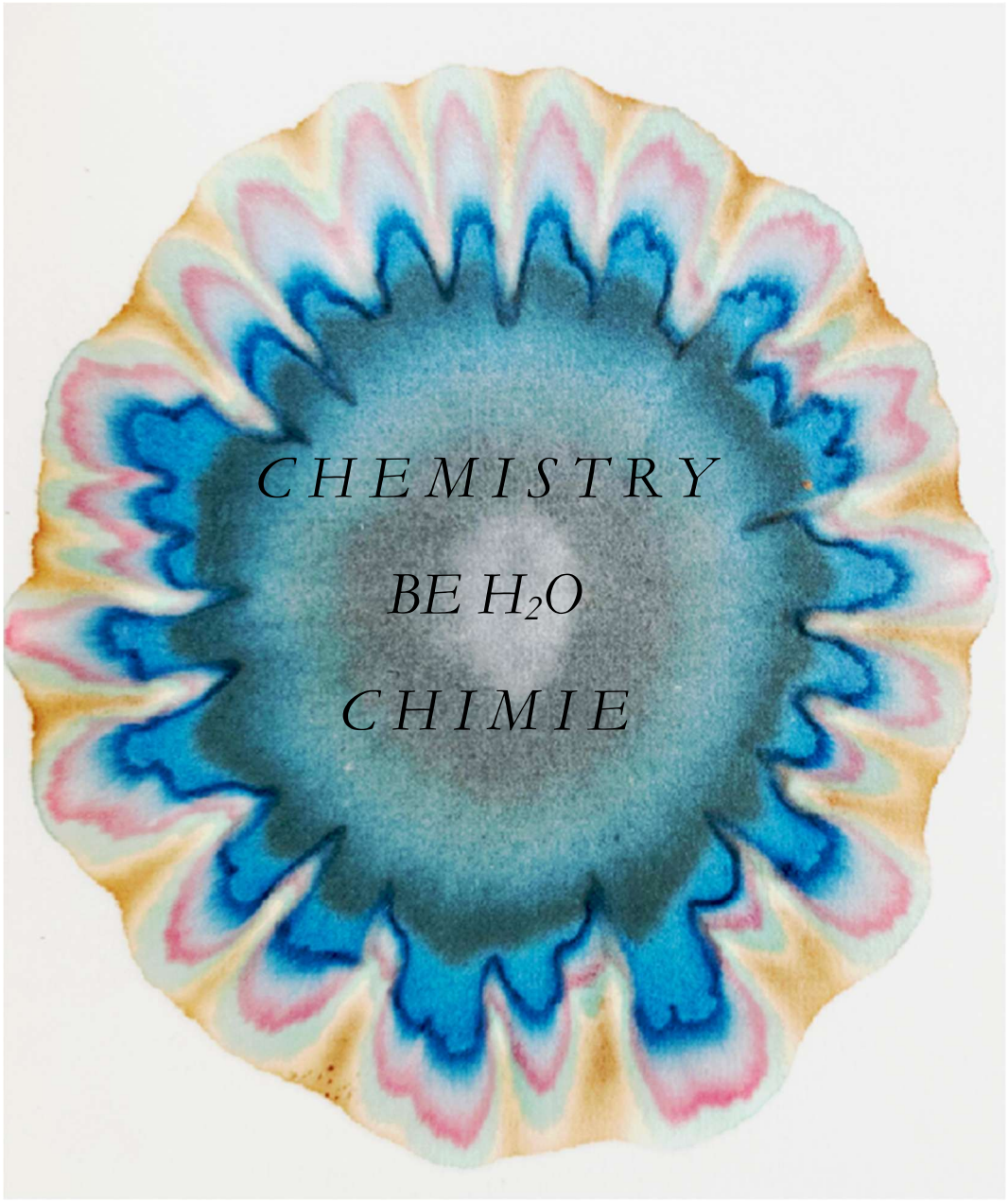
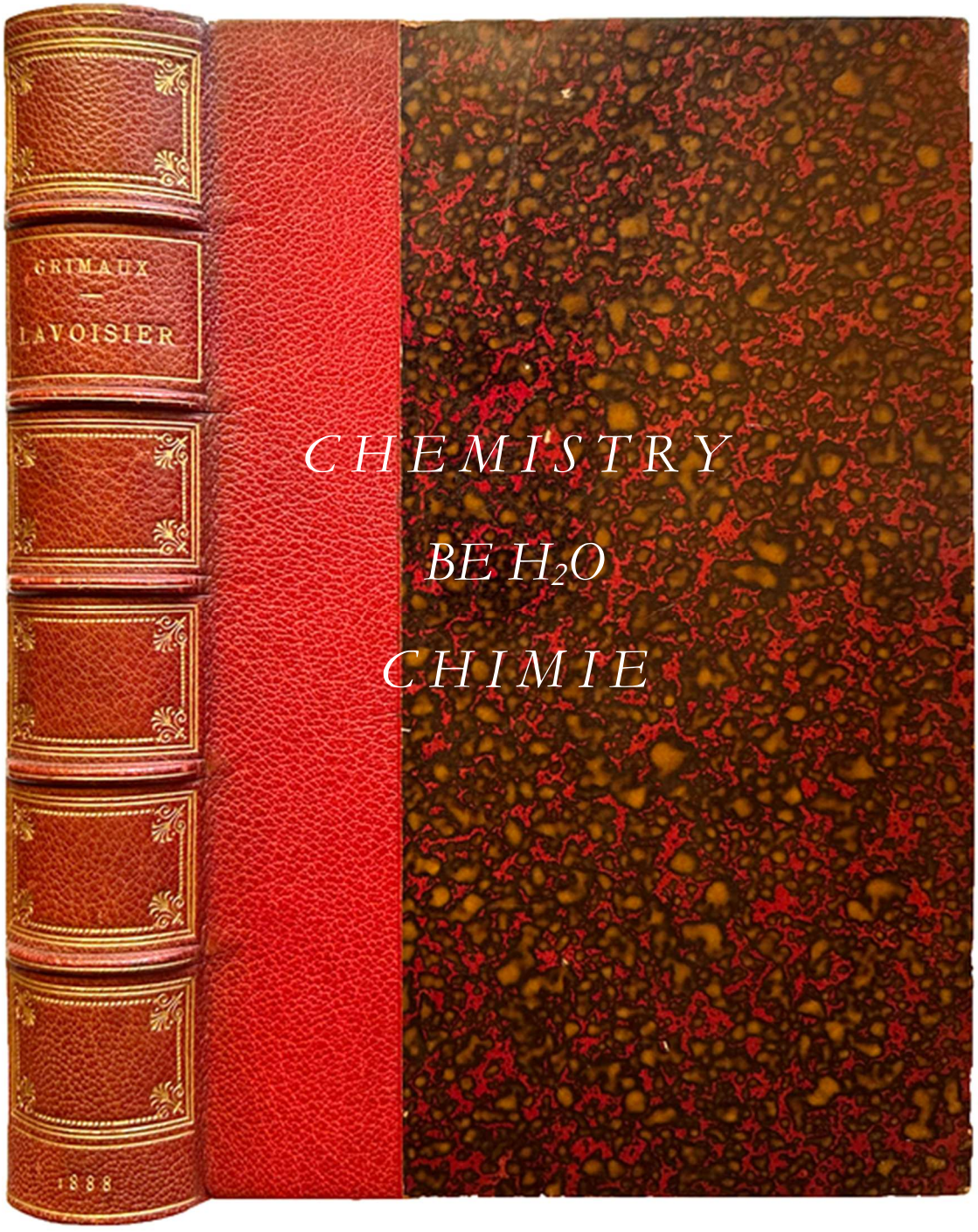
CATALOGUE 355



RUNGE

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
NEUCHATEL SWITZERLAND

CATALOGUE 355



CHEMISTRY

BE H_2O

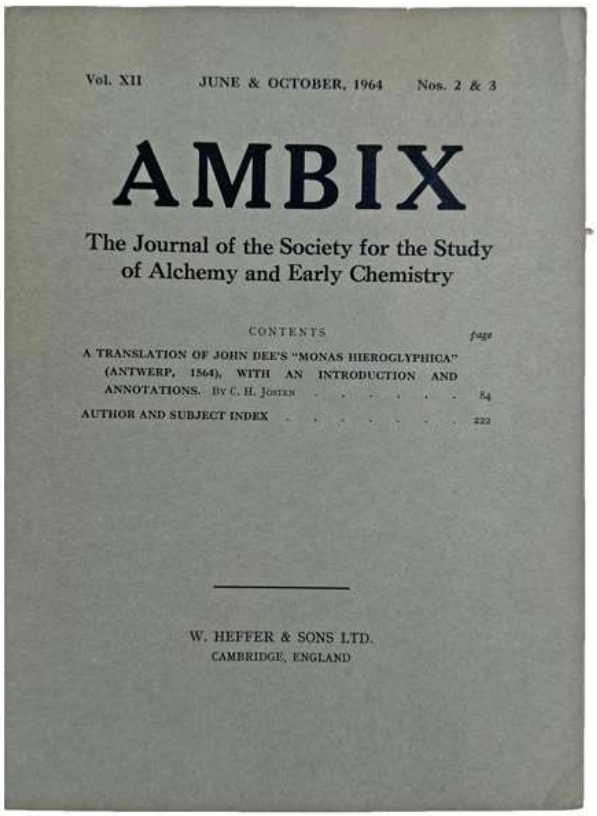
CHIMIE

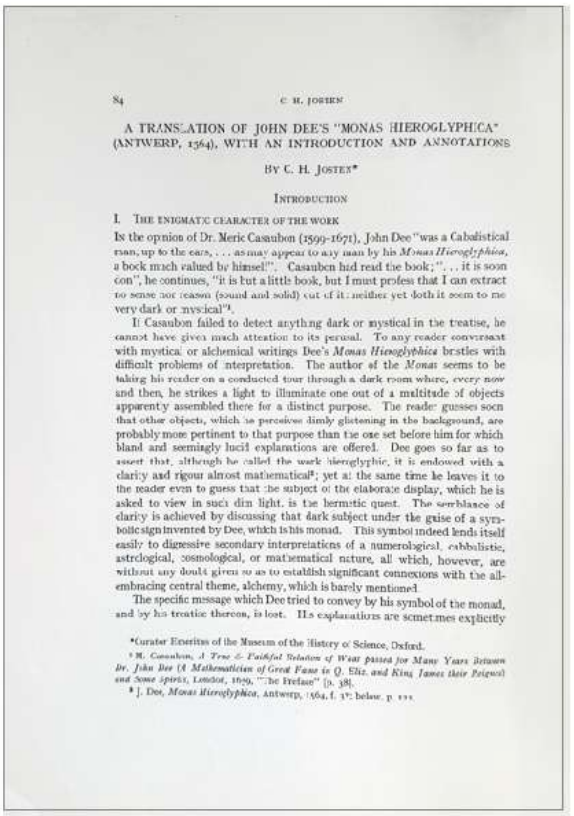
JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
NEUCHATEL SWITZERLAND



75. [**Alchemy**] **Engraving**. *L'Alchimiste. Perrolin, Editeur*. Engraved by Alfred Johannot, and drawn by Konig. ca. early 19th century. ¶ Engraving size: 178x128mm. Foxed, with additional exposure staining (browning).

$ 25



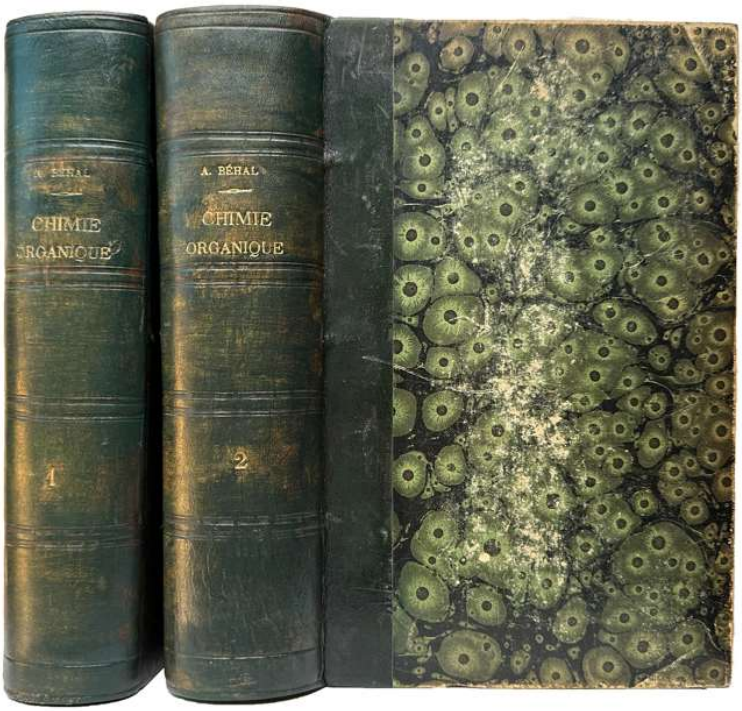


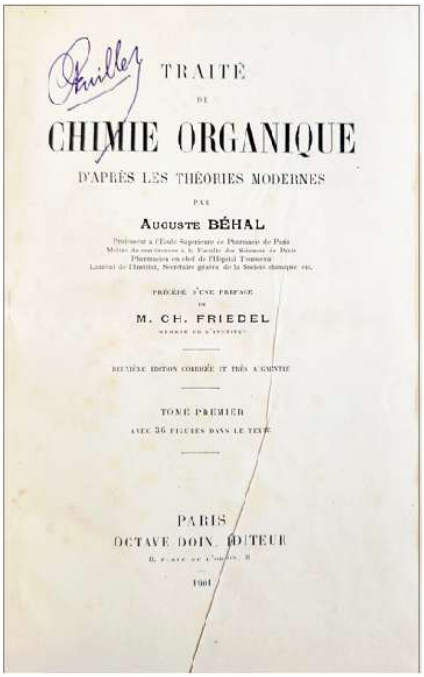
76. [**Alchemy**] **Ambix**. *The Journal of the Society for the Study of Alchemy and Early Chemistry*. Two volumes. Vol. XII, No. 1, February 1964 & Vol. XII, Nos. 2&3, June & October 1964. Cambridge (UK): W. Heffer & Sons, 1964. ¶ 8vo. 82; 83-221 pp. 3 plates. Printed wrappers. Very good.

$ 50

Includes P. M. [Piyo] Rattansi (1930-2022), *The Helmontian-Galenist controversy in Restoration England*. – Ronald Sterne Wilkinson, *The problem of the identity of Eirenaeus Philalethes*. – Harold J. Abrahams, *Priestley answers the proponents of Abiogenesis*. – C.H. Josten, *A Translation of John Dee's "Monas Hieroglyphica" (Antwerp, 1564), with an introduction and annotations*. 1964.

Rattansi was Professor Emeritus at University College London. Ronald Sterne Wilkinson was a science historian, entomologist, and environmentalist, who retired from the Library of Congress in 2008. Kurt Josten or C. H. Josten, was a historian of science and Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford in England.




TRAITÉ
DE
CHIMIE ORGANIQUE
D'APRÈS LES THÉORIES MODERNES
PAR
AUGUSTE BÉHAL
PRÉFACÉ D'UNE PRÉFACE
DE
M. CH. FRIEDEL
DEUXIÈME ÉDITION CORRIGÉE ET TRÈS AUGMENTÉE
TOME PREMIER
AVEC 36 FIGURES DANS LE TEXTE
PARIS
OCTAVE DOIN, ÉDITEUR
1901

75. **BÉHAL, Auguste** (1859-1941). *Traité de Chimie Organique d'après les théories modernes.* Paris : Octave Doin, 1901-02. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. XI, [5], 924, [2] ; [4], 1022, [2] pp. Half-titles, 36 figures, index, errata; foxed. Contemporary quarter dark green blind- and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards; extremities rubbed. Ownership signatures on titles. Very good. [MJ026]

$ 100

Second edition, corrected and much enlarged (originally issued in 1896-97). With a preface by Charles Friedel (1832-1899). "At the end of the 19th century, Auguste Béhal, student of Wurtz and Friedel, imposes the atomic theory, in France, thanks to the *Traité de chimie organique d'après les théories modernes*. This work makes the synthesis of the concepts acquired before and opens the vast field of mechanisms. This Treaty will influence several chemists named Béhaliens. Béhals' mechanisms, combined to the developments in the experimental technologies during the 20th century, will allow the synthesis of new molecules and to understand the chemical reactivity." – Loïc Leclercq, Université de Lille.

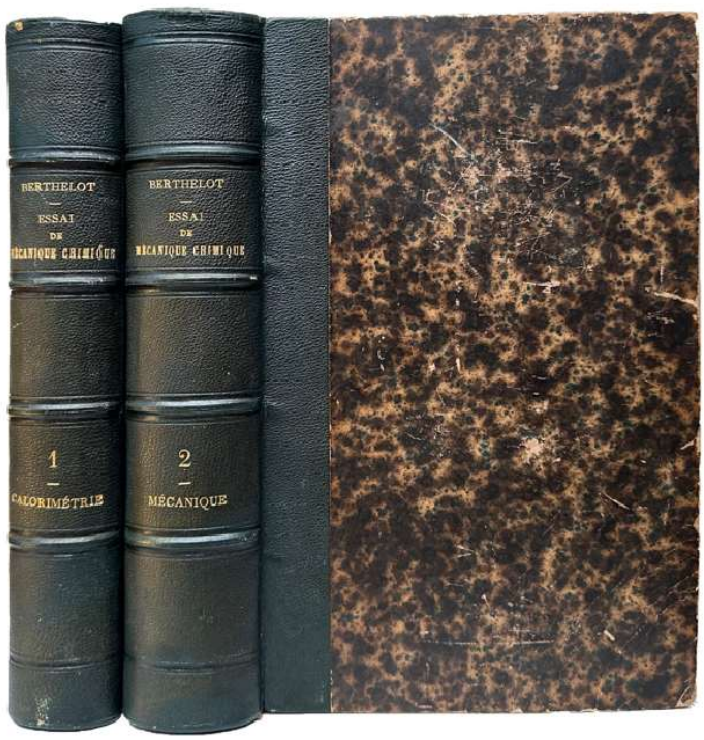
Auguste Béhal was Professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy that developed the chemistry of acetylene derivatives and studied the composition of vegetable creosotes, the decomposition of chloral, and the preparation and properties of asbolin.

"Béhal wrote about 110 papers and books (i.e., Béhal, 1889b, 1890, 1893e, 1895c, 1897, 1926; Choay and Béhal, 1894) on the subjects of inorganic, organic, and

biochemistry, physiology, etc. As customary for candidates to the Académie des Sciences and the Académie de Médicine, he published a booklet describing the results of his scientific research."

Charles Friedel was a "graduate in science in 1854, he entered the laboratory of his compatriot Adolphe Wurtz, of which he became the most brilliant collaborator. A year later, he was appointed curator of the Mines School's Mines collection, where he stayed until 1878. Master of Mineralogy at the *École Normale Supérieure de la Rue d'Ulm* in 1871, then holds the chair of the same discipline at the Sorbonne in 1876, he succeeded Wurtz in 1884, in the chair of organic chemistry and became one of the most eminent French representatives of this science. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1876, after winning the Jecker Prize (1865) and the Lacage Prize (1873) of that institution. Elected four times president of the *Société Chimique de France*, he created in 1896 the *Laboratoire d'enseignement pratique de chimie* applied, later became the *Institut de Chimie de Paris*. Although definitively fixed in Paris, Friedel remained deeply attached to his home province. On 20 June 1872, after the Treaty of Frankfurt, he opted, at the same time as his son Georges, for French nationality and founded in 1874 the *École Alsacienne* in Paris, in order to give his children, and à those of other compatriots, an education in accordance with that which he had received in Strasbourg and from which he had remained impregnated." – Mathilde Brini. Federation of Societies of History and Archaeology of Alsace (1988).

§ See: Jaime Wisniak, "Auguste Béhal", *Revista CENIC Ciencias Químicas,* vol.53 no.2, La Habana, Jul.-Dec., 2022; Loïc Leclercq, "Auguste Béhal: précurseur et visionnaire de la chimie organique modern," ["Auguste Béhal: precursor and visionary of modem organic chemistry."] *Revue de la histoire de la pharmacie*, 355 (355): p.329. January 2007.




ESSAI

DE

MÉCANIQUE CHIMIQUE

FONDÉE SUR LA THERMOCHIMIE

PAR

M. BERTHELOT

TOME PREMIER

CALORIMÉTRIE

PARIS

DUNOD, ÉDITEUR

1879

76. **BERTHELOT, Marcellin** (1827-1907). *Essai de Mécanique Chimique fondée sur la Thermochimie. Vol. 1: Calorimétrie; Vol. 2: Mécanique*. Paris : Dunod 1879. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. XXXI, [1], 566 ; XI, [1], 774 pp. Half-title, frontispiece portrait, 51 figures (see vol. II, p. 373), additions & errata ; vol. II with large waterstain mostly confined to the outer margin, from the beginning of the volume, dissipating until it disappears at p. 452. Contemporary quarter very dark green (towards black) morocco, spine tooled in blind and with gilt titles, raised bands, marbled paper over boards; boards showing some wear to extremities, corners showing, vol. I with small nick to upper spine head. Very good. [MJ035]

$ 200

First edition. "A monumental work, in which Berthelot 'laid the foundation of thermochemistry' (Zeitlinger). His researches began a new epoch, and in this work he introduced the terms *exo-* and *endo*-thermic. Although a number of chemists before him had made contributions regarding the evolution and absorption of heat in chemical reactions, it was Berthelot whose experimental determinations cover almost the whole range of chemical reactions. 'After more than ten years' research on thermochemistry, Berthelot published a major two-volume work for which he significantly chose the title *Essai de Mécanique Chimique* . . . In the first volume, entitled *Calorimétrie*, Berthelot gave a general survey of thermochemistry, with particular reference to his own apparatus and results. The second volume, entitled

Mécanique, was a general account of chemical reactions and decompositions" – (DSB).

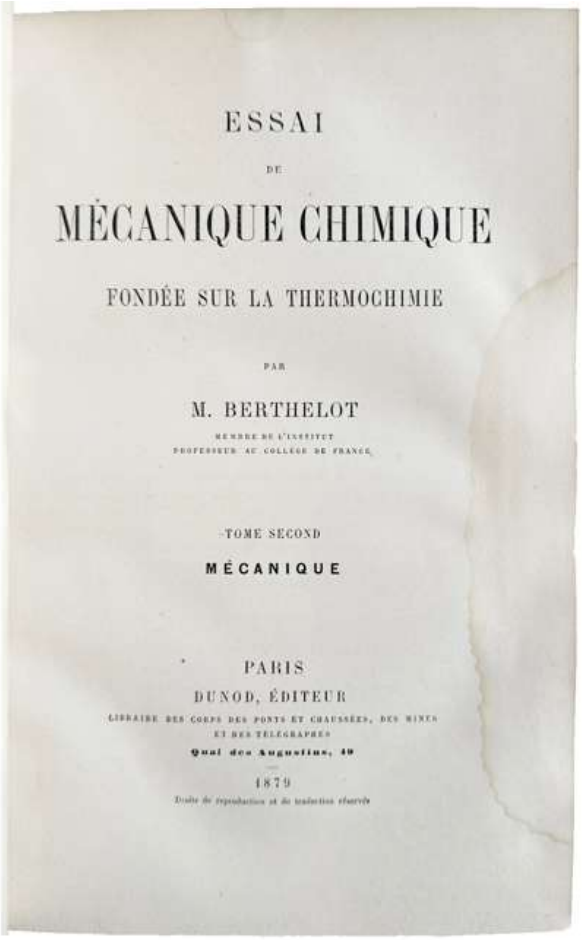
In 1881 a 16-page supplement was issued (not present with this copy). Neville states that most copies lack this supplement.

Pierre Eugène Marcellin Berthelot FRS FRSE was a French chemist and Republican politician noted for the Thomsen–Berthelot principle of thermochemistry.

"Berthelot's "investigations on the synthesis of organic compounds were published in numerous papers and books, including *Chimie organique fondée sur la synthèse* (1860) and *Les Carbures d'hydrogène* (1901). He stated that chemical phenomena are not governed by any peculiar laws special to themselves, but are explicable in terms of the general laws of mechanics that are in operation throughout the universe; and this view he developed, with the aid of thousands of experiments, in his *Mécanique chimique* (1878) and his *Thermochimie* (1897)." – Wikip.

§ Bolton 305; DSB II, p. 71; Edelstein 234; Neville I, p. 132; Partington, IV, p. 467; Smith 48. Not in Caillet, Duveen, Morgan, Waller.





ESSAI

DE

MÉCANIQUE CHIMIQUE

FONDÉE SUR LA THERMOCHIMIE

PAR

M. BERTHELOT

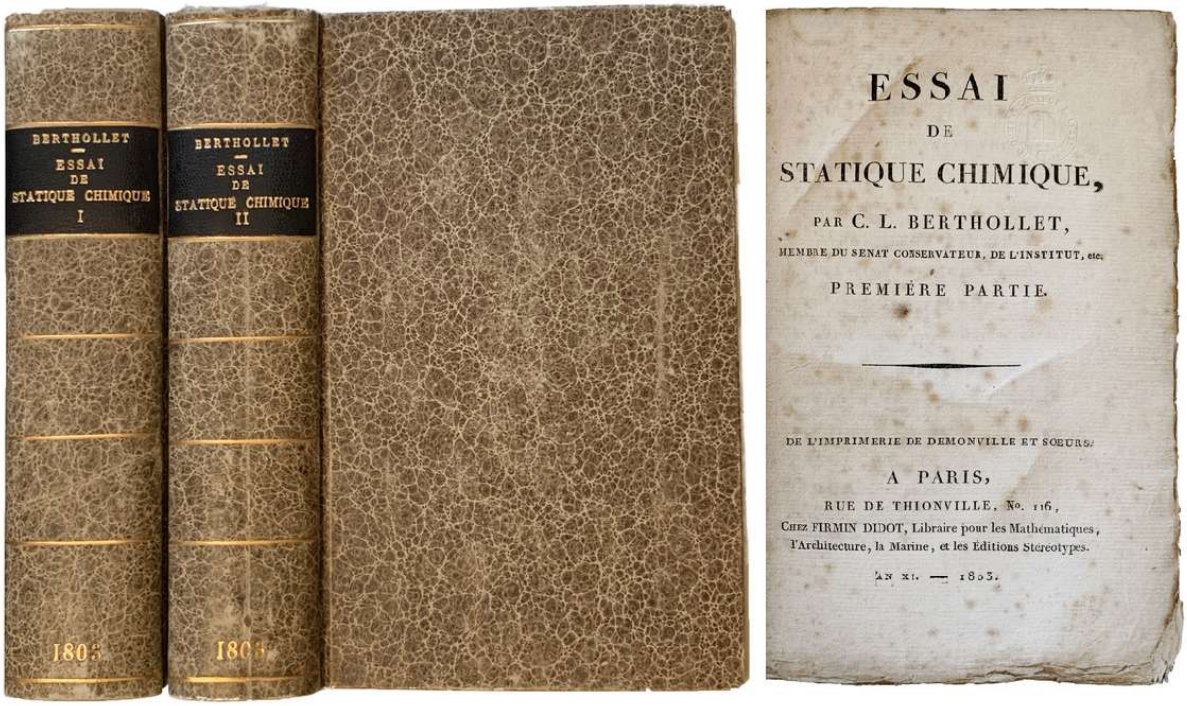
MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT
PROFESSEUR AU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

TOME SECOND

MÉCANIQUE

PARIS
DUNOD, ÉDITEUR
LIBRAIRE DES CORPS DES PONTS ET CHAUSSÉES, DES MINES
ET DES TÉLÉGRAPHES
Quai des Augustins, 49

1879



Reverend John Thomas Romney Robinson's copy

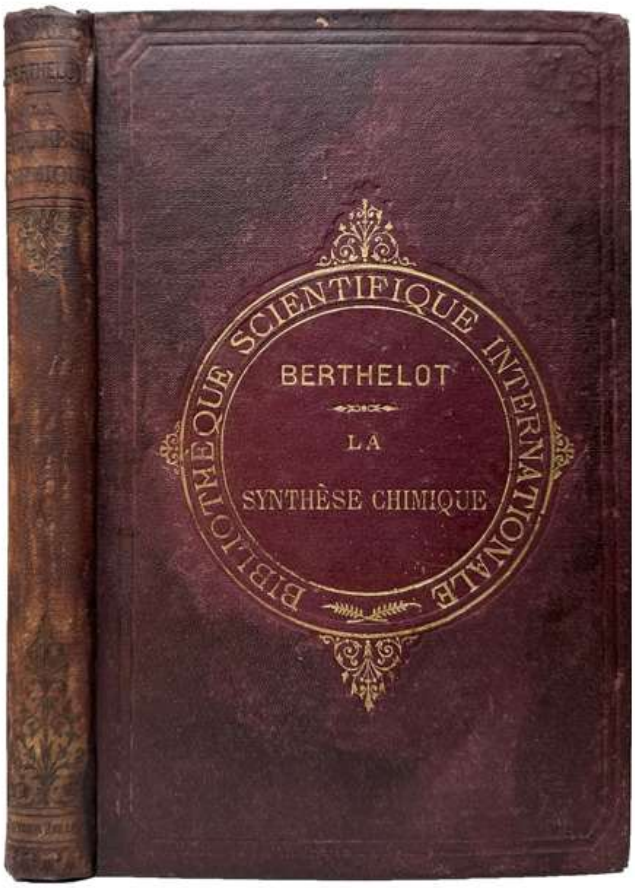
77. **BERTHOLLET, Claude Louis**. *Essai de Statique Chimique*. A Paris: De l'Imprimerie de Demonville et Sœurs, chez Firmin Didot, Libraire pour les Mathématiques, l'Architecture, la Marine, et les Editions Stéréotypes, 1803. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. viii, 543; viii, 555, [1] pp. Moderate foxing, though a very good copy. Modern marbled boards, black morocco spine label, untrimmed, unopened. Blind stamp of Queen's College, Belfast; formerly in the library of T. R. Robinson. Very good+. S3066

$ 525

First edition of Berthollet's (1748-1822) famous and very important chemical study in which he expressed his fundamental concept of chemical affinity of substances as well as the law of mass action. Berthollet was one of the first to accept Lavoisier's new theories, and he joined him in devising the chemical nomenclature. Berthollet's great service to chemistry was his realization in 1803 that the manner and rate of chemical reactions depend on more than just the attraction of one substance for another. Starting from the same hypothesis as Bergman, that chemical affinity is the same as gravity, he came to the undeniable conclusion that the forces of chemical affinity must be proportional to the masses of the acting substances. This was in direct contradiction to Bergman's assumption that affinity in independent of mass. It was this view that brought Berthollet and Proust into conflict and led to much analytical work. The controversy between them lasted for years, and by 1908 Proust's opinion had prevailed as the law of constant composition became accepted by almost all chemists.

PROVENANCE: Reverend John Thomas Romney Robinson (1792-1882), Irish astronomer and mathematical physicist, became president of the Royal Irish Academy 1851-56 (first elected in 1816). As a young boy, Robinson showed his brilliance as early as five years of age while composing poetry; a collection of his poems was published when he was fourteen. He gathered a substantial library relating science and natural philosophy, which evidently was acquired by Queen's College Belfast.

§ Bolton I, p. 307; Cole, *Chemical Literature 1700-1860,* 122; *DSB*, II, pp. 73-82; Duveen, p. 75; Gregory, J. C., *A Short History of Atomism*, pp. 65-67; Interlibrum 305: 199; Partington III, pp. 496-516 + VI, pp. 576-759 pp.; Poggendorff I, 166.




LA

SYNTHÈSE CHIMIQUE

PAR

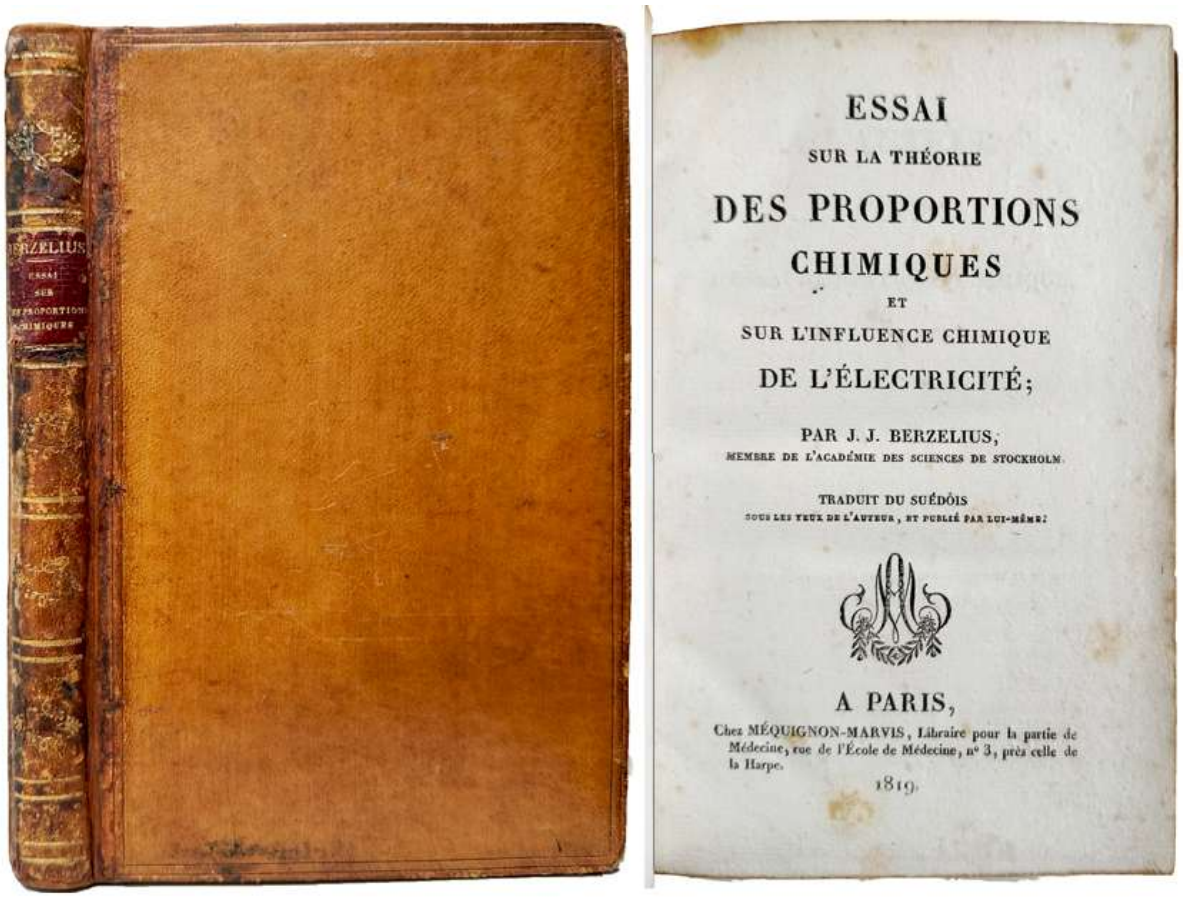
M. BERTHELOT

Membre de l'Institut, professeur au Collège de France

PARIS
GERMER BAILLIÈRE, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR
17, RUE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE, 17

1876
Tous droits réservés.

78. **BERTHELOT, Marcellin** (1827-1907). *La Synthèse Chimique*. Paris : Germer Baillière, 1876. ¶ Series : *Bibliothèque scientifique internationale*, XVII. 8vo. VIII, 294 pp. Half-title, index; upper corner waterstained (pp. 263-294), light foxing throughout. Original full maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Good+. [MJ037] $ 20



ESSAI

SUR LA THÉORIE

DES PROPORTIONS

CHIMIQUES

ET

SUR L'INFLUENCE CHIMIQUE

DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ;

PAR J. J. BERZELIUS,

MEMBRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES DE STOCKHOLM.

TRADUIT DU SUÉDOIS

SOUS LES YEUX DE L'AUTEUR, ET PUBLIÉ PAR LUI-MÊME.

A PARIS,

Chez MÉQUIGNON-MARVIS, Libraire pour la partie de Médecine, rue de l'École de Médecine, n° 3, près celle de la Harpe.

1819.

79. **BERZELIUS, Jöns Jacob, Baron** (1779-1848). *Essai sur la théorie des Proportions Chimiques et sur l'influence chimique de l'électricité.* Paris : Méquignon-Marvis, 1819. ¶ 8vo. XVI, 190, [2], (120), [2] pp. [note : pagination in the 'tables' were printed with parenthesises surrounding the page numbers]. Half-title, title vignette, lengthy tables section ; lightly foxed. Contemporary full blind- and gilt-stamped calf, red leather spine label, marbled endleaves; inner joints reinforced (front joint in cloth, rear in kozo). Very good. [MJ046]

$ 385

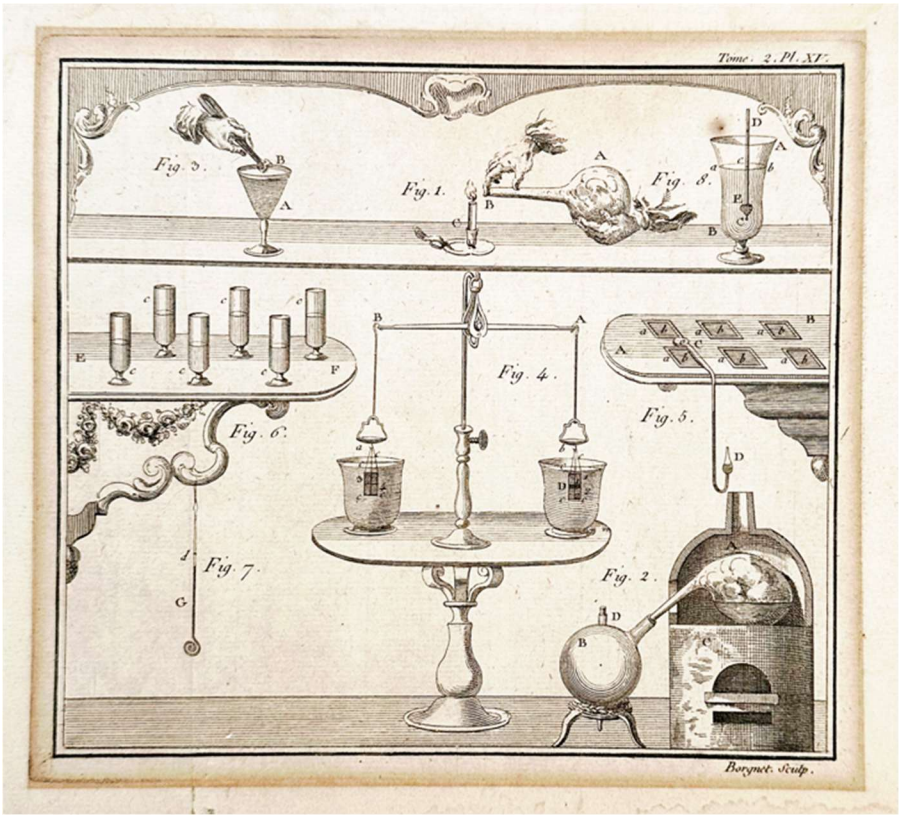
First edition in French, of volume III of his *Lärbok i kemien,* translated from the Swedish by Abraham Constantin Mouradgea d'Ohsson (1779-1851) under the supervision of the author who was his teacher. The book is dedicated to Berthollet.

"During his visit to Paris in 1818-19 Berzelius found the French chemists knew little of chemical proportions and nothing of his electrochemical theories. To remedy this he published the present volume containing material from Vol. IIII of his *Lärbok i kemien*. . . . besides the discussion of the two topics mentioned, the volume is noted for the table of names, formulas and "atomic weights" of nearly 2000 chemical compounds." – Cole.

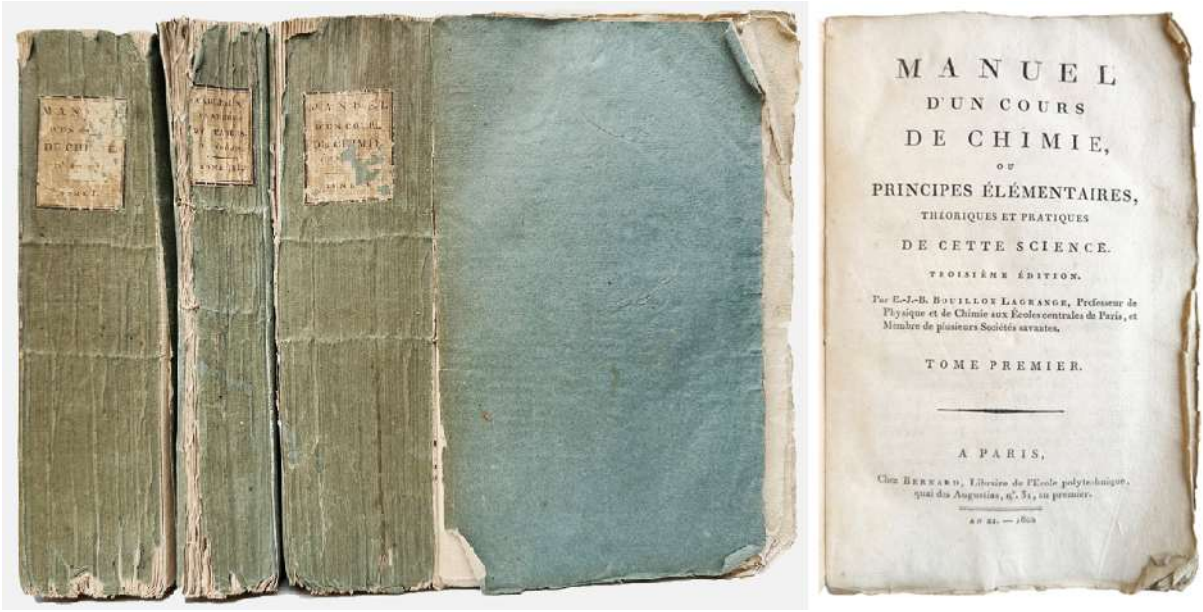
"Berzelius demonstrated the use of an electrochemical cell to decompose certain chemical compounds into pairs of electrically opposite constituents. From this research, he articulated a theory that came to be known as electrochemical dualism, contending that chemical compounds are oxide salts, bonded together by electrostatic interactions. This theory, while useful in some contexts, came to be seen as insufficient. Berzelius's work with atomic weights and his theory of electrochemical dualism led to his development of a modern system of chemical formula notation that showed the composition of any compound both qualitatively and quantitatively. His system abbreviated the Latin names of the elements with one or two letters and applied superscripts to designate the number of atoms of each element present in the compound." [Wikip.].

Berzelius was an eminent member of the Académie des Sciences de Stockholm. He is considered one of the founders of modern chemistry.

§ Bolton (1893) 308; Cole 143; Partington, IV, p. 147; Poggendorff I-173.



80. **Borgnet**, engraving. Probably from: Sigaud de la Fond, *Description et usage d'un cabinet*, Paris, 1775. ¶ 195x218mm. $ 5



Original blue-green wrappers and printed spine labels

81. **BOUILLON-LAGRANGE, Edmond Jean Baptiste** (1764-1844). *Manuel d'un cours de Chimie, ou principes élémentaires théoriques et pratiques de cette science.* Paris : Bernard, an XI, 1802. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. xiv, (15)-654 ; 760 ; 272, 8 pp. All tables and plates are bound into the third volume: 7 folding tables, 23 engraved plates drawn by Girard and engraved by Sellier, ads.; volume II waterstained throughout, with brown staining, leaves are irregularly creased and edge worn. Original plain wrappers, printed paper spine labels; labels worn, yet mostly present and intact, while the wrappers are curled on the outer edges. Entirely untrimmed, unopened, as issued, pastedowns are earlier printed sheets from another French text; curled edges, some splitting of joints, in particular vol. III where part of the spine is missing, a couple of the covers are torn at the joint, but intact. Good. [MJ064]

$ 125

Third edition – this copy well preserved in the original blue wrappers, rarely found in this state. Cole describes something of the content of the plates: 1) a view of a laboratory; 2) Guyton de Morveau's portable laboratory (pl. 2), and Bergman's blowpipe (pl. 3).

The book is divided into five parts: I, Preliminary information; II, General chemistry, including attraction, light, caloric, gases, acids, earths, alkalies and salts; III, Metals; IV, Vegetable Substances; V, Animal Substances.

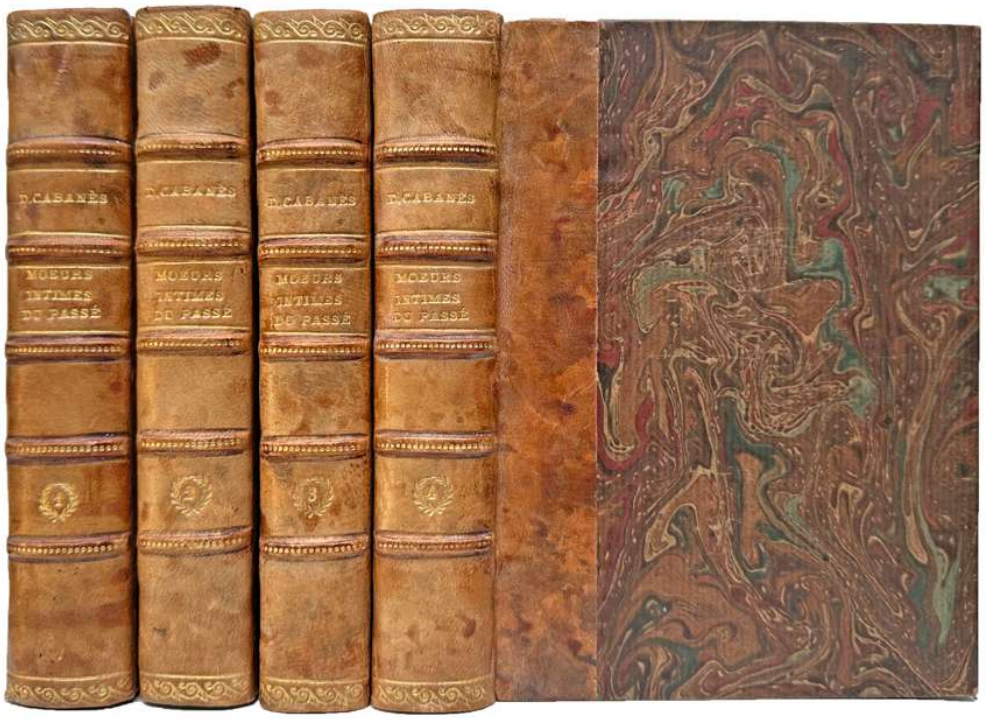
Of the second edition, Cole states: ". . . has been expanded considerably, especially the first part. Material on the laboratory, a glossary of terms, a section on chemical analysis, one on crystallography and one on mineral waters have been included for the first time" [now second time!].

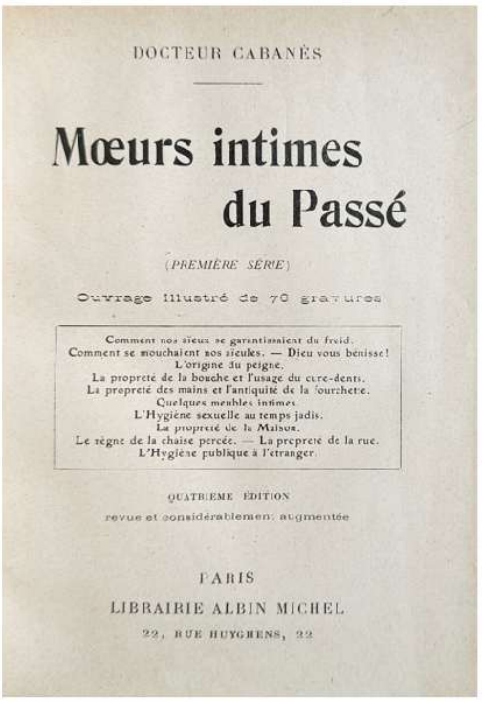
Edme-Jean Baptiste Bouillon-Lagrange was a French chemist and pharmacist. He was Fourcroy's assistant from 1788. He was a professor of chemistry at the *Ecole de pharmacie* of Paris, later serving as director of the school. He was owner of a pharmacy on Rue Saint-Martin in Paris. Being influenced by Antoine François Fourcroy and Claude Louis Berthollet, in 1789 he began devoting his time and energies to chemical research. Subsequently, he became an instructor at the Ecole de pharmacie in Paris. He served as a military pharmacist during the Napoleonic campaigns. His studies in the field of chemistry involved investigations of truffles, willow bark, ambergris, garlic, starch, sea water, milk, etc. – *Biographie par la Société d'Histoire de la Pharmacie*.

Bouillon-Lagrange "was an early pioneer in the study of organic chemistry and discovered camphoric anhydride. His researches included investigations on suberic acid and its compounds, tannic and gallic acids, the preparation of ethyl nitrate, and other organic compounds. The *Manuel* was very popular, reaching a fifth edition (3 vols. 1812) . . ." – Neville.

§ Cole 184 [1801 2nd edition, not referencing this third edition (yet Cole lists the fourth edition Cole 185]; Neville I, p. 188 [1799 first ed.].





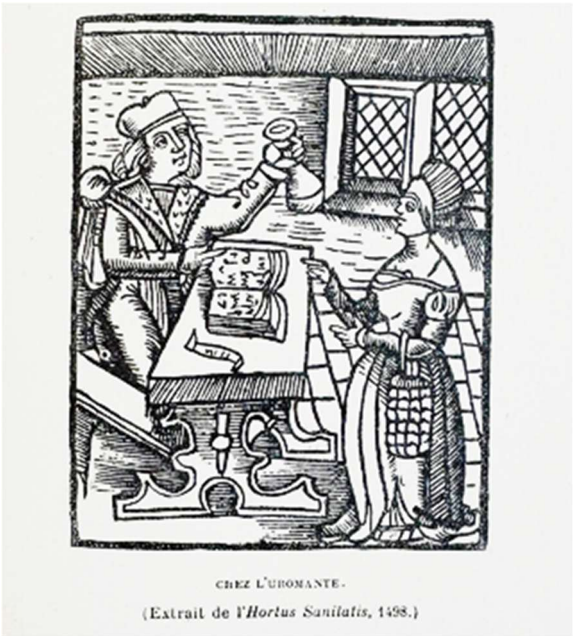


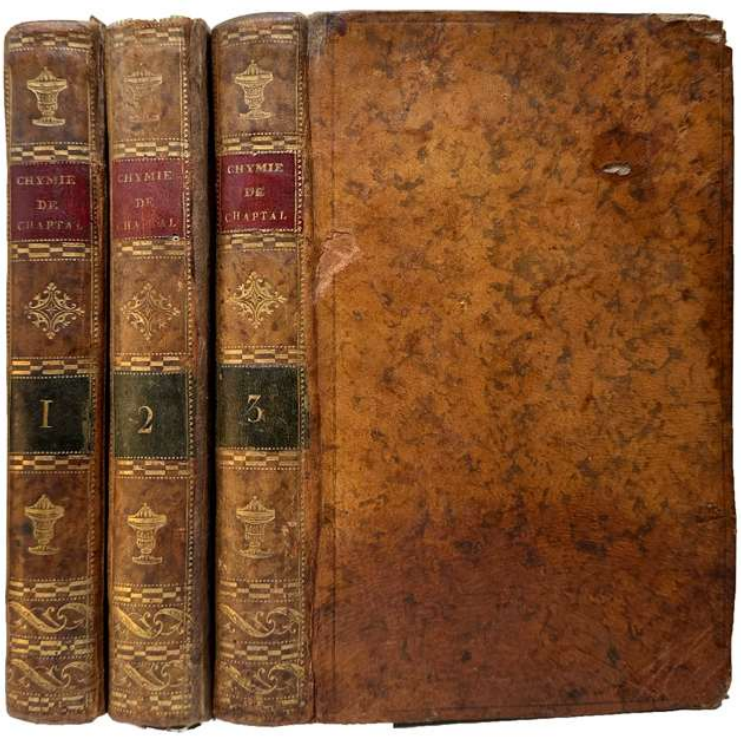
82. **CABANÈS, Augustin** (1862-1928). *Mœurs intimes du passé. Première [Deuxième, Troisième, Quatrième] série. La vie aux bains. 2e édition.* [4 parts, complete]. Paris : Albin Michel, [1908 or after]. ¶ 4 volumes. XII, 504, [2] ; [4], 453, [3] ; [4], 388, [4] ; [4], 487, [1] pp. 315 figures. Contemporary mottled French calf, raised bands, blind- and gilt-tooling, marbled boards, marbled endsheets, all uniformly bound. Ownership pencil signatures on titles (erased). Very good. [MJ073]

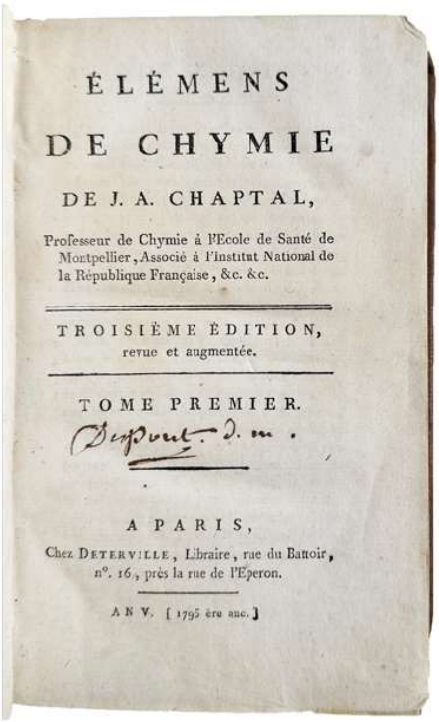
$ 45

'Intimate customs of the past.'

Profusely illustrated.






ÉLÉMENS

DE CHYMIE

DE J. A. CHAPTAL,

Professeur de Chymie à l'Ecole de Santé de Montpellier, Associé à l'Institut National de la République Française, &c. &c.

TROISIÈME ÉDITION, revue et augmentée.

TOME PREMIER.

Dupont. d. m.

A PARIS,

Chez DETERVILLE, Libraire, rue du Battoir, n°. 16, près la rue de l'Eperon.

AN V. [1795 ère anc.]

From the family of Dupont

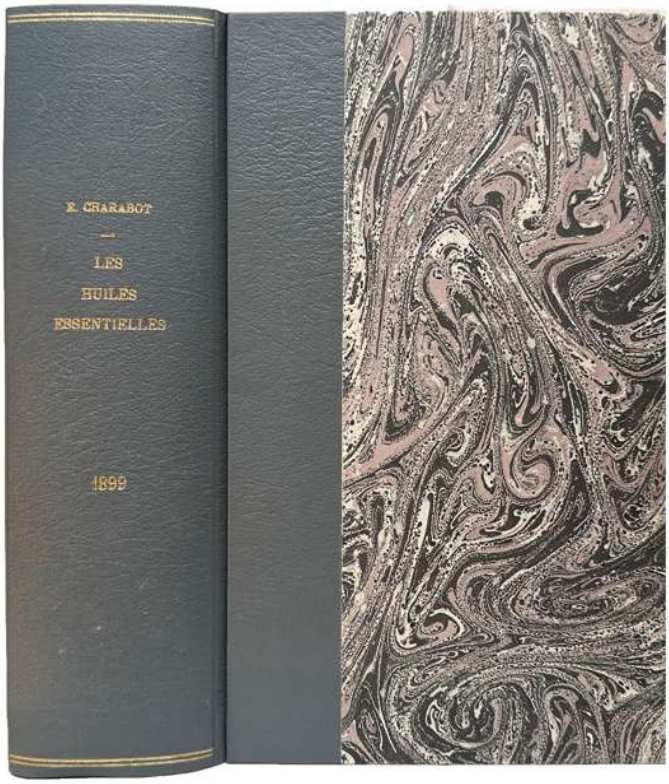
83. **CHAPTAL, Jean-Antoine, comte de Chanteloup** (1756-1832).
Elémens de Chymie. Paris : Déterville, an V, 1796. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. [4], XCII, 361, [1] ; [4], [458, misnumbered as 448]; [4], 495, [1] pp. Table; vol. III with worm-trail from ffep, half-title + title through page 16, and later in the book, a single wormhole carries through the inner margin throughout most of the volume. Contemporary mottled calf, elaborately gilt-tooled spine, dual spine labels (red or dark green), marbled endsheets; two joints cracked or starting, corners bumped and/or worn, dents to lower parts of Vol. I & II. Ownership signature on title « Dupont, d.m. ». Good. [MJ093]
$ 250

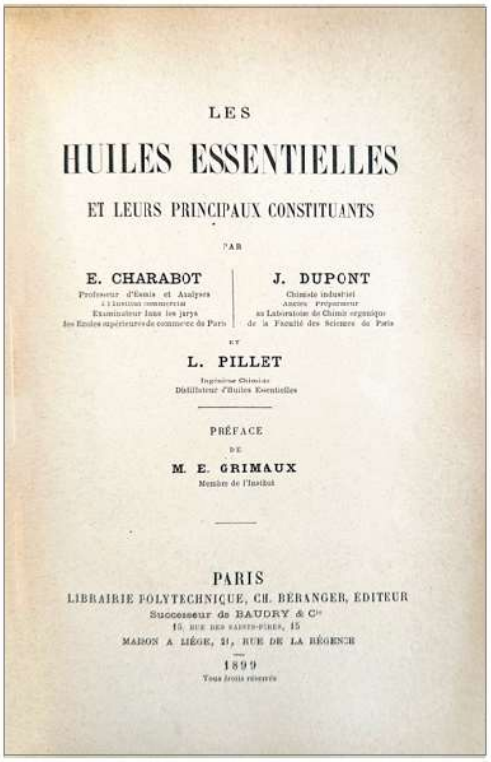
Third edition, revised and enlarged. This is the second printing of the third edition (see n°19) The great chemist Chaptal (1756-1832) was a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1796. He developed, in this expanded edition, the general principles of chemistry, and adopted Lavoisier's theory of oxygen. The second volume is entirely devoted to mineralogy, and the third volume concerns plant and animal substances.

"In this revised and enlarged edition, the errata of the second edition (Paris, 1794) have been carefully corrected. At the request of the Revolutionary government, when France found itself isolated in Europe, Chaptal published in the important third edition the means of utilizing the chemical resources of the country. A detailed description of the production of artificial niter has been added, as well as

several new articles (e.g., organic analysis, manufacture of soda from sea salt, soapmaking, tanning, and resins and varnishes for ships). Other chapters have been updated, and the work is about 150 pages longer than the first edition." – Neville.

Cole 256 ; *DSB* III, pp. 198-203 ; Duveen p. 129 (for the original edition) ; Neville I, p. 262 ; Partington III, p. 557. Not in Edelstein, Ferguson, Sondheimer-Stern.




LES

HUILES ESSENTIELLES

ET LEURS PRINCIPAUX CONSTITUANTS

PAR

E. CHARABOT — J. DUPONT

ET

L. PILLET

PRÉFACE

DE

M. E. GRIMAUX

PARIS

LIBRAIRIE POLYTECHNIQUE, CH. BÉRANGER, EDITEUR

Successeur de BAUDRY & Cie

15, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, 15

MAISON A LIÉGE, 21, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE

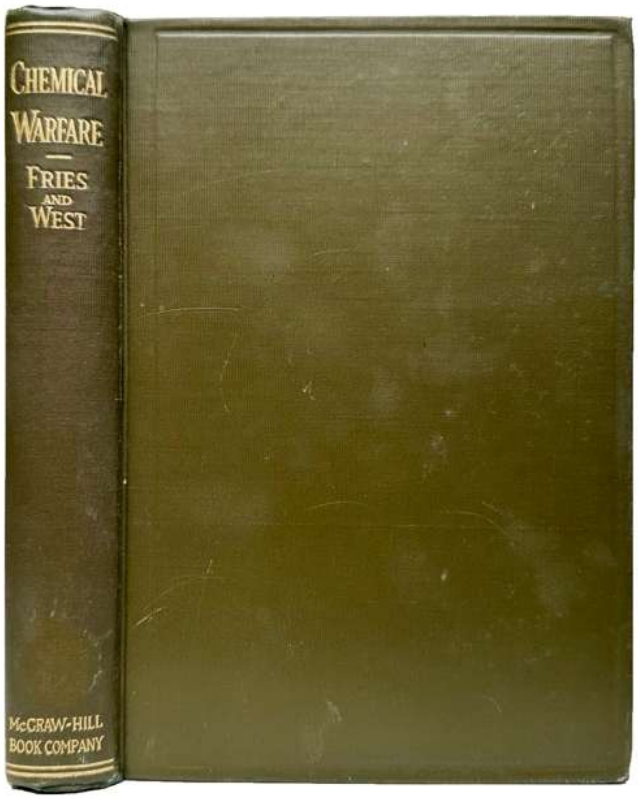
1899

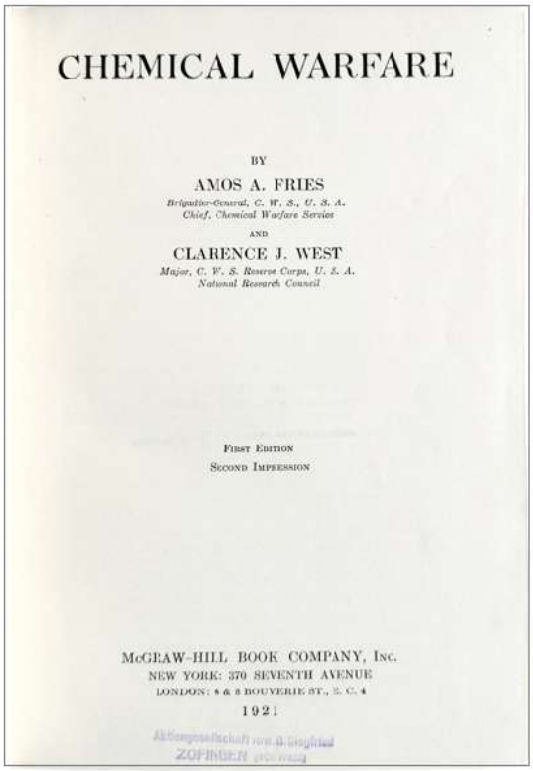
84. **CHARABOT, Eugène** (1870-1938); **DUPONT, Justin** (1869-1943); **PILLET, Louis** (1867-). *Les Huiles Essentielles et leurs principaux constituants. Préface de Édouard Grimaux.* Paris: Librairie Polytechnique Ch. Béranger, 1899. ¶ Thick large 8vo. [III]-XII, [4], 1002 pp. 12 figures, 5 tables, index, errata; some ownership notes added, sometimes as tipped-in sheets (see pp. 53, 176, 248); pages 271-2 seemingly supplied as it is trimmed on 3 sides and tipped-in at the gutter. Modern quarter gray cloth-backed marbled boards, gilt spine title, new endleaves. Ownership signature of Prof. Dr. Jules Bolle, chimiste, Geneve, 1902/7. Large waterstaining marks within. As is. MJ494

$ 50

Massive work on essential oils and their main components.

After studying chemistry, Charabot worked for several perfumers of Grasse, with extensive research activity and numerous publications. Eugène Charabot joined the Hugues family, which had created a company in 1799. Eugène Charabot gave his name to the factory in 1917. Barthélémy Sansoldi, recognized in essential oils, acquired the company Charabot in 1952, this company still exists.




CHEMICAL WARFARE

BY

AMOS A. FRIES

Brigadier-General, C. W. S., U. S. A.
Chief, Chemical Warfare Service

AND

CLARENCE J. WEST

Major, C. W. S. Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
National Research Council

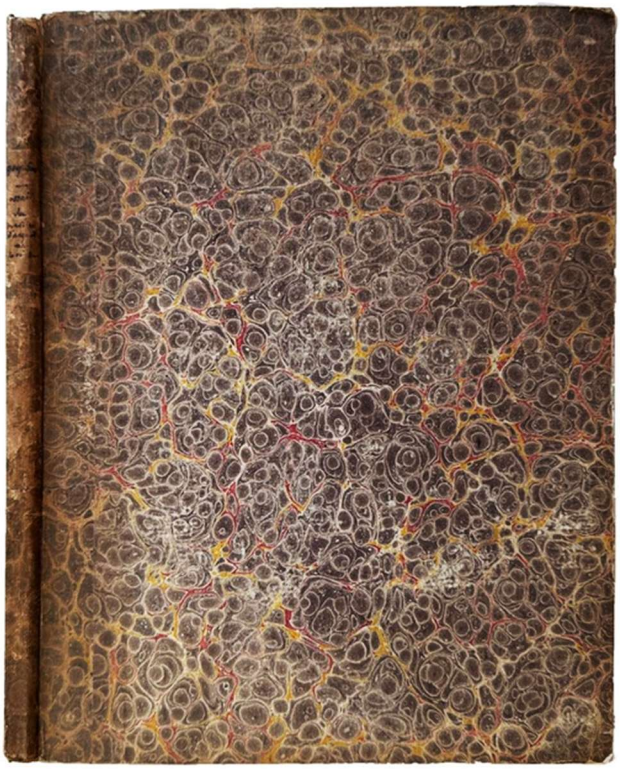
First Edition
Second Impression

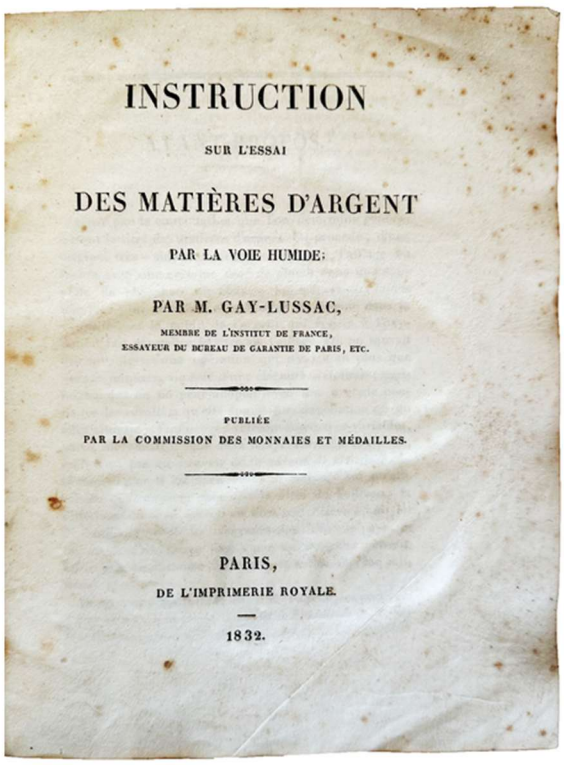
McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, Inc.
NEW YORK: 370 SEVENTH AVENUE
LONDON: 6 & 8 BOUVERIE ST., E. C. 4
1921

85. **FRIES, Amos A.** (1873–1963); **WEST Clarence J.** (1886-1953).
Chemical Warfare. New-York: Mc Graw-Hill, 1921. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 445, [1] pp. 121 figures; final leaf corner torn (preserved & remounted with archival paper. Olive blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership rubber-stamp (title & rear e.p.). Good. [MJ165]

$ 25

First edition, second impression. "Fries arrived in Europe as World War I raged, he expected to do more engineering work but was instead thrust into heading the fledgling Gas Service Section, AEF. The Gas Service Section was mostly constituted by the 1st Gas Regiment (originally the 30th Engineer Regiment (Gas and Flame)) and Fries commanded the section. He became the chief of the Overseas Division of the Chemical Warfare Service in 1919, and when William L. Sibert retired in 1919, Fries became the first peacetime overall chief of the Chemical Warfare Service the following year. He served at that post until he retired from the Army in 1929. For his work with the Chemical Warfare Service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal."





