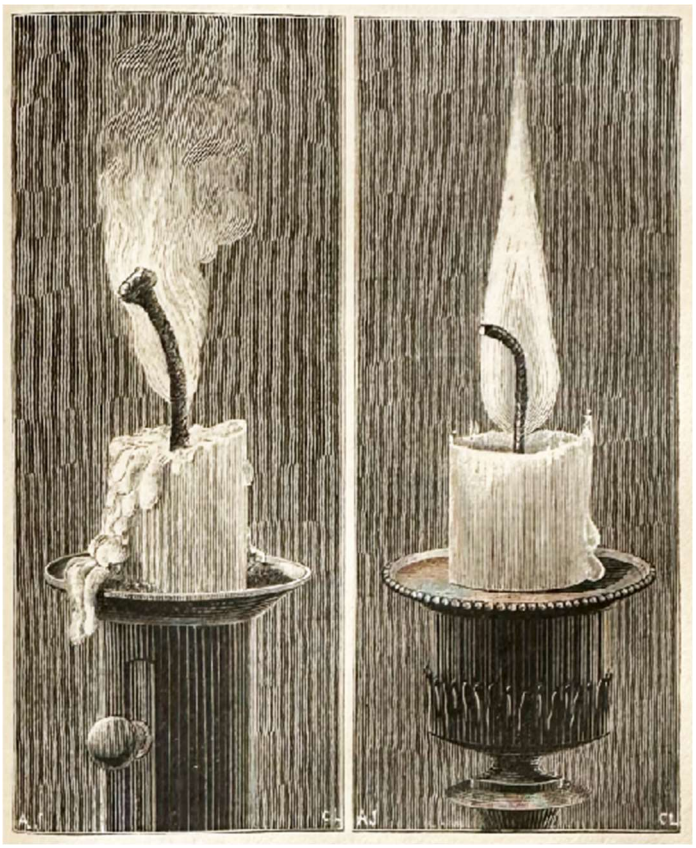
Catalogue 305

CHEMISTRY & ITS HISTORY



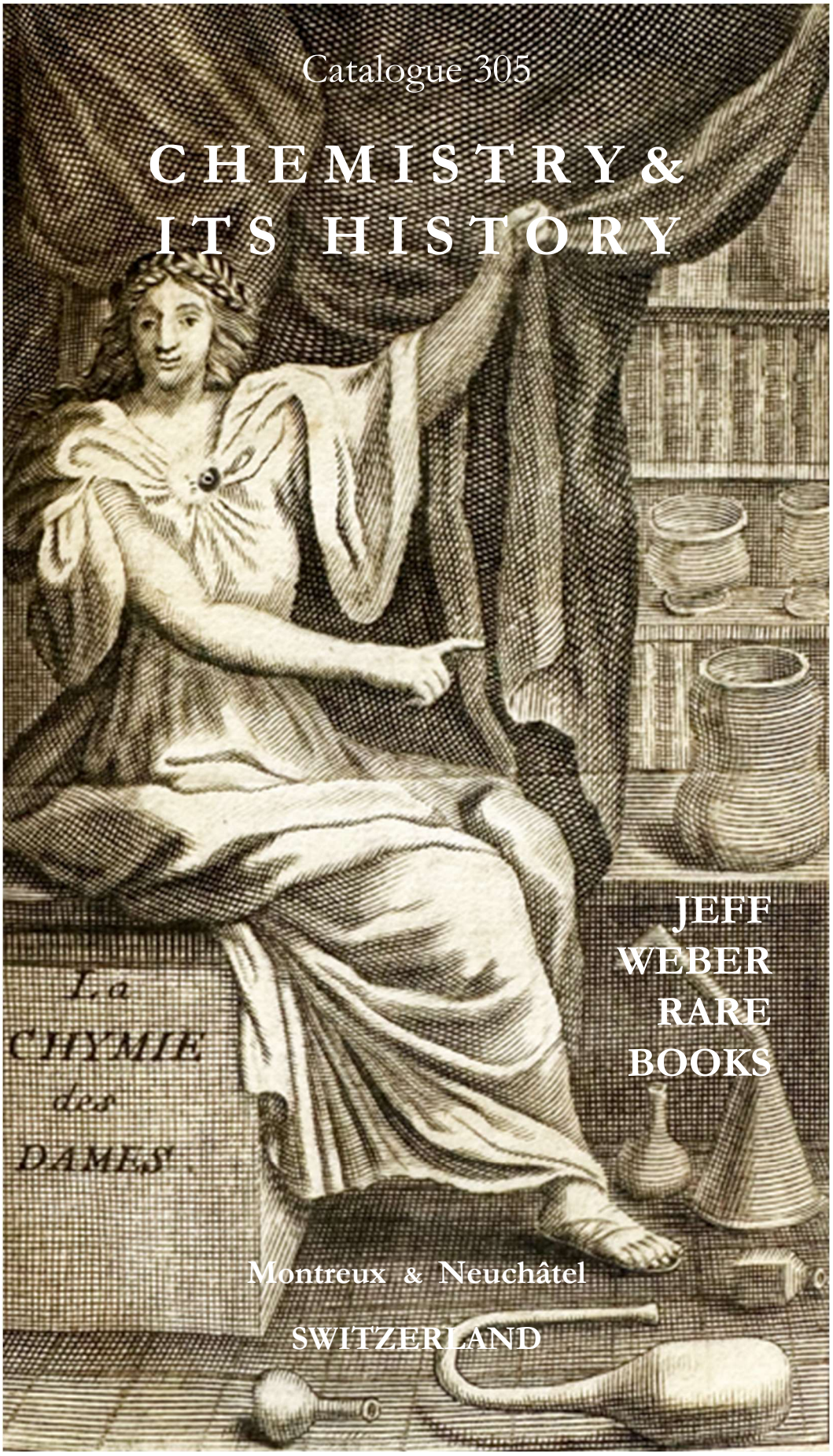
Jeff Weber Rare Books

Montreux & Neuchâtel

SWITZERLAND

Catalogue 305

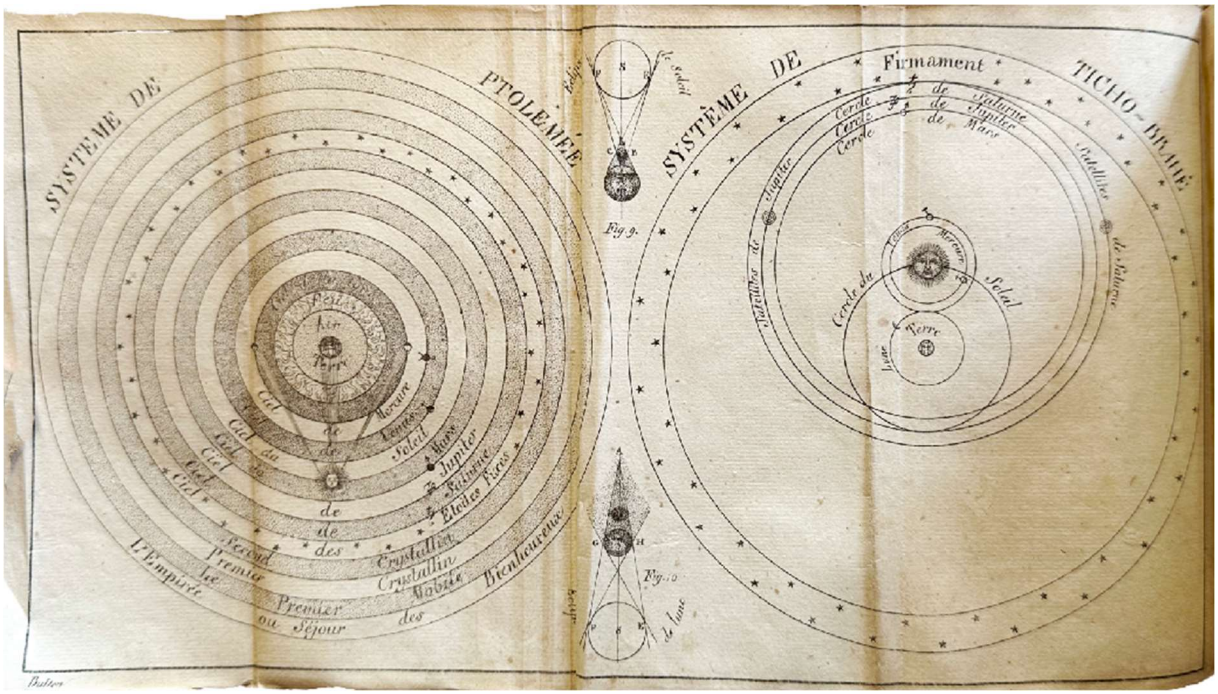
CHEMISTRY & ITS HISTORY

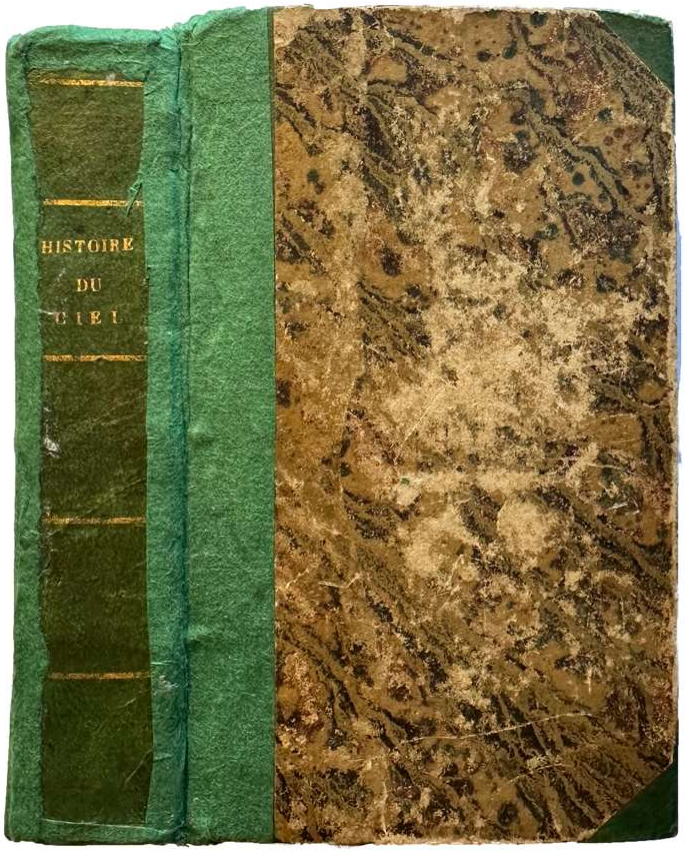


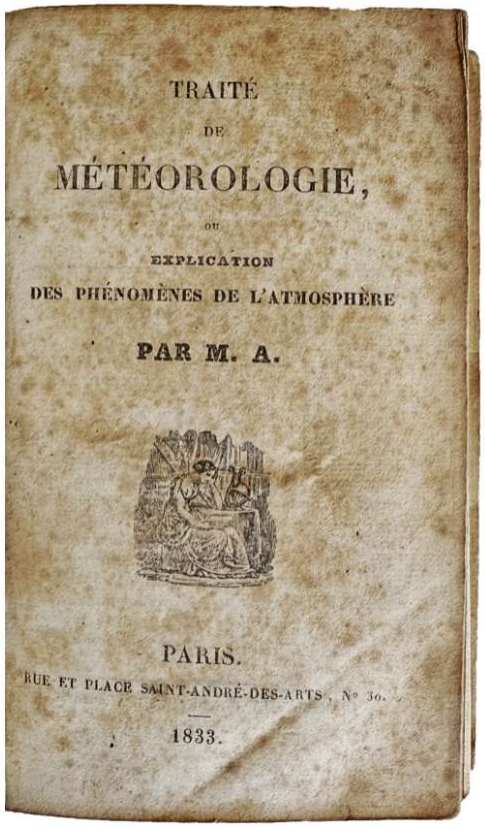
JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Montreux & Neuchâtel

SWITZERLAND






TRAITÉ
DE
MÉTÉOROLOGIE,
OU
EXPLICATION
DES PHÉNOMÈNES DE L'ATMOSPHÈRE
PAR M. A.
PARIS.
RUE ET PLACE SAINT-ANDRÉ-DES-ARTS, N° 30.
1833.

[1]

URANOGRAPHIE
OU
DESCRIPTION DU CIEL,

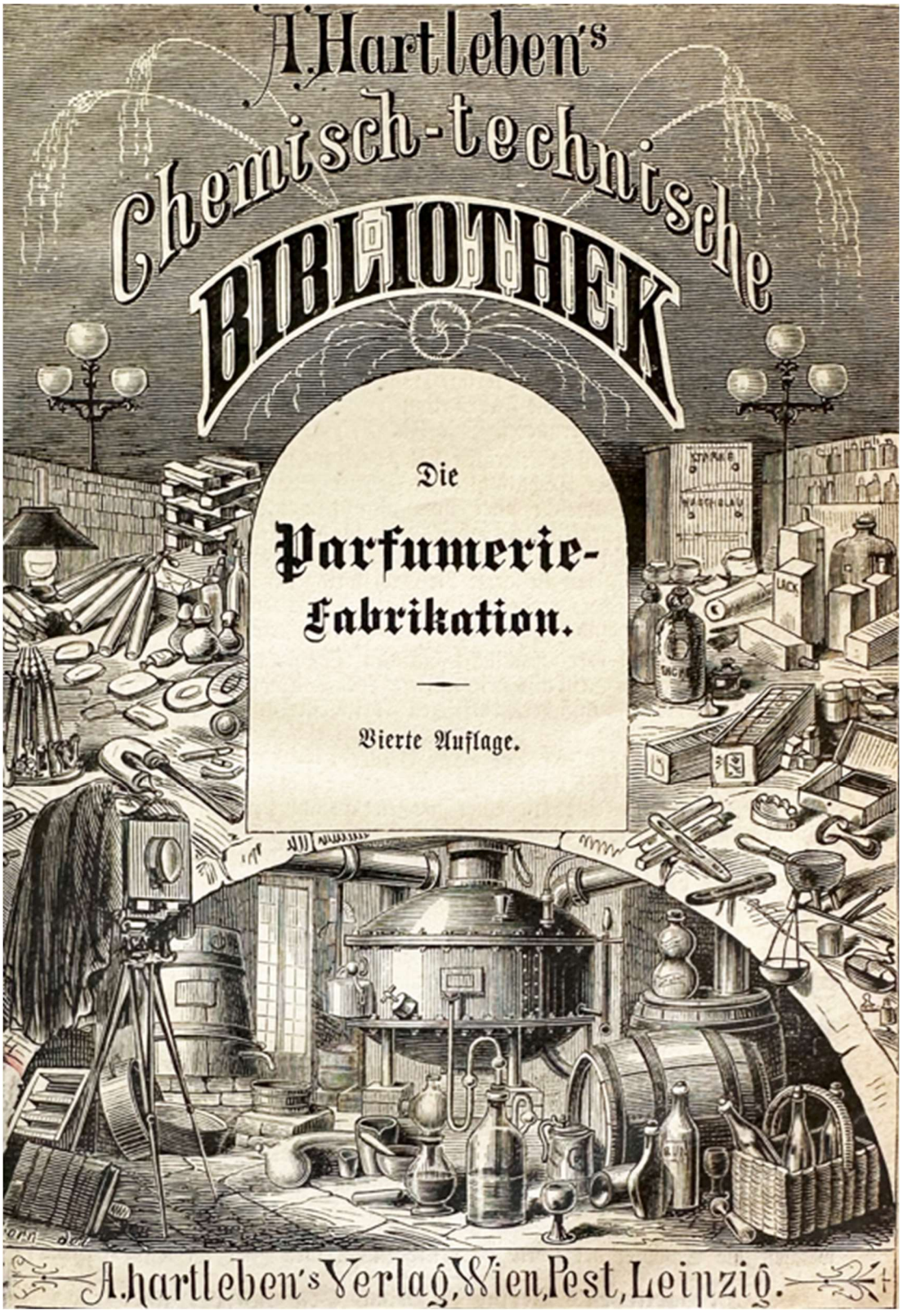
[1] AJASSON


URANOGRAPHIE
OU
DESCRIPTION DU CIEL
HEMISPHERE AUSTRAL
HEMISPHERE BOREAL
Bibliothèque populaire

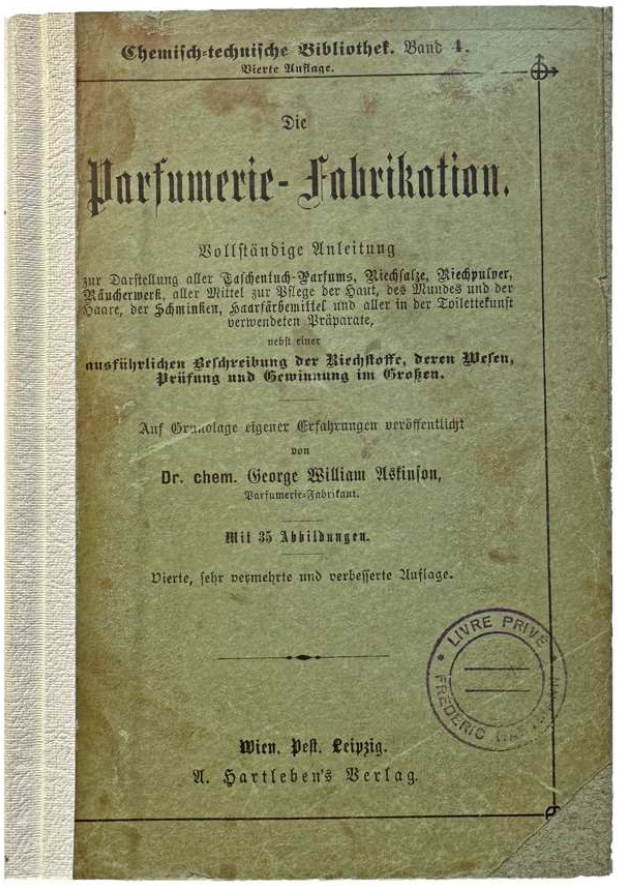
1. **AJASSON DE GRANDSAGNE, Jean-Baptiste François Etienne** (1802-1845). **M.A.** [3 works] *Traité de Météorologie, ou explication des phénomènes de l'atmosphère*. Par M.A. Paris : Rue et Place Saint-André-des-Arts, 1833. ¶ 12mo. [iii]-120 pp. Figs. ; lacking half-title; [BOUND WITH] : *Traité elementaire d'Astronomie, par MM. Ajasson de Grandsagne, et Thirion, ingenieur civil, etc., etc., . . . sur la Lune Rousse, par M. Arago.* Paris : Rue et Place Saint-André-des-Arts, 1833. ¶ 12mo. [iii]-98, [2] pp. 1 folding engraved plate ; [BOUND WITH] : *Uranographie ou description du ciel, renfermant an Abrège de Géographie mathématique . . . par Ajasson de Grandsagne. Suivi d'un article sur les étoiles doubles, par M. Arago.* Paris : Rue et Place St.-André-des-Arts, 1834. ¶ 12mo. 136, [11]-105, 132 pp. 4 folding engraved plates (apparently continuing the numbering from the prior volume?), folding tables (pp. 64, 91, 105); 1 table torn, 1 pl. with small tear at fold. Contemporary half green vellum, marbled boards; spine entirely replaced with green kozo, preserving a remnant of the original spine, marbled endsheets. As is. [05]

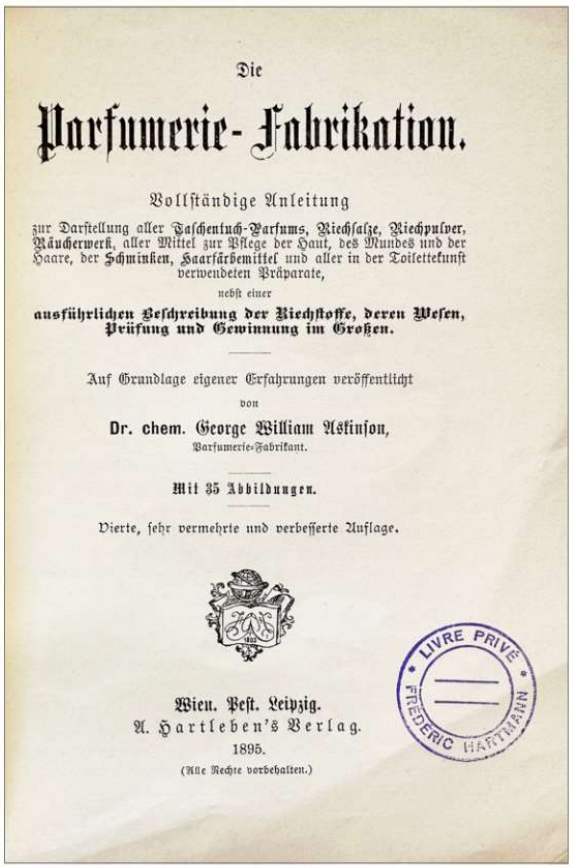
$ 45

This little volume, though well worn, is pieced together to preserve it as best as possible without increasing the price. It offers meteorological information and contains a lengthy treatise on astronomy ("Uranographie"), and includes some sizable folding plates.


A. Hartleben's
Chemisch-technische
BIBLIOTHEK
Die
Parfumerie-
Fabrikation.
Vierte Auflage.
A. Hartleben's Verlag, Wien, Pest, Leipzig.

[2] ASKINSON

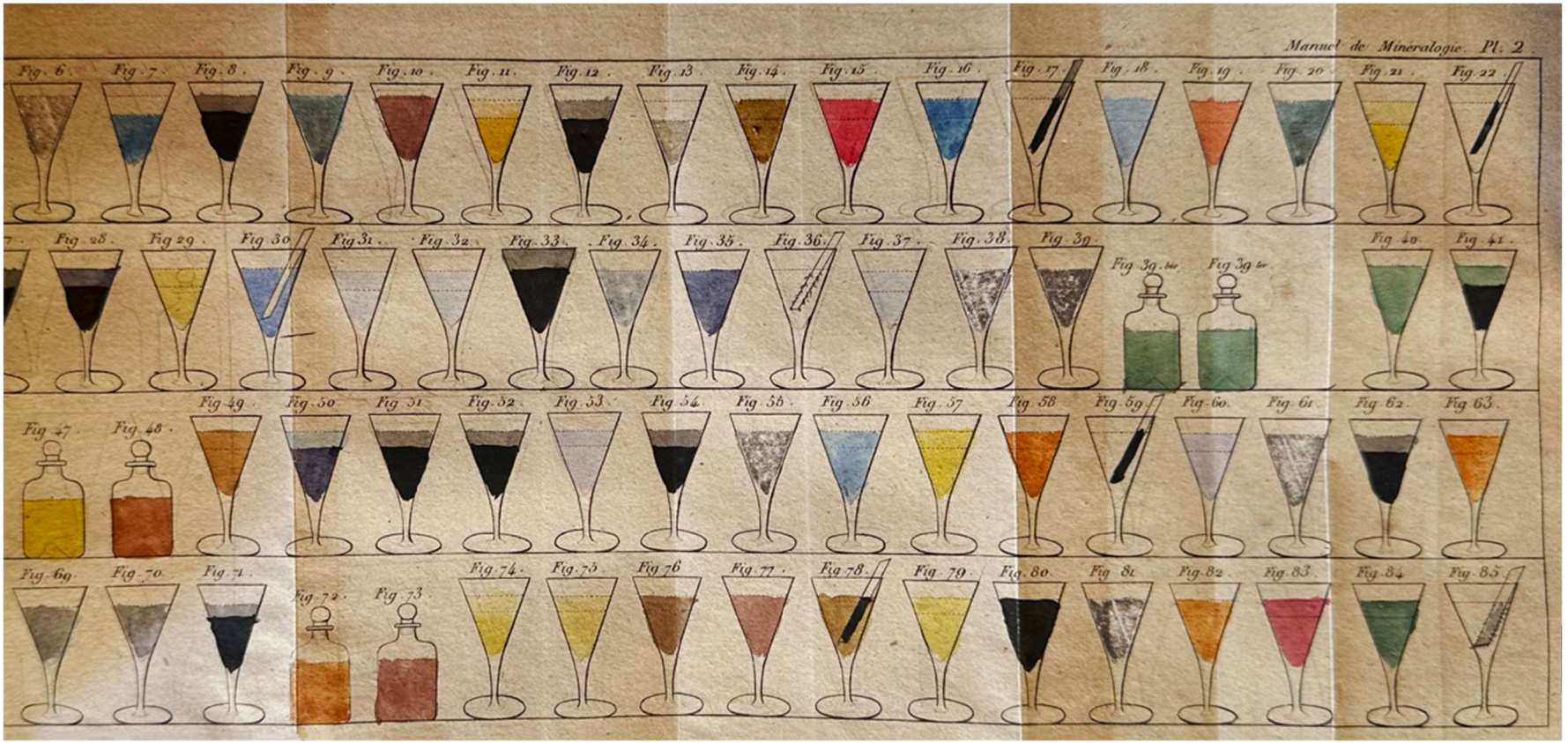


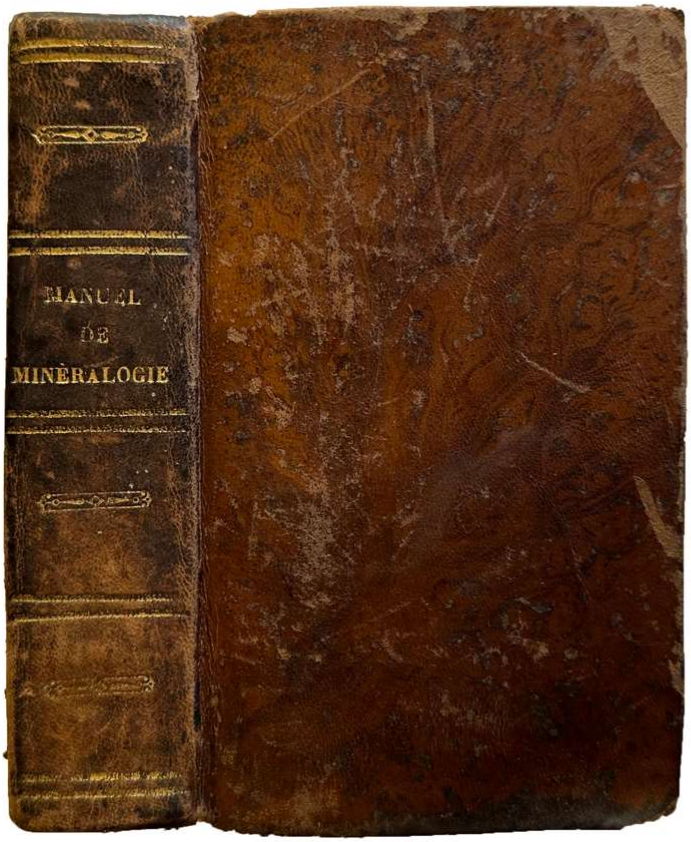


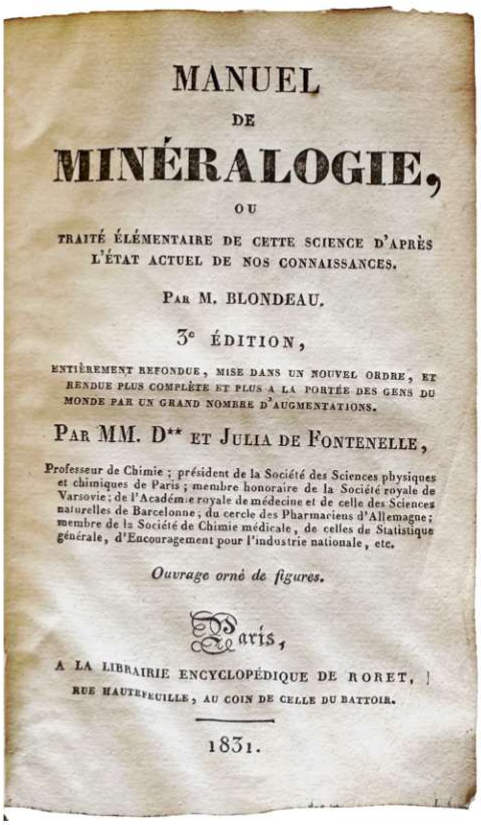
2. **ASKINSON, George William**. *Die Parfumerie-Fabrikation. Vollständige Anleitung zur Darstellung aller Taschentuch-Parfums, Riechsalze, Riechpulver . . . nebst einer ausführlichen Beschreibung der Riechstoffe . . . auf Grundlage eigener Erfahrungen veröffentlicht von . . .* Wien, Pest, Leipzig: A. Hartleben, 1895. ¶ Series: *Chemisch-technische Bibliothek*, Bd.4. 8vo. [8], XVI, 376 pp. 35 figures, index. Original printed green wrappers (mounted) on modern white cloth-backed boards. Rubber-stamp of Frederic Hartmann (on title & cover). Very good+. [11]

$ 65

'The Perfumery Manufacture. Complete instructions for the presentation of all handkerchief perfumes, smelling salts, smelling powders . . . together with a detailed description of the fragrances.' Illustrated with 35 figures. Part of a series issued in Vienna, Budapest and Leipzig, on chemical technology.


Manuel de Mineralogie. Pl. 2.
Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 8. Fig. 9. Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12. Fig. 13. Fig. 14. Fig. 15. Fig. 16. Fig. 17. Fig. 18. Fig. 19. Fig. 20. Fig. 21. Fig. 22.
Fig. 28. Fig. 29. Fig. 30. Fig. 31. Fig. 32. Fig. 33. Fig. 34. Fig. 35. Fig. 36. Fig. 37. Fig. 38. Fig. 39. Fig. 39. bis. Fig. 39. ter. Fig. 40. Fig. 41.
Fig. 47. Fig. 48. Fig. 49. Fig. 50. Fig. 51. Fig. 52. Fig. 53. Fig. 54. Fig. 55. Fig. 56. Fig. 57. Fig. 58. Fig. 59. Fig. 60. Fig. 61. Fig. 62. Fig. 63.
Fig. 69. Fig. 70. Fig. 71. Fig. 72. Fig. 73. Fig. 74. Fig. 75. Fig. 76. Fig. 77. Fig. 78. Fig. 79. Fig. 80. Fig. 81. Fig. 82. Fig. 83. Fig. 84. Fig. 85.




MANUEL
DE
MINÉRALOGIE,
OU
TRAITÉ ÉLÉMENTAIRE DE CETTE SCIENCE D'APRÈS L'ÉTAT ACTUEL DE NOS CONNAISSANCES.
PAR M. BLONDEAU.
3e ÉDITION,
ENTIÈREMENT REFONDUE, MISE DANS UN NOUVEL ORDRE, ET RENDUE PLUS COMPLÈTE ET PLUS A LA PORTÉE DES GENS DU MONDE PAR UN GRAND NOMBRE D'AUGMENTATIONS.
PAR MM. D** ET JULIA DE FONTENELLE,
Professeur de Chimie ; président de la Société des Sciences physiques et chimiques de Paris ; membre honoraire de la Société royale de Varsovie ; de l'Académie royale de médecine et de celle des Sciences naturelles de Barcelonne ; du cercle des Pharmaciens d'Allemagne ; membre de la Société de Chimie médicale, de celles de Statistique générale, d'Encouragement pour l'industrie nationale, etc.
Ouvrage orné de figures.
Paris,
A LA LIBRAIRIE ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE DE RORET,
RUE HAUTEFEUILLE, AU COIN DE CELLE DU BATTOIR.
1831.

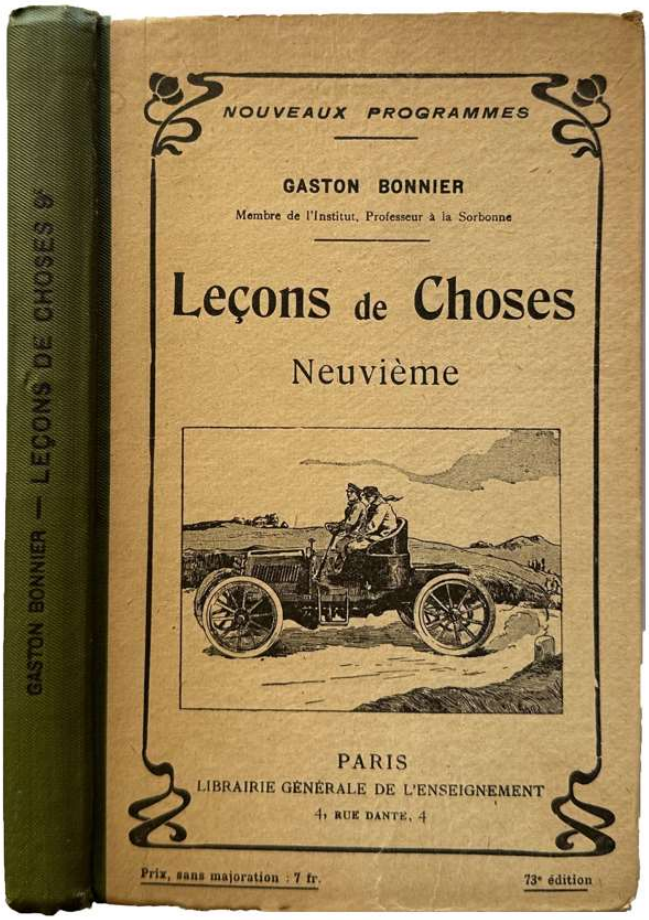
3. **BLONDEAU, Charles-Félix** (1780 ?- ?) ; **D**** [**Desmarest, Anselme Gaétan**] (1784-1838) ; **JULIA DE FONTENELLE, Jean-Sébastien-Eugène** (1790-1842). *Manuel de Minéralogie, ou traite élémentaire de cette science d'après l'état actuel de nos connaissances.* Paris : Roret, 1831. ¶ 12mo. [4], 448, 36 pp. 2 folding plates (1 of which is fully hand-colored, facing p. 428), 1 folding table (p. 56), ads. (dated Feb. 1837); heavily waterstained, warped. Original full brown calf, spine gilt-stamped; corners showing, scuffed or rubbed. As is. [56]

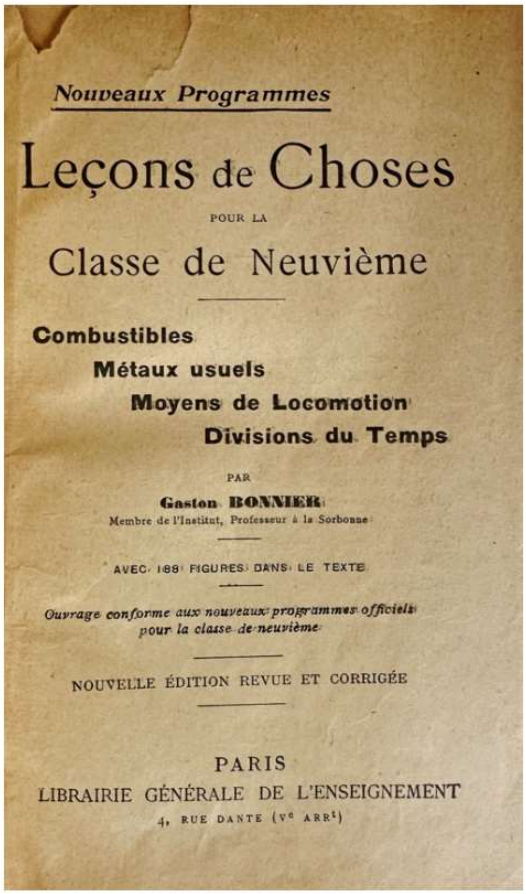
$ 35

Third edition, fully revised, with additions. "It is revised by A. G. Desmarest . . . and the chemist Jean Sebastian Julia de Fontenelle . . . and was a popular textbook in its day delivering a standard approach to the study of mineralogy. The text covers basic definitions, crystallography, fracture, luster, hardness, color, optics, transparency, chemical composition, nomenclature, and mineral classification. A long section at the end provides a descriptive mineralogy." – Sinkankus [Blondeau 2].

