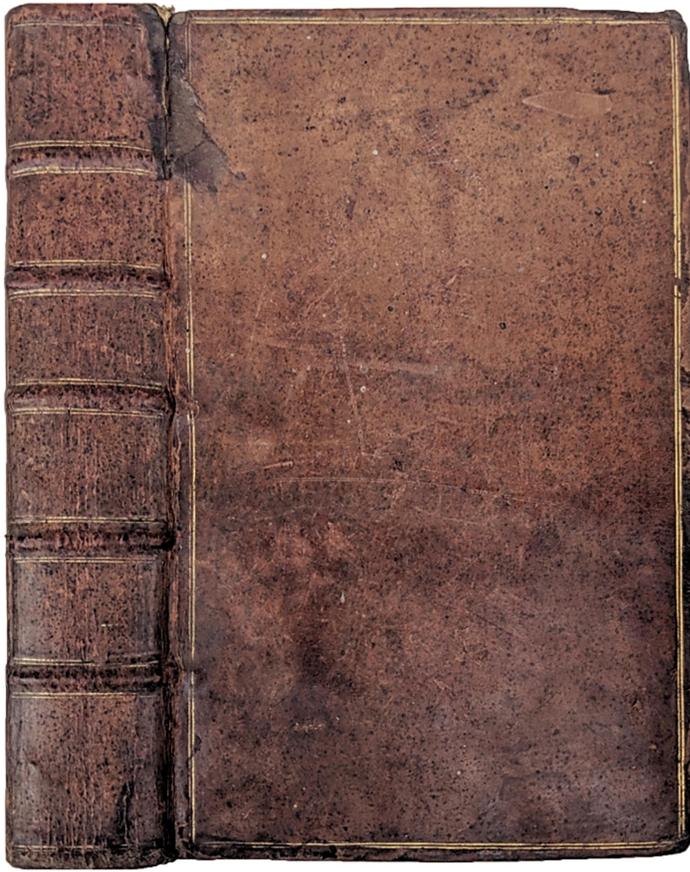
\$ 45

Marsh was an American scholar, often considered to be the first American environmentalist. *Man and Nature* was one of the first works to document the environmental impact of humans in America, and one of the first to suggest that many of the changes were irreversible. Chapters: "Introduction," "Transfer, Modification, and Extirpation of Vegetable and of Animal Species," "The Woods," "The Waters," "The Sands," "Projected or Possible Geographical Changes by Man."



[9]





9. **MARTIN, Benjamin** (1704-1782). *Bibliotheca technologica: or, a philological library of literary arts and sciences* : Viz. I. Theology; or the first Principles of Natural Religion. II. Ethics, or Morality; the Doctrine of Moral Virtues. III. Christianity; or the Substance of the Christian Religion. IV. Judaism; or the Religion and State of the Jews. V. Mahometism; or the Life, Religion, and Polity of Mahomet. VI. Gentilism; or the Deities and Religion of the Heathen. VII. Mythology; or an Explanation of Fabulous Histories. VIII. Grammar and Language, particularly of the English Tongue. IX. Rhetoric and Oratory; or the Art of speaking eloquently. X. Logic; or the Art of Reasoning and Persuasion. XI. Ontology; or the Science of Being abstractedly considered. XII. Poetry; or the Art of making Verses or Poems. XIII. Criticism; or Art of judging well of Men and Things. XIV. Geography; or a Description of the World. XV. Chronology; or the Doctrine of Time. XVI. History; with the Original of Nations and Kingdoms. XVII. Physiology; or Science of Natural Philosophy. XVIII. Botany; or the Doctrine of Plants and Vegetables. XIX. Anatomy; or a Description of the Parts of an human Body. XX. Pharmacy; or the Art of making

*Medicines. XXI. Medicine; or the Theory of Physic and Diseases. XXII. Polity and Oeconomics; or the Doctrine of Society and Government. XXIII. Jurisprudence; or - the Knowledge of Law or Right. XXIV. Heraldry; or Art of Blazoning Coat-Armour. XXV. Miscellanies: An Account of the Mathematical Arts and Sciences. By Benjamin Martin, Author of A New and Compendious System of Optics; and A Treatise of Logarithms, Common and Logistical, in Theory and Practice.* London: James Hodges, 1747. ¶ 8vo. viii, 513, [23] pp. Engraved frontis., index, pub. ads; lacking front free endleaf. Original gilt-tooled calf, raised bands; rubbed, spine label missing. Ownership signature of Thomas Strongs, 1751. Very good. SW1550

\$ 300

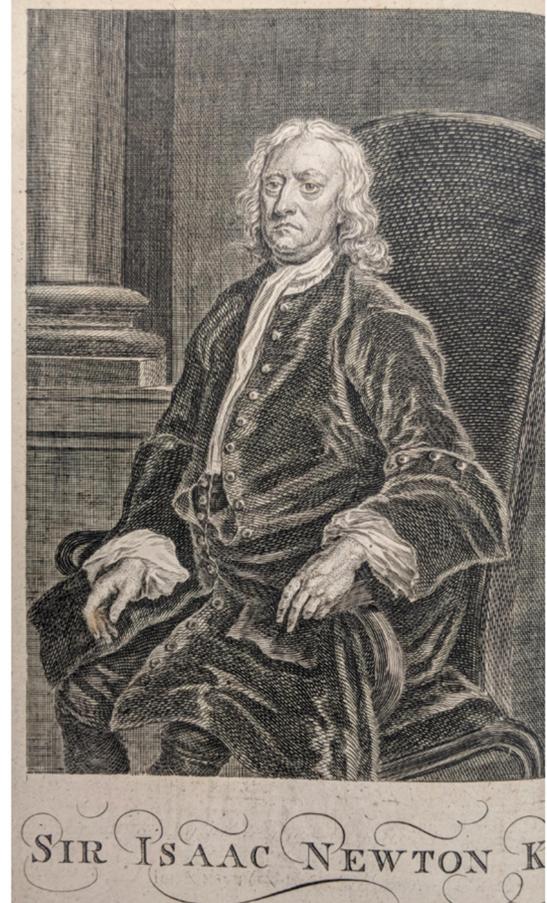
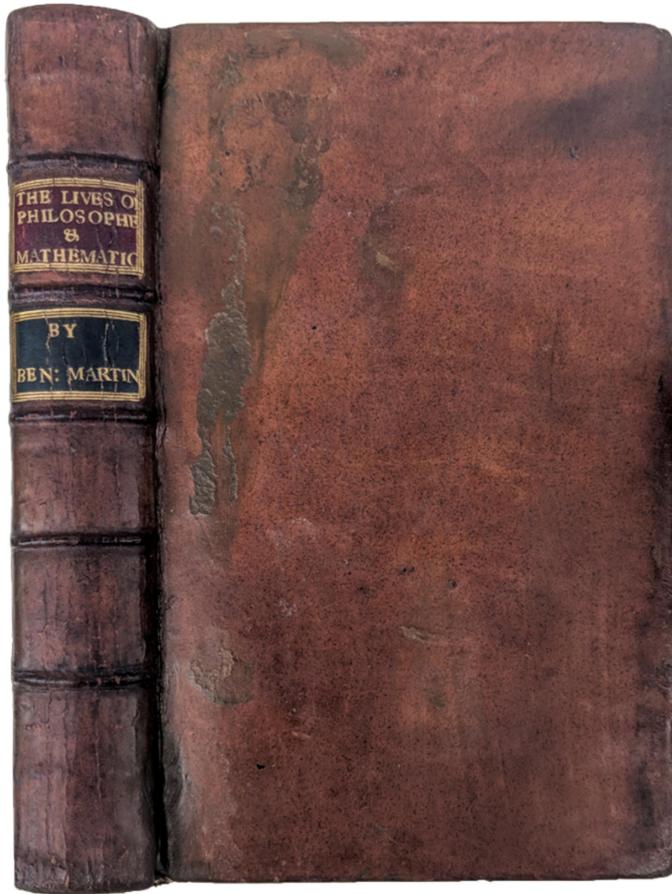
Third edition. Martin, one of the eminent philologists of his time, compiled one of the first English dictionaries, the *Lingua Britannica Reformata*. Martin was known for his work in education, teaching of philosophy and mathematics, he was called 'one of the most eminent mathematicians of the age', and his prolific production of many books aimed at students of mathematics, science, and a wide range of other subjects.

"A New and Compendious System of Optics was published not by Noon but by James Hodges of London Bridge, who also produced Martin's *Logarithmologia*, and the second edition of his *Bibliotheca Technologica*, around the same time. It is not clear why Martin switched from Noon to Hodges; perhaps Noon was dissatisfied with the financial arrangements involved in publishing *Bibliotheca Technologica*, for after 1739 he published no more of Martin's works except reprints of *The Philosophical Grammar*." – J. R. Millburn, *Benjamin Martin: Author, Instrument-Maker, and 'Country Showman'*, Leyden: Noordhoff International Pub. 1976. pp. 17-20, 30, etc.

Chapters include: "Of Theology, or the Existence of a Deity", "Of the Christian Religion", "Of Judaism, or the Religion and State of the Jews", "Of Mahometanism, or the Life, Religion, and Polity of Mahomet", "Of Paganism, or the Divinities of the Heathen, and the Worship paid to them", "Of Mythology", "Of Language and Grammar", "Of Rhetoric and Oratory", "Of Logic, or the Art of Reasoning", "Of Metaphysics or Ontology, or the Science of Being abstractly considered", "Of Poetry", "Of Criticism", "Of Geography", "Of Chronology", "Of Botany or Phytology", "Of Physic, or the Theory of Medicine", etc.

📦 ESTC: N15492.

