

Montreux & Neuchâtel S W I T Z E R L A N D





42. ADET, Pierre-Auguste (1763-1834). Leçons Élémentaires de

Chimie, à l'usage des lycées, ouvrage rédigé par ordre du gouvernement ; . . . Préfet du Département de la Nièvre. Paris : Dentu, An XIII, 1804. ¶ 2 parts in 1 volume. 8vo. XVI, 435, [1] pp. Half-title (signed with the author's initials), Avantpropos, Explication des principaux termes . . . errata. Modern quarter linen, marbled boards, dark green cloth gilt-stamped spine label. Fine. [003]

\$125

First edition. "This elementary textbook of chemistry for the pupils in the public schools was published at the request of the French government." – Cole.

"Adet . . . was a physician to the Ministry of Marine, served under Napoleon, and was an editor of the *Annales de Chimie*. He was an early supporter of the antiphlogistic system and collaborated with Lavoisier's assistant, [Jean Henri] Hassenfratz, with whom he devised a table of chemical symbols to be used in the new chemistry. This is one of the earliest textbooks of elementary chemistry based on the antiphlogistic system of Lavoisier, Guyton de Morveau, Berthollet, and Fourcroy . . ." – Neville.

D Bolton (1893) 262; Cole 14; Neville I, p. 13; Partington III, p. 107.



43. Annales de Chimie et de Physique ; Louis-Joseph GAY-LUSSAC (1778-1850), François ARAGO (1786-1853), editors. *Annales de*

Chimie et de Physique. Tome XXIV – Décembre 1823. Paris : Feugueray, 1823. ¶ Fascicule. Small 8vo. pp. 337-448. Original printed blue wrappers; loosely stitched, as issued; rear cover with 8 holes and a roughed-look to the bottom ages. Good. [007]

\$75

CONTENTS: [1] Becquerel, Antoine-César (1788-1878). D'un Système de galvanomètres propres à rendre sensible de très-faibles quantités d'électricité ; et des Courans électrique qui ont lieu dans les actions capillaires et dans les dissolutions. [2] Mitscherlich, Eilhard (1794-1863). Sur la Relation qui existe entre les proportions chimiques et la forme cristalline. Quatrième mémoire. Sur la Production artificielle des minéraux cristallises. (p. 355) [3] Vauquelin, Louis Nicolas (1763-1829). Sur la Pierre de touche. (p. 377) [4] Dulong, Pierre Louis (1785-1838) & Thenard, Louis Jacques (1777-1857). Nouvelles observations sur la Propriété dont jouissent certains corps de favoriser la combinaison des fluides élastiques. (p. 380). [5] Bréant, Description d'un Procédé à l'aide duquel on obtient une espèce d'acier fondu, semblable a celui des lames damassées orientales. (p. 388). [6] Faraday, Michael (1791-1867). Sur le Chlore fluide et sur la Condensation de divers gaz en liquides. (p. 396). [7] Davy, Sir Humphry (1778-1829). Note sur la Condensation du gaz acide muriatique en liquide. (p. 401). [8] Faraday, Michael (1791-1867). Sur la Transformation de différens gaz en liquides. (p. 403). [9] Eruptions volcaniques. Volcan de Java.



44. ASTON, Francis William (1877-1945). *Isotopes*. London: Edward Arnold, 1922. ¶ 8vo. viii, 152 pp. 21 figures, 4 photographic plates, index. Original navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of J.P.M. Prentice. Very good. A lovely copy. [013]

\$135

First edition. "Aston's invention of the mass spectrograph, an instrument giving a concentrated and extremely detailed breakdown of the constituents of analyzed material, enabled him to discover that elements are composed of atoms of varying mass, and that the atomic weight of an element is an average of the atoms comprising it. Aston used the word "isotopes" to describe atoms of differing weights within the same element, a term first coined by Frederick Soddy to describe separate elements that are nevertheless homogeneous in chemical behavior." – Norman.

"It was speculations about isotopy that directly gave rise to the building of a mass spectrometer capable of separating the isotopes of the chemical elements. Aston initially worked on the identification of isotopes in the element neon and later chlorine and mercury. First World War stalled and delayed his research on providing experimental proof for the existence of isotopes by mass spectroscopy . . . "- Wikip.



Francis William Aston FRS was a British chemist and physicist who won the 1922 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his discovery, by means of his mass spectrograph, of isotopes in many non-radioactive elements and for his enunciation of the whole number rule.

PROVENANCE: John Philip Manning Prentice (1903-1981), was a British astronomer. See: Obituary, *Journal of the British Astronomical Association*, vol.92, no.3, pp.138-139.

DSB, I, pp. 320-22; Haskell Norman 77; Printing and the Mind of Man, 412.



45. **BÄUMLER, Ernst**. *Ein Jahrhundert Chemie. Mit zwei Beiträgen von Prof. Gustav Erhart und Dr. Volkmar Muthesius*. Düsseldorf: Econ, 1963. ¶ Small 4to. 235 x 185 mm. [xx], 392 pp. Numerous illustrations. Full pictorial (black & white) cloth. Ex-library rubber-stamps. Very good. [024]

'A century of chemistry.' Dieses Werk wurde herausgegeben zum hundertjährigen Jubiläum der Farbwerke Hoechst AG.

\$4



46. BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). Introduction à l'étude de la

Médecine Expérimentale. Paris: Baillière & Fils, 1865. ¶ 8vo. 400 pp. 2 added portraits of Bernard tipped-in; p. 399-400 with repaired hole (some text missing). Contemporary quarter maroon cloth, marbled boards; extremities rubbed. Ownership signature and rubber-stamp of Ed. [Édouard] Claparède (1873-1940). Generally, a nice copy. [32]

\$ 400

First edition, second issue. The first and second issues can be distinguished by the imprint at the bottom of the half-title and p. 400 (Crété in first issue; Martinet in second) or by the number of cities in the Baillière imprint on the title page (five in first issue; three in second).

"Probably the greatest classic on the principles of physiological investigation and of the scientific method as applied to the life sciences." – Garrison and Morton.

PROVENANCE : Édouard Claparède (1873-1940) Swiss neurologist and psychologist, in 1901, he co-founded, with his first cousin Théodore Flournoy, the journal *Les Archives de psychologie* and in 1904 became director of the psychology laboratory at the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Geneva1, where he held the Chair of Psychology.

□ Garrison and Morton 1766.501; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1797; Horblit, *One Hundred Books Famous in Science*, 11b; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 353.



[47]



47. BERTHELOT, Marcellin Pierre Eugène (1827-1907). La Révolution

Chimique Lavoisier; Ouvrage suivi de Notices et extraits des registres inédits de laboratoire de Lavoisier. Paris : F. Alcan 1890. ¶ Series : Bibliothèque Scientifique Internationale, LXIX. 8vo. [2], XII, 334, [2] pp. Half-title (with added ad leaf), frontispiece, index, ads. Original full maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; one corner showing. Very good. [036]

\$ 35

Marcellin Berthelot, a French chemist and politician, wrote this book in honor of the French nobleman and chemist Antoine Lavoisier, the key figure in the late eighteenth-century chemical revolution as well as the political revolution that ended his life.



48. BERTHELOT, Marcellin Pierre Eugène (1827-1907). La Synthèse

Chimique. Septième édition. Paris : Anc. libr. Germer Baillière, Félix Alcan, 1891. ¶ Series : *Bibliothèque scientifique internationale*, XVII. 8vo. VIII, 294, [I-II] pp. Half-title, index. Contemporary quarter red morocco-backed blind- and gilt-stamped red cloth, raised bands, marbled endsheets (bound for the *Lycée de Marseille*, their name on upper cover). Rubber-stamp ownership mark of Lucien Weil – Capne. d'Artillerie. Very handsome copy. [038]

\$ 50

The first edition of Berthelot's chemical synthesis appeared in 1876. Prof. Henry E. Armstrong calls Berthelot the father of synthetic organic chemistry. He was able to make contributions to the synthesis of organic compounds by means of elementary bodies. He also made additional contributions to thermochemistry.

□ DSB II, pp. 63-72; Partington IV, pp. 465-477. See: Prof. Henry E. Armstrong, F.R.S., "Marcelin Berthelot," *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1927, p. 659-663.



49. **BERTHELOT, Marcellin Pierre Eugène** (1827-1907). *Introduction a l'étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*. Brussels:

Impression Anastaltique Culture et Civilisation, 1983. ¶ Facsimile of the Paris edition of 1889. 8vo. [2], xii, 330 pp. Illus., appendix, index. Light tan leatherette, gilt-stamped red spine title. Very good. [S9602]

\$ 35

Reprint of the first edition of this classic history of alchemy and ancient chemistry.

Marcellin Berthelot is one of the first great historiographers of ancient chemistry and alchemy. In 1885, he published *Les Origines de l'alchimie* and in 1887-1888 a *Collection des anciens alchimistes grecs*. In the present Introduction, written in French, he continues his research into the history of alchemy: "the chemical science of the Ancients had hitherto been little known, especially as regards its origins, its theoretical ideas and its philosophy; ignorance all the more prejudicial as it rendered incomprehensible the alchemical doctrine, which reigned throughout the Middle Ages and continued until the end of the last century."



50. BERZELIUS, Jöns Jacob, Baron (1779-1848). De l'analyse des

Corps Inorganiques. Traduit de l'allemand. Paris : Méquignon-Marvis, juillet 1827. ¶ 8vo. [4], iii, [1], 232 pp. Half-title, 1 engraved plate. Contemporary quarter calf, handsomely decorated smooth spine, giltstamping, rose paste-paper boards; rubbed. Very good – a lovely copy. [044] \$ 250

First edition in French, translated by E. Esslinger, of this text analyzing inorganic compounds derived from the second volume of Berzelius' *Lehrbuch der Chimie* (Dresden, 1826), "which itself was translated from the second Swedish edition of the *Lärbök i Kemien*." – Neville.

Jöns Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848) was a Swedish scientist, considered, along with Antoine Lavoisier, John Dalton and Robert Boyle, as the founder of modern chemistry.

□ Cushing B345; Neville I, p. 143.



51. [BERZELIUS, Jöns Jacob, Baron (1779-1848)] Iurii Ivanovich [Yuri] SOLOVIEV (1924-2005); Viktor Ivanovich KURINNOI. *Jacob*

Berzelius: Zhin i Deiatelnost. Moscow: Academy of Sciences, 1961. ¶ Small 8vo. 172, [4] pp. Frontispiece, publisher's note laid-in. Quarter pebbled brown cloth over paper-backed boards; covers rubbed. Text in Russian. SCARCE. Very good. [S11041]

\$ 12.95

Jons Jacob Berzelius "was a Swedish chemist . . . [who] worked out the modern technique of chemical formula notation, and is together with John Dalton, Antoine Lavoisier, and Robert Boyle considered a father of modern chemistry." [websource].

The author of this biography, Yuri Ivanovich Soloviev, in 1957 became head of the history of chemistry. His work focused on the history of chemistry, resulting in a least a dozen biographies of eminent chemists.



52. BLASERNA, Pietro (1836-1918) ; HELMHOLTZ, Hermann (1821-1894). Le Son et la Musique. Suivi des Causes physiologiques de l'harmonie musicale par H. Helmholtz. Paris : Germer Baillière, 1877. ¶ Series : Bibliothèque Scientifique Internationale, XXIV. 8vo. [4], 208, 47, [1] pp. Half-title, 50 figures, ads.; foxed. Original maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities showing a bit of wear or fading. Very good. [055]

\$ 25

First edition in French, translated from the Italian edition of 1875. An important work on acoustics, sound and music. The book is arranged in two parts, (1) the author's work on sound and music. Following this is the second part (2) "*Causes Physiologies de l'Harmonie Musicale*" [Physiological Causes of Musical Harmony] by Hermann von Helmholtz (1821-1894) [pages 161-206].



53. BOLTWOOD, Bertram Borden (1870-1927). 'Report on the Separation of Ionium and Actinium from Certain Residues and on the Production of Helium by Ionium." Offprint from: Proceedings of the Royal Society, A, vol. 85, 1911. (London: Harrison and Sons, 1911). ¶ 8vo. 77-81 pp. Original printed wrappers. Fine. [S7455] \$18

Bertram Borden Boltwood was an American pioneer of radiochemistry. Boltwood attended Yale University, became a professor there and in 1910 was appointed chair of the first academic department of radiochemistry. He was the Discoverer of ionium and its genetic relation to uranium and radium.



54. BOLTWOOD, Bertram Borden (1870-1927). "The New Sterling Chemistry Laboratory of Yale University." Offprint from: Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, vol. 15, no. 3. No place: no publisher, March 1923. ¶ 8vo. 11 pp. Photos, floor plan. Printed wrappers. Fine. [S7456]

\$6

Bertram Borden Boltwood was an American pioneer of radiochemistry. Boltwood attended Yale University, became a professor there and in 1910 was appointed chair of the first academic department of radiochemistry. He was the Discoverer of ionium and its genetic relation to uranium and radium.



55. BRAUTLECHT, Charles Andrew. Starch, its sources, production

and uses. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corp., 1953. ¶ 8vo. [6], 408 pp. Numerous text figs., index. Green cloth, gilt-stamped spine title, dust jacket. Very good. Rare. [S9468]

\$20

Based on the following review, this book contains many inaccuracies. However, the review does give praise to the descriptive material relating to the potato starch industry. "Numerous inaccuracies detract seriously from what otherwise might have been a very useful book on the starch industry . . . The portion of the book dealing with the potato starch industry, a total of 163 pages, is very well written and valuable. Here one will find extensive information on the history and development of the potato starch industry, the agricultural production of potatoes, their grading, handling, composition, and analysis. An excellent and authoritative chapter deals with the manufacture of potato starch." – Roy L. Whistler, review, *Science*, 6 Nov 1953, Vol 118, Issue 3071, p. 565.



56. BREWSTER, Sir David (1781-1868). "On a new series of periodical colours produced by the grooved surfaces of metallic and transparent bodies." Extracted from: The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. 119, [1829]. ¶ 279 x 223 mm. 4to. Pages 301-316. 4 figs. Dis-bound. Very good. [S3647]

\$ 30

FIRST EDITION. "IN the year 1822, when I received from Mr. BARTON some very fine specimens of his Iris ornaments, I availed myself of the opportunity of performing a series of experiments on the action of grooved surfaces upon light. As the subject was to a certain extent new, many of the results which I obtained seemed to possess considerable interest, and I accordingly communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a general account of them, which was read on the 3rd CATALOGUE 309: NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL WORLD WEBER RARE BOOKS of February 1823. The interruptions, however, of professional pursuits prevented me, but at distant intervals, from pursuing the inquiry; and having found that M. FRAUNHOFER was actively engaged in the very same research, with all the advantages of the finest apparatus and materials, I abandoned the subject, though with some reluctance, to his superior powers and means o investigation. During a visit paid to Edinburgh by the Chevalier YELIN, a friend of FRAUNHOFER's and a distinguished member of the Academy of Sciences of Munich, I showed him the general results which I had obtained; and as he assured me that the phenomena which had principally occupied my attention had entirely escaped the notice of his friend*, I was thus induced to resume my labours, the results of which, in relation to one branch of the subject, I shall now submit to the consideration of the Society." – Brewster.

Morrison-Low, "Published writings of Sir David Brewster: a bibliography," in: Morrison-Low and Christie, *Martyr of science*', No. 450.

See: *DSB*, II, pp. 451-454; Xiang Chen, The debate on the "polarity of light" during the optical revolution, *Archive for History of Exact Sciences*, Volume 50, pages 359–393, (1997).