Remarkable is the hand-colored folding plate of stemmed glasses, each a different color, representing the properties of minerals.

□ Schuh 615.





4. **BONNIER, Gaston** (1853-1922). *Leçons de Choses pour la classe de Neuvième . . .* Paris : Librairie générale de l'enseignement, s.d. ¶ 185x115 mm Small 8vo. [VIII], 240 pp. 188 figures, index; first 2 leaves with a tear on upper margin, pp. 77-80 also torn on lower margin. Original green cloth-backed printed boards, spine stamped with black letters; corners showing. Ownership signature of S. Gaillard. Good+. [160] $ 10

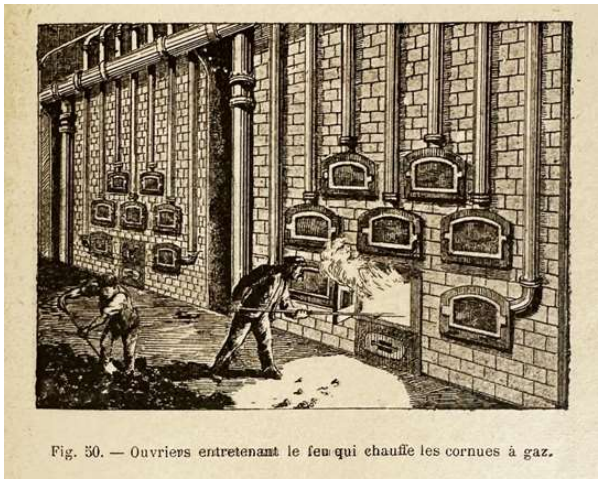
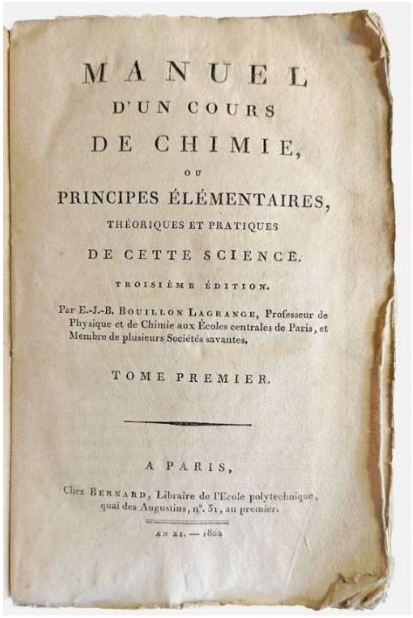
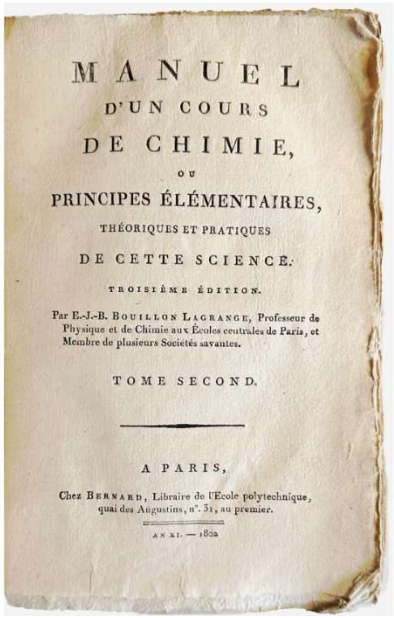
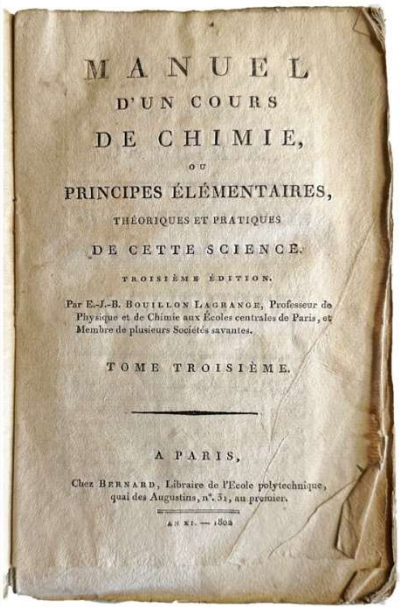


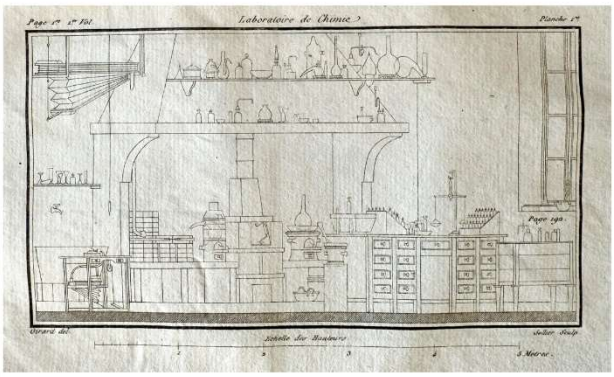
Fig. 50. — Ouvriers entretenant le feu qui chauffe les cornues à gaz.


MANUEL
D'UN COURS
DE CHIMIE,
OU
PRINCIPES ÉLÉMENTAIRES,
THÉORIQUES ET PRATIQUES
DE CETTE SCIENCE.
TROISIÈME ÉDITION.
Par E.-J.-B. Bouillon Lagrange, Professeur de Physique et de Chimie aux Écoles centrales de Paris, et Membre de plusieurs Sociétés savantes.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
Chez Bernard, Libraire de l'École polytechnique, quai des Augustins, n°. 31, au premier.
AN XI. — 1802


MANUEL
D'UN COURS
DE CHIMIE,
OU
PRINCIPES ÉLÉMENTAIRES,
THÉORIQUES ET PRATIQUES
DE CETTE SCIENCE.
TROISIÈME ÉDITION.
Par E.-J.-B. Bouillon Lagrange, Professeur de Physique et de Chimie aux Écoles centrales de Paris, et Membre de plusieurs Sociétés savantes.
TOME SECOND.
A PARIS,
Chez Bernard, Libraire de l'École polytechnique, quai des Augustins, n°. 31, au premier.
AN XI. — 1802


MANUEL
D'UN COURS
DE CHIMIE,
OU
PRINCIPES ÉLÉMENTAIRES,
THÉORIQUES ET PRATIQUES
DE CETTE SCIENCE.
TROISIÈME ÉDITION.
Par E.-J.-B. Bouillon Lagrange, Professeur de Physique et de Chimie aux Écoles centrales de Paris, et Membre de plusieurs Sociétés savantes.
TOME TROISIÈME.
A PARIS,
Chez Bernard, Libraire de l'École polytechnique, quai des Augustins, n°. 31, au premier.
AN XI. — 1802


Page 60 (deuxième volume).
TABLE de la dissolubilité des Sels dans l'Alcool à la température moyenne (par les cit. Gay-Lus).
SELS SOLUBLES.
SELS SOLUBLES.
SELS INSOLUBLES.
SELS INSOLUBLES.


Page 1re du Vol.
Laboratoire de Chimie.
Planche 1re
Page 190.
Gérard del.
Sellier Sculp.

5. **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. 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. Very good. [064]

$ 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.

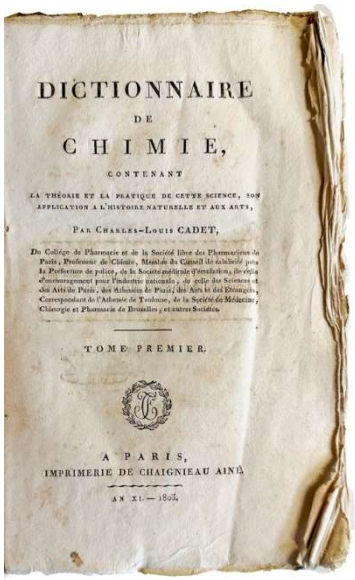
Of the second edition, Cole states: ". . . has been expanded considerably, especially the first part. Material on the laboratory, a glossary of terms, a section on chemical analysis, one on crystallography and one on mineral waters have been included for the first time" [now second time!].

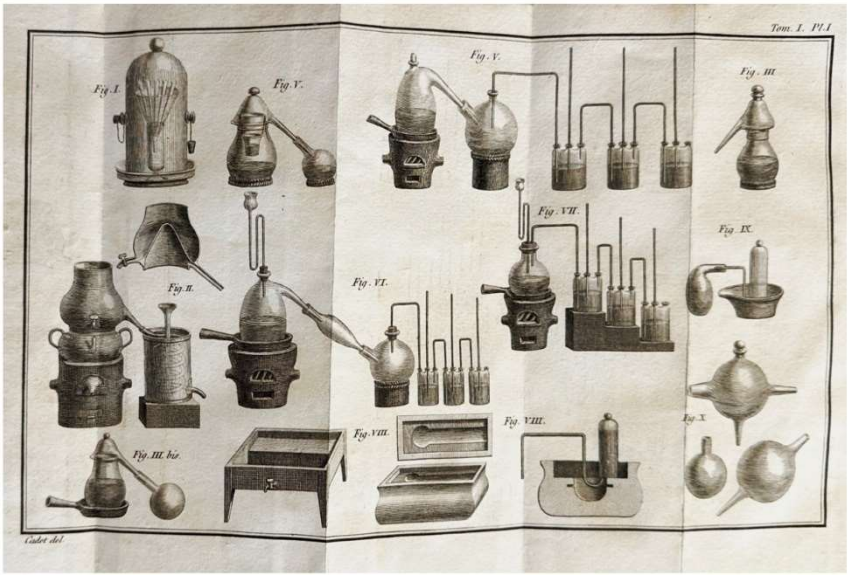
Edme-Jean Baptiste Bouillon-Lagrange was a French chemist and pharmacist. He was Fourcroy's assistant from 1788. He was a professor of chemistry at the *Ecole de pharmacie* of Paris, later serving as director of the school. He was owner of a pharmacy on Rue Saint-Martin in Paris. Being influenced by 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.].


DICTIONNAIRE
DE
CHIMIE,
CONTENANT
LA THÉORIE ET LA PRATIQUE DE CETTE SCIENCE, SON APPLICATION A L'HISTOIRE NATURELLE ET AUX ARTS,
PAR CHARLES-LOUIS CADET,
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
IMPRIMERIE DE CHAIGNIEAU AINÉ.



[6] CADET

6. **CADET DE GASSICOURT, Charles-Louis** (1769-1821). *Dictionnaire de Chimie, contenant la théorie et la pratique de cette science, son application à l'histoire naturelle et aux arts*. Paris, Imprimerie de Chaignieau aîné, an XI, 1803. ¶ 4 volumes. 8vo. CC, 448 ; 560 ; 726 ; 607, [1] pp. Half-titles, 1+3+1+1 folding engraved plates (6 in all, of apparatus). Original blue paste-paper wrappers, printed paper spine labels, all edges untrimmed; minimally worn. Near fine. [074]

$ 450

First and only edition of the first chemical dictionary to be published after the new revolutionary discoveries of Lavoisier, carefully describing the new order, and the new nomenclature.

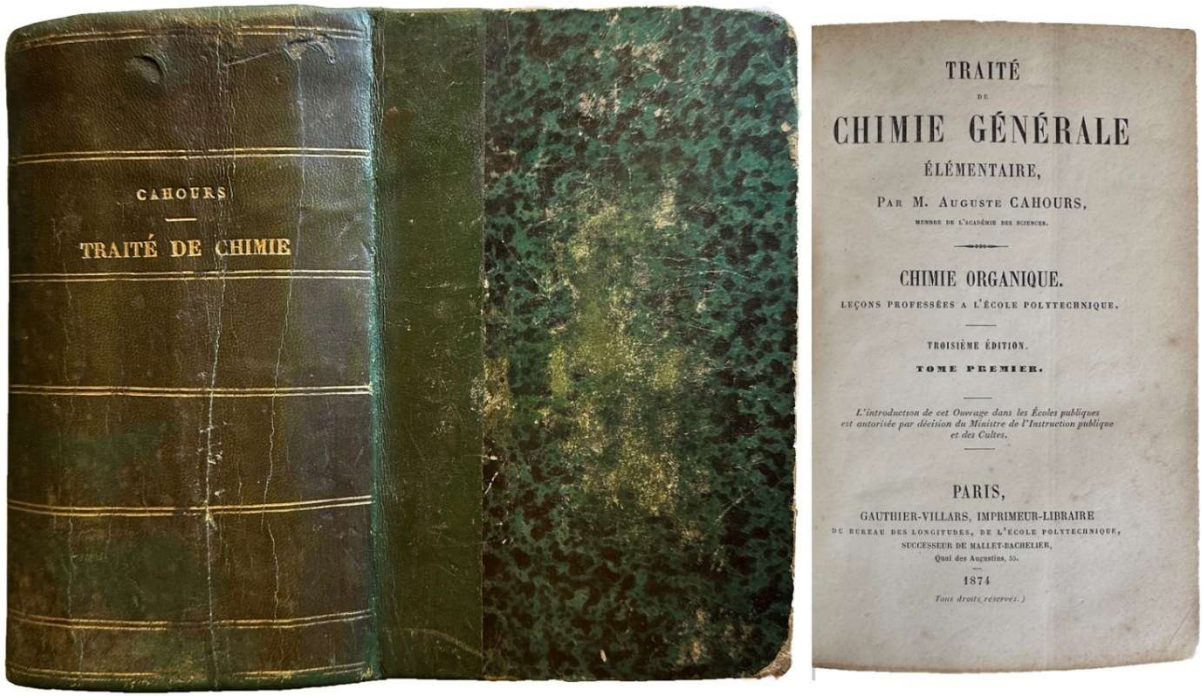
"Cadet's *Dictionnaire* follows the form of Macquer's and bring it up to date. It is an entirely new work designed to be useful to chemists in need of a compact dictionary. The table of authors in Tome IV gives references to their work and where it is quoted in the dictionary." – Cole.

"As a scientist Cadet is noteworthy for his part in the diffusion and popularization of the new chemistry. His most important work, the four-volume *Dictionnaire de chimie*, published in 1803 and dedicated to Fourcroy, replaced the older chemical dictionary of Macquer. Cadet's *Dictionnaire* clearly elucidated the revolutionary changes that had occurred in chemistry and in chemical nomenclature." – *DSB* III p. 6.

"The articles are up-to-date, and several (e.g., that on attraction) are excellent. In the historical introduction (vol. I), Lavoisier is praised for his work in overthrowing the phlogiston doctrine." – Neville.

The father of Charles Louis Cadet-Gassicourt, of similar name, Louis-Claude Cadet-Gassicourt (1731-1799), himself a noted chemist, whose accomplishments Partington details. The son, a barrister, nonetheless put out this dictionary and contributed further in pharmacology.

□ Cole 227; Ferguson 131; Neville I, p. 233; Partington III, p 96; Wellcome II, p. 284.



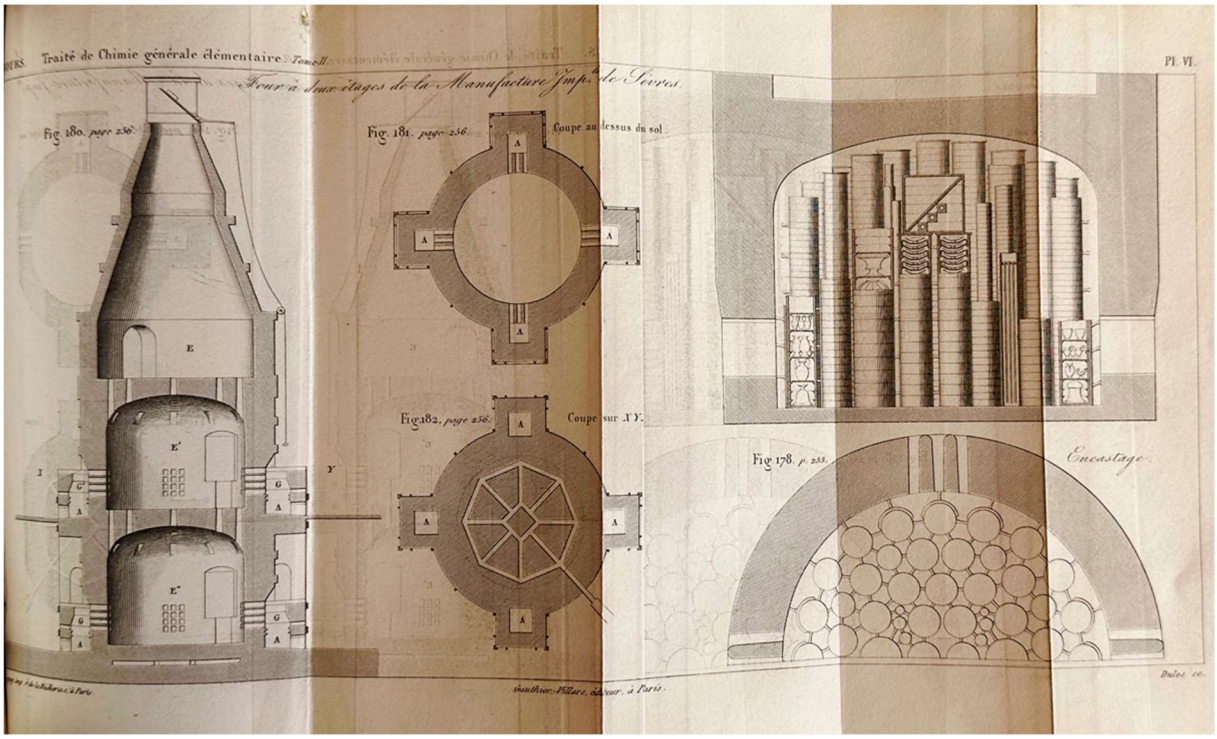
7. **CAHOURS, Auguste André Thomas** (1813-1891). *Traité de Chimie Générale Élémentaire . . . Chimie Organique, leçons professées à l'école Polytechnique. Troisième édition* [tomes I & III]. *Deuxième édition* [tome II]. Paris : Gauthier-Villars, 1874, 1860, 1860. ¶ 3 volumes in 1. Thick 8vo. XVI, 451, [1]; [III]-XVI, 578, [2]; XV, 644, [4] pp. 2 (of 3) half-titles, 4 engraved plates (numbered V-VIII), 269 figures; LACKS half-title to vol. II, LACKS PLATES I-IV [for vol. I]. Contemporary quarter green gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards, marbled endsheets; extremities worn, spine dinged and with a small scrape mark. Good+ (but noting the set lacks 4 plates).

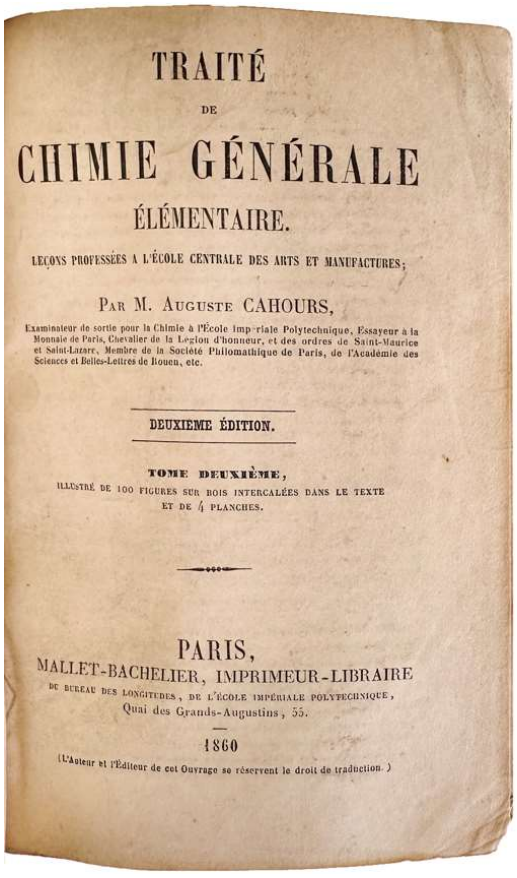
$ 25

Mixed issues, complete with all three volumes bound together. The first edition was issued in 2 volumes (1855-56).

"August André Thomas Cahours (1813–1891) was a French chemist and scientist whose contribution to organic chemistry was one of the greatest in history. He discovered, among other things, the processes of synthesis of several chemical molecules, including toluene, xylene, several organo-magnesiums, and derivatives of phosphine and arsine. He was a professor at the École Polytechnique and the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. In 1868 he was elected as a member of the Académie des sciences (chemistry section) and in 1880 became a commander of the Légion d'honneur."

See: Josette Fournier, « Auguste Cahours (1813-1891) Les densités de vapeur, les organométalliques et la valence, » l'actualité chimique - avril 2013 - n° 373, pp. 27-30.





TRAITÉ
DE
CHIMIE GÉNÉRALE
ÉLÉMENTAIRE.

LEÇONS PROFESSÉES A L'ÉCOLE CENTRALE DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES;

PAR M. AUGUSTE CAHOURS,

Examinateur de sortie pour la Chimie à l'École impériale Polytechnique, Essayeur à la Monnaie de Paris, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, et des ordres de Saint-Maurice et Saint-Lazare, Membre de la Société Philomathique de Paris, de l'Académie des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Rouen, etc.

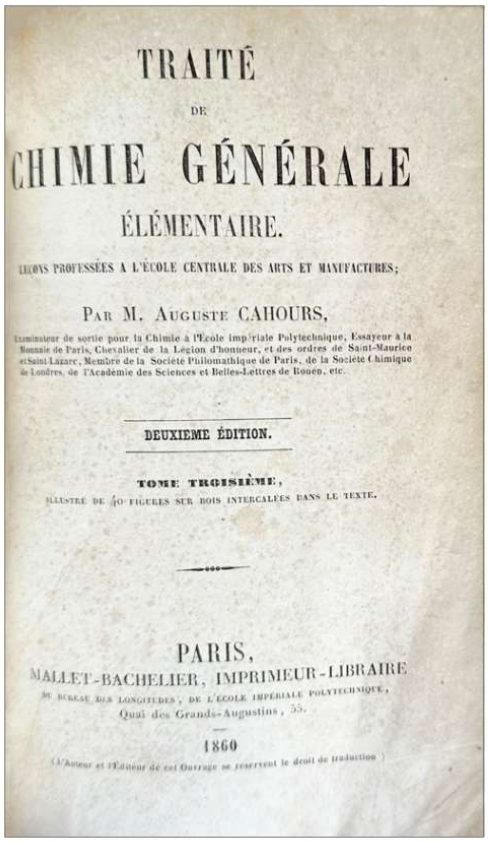
DEUXIEME ÉDITION.

TOME DEUXIÈME,
ILLUSTRÉ DE 100 FIGURES SUR BOIS INTERCALÉES DANS LE TEXTE ET DE 4 PLANCHES.

PARIS,
MALLET-BACHELIER, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE
DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE POLYTECHNIQUE,
Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55.

1860

(L'Auteur et l'Éditeur de cet Ouvrage se réservent le droit de traduction.)



TRAITÉ
DE
CHIMIE GÉNÉRALE
ÉLÉMENTAIRE.

LEÇONS PROFESSÉES A L'ÉCOLE CENTRALE DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES;

PAR M. AUGUSTE CAHOURS,

Examinateur de sortie pour la Chimie à l'École impériale Polytechnique, Essayeur à la Monnaie de Paris, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, et des ordres de Saint-Maurice et Saint-Lazare, Membre de la Société Philomathique de Paris, de la Société Chimique de Londres, de l'Académie des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Rouen, etc.

DEUXIEME ÉDITION.

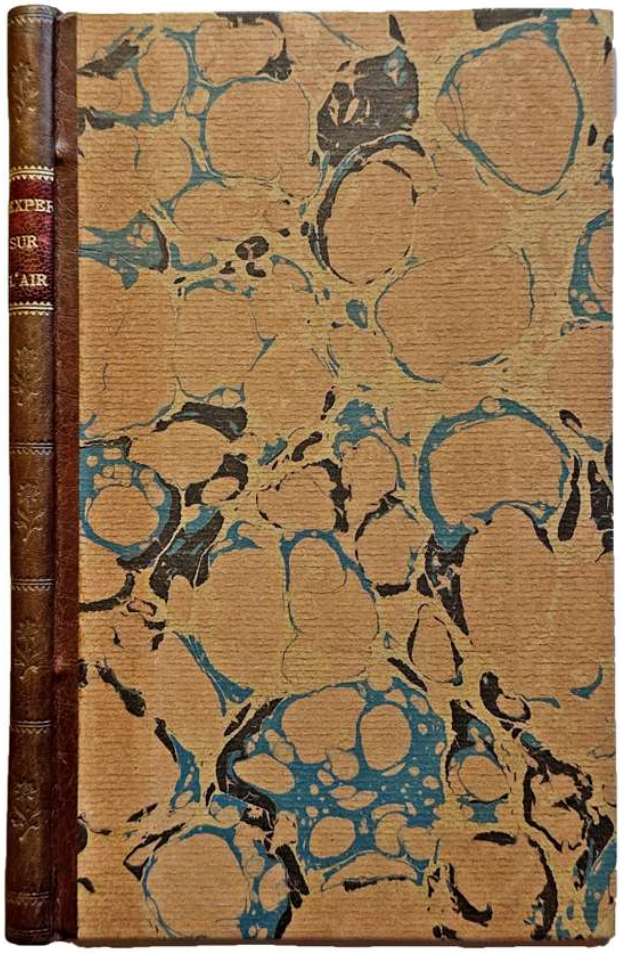
TOME TROISIÈME,
ILLUSTRÉ DE 40 FIGURES SUR BOIS INTERCALÉES DANS LE TEXTE.

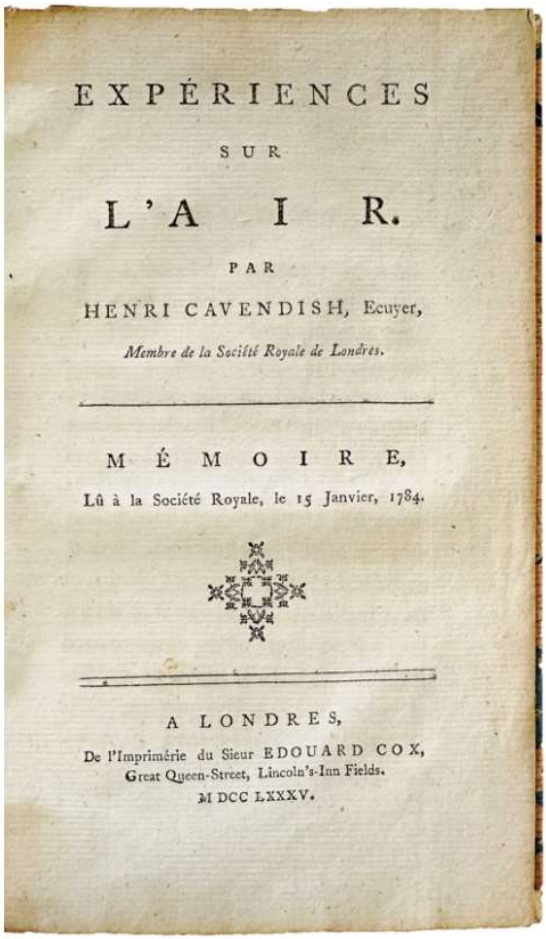
PARIS,
MALLET-BACHELIER, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE
DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE POLYTECHNIQUE,
Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55.

1860

(L'Auteur et l'Éditeur de cet Ouvrage se réservent le droit de traduction.)

[7]





EXPÉRIENCES

SUR

L'AIR.

PAR

HENRI CAVENDISH, Ecuyer,

Membre de la Société Royale de Londres.

MÉMOIRE,

Lû à la Société Royale, le 15 Janvier, 1784.

A LONDRES,

De l'Imprimérie du Sieur EDOUARD COX,
Great Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.
M DCC LXXXV.

8. **CAVENDISH, Henry** (1731-1810). *Expériences sur l'Air . . . Mémoire, lû à la Société Royale le 15 janvier, 1784*. Londres : Edouard Cox, 1785. ¶ 8vo. VIII, 68 pp. Half-title, title vignette. Period-style, but modern dark calf-backed marbled boards, spine is tooled in blind and in gilt, white tips – a totally elegant and appropriate binding for this item. Fine. [082]

$ 2,000

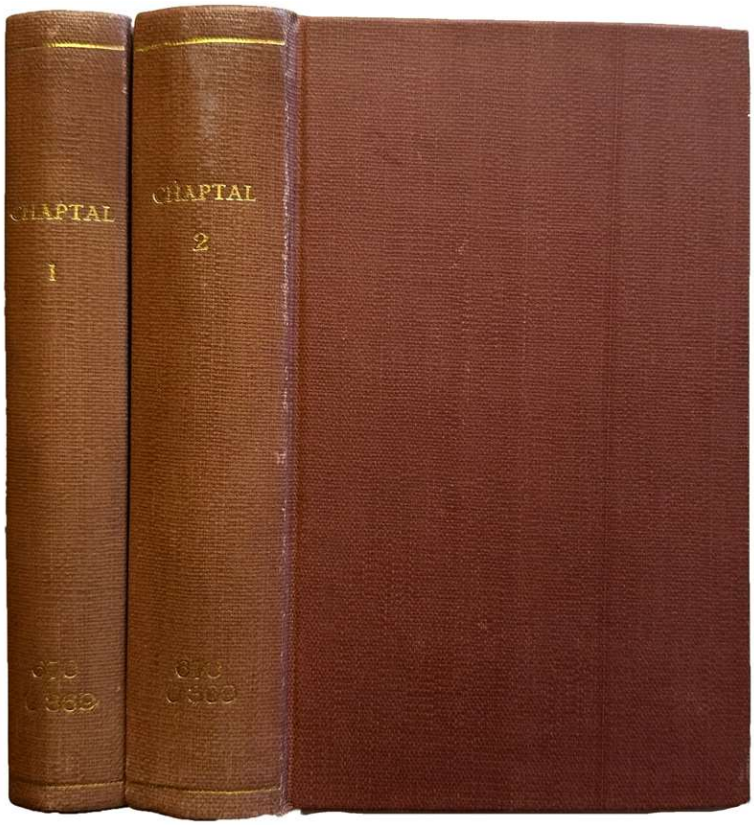
Second edition in French, but the first with the author's approval, containing a new preface by the author. "This translation of Cavendish's paper on the 'discovery' of the composition of water (*Phil. Trans.* 1784, LXXIV, 119-153) was called for because the original French translation by Bertrand Pelletier (published in *Obs. sur Phy.* 1784, XXV, 417-429 and 1785, XXI, 38-51) was considered inadequate." – Cole 239.

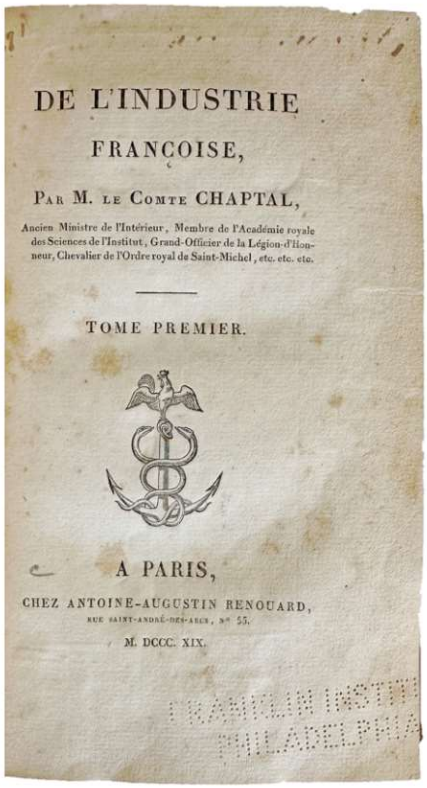
"Cavendish begins his paper, *Experiments on Air,* by saying: "The following experiments were made principally with a view to find out the cause of the diminution which common air is well known to suffer by all the various ways in which it is phlogisticated, and to discover what becomes of the air thus lost or condensed."

At that time air was believed to be 'phlogisticated' in six different ways, by: (i) the calcination of metals, (ii) the burning of sulphur or phosphorus, (iii) mixture with nitrous air, (iv) respiration, (v) explosion with inflammable air, and (vi) by the electric spark. Cavendish doubts the last process. He points out that previous experimenters (Priestley and Lavoisier) had proved that no fixed air is formed by the calcination of metals; he had 'never heard of any fixed air being produced by the burning of sulphur and phosphorus', and he found that none is formed on mixing common air and nitrous air if they are first washed with lime water. He showed that when common or dephlogisticated air and inflammable air (first washed with lime water) are exploded, 'not the least cloud was produced in the lime-water, when the inflammable air was mixed with common air, and only a very slight one, or rather diminution of transparency, when it was combined with dephlogisticated air.' He showed that no nitric acid is formed (as Priestley thought possible) when sulphur was burnt in air over lime water, or when a solution of sulphur in milk of lime was shaken with air. He calls the calcium salts formed in these experiments 'selenite'; in the first it would be calcium sulphite and in the second thiosulphate. Cavendish remarks that the two salts (which he does not distinguish) differ from gypsum (calcium sulphate) in solubility and a bitter taste. No vitriolic (sulphuric) acid was formed by mixing nitrous air with common air over distilled water, as was shown by neutralising with potash, when no potassium sulphate was formed." – Partington, III p. 329.

The first edition of Cavendish's 1784 proof in the *Philosophical Transactions* was to show that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen and thus not in itself a separate element. "Cavendish was the first to prove experimentally that hydrogen ("inflammable air") and oxygen ("de phlogisticated air"), when mixed in the proper pro portions and fired, produce their own weight in water. His work was inspired by Joseph Priestley's 1781 account of experiments performed by himself and John Warltire, in which electrically fired mixtures of common air and inflammable air in a closed vessel had produced a dew on the sides of the vessel while reducing the volume of common air by a fifth; Warltire also noted a loss in weight which he attributed to the escape of ponderable heat, but Cavendish was unable to duplicate this result. A believer in the phlogiston theory, Cavendish was unwilling to interpret water as a compound, instead concluding that water pre-existed in both inflammable and dephlogisticated airs, and was released when they combined." – Norman.

□ Bolton (1893) 358 – stating it is a 12mo, which it is not; *DSB* III, p. 157; Duveen p. 128; Partington III, pp. 329, 338-9. See: Garrison-Morton 925; Norman 420.