INSTRUCTION

SUR L'ESSAI

DES MATIÈRES D'ARGENT

PAR LA VOIE HUMIDE:

PAR M. GAY-LUSSAC,

MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE,
ESSAYEUR DU BUREAU DE GARANTIE DE PARIS, ETC.

PUBLIÉE
PAR LA COMMISSION DES MONNAIES ET MÉDAILLES.

PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.
—
1832.

86. **GAY-LUSSAC, Louis-Joseph** (1778-1850). *Instruction sur l'essai des matières d'argent par la voie humide. Publiée par la Commission des monnaies et des Médailles*. Paris : de l'impr. Royale, 1832. ¶ 4to. 88 pp. 6 engraved folding plates of apparatus by Le Blanc ; foxed. Contemporary marbled boards with manuscript spine label; extremities somewhat shelf worn. Very good. [MJ170]

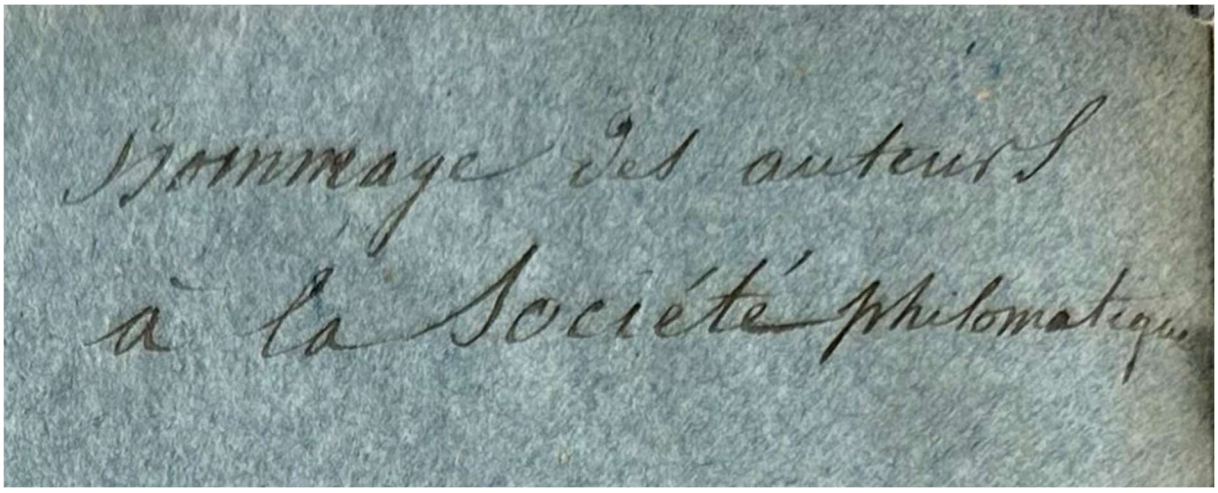
$ 400

First edition of this work on the testing of silver materials using a wet method, published by the Commission on Coins and Medals.

"Gay-Lussac made a major contribution to chemical analysis in 1832 when he introduced a volumetric method of estimating silver, which he justly claimed was much more accurate than the centuries-old method of cupellation. He proposed two parallel procedures for this method, one gravimetric, which he said was the more accurate, and one volumetric, which had the advantage of simplicity. The principle of both methods was the precipitation of silver chloride. He prepared a standard solution of sodium chloride of such concentration that 100 milliliters precipitated rather less than one gram of silver. Another standard solution of sodium chloride one-tenth of the concentration of the first was also prepared. One gram of silver was accurately weighed and then dissolved in nitric acid; 100 milliliters of the concentrated sodium chloride solution was added, and the precipitate of silver chloride was allowed to settle. The procedure was continued

until further addition caused no precipitation. This final excess of sodium chloride was found exactly by back-titrating with standard silver nitrate solution. It was characteristic of Gay-Lussac's standard solutions that they could be used only for specific analysis and for given weights of a sample, since the concentration of his solutions had no chemical basis related to equivalent weights. While, therefore, Gay-Lussac must be given credit for showing volumetric analysis to be convenient, rapid, and accurate, the establishment of a general system of volumetric analysis had to wait until the achievements of Fredrik Mohr in the next generation of chemists." – *DSB*.

§ Bolton (1893) 471; Cole 509; *DSB* V, pp. 317-27; Edelstein 960; Ferchl 174; Neville I, p. 504; Partington IV, p. 85; Poggendorff I, pp. 860-864 (putting the imprint date for this item as 1833). See: Maurice Crosland, *Gay-Lussac: Scientist and bourgeois*, Cambridge University Press, 1978, pp. 188-190, 219-222.



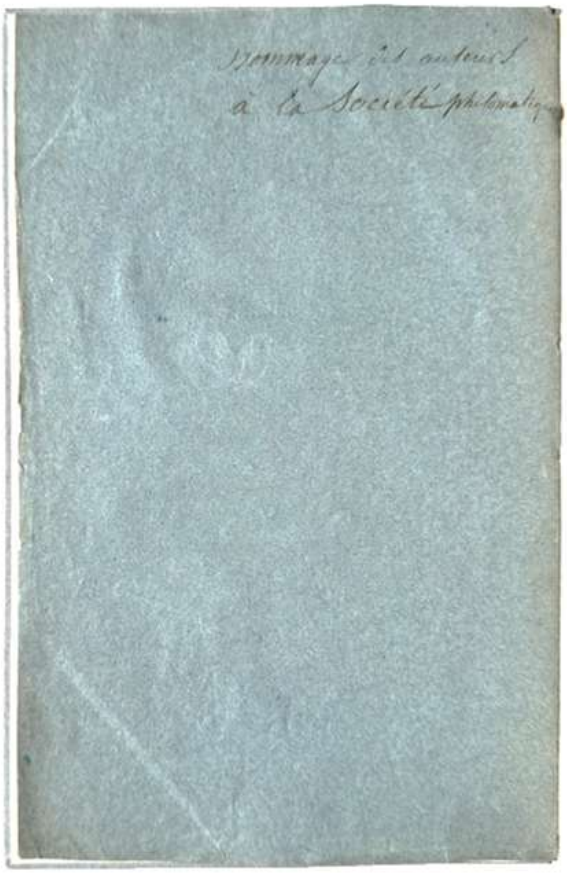
Presentation Copy

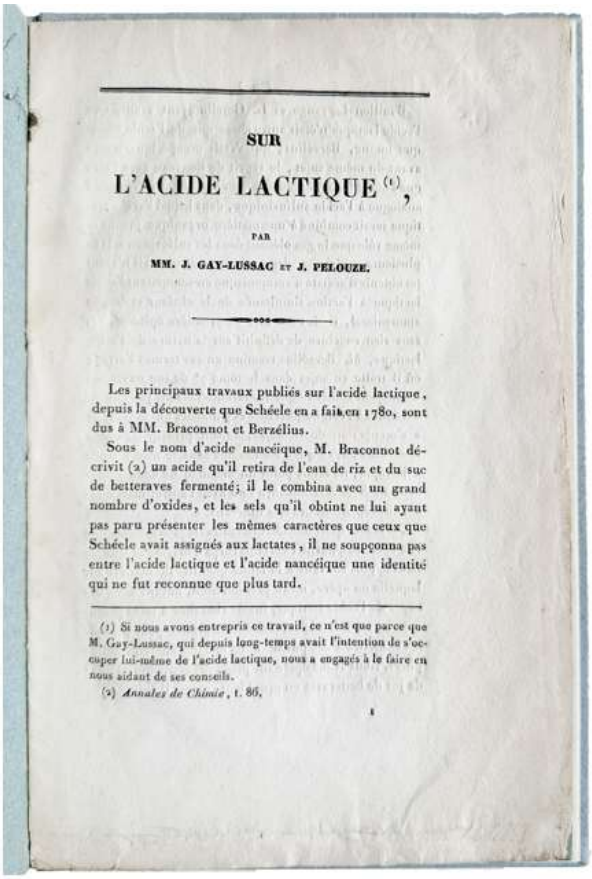
87. **GAY-LUSSAC, Joseph Louis** (1778-1850) & **Théophile-Jules PELOUZE** (1807-1867). *Sur l'acide lactique*. Offprint: *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, April 1833. [Paris: n.p., 1833]. ¶8vo. (214 x 138 mm) 16pp. Modern paper boards, original plain wrappers bound in. Presentation inscription "Homage des auteurs á la Société philomatique", bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine.

$ 600

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. "Although Gay-Lussac is probably best known for his work in physical and inorganic chemistry, he also made a number of important contributions to organic chemistry. In 1810 Gay-Lussac and Thenard developed the pioneer work of Lavoisier on the quantitative combustion analysis of organic compounds. Whereas Lavoisier had burned a few inflammable

substances in oxygen gas, Gay-Lussac and Thenard greatly extended the generality of the method by the use of an oxidizing agent." [*DSB*].





SUR

L'ACIDE LACTIQUE (1),

PAR

MM. J. GAY-LUSSAC ET J. PELOUZE.

Les principaux travaux publiés sur l'acide lactique, depuis la découverte que Schéele en a faite en 1780, sont dus à MM. Braconnot et Berzélius.

Sous le nom d'acide nancéique, M. Braconnot décrivit (2) un acide qu'il retira de l'eau de riz et du suc de betteraves fermenté; il le combina avec un grand nombre d'oxides, et les sels qu'il obtint ne lui ayant pas paru présenter les mêmes caractères que ceux que Schéele avait assignés aux lactates, il ne soupçonna pas entre l'acide lactique et l'acide nancéique une identité qui ne fut reconnue que plus tard.

(1) Si nous avons entrepris ce travail, ce n'est que parce que M. Gay-Lussac, qui depuis long-temps avait l'intention de s'occuper lui-même de l'acide lactique, nous a engagés à le faire en nous aidant de ses conseils.

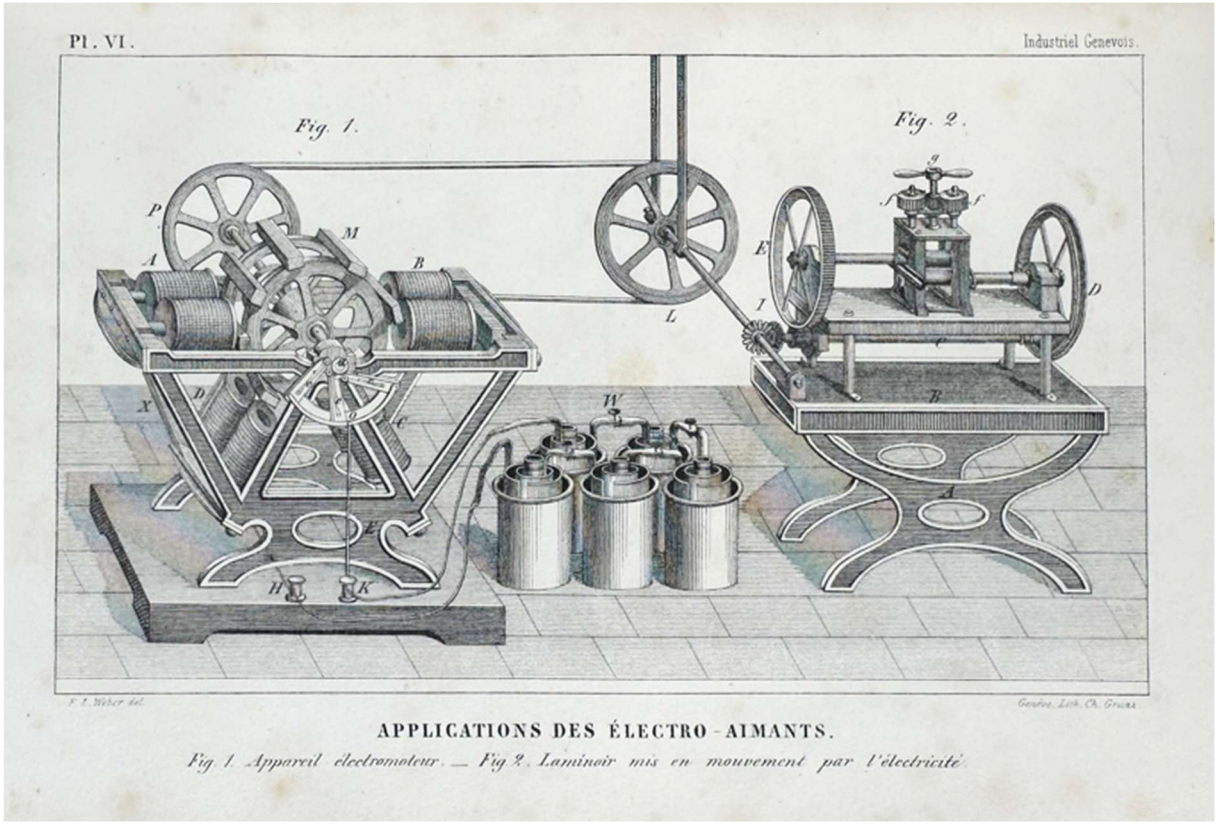
(2) *Annales de Chimie*, t. 86.

Pelouze, "after spending some time in a pharmacy at La Fère acted as laboratory assistant to Gay-Lussac and Jean Louis Lassaigne at Paris from 1827 to 1829. In 1830 he was appointed associate professor of chemistry at Lille, but returning to Paris next year became *repetiteur*, and subsequently professor at the École polytechnique. He also held the chair of chemistry at the Collège de France, and in 1833 became assayer to the mini and in 1848 president of the *Commission des Monnaies*. Though Pelouze made no discovery of outstanding importance, he was a busy investigator, his work including researches on salicin, on beetroot sugar, on various organic acids (gallic, malic, tartaric, butyric, lactic, etc.), on oenanthic ether (with Liebig), on the nitrosulphates, on guncotton, and on the composition and manufacture of glass." – *Catholic Encyclopedia*.

PROVENANCE: Andras Gedeon "obtained his M.Sc. in Engineering and Applied Science from Yale University in New Haven, Conn. and his D.Sc. in physics from the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. Having spent forty-five years directing R&D projects in the medical equipment industry, both in major corporations and more recently in companies that he has cofounded, Dr Gedeon

has been instrumental in the development of new equipment and methods in anesthesiology, intensive care and cardio-pulmonary diagnostics. A member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, he is a keen book collector with a focus on his long-standing interest in the history of science, technology and medicine."

☼ *DSB* Vol. V, p. 324. See: Andras Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine: an illustrated account based on ninety-nine landmark publications from five centuries*. New York: Springer, 2006.



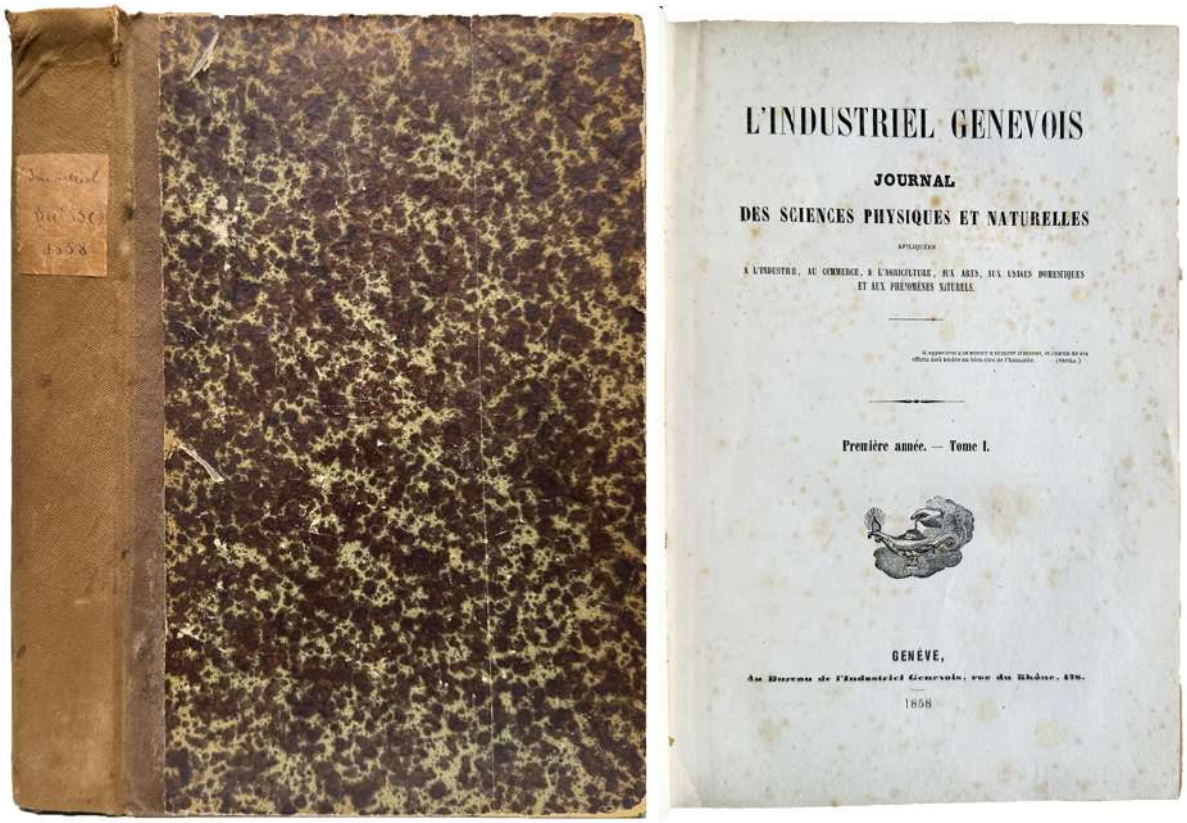
88. **Geneva, Bureau de l'Industriel Genevois**. *L'Industriel Genevois, Journal des sciences physiques et naturelles appliquées à l'industrie, au commerce, à l'agriculture, aux arts, aux usages domestiques et aux phénomènes naturels* (= Industriel Suisse). Première année. – tome I [-Troisieme année. No. 4. Janvier 1860]. Genève : Au Bureau de l'Industriel Genevois, 1858-60. ¶ An interrupted run of this periodical. 8vo. [4], 32 ; 48 ; [129]-152 ; [265]-316 ; [33]-240 ; [89]-128 pp. 1 plate [facing p. 24], 11 engraved plates (bound at rear).

[BOUND WITH] : **François LENORMANT** (1837-1883). *Les Antiques à l'Exposition Rétrospective des Champs-Elysées*. Paris : au bureau de la gazette des Beaux-Arts, 1866. ¶ 4to. [4], 40 pp. 8 figs.

Early quarter brown cloth, marbled boards ; extremities worn. Good. [MJ174]

$ 75

An interrupted run of this periodical on industry in Geneva circa 1858-60. Some gleanings from this collection, range from domestic economy, to agriculture, manufacturing, inventions, announcements to Swiss industry of many types:



Murmann & Krakowiser, *Impermeabilisation des tissus* (I, p. 1), *Glucose* (p. 2), [coating iron] Pleischl, *Procédé pour recouvrir le fer et le tôle d'un émail exempt d'oxydes métalliques et surtout d'oxyde de plomb* (p. 5). [New process for transferring engravings on enamel, earthenware, glass, etc.] *Photographie – électricité – gravure* : *Nouveau procédé de transport de gravures sur émail, faïence, verre,* etc. Reported by Hermann Hammann (p. 7). *Papier-verre et positifs indélébiles*. Redier, *Compas chronométrique* (p. 10). *Industrie Agriole. Influence malsaine de l'emploi des résidus de distillerie pour la nourriture du bétail* (p. 13). Reported by L. Michaud. *Télégraphe Bonelli-Froment* (p.22). *Télégraphe russe-américain* (p. 24). Grimaud, *Liqueur mousseuse* (p. 25). Weber-Foneska, *La Jusquiame noire* (pp. 9-10) [The black henbane, a poisonous plant]. L*a Belladone (belladona, a poisonous plant)* (pp.30-1). *Dosage de l'alcool dans les vins* (p. 31). *Le cheval-vapeur* (p. 33). [Etc.]

le vert émerande avec l'acide sulfurique, etc., etc. Cette nouvelle substance aura sans doute d'utiles applications en teinture, car elle se fixe très-bien sur la laine et sur la soie.

— Les *journaux américains* annoncent la découverte d'une nouvelle application du coton. — Tous les débris de coton qui restent sur les lieux après la récolte et qui ne peuvent pas être employés à la fabrication des papiers seraient, par une préparation particulière, transformés en une masse compacte et dure pouvant servir à faire les cloisons des bâtiments.

— Le *Bellerat Times* donne les détails suivants sur une énorme pépite d'or pur pesant 2,217 onces et valant 270,000 francs, trouvée dernièrement à Bellerat, en Australie. C'est la plus grosse pépite connue.

« Cette énorme pépite mesure vingt pouces de long sur six ou sept de large et presque autant d'épaisseur. Elle a failli se diviser, son dernier tiers ne tenant au reste de la masse que par un point très-mince, et elle se fut rompue sans les mesures prises pour conserver ce morceau dans sa parfaite intégrité. »

SCIENCES APPLIQUÉES.

Fabrication des alcools.

Appareil *Laugier* pour distiller les vins (1).

Le développement toujours plus considérable que prend la distillation des vins de qualité inférieure, du suc fermenté du sorgho sucré, du jus de betteraves etc., etc. nous engage à donner à nos lecteurs le dessin et la description de l'appareil distillatoire de Laugier qui réunit à la fois les meilleures conditions de bonne fabrication, de simplicite et d'économie pour la distillation.

« Cet appareil, représenté Pl. XII fig. 1 et 2 est composé de quatre vases: *deux chaudières*, un *rectificateur* et un *serpentin*. La première chaudière A est montée sur un foyer B, fig. I, dont la flamme perdue passe par les carneaux c, d, e, sous la seconde chaudière C; celle-ci est plus élevée afin que le liquide qu'elle contient puisse être versé dans la première, en ouvrant le robinet j qui établit la communication entre les deux.

La première chaudière est surmontée d'un tube à brides, recourbé, i, i, i, qui s'adapte à une tubulure de la deuxième, et conduit la vapeur au

(1) Extrait de A Payen: (*Chimie industrielle*).

2me Année. Pl. VI. Industriel Suisse.

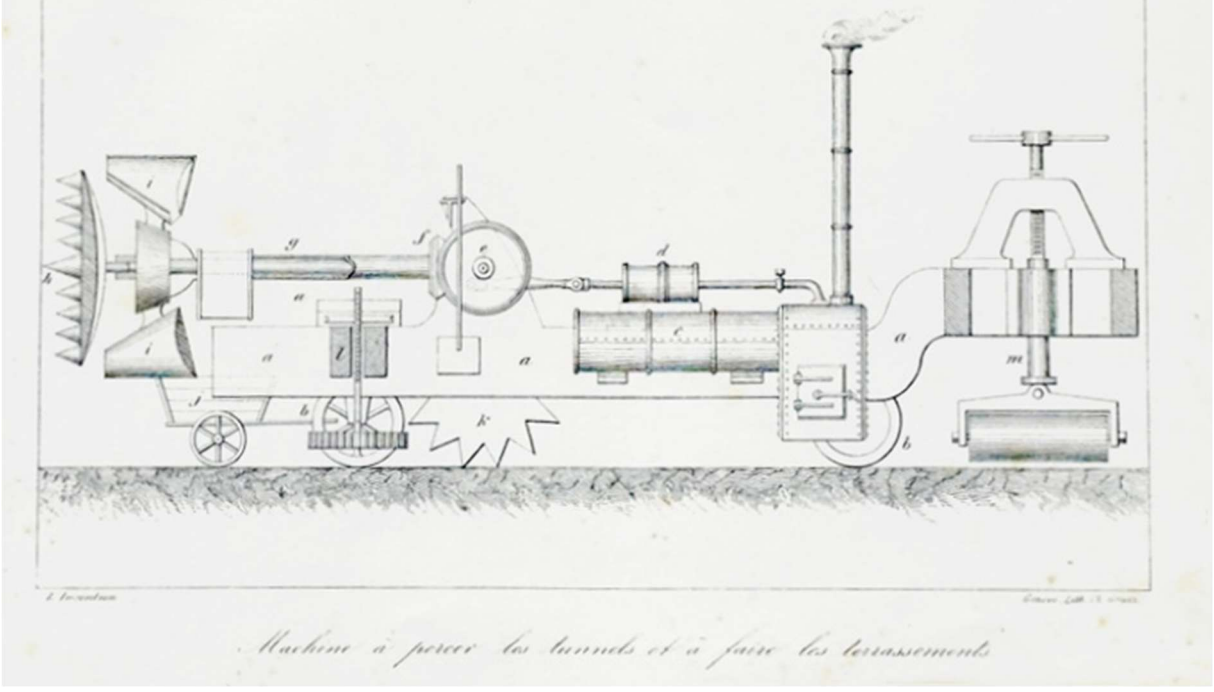


Section longitudinale du Pistolet.

B. *Canon*
C. *Cylindre*
E. *Manivre*
H. *Chien*
L. *Levier baguette*
P. *Axe*
R. *Baguette*
S. *Grand ressort*
V. *Détente*
b. *Verrou*
d. *Ajustement vissé pour le placement du cylindre*
e. *Etrier du grand ressort*
q. *Vis de rappel réglant la force du grand ressort*
t. *La mire*

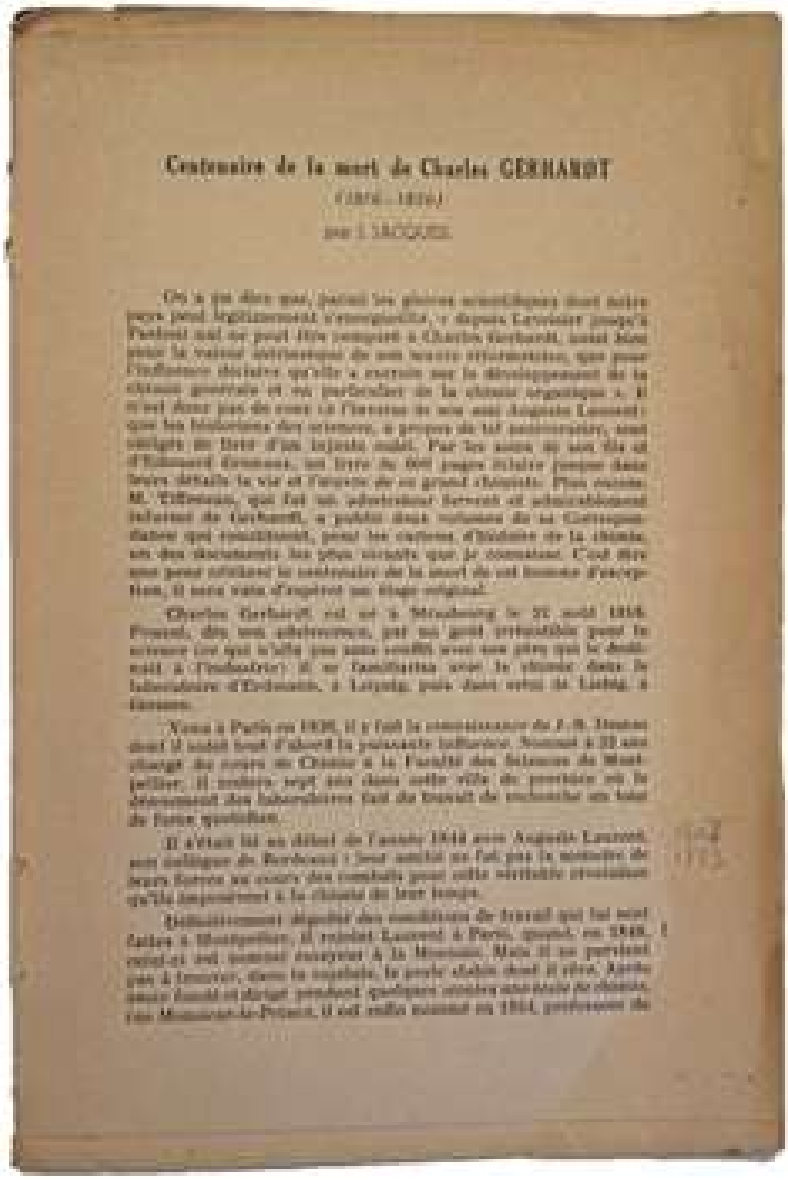
NOUVEAU PISTOLET AMÉRICAIN.

2me Année. Pl. VII. Industriel Suisse.



Machine à percer les tunnels et à faire les terrassements

[88] Geneva, Bureau de l'Industriel Genevois

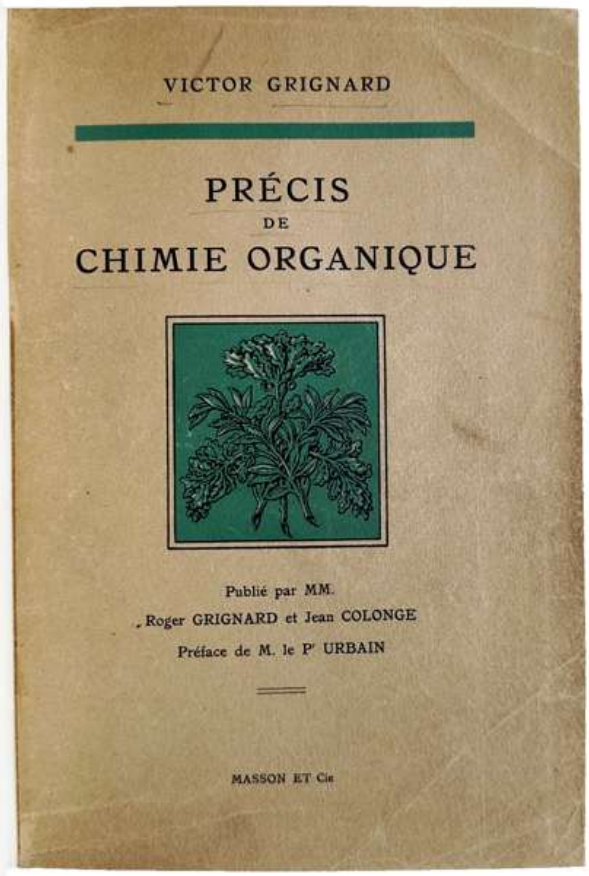


Centenaire de la mort de Charles GERHARDT

89. [**GERHARDT, Charles-Frédéric** (1816-1856)] **J. JACQUES**.
Centenaire de la mort de Charles Gerhardt (1816-1856).
Separate : 1956. ¶ Series : Bulletin 556, *Mineral facts and problems*, [1956]. 8vo. pp. [153]-157. As is. [MJ181] S14240

$ 2.95

Charles Frédéric Gerhardt was a French chemist from Alsace, and active in Paris, Montpellier, and his native Strasbourg. An organic chemist, he realized that some of the summation formulas previously used in organic chemistry were incorrect. He improved the type theory and realized that the boiling and melting points of organic compounds change uniformly with each additional methylene group.





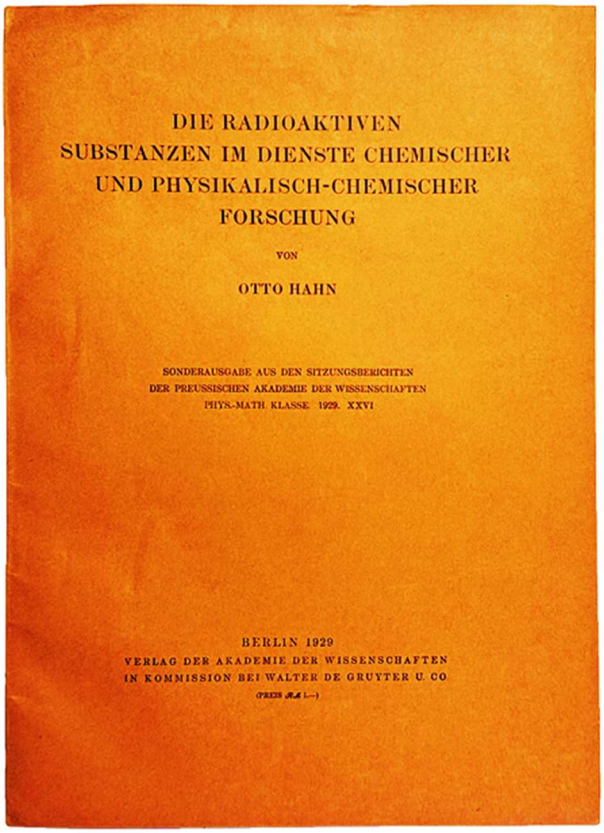
90. **GRIGNARD, Victor** (1871-1935). *Précis de Chimie organique ; publié par les soins de Roger Grignard . . . et Jean Colonge.* Paris : Masson, 1942. ¶ Large 8vo. XVI, 826 pp. Index. Later beige cloth, gilt-stamped spine, with the original upper cover bound in. HEAVILY ANNOTATED throughout. With the ownership signatures of D. Joyeux and [?] Thiebaud. Good. [MJ190]

$ 15

Second edition, entirely reworked and updated. Includes a preface by Georges Urbain.



Francois Auguste Victor Grignard was a French chemist who won, with Paul Sabatier (1854–1941), the 1912 Nobel Prize for his discovery of the eponymously named Grignard reagent and Grignard reaction, both of which are important in the formation of carbon–carbon bonds.





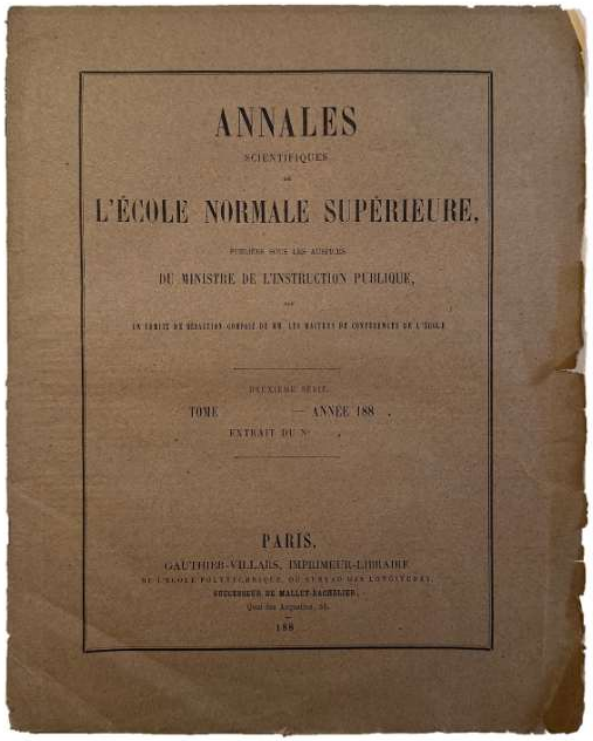
91. **HAHN, Otto** (1879-1968). "*Die radioaktiven Substanzen im dienste chemischer und physikalisch-chemischer Forschung.*" Offprint from: *Sitzungsberichten der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften,* Phys.-Math. Klasse, 1929, XXVI. Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften, in Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter, 1929. ¶ 257 x 185 mm. 8vo. 10 pp. 6 figs., 2 tables. Original tan wrappers. Fine. S14241

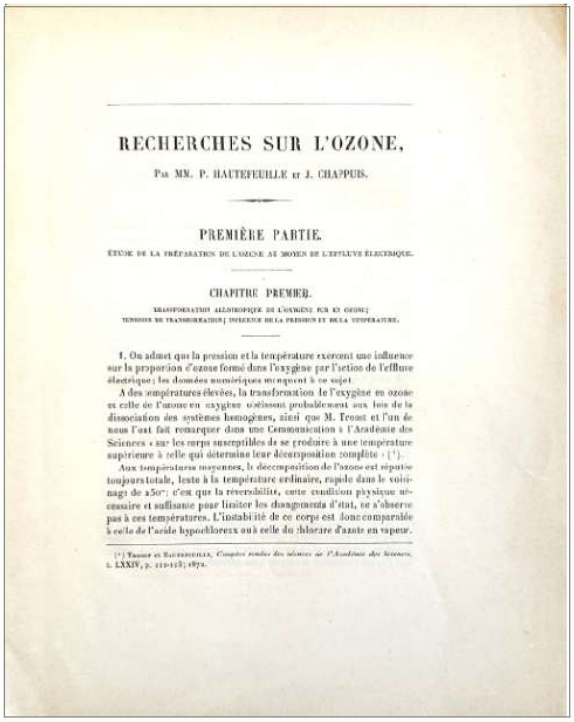
$ 300

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. On radiochemistry. Hahn was interested in chemical applications of radioisotopes, including crystal formation and tracers of chemical reactions.

Otto Hahn was a German chemist who was a pioneer in the field of radiochemistry. He is referred to as the father of nuclear chemistry and discoverer of nuclear fission, the science behind nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons.

Hahn won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1944.





92. **HAUTEFEUILLE, Paul** (1836-1902); **CHAPPUIS, James** (1854-1934). *Recherches sur l'ozone*. Paris : Gauthier-Villars, 1885. ¶ Series : *Annales scientifiques de l'École Normale Supérieure*, 2e série, année, 1885. 4to. pp. 55-84. 7 figs. Original brown printed wrappers ; extremities showing some wear. Very good. [MJ204] M14600

$ 25

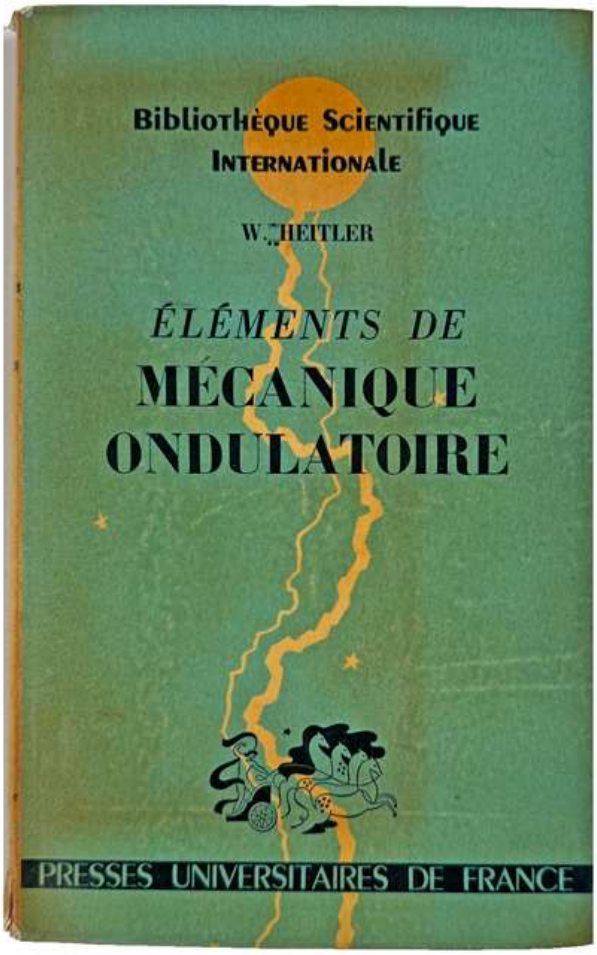
Researches on ozone. "Paul Gabriel Hautefeuille (1836-1902) carried on a large number of significant researches, alone or with Deville, Troost, Chappuis, and other colleagues, in the areas of mineralogy, crystallization, synthetic reproduction of natural crystals, allotropy, combination of hydrogen with sodium, potassium, and palladium, ozone, its properties and liquefaction, dissociation, conversion of cyanogens into paracyanogen and cyanic acid into cyanuric acid, and phosphoric acid, phosphorus, and phosphates." – Jaime Wisniak, "Four Brilliant Students of Henri Sainte-Claire Deville 3. Paul Gabriel Hautefeuille," *Educación Química,* Vol. 25. Núm. S1., pp. 258-266, July 2014.

"Hautefeuille and Louis Philibert James Chappuis . . . carried on extensive work on ozone and its liquefaction. At very high temperatures, the transformation of oxygen into ozone and of ozone into oxygen probably followed the laws of dissociation of homogeneous system, as Troost and Hautefeuille had made it known to the Académie in a communication regarding compounds able to be produced at temperatures above the one that determined its complete decomposition (Troost and Hautefeuille, 1877). At intermediate temperatures, the decomposition of ozone

was considered to be complete; it was slow at ordinary temperatures and rapid at about 250°C. Reversibility, the necessary and sufficient physical condition limiting the changes of state, was not observed in ozone at these temperatures. Accordingly, its instability was comparable to that of hypochlorous acid or of nitrogen chloride vapors. Although the heat necessary to form these explosive compounds could only be obtained from a simultaneous secondary reaction, the allotropic transformation of oxygen could be carried on by electric emanation alone. The electrifying act placed, momentarily, the oxygen in similar conditions to those of compounds able to combine directly or polymerize under the action of heat (Hautefeuille and Chappuis, 1880a)." – Jaime Wisniak.

Paul Gabriel Hautefeuille was a French mineralogist and chemist. From 1870 to 1885, he served as co-director of the chemical laboratory at the École Normale Supérieure, and in 1876, he replaced Charles Friedel as a lecturer (maitre de conferences) at the school. In 1885, he was appointed professor of mineralogy at the Faculty of Sciences in Paris, and during the same year, was named director of the mineralogical laboratory at the École des Hautes Études. He is largely remembered for his work involving mineralogical syntheses, being credited with laboratory reproduction of quartz, tridymite, zircon, beryl, mica, alumina and many other minerals.

Louis Philibert Claude James Chappuis was a French chemist and physicist. Chappuis was the son of philosophy teacher Charles Chappuis (1822–1897, lived from 1845 to 1869 in Besançon) and Louise Lydie Berthot (died 1909), a granddaughter of Nicolas Berthot, a mathematician in Dijon. He attended schools in Besançon, Caen and Grenoble. He enrolled in the École normale supérieure (ENS) in Paris in 1874, then worked as a physics teacher at Montauban in 1877, and at Poitiers in 1878. He returned to Paris and was a Maître de conférences at the ENS from 1878 to 1882, passing the Agrégé in 1879. In 1881, he was appointed as Professor of Physics at the École centrale des arts et manufactures, and attained the doctoral degree in 1882 with a thesis on the spectroscopy of ozone. He led the research laboratory of the Societé du Gaz de Paris.



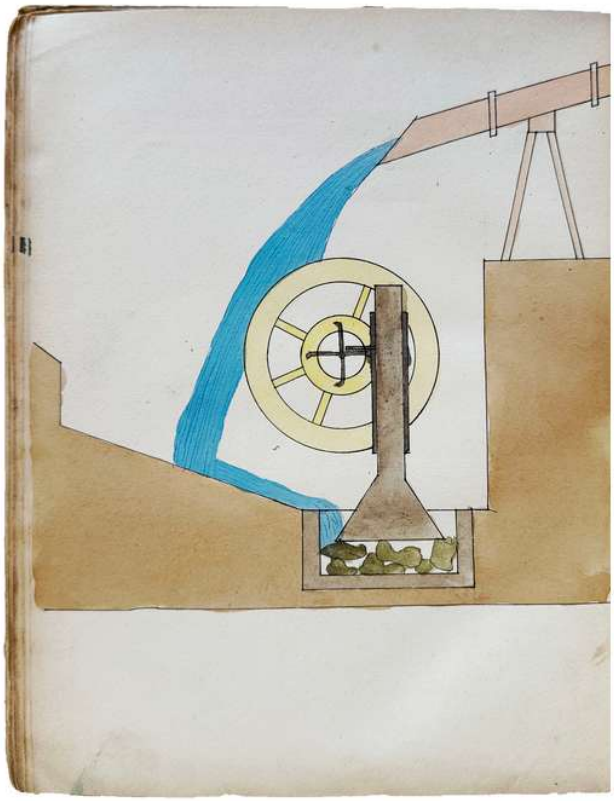


93. **HEITLER, Walter**. *Éléments de Mécanique Ondulatoire. Traduit de l'anglais par Adrienne R. Weill et Jean Amossé. Avant-propos de Louis Leprince-Ringuet.* Paris : Presses Universitaires de France, 1964. ¶ Series : *Bibliothèque Scientifique Internationale, Sciences pures*. 8vo. VIII, 184 pp. 43 figs. ; some minor penciling. Original printed wrappers; covers encased in plastic, creating related browning on rear. As is. [MJ206]

$ 2

'Elementary wave mechanics: with applications to quantum chemistry.'







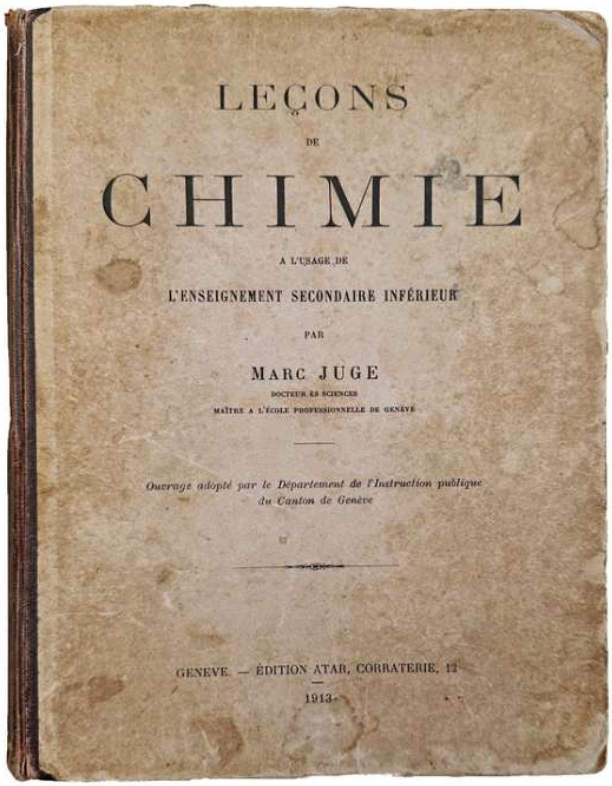
With 18 hand-colored drawings by a young chemist

94. **JUGE, Marc**. *Leçons de Chimie à l'usage de l'enseignement secondaire inférieur*. Genève: Atar, 1913. ¶ 4to. 64 pp. Interleaved and annotated, with 18 hand-colored drawings, throughout (student work, probably the hand of François Adler). Original quarter black cloth, printed boards ; some soiling, extremities worn, joints strengthened with kozo. Ownership signature of François Adler, Ecole Professionnelle II B. Rare. [MJ235] S14244

$ 1,250

Subtitle : *Ouvrage adopte par le Département de l'Instruction publique du Canton de Genève.*

This is a student's school workbook for chemistry. The student., François Adler, of the Ecole Professionnelle, would have been a chemistry student, near or in Geneva. Education is a very strong element of Swiss society. The value of education and innovation are evident in Swiss social systems and in everything up to patents and law, the Swiss are often leading the world in education and science. With this manual one can see the teachings ca. 1913 and the student's writing and, in this case, especially the drawings, serve as a full record of this class and the student's work, understanding and level.



LEÇONS

DE

CHIMIE

A L'USAGE DE

L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE INFÉRIEUR

PAR

MARC JUGE

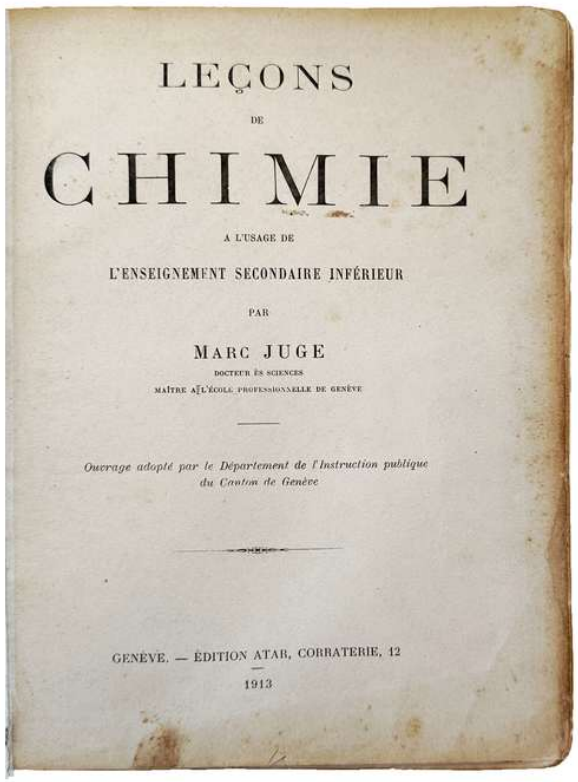
DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES

MAÎTRE A L'ÉCOLE PROFESSIONNELLE DE GENÈVE

Ouvrage adopté par le Département de l'Instruction publique du Canton de Genève

GENÈVE. — ÉDITION ATAR, CORRATERIE, 12

1913



LEÇONS

DE

CHIMIE

A L'USAGE DE

L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE INFÉRIEUR

PAR

MARC JUGE

DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES

MAÎTRE A L'ÉCOLE PROFESSIONNELLE DE GENÈVE

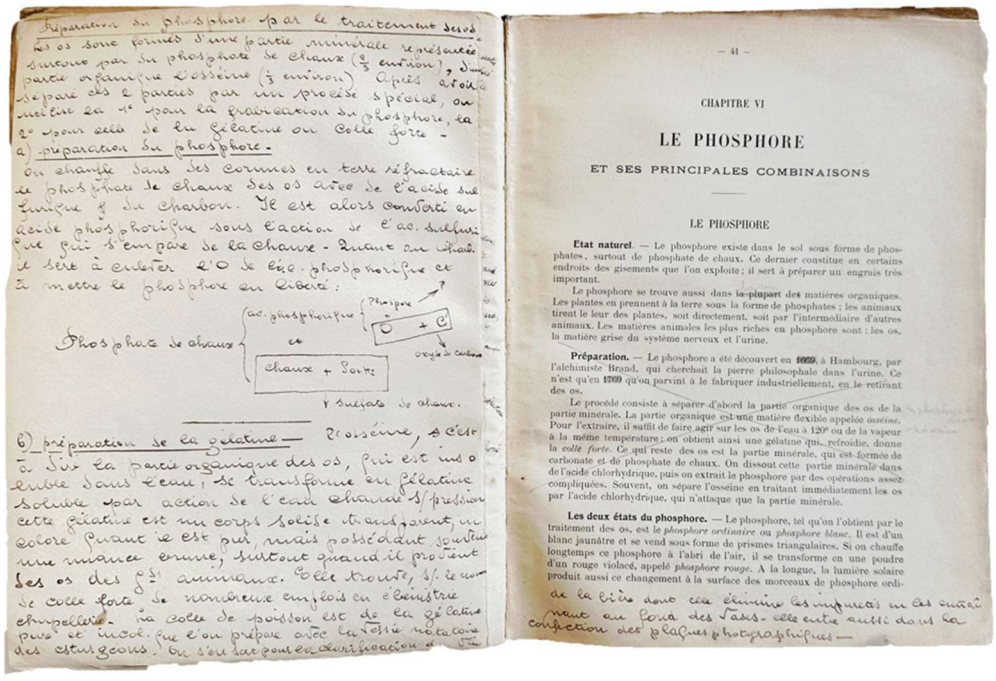
Ouvrage adopté par le Département de l'Instruction publique du Canton de Genève

GENÈVE. — ÉDITION ATAR, CORRATERIE, 12

1913

Marc Juge was a doctor of science and taught at the Professional School of Geneva. He seems to have a family connection to Jura. Also, and this is an aside, there is a later person of the same name who was a notable personage in the French resistance during WWII. Given the unusual name I am wondering if there is indeed a familial relationship, as of yet unproven to me.

PROVENANCE: François Adler, Ecole Professionnelle II B.



Préparation du phosphore par le traitement des os

Les os sont formés d'une partie minérale représentée surtout par du phosphate de chaux (2/3 environ), d'une partie organique l'osséine (1/3 environ). Après avoir séparé ces 2 parties par un procédé spécial, on utilise la 1e pour la fabrication du phosphore, la 2e pour celle de la gélatine ou colle forte.

a) préparation du phosphore.

On chauffe dans des cornues en terre réfractaire le phosphate de chaux des os avec de l'acide sulfurique et du charbon. Il est alors converti en acide phosphorique sous l'action de l'ac. sulfurique qui s'empare de la chaux. Quant au charb. il sert à enlever l'O de l'ac. phosphorique et à mettre le phosphore en liberté :

Phosphate de chaux { ac. phosphorique { Phosphore + O + C (oxyde de carbone) et chaux + Sulfate } sulfate de chaux.

b) préparation de la gélatine — L'osséine, c'est à dire la partie organique des os, qui est insoluble dans l'eau, se transforme en gélatine soluble par action de l'eau chaude s/pression. Cette gélatine est un corps solide transparent, incolore quand il est pur, mais possédant souvent une nuance brune, surtout quand il provient des os des gds animaux. Elle trouve, s/ le nom de colle forte de nombreux emplois en ébénistrie, chapellerie. La colle de poisson est de la gélatine pure et incol. que l'on prépare avec la vessie natatoire des esturgeons. On s'en sert pour la clarification de la bière dont elle élimine les impuretés en les entraînant au fond des vases. Elle entre aussi dans la confection des plaques photographiques —

— 41 —

CHAPITRE VI

LE PHOSPHORE

ET SES PRINCIPALES COMBINAISONS

LE PHOSPHORE

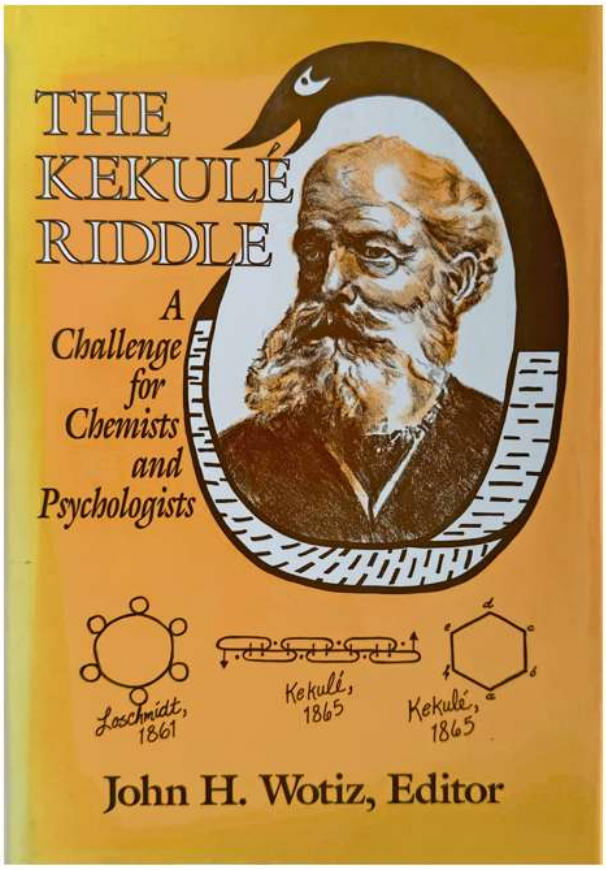
Etat naturel. — Le phosphore existe dans le sol sous forme de phosphates, surtout de phosphate de chaux. Ce dernier constitue en certains endroits des gisements que l'on exploite ; il sert à préparer un engrais très important.

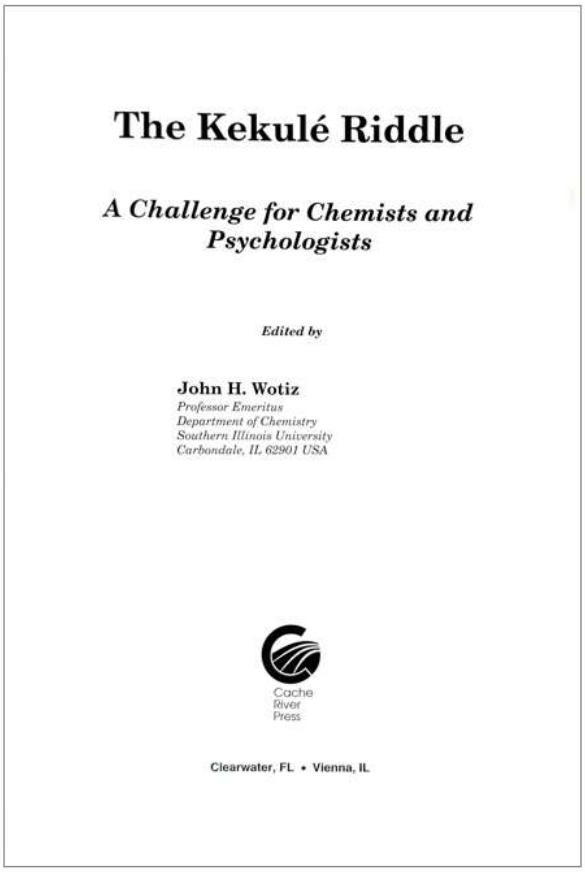
Le phosphore se trouve aussi dans la plupart des matières organiques. Les plantes en prennent à la terre sous la forme de phosphates ; les animaux tirent le leur des plantes, soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire d'autres animaux. Les matières animales les plus riches en phosphore sont : les os, la matière grise du système nerveux et l'urine.

Préparation. — Le phosphore a été découvert en 1669, à Hambourg, par l'alchimiste Brand, qui cherchait la pierre philosophale dans l'urine. Ce n'est qu'en 1769 qu'on parvint à le fabriquer industriellement, en le retirant des os.

Le procédé consiste à séparer d'abord la partie organique des os de la partie minérale. La partie organique est une matière flexible appelée *osséine*. Pour l'extraire, il suffit de faire agir sur les os de l'eau à 120° ou de la vapeur à la même température ; on obtient ainsi une gélatine qui, refroidie, donne la *colle forte*. Ce qui reste des os est la partie minérale, qui est formée de carbonate et de phosphate de chaux. On dissout cette partie minérale dans de l'acide chlorhydrique, puis on extrait le phosphore par des opérations assez compliquées. Souvent, on sépare l'osséine en traitant immédiatement les os par l'acide chlorhydrique, qui n'attaque que la partie minérale.

Les deux états du phosphore. — Le phosphore, tel qu'on l'obtient par le traitement des os, est le *phosphore ordinaire* ou *phosphore blanc*. Il est d'un blanc jaunâtre et se vend sous forme de prismes triangulaires. Si on chauffe longtemps ce phosphore à l'abri de l'air, il se transforme en une poudre d'un rouge violacé, appelé *phosphore rouge*. A la longue, la lumière solaire produit aussi ce changement à la surface des morceaux de phosphore ordi-





95. [**KÉKULÉ, Friedrich August** (1829-1896)] **WOTIZ, John H**. (1919-2001), editor. *The Kékulé Riddle. A challenge for chemists and psychologists.* Clearwater, Fl & Vienna, Ill.: Cache River Press, 1993. ¶ 4to. 255 x 175 mm. x, 329, [1] pp. Figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket ; jacket somewhat faded. Very good. [MJ238]

$ 20

Contents – Preface – List of Contributors – 1. Dedication – 2. Introduction and Acknowledgement, **John H. Wotiz** – 3. The Benzolfest, Susanna Rudofsky. – 4. The Organizers of the Kekuléfeier, **James G. Traynham**. – 5. August Kekulé and the "Kekulé-Chemistry Building" at the University of Bonn, **Joachim Bargon**. – 6. August Kekulé and the Belgian Scientific Community, **Albert L. Bruylants**. – 7. Doing Down the Frenchies: How Much Credit Should Kekulé Have Given , **John H. Brooke** – 8. Kekulé and Frankland: A Psychological Puzzle , **Colin A. Russell**. – 9. Where did Kekulé Find "His" Benzene Formula , **Günter P. Schiemenz**. – 10. Henry Armstrong at the Sign of the Hexagon, William H. Brock. – 11. Linking the Bands to the Bonds: Spectroscopy and the Structure of Benzene. **Michael A.**

Sutton. – 12. Early Concepts of Aromatic Substitution, **Colin A. Russell**. – 13. Kekulé's Benzolfest Speech: A Fertile Resource for the Sociology of Science, **Russell D. Larsen**. – 14. Kekule's Character in Light of his Ennoblement, **Soňa Štrbáňová**, **Jan Janko**. – 15. Butlerov and A. Kekulé's Contributions to the Formation of Structural Organic Chemistry, **Vladimir I. Kuznetsov**, **Alexei Shamin**. – 16. Josef Loschmidt. [by] **Christian Noe**, **Alfred Bader**. – 17. Herr Professor Doktor Kekulé: Why Dreams? , [by] **John H. Wotiz**, **Susanna Rudofsky**. – 18. Problem Representation in Dreams, **Wynn Schwartz**. – 19. Creative Homospatial and Janusian Processes in Kekule's Discovery of the Structure of the Benzene Molecule, **Albert Rothenberg**. – Index.

Kekulé published the theory of the structure of benzene in January of 1865. The new understanding of benzene, and hence of all aromatic compounds, proved to be so important for both pure and applied chemistry after 1865 that in 1890 the German Chemical Society organized an elaborate appreciation in Kekulé's honor, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first benzene paper. Here Kekulé spoke of the creation of the theory. He said that he had discovered the ring shape of the benzene molecule after having a reverie or day-dream of a snake seizing its own tail (this is an ancient symbol known as the ouroboros). – Wikip.

John Henry Wotiz was a Czech-American chemist in the areas of organic chemistry and chemical history. Wotiz performed extensive research on the life and theories of F. August Kékulé, resulting in his book, *The Kékulé Riddle* (1993).

Friedrich August Kekulé, later Friedrich August Kekule von Stradonitz, was a German organic chemist. From the 1850s until his death, Kekulé was one of the most prominent chemists in Europe, especially in the field of theoretical chemistry. He was the principal founder of the theory of chemical structure and in particular the Kekulé structure of benzene.



ÉLÉMENS
DE
MINÉRALOGIE,
Traduits de l'Anglois de M. KIRWAN, Membre de la Société Royale de Londres,
Par M. GIBELIN, Docteur en Médecine, Membre de la Société Médicale de Londres, &c.
A PARIS,
Chez CUCHET, Libraire, rue & hôtel Serpente.
M. DCC. LXXXV.
Avec Approbation, & Permission du Roi.

96. **KIRWAN, Richard** (1733-1812). *Elémens de Minéralogie, traduits de l'anglais . . . par M. Gibelin . . .* Paris : Cuchet, 1785. ¶ 8vo. [4], xlviii, 432 pp. Woodcut title vignette showing a cherub carrying out a distillation, woodcut head- and tail-pieces, errata; some leaves browned. Contemporary half calf, gilt-stamped spine with black leather spine label, marbled boards; four small wormholes on the edges of the spine label. Bookplate of Cesare Premazzi. Very good. [MJ240]

$ 350

First edition in French, translated by Jacques Gibelin (1744-1828), himself a noted physician and naturalist. The first English edition, *The Elements of Mineralogy*, was issued in 1784. The book was "the first systematic mineralogy in English that classifies minerals by their chemical composition." (Schuh).

Correction: Neville's catalogue describes the dated approbation in his copy of the 1785 French edition. His was dated 1 December 1794 and signed by B.G. Sage. That is an error as the correct date of the approbation is 1 December 1784.

"Kirwan's book was the first systematic treatise on mineralogy written in English. The aim was to give the character of the species rather than the individual minerals. Mineralogy was to be considered a branch of chemistry." – Cole.

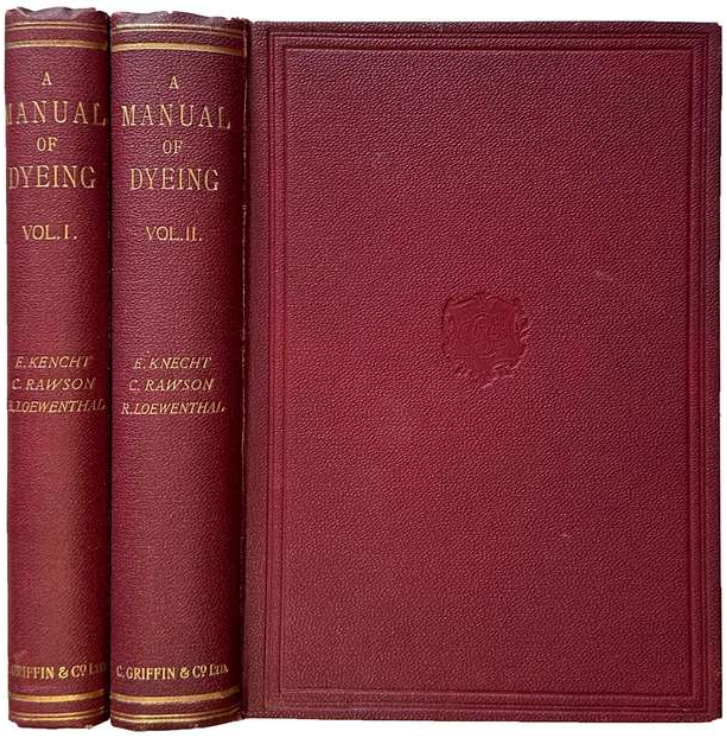
Kirwan's work on mineralogy was pioneering, "marked by the publication of the first edition of Kirwan's *Mineralogy* in 1784, the subject "for the first time assumed its rank among the sciences, its simplest elements having been for the most part discovered . . . its leading distinctions ascertained, and the great art of resolving the most complex into the simplest substances . . . in a manner created." By the time of the second edition, in 1794, Kirwan could claim that "the gross indications of the unassisted senses, freed from their attendant fallacies," had been restored to scientific procedure, while "the great art of analysis, extended far beyond its former limits, now nearly reaches the precision of an algebraic formula." "The authors Alt & Mussulman write that the explorers of the American west, Lewis & Clark, used this book of Kirwan's as their authority during the expedition. – David D. Alt and Joseph A. Mussulman.