57. BREWSTER, Sir David (1781-1868). [2 papers]: "On a remarkable property of the diamond." with: "On the phenomena of thin plates of solid and fluid substances exposed to polarized light." Extracted from: The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. 131, [1841]. ¶ 288 x 224 mm. 4to. Pages 41-42; 43-58. 1 engraved plate (second article). Dis-bound. Very good. [S3648]

\$50

FIRST EDITIONS. [1] "Having had occasion, some years ago, to examine the structure of a diamond plano-convex lens which gave triple images of minute microscopic objects, I discovered, by a particular method of observation, that the whole of its plane surface was covered with . . ." [2] "Having received from Dr. Joseph Reade one of his beautiful instruments called the Iriscope, and made several experiments with it, I soon perceived that it might be advantageously employed in various investigations in physical optics. This instrument consists mainly of a plate of highly polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of fine soap, and subsequently dried by rubbing it clean with a piece of chamois leather. If we breathe upon the glass surface, thus prepared, through a glass tube, the vapour is deposited in brilliant coloured rings, the outermost of which is black, while the innermost has various colours, or no colour at all, in proportion to the quantity of vapour deposited. The colours in these rings, when seen by common light, correspond with Newton's reflected rings, or those which have black centres, the only difference being, that in the plate of vapour, which is thickest in the middle, the rings in the iriscope have black circumferences. By using a large system of rings, or depositing the vapour in straight lines in the plane of incidence, we can at once observe the phenomena of the coloured rings or bands at various angles of incidence. The first person who investigated the modification of Newton's rings in reference to polarized light was M. Arago, who has given an account of his observations in a beautiful and highly interesting memoir, in the third volume of the Mémoires d'Arcueil, published in 1817. Without knowing what had been done by M. Arago, Professor Airy entered upon the same inquiry in 1831 and 1832; but the phenomena which he observed were the same as those which had been previously discovered by M. Arago, with the exception of the modification of the rings when formed by a lens pressed against the surface of a diamond." – Brewster. Morrison-Low, "Published writings of Sir David Brewster: a bibliography," in: Morrison-Low and Christie, 'Martyr of science', No. 748; 751. See: DSB, II, pp. 451-454.



58. BREWSTER, Sir David (1781-1868). "On new properties of heat, as exhibited in its propagation along plates of glass." Extracted from: The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. 106, [1816]. ¶ 260 x 202 mm. 4to. Pages 45-114. 1 table, 4 engraved plates. Disbound. Very good. [S3653]

\$35

Abstract: In a paper communicated to the Society in May 1814, Dr. Brewster observed that glass, when raised to a high temperature, had the property of depolarizing light, and in this respect resembled crystallized substances; but he did not at that time succeed in tracing a resemblance in other points, which he left for future investigation. On resuming this inquiry in the present paper, the subject is divided into two parts; in the former of which he describes the transient effects exhibited during the propagation of heat along plates of glass, whether received from adjacent bodies or communicated to them; and in the latter he describes the permanent optical properties produced in glass by being suddenly and partially cooled when red hot.

□ Morrison-Low, "Published writings of Sir David Brewster: a bibliography," in: Morrison-Low and Christie, 'Martyr of science', No. 205.

See: DSB, II, pp. 451-454.

X. On the Optical Properties of Sulphuret of Carbon, Carbonate of Barytes, and Nitrate of Potash, with Inferences respecting the Structure of Doubly Refracting Crystals. By DAVID BREWSTER, LL. D. F. R. S. EDIN. & F. A. S. E. (Read February 7. 1814.) IN examining the changes which light undergoes during its passage through transparent bodies, we not only receive information respecting the properties of that mysterious agent; but we are in some measure made acquainted with the composition of the substances themselves, and with the manner in which their ingredients are combined. The optical phenomena, therefore, which bodies exhibit in their action upon light, are so many tests, to which the philosopher may have recourse. either in supplying the place of chemical analysis, or in correcting and modifying its results. A difference in the optical properties of two bodies, is generally an infallible indication of a difference in their elementary principles; and whatever confidence we may place in the skill of the chemist, or in the accuracy of his methods, the mind can never rest satisfied with the results of an analysis which is directly opposed by optical phenomena. VOL. VII. P. II. 00 It

X. On the Optical Properties of Sulphuret of Carbon, Carbonate of Barytes, and Nitrate of Potash, with Inferences respecting the Structure of Doubly Refracting Crystals. By DAVID BREWSTER, LL. D. F. R. S. EDIN. & F. A. S. E.

[59]

59. BREWSTER, Sir David (1781-1868). "On the optical properties of sulphuret of carbon, carbonate of barytes, and nitrate of potash, with inferences respecting the structure of doubly refracting crystals." Extracted from: The Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. 7, [1815]. ¶ 287 x 228 mm. 4to. Pages (285)-302. Tables; occasional foxing. Dis-bound. Very good. [S3649]

\$ 55

FIRST EDITION. Brewster parted company with Newton and the traditional projectile theory of light by rejecting a central role for short-range forces in accounting for inflection. His optical research was directed to discovering the interaction of light and different forms of matter. From the start of his research career these interactions were conceived in terms of particles and forces and his subsequent experience only increased his commitment to this paradigm. His important work on polarization and double refraction was largely conceived in terms of differential forces acting on the ordinary and extraordinary rays. Moreover, his commitment to the corpuscular nature of light drew considerable strength from chemistry since he firmly believed that it would be "by the alliance . . . of Chemistry with Optics, that great revolutions are yet to be effected in Physics."

See: Cantor, "Brewster on the nature of light," in: Morrison-Low and Christie, 'Martyr of science', p. 71. Morrison-Low, "Published writings of Sir David Brewster: a bibliography," in: Morrison-Low and Christie, 'Martyr of science', No. 196.

See: DSB, II, pp. 451-454.



60. CALVIN, Melvin (1911-1997). [Group of 3 papers, includes]: CALVIN. *Chemical Evolution*. Eugene: Oregon State System of Higher Education, 1961. ¶ *Condon Lectures*. 8vo. 41 pp. Photos, figs. Printed wrappers. FINE.



WITH: **CALVIN**. *Round Trip from Space*. [Berkeley]: U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1958. ¶ 4to. Typed sheets. 39 pp. Figs.; red ink marginalia on rear. Printed wrappers. Very good.

WITH: **CALVIN**. *The Origin of Life on Earth and Elsewhere*. *II*. [Berkeley]: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, 1960. ¶ 4to. Typed sheets. 41 pp. Figs. FINE. [S7902]

\$150

Calvin began his career at Berkeley, where he made his crucial experiments on photosynthesis that showed how sunlight acts on the chlorophyll in a plant to fuel the manufacturing of organic compounds, rather than on carbon dioxide as had been previously thought. It was for this important work that he was awarded the 1961 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. He was also noted for his work on the chemical evolution of life. Wasson, *Nobel Prize Winners*.

Reflection Spectra of Bio-organic Materials in the 2.5-4 µ Region and the Interpretation of the Infrared Spectrum of Mars D.G. Rea, T. Belsky, M. Calvin Space Sciences Laboratory and Department of Chemistry University of California Berkeley 4, California This research was supported by NASA Grant NsG 101-61.

61. [NASA; Space Sciences Laboratory] CALVIN, Melvin (1911-1997), D.
G. REA, & Theodore BELSKY (1930-2020). 'Reflection Spectra of Bio-Organic Materials in the 2.5-4 μ Region and the Interpretation of the Infrared Spectrum of Mars." Typed sheets. [no place]: [1964?]. ¶ Supported by NASA. 4to. 11 pp. Figs. Stapled sheets. FINE. Very rare. [S8494]

\$40

Privately distributed (pre-published format). Later published within: Life sciences and space research, 2, 1964.

Summary: "The nature and assignment of the Martian spectral features observed by W. M. Sinton in the 3-4 micron region have been reexamined. It is shown that it is not possible to state unequivocally that there are absorption bands at 2710 (3.69 microns), 2790 (3.58 microns) and 2900 (3.45 microns) cm-1. Rather the possibility of the presence of true reflection features complicates the issue and enables only a wide range to be specified for the corresponding resonant frequencies. To clarify the assignment of these a large number of pure organic and inorganic solids, together with a selection of biological samples, have been recorded in reflection. The assignment of the features to organic matter, implying the presence of life on the Martian maria, is found to be improbable. While inorganic carbonates have bands in this region, they also do not provide a satisfactory explanation of the observations. The assignment of these Martian spectral features is then an open question."

Calvin began his career at Berkeley, where he made his crucial experiments on photosynthesis that showed how sunlight acts on the chlorophyll in a plant to fuel the manufacturing of organic compounds, rather than on carbon dioxide as had been previously thought. It was for this important work that he was awarded the 1961 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. He was also noted for his work on the chemical evolution of life. See: Wasson, *Nobel Prize Winners*.

62. CHAMBERLIN, Rollin Thomas (1881-1948). The Gases in Rocks. Washington, DC: Carnegie Institute, 1908. ¶ Series: Contributions to cosmogony and the Fundamental Problems of Gemology. 8vo. 80 pp. 36 tables. Navy cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles; small paper label on spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institute. Near fine. [S9875]

\$20

Rollin Thomas Chamberlin was a professor of geology at the University of Chicago.



"Chamberlin served in the U. S. Geological Survey, 1907-08, and was a member of the University of Chicago's Oriental Educational Investigation Commission to China in 1909. He became research associate at the University of Chicago, 1909-11, and investigated the iron resources of Brazil, 1911-12. From an instructorship in geology, 1912, he rose to the professorship at the university in 1923. In 1920 he took part in the Carnegie Institute expedition to Samoa, and for 20 years he edited the Journal of Geology. His research in the prevention of coal dust explosions in mines led to his devising of the now widely accepted stone dust method. He was a member of the National Academy of Science, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Geophysical Union and the Seismological Society of America; and he was vice-chairman of the division of geology and geography, National Research Council, 1922-23". [American Alpine Club].



63. CHARLES, H. P. [Group of 3 offprints. Includes]: CHARLES, & J. A. BROADBENT. "*Carbon Dioxide Mutants in Neurospora*." Offprint from: *Nature*, vol. 201, no. 4923. No place: *Nature*, 1964. ¶ 8vo. 1004-1006 pp. Table, fig. Self-wraps. Ownership signature of Norman Horowitz. [S7659]

WITH: CHARLES. "Response of Neurospora Mutants to Carbon

Dioxide." Offprint from: *Nature*, vol. 195, no. 4839, 1962. ¶ 8vo. 359-360 pp. Self-wraps. Ownership signature of Horowitz. Fine.

WITH: CHARLES. "Relationships Between Certain Pyrimidine and Arginine Mutants of Neurospora, as Revealed by Their Response to Carbon Dioxide." Offprint from: Journal of General Microbiology, 34, 1964. ¶ 8vo. 131-142 pp. Figs. Self-wraps; lower margin damaged (not the text)), else very good. Ownership signature of Norman Horowitz.

\$25

Charles was associated with the Dept. of Microbiology, University of Reading.

Selected Topics in Modern Chemistry	
Cheldelin-Newburgh	
THE CHEMISTRY	THE CHEMISTRY OF
Selected Topics in Modern Chemistry	SOME LIFE PROCESSES
OF SOME	VERNON H. CHELDELIN Deon, School of Science Oregon State University
Selected Topics in Modern Chemistry	and R. W. NEWBURGH Assistant Director, Science Research Institute and Professor of Chemistry Oregon State University Corvallis, Oregon
LIFE PROCESSES	
Selected Topics in Modern Chemistry	New York REINHOLD PUBLISHING CORPORATION Chapman & Hall, Ild., Iondon
Reinhold	

64. CHELDELIN, Vernon H. (1916-1966); R. W. NEWBURGH. *The Chemistry of Some Life Processes*. New York: Reinhold, (1964). ¶ Second printing. 8vo. viii, 120 pp. Photos, figs. Printed wrappers. Ownership rubber stamp of M. W. Strickberger. FINE. [S8504] \$8

Vernon H. Cheldelin was Professor of Chemistry, Director of the Science Research Institute, Oregon State University.



CLOW, Archibald; Nan L. CLOW. The Chemical Revolution: A 65. Contribution to Social Technology. Philadelphia: Gordon and Breach Science, 1992. ¶ 8vo. xx, 680 pp. Frontispiece, bibliography, index. Printed wrappers; first few leaves with a marginal dent. Ownership signature of Alan E. Shapiro (1942-). Very good. [100]

\$23.95

Reprinted from the 1952 edition. This comprehensive study puts forth their contributions to studying industrial development, which won them both the Senior Hume-Brown Prize, Edinburgh University. Dr. Clow worked for the University of Aberdeen.

The book is the first attempt to give a coherent picture of the emergence of the chemical industry in Great Britain. The time-range of the book is roughly from 1750 to 1830-that is, from the establishment in 1749 at Prestonpans in Scotland of Dr. John Roebuck's works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, to the first heating in 1828, by James Beaumont Neilson of Scotland.



66. [CURIE, Marie (1867-1934)]. Eve CURIE (1904-2007). Madame

Curie. Paris : Gallimard, 1938. ¶ 8vo. [3]-311, [5] pp. Frontispiece portrait of Marie Curie; browned. Later quarter dark green calf, raised bands, gilt-stamping, marbled boards, with original printed wrappers bound in. Very good. [107]



67. DAUMAS, Maurice (1910-1984). Histoire générale des Techniques.
1. Des origines au XVe siècle ; 2. Les premières étapes du machinisme XVe-XVIIIe siècles ; 3. L'expansion du machinisme : 1725-1860 ; 4. Les techniques de la civilisation industrielle : énergie et matériaux ; 5. Les techniques de la civilisation industrielle : Transformation, Communication, Facteur humain. Paris : Quadrige, PUF, 1996. ¶ Series nos. 221-225. 5 volumes. Small 8vo. 190 x 125 mm. XVI, 648, [8] ; xix, [1], 746, [2] ; XXII, 880, [2] ; XXVI, 752, [6] ; XI, [1], 597, [1], [6] pp. With hundreds of figures throughout, indexes. Red printed wrappers, publisher's open-end box. Very good. A complete set. [109]

\$75

A massive history of technology & invention: progress through the ages, with numerous contributions from other historians. The French language edition. Comparable to Singer's 5-volume, *A History of Technology*.

Maurice Daumas was a French chemist and historian, one of the pioneers of the history of techniques in France. He devoted an essential part of his work to the archaeology of techniques and French industrial heritage.



68. DAVY, Sir Humphry (1778-1829). The Bakerian Lecture for 1809. On some new electrochemical researches, on various objects, particularly the metallic bodies, from the alkalies, and earths, and on some combinations of hydrogene. In: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the year MDCCCX, Part I. London: Printed by W. Bulmer, 1810. ¶ 292 x 235 mm. 4to. Pages 16-74. [Entire issue: [iv], [2], 147, [1 blank], 26 pp.] Original plain blue wrappers; top cover off and waterstained, spine heavily chipped. Very good. [S4652]

First appearance of Davy's discovery of hydrogen telluride, being delivered as part of the Bakerian Lecture series for 1809.

Davy's fourth Bakerian lecture, read to the Royal Society November 16, 1809. "Contains the discovery of hydrogen telluride, further investigations on ammonium, and some hasty speculations on the supposed composition of the elements". Partington. Arguments are given for considering potassium and sodium elementary bodies. "Gave further proofs of the elementary nature of potassium, and described the properties of telluretted hydrogen." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

"Davy began to examine the chemical effects of electricity in 1800, and his numerous discoveries were presented in his Bakerian lectures". – Wheeler.

"Mr. Davy having from the commencement of his electro-chemical researches, communicated the several steps of his progress to the Society (The Royal Society), takes the present opportunity of reporting the results of his further inquiries under four principal heads. First, on the nature of the metals of the fixed alkalis. Second, on the nature of Hydrogen and composition of ammonia. Thirdly, on the metals of the earth and fourthly he makes a comparison between the antiphlogistic doctrine, and a modified phlogistic hypothesis". Other selected papers within this issue of the PTRSL: III. Everard Home, The Case of a Man, who died in consequence of the Bite of a Rattle-snake; with an account of the Effects produced by the Poison. IV. William Henry, An Analysis of several Varieties of British and Foreign Salt, (Muriate of Soda) with a View to explain their Fitness for different economical Purposes. V. H. Leigh Thomas, Description of an extraordinary Human Foetus. VI. William T. Brande, Observations on the Effects of Magnesia, in preventing an increased Formation of Uric Acid; with some Remarks on the Composition of the Urine. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

□ DNB, V, p. 640; DSB, III, p. 602; Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th ed., VII, p. 872; Fullmer, Sir Humphry Davy's published works, p. 57; Mottelay, Bibliographical history of electricity & magnetism, p. 343; Partington, A history of chemistry, IV, p. 51; Wheeler Gift Catalogue, 2518.