DE L'INDUSTRIE

FRANÇOISE,

PAR M. LE COMTE CHAPTAL,

Ancien Ministre de l'Intérieur, Membre de l'Académie royale des Sciences de l'Institut, Grand-Officier de la Légion-d'Honneur, Chevalier de l'Ordre royal de Saint-Michel, etc. etc. etc.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS,

CHEZ ANTOINE-AUGUSTIN RENOUARD,

M. DCCC. XIX.

Henry Seybert's copy

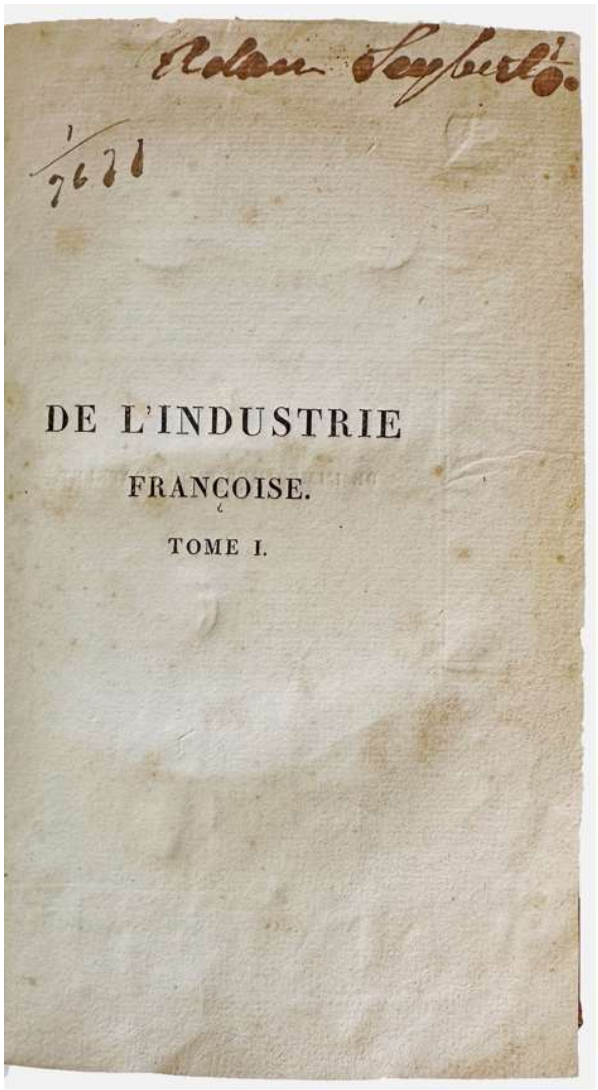
9. **CHAPTAL DE CHANTELOUP, Jean-Antoine Claude, Le Comte** (1756-1832). *De l'Industrie Françoise.* Paris: Antoine-Augustin Renouard, 1819. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xlviii, 248; [iv], 462, [iii] pp. Half-titles, 4 folding tables. Modern buckram. Early ink ownership signature of Adam Seybert; bookplate of the Franklin Institute Library (gift of Henry Seybert), with their blind perforated stamp on each title-page. Very good. Signed by US Congressman Adam Seybert (d.1825). [DL1044] [090]

$ 115

This book is one of the first thorough surveys of French industry and commerce.

Chaptal is known as one of the first to adhere to Lavoisier's anti-phlogiston doctrine. He "had a lifelong interest in chemical manufacture and achieved success in its commercial as well as its scientific side. He set up the first French factory for the commercial production of sulphuric acid," founded the Ecole des Arts et Metiers, and was Napoleon's Minister of the Interior." - Trevor Williams, *A Biographical Dictionary of Scientists*, (1969) p. 104.

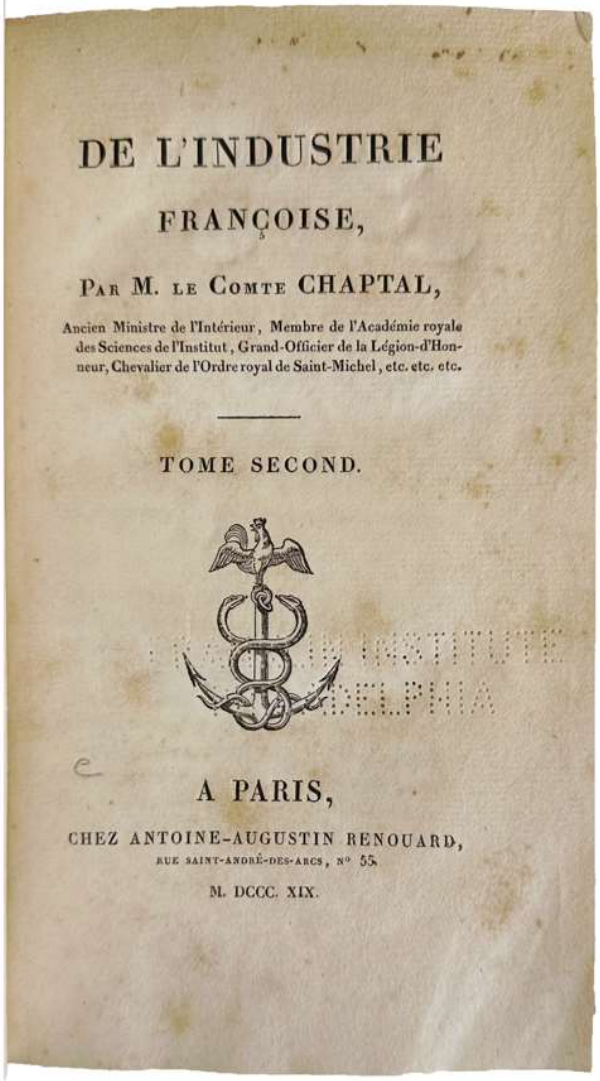
Jean-Antoine Chaptal was a French chemist and statesman. He established chemical works for the manufacture of the mineral acids, soda and other substances. In *Elemens de Chymie* (published 1790) he coined a new word for the gas then known as "azote" or "mephitic air." Chaptal's word was nitrogene, which he named for nitre, the chemical which was needed for the production of nitric acid which had been found to contain the gas, and thus possibly (according to theory) to be the oxidized derivative of it. Chaptal's new term for the gas then quickly passed into English as nitrogen. Chaptal was especially a popularizer of science, attempting to apply to industry and agriculture the discoveries of chemistry. In this way, he contributed largely to the development of modern industry. The process of adding sugar to unfermented wine in order to increase the final alcohol level is known as "chaptalization" after him.



DE L'INDUSTRIE

FRANÇOISE.

TOME I.



DE L'INDUSTRIE

FRANÇOISE,

PAR M. LE COMTE CHAPTAL,

Ancien Ministre de l'Intérieur, Membre de l'Académie royale des Sciences de l'Institut, Grand-Officier de la Légion-d'Honneur, Chevalier de l'Ordre royal de Saint-Michel, etc. etc. etc.

TOME SECOND.

A PARIS,

CHEZ ANTOINE-AUGUSTIN RENOUARD,

RUE SAINT-ANDRÉ-DES-ARCS, N° 55.

M. DCCC. XIX.

PROVENANCE: "Henry Seybert (1801–1883), early in life, was a mineralogist and active member of the American Philosophical Society. In 1825, however, when his

father died, Henry inherited a large estate and turned his attention to philanthropy. He was deeply interested in the "spiritualism" movement and worked throughout his life to advance its cause. At his death he endowed a chair of philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, as well as a famous commission, which he directed to study the truth or falsehood of spiritualism. For additional biographical information see Moncure Robinson, "Obituary Notice of Henry Seybert," published in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society for 1883, at pages 241-63." His father was Adam Seybert (1773-1825), a United States Congressman. This book is signed with his name. "He became very wealthy through inheritance and investments he had in his lifetime." Adam Seybert represented Pennsylvania in the U.S. House of Representatives from October 10, 1809, to March 3, 1815. "He completed the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1793 and continued studies in Europe, where he attended schools in Edinburgh, Gottingen, and Paris. He returned to Philadelphia and devoted himself to chemistry and mineralogy."

The Discovery of Hydrogen Telluride

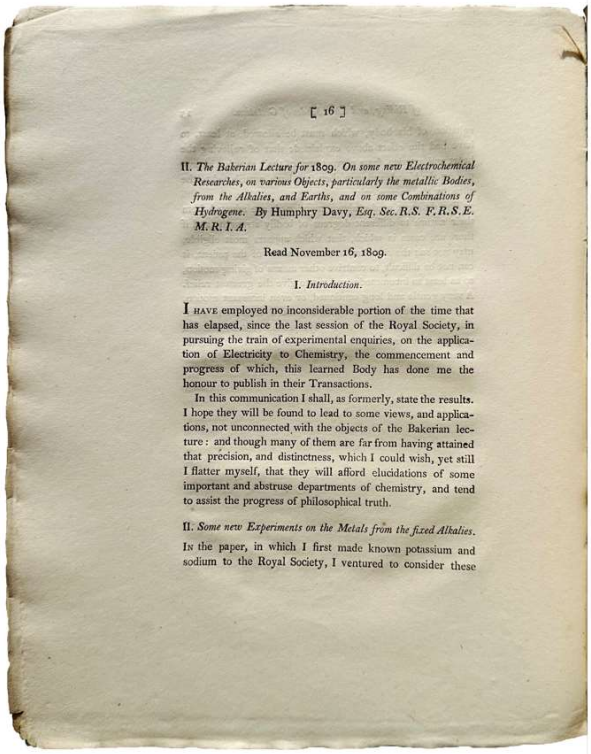
10. **DAVY, Sir Humphry** (1778-1829). *The Bakerian Lecture for 1809. On some new electrochemical researches, on various objects, particularly the metallic bodies, from the alkalies, and earths, and on some combinations of hydrogene.* In: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* of London for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

$ 200

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

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

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



[16]

II. *The Bakerian Lecture for* 1809. *On some new Electrochemical Researches, on various Objects, particularly the metallic Bodies, from the Alkalies, and Earths, and on some Combinations of Hydrogene.* By Humphry Davy, *Esq. Sec. R.S. F.R.S.E. M.R.I.A.*

Read November 16, 1809.

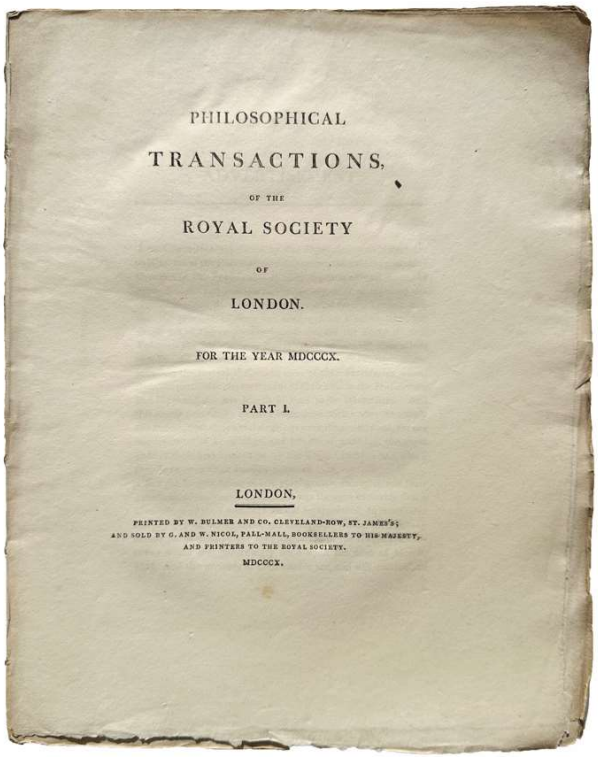
I. *Introduction.*

I HAVE employed no inconsiderable portion of the time that has elapsed, since the last session of the Royal Society, in pursuing the train of experimental enquiries, on the application of Electricity to Chemistry, the commencement and progress of which, this learned Body has done me the honour to publish in their Transactions.

In this communication I shall, as formerly, state the results. I hope they will be found to lead to some views, and applications, not unconnected with the objects of the Bakerian lecture: and though many of them are far from having attained that precision, and distinctness, which I could wish, yet still I flatter myself, that they will afford elucidations of some important and abstruse departments of chemistry, and tend to assist the progress of philosophical truth.

II. *Some new Experiments on the Metals from the fixed Alkalies.*

IN the paper, in which I first made known potassium and sodium to the Royal Society, I ventured to consider these



PHILOSOPHICAL

TRANSACTIONS,

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF

LONDON.

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCX.

PART I.

LONDON,

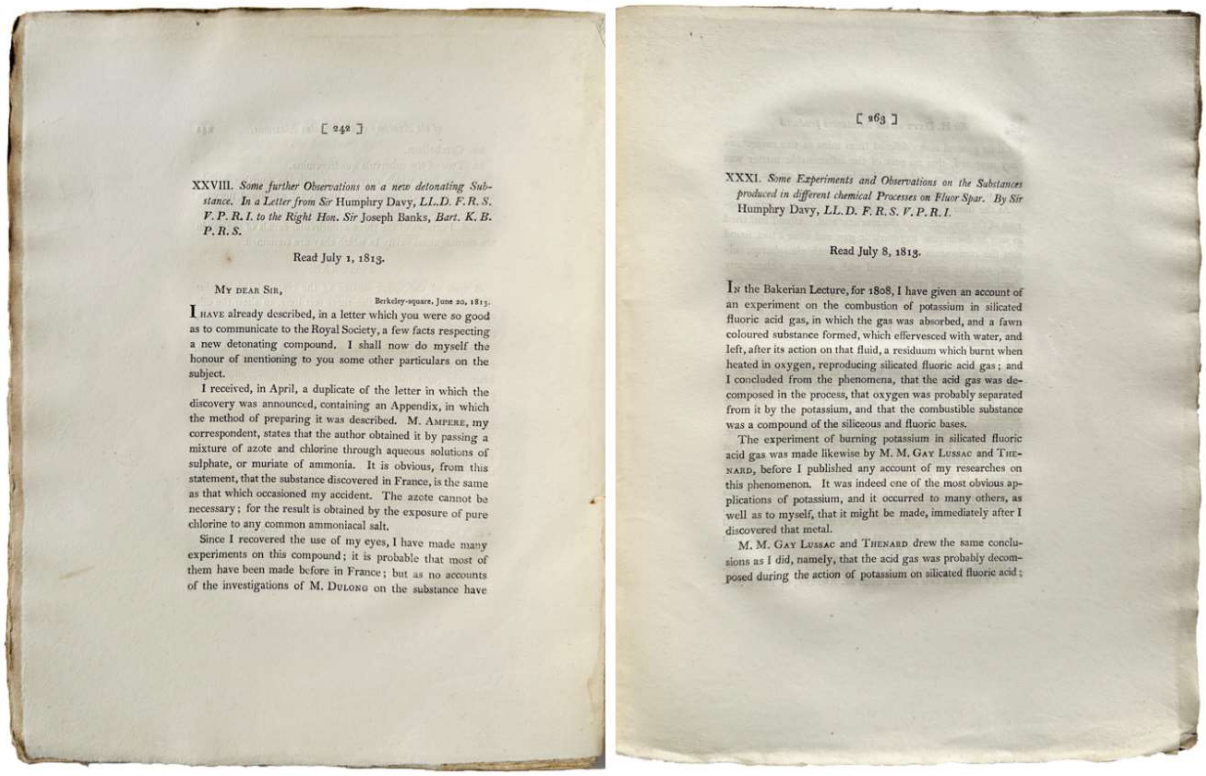
PRINTED BY W. BULMER AND CO. CLEVELAND-ROW, ST. JAMES'S;
AND SOLD BY G. AND W. NICOL, PALL-MALL, BOOKSELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY,
AND PRINTERS TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

MDCCCX.

"Mr. Davy having from the commencement of his electro-chemical researches, communicated the several steps of his progress to the Society (The Royal Society), takes the present opportunity of reporting the results of his further inquiries under four principal heads. First, on the nature of the metals of the fixed alkalis. Second, on the nature of Hydrogen and composition of ammonia. Thirdly, on the metals of the earth and fourthly he makes a comparison between the antiphlogistic doctrine, and a modified phlogistic hypothesis."

Other selected papers within this issue of the PTRSL: III. Everard Home, The Case of a Man, who died in consequence of the Bite of a Rattle-snake; with an account of the Effects produced by the Poison. IV. William Henry, *An Analysis of several Varieties of British and Foreign Salt, (Muriate of Soda) with a View to explain their Fitness for different economical Purposes.* V. H. Leigh Thomas, Description of an extraordinary Human Foetus. VI. William T. Brande, Observations on the Effects of Magnesia, in preventing an increased Formation of Uric Acid; with some Remarks on the Composition of the Urine.

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



[242]

XXVIII. *Some further Observations on a new detonating Substance. In a Letter from Sir* Humphry Davy, *LL.D. F.R.S. V.P.R.I. to the Right Hon. Sir* Joseph Banks, *Bart. K.B. P.R.S.*

Read July 1, 1813.

My dear Sir,

Berkeley-square, June 20, 1813.

I have already described, in a letter which you were so good as to communicate to the Royal Society, a few facts respecting a new detonating compound. I shall now do myself the honour of mentioning to you some other particulars on the subject.

I received, in April, a duplicate of the letter in which the discovery was announced, containing an Appendix, in which the method of preparing it was described. M. Ampere, my correspondent, states that the author obtained it by passing a mixture of azote and chlorine through aqueous solutions of sulphate, or muriate of ammonia. It is obvious, from this statement, that the substance discovered in France, is the same as that which occasioned my accident. The azote cannot be necessary; for the result is obtained by the exposure of pure chlorine to any common ammoniacal salt.

Since I recovered the use of my eyes, I have made many experiments on this compound; it is probable that most of them have been made before in France; but as no accounts of the investigations of M. Dulong on the substance have

[263]

XXXI. *Some Experiments and Observations on the Substances produced in different chemical Processes on Fluor-Spar. By Sir* Humphry Davy, *LL.D. F.R.S. V.P.R.I.*

Read July 8, 1813.

In the Bakerian Lecture, for 1808, I have given an account of an experiment on the combustion of potassium in silicated fluoric acid gas, in which the gas was absorbed, and a fawn coloured substance formed, which effervesced with water, and left, after its action on that fluid, a residuum which burnt when heated in oxygen, reproducing silicated fluoric acid gas; and I concluded from the phenomena, that the acid gas was decomposed in the process, that oxygen was probably separated from it by the potassium, and that the combustible substance was a compound of the siliceous and fluoric bases.

The experiment of burning potassium in silicated fluoric acid gas was made likewise by M. M. Gay Lussac and Thenard, before I published any account of my researches on this phenomenon. It was indeed one of the most obvious applications of potassium, and it occurred to many others, as well as to myself, that it might be made, immediately after I discovered that metal.

M. M. Gay Lussac and Thenard drew the same conclusions as I did, namely, that the acid gas was probably decomposed during the action of potassium on silicated fluoric acid;

11. **DAVY, Sir Humphry** (1778-1829). [I] *Some further Observations on a new Detonating Substance.* with: [2] *Some experiments and Observations on the Substances produced in different chemical Processes on Fluor Spar.* In: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* for the year MDCCCXIII, Part II. London: Printed by W. Bulmer, 1813. ¶ 292 x 235 mm. 4to. Pages 242-251; 263-279. Entire issue: [iv], (131), 310, [8] pp. Original plain blue wrappers; spine heavily chipped, last signature loose. Some large waterstains on the plates. Very good. [S4655]

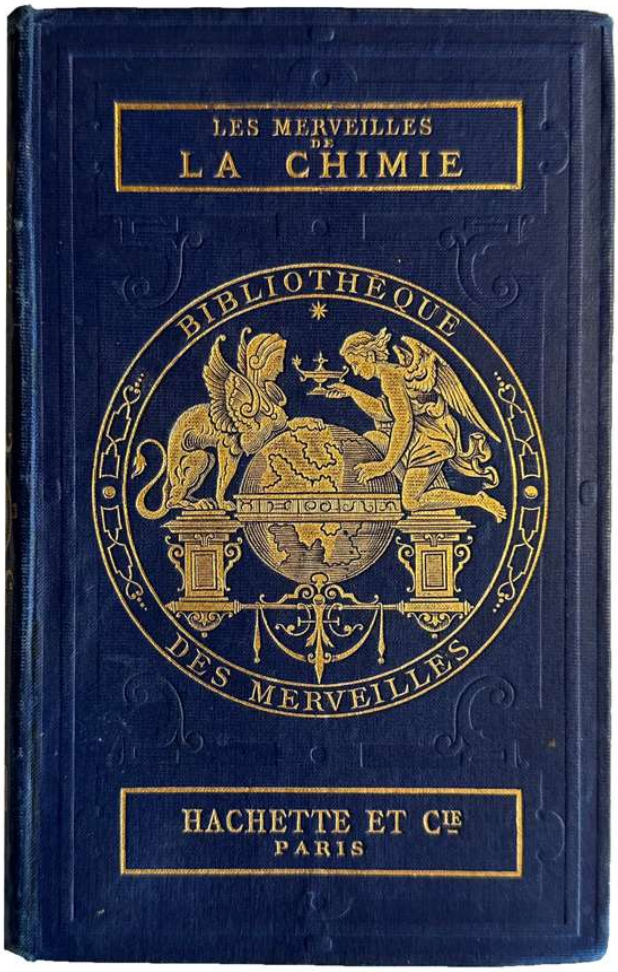
$ 235

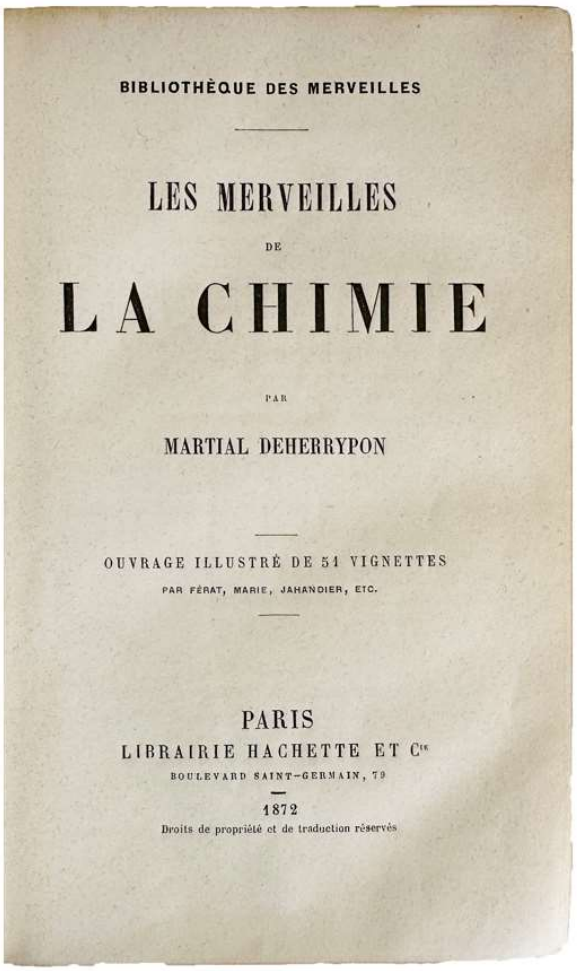
"I have already described, in a letter which you were so good as to communicate to the Royal Society, a few facts respecting a new detonating compound. I shall now do myself the honour of mentioning to you some other particulars on the subject. I received, in April, a duplicate of the letter in which the discovery was announced, containing an Appendix, in which the method of preparing it was described. M. Ampere, my correspondent, states that the author obtained it by passing a mixture of azote and chlorine through aqueous solutions of sulphate, or muriate of ammonia. It is obvious, from this statement, that the substance discovered in France, is the same as that which occasioned my accident. The azote cannot be necessary; for the result is obtained by the exposure of pure chlorine to any common ammoniacal salt." – Royal Society Trans.

[I]: Read to the Royal Society on July 1, 1813. [II]: Read to the Royal Society July 8, 1813. "In the spring of 1813 he was engaged on the chemistry of fluorine, and though he failed to isolate the element, he reached accurate conclusions regarding its nature and properties." *Encyclopaedia Britannica.*

Other selected papers within this issue of the PTRSL: XX. Gilbert Austin, On a new Construction of a Condenser and Air-Pump. XXIII. J. Berzelius, Experiments on the Alcohol of Sulphur, or Sulphuret of Carbon. XXIV. William Reid Clanny, On the Means of procuring a steady Light in Coal Mines without the danger of Explosion.

□ REFERENCES: I: *DNB*, V, p. 641; Fullmer, *Sir Humphry Davy's published works*, p. 69; Partington, *A history of chemistry*, pp. 57-58; Zeitlinger, 3rd supplement, 2574 (with "On a new detonating compound.") II: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th ed., VII, p. 872; Fullmer, *Sir Humphry Davy's published works*, p. 69; Partington, *A history of chemistry*, IV, pp. 58-59; Poggendorf, I, col. 529.





[12]

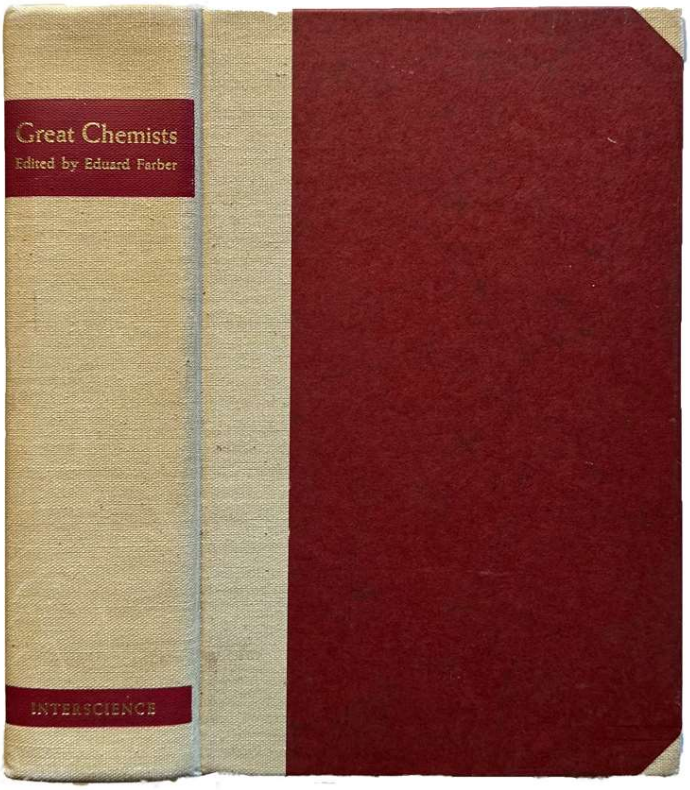
[see above picture; note, this catalogue title-page with the candles, is from this book]]

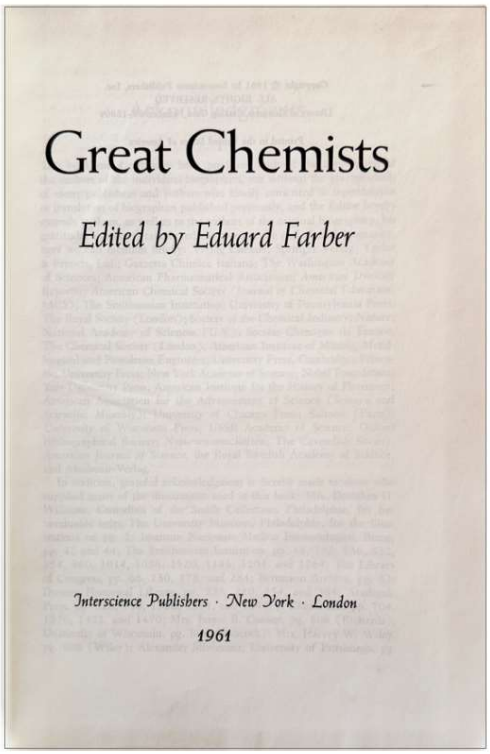
12. **DEHERRYPON, Martial**. *Les merveilles de la Chimie*. Paris : Hachette, 1872. ¶ Series : *Bibliothèque des Merveilles*. Small 8vo. [4], 300 pp. Half-title, 51 'vignette' engraved figures (some full-page), by Férat, Marie, Jahandier, etc. Original full navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of A. Gauthier. Very good. [118]

$ 40

Fig. 9. — Fourneau à orientation, forgeurs primitifs.

CONTENTS: Science (alchemists, chemists); Iron and cast iron; Steel; Glassmaking; Candle-making, chemical industry (artificial soda-process, Leblanc, sulfuric acid, soda sulphate, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid); Matches and phosphorus; The chemistry of Killing [!], of gun powder and fulminate ion chemistry, ballistic powder, machine guns; Artificial light (gas and its by-products, nitroglycerin and glycerin, cotton powder and collodion); Medical chemistry (anesthetics, ergo tine, iodine, quinaquina, alkaloids, etc.); The chemist (theorists, analysts, practitioners, the laboratory, the cell and electrochemistry, the chemistry of the peasants, all the wonders that have not been mentioned).



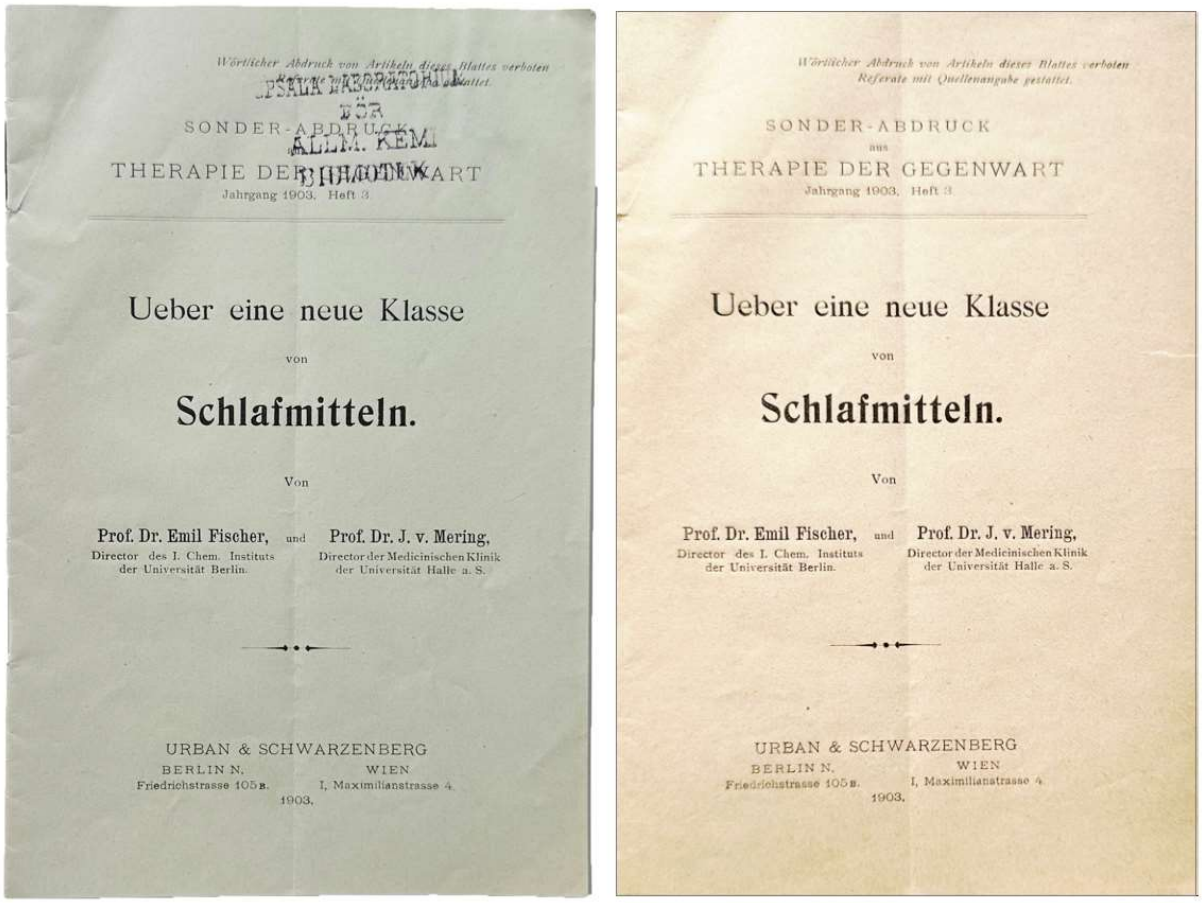


13. **FARBER, Eduard** (ed.) (1892-1969). *Great Chemists.* New York: Interscience, 1961. ¶ First edition. Thick 8vo. xxvi, 1642 pp. Photos, figs., index. Half gilt-stamped white cloth. Fine. Scarce. [S7213] [145]

$ 35

Comprehensive study of the great chemists with numerous contributors giving detailed portraits of such figures as: Boerhaave, Henry Cavendish, Lavoisier, Boyle, Berzelius, Bunsen, Pasteur, Mendeleev, Berthelot, & Faraday.

Eduard Farber, also Eduard Färber or Eduard Faerber, was an Austrian-American industrial chemist and historian of chemistry. "Already in Berlin he was interested in the history of chemistry. He was inspired by the book *Die Geschichte der Chemie von den ältesten Zeiten bis our Gegenwart* (1899) by Ernst von Meyer. In that book and in other books on the history of chemistry, Farber thought that there was insufficient social and economic context for the chemical developments. Thus he wrote his own book (funded by Neuberg) on the history of chemistry, which was published in 1921 by Springer. In 1929/30 he contributed five biographical sketches to the anthology of Günther Bugge *Das Buch der Großen Chemiker* (The book of the great chemists)." – Wikip.



Sleeping Pills: "Introduced an entirely new synthetic drug called Veronal"

14. **FISCHER, Herman Emil** (1852-1919); **Joseph von MERING** (1849-1908). *Ueber eine neue Klasse von Schlafmitteln.* Berlin & Wien: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1903. ¶ 8vo. (175 x 115 mm) 16 pp.; two short marginal tears not affecting text. Original printed wrappers; centre fold mark. Exlib ink stamp on cover, bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine. [S9485]

$ 950

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION of the discovery of diethyl barbituric acid, a new class of sleeping pills.

"Fischer and Mering investigate the hypnotic effect of various derivatives of barbituric acid and related substances. . . This led to the seminal discovery of the hypnotic action of diethylbarbituric acid." This work

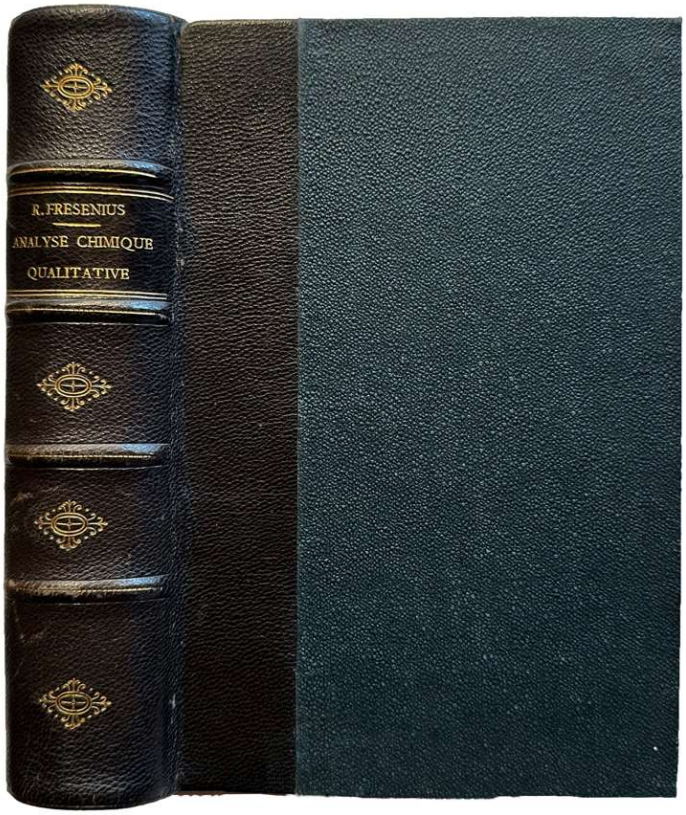
introduced an entirely new synthetic drug called Veronal, a barbiturate family still of major importance in clinical medicine. [Gedeon].

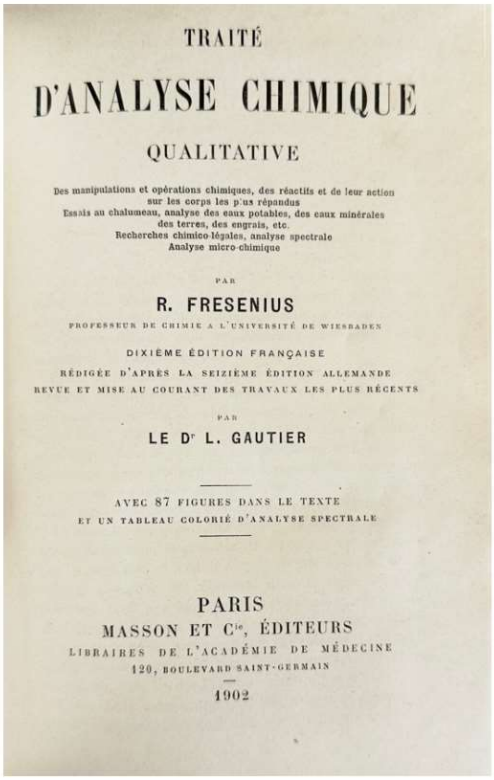
Barbital (or barbitone), marketed under the brand names Veronal for the pure acid and Medinal for the sodium salt, was the first commercially available barbiturate. It was used as a sleeping aid (hypnotic) from 1903 until the mid-1950s.