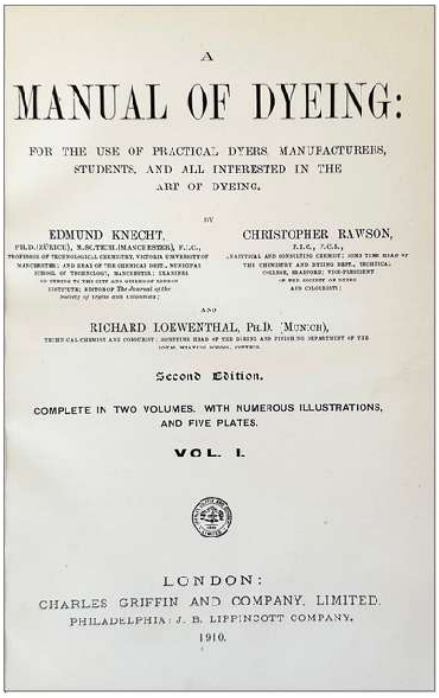
Richard Kirwan, LL.D, FRS, FRSE MRIA, was an Irish geologist and chemist. He was one of the last supporters of the theory of phlogiston.

PROVENANCE: Cesare Premazzi (1899-1980). "He was born in Mantua. He graduated from the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Bologna in 1923. The professional activity was accompanied by his passion for book collecting aimed at reading texts on history and local art. He was also a competent scholar and researcher: he published an essay in 1955, The Shrine of S. Maria delle Grazie at Mantua, where she described the origins and historical events of the Marian sanctuary as well as the exhibition of the architectural and artistic parts of the church and the convent. He died in San Colombano al Lambro in the province of Milan. The Premazzi bookstore was purchased by the Teresiana Municipal Library of Mantua in 1980 although the will of the owner was to donate it, but the donation was never made official by a legacy of the Library. The collection has a consistency of over 8,000 volumes that includes an ancient and a modern part." [archiviopossessori.it].

§ Neville I, p. 728; Partington, III, p. 662; Schuh 2678 ; Ward & Carozzi, *Geology*, 1264.






A

MANUAL OF DYEING:

FOR THE USE OF PRACTICAL DYERS, MANUFACTURERS, STUDENTS, AND ALL INTERESTED IN THE ART OF DYEING.

BY

EDMUND KNECHT, CHRISTOPHER RAWSON,

AND

RICHARD LOEWENTHAL, Ph.D. (Munich),

Second Edition.

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES. WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, AND FIVE PLATES.

VOL. I.

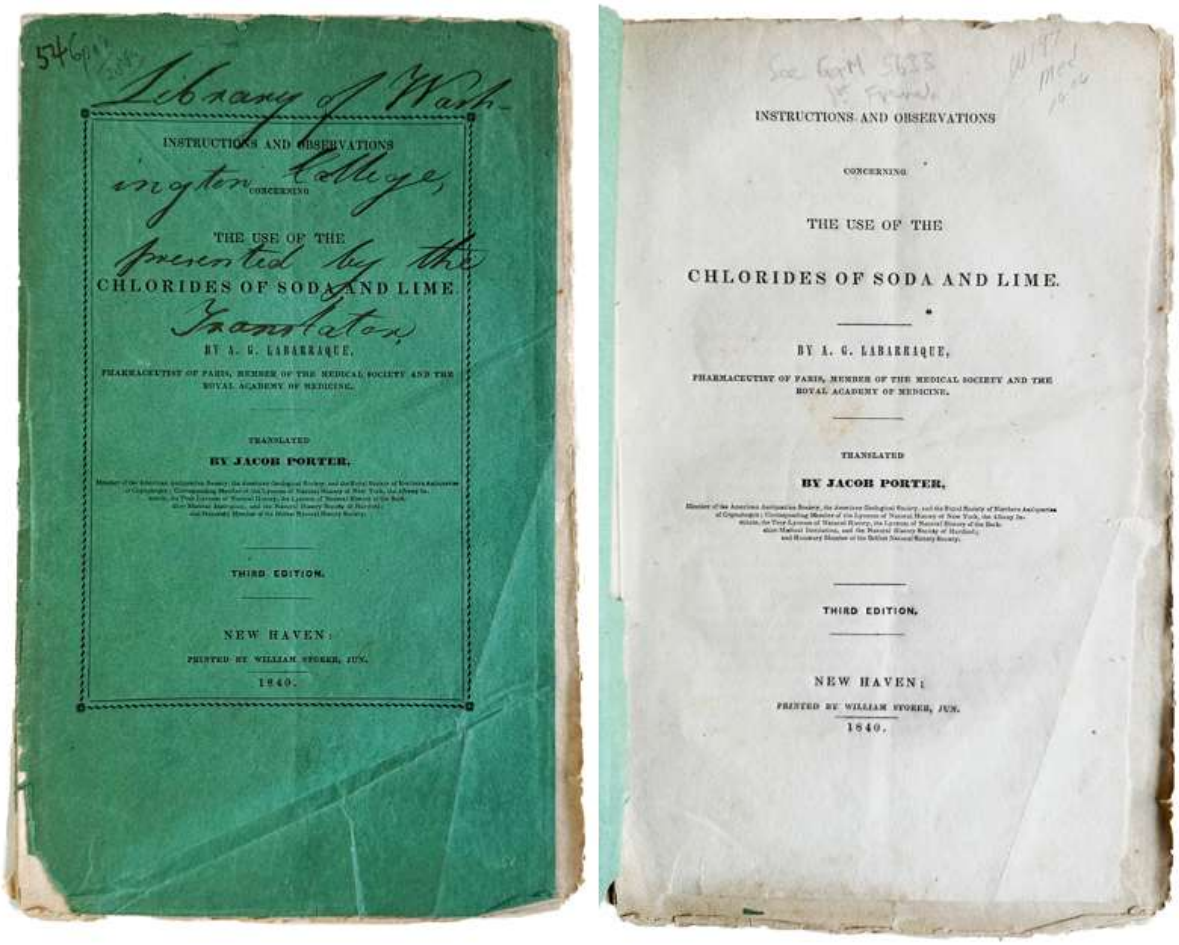
LONDON:
CHARLES GRIFFIN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
PHILADELPHIA: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.
1910.

97. **KNECHT, Edmund** (1861-1925); **Christopher RAWSON; Richard LOWENTHAL**. *A Manual of Dyeing: For the Use of Practical Dyers, Manufacturers, Students, and All Interested in the Art of Dyeing*. [2 volumes]. London & Philadelphia: Charles Griffin & J.B. Lippincott, 1910. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. (230 x 165 mm). xi, (xii), 371; 374-902 pp. 5 plates, numerous illustrations, tables (7 foldouts) index; small marginal tear on p. 53. Original maroon cloth, blind-stamped publisher's emblem on front cover, gilt-stamped spine title; inner hinge cracked (Vol. II). Previous owner's blind-stamp on ffep (John M. Andreas). Very good. Complete sets are scarce. [MJ240] S14260

$ 75

Second edition of this excellent resource and practical guide concerning the art of dyeing.

NOTE: Author's name misspelled on spine of vol. I ["Kencht" instead of "Knecht"].



Beginning of Scientific Antisepsis in Medicine

98. **LABARRAQUE, Antoine Germain** (1777-1850). *Instructions and Observations Concerning the Use of the Chlorides of Soda and Lime . . . Translated by Jacob Porter*. New Haven: William Storer, Jun., 1840. ¶ Third edition. 8vo. 30 pp. Occasional light marginal foxing, extremities worn. Original green printed wrappers; extremities worn. INSCRIBED BY TRANSLATOR "Library of Washington College, Presented by the Translator" (not signed). Very good. S8327

$ 200

"First chlorine solution for disinfecting purposes." – Garrison and Morton 5633.

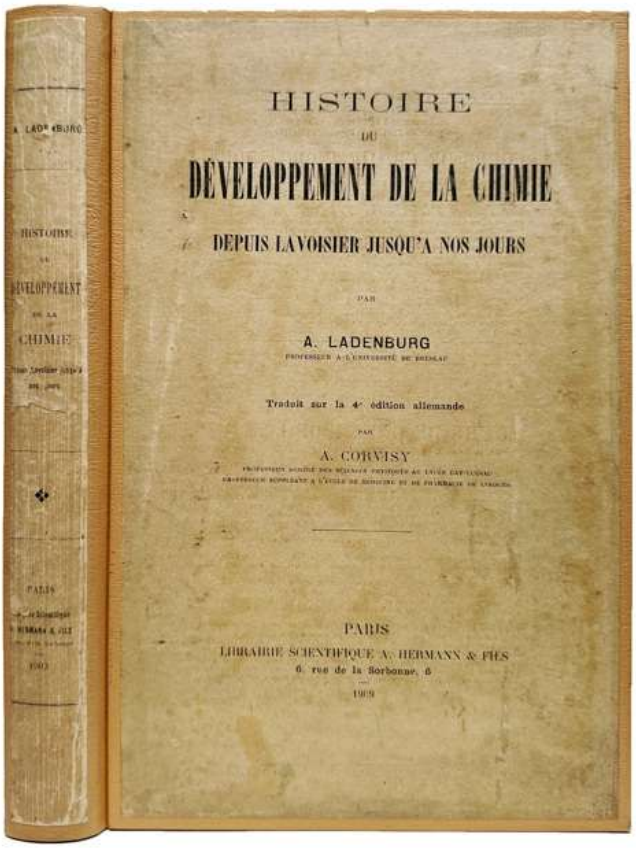
This work marked the beginning of scientific antisepsis, and was influential right on through the First World War.

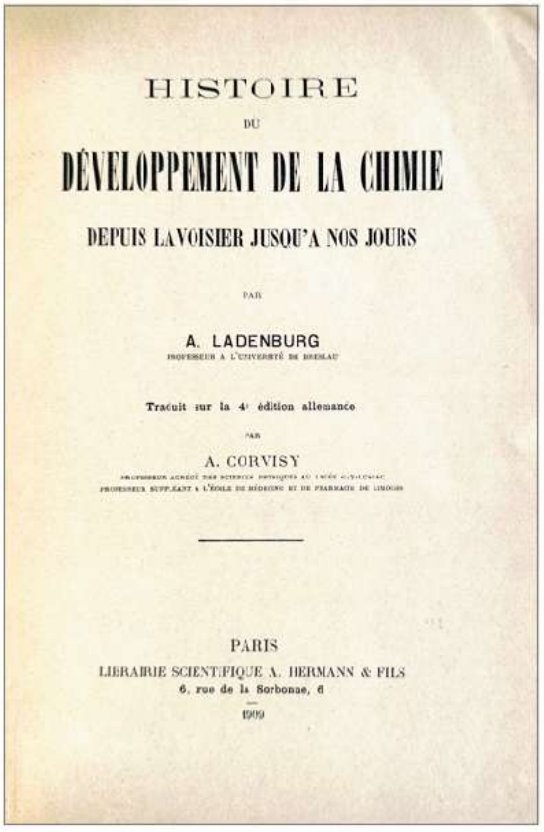
Antoine Germain Labarraque was a French chemist and pharmacist best known for developing Labarraque's solution (sodium hypochlorite) and advancing early chlorine-based disinfection and antisepsis in the 1820s (this paper). Labarraque

applied chlorine solutions to putrescent wounds, hospitals, morgues, and animal processing facilities. His work predated germ theory and later antisepsis milestones like Semmelweis and Lister.

Translated by Jacob Porter (1783–1846), born in Massachusetts, took his B.A. and M.A. from Yale. He was an American physician, translator, and scholar with interests in botany, mineralogy, geology, and literature. He inscribed this copy to the Library of Washington College (Chestertown, Maryland).

§ Garrison and Morton 5633; Hirsch 32865; Partington III, p. 509; Wellcome III, p. 422 (1st ed.). See: Wangensteen 319.


HISTOIRE
DU
DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CHIMIE
DEPUIS LAVOISIER JUSQU'A NOS JOURS
PAR
A. LADENBURG
Traduit sur la 4e édition allemande
PAR
A. CORVISY
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE SCIENTIFIQUE A. HERMANN & FILS
6, rue de la Sorbonne, 6
1909


HISTOIRE
DU
DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA CHIMIE
DEPUIS LAVOISIER JUSQU'A NOS JOURS
PAR
A. LADENBURG
Traduit sur la 4e édition allemande
PAR
A. CORVISY
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE SCIENTIFIQUE A. HERMANN & FILS
6, rue de la Sorbonne, 6
1909

99. **LADENBURG, Albert** (1842-1911). *Histoire du développement de la chimie depuis Lavoisier jusqu'à nos jours. Traduit sur la 4e édition allemande par A. Corvisy*. Paris : Librairie Scientifique A. Hermann et fils, 1909. ¶ 8vo. [4], II, [2], 388 pp. Modern mustard cloth with original printed wrappers mounted. Very good +. [MJ248]

$ 55

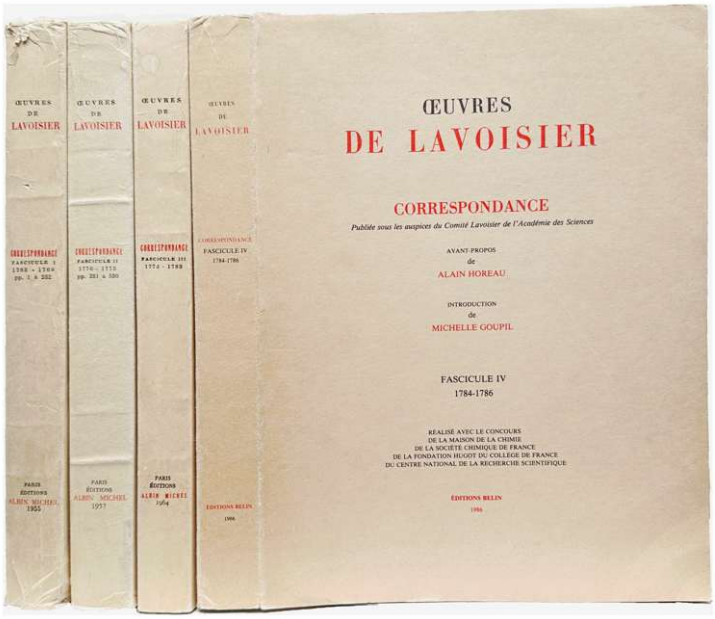
The first edition was issued in 1869. This is the fourth edition, translated from the German by Arthur Corvisy (1855–1930).

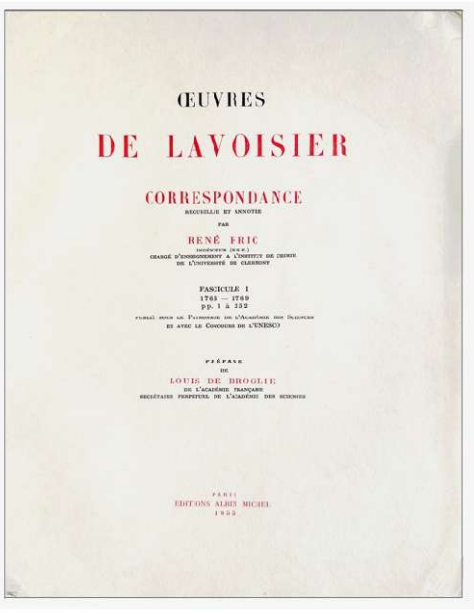
Ladenburg wrote in his preface, "It sometimes seems to me that the peaceful and sure progress of our science has become impetuous and disorderly, as if the haste and precipitation which characterizes modern life had thus imposed itself on science." – Seems one could still say this today regarding the presence of science and society and the "haste" has not stopped.

For this edition the author has added a new chapter (he calls it a lesson). That new assessment includes radium, valance theory, thermometric determinants, asymmetric nitrogen, synthetics, albuminoids, chemistry of colloids, etc.

Albert Ladenburg was an outstanding German chemist and historian of chemistry. Albert Ladenberg pioneered investigations of organic compounds of silicon and tin and advanced theories on the structure of aromatic compounds, but his chief contributions were the elucidation of the structure of alkaloids and their synthesis. In 1860 Ladenburg studied at Heidelberg, inspired by Bunsen's and Kirchhoff's lectures. He was professor of chemistry at the Universities of Kiel and Breslau.

§ *DSB*, VII, pp. 551-552.





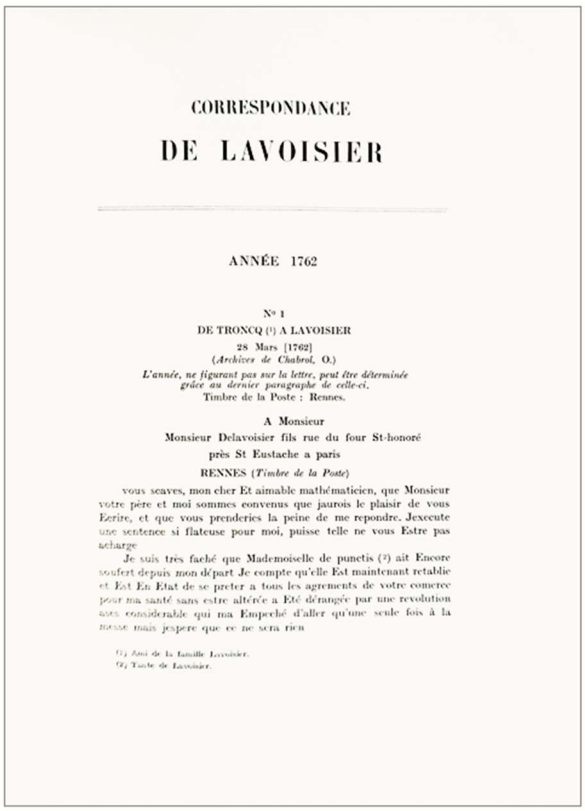
100. **LAVOISIER, Antoine** (1743-1794). *Oeuvres de Lavoisier : Correspondance ; Recueillie et Annotée par René Fric. Fasc. I : 1763-1769. Préface de Louis de Broglie.* Fasc. II : *1770-1775. Préface de Louis de Broglie.* Fasc. III : *1776-1783. Avec la collaboration de Maurice Daumas & Douglas McKie. Préface de Louis de Broglie.* Fasc. IV : *1784-1786. Avant-propos de Alain Horeau. Introduction de Michelle Goupil.* [4 volumes]. Paris : Editions Albin Michel [Vols. I-III], Editions Belin [Vol. IV], 1955-1986. ¶ 4 volumes. 4to. xvii, 249, [249-

250]; [251]-536; [537]-783; xv, 351 pp. Table of contents (2 pp.) laid-in to Vols. I-II, errata sheet (4 pp.) laid-in to Vol. III. Original printed wrappers; extremities rubbed, Vol. II rear cover with off-setting stains. Very good. [Vol. IV]. [MJ260]

$ 95

LIMITED EDITIONS. Vol. I: 953 of 1,500; Vol. II: 319 of 1,500 (of a total 1,530); Vol. III: 188 of 1,450 (of a total 1,550); Vol. IV: Un-numbered. A fifth volume was issued in 1993, not included here.

The volumes are all supported by notable chemists and historians. René Fric (1880-1970) was known for editing these papers. Louis de Broglie (1892-1987) wrote about Lavoisier several times. Maurice Daumas (1910-1984) was a French chemist and historian. Douglas McKie (1896-1967) was a British chemist and historian of science who served as professor of the history and philosophy of science at University College London. Alain Horeau (1909-1992) was a French chemist. Michelle Goupil (also known as Michelle Goupil-Sadoun ; 1934-1993) was a French historian of science and researcher at the National Centre for Scientific Research.



CORRESPONDANCE

DE LAVOISIER

ANNÉE 1762

N° 1

DE TRONCQ (1) A LAVOISIER

28 Mars [1762]

(*Archives de Chabrol, O.*)

L'année, ne figurant pas sur la lettre, peut être déterminée grâce au dernier paragraphe de celle-ci.

Timbre de la Poste : Rennes.

A Monsieur

Monsieur Delavoisier fils rue du four St-honoré

près St Eustache a paris

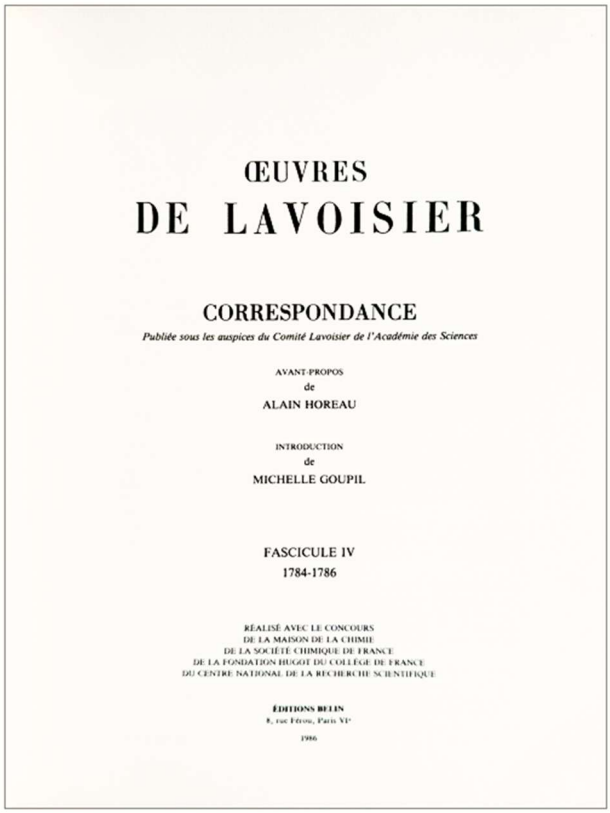
RENNES (*Timbre de la Poste*)

vous seavez, mon cher Et aimable mathématicien, que Monsieur votre père et moi sommes convenus que jaurois le plaisir de vous Ecrire, et que vous prenderies la peine de me repondre. Jexecute une sentence si flateuse pour moi, puisse telle ne vous Estre pas acharge

Je suis très faché que Mademoiselle de punetis (2) ait Encore soufert depuis mon d'part Je compte qu'elle Est maintenant retablie et Est En Etat de se preter a tous les agrements de votre comerce pour ma santé sans estre altérée a Eté dérangée par une revolution aussi considerable qui ma Empeché d'aller qu'une seule fois à la messe mais jespere que ce ne sera rien

(1) Ami de la famille Lavoisier.

(2) Tante de Lavoisier.



ŒUVRES

DE LAVOISIER

CORRESPONDANCE

Publiée sous les auspices du Comité Lavoisier de l'Académie des Sciences

AVANT-PROPOS

de

ALAIN HOREAU

INTRODUCTION

de

MICHELLE GOUPIL

FASCICULE IV

1784-1786

RÉALISÉ AVEC LE CONCOURS

DE LA MAISON DE LA CHIMIE

DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CHIMIQUE DE FRANCE

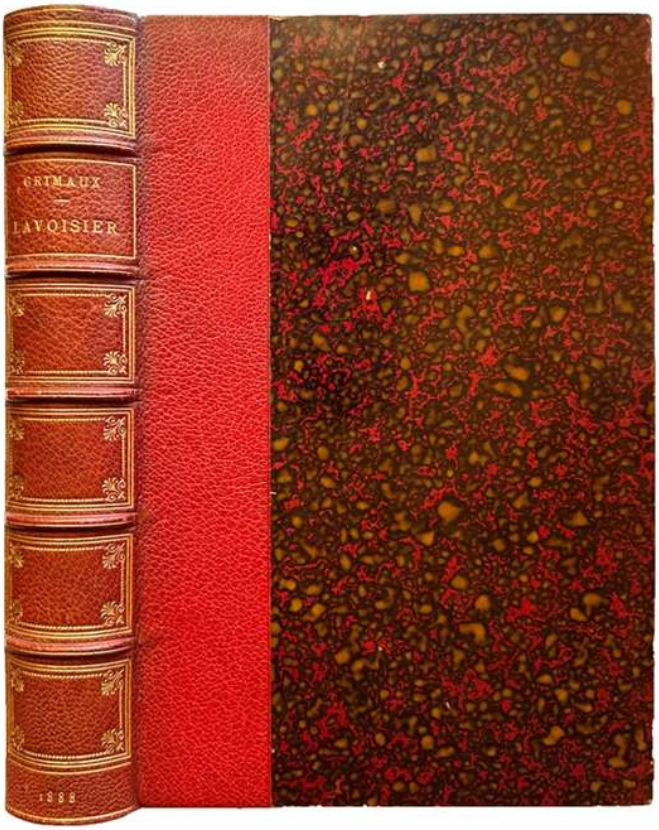
DE LA FONDATION HUGOT DU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

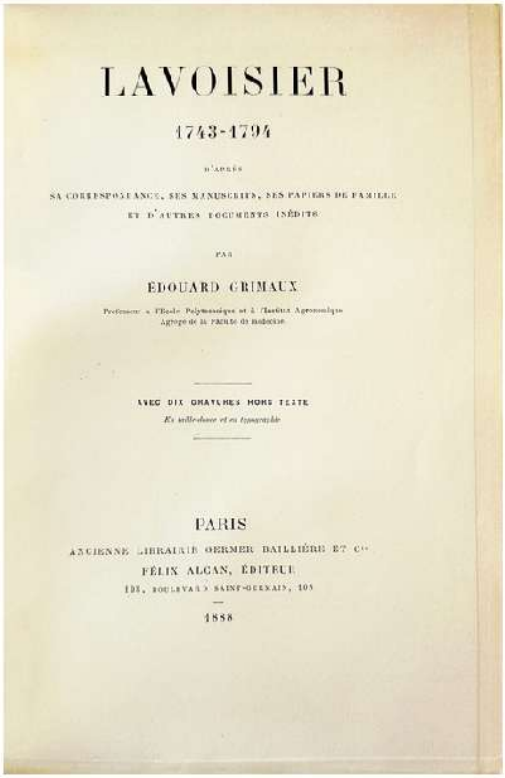
DU CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

ÉDITIONS BELIN

8, rue Férou, Paris VIe

1986





101. [**LAVOISIER, Antoine** (1743-1794)] **GRIMAUX, Édouard** (1835-1900). *Lavoisier 1743-1794, d'après sa correspondance, ses manuscrits, ses papiers de famille et autres documents inédits . . .* Paris : Germer Baillière et cie, Félix Alcan, 1888. ¶ Large 8vo. VII, [1], 398, [2] pp. Half-title, frontispiece, 9 plates. Early quarter red morocco, raised bands, elaborately gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards, with original printed wrappers bound in; rubbed. Very good. [MJ265] S14079

$ 200

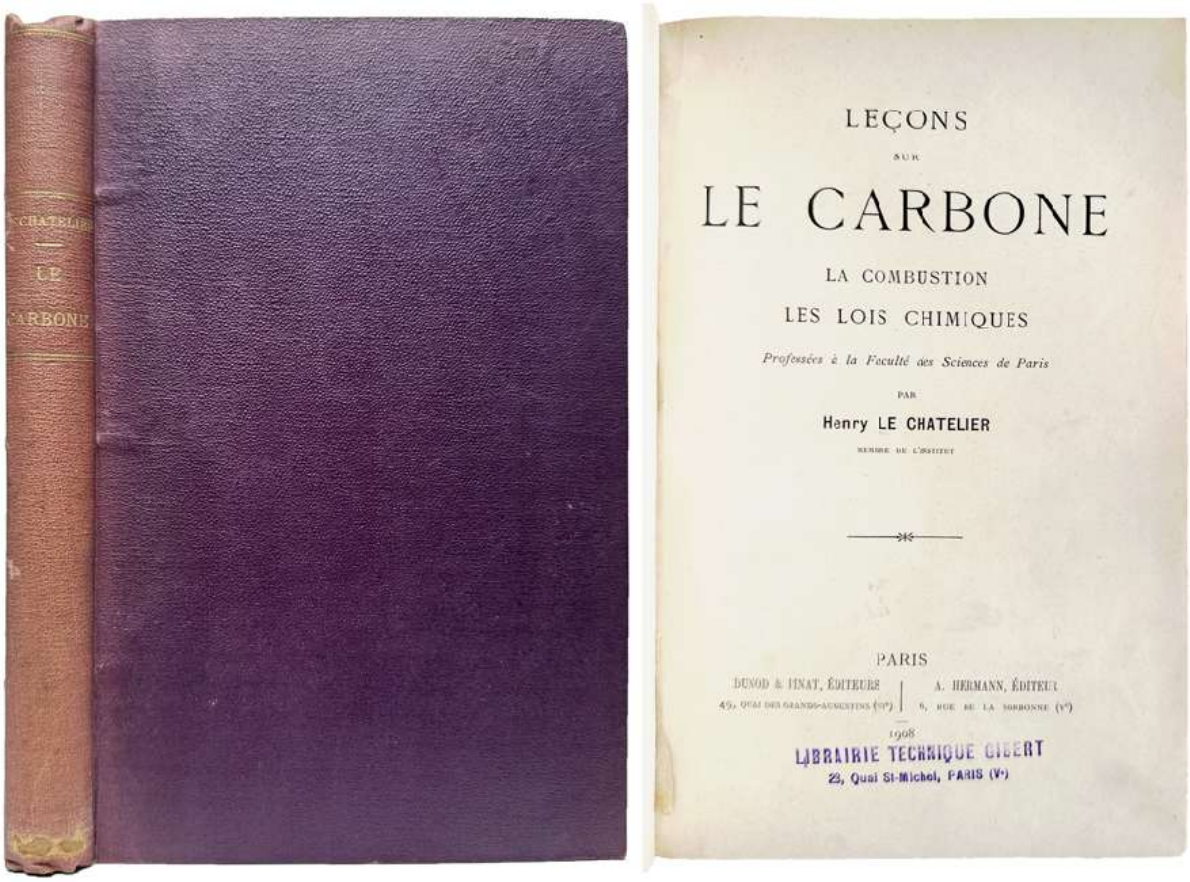
The author states he based this work on numerous original documents, saying that Lavoisier had "perfect order" and "kept all his manuscript without any exception, all his notes." He sought to mark his private virtues, his efforts in support of public affairs, philanthropy, his academic work, as an economist, farmer and financier, details of his premature death (by guillotine), the tribunal, etc.

"In September 1793 a law was passed ordering the arrest of all foreigners born in enemy countries and all their property to be confiscated. Lavoisier intervened on behalf of Lagrange, who certainly fell under the terms of the law. On 8 May 1794, after a trial that lasted less than a day, a revolutionary tribunal condemned Lavoisier and 27 others to death. Lagrange said on the death of Lavoisier, who was guillotined on the afternoon of the day of his trial" – O'Connor, J.J.; Robertson, E.F., "Joseph-Louis Lagrange" (2006).

Louis Édouard Grimaux was a French chemist, known for his research in the area of organic synthesis. He was the author of more than 120 scientific papers and books. This is the first in-depth published biography of Lavoisier.



[102] LAVOISIER



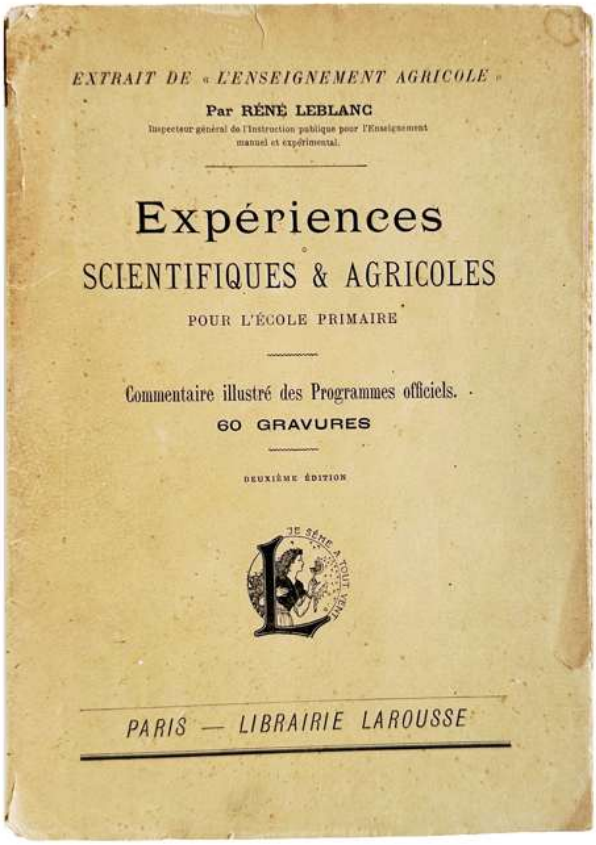
102. **LE CHATELIER, Henri** (1850-1936). *Leçons sur le Carbone, la combustion, les lois chimiques*. Paris : Dunod & Pinat, A. Hermann, 1908. ¶ 8vo. XIV, [2], 456 pp. 54 figures. Contemporary purple gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded, spine foot considerably rubbed. Ownership rubber-stamp of *Librairie Technique Gibert, Paris*. Very good. [MJ270]

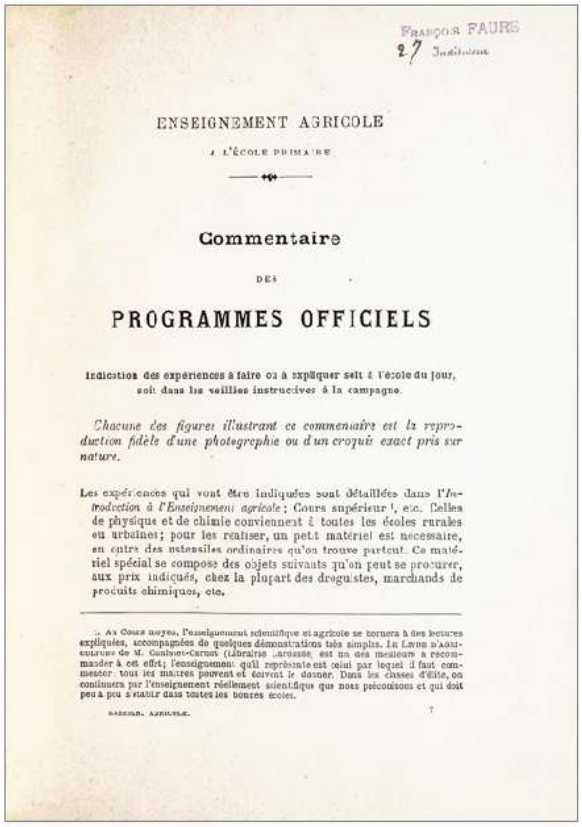
$ 85

First edition of the author's text-book on carbon, previously printed in the *Annales de chimie et de physique.*

Le Chatelier's principle, also called Chatelier's principle, is a principle of chemistry used to predict the effect of a change in conditions on chemical equilibria. Le Chatelier's Principle states that a system always acts to oppose changes in chemical equilibrium; to restore equilibrium, the system will favor a chemical pathway to reduce or eliminate the disturbance so as to restabilize at thermodynamic equilibrium.

Henri Louis Le Chatelier was a professor at the Faculté des Sciences de Paris. He was awarded the Bessemer Gold Medal of the British Iron and Steel Institute in 1911, admitted as a Foreign Member of the Royal Society in 1913 and awarded their Davy Medal in 1916.



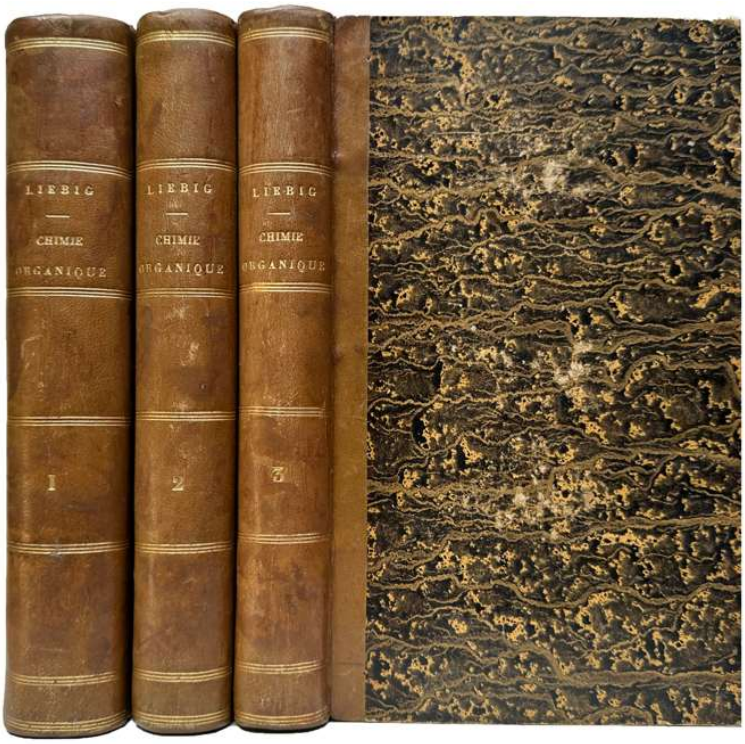


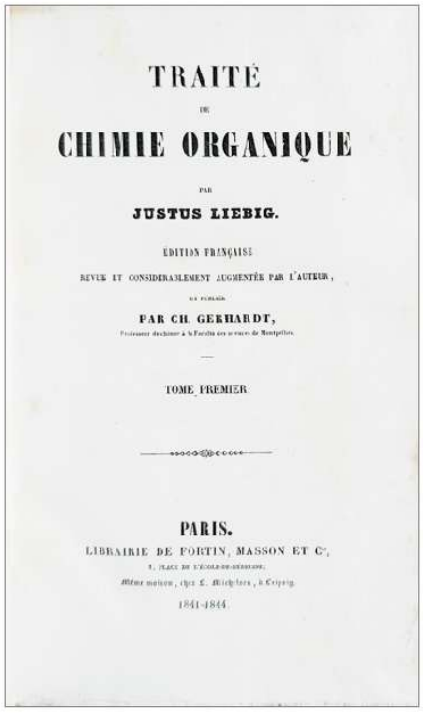
103. **LEBLANC, René** (1847-1917). *Expériences scientifiques & agricoles pour l'école primaire. Commentaire illustré des programmes officiels 60 gravures*. Paris : Librairie Larousse, n.d. [ca.1897-1902]. ¶ Series : *Extrait de « l'Enseignement agricole. »* 8vo. [97]-150, [2] pp. Approximately 62 gravures. Original grayish-pale pea-green printed wrappers; some external wear. Rubber-stamp of François Faure. Very good. [MJ271]

$ 20

Deals with agricultural chemistry, botany, and teaching these subjects to beginning students.






TRAITÉ
DE
CHIMIE ORGANIQUE
PAR
JUSTUS LIEBIG.
ÉDITION FRANÇAISE
REVUE ET CONSIDÉRABLEMENT AUGMENTÉE PAR L'AUTEUR,
ET PUBLIÉE
PAR CH. GERHARDT,
TOME PREMIER
PARIS.
LIBRAIRIE DE FORTIN, MASSON ET Cie,
1841-1844.

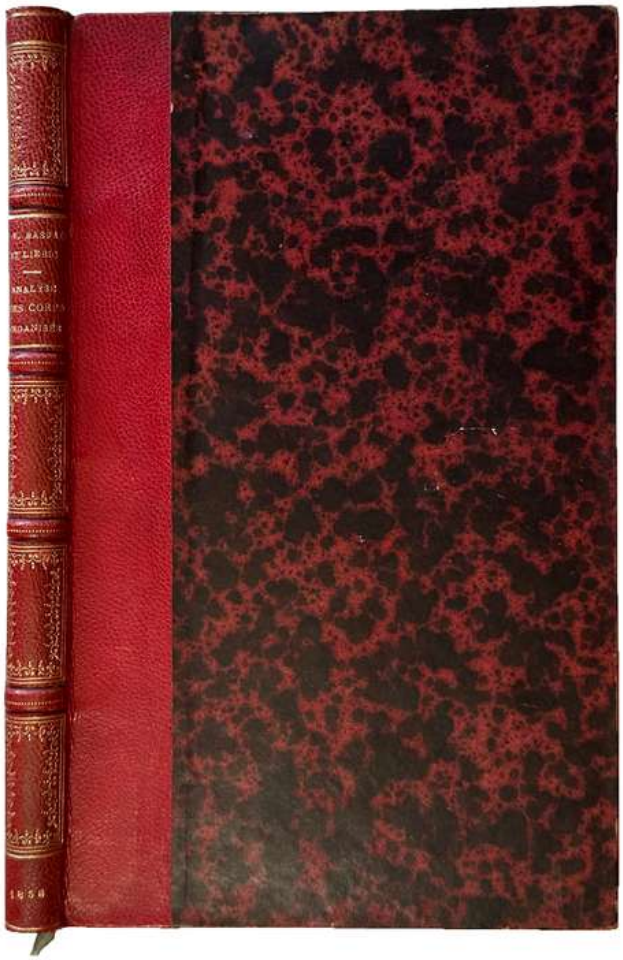
104. **LIEBIG, Justus** (1803-1873) ; **Charles GERHARDT** (1816-1856).
Traité de chimie organique. Paris : Fortin, Masson et Cie; Leipzig: même maison chez L. Michelson 1841-44. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. CXCV, [1], 611, [1] ; [4], 664 ; [4], 528 pp. Half-titles; some spotting. Modern quarter calf, smooth spines, gilt-tooling, marbled boards. Very good+. [MJ278]
$ 250

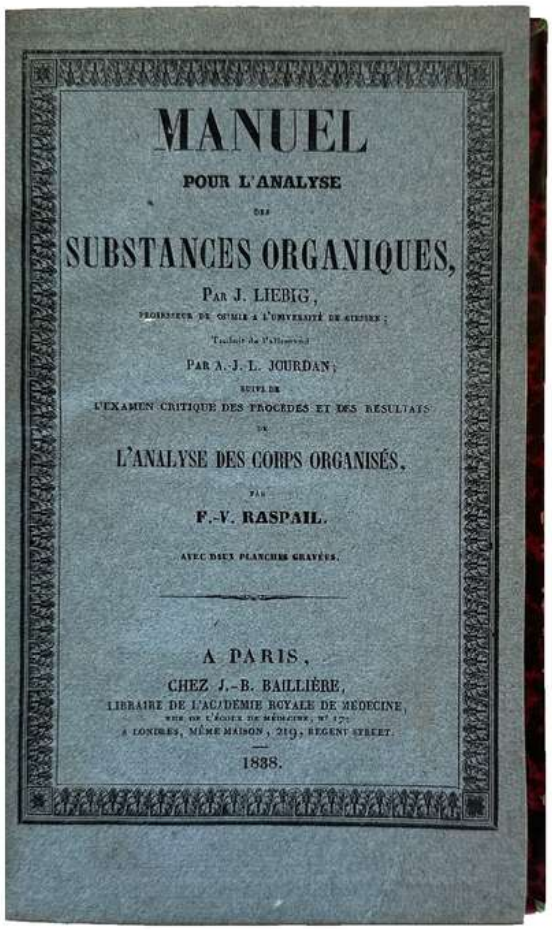
Second edition in French, revised with considerable additions by the author.

"A classic work, being one of the very earliest comprehensive treatises on organic chemistry. It was translated into French by Charles Gerhardt, one of his students, under Liebig's careful supervision, from his various manuscripts. There was no previous German edition. Dedicated to his friend Gay-Lussac, in the preface Liebig states that this work "est peut-être plutôt un essai d'un nouveau système de chimie organique, qu'un traité complet de cette science." "Organic compounds are first classified according to their functional groups (e.g., alcohols, aldehydes, acids, amides, and ethers). Chemical symbols, formulae, and equations are frequently used, which was a departure from most contemporary books on organic chemistry . . . A second issue appeared, with identical pagination, in 1841-44." – Neville.

"The style of Gerhardt's translation is excellent" – Partington.

§ Bolton, 631; Duveen, 359; Paoloni, 299; Partington, IV, 298; Smith, 297; Sondheimer-Stern, 912; Wellcome, III, 515. Not in Cole, Cushing, Edelstein, Ferchl, Morgan, Poggendorff, Waller.





105. **LIEBIG, Justus** (1803-1873) ; **RASPAIL, François-Vincent** (1794-1878). *Manuel pour l'analyse des substances organiques . . . ; suivi de L'examen critique des procédés et des résultats de l'analyse des corps organisés*. Paris : J. B. Baillière, 1838. ¶ 8vo. [4], ii, 168 pp. 2 engraved folding plates (with 22+19 figs.), large folding table "*Tableau pour le calcul des résultats analytiques*" ; foxed. Contemporary quarter red morocco, marbled boards, spine richly gilt-tooled, with the original printed wrappers bound in. Rubber ownership stamp of the Department de la Siene. Lovely copy. [MJ279] S14246

$ 275

First edition in French, translated from the German edition by Antoine-Jacques-Louis Jourdan (1788-1848). This is an early work from Liebig, here creating a manual of organic substances. In the work he is describing his method, unique procedures he uses, in describing combustion of liquids and volatile bodies, combustion of substances rich in carbon, precautions, carbon determination, other tests, direct determination of the number of atoms by specific gravity of the vapor of the volatile substances, etc.

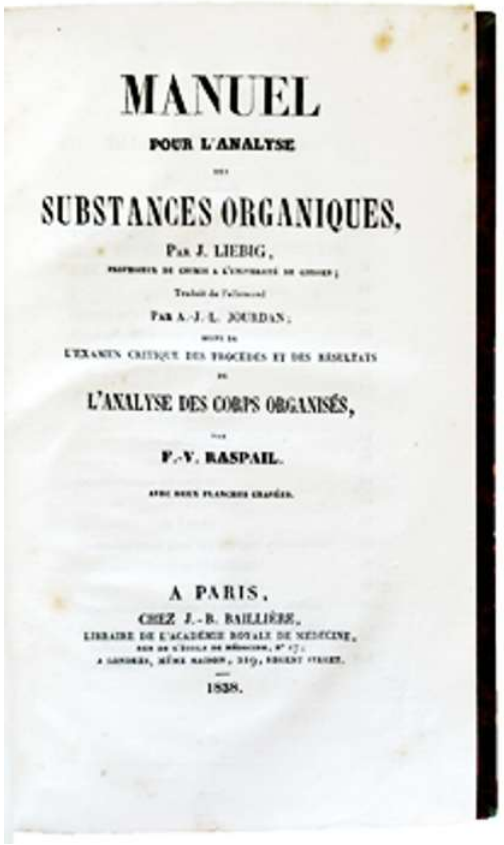
Raspail contributes a second part wherein his study of organized bodies produced this paper on the concerns he found in defects, inaccuracy, and how to obtain better and more accurate results. He also contributed a preface to the work.

The two folding plates contain 41 figures, some being laboratory equipment. The larger folding table gives the author's calculations on the elements: nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, hydrogen, sulphur, and gases.

Liebig's method of combustion analysis was used pharmaceutically, and made possible many other contributions to organic, agricultural and biological chemistry.

François-Vincent Raspail, L.L.D., M.D. was a French chemist, naturalist, physician, etc. Raspail was one of the founders of the cell theory in biology.

§ Bolton, 624.


MANUEL

POUR L'ANALYSE

DES

SUBSTANCES ORGANIQUES,

PAR J. LIEBIG,

Traduit de l'allemand

PAR A.-J.-L. JOURDAN;

SUIVI DE

L'EXAMEN CRITIQUE DES PROCÉDÉS ET DES RÉSULTATS

DE

L'ANALYSE DES CORPS ORGANISÉS,

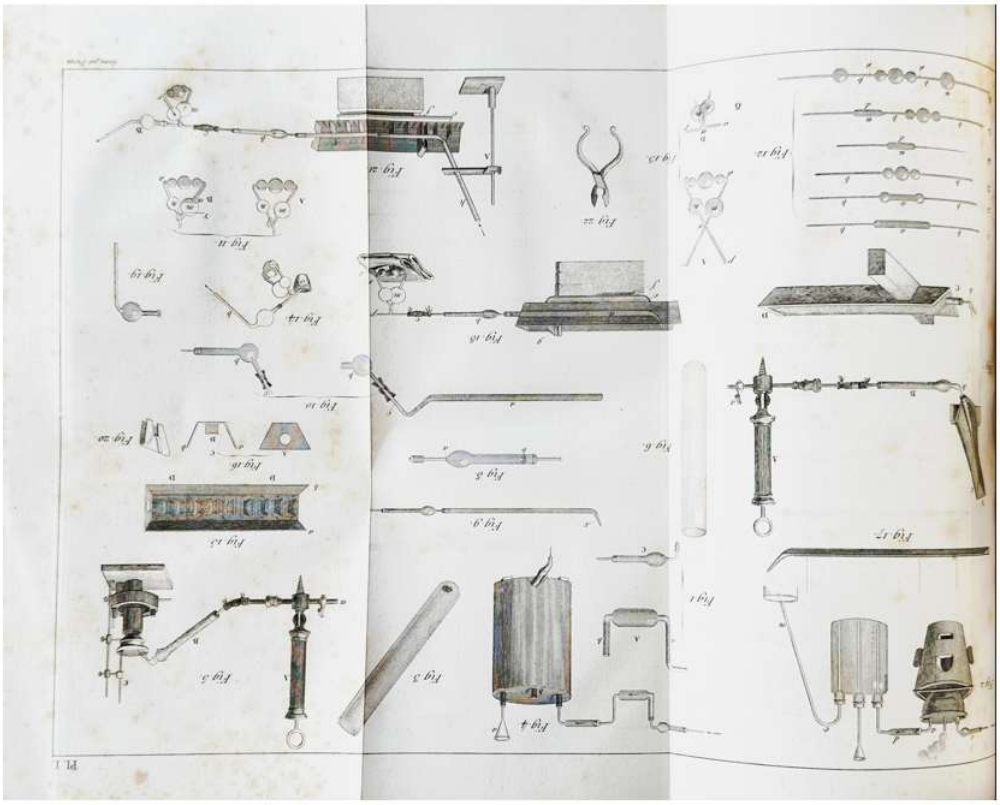
PAR

F.-V. RASPAIL.

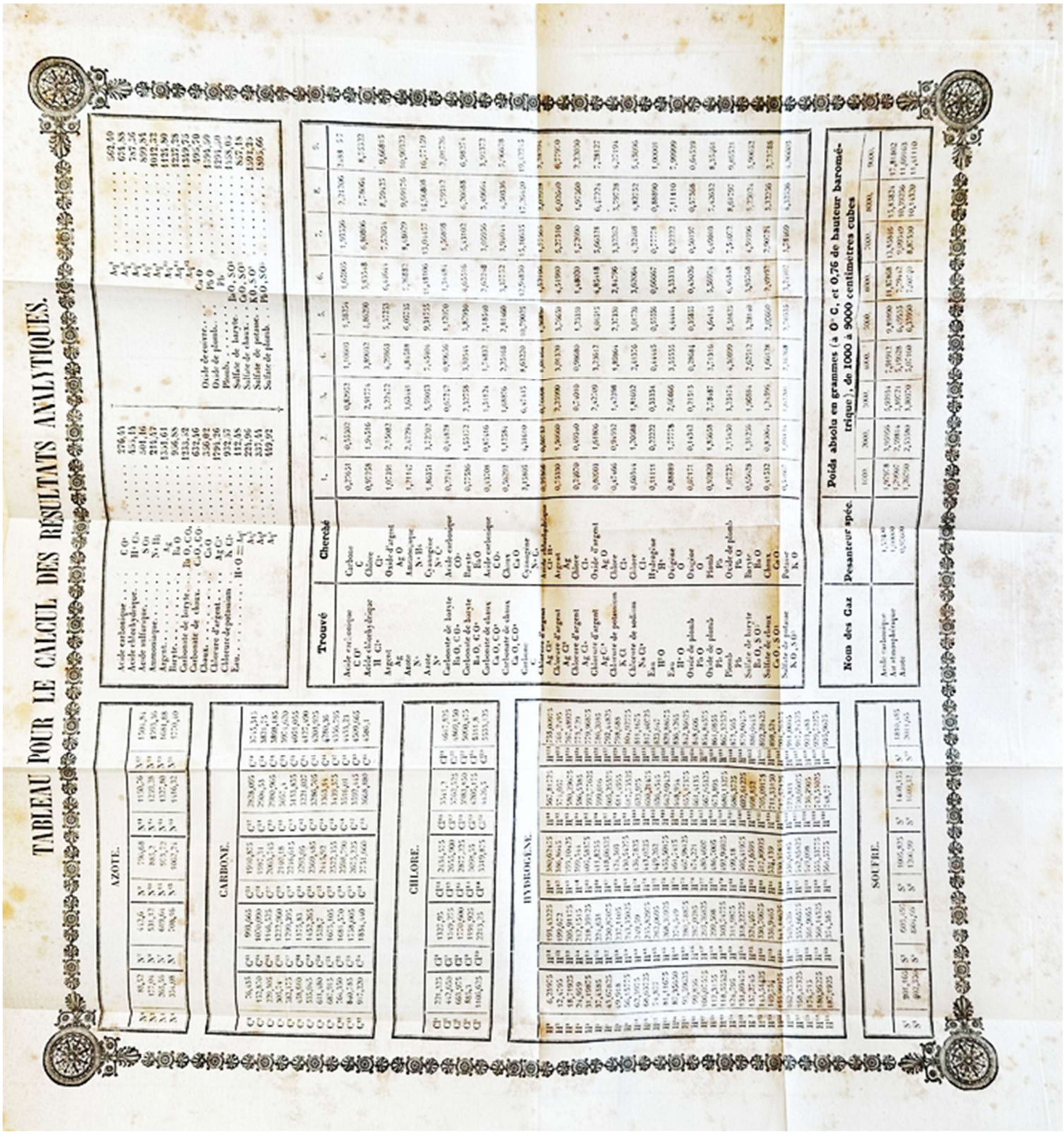
A PARIS,

CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE,

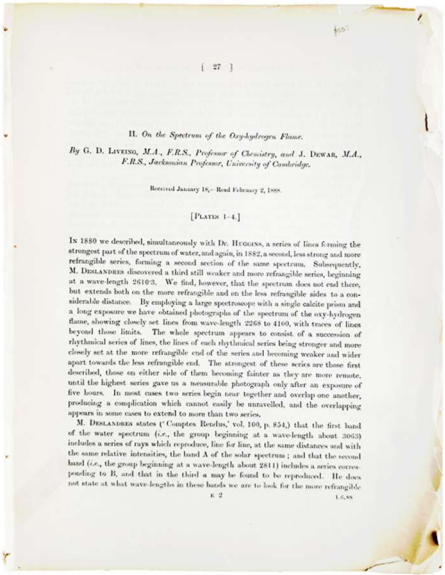
1838.



[105] LIEBIG & RASPAIL



[105] LIEBIG & RASPAIL



[27]

II. *On the Spectrum of the Oxy-hydrogen Flame.*

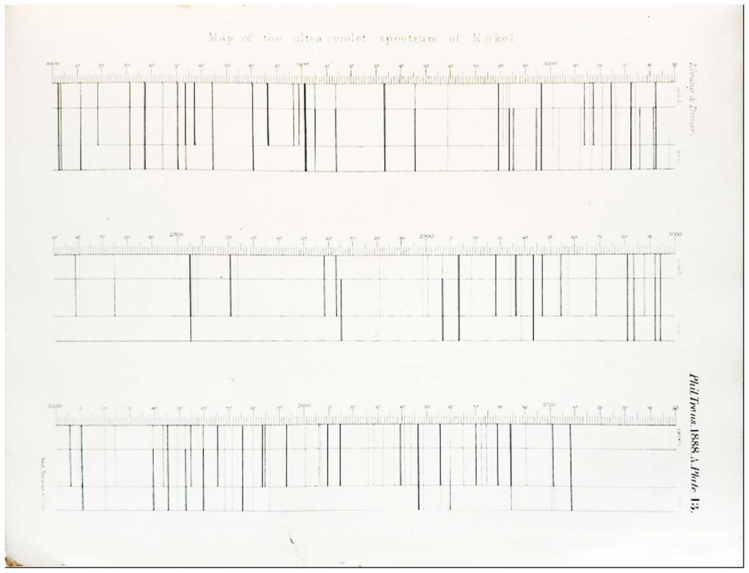
By G. D. Liveing, *M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and* J. Dewar, *M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, University of Cambridge.*

Received January 18,—Read February 2, 1888.

[Plates 1–4.]

In 1880 we described, simultaneously with Dr. Huggins, a series of lines forming the strongest part of the spectrum of water, and again, in 1882, a second, less strong and more refrangible series, forming a second section of the same spectrum. Subsequently, M. Deslandres discovered a third still weaker and more refrangible series, beginning at a wave-length 2616·3. We find, however, that the spectrum does not end there, but extends both on the more refrangible and on the less refrangible sides to a considerable distance. By employing a large spectroscope with a single calcite prism and a long exposure we have obtained photographs of the spectrum of the oxy-hydrogen flame, showing closely set lines from wave-length 2268 to 4100, with traces of lines beyond those limits. The whole spectrum appears to consist of a succession of rhythmical series of lines, the lines of each rhythmical series being stronger and more closely set at the more refrangible end of the series and becoming weaker and wider apart towards the less refrangible end. The strongest of these series are those first described, those on either side of them becoming fainter as they are more remote, until the highest series gave us a measurable photograph only after an exposure of five hours. In most cases two series begin near together and overlap one another, producing a complication which cannot easily be unravelled, and the overlapping appears in some cases to extend to more than two series.

M. Deslandres states ('Comptes Rendus,' vol. 100, p. 854) that the first band of the water spectrum (*i.e.*, the group beginning at a wave-length about 3063) includes a series of rays which reproduce, line for line, at the same distances and with the same relative intensities, the band A of the solar spectrum; and that the second band (*i.e.*, the group beginning at a wave-length about 2811) includes a series corresponding to B, and that in the third a may be found to be reproduced. He does not state at what wave-lengths in these bands we are to look for the more refrangible



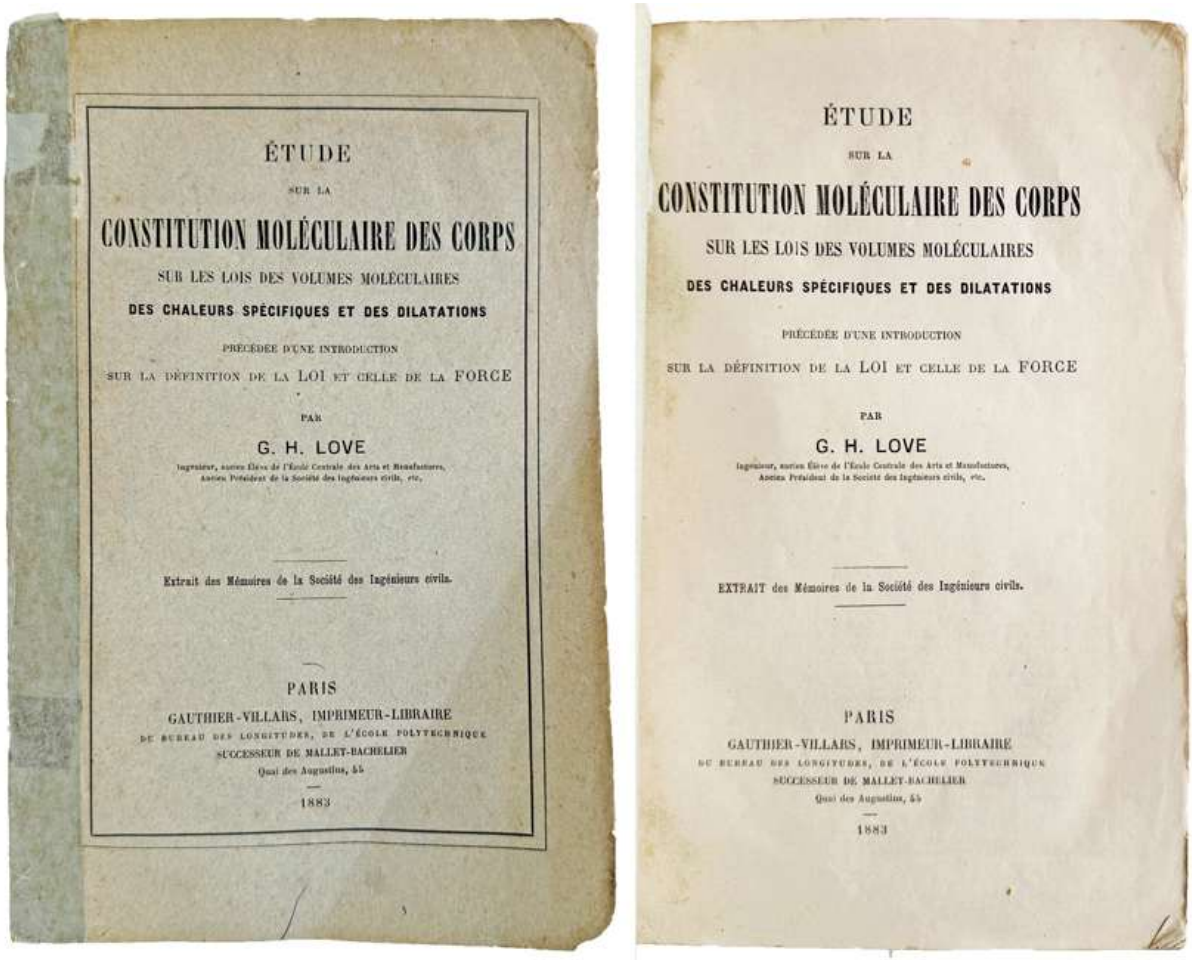
106. **LIVEING, George Downing** (1827-1924); **Sir James DEWAR** (1842-1923). [2 papers] *On the spectrum of the oxy-hydrogen flame.* **With:** *On the ultra-violet spectra of the elements. – Part III. Cobalt and nickel.* Extract from: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London.* (A.) For the year MDCCCLXXXVIII, Volume 179. London: Harrison & Sons, 1889. ¶ 304 x 245 mm. 4to. Pages 27-42; 231-256. Tables, 4 plates (1 photographic); tables, 6 engraved plates. Dis-bound; edges brittle and chipped. As is. S4222

$ 15

Liveing and Dewar attempted to correlate line and band spectra with atomic and molecular states. They published seventy-eight papers between 1877 and 1904. Dewar and Liveing accurately determined the absorption spectra of many elements (especially metallic vapors) and compounds. They studied the general conditions affecting the excitation of spectra and, in particular, the ultraviolet emission spectra of many metals.

George Downing Liveing became professor of chemistry at Cambridge in 1861; he was joined by Sir James Dewar in 1875 who became Jacksonian professor of experimental philosophy and directed the work of that chair to chemistry. "In 1878 they began a long series of spectroscopic investigations which continued till 1900. Their joint papers were republished as a single volume by the Cambridge University Press in 1915. This is the chief record of Liveing's scientific labours." *DNB*, 1922-1930, p. 511.

§ Dewar: *DNB*, 1922-1930, pp. 255-257; DSB, IV, pp. 78-81. Liveing: *DNB*, 1922-1930, pp. 510-512.



107. **LOVE, G. H.** (**Georges Henry**) (1819-1899). *Etude sur la constitution moléculaire des corps, sur les lois des volumes moléculaires, des chaleurs spécifiques et des dilatations, précédée d'une introduction sur la définition de la LOI et celle de la FORCE*. Paris : Gauthier-Villars 1883. ¶ 8vo. XXXIV, 78 pp. 2 large folding tables. Original gray-green printed wrappers; spine replaced with kozo strip. Very good. [MJ281]

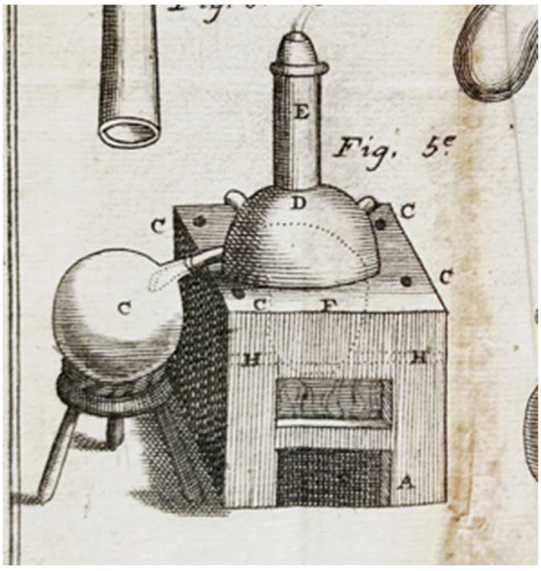
$ 20

'Study on the molecular constitution of bodies, on the laws of molecular volumes, specific heats and expansions, preceded by an introduction on the definition of law and that of force.' Extracted from : « *Des mémoires de la Société des Ingénieurs civils* ».

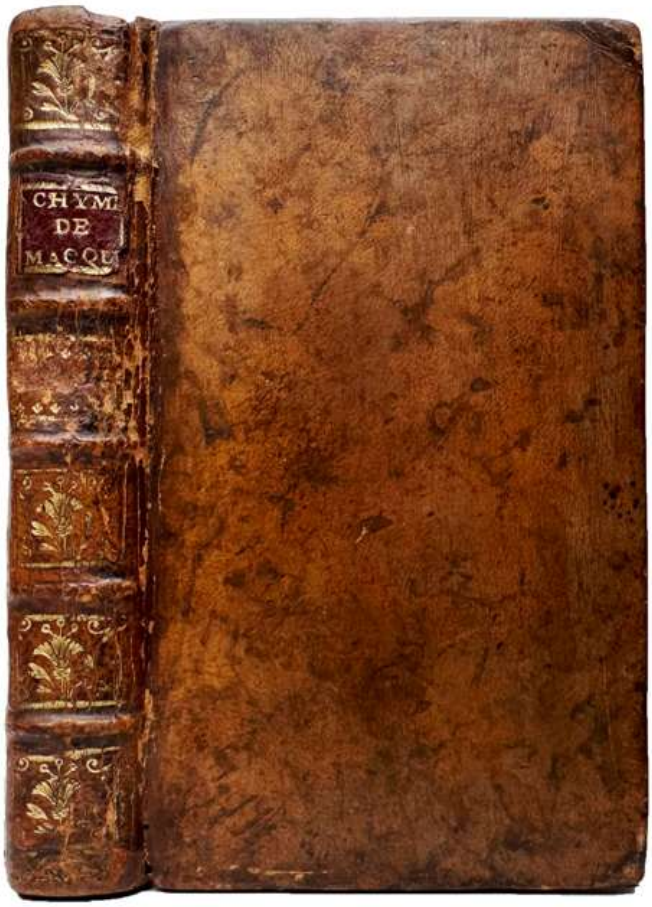
Georges Henry Love was a civil engineer, teaching at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. He also served as director of the Charentes railroad.