\$200



Chlorine Discovered as an Element

69. DAVY, Sir Humphry (1778-1829). Researches on the oxymuriatic acid, its nature and combinations; and on the elements of the muriatic acid. With some experiments on sulphur and phosphorus, made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the year MDCCCX, Part II. London: Printed by W. Bulmer, 1810. ¶ 292 x 235 mm. 4to. Pages 231-257. [Entire issue: [iv], [2], (149), 323, [7, 1 blank] pp.] Original plain blue wrappers; rear cover and last leaf off, spine heavily chipped. Very good. [S4653]
The discovery and realization of Chlorine as an element. Read to the Royal Society July 12, 1810.

"In a paper read in July and in his fifth Bakerian lecture in November, he argued that oxymuriatic acid, contrary to his previous belief, was a simple body, and proposed for it the name 'chlorine."" – *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

"This element was first isolated in 1774 by the Swiss-German chemist Carl Wilhelm Scheele, by reacting hydrochloric acid with manganese (IV) oxide. But he failed to realise his achievement, mistakenly believing it also contained oxygen. It was Davy in 1810 who finally concluded that Scheele had made elemental chlorine."

"In 1809, Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac and Louis-Jacques Thénard tried to decompose dephlogisticated muriatic acid air by reacting it with charcoal to release the free element muriaticum (and carbon dioxide). They did not succeed and published a report in which they considered the possibility that dephlogisticated muriatic acid air is an element, but were not convinced."

"In 1810, Sir Humphry Davy tried the same experiment again, and concluded that the substance was an element, and not a compound. He announced his results to the Royal Society on 15 November that year. At that time, he named this new element "chlorine", from the Greek word $\chi\lambda\omega\varrhoo\varsigma$ (chlōros, "green-yellow"), in reference to its colour. The name "halogen", meaning "salt producer", was originally used for chlorine in 1811 by Johann Salomo Christoph Schweigger. This term was later used as a generic term to describe all the elements in the chlorine family (fluorine, bromine, iodine), after a suggestion by Jöns Jakob Berzelius in 1826." [Wikip.].

With: Macartney, J., XV. Observations upon Luminous Animals. 1810.

"The property which certain animals possess of emitting light, is so curious and interesting, that it has attracted the attention of naturalists in all ages. It was particularly noticed by Aristotle and Pliny amongst the ancients, and the publications of the different learned societies in Europe, contain numerous memoirs upon the subject. Notwithstanding the degree of regard bestowed upon the history of luminous animals, it is still very imperfect; the power of producing light appears to have been attributed to several creatures which do not possess it; some species which enjoy it in an eminent degree, have been imperfectly described or entirely unobserved; the organs which afford the light in certain animals have

CATALOGUE 309: NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL WORLD

\$ 500

not been examined by dissection; and lastly, the explanations that have been given of the phenomena of animal light, are unsatisfactory, and in some instances palpably erroneous. As this subject forms an interesting part of the history of organized beings, I have for some years availed myself of such opportunities as occurred for its investigation. Having communicated the result of some of my researches to the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, he immediately offered me his assistance with that liberality, which so eminently distinguishes him as a real lover of science. I am indebted to him for an inspection of the valuable journal he kept during his voyage with Captain Cook; for permission to copy the original drawings in his possession, of those luminous animals discovered in both the voyages of Cook; and for some notes upon the luminous appearance of the sea, that were presented to him by Captain Horsburg, whose accuracy of observation is already known to this learned Society." – Abstract.

□ DSB, III, pp. 602-603; Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th ed., VII, p. 872; Fullmer, Sir Humphry Davy's published works, p. 61; Partington, A history of chemistry, IV, pp. 51-57; Poggendorff, I, col. 529; Weeks, Discovery of the elements, 3rd ed., 255-256.



E \$58]

Read May 17th, 1810.

THE property which certain animals possess of emitting light, is so curious and interesting, that it has attracted the attention of naturalists in all ages. It was particularly noticed by ARISTOTLE and PLINY amongst the ancients, and the publications of the different learned societies in Europe, contain numerous memoirs upon the subject. Notwithstanding the degree of regard bestowed upon the history of luminous animals, it is still very imperfect ; the power of producing light appears to have been attributed to several creatures which do not possess it; some species which enjoy it in an eminent degree, have been imperfectly described or entirely unobserved; the organs which afford the light in certain animals have not been examined by dissection ; and lastly, the explanations that have been given of the phænomena of animal light, are unsatisfactory, and in some instances palpably erroneous.

As this subject forms an interesting part of the history of organized beings, I have for some years availed myself of such opportunities as occurred for its investigation. Having communicated the result of some of my researches to the Right Honourable Sir JOSEFH BANKS, he immediately offered me his



PHILOSOPHICAL

TRANSACTIONS.

I. On a new detonating Compound, in a Letter from Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, L.L.D. F.R.S. to the Right Honourable Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K.B. P.R.S.

Read November 5, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,

I THINK it right to communicate to you, and through you to the Royal Society, such circumstances as have come to my knowledge respecting a new and a very extraordinary detonating compound. I am anxious that those circumstances should be made public as speedily as possible, because experiments upon the substance may be connected with very dangerous results; and because I have already mentioned the mode of preparing it to many of my chemical friends, to whom my experience may be useful in saving them from danger.

About the end of September, I received a letter from a philosophical gentleman at Paris on some subjects of science, which contained the following paragraph:

"Vous avez sans doute appris, Monsieur, la découverte qu'on a faite à Paris il y a près d'un an, d'une combinaison de gaz azote et de chlorine, qui a l'apparence d'une huile plus MDCCCXIII. B

[70] Davy

70. DAVY, Sir Humphry (1778-1829). On a new detonating compound. In: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the year MDCCCXIII, Part I. London: Printed by W. Bulmer, 1813. ¶ 292 x 235 mm. 4to. Pages 1-7. [Entire issue: iv, [2], 130, 26 pp.] Original plain blue wrappers; lacking spine. Very good. [SS4654]

\$175

Read to the Royal Society November 5, 1812. "This was the first announcement in this country of the discovery of nitrogen chloride, which cost [Pierre Louis] Dulong, its discoverer, three fingers and one eye, while even Davy and Faraday (his assistant), who were fully aware of its dangerous properties, were injured by an explosion when experimenting with it." Zeitlinger.

□ DNB, V, p. 641; Fullmer, *Sir Humphry Davy's published works*, p. 67; Partington, *A history of chemistry*, IV, pp. 57-58; Poggendorff, I, col. 529; Zeitlinger, 3rd supplement, 2574 (includes "Some further observations. . ..").

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Bart. F. R. S. p. 126
APPENDIX.
Meteorological Journal kept at the Apartments of the Royal Society, by Order of the President and Council.

ERRATUM. Page 50, line 4, for concave read convex.



71. DAVY, Sir Humphry (1778-1829). New analytical researches on the nature of certain bodies, being an appendix to the Bakerian Lecture for 1808. In: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the year MDCCCIX, Part II. London: Printed by W. Bulmer, 1809. ¶ 292 x 235 mm. 4to. Pages 450-470. [Entire issue: [iv], (189)-470, (371)-374, [6] pp.] Plates water-stained. Original plain blue wrappers; lacking spine. Very good. [S4651]

\$135

Here Davy "described further experiments on sulphur, phosphorus, muriatic acid, and on 'the substance produced during the passage of sulphur over ignited charcoal' (carbon disulphide) without perceiving its composition." Partington.



[122]

XIII. On an Improvement in the Manner of dividing astrono Instruments. By Henry Cavendish, Esq. F. R. S.

Read May 18, 1809.

The great inconvenience and difficulty in the common method of dividing, arises from the danger of bruising the divisions by putting the point of the compass into them, and from the difficulty of placing that point mid-way, between two scratches very near together, without its slipping towards one of them, and it is this imperfection in the common process, which are to be mediated by Theorem for units which appears to have deterred Mr. Thousantons from using it, and thereby gave rise to the ingenious method of dividing described in the preceding part of this volume. This induced me to consider, whether the abovementioned inconvenience me to consider, whether the abovementioned inconvenience might not be removed, by using a beam compass with only one point, and a microscope instead of the other; and I find, that in the following manner of proceeding, we have no need of ever setting the point of the compass into a division, and consequently that the great objection to the old method of dividing is entirely removed. In this method, it is necessary to have a convenient support for the beam compass: and the following seems to me to be as convenient as any. Let CCC (Fig. 1), be the circle to be divided, B B B a frame resting steadily on its face, and made to slide round on it with an adjusting motion to bring it to any rounired point: d is in the beam compass, having a point near

required point: do is the beam compass, having a point near MDCCCIX. G g

E #59]

XVII. Continuation of Experiments for investigating the Cause of coloured concentric Rings, and other Appearances of a similar Nature. By William Herschel, LL, D. F. R. S.

Read March 23, 1809.

In the first part of this paper, I have pointed out a variety of methods that will give us coloured concentric rings between two glasses of a proper figure applied to each other, and it has been proved that only two surfaces, namely, those that are in contact with each other, are essential to their formation ; it will now be necessary to enlarge the field of prismatic phe-nomena, by showing that their appearance in the shape of rings has been owing to our having only used spherical curves to produce them. to produce them

35. Cylindrical Curves produce Streaks.

35. Obliabilial Carree produce Streak. As soon as it occurred to me, that the cause of the figure of any certain prismatic appearance must be looked for in the nature of the curvature of one or both of the surfaces, that are essential to its production. I was prepared to expect that if a spherical curve, when applied to a plain surface of glass, produces coloured rings, a cylindrical one applied to the same of an experiment, I ground one side of a plate of glass into cylindrical curve, and after having given it a polish, I laid a slip of plain glass upon it, and soon perceived a beautiful set of

ALSO found within this 1809 issue: (1) Henry CAVENDISH, XIII. On an Improvement in the Manner of dividing astronomical instruments. (2) Everard HOME, Esq. F.R.S., XII. An anatomical Account of the Squalus maximus (of Linnæus), which in the Structure of its Stomach forms an intermediate Link in the Gradation of Animals between the Whale Tribe and cartilaginous Fishes. (3) **William HERSCHEL**, LL. D. F. R.S., XVII. Continuation of Experiments for investigating the Cause of coloured concentric Rings, and other Appearances of a similar Nature. (4) **Sir James EARLE**, F. R. S., XVIII. An Account of a Calculus from the Human Bladder of uncommon Magnitude.

DSB, III, p. 602; Fullmer, Sir Humphry Davy's published works, p. 55; Partington, A history of chemistry, IV, p. 50; Poggendorff, I, col. 529.



Sir James Earle, Calculus from the Human Bladder of uncommon Magnitude



[72]

Herbert McLean Evans' copy

72. **DELUC, Jean Andre** (1727-1817). "A second paper concerning some barometrical measures in the mines of the Hartz." [no place]: Offprint from an unknown journal (perhaps the Philosophical Transactions), circa 1778. ¶ 4to. 20 pp. Original plain gray wrappers; covers off. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. Very good. [S6280]

\$100

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. Jean Andre DeLuc's "influence on popular early nineteenth-century British meteorology texts was considerable." "Deluc's early meteorological interest was mainly in measuring heights by barometer, for which he published improved rules (*Philosophical Transactions* [1771], 158) based on many experiments with hygrometers, thermometers, and barometers, and particularly on the fall in the boiling point of water with diminishing atmospheric pressure and increasing altitude. He devised a hygrometer similar to a mercury thermometer but with an ivory bulb that expanded when moistened and thus caused the mercury to descend (Philosophical Transactions [1773], 404). Humboldt compared the merits of this with Saussure's hair hygrometer: the latter proved better for measuring altitude on mountains and the former for use at sea level, but Deluc's hygrometer worked so slowly that its readings could seldom be combined with those of other instruments." - *DSB*, IV, p. 28.

PROVENANCE: Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971) was a distinguished endocrinologist and book collector. He studied at Johns Hopkins under Halsted and Cushing but pursued anatomy and research rather than clinical medicine upon graduation. In 1915 Evans became chairman of the Department of Anatomy at the University of California at Berkeley. His research includes work on the role of vitamin E in fertility, the isolation of the growth hormone, and the pituitary follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). In addition to his research and publications, Evans built seven collections of books on the history of science.



73. **DEJEAN** [pseud.], distillateur. [HORNOT, Antoine]. *Traité des* Odeurs, suite du Traité de la Distillation. Paris : Nyon, à

l'occasion, Guillyn, au Lys d'or, Saugrain Jeune, à la Fleur de Lys d'or, 1764. ¶ 12mo. VIII, [4], 528 pp. Title vignette. Modern full marbled boards, red calf gilt-stamped spine label, binder's stamp of Lobstein – Laurenchey. Note : pp. 271-272 replaced with inserted photocopy. Fine binding; interior with some corner stains to paper, but altogether a very good copy. [119]

\$150

Later edition. A complete treatise on perfuming and odors via distillation. The author is writing under the pseudonym of 'Dejean', his name is actually Antoine Hornot. The work covers a wide array of applications and recipes, and the processes for making the product. Covered are: treatments with water, spirit waters, distillations, spices, herbs, recipes with flowers, fruits, oils, lentils, cosmetics, to whiten teeth, tooth powders, creams, to beautify the eyes, eyebrows, dyes, to prevent hair from falling, soaps, vinegars, and preparing a bath.



74. **DELANGE, Raymond**. *Essences naturelles et parfums*. Paris : Armand Colin, 1930. ¶ Series: *Collection Armand Colin, sect. de chimie*, n° 115. Small 8vo. VI, 7-222, [2], 12 pp. Half-title, chemical formulae, ads. Original printed wrappers; spine mended with kozo. Very good. [120] \$25



75. DELAROCHE, F. [DE LA ROCHE, François-Étienne] (1781-1813), BERARD, Jacques-Etienne (1789-1869). Mémoire sur la détermination de la chaleur spécifique des différents gaz. Paris : H. Perroneau, 1813. ¶ Title : Extrait des Annales de Chimie, février 1813. ¶ 8vo. [4], 115, [1] pp. Half-title, 2 folding engraved plates. Modern navy-blue cloth (no embellishments!). Fine. Rare. [121]

"The same year [1811], Bérard's experiments with François-Étienne de La Roche won the prize [1812] of the First Class of the University [Paris Academy of Science], for determining the specific heat of gases using a copper calorimeter."

François-Étienne de La Roche (or Delaroche) was a Genevan physician, naturalist, chemist, botanist and ichthyologist. "De La Roche became infected with typhus bacteria and died in 1813, only just aged 32, during the same epidemic that his father also succumbed to."

Jacques Etienne Bérard was a French naturalist, chemist and physicist. He was the first professor of toxicology at Montpellier. He was a pioneer in chemical engineering, including pharmaceuticals, and was managing director of La Paille, the manufacturing site that had been founded by Chaptal in 1782.



76. ELLISON, D. Hank. Emergency Action for Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2000. ¶ First edition. 8vo. 141 pp. Pictorial wrappers. FINE. [M9453]

\$12

"D. Hank Ellison's *Emergency Action for Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents* tells police, paramedics, and firefighters just what actions to take in the event of a crisis involving hazardous materials."— book jacket. "The book contains abridged versions of the class indices from Ellison's larger Handbook of Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents. The indices deal with classes of agents (nerve, blister, etc.) instead of focusing on specific agents. Each index contains information on the toxicology/health impacts, physical characteristics, hazards from fire or reactivity, protection of personnel, and general first aid for that agent class." – publisher.

CONTENTS: Introduction How To Use This Book Common Military Agents; CLASS INDICES; Unknown Agents(s)Nerve Agents - "G" Series Nerve Agents -"V" Series Nerve Agents - "GV" Series Nerve Agents – Novichok Nerve Agents -Binary and Components Nerve Agents – Carbamates Vesicants - Sulfur Based Vesicants - Arsenic Based Vesicants – Nitrogen Based Vesicants – Mixture of Sulfur and Arsenic Urticants Blood Agents – General Blood Agents – Arsenic Choking Agents Choking Agents – Metal Fume Incapacitating Agents Tear Agents – Halogenated Tear Agents – Non-Halogenated Tear Agents – In Solvents Vomiting Agents Corrosive Smoke Toxins

Toxins – Dermally Hazardous Pathogens – Anti-Personnel Pathogens – Anti-Personnel/Vector Pathogens – Anti-Personnel

Ingestion Pathogens – Anti-Animal Pathogens - Anti-Plant Pathogens – Used As Simulants; TABLES Chemical and Biological Agent Detectors Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances Sample Collection.