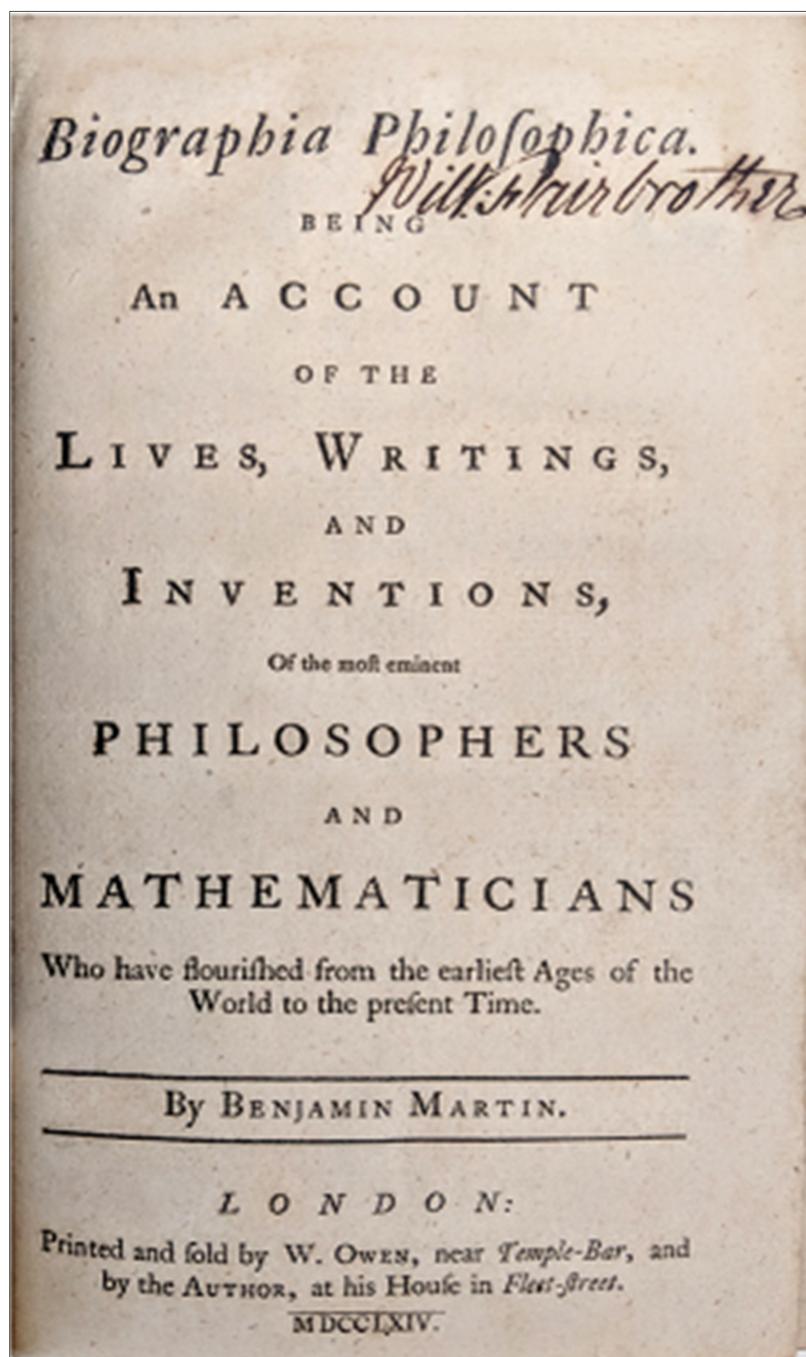




*William Fairbrother's Copy*

10. **MARTIN, Benjamin** (1704-1782). *Biographia Philosophica. Being an Account of the Lives, Writings, and Inventions, of the most eminent Philosophers and Mathematicians Who have flourished from the earliest Ages of the World to the present Time*. London: W. Owen, 1764. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 565, [3] pp. Engraved frontis. of Isaac Newton, index. Original full calf, maroon & black leather gilt-stamped spine labels, raised bands; front lower joint wormed, rear scuffed. Early bookplate and ownership inscription of William Fairbrother. Very good. SW1551

\$ 400

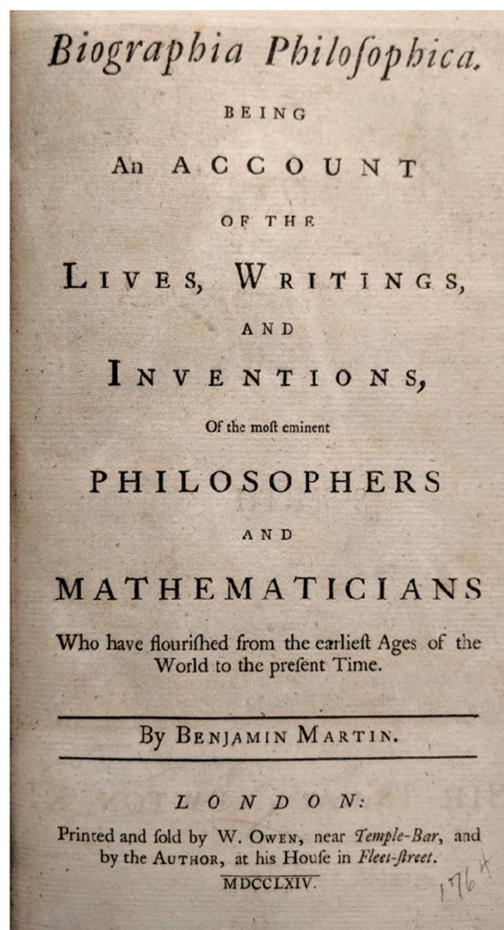
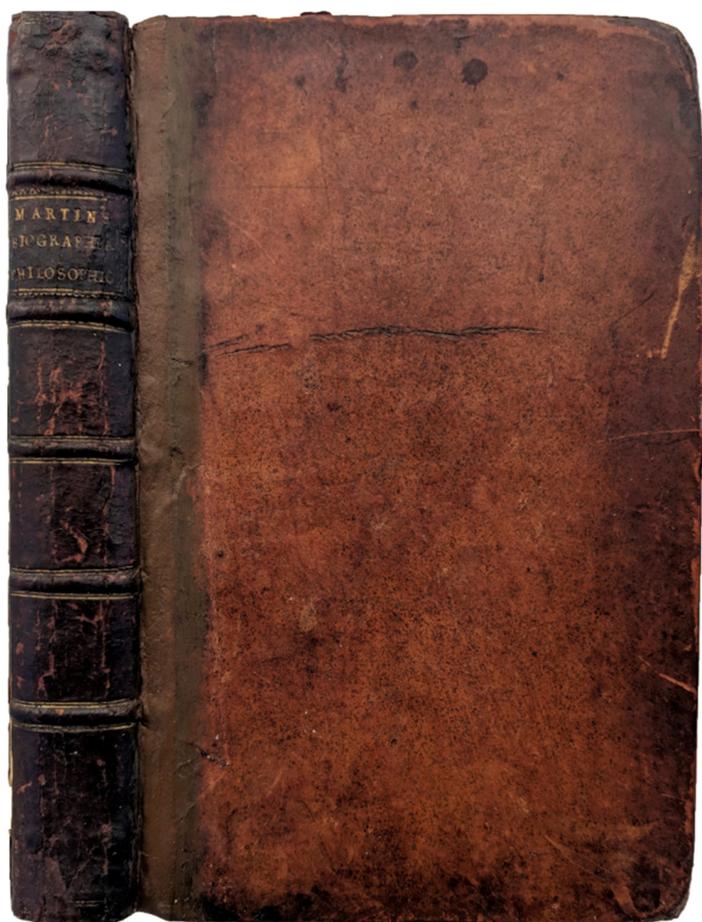


First edition. The biographies were originally published in *The General Magazine of Arts and Sciences*, which was edited by Martin, between 1755 and 1763. Includes 157 biographies of significant historical figures from antiquity to Martin's own time, including his hero, Isaac Newton. Other subjects include: Euclid, Hippocrates, Thales, Edward Wright, Christopher Wren, Leibniz, Keill, Richard Mead, Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, and many others.

PROVENANCE: William Fairbrother (d.1795), of

Wicklow. Fairbrother was a book collector. William Carew Hazlitt, *A Roll of Honour: A Calendar of the Names of Over 17,000 Men and Women who . . .* London: Quaritch, 1908, p.72.

▣ Babson 291.



11. **MARTIN, Benjamin** (1704-1782). *Biographia Philosophica, Being an Account of the Lives, Writings, and Inventions, of the most eminent Philosophers and Mathematicians Who have flourished from the earliest Ages of the World to the Present Time.* London: W. Owen, 1764. ¶ 8vo. [4], 185-565, [3] pp. Index. Original full calf, leather gilt-stamped spine label; upper joint repaired with kozo. Bookplate of Laurits Christian Eichner, ownership signature of Bertha Browne, 1827, rubber-stamp applied to title verso "S. Smith." Very good. SW1552

\$ 100

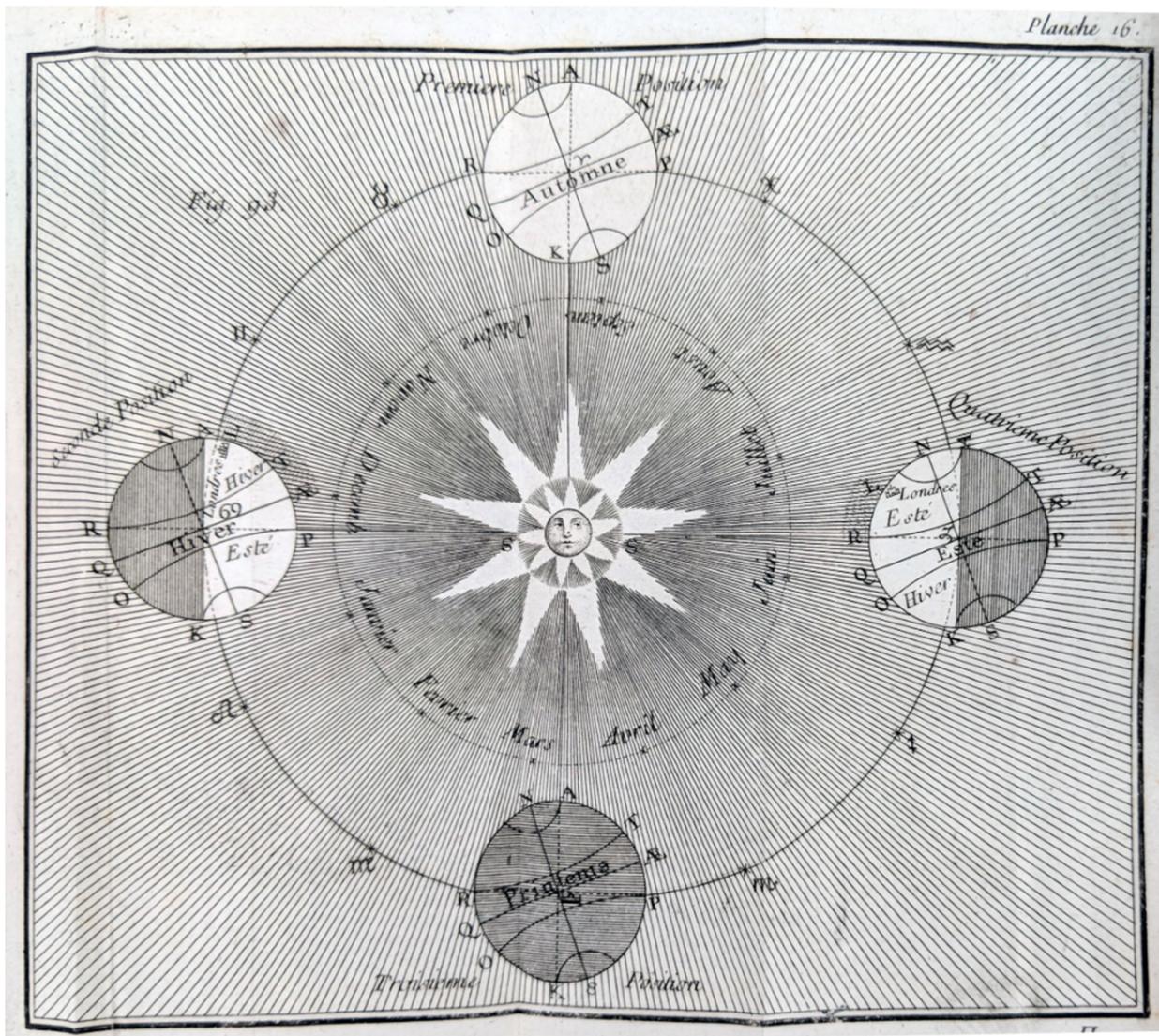
First edition, of the second part only. The biographies were originally published in *The General Magazine of Arts and Sciences*, which was edited by Martin, between 1755 and 1763. Includes biographies of Christopher Columbus, Galileo, Robert Boyle, John Locke, James Bernoulli, Peter the Great, Edmund Halley, and many others.



12. **MARTIN, Benjamin** (1704-1782). *Grammatica Delle Scienze Filosofiche, O Breve Analisi Della Filosofia Moderna Appoggiata alle Sperienze*. Venice: Stamperia Remondini, 1760. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 325 pp. Frontispiece engraved port., title vignette, title printed in red and black, 22 folding plates, 2 folding tables, index. Contemporary gilt-stamped mottled leather, leather gilt-stamped spine labels. Fine. SW1553

\$ 175

Third Venetian edition, newly illustrated. Martin was a British lexicographer and science lecturer. After starting life as a ploughboy, Martin made his fortune in writing and publishing, before losing it late in his life, after entrusting his business concerns to subordinates.