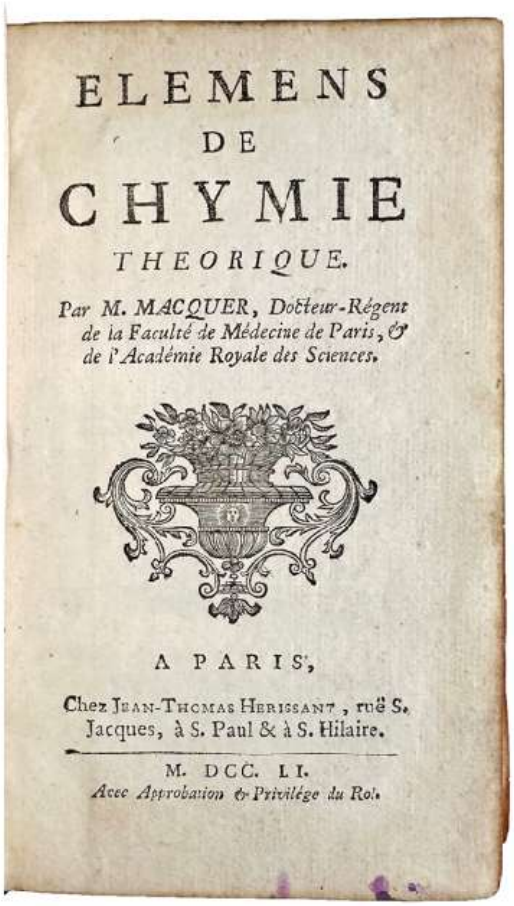


[108] MACQUER



detail




ELEMENS
DE
CHYMIE
THEORIQUE.
Par M. MACQUER, Docteur-Régent de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, & de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.
A PARIS,
Chez Jean-Thomas Herissant, ruë S. Jacques, à S. Paul & à S. Hilaire.
M. DCC. LI.
Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

108. **MACQUER, Pierre Joseph** (1718-1784). *Elémens de Chymie théorique Par. M. Macquer, docteur-régent de la faculté de Médecine de Paris et de l'Académie royale des sciences*. Paris : Jean-Thomas Herissant, 1751. ¶ 12mo. [20*], 263, [17] pp. [* actual collation on the 18th page shows "xx", a misprint, followed by [2] pages unnumbered]. Half-title, title vignette, woodcut header, large initial letter, 4 engraved folding plates (3 are of chemical apparatus, 1 of chemical symbols). Original full mottled calf, gilt-stamped spine; rubbed, a few small worm trails at lower joints. Ownership inscription at rear [hard to read, except the final word, which is correct – the book was owned by a surgeon: Marquise/Maspuce J. De la Guette[?!] chirurgien] Very good. [MJ285]

$ 750

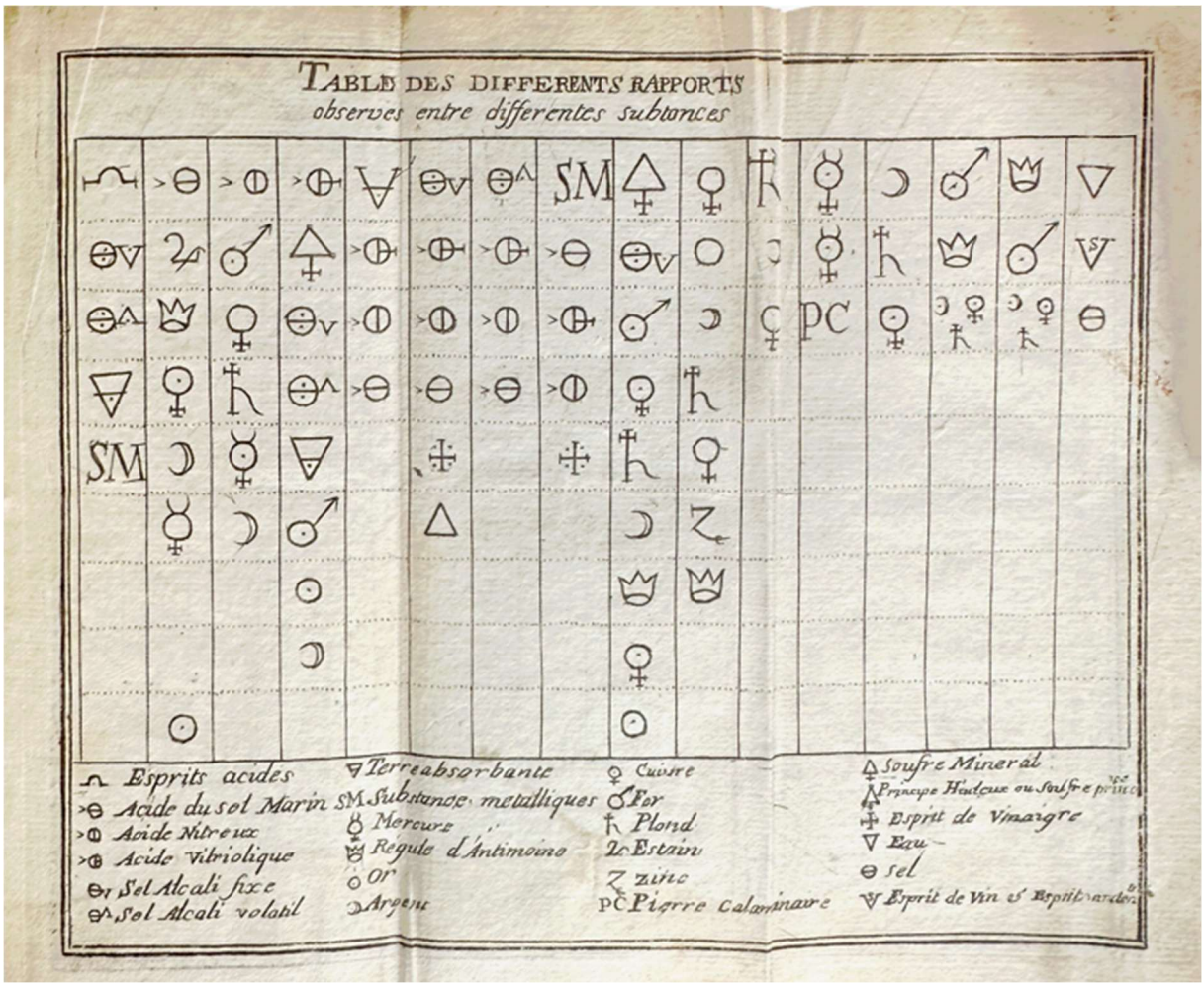
Second edition. In this work Macquer details the basic principles of chemistry, giving particular attention to salts, spices, metals, oils, fermentation, putrefaction, and more. The book also describes various apparatus used in chemistry, their construction, etc.

"A reprint (probably pirated) of the well-received first edition (Paris, 1749) in which the text has been completely reset and the plates have been less elegantly

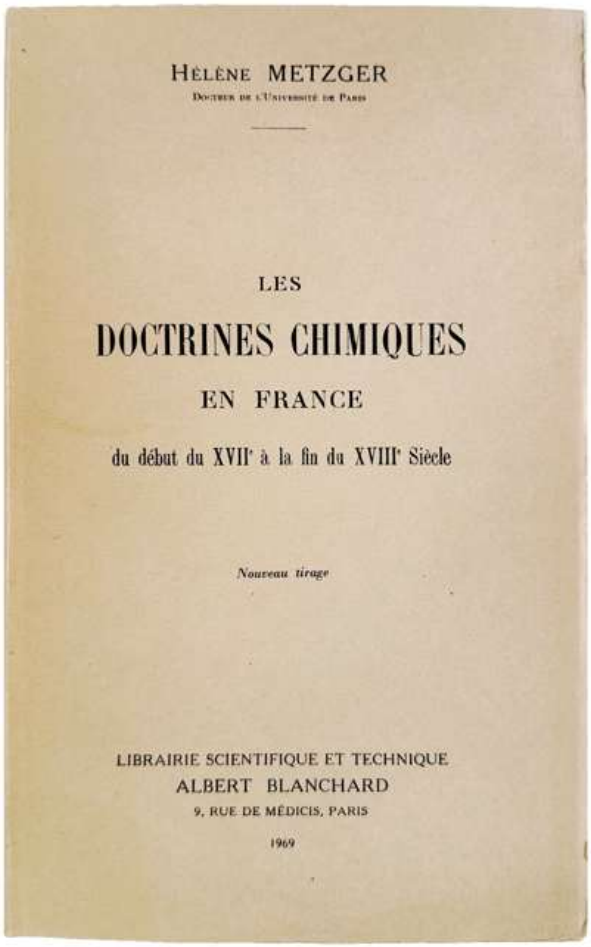
engraved in reverse, omitting the name of the original engraver (Mathey). The text is printed in smaller type than the genuine first edition, and the woodcut on the title page, headpieces, and initials are different from those in the first edition . . . very rare." – Neville.

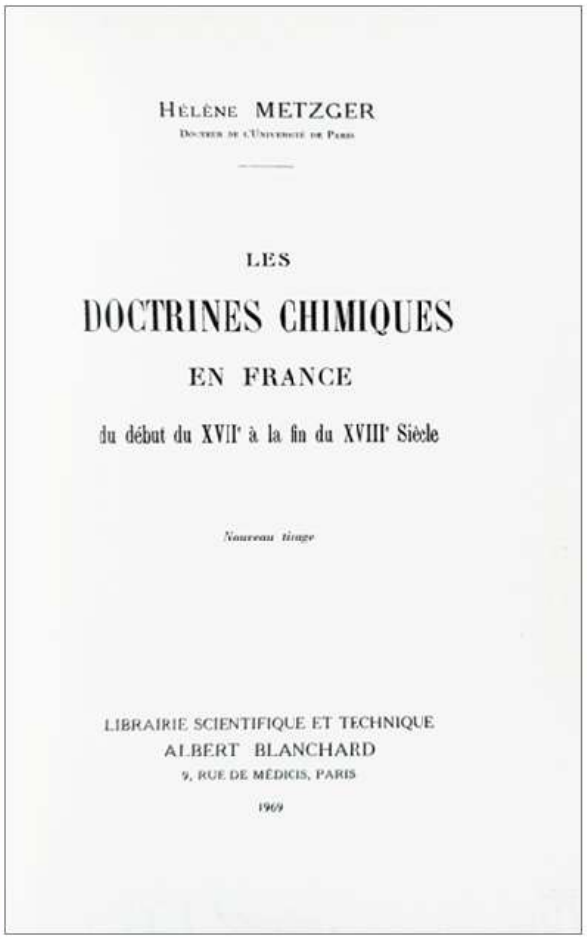
Pierre-Joseph Macquer was a renowned and influential French chemist. "He was elected to the Paris Academy of Science in 1745 and began to concentrate on the practical applications of chemistry. In 1749 he found a method of dyeing wool and silk with Prussian blue, previously known only as an insoluble artists' pigment. He became more widely known through his two textbooks É*lémens de chymie théorique* (1749) and *Élémens de chymie pratique* (1751) which were reprinted several times and translated into English and other languages." – Smeaton.

§ Coleby 128; *DSB* VII, pp. 618-624; Neville II, p. 120; Partington III, p. 80. This edition not in Duveen, Ferguson. See : W. A. Smeaton, "Pierre Joseph Macquer, Early Attempts to Melt Platinum." *Platinum Metals Rev.*, 1984, 28, (1), 25.



[108] MACQUER

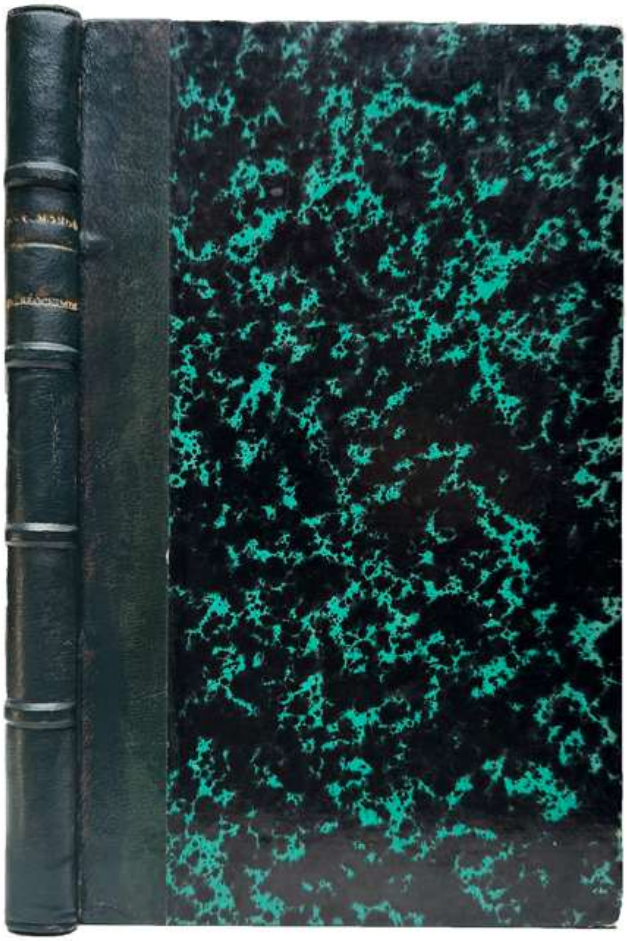


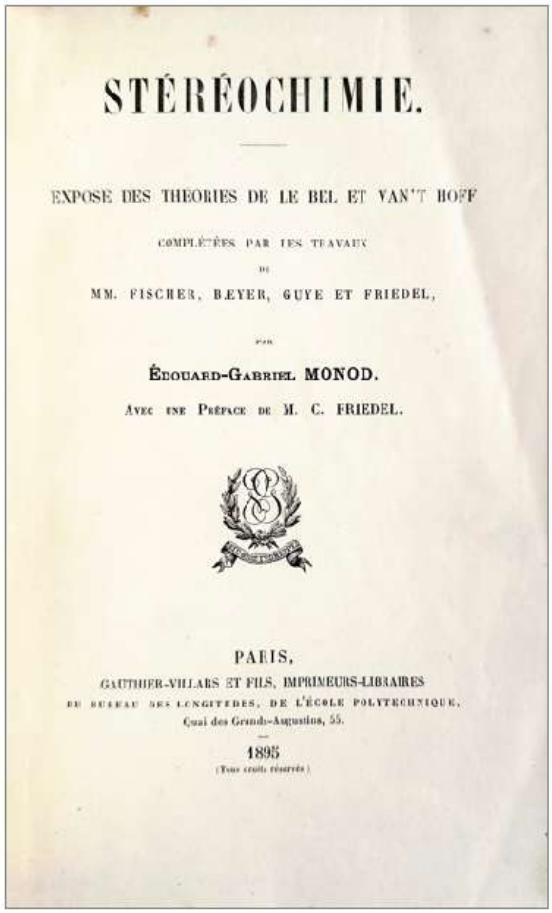


109. **METZGER, Helene** (1886-1944). *Les Doctrines Chimiques en France du début du XVIIe à la fin du XVIIIe Siècle*. Paris: Albert Blanchard, 1969. ¶ Reprint. 8vo. 496 pp. Unopened. Printed wrappers. Fine. S9648

$ 30

Hélène Metzger was a French philosopher of science and historian of science. Her writings were focused mainly on the history of chemistry. She was murdered in the Holocaust.





STÉRÉOCHIMIE.

EXPOSÉ DES THÉORIES DE LE BEL ET VAN'T HOFF

COMPLÉTÉES PAR LES TRAVAUX

DE

MM. FISCHER, BÆYER, GUYE ET FRIEDEL,

PAR

ÉDOUARD-GABRIEL MONOD.

AVEC UNE PRÉFACE DE M. C. FRIEDEL.

PARIS,

GAUTHIER-VILLARS ET FILS, IMPRIMEURS-LIBRAIRES

DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE,

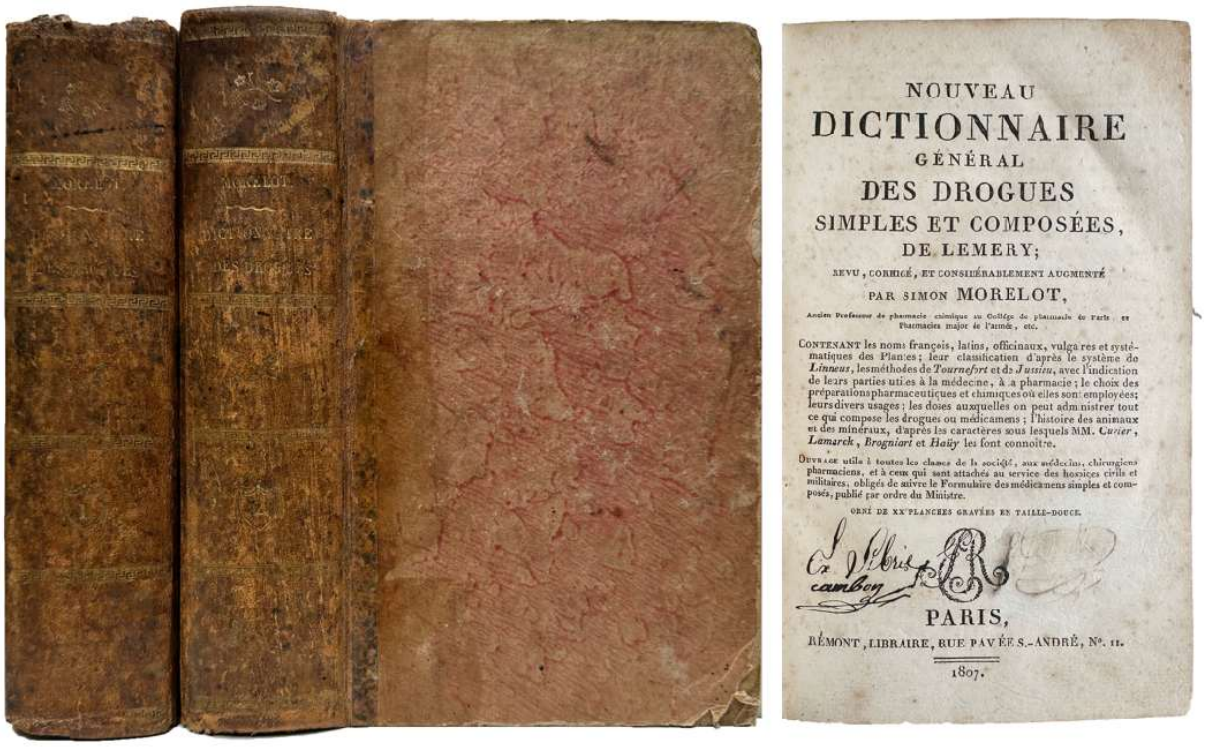
Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55.

1895

110. **MONOD, Edouard-Gabriel** (1873-1962). *Stéréochimie. Exposé des théories de Le Bel & Van't Hoff, complétées par les travaux de MM. Fischer, Bæyer, Guye et Friedel*. Paris : Gauthier-Villard 1895. ¶ 8vo. [6], 162, [2] pp. Half title, figs.; pages 1-4 with ink underlining. Contemporary quarter dark green calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title, marbled paper over boards, edges speckled; spine re-colored, corners somewhat worn. Very good. Scarce. [MJ307] S14247

$ 45

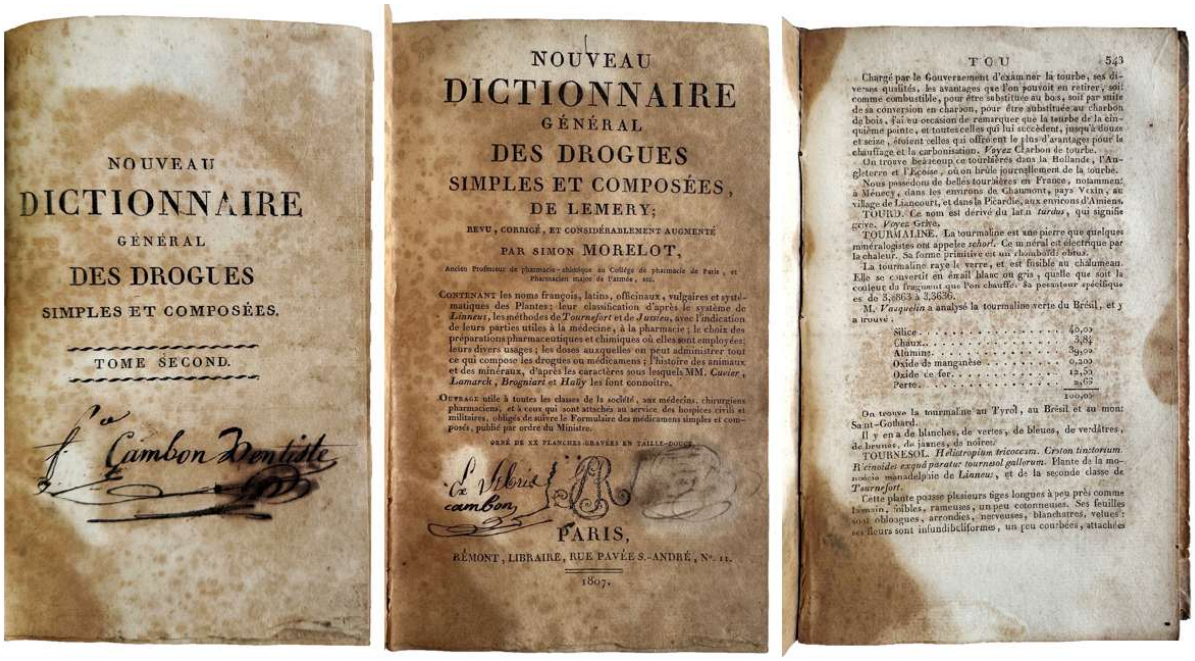
'Stereochemistry. Presentation of the theories of Le Bel & Jacobus Henricus Van't Hoff (1852-1911), supplemented by the work of Messrs Emil Fischer (1852-1919), Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Bæyer (1835-1917), Philippe A. Guye (1862-1922) and Charles Friedel (1832-1899),' who contributed the preface.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



111. **MORELOT, Simon** (1751-1809) ; **LEMERY, Nicolas** (1645-1715).
Nouveau dictionnaire général des drogues simples et composées de Lemery; revu, corrigé et considérablement augmenté par Simon Morelot . . . contenant les noms français, latins, officinaux, vulgaires et systématiques des plantes . . . Paris : Rémont, 1807. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [iv], ix-xii, 788 ; [4], 681, [1] pp. Half-title, title vignette of publisher's initials [JER], 20 engraved plates, Latin index of plant names; severe heavy staining, particularly in the second volume, a signature (vol. II, p. 531-42) loose. Contemporary quarter mottled calf, gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards; all extremities worn. Early ownership ink inscriptions of Cambon, dentiste (including on half-titles and titles). As is. [MJ311]

$ 65

First edition with the editorship of Morelot, being a 'New general dictionary of simple and compound drugs, by Lemery.' Signed (though faded) by the publisher, Rémont.



NOUVEAU
DICTIONNAIRE
GÉNÉRAL
DES DROGUES
SIMPLES ET COMPOSÉES.
TOME SECOND.

NOUVEAU
DICTIONNAIRE
GÉNÉRAL
DES DROGUES
SIMPLES ET COMPOSÉES,
DE LEMERY;
REVU, CORRIGÉ, ET CONSIDÉRABLEMENT AUGMENTÉ
PAR SIMON MORELOT,
Ancien Professeur de pharmacie-chimique au Collége de pharmacie de Paris, et Pharmacien major de l'armée, etc.
CONTENANT les noms français, latins, officinaux, vulgaires et systématiques des Plantes; leur classification d'après le système de *Linnæus*, les méthodes de *Tournefort* et de *Jussieu*, avec l'indication de leurs parties utiles à la médecine, à la pharmacie; le choix des préparations pharmaceutiques et chimiques où elles sont employées; leurs divers usages; les doses auxquelles on peut administrer tout ce qui compose les drogues ou médicamens; l'histoire des animaux et des minéraux, d'après les caractères sous lesquels MM. *Cuvier*, *Lamarck*, *Brogniart* et *Haüy* les font connoître.
OUVRAGE utile à toutes les classes de la société, aux médecins, chirurgiens pharmaciens, et à ceux qui sont attachés au service des hospices civils et militaires, obligés de suivre le Formulaire des médicamens simples et composés, publié par ordre du Ministre.
ORNÉ DE XX PLANCHES GRAVÉES EN TAILLE-DOUCE.
PARIS,
BÉMONT, LIBRAIRE, RUE PAVÉE S.-ANDRÉ, N°. 11.
1807.

TOU 543
Chargé par le Gouvernement d'examiner la tourbe, ses diverses qualités, les avantages que l'on pouvoit en retirer, soit comme combustible, pour être substituée au bois, soit par suite de sa conversion en charbon, pour être substituée au charbon de bois, j'ai eu occasion de remarquer que la tourbe de la cinquième pointe, et toutes celles qui lui succèdent, jusqu'à douze et seize, étoient celles qui offroient le plus d'avantages pour le chauffage et la carbonisation. *Voyez* Charbon de tourbe.
On trouve beaucoup de tourbières dans la Hollande, l'Angleterre et l'Ecosse, où on brûle journellement de la tourbe.
Nous possédons de belles tourbières en France, notamment à Héricy, dans les environs de Chaumont, pays Vexin, au village de Lancourt, et dans la Picardie, aux environs d'Amiens.
TOURD. Ce nom est dérivé du latin *turdus*, qui signifie grive. *Voyez* Grive.
TOURMALINE. La tourmaline est une pierre que quelques minéralogistes ont appelée *schorl*. Ce minéral est électrique par la chaleur. Sa forme primitive est un rhomboïde obtus.
La tourmaline raye le verre, et est fusible au chalumeau. Elle se convertit en émail blanc ou gris, quelle que soit la couleur du fragment que l'on chauffe. Sa pesanteur spécifique est de 3,863 à 3,3636.
M. *Vauquelin* a analysé la tourmaline verte du Brésil, et y a trouvé :

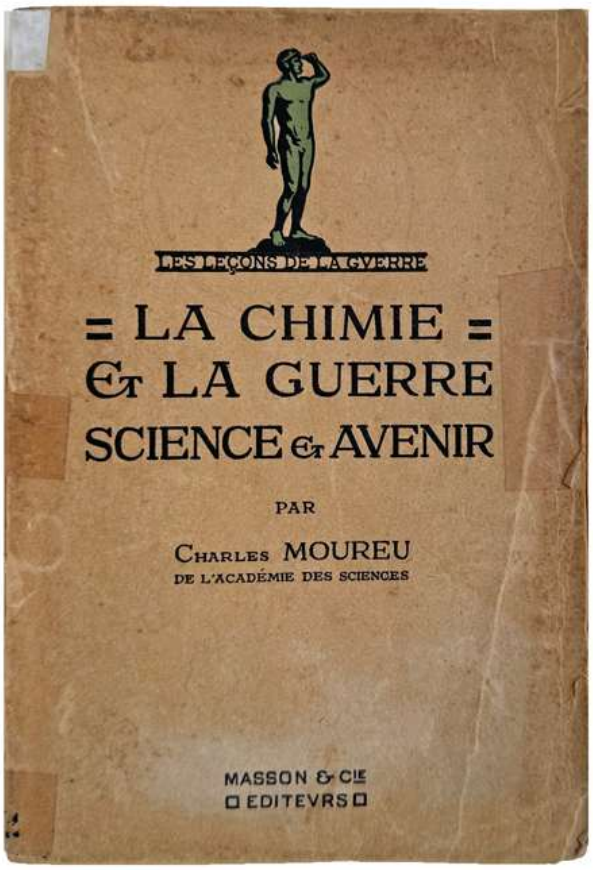
Silice	43,00
Chaux	3,85
Alumine	39,00
Oxide de manganèse	0,50
Oxide de fer	13,65
Perte	0,00
	100,00

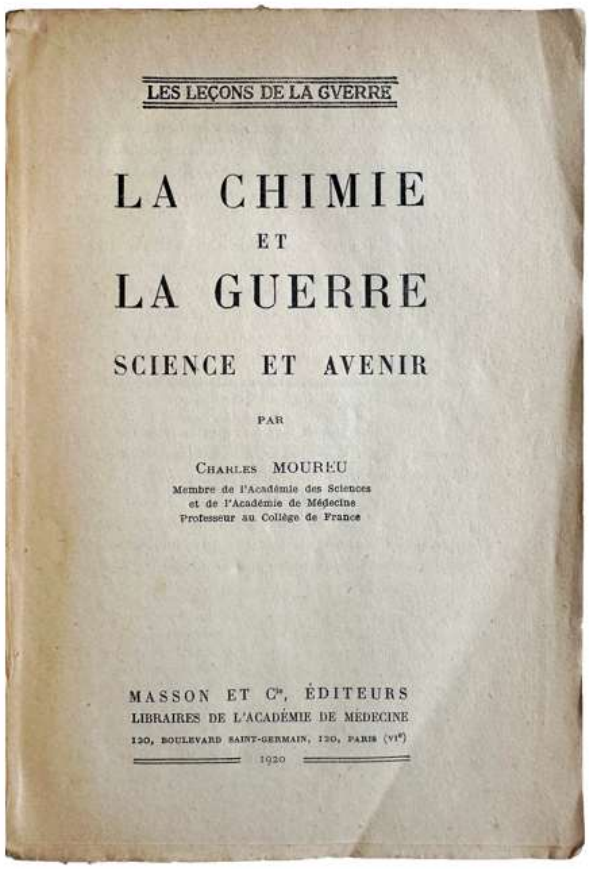
On trouve la tourmaline au Tyrol, au Brésil et au mont Saint-Gothard.
Il y en a de blanches, de vertes, de bleues, de verdâtres, de brunes, de jaunes, de noires.
TOURNESOL. *Heliotropium tricoccum. Croton tinctorium. Ricinoides exoto paratur tournsol gallorum.* Plante de la monoécie monadelphie de *Linnæus*, et de la seconde classe de *Tournefort*.
Cette plante pousse plusieurs tiges longues à peu près comme la main, noires, rameuses, un peu cotonneuses. Ses feuilles sont oblongues, arrondies, nerveuses, blanchatres, velues; ses fleurs sont infundibuliformes, un peu courbées, attachées

Nicolas Lemery, a French chemist, was one of the first "mechanical chemists", who explained chemical reactions by the interactions of small particles of different shapes and sizes. Thomas Thomson wrote of him that he was "The first Frenchman who completely stripped chemistry of its mysticism, and presented it to the world in all its native simplicity". – *Nature* volume 156, page 598 (1945).

Morelot "was born in a family of pharmacists of Beaune. He was a pharmacist in Paris, successively in four different places. He played an important part in the life of the *Collège de pharmacie*, which became in 1793 the *Société libre des Pharmaciens de Paris*. In the school of pharmacy, which was conducted by this Society, he had large charges in the administration and the teaching. With these offices, he was obliged to leave his pharmacy and to live in the school, Arbalètre street. In 1803, this school was replaced by a State school, and he was deprived of these functions. He joined in the armies of Napoléon, and successively was: a pharmacist of first class at Brest, a pharmacist in chief during the campaign of Prussia and Poland, and in the end major pharmacist in the army of Spain. He died in Cataluna in 1809, as a result of an "adynamic" fever. He wrote four important books, between 1800 and 1809, dedicated to pharmacy and to natural sciences, which gave a large view of the teaching he had previously made."

§ See : Jean Flahaut, « Simon Morelot (1751-1809) un pharmacien hors du commun ». *Revue d'Histoire de la Pharmacie*, Paris. 2005 ; 53 (348): pp. 553-68.





112. **MOUREU, Charles** (1863-1929). *La chimie et la guerre, science et avenir.* Paris : Masson, 1920. ¶ Small 8vo. [6], 384, [16] pp. Ads ; occasional ink marginalia, paper browning. Original printed wrappers; quite worn, scotch applied to upper cover & spine, stains. Early ownership signature. Poor. [MJ312]

$ 25

Explosives, gas used in war, chemistry & aeronautics, chemistry & camouflage, chemistry & medical needs, recuperation, pain treatments, leather goods, food, pharmaceuticals, German chemistry, war-related problems in chemistry, chemical research, international collaboration, public opinion.

"During World War I, Charles Moureu was vice-chairman of France's Committee for Gas Warfare. In this role, he established 16 chemistry laboratories in Paris, supervising their work until 1918. Moureu also became chairman of the Committee of National Defence when it was established in 1925, leading it until his death in 1929. During the war, he researched acrolein and sulphur mustard gas, working with Charles Dufraisse. This work led them to pioneering research into autoxidation and antioxidants." – Wikip.



Creating the main threat to the Moschus species of Asian (Himalayan) Deer

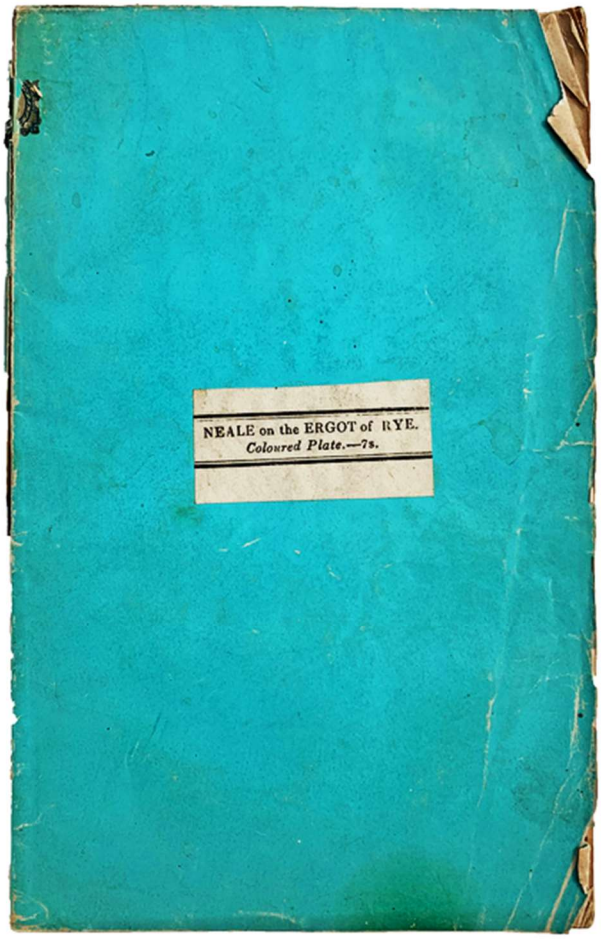
113. [**Musk**] **Engraving**. *« Animal qui produit le Musc. »* Musk deer, South Asian. Engraving is signed. After 1751. ¶ Engraving size: 142x74mm. $ 5

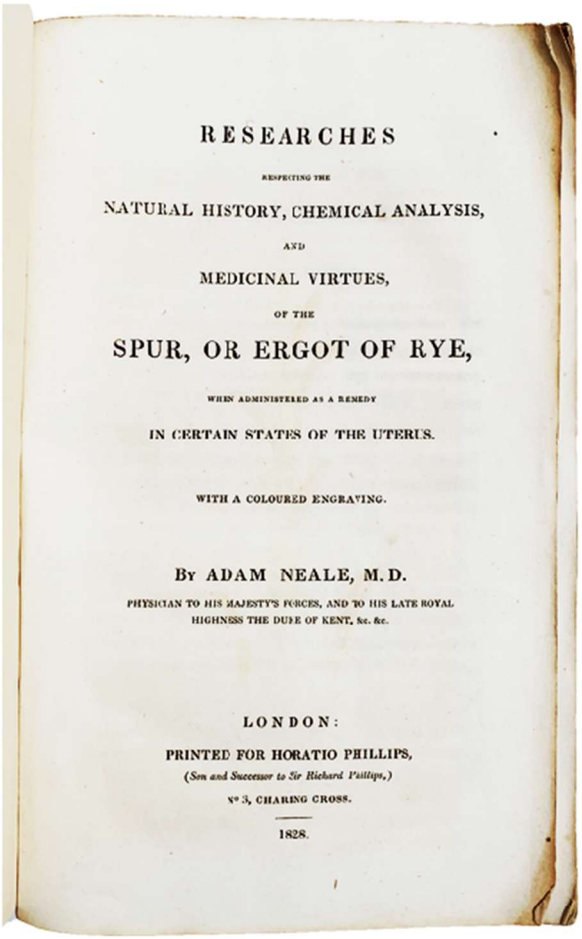
One source for musk odor is "the musk pod, a preputial gland in a pouch, or sac, under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer, is normally obtained by killing the male deer through traps laid in the wild." [Wikip.]

Frequent references in post-early-first-millennium Sanskrit texts link it to Himalayan settings, royal gifts, perfumery, cosmetics, and medicine.



[114] NEALE, *Ergot of Rye*





RESEARCHES

RESPECTING THE

NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,

AND

MEDICINAL VIRTUES,

OF THE

SPUR, OR ERGOT OF RYE,

WHEN ADMINISTERED AS A REMEDY

IN CERTAIN STATES OF THE UTERUS.

WITH A COLOURED ENGRAVING.

By ADAM NEALE, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, AND TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT, &c. &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HORATIO PHILLIPS,

(Son and Successor to Sir Richard Phillips,)

No 5, CHARING CROSS.

1828.

114. **NEALE, Adam** (1780-1832). *Researches respecting the natural history, chemical analysis, and medicinal virtues of the Spur, or Ergot of Rye, when administered as a remedy in certain states of the uterus*. London: Printed for Horatio Phillips, 1828. ¶ 8vo. viii, 105, [3] pp. 1 hand-colored plate; pp. 101-4 upper corner oddly worn, but confined to the outermost part of the sheet, not touching any text). Early turquoise blue wrappers, small printed label applied to upper cover; extremities worn, rubbed. Very good. RARE. M13950

$ 275

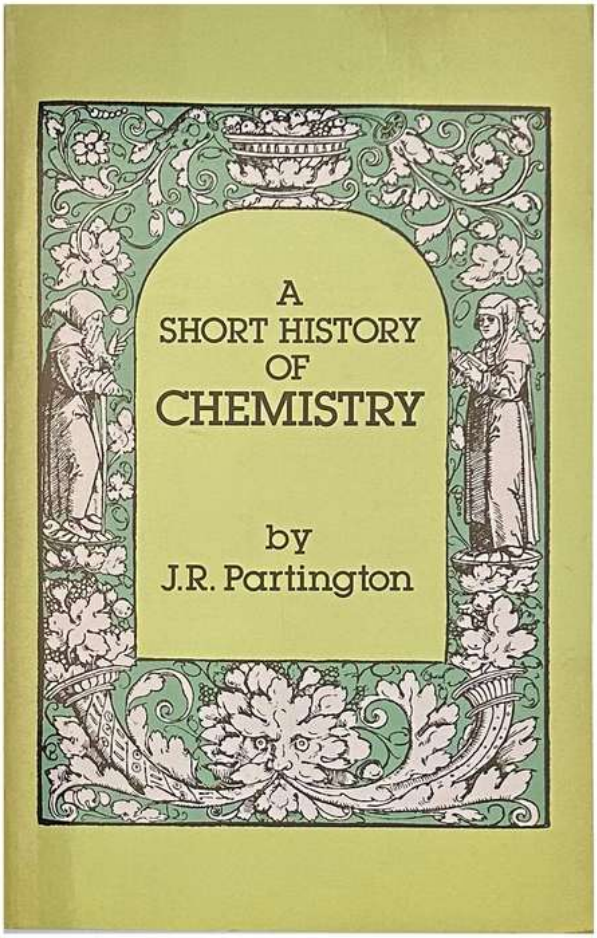
First edition of the first serious English study of ergot of rye, which was a folk remedy known to be effective for pregnant mothers to ease the birth and "control postpartum haemorrhage." Neale studied medicine at Edinburgh earning his degree in 1802. "In 1806 he was appointed as a physician to the army and saw considerable service during the Peninsula War under Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1809 he published an account of his experiences in Letters from Portugal and Spain. In 1814 he settled in Exeter where he remained for the next 10 years apart from a tour of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey in 1818 and a short sojourn in Cheltenham in 1820, made brief by the fact that he rashly

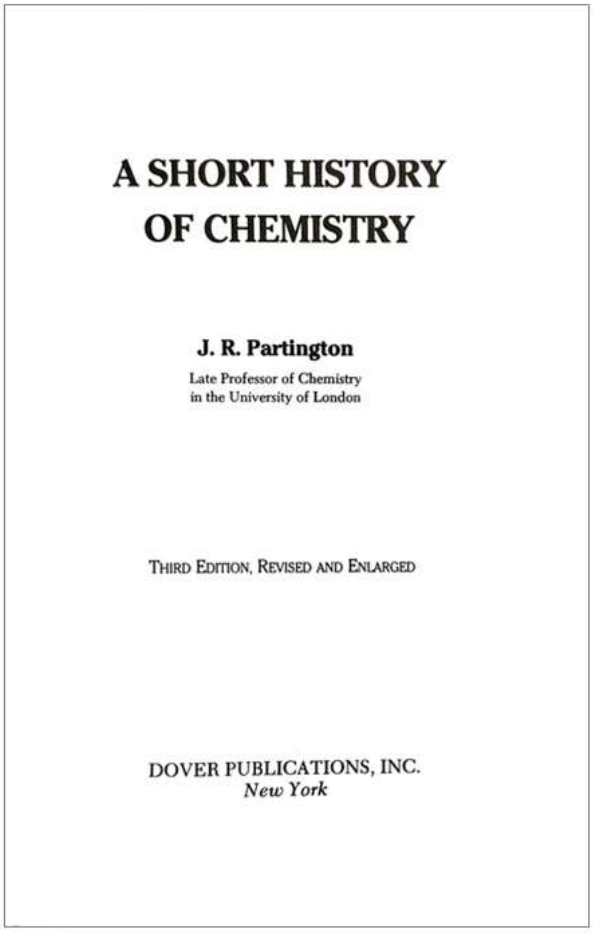
and publicly questioned the medicinal value of the spa waters of that town. In 1828 he published a monograph on the use of ergot of rye as a remedy in certain states of the uterus." Four years later he died in Dunkirk in 1832." [Dunn].

"Epidemics of St Anthony's fire due to ergot of rye had been recognised since the middle ages but the effect of ergot on the uterus was not recognised by the medical profession until 1688 when Camerarius mentioned that women in certain parts of Germany were in the habit of employing this sort of diseased grain to accelerate parturition. One hundred years passed before Tessier in France once more drew the attention of doctors to a similar practice among the midwives around Lyon. From then on medical interest in the subject increased and 50 years later Neale was able to review 720 reported cases in which ergot had been used in Europe and North America, mostly with success, either to expedite delivery of the baby or placenta or to control postpartum haemorrhage." [Dunn].

In July 1805 Adam Neale (c.1780-1832) travelled to Turkey to take a position as physician to the British embassy in Constantinople where he arrived in March 1806. This is a description of the overland journey to Jassy in Moldavia, the Danube and then via the Black Sea (several plates depict villages along the Black Sea) to Constantinople. His observations on Turkey include descriptions of the manners and customs of the people, the navy, fishery, and the plague, which broke out regularly in Constantinople. This is one of the most vivid and readable of all accounts of Constantinople. He also discourses on some of the renegades present in Constantinople at the beginning of the 19th century (Koç Collection 208).

§ SEE: Peter M. Dunn, "Adam Neale (c1780-1832) and ergot of rye." *Arch Dis Child.* 1993 May; 68(5 Spec No): 617–618. [241-47].





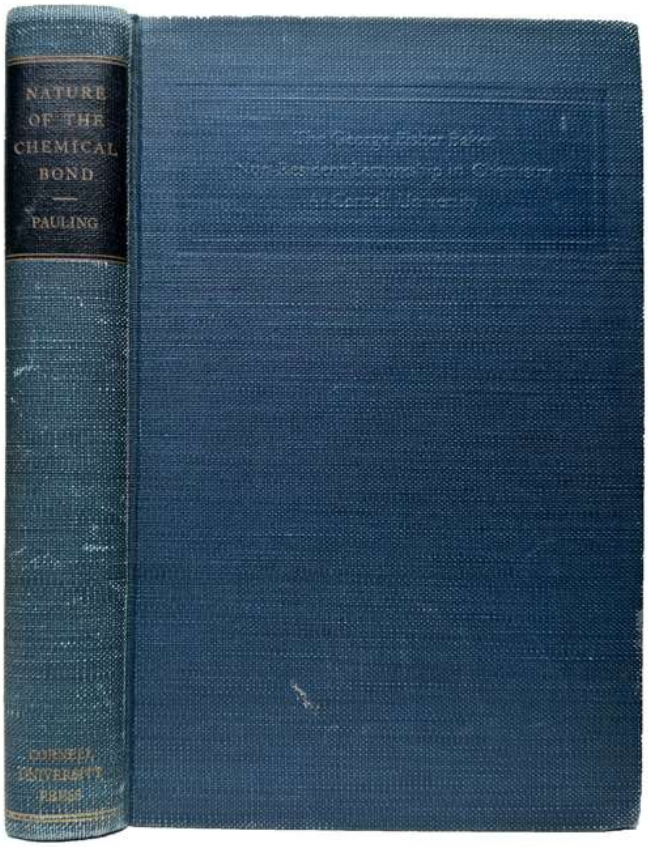
115. **PARTINGTON, James Riddick** (1886-1965). *A Short History of Chemistry. Third edition, revised & enlarged.* New-York: Dover, 1989. ¶ Reprint of 1957 edition. Small 8vo. XIII, [3], 415, [1] pp. Figures, index. Printed wrappers. Fine. [MJ333] S14250

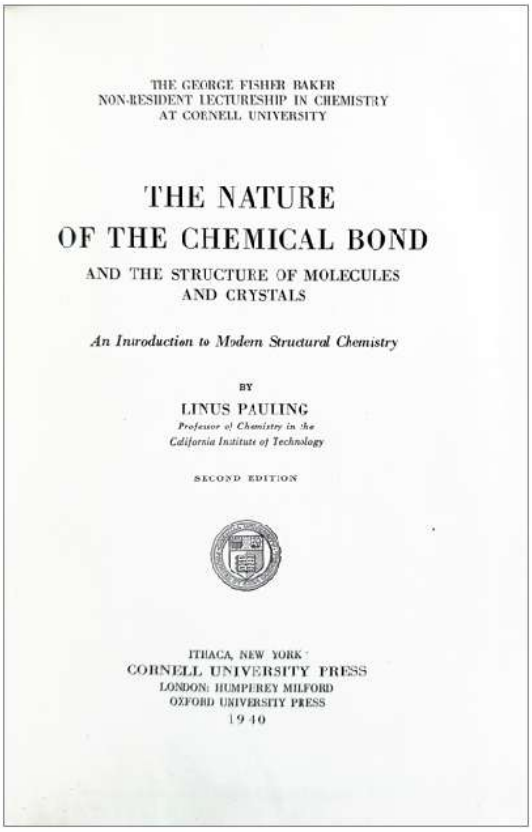
$ 5.95



James Riddick Partington was a British physical chemist, textbook author, and historian of chemistry who served as a professor at Queen Mary College, University of London.

He is best known for the five-volume *An Advanced Treatise on Physical Chemistry* and the four-volume *A History of Chemistry*, as well as studies on applied chemistry, *Greek fire, and gunpowder.*





THE GEORGE FISHER BAKER
NON-RESIDENT LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY
AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE NATURE
OF THE CHEMICAL BOND
AND THE STRUCTURE OF MOLECULES
AND CRYSTALS

An Introduction to Modern Structural Chemistry

BY
LINUS PAULING
Professor of Chemistry in the
California Institute of Technology

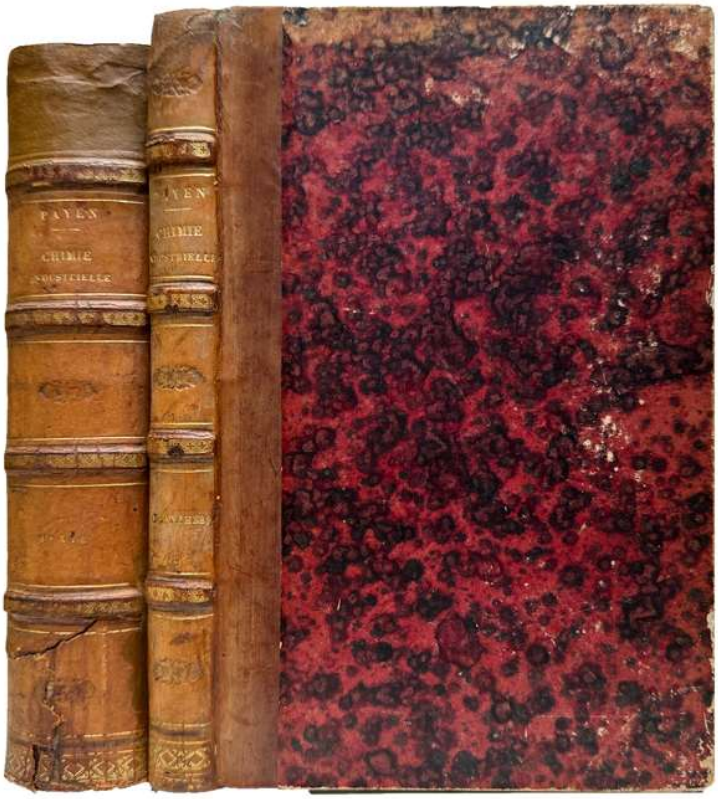
SECOND EDITION

ITHACA, NEW YORK
CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON: HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1940

116. **PAULING, Linus [Carl]** (1901-1994). *The nature of the chemical bond and the structure of molecules and crystals. An introduction to modern structural chemistry.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1940. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 450, [2] pp. Figures, index. Original deep blue cloth, blind-stamping on upper cover, spine with black-painted spine title. Ex-libris of D. Holmes, Magdalen College. Very good. [MJ337]

$ 60

Second edition. "In the late 1920s, Pauling began publishing papers on the nature of the chemical bond. Between 1937 and 1938, he took a position as George Fischer Baker Non-Resident Lecturer in Chemistry at Cornell University." While at Cornell, he delivered a series of nineteen lectures and completed the bulk of his famous textbook *The Nature of the Chemical Bond.* [Preface]. It is based primarily on his work in this area that he received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1954 "for his research into the nature of the chemical bond and its application to the elucidation of the structure of complex substances". Pauling's book has been considered "chemistry's most influential book of this century and its effective bible". [Watson, James, *A passion for DNA*]. In the 30 years after its first edition was published in 1939, the book was cited more than 16,000 times."





Enlarged second edition with more illustrations – including the 3 Hand-Colored Plates

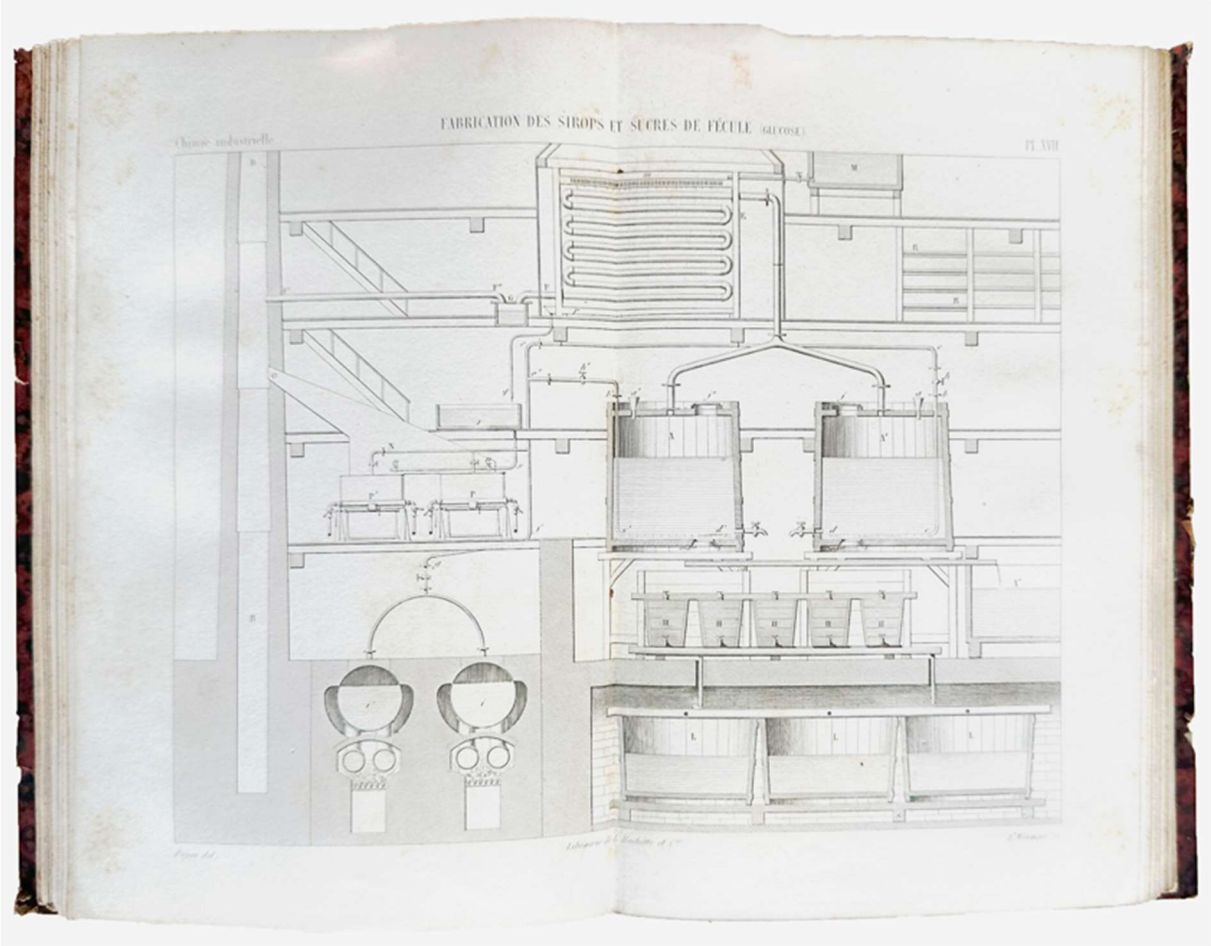
117. **PAYEN, Anselme** (1795-1871). *Précis de Chimie Industrielle à l'usage des écoles préparatoires aux professions industrielles, des fabricants et des agriculteurs. Deuxième édition augmentée de chapitres sur le sulfure de carbone . . .* Paris : L. Hachette et cie, 1851. ¶ 2 volumes (Text & Atlas). 8vo. [4], IV, 827, [1]; VIII, [37 folding plates] pp. 153 figures, tables; 37 engraved folding planches (incl. 3 plates, nos. 11, 12 & 32, each hand-colored); foxing, pl. XXII torn. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, raised bands, gilt-stamped spines, marbled endleaves; both spines repaired with kozo, extremities rubbed, some leather is cracked. Ownership signature of A. Warnery[?], chimiste 1851-52. Very good. [MJ343]

$ 125

Second edition (first issued in 1849), much revised and enlarged. For example: the first edition had 71 figures (now 153 in the 2nd edition), and 29 plates (now 37 engr. Plates in the 2nd ed.). With this edition the author has added materials on carbon disulphide, matches, fatty acids, etc.

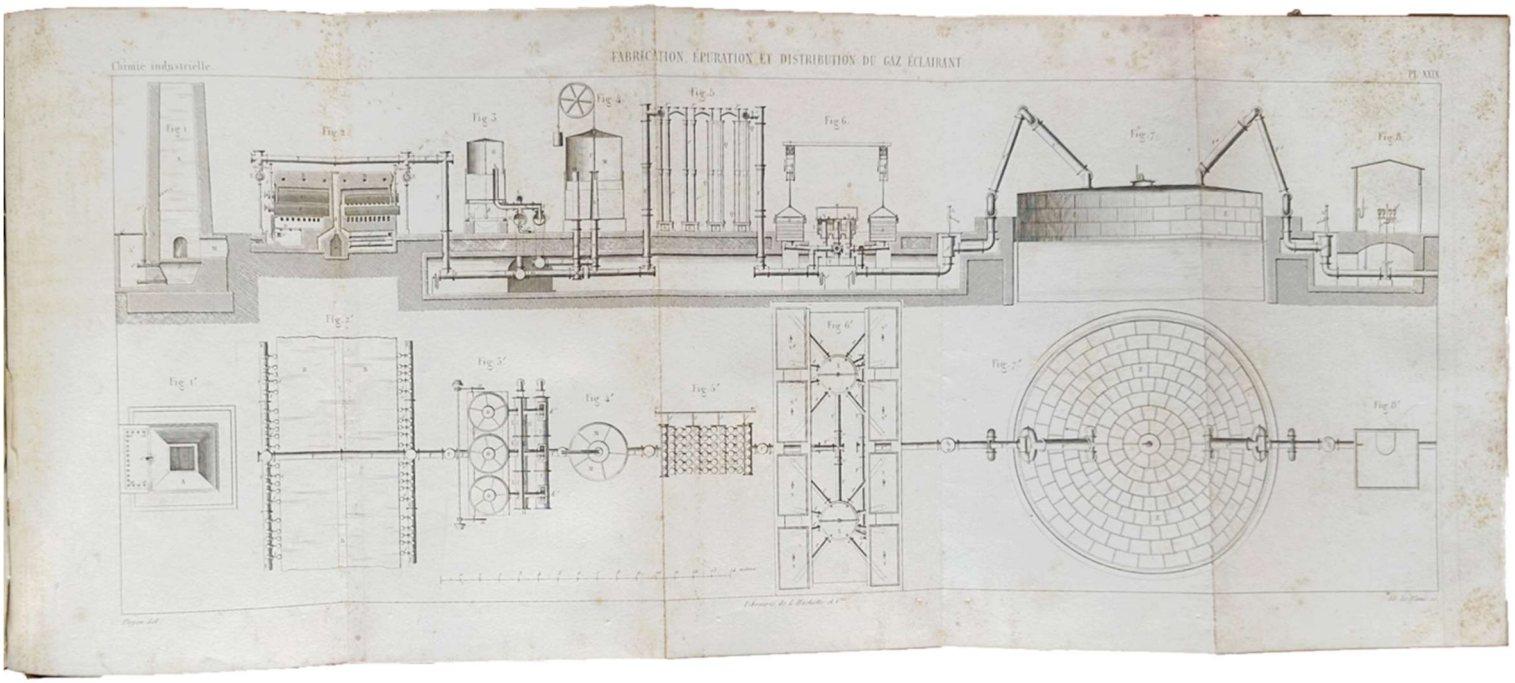
"After supervising his own beet-sugar factory, Payen begam teaching industrial chemistry in 1829 at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. Ten years later he was also appointed to teach at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, although he did not abandon his industrial interests. The encyclopaedic treatise, his most

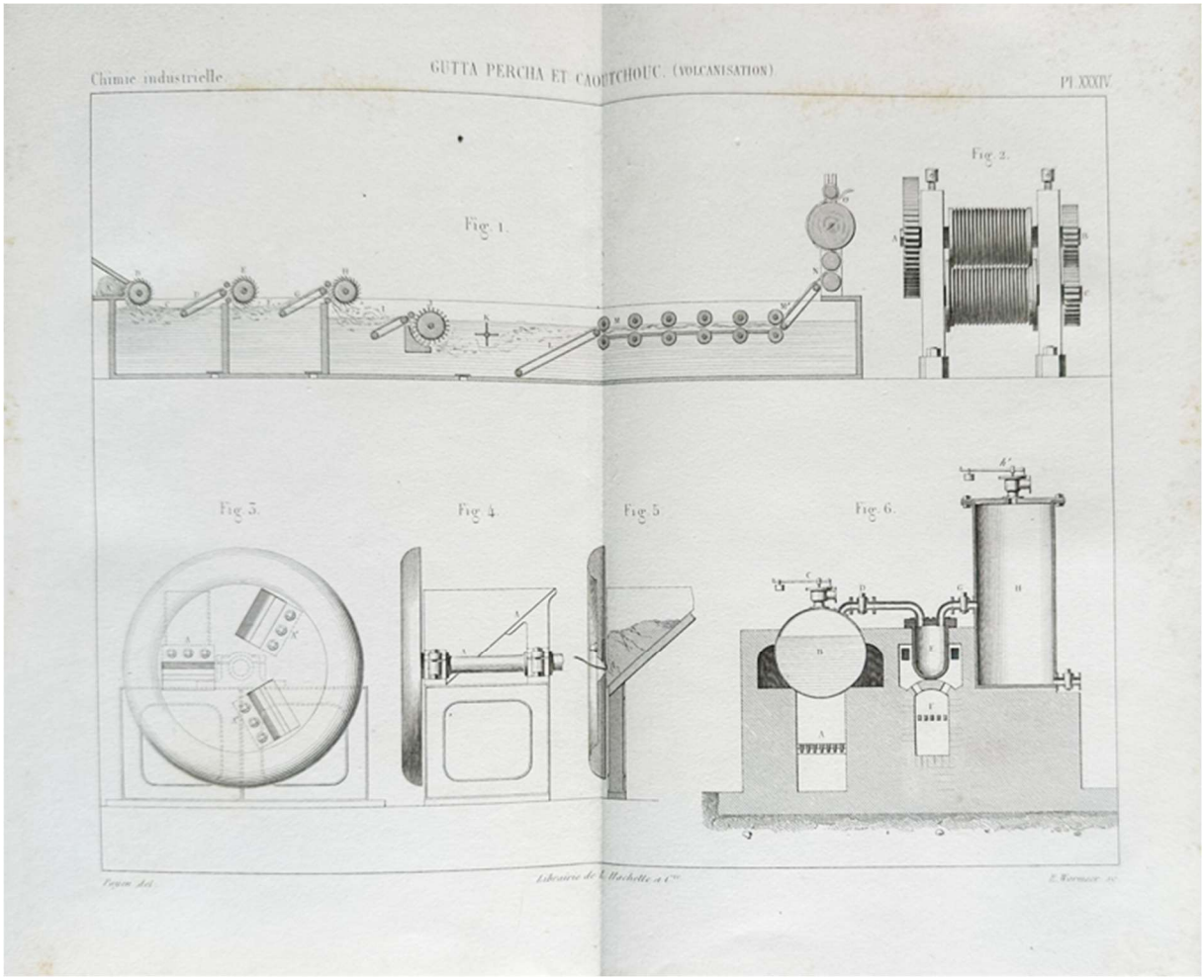
important publication, provides an in-depth view of the state of chemical technology in the mid-nineteenth century. Divided into two main parts (inorganic and organic chemistry), the inorganic section describes processes for the large-scale manufacture of gases, acids, alkalies, salts, cements, mortars, plasters, glass, etc. The organic section covers the manufacture of chemicals from plant and animal sources (e.g., cellulose, starch, sugars, beer, cider, wines, alcohol, vinegar, acetic acid, paper, animal charcoal, phosphorus from bones, fertilizers and illuminating gas and its chemical by-products).” – Neville.



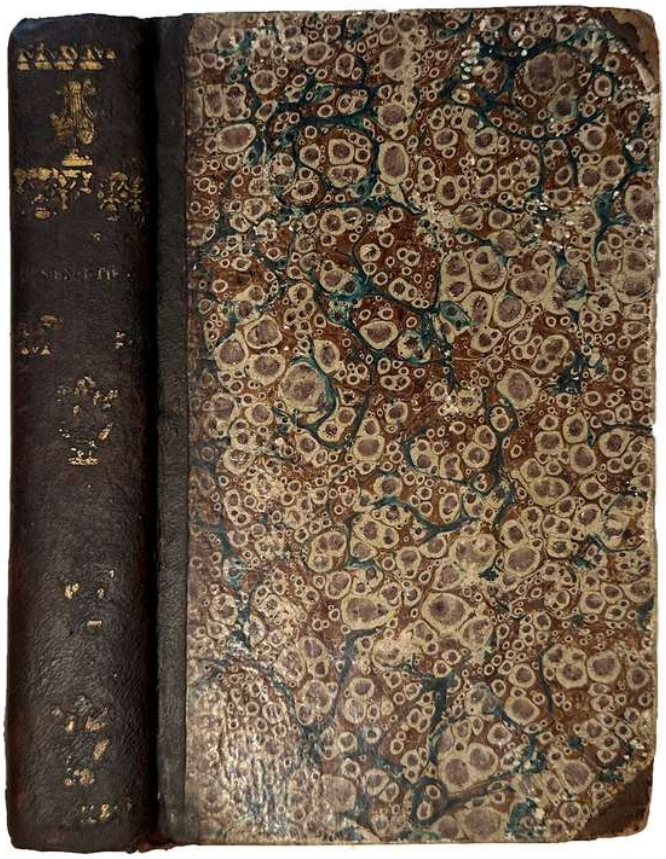
PROVENANCE: Louis-Antoine Warnery (d.1899), industrialist, Tenay, France. Château Warnery, named after its owner, the industrialist Louis Antoine Warnery who owned 3 spinning mills. Arriving in Tenay in 1840, he undertook the construction of this vast house to occupy with his family. Throughout his life, Warnery sought to perfect his manufacturing processes, so he used half the stove in his large house to carry out his digging experiments. His daughter Sophie recounts in her memoirs that her father invented a machine “to scrape silk threads”. “He wanted shinier threads; he ran his constant tests on a carding comb. He always had several small pots on the corner of the kitchen stove to macerate the cocoons.”

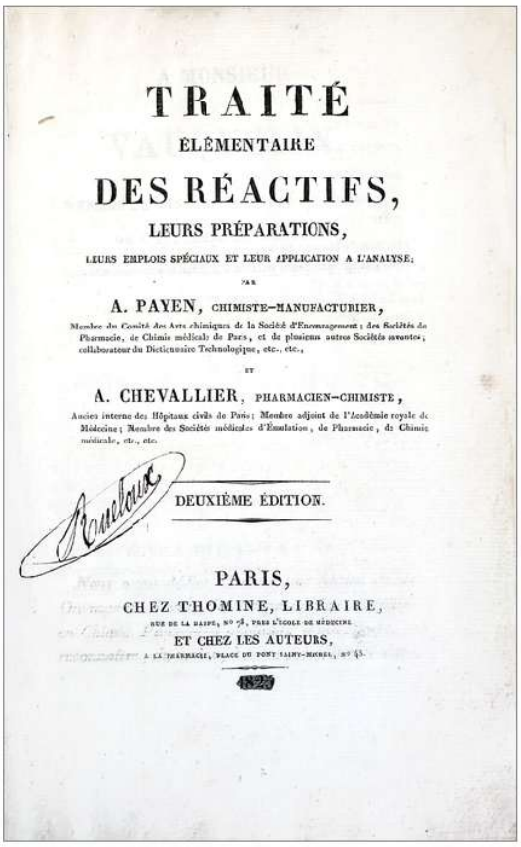
§ Bolton 724; Cole 1017 (1859 ed.); Duveen463 (this ed.); Ferchl 398; Neville II, p. 279; Poggendorff II, p. 380 [lists the 2nd ed. as 1850 (sic).