"Barbital was first produced in 1882 by Max Conrad and Max Guthzeit without further identification. Twenty years later, in 1902, it was first synthesized by the German Emil Fischer and his nephew Alfred Dilthey and characterized as a sleeping pill by Josef von Mering. Barbital was brought onto the market in tablet form by Merck in 1903 as the first barbiturate under the brand name Veronal. It had not become established as an anaesthetic because of its toxic side effects in higher doses, but was used as a strong sedative as part of premedication before anaesthesia. In combination with amidopyrine, it was advertised for many years as Veramon, among others, also as a remedy for menstrual cramps, sold by Schering-Kahlbaum AG. Finished medicines containing barbital are no longer available worldwide today."

□ Garrison and Morton 1892; Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, pp. 372-5.

[example of a bottle of Veronal]




TRAITÉ

D'ANALYSE CHIMIQUE

QUALITATIVE

Des manipulations et opérations chimiques, des réactifs et de leur action sur les corps les plus répandus
Essais au chalumeau, analyse des eaux potables, des eaux minérales des terres, des engrais, etc.
Recherches chimico-légales, analyse spectrale
Analyse micro-chimique

PAR

R. FRESENIUS

PROFESSEUR DE CHIMIE A L'UNIVERSITÉ DE WIESBADEN

DIXIÈME ÉDITION FRANÇAISE

RÉDIGÉE D'APRÈS LA SEIZIÈME ÉDITION ALLEMANDE
REVUE ET MISE AU COURANT DES TRAVAUX LES PLUS RÉCENTS

PAR

LE Dr L. GAUTIER

AVEC 87 FIGURES DANS LE TEXTE
ET UN TABLEAU COLORIÉ D'ANALYSE SPECTRALE

PARIS
MASSON ET Cie, ÉDITEURS
LIBRAIRES DE L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE
120, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN

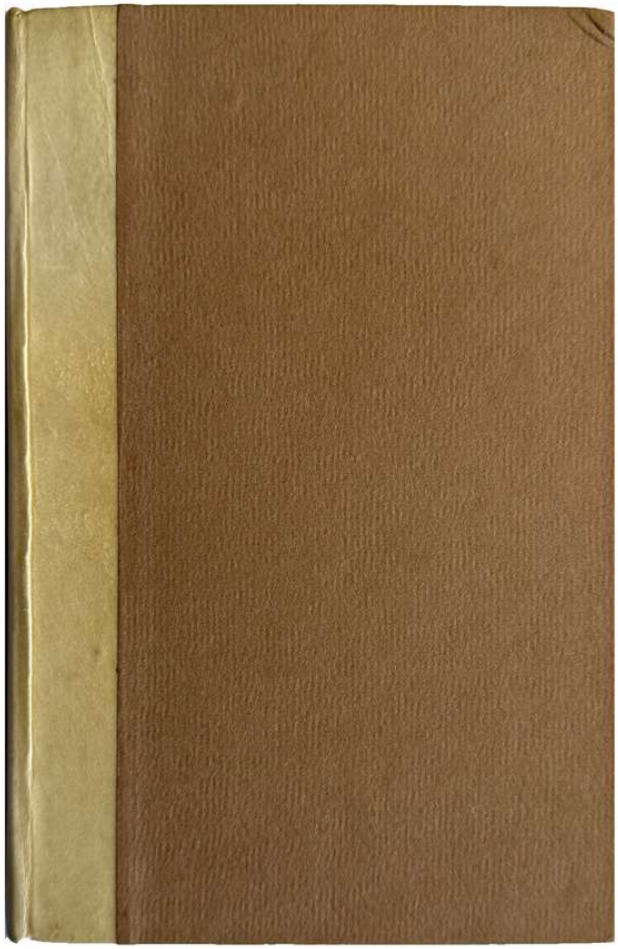
1902

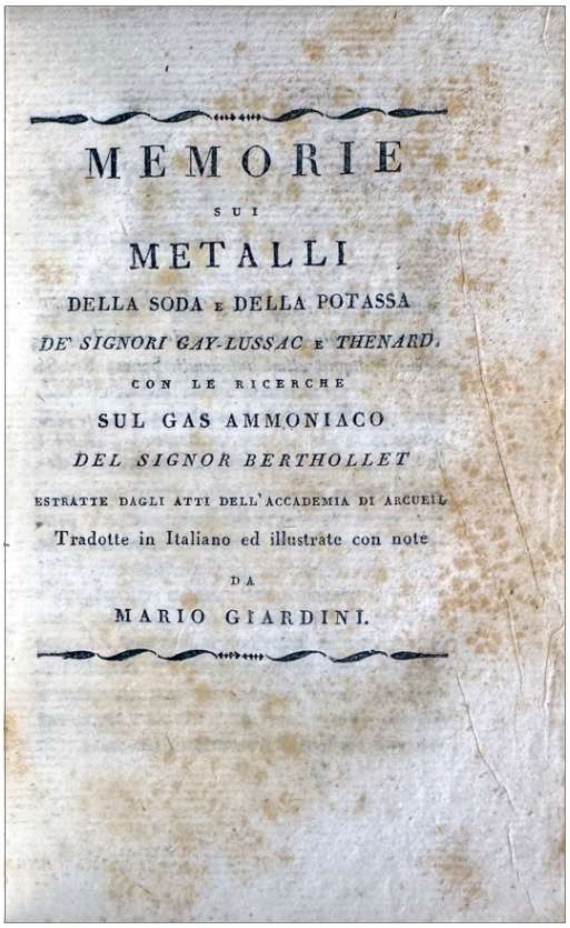
15. **FRESENIUS, Carl Remigius** (1818-1897). *Traité d'analyse chimique qualitative. Des manipulations et opérations chimiques . . . Dixième édition française rédigée d'après la seizième éd. Allemande*. Paris : Masson et cie, 1902. ¶ 8vo. VIII, 743, [1] pp. 87 figs., color table (rear). index. Later quarter black morocco with raised bands, gilt tooled compartments, title, dark green cloth sides. Very good. [162]

$ 25

French edition, translated from the German. 'A treatise on qualitative chemical analysis. Chemical manipulations and operations.'

Carl Remigius Fresenius was professor of chemistry at the University of Wiesbaden.




MEMORIE
SUI
METALLI
DELLA SODA E DELLA POTASSA
DE' SIGNORI GAY-LUSSAC E THENARD.
CON LE RICERCHE
SUL GAS AMMONIACO
DEL SIGNOR BERTHOLLET
ESTRATTE DAGLI ATTI DELL'ACCADEMIA DI ARCUEIL
Tradotte in Italiano ed illustrate con note
DA
MARIO GIARDINI.

16. **GAY-LUSSAC, Louis-Joseph** (1778-1850); **Louis-Jacques THENARD** (1777-1857) ; **Claude-Louis BERTHOLLET** (1748-1822) ; **Humphry DAVY** (1778-1829); **Mario GIARDINI**. *Memorie sui Metalli della soda e della potassa, de' Signori Gay-Lussac e Thenard. Con le ricerche sul gas ammoniaco del Signor Berthollet. Estratte dagli atti dell'Academia di Arcueil. Tradotte in Italiano ed illustrate con note da Mario Giardini.* [no place, no publisher, no date] [G. De Turris, 1812]. ¶ 8vo. 110, [2] pp. Some spotting. Modern quarter vellum, boards, black spine title. Very good. [171]

$ 100

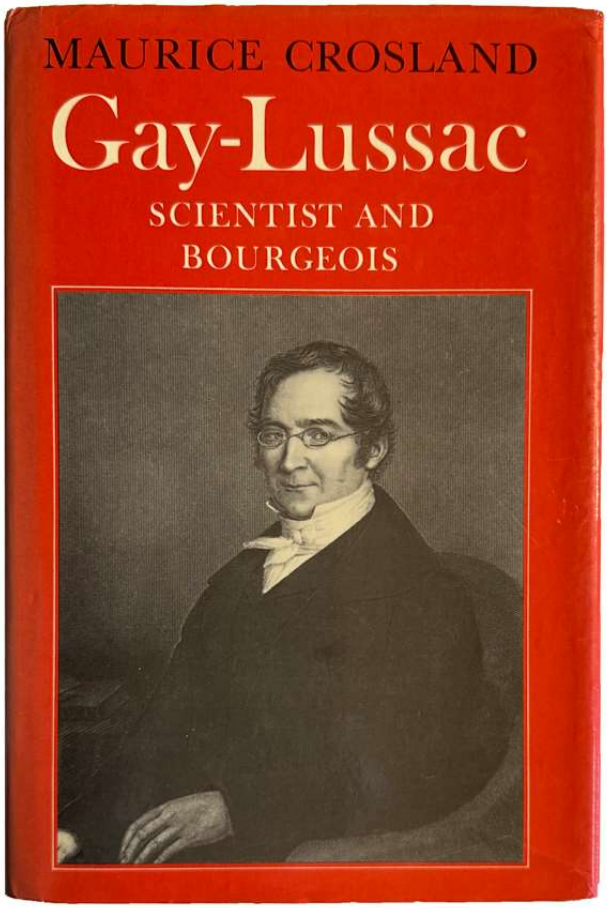
'Memoirs on the Metals of Soda and Potash, by Messrs. Gay-Lussac and Thenard. With researches on ammonia gas by Mr. Berthollet. [Being] Extracts from the Proceedings of the Society of Arcueil. Translated into Italian with notes by Mario Giardini.' There should be two issues of this pamphlet, the other is described as having a pagination error at pp. 57-64, which is corrected here, suggesting a second state, which this should be.

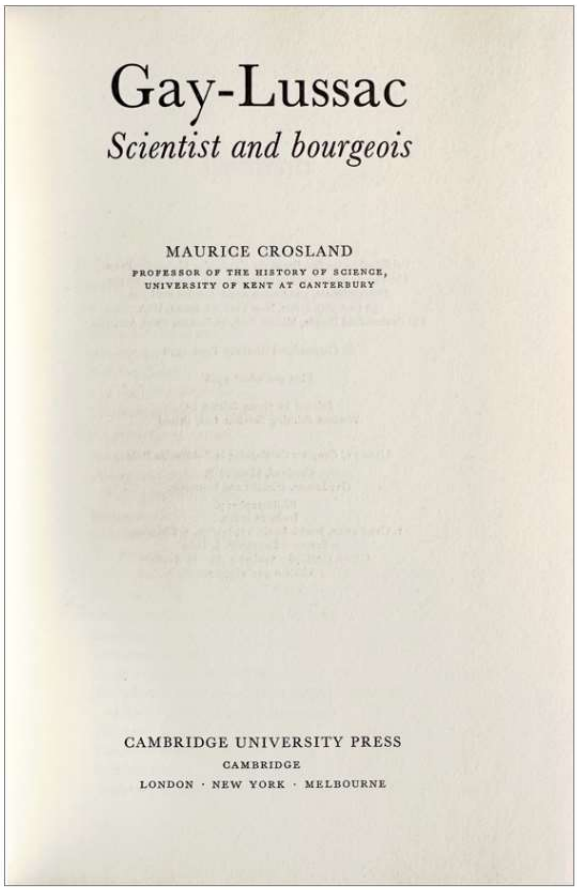
Chemist L.J. Thenard collaborated with Gay-Lussac in the study of metals, and together they arrived at the separation of sodium and potassium by chemistry, which had already been achieved through Volta's battery. The book was dedicated to Francesco Carelli, knight of the order of the Two Sicilies (etc.), by M. Giardini, who recalled how Davy's recent discovery on the "nature of alkalis and alkaline earths," had attracted the attention of all European chemists, and so he published this vol. (p.5), which contains: *Method employed by Mr. Davy* [Metodo Impiegato dal Sig. Davy, p. 9] for the decomposition of soda ash and potash; Attempts [Tentativi . . . , p .11] employed by Davy to know the nature of alkaline earths; *Extract of the memoirs read at the Inst. National from Mar. 7 to Feb. 27, 1809* [Estratto, p. 18] by Messrs. Gay-Lussac and Thenard; *Process for obtaining the metals of potash and soda* [Processo per ottenere I metallic, p. 21] ; *Properties of the metal of potash* [Proprieta del metallo della potassa]; *Properties of fluoric acid and particularly of its action on the metal of potash* [p. 48+]; *Action of the metal of potash over oxides, metal salts, earthy, alkaline* [p. 63]; *Of the metal of soda* [p. 68]; *Nature and properties of muriatic acid and oxygenated muriatic acid* [p. 71]; *Memoir on the analysis of ammonia* [p. 88] by Mr. Berthollet, read at the Institute at Mar. 24, 1808.

Crosland describes this Italian 'Society of Arcueil' as one of social standing and personal relationships – not a proper scientific association or academy as is typically thought of; rather, in this case, Napoleon's support of science is reflected with this loose associated body – here a 'society.'

"In the field of research, Berthollet's work was above all a model for Gay-Lussac. On a personal level, Berthollet was a pleasant man and a good friend; yet it was the man of science that Gay-Lussac took as his model. What mattered most was his conception of scientific activity. Even if his subject, chemistry, distanced him from the great mathematics on the one hand, and biology on the other, he remained open to a certain multidisciplinary approach. It was applied chemistry that interested him, the kind that justifies the scientific approach by the search for applications, in the tradition of the *Encyclopédie*." - Maurice Crosland, Gay-Lussac, *savant et bourgeois*, p. 43.

□ See: Maurice Crosland, *The Society of Arcueil: A View of French Science at the Time of Napoleon I.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1967.



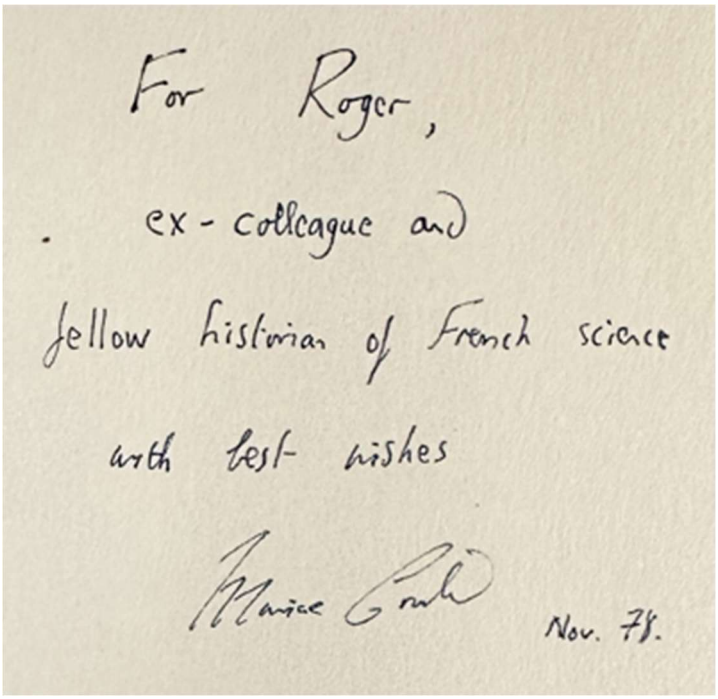


Inscribed copy

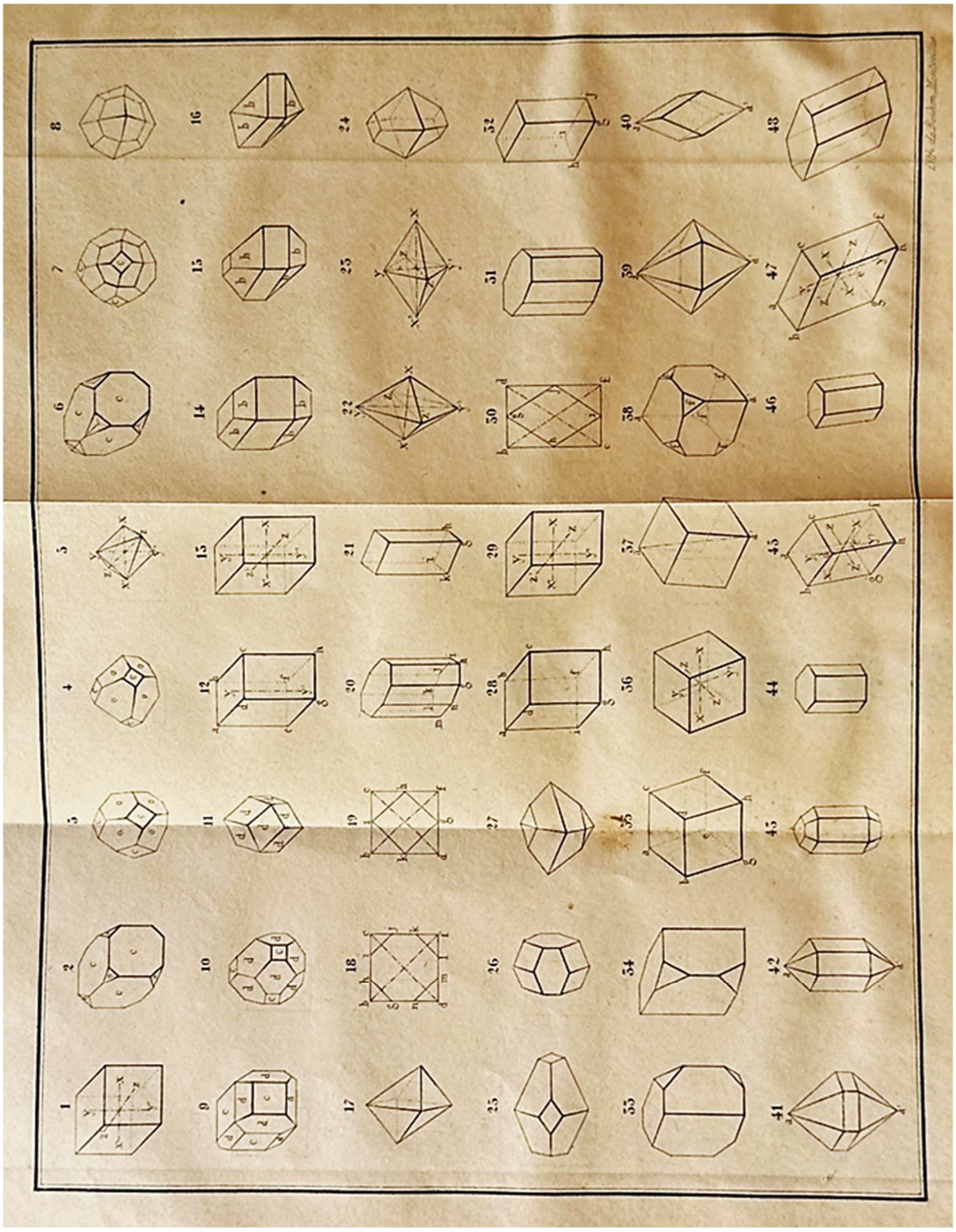
17. [**GAY-LUSSAC, Joseph Louis** (1778-1850)]; **CROSLAND, Maurice Pierre** (1931-2020). *Gay-Lussac Scientist and Bourgeois.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 333 pp. Frontis., appendix, bibliography, index. Gilt-stamped black cloth, dust jacket; jacket sun-faded. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR: "For Roger, ex-colleague and fellow historian of French science with best wishes Maurice Crosland Nov 78." Very good. [RH1271] [173]

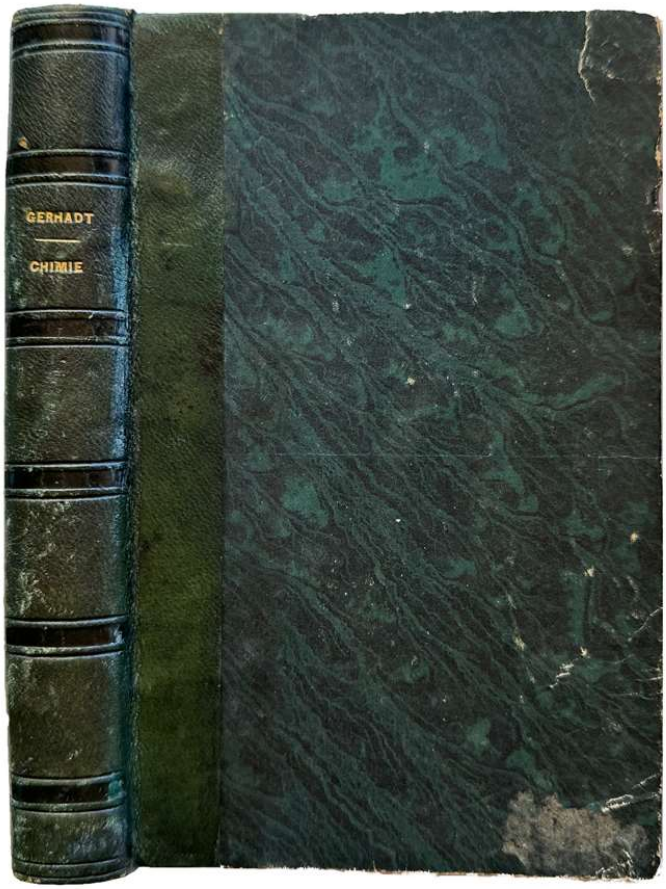
$ 100

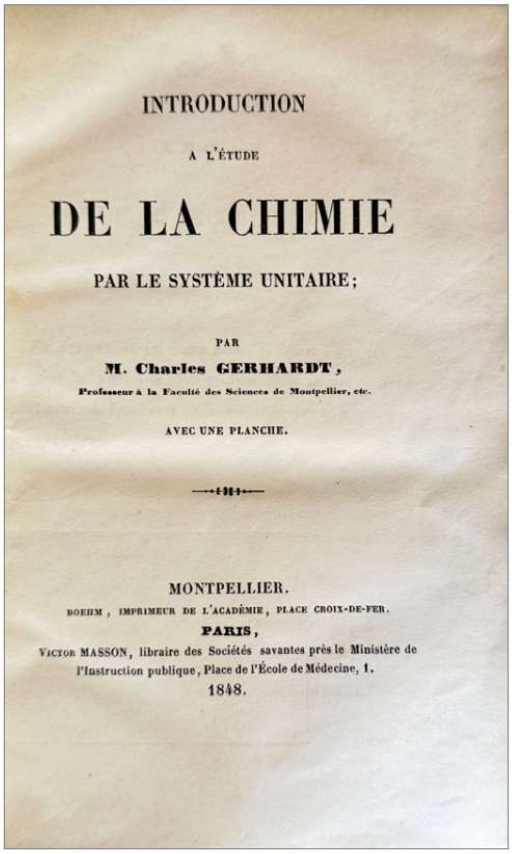
Maurice Pierre Crosland was a British chemistry historian.



PROVENANCE : Roger Hahn (1932-2011), emeritus professor of history at the University of California, Berkeley, and a leader in shaping the academic field of the history of science. "One of his most notable and influential works, *The Anatomy of a Scientific Institution. The Paris Academy of Sciences* 1666-1803, (1971) provides a comprehensive account of the elite Paris Academy of Sciences from its founding to its dissolution as a royal institution during the French Revolution, and its subsequent revision in the Napoleonic era. Hahn described the Academy as "the anvil on which the often-conflicting values of science and society are shaped into a visible form."







INTRODUCTION

A L'ÉTUDE

DE LA CHIMIE

PAR LE SYSTÈME UNITAIRE;

PAR

M. Charles GERHARDT,

Professeur à la Faculté des Sciences de Montpellier, etc.

AVEC UNE PLANCHE.

MONTPELLIER.

BOEHM, IMPRIMEUR DE L'ACADÉMIE, PLACE CROIX-DE-FER.

PARIS,

VICTOR MASSON, libraire des Sociétés savantes près le Ministère de l'Instruction publique, Place de l'École de Médecine, 1.

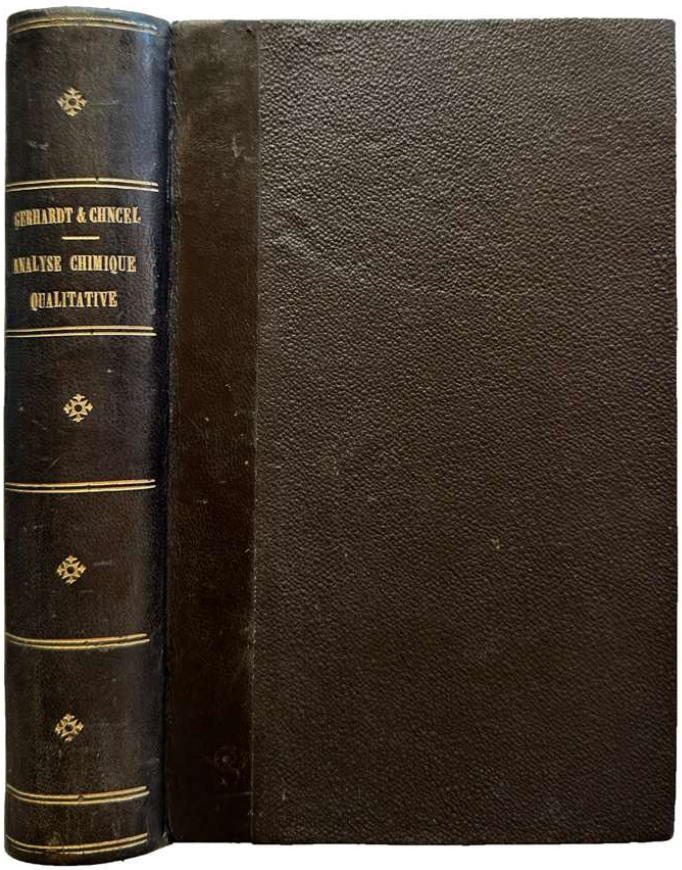
1848.

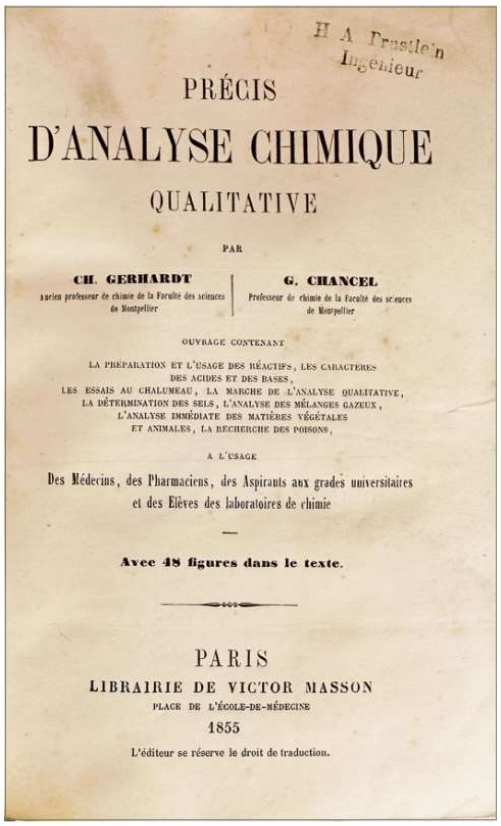
18. **GERHARDT, Charles** (1816-1856). *Introduction à l'étude de la chimie par le système unitaire.* Montpellier : Boehm ; Paris : Victor Masson, 1848. ¶ 12mo. XIX, [1], 388 pp. 1 folding plate, errata Dedicated to Auguste Laurant. Contemporary quarter dark green gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards, spine bands in black; extremities rubbed. Very good. Scarce. [177]

$ 175

First edition. This textbook Gerhardt describes his work on reforming the notation for chemical formulas (1843–1846) and a dualistic system for the entire field of chemistry.

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.




H A Brustlein
Ingénieur

PRÉCIS

D'ANALYSE CHIMIQUE

QUALITATIVE

PAR

CH. GERHARDT
ancien professeur de chimie de la Faculté des sciences de Montpellier

G. CHANCEL
Professeur de chimie de la Faculté des sciences de Montpellier

OUVRAGE CONTENANT

LA PRÉPARATION ET L'USAGE DES RÉACTIFS, LES CARACTÈRES DES ACIDES ET DES BASES, LES ESSAIS AU CHALUMEAU, LA MARCHE DE L'ANALYSE QUALITATIVE, LA DÉTERMINATION DES SELS, L'ANALYSE DES MÉLANGES GAZEUX, L'ANALYSE IMMÉDIATE DES MATIÈRES VÉGÉTALES ET ANIMALES, LA RECHERCHE DES POISONS,

A L'USAGE

Des Médecins, des Pharmaciens, des Aspirants aux grades universitaires et des Élèves des laboratoires de chimie

—

Avec 48 figures dans le texte.

PARIS

LIBRAIRIE DE VICTOR MASSON

PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE

1855

L'éditeur se réserve le droit de traduction.

19. **GERHARDT, Charles** (1816-1856); **CHANCEL, Gustave** (1822-1890). *Précis d'analyse chimique qualitative. Ouvrage contenant la préparation et l'usage des réactifs, les caractères des acides et des bases . . . à l'usage des Médecins, des Pharmaciens*. Paris : Victor Masson, 1855. ¶ Small 8vo. [6], 480 pp. Half-title, 48 figures; foxed (sometimes heavily, more often not). Contemporary quarter black gilt-stamped calf, black cloth, marbled endsheets; binder error, a typo on the author's name on the spine, "CHNCEL" instead of "CHANCEL". Former ownership rubber-stamp of H.A. Brustlein, ingénieur. Very good. [179]

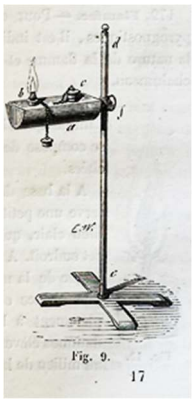


Fig. 9.
17

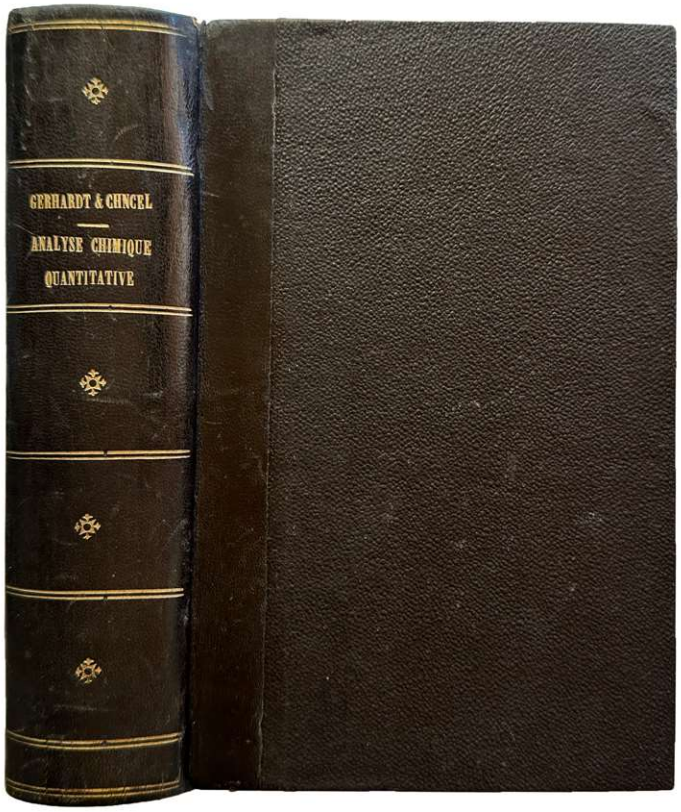
$ 45

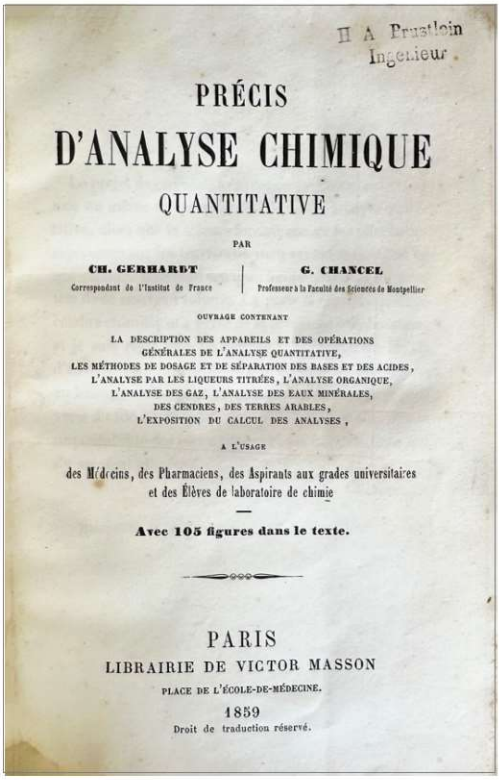
Charles Frédéric Gerhardt was a French chemist, born in Alsace and active in Paris, Montpellier, and his native Strasbourg. Gerhardt is known for his work on reforming the notation for chemical formulas (1843–1846). He also worked on acid anhydrides, and synthesized acetylsalicylic acid, albeit in an unstable and impure form. He died on August 19, 1856, two days short of his 40th birthday, of a sudden fever.

Gustave Charles Bonaventure Chancel was a French chemist who conducted research on organic and analytical chemistry while also examining chemical aspects

of wine making. A method for determining the fineness of ground sulphur involves the use of a calibrated tube sometimes called Chancel's Sulphurimeter. [Wikip.]

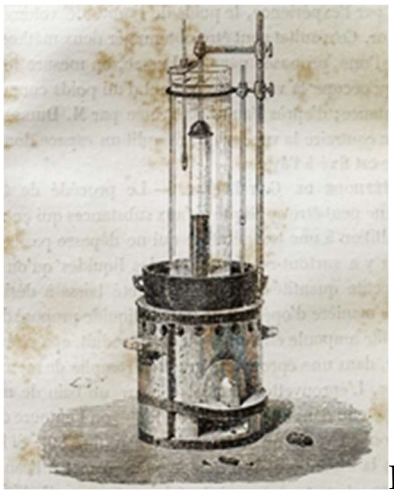
PROVENANCE : Henry A. Brustlein, ingénieur [engineer, knight of the Legion of Honor (Unieux steelworks, Loire) France].