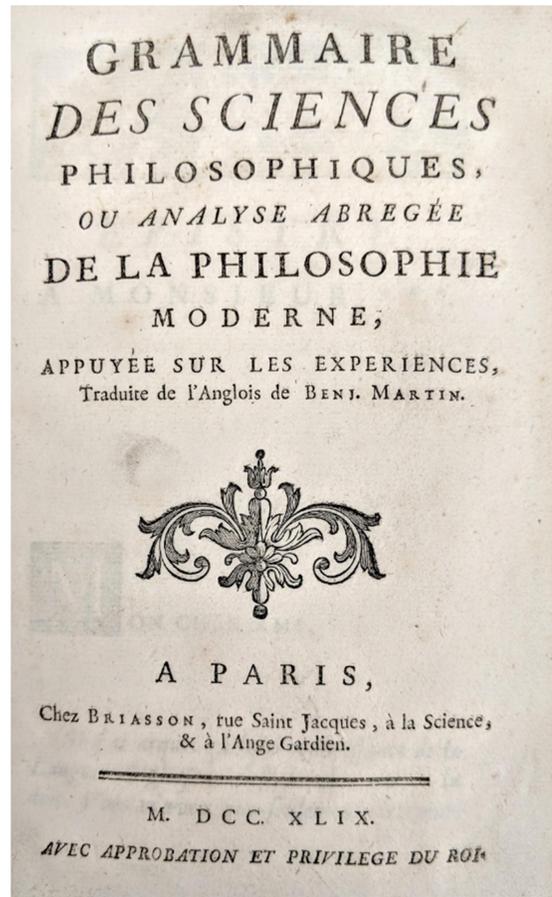
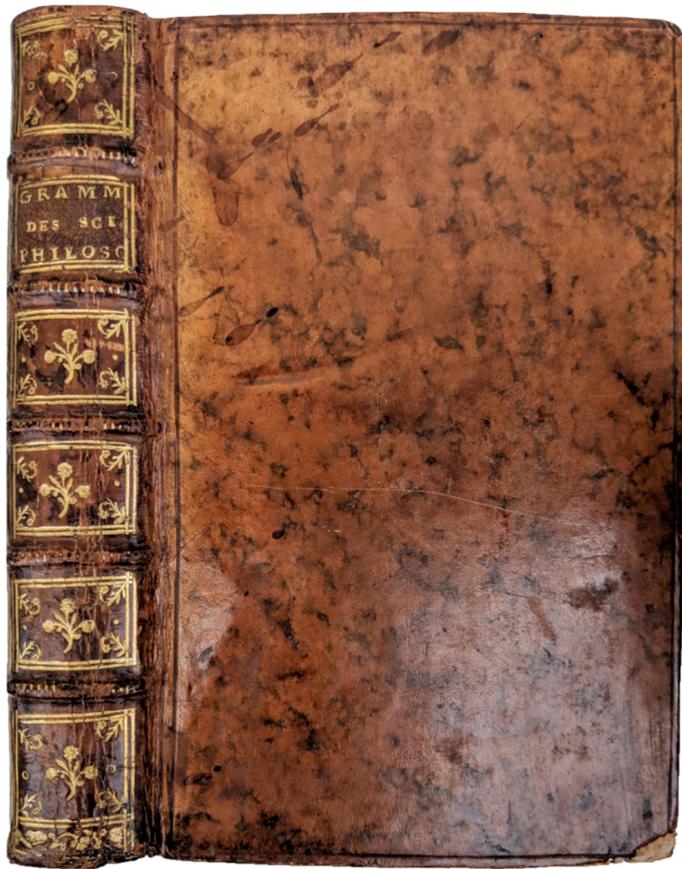


13. **MARTIN, Benjamin** (1704-1782). *Grammaire des Sciences Philosophiques, ou Analyse Abreegee de la Philosophie Moderne, Appuyee sur les Experiences*. Paris: Chez Briasson, 1749. ¶ 8vo. [xvi], 384 pp. Title vignette, 22 engraved folding plates. Original elaborate gilt-stamped mottled calf, raised bands; front lower corner showing. Very good. SW1554

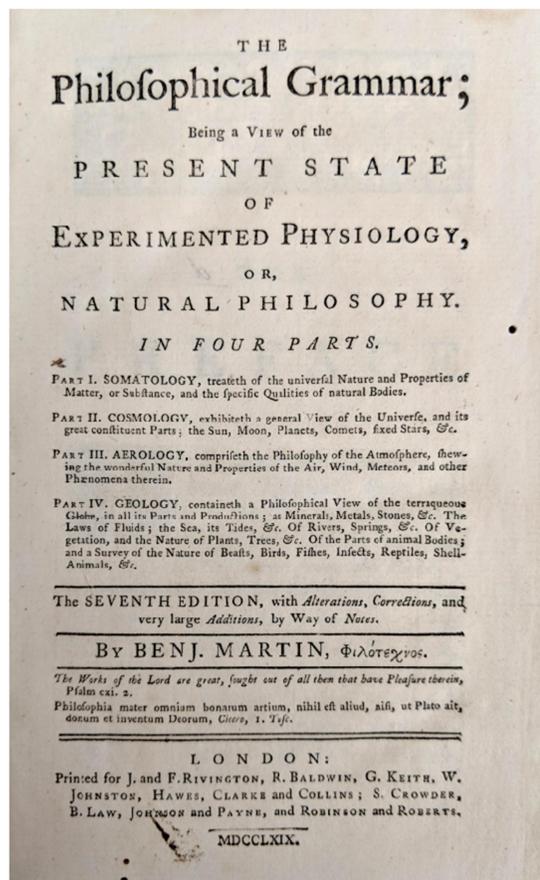
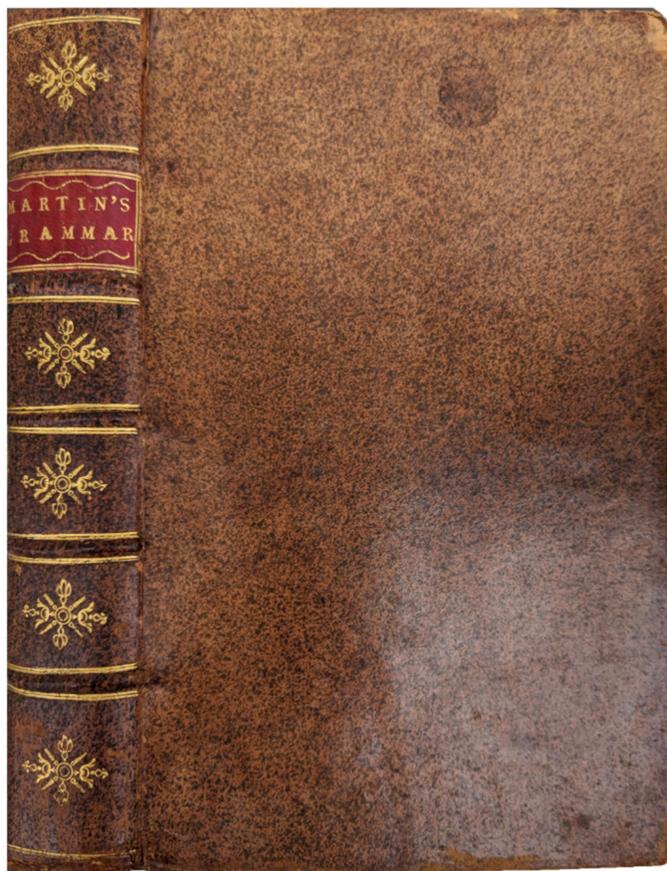
\$ 250

First French edition, translated from the English by Philippe-Florent de Puisieux (1713-1772). Martin was a British lexicographer and science lecturer. After starting life

as a ploughboy, Martin made his fortune in writing and publishing, before losing it late in his life, after entrusting his business concerns to subordinates.



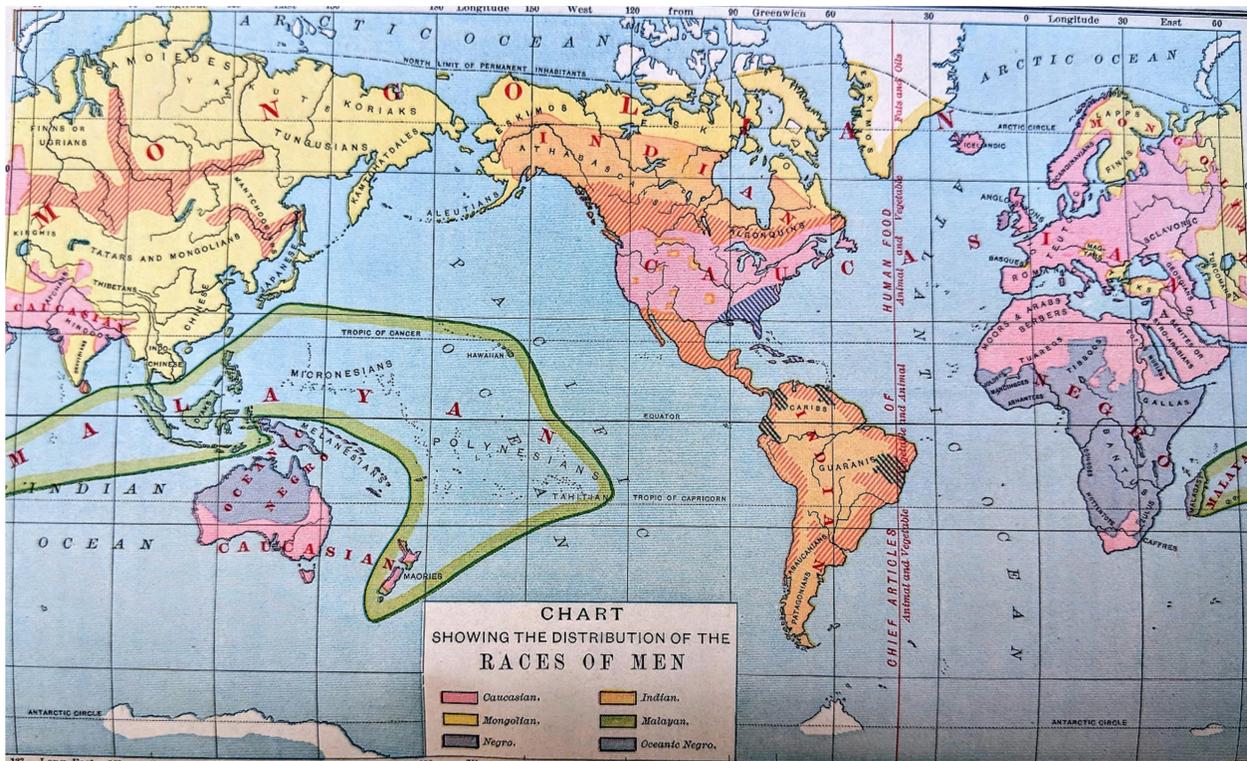
[13] MARTIN



14. **MARTIN, Benjamin** (1704-1782). *The Philosophical Grammar; Being a View of the Present State of Experimental Physiology, or Natural Philosophy. In Four Parts.* London: J. and F. Rivington, R. Baldwin, G. Keith, W. Johnston, Hawes, Clarke, and Collins; S. Crowder, B. Law, Johnson and Payne, and Robinson and Roberts, 1769. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 362, [6] pp. 26 folding plates, index; worming to the bottom of the text, but text is unharmed. Original speckled gilt-stamped calf, red leather gilt-stamped spine label, raised bands. Very good. SW1556

\$ 400

Seventh edition, "with Alterations, Corrections, and very large Additions, by Way of Notes." An early book of Newtonian natural philosophy, it is divided into four parts: Somatology (the nature of properties and matter), Cosmology, Aerology (properties of the atmosphere), and Geology.