[117] PAYEN





TRAITÉ

ÉLÉMENTAIRE

DES RÉACTIFS,

LEURS PRÉPARATIONS,

LEURS EMPLOIS SPÉCIAUX ET LEUR APPLICATION A L'ANALYSE;

PAR

A. PAYEN, CHIMISTE-MANUFACTURIER,

Membre du Comité des Arts chimiques de la Société d'Encouragement ; des Sociétés de Pharmacie, de Chimie médicale de Paris, et de plusieurs autres Sociétés savantes, collaborateur du Dictionnaire Technologique, etc., etc.,

ET

A. CHEVALLIER, PHARMACIEN-CHIMISTE,

Ancien interne des Hôpitaux civils de Paris ; Membre adjoint de l'Académie royale de Médecine ; Membre des Sociétés médicales d'Émulation, de Pharmacie, de Chimie médicale, etc., etc.

DEUXIÈME ÉDITION.

PARIS,

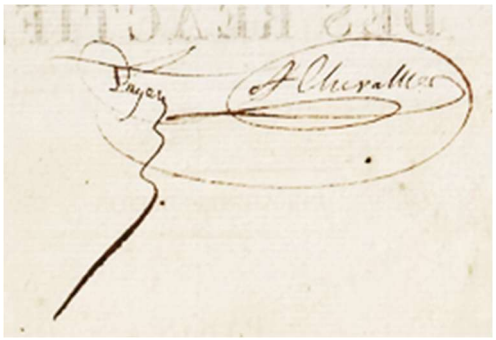
CHEZ THOMINE, LIBRAIRE,

RUE DE LA HARPE, N° 78, PRÈS L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE.

ET CHEZ LES AUTEURS,

A LA PHARMACIE, PLACE DU PONT SAINT-MICHEL, N° 43.

1825

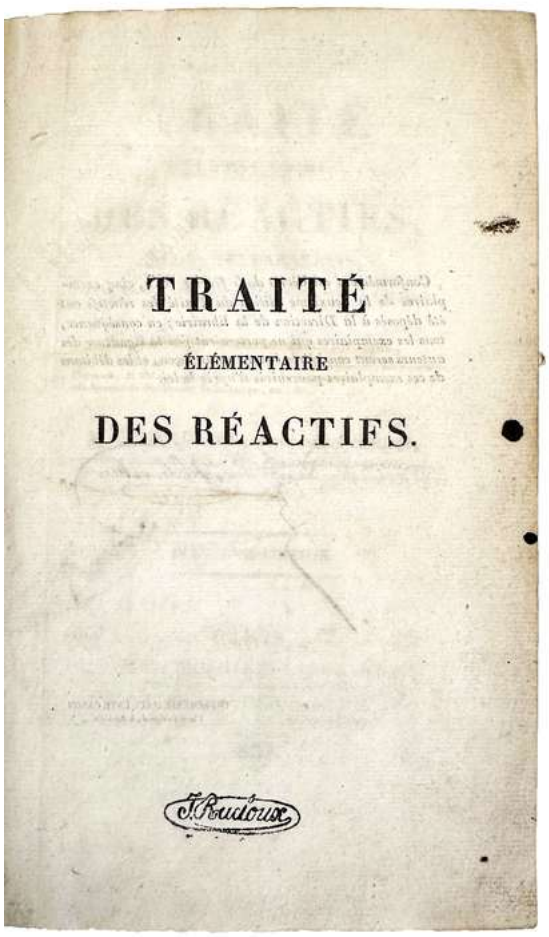


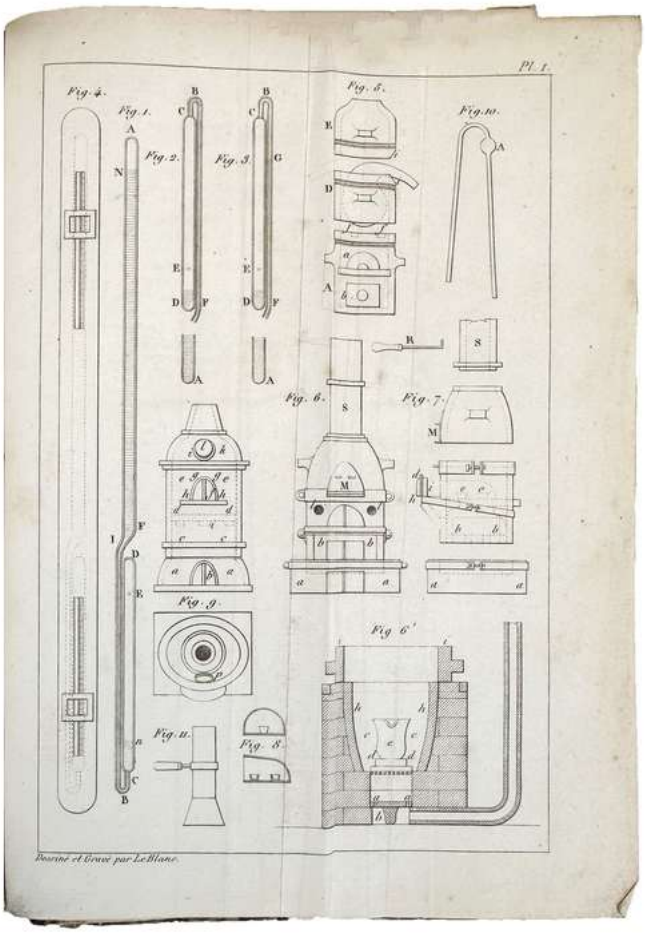
Signed by both authors

118. **PAYEN, Anselme** (1795-1871) ; **CHEVALLIER, Alphonse** (1793-1879). *Traité Élémentaire des Réactifs, leurs préparations, leurs emplois spéciaux et leur application à l'analyse. Deuxième édition.* Paris : Thomine, libraire et chez les auteurs, 1825. ¶ 8vo. VII, [1], [9]-579, [3] pp. Half-title, 3 engraved plates of apparatus, index, errata. Contemporary half calf with corner tips, marbled boards, spine gilt-stamped; quite worn, gilt mostly rubbed off, corners exposed, shelf-wear. Ink stamp of T. Rucloux[?], signature on title. Good. [MJ345] S14212

$ 75

Second edition, greatly enlarged. This issue is signed by both authors representing a guarantee of the authenticity of this edition, approved by the authors and publisher. The book is dedicated to the teacher of both authors, Louis Nicolas Vauquelin (1763-1829), *Membre de l'Institut Royal de France, de l'Académie de Médecine.*


TRAITÉ
ÉLÉMENTAIRE
DES RÉACTIFS.
J. Rudoux

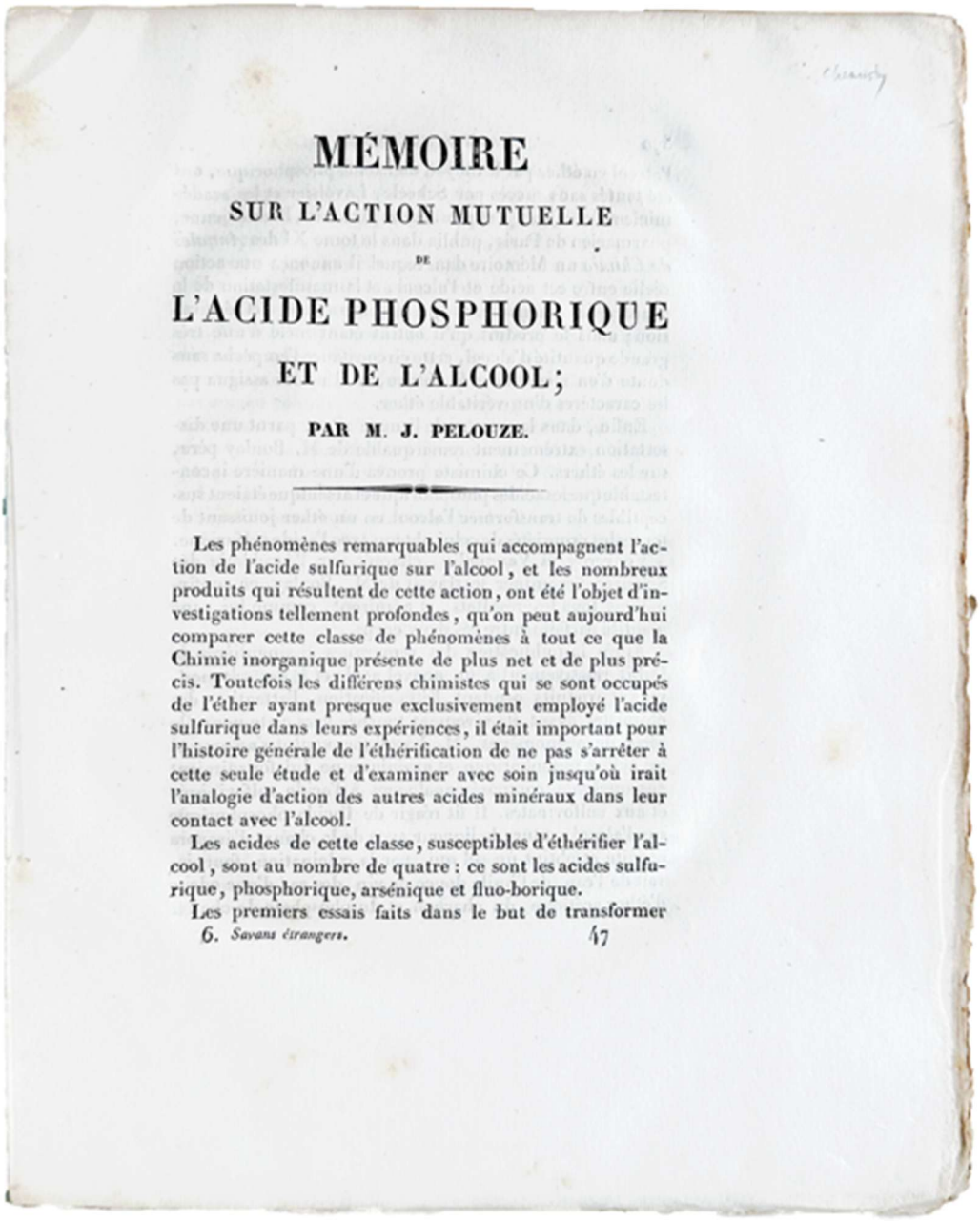

Pl. 1.

[118] PAYEN

"Chevallier joins Payen to prepare this enlarged second edition of a useful work on chemical reagents. Among the additions are those to Chapter 8 on apparatus (344-411 in dictionary form) and the new chapter on poisonous chemicals." – Cole.

Anselme Payen, was a manufacturer and chemist. Alphonse Chevallier was a pharmacist-chemist.

§ Cole 1018; Duveen p. 462 (1822 ed.); Neville II, p. 281 (both 1822 and 1825).



MÉMOIRE

SUR L'ACTION MUTUELLE

DE

L'ACIDE PHOSPHORIQUE

ET DE L'ALCOOL;

PAR M. J. PELOUZE.

Les phénomènes remarquables qui accompagnent l'action de l'acide sulfurique sur l'alcool, et les nombreux produits qui résultent de cette action, ont été l'objet d'investigations tellement profondes, qu'on peut aujourd'hui comparer cette classe de phénomènes à tout ce que la Chimie inorganique présente de plus net et de plus précis. Toutefois les différens chimistes qui se sont occupés de l'éther ayant presque exclusivement employé l'acide sulfurique dans leurs expériences, il était important pour l'histoire générale de l'étherification de ne pas s'arrêter à cette seule étude et d'examiner avec soin jusqu'où irait l'analogie d'action des autres acides minéraux dans leur contact avec l'alcool.

Les acides de cette classe, susceptibles d'étherifier l'alcool, sont au nombre de quatre : ce sont les acides sulfurique, phosphorique, arsénique et fluo-borique.

Les premiers essais faits dans le but de transformer

6. *Savans étrangers.* 47

119. **PELOUZE, Theophile-Jules** (1807-1867). « *Mémoire sur l'action mutuelle de l'acide Phosphorique et de l'alcool.* » 1835. ¶ 4to. pp. [369]-287, [1]. Disbound.

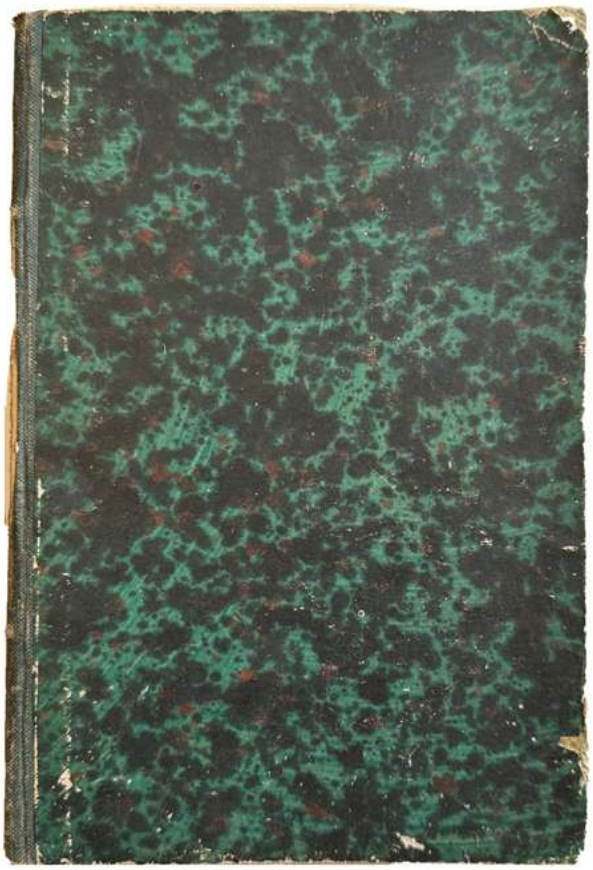
$ 30

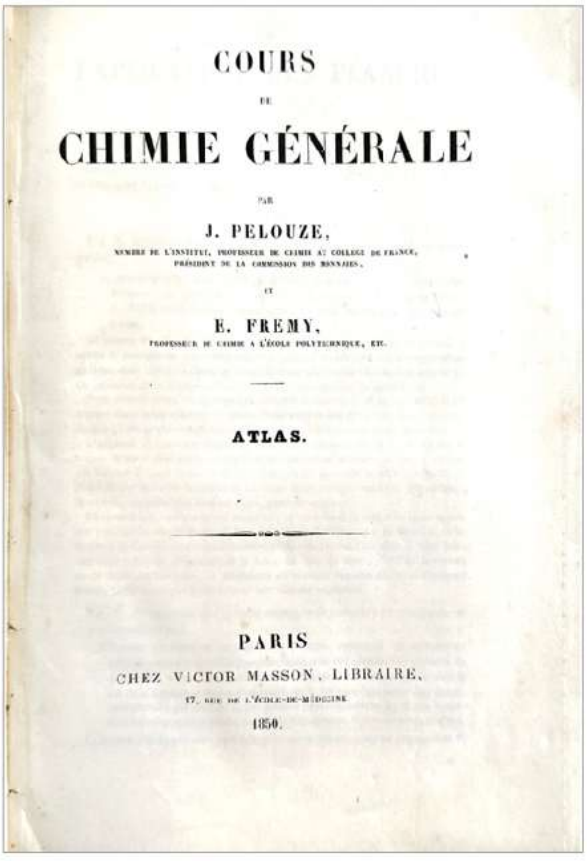
« Les phénomènes remarquables qui accompagnent l'action de l'acide sulfurique sur l'alcool, et les nombreux produits qui résultent de cette action, ont été l'objet d'investigations tellement profondes, qu'on peut aujourd'hui comparer cette classe de phénomènes à tout ce que la Chimie inorganique présente de plus net et de plus pré-cis. Toutefois les différens chimistes qui se sont occupés de l'éther ayant presque exclusivement employé l'acide sulfurique dans leurs expériences, il était

important pour l'histoire générale de l'éthérification de ne pas s'arrêter à cette seule étude et d'examiner avec soin jnsqu'où irait l'analogie d'action des autres acides minéraux dans leur contact avec l'alcool.

"The remarkable phenomena accompanying the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol, and the numerous products resulting from this action, have been the subject of such thorough investigations that we can now compare this class of phenomena to the clearest and most precise examples found in inorganic chemistry. However, since the various chemists who have studied ether have almost exclusively used sulfuric acid in their experiments, it was important for the general history of etherification not to limit oneself to this single study but to carefully examine the extent to which the analogy of action holds for other mineral acids when they come into contact with alcohol." – start of the author's paper.

Théophile-Jules Pelouze was a French chemist.



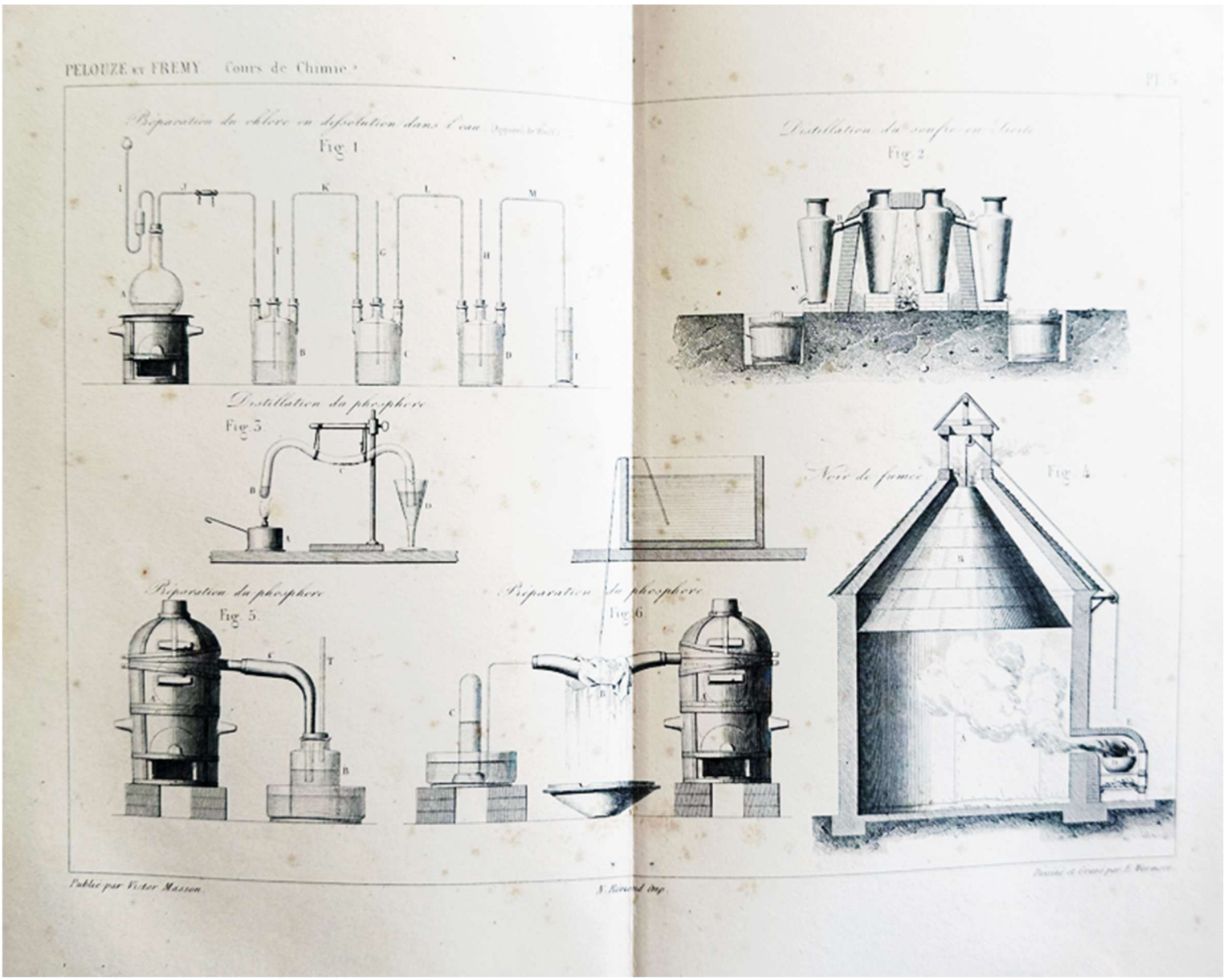

COURS
DE
CHIMIE GÉNÉRALE
PAR
J. PELOUZE,
MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT, PROFESSEUR DE CHIMIE AU COLLÉGE DE FRANCE, PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMISSION DES MONNAIES,
ET
E. FREMY,
PROFESSEUR DE CHIMIE A L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, ETC.
ATLAS.
PARIS
CHEZ VICTOR MASSON, LIBRAIRE,
17, RUE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE
1850.

120. **PELOUZE, Theophile Jules** (1807-1867) ; **FREMY, Edmond** (1814-1894). *Cours de Chimie Generale. Atlas*. Paris : Victor Masson, 1850. ¶ 8vo. 32 pp. 49 engraved double-page plates (some folding). Contemporary green cloth-backed marbled boards, black gilt-stamped spine label; bound upside down, front hinge reinforced. Very good. [351] S14251

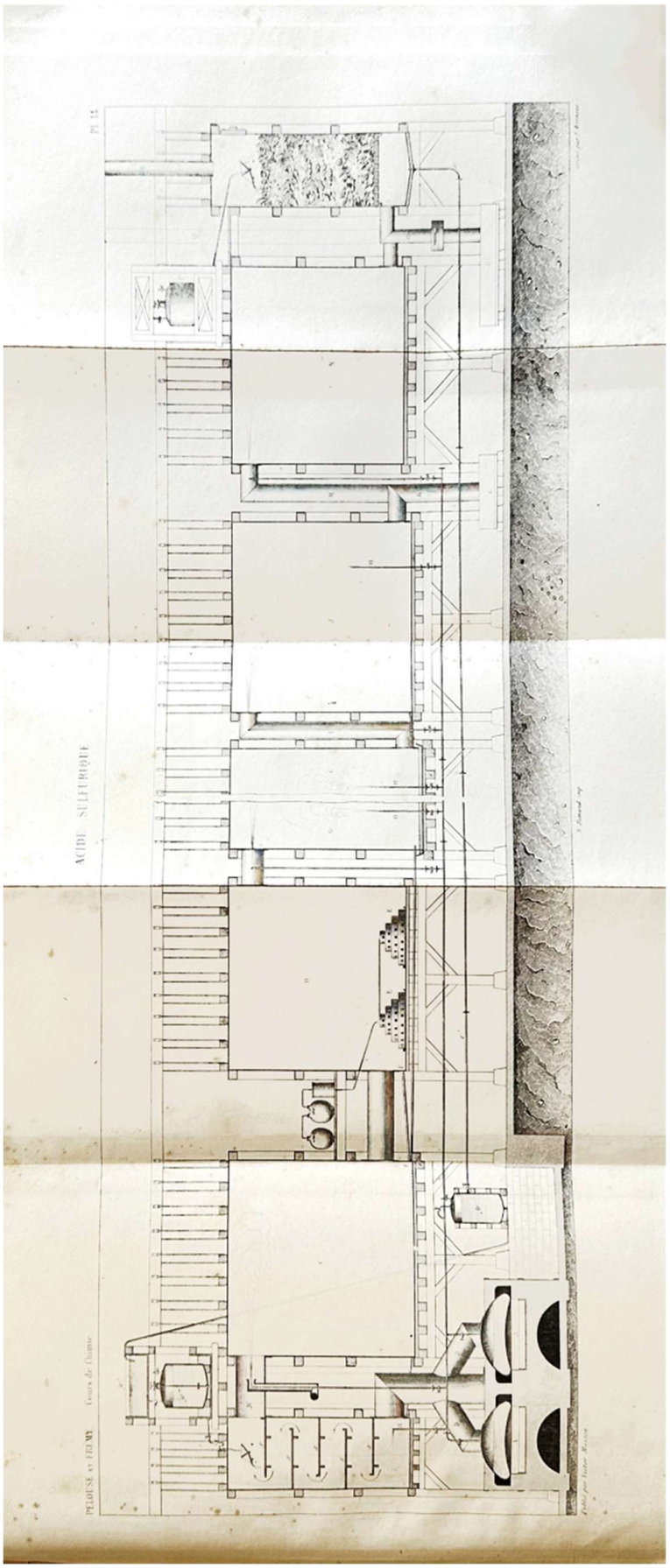
$ 60

The Atlas volume with 49 double-page (and some folding) plates, issued to accompany a 4-volume text.

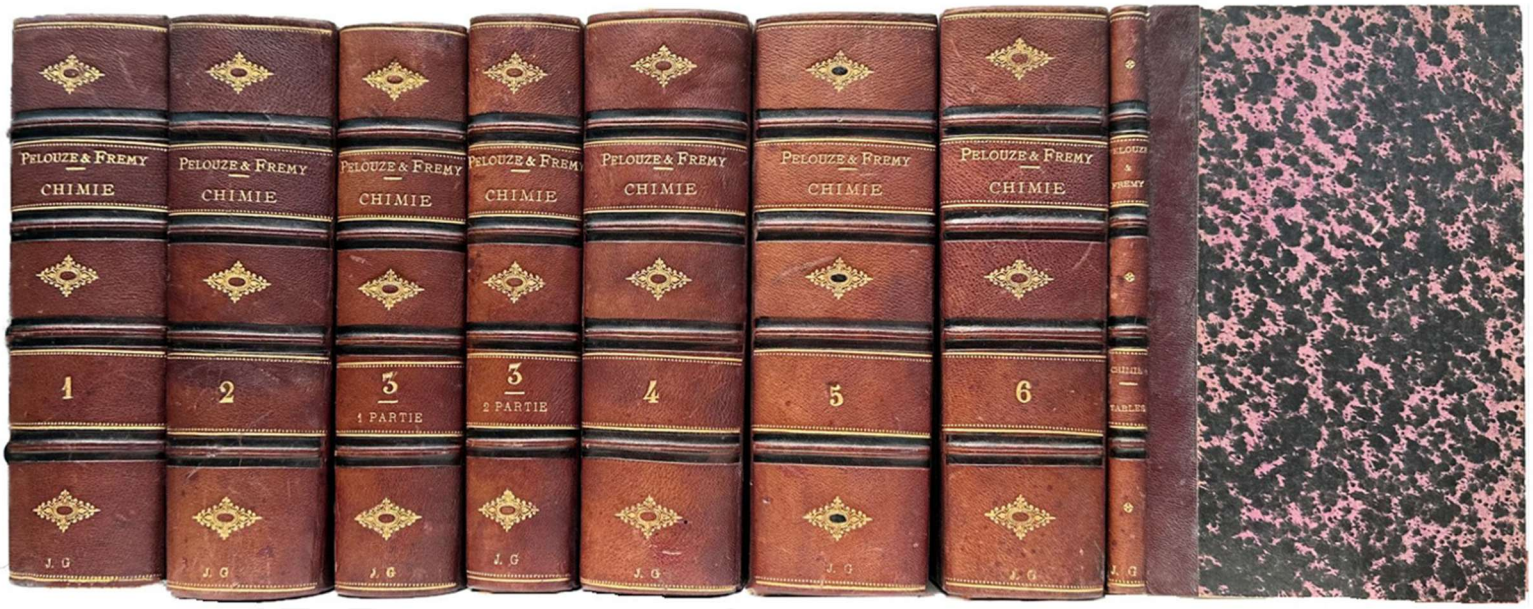
Theophile-Jules Pelouze was a French chemist. "Though Pelouze made no discovery of outstanding importance, he was a busy investigator, his work including researches on salicin, on beetroot sugar, on various organic acids (gallic, malic, tartaric, butyric, lactic, etc.), on oenanthic ether (with Liebig), on the nitrosulphates, on guncotton, and on the composition and manufacture of glass."



[120] PELOUZE; FREMY



[120] PELOUZE; FREMY



Handsomely bound set for "J.G."

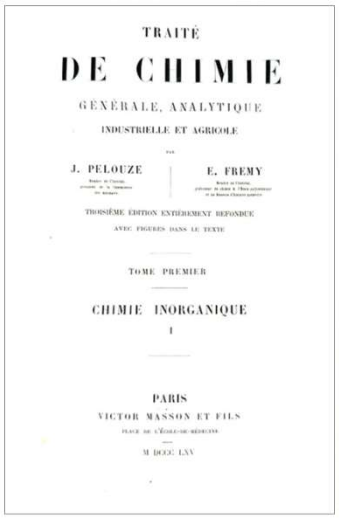
121. **PELOUZE, Théophile-Jules** (1807-1867) ; **FREMY, Edmond** (1814-1894). *Traité de Chimie Générale, analytique, industrielle et agricole*. Paris : Victor Masson, 1865-1866. ¶ 7 volumes (including the separate index volume). Large 8vo. Volume 1: [4], 1071, [1] pp. 478 figs.; Vol. 2: [4], 1040 pp. 152 figs., 1 folding plate (a chart, facing p. 65) ; Vol. 3, part I : [4], 822, XXII pp. 31 figs. ; Vol. 3, part II: [823]-1579, [1] pp. 54 figs.; Vol. 4 : [4], 1053, [1] pp. 170 figs. 2 folding tables (facing p. 874), 1 folding plate (facing p. 960) ; Vol. 5 : [4], 1123, [1] pp. 53 figs. ; Vol. 6 : [4], 1012 pp. 24 figs. Index vol. [7th vol. & bound separately]: 1012-1127 pp. With a total of 962 engraved figures; lightly foxed. Contemporary quarter maroon morocco, raised bands, spine elegantly lined black- and gilt-tooling, marbled boards, marbled endsheets; rubbed. With the ownership initials of "J.G." at the foot of each volume. The meaning behind the initials, whose initials they represent, is not known. A start would be any lesser-known – probably somewhat of a bibliophile – nineteenth century French or Swiss chemist who has the same initials. Someone working ca.1866. Very good+. [MJ352]

$ 125

Third fully revised edition – the best edition. Over-all arrangement, by volume: Volumes 1-3 (parts 1 & 2): Chimie Inorganique; Volumes 4-6 : Chimie Organique. Based on Cole, there should be an Atlas with 53 plates, not present here.

"The magnum opus of Pelouze and Fremy, and one of the most comprehensive French treatises on chemistry and chemical technology of the mid-nineteenth

century . . . This work gives a clear picture of the state of chemistry and the manufactures dependent thereon at the time of publication." – Neville.



TRAITÉ

DE CHIMIE

GÉNÉRALE, ANALYTIQUE

INDUSTRIELLE ET AGRICOLE

PAR

J. PELOUZE | E. FREMY

TROISIÈME ÉDITION ENTIÈREMENT REFONDUE

AVEC FIGURES DANS LE TEXTE

TOME PREMIER

CHIMIE INORGANIQUE

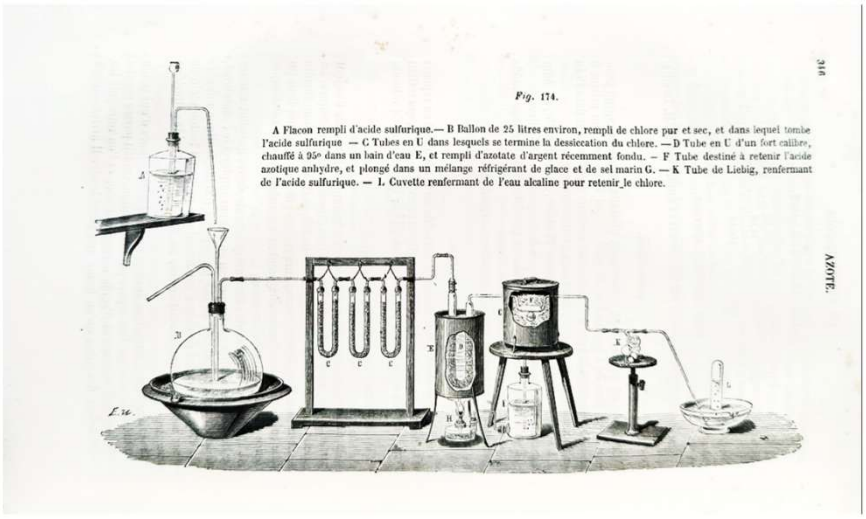
I

PARIS

VICTOR MASSON ET FILS

PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE

M DCCC LXV

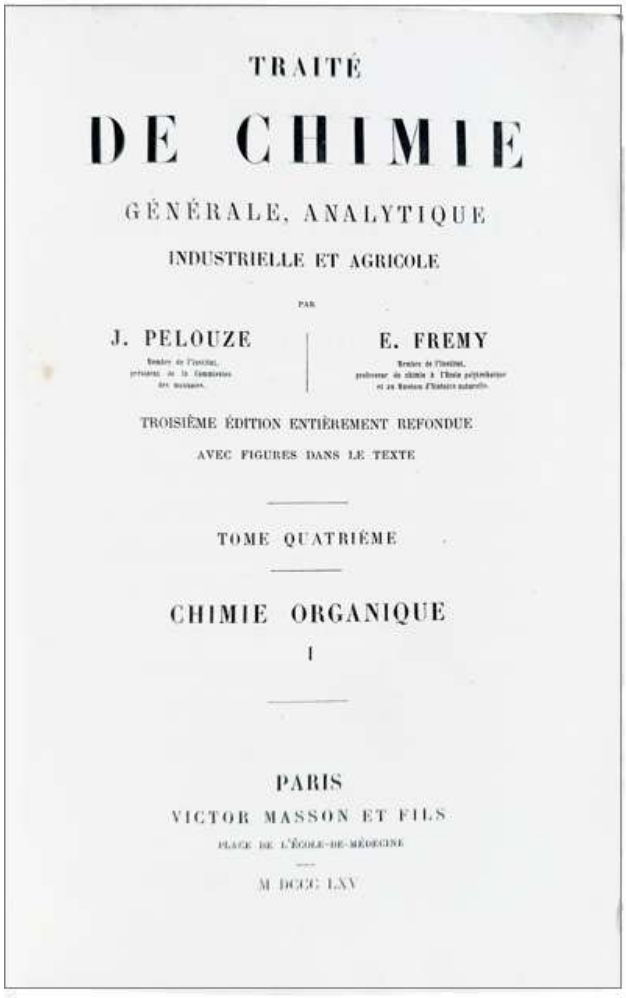


316

Fig. 174.

A Flacon rempli d'acide sulfurique.— B Ballon de 25 litres environ, rempli de chlore pur et sec, et dans lequel tombe l'acide sulfurique — C Tubes en U dans lesquels se termine la dessiccation du chlore. — D Tube en U d'un fort calibre, chauffé à 95° dans un bain d'eau E, et rempli d'azotate d'argent récemment fondu. — F Tube destiné à retenir l'acide azotique anhydre, et plongé dans un mélange réfrigérant de glace et de sel marin G. — K Tube de Liebig, renfermant de l'acide sulfurique. — L Cuvette renfermant de l'eau alcaline pour retenir le chlore.

AZOTE.



TRAITÉ

DE CHIMIE

GÉNÉRALE, ANALYTIQUE

INDUSTRIELLE ET AGRICOLE

PAR

J. PELOUZE | E. FREMY

TROISIÈME ÉDITION ENTIÈREMENT REFONDUE

AVEC FIGURES DANS LE TEXTE

TOME QUATRIÈME

CHIMIE ORGANIQUE

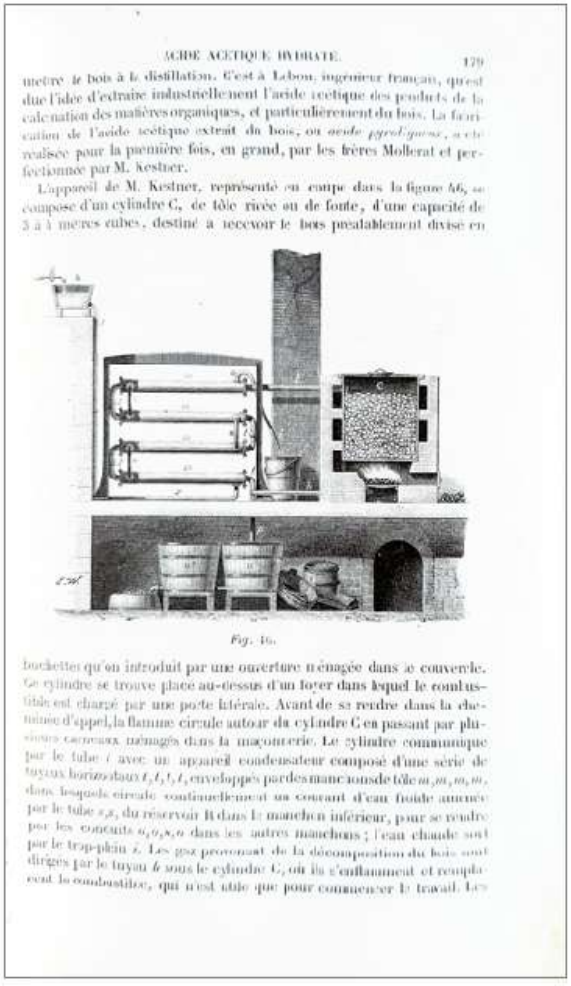
I

PARIS

VICTOR MASSON ET FILS

PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE

M DCCC LXV



ACIDE ACÉTIQUE HYDRATÉ. 179

mettre le bois à la distillation. C'est à Lebon, ingénieur français, qu'est due l'idée d'extraire industriellement l'acide acétique des produits de la calcination des matières organiques, et particulièrement du bois. La fabrication de l'acide acétique extrait du bois, ou *acide pyroligneux*, a été réalisée pour la première fois, en grand, par les frères Mollerat et perfectionnée par M. Kestner.

L'appareil de M. Kestner, représenté en coupe dans la figure 46, se compose d'un cylindre C, de tôle rivée ou de fonte, d'une capacité de 3 à 4 mètres cubes, destiné à recevoir le bois préalablement divisé en

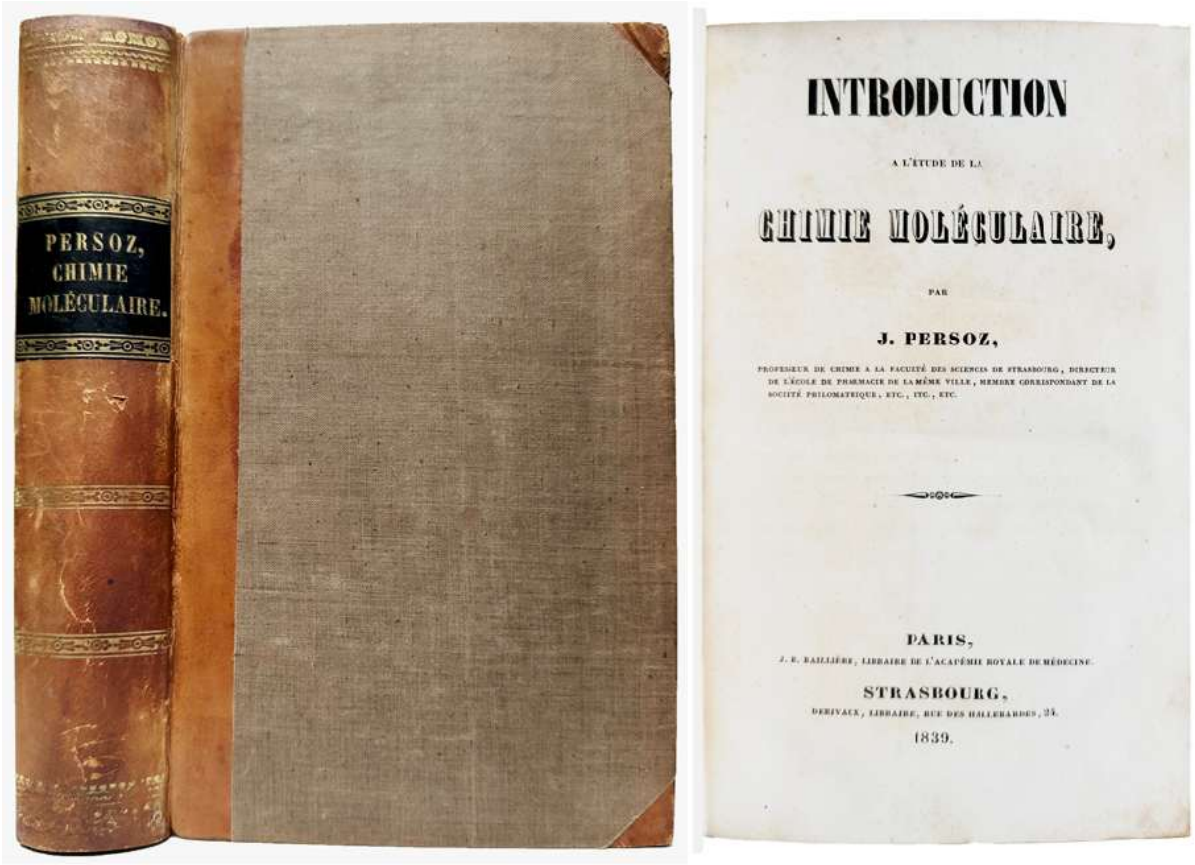
Fig. 46.

bûchettes qu'on introduit par une ouverture ménagée dans le couvercle. Ce cylindre se trouve placé au-dessus d'un foyer dans lequel le combustible est chargé par une porte latérale. Avant de se rendre dans la cheminée d'appel, la flamme circule autour du cylindre C en passant par plusieurs carneaux ménagés dans la maçonnerie. Le cylindre communique par le tube *t* avec un appareil condensateur composé d'une série de tuyaux horizontaux $t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4$ enveloppés par des manchons de tôle $m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4$, dans lesquels circule continuellement un courant d'eau froide amenée par le tube $s_1 s_2$ du réservoir R dans le manchon inférieur, pour se rendre par les conduits $o_1 o_2 o_3 o_4$ dans les autres manchons ; l'eau chaude sort par le trop-plein *s*. Les gaz provenant de la décomposition du bois sont dirigés par le tuyau *b* sous le cylindre C, où ils s'enflamment et remplacent le combustible, qui n'est utile que pour commencer le travail. Les

"The second edition of Pelouze and Fremy's *Cours de chimie générale* (Paris 1847-48) has a new title and is greatly changed and expanded. The work is less elementary

and there is much more information on the practical applications in industry, medicine and agriculture. There was a 3rd edition in 1865-66." – Cole.

§ Cole 1028 note p. 426 ; DSB ; Neville II, p. 286 (1848 title differs for the first edition) ; Partington IV, p. 395.



122. **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, gilt-rolled bands on spine, black leather spine label, gray cloth; rubbed. Very good. [MJ355]

$ 75

First edition. The French chemist, Jean-François Persoz, "professor of chemistry in Strasbourg (1833), and of dyeing and calico-printing at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris (1852). 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.

§ Partington IV, p. 429. Not in Cole, Duveen, Neville.

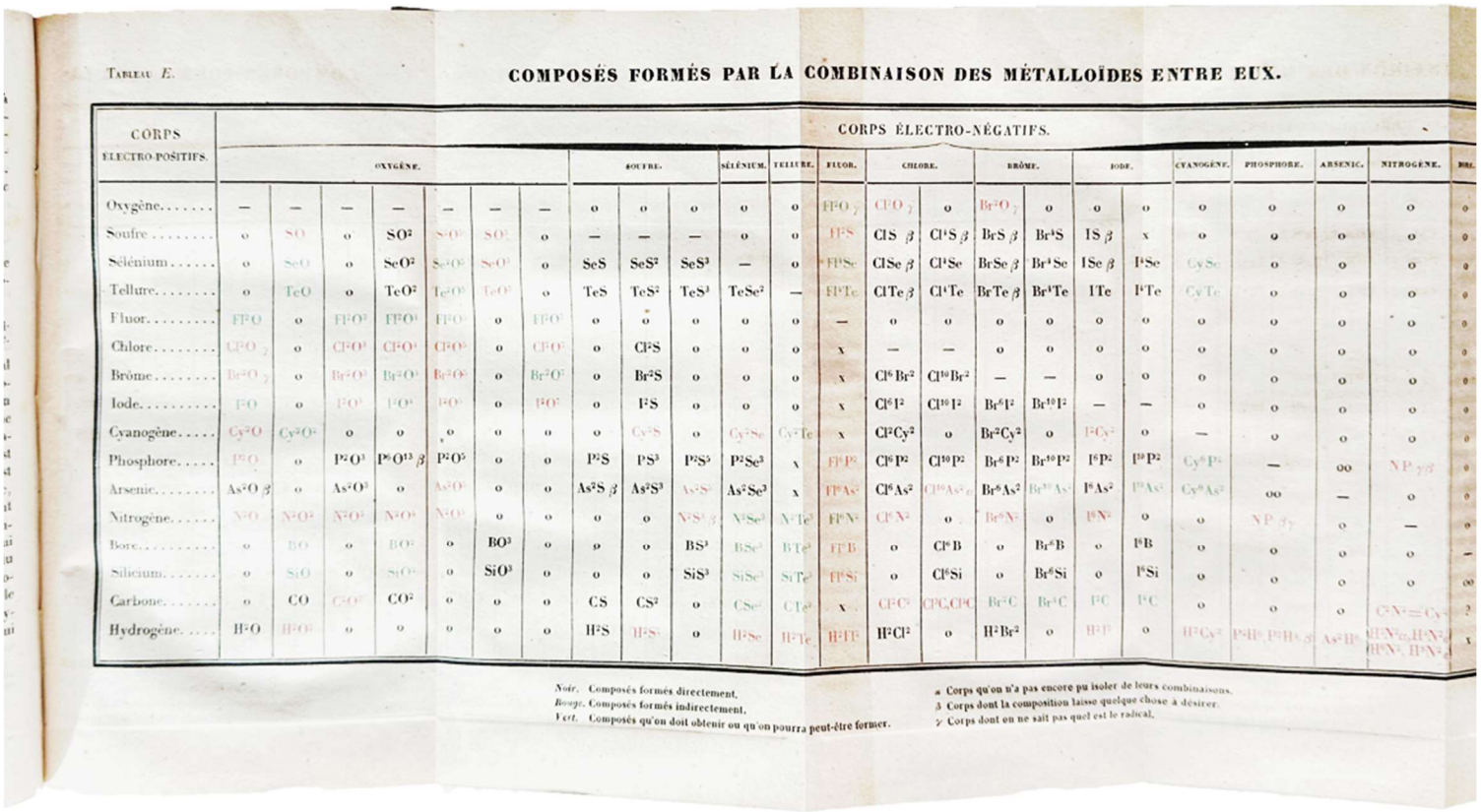


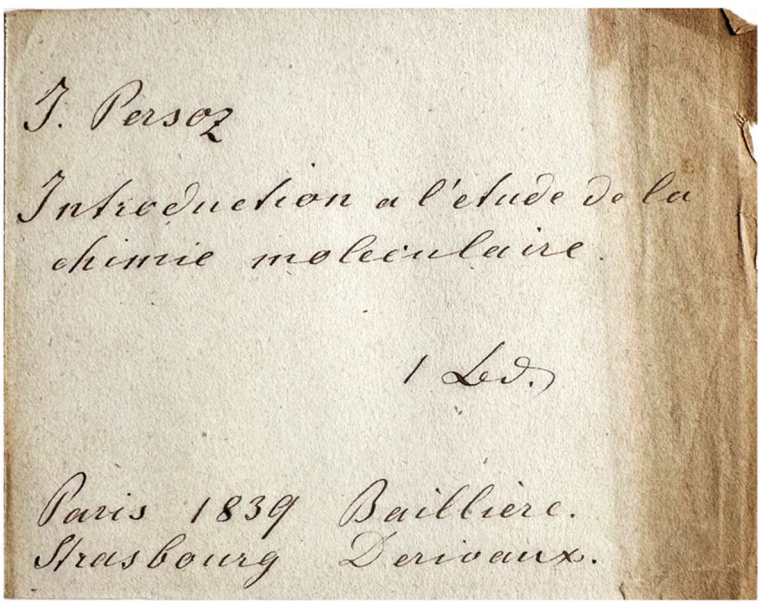
TABLEAU E.

COMPOSÉS FORMÉS PAR LA COMBINAISON DES MÉTALLOÏDES ENTRE EUX.

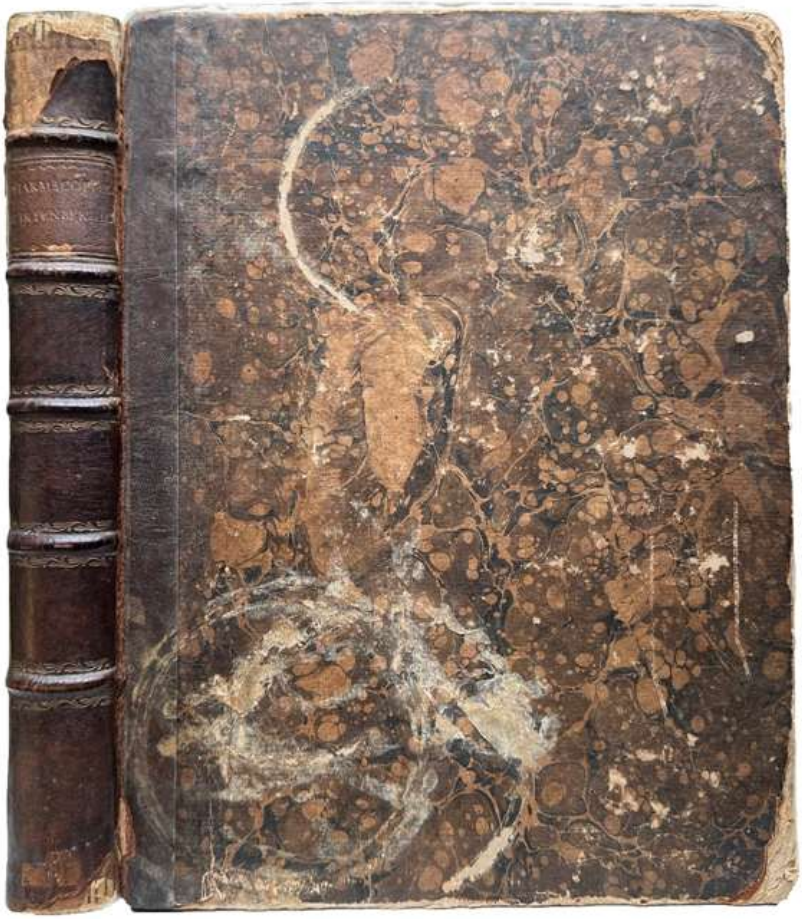
CORPS ÉLECTRO-POSITIFS.	CORPS ÉLECTRO-NÉGATIFS.																								
	OXYGÈNE.							SOUFRE.			SÉLÉNIUM.	TELLURE.	FLUOR.	CHLORE.		BROME.		IODE.		CYANOGÈNE.	PHOSPHORE.	ARSENIC.	NITROGÈNE.	
Oxygène	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	o	o	o	o	H^2O_2	Cl^2O_3	o	Br^2O_3	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Soufre	o	SO	o	SO^2	S^2O^3	SO^3	o	—	—	—	o	o	H^2S	$ClS\ \beta$	$Cl^4S\ \beta$	$BrS\ \beta$	Br^4S	IS β	x	o	o	o	o	o	
Sélénium	o	SeO	o	SeO^2	Se^2O^3	SeO^3	o	SeS	SeS^2	SeS^3	—	o	H^2Se	$ClSe\ \beta$	Cl^4Se	$BrSe\ \beta$	Br^4Se	$ISe\ \beta$	I^4Se	CySe	o	o	o	o	
Tellure	o	TeO	o	TeO^2	Te^2O^3	TeO^3	o	TeS	TeS^2	TeS^3	$TeSe^2$	—	H^2Te	$ClTe\ \beta$	Cl^4Te	$BrTe\ \beta$	Br^4Te	ITe	I^4Te	CyTe	o	o	o	o	
Fluor	F^2O	o	F^2O^3	F^2O^5	F^2O^7	o	F^2O^9	o	o	o	o	o	—	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Chlore	Cl^2O	o	Cl^2O^3	Cl^2O^5	Cl^2O^7	o	Cl^2O^9	o	Cl^2S	o	o	o	x	—	—	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Brôme	Br^2O	o	Br^2O^3	Br^2O^5	Br^2O^7	o	Br^2O^9	o	Br^2S	o	o	o	x	Cl^6Br^2	$Cl^{10}Br^2$	—	—	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Iode	I^2O	o	I^2O^3	I^2O^5	I^2O^7	o	I^2O^9	o	I^2S	o	o	o	x	Cl^6I^2	$Cl^{10}I^2$	Br^6I^2	$Br^{10}I^2$	—	—	o	o	o	o	o	
Cyanogène	Cy^2O	Cy^2O^2	o	o	o	o	o	o	Cy^2S	o	Cy^2Se	Cy^2Te	x	Cl^2Cy^2	o	Br^2Cy^2	o	I^2Cy^2	o	—	o	o	o	o	
Phosphore	P^2O	o	P^2O^3	$P^2O^{13}\ \beta$	P^2O^5	o	o	P^2S	P^2S^3	P^2S^5	P^2Se^3	x	P^2F^5	Cl^6P^2	$Cl^{10}P^2$	Br^6P^2	$Br^{10}P^2$	I^6P^2	$I^{10}P^2$	Cy^6P^2	—	oo	$NP_{\gamma\beta}$	o	
Arsenic	$As^2O\ \beta$	o	As^2O^3	o	As^2O^5	o	o	$As^2S\ \beta$	As^2S^3	As^2S^5	As^2Se^3	x	F^6As^2	Cl^6As^2	$Cl^{10}As^2\ \gamma$	Br^6As^2	$Br^{10}As^2$	I^6As^2	$I^{10}As^2$	Cy^6As^2	oo	—	o	o	
Nitrogène	N^2O	N^2O^2	N^2O^3	N^2O^5	N^2O^7	o	o	o	o	$N^2S^5\ \beta$	N^2Se^5	N^2Te^5	F^6N^2	Cl^6N^2	o	Br^6N^2	o	I^6N^2	o	o	$NP_{\beta\gamma}$	o	—	o	
Bore	o	BO	o	BO^3	o	BO^3	o	o	o	BS^3	BSe^3	BTe^3	F^6B	o	Cl^6B	o	Br^6B	o	I^6B	o	o	o	o	—	
Silicium	o	SiO	o	SiO^3	o	SiO^3	o	o	o	SiS^3	$SiSe^3$	$SiTe^3$	F^6Si	o	Cl^6Si	o	Br^6Si	o	I^6Si	o	o	o	o	o	
Carbone	o	CO	C^2O^3	CO^2	o	o	o	CS	CS^2	o	CSe^2	CTe^2	x	CF^2C^2	Cl^6C, Cl^4C	Br^6C	Br^4C	I^6C	I^4C	o	o	o	o	$C^2N^2=Cy^2$	?
Hydrogène	H^2O	H^2O^2	o	o	o	o	o	H^2S	H^2S^3	o	H^2Se	H^2Te	H^2F^2	H^2Cl^2	o	H^2Br^2	o	H^2I^2	o	H^2Cy^2	P^2H^6, P^2H^4, P^2H^2	As^2H^6	H^2N^2, H^4N^2, H^6N^2	x	

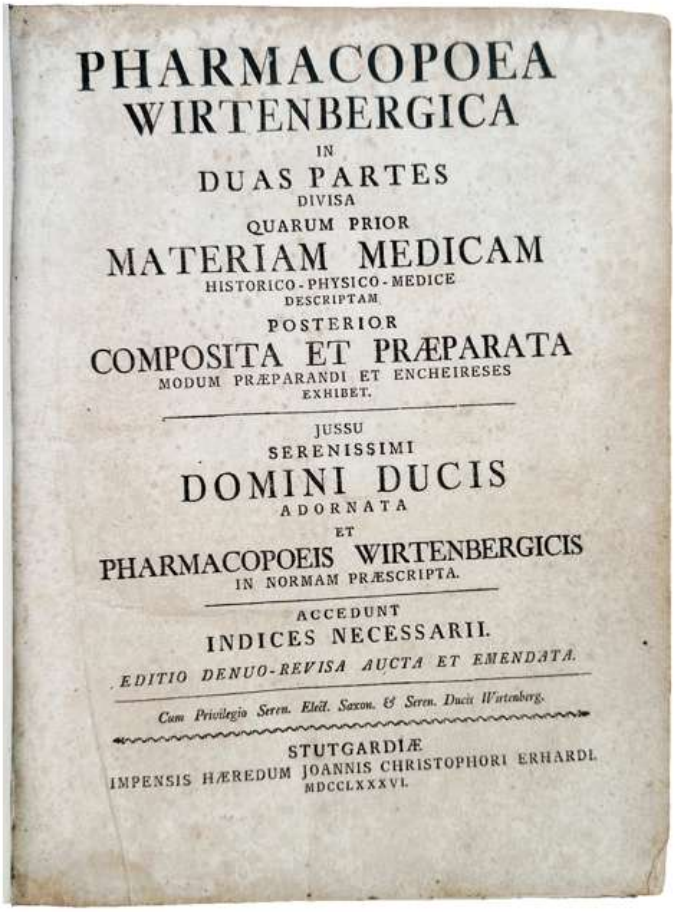
Noir. Composés formés directement.
Rouge. Composés formés indirectement.
Vert. Composés qu'on doit obtenir ou qu'on pourra peut-être former.

α Corps qu'on n'a pas encore pu isoler de leurs combinaisons.
β Corps dont la composition laisse quelque chose à désirer.
γ Corps dont on ne sait pas quel est le radical.



Seems to be the original purchase slip for this book [1839?]
[122] PERSOZ




PHARMACOPOEA
WIRTENBERGICA
IN
DUAS PARTES
DIVISA
QUARUM PRIOR
MATERIAM MEDICAM
HISTORICO-PHYSICO-MEDICE
DESCRIPTAM
POSTERIOR
COMPOSITA ET PRÆPARATA
MODUM PRÆPARANDI ET ENCHEIRESES
EXHIBET.
JUSSU
SERENISSIMI
DOMINI DUCIS
ADORNATA
ET
PHARMACOPOEIS WIRTENBERGICIS
IN NORMAM PRÆSCRIPTA.
ACCEDUNT
INDICES NECESSARII.
EDITIO DENUO-REVISA AUCTA ET EMENDATA.
Cum Privilegio Seren. Elect. Saxon. & Seren. Ducis Wirtenberg.
STUTGARDIÆ
IMPENSIS HÆREDUM JOANNIS CHRISTOPHORI ERHARDI.
MDCCLXXXVI.

123. [**Pharmacopoea Wirtenbergica; Wurttemberg**]. *Pharmacopoea Wirtenbergica in duas partes divisa quarum prior Materiam Medicam historico-physico-medice descriptam posterior composita et præparata modum praeparandi et encheireses exhibet . . . Editio denuo revisa aucta et emendata*. Stutgardiæ: Impensis Hæredum Joannis Christophori Erhardi, 1786. ¶ Two parts in one volume. 4to. [XIV], 155, [1] ; 230, [62] pp. LACKS ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE. Index/register; browning or freckling throughout. Original quarter calf, raised bands, spine stamped in blind, leather gilt-stamped spine label, marbled boards; all extremities quite worn. Early ownership ink marks, dated 17 Augst, 1789 [etc.], and signature (different hand) of Ferdinand [? Mijdlna – or – J/Higdlne? – none makes sense!], label removed. Good. [MJ356]

$ 250

New edition, revised and enlarged. Dedicated to the Prince & Lord, Friedrich August, the privilege leaf signed with the name of Friedrich Gottlob von Berlepsch (1721-1792), brother of the local church dean, Georg Friedrich von Berlepsch (1727-1799). Friedrich Gottlob von Berlepsch became conference minister and real privy councillor.

This famous pharmacopeia was issued originally in 1741, with a beautiful engraved frontispiece and printed in red & black (both elements dropped subsequently in this issue, however, I have seen a copy of the 1786 edition with an engraved frontispiece (lacking here)). It was one of the most comprehensive pharmacopoeias of the time. It described some 2000 articles (medical formulas) and single drugs. Further editions were issued in 1754, 1760, 1771, and this one in 1786. The 1786 edition is important as it was issued at the beginning of the revolution in chemistry, wherein the last three decades of the 18th century changed chemistry and medical pharmacology forever. Further, the vernacular language was about to become commonplace in medical texts, no longer writing texts in Latin which also separated the classes of society. Three indices are found in this edition, a Latin table, supplemented by two additional tables of terms indexed in French or German.

Among the medicinal terms located: cacao, cannabis (p. 85), cinnamon, coffee, opium, etc.



CLASSIS PRIMA.

REGNUM MINERALE.

CAPUT I.

DE TERRIS.

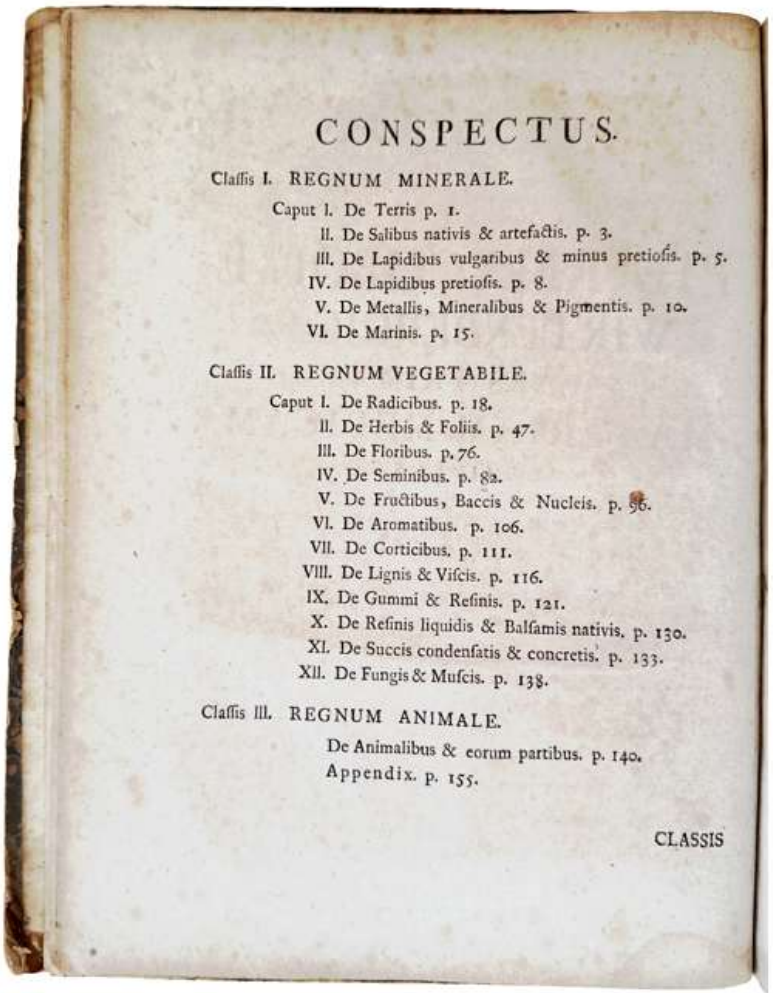
Bolus alba, *Bol blanc*, **weiſſer Bolus.** Quicquid apud ſcriptores materiæ medicæ ſub nomine boli occurrit, eſt argilla pinguis, quæ in aqua aliquo modo ſolvitur, & in igne in lapideam ſubſtantiam indurefcit. Colore diſtinguimus diverſas ſpecies. *Bolus alba virtutis eſt adſtringentis & ficcantis; nunquam interne, ſæpius verò externe in uſum vocatur.*

Bolus Armena, Armeniaca, *Bol d'Armenie*, **Armeniſcher Bolus.** Laudatur illa, quæ promte linguæ adhæret; coloris pallido rubri, lubrica & impalpabilis, non arenoſa eſt. Olim ex Oriente advehebatur, nunc etiam in Galliæ & Germaniæ nonnullis provinciis reperitur. *Adſcribitur ei vis bezoardica, & notoria adſtringit.*

Bolus rubra vulgaris, *Bol rouge vulgaire*, **gemeiner rother Bolus.** Advehitur ex Bohœmia & Epiſcopatu Salisburgenſi. *Raro a Medicis præſcribitur; veterinariis vero, & ad Spiritus Nitri & Salis deſtillationem inſervit. Hanc & præcedentem colorem a Marte habere, experimenta loquuntur.*

Creta alba, *Craye blanche*, **weiſſe Kreide.** Eſt terra alcalina, calx foſſilis & nativa fere. Præſtant præcipue Colonienſis, Campanienſis & Bologena. Laudatur, quæ alba, levis & non arenoſa eſt. Cum Tartaro, qui vix, & in aqua ebullienti tantum, ſolubilis, cocta, illi ſalium alcalinorum ſolubilitatem conciliat. Ope cretæ aquam marinam potabilem reddere docuit in *Comment. Societ. Scient. Harlemenſ.* P. II. Cl. *Allemand*, quatuor pintis aquæ marinæ cretæ unciam unam addendo. *Acidum abſorbet; uſus tamen internus vix laudabilis.*

A Lac



CONSPECTUS.

Claſſis I. REGNUM MINERALE.

Caput I. De Terris p. 1.
II. De Salibus nativis & artefactis. p. 3.
III. De Lapidibus vulgaribus & minus pretioſis. p. 5.
IV. De Lapidibus pretioſis. p. 8.
V. De Metallis, Mineralibus & Pigmentis. p. 10.
VI. De Marinis. p. 15.

Claſſis II. REGNUM VEGETABILE.