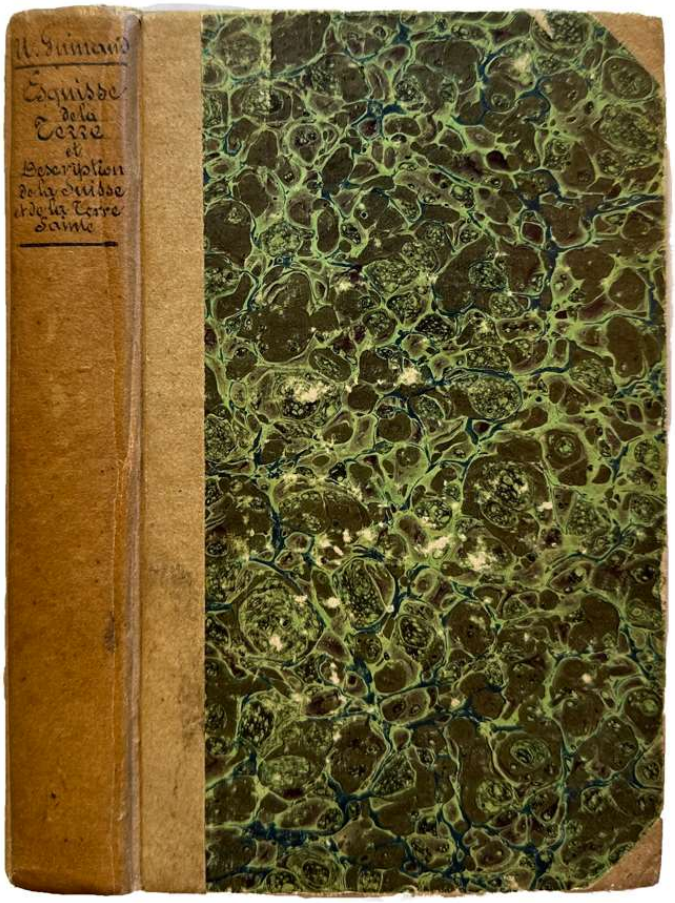

H A Brustlein
Ingenieur
PRÉCIS
D'ANALYSE CHIMIQUE
QUANTITATIVE
PAR
CH. GERHARDT
Correspondant de l'Institut de France
G. CHANCEL
Professeur à la Faculté des Sciences de Montpellier
OUVRAGE CONTENANT
LA DESCRIPTION DES APPAREILS ET DES OPÉRATIONS GÉNÉRALES DE L'ANALYSE QUANTITATIVE,
LES MÉTHODES DE DOSAGE ET DE SÉPARATION DES BASES ET DES ACIDES,
L'ANALYSE PAR LES LIQUEURS TITRÉES, L'ANALYSE ORGANIQUE,
L'ANALYSE DES GAZ, L'ANALYSE DES EAUX MINÉRALES,
DES CENDRES, DES TERRES ARABLES,
L'EXPOSITION DU CALCUL DES ANALYSES,
A L'USAGE
des Médecins, des Pharmaciens, des Aspirants aux grades universitaires et des Élèves de laboratoire de chimie
Avec 105 figures dans le texte.
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE DE VICTOR MASSON
PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE.
1859
Droit de traduction réservé.

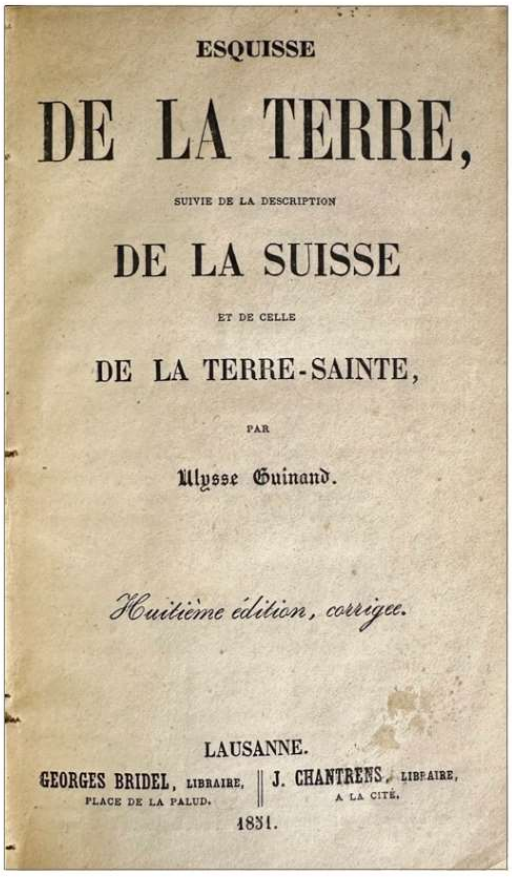
20. **GERHARDT, Charles** (1816-1856) ; **CHANCEL, Gustave** (1822-1890). *Précis d'analyse chimique quantitative. Ouvrage contenant la description des appareils et des opérations générales de l'analyse quantitative, les méthodes de dosage et de séparation des bases et des acides, l'analyse par les liqueurs titrées, l'analyse organique, l'analyse des gaz, l'analyse des eaux minérales, des cendres, des terres arables, l'exposition du calcul des analyses : à l'usage des médecins, des pharmaciens, des aspirants aux grades universitaires et des élèves de laboratoire de chimie*. Paris : Victor Masson, 1859. ¶ 8vo. [6], 710 pp. Half-title, 105 figures. Contemporary quarter black gilt-stamped calf, black cloth, marbled endsheets; binder error, a typo on the author's name on the spine, "CHNCEL" instead of "CHANCEL". Former ownership rubber-stamp of H.A. Brustlein, ingénieur. Very good. [180]

$ 75



PROVENANCE : Henry A. Brustlein, ingénieur [engineer, knight of the Legion of Honor (Unieux steelworks, Loire) France].




ESQUISSE

DE LA TERRE,

SUIVIE DE LA DESCRIPTION

DE LA SUISSE

ET DE CELLE

DE LA TERRE-SAINTE,

PAR

Ulysse Guinand.

Huitième édition, corrigée.

LAUSANNE.

GEORGES BRIDEL, LIBRAIRE, PLACE DE LA PALUD. ‖ J. CHANTRENS, LIBRAIRE, A LA CITÉ.

1851.

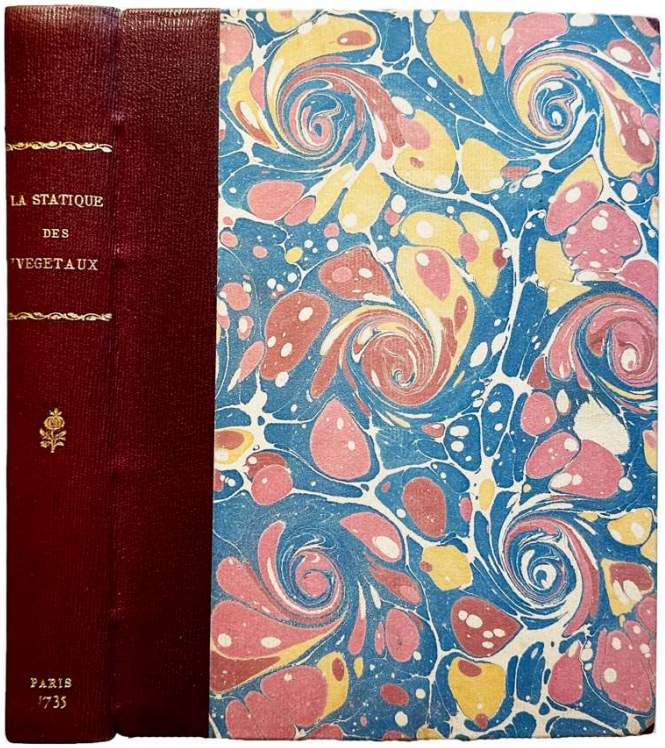
21. **GUINAND, Ulysse** (1810-1885). *Esquisse de la Terre, suivie de la description de la Suisse et de celle de la Terre sainte. Huitième édition, corrigée.* Lausanne : Georges Bridel; J. Chantrens, 1851. ¶ Small 8vo. 349, [3] pp. Pages 115-116 with printing error (of omission, the bottom corner was not printed) and the verso has something printed askew, perhaps unrelated to the text – so a printer's error – this error of omission on p. 115 is

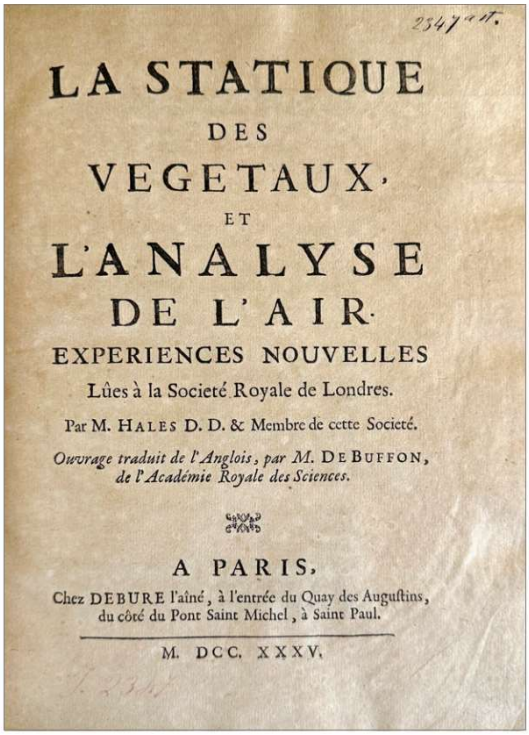
supplemented with a few replacement words neatly inked in manuscript. Contemporary half parchment or other similar substance, marbled boards. Ownership signature of C. Stouky, 1863. Nice copy. [196]

$ 20

Besides being a nice pocket geography of the entire world, it also gives a detailed description of all of Switzerland.

Talk about climate warming: this book describes the conditions of 1851 where the winter temperature in Neuchatel was [negative] -33 degrees Centigrade, whereas now, some 175 years hence, the lake-side temperature in Neuchatel is often 2 degrees ABOVE zero.

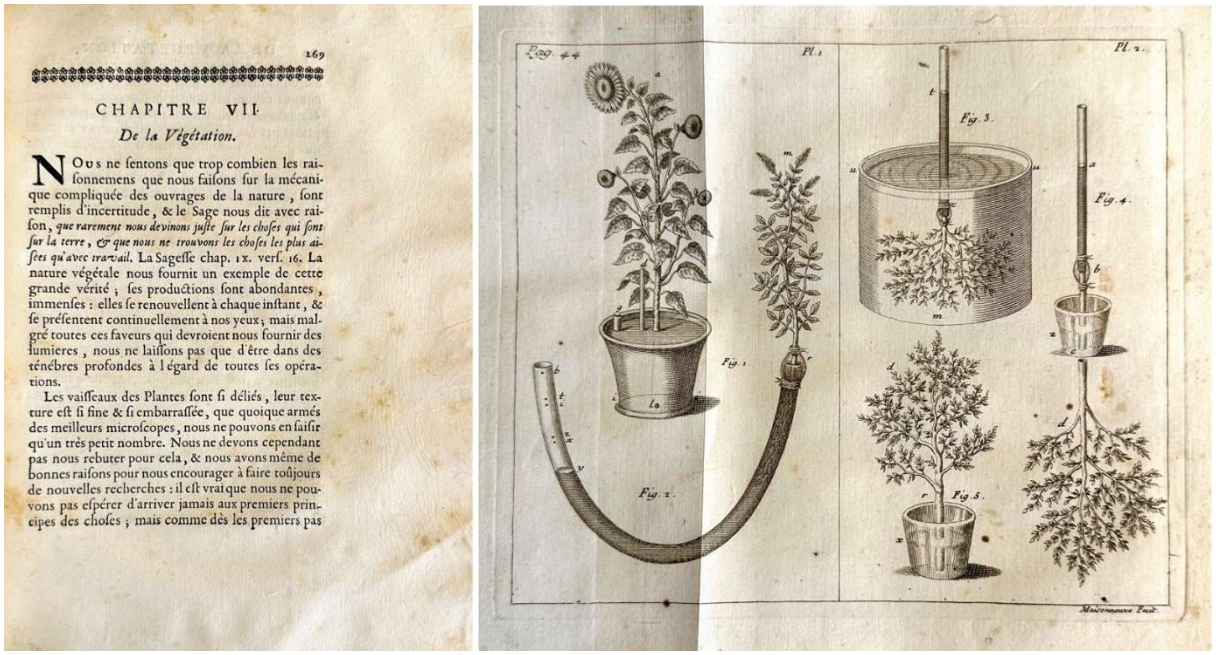



LA STATIQUE
DES
VEGETAUX,
ET
L'ANALYSE
DE L'AIR.
EXPERIENCES NOUVELLES
Lûes à la Societé Royale de Londres.
Par M. HALES D. D. & Membre de cette Societé.
Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois, par M. DE BUFFON, *de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.*
A PARIS,
Chez DEBURE l'aîné, à l'entrée du Quay des Auguſtins, du côté du Pont Saint Michel, à Saint Paul.
M. DCC. XXXV.

22. **HALES, Stephen** (1677-1761) ; **BUFFON, Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de** (1707-1788). *La Statique des Végétaux et L'analyse de l'Air. Expériences Nouvelles. Lues à la société Royale de Londres . . . Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois, par M. de Buffon, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.* Paris : Debure l'ainé, 1735. ¶ 4to. xviii, [8], 408, [2] pp. 20 engraved plates on 10 sheets, by Maisonneuve (bound at rear) ; title washed, some plates with marginal worming, each carefully repaired, plates inner margins mounted on later tabs. Modern quarter dark maroon gilt-stamped morocco, marbled boards. Near fine. [200]

$ 400

First edition in French, mixed first & second issue with the leaf [Extrait des Registres de l'Acad. Roy. Des Sc. (browned), Privilege du Roy] at end. For this edition there is an added preface by Buffon. Further features for the work include: the dedication to King George, author's preface, table des chapitres, errata, Appendice [319-400, with p. 400 misprinted as q00], index, Extrait des Registres de l'Acad. Roy. Des Sc. (browned), Privilege du Roy; worm trails upper margin of pp. 350-372. Neville states that the second issue has p. 400 corrected (not in this copy), and the first issue publisher was Jacques Vincent (this copy is the Debure l'ainé cancel title, thus a second issue).



169

CHAPITRE VII.

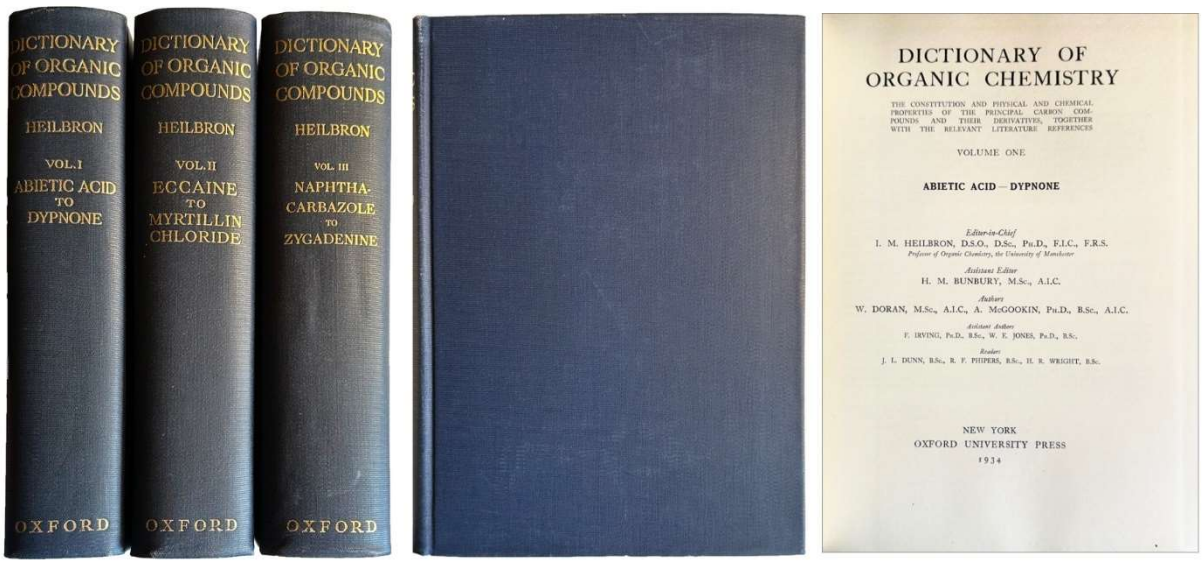
De la Végétation.

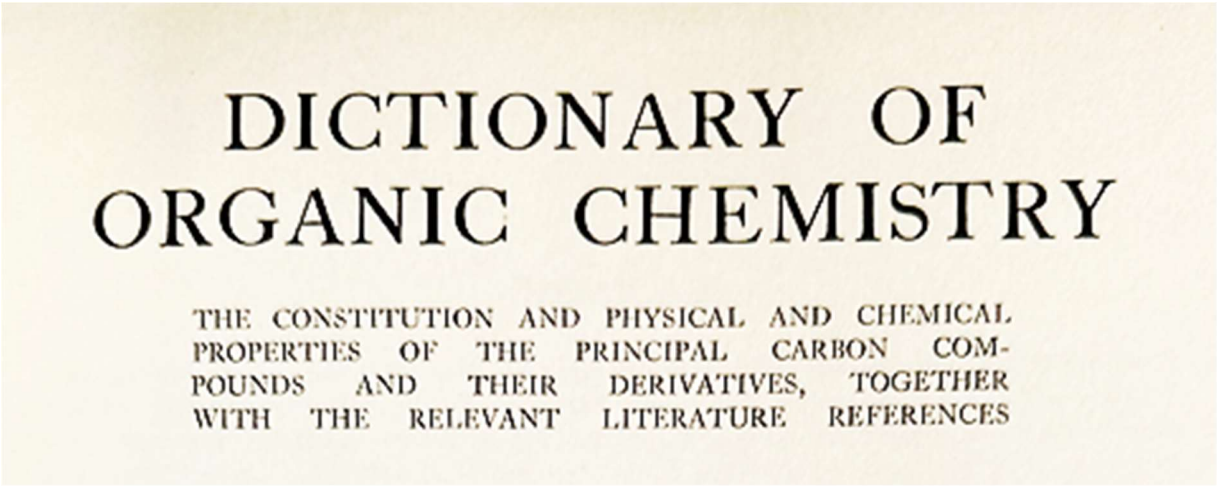
NOus ne ſentons que trop combien les raiſonnemens que nous faiſons ſur la mécanique compliquée des ouvrages de la nature, ſont remplis d'incertitude, & le Sage nous dit avec raiſon, *que rarement nous devinons juſte ſur les choſes qui ſont ſur la terre, & que nous ne trouvons les choſes les plus aiſées qu'avec travail.* La Sageſſe chap. IX. verſ. 16. La nature végétale nous fournit un exemple de cette grande vérité; ſes productions ſont abondantes, immenſes: elles ſe renouvellent à chaque inſtant, & ſe préſentent continuellement à nos yeux; mais malgré toutes ces faveurs qui devroient nous fournir des lumieres, nous ne laiſſons pas que d'être dans des ténébres profondes à l'égard de toutes ſes opérations.

Les vaiſſeaux des Plantes ſont ſi déliés, leur texture eſt ſi fine & ſi embarraſſée, que quoique armés des meilleurs microſcopes, nous ne pouvons en ſaiſir qu'un très petit nombre. Nous ne devons cependant pas nous rebuter pour cela, & nous avons même de bonnes raiſons pour nous encourager à faire toûjours de nouvelles recherches: il eſt vrai que nous ne pouvons pas eſpérer d'arriver jamais aux premiers principes des choſes; mais comme dès les premiers pas

This is the French translation of Hale's *Vegetable Staticks* (1727), containing an account of the author's famous experiments in plant physiology and chemistry. Neville's copied notes state this is "the first literary production of the great French naturalist . . . Comte de Buffon . . . It is 'an influential French translation which has the famous 'Preface du traducteur,' in which Buffon praises the experimental method, the includes Hales' appendix of 1733." – DSB. [& Neville].

□ Banks III, 374; Blake, NLM, p. 194; Cole 585 (as usual Cole gives the best balanced assessment of this and other works); Dibner 26; *DSB* VI, p. 47; Ferchl 221; Neu 1815; Neville I, p. 579; Osler 1082; Partington III, p. 114; Plesch 247; Poggendorff I, 338; Pritzel 3700; Querard IV, 11; Waddesdon 312; Welcome III, 194.





"A New Guide to the Organic Molecular World" – Nature

23. **HEILBRON, I. M.; H. M. (Hugh Mills) Bunbury** (eds.). *Dictionary of Organic Chemistry. The constitution and physical and chemical properties of the principal carbon compounds and their derivatives, together with the relevant literature references*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1934-38. ¶ First edition. Three volumes. Large 8vo. xix, 706; xii, 846; xii, 943 pp. Navy blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine titles. Very good. Scarce. [205]

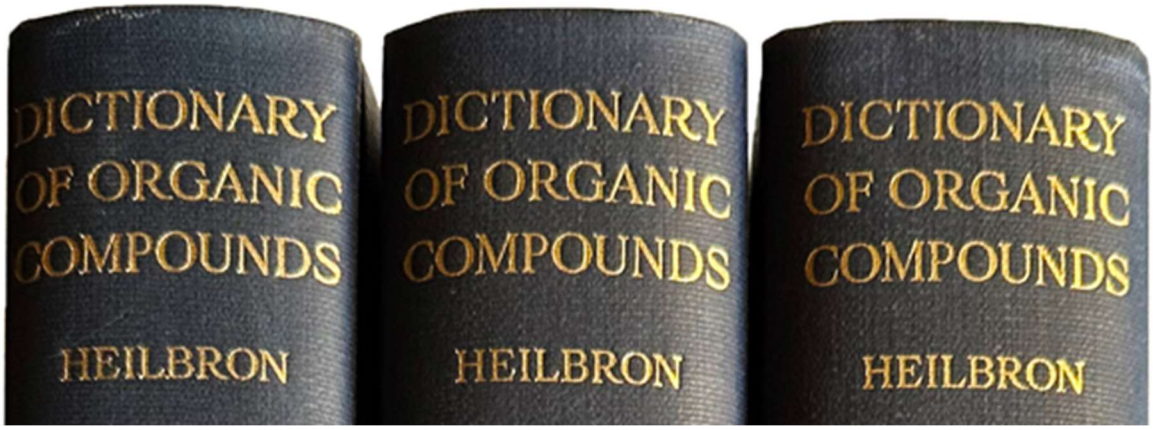
$ 120

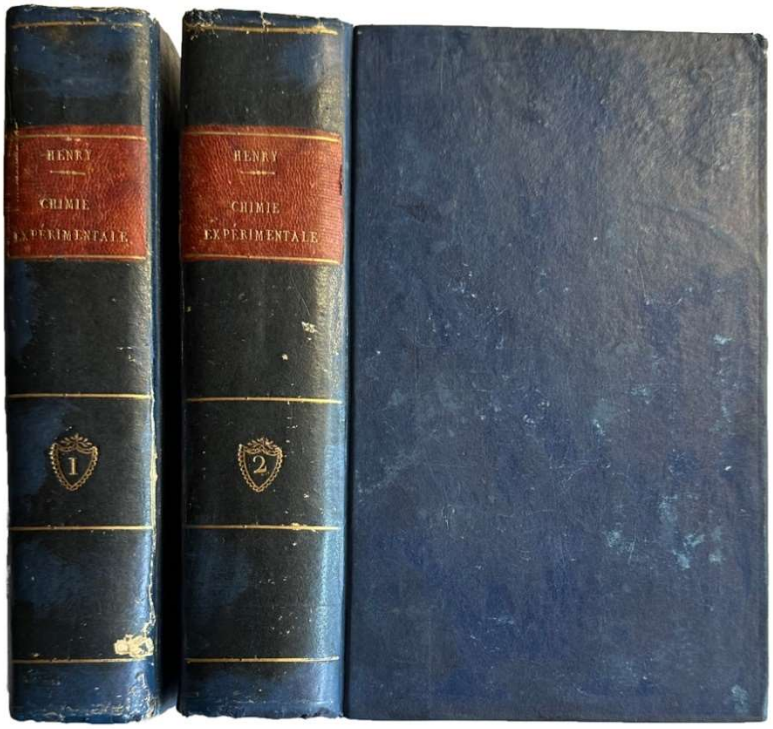
First edition of the first dictionary of organic compounds in the English language.

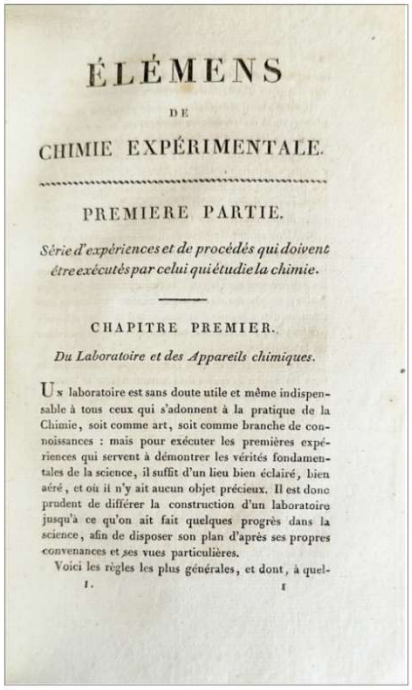
"Apart from some 300 publications which dealt with his original contributions to knowledge, mention should be made of his part as Chairman of the Editorial Board in producing the latest edition of Thorpe's *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry* and in particular of his part, with H. M. Bunbury in compiling his *Dictionary of Organic Compounds* and piloting its several volumes through a number of editions as Editor-in-Chief. / Perhaps the most marked characteristic of all Heilbron's work was the meticulous attention which he paid to detail." – Royal Society, *Biographical* Memoirs (Heilbron).

"THE appearance of this volume completes the production of the first dictionary of organic compounds in the English language. The high standard of the first two volumes (NATURE, 134, 751, Nov. 17, 1934; 137, 342, Feb. 29, 1936) has been maintained, and the whole work has been published within a period of three years. This is a truly remarkable achievement, in which all concerned may take a pardonable pride. More than that, the publication of such a work by a team of British chemists speaks volumes for the wonderful progress which organic chemistry and biochemistry have made in Great Britain during the past twenty years." – John Read, *Nature*.

Sir Ian Morris Heilbron DSO FRS (1886-1959), editor in chief for this work, was a British chemist and a Fellow of the Royal Society (elected 1931). He was knighted in 1946. The American Chemical Society honored him with its highest prize, the Priestley Medal, in 1945.







ÉLÉMENS
DE
CHIMIE EXPÉRIMENTALE.

PREMIERE PARTIE.

Série d'expériences et de procédés qui doivent être exécutés par celui qui étudie la chimie.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.

Du Laboratoire et des Appareils chimiques.

Un laboratoire est sans doute utile et même indispensable à tous ceux qui s'adonnent à la pratique de la Chimie, soit comme art, soit comme branche de connoissances : mais pour exécuter les premières expériences qui servent à démontrer les vérités fondamentales de la science, il suffit d'un lieu bien éclairé, bien aéré, et où il n'y ait aucun objet précieux. Il est donc prudent de différer la construction d'un laboratoire jusqu'à ce qu'on ait fait quelques progrès dans la science, afin de disposer son plan d'après ses propres convenances et ses vues particulières.

Voici les règles les plus générales, et dont, à quel-

1. 1

24. **HENRY, William** (1734-1816). *Elémens de Chimie expérimentale. Traduit de l'anglois sur la sixième édition, dédiée à m. Dalton, par H. F. Gaultier-Claubry . . .* Paris : chez Magimel, libraire pour l'art militaire, 1812. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [i-ii], [v]-xxiv, 538 ; [i-ii], [v]-XV, [1], 687, [1] pp. 10 engraved folding plates, some signed by Adam ; LACKING BOTH TITLE-PAGES. Contemporary dark blue boards, deep red leather gilt-stamped spine labels; scratched, rubbed, corners showing. Very good. [208]

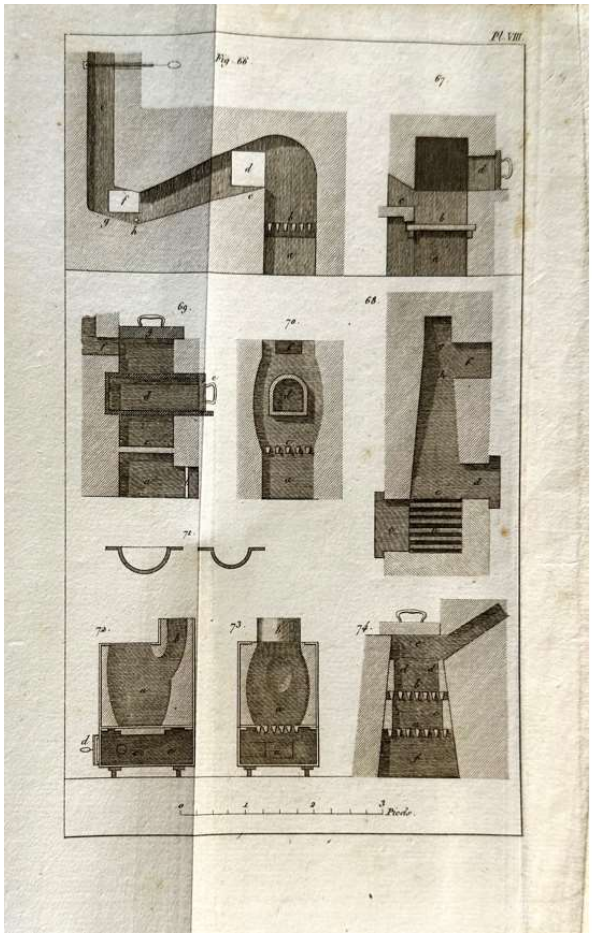
$ 100

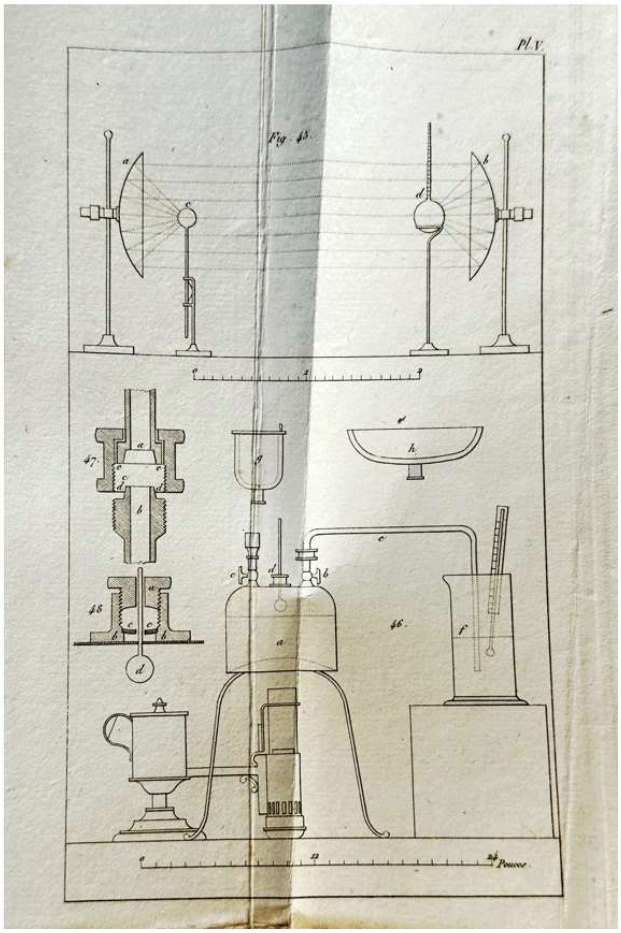
First edition in French. Henri-François Gaultier de Claubry (1792-1878) translated William Henry's *Elements of Experimental Chemistry,* 1810, 6th edition, into French and issued in 1812. This was the same work as his *Epitome*, but renamed in 1810.

"The 6th edition of the *Epitome of chemistry* was greatly expanded and the title was changed to *Elements of* . . . Greater stress was laid on theoretical matters." – Cole.

The 6th edition was dedicated to John Dalton, William Henry's lifelong friend. The translator mentions working on a translation of Dalton's *New System of Chemistry* (v. I, p. 50). "Henry's most notable chemical investigations were on hydrocarbon gases and on the combustion of ammonia with oxygen. In the latter, he determined the composition of ammonia gas by exploding it with a small quantity of oxygen. Henry entered Edinburgh University in 1795. By 1798-1799, he had given his first lecture demonstrations, firmly rooted in the new doctrines and nomenclature. His

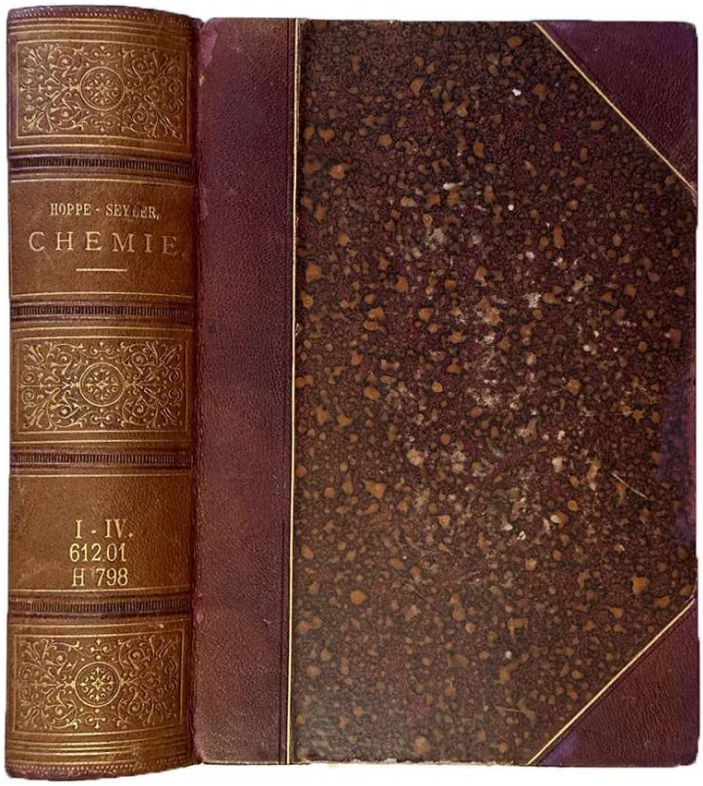
textbook, *Elements of Experimental Chemistry*, was the most popular and successful chemistry text in English for more than thirty years." – *DSB*.

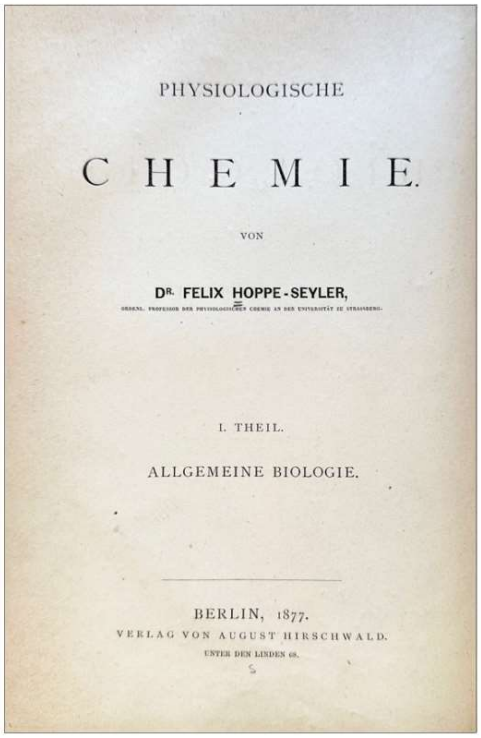




William Henry (1774-1836) was a famous British scientist, physicist and chemist, who in 1803 formulated the law on the dissolution of gases in liquids, known as Henry's Law (at constant temperature and saturation, the quantity of gas dissolved in a liquid is proportional to the partial pressure exerted by the gas on the liquid).

□ Cole 624 (1810, mentioning this 1812 edition); *DSB* VI, p. 284-5; Partington III, p. 826. This translation not in Neville.




PHYSIOLOGISCHE

CHEMIE.

VON

DR. FELIX HOPPE-SEYLER,

I. THEIL.

ALLGEMEINE BIOLOGIE.

BERLIN, 1877.

VERLAG VON AUGUST HIRSCHWALD.

25. **HOPPE-SEYLER, Felix** (1825-1895). *Physiologische chemie: Allgemeine Biologie, Specielle physiologische chemie, I. Die verdauung und resorption der nahrstoffe; II. Blut, respiration, lymphe, chylus; III. die organe des thierkorpers und ihre functionen, der gesammtstoffwechsel der thiere*. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881. ¶ Four books in one volume. 8vo. vi, 363, vi, (365)-618, viii, (619)-1036 pp. 10 figs., index. Original brown half morocco over marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title, raised bands; rubbed. Ex-lib ink stamps, signature of Rudolf Richurt, Zurich 1883. Very good. [M11477]

$ 275

FIRST EDITION. 'Physiological chemistry: General biology, Special physiological chemistry, I. Digestion and absorption of nutrients; II. Blood, respiration, lymph, chyle; III. The organs of the animal body and their functions, the overall metabolism of the animals.'