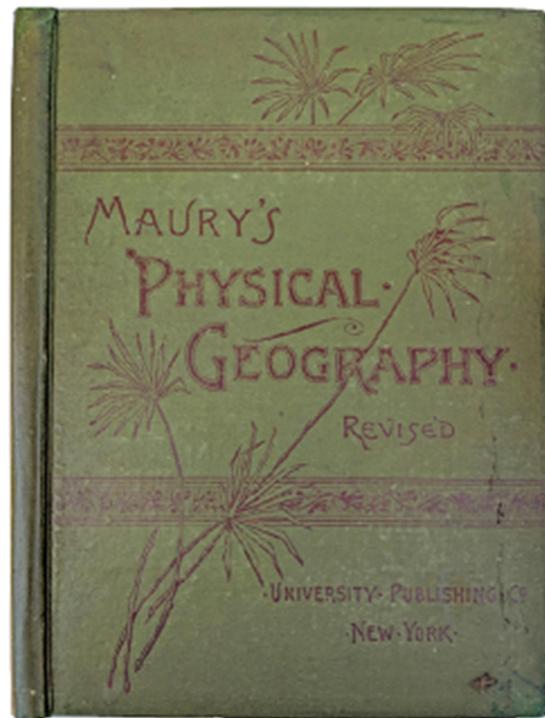
*Maury's Physical Geography*

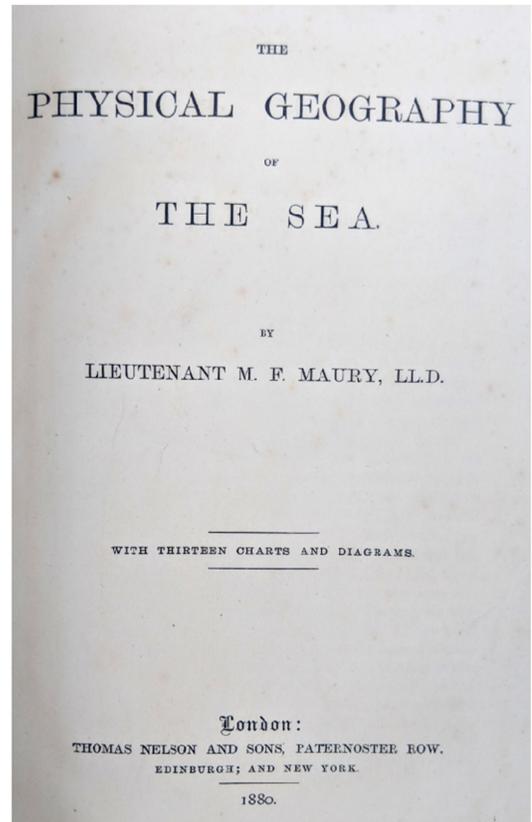
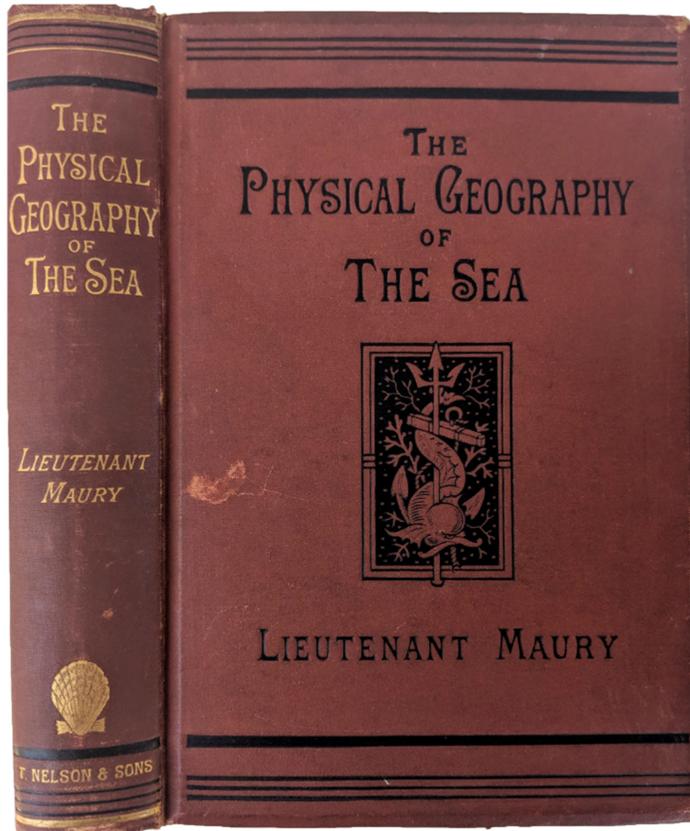
15. **MAURY, Matthew Fontaine** (1806-1873). *Physical Geography*. New York: University Publishing, 1892.

¶ 4to. [iv], 130 pp. Profusely illustrated with engravings, color maps, index. Olive-green blind- and red-stamped cloth; extremities worn. Very good. SW1557

\$ 20

Revised by Mytton Maury.





16. **MAURY, Matthew Fontaine** (1806-1873). *The Physical Geography of the Sea*. London: Thomas Nelson, 1880. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 493, [1] pp. 13 plates (9 folding). Original brick red black-printed cloth, gilt spine. Very good. SW1558

\$ 35

Maury was a Navy Officer, oceanographer, and historian.

PROVENANCE: Laurits Christian Eichner (1894-1967) was a Danish engineer who immigrated to America, and began working as a metal craftsman during the Great Depression. In the 1950s he was hired by the Smithsonian to restore and make replicas of historical scientific instruments.



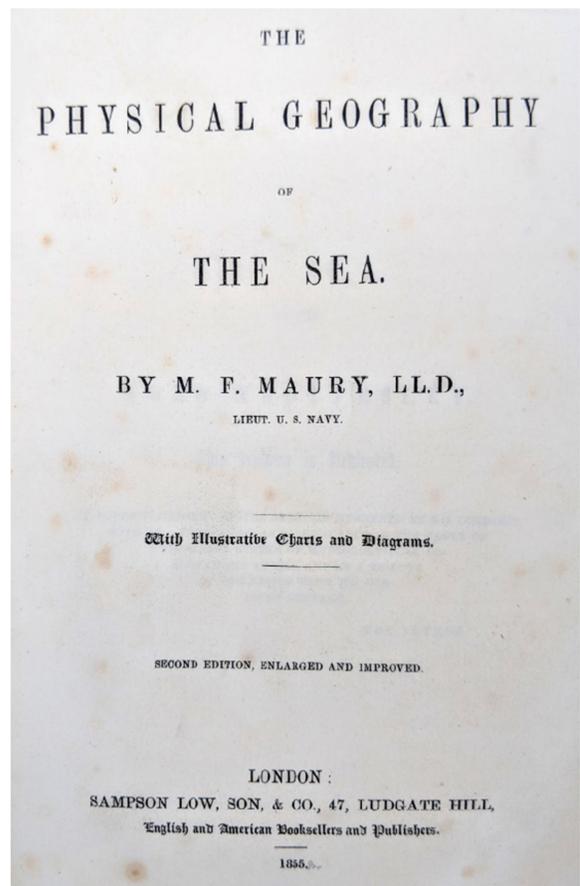
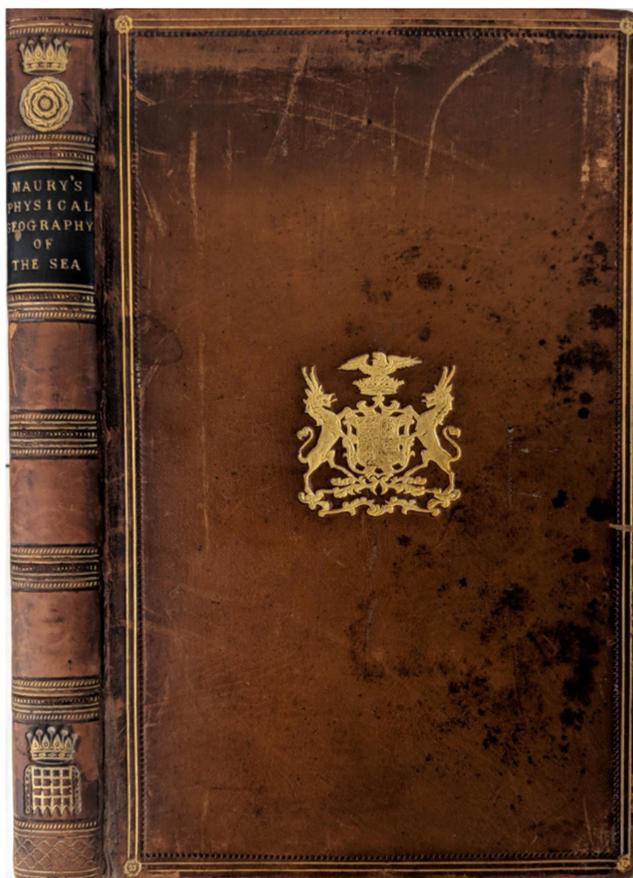
*John Eldon Gorst's copy*

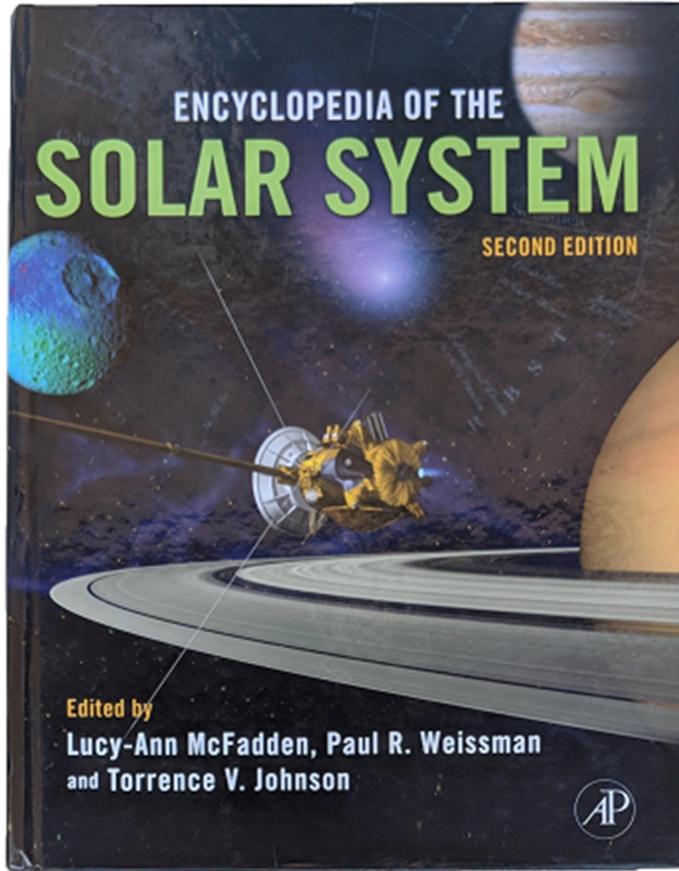
17. **MAURY, Matthew Fontaine** (1806-1873). *The Physical Geography of the Sea*. Second edition, enlarged & improved. London: Sampson Low, 1855. ¶ 8vo. xxiv, [25]-287, [1] pp. 8 folding plates, 4 figs (listed as plates); foxed. Contemporary full gilt-decorate calf, St. John's College, Cambridge binding (college crest gilt on cover; rubbed. Ownership signature of John Eldon Gorst, St. John's Coll, 1855. Very good. SW1559

\$ 75

Second edition of Maury's seminal work on oceanography, one of the first books published on the subject. Maury's methods of recording oceanographic data became international standard among navigators and cartographers, earning Maury the title "Father of Modern Oceanography".