D. Hank Ellison served in the United States Army as a chemical officer and has worked for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as both a remedial project manager and federal on-scene coordinator under the Superfund Program. He currently is president of Cerberus & Associates, Inc., a consulting firm that specializes in response to technological disasters. As a private consultant, Ellison has responded to hazardous material incidents involving highly poisonous materials, chemical fires, water reactive substances, and shock-sensitive materials throughout the state of Michigan. He has provided chemical and biological counterterrorism training to members of emergency medical service (EMS) units, hazardous materials (hazmat) teams, police special weapons and tactics (SWAT) teams, and explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) teams. – Routledge (publisher of the third edition).

Coo = vesicants - Arsenic based	Z
C09 - Vesicants - Nitrogen Based	7
C10 - Vesicants - Mixture of Sulfur and Arsenic	2
C11 - Urticants	7
C12 - Blood Agents - General	1
C13 - Blood Agents - Arsenic Based7	5
C14 - Choking Agents	8
C15 - Choking Agents - Metal Fume	2
C16 - Incapacitating Agents	5
C17 - Tear Agents - Halogenated	9
C18 - Tear Agents - Non-Halogenated	3
C19 - Tear Agents - In Solvents	7
C20 - Vomiting Agents	1
C21 - Corrosive Smoke	5
C22 - Toxins	9
C23 - Toxins - Dermally Hazardous 11	3
C24 - Pathogens - Anti-Personnel	7
C25 - Pathogens - Anti-Personnel/Vector	0
C26 - Pathogens - Anti-Personnel/Ingestion	4



 [FARADAY, Michael (1791-1867)] Geoffrey CANTOR. Michael Faraday: Sandemanian and Scientist; a study of science and religion in the Nineteenth Century. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991. ¶ 8vo. xi, 359 pp. Illus., index; HEAVILY ANNOTATED IN PENCIL WITH NUMEROUS COMMENTS by Faraday historian L. Pearce Williams. Cloth, dust-jacket; top edges jacket wrinkled. Very good. [BL4069]

\$150

Michael Faraday has become renowned as the discoverer of such phenomena as electromagnetic rotation, electromagnetic induction and the laws of electrochemistry. Moreover, his theoretical insights provided the basis for field theory. This book locates Faraday and his science in the context of the Sandemanians, an obscure Christian fundamentalist sect to which he belonged. After outlining the history of the sect, Faraday's social and political views, including his attitude to the scientific community, are shown to derive from the Sandemanian social philosophy. Likewise, his profoundly religious understanding of nature is seen as permeating many aspects of his science. Geoffrey Cantor is also the author of "Optics after Newton" and co-editor of "Companion to the History of Modern Science". "Geoffrey N. Cantor (born 1943) is emeritus professor of history and philosophy of science at the University of Leeds and Honorary Senior Research Associate at UCL Department of Science and Technology Studies at University College London. He has written extensively on the history of science since the 17th century, including books upon Michael Faraday, the wave theory of light and the responses of the Quaker and Jewish religions to science." -- Wikip.

"Professor Geoffrey Cantor trained as a Physicist, gaining his PhD in radiophysics at King's College, London. While pursuing this research he discovered History and Philosophy of Science and started taking courses with Larry Laudan in that new and exciting subject, while teaching Physics at a school. The HPS department at the University of Indiana beckoned and enabled him to retrain as an historian. He has spent most of his professional life teaching HPS at the University of Leeds, where he has moved progressively from the history of physics to historical studies of science and religion. The initial project that bridged the two areas resulted in his Michael Faraday, Sandemanian and Scientist (1991)." – International Society for Science & Religion.



[78]



78. HENRICH, Ferdinand (1871-1945). Les Theories de la Chimie

Organique. Traduit sur la quatrieme edition Allemande; revue, augmentee et refondue, pars Marcel Thiers . . . Paris: Payot, 1925. ¶ Series: Bibliotheque Scientifique. 8vo. viii, 644 pp. Index. Original printed wrappers; spine ends a bit worn. Very good. [BL3915]

\$12

Henrich was a professor at the Universität Erlangen [University of Erlangen]. «Er hat sich in der Welt des Chemikers einen Namen gemacht durch sein überall bekanntes und grund-legendes Werk «Theorien der organischen Chemie», das im Jahre 1912 erstmals erschien, 5 Auflagen erlebte und auch ins Englische und Franzosische ubersetzt wurde.» "He made a name for himself in the world of chemists through his well-known and fundamental work "Theories of Organic Chemistry", which was first published in 1912, went through 5 editions and was also translated into English and French."



79. HILDEBRANDT, Georg Friedrich (1764-1816). Anfangsgründe der

Chemie, zum Grundrisse akademischer Vorlesungen nach dem neuen Systeme.

Erlangen: Walther, 1794. ¶ 2 volumes (being volumes 1 & 2 of 3). 8vo. [XVI], 447, [1]; [4], [451]-870 pp. Early blue paper covered boards, ornate gilt-stamped spine; corners showing, spine ends worn, vol. I with staining on the right margin from the title up to p. 18. Former ownership mark in vol. I. Occasional marginalia. Very good. [211]

\$150

The third volume (lacking here), also issued in 1794, would contain pages 871-1194.

Georg Friedrich Hildebrandt was a pharmacist, chemist, and anatomist. He was an early supporter of Lavoisier's theories in Germany. Among his investigations in chemistry, he investigated mercury compounds, and the chemical nature of quicklime, ammonium nitrate, and ammonia. Hildebrandt studied light emitted by electric discharges through air and investigated the use of nitric oxide to determine the oxygen content of air. He also developed a method to separate silver from copper.



80. HODSON, A. Z. "The Use of Neurospora for the Determination of Choline and Biotin in Milk Products." Offprint from: Journal of Biological Chemistry, vol. 157, no. 1. No place: Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1945. ¶ 8vo. 383-385 pp. Original printed wrappers; creased, else fine. Ownership signature of Norman Horowitz. [S8582]

PROVENANCE: Norman Horowitz was a pioneer Caltech geneticist and worked for NASA in testing for evidence of life on Mars.

Choline supplements are said to reduce cholesterol, control mood swings, and protect the liver from damage due to alcohol. They also may lower blood pressure, boost memory, and treat Alzheimer disease. Choline may also enhance athletic performance. Biotin supports your skin, hair, and eye health, as well as plays a role in other body functions and pregnancy.

\$5



81. HOFF, Jacobus Henricus van't (1852-1911). Acht Vorträge über physikalische Chemie gehalten auf Einladung der Universität Chicago 20. bis 24. Juni 1901. Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und sohn, 1902. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 81, [1] pp. 9 figs. Original quarter black gilt-stamped cloth, marbled boards. Rubber-stamp (on both half-title & title) of Reichs-Torpedo-laboratorium. [217]

\$ 20

Eight lectures on physical chemistry given at the invitation of the University of Chicago June 20-24, 1901.



 HOLLAENDER, Alexander (1898-1986); Frederick J. DE SERRES
 [Jr.] (1929–2014) (eds.); Environmental Mutagen Society. Chemical Mutagens. Principles and Methods for Their Detection. Volumes
 1-7. New York: Plenum Press, 1971-1982. ¶ Seven volumes. 8vo. Various paginations. Numerous photos & illus., indexes. Boards, dust-jackets; jacket extremities slightly rubbed. Very good. [S8583]

FIRST EDITION. Mammoth illustrated study of chemical mutagens. Alexander Hollaender was one of the world's leading researchers in radiation biology and in genetic mutations. In 1983 he was given the Enrico Fermi Award by the United States Department of Energy for his contributions in founding the science of radiation biology.

The Environmental Mutagenesis and Genomics Society, as it is called today, is engaged in the research behind the environmental impact of exposures and their health risks to the genome level.

Edited by Alexander Hollaender with assistance from Drs. Ernst Freese, Kurt Hirschhorn and Marvin Legator, each being members of the editorial board.

Preface: "The purpose of these volumes is to encourage the development and application of testing and monitoring procedures to avert significant human exposure to mutagenic agents. The need for protection against exposure to possibly mutagenic chemicals is only now coming to be generally realized. The recently issued Report of the Secretary's Commission on Pesticides and Their Possible Effects on Health (the Mrak Report-U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, December 1969) has made an important start. Its Panel on Mutagenicity recommends that all currently used pesticides be tested for mutagenicity in several recently developed and relatively simple systems. Whether recommendations such as these are actually put into effect will depend on convincing government, industry, and the public that the problem is important, that the proposed tests would be effective, and that they can be conducted at a cost that is not prohibitive. Why is it important to screen environmental agents for mutagenic activity? To those who will read this book, the answer is self-evident. The sine qua non of all that we value and all that we are is our genetic heritage . . ." [editor, vol. I].

Contributors to vol. I: [1] Bruce N. Ames (1928-), biochemist, Biochemistry Department, University of California, Berkeley, California. [2] Peter Brookes, chemist, Chester Beatty Research Institute, Institute of Cancar Research: Royal Cancor Hospital London, England. [3] John W. Drake, Department of Microbiology, University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois. [4] Ernst Freese, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NINDS-NIH, Bethesda. [5] Bernard Heinemann, Research Division, Bristol Laboratories, Division of Bristol-Myers Company, Syracuse, New York. [6] Roger M. Herriott (1908-1992), biochemist (he was interested in viral diseases), Department of Biochemistry, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. [7] Harold Kalter (1924-2019), specializing in teratology, Children's Hospital Research Foundation and Department of Pediatrics Univ. of Cincinnati College of Medicine Cincinnati, Ohio. [8] Philip D. Lawley (1927-2011), scientist, Chester Beatty Research Institute [In the 1960s, Professor Philip Lawley and his colleague Professor Peter Brookes were the first to show that DNA was the target for chemicals that cause cancer.]. [9] Elizabeth Cavert Miller (1920-1987), biochemist, Wisconsin McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Wisconsin Medical Cener, Madison. [10] James Alexander Miller (1915-2000), biochemist, Wisconsin McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Wisconsin Medical Cener, Madison. [11] Thomas R. Manney, geneticist, Department of Microbiology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. [12] Robert K. Mortimer (1927-2007), Professor of Molecular and Cell Biology, Donner Laboratory, University of California Berkeley, California. [13] Barnard S. Strauss, Department of Microbiology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. [14] Charles Yanofsky (1925-2018), geneticist, Stanford University Department of **Biological Sciences.**

"The best protection against environmental mutagens is to identify them before they ever come into general use. But it is always possible that some substance will escape detection and affect a large number of persons without this being realized until later generations. This article considers ways in which such a genetic emergency might be promptly detected. A mutation-detecting system should be relevant in that it tests for effects that are as closely related as possible to those that are feared. It should be sensitive enough to detect a moderate increase in mutation rate, able to discover the increase promptly before more damage is done, responsive to various kinds of mutational events, and designed in such a way as to maximize the probability that the Gause of an increase can be found. Methods based on germinal mutation necessarily involve enormous numbers of persons and tests. On the other hand, with somatic mutations the individual cell becomes the unit of measurement rather than the in dividual person. For this reason, I think that somatic tests are preferable to germinal tests, despite the fact that it is germinal mutations which are feared . . ." [vol. II].

"The ready acceptance and wide demand for copies of the first two volumes of Chemical Mutagens: Principles and Methods Jar Their Detection have demonstrated the need for wider dissemination of information on this timely and urgent subject. Therefore, it was imperative that a third volume be prepared to include more detailed discussions on techniques of some of the methods that were presented from a theoretical point of view in the first two volumes, and to update this rapidly expanding field with current findings and the new developments that have taken place in the past three years. Also included is a special chapter by Dr. Charlotte Auerbach giving the historical background of the discovery of chemical mutagenesis. Methods for recognizing mutagenic compounds in vitro are a necessary preliminary step toward arriving at satisfactory solutions for recognizing significant mutation rates in man, which must be done before our testtube methods of detection can be considered reliable. Two chapters in this volume make important contributions to this problem. Due to the increasing activity in efforts to perfect techniques for detecting chemical mutagens and their effects on man, it is planned to continue this series of volumes as necessary to keep abreast of current findings . . ." [vol. III].

Sample contents: Vol VI. 1 Chemical Mutagens and Sister-Chromatid Exchange.-1. Introduction.- 2. Sister-Chromatid Exchange as a Measure of Chromosome Damage.- 3. Systems and Methods t2.- 4. Summary.- 5. References.- 2 Modification of Mutagenic Activity.- 1. Introduction. 41 2. Factors That Influence.



83. HUMMEL, J. J. [John James]. *The Dyeing of Textile Fabrics*. London, Paris, New-York & Melbourne: Cassell & Company, Ltd. 1885. ¶ Series: *Manuals of Technology, ed. by Prof. Ayrton, F.R.S. and R. Wormell, D.Sc., M.A.* Small 8vo. XII, 534, [16] pp. 97 fig., index. Original brown cloth with black and gilt-stamping ; rubbed, some surface staining on the fore-edge, else very good +. [221]

\$65

"The object of this Manual is to provide the teacher and student of Dyeing with a useful text-book giving exact scientific and practical information. It is intended also to supply the Dyer with explanations of the scientific principles involved in the operations of his art, in order that he may take a more intelligent interest in his work, and be stimulated to criticise it, whether his methods are rational and incapable of improvement, or the reverse." [author].

[See also vignette on the title-page of this catalogue].



Treble Crabbing Machine used for dyeing [84]



84. JACQUES, Jean (1917-2001). Les Confessions d'un Chimiste

Ordinaire. Paris : de Seuil, 1981. ¶ 8vo. 251, [5] pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. Very good. [225]

\$10

In the first part of his career, Jean Jacques studied the chemistry of estrogen activity. The second part was devoted to stereochemistry (liquid crystals, splitting by crystallization). He worked under the direction of Alain Horeau in the organic chemistry of hormones laboratory at the Collège de France as "external personnel". He was director of research at CNRS. He actively participated in the Local Social Action Committee of the Collège de France. He defended and practiced the "popularization" of science (which he describes as "mediation work"), notably through his work *Savants et Ignorants*, co-written with Daniel Raichvarg.



85. JØRGENSEN, Alfred Peter Carlslund (1848-1925). The Micro-Organisms of Fermentation Practically Considered. Edited from the German by G. Harris Morris. . . London: F.W. Lyon, 1889. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 166 pp. Original terracotta cloth, beveled boards, black- and gilt-stamped cover and spine titles; edges bumped, rubbed. Bookplate of Kew Royal Gardens. Very good. [S11696] \$20

Alfred Peter Carlslund Jørgensen was a Danish laboratory director. He graduated from Skaarup Seminary 1868, and philosophy candidate in 1873. He studied botany and worked for several years as a teacher in Copenhagen. He studied with Emil Christian Hansen (1842-1909) at the Carlsberg laboratory. At this time botanicalbiological analysis gradually became more and more important for fermentation techniques used for beer, and thus Jørgensen joined them. He was one of those who first supported Hansen's pure breeding system and biological methods.

After the new system had been introduced in 1883 at the Gamle Carlsberg brewery and shortly thereafter in other bottom-fermenting breweries, Jørgensen created the first experiments with it at the local top-fermenting breweries in 1885. These also had a lucky outcome. He established a laboratory in 1881, one department of which included teaching, the other mainly the purification and analysis of microorganisms for use and in practice.



86. JUPTNER VON JONSTORFF, Hans Freiherrn (1853-1941). "Neuere

Richtungen in der Chemie. "[Offprint]. Vienna: Selbstverlag des Vereines zur Verbreitung naturwissenschaftlicher Kenntnisse, 1904. ¶ Series: *Vortrage des Vereines zur Verbreitung naturwissenschaftlicher Kenntnisse*, XLIV, Jahrgang. Heft 6. Sm. 8vo. 33 pp. 4 figs. Original yellow printed wrappers. Fine. Hans Freiherrn Juptner von Jonstorff was an Austrian chemist and pioneer in metallurgy who studied at the Technische Universitat of Vienna. See: Georg Wilhelm August Kahlbaum, Max Neuberger, & Karl Sudhoff, *Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin, der Naturwissenschaften*..., 1905), volume 4, p. 299. [BL3876]

\$25

'Newer directions in chemistry.' Hans Freiherrn Juptner von Jonstorff was an Austrian chemist and pioneer in metallurgy who studied at the Technische Universitat of Vienna.