On physiological chemistry including digestion and absorption of nutrients, blood, respiration, lymph, chyle, animal organs and animal metabolism.

"Hoppe-Seyler, one of the greatest of the physiological chemists, founded the *Zeitschrift fur physiologische Chemie* and wrote a classical textbook on the subject." – Garrison and Morton.

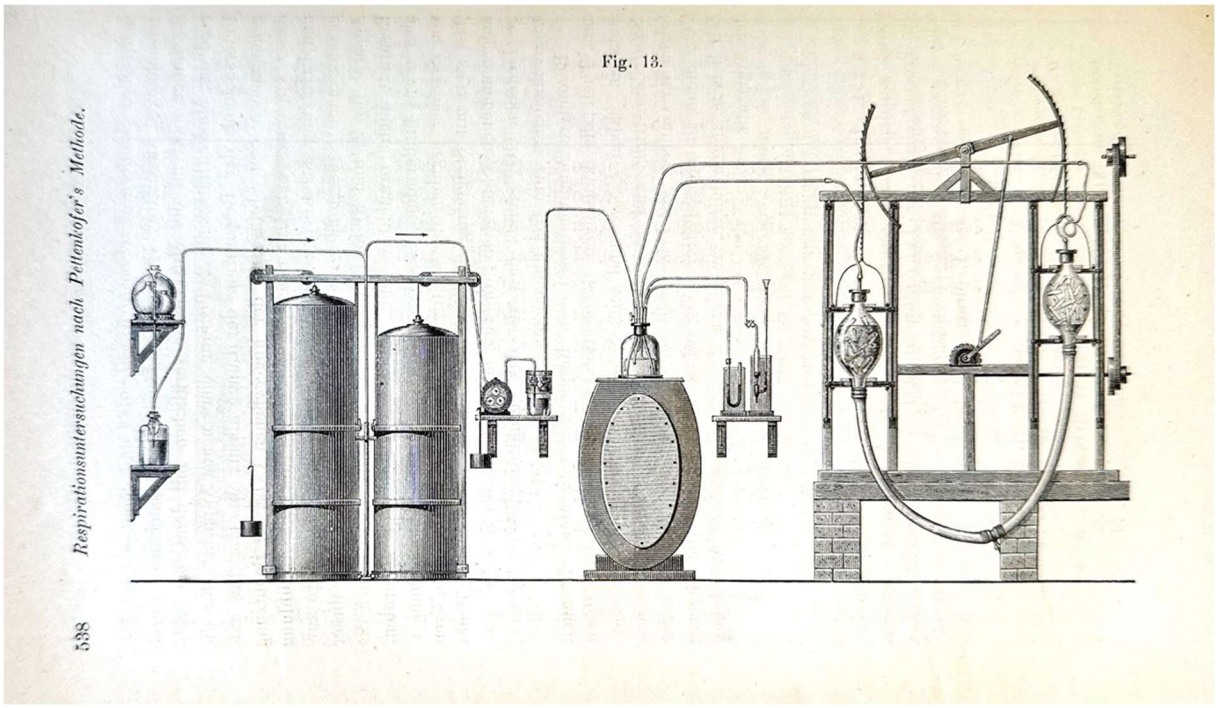


Fig. 13.

Respirationsuntersuchungen nach Pettenkofer's Methode.

538

PHYSIOLOGISCHE

C H E M I E.

Von

Dr. FELIX HOPPE-SEYLER,

ORDENTL. PROFESSOR DER PHYSIOLOGISCHEN CHEMIE AN DER UNIVERSITÄT ZU STRASSBURG.

II. THEIL.

DIE VERDAUUNG UND RESORPTION DER NÄHRSTOFFE.

BERLIN, 1878.

VERLAG VON AUGUST HIRSCHWALD

UNTER DEN LINDEN 68.

SPECIELLE

PHYSIOLOGISCHE CHEMIE.

Von

Dr. FELIX HOPPE-SEYLER,

ORDENTL. PROFESSOR DER PHYSIOLOGISCHEN CHEMIE AN DER UNIVERSITÄT ZU STRASSBURG.

III.

DIE ORGANE DES THIERKÖRPERS UND IHRE FUNCTIONEN, DER GESAMMTSTOFFWECHSEL DER THIERE.

BERLIN, 1881.

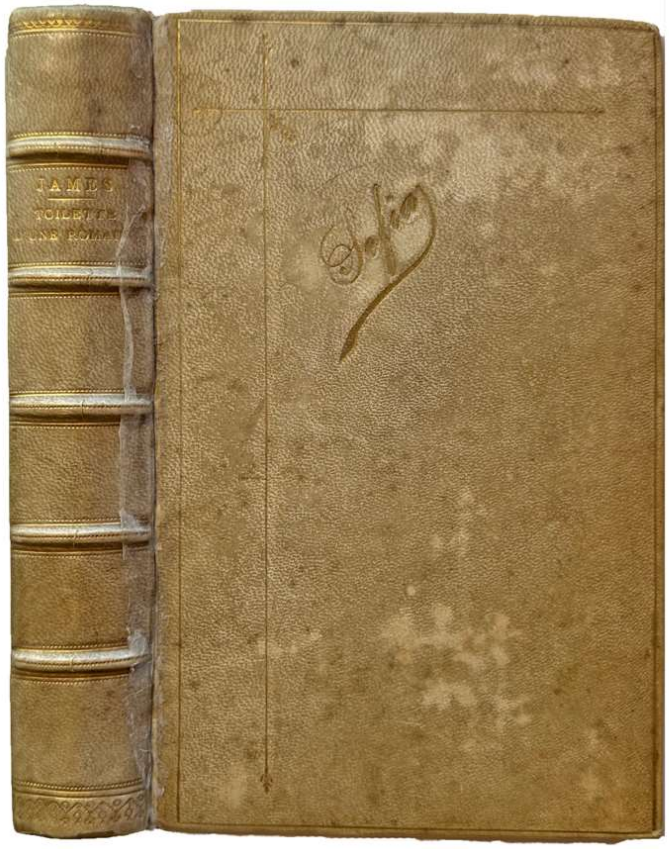
VERLAG VON AUGUST HIRSCHWALD.

UNTER DEN LINDEN 68.

This volume contains his initial contributions to his new journal, through 1881. He continued his editorship until his death in 1895. He is considered the principal founder of the disciplines of biochemistry and molecular biology. Hoppe-Seyler

performed important studies of chlorophyll. He is also credited with the isolation of several different proteins (which he referred to as "proteids").

□ *DSB* VI, p. 504; Garrison and Morton 701; Hirsch III, 294.



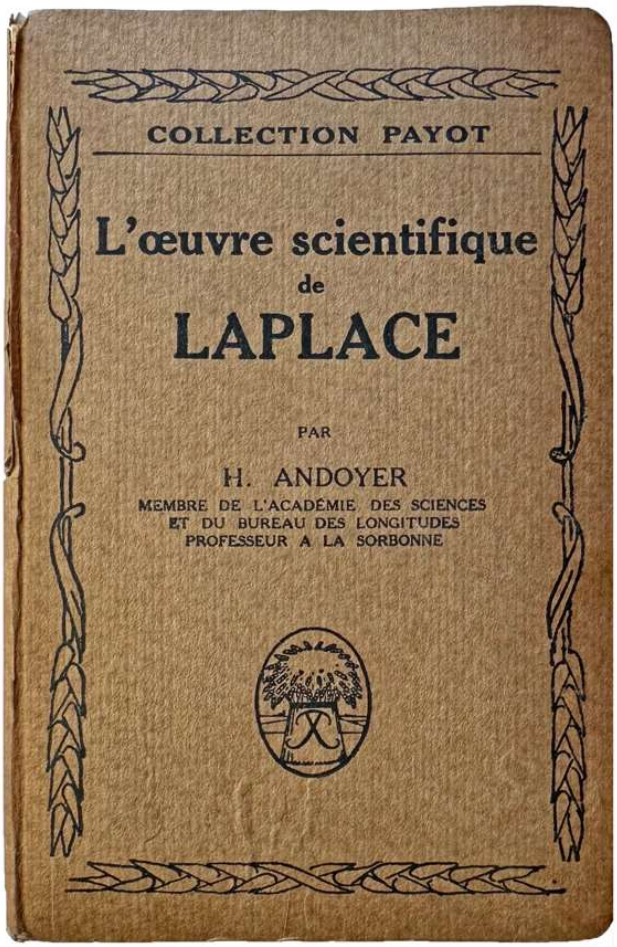

TOILETTE
D'UNE ROMAINE
AU TEMPS D'AUGUSTE
ET CONSEILS A UNE PARISIENNE
SUR LES COSMÉTIQUES
TROISIÈME ÉDITION
AUGMENTÉE D'UN
TRAITÉ DES ÉRUPTIONS DE LA FACE ET DU CUIR CHEVELU
(ACNÉ, COUPEROSE, PITYRIASIS, CANCROÏDE)
PAR
LE Dr CONSTANTIN JAMES
Ancien collaborateur de Magendie
Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, Commandeur de l'Ordre pontifical de Saint Silvestre
Chevalier des Ordres de Léopold de Belgique, de Charles III d'Espagne
du Christ du Portugal, de Frédéric de Wurtemberg
d'Adolphe de Nassau, de Saint Michel de Bavière, d'Ernest de Saxe
de François Ier des Deux-Siciles, des SS. Maurice et Lazare de Sardaigne
Membre de plusieurs Académies et Sociétés savantes, etc.
PARIS
GARNIER FRÈRES, LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS
6, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, 6
Traduction et reproduction réservées

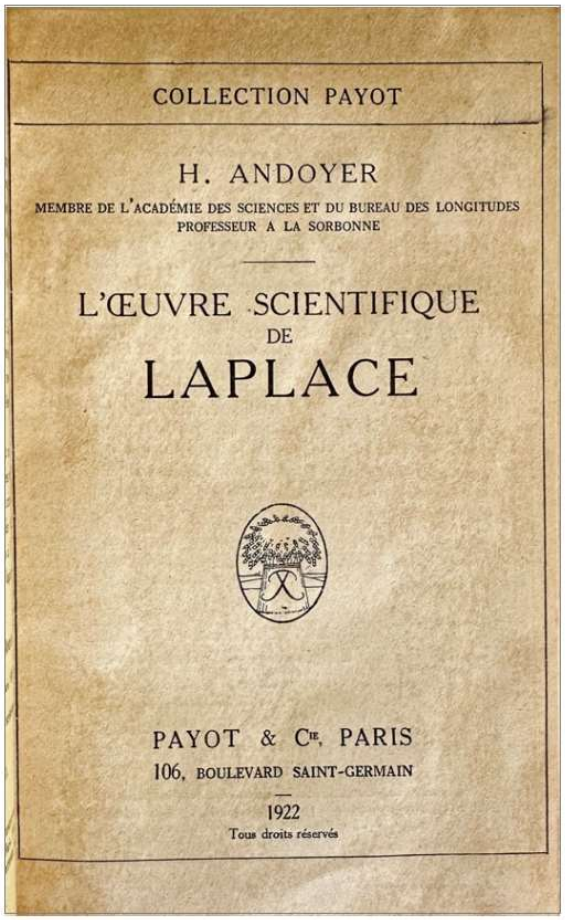
26. **JAMES, Constantin** (1813-1888). *Toilette d'une Romaine au temps d'Auguste et conseils à une Parisienne sur les cosmétiques. Troisième édition augmentée d'un traité des éruptions de la face et du cuir chevelu (acné, couperose, pityriasis, cancroïde).* Paris : Garnier frères, [n.d.]. [1910?]. ¶ 12mo. [4], VI, 517, [1] pp. Lightly foxed throughout. Original full gilt-stamped vellum, « Sofia » on upper cover, raised bands, highly decorative endsheets; kozo applied to front upper joint, cords holding. Italian bookseller's ticket (Milan). Good+. [227]

$ 30

First issued in 1865. 'Toilet of a Roman in the time of Augustus [emperor] and advice to a Parisian on cosmetics. Third edition expanded with a treatise on eruptions of the face and scalp (acne, rosacea, pityriasis, cancroid).'

The book opens with a doctor's morning visit in Rome – morning lotions – bathing and pedicure – hair removal – teeth and dentists – dying hair – false hair and wigs – hairdressers – blush – face powder, etc.

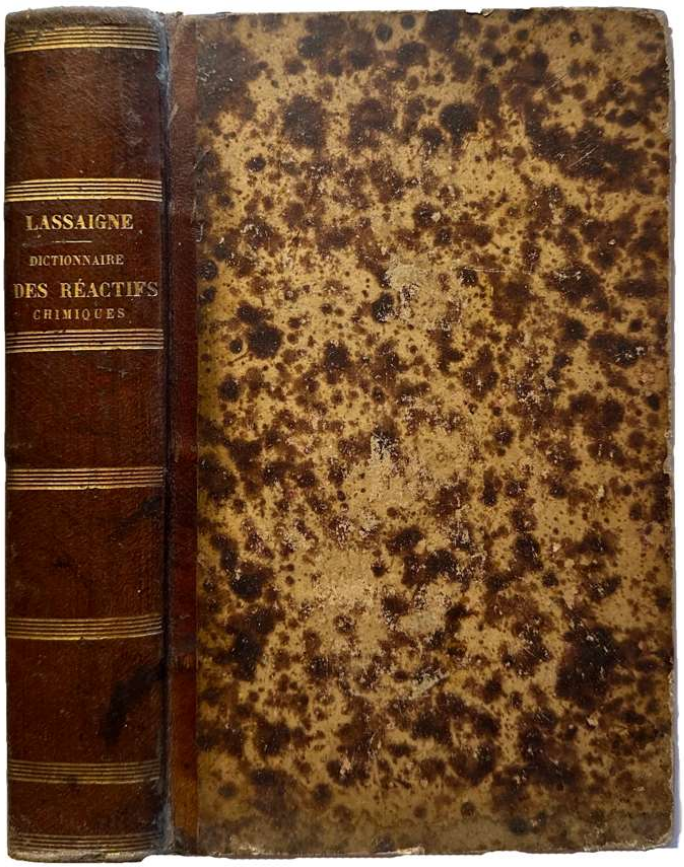


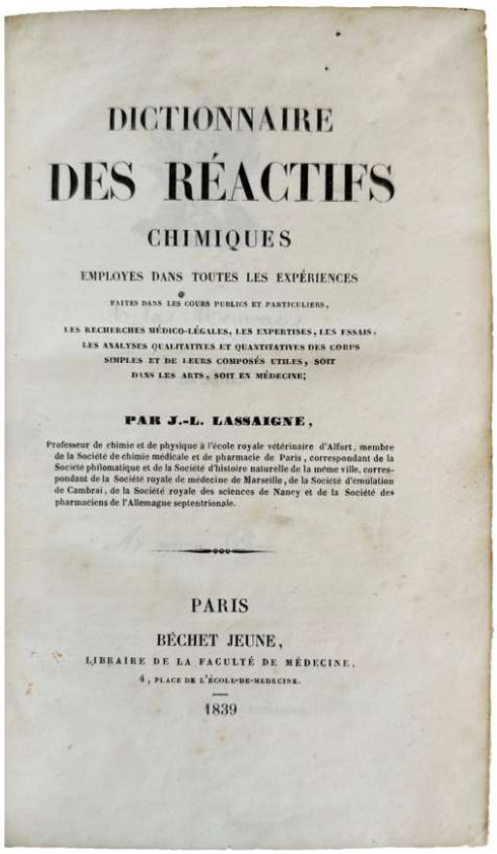


27. [**LAPLACE, Pierre-Simon** (1749-1827)] **ANDOYER, Henri** (1862-1929). *L'Œuvre Scientifique de Laplace*. Paris : Payot 1922. ¶ Series: *Collection Payot,* 20. 8vo. 162, [2] pp. Original printed boards ; spine tender, top section of spine loose. Good. [252]

$ 10

From 1892 Andoyer taught at the Sorbonne, being elected a professor in 1903. He was elected member of the *French Académie des Sciences* on June 30, 1919 in the astronomy section, also a member of the *Bureau des longitudes*.




DICTIONNAIRE

DES RÉACTIFS

CHIMIQUES

EMPLOYES DANS TOUTES LES EXPÉRIENCES

FAITES DANS LES COURS PUBLICS ET PARTICULIERS,

LES RECHERCHES MÉDICO-LÉGALES, LES EXPERTISES, LES ESSAIS, LES ANALYSES QUALITATIVES ET QUANTITATIVES DES CORPS SIMPLES ET DE LEURS COMPOSÉS UTILES, SOIT DANS LES ARTS, SOIT EN MÉDECINE;

PAR J.-L. LASSAIGNE,

Professeur de chimie et de physique à l'école royale vétérinaire d'Alfort, membre de la Société de chimie médicale et de pharmacie de Paris, correspondant de la Société philomatique et de la Société d'histoire naturelle de la même ville, correspondant de la Société royale de médecine de Marseille, de la Société d'émulation de Cambrai, de la Société royale des sciences de Nancy et de la Société des pharmaciens de l'Allemagne septentrionale.

PARIS

BÉCHET JEUNE,

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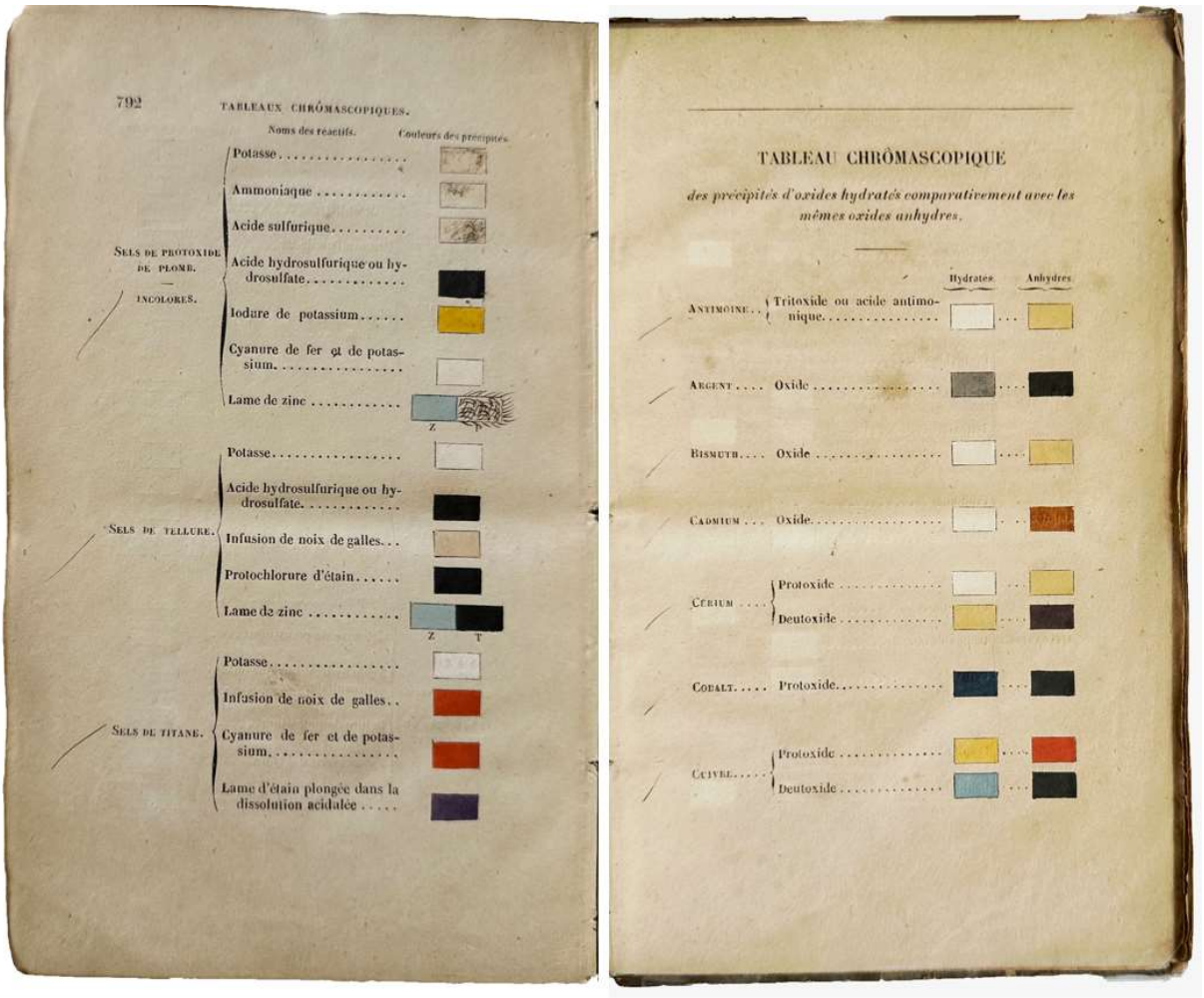
4, PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE.

1839

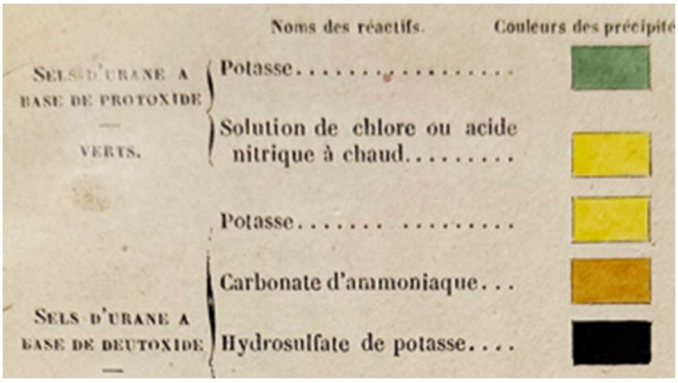
28. **LASSAIGNE, Jean-Louis** (1800-1859). *Dictionnaire des Réactifs Chimiques employés dans toutes les expériences faites dans les cours publics et particuliers, les recherches médico-légales, les expertises, les essais, les analyses qualitatives et quantitatives des corps simples et de leurs composes utiles, soit dans les arts, soit en médecine.* Paris : Béchet Jeune, 1839. ¶ 8vo. [8], IV, 780, [2], [783]-800, [2], [781]-793, [3 blank] pp. The section at the end, "Tableau Chromascopique" contains 7 leaves of hydrate oxides with representative hand-colored specimens (or chemical precipitates), "Appendice au Dictionnaire des réactifs chimiques," errata; foxed; table section with slightly toned or browned paper. Contemporary quarter calf, gilt spine titles, marbled boards; shelf-wear, yet well preserved. Very good. [256]

$ 200

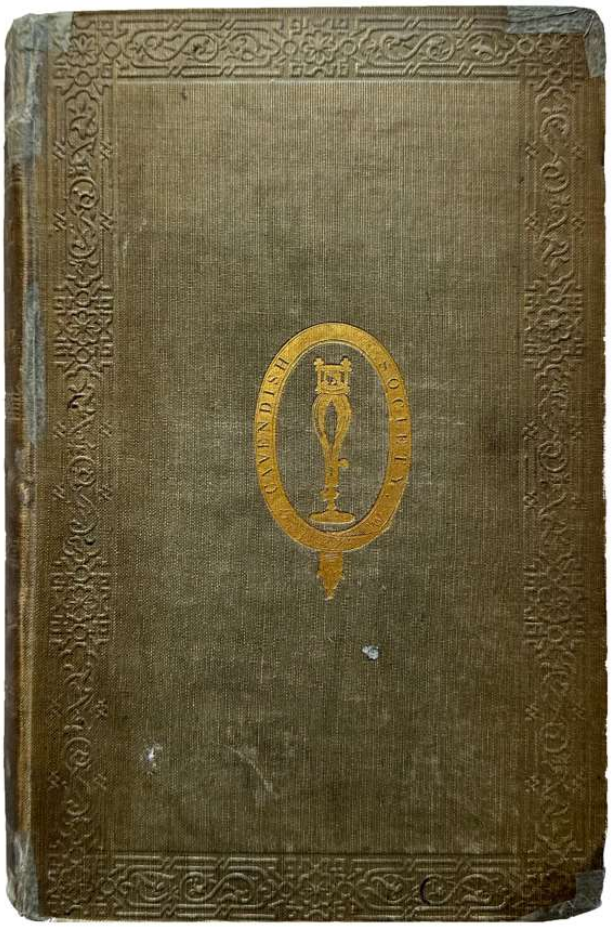
First edition. "This work is aimed not only at doctors, pharmacists, veterinarians, druggists and manufacturers, but also all those who wish to have some knowledge of the reagents and the means of properly directing their use." Neville states, "This chemical dictionary describes all the reagents then known, and the apparatus and techniques used in the analysis of inorganic and organic compounds. A milestone of chemical literature, it is described by Zeitlinger as "the first dictionary of chemical reagents, and still of value."

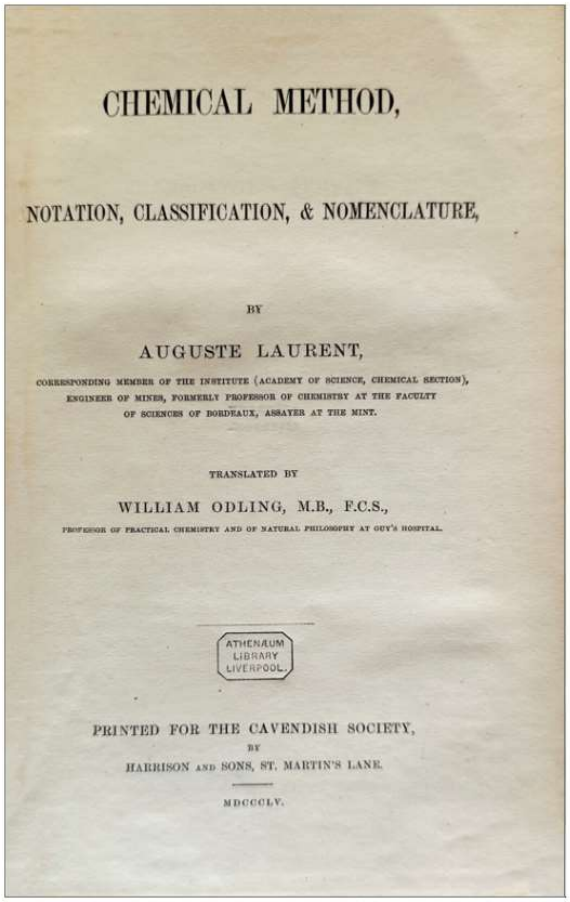


Lassaigne, professor of chemistry and physics at the Royal Veterinary School in Alfort, became a chemical researcher, where he did research related to pure chemistry, inorganic chemistry, industrial chemistry, animal chemistry, and forensic chemistry, which led to many discoveries. His major works were studies about phosphoric ether, pyrocitric acid, pyro acids of the malic acid, chromium salts, and compounds of iodine. Lassaigne also did research on processes for the carbonization of organic matter.



□ Cole 752; Ferchel 297; Neville, II, p. 13; Poggendorff, I, 1381; Smith 280; Sotheran, Catalogue 773 (1919), 2551.





CHEMICAL METHOD,

NOTATION, CLASSIFICATION, & NOMENCLATURE,

BY

AUGUSTE LAURENT,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE (ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, CHEMICAL SECTION), ENGINEER OF MINES, FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT THE FACULTY OF SCIENCES OF BORDEAUX, ASSAYER AT THE MINT.

TRANSLATED BY

WILLIAM ODLING, M.B., F.C.S.,

PROFESSOR OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY AND OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AT GUY'S HOSPITAL.

PRINTED FOR THE CAVENDISH SOCIETY,

BY

HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

MDCCCLV.

29. **LAURENT, Auguste** (1807-1853). *Chemical Method, notation, classification & nomenclature. Translated by William Odling.* [London]: Printed for the Cavendish Society, 1855. ¶ Series: *Works of the Cavendish Society*. 8vo. xxxiii, [1], 382 pp. 13 figs. Original full olive-green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, with "Cavendish Society" and the date "1854" on the foot of the spine; the extremities, joints, heavily repaired with kozo. Inner backing to text-block reinforced with kozo. With a bookplate, and a small rubber-stamp on title, of the Athenaeum Library, Liverpool. As is, a 'good' working copy. [259]

$ 100

First edition in English of the author's notable work, *Methode de Chimie*, Paris, 1854. "This work contains the author's substitution theory and his opinions formed the basis for Gerhardt's theory of types, superseding Berzelius's doctrines." – Duveen p. 338.

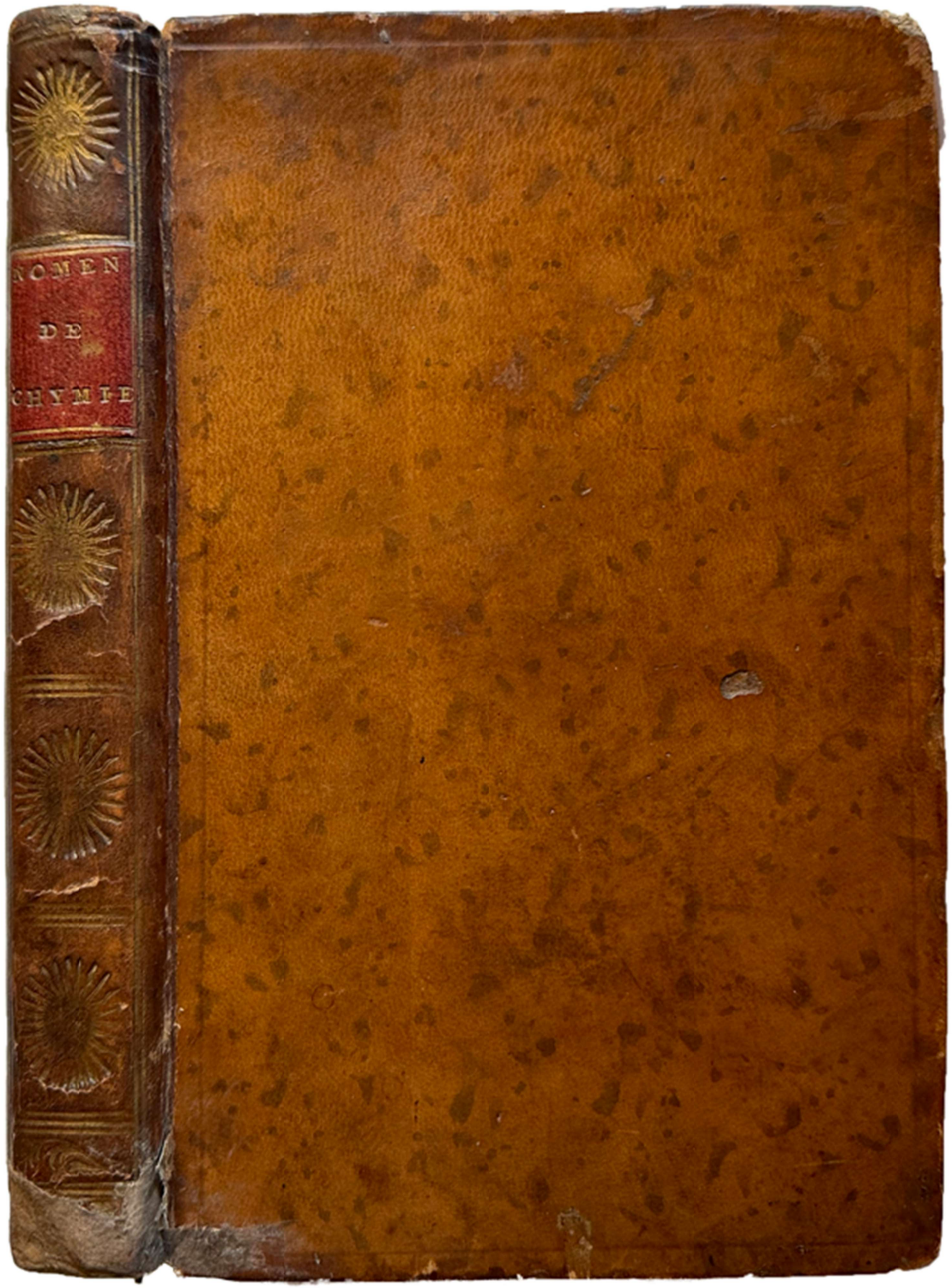
Auguste Laurent was a French chemist who helped in the founding of organic chemistry with his discoveries of anthracene, phthalic acid, and carbolic acid.

He devised a systematic nomenclature for organic chemistry based on structural grouping of atoms within molecules to determine how the molecules combine in organic reactions.

The translator, William Odling FRS (1829-1921), was an English chemist who contributed to the development of the periodic table. Odling writes, "The collection of materials for this work extended over a considerable period of time, the subjects were arranged by the author on his death bed."

□ *DSB*, X, p. 178 ; Duveen, p. 338; Morgan 448; Neville II p. 14; Partington, IV, p. 378. See: Blondel-Megrelis, M. "Auguste Laurent and alcaloids". *Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie*. France. 49 (331), 2001, pp. 303–14.

[30] : LAVOISIER



MÉTHODE
DE
NOMENCLATURE
CHIMIQUE,

Proposée par MM. DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, BERTHOLET, & DE FOURCROY.

ON Y A JOINT

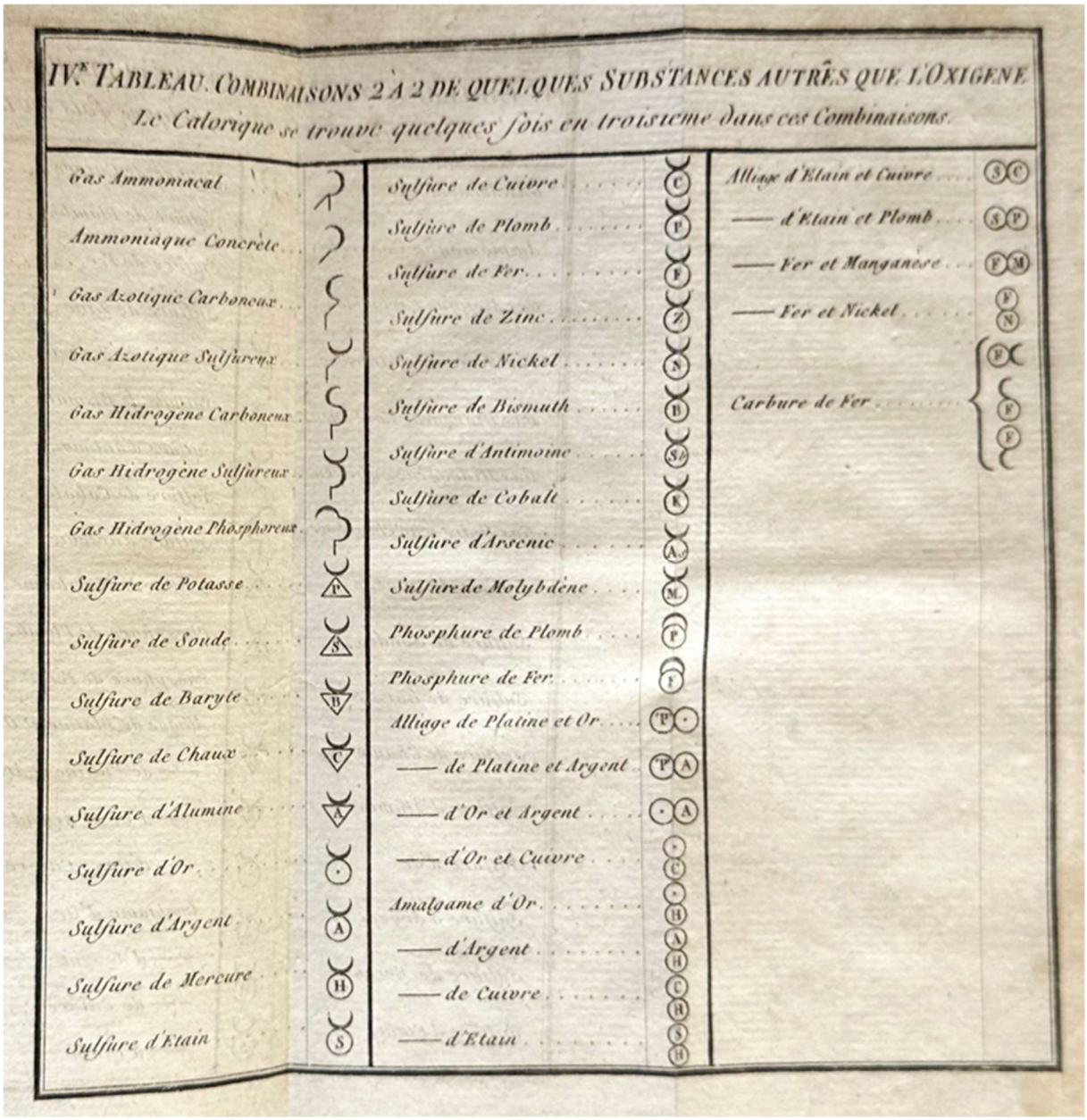
Un nouveau Système de Caractères Chimiques, adaptés à cette Nomenclature, par MM. HASSENFRATZ & ADET.