PROVENANCE: John Eldon Gorst, PC, QC, FRS (1835-1916) was a British solicitor who served as Solicitor General for England and Wales and as Vice-President of the Committee on Education (a position now known as Secretary of State for Education). He graduated third wrangler from St. John's College, during which time he presumably acquired this volume.





18. **MCFADDEN, Lucy-Ann;**  
**WEISSMAN, Paul R.;**  
**JOHNSON, Torrence V.** [eds.].  
*Encyclopedia of the Solar System. Second  
edition.* Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2007. ¶  
Thick 4to. xx, 966 pp. Color  
frontis., color illustrations, index.  
Pictorial boards. Fine. ISBN:  
0120885891 SW1560

\$ 40

"Long before Galileo published his discoveries about Jupiter, lunar craters, and the Milky Way in the *Starry Messenger* in 1610, people were fascinated with the planets and stars around them. That interest continues today, and scientists are making new discoveries at an astounding rate. Ancient lake beds

on Mars, robotic spacecraft missions, and new definitions of planets now dominate the news. How can you take it all in? Start with the new *Encyclopedia of the Solar System, Second Edition*.

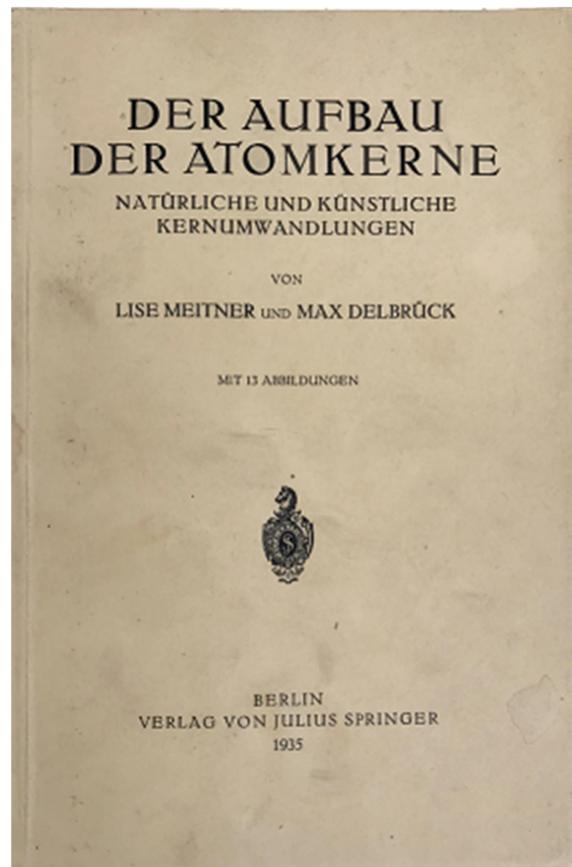
This self-contained reference follows the trail blazed by the bestselling first edition. It provides a framework for understanding the origin and evolution of the solar system, historical discoveries, and details about planetary bodies and how they interact—and has jumped light years ahead in terms of new information and visual impact. Offering more than 50% new material, the *Encyclopedia* includes the latest explorations and observations, hundreds of new color digital images and illustrations, and more than 1,000 pages. It stands alone as the definitive work in this field, and will serve as a modern messenger of scientific discovery and provide a look into the future of our solar system.

Forty-seven chapters from 75+ eminent authors review fundamental topics as well as new models, theories, and discussions · Each entry is detailed and scientifically rigorous, yet accessible to undergraduate students and amateur astronomers · More than 700 full-color digital images and diagrams from current space missions and observatories amplify the chapters · Thematic chapters provide up-to-date coverage, including a discussion on the new International Astronomical Union (IAU) vote on the definition of a planet · Information is easily accessible with numerous cross-references and a full glossary and index" – publisher.

19. **MEITNER, Lise** (1878-1968) & **Max DELBRÜCK** (1906-1981). *Der Aufbau der Atomkerne. Natürliche und künstliche Kernumwandlungen*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1935. ¶ 220 x 145 mm. 8vo. [iv], 62, [ads 2] pp. 13 figs., tables. Original printed wrappers; covers lightly soiled. Unopened. Very good. S5578

\$ 50

FIRST EDITION of Meitner and Delbruck's paper on nuclear structure. Meitner's biographer Ruth Sime notes that this monograph was attacked by an anti-Semitic reviewer for *Naturwissenschaft*, who condemned it for containing a "grave error." The error was a mistaken photo credit for the illustration on page 33, corrected in the errata slip preceding that page. Max Delbruck later turned his attention to molecular biology, sharing the 1969 Nobel Prize in medicine or physiology for his work on genetic recombination in bacteriophage viruses. ± Garrison and Morton 2578.5; Wasson, *Nobel Prize winners*, 255-257. Sime, *Lise Meitner*, p. 132, 155.



(Mitteilung aus dem Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Chemie, physikalisch-radioaktive Abteilung, Berlin-Dahlem.)

### Über die Streuung kurzwelliger $\gamma$ -Strahlen.

Von **L. Meitner** und **H. Kösters** in Berlin-Dahlem.

Mit 2 Abbildungen. (Eingegangen am 17. Mai 1933.)

Es wird die Streuung der  $\gamma$ -Strahlung von 4,7 X-E. mittlerer Wellenlänge an Fe und Pb unter  $90^\circ$  untersucht. Die Streustrahlung enthält neben der Comptonstrahlung auch einen Anteil Strahlung unveränderter Wellenlänge, der als Kernstreustrahlung gedeutet wird. Aus ihrer Intensität läßt sich die Größe des Kernstreuoeffizienten berechnen. Für Fe ist, wie zu erwarten, kein Photoeffekt nachweisbar.

20. **MEITNER, Lise** (1878-1968) & **H. KOSTERS**. "*Über die Streuung kurzwelliger [gamma]-Strahlen.*" with: DELBRUCK, Max (1906-1981). "Zusatz bein der Korrektur von M. Delbruck." Berlin., Julius Springer, 1933. ¶ In: *Zeitschrift für Physik*, Vol. 84, No. 3-4, 1933. 8vo. Pages 137-144. [Entire volume: viii, 816 pp.] 2 figs. Modern navy cloth, gilt spine. Blind-stamp of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Mount Wilson Observatory. Fine. [S6246]

\$ 100

"Delbruck scattering" described the coherent scattering of light by electrostatic fields "The deviation from the Klein-Nishina formula that Meitner and her students had pursued for so long was finally explained: the 'missing' gamma radiation had been transformed into positron-electron pairs. The process, later known as 'materialization,' required gamma radiation in close proximity to a nucleus and was enhanced, as Meitner and her students had found, with increasing gamma energies and greater nuclear charge. Her last paper on the Klein-Nishina deviations was in press when this discovery was made. In a note added in proof, Meitner's assistant Max Delbruck attributed the deviations from the Klein-Nishina formula to 'the positive electrons that are formed in various elements of middle to high atomic number by the gamma radiation from ThC" and even more readily by the harder gamma radiation from [the reaction of [alpha] particles with] Be.' Pair formation was an astonishing confirmation of the most controversial aspect of relativistic electron theory." - Sime. Pais, *Inward bound*, p. 386.

☐ Sime, *Meitner*, p. 132.

**Über das Absorptionsgesetz für kurzwellige  $\gamma$ -Strahlung.**

Von **Lise Meitner** und **H. H. Hupfeld** in Berlin-Dahlem.

Mit 7 Abbildungen. (Eingegangen am 5. Dezember 1930.)

Es wird durch Absolutmessungen des Streukoeffizienten in verschiedenen Elementen für  $\gamma$ -Strahlen von RaC und ThC'' nach Filterung durch 4 cm Blei die Gültigkeit der von Klein u. Nishina aufgestellten Formel geprüft.

Wenn Wellenstrahlung durch Materie hindurchgeht, so wird ihre Intensität durch zwei prinzipiell verschiedene Prozesse vermindert, durch den Photoeffekt und durch die Streuung. Für den Photoeffekt ist durch verschiedene experimentelle Untersuchungen gezeigt worden, daß sich bis zu etwa 80 X-E. ( $= 10^{-11}$  cm) der Absorptionskoeffizient proportional

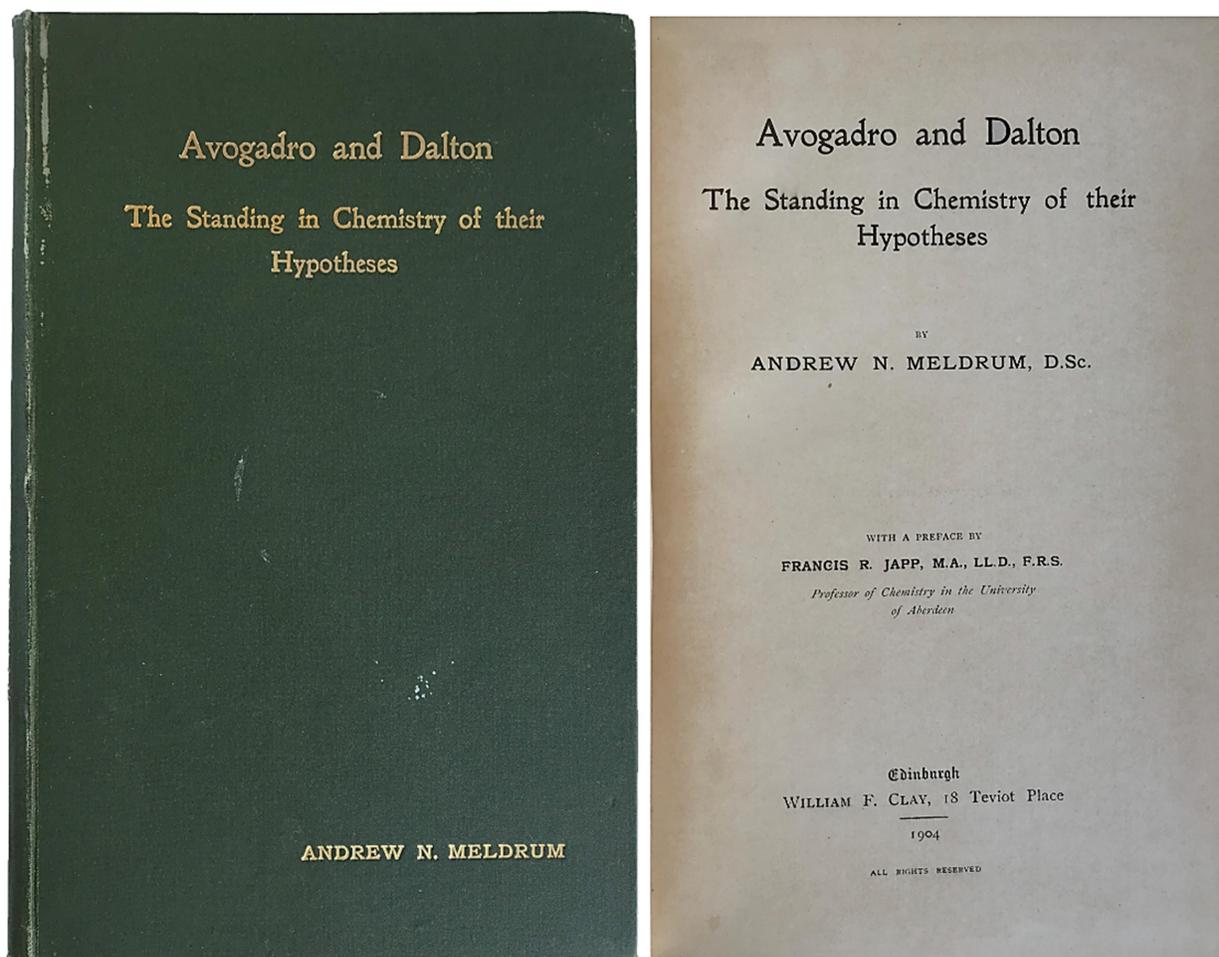
21. **MEITNER, Lise** (1878-1968) & **H. H. HUPFELD**. *Über das Absorptionsgesetz für kurzwellige . . . -Strahlung*. In: *Zeitschrift für Physik*, Vol. 67, 1931. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1931. ¶ 231 x 155 mm. 8vo. 147-168 pp. [Entire volume: vii, [1 blank], 862 pp.] 7 figs., 2 tables. Navy cloth, gilt spine. Blind-stamp of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Mount Wilson Observatory. Fine. S5155

\$ 150

"For the light elements Meitner and Hupfeld found Klein-Nishina in excellent agreement with experiment, much better than the older formula." – Sime.