See: Georg Wilhelm August Kahlbaum, Max Neuberger, & Karl Sudhoff, *Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin, der Naturwissenschaften* . . ., 1905), volume 4, p. 299.



87. [Comptes rendus] LAURENT Auguste (1807-1853); GERHARDT,

Charles (1816-1856) (editors). *Comptes rendus des Travaux de Chimie, par MM. Aug. Laurent et Ch. Gerhardt. Sixième année 1850.* Paris : Bureau de la Revue Scientifique, Masson 1851. ¶ 8vo. 448 [of 452] pp. Lacks final 2 leaves of the book (a list of contents, meaning the contents of authors from A-G are present, those indexing the contents listed from H-Z are not present – yet all of the papers are unaffected). Early half burgundy morocco, marbled boards; heavily worn, appears to be gnawed. Binding: as is. Contents: very good. [258] Among the listings of chemical papers published in the *Comptes rendus* and their comments found in this volume are: E. Frankland. [1] *Sur de Nouvelles combinaisons ethyliques et methyliques.* (p. 9). [2] *Sur les radicaux organiques.* (p. 157) – Wilhelm Heintz (1817-1880). *Sur la cholestérine.* (p. 305). – Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). *Sur les propriétés spécifiques des deux acides qui composent l'acide tartrique.* (p. 188) – Henri Victor Regnault (1810-1878). *Cours élémentaire de chimie* (p. 97). – Alexander Williamson (1824-1904). *Théorie de l'éthérification.* p. 354).



[88] Lavoisier



88. LAVOISIER, Antoine-Laurent (1743-1794). Opuscules Physiques et

Chimiques. Seconde Edition. Paris: Deterville, An IX [1801]. ¶ 8vo. (197 x 122 mm) xxx, [2], 443 pp. Three folding engraved plates. Speckled edges; paper flaws in K2 and O5 affecting text. Quarter-bound in 19th century half calf over brown marbled boards, raised bands, gilt-stamped title and gilt-rules on spine; rebacked with original spine elegantly mounted. Housed in a custom folding chemise and red quarter morocco and cloth slipcase, raised bands, gilt rules and gilt-stamped titles; light shelf wear. Beautiful copy. From the library of Robert B. Honeyman, Jr. [no bookplate – though all his books had the same quarter red morocco slipcases to preserve each item elegantly]. [S8896]

\$850

Second edition, second issue. "An entirely different issue of the usual 'Seconde edition.' Deterville [the publisher] has reprinted the entire book with the errata corrected in the text and the plates re-engraved by Tardieu l'aine Rue de Sorbonne, No. 385. In the original edition the engraver had been de la Gardette who, incidentally, engraved Lavoisier's book-plate. The half-title with the *titre de relais* is present as before. The remark, which appears at the end of the prior issue *Le*

Privilege du Roi se trouve aux Mémoires de l'Académie Royale del Sciences' is here omitted." [Duveen & Klickstein].

This is Lavoisier's first major work. In this work on combustion and calcination, which first appeared in 1774, Lavoisier first published his investigations into the nature and properties of gases, in connection with numerous experiments, and laid the basis of his antiphlogistic theory. Lavoisier gives a history of gases and a detailed account of his experiments. It was in this pioneer work that he broke ground that was new to him and asserted himself on an important question that was in controversy. The Opuscules, one of Lavoisier's four major works, resulted from his study on combustion and experiments with phosphorus and sulfur and the conversion of calces into metals. The work consists of a historical section and an introduction on gases; the second part describes his experiments dealing with the problems of combustion, calcination and air fixation. "Although Priestley isolated oxygen, it was Lavoisier who discovered its real significance. He showed the true nature of the interchange of gases in the lungs and exploded Stahl's phlogiston theory." [Garrison and Morton].



A native Parisian, Lavoisier was one of the most important scientists of the 18th century. Because of his loyalty to the Ancien Regime, Lavoisier fell into disfavor with the ruling National Assembly. He and his father were both arrested on 24 December 1793, tried on 8 May 1794 and executed by guillotine the same day. As

CATALOGUE 309: NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL WORLD

WEBER RARE BOOKS

the apocryphal story goes, Lavoisier appealed at his trial for time to complete some scientific work, at which the presiding judge replied, "The Republic has no need of scientists." Authentic, however, is the remark attributed to Lagrange, the day after Lavoisier's execution: "It took them only an instant to cut off that head, and a hundred years may not produce another like it." The titre de relais reads: "Cet ouvrage, a l'exception des tables, fut imprime pendant la detention du citoyen Lavoisier. Il ne faut donc pas etre surprise si l'edition n'en est pas belle; on se rappelera sans peine qu'a cette epoque les matieres premieres manquoient pour l'impression." [trans.: "This work, with the exception of the tables, was printed during the detention of Citizen Lavoisier. One should not be surprised if the edition is not beautiful; one will note without sorrow that this impression is without the errors of the first edition."].



PROVENANCE: From the Robert B. Honeyman IV library, sold at auction by Sotheby Park Bernet & Co., May 12, 1980, Part V, Lot # 1933. Robert Brodhead Honeyman, IV, (1897-1987) was a metallurgical engineer, philanthropist, and collector, responsible for assembling one of the largest and most important collections of rare books in the history of science. "Honeyman began his book collecting with a focus on American literature, which he later donated to Lehigh. However, his primary collecting interest pivoted to science and technology as a result of his training in engineering. He

built one of the most important private collections of these subjects, often cited with Haskell Norman and Harrison Horblit. His reported intention was to give the entirety of his collection to Lehigh, but after a dispute between the university and Honeyman over the sale of Eadward Muybridge photographs given by Honeyman to Lehigh, the planned gift did not occur. He then sought another institution that could offer or construct appropriate facilities to house his collection (stored in a climate-controlled bomb proof bunker at his home in San Juan Capistrano), Honeyman commissioned Jake Zeitlin, his primary representative in the book trade, to sell his collection. Zeitlin negotiated the sale of the entire collection to Sotheby's for \$2,976,000 (reported by Zeitlin to be \$4,000,000). Sotheby's then sold the collection over the course of seven sales between 1978 and 1981 for \$4,485,192 total. Honeyman died six years after the final sale, on June 30,1987 in Laguna Beach, California, at age 89." – OCLC.

□ BM Readex, Vol. 14, p. 998; Cole 770; DSB, Vol. VIII, pp. 66-91; Duveen p. 342; Duveen & Klickstein 123; Norman 1288 (1st ed.); Partington III 372 V; Poggendorff I 1392.



89. LEGENDRE, Adrien Marie (1752-1833); Marie Parfait Alphonse BLANCHET. Eléments de Géométrie. Avec additions et modifications, . . . Deuxième édition, suivie de la quinzième édition. Paris : Firmin-Didot frères 1850. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 8vo. III, 293, [1] ; 271, [1] pp. 13 folding engraved plates ; pl. V with ink small blotch, waterstains to the first few leaves (ends at Chapter 1). Contemporary quarter maroon gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards; heavily rubbed. Ownership mark of A.F. Betemps, geological engineer. Very good. [273] \$ 30

□ See: Gert Schubring, *Analysing Historical Mathematics Textbooks*, Springer, 2023, (p. 191).





Discovery of the body of Mme. De la Mothe, in a cave, poisoned [90]



90. LELEUX, Charles. Le Poison à travers les âges. Les

empoisonneurs. Ouvrage illustré de vingt photogravures. Paris : Alphonse Lemerre, 1923. ¶ Series : *Monde et science.* Small 8vo. [4], 318, [2] pp. 20 plates. Modern quarter red cloth, original printed upper wrapper mounted and preserved, rear cover in marbled boards. Very good. [276]

'Poison through the ages. Poisoners.'

\$15


91. LEMERY, Nicolas (1645-1715). Cours de Chymie, contenant la manière de faire les operations qui sont en usage dans la medecine, par une méthode facile. Avec des raisonnemens sur chaque operation, pour l'instruction de ceux qui veulent s'appliquer à cette science. Septième edition. Paris : Etienne Michallet, 1690. ¶ Three parts in one volume. 8vo. [18], 768 pp. [complete]. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Lemery, after L. Ferdinand, pinxit, C. Vermeuen, sculpsit, woodcut vignette on title, woodcut head and tail pieces, 7 engraved plates, 1 folding table, (plates found following pages [44] & [660]), index. Original full dark calf mounted over new matching calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped compartments, gilt-stamped leather spine label; rubbed. Very good+. [277]

\$750

Seventh edition, revised, corrected and augmented by the author. Lemery's most influential textbook which became the standard for a hundred years, describing methods for chemical preparations, medicines, etc. Each method includes explanations for proper preparation and use in the laboratory and in practice. The book is arranged in three parts: Minerals, Plants, Animals. Within these are gold, silver, lead, fire, mercury, antimony, arsenic, saltpetre, rhubarb, paper, quinine, distillations, roses, sugar, wine, vinegar, opium, tobacco, snake venom, honey, deer horns, etc. Lemery did not concern himself much with theoretical speculations, but holding chemistry to be a demonstrative science, confined himself to the straightforward exposition of facts and experiments. In consequence, his lecture-room was thronged with people of all sorts, anxious to hear a man who shunned the barren obscurities of the alchemists, and did not regard the quest of the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life as the sole end of his science. Of his *Cours de chymie* (1675) he lived to see 13 editions, and for a century it maintained its reputation as a standard work. – Lafont, Olivier. "Nicolas Lémery and acidity". *Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie*. France. 50 (333): pp. 53–62. (2002).



"Lemery's highly successful *Cours de chymie*, which served as the textbook to his popular courses on chemistry, brought French chemical teaching out of the quasimystical Paracelsian tradition into the main stream of Cartesian and atomistic natural philosophy. The importance of this work lies not in its originality or its thoroughness – Lemery followed very closely the works of his predecessors Le Febvre and Glaser, and did not develop any rigorous theories of matter – but rather in its attractive presentation of chemical ideas in corpuscular-mechanist terms, which contributed to the book's overwhelming popularity. *Cours de chymie* sold "like a work of romance or satire" (Fontenelle, quoted in Partington): it went through numerous editions, and was translated into Latin and all the major European languages." – Norman.



French chemist, Nicolas Lemery was one of the first to develop theories on acidbase chemistry.

□ Bolton (1893) 614; Cole 799; *DSB* VIII, p. 172; Partington III, pp. 29-30. See: Norman 1329 [1675 first edition]. Duveen & Neville had several editions, but not this one.





[92] Lyell



92. LYELL, Charles (1797-1875). Eléments de Géologie. Traduits de l'Anglais sons les anspices de M. Arago par Madame Tullia Meulien. Paris : Pitois-Levrault et Cie, 1839. ¶ 8vo. XXVII, [1], 648 pp. Frontispiece (hand-colored in watercolors), 294 figures, index. Original printed boards; extremities rubbed, shelf-worn. Very good. [283]

\$100

First edition in French, translated by Madam Tullia Meulien, under the auspices of Mr. François Jean Arago (1786-1853). The first edition of Lyell's monumental work was in 1838.

"In 1830, Lyell published his book entitled *Principles of Geology*. In this book Lyell describes an earth system that is governed by physical, chemical and biological processes that occur very slowly throughout an immense geologic history to form the features observable at earth's surface. Hence, Charles Lyell became the founder of uniformitarianism and brought many of the ideas of James Hutton into acceptance by the general scientific community. This made Lyell the foremost geologist of the 19th century. He even received praise from other geniuses of the

time, as Charles Darwin once stated," "The great merit of the *Principles* was that it altered the whole tone of one's mind, and therefore that, when seeing a thing never seen by Lyell, one yet saw it partially through his eyes." – Charles Darwin. See: Alexander H. Taylor, *The Foundation of Modern Geology*. [Lyell].

□ *DSB*, VIII, p. 563.



93. MARAT, Jean-Paul (1743-1793). Recherches physiques sur le feu. Par M. MARAT, docteur en médecine et médecin des gardes du corps de Monseigneur le Comte d'Artois. Paris : Cl. Ant. Jombert, 1780. ¶ 8vo. [4], 202, [2] pp. Halftitle, engraved frontispiece portrait* [tipped-in], title vignette, 7 folding engraved plates by Madame Ponce; some waterstaining. Contemporary full mottled calf, raised bands, spine tooled spine compartments, maroon leather label; spine ends worn, front joint starting, rubbed. Very good. [290] \$1,200

First edition. Marat "practiced in Paris, well-known for his activities in the French Revolution; [Benjamin] Franklin was interested in his electrical experiments but his works, especially on fire and heat, were discredited." – Cole.



There is (apparently) one known copy with a portrait plate (perhaps spurious or added to the work), and yet most every copy does not mention a portrait. Cole notes two copies without a portrait and one, at Oklahoma University, he saw only in microprint, where a portrait was present – Cole says, "appears to have a portrait." Of several copies found for sale, none had a correct portrait. I inquired about the Oklahoma copy, and they verified that it does not in fact have a portrait [*see above]. Net result: the book was not issued to the public with a portrait. Copies mentioning a portrait will thus be referencing a tipped-in plate from another source (presumably an unknown source).

"In this book Marat attempts to give a mechanical explanation of the phenomena of heat by the use of his theoretical 'fluide igné.' Some 166 experiments are described in support of his views." – Cole.

NOTE: "Jean-Paul Marat was a leader of the French Revolution, along with others like Danton and Robespierre. In 1793, he was assassinated while soaking in a bath—one of the most famous murders in French history. While there is no question about who killed him, the reason he was in the bath has confounded historians for centuries. And this mystery may have just been solved." "Marat bled profusely when he was stabbed, and his blood soaked the papers he was working on. These were kept by his sister and eventually found their way to the National Library of France.



French forensic scientist Philippe Charlier, working with a team of specialists, was recently able to extract DNA from these centuries-old papers. As well as finding DNA that confirmed Marat's ancestry (French and Italian), the team found a number of non-human DNA fragments.

These fragments ruled out many of the popular theories—no syphilis, no scabies, no leprosy or tuberculosis. But there was strong evidence of an advanced fungal infection, of Malassezia restricta. This would explain his pain and sores and would probably have damaged his immune system as well, leaving him open to other infections.

While the answer can't be known for sure, modern technology seems to have validated the belief of Marat—ever the scientist—that the sewers of Paris were his undoing." – Keith van Sickle, *The Good Life*.

□ Bolton (1899) 284; Cajori, *History of physics*, (1929) p. 122; Chevremont, p. 14; Cole 909 (without portrait); Duveen 388 (without portrait); Ferchl 337; Partington III, p. 607; Poggendorff II 39; Waller, 11396. See: C. Connor, *Jean Paul Marat: Scientist and Revolutionary*. Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Humanities Press International, 1997.



94. **MARCET, François** (1803-1883). *Cours de physique expérimentale, dans lequel les élémens de cette science sont mis a la portée des commençans*. Genève & Paris : A. Cherbuliez 1832. ¶ 8vo. VII, [1], 388, [2] pp. 6 engraved folding plates, tables, errata ; spotted throughout; possibly lacking a half-title, first 4 leaves re-margined at gutter and mounted on a tab. Contemporary quarter red morocco, flat-back, gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards, marbled endsheets; rubbed. Very good. [291]

\$65

"A course in experimental physics, in which the elements of this science are made accessible to beginners." This is a textbook used the at École Industrielle, Geneva.

Arranged in six parts the author treats: General properties of bodies; Of attraction and molecular phenomena (gravity, liquid bodies, gaseous bodies, machines &

apparatus, etc.); Sound; Heat (thermometer, chemistry, etc.); Meteorology; Electricity and Magnetism; Optics.

F. Marcet, was a member of the Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, conseiller d'État de Genève (1844-1846).