A PARIS,

Chez CUCHET, Libraire, rue & hôtel Serpente.

M. DCC. LXXXVII.

Sous le Privilége de l'Académie des Sciences.



IV.e TABLEAU. COMBINAISONS 2 À 2 DE QUELQUES SUBSTANCES AUTRES QUE L'OXIGENE

Le Calorique se trouve quelques fois en troisieme dans ces Combinaisons.

Gas Ammoniacal	Sulfure de Cuivre	Alliage d'Etain et Cuivre
Ammoniaque Concrète	Sulfure de Plomb	—— d'Etain et Plomb
Gas Azotique Carboneux	Sulfure de Fer	—— Fer et Manganèse
Gas Azotique Sulfureux	Sulfure de Zinc	—— Fer et Nickel
Gas Hidrogène Carboneux	Sulfure de Nickel	
Gas Hidrogène Sulfureux	Sulfure de Bismuth	Carbure de Fer
Gas Hidrogène Phosphoreux	Sulfure d'Antimoine	
Sulfure de Potasse	Sulfure de Cobalt	
Sulfure de Soude	Sulfure d'Arsenic	
Sulfure de Baryte	Sulfure de Molybdène	
Sulfure de Chaux	Phosphure de Plomb	
Sulfure d'Alumine	Phosphure de Fer	
Sulfure d'Or	Alliage de Platine et Or	
Sulfure d'Argent	—— de Platine et Argent	
Sulfure de Mercure	—— d'Or et Argent	
Sulfure d'Etain	—— d'Or et Cuivre	
	Amalgame d'Or	
	—— d'Argent	
	—— de Cuivre	
	—— d'Etain	

30. **LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent** (1743-1794) ; **Louis Bernard GUYTON DE MORVEAU** (1737-1816) ; **Claude-Louis BERTHOLLET** (1748-1822) ; **Antoine-François de FOURCROY** (1755-1809) ; **Jean Henri HASSENFRATZ** (1755-1827) ; **Pierre-Auguste ADET** (1763-1834).

Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique, proposée par MM. de Morveau, Lavoisier, Bertholet, & de Fourcroy. On y a joint un nouveau système de caractères chimiques, adaptes a cette nomenclature, par MM. Hassenfratz & Adet. Paris: Chez Cuchet, 1787. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 314 pp. PAGINATION NOTE: pages 257-272 are mis-numbered 241-256 [Duveen]. Half-title, woodcut title-page vignette, headpiece, tailpieces, 6 folding tables of chemical symbols, 1 folding plate; page 1 of the text trimmed at top margin and mounted on a stub, foxed.

Contemporary full mottled calf, red leather spine label, gilt-stamped spine; foot of spine mended with kozo patch, upper joint cracked, corners of read cover chewed. Ownership signature on title (under the vignette). Very good. [264]

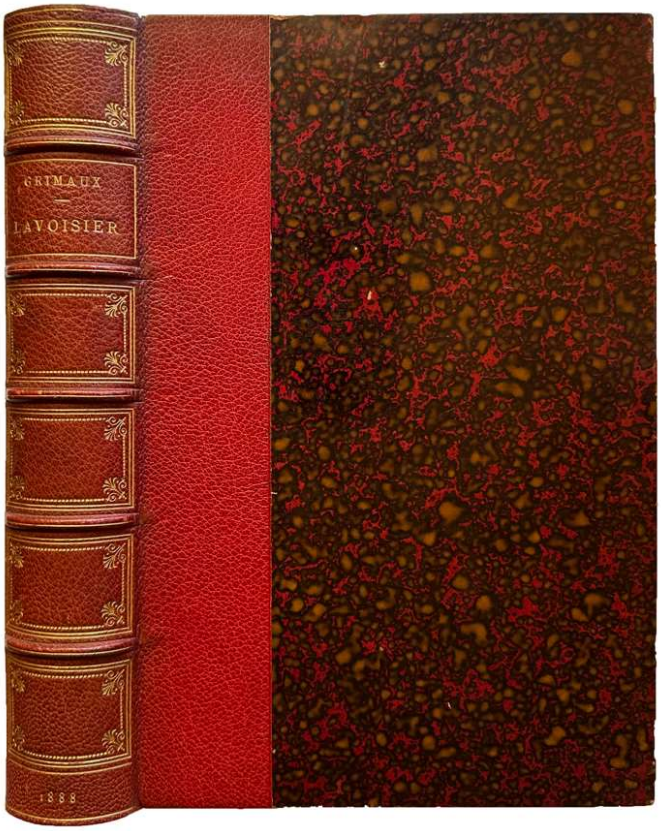
$ 1250

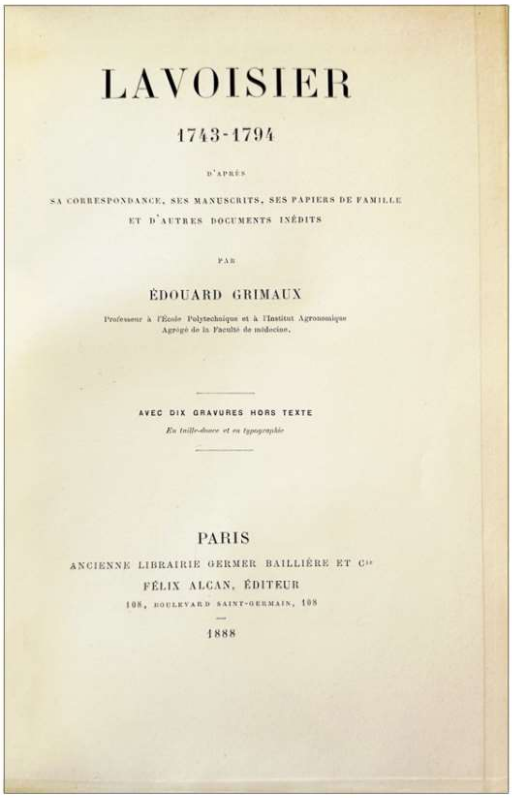
FIRST EDITION, second issue, second printing, with the flowered vase on the title-page (previously a cherub) and no colophon on page 314. Lavoisier's new terminology of chemistry was an important part of his reforms in the science, and it has been in use, with some modifications, ever since its introduction. "The merits of the new nomenclature are, even today, more than evident since, with only slight modification, it is still the basis of the language of modern chemistry." [Duveen & Klickstein, pp. 119-126]. Louis Guyton de Morveau was trained as a lawyer who taught himself the subject of chemistry. From 1776-1789 he taught public courses in chemistry at the Dihon Academy. He was professor of chemistry at the Ecole Polytechnique from 1794-1811, twice serving as its director.

Provenance: Emile (on title)

□ Blake/NLM, p. 191 (2nd printing); Cole, *Chemical literature*, 566; *DSB* Vol. V. pp. 600-604; Duveen, *Bibliotheca Alchemica et Chemica*, p. 340; Duveen & Klickstein, 130; Gascoigne 7150.4; Partington, *A history of chemistry*, Vol. III, p. 372; Poggendorf, Vol. I, col. 981; Wellcome III, p. 185.

[31] [Lavoisier] GRIMAUX




LAVOISIER

1743-1794

D'APRÈS

SA CORRESPONDANCE, SES MANUSCRITS, SES PAPIERS DE FAMILLE
ET D'AUTRES DOCUMENTS INÉDITS

PAR

ÉDOUARD GRIMAUX

Professeur à l'École Polytechnique et à l'Institut Agronomique
Agrégé de la Faculté de médecine.

AVEC DIX GRAVURES HORS TEXTE

En taille-douce et en typographie

PARIS

ANCIENNE LIBRAIRIE GERMER BAILLIÈRE ET Cie
FÉLIX ALCAN, ÉDITEUR
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 108

1888

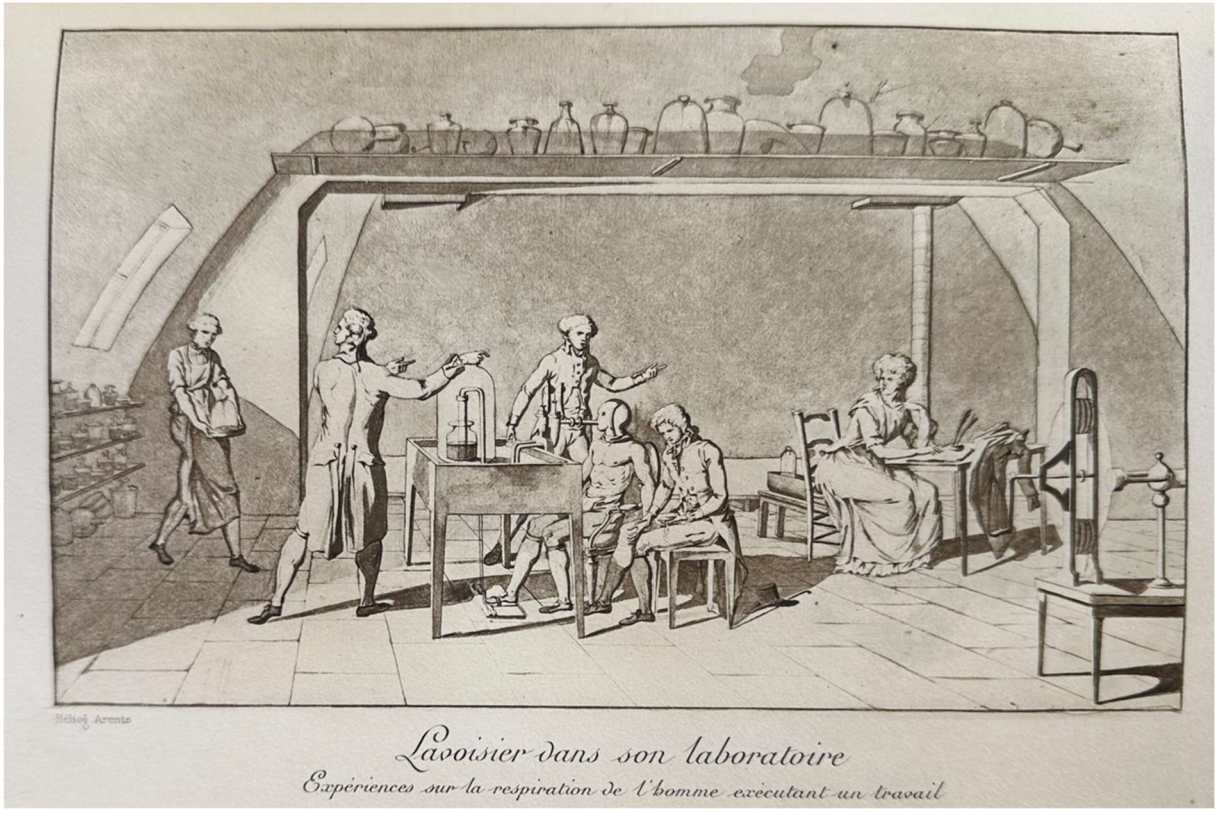
31. [**LAVOISIER, Antoine** (1743-1794)] **GRIMAUX, Édouard** (1835-1900). *Lavoisier 1743-1794, d'après sa correspondance, ses manuscrits, ses papiers de famille et autres documents inédits . . .* Paris : Germer Baillière et cie, Félix Alcan, 1888. ¶ Large 8vo. VII, [1], 398, [2] pp. Half-title, frontispiece, 9 plates. Early quarter red morocco, raised bands, elaborately gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards, with original printed wrappers bound in; rubbed. Very good. [265]

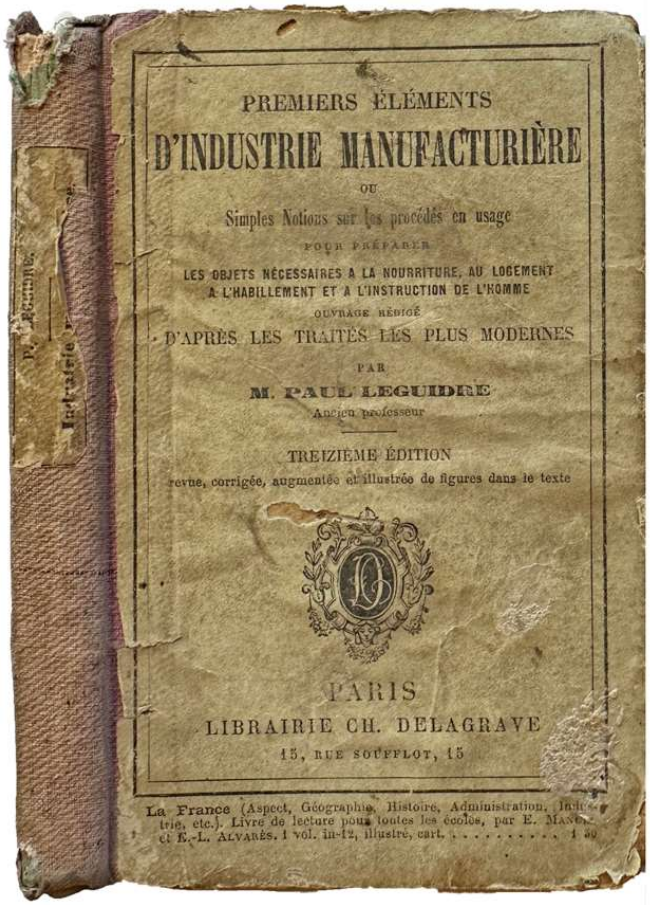
$ 200

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.





PREMIERS ÉLÉMENTS

D'INDUSTRIE MANUFACTURIÈRE

OU

Simples Notions sur les procédés en usage

POUR PRÉPARER

LES OBJETS NÉCESSAIRES A LA NOURRITURE, AU LOGEMENT A L'HABILLEMENT ET A L'INSTRUCTION DE L'HOMME

OUVRAGE RÉDIGÉ

D'APRÈS LES TRAITÉS LES PLUS MODERNES

PAR

M. PAUL LEGUIDRE

Ancien professeur

TREIZIEME ÉDITION

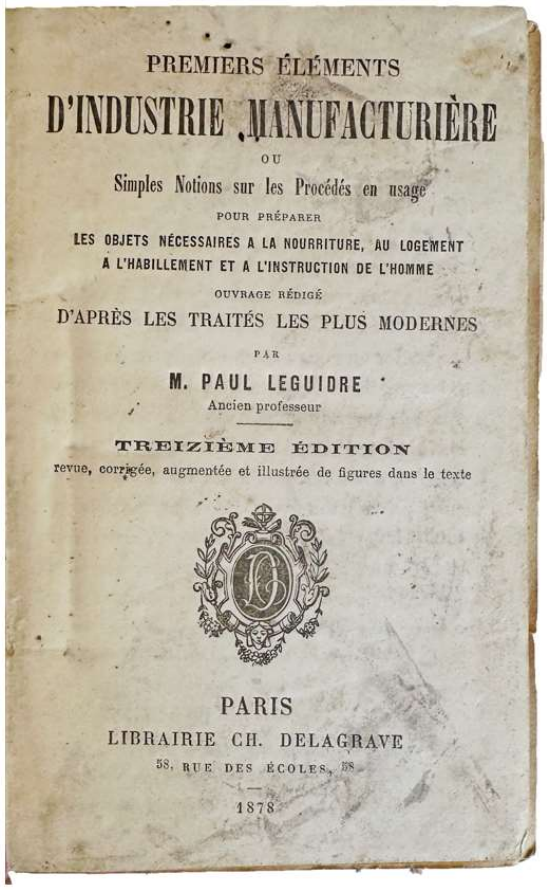
revue, corrigée, augmentée et illustrée de figures dans le texte

PARIS

LIBRAIRIE CH. DELAGRAVE

15, RUE SOUFFLOT, 15

La France (Aspect, Géographie, Histoire, Administration, Industrie, etc.). Livre de lecture pour toutes les écoles, par E. Manc[illegible] et E.-L. Alvarès. 1 vol. in-12, illustré, cart. 1 50



PREMIERS ÉLÉMENTS

D'INDUSTRIE MANUFACTURIÈRE

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PAR

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Ancien professeur

TREIZIÈME ÉDITION

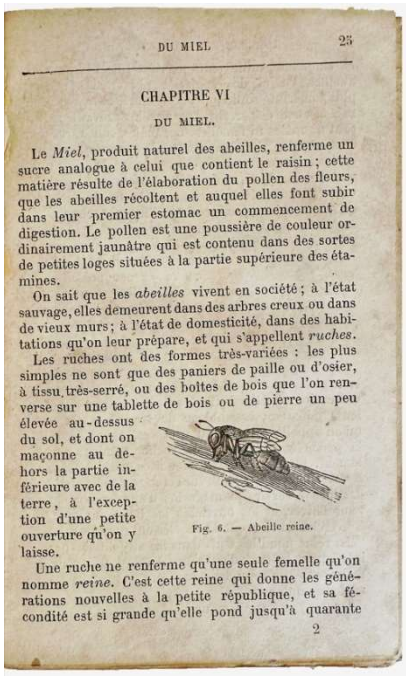
revue, corrigée, augmentée et illustrée de figures dans le texte

PARIS

LIBRAIRIE CH. DELAGRAVE

58, RUE DES ÉCOLES, 58

1878



DU MIEL 25

CHAPITRE VI

DU MIEL.

Le *Miel*, produit naturel des abeilles, renferme un sucre analogue à celui que contient le raisin ; cette matière résulte de l'élaboration du pollen des fleurs, que les abeilles récoltent et auquel elles font subir dans leur premier estomac un commencement de digestion. Le pollen est une poussière de couleur ordinairement jaunâtre qui est contenu dans des sortes de petites loges situées à la partie supérieure des étamines.

On sait que les *abeilles* vivent en société ; à l'état sauvage, elles demeurent dans des arbres creux ou dans de vieux murs ; à l'état de domesticité, dans des habitations qu'on leur prépare, et qui s'appellent *ruches*.

Les ruches ont des formes très-variées : les plus simples ne sont que des paniers de paille ou d'osier, à tissu très-serré, ou des boîtes de bois que l'on renverse sur une tablette de bois ou de pierre un peu élevée au-dessus du sol, et dont on maçonne au dehors la partie inférieure avec de la terre, à l'exception d'une petite ouverture qu'on y laisse.

Fig. 6. — Abeille reine.

Une ruche ne renferme qu'une seule femelle qu'on nomme *reine*. C'est cette reine qui donne les générations nouvelles à la petite république, et sa fécondité est si grande qu'elle pond jusqu'à quarante

2

30 INDUSTRIE MANUFACTURIÈRE

CHAPITRE VII

DES HUILES.

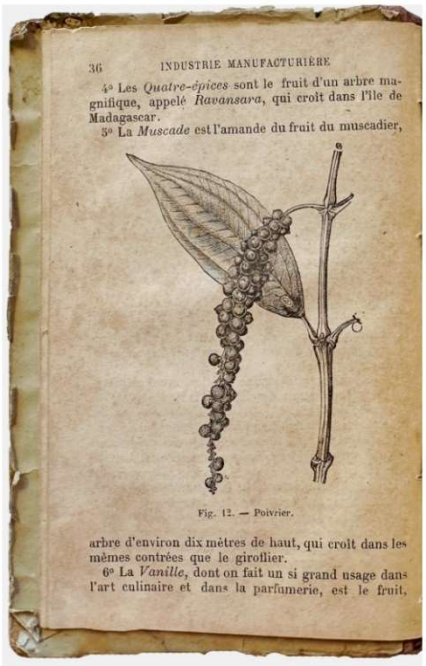
Il existe plusieurs espèces d'huiles pour le servi[illegible] de la table, mais les plus usitées sont celles d'*olive* d'*œillette*.

Fig. 9. — Branche d'olivier.

1° L'*Huile d'olive* [illegible] l'huile comestible par [illegible] cellence. Elle est four[illegible] par le fruit de l'olivi[illegible] arbre originaire du Leva[illegible] mais qui croit depuis lo[illegible] temps dans toute l'Eur[illegible] méridionale. Ce sont Grecs de Phocée qui, fondant Marseille 600 [illegible] avant Jésus-Christ, ont troduit cet arbre dans [illegible] départements du Sud.

On distingue plusie[illegible] variétés d'huile d'olive, [illegible] diffèrent entre elles, [illegible] seulement suivant les p[illegible] d'où elles proviennent mais encore suivant la [illegible] nière dont elles ont été briquées.

Les huiles de prem[illegible] qualité se font avec des [illegible] ves cueillies à la [illegible] avant leur complète ma[illegible] rité. Aussitôt cueillies, les olives sont portées au m[illegible] lin, broyées par la meule, puis soumises au pressoir



36 INDUSTRIE MANUFACTURIÈRE

4° Les *Quatre-épices* sont le fruit d'un arbre magnifique, appelé *Ravansara*, qui croît dans l'île de Madagascar.

5° La *Muscade* est l'amande du fruit du muscadier,

Fig. 12. — Poivrier.

arbre d'environ dix mètres de haut, qui croît dans les mêmes contrées que le girofl[illegible]ier.

6° La *Vanille*, dont on fait un si grand usage dans l'art culinaire et dans la parfumerie, est le fruit,

[32] LEGUIDRE

‘First elements of manufacturing industry or Simple Notions on the Processes used to prepare the objects necessary for food, housing, clothing and the education of man, work written according to the most modern treatises.’

32. **LEGUIDRE, Paul**. *Premiers éléments d’industrie manufacturière ou Simple Notions sur les Procédés en usage pour préparer les objets nécessaires à la nourriture, au logement à l’habillement et à l’instruction de l’homme, ouvrage rédigé d’après les traités les plus modernes*. Paris : Ch. Delagrave, 1878. ¶ 12mo. IV, 268 pp. 57 figures, index. Original magenta cloth-backed printed boards; very worn, paper spine label is a remnant, all corners showing, shelf-worn, possibly lacking free sheets, title soiled, signature sprung. Former ownership name. As is. [274]

$ 10

Thirteenth edition, revised, corrected, enlarged and illustrated.

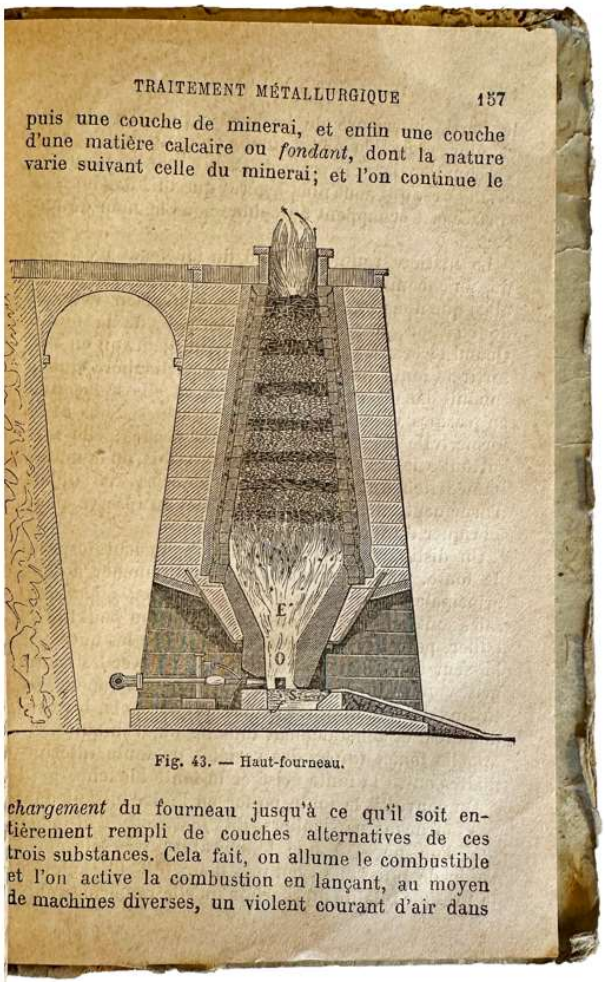
DE L'EAU. 45

sités ; si alors on creuse le puits dans un point inférieur, l'eau, qui cherche à reprendre le niveau qu'elle a dans la montagne, jaillit avec d'autant plus de force que ce niveau est plus élevé. On profite de cette propriété des liquides pour distribuer l'eau dans les différents quartiers d'une ville : à cet effet, on établit un réservoir dans un lieu élevé, et, au moyen de tuyaux de fonte ou de terre cachés sous le pavé, on fait arriver l'eau aux maisons les plus éloignées; on peut même la faire monter aux étages supérieurs, pourvu que leur niveau soit un peu inférieur à celui du réservoir. Disons en passant que la même explication s'applique aux jets d'eau.

Fig. 15.— Geiser.

Les eaux jaillissantes s'élèvent à des hauteurs plus ou moins considérables. Elles sont quelquefois froides, mais le plus souvent chaudes et rarement bouillantes. Le puits de Grenelle fournit 4,600 litres d'eau par minute, à la température de 27°. Le puits de Passy fournit cinq fois davantage. Les geysers d'Islande, puits naturels, donnent une colonne d'eau bouillante de 6 mètres de diamètre, et qui parfois s'élève à 50 mètres de hauteur.

3.

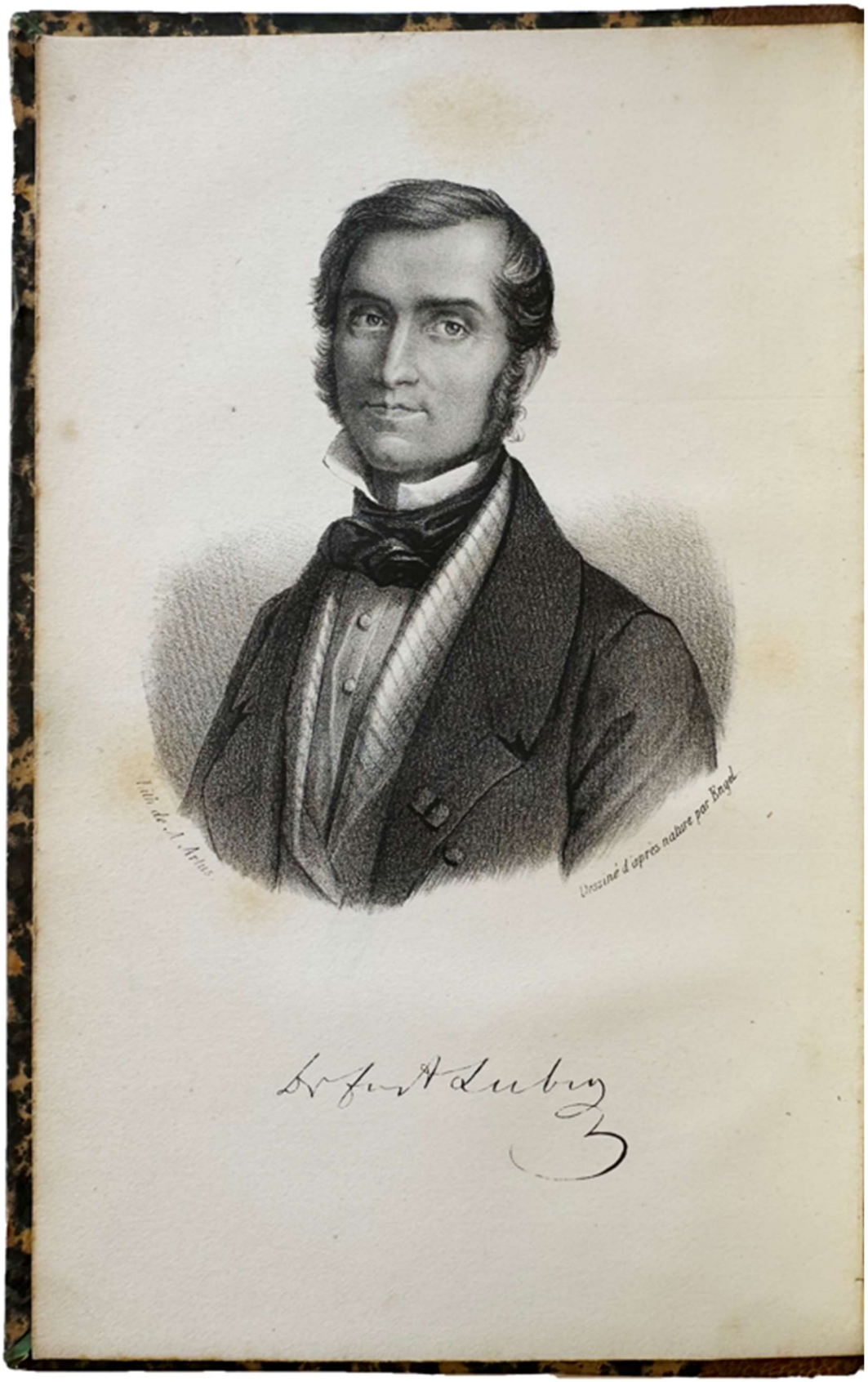


TRAITEMENT MÉTALLURGIQUE 157

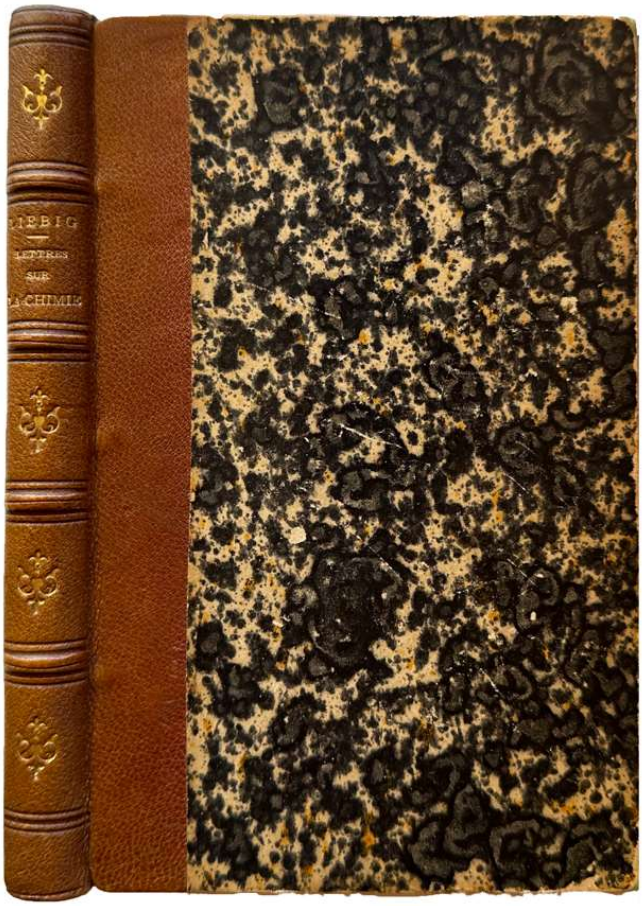
puis une couche de minerai, et enfin une couche d'une matière calcaire ou *fondant*, dont la nature varie suivant celle du minerai; et l'on continue le

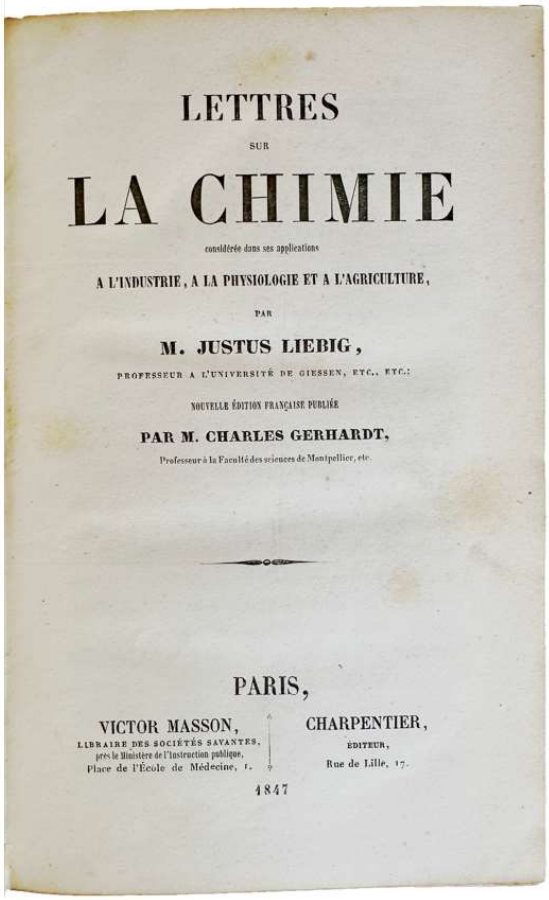
Fig. 43. — Haut-fourneau.

chargement du fourneau jusqu'à ce qu'il soit entièrement rempli de couches alternatives de ces trois substances. Cela fait, on allume le combustible et l'on active la combustion en lançant, au moyen de machines diverses, un violent courant d'air dans



[33] Justus Liebig





LETTRES

SUR

LA CHIMIE

considérée dans ses applications

A L'INDUSTRIE, A LA PHYSIOLOGIE ET A L'AGRICULTURE,

PAR

M. JUSTUS LIEBIG,

PROFESSEUR A L'UNIVERSITÉ DE GIESSEN, ETC., ETC.;

NOUVELLE ÉDITION FRANÇAISE PUBLIÉE

PAR M. CHARLES GERHARDT,

Professeur à la Faculté des sciences de Montpellier, etc.

PARIS,

VICTOR MASSON, LIBRAIRE DES SOCIÉTÉS SAVANTES, près le Ministère de l'Instruction publique, Place de l'École de Médecine, 1.

CHARPENTIER, ÉDITEUR, Rue de Lille, 17.