"In October, Klein and Yoshio Nishina completed their theory of Compton scattering based on the Dirac equation. But experimental information was not yet precise enough, nor had cosmic ray phenomena been sufficiently understood to make clear at once that the Klein-Nishina formula ranks with Dirac's results earlier in the year as one of the great early successes of the new theory. However, by 1931 new experiments showed how well the formula works." – Pais. *Inward bound*, p. 348 (and p. 158).

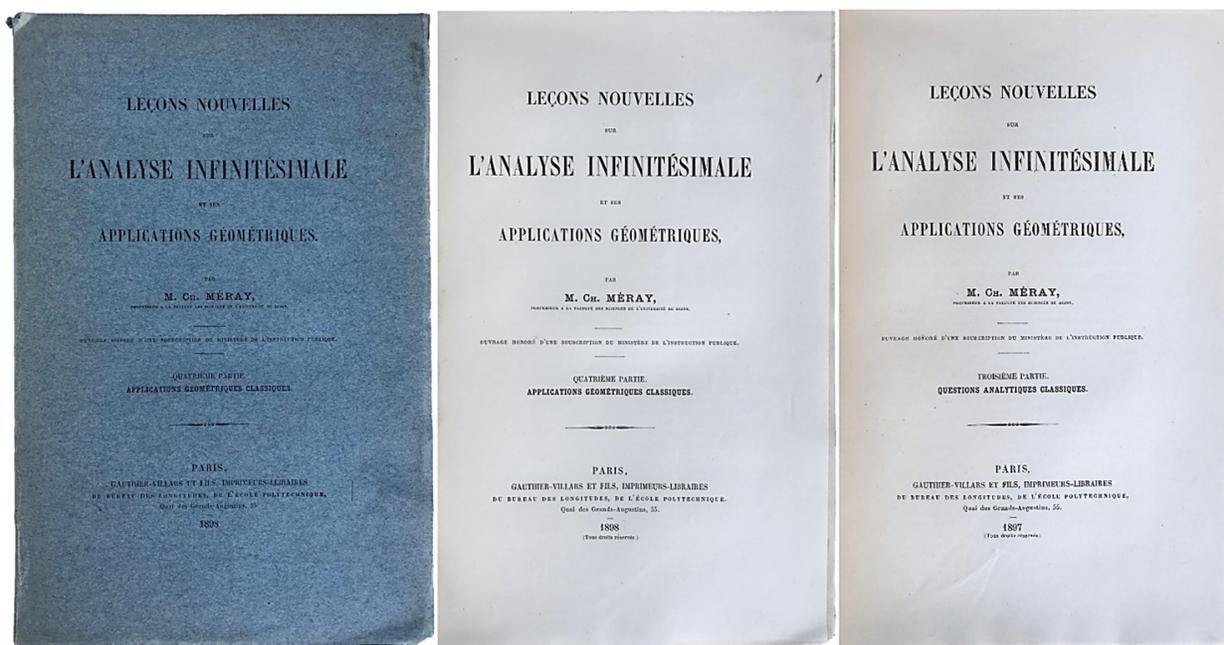
☐ Sime, *Lise Meitner*, pp. 122-123.



22. **MELDRUM, Andrew N.** (1876-1934). *Avogadro and Dalton; The Standing in Chemistry of their Hypotheses*. Edinburgh: William F. Clay, 1904. ¶ 8vo. 113 pp. Original green gilt stamped cloth. Very good. S10128

\$ 20

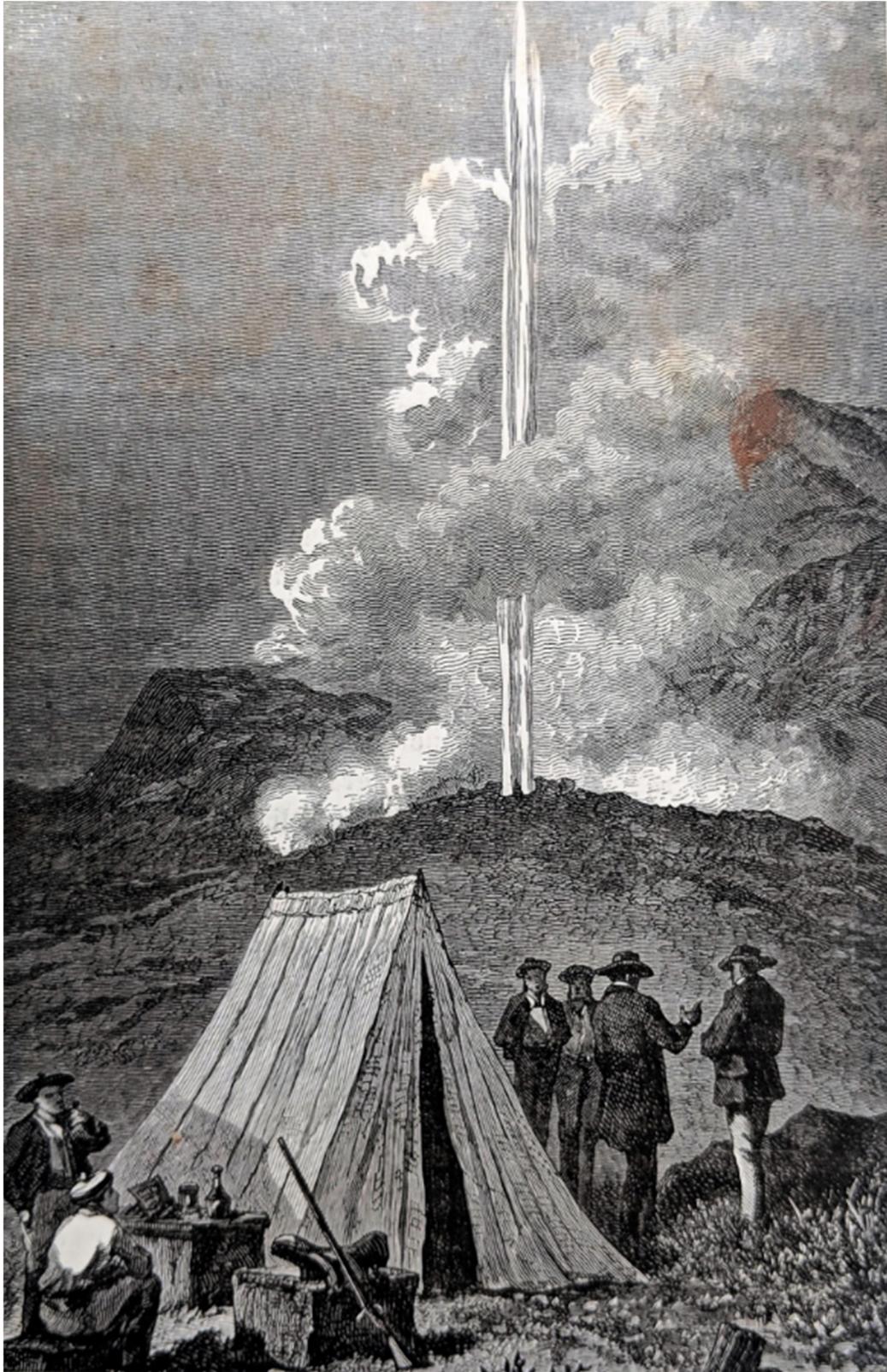
Meldrum, a Scottish organic chemist, studied at Aberdeen, and "taught at the universities of Aberdeen, Liverpool, Sheffield and Manchester, and entered the Indian Education Service in 1912. His appointments in India included the Chair of Chemistry at the Madhavlal Ranchodal Science Institute in Ahmedabad, and finally, from 1925 until his retirement in 1931, principal of the Royal Institute of Science (University of Bombay)."



23. **MÉRAY, Charles** (1835-1911). *Leçons Nouvelles sur l'Analyse Infinitésimale et ses Applications Géométriques. Troisième (and Quatrième) Partie. Questions Analytiques Classiques*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars et Fils, 1897-98. ¶ Two volumes (of four) 8vo. vi, 206; xi, [1 blank], 218 pp. Uncut. Original grey paper wraps (volume 4 printed); bookseller's price ticket on the rear covers. Ownership stamp of Federico Grabiell. S9027

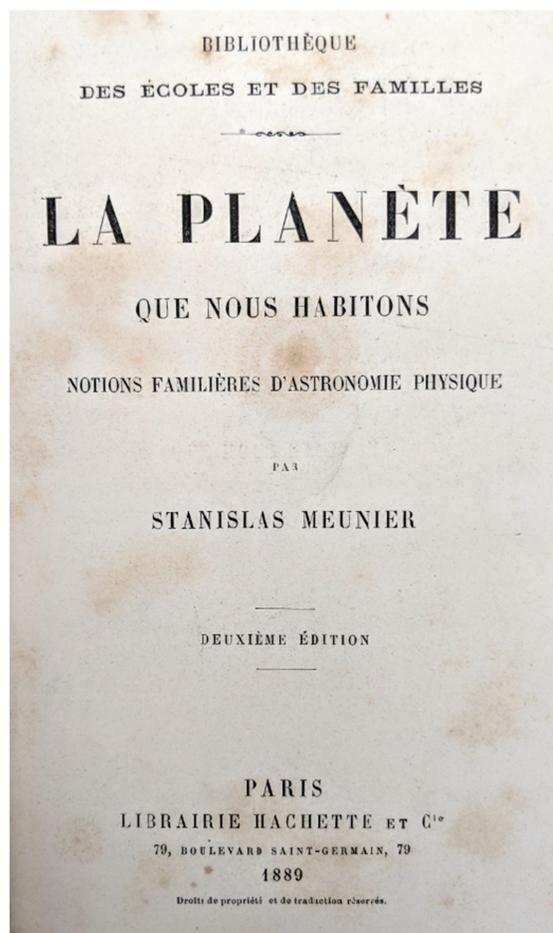
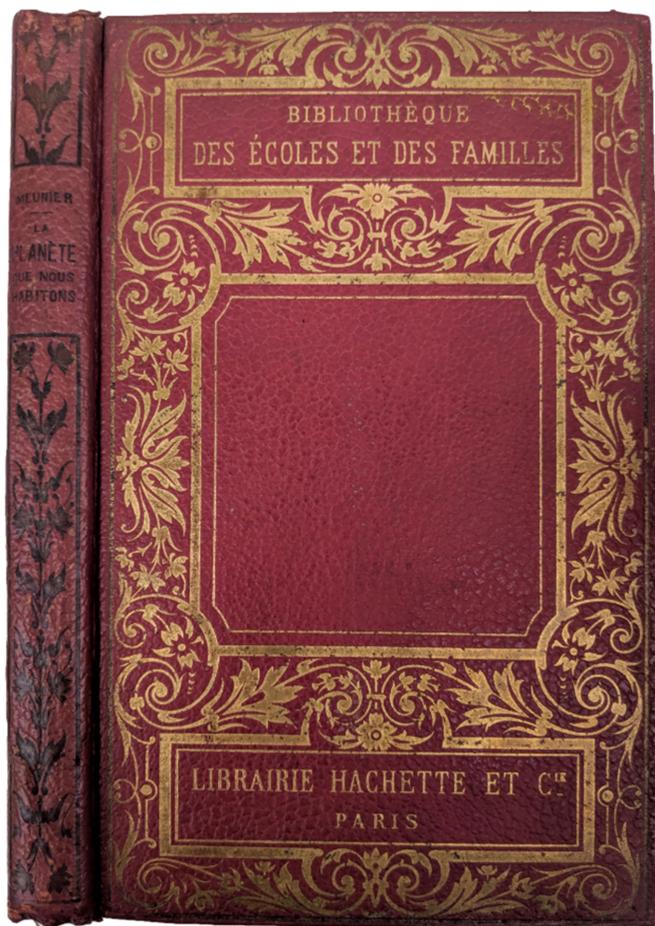
\$ 40