[95]



95. MARSDEN, R. Sydney [Robert] (1856-1919). "On the preparation

of adamantine carbon or diamond. "In: *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, Vol. XI, 1880-1882. Edinburgh: Neill, 1882. ¶ First edition. 8vo. Pages 20-27. [Entire volume: ix, [1 blank], 884 pp. 7 figs. Full brown cloth, gilt spine. Small ex library ms. paper spine label, blind stamp of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, solar Observatory. Very good. [S6349]

"The preparation of adamantine carbon or diamond has exercised the genius of philosophers from the very earliest times; but it was not until the middle of the last century (1772) that Lavoisier established the diamond's true nature notwithstanding the simplicity of the experiments required to demonstrate the fact—and showed it to consist of pure carbon in a crystallised state. Since that time very many attempts have been made to prepare it artificially, but until the recent and now famous experiments of Mr J. B. Hannay there has not been the slightest approach towards the solution of this problem. Great obstacles stood in the way of success, the chief being the complete insolubility of carbon in all known liquids, coupled with its non-volatility and infusibility; while the subject was rendered even more difficult and obscure, by ignorance of the conditions under which the diamond is produced in nature, its peculiar crystalline form, together with extreme rarity, indicating a probable very slow formation, and rare natural existence of the conditions necessary for its formation."

Artificial diamonds are a "master problem of inorganic chemistry." Partington. R. S. Marsden was the first to obtain small crystals of artificial diamonds by strongly heating charcoal with an alloy of silver and platinum, and then cooling. His results were confirmed by Ferdinand Moissan in 1896. Partington, *A history of chemistry*, IV, p. 914.

Robert Sydney Marsden, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F. Inst. Chem, was a lecturer in chemistry at University College, Bristol. By 1891 he began as Medical Officer of Health for Birkenhead, where he revolutionized the sewer ventilation system, with local "benefit." – *British Medical Journal*, obituary, March 22, 1919.

With numerous other papers contributed to this issue of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,* 1880-2. Among them: J.Y. Buchanan, On the oxidation of Ferrous Salts. John Young Buchanan FRSE FRS FCS (1844-1925) was a Scottish chemist, oceanographer and Arctic explorer. In 1873, he was appointed chemist and physicist on the three-year Challenger Expedition, playing an important role in

\$45

their data collected during the voyage. The result was the *Report of the Scientific Results* of the Exploring Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873–76 which, among many other discoveries, catalogued over 4,000 previously unknown species. John Murray, who supervised the publication, described the report as "the greatest advance in the knowledge of our planet since the celebrated discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries". – Wikip.



96. **MEDICUS, Ludwig** (1847-1915). *A Brief Introduction to Qualitative Analysis:* For Use in Instruction in Chemical Laboratories. *Translated from the Fourth and Fifth German Editions, with Additions, by John Marshall.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1896. ¶ Fourth edition. 8vo. 203 pp.

Tables, index; scholarly pencil notations throughout, title-page partially separated at gutter. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; extremities stained, soiled. Good. [M10182]

Ludwig Medicus was a German chemist and pharmacist.



97. **MEYER, Lothar** (1830-1895). *Die modernen Theorien der Chemie und ihre Bedeutung für die chemische Mechanik*. Breslau:

Maruschke & Berendt, 1884. ¶ 8vo. XXXI, [1], 626 pp. Large folding table; moderate foxing. Original quarter maroon calf, gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards, maroon cloth tips; shelf-worn at extremities, kozo reinforced upper joint and inner joint. Ownership rubber-stamp on half-title and title of Rijks Hoogere Burgerschool Willem II. [301]

\$ 30

Fifth edition. 'Modern theories of chemistry and their significance for chemical mechanics.'

Julius Lothar Meyer was a professor of chemistry, University of Tübingen. He was one of the pioneers in developing the earliest versions of the periodic table of the chemical elements. In 1882, both Meyer and Mendeleev received the Davy Medal from the Royal Society in recognition of their work on the Periodic Law.



98. MONOD, Edouard-Gabriel (1873-1962). Stéréochimie. Exposé des théories de Le Bel & Van't Hoff, complétées par les travaux de MM. Fischer, Bayer, Guye et Friedel. Paris : Gauthier-Villard, 1895. ¶ 8vo. [6], 162, [2] pp. Half title, figs. Original printed wrappers; spine worn. Very good. Scarce. [308]

\$65

'Stereochemistry. Presentation of the theories of Le Bel & Jacobus Henricus Van't Hoff (1852-1911), supplemented by the work of Messrs Emil Fischer (1852-1919), Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Bæyer (1835-1917), Philippe A. Guye (1862-1922) and Charles Friedel (1832-1899),' who contributed the preface. All worked on stereochemistry.



99. National Academy of Sciences. Appendix Supplements, Orders

and Communications. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1963. ¶ Thick 8vo. 108 compounds described to supplement the publication *Specifications and Criteria for Biochemical Compounds*, figs. Cloth ring binder. Ownership rubber stamps and signature of Norman Horowitz. FINE. S7908 \$10





100. PARTINGTON, James Riddick (1886-1965). A History of Chemistry. New York: Martino Publishing, [no date]. ¶ Reprint. Four volumes. Thick 8vo. xlv, 370; xxiv, 795; xxiii, 854; xxxi, 1007 pp. Photos, illus., index. Green cloth, gilt & red spines. FINE. [S8374]

\$ 300

Vital reference work and still one of the most authoritative histories of chemistry today. Comprehensively details the earliest chemists and their discoveries up to the modern era.

James Riddick Partington was a British chemist and historian of chemistry who published multiple books and articles in scientific magazines. His most famous works were *An Advanced Treatise on Physical Chemistry* and *A History of Chemistry*, for which he received the Dexter Award and the George Sarton Medal.



101. PATTARO, Sandra Tugnoli (1950-). Ossigneo Versus Flogisto: considerazioni sulla rivoluzione chimica settecentesca. [offprint]. Bologna: Estratto Dagli atti della LV Riunione della Sips, 1989. ¶ 18-21/10. 8vo. pp. 161-192. Printed wrappers; lightly stained. Very good. [BL4037]

\$ 9.95

'Oxide Versus Phlogiston: considerations of the eighteenth-century chemical revolution.'

102. PAULING, Linus (1901-1994). "The Crystal Structure of Pseudobrookite." Offprint from Zeitschrift für Kristallographie, vol. 73, no. 1, 1930. Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft M. B. H., 1930. ¶ Offprint. 8vo. 97-112 pp. 3 figs., tables. Original printed wrappers. Fine. Very rare. [S7077]

\$ 300

An important early work by the two-time Nobel prize winner. Linus Pauling was one the twentieth century's greatest chemists, and his efforts culminated in the 1954 Nobel Prize for chemistry for his research on the nature of the chemical bond. His second Nobel Prize came in 1963 for his tireless efforts in the name of peace.



[102] Pauling

"In investigating the structure of the orthorhombic mineral pseudo-brookite, Fe2TiO5 use was made again of the method of attack first applied to brookite). Oscillation photographs were taken to determine sub-multiples of the axial lengths; the true unit was then found with the aid of data from Laue photographs, and the presence or absence of first-order reflections on Laue photographs was used in determining the space-group symmetry with as much rigor as possible. Since the large number of parameters precluded the rigorous deduction of the atomic arrangement from X-ray data, there was predicted with the aid of the coordination theory and our knowledge of interatomic distances a structure satisfying the previously formulated rules determining the stability of ionic crystals). Comparison of calculated structure factors with the observed intensities of reflection of X-rays from various planes showed that small changes from the predicted values should be made in the parameters. The resultant structure was found to account satisfactorily for the intensities observed for a great number of reflections on rotation and Laue photographs, and it can accordingly be accepted as correct." – Abstract.



103. PERSOZ, Jean-François (1805-1868). Introduction à l'Étude de la Chimie Moléculaire. Strasbourg : Derivaux ; Paris : J.-B. Baillière, 1839.
¶ 8vo. XV, [1], 894, [2] pp. 9 folding tables [A-I] (2 printed in red & blue & black colors, p. 154 [E] & p. 155 [F]), 53 figures, index. Early half calf, giltrolled bands on spine, black leather spine label, gray cloth; rubbed. Very good. [355]

\$75

First edition. "The French chemist, Jean-François Persoz, Professor of Chemistry at the Strasbourg Faculty of Science (1833), teaching dyeing and calico-printing at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, Paris *152). He published a memoir on the molecular state of compound bodies, and a large book on this subject [*offered in this collection*], emphasizing the importance of the comparison of the weights of equal volumes of vapour as giving the ratios of the molecular weights." – Partington. Persoz was further known for discovering the enzyme diastase and the properties of dextrin. He also wrote a report that coined the name cellulose.

Dertington IV, p. p429. Not in Cole, Duveen, Neville.



104. PIESSE, S. [Septimus] (1820-1882). Chimie des Parfums et Fabrication des Essences, Odeurs, Bouquets et Eaux composées, Emulsions, Pâtes, Teintures, Pommades, Dentifrices, Poudres, etc. Nouvelle édition française, mise au courant des procédés de la chimie. Paris : J.-B. Baillière & fils, 1917. ¶ 8vo. 4, 396, 4, [4] pp. 78 figures, ads. Original light brown cloth with black stamping, embossed pattern for the cloth (suggesting what was formerly done with leather). Bookseller's ticket of J. Marqueste, Toulouse. Very good+. [362]

'New French edition updated with the latest advances in chemistry.' Perfume chemistry and manufacture of essences, fragrances, bouquets and compound waters, emulsions, pastes, tinctures, ointments, toothpastes, powders, etc.



\$40



George William Septimus Piesse, known as Septimus Piesse, was an English chemist and perfumer. Piesse was a leading author and innovator of modern perfume ideas, inventing the concept of notes in perfumery that are still used universally today. He was the co-owner of Piesse and Lubin, a perfume house that created some of the most popular scents of its day. – Wikip.



105. POIRÉ, Paul (1832-1900). Leçons de chimie appliquée à l'industrie, à l'usage des écoles normales, des industriels . . . seizième édition avec notation atomique. Paris : Charles Delagrave, [no date]. ¶ 12mo. VIII, 642 pp. 288 figures ; several leaves loose. Original black cloth-backed printed boards, paper spine label ; worn. As is. [367] \$2





106. PONCELET, Polycarpe (ca.1720-1780). Nouvelle Chymie du Goût et de l'Odorat, ou l'art de composer facilement et à peu de frais des Liqueurs à boire et les Eaux de Senteurs. Paris : Pissot, 1774. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. Large 8vo. XLVIII, 210 ; [3]-318, [4 (=XLI + 3 unnumbered pages, misbound at rear rather than to the front of the volume)], 319-320, [4] pp. 6 engraved plates. Contemporary full mottled calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped compartments, leather spine label; missing front free endpaper, extremities worn. Presumed ownership signature on title. This copy lacks a second title. Very good. [369] \$ 350

Third edition of the original part, the first with this new title, much enlarged and completely revised. The first edition was issued in 1755. This edition is augmented with the latest distillation, and filtration procedures for making fine liquors, wine, spirits, perfumes, etc. Covered are sugars, coffee, tea, cinnamon, lemon, citrons, orange flower, Juniper, absinthe, celery, Venus oil, elixir of Garus, brandy, liqueurs, mineral water, gooseberry maraschino, peach maraschino, wines of peaches, apricots, cherries, raspberries, etc. He continues with shredded, or ground, nuts, seeds, quince, blackcurrants, vinegar, syrups, apples, smells or aromas, including the rose water, orange flower, lavender, water of the queen of Hungary, jasmine, honey, essential oils, sassafras, marjoram, etc. The author includes digestions, study of the bile, following the blood, and the medicinal uses of spirits.

CATALOGUE 309: NATURE OF THE CHEMICAL WORLD

Cole records the presence of the musical notation (p. xxvii) being a musical scale of flavors. "A chapter on the physiological effects of overindulgence in strong spirits has been added." (Cole, p. 433).

Includes the author's dictionary ("supplement") of terms (pp. 241-296).

Neville copy, also the 1774 third edition, includes some discussion of an announced frontispiece on a page xlii, but that leaf is not present here. The contents leaf is present and does not mention a frontispiece. Neville does not cite knowing of any copy with a frontispiece. Nor did Cole.

Collation note: Cole offers the most detailed collation. The Joyeux copy contains the same leaves, but 2 leaves are bound into the index section incorrectly, belonging instead to the preface and – what would follow – the instructions to the binder, contents and errata leaves [all are present, but at the rear].

□ Caillet 8822; Cole 1048; Duveen 480 (1766 1st ed.); Ferchl, *Chemisch-pharmazeutisches* (1937) 419; Ney 3322; Neville II, p. 321; Oberle-Ferguson I, 154; Vicaire 171; Wellcome IV, 413.

NOUVELLE CHYMIE DU GOÛT ET DE L'ODORAT. PREMIERE PARTIE. PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX. L'ART que l'on enfeigne ici tient plus de l'amulement que du travail. Il exige cependant des foins, de l'application, du difcentieux, il nous aptrend à être économes & attentis, mais aufit dédommage-t-il amplement de *Tom. I, Jre Part.* A



107. Proceedings of the International Conference on the Origin of Life. BUVET, René (1930-1992); Cyril Andrew PONNAMPERUMA (1923-1994) (eds.). Chemical evolution and the origin of life. Proceedings of the International Conference on the Origin of Life. Amsterdam & London: North-Holland Publishing & American Elsevier, 1971. ¶ Series: Molecular Evolution I. 8vo. xi, 560 pp. Figs., refs., index. Color-printed red & yellow & black boards; top edge foxed. Very good. [S9106]
\$ 65

The present state of investigations on the origin of life is surveyed together with the current state of molecular paleontology. General and theoretical subjects discussed include an energetic approach to prebiological chemistry, the recognition of description and function in chemical reaction networks, and the origin and development of optical activity of bio-organic compounds on the primordial earth. Other fields considered are the syntheses of small molecules, oligomers and polymers; photochemical processes; the origin of biological structures; primitive biochemistry and biology; and exobiology. Individual items are abstracted in this issue.

René Buvet, was with the Paris, Université Laboratoire d'Energétique Electrochimique, Paris, France.

Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma, was a Sri Lankan scientist in the fields of chemical evolution and the origin of life, worked with NASA at the Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California. He was selected as the principal investigator for analysis of lunar soil brought to Earth by Project Apollo. "According to Arthur C. Clarke, "No other scientist of Sri Lankan origin was internationally known and respected as he was". He produced over 400 scientific publications and held a number of prestigious academic posts during his rather short lifespan." – Wikip.



108. QUESNAY, François (1694-1774). Essai physique sur l'Œconomie

Animale. Seconde édition augmentée de deux volumes, & de tables fort amples. Paris : Guillaume Cavelier 1747. ¶ 8vo. cxii, [8], 612 pp. Engraved frontispiece, table générale table du premier volume, errata ; pages 323-26 re-inserted. Original full mottled calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped compartments, marbled edges, marbled endsheets; spine head well mended with kozo, corners showing. Ownership inscriptions, 1801 & 1861. Very good. [379]

\$125

First volume (of 3 volumes) only. The first edition was a much larger tome, just 296 pages. This is the first volume of the second edition, the rough pagination of which would be [cxii, [8], 612; [iv], 662, 23 ; [iv], 768 pp.].



Alterius sic – Altera poscit opem res, & conjurat amice

¶ Frontispiece shows a man and a woman, one asking for help from a friend, with chemical apparatus on the floor, with some books strewn about, a globe, a wall of books on bookcases and those shelves fronted by a skeleton, a taxidermy alligator is hanging from the ceiling, all suggestive of a library for a scientist interested in nature and chemistry.

Physiocracy became one of the first well-developed theories of economics. "Early modern France spawned a number of distinct groups, each one adhering to the dictates of a single leader, namely the Colbertistes (Jean-Baptiste Colbert), the Gournay Circle (Jacques-Claude-Marie-Vincent de Gournay), and most famously, the Physiocrats, who were also known as "les économistes" devoted to their founder François Quesnay, court physician at Versailles (see Meek 1962; Larrère 1992; Faccarello 1989 [1999])." – Margaret Schabas, "Economics in Early Modern Philosophy," – *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.





109. REMSEN, Ira (1846-1927). Anorganische Chemie. Autorisierte deutsche Ausgabe. Tübingen: Verlag der H. Laupp'schen Buchhandlung 1890. ¶ Sq. 8vo. XXII, 962 pp. 78 figures, index. Original olive-green/brownish blackstamped cloth ; rubbed. Ownership signature of S. Klepfel. [388]

\$35

German edition. Remsen was professor of Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. He was the American chemist who discovered the artificial sweetener saccharin along with Constantin Fahlberg. Remsen was the second president of Johns Hopkins University.