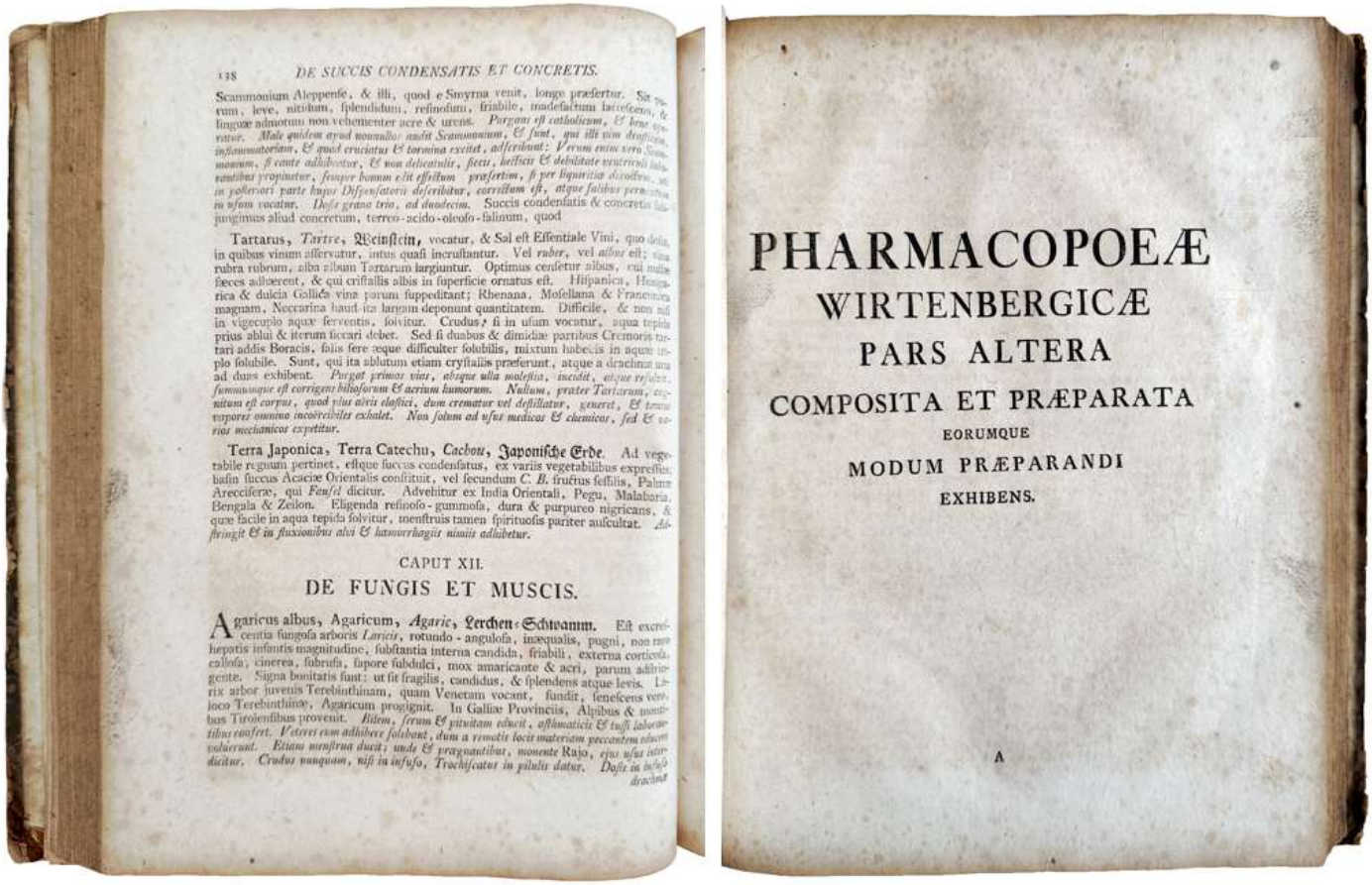
Caput I. De Radicibus. p. 18.
II. De Herbis & Foliis. p. 47.
III. De Floribus. p. 76.
IV. De Seminibus. p. 82.
V. De Fructibus, Baccis & Nucleis. p. 96.
VI. De Aromatibus. p. 106.
VII. De Corticibus. p. 111.
VIII. De Lignis & Viſcis. p. 116.
IX. De Gummi & Reſinis. p. 121.
X. De Reſinis liquidis & Balſamis nativis. p. 130.
XI. De Succis condenſatis & concretis. p. 133.
XII. De Fungis & Muſcis. p. 138.

Claſſis III. REGNUM ANIMALE.

De Animalibus & eorum partibus. p. 140.
Appendix. p. 155.

CLASSIS

[123] *Pharmacopoea Wirtenbergica*



138 DE SUCCIS CONDENSATIS ET CONCRETIS.

Scammonium Aleppense, & illi, quod e Smyrna venit, longe præsertur. Sit purum, leve, nitidum, splendidum, resinosum, friabile, madefactum lactescens, & linguæ admotum non vehementer acre & urens. *Purgans est catholicum, & brevi operatur. Male quidem apud nonnullos audit Scammonium, & sunt, qui illi vim drasticam, inflammatoriam, & quod cruciatus & tormina excitet, adscribunt: Verum enim vero Scammonium, si caute adhibeatur, & non delicatulis, siccis, hecticis & debilitate ventriculi laborantibus propinetur, semper bonum edit effectum præsertim, si per liquiritiæ decoctum, ac in posteriori parte hujus Dispensatoris describitur, correctum est, atque salibus permixtum in usum vocatur. Dosis grana tria, ad duodecim.* Succis condensatis & concretis subjungimus aliud concretum, terreo-acido-oleoso-salinum, quod

Tartarus, *Tartre*, **Weinstein**, vocatur, & Sal est Essentiale Vini, quo dolia, in quibus vinum asservatur, intus quasi incrustantur. Vel *ruber*, vel *albus* est; vinum rubra rubrum, alba album Tartarum largiuntur. Optimus censetur albus, cui nullæ fæces adhærent, & qui cristallis albis in superficie ornatus est. Hispanica, Hungarica & dulcia Gallica vina parum suppeditant; Rhenana, Mosellana & Francofurtana magnam, Neccarina haud ita largam deponunt quantitatem. Difficile, & non nisi in vigecuplo aquæ ferventis, solvitur. Crudus, si in usum vocatur, aqua tepida prius ablui & iterum siccari debet. Sed si duabus & dimidiæ partibus Cremoris tartari addis Boracis, salis fere æque difficulter solubilis, mixtum habebis in aquæ triplo solubile. Sunt, qui ita ablutum etiam crystallis præferunt, atque a drachma una ad duas exhibent. *Purgat primas vias, absque ulla molestia, incidit, atque resolvit, summumque est corrigens biliosorum & acrium humorum. Nullum, præter Tartarum, cognitum est corpus, quod plus aëris elastici, dum crematur vel destillatur, generet, & tamen vapores omnino incoërcibiles exhalet. Non solum ad usus medicos & chemicos, sed & varios mechanicos expetitur.*

Terra Japonica, Terra Catechu, *Cachou*, **Japonische Erde**. Ad vegetabile regnum pertinet, estque succus condensatus, ex variis vegetabilibus expressus, basin succus Acaciæ Orientalis constituit, vel secundum *C. B.* fructus sessilis, Palmæ Arecciferæ, qui *Fausel* dicitur. Advehitur ex India Orientali, Pegu, Malabaria, Bengala & Zeilon. Eligenda resinoso-gummosa, dura & purpureo nigricans, & quæ facile in aqua tepida solvitur, menstruis tamen spirituosis pariter auscultat. *Adstringit & in fluxionibus alvi & hæmorrhagiis nimiis adhibetur.*

CAPUT XII.

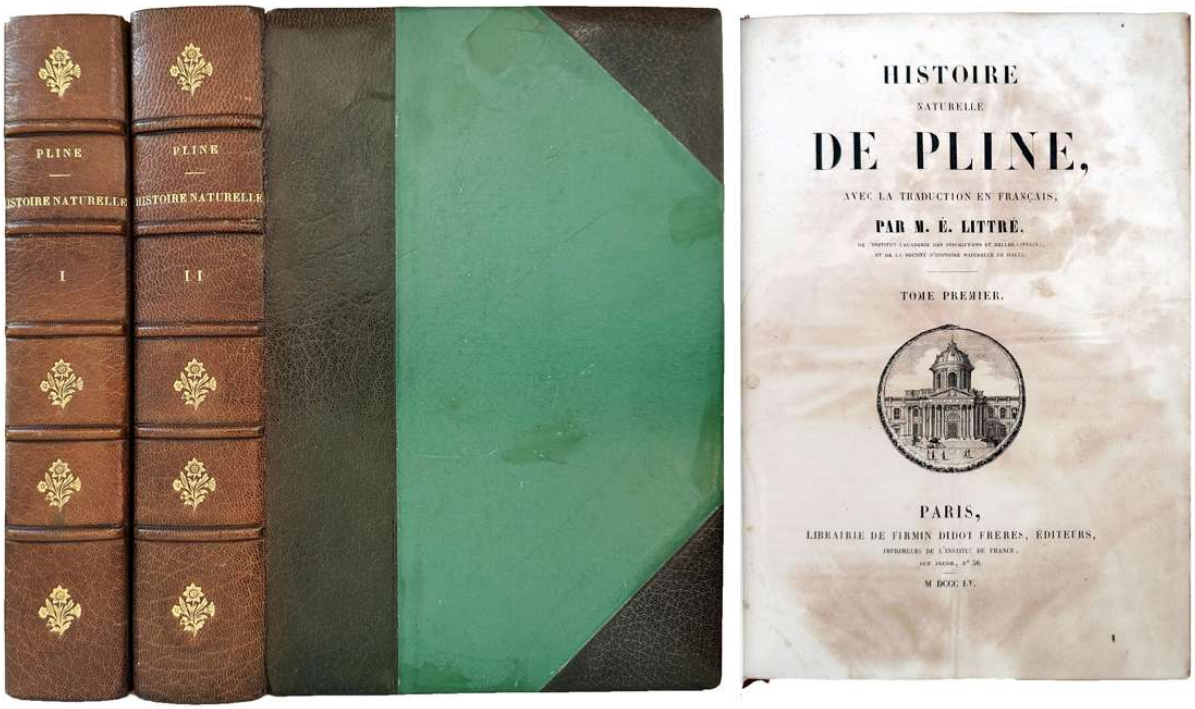
DE FUNGIS ET MUSCIS.

Agaricus albus, Agaricum, *Agaric*, **Lerchen-Schwamm**. Est excrescentia fungosa arboris *Laricis*, rotundo-angulosa, inæqualis, pugni, non raro hepatis infantis magnitudine, substantia interna candida, friabili, externa corticosa, callosa, cinerea, subrufa, sapore subdulci, mox amaricante & acri, parum adstringente. Signa bonitatis sunt: ut sit fragilis, candidus, & splendens atque levis. Larix arbor juvenis Terebinthinam, quam Venetam vocant, fundit, senescens vero, loco Terebinthinæ, Agaricum progignit. In Galliæ Provinciis, Alpibus & montibus Tirolensibus provenit. *Bilem, serum & pituitam educit, asthmaticis & tussi laborantibus confert. Veteres eum adhibere solebant, dum a remotis locis materiam peccantem educere voluerunt. Etiam menstrua ducit; unde & prægnantibus, monente* Rajo, *ejus usus interdicitur. Crudus nunquam, nisi in infuso, Trochiscatus in pilulis datur. Dosis in infuso drachmæ*

PHARMACOPOEÆ
WIRTENBERGICÆ
PARS ALTERA
COMPOSITA ET PRÆPARATA
EORUMQUE
MODUM PRÆPARANDI
EXHIBENS.

A

[123] *Pharmacopoea Wirtenbergica*



[124] PLINY

124. **PLINY** the elder [**Pline l'ancien ; Plinius Caïus Secundus**] (d.79 A.D.). *Histoire naturelle de Pline, avec la traduction en français, par M. E. Littré . .* . Tome I : Paris : Firmin-Didot frères, 1855. Tome II : Paris : J.J. Dubochet, Le Chevalier et Cie . . . Garnier frères, 1850. ¶ 2 volumes. Tall 8vo. [6], XVII, [1], 740, [2] ; [6], 707, [1] pp. Printed in two columns. With Latin and French texts, notes; heavily stained (esp. title of vol. I). Modern half dark brown morocco, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine with title, florettes, green cloth over boards. Laid in: calling card of Jean Tannery, Gouverneur de la Banque de France. Very good. [MJ366]

$ 150

Mixed issues, but complete. With a uniform half morocco leather binding. Handsome copy.

The translator, Émile Maximilien Paul Littré was a French lexicographer, freemason and philosopher, best known for his *Dictionnaire de la langue française*.

Possible provenance: laid-in is an introductory card from Jean Tannery (1878-1939), Gouverneur de la Banque de France. He held this position only in 1935-36, thus his inscription can be estimated for this period.


HISTOIRE

NATURELLE

DE PLINE,

AVEC LA TRADUCTION EN FRANÇAIS,

PAR M. É. LITTRÉ,

TOME SECOND.

PARIS,

J. J. DUBOCHET, LE CHEVALIER ET Cie, ÉDITEURS,

GARNIER FRÈRES, LIBRAIRES,

1850.


HISTOIRE NATURELLE

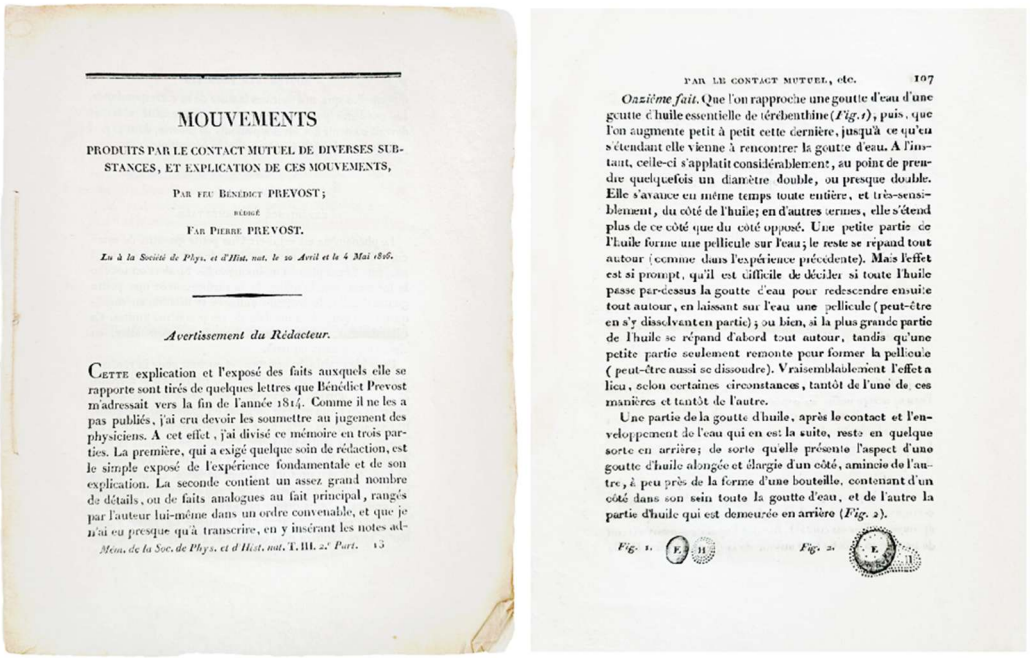
DE PLINE.

LIVRE XX.

C. PLINII SECUNDI

NATURALIS HISTORIÆ

LIBER XX.



MOUVEMENTS

PRODUITS PAR LE CONTACT MUTUEL DE DIVERSES SUBSTANCES, ET EXPLICATION DE CES MOUVEMENTS,

PAR FEU BÉNÉDICT PREVOST;

RÉDIGÉ

PAR PIERRE PREVOST.

Lu à la Société de Phys. et d'Hist. nat. le 20 Avril et le 4 Mai 1826.

Avertissement du Rédacteur.

CETTE explication et l'exposé des faits auxquels elle se rapporte sont tirés de quelques lettres que Bénédict Prevost m'adressait vers la fin de l'année 1814. Comme il ne les a pas publiés, j'ai cru devoir les soumettre au jugement des physiciens. A cet effet, j'ai divisé ce mémoire en trois parties. La première, qui a exigé quelque soin de rédaction, est le simple exposé de l'expérience fondamentale et de son explication. La seconde contient un assez grand nombre de détails, ou de faits analogues au fait principal, rangés par l'auteur lui-même dans un ordre convenable, et que je n'ai eu presque qu'à transcrire, en y insérant les notes ad-

Mem. de la Soc. de Phys. et d'Hist. nat. T. III. 2.e *Part.* 15

PAR LE CONTACT MUTUEL, etc. 107

Onzième fait. Que l'on rapproche une goutte d'eau d'une goutte d'huile essentielle de térébenthine (*Fig. 1*), puis, que l'on augmente petit à petit cette dernière, jusqu'à ce qu'en s'étendant elle vienne à rencontrer la goutte d'eau. A l'instant, celle-ci s'applatit considérablement, au point de prendre quelquefois un diamètre double, ou presque double. Elle s'avance en même temps toute entière, et très-sensiblement, du côté de l'huile; en d'autres termes, elle s'étend plus de ce côté que du côté opposé. Une petite partie de l'huile forme une pellicule sur l'eau; le reste se répand tout autour (comme dans l'expérience précédente). Mais l'effet est si prompt, qu'il est difficile de décider si toute l'huile passe par-dessus la goutte d'eau pour redescendre ensuite tout autour, en laissant sur l'eau une pellicule (peut-être en s'y dissolvant en partie); ou bien, si la plus grande partie de l'huile se répand d'abord tout autour, tandis qu'une petite partie seulement remonte pour former la pellicule (peut-être aussi se dissoudre). Vraisemblablement l'effet a lieu, selon certaines circonstances, tantôt de l'une de ces manières et tantôt de l'autre.

Une partie de la goutte d'huile, après le contact et l'enveloppement de l'eau qui en est la suite, reste en quelque sorte en arrière; de sorte qu'elle présente l'aspect d'une goutte d'huile allongée et élargie d'un côté, amincie de l'autre, à peu près de la forme d'une bouteille, contenant d'un côté dans son sein toute la goutte d'eau, et de l'autre la partie d'huile qui est demeurée en arrière (*Fig. 2*).

Fig. 1. *Fig. 2.*

125. **PREVOST, Bénédict** (1755-1819)**; PREVOST, Pierre** (1751-1839). *Mouvements produits par le contact mutuel de diverses substances, et explication de ces mouvements par feu Bénédict Prevost; rédigé par Pierre Prevost. Lu à la Société de Phys. et d'Hist. nat. le 20 avril et le 4 mai 1826.* Mémoire de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle, [1826]. ¶ Series : *Mém. de la Société de Phys. et d'Histoire Naturelle*, tome III, 2ème part. pp. [97]-113, [1]. Self-wrappers. Fine. [MJ373]

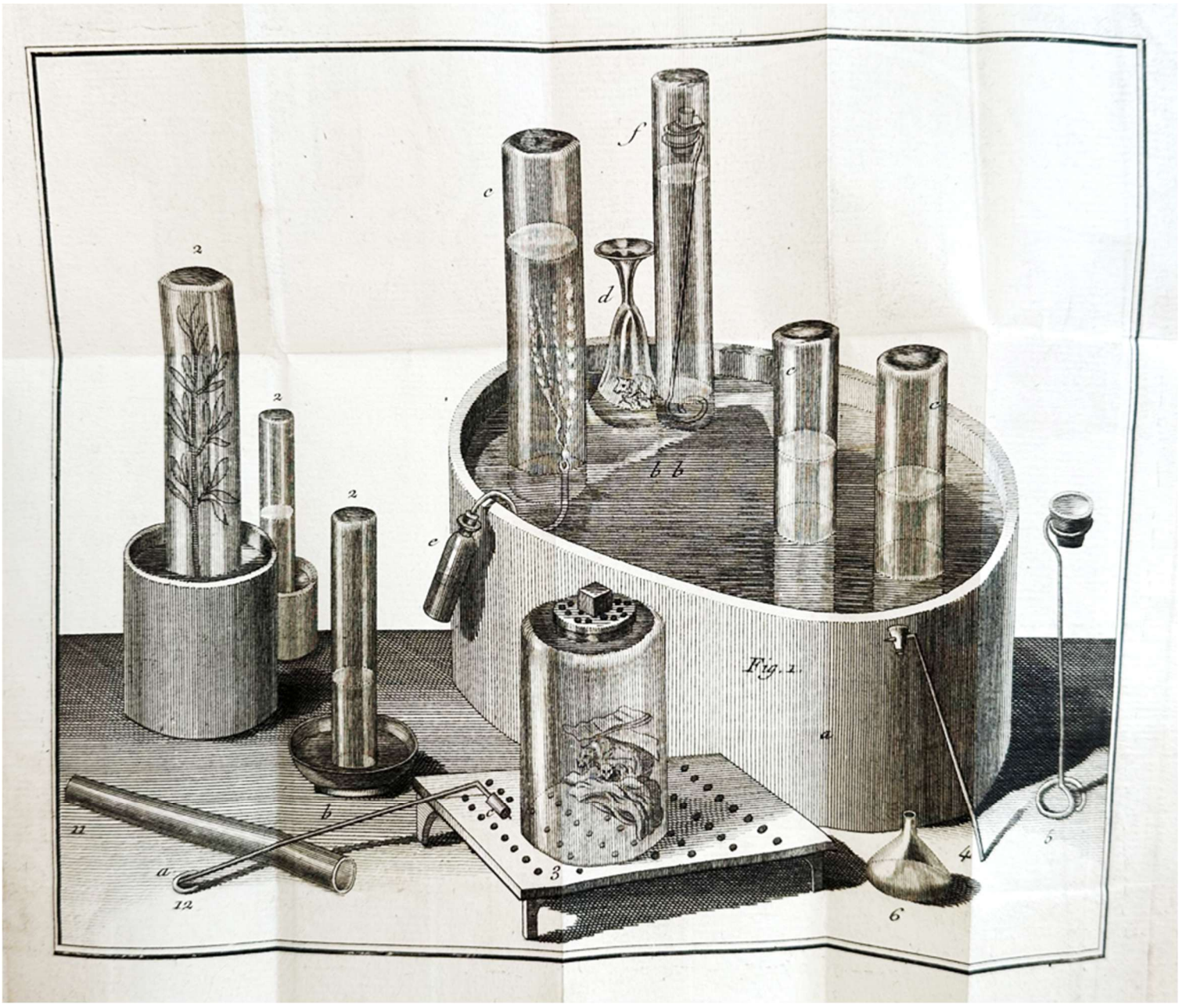
$ 40

"Movements caused by the mutual contact of various substances, and an explanation of these movements by the late Bénédict Prevost."

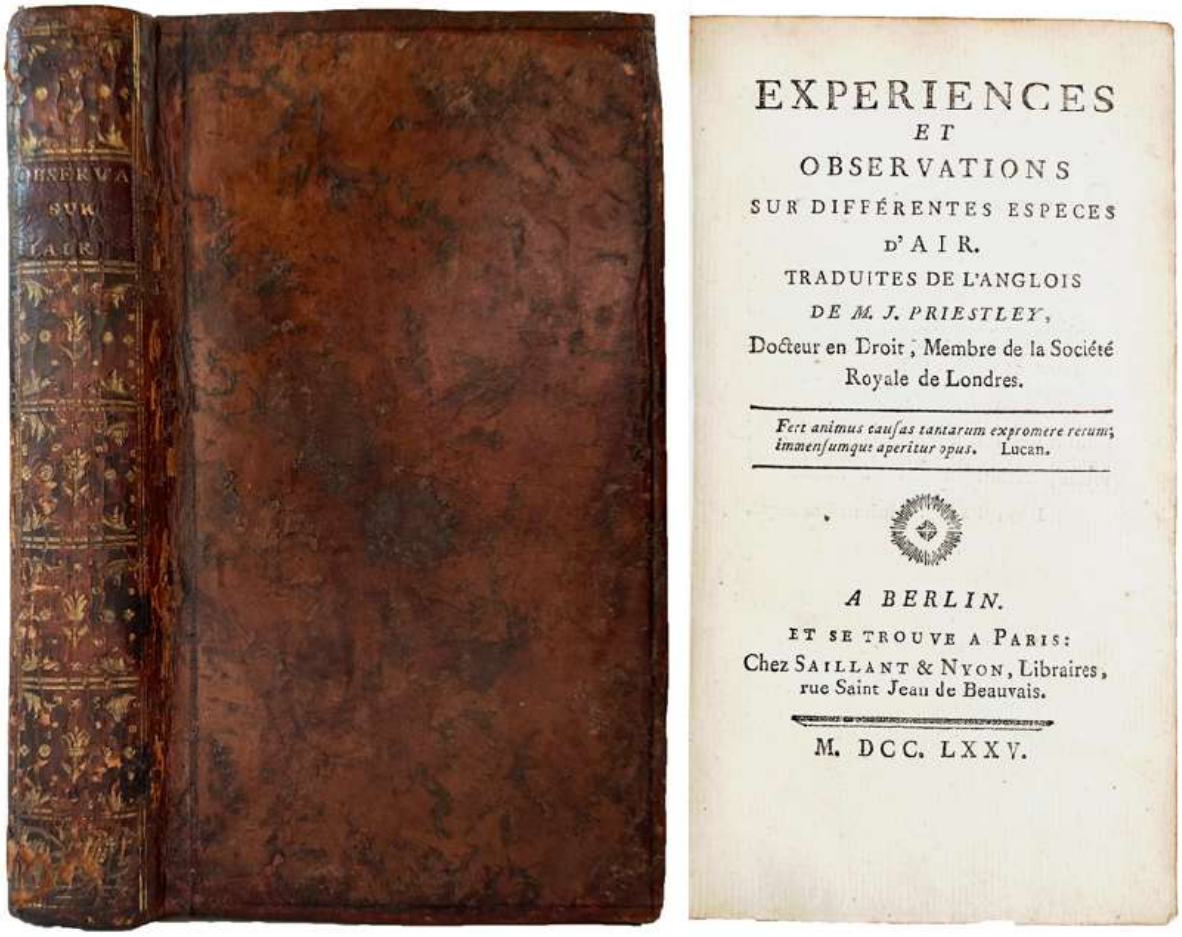
Isaac-Bénédict Prévost was a Swiss Protestant theologian and naturalist who was one of the first to identify fungal infection of plants and to find treatments to avoid them. He made microscopic observations on the germination of the spores of the fungus which was later called Tilletia caries. He determined that the spores needed humidity but dismissed the idea that the disease itself was caused by climatic factors as was then believed. His work was however dismissed by scientists in higher positions such as Henri-Alexandre Tessier. Despite this the farmers around Switzerland followed the method of seed treatment and found it effective. Prevost became ill between 1803 and 1804 and died in 1819 in Montauban following "ataxic fever".

Pierre Prévost was a Genevan philosopher and physicist. In 1791 he explained Pictet's experiment by arguing that all bodies radiate heat, no matter how hot or cold.

§ See: Lucas, G. B.; Campbell, C. L.; Lucas, L. T. (1992). "History of Plant Pathology". In Lucas, George B.; Campbell, Lee (eds.). *Introduction to Plant Diseases*. pp. 15–19.



[126] PRIESTLEY



126. **PRIESTLEY, Joseph** (1733-1804). *Expériences et Observations sur différentes espèces d'air. Traduites de l'anglois de M. J. Priestley, Docteur en Droit, Membre de la Société Royale de Londres.* Berlin, Paris : Saillant et Nyon, 1775. ¶ 12mo. xxxvi, 434, [2] pp. 2 large folding engraved plates, Additions et Corrections. Original full mottled calf, blind-rules surround, gilt-stamped spine, dark leather spine label, marbled endleaves; rubbed. Very good. Rare. [MJ374]

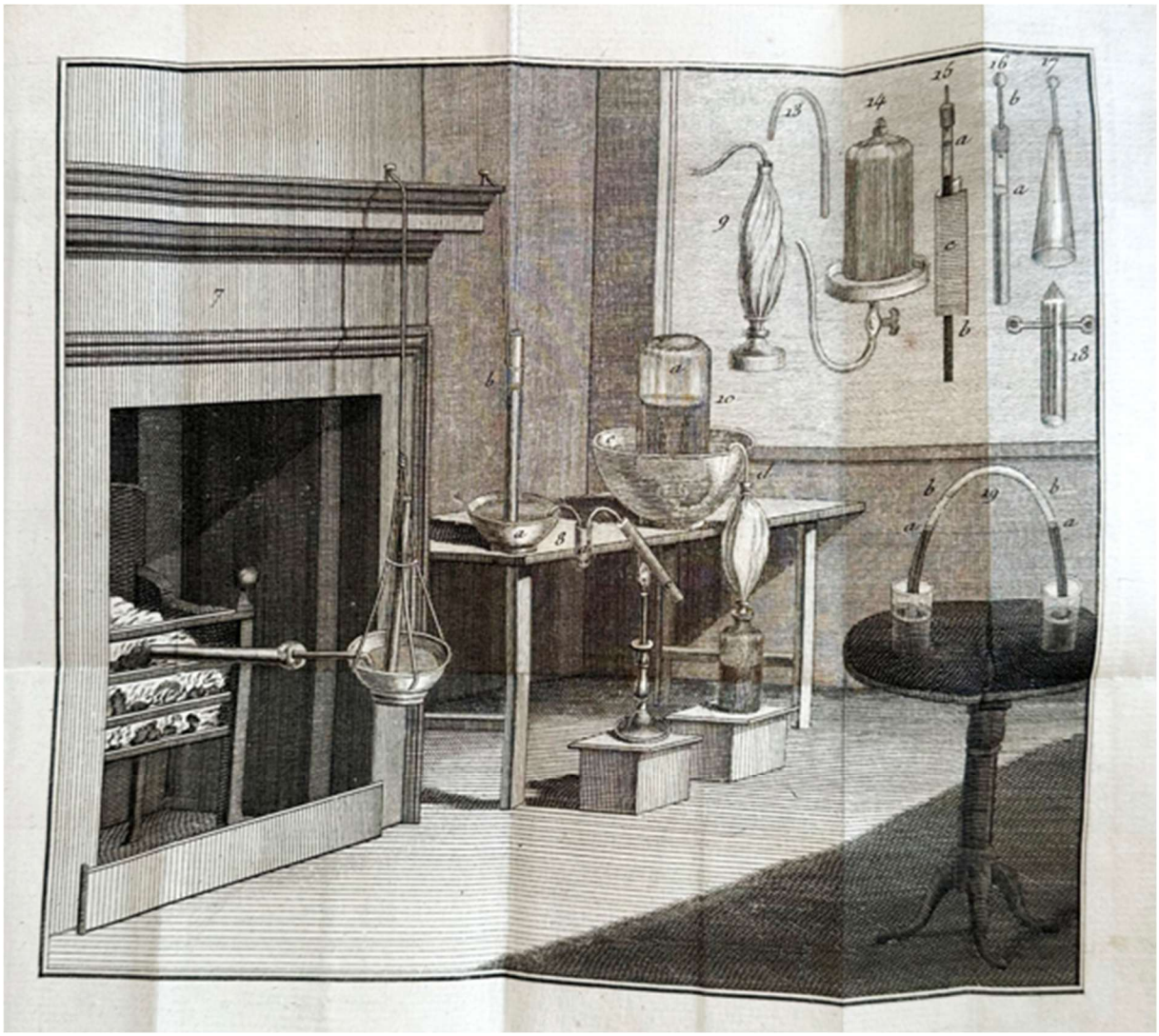
$ 2,500

First edition in French, the translation prepared by Jacques Gibelin (1744-1828). This is a translation of the author's *Experiments and Observations* (1774), printed in this edition with approval of the author.

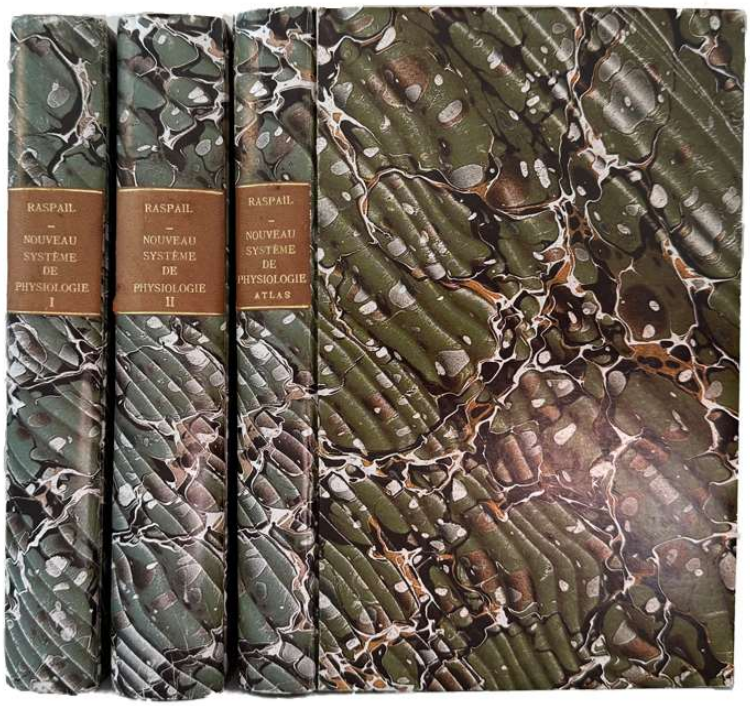
"When Priestley published the first volume of his epoch-making *Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air* (London, 1774), he had not anticipated that he would publish two further volumes with that title. Jacques Gibelin immediately translated it into French and showed Priestley the translation when they met in Paris in October 1774. Priestley approved the French version, and at the end (pp. 432-434) Gibelin prints a letter addressed to him by Priestley on 19 January 1775,

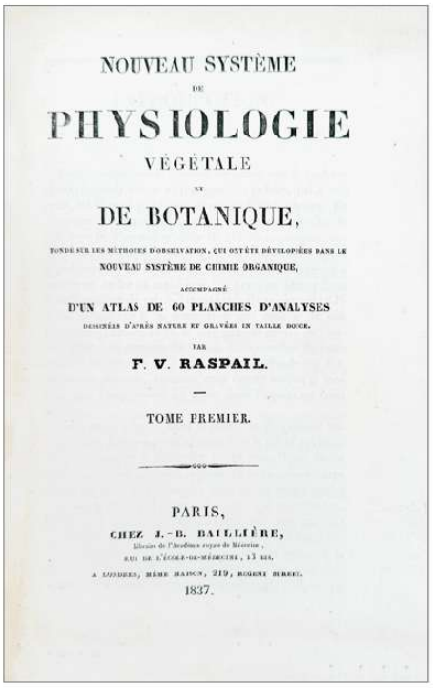
in which he reports some of the new experiments. Gibelin published the translation with the "A. Berlin" (i.e., Paris) imprint in order to avoid the inevitable delay that resulted when permission to publish went through the usual French channels. The sheets were of the first issue were reissued (Paris, 1777), followed by two more volumes, with the approbation and privilege in volume III/ The 1775 first issue is extremely rare." – Neville.

§ Cole 1066; Ferchl 424; Neville II, p. 336; Wellcome IV, 436.



[126] PRIESTLEY




NOUVEAU SYSTÈME
DE
PHYSIOLOGIE
VÉGÉTALE
ET
DE BOTANIQUE,
FONDÉ SUR LES MÉTHODES D'OBSERVATION, QUI ONT ÉTÉ DÉVELOPPÉES DANS LE
NOUVEAU SYSTÈME DE CHIMIE ORGANIQUE,
ACCOMPAGNÉ
D'UN ATLAS DE 60 PLANCHES D'ANALYSES
DESSINÉES D'APRÈS NATURE ET GRAVÉES EN TAILLE DOUCE.
PAR
F. V. RASPAIL.
TOME PREMIER.
PARIS,
CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE,
1837.

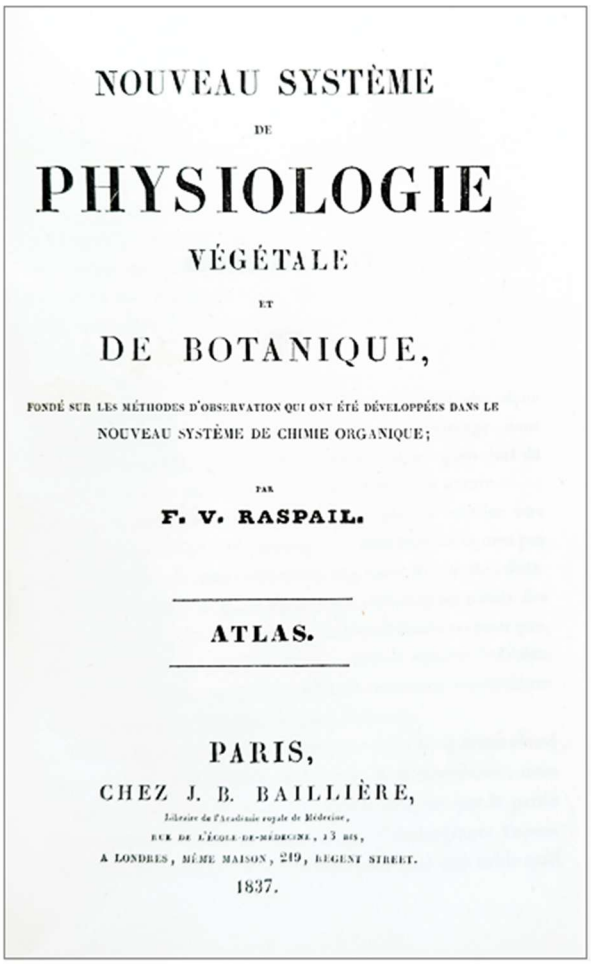
127. **RASPAIL, François-Vincent** (1794-1878). *Nouveau système de physiologie végétale et de botanique, fonde sur les méthodes d'observation, qui ont été développées dans le nouveau système de chimie organique . . .* Paris: Chez J.-B. Bailliere, 1837. ¶ Two volumes plus atlas. 8vo. (xxxii), 599, [1 blank; viii, 658, [2], [ads 32]; 91, [1 blank] pp. Half-titles, tables (4 folding), 60 engraved plates; margins of Vol. II water-stained (washed and pressed). Modern marbled boards, brown leather spine labels, gilt spines, new end-leaves. Very good (noting staining). S6996

$ 95

FIRST EDITION of Raspail's new system of botanical physiology, based on his methods of observation first developed in his *Nouveau systeme de chimie organique* (1833).

Francois-Vincent Raspail was basically self-taught in the sciences, but nevertheless made important contributions in the fields of organic chemistry, biology of the cell, and microscopy. Raspail was also continuously in trouble with the French state, and enjoyed a widespread reputation as a defender of the individual against state power, frequently spending long periods in jail.

§ BM (Nat. Hist.), IV, p. 1646; *DSB*, XI, pp. 300-302; Gascoigne 11910.1.



NOUVEAU SYSTÈME

DE

PHYSIOLOGIE

VÉGÉTALE

ET

DE BOTANIQUE,

FONDÉ SUR LES MÉTHODES D'OBSERVATION QUI ONT ÉTÉ DÉVELOPPÉES DANS LE NOUVEAU SYSTÈME DE CHIMIE ORGANIQUE;

PAR

F. V. RASPAIL.

ATLAS.

PARIS,

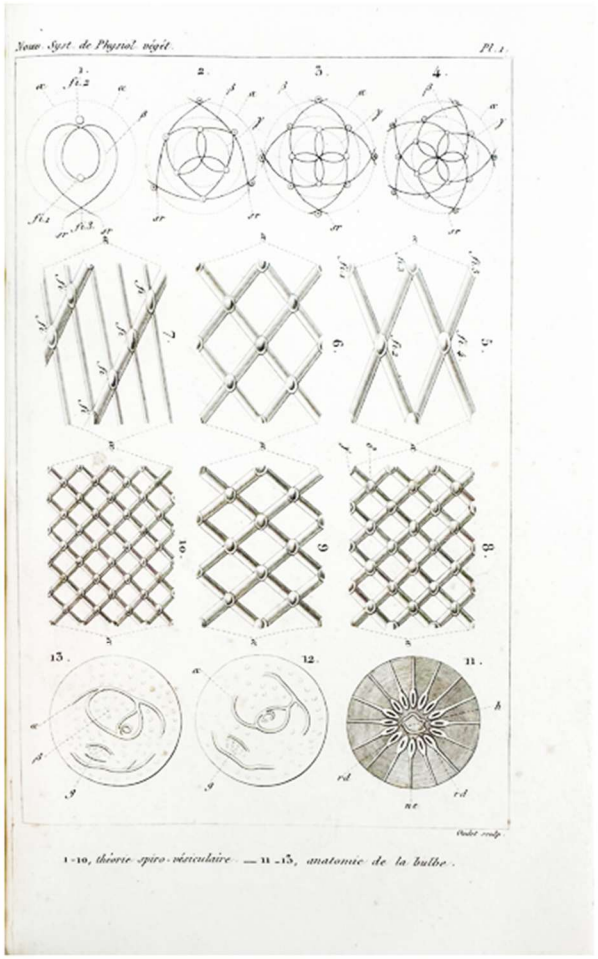
CHEZ J. B. BAILLIÈRE,

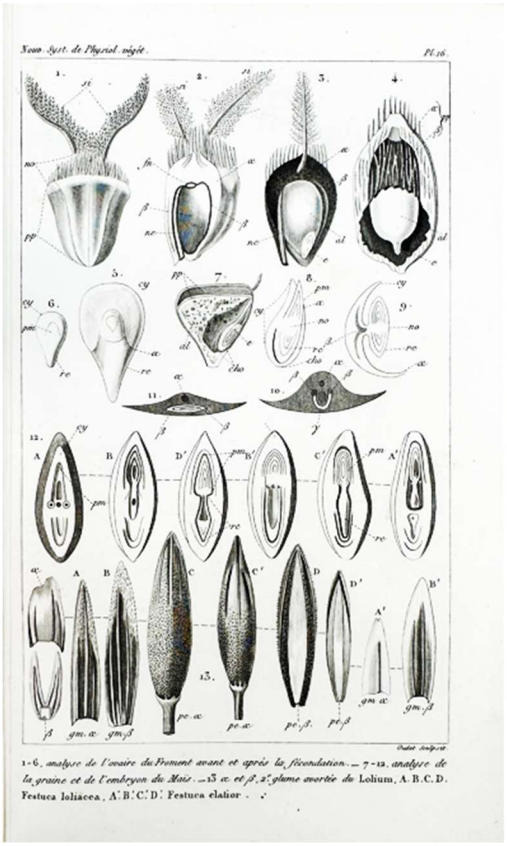
Libraire de l'Académie royale de Médecine,

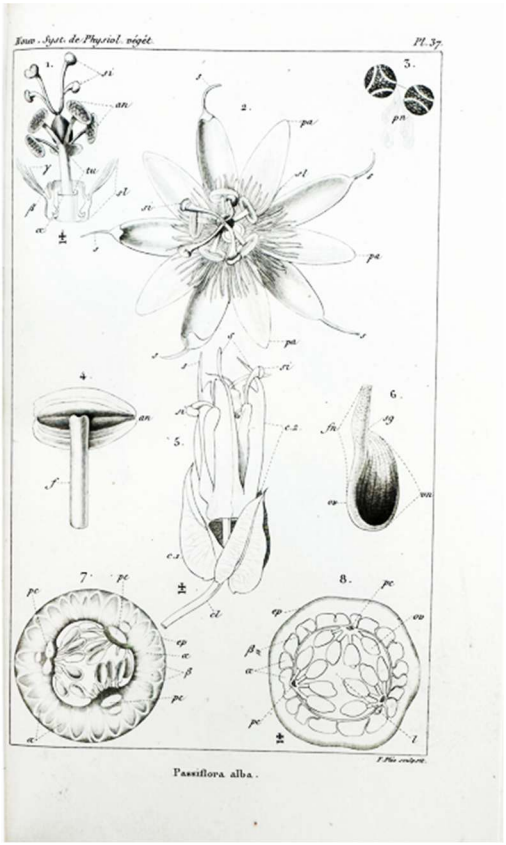
RUE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE, 13 BIS,

A LONDRES, MÊME MAISON, 219, REGENT STREET.

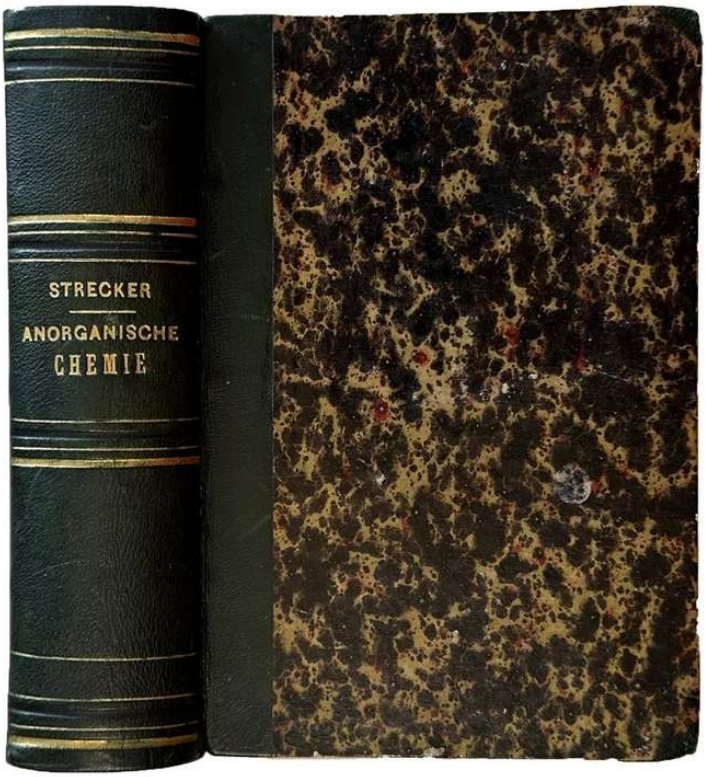
1837.

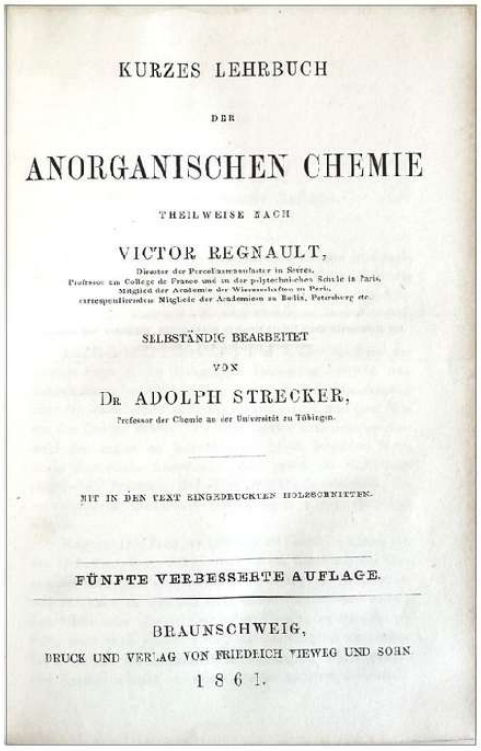






[127] RASPAIL




KURZES LEHRBUCH

DER

ANORGANISCHEN CHEMIE

THEILWEISE NACH

VICTOR REGNAULT,

SELBSTÄNDIG BEARBEITET

VON

DR. ADOLPH STRECKER,

MIT IN DEN TEXT EINGEDRUCKTEN HOLZSCHNITTEN.

FÜNFTE VERBESSERTE AUFLAGE.

BRAUNSCHWEIG,

DRUCK UND VERLAG VON FRIEDRICH VIEWEG UND SOHN

1 8 6 1.

128. **REGNAULT, Victor** (1810-1878)**; STRECKER, Adolph** (1822-1871) (editor). *Kurzes Lehrbuch der Anorganischen Chemie Theil weise nach Victor Regnault . . . selbständig bearbeitet von Dr. A. Strecker . . .* Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg u. Sohn, 1861. ¶ Series: *Regnault-Strecker's kurzes Lehrbuch der Chemie. In zwei Theilen. Erster Band. Anorganische Chemie und Abriss der organischen Chemie.* Small 8vo. [4], VIII, 837, [1], [IX]-XXVIII, [2] pp. 180 numbered figures, 1 large folding table (p. 311), index. Contemporary quarter dark green gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Small ownership sticker of Dr. Luigi Gobbi. Near fine. [MJ387] S14254

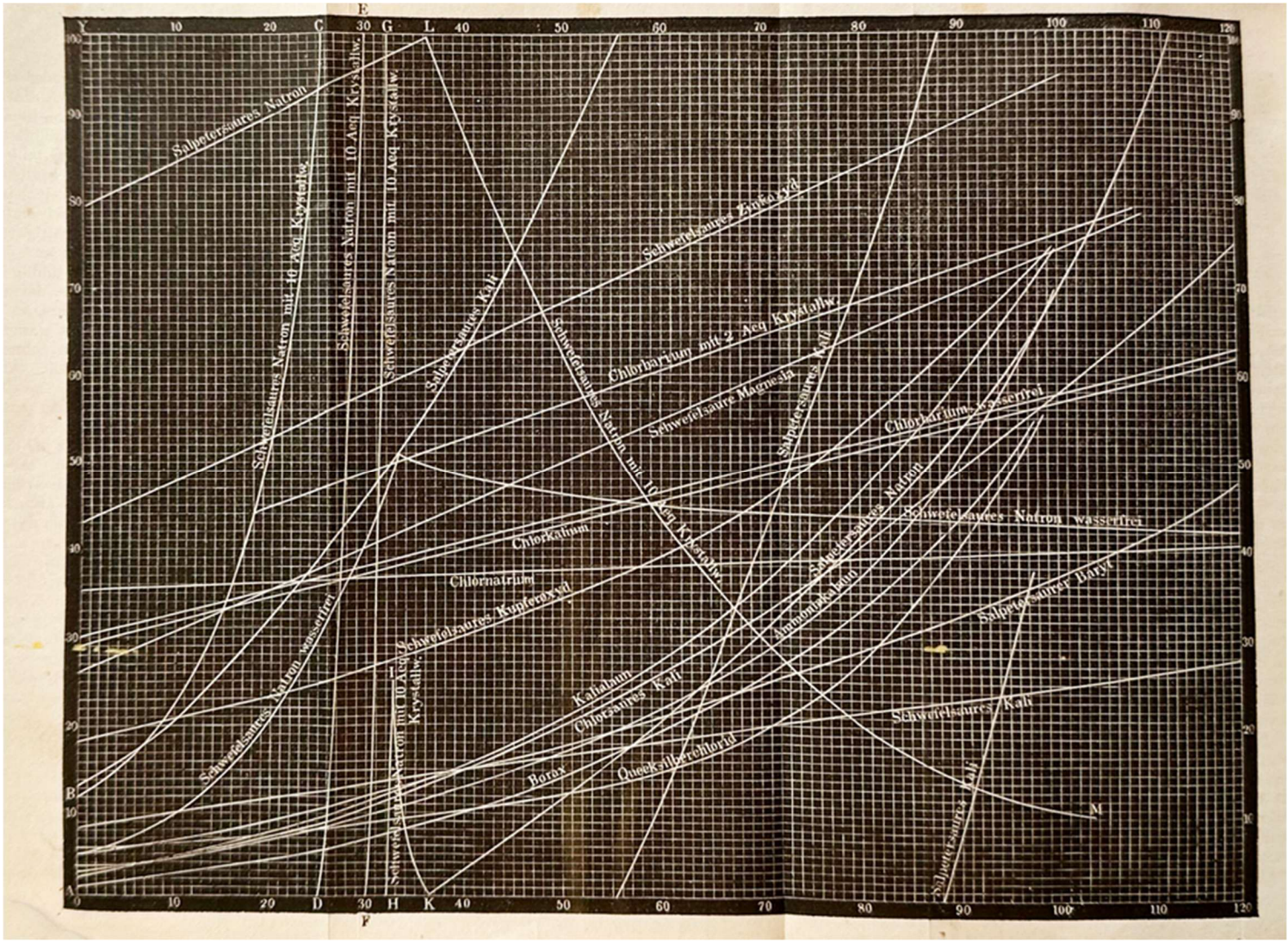
$ 45

Fifth revised edition of this 'Short Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry'. This is one of the two volumes issued in the series, complete in itself. The other part was on Organic Chemistry.

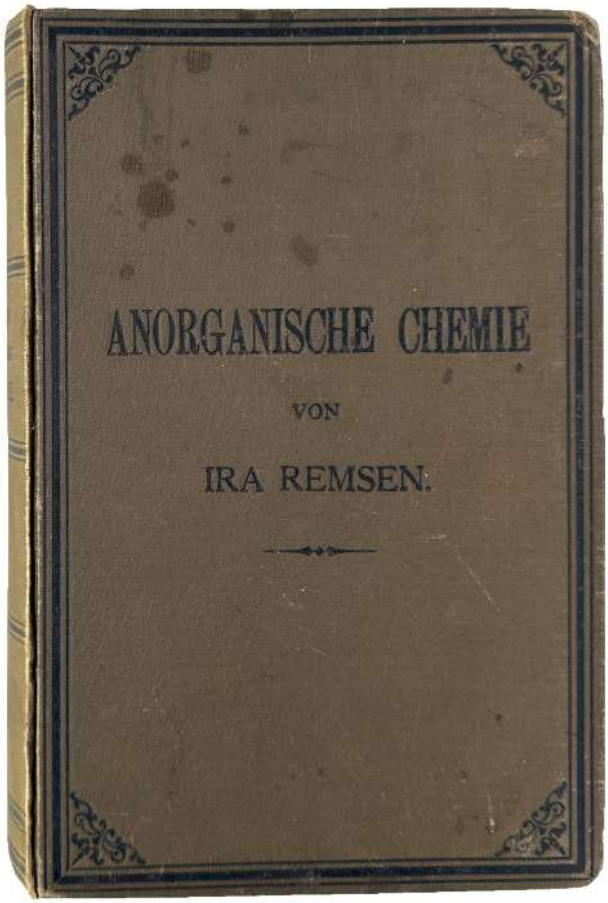
Henri Victor Regnault FRS was a French chemist and physicist best known for his careful measurements of the thermal properties of gases. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1830, then the Ecole des Mines. He worked as Gay-Lussac's répétiteur in 1836, and succeeded Gay-Lussac in 1840 as Professor of Chemistry at the Ecole Polytechnique. He was an early proponent of thermodynamics and was mentor to William Thomson in the late 1840s. He became a member of the Académie des Sciences. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Physics at the Collège de France. In 1847 he was promoted to Chief Mining Engineer. In 1852

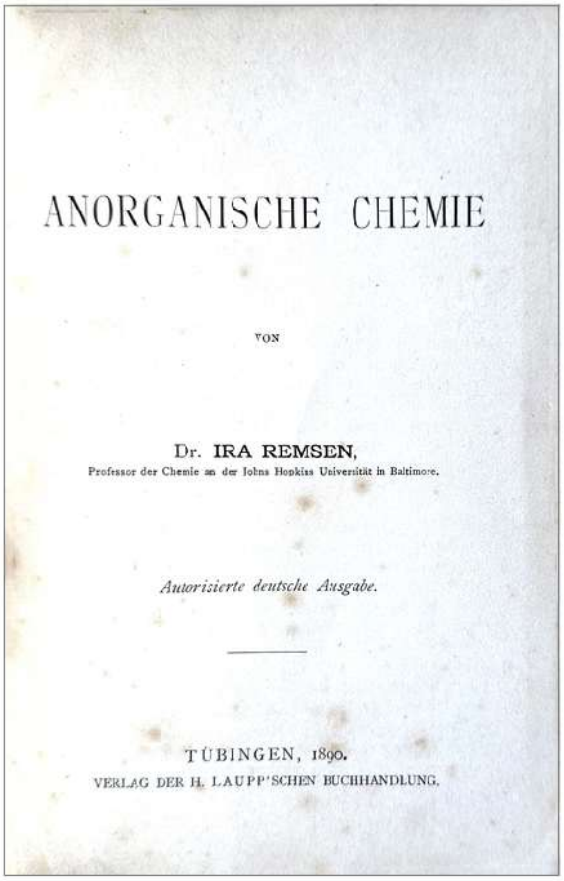
Regnault took a new position as Director of manufacturing at Sèvres, which he held until 1871. He also became a noted photographer. After studying Louis Désiré Blanquart-Evrard's modifications to William Henry Fox Talbot's positive/negative calotype paper process, Regnault probably began to photograph around 1847. He photographed landscapes, architecture, portraits, and genre scenes. A founding member of the *Société héliographique* in 1851, he also served as the founding president of the *Société Française de Photographie* in 1854. He never used his first given name and was known throughout his lifetime as Victor Regnault.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Luigi Gobbi [Sr.] lived in Airolo, Switzerland (19th century). Luigi Gobbi [Jr.] (1876-1947) was a socialist militant and political figure. His father's dates are not known to me.



[128] REGNAULT




ANORGANISCHE CHEMIE

VON

Dr. IRA REMSEN,
Professor der Chemie an der Johns Hopkins Universität in Baltimore.

Autorisierte deutsche Ausgabe.

TÜBINGEN, 1890.
VERLAG DER H. LAUPP'SCHEN BUCHHANDLUNG.

129. **REMSEN, Ira** (1846-1927). *Anorganische Chemie. Autorisierte deutsche Ausgabe.* Tübingen: Verlag der Laupp'schen Buchhandlung 1890. ¶ Sq. 8vo. XXII, 962 pp. 78 figures, index. Original olive-green/brownish black-stamped cloth; rubbed. Ownership signature of S. Klepfel. [MJ388] S14176

$ 35

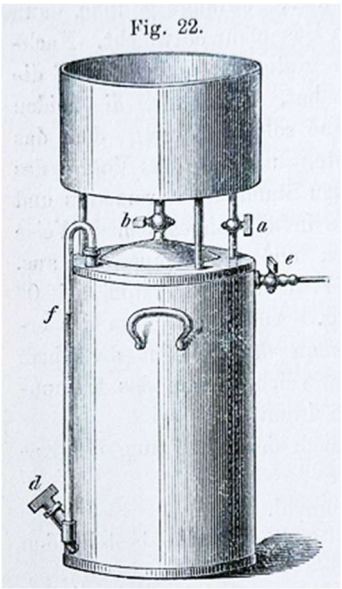
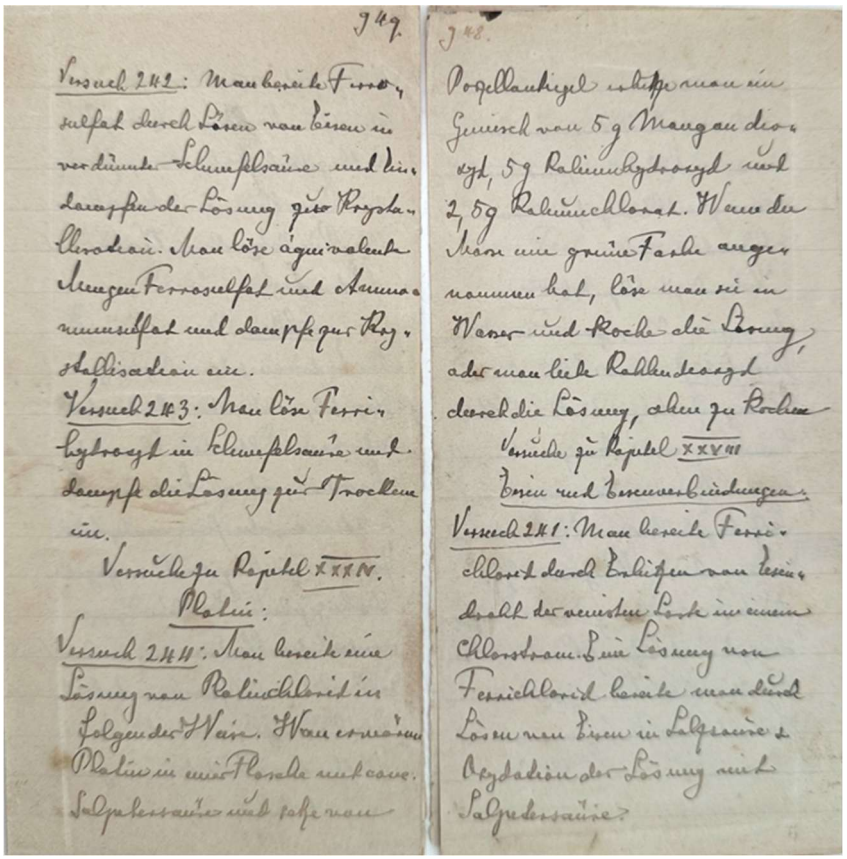


Fig. 22.

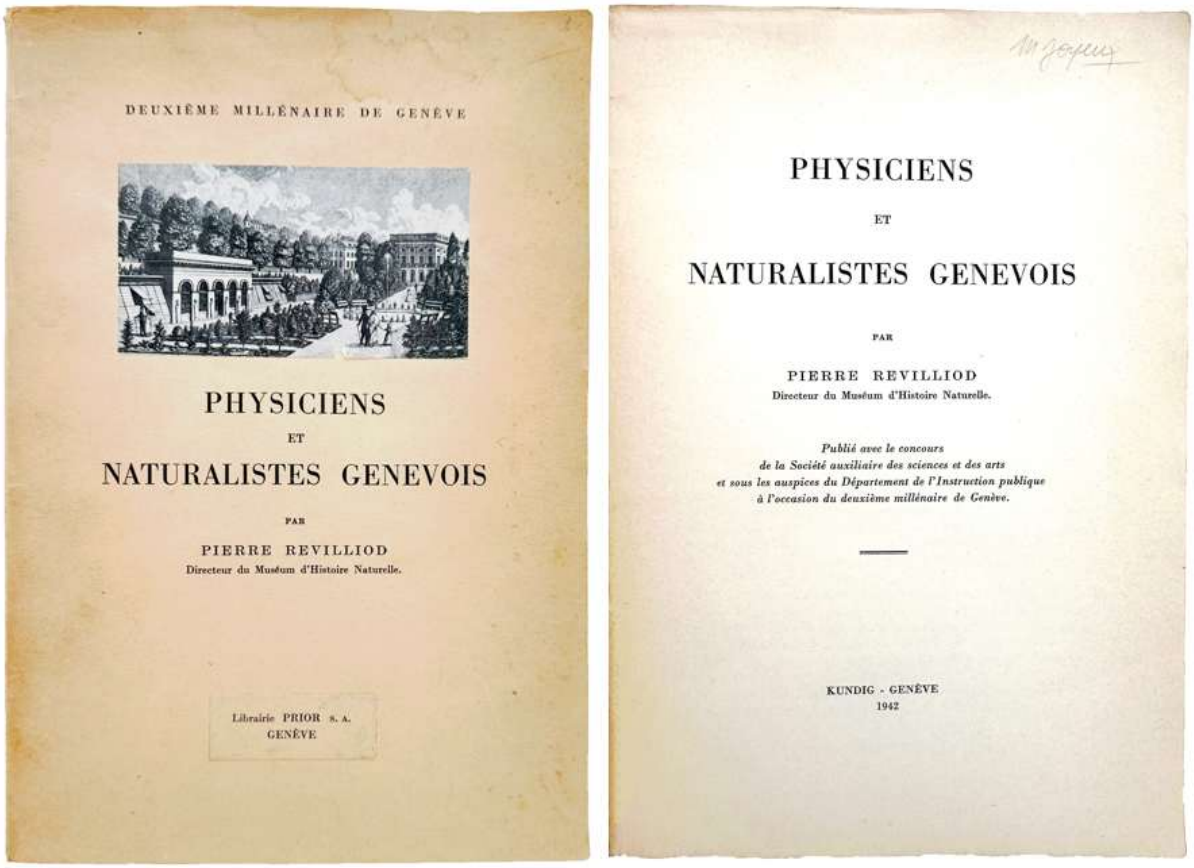
German edition. Remsen was professor of Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. He was the American chemist who discovered the artificial sweetener saccharin along with Constantin Fahlberg. He was the second president of Johns Hopkins University.



The volume also has, tucked in loosely, a vintage photograph of ten young men, perhaps a class photo. The men are either in suits or what appears to be lab coats. A decorative arrangement of flowers surround the group portrait, as a frame in the picture. Below are some names to identify the 'mates': Huber, Klsis, Muller, Wojcik, Bronchi. Dressole, Graffen---ia, Mole.



[129] REMSEN



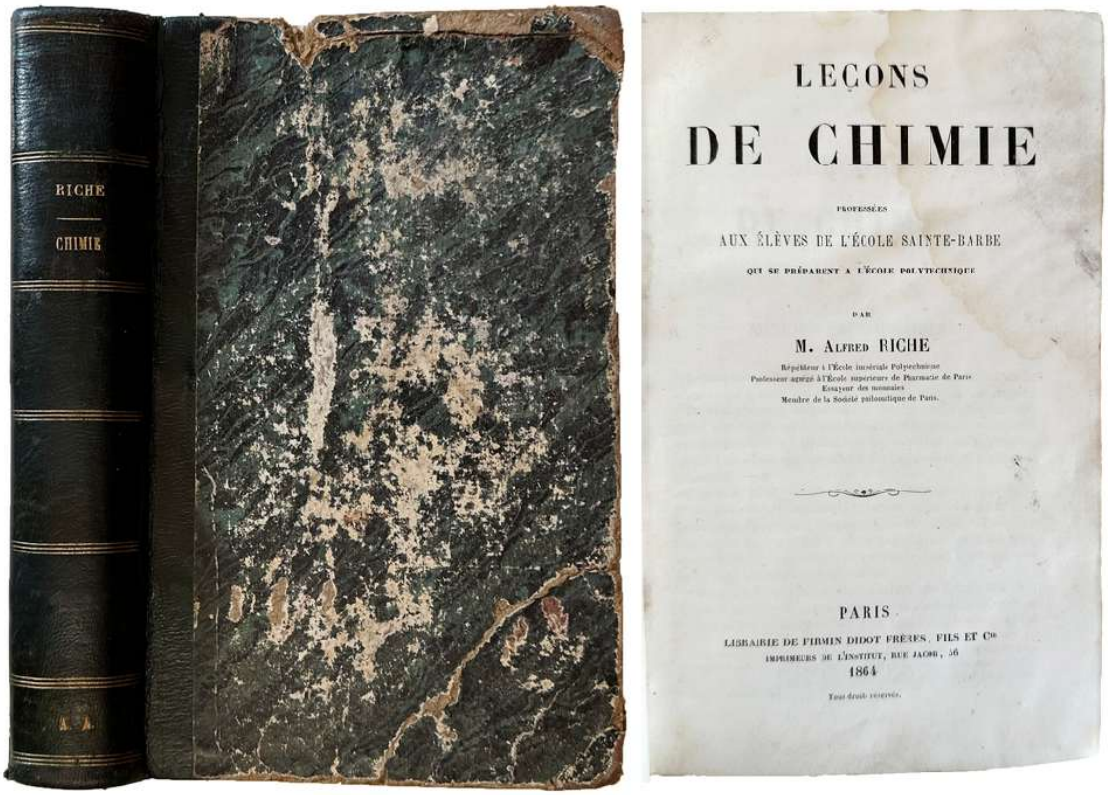
130. **REVILLIOD, Pierre** (1883-1954). *Physiciens et Naturalistes Genevois . . . à l'occasion du deuxième millénaire de Genève*. Genève : Kundig, 1942. ¶ 8vo. 55, [1] pp. Plates. Original printed wrappers with mounted figure of the Geneva Natural History Museum; wrapper head a bit worn, a small stain. This copy with a re-distribution note mounted on upper cover from Librairie Prior, Genève. Good. [MJ391]

$ 15

Contains over 130 biographies and some portraits of physicians and naturalists from Geneva.