"Méray published a second important work in 1872. This work is a book *Nouveau précis d'analyse infinitésimale* which aims to present the theory of functions of a complex variable using power series. It is another rigorous work and in fact between 1872 and 1894 Méray produced a series of papers which remove geometric considerations from analytic proofs. Méray's work consistently follows Lagrange in basing the whole of analysis on the concept of functions written as Taylor series." Charles Méray studied at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris. He began his studies in 1854 when he was eighteen years old, and graduated in 1857. After graduating, Méray taught at the Lycée of St Quentin for two years but then left teaching for seven years during which time he lived in a small village near Chalon-sur-Saone. Following these seven years when he chose not to work, Méray took up a teaching position again in 1866, this time lecturing at the University of Lyon for a year before being appointed as Professor of Mathematics at the University of Dijon. He would continue to work in Dijon for the rest of his career. "In his time he was a respected but not a leading mathematician. Méray is remembered for having anticipated, clearly and with only minor differences of style, Cantor's theory of irrational numbers, one of the main steps in the arithmetisation of analysis."



[24]



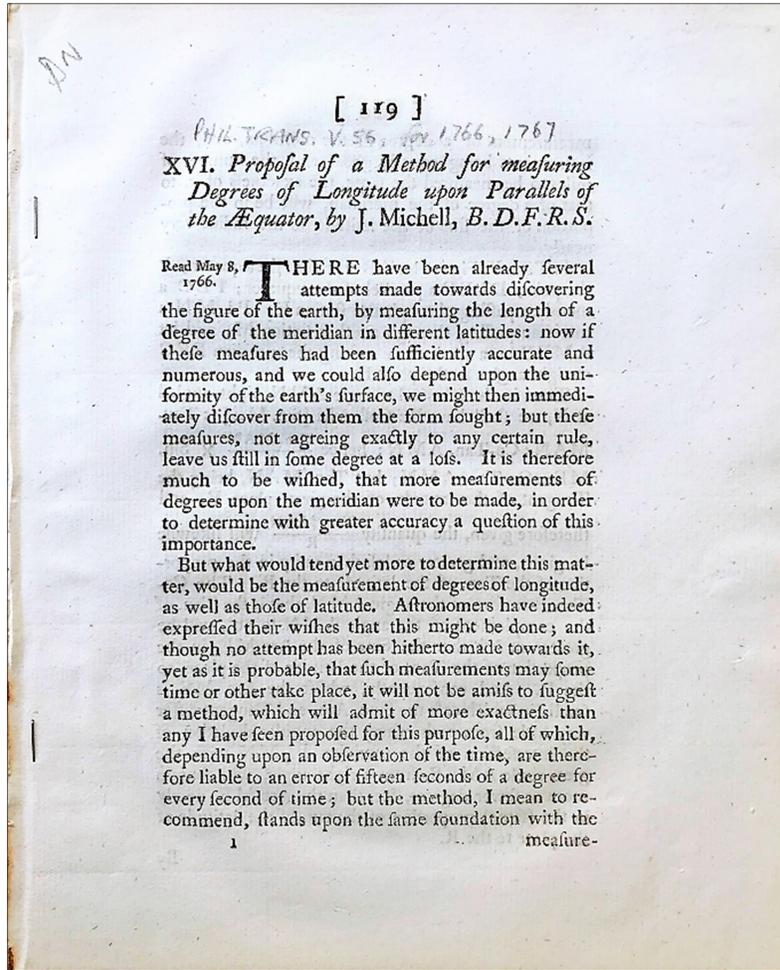


24. **MEUNIER, Stanislas-Etienne** (1843-1925). *La Planète que Nous Habitons; Notions Familieres d'Astronomie Physique*. Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1889. ¶ 8vo. 224 pp. Figs. Original crimson gilt-stamped pebbled cloth, all edges gilt; corners rubbed, small waterstain along the fore-edge of later pages, foxing. Very good. SW1561

\$ 25

Second edition.

← [prior page illustration from MEUNIER, showing a geyser]



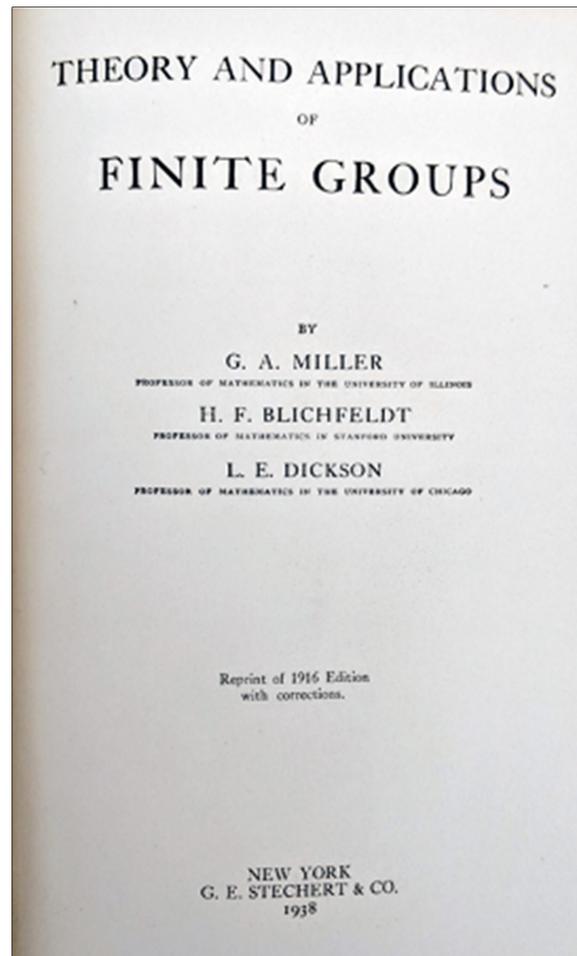
25. **MICHELL, John** (1724-1793). *Proposal of a Method for measuring Degrees of Longitude upon Parallels of the Æquator*. [London: Phil. Trans., 1766-7]. [with] **LIMBOURG, Joannes Philippus de**. *Observationes de Ascaridibus & Cucurbitinis, & potissimum de Taenia, tam humana quam leporina*. Series: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, Vol. 56, for 1766, 1767. ¶ 4to. pp. 119-132. One folding plate. Disbound. Fine. [SS13505]

\$ 750

FIRST EDITION. John Michell was an English natural philosopher and geologist, whose work spanned a wide range of subjects, from astronomy to geology, optics, and gravitation. "Michell earned a permanent place in the history of stellar astronomy for two signal accomplishments: he was the first to make a realistic estimate of the distance to the stars, and he discovered the existence of physical double stars. . . Michell's published scientific work, which earned him election to the Royal Society in 1760, covered many subjects, including the cause of earthquakes (1760), observations

of the comet of January 1760, a method for measuring degrees of longitude 'upon parallels of the Equator' (1766), and an independent discovery with Coulomb of the torsion balance (1784)." [DSB].

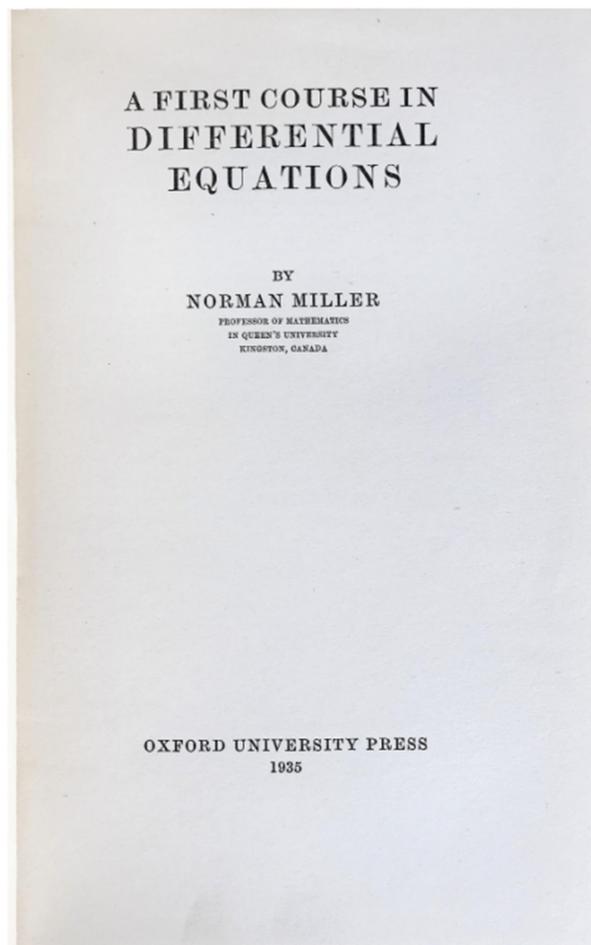
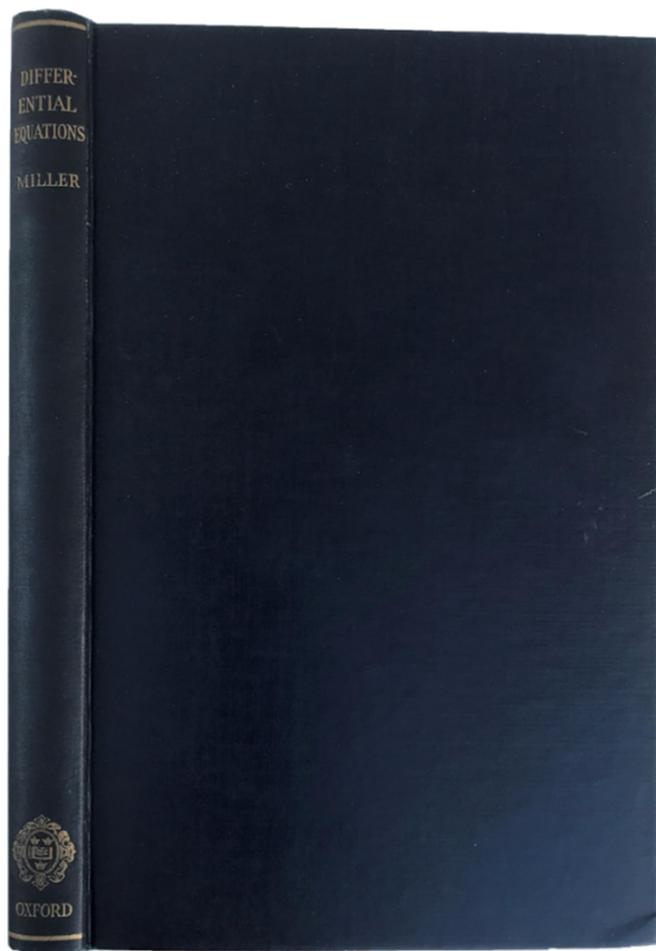
BM Readex Vol. 17, p. 464; DNB Vol. XIII, pp. 333-4; DSB Vol. IX, pp. 370-1.