The volume also has, tucked in loosely, a vintage photograph of ten young men, being a class (group) photograph. The men are either in suits or what appears to be lab coats. A decorative arrangement of flowers surrounds the group portrait, serving as would a frame for a picture – this 'framing' dominates the picture. Below the image are inscribed some names to identify the 'mates': Huber, Klisi, Muller, Wojcik, Bronchi. Dressole, Graffen---ia, Mole[!?]. Photo mounted on board, small dots of ink are dotted across the image, providing a damage to a plate that is also soiled from age and exposure.

ANNALEN Mi 11. 1898. PHYSIK UND CHEMIE. NEUE FOLGE. BAND 66. 1. Zur Theorie des Galvanismus und der Wärme; von Eduard Riecke. (Im Auszuge veröffentlicht in den Göttinger Nachrichten vom 19. Februar und 14. Mai 1898.) vom 19. Februar und 14. Mai 1898.) Inhaltsübersicht. Einleitung. 1. Wärmeleitung. 2. Galvanische Strömung. 3. Bezichungen zwischen den Constanten der Wärmeleitung und den Constanten der electrischen Leitung. 4. Die Mitführungstheorie der Thermoelectristikt. 5. Die Pelitiersche Wirkung. 6. Der Thomson-effect. 7. Der thermoelectrische Kreis und der zweite Hauptatz der mechanischen Wärmetheorie. 8. Vorgänge an der Grenze zweier Metalle. 9. Die allgemeine Theorie der Thermoelectricität. 10. Die galvano-magnetischen Wirkungen 11. Die thermonelenterischt. 10. Die galvano-magnetischen Wirkungen aufgestellten Formeln. 13. Kathodenstrahlen und Canalstrahlen und die im Innern der Metalle beweglichen electrischen Theilchen. 14. Die thermoische und die galvanische Leitfhäugkeit bei Wämuth. 15. Die thermoslectrischen Constanten des Wismuth. 16. Wärmestrom. strom ohne galvanischen Strom, galvanischer Strom ohne Wärmestrom. 17. Weitere numerische Daten. Die Anschauungen, welche von Coulomb, Ampère, Wilhelm Weber auf dem Gebiete der Electricitätslehre ent-wickelt worden sind, wurden durch die von England ausgehende vissenschaftliche Entwickelung mehr und mehr in den linter-grund gedrängt. In der That kann man darüber nicht im Zweifel sein, dass das ganze Gebiet der electromagnetischen Erscheinungen durch die von Maxwell begründete, von Hertz vervollständigte Theorie des electromagnetischen Feldes sehr tiel einfacher und vollständiger dargestellt wird wie durch die älteren Theorien. Nur auf dem Gebiete der electrolytischen

Leitung, in der Theorien. Nur auf dem Geniete der electrolytischen Leitung, in der Theorie der Jonen, hat man es bequemer gefunden, mit den alten Anschauungen weiter zu operiren, obwohl einer Einführung der Maxwell'schen Begriffe auch hier kein principielles Hinderniss im Wege steht. Es scheint Ans. 4. Fyrs. u. Chem. N. F. 66. 4. Ueber den Reactionsdruck der Kathodenstrahlen; von Eduard Riecke.

(Im Auszug der K. G. d. W. in Göttingen mitgetheilt am 25. Juni 1898).

Als Erscheinungen der Kathodenstrahlen, welche für sie charakteristisch und für die Erkenntniss ihrer Natur von fundamentaler Bedeutung sind, betrachten wir neben der geradlinigen Fortpflanzung die magnetische und die electrostatische Ablenkung. die Wärmewirkung, die Reactions- und Stosserscheinungen. Bei den zuerst genannten Erscheinungen sind die quantitativen Beziehungen von J. J. Thomson, Des Coudres, Wiechert, Kaufmann, Lenard, W. Wien untersucht worden. Wir haben nach dem Ergebniss dieser Arbeiten die Kathodenstrahlen als Strahlen materieller, negativ electrischer Theilchen aufzufassen, welche von der Kathode weg mit einer Geschwindigkeit sich bewegen, die von dem Potentialgefälle vor der Kathode abhängig ist. Das Verhältniss zwischen der electrischen Ladung und zwischen der ponderabelen Masse dieser Theilchen erweist sich als eine unveränderliche Eigenschaft derselben.

Die mechanischen Wirkungen der Kathodenstrahlen scheinen bisher noch nicht zum Gegenstand quantitativer Untersuchungen gemacht worden zu sein, und doch ist zu hoffen, dass wir auch auf diesem Wege zu neuen Aufschlüssen über die Natur der Kathodenstrahlen gelangen. Für Messungen besonders geeignet schienen mir die Reactionswirkungen der Kathodenstrahlen zu sein, und ich habe daher zunächtst versucht, mit ihrer Halfe den Druck zu bestimmen, der von den Kathodenstrahlen rückwärts auf die Oberfläche der Kathode ausgeübt wird. Ueber das Ergebniss der Untersuchung soll im Folgenden berichtet werden.

1. Methode der Beobachtung.

Zu den Beobachtungen diente ein gewöhnliches electrisches Radiometer. Die Entladungsströme wurden geliefert von einer 40 plattigen Töpler'schen Influenzmaschine, die ihrerseits

110. **RIECKE, Eduard** (1845-1915). "Zur Theorie des Galvanismus und der Wärme." with: "Ueber den Reactionsdruck der

Kathodenstrahlen." In: *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, Neue Folge, Band 66, No. 11, 1898. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1898. ¶ 8vo. Pages (353)-389; (545)-581; (954)-979. [Entire volume: viii, 1208 pp.] 13 tables in the cathode-ray article. Quarter black cloth, cloth corners, paste-paper over boards, gilt spine; rubbed. Ex library ms. paper spine label, rubber stamps. Very good. [S6830]

\$125

FIRST EDITION. Eduard Riecke's "most important and influential researches were undoubtedly on the theory of conduction in metals and a granular theory of the properties of metals. Riecke's major paper on this subject was published in 1898. He envisaged the metal as being composed of neutral atoms bound together in a lattice. Provision was made for ionization of some of these atoms to explain positive metal ions and negative electrons. The properties of the metal were accounted for by hypothesizing relationships between the two types of charged particles and their environment. The theory attempted to analyze electrical conduction; heat conduction; the Wiedemann-Franz ratio; various contact effects (including the Peltier effect, contact potentials, and the Thompson effect); various phenomena associated with the presence of an external magnetic field (including the Hall effect, the Nernst effect, and the Leduc effect); and electrical and thermal conductivity in alloys . . . The chief success of the theory [was] the accurate prediction of the Wiedemann-Franz ratio . . . Riecke had broken new ground." *DSB*, XI, pp. 446-447.



111. SADTLER, Samuel Philip (1847-1923). A hand-book of Industrial Organic Chemistry adapted for the use of manufacturers, chemists, and all interested in the utilization of organic materials in the industrial arts. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1892. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 13-519 pp. 127 illus., index. Original dark green cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; inner hinges reattached with kozo. Good. SCARCE. [S9527]

\$45

Sadtler, American chemist, trained at Pennsylvania College (where he later taught, 1871-4), became in 1908 the first President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He took a position at the University of Pennsylvania as professor of chemistry, 1874-91. From there he went to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to

continue teaching till retirement. His son, of the same name, joined him to establish a firm, Samuel P. Sadtler & Son.

See: West, Clarence J., *Bibliography of Bibliographies on Chemistry and Chemical Technology* 1900-1924, 1925, p.155 [citing the 1923 fifth ed.].



112. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, Henri (1818-1881). Leçons sur la

dissociation, professées devant la Société chimique le 18 mars et le 1^{er} avril 1864. [Paris : Impr. de C. Lahure, 1866]. ¶ 8vo. pp. 255-378. 4 figs. (pp. 265, 300, 307, 316). Later full dark blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Inscription on first page [mentions: H.W. Schroeder, Sur la théorie de la dissociation de M. H. Sainte-Claire Deville, 1866. 29 pp. Archives Néerlandaises des Sciences Exactes et Naturelles, T. I.]. Very good. [413]

\$ 225

"An important work on chemical dissociation, in which Deville demonstrated, by means of ingenious experiments, that equilibria of reactions at high temperatures are frequently different from those at lower temperatures." – Neville.

"Deville employed very high temperatures and became a recognized authority on the use of this technique. His measurements of the vapor densities of compounds at various temperatures helped to confirm Avogadro's hypothesis. These studies led Deville to his most notable discovery, the dissociation of heated chemical compounds and their recombination at lower temperatures. He heated such substances as water, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen chloride and then cooled them suddenly to recover the decomposition products. This work led to a better understanding of the mechanism of chemical reactions and to significant developments in physical chemistry." – DSB.

"The effect of heat on chemical reactions was of particular interest. From the time of Bergman it had been realized that reactions often followed a course at high temperatures which differed from that followed at lower ones. In 1857, Henri Deville began a series of studies which established quantitatively a new type of high-temperature reaction. Deville was a distinguished inorganic chemist whose researches on the preparation of various metals had led to methods for the manufacture on a large scale of many industrially important substances. In the course of his studies on the preparation of sodium and potassium and their use as reducing agents in the manufacture of other metals, Deville often used high temperatures. He was aware of the decompositions which often occurred under these conditions, and he suspected that such decompositions were of very frequent occurrence. He therefore undertook the study of reactions which occurred reversibly at high temperature. Such reactions he called *dissociations*, and by an extensive series of studies he showed the importance of dissociation as a general phenomenon in chemistry." - Henry M. Leicester & Herbert S. Klickstein, A Source Book in Chemistry, pp. 392 ff.

With 5 chapters : I : Affinité et chaleur. II : Combinaison et décomposition des matières gazeuses. III : De la dissociation. IV : Application des phénomènes de dissociation a l'explication des réactions chimiques. V : De la dissociation dans la question des densités de vapeur.

The Neville copy is the same work, possibly in a different pagination (showing 126 pages – seemingly numbered 1-126, which is approximately equal to this copy).

□ *DSB* IV, pp. 77-78; Neville I, pp. 357-8; Partington, IV, p. 495; Waller 15890. Not in Cole.



113. SCHLEIDEN, Matthias Jakob (1804-1881). La Plante et sa Vie, Leçons populaires de botanique à l'usage des gens du monde. Traduit de l'allemand d'après la 5e édition. . . . par M. Scheidweiler . . . et M. le Dr. P. Royer. Illustré d'un grand nombre de gravures. Paris : Schulz et Thuillié ; Bruxelles: Aug. Schnée ; Genève & Bâle: H. Georg, 1859. ¶ 8vo. III, [1], 342, [2] pp. Chromolithographic frontispiece, 14 engraved full-page plates, unnumbered figures, 5 color plates. Original dark blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth with large elaborate decorative cover design; spine ends showing wear, rubbed. Very good. [420]

\$65

First edition in French, translated from the German. [The splendid color frontispiece of this work is used for the title-page of this catalogue].

"Schleiden studied the plant cell and the role of the nucleus. He played a pioneering role in the advent of Schwann's cell theory"... "Schleiden's lectures drew enthusiastic, overflow audiences; his numerous articles appeared in highly respected journals, or in collections that were often reprinted and translated." He turned down an offer from the University of Giessen (1846), and took a position as professor of botany at the University of Jena (1850), a post from which he soon left. "Also, he had an insatiable desire to study problems going beyond the confines

of botany and natural history. He boon became a highly regarded popular lecturer and writer; indeed, he was one of the most successful popularisers of the age – no small achievement at a time when scientists like Virchow, Helmholtz, Liebig, Moleschott, Alexander von Humboldt and Ludwig Büchner, among others, were addressing the general public . . . From the time of its founding in 1857, Schleiden was an assiduous contributor to Westermann's *Monatschefte*, a periodical that maintained high literary and scientific standards. His lectures, delivered to vast audiences, were occasionally published in book form and met with great success. Among the best known of these collections was *Die Pflanze und ihr Leben*, which was handsomely reproduced and reprinted many times." – *DSB*, XII, pp. 173-176, by Marc Klein.



CONTENTS : L'œil et le microscope. ; Structure interne des plantes. ; De la propagation des végétaux. ; La morphologie des plantes. ; Du temps. ; De l'eau et de son mouvement. ; La mer et ses habitants. ; De quoi vit l'homme ? (Première réponse) ; De quoi vit l'homme ? (Deuxième réponse) ; Du suc laiteux des plantes. ; Les cactus. ; La géographie des plantes. ; Histoire du monde végétal. ; Esthétique du monde végétal.

□ Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 454-455.



114. SERRES, Louis. Traité de Chimie avec la notation atomique, à l'usage des élèves de l'enseignement primaire supérieur. Première partie: Métalloïdes; deuxième partie: Métaux; Troisième partie: Chimie Organique. Paris : Béranger, 1904. ¶ Three parts in one volume. 8vo. [iv], 326, [2]; [2], [317]-603, [1]; [2], [589]-904 pp. 295 figs. Contemporary quarter dark brown calf with raised bands, gilt-stamping and title, marbled boards; extremities of marbled paper showing rubbing. Very good. [425]

\$ 50

This is a large text-book for students of chemistry. The book is really three separate books bound together. They were originally issued either as separates or in this present form. One could buy the entire set of three books, here called parts: Part I: Metalloids; II: Metals; III: Organic Chemistry.

Louis Serres taught chemistry at the École Municipale Supérieure Jean-Baptiste Say. Say was a textile manufacturer, this school named for him.


115. SILVA, R. D. [Roberto Duarte] (1837-1889). Traité d'analyse

chimique. Paris : G. Masson, 1891. ¶ 8vo. [III]-XVI, 624 pp. 110 figures, folding table, index, errata ; lacks half-title. Contemporary quarter dark brown morocco-backed marbled boards, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title. Ownership signature (title). Very good +. Scarce. [428]

\$ 50

First edition, issued posthumously, edited by Engel. Preface by Charles Friedel.

Roberto Duarte Silva was professor at the Central School of Arts and Manufactures. "He began at the age of 14 as an apprentice in a pharmacy. Later he came to Lisbon to work in the Farmácia Azevedo, and studied at the School of Pharmacy (Escola de Farmácia) of the University of Lisbon, there, he also received his alma mater. For some years he lived in Macau and Hong Kong, where he founded his own pharmacy. He studied the compounds of amyl bases and propylamine at the laboratory of Charles Adolphe Wurtz, and achieved total synthesis of glycerin at a laboratory of Charles Friedel. In 1863 he went to Paris, and taught analytical chemistry at the *École des Mines de Paris* (now the Mines Paris Tech), the *Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures* (now the *École Centrale Paris*), and the *École supérieure de physique et de Chimie industrial de la ville de Paris* from 1882 until his death. Through these years he taught and was active in research, especially in the

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field of organic chemistry. Duarte Silva was presented with the Jecker Prize (Prix Jecker) by the French Academy of Sciences in 1885. In 1887 he became president of the *Société Chimique de France*."

Charles Rodolphe Engel (1850-1916) served here as editor of Silva's work. Engel studied medicine at the University of Strasbourg where he was a chemistry assistant when war was declared in 1870. He was taken prisoner, escaped, joining the French army. Engel graduated with a degree in physical sciences in 1872, defended his medical thesis on February 8, 1873 and obtained the first doctor of medicine degree granted by the new Faculty of Medicine.



116. STIEGLITZ, Julius (1867-1937). Chemistry and Recent Progress in

Medicine. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1926. ¶ *Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, Charles E. Dohme Memorial Lectureship*, Second course, 1924. Thin 8vo. viii, 62 pp. Blind-stamped brown cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Bookplate of Charles Franklin Hoover, bookplate and embossed stamp of Library of the Cleveland Medical Library Association. Very good copy. [M10491] Julius Oscar Stieglitz was an American chemist of German Jewish origin. He was a teacher and organic chemist with a major interest in pharmaceutical and medicinal chemistry. He began his career at the University of Chicago in 1892 as an unpaid docent, lecturing without salary and sustaining himself from student donations. In 1893 he was appointed assistant professor, and moved up through the ranks to become professor of chemistry in 1905. He served as department chair from 1915 to 1933.