Pierre Revilliod was Director of the Natural History Museum, Geneva.



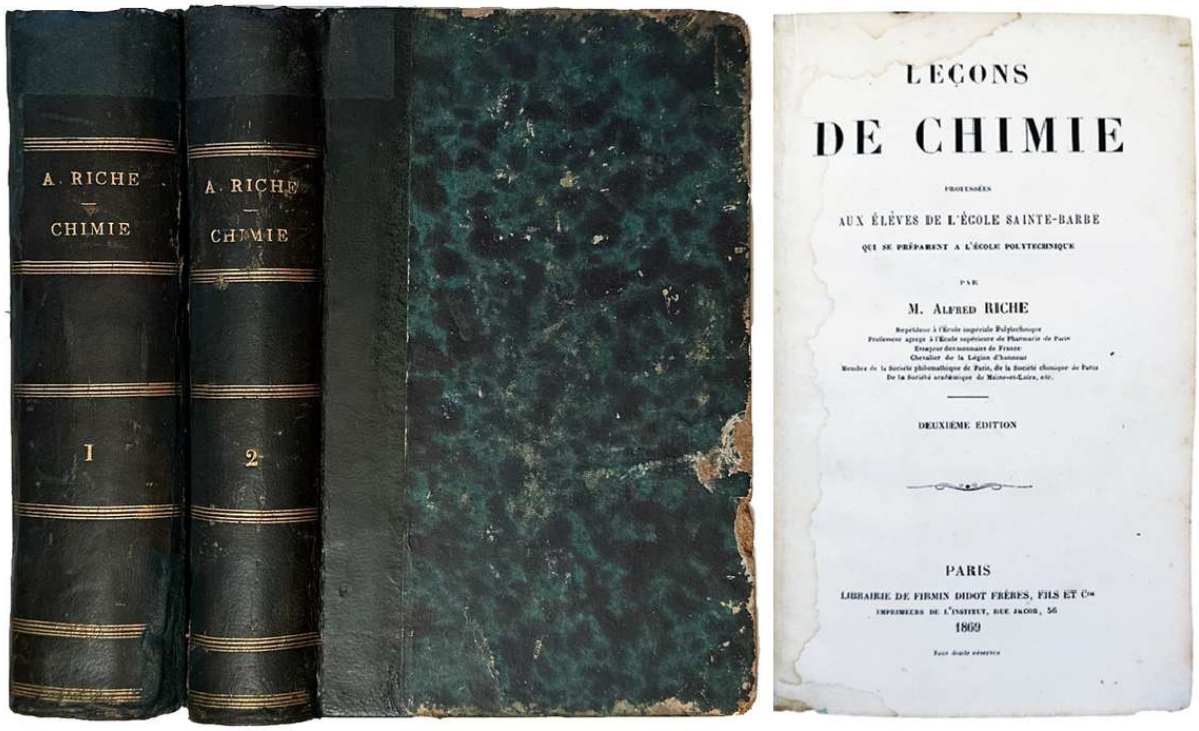


Bound for Axel d'Adelswärd

131. **RICHE, Alfred** (1829-1908). *Leçons de chimie professées aux élèves de l'école Sainte-Barbe qui se préparent à l'Ecole Polytechnique*. Paris : Librairie de Firmin Didot frères, fils et Cie, 1864. ¶ 12mo. [4], 652 pp. Half-title, 255 figures, index. Contemporary quarter dark green calf, smooth back, gilt-tooling to spine with title and the initials of "A.A." [see provenance]; one signature sprung, outer edges worn, considerable waterstaining. Ownership signature of Axel d'Adelswärd (with his initials on the binding spine), and his pencil notes within. [MJ393] S14256 $ 30

Jean-Baptiste Léopold Alfred Riche, chemist, was tutor at the Imperial Polytechnic School, professor at the Superior School of Pharmacy in Paris, and Mint assayer (1862-87). In the opinion of his successor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Henri Moissan stated that Riche was one of the most brilliant professors, and it was the enthusiasm that he aroused by his teaching which attracted this illustrious chemist to this career.

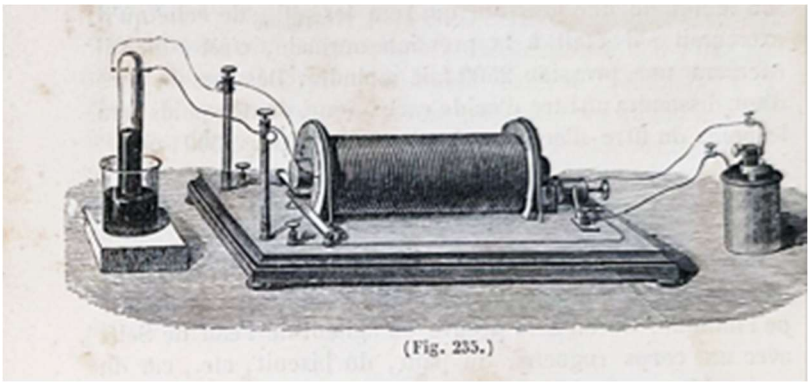
PROVENANCE: Axel d'Adelswärd (1847-1887) was a French engineer of Swedish origin.

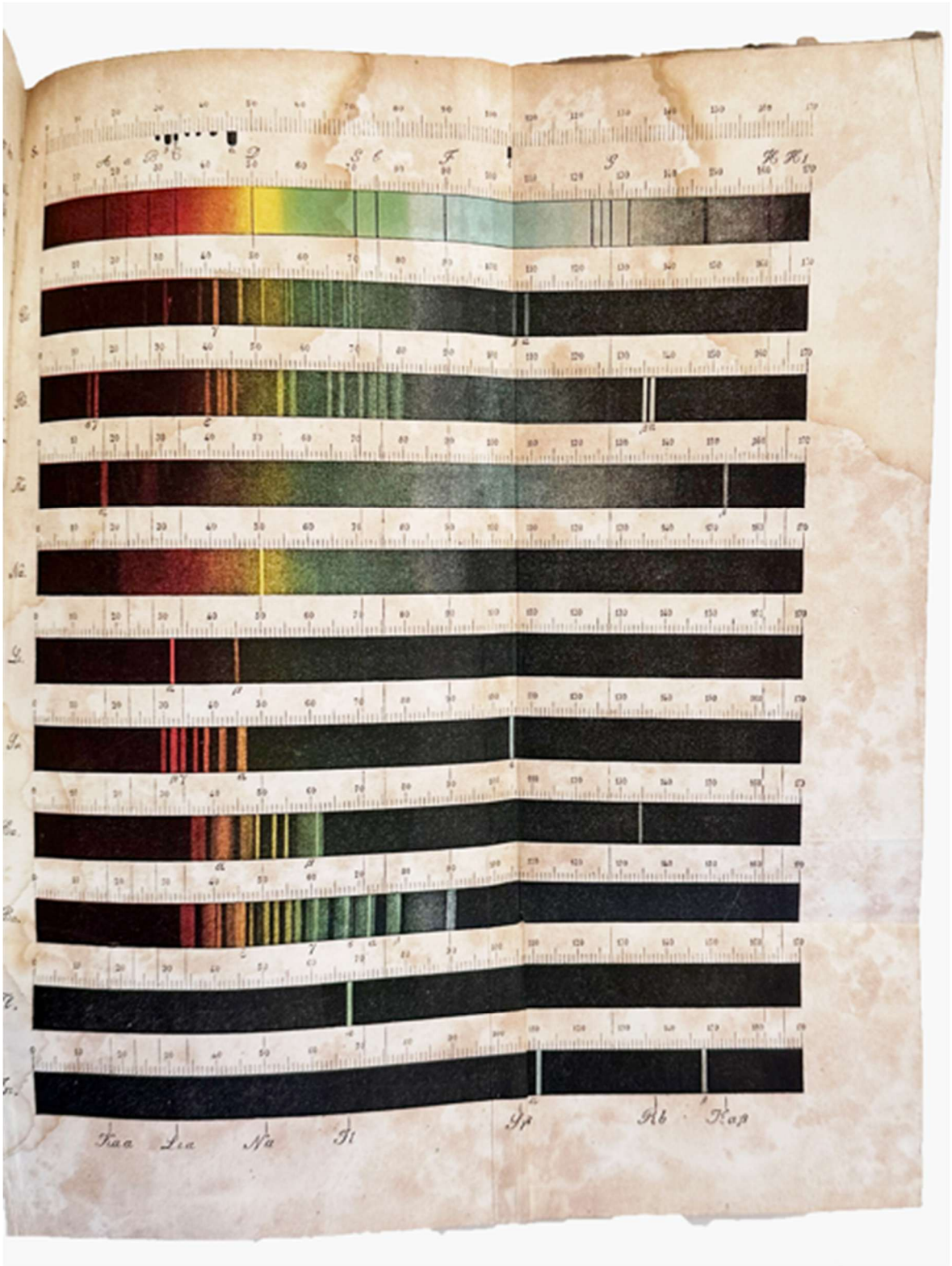


132. **RICHE, Alfred** (1829-1908). *Leçons de chimie professées aux élèves de l'école Sainte-Barbe qui se préparent à l'Ecole Polytechnique*. Paris : Librairie de Firmin Didot frères, fils et Cie, 1869, 1865. ¶ 2 volumes. 12mo. vi, 741, [1] ; [iv], 641, [3] pp. Half-titles, 266 [vol. I, p. 684] + 256-369 [vol. II, p. 608] figures, index, errata; heavy waterstaining throughout. Contemporary quarter dark green calf, smooth-backs, gilt-stamped spines, marbled boards, marbled endsheets; extremities quite worn, spine ends mended with kozo and toned. Ownership signatures of R. de Beauchamps (and another later inscription). Good. [MJ394] S14257

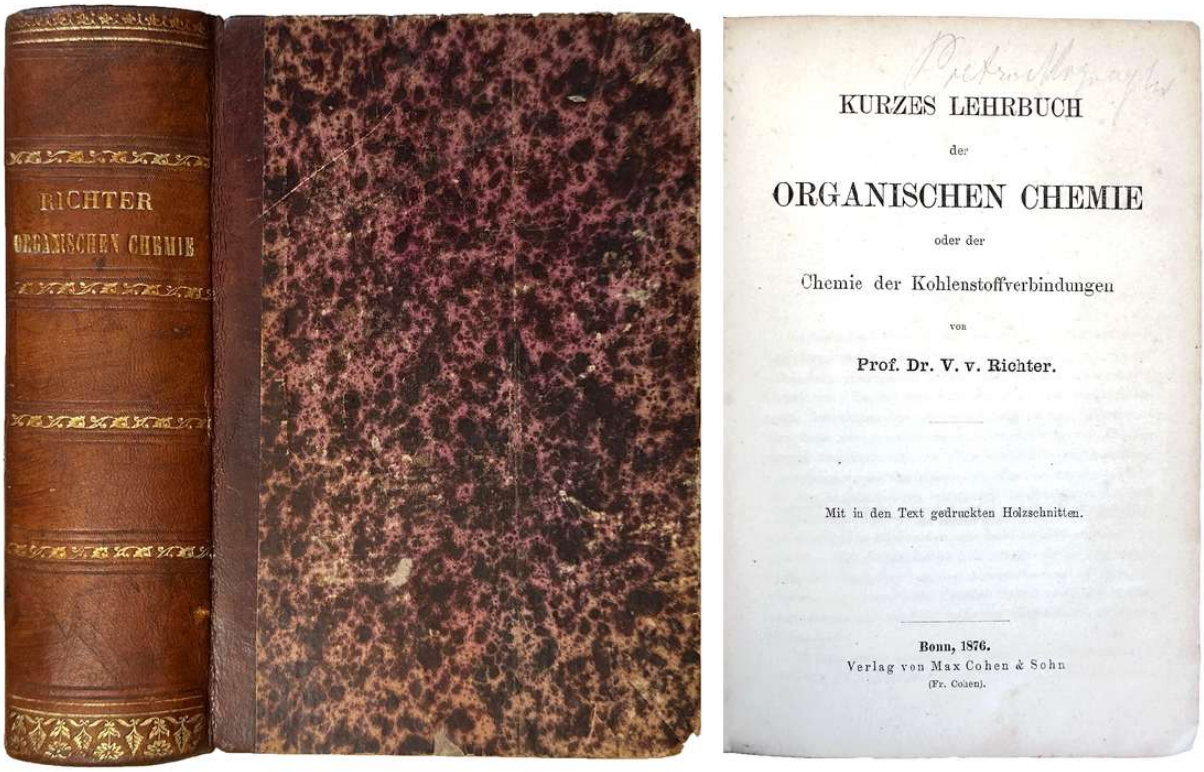
$ 25

Mixed issues. Volume one: second edition. Volume two: first edition.


(Fig. 235.)



[132] RICHE

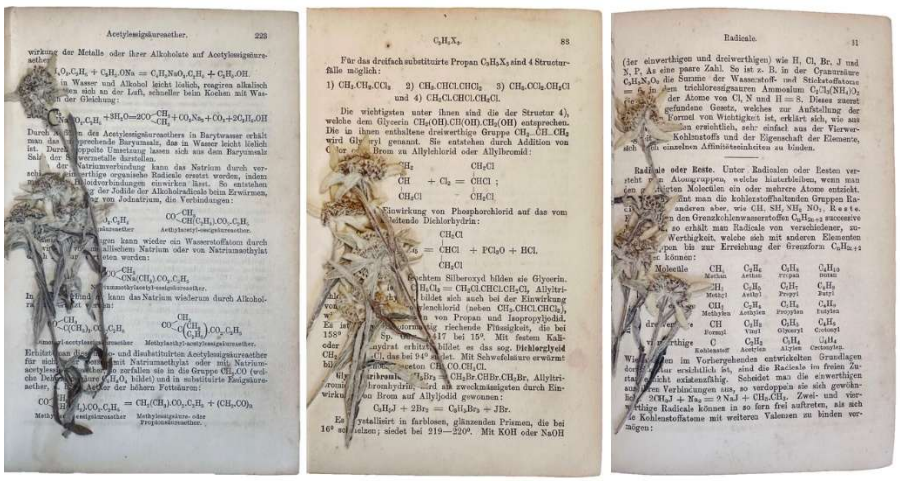


Pressed dried flowers preserved within the leaves

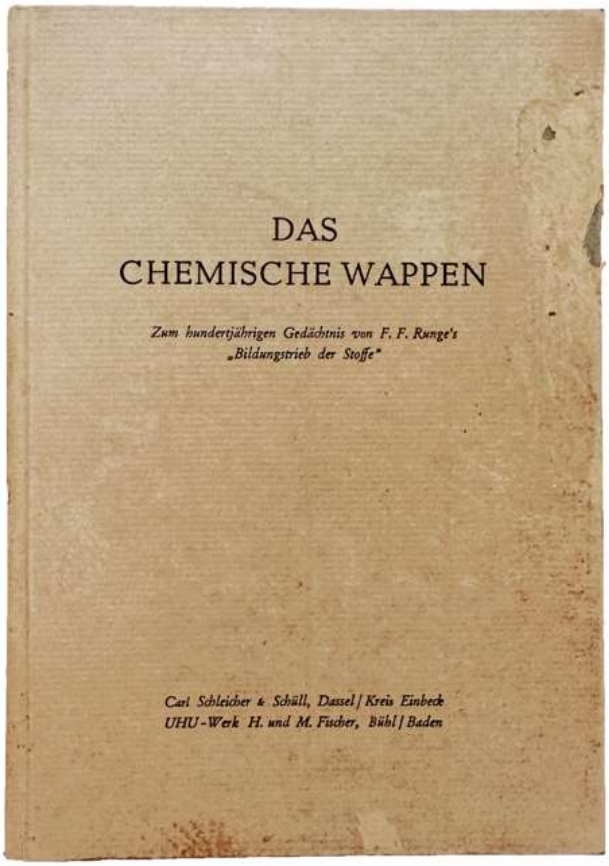
133. **RICHTER, Victor von** (1841-1891). *Kurzes Lehrbuch der Organischen Chemie oder der Chemie der Kohlenstoffverbindungen*. Bonn: Max Cohen & Sohn, 1876. ¶ Small 8vo. XV, [1], 701, [3] pp. 8 figures. Contemporary maroon gilt-stamped calf; extremities shelf-worn, 2 corners showing. Very good. [MJ397] S14215

$ 65

First edition. This copy with several inserted, dried & flattened, plant specimens preserved within the book.



[133]





134. **RUNGE, Friedlieb** (1795-1867). *Das chemische wappen zum hundertjährigen Gedächtnis von F.F. Runge's "Bildungstreib der Stoffe".* Buhl: Scleicher & Schüll, [1955]. ¶ Small 8vo. 44 pp. Three original paper chromatograms tipped in. Tan paper boards, printed cover title, printed spine label; faint water-stain to cover, some related damage. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Very good.

$ 50

One of 2000 numbered copies. A centenary tribute to F. F. Runge who invented the first paper chromatograms by means of chemical interaction. The booklet features 3 specimens of chromatograms – striking in their colors. The text recounts Runge's life and work.

Runge created early precursors to circular paper chromatography in the mid-19th century by applying liquid chemical reagents onto filter or blotting paper to form concentric color patterns. Runge called these "self-grown pictures" (selbstständig gewachsene Bilder) and Musterbilder, viewing them both as chemical observations and aesthetic designs.



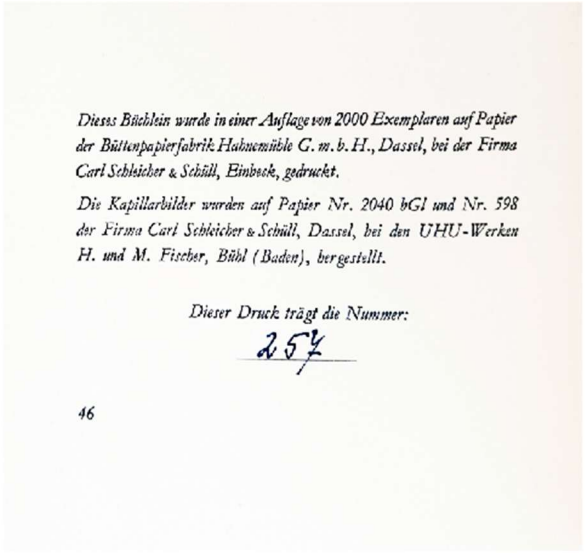
Kapillarbild Nr. 2



Friedlieb Ferdinand Runge was a German analytical chemist. Runge identified the mydriatic effects of belladonna extract, identified caffeine, and discovered the first coal tar dye.



Kapillarbild Nr. 1



Diess Büchlein wurde in einer Auflage von 2000 Exemplaren auf Papier der Büttenpapierfabrik Hahnemühle G. m. b. H., Dassel, bei der Firma Carl Schleicher & Schüll, Einbeck, gedruckt.

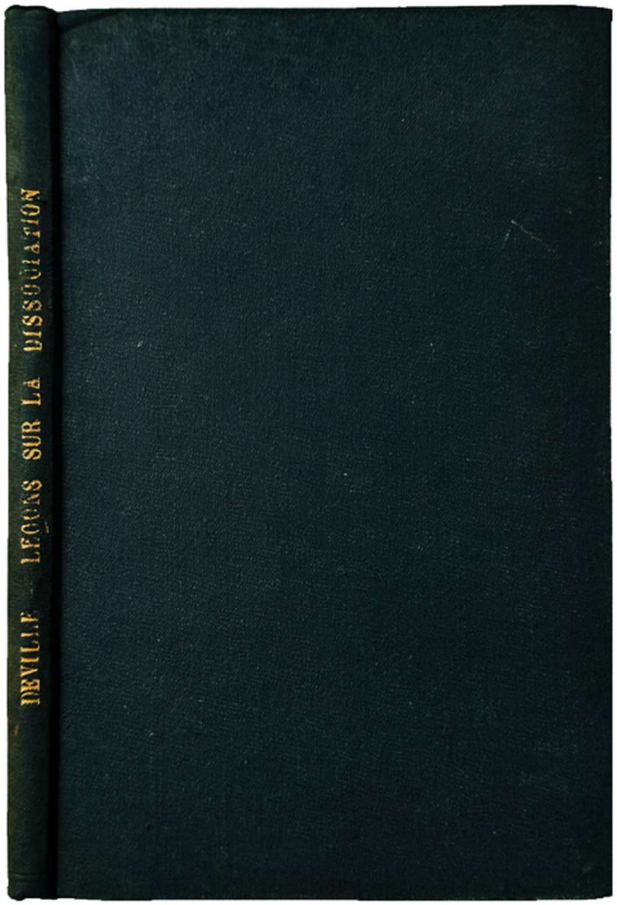
Die Kapillarbilder wurden auf Papier Nr. 2040 bGl und Nr. 598 der Firma Carl Schleicher & Schüll, Dassel, bei den UHU-Werken H. und M. Fischer, Bühl (Baden), hergestellt.

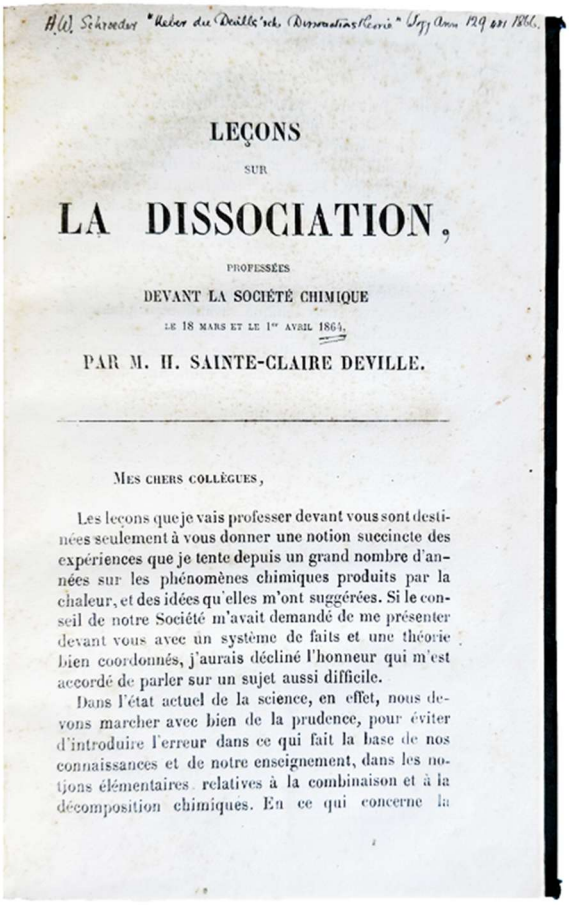
Dieser Druck trägt die Nummer:

257

46

[134] RUNGE





LEÇONS

SUR

LA DISSOCIATION,

PROFESSÉES

DEVANT LA SOCIÉTÉ CHIMIQUE

LE 18 MARS ET LE 1er AVRIL 1864,

PAR M. H. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE.

MES CHERS COLLÈGUES,

Les leçons que je vais professer devant vous sont destinées seulement à vous donner une notion succincte des expériences que je tente depuis un grand nombre d'années sur les phénomènes chimiques produits par la chaleur, et des idées qu'elles m'ont suggérées. Si le conseil de notre Société m'avait demandé de me présenter devant vous avec un système de faits et une théorie bien coordonnés, j'aurais décliné l'honneur qui m'est accordé de parler sur un sujet aussi difficile.

Dans l'état actuel de la science, en effet, nous devons marcher avec bien de la prudence, pour éviter d'introduire l'erreur dans ce qui fait la base de nos connaissances et de notre enseignement, dans les notions élémentaires relatives à la combinaison et à la décomposition chimiques. En ce qui concerne la

High Temperature Reactions

135. **SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, Henri** (1818-1881). *Leçons sur la dissociation, professées devant la Société chimique le 18 mars et le 1er 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. [MJ413] S14177

$ 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

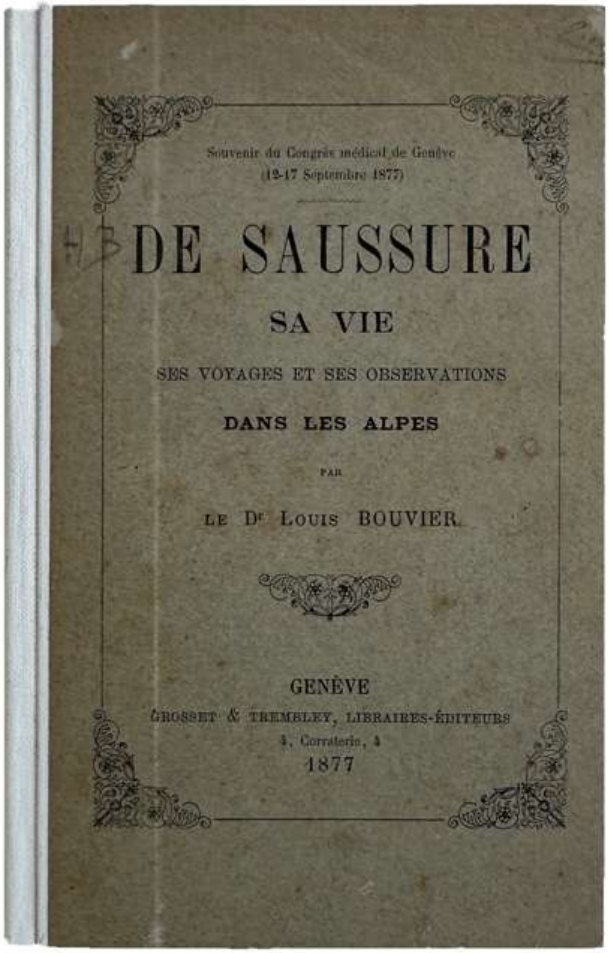
compounds and their recombination at lower temperatures. He heated such substances as water, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen chloride and then cooled them suddenly to recover the decomposition products. This work led to a better understanding of the mechanism of chemical reactions and to significant developments in physical chemistry." – *DSB*.

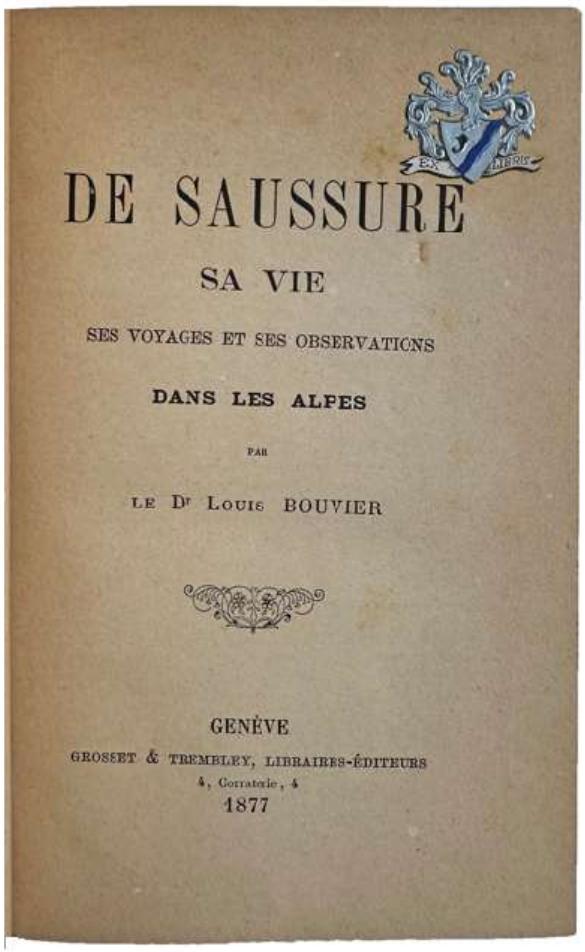
"The effect of heat on chemical reactions was of particular interest. From the time of Bergman it had been realized that reactions often followed a course at high temperatures which differed from that followed at lower ones. In 1857, Henri Deville began a series of studies which established quantitatively 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 with 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.





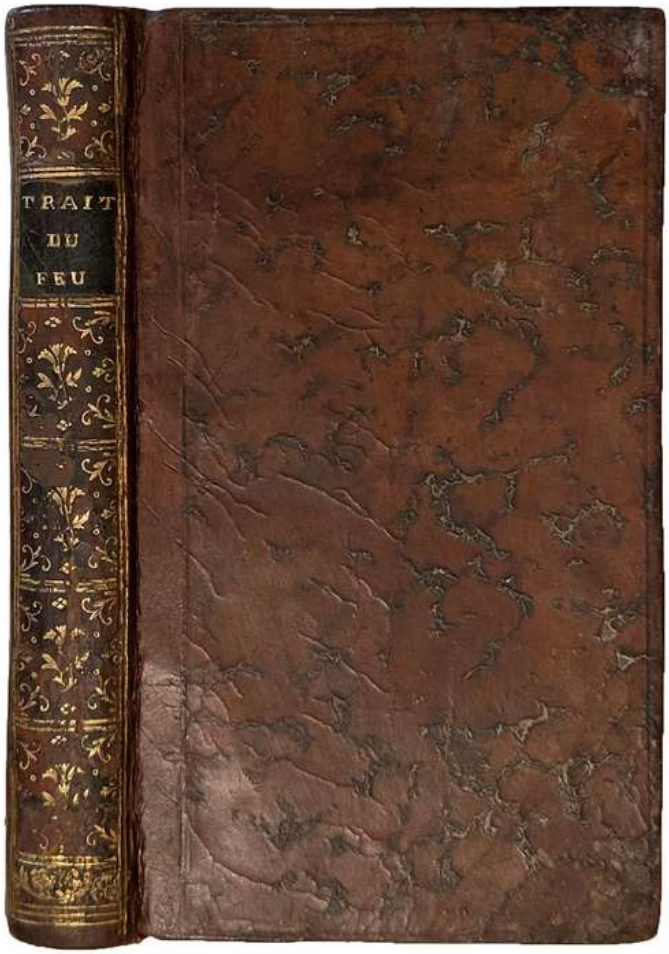
136. [**SAUSSURE, Horace Bénédict de** (1740-1799)] **BOUVIER, Louis** (1819-1908). *De Saussure, sa vie, ses voyages et ses observations dans les Alpes.* Genève : Grosset et Trembley, 1877. ¶ Head of cover title : *Souvenir du congrès médical de Genève (12-17 Septembre 1877).* Small 8vo. 132, [4] pp. Original printed gray boards, modern white cloth spine. Some browning of paper, else fine. Ex-libris sticker applied to title margin. Rare. [MJ416] S14217

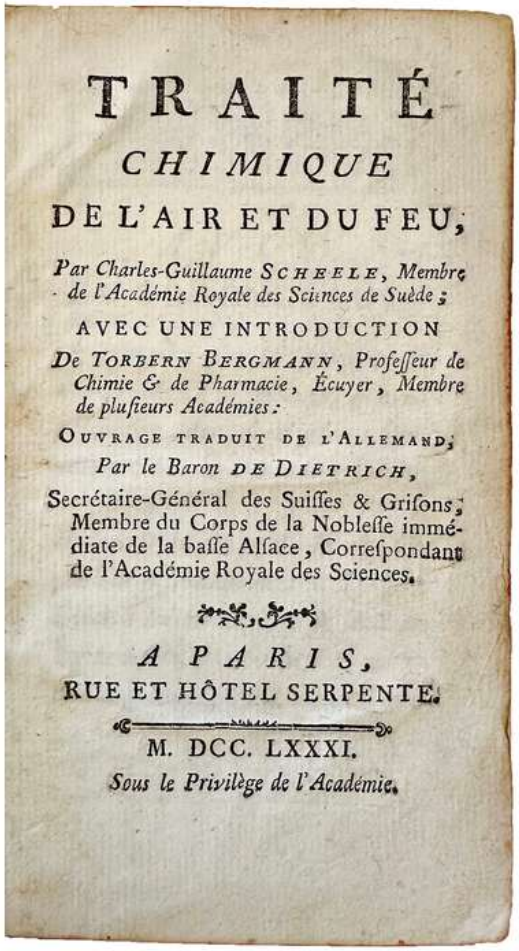
$ 50

"The Alps were the focus of Saussure's investigations. He saw them as the grand key to the true theory of the earth, and they gave him the opportunity to study geology in a manner never previously attempted. Saussure closely examined the inclination of the strata, the nature of the rocks, the fossils and the minerals." – Wikip.

Louis Bouvier was a physician and botanist, living in Lancy, Switzerland. He wrote another book on the flora of the Alps. He moved to Argentina in 1890 and died there in 1908.

See : René Sigrist (ed.), *H.-B. de Saussure (1740–1799) : un regard sur la terre*. Geneva, Georg, 2001.




TRAITÉ
CHIMIQUE
DE L'AIR ET DU FEU,
Par Charles-Guillaume SCHEELE, Membre de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Suède ;
AVEC UNE INTRODUCTION
De TORBERN BERGMANN, Profeſſeur de Chimie & de Pharmacie, Écuyer, Membre de pluſieurs Académies :
OUVRAGE TRADUIT DE L'ALLEMAND,
Par le Baron DE DIETRICH,
Secrétaire-Général des Suiſſes & Griſons ; Membre du Corps de la Nobleſſe immédiate de la baſſe Alſace, Correſpondant de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.
A PARIS,
RUE ET HÔTEL SERPENTE.
M. DCC. LXXXI.
Sous le Privilège de l'Académie.

137. **SCHEELE, Charles-Guillaume [Carl Wilhelm]** (1742-1786). *Traité chimique de l'air et du feu, par Charles-Guillaume Scheele . . . avec une introduction de Torbern Bergmann . . ., ouvrage traduit de l'allemand, par le baron de Dietrich* . . . Paris : Hôtel Serpente 1781. ¶ 12mo. xliv, [45]-268 pp. Vignettes, woodcut head and tail-pieces, 1 engraved folding plate, errata; plate with some waterstains. Original full mottled calf; beautifully rebacked with French-gilt-stamped spine with black title label. Very good.

WITH:

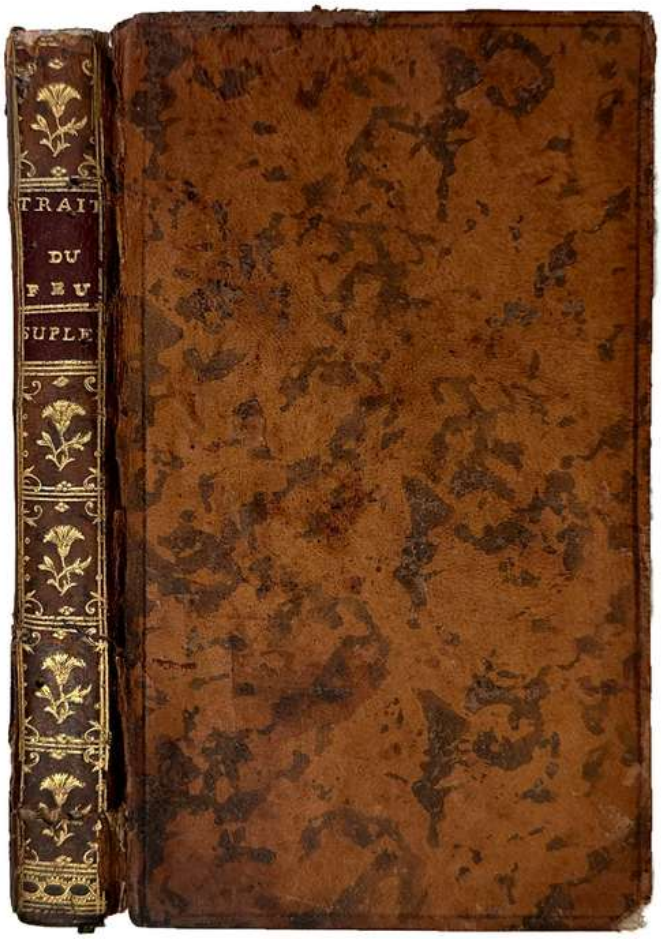
Supplément au Traité chimique de l'air et du feu de M. Scheele contenant un tableau abrégé des nouvelles découvertes . . . Traduit et augmenté par M. le Baron de Dietrich . . . Paris : Rue et Hôtel Serpente, 1785. ¶ 12mo. xiv, [2], [13]-214 pp. Woodcut head and tail pieces, index. Original mottled calf with single blind rule, spine heavily

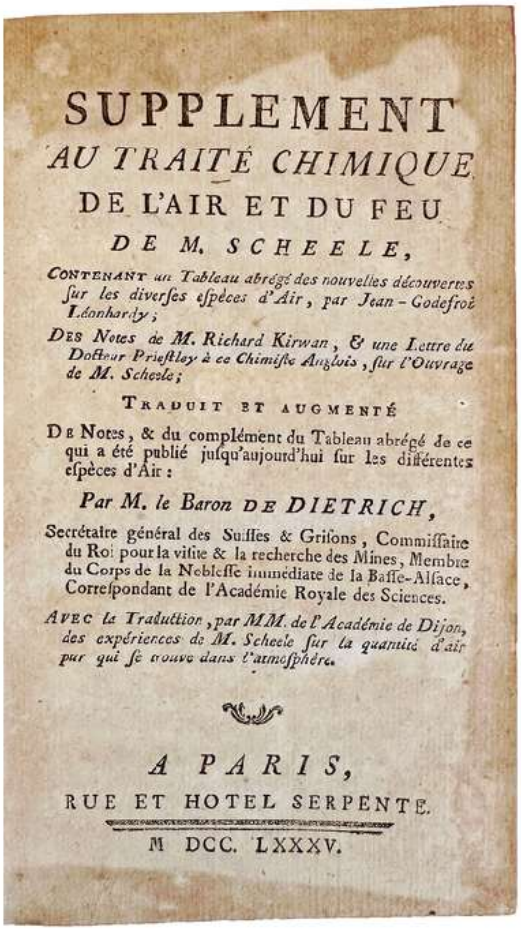
tooled in gilt, maroon spine label; joints cracked. Bookplate of Stanislai Sanseverino. Rare. [MJ418] S14218

Together: 2 volumes: $ 1,275

First edition in French, translated by the Baron Philippe-Frederic von Dietrich [Baron de Dietrich] (1748-1793), with his notes found at the conclusion of this work. Tobern Bergman, professor of chemistry and pharmacy, provided the introduction. Scheele would have been the first to announce his discovery of oxygen and how it would change the existing phlogiston theory of air and 'combustion' [rust].

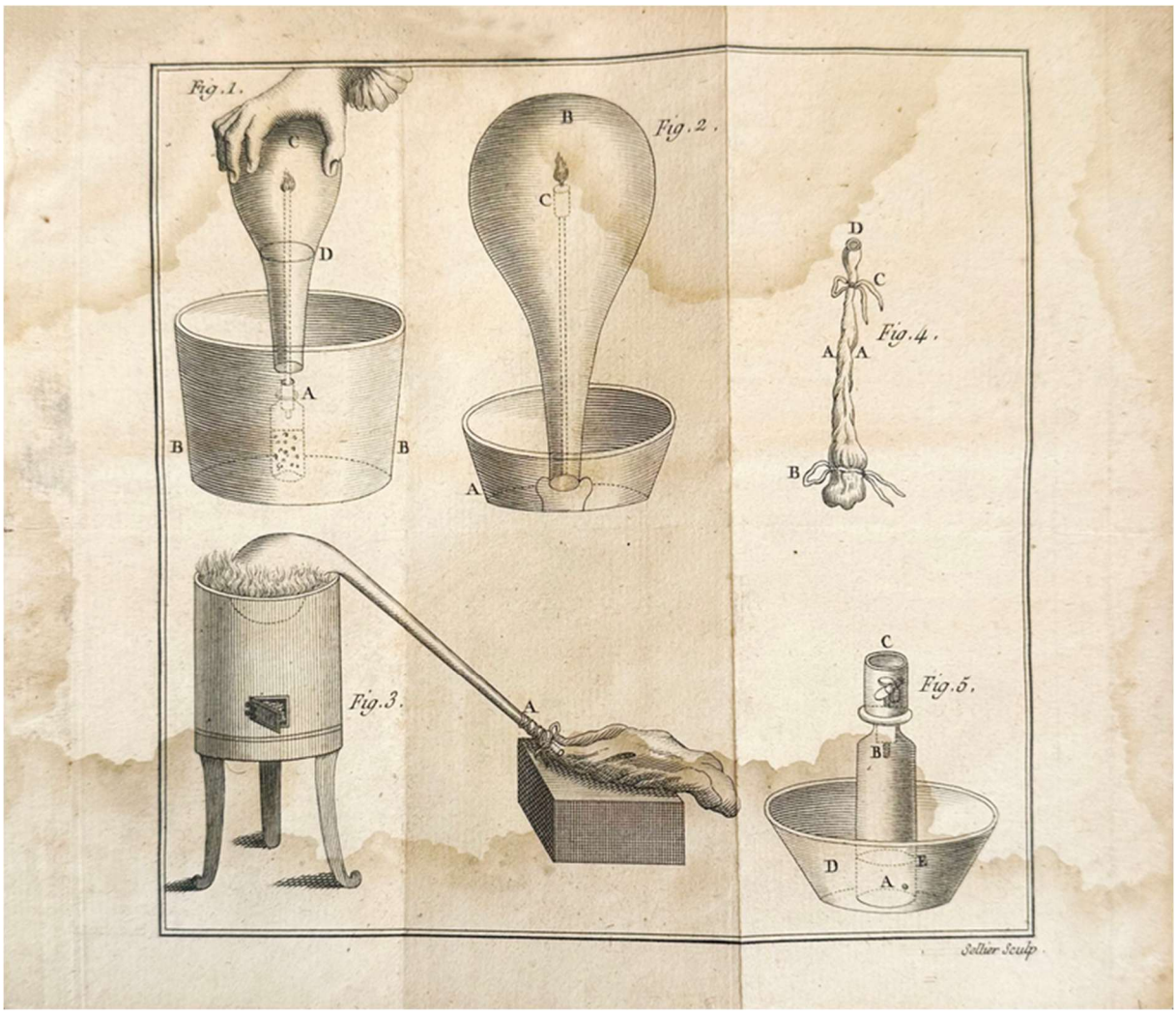
"This work was given to the publisher in 1775 but not published until 1777, at which time both Joseph Priestley and Antoine Lavoisier had already published their experimental data and conclusions concerning oxygen and the phlogiston theory. Carl was credited for finding oxygen with two other people, Joseph Priestley and Antoine Lavoisier."




SUPPLEMENT
AU TRAITÉ CHIMIQUE
DE L'AIR ET DU FEU
DE M. SCHEELE,
CONTENANT un Tableau abrégé des nouvelles découvertes ſur les diverſes eſpèces d'Air, par Jean-Godefroi Léonhardy;
DES Notes de M. Richard Kirwan, & une Lettre du Docteur Prieſtley à ce Chimiſte Anglois, ſur l'Ouvrage de M. Scheele;
TRADUIT ET AUGMENTÉ
DE Notes, & du complément du Tableau abrégé de ce qui a été publié juſqu'aujourd'hui ſur les différentes eſpèces d'Air:
Par M. le Baron DE DIETRICH,
Secrétaire général des Suiſſes & Griſons, Commiſſaire du Roi pour la viſite & la recherche des Mines, Membre du Corps de la Nobleſſe immédiate de la Baſſe-Alſace, Correſpondant de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.
AVEC la Traduction, par MM. de l'Académie de Dijon, des expériences de M. Scheele ſur la quantité d'air pur qui ſe trouve dans l'atmoſphère.
A PARIS,
RUE ET HOTEL SERPENTE.
M DCC. LXXXV.

"Before Scheele made his discovery of oxygen, he studied air. Air was thought to be an element that made up the environment in which chemical reactions took place but did not interfere with the reactions. Scheele's investigation of air enabled him to conclude that air was a mixture of "fire air" and "foul air;" in other words, a

mixture of two gases. Scheele performed numerous experiments in which he heated substances such as saltpetre (potassium nitrate), manganese dioxide, heavy metal nitrates, silver carbonate and mercuric oxide. In all of these experiments, he isolated the same gas: his "fire air," which he believed combined with phlogiston in materials to be released during heat-releasing reactions." – Wikip.



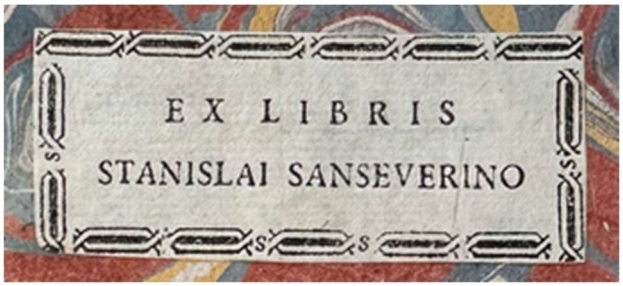
A work in which Scheele demonstrates the discovery of oxygen in air, a discovery made independently of that of Joseph Priestley. The author observes that there are two gases in air, one of which is sensitive to combustion. With the help of several experiments, Scheele also analyzes the implications of air composition for respiration, blood and plant growth.

"Scheele's most renowned work. The German original first appeared in 1777." – Sotheby, *Robert B. Honeyman Collection*, vol. II, 2776(a) cites the first English edition, 1780:



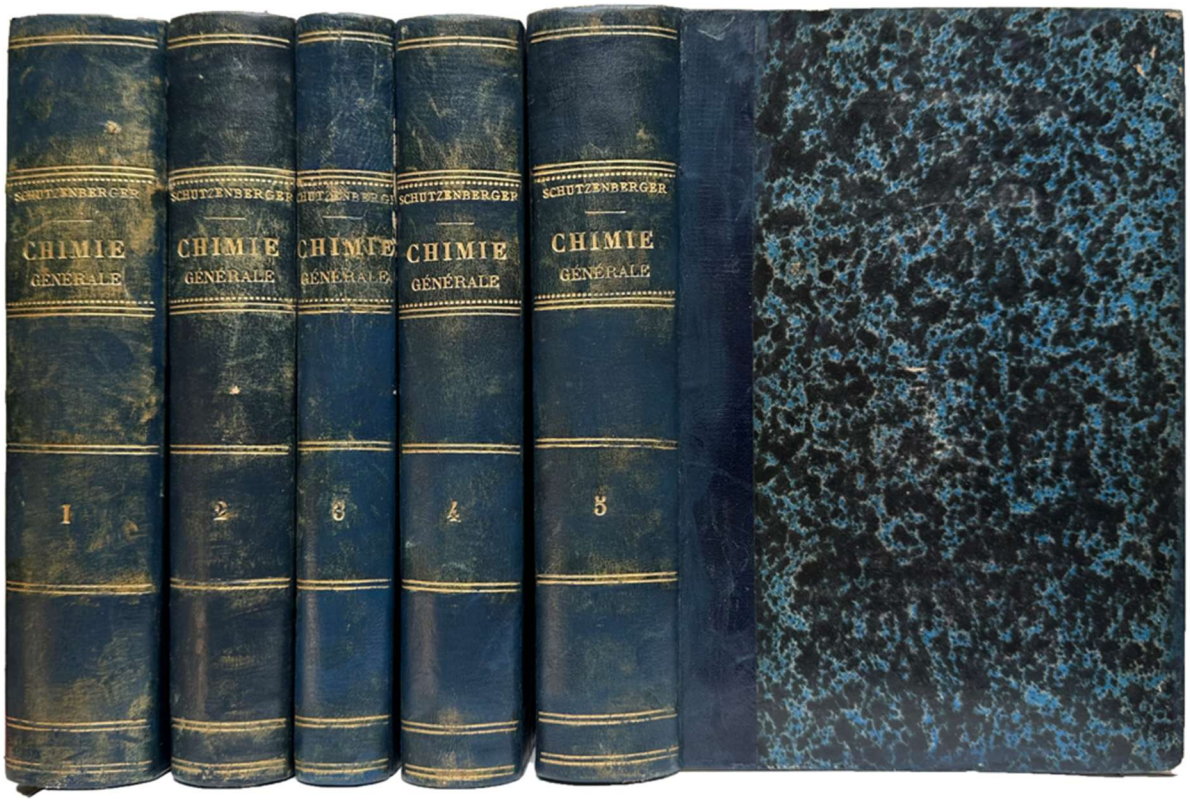
"The announcement of Scheele's discovery of oxygen as a gas necessary for combustion was made independently of Priestley, and two years earlier. Scheele also demonstrates the photosensitive nature of chloride of silver, a discovery that led to photography" – Poggendorff II, pp. 776-77.

"The Supplement contains important additions incorporated into the second German edition of Scheele's *Chemische Abhandlung von der Luft und dem Feuer* (Leipzig, 1782), namely Leonhardi's survey of the new discoveries on gases (including many notes by the translator, Baron P.F. von Dietrich), remarks by Richard Kirwan, and a letter by Joseph Priestley. At the end (pp. 179-189) is a description of Scheele's experiments on the amount of "air pur" (oxygen) that is found in the atmosphere.



PROVENANCE (*Supple.*): Stanislao Sanseverino (1764-1826) was a Neapolitan cardinal.

§ Caillet 9953; Cole 1165-1166; Duveen p. 533; Edelstein i2054; Ferguson II, 331; Neville II, p. 431; Partington III, p. 211: "very rare"; Smith 433; Waller 11236.



Philippe Chuit's copy

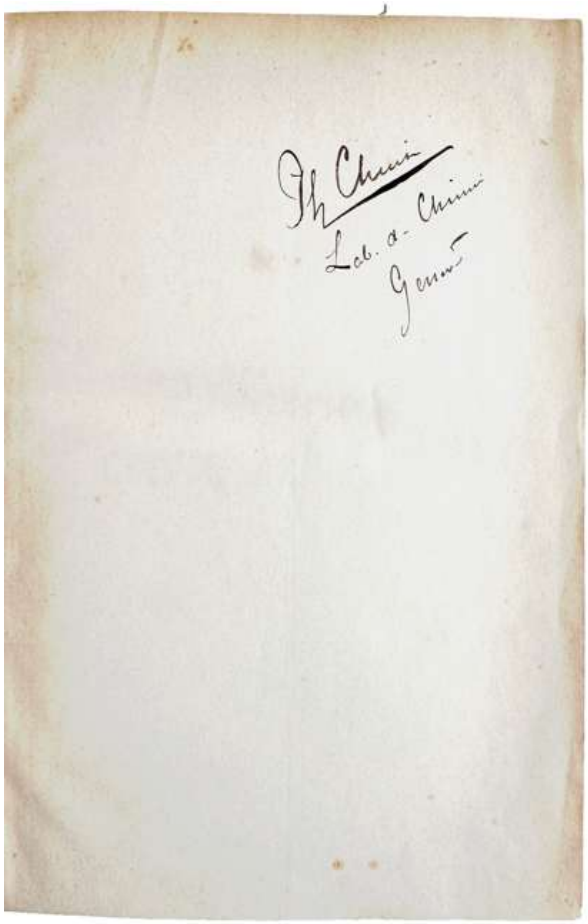
138. **SCHÜTZENBERGER, Paul** (1829-1897). *Traité de Chimie générale comprenant les principales applications de la chimie aux sciences biologiques et aux arts industriels*. Paris : Hachette et Cie 1880-1885, 1880. ¶ 5 volumes (of 7). 8vo. [4], XII, 735 ; [4], 626, [2] ; [4], 420 ; [4], 556 ; [4], 653, [3] pp. 285 [misnumbered 181-185, should be 281-285] + 137 + 22 [total of 444] figures, vol. I with 4 folding plates (2 full color spectrographs of the metals); foxed (heavy in parts). Contemporary quarter navy-blue calf, gilt-stamped spines, marbled boards, white tips; rubbed. Ownership signature of Philippe Chuit, Geneva. Very good.

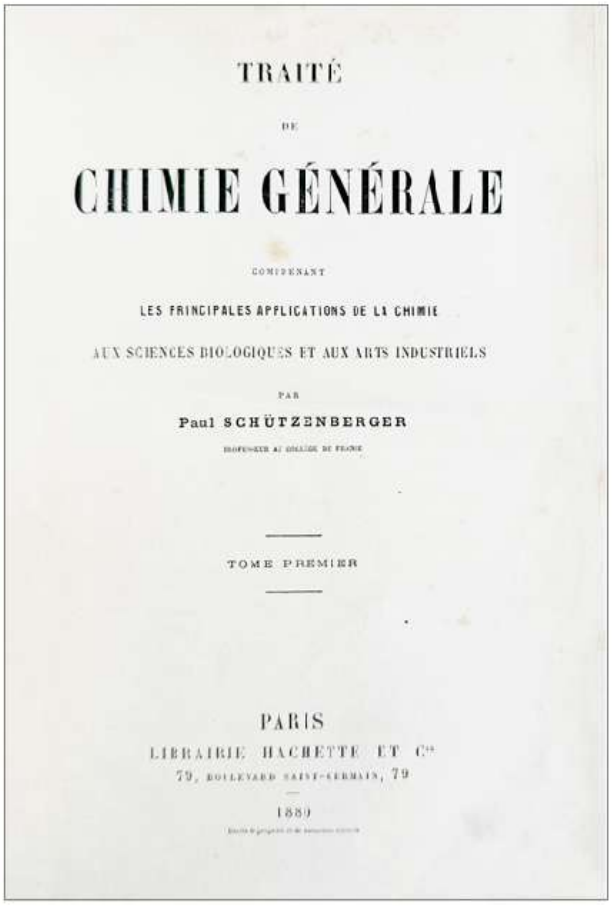
$ 100

First edition. This is the first 5 volumes of the set, which continued in two additional volumes, completed in 1894. Handsome uniform calf binding.

Paul Schützenberger was a French chemist, born in Strasbourg. In 1853 he went to Paris as preparateur to J.F. Persoz (1805-1868), professor of chemistry at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. A year later he was entrusted with a course of chemical instruction at Mulhouse, and he remained in that town until 1865 as professor at the École Supérieure des Sciences. During the period he spent at Mulhouse, Schützenberger paid special attention to industrial chemistry, particularly

in connection with colouring matters, but he also worked at general and biological chemistry which subsequently occupied the greater part of his time. He is known for a long series of researches on the constitution of alkaloids and of the albuminoid bodies, and for the preparation of several new series of platinum compounds and of hyposulphurous acid, $H_2S_2O_4$.




TRAITÉ

DE

CHIMIE GÉNÉRALE

COMPRENANT

LES PRINCIPALES APPLICATIONS DE LA CHIMIE

AUX SCIENCES BIOLOGIQUES ET AUX ARTS INDUSTRIELS

PAR

Paul SCHÜTZENBERGER

TOME PREMIER

PARIS

LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE ET Cie

79, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 79

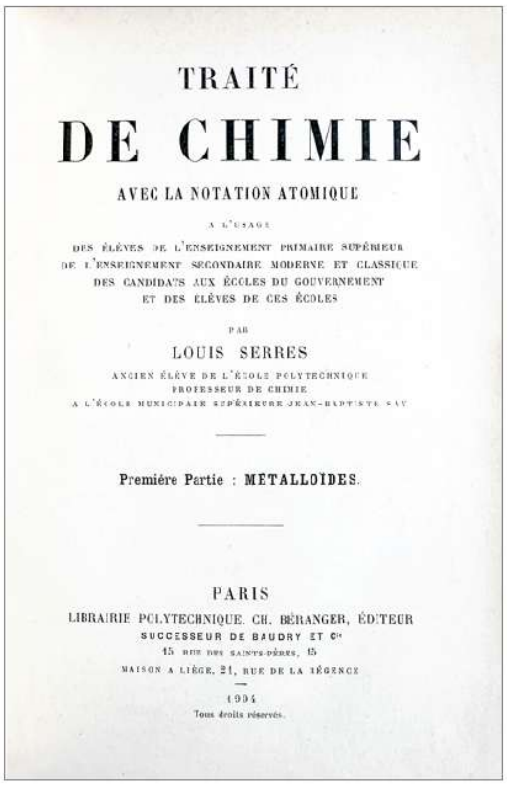
1889

Schützenberger "carried on important research in the areas of inorganic, organic, and physiological chemistry, He established the composition of a large number of alkaloids and dyes of vegetable origin, studied the hydrolysis of proteins and the nature of cellulose, discovering cellulose acetate. Prepared a large number of new compounds by replacing the metal of a salt by an halogen or an electronegative radical; discovered hyposulfurous acid, synthesized many bisulfites, and showed their used for the dosage of dissolved oxygen; discovered the carbonyls of chloroplatinic and phosphoplatinic acids, and established the existence of silicon carbide (carborundum)." – Elsevier.

The author's *Traité de Chimie générale* was completed in 7 volumes, finishing in 1894.

PROVENANCE: Philippe Chuit (1866-1939), Swiss chemist, was part of Chuit & Martin Naef Foundation, with Jean-Martin Naef of Geneva.




TRAITÉ

DE CHIMIE

AVEC LA NOTATION ATOMIQUE

DES ÉLÈVES DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT PRIMAIRE SUPÉRIEUR
DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE MODERNE ET CLASSIQUE
DES CANDIDATS AUX ÉCOLES DU GOUVERNEMENT
ET DES ÉLÈVES DE CES ÉCOLES

PAR

LOUIS SERRES

Première Partie : METALLOIDES.

PARIS

LIBRAIRIE POLYTECHNIQUE. CH. BÉRANGER, ÉDITEUR
SUCCESSEUR DE BAUDRY ET Cie
15 RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, 15
MAISON A LIÉGE, 21, RUE DE LA RÉGENCE

1904

Tous droits réservés.

139. **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.

$ 50

This is a large textbook 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.

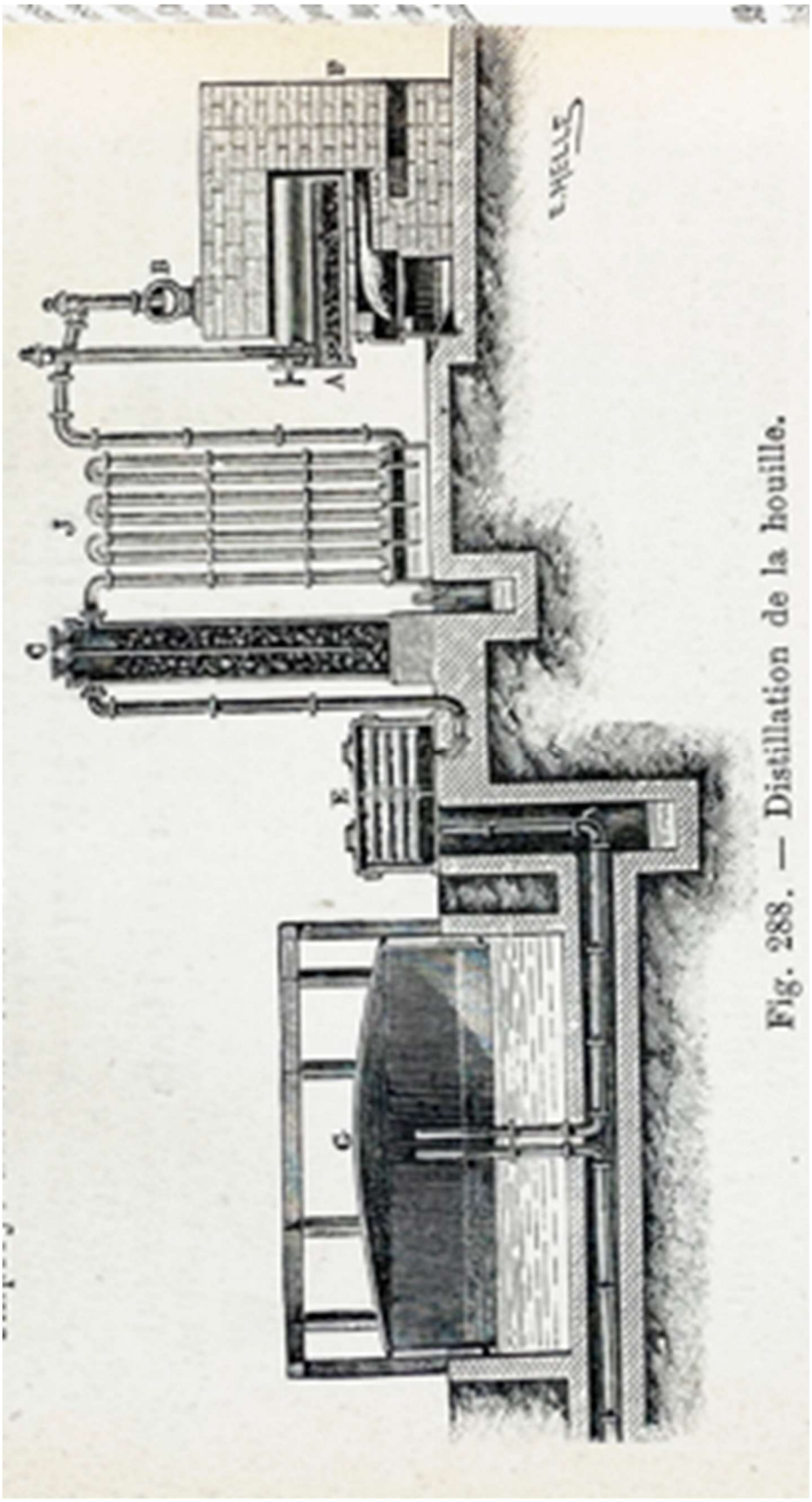
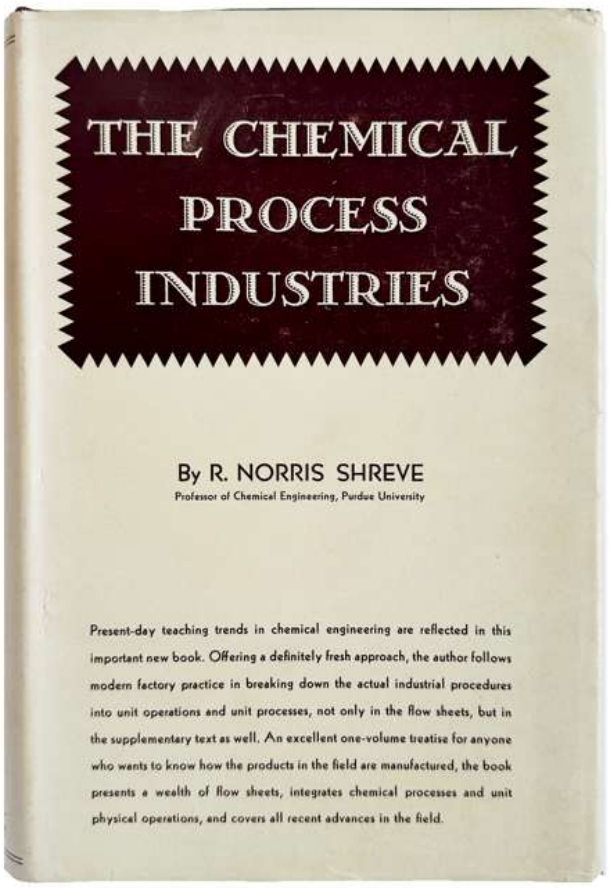
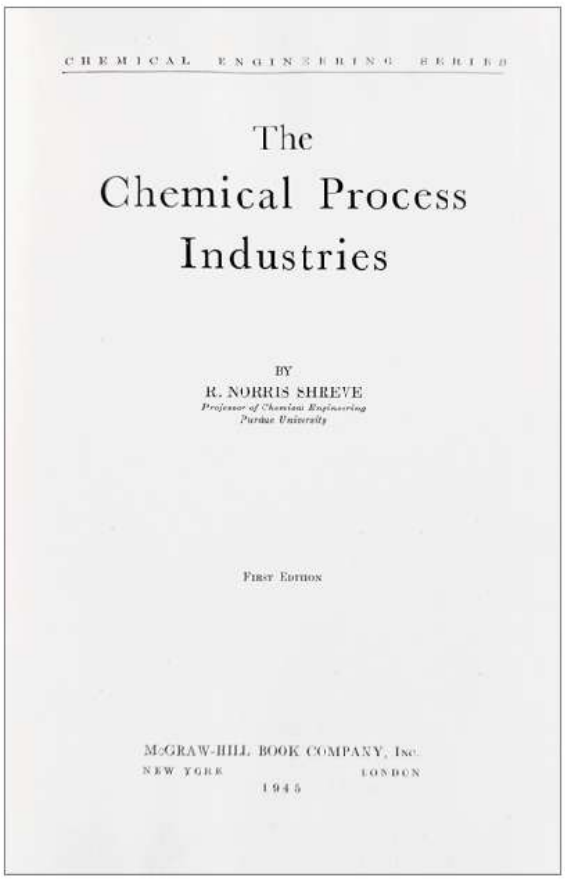


Fig. 288. — Distillation de la houille.