26. **MILLER, George Abram** (1863-1951); **BLICHFELDT, Hans Frederick** (1873-1945); **DICKSON, Leonard Eugene** (1874-1954). *Theory and Applications of Finite Groups*. New York: G. E. Stechert, 1938. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [1], 390 pp. Index. Maroon blind-stamped yellow/gold-printed cloth. Richard Weiss signature. Fine. SW1562

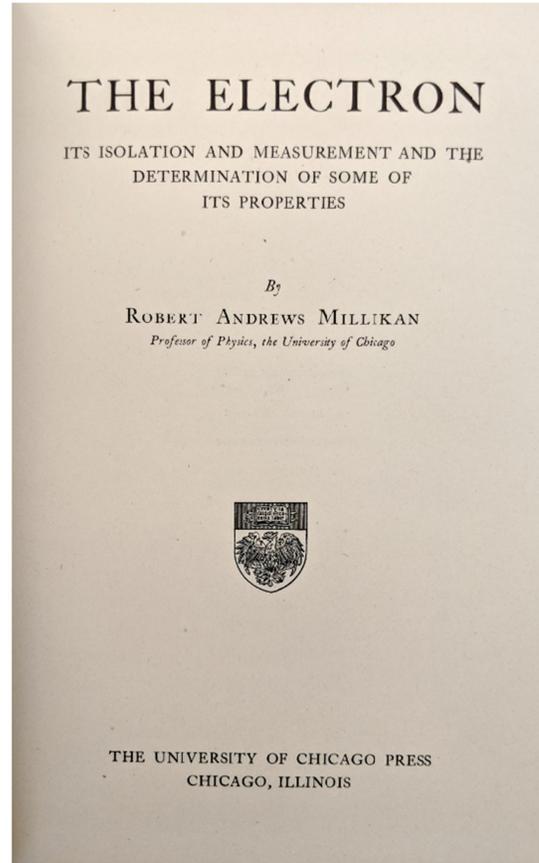
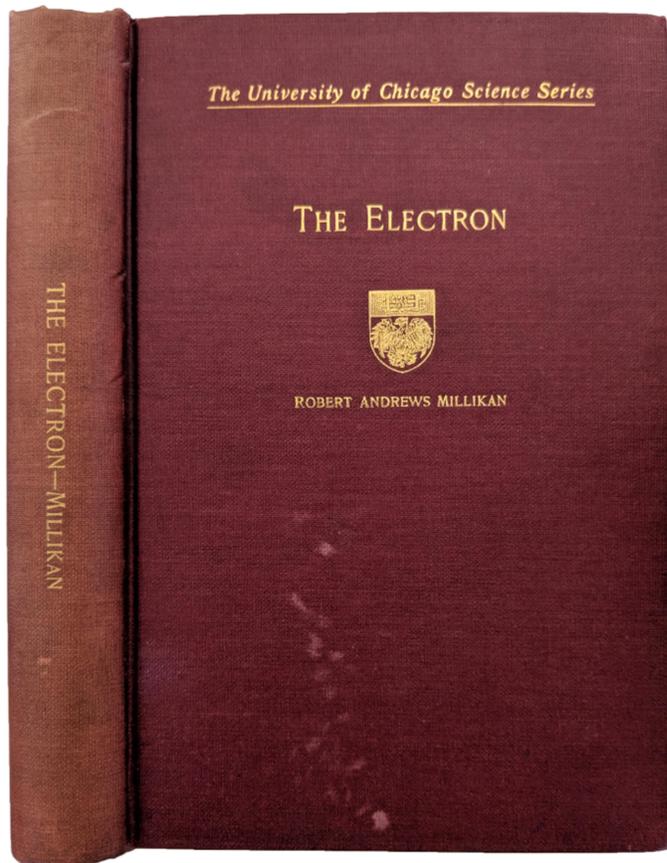
\$ 40

Reprint of the 1916 edition with corrections. Miller was one of the first proponents of group theory.



27. **MILLER, Norman** (1889-1984). *A first course in differential equations*. (London): Oxford Univ. Press, 1935. ¶ 226 x 145 mm. 8vo. [vii], 148 pp. Figs., index. Navy cloth. Fine. S2248 \$ 15





28. **MILLIKAN, Robert Andrews** (1868-1953). *The Electron; Its Isolation and Measurement and the Determination of Some of Its Properties*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, (1917). ¶ Small 8vo. xii, 268, [2] pp. 5 photographic plates, figs., tables, index. Maroon gilt-stamped cloth; rear inner hinge repaired. Ownership signature and rubber stamp of Lawrence Badash. Very good. SW1563

\$ 250

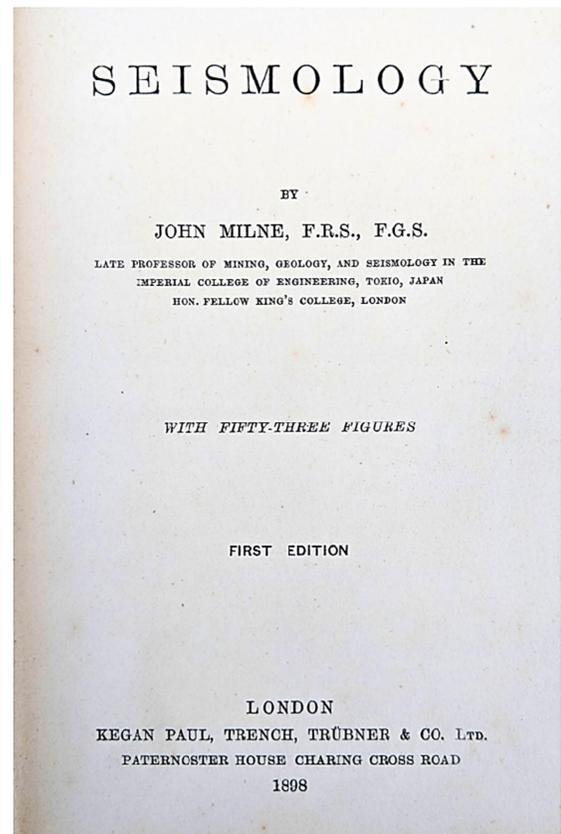
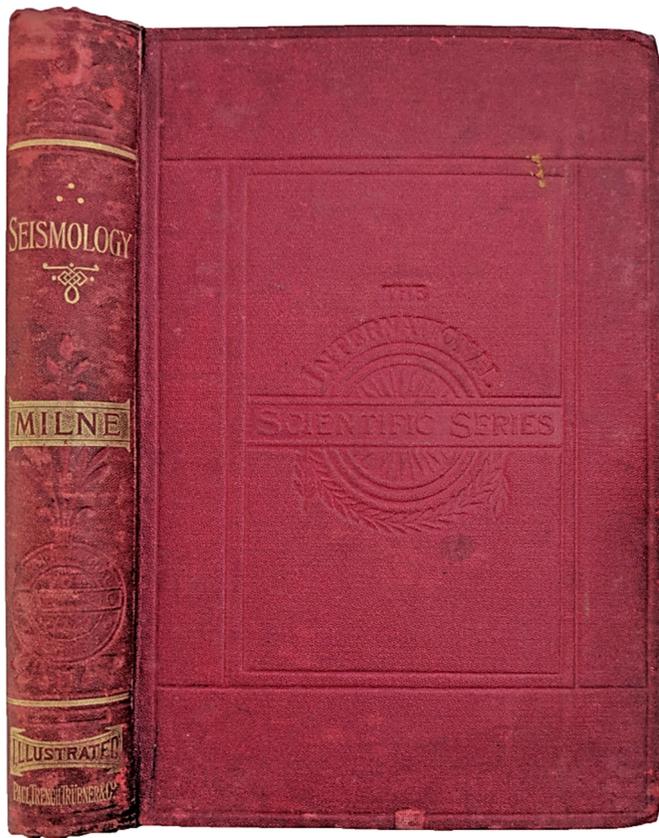
First edition. The brilliant American physicist Robert Millikan greatly advanced our understanding of the electron and "developed the oil-droplet method of observation, a classic example of elegant experimentation." Wasson p. 701. He was awarded the 1923 Nobel Prize for Physics for his work on the elementary charge of electricity and on the photoelectric effect. Wasson, Nobel Prize Winners; DSB IX.

PROVENANCE: Lawrence Badash (1934-2010) was a professor at UC Santa Barbara and a historian of physics. He was the author of *Kapitza, Rutherford, and the Kremlin*, and *Scientists and the Development of Nuclear Weapons: From Fission to the Limited Test Ban Treaty*.



FIG. 44.—CHURCH AT MANILA, 1880

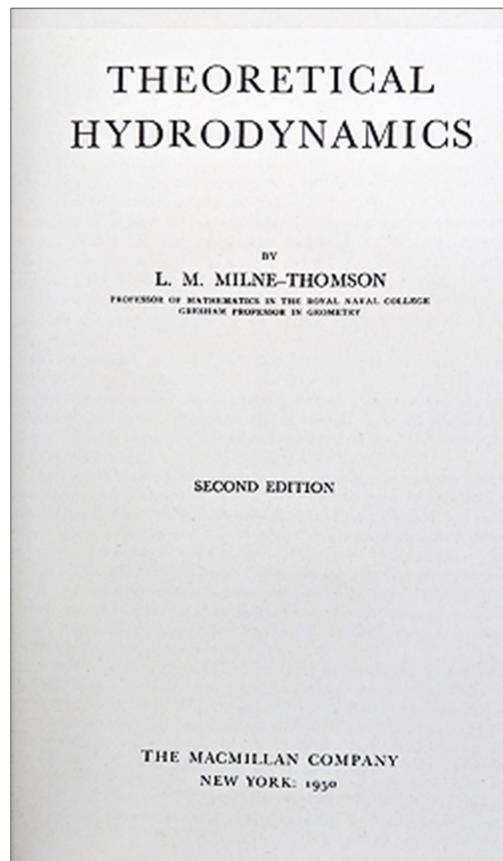
[29]



29. **MILNE, John** (1850-1913). *Seismology*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1898. ¶ Series: The International Scientific Series LXXXV. 8vo. xvi, 320 pp. 56 figs., index; occasional neat pencil marginalia. Original blind- and gilt-stamped red cloth; rubbed, faded spots. Bookplate of Harold Busbridge. Very good. SW1564

\$ 18

Milne was a Fellow of the Royal Society and received the Lyell Medal of the Geological Society in 1894.



30. **MILNE-THOMSON, Louis Melville** (1891-1974). *Theoretical Hydrodynamics*. New York: Macmillan, 1951. ¶ 8vo. xxi, [7], 600 pp. Figs., index. Gray gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership sticker of Richard A. Weiss. Very good. SW1565

\$ 7.50

Second edition.

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