117. **STÖCKHARDT, Ernest Théodore** (1816-1898). La Chimie Usuelle appliquée à l'agriculture et aux arts par le Dr. Stöckhardt... Traduit de l'allemand sur la onzième édition par F. Brustlein. Paris : Librairie Agricole de la Maison Rustique, [ca.1861]. ¶ Later issue. 12mo. [4], 524 pp. Préface datée 1860. 225 figures; considerable wear from silverfish trails on first 4 leaves.

Contemporary vellum-backed marbled boards; extremities worn, corners

\$20

Ernst Theodor Stöckhardt was a German agronomist. Through self-study, Stöckhardt had acquired extensive agricultural knowledge. In 1850, he took over as

showing. Ownership signature (preface) Richardson. Good. [436]

head of the agricultural department of the Royal Industrial School in Chemnitz with the title of professor. In 1861 [the year this book was issued], Stöckhardt accepted a call from the University of Jena. As successor to Friedrich Gottlob Schulze, he became director of the Agricultural Teaching Institute.

[435] Note on the Reduction of Mr. CROOKES'S Experiments on the Decrement of the Arc of Vibration of a Mica Plate oscillating within a Bulb containing more or less Rarefied Gas. By Professor G. G. STOKES, Sec. R.S. Received and Read February 17, 1881 Is the course of his long series of researches " On Repulsion resulting from Radiation," Mr. CROOKES had frequently occasion to observe the deflections of a light bar or lamina of some substance delicately suspended and oscillating by torsion. When such lamina of some substance delicately suspended and oscillating by torsion. When such a bar was set in vibration, the vibrations tended more or less rapidly to subside, in consequence, no doubt, of the viscosity of the gas enclosed in the apparatus. At first it seemed as if the rate of subsidence tended to reach a constant value which remained the same at all higher exhaustions. But as methods of exhaustion were improved, and the gases were so rarefied that the effect of a candle in causing repulsion distinctly fell off, the rate of subsidence of the oscillations was found greatly to fall off too. This falling off at extreme exhaustions seemed to present a very interesting field of study in connexion with the molecular condition of gases. The inquiry would naturally involve the observation of the nearly constant rate obtained at somewhat lower exhaustions; and the same apparatus would serve for experiments on the rate of subsidence at higher densities, up to that corresponding to atmospheric pressure. exhaustions; and the same apparatus would serve for experiments on the rate of subsidence at higher densities, up to that corresponding to atmospheric pressure. A comparison of the rates of subsidence in different gases at great but not extreme exhaustions was further interesting as a new means of determining the ratios of the viscosities of different gases. In fact, at high exhaustions the motion of the gas tends to a condition of ideal simplicity from which a comparison of the viscosities of different gases would immediately result. The effect of the viscosity of a gas on its own motion is regulated by the value of a constant which I have elsewhere⁶ called the index of friction of the gas, namely, the coefficient of viscosity divided by the density. According to MAXWELL'S law, the coefficient of viscosity is independent of the density, and therefore the index of friction varies inversely as the density. Hence as the exhaus-tion proceeds the motion of the gas tends to become what it would be if the viscosity were infinite, and the bounding surfaces had their actual motion. In the limit, the instantaneous motion of the gas depends only on that of the vibrating plate, to which it is proportional, except in so far as the finiteness of the angle of oscillation entails a . "On the Effect of the Internal Friction of Fluids on the Motion of Pendulums," Cambridge Philos sophical Transactions, vol. iz., p. [8]. MISCOCLXXXI. S L

118. **STOKES, George Gabriel** (1819-1903). Note on the reduction of Mr. Crooke's experiments on the decrement of the arc of vibration of a mica plate oscillating within a bulb containing more or less rarefied gas. Extract from: Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Volume 172, Part II. London: Harrison and Sons, [1881]. 303 x 231 mm. 4to. Pages 435-446 pp. Dis-bound. [S4311] William Crookes originally came to the attention of George Stokes and Charles Wheatstone in the 1850s through the offices of Michael Faraday. These three men were responsible for turning Crookes' attention toward problems in chemical physics, especially the optical problems of photography and spectroscopy. Stokes took an active interest in the work of Crookes throughout Crookes' career; here Stokes criticizes Crookes' work on the radiometer, part of Crookes' work with vacuums and radiation. After graduating from Pembroke College, Cambridge in 1841, George Stokes became Lucasian professor at Cambridge in 1849, "rescuing the chair from the doldrums in which it had fallen and restoring it to the eminence it had when held by Newton." *DSB*, XIII, p. 74.



119. [periodical] STRECKER, Adolph (1822-1871), editor. Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie und verwandter Theile anderer Wissenschaften. Unter Mitwirkung von A. Laubenheimer, Al. Naumann, F. Nies, F. Rose; Herausgegeben von Adolph Strecker. Giessen: J. Ricker, 1872. ¶ Thick 8vo. XXXVII, [1], 1372 pp. Index; rather heavily foxed. Contemporary quarter calf, marron cloth, marbled endleaves; inner joints reinforced with cloth and the exterior upper joint with kozo. Ownership rubber-stamp of Rijks Hoogere Burgerschool Willem II. Good. [439]

Adolph Strecker was a student of Justus von Liebig (1803–1873), he edited this journal from 1870-74. The journal was published from 1849-1888.

\$ 25

For this issue the board of editors were: Dr. August Laubenheimer (1848-1904) on inorganic chemistry, Prof. Alexander Nikolaus Franz Naumann (1837-1922) on general and physical chemistry, Dr. F. Nies on mineralogy and chemical geology, Dr. F. Rose on analytical and technical chemistry. Laubenheimer and Naumann both taught chemistry at the University of Giessen.

Allgemeine und physikalische Chemie.

C. Rammelsberg (1) kommt durch Betrachtungen Besichungen über die Beziehungen zwischen der Circularpolarisation, der swischen Ger Krystallform und der Molecularconstruction der Körper zu Krystallform und an amorphen oder flüssigen Körpern (Auflösungen), und zwar habe man:1) Körper, welche nur in Krystallen, nicht im geschmolzenen oder aufgelösten Zustande optisch activ sind : Quarz, chlors. und broms. Natron, Schlippe'sches Salz; 2) Körper, welche nur in amorpher oder flüssiger Form optisch activ sind, krystalli-

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120. STREET, H. E. "The Role of High-Energy Phosphate Bonds in

Biosynthesis. "Offprint from: *Science Progress*, vol. XXXVIII, no. 149, 1950. ¶ 8vo. 43-66 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. Ownership rubber stamp of Norman Horowitz. FINE. [S8758] \$20

THE RÔLE OF HIGH-ENERGY PHOSPHATE BONDS IN BIOSYNTHESIS

BY H. E STREET, PR.D., B.Sc. Lecturer in Botany in the University of Notlingham*

The conception that biosyntheses take place by a reversal of the degradations effected *in vitro* by isolated enzymes must be qualified in the light of recent work on the thermodynamics of bio-reactions and of our knowledge of the rôle of phosphate bonds in the energy economy of the cell. The purpose of the present article is to set out briefly the thermodynamic considerations which govern our present approach to biosynthesis and on this basis to consider the function of phosphate bonds. The introductory sections deal in an elementary way with the relevant aspects of enzyme reaction kinetics.

WEBER RARE BOOKS



121. STRICKLAND, A. G. R. ; Arie Jan HAAGEN-SMIT (1900-1977). *"Chemical Substances Inducing Excystment of the Resting Cysts of Colpoda Duodenaria."* Offprint from: *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology*, vol. 30, no. 3. Philadelphia: The Wistar Institute, 1947. ¶ 8vo. 381-390 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. Ownership rubber stamp & signature of Norman Horowitz. FINE. [S8760]

\$25

Colpoda is a genus of ciliates in the class Colpodea. Colpoda Duodenaria is a small to medium-sized species, first described by Charles Vincent Taylor and Waldo Furgason and widely studied for the effects of various chemicals on its excystment process.

Arie Jan Haagen-Smit (December 22, 1900 – March 17, 1977) was a Dutch chemist. He stayed at the University of Utrecht from 1929 to 1935 as chief assistant. He became an expert in plant derived chemicals, particularly Auxins, a hormone. He was invited to lecture at Harvard University in 1936 by Kenneth Thimann. He was appointed as associate professor by California Institute of Technology in 1937 by Thomas Hunt Morgan, and professor in 1940, becoming one of the "Dutch Mafia" at Caltech. (Another member of the "mafia" was Frits Warmolt Went). He is best known for linking the smog in Southern California to automobiles and is therefore known by many as the "father" of air pollution control. He started his air pollution research in 1948, when Southern California residents suffered stinging eyes and respiratory irritation from smog.[3] His original interest stemmed from damage to crop plants smog was causing in the Los Angeles Basin, and he had received many requests from government agencies to investigate air pollution. After serving as an original board member of the Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board, formed in 1960 to combat the smog, Dr. Haagen-Smit became the California Air Resources Board's first chairman in 1968.



122. TSELOS, George D.; Colleen WICKEY. A Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the History of Chemistry and Chemical Technology. Philadelphia: Center for the History of Chemistry, 1987. ¶ 28 cm. viii, 198 pp. Illus., indices. Pictorial printed wrappers; yellow stain on spine. Burndy bookplate. Very good +. Scarce. [BL3136] \$32



123. VALDENAIRE, H. Chimie ; écoles pratiques d'industrie et

sections industrielles. Dixième édition. Paris : Delagrave, 1931. ¶ Series : *Bibliothèque des Écoles Pratiques de Commerce et d'Industrie.* ¶ Large 16mo. [iv], 504 pp. 245 figs. Original quarter beige linen, tan boards with black stamping, paper printed spine label; corners showing, a couple of leaves tipped back in. Several ownership signatures of Bourcet Lucien, including on the fore-edge "BOURCET BOURCET". Good. [455]

\$ 25

Valdenaire was professor the École Nationale d'Arts et Métiers de Lille.



124. VIDART, Paul (1817-1873). Manuel du Baigneur. Guide indispensable à tout malade faisant la cure d'eau froide . . . de Divonne (Ain). Avec une carte topographique de Divonne et de ses environs. Genève : Joel Cherbuliez ; Paris : Même Maison, 1853. ¶ 8vo. 86 pp. 1 folding map of Divonne-les-Bains, France (right next to Vaud, Switzerland). Original gray-green printed wrappers. Very good. [459]

'Bather's Manual. An indispensable guide for all patients taking the cold-water cure.' Vidart founded the famous baths in Divonne and he used this pamphlet to promote his cold-water cure. It contains healthful hints, hydrotherapy cures, diet (cold milk, butter, bread), steam baths, hiking in the environs of Divonne, and exercise practices while undergoing his water cures.

Paul Vidart Genève "was a French physician, known as the founder of the spa resort of Divonne-les-Bains in the years 1845-1850. He is also the author of several medical publications, in particular on hydrotherapy."



125. VIOLETTE, Henri (1809-1880). Nouvelles Manipulations

chimiques simplifiées, contenant la description d'appareils entièrement nouveaux, d'une construction simple et facile, et suivie d'un cours de chimie pratique à l'aide de ces instruments. Bruxelles: Société Typographique Belge, Ad. Wahlen, 1840. ¶ 8vo. [2], IV, 426 pp. Numerous figures of apparatus, 1 large table (of 5) ; lacks both free endpapers, lacks 4 folding tables. Contemporary brown calf, flatback, gilt-stamping, marbled boards; joints and extremities quite worn. Good (lacks 4 tables). [465]

\$25

"Since laboratory work is an essential part of chemistry the author felt that a work on chemical manipulations was necessary for his course on practical chemistry. The work is divided into two sections: the first describes the construction and use of the apparatus and the second is essentially a course in practical chemistry, the manipulations and analyses making use of the apparatus. The second part is divided into sections on 'metalloids' (hydrogen, oxygen halogens, selenium, arsenic, boron, and carbon), metals and metallic salts." – Cole.

□ Cole 1319 [noting that another issue dates from 1839]. Not in Neville.



126. WALLING, Cheves (1916-2007); Emorene R. ["Randy"] BRIGGS (1920-2008). "The thermal polymerization of methyl

methacrylate." In: *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, Vol. 68, No. 7, July 19, 1946. ¶ 256 x 192 mm. Large 8vo. Pages 1141-1145. [Entire Volume: 1141-1680 pp.] 5 figs, 3 tables. Black cloth, gilt spine. Ex library spine number, pocket on rear paste-down. Ownership rubber stamp of L. H. Schmidt. Very good. [M7002]

\$45

Also: WALLING, Cheves (1916-2007); Emorene R. ["Randy"] BRIGGS (1920-2008); Frank R. MAYO (1908-1987). "The Kinetics of the Thermal Polymerization of Styrene." July 1946.

Cheves Walling was an American organic chemist, having been a Distinguished Professor Emeritus at and also the former Editor-in-Chief of *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. He was also a Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences and American Academy of Arts & Sciences.

Emorene ('Randy') Briggs, a chemical engineer, began her career as a research chemist for U.S. Rubber Co. in Passaic, N.J. She was part of the team that discovered extended polystyrene. he was also a licensed bush pilot and a member

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of the American Chemical Society. "She worked on the team that helped develop Styrene and over her lifetime did work with the Corp of Engineers here in Alaska." [Roland Briggs blog].

"Frank R. Mayo was a research chemist who worked for a variety of companies and won the 1967 Award in Polymer Chemistry from the American Chemical Society for his work on the Mayo-Lewis equation in polymer chemistry which describes the distribution of monomers in a copolymer." [Wikip.] Mayo was professionally a research chemist with Du Pont, "an instructor at the University of Chicago where his primary role was the supervision of Morris Kharasch's research group, a group leader at U.S. Rubber during and after World War II, a research associate at General Electric, and finally, a fellow at SRI International." [Science History Institute].



127. WEBSTER, John W. (1811-1850). A Manual of Chemistry, on the Basis of Professor Brande's; Containing the Principal Facts of the Science, Arranged in the Order in Which They Are Discussed and Illustrated in the Lectures at Harvard University, N.E.; The United States Military Academy, West Point; Brown University, Amherst, and Several Other Colleges in the United States. Compiled from the Works of the Most Distinguished Chemists. Designed as a Text Book for the Use of Students, and *Persons Attending Lectures on Chemistry*. Boston: Richardson and Lord, 1828. ¶ Second edition, comprehending the recent discoveries. 8vo. xi, [1], 619, [1] pp. 9 plates (, pl. IV bound facing p. 456, plates 8 and 9 bound toward the beginning), figures; plates slightly foxed. Original calf, gilt-stamped red leather spine label; spine replaced with kozo, title label chipped. Good. [SS11414]

The author of this work, John White Webster, was a Harvard chemistry professor, respected lecturer, and editor of chemical works. However, his promising career was cut short after he was charged and hanged for the murder of George Parkman over an unpaid debt in a highly sensationalized crime that rocked the city of Boston.



128. WURTZ, Adolf [Adolphe] (1817-1884). A History of Chemical Theory; from the age of Lavoisier to the present time. Translated and edited by Henry Watts. New York: Arno Press, 1981. ¶ Facsimile of: London: Macmillan, 1869. Series: The Development of Science, Sources for the History of Science. 8vo. 220 pp. Beige/tan cloth stamped in red. Fine. [RH1486]

\$ 22

\$45

"Wurtz excelled as a practical chemist and almost all his contributions were of lasting value." – DSB, XIV, p. 531.



129. WURTZ, Adolphe (1817-1884). La théorie atomique. Paris : Germer Baillière, 1879. ¶ Series : Bibliothèque scientifique internationale, XXVII. 8vo. [4], 248, [4], 32 pp. Half-title, 1 large folding table (periodicities of the elements as a function of atomic weight). Original full burgundy blind- and giltstamped cloth; covers faded, freckled with water-marks, upper cover foreedge worn. Good+. [478]

\$20

First edition. "One of Wurtz's most popular works was *La théorie atomique*. Its title denoted more than the atomic-molecular theory of Avogadro or Ampere; it designated a theory that incorporated the idea of combining power or atomicity of the atoms – a new concept for which Wurtz had helped to clear the ground. He had done so by contributing to the notion of polyatomic organic radicals and by clarifying the distinctions between affinity, basicity and atomicity . . ." – DSB, XIV, p. 531.

"One of the best histories of the chemical atomic theory to appear in the nineteenth-century."

D Neville II, p. 642; Partington IV, p. 478.

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