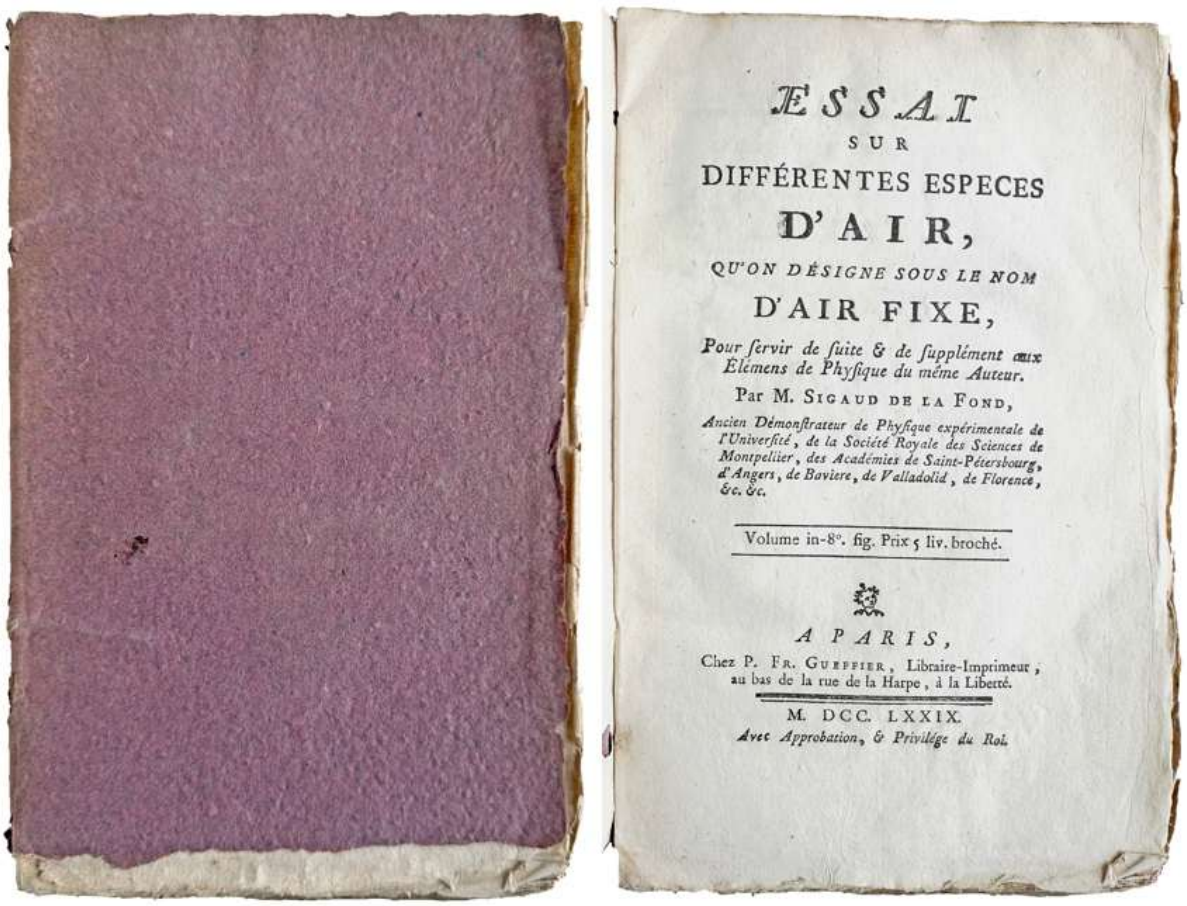


140. **SHREVE, R. Norris** (1885-1975). *The Chemical Process Industries.* New York & London: McGraw-Hill, 1945. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 957 pp. Numerous text figs. Maroon cloth, gilt-stamped spine title, dust jacket. Embossed stamp of John M. Andreas. Very good+. S9531

$ 25

Shreve was an American chemical engineer. After joining the Purdue University faculty in 1930, he helped to build the university's School of Chemical Engineering, the Purdue-Taiwan Engineering Project, and National Cheng Kung University in Taiwan. He and his wife Eleanor are the namesakes of the Shreve Professorship of Organic Technology and Shreve Residence Hall at Purdue, and Shreve Hall on the Cheng Kung University campus. He is the namesake of the Norris Shreve Award for Outstanding Teaching in Chemical Engineering.

PROVENANCE: John Moore Andreas, California, was a pioneering color chemist in the film industry.



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141. **SIGAUD DE LA FOND, Joseph Aignan** (1730-1810). *Essai sur les Différentes Espèces d'Air, qu'on désigne sous le nom d'air fixe, pour servir de suite & de supplément aux Élémens de Physique du même Auteur*. Paris : P. Fr. Gueffier, 1779. ¶ 8vo. [8], XVI, 400 pp. Half-title, 5 engraved folding plates. Original purplish-pink plain wrappers, manuscript spine title, untrimmed. Very good.

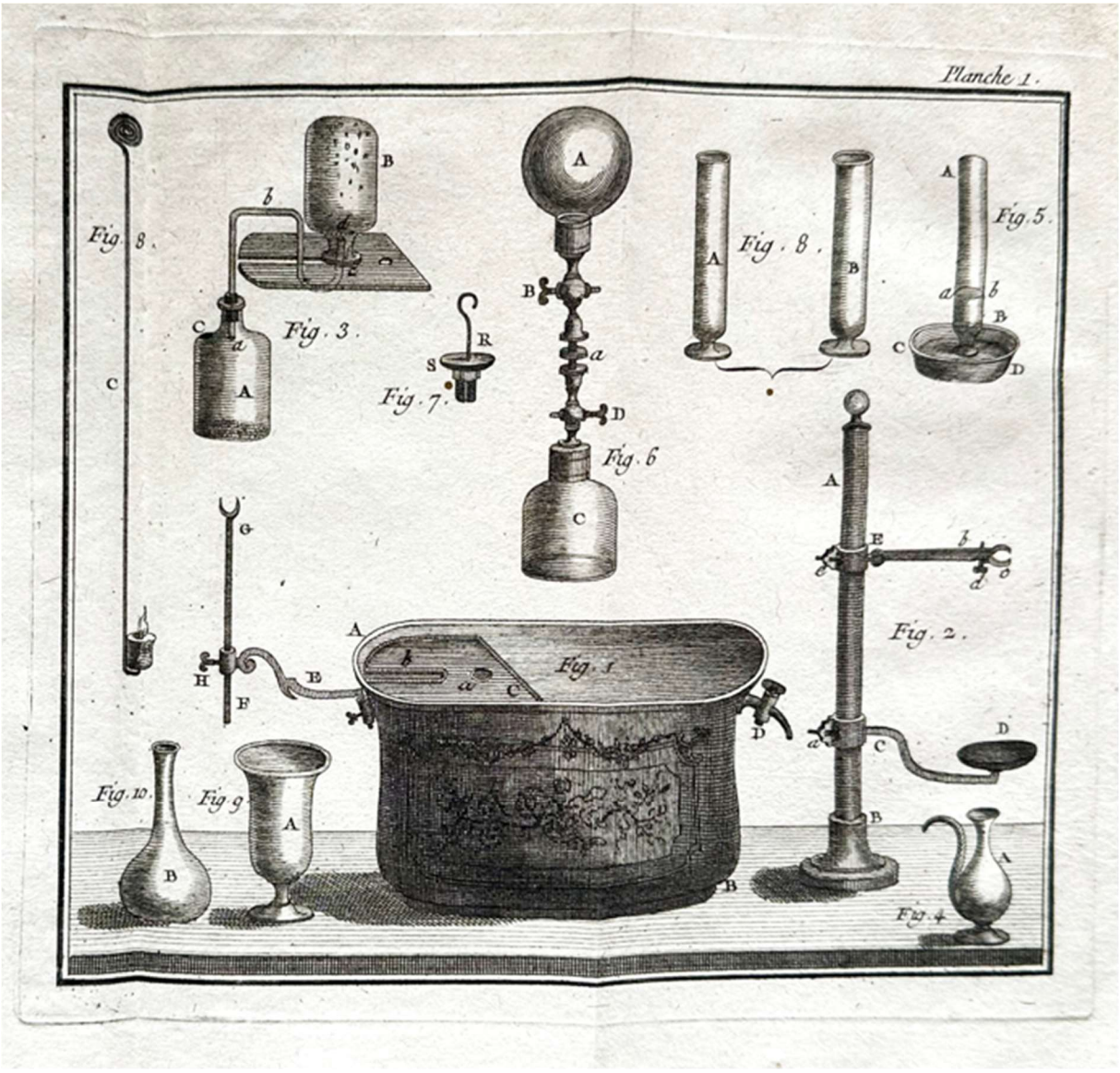
$ 350

First edition and very rare in the original colored, plain wrapper. "The work, which supplements the treatment of gases in the author's *Élémens de Physique* (1777 . . .), is an elementary introduction to the study of various kinds of 'airs'. There are sections on fixed, nitrous, inflammable, dephlogisticated and acid and alkaline airs. Discussed for each gas are preparations, properties and experiments. Priestley, Lavoisier, Fontana and others are cited." – Cole 1213.

The book contains the author's experiments on hydrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. Further, his work on 'flammable air' anticipated the positions of Cavendish, Lavoisier and Monge on water synthesis.

"Sigaud was a prolific writer in the fields of experimental physics, chemistry, medicine, and (apparently as a consequence of his early Jesuit training) theology.

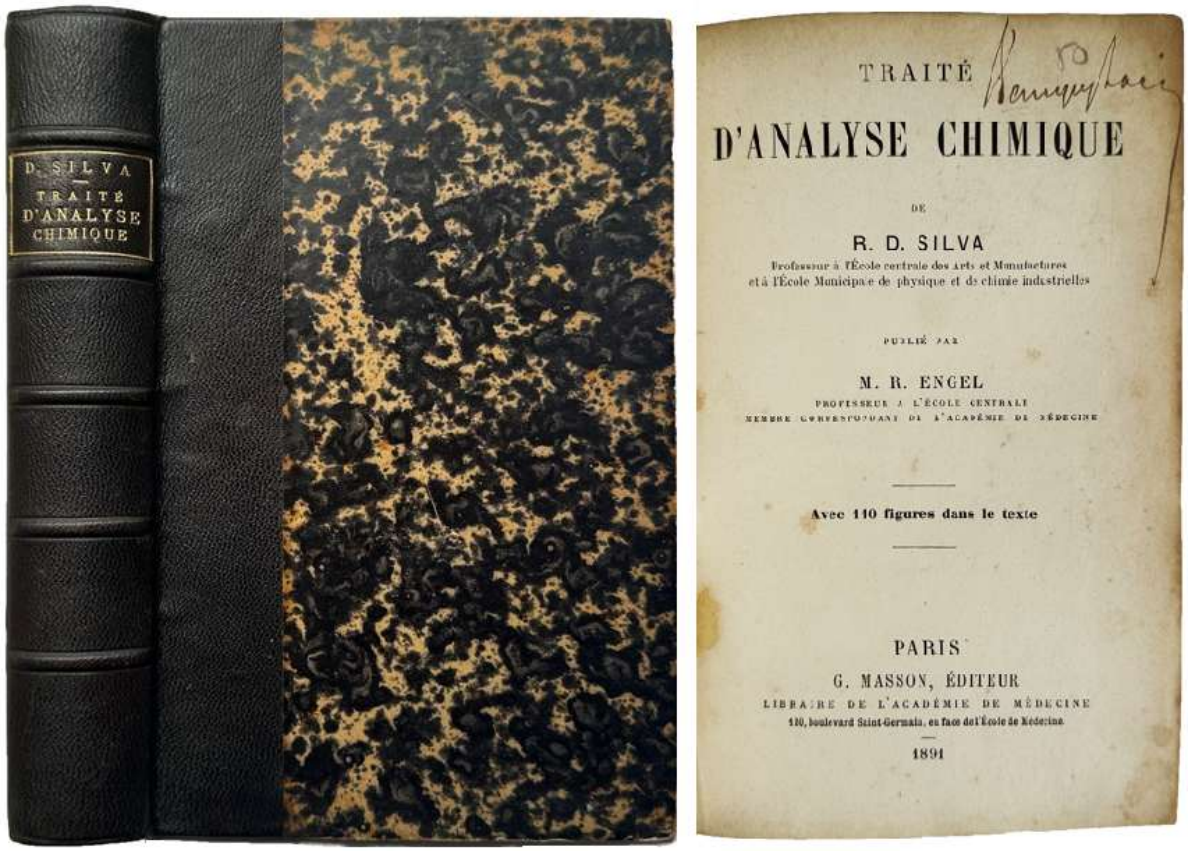
Experimental science was a fashionable pursuit among the leisured classes in eighteenth-century France, and Sigaud was one of several illustrious popularizers who satisfied the intellectual appetites and curiosities of an ever-in-creasing number of amateurs of science. Popular interest tended toward the more spectacular examples of natural phenomena: and lectures accompanied by demonstrations, especially on electricity and on the newly discovered gases, always attracted large and enthusiastic crowds."



"While preparing for his medical degree, Sigaud attended the famous course of public lectures given by the Abbé Nollet, who aroused in him such a lively interest in experimental science that Sigaud became first a tutor in philosophy and mathematics and then a demonstrator in experimental science at the Collége Louis-le-Grand. In 1760 he succeeded the Abbé Nollet in his chair at Louis-le-Grand,

where he taught courses in anatomy, physiology, and also those courses in experimental physics that had been taught by his famous predecessor." [Ency.].

§ Bolton (1893) 833 ; Cole 1213 ; *DSB* XII, pp. 427-8 ; Duveen p. 550; Partington III, p. 105.



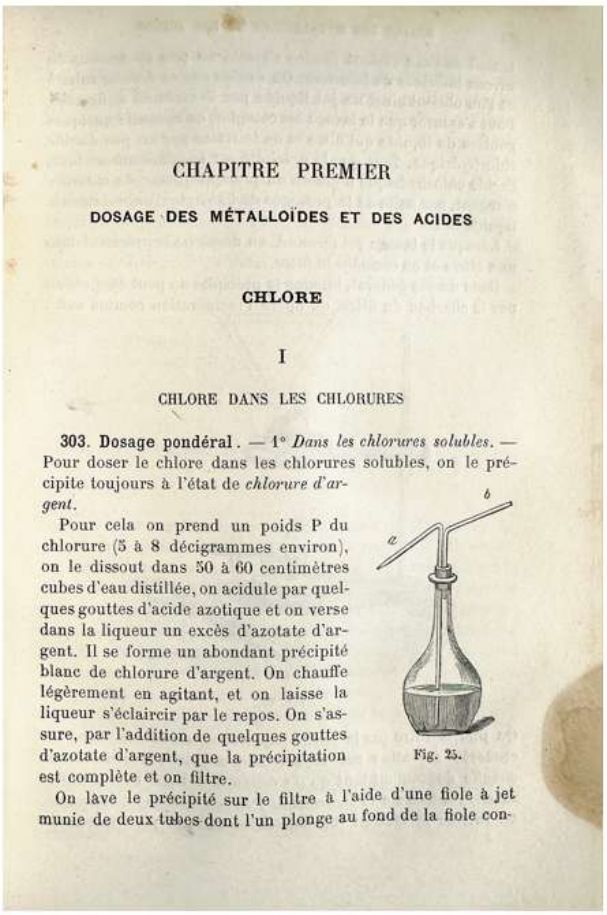
142. **SILVA, R. D. [Roberto Duarte]** (1837-1889). *Traité d'analyse chimique*. Paris : G. Masson, 1891. ¶ 8vo. [III]-XVI, 624 pp. 110 figures, folding table, index, errata ; lacks half-title. Contemporary quarter dark brown morocco-backed marbled boards, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title. Ownership signature (title). Very good +. Scarce.

$ 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 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*."



CHAPITRE PREMIER

DOSAGE DES MÉTALLOÏDES ET DES ACIDES

CHLORE

I

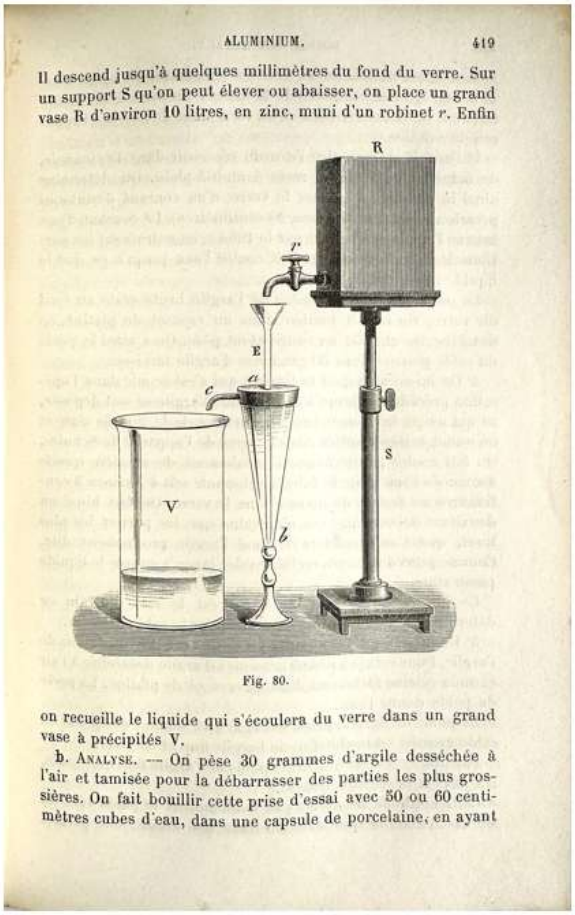
CHLORE DANS LES CHLORURES

303. Dosage pondéral. — 1° *Dans les chlorures solubles.* — Pour doser le chlore dans les chlorures solubles, on le précipite toujours à l'état de *chlorure d'argent*.

Pour cela on prend un poids P du chlorure (5 à 8 décigrammes environ), on le dissout dans 50 à 60 centimètres cubes d'eau distillée, on acidule par quelques gouttes d'acide azotique et on verse dans la liqueur un excès d'azotate d'argent. Il se forme un abondant précipité blanc de chlorure d'argent. On chauffe légèrement en agitant, et on laisse la liqueur s'éclaircir par le repos. On s'assure, par l'addition de quelques gouttes d'azotate d'argent, que la précipitation est complète et on filtre.

Fig. 25.

On lave le précipité sur le filtre à l'aide d'une fiole à jet munie de deux tubes dont l'un plonge au fond de la fiole con-



Il descend jusqu'à quelques millimètres du fond du verre. Sur un support S qu'on peut élever ou abaisser, on place un grand vase R d'environ 10 litres, en zinc, muni d'un robinet *r*. Enfin

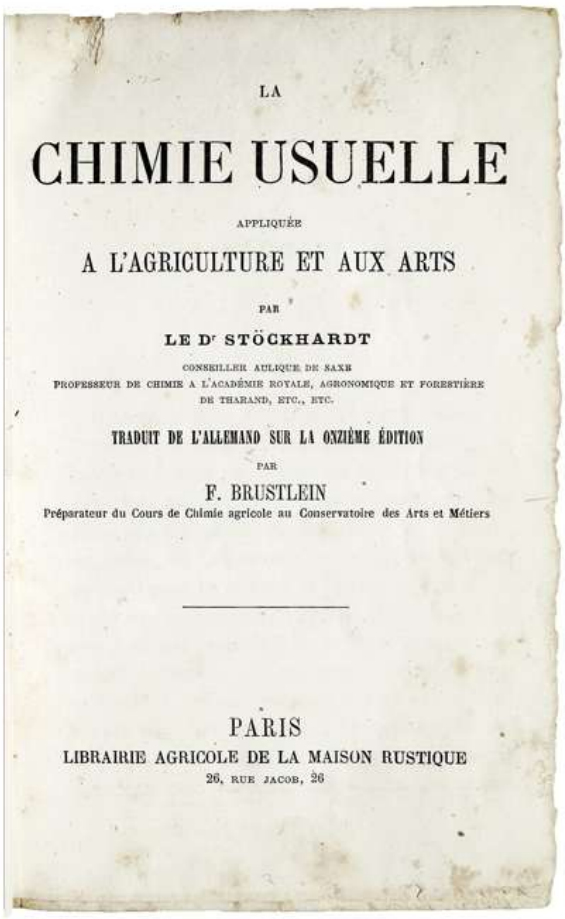
Fig. 80.

on recueille le liquide qui s'écoulera du verre dans un grand vase à précipités V.

b. ANALYSE. — On pèse 30 grammes d'argile desséchée à l'air et tamisée pour la débarrasser des parties les plus grossières. On fait bouillir cette prise d'essai avec 50 ou 60 centimètres cubes d'eau, dans une capsule de porcelaine, en ayant

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.




LA

CHIMIE USUELLE

APPLIQUÉE

A L'AGRICULTURE ET AUX ARTS

PAR

LE Dr STÖCKHARDT

CONSEILLER AULIQUE DE SAXE
PROFESSEUR DE CHIMIE A L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE, AGRONOMIQUE ET FORESTIÈRE
DE THARAND, ETC., ETC.

TRADUIT DE L'ALLEMAND SUR LA ONZIÈME ÉDITION

PAR

F. BRUSTLEIN
Préparateur du Cours de Chimie agricole au Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE AGRICOLE DE LA MAISON RUSTIQUE
26, RUE JACOB, 26

143. **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 showing. Ownership signature (preface) Richardson. Good. S14181

$ 20

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



144. **THENARD, Louis Jacques, Baron** (1777-1857). *Traité de Chimie élémentaire théorique et pratique, suivi d'un essai sur la philosophie chimique et d'un précis sur l'analyse . . .* Bruxelles : Louis Hauman, 1836. ¶ Two volumes (complete text). Small 4to. [6], II, 604 ; [4], 564 pp. Half-titles, index ; foxed. Contemporary quarter blind- and gilt-stamped dark blue calf, marbled boards ; tips repaired with kozo, marbled endleaves, all edges marbled; extremities rubbed, spine ends reinforced with kozo. Very good.

$ 100

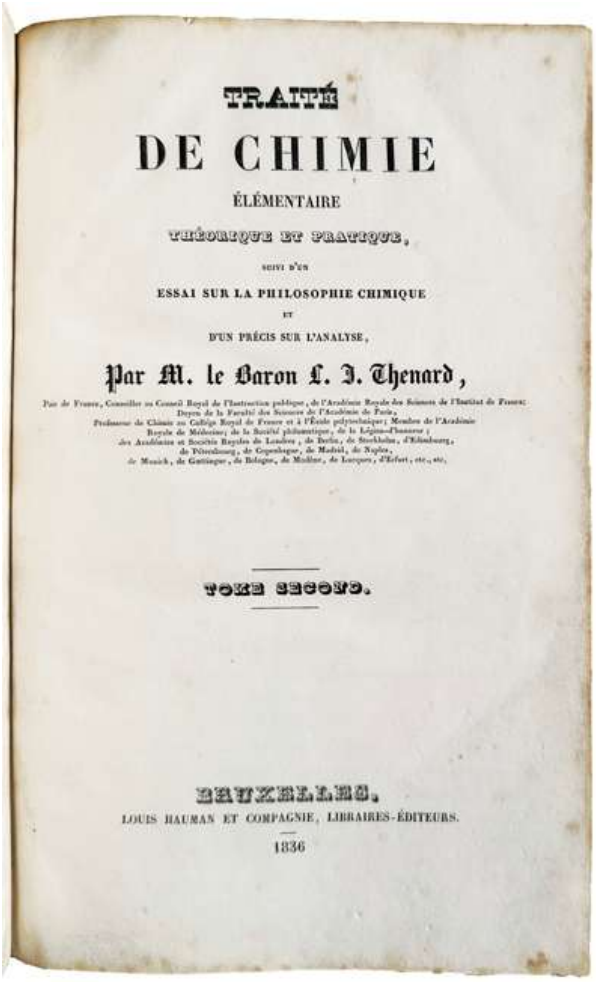
Brussels edition issued by Louis Hauman. The first edition of this text was published in 1813-16. This issue is scarce.

"Thenard carried out a great deal of important chemistry, on which see Partington (IV,90-96), who states, "Thenard wrote an excellent text-book which was kept up to date by appendices in all the editions." – Neville II, p. 541 (1816 ed.).

Above all things Thénard was a teacher; as he himself said, the professor, the assistants, the laboratory — everything must be sacrificed to the students. Like most great teachers he published a textbook, and his *Traité de chimie élémentaire, théorique et pratique* (4 vols., Paris, 1813–16), which served as a standard for a quarter of a century, perhaps did even more for the advance of chemistry than his

numerous original discoveries. – *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. 26 (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. pp. 759–760.

This edition not in either Cole, Duveen, or Neville.



TRAITÉ

DE CHIMIE

ÉLÉMENTAIRE

THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE,

SUIVI D'UN

ESSAI SUR LA PHILOSOPHIE CHIMIQUE

ET

D'UN PRÉCIS SUR L'ANALYSE,

Par M. le Baron L. J. Thenard,

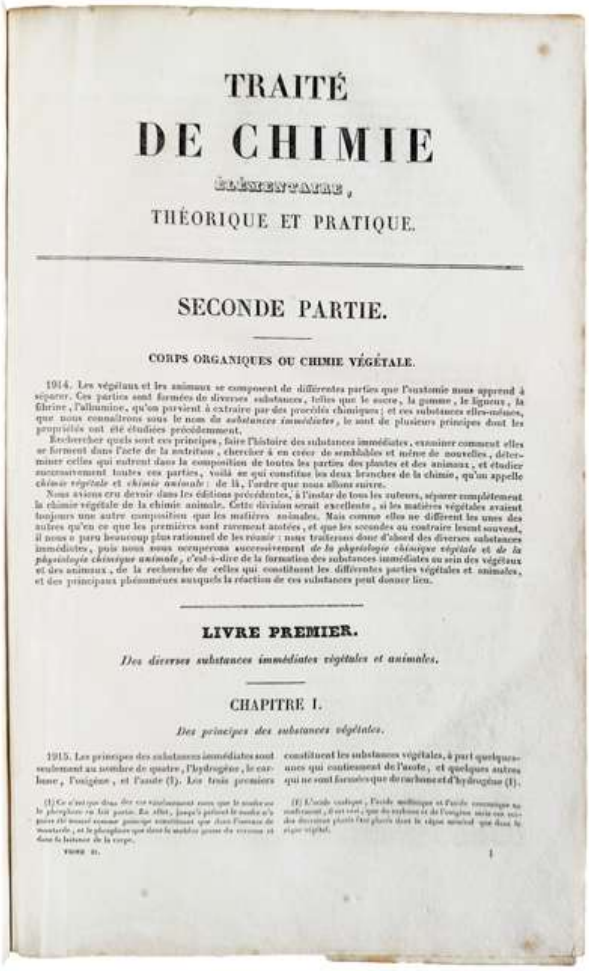
Pair de France, Conseiller au Conseil Royal de l'Instruction publique, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de l'Institut de France; Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences de l'Académie de Paris, Professeur de Chimie au Collége Royal de France et à l'École polytechnique; Membre de l'Académie Royale de Médecine; de la Société philomatique, de la Légion-d'honneur; des Académies et Sociétés Royales de Londres, de Berlin, de Stockholm, d'Édimbourg, de Pétersbourg, de Copenhague, de Madrid, de Naples, de Munich, de Gottingue, de Bologne, de Modène, de Lucques, d'Erfurt, etc., etc.

TOME SECOND.

BRUXELLES,

LOUIS HAUMAN ET COMPAGNIE, LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS.

1836



TRAITÉ

DE CHIMIE

ÉLÉMENTAIRE,

THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE.

SECONDE PARTIE.

CORPS ORGANIQUES OU CHIMIE VÉGÉTALE.

1914. Les végétaux et les animaux se composent de différentes parties que l'anatomie nous apprend à séparer. Ces parties sont formées de diverses substances, telles que le sucre, la gomme, le ligneux, la fibrine, l'albumine, qu'on parvient à extraire par des procédés chimiques; et ces substances elles-mêmes, que nous connaîtrons sous le nom de *substances immédiates*, le sont de plusieurs principes dont les propriétés ont été étudiées précédemment.

Rechercher quels sont ces principes, faire l'histoire des substances immédiates, examiner comment elles se forment dans l'acte de la nutrition, chercher à en créer de semblables et même de nouvelles, déterminer celles qui entrent dans la composition de toutes les parties des plantes et des animaux, et étudier successivement toutes ces parties, voilà ce qui constitue les deux branches de la chimie, qu'on appelle *chimie végétale* et *chimie animale*: de là, l'ordre que nous allons suivre.

Nous avions cru devoir dans les éditions précédentes, à l'instar de tous les auteurs, séparer complétement la chimie végétale de la chimie animale. Cette division serait excellente, si les matières végétales avaient toujours une autre composition que les matières animales. Mais comme elles ne diffèrent les unes des autres qu'en ce que les premières sont rarement azotées, et que les secondes au contraire lesent souvent, il nous a paru beaucoup plus rationnel de les réunir: nous traiterons donc d'abord des diverses substances immédiates, puis nous nous occuperons successivement *de la physiologie chimique végétale* et *de la physiologie chimique animale*, c'est-à-dire de la formation des substances immédiates au sein des végétaux et des animaux, de la recherche de celles qui constituent les différentes parties végétales et animales, et des principaux phénomènes auxquels la réaction de ces substances peut donner lieu.

LIVRE PREMIER.

Des diverses substances immédiates végétales et animales.

CHAPITRE I.

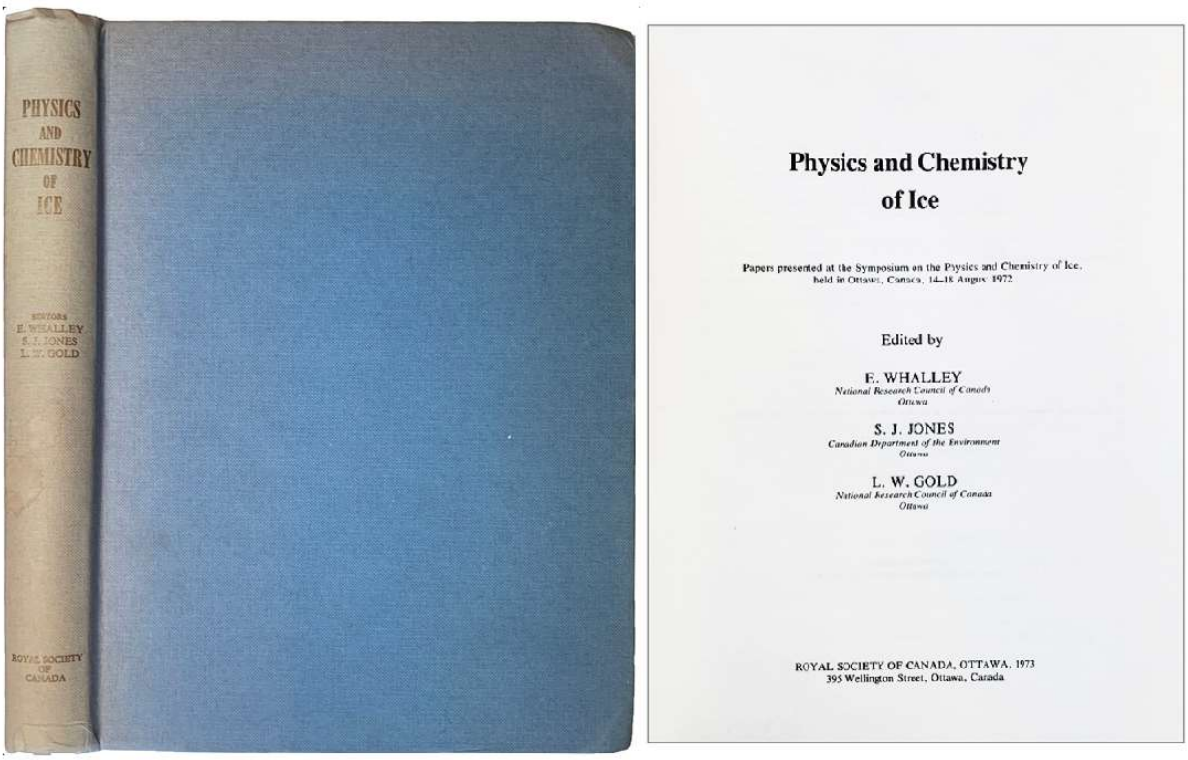
Des principes des substances végétales.

1915. Les principes des substances immédiates sont seulement au nombre de quatre, l'hydrogène, le carbone, l'oxigène, et l'azote (1). Les trois premiers constituent les substances végétales, à part quelques-unes qui contiennent de l'azote, et quelques autres qui ne sont formées que de carbone et d'hydrogène (1).

(1) Ce n'est que dans des cas vraiment rares que le soufre ou le phosphore en fait partie. En effet, jusqu'à présent le soufre n'a pas été trouvé comme principe constituant que dans l'essence de moutarde, et le phosphore que dans la matière grasse du cerveau et dans la laitance de la carpe.

(1) L'acide oxalique, l'acide malique et l'acide ... ne renferment, il est vrai, que du carbone et de l'oxigène mais ces acides décroissent plutôt leur glucose dans le règne animal que dans le règne végétal.

TOME II. 1



Stanley L. Miller's copy

145. **WHALLEY, Edward** (1925-2000)**; Stephen J. JONES; Lorne W. GOLD** (1928-2018) (eds.). *Physics and Chemistry of Ice. Papers presented at the Symposium on the Physics and Chemistry of Ice, held in Ottawa, Canada, 14-18 August 1972*. Ottawa: Royal Society of Canada, 1973. ¶ Tall 8vo. xiii, 403, [1] pp. Figs., refs., index. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; sine sun-faded, corners bumped. Ink stamps of Stanley L. Miller on all three edges. Scarce. Very good. S9238

$ 60

"Owing to the shape of its molecules and their capacity to form directed hydrogen bonds, water displays a rich variety of crystal structures. Of course the most familiar is hexagonal ice, but at least ten other solid polymorphs can be formed under suitable experimental conditions. These are joined by a topologically fascinating family of water-molecule networks that appear in hydrate crystals. Properties of all of these forms of solid water were relevant to the international symposium reported in this volume." – *Science*. Vol. 187, no. 4174, Jan. 31, 1975. Book review by Frank H. Stillinger. pp. 341-2.

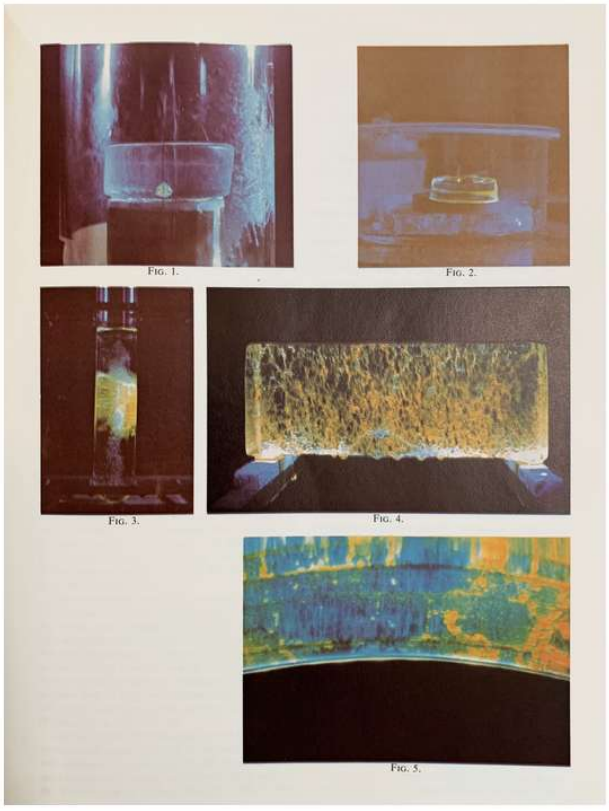
Edward Whalley (1925–2000) was a distinguished Canadian physical chemist who was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He conducted his primary research with the National Research Council of Canada (NRC), specifically within

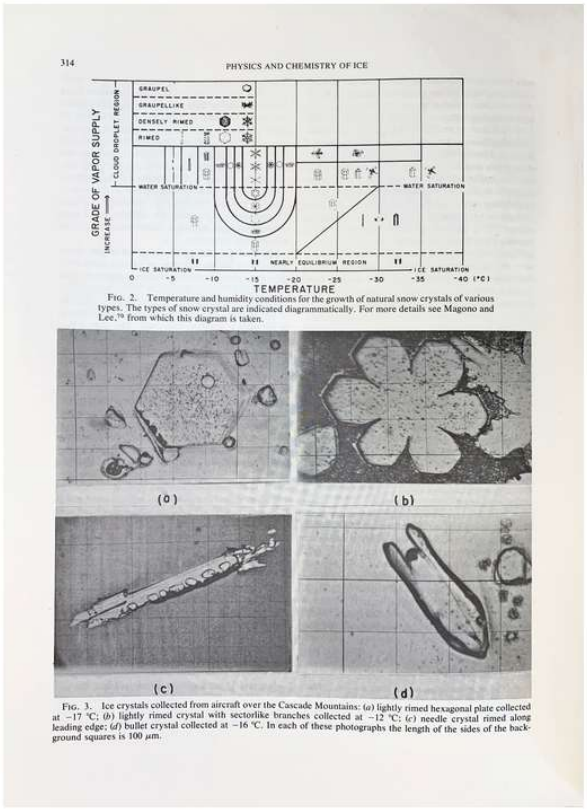
the NRC Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences. Whalley worked on high-pressure chemistry and the physics of ice.

Stephen J. JONES was a glaciologist.

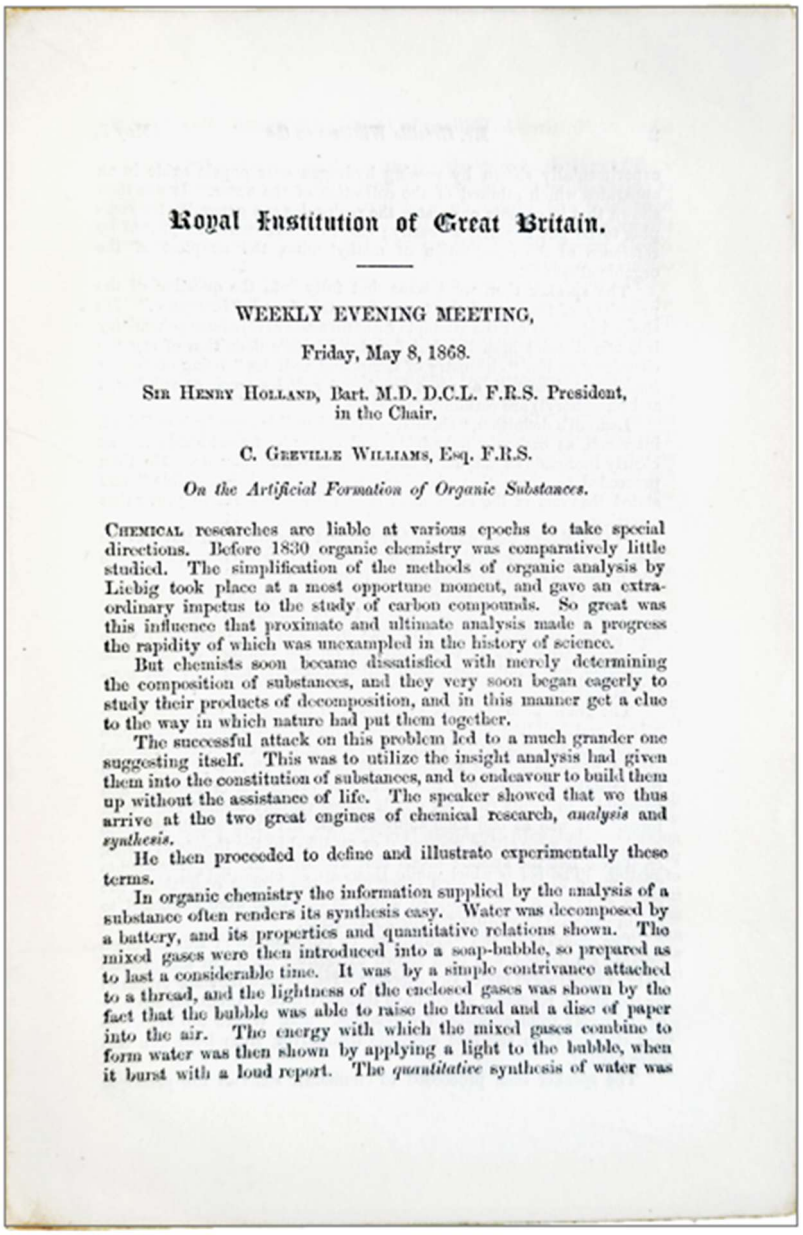
Lorne W. Gold (1928–2018) was a pioneering Canadian physicist and geotechnical engineer who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (FRSC) for his foundational contributions to snow, ice, and permafrost research.

PROVENANCE: Stanley L. Miller (1930-2007) was an American chemist who made a wide range of experiments, demonstrating that select organic compounds can be synthesized by chemical processes from inorganic substances. He is best known for the Miller–Urey experiment in 1952 and 1953, a landmark study that helped establish the field of prebiotic chemistry and the scientific study of the origin of life.





[145] WHALLEY; JONES; GOLD



Royal Institution of Great Britain.

WEEKLY EVENING MEETING,

Friday, May 8, 1868.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart. M.D. D.C.L. F.R.S. President, in the Chair.

C. Greville Williams, Esq. F.R.S.

On the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances.

Chemical researches are liable at various epochs to take special directions. Before 1830 organic chemistry was comparatively little studied. The simplification of the methods of organic analysis by Liebig took place at a most opportune moment, and gave an extraordinary impetus to the study of carbon compounds. So great was this influence that proximate and ultimate analysis made a progress the rapidity of which was unexampled in the history of science.

But chemists soon became dissatisfied with merely determining the composition of substances, and they very soon began eagerly to study their products of decomposition, and in this manner get a clue to the way in which nature had put them together.

The successful attack on this problem led to a much grander one suggesting itself. This was to utilize the insight analysis had given them into the constitution of substances, and to endeavour to build them up without the assistance of life. The speaker showed that we thus arrive at the two great engines of chemical research, *analysis* and *synthesis*.

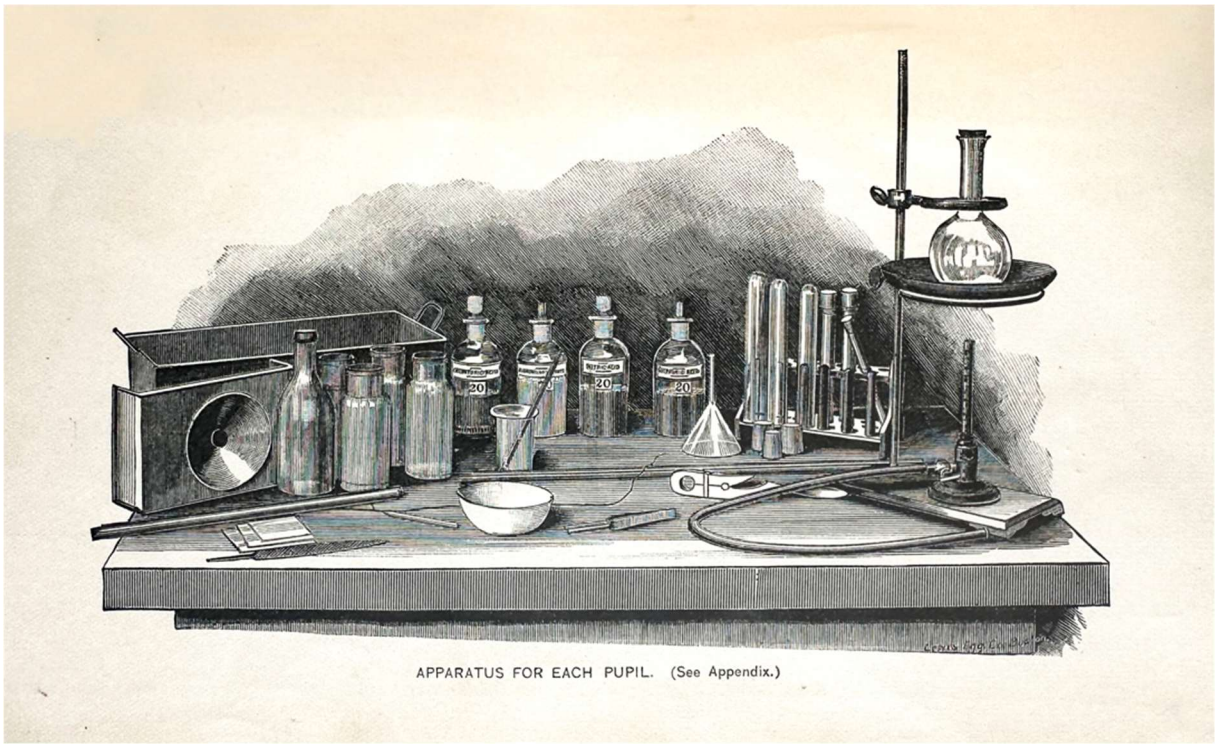
He then proceeded to define and illustrate experimentally these terms.

In organic chemistry the information supplied by the analysis of a substance often renders its synthesis easy. Water was decomposed by a battery, and its properties and quantitative relations shown. The mixed gases were then introduced into a soap-bubble, so prepared as to last a considerable time. It was by a simple contrivance attached to a thread, and the lightness of the enclosed gases was shown by the fact that the bubble was able to raise the thread and a disc of paper into the air. The energy with which the mixed gases combine to form water was then shown by applying a light to the bubble, when it burst with a loud report. The *quantitative* synthesis of water was

146. **WILLIAMS, Charles Greville** (1829-1910). "*On the artificial formation of organic substances.*" Offprint from: *Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Weekly Evening Meeting, Friday, May 8, 1868. ¶ 8vo. 8 pp. Self-wraps. Fine. S7040

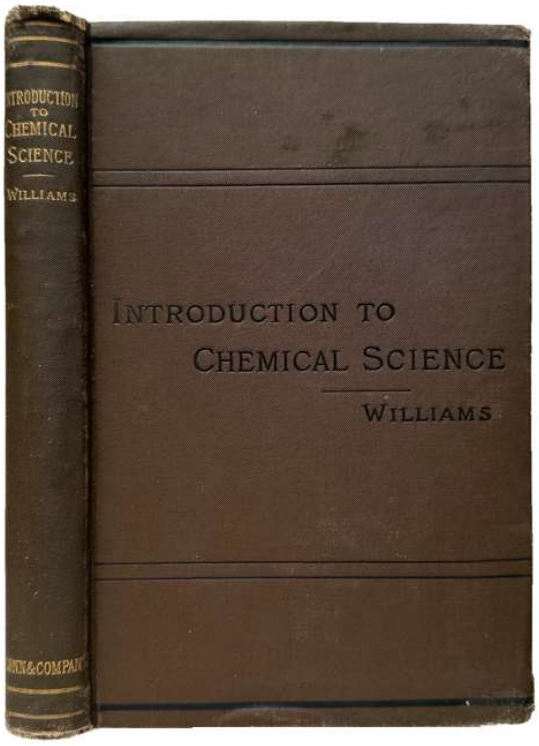
$ 30

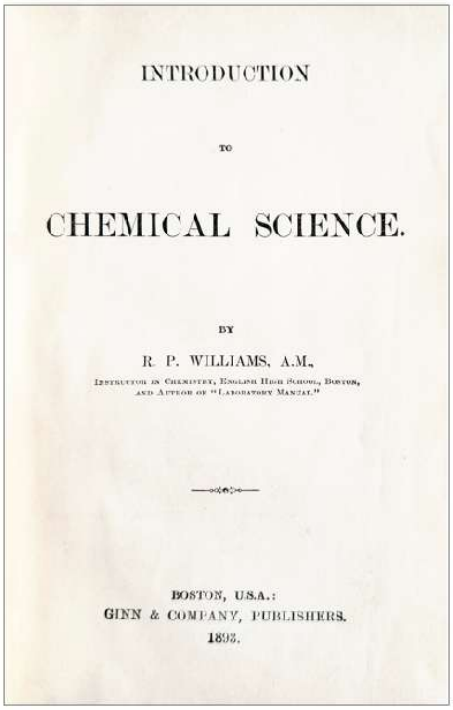
Charles Greville was an English analytical and industrial chemist best known for naming isoprene after distilling rubber. He was assistant to W H Perkin (FRS 1866) at Greenford Green; Partner, Star Chemical Works, Brentford; Chemist and Photometric Supervisor to the Gas, Light and Coke Company (1877-1901); researched dyes and coal gas; discovered cyanine, or quinoline blue.

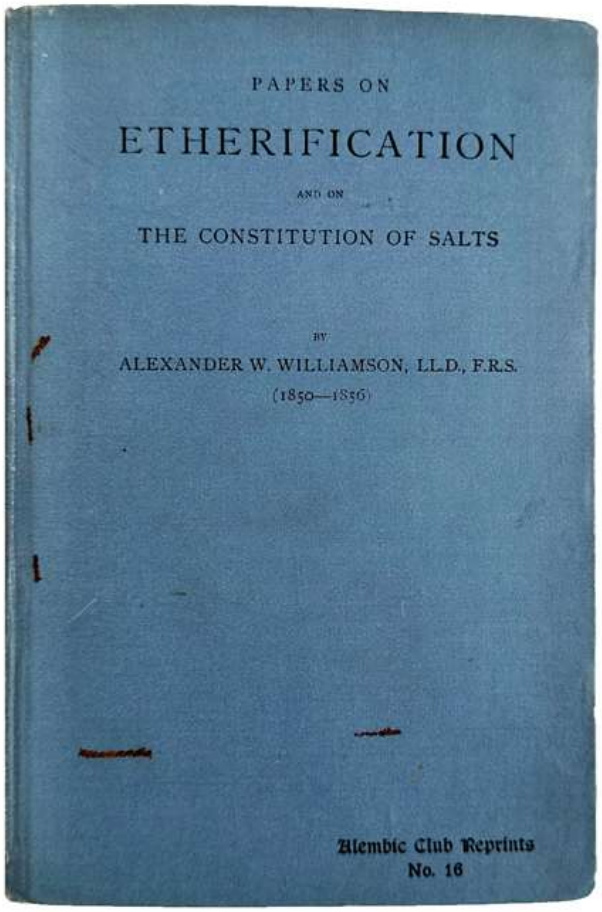


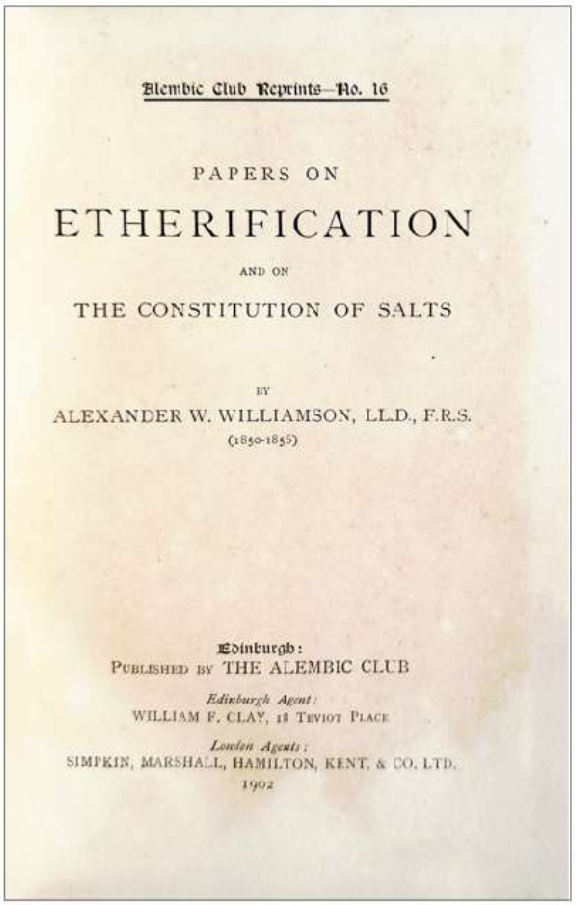
APPARATUS FOR EACH PUPIL. (See Appendix.)

147. **WILLIAMS, Rufus Phillips** (1851-1911). *Introduction to Chemical Science*. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1893. ¶ Later printing. 8vo. xvi, 214 pp. Engraved frontis., figs., index; occasional early pencil marginalia. Brown cloth; spine ends & corners rubbed. Early ownership signature of R. L. Dreyer. Very good. S8180 $ 8





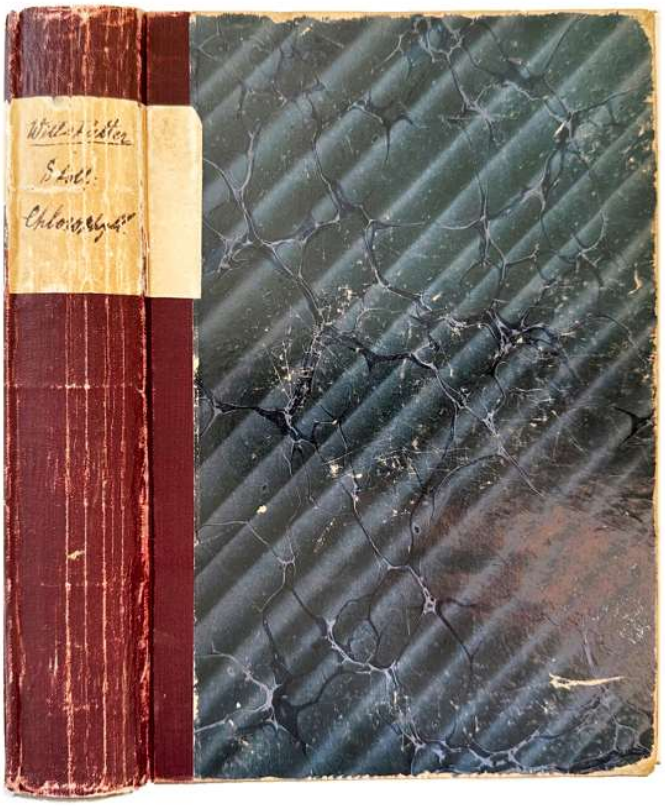


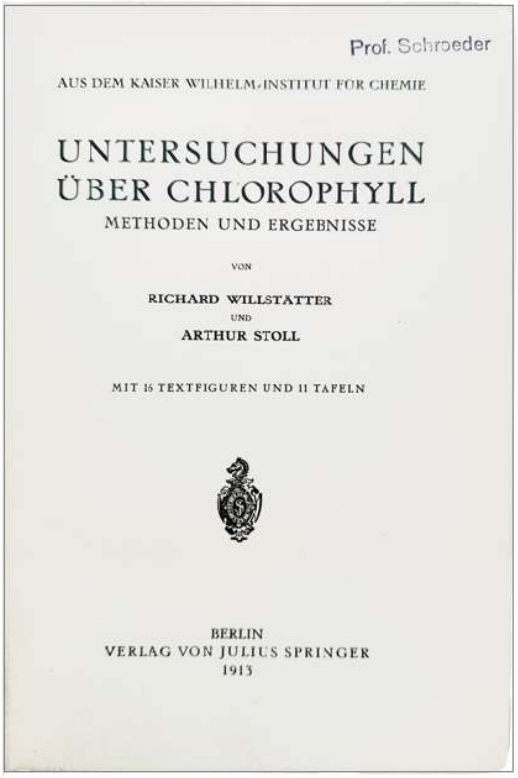


148. **WILLIAMSON, Alexander William** (1824-1904). *Papers on etherification and on the constitution of salts*. Edinburgh: Alembic Club, 1902. ¶ Series: Alembic Club Reprints, No. 16. 187 x 125 mm. Small 8vo. 62, [ads, 2] pp. 2 figs.; offsetting to title Blue cloth; rubbed, top cover soiled. Very good. S2462

$ 25

Alexander William Williamson FRS FRSE PCS MRIA was an English chemist. He is best known today for the Williamson ether synthesis. For his work on etherification, Williamson received a Royal medal from the Royal Society in 1862, of which he became a fellow in 1855, and which he served as foreign secretary from 1873 to 1889. He was twice president of the London Chemical Society, from 1863 to 1865 and from 1869 to 1871.





149. **WILLSTATTER, Richard** (1872-1942); **Arthur STOLL** (1887-1971). *Untersuchungen über chlorophyll. Methoden und ergebnisse*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1913. ¶ At head of title: *Aus dem Kaiser Wilhelm-Institut für Chemie*. 227 x 159 mm. 8vo. viii, 424 pp. 16 figs., tables, bibliog., index, 11 plates (some with photographic figs.). Quarter red cloth, marbled boards, paper spine label with ms. title; rubbed. Rubber stamp of Prof. Schroeder on title, ownership signature of Robert Herbst. Very good.

$ 75

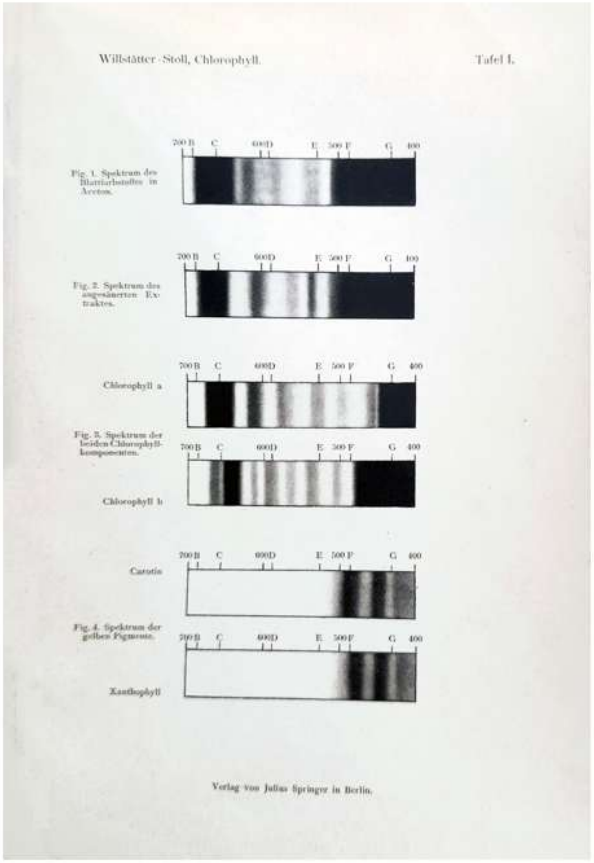
FIRST EDITION. The high point of Willstätter's chemical work was attained during 1905-1914, in his studies on chlorophyll and the anthocyanins. This is one in a series of publications in which Willstätter and Stoll sought to explain photosynthesis.

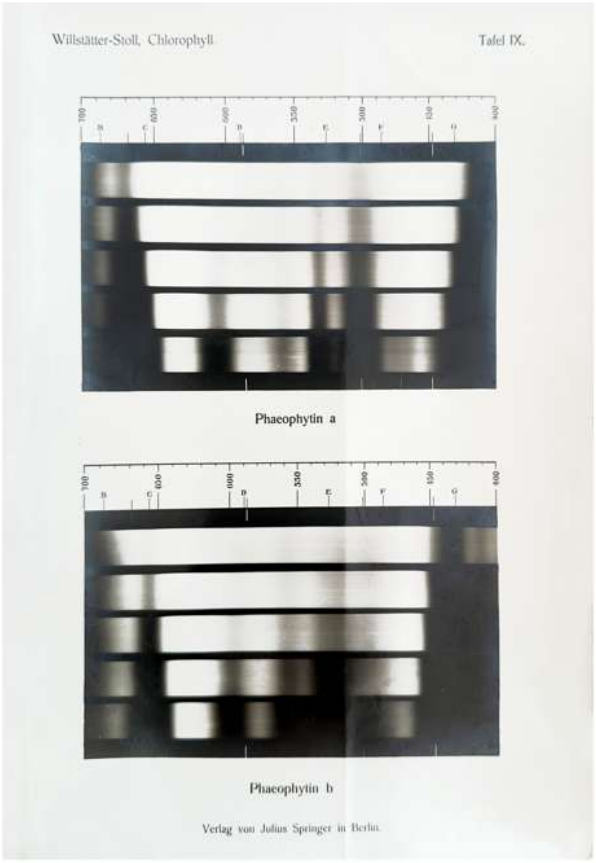
Willstätter, noted for his work in organic chemistry, especially on alkaloids, chlorophyll, antho-cyanins, and enzymes. Willstätter was awarded the 1915 Nobel Prize "for his pioneer researches on plant pigments, especially chlorophyll." *Nobel, the man and his prizes.*

Arthur Stoll was a Swiss biochemist. "In 1912, he became a research assistant at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry in Berlin, with Richard Willstätter, with whom he explored important insights on the importance of chlorophyll in carbon assimilation." [Wikip.].

PROVENANCE [2]: Prof. Schroeder – Robert Herbst /Robert Herbert[?], New York Nov. 1931.

§ DSB, XIV, pp. 411-412, Garrison and Morton (3d ed., 1970) 743; Nobel, the man and his prizes, p. 417, Partington, *History of chemistry*, IV, pp. 860-862.





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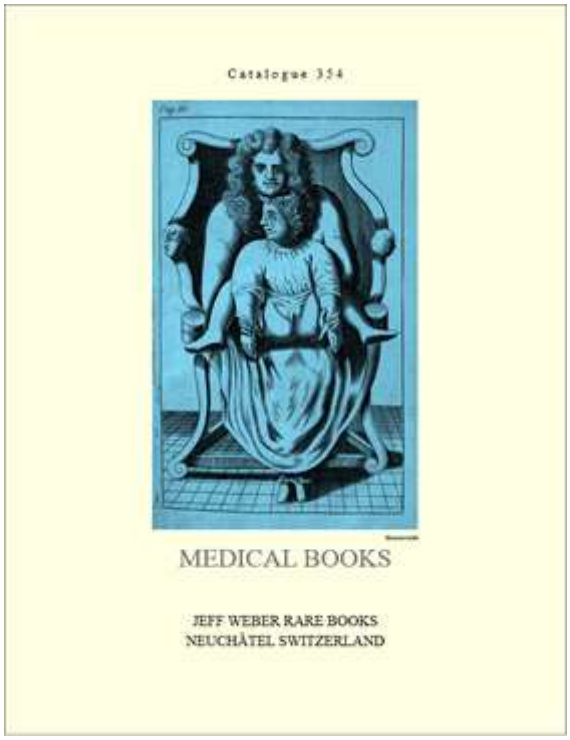

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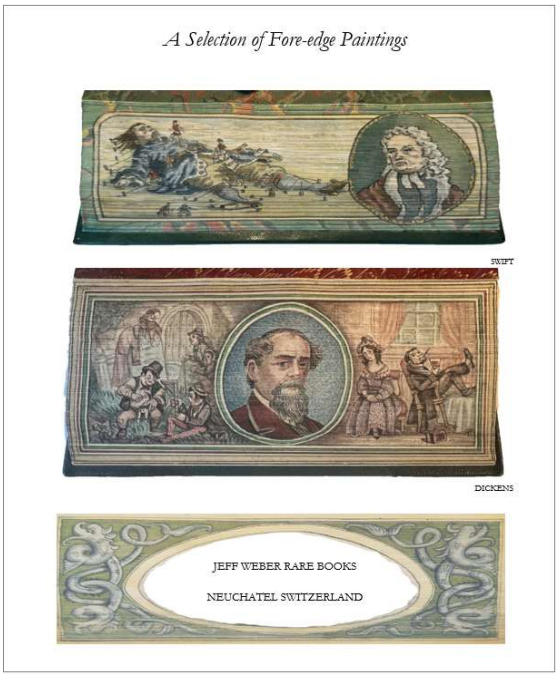

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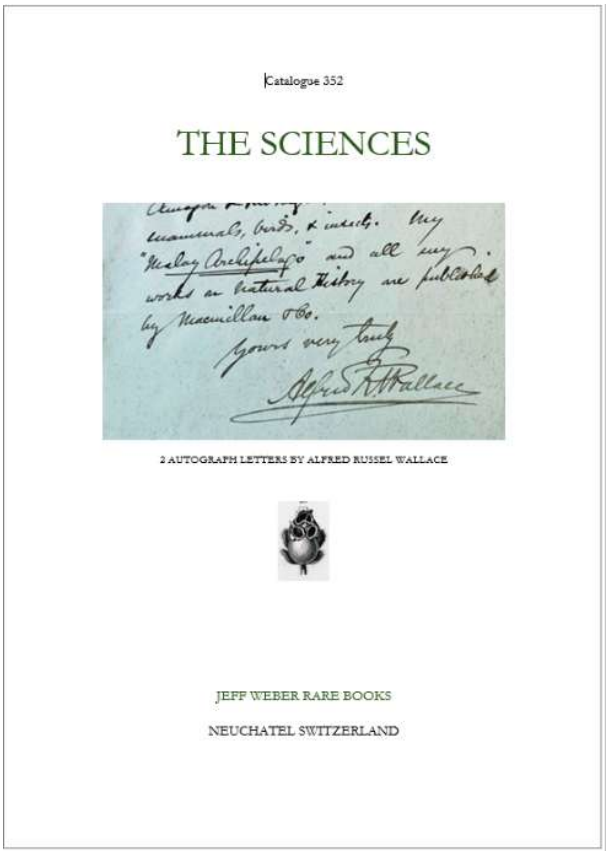

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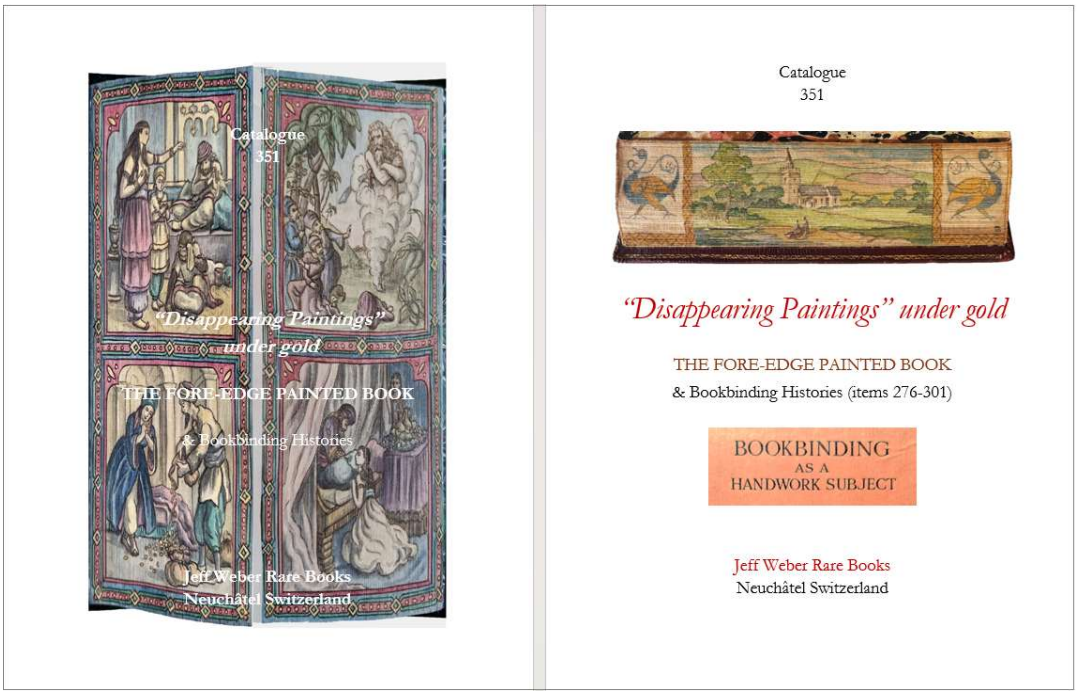

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