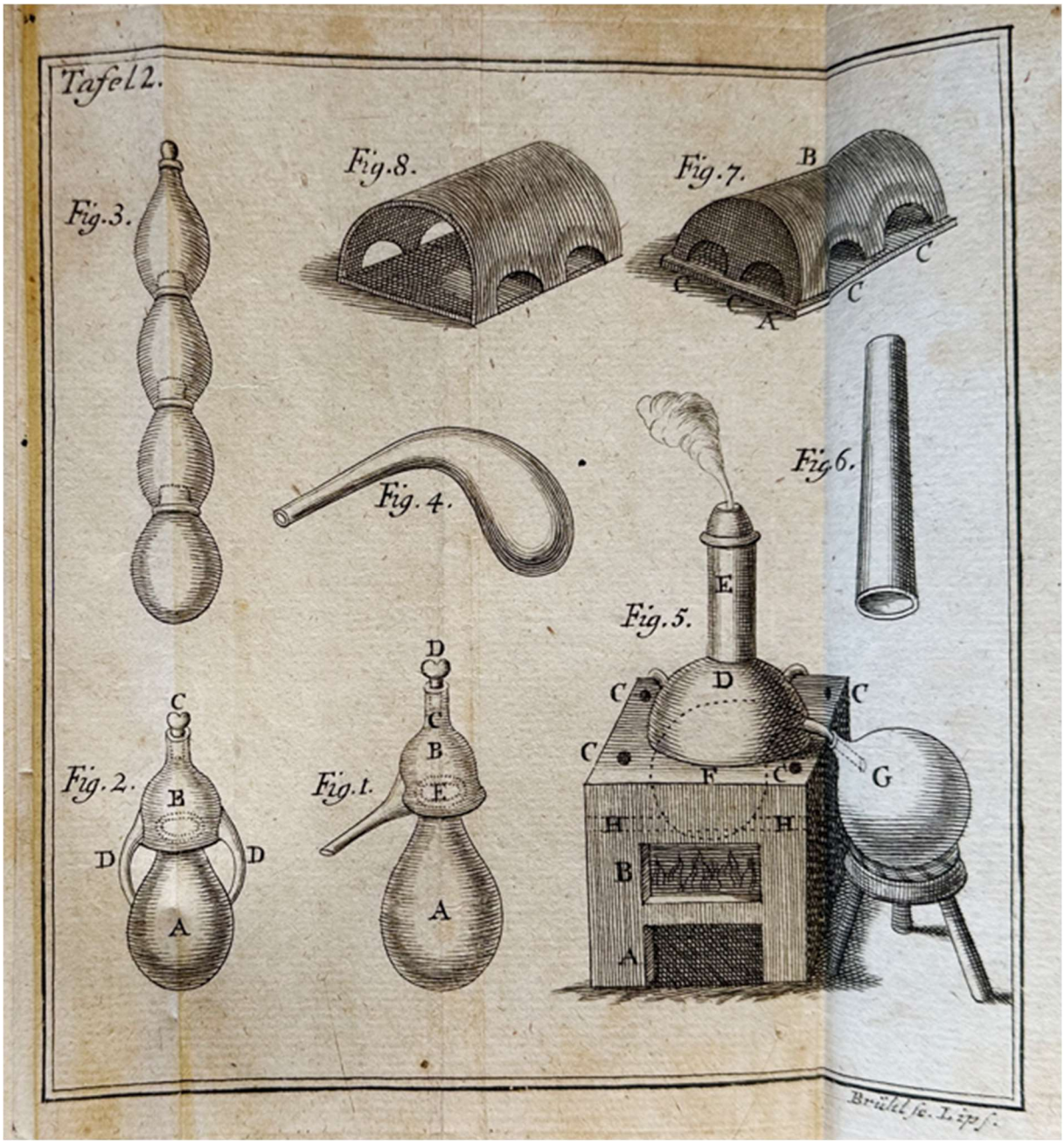
1847

33. **LIEBIG, Justus** (1803-1873). *Lettres sur la chimie considérée dans ses applications à l'industrie, à la physiologie et à l'agriculture. Nouvelle édition française publiée par M. Charles Gerhardt.* Paris : Victor Masson, Charpentier. 1847. ¶ 12mo. [4], IV, [5]-284 pp Portrait lithographic frontispiece; spotting or staining pp. 63-66. Contemporary quarter tan morocco, raised bands, blind- and gilt-stamped, marbled boards; rubbed. Ownership signature of M. Joyeux, 1969. Very good. [280]

$ 45

First issued in 1845, this is a later updated edition. Beautifully bound and preserved.

'Letters on chemistry considered in its applications to industry, physiology and agriculture. New French edition published by Mr. Charles Gerhardt.'



[34] MACQUER 1768

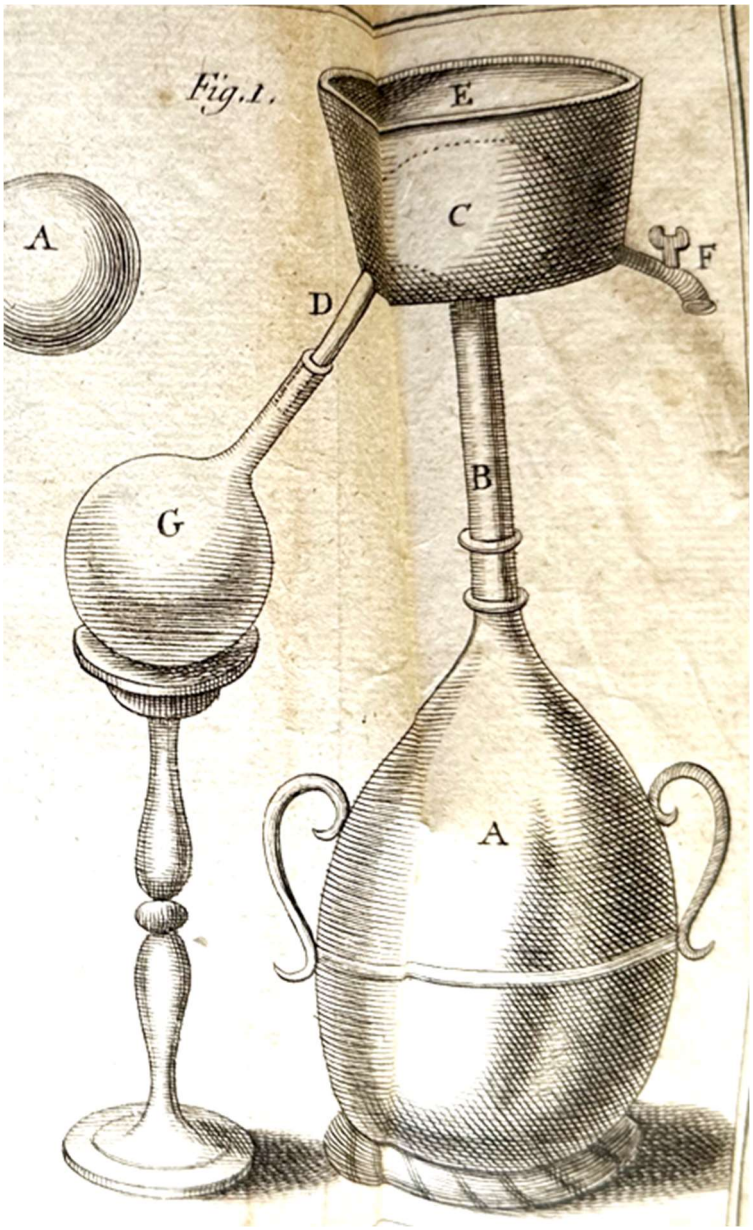

Des
Herrn Macquer,
vorsitzenden Doctors von der mediciniſchen Facultät zu Paris, und der königlichen Akademie der Wiſſenſchaften,
Anfangsgründe
der
Theoretiſchen Chymie,
Erſter Theil
mit Kupfern,
aus dem Franzöſiſchen ins Deutſche überſetzt.
Zweyte Auflage.
Leipzig,
bey Johann Friedrich Junius.
1768.

34. **MACQUER, Pierre Joseph** (1718-1784). *Anfangsgründe der Theoretischen Chymie, Erster Theil mit Kupfern, aus dem französischen ins Deutsche übersetzt. Zweyte Auflage.* Leipzig: Johann Friedrich Junius, 1768. ¶ At head of title: *Des Herrn Macquer, vorsitzenden Doctors von der medicinischen Facultät zu Paris, . . .* 8vo. [xx], 260, [8] pp. 3 engraved folding plates, 1 folding table. [Complete]. Original full plain boards. Very good. Rare. [284]

$ 225

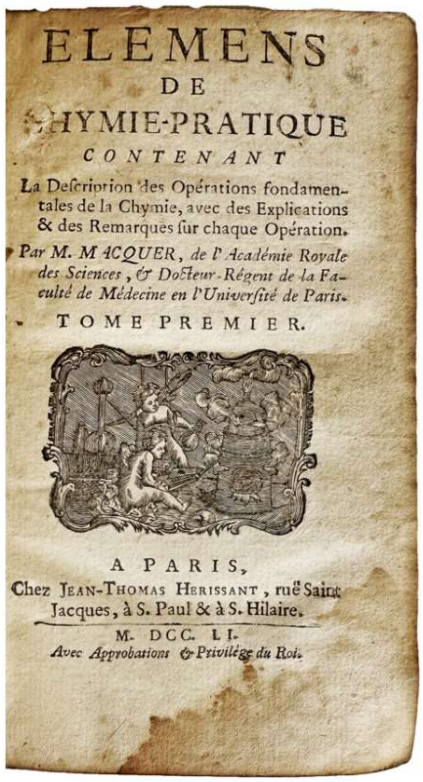
Second edition in German, translated by an anonymous person. The translation is taken from the *Elémens de Chymie théorique*, Paris, 1749. "The words 'Erster Theil' in the title suggest that this volume was probably intended to accompany the German translation of Macquer's *Elémens de Chymie pratique*, (Paris, 1751). The present edition appears to be an unchanged reprint of the first in Grman (Leipzig, 1752). Rare." – Neville.

The Neville copy had signatures E and F bound in reverse order. This copy does not carry the same binding error, thus bound correctly.



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.

See: Cole 886 (note, mentioning this 168 German edition); DSB VIII, p. 622; Neville II, p. 122.


ELEMENS
DE
CHYMIE-PRATIQUE
CONTENANT
La Description des Opérations fondamentales de la Chymie, avec des Explications & des Remarques sur chaque Opération.
Par M. MACQUER, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, & Docteur-Régent de la Faculté de Médecine en l'Université de Paris.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
Chez JEAN-THOMAS HERISSANT, rue Saint Jacques, à S. Paul & à S. Hilaire.
M. DCC. LI.
Avec Approbations & Privilége du Roi.

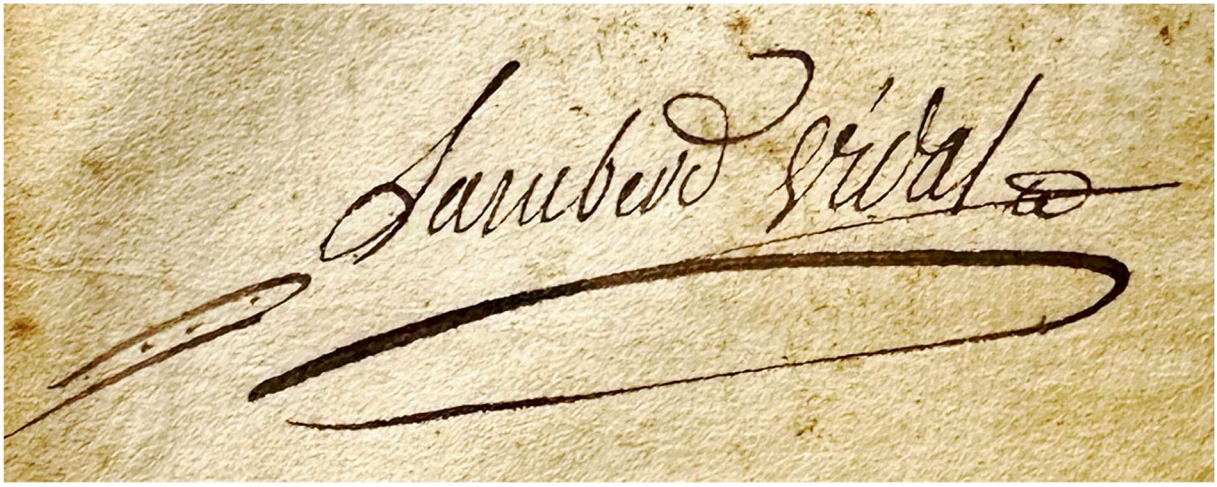
35. **MACQUER, Pierre Joseph** (1718-1784). *Elemens de Chymie-pratique contenant la description des Opérations Fondamentales de la Chymie, avec des explications et des remarques sur chaque Opération*. Paris : Jean-Thomas Hérissant, 1751. ¶ 2 volumes. 12mo. [4], XII, [8], 432, 453-458, [2] ; [3-16], 468 pp. Woodcut vignettes on both title-pages (2 cherubs in a laboratory), indexes; lacks half-title for vol. II, considerable waterstaining, some foxing, vol. II inner corner of title torn away (no textual loss & the verso is blank). Original full dark calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine, one of four leather title labels (that one a remnant); quite worn. Ex-libris « Ex Bibliotheca . . . [obscured] Montbrison. » with added ownership signature. Fair. [286]

$ 150

Second edition. "A reprint (probably pirated) of the first edition (Paris, 1751), in which the text has been completely reset in smaller type and the errata corrected." – Neville.

" . . . the first edition [an earlier printing, also from 1751] of the author's textbook written to accompany his *Elémens de Chymie-théorique* (1749). It presents the operations of chemistry as applied to mineral, vegetable and animal substances." – Cole.

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.

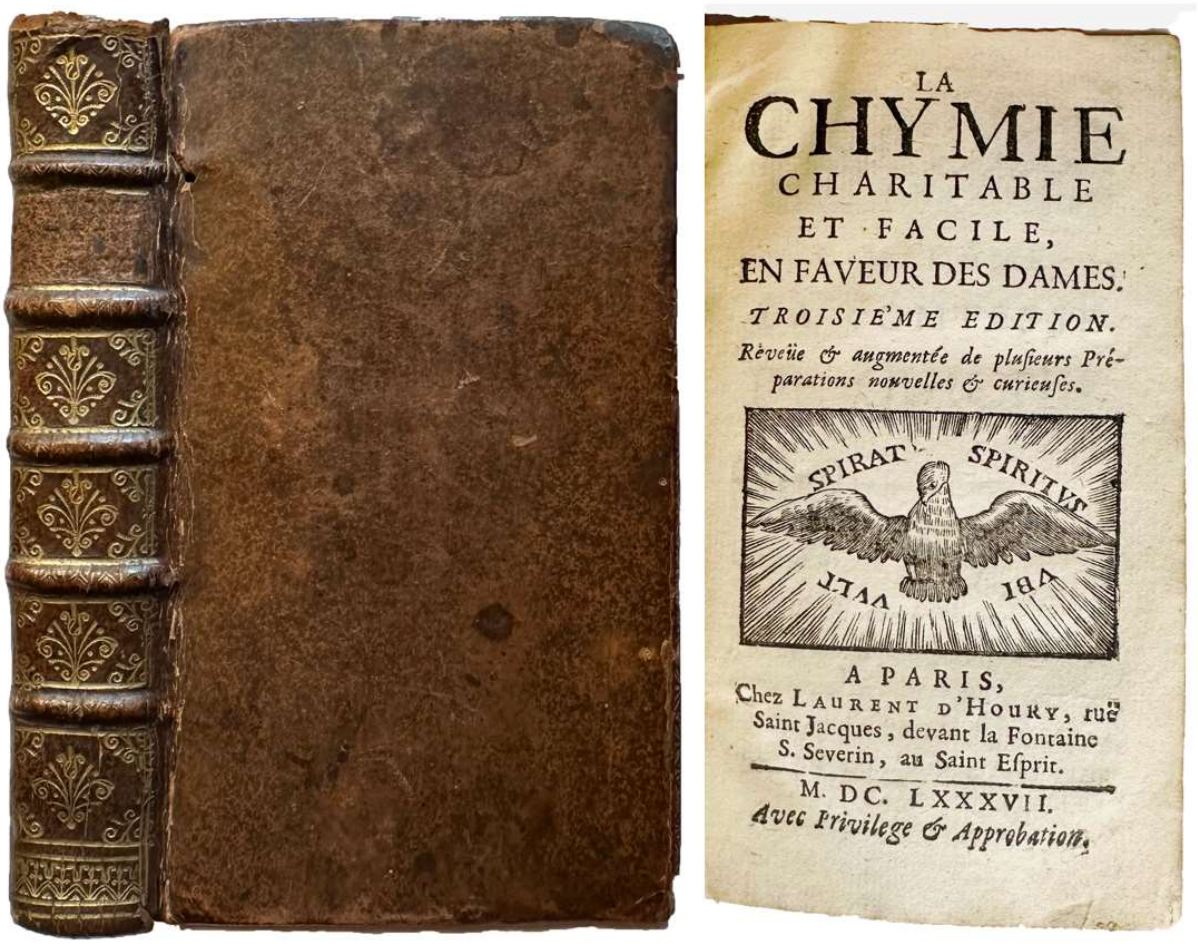


Provenance: Ex Bibliotheca . . . [obscured] Montbrison ; ownership signature (as above).

□ Cole 882; Neville II, p. 119 [states "very rare" – another bookseller's viewpoint].

Two cherubs in front of a furnace with chemical apparatus (title vignette)

[36] MEURDRAC



"Charitable and Easy Chemistry for Ladies"

36. **MEURDRAC, Marie** (c.1610-1680). *La Chymie Charitable et Facile, en Faveur des Dames. Troisiè'me édition. Revüe & augmentée de plusieurs préparations nouvelles & curieuses.* Paris : Laurent d'Houry, 1687. ¶ Small 8vo. [12], 414 pp. Half-title is an elaborate engraved drawing of a woman holding back a curtain and 'opening' the way toward education of chemistry, woodcut title vignette, epistle to the Countess of Guiche, laudatory poems, table of contents, extract of privilege, foreword. Original full dark calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine; leather spine label is missing, corners showing, some signatures of gatherings separating, meaning the textblock is partly sprung from the binding. Ownership signature of an unknown person. Good, with chemical table supplied. [298]

$ 325

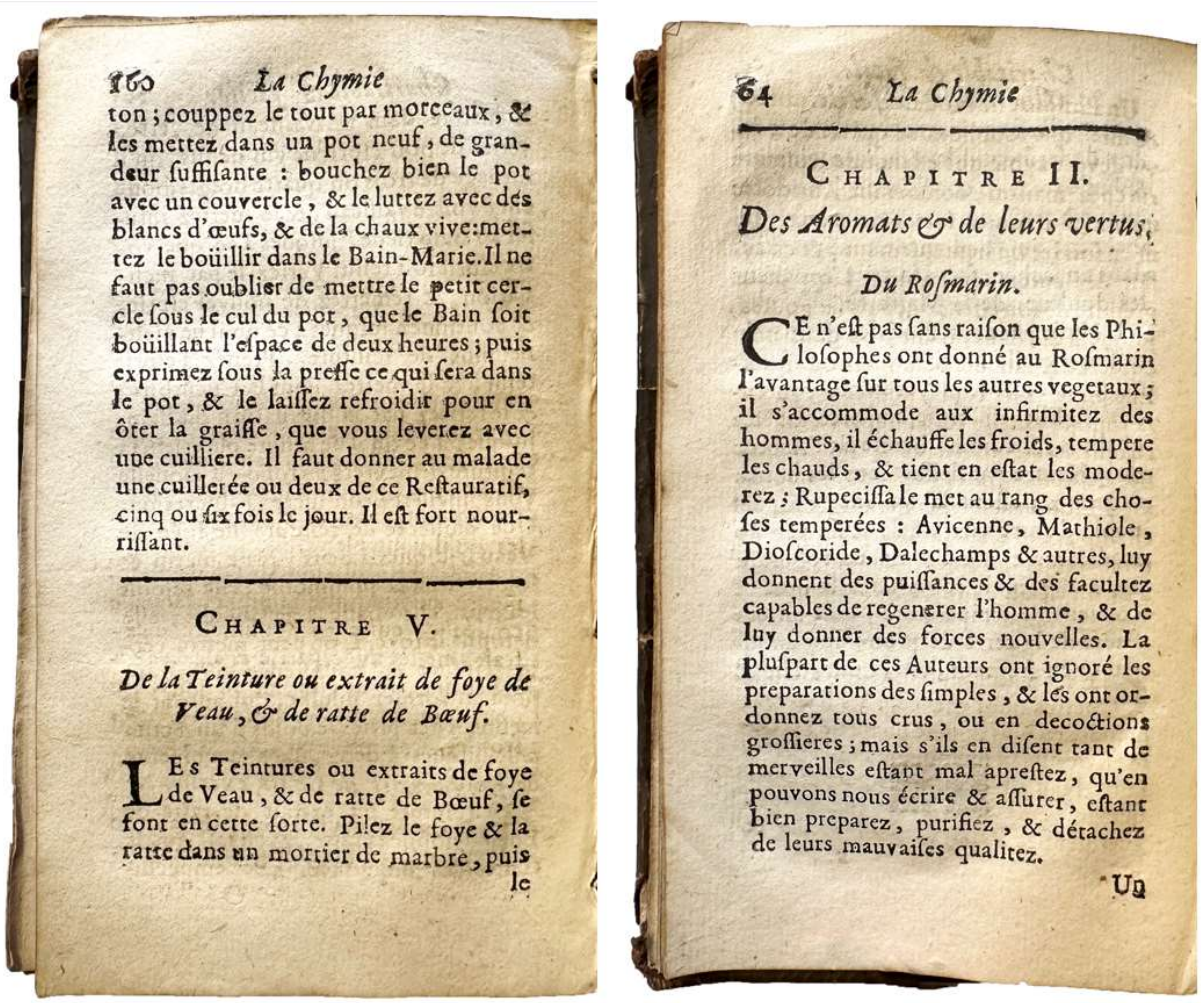
Third edition, revised and enlarged, of this collection of chemical and cosmetic recipes, perhaps the first of its kind written by a woman. It was first published in 1666. There was a folding table of chemical symbols (to face p. 40, with pp. 41-43

containing the related text on chemical symbols), in this copy the table is present in photocopy, folded & loosely inserted. It seems that some copies appear with the table and others do not. *[see Neville, below] NOTE: p. 29 suggests there is possibly two issues of this issue: this copy has a flaw in that same number where the '9' has dropped about half-way down, with a curved line extending above the '9'. In another copy the page number is shown as "20" in place of what should be p. "29".

In "1666 Meurdrac published her famous treatise La Chymie Charitable et Facile, en Faveur des Dames (roughly "Useful and Easy Chemistry, for the Benefit of Ladies"). Meurdrac's treatise was one of the first works on chemistry to be written by a woman. This work went through several editions in French (1666, 1674, 1680, 1687, and 1711) and was translated into German (four editions from 1673–1712) and Italian. The work, which was approved by the regent masters of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, focused on providing affordable treatments for the poor.

The work was divided into six parts, part 1 focusing on principles and operations, vessels, lutes, furnaces, characteristics, and weights. Part 2 was concerned with medical herbs and medicines made from such plants. Part 3 dealt with animals and part 4 with metals. Part 5 focused on making compound medicines and part 6 was directed to a female audience and covered methods of preserving and increasing beauty. Meurdrac wrote in her introduction about her methods that "I have been very careful not to go beyond my knowledge, and I can assure that everything I teach is true, and that all my remedies have been tested; for which I praise and glorify God" (translation Bishop and DeLoach, 1970). On the second page of Meurdrac's treatise are the french words "les esprits n'ont point de sexe," translated to "minds have no sex." In this time, it was not ideal for women to be scientists. Meurdrac was aware of this, making her want to prove that she could publish a textbook for women and educate them as well." – Wikip.

"A book of secrets dealing with practical chemistry, with particular emphasis on preparations of use to women (e.g., medicines for home use, cosmetics, perfumes, stain removers, dyes, and pigments). Of Marie Meurdrac nothing is recorded. She was obviously very knowledgeable in chemistry, and at least half the book is on chemical processes (e.g., distillation, construction of furnaces, crystallization, extraction and lixiviation).



160 La Chymie

ton ; couppez le tout par morceaux, & les mettez dans un pot neuf, de grandeur ſuffiſante : bouchez bien le pot avec un couvercle, & le luttez avec des blancs d'œufs, & de la chaux vive: mettez le boüillir dans le Bain-Marie. Il ne faut pas oublier de mettre le petit cercle ſous le cul du pot, que le Bain ſoit boüillant l'eſpace de deux heures ; puis exprimez ſous la preſſe ce qui ſera dans le pot, & le laiſſez refroidir pour en ôter la graiſſe, que vous leverez avec une cuilliere. Il faut donner au malade une cuillerée ou deux de ce Reſtauratif, cinq ou ſix fois le jour. Il eſt fort nourriſſant.

CHAPITRE V.

De la Teinture ou extrait de foye de Veau, & de ratte de Bœuf.

LEs Teintures ou extraits de foye de Veau, & de ratte de Bœuf, ſe font en cette ſorte. Pilez le foye & la ratte dans un mortier de marbre, puis le

64 La Chymie

CHAPITRE II.

Des Aromats & de leurs vertus.

Du Roſmarin.

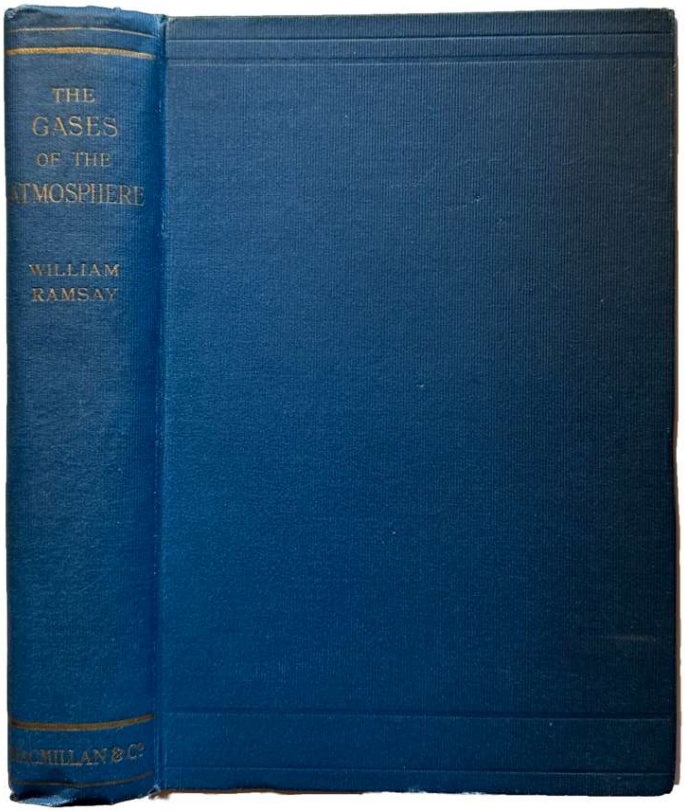
CE n'eſt pas ſans raiſon que les Philoſophes ont donné au Roſmarin l'avantage ſur tous les autres vegetaux ; il s'accommode aux infirmitez des hommes, il échauffe les froids, tempere les chauds, & tient en eſtat les moderez ; Rupeciſſa le met au rang des choſes temperées : Avicenne, Mathiole, Dioſcoride, Dalechamps & autres, luy donnent des puiſſances & des facultez capables de regenerer l'homme, & de luy donner des forces nouvelles. La pluſpart de ces Auteurs ont ignoré les preparations des ſimples, & les ont ordonnez tous crus, ou en decoctions groſſieres ; mais s'ils en diſent tant de merveilles eſtant mal apreſtez, qu'en pouvons nous écrire & aſſurer, eſtant bien preparez, purifiez, & détachez de leurs mauvaiſes qualitez.

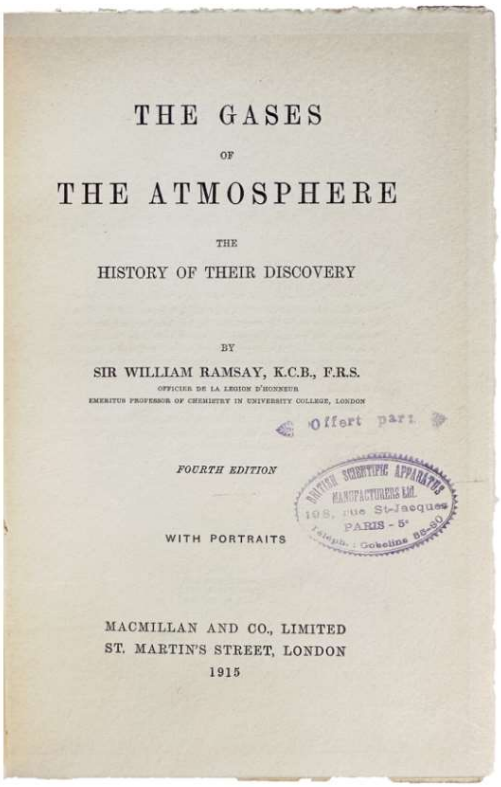
Uu

"In addition to the importance of her work in terms of female scientific endeavors, Meurdrac has been seen by some as a proto-feminist. In her introduction, Meurdrac outlines her "inner struggle" between the contemporary female ideal, which Meurdrac described as to be "silent, listen and learn, without displaying . . . knowledge." However, she decides that "it would be a sin against Charity to hide the knowledge that God has given me, which may be of benefit to the world." – [Offereins, M. & Strohmeier, R. "Marie Meurdrac," in *European Women in Chemistry,* 2011 (ed. Jan Apotheker & Livia Simon Sarkadi)] Her eventual contribution of her works provided a foreshadowing of the paradigm shift that would later occur in the shift of alchemy to modern chemistry. Whether or not her work can be considered chemistry, Meurdrac directly contributed in a visible way that allowed for collaborative processes, and scrutiny, that would later define the field of modern chemistry and science as a whole." – Wikip.

Caillet, *Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques ou occultes*, 7486; Cioranescu, Alexandre, *Bibliographie de la littérature française du dix-septième siècle,* 47375; Cole 935 (Italian ed.) ; Duveen p. 402; Neu 2755 ; Neville II, p. 167* (1666 first ed.), stating

that his copy has a woodcut table, being pages 39-42 – however, based on another copy, the proper table is missing, the text is not the table. See: Gordon, Robin L. *Searching for the Soror Mystica : The Lives and Science of Women Alchemists*. Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 2013. pp. 84–85.




THE GASES
OF
THE ATMOSPHERE
THE
HISTORY OF THEIR DISCOVERY
BY
SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S.
OFFICIER DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR
EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON
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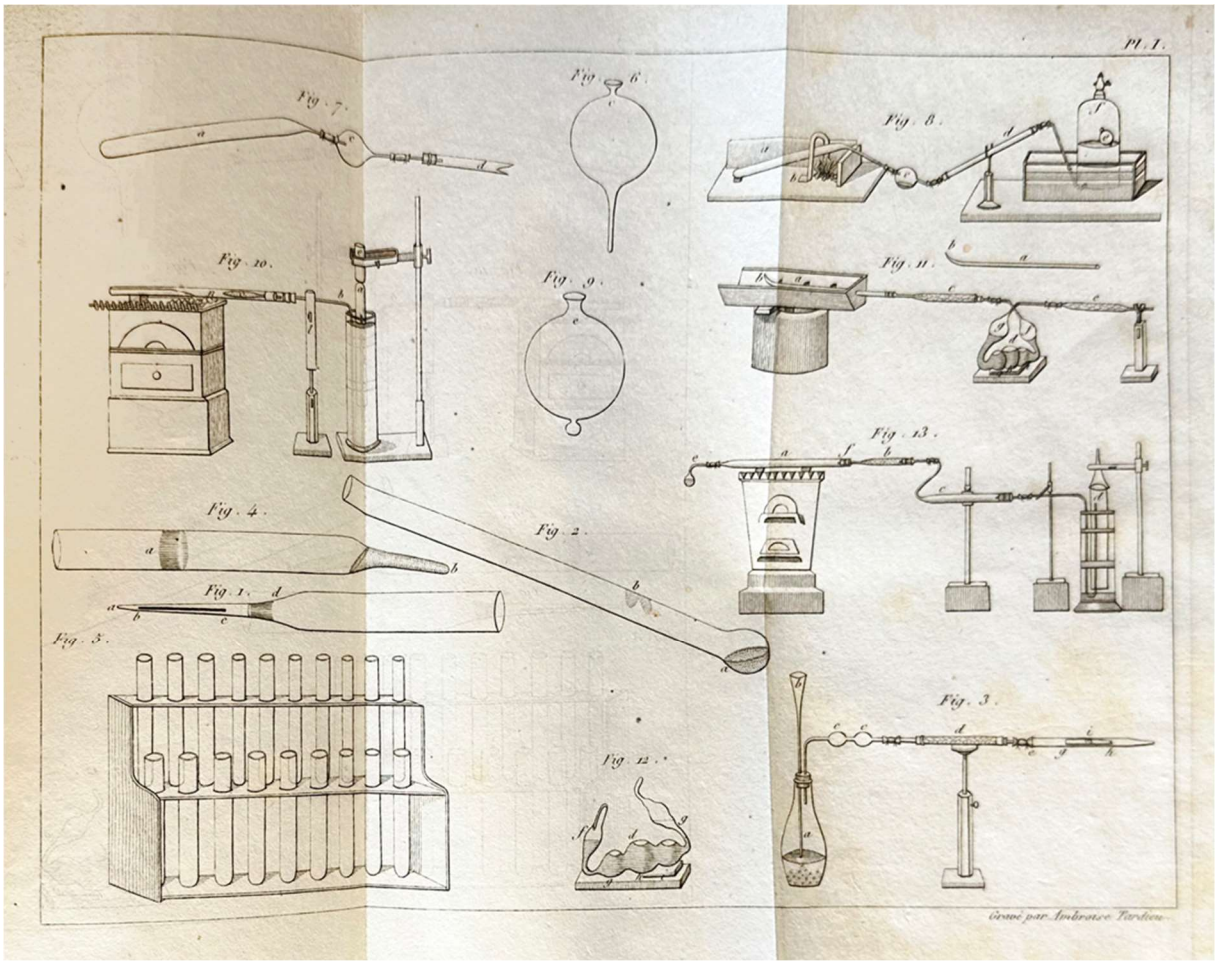
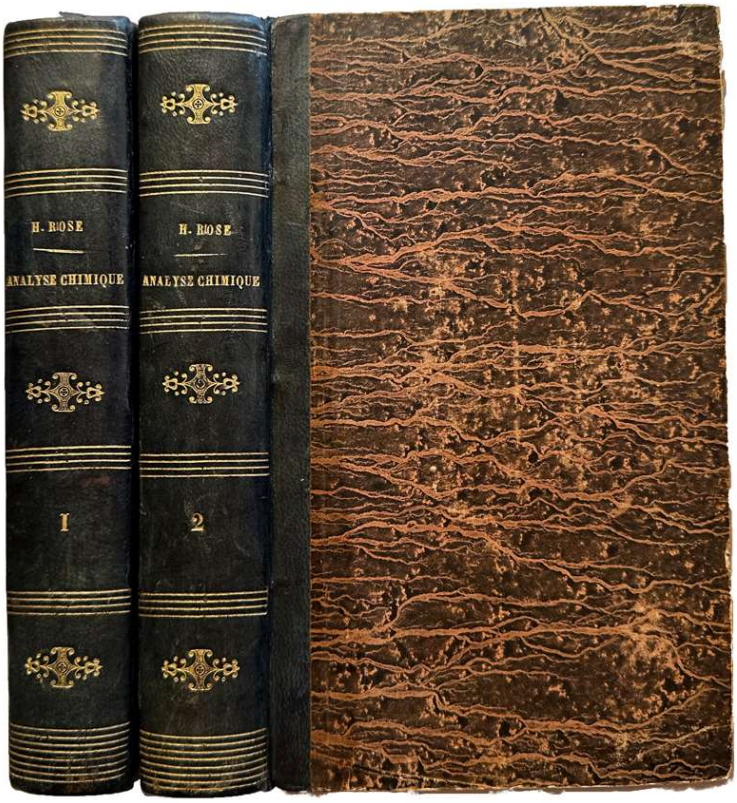
37. **RAMSAY, William** (1852-1916). *The Gases of the Atmosphere; the history of their discovery. With portraits.* London: Macmillan, 1915. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 306, [2] pp. 9 portraits on plates, 8 figs. Blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; stain showing on bottom edge. Rubber ownership stamp on title of the British Scientific Apparatus Manufacturers, Paris. [381]

$ 30

Fourth edition. Each edition of this book was revised to include interim developments.

Sir William Ramsay KCB FRS FRSE was a Scottish chemist who discovered the noble gases and received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1904 "in recognition of his services in the discovery of the inert gaseous elements in air" along with his collaborator, John William Strutt, 3rd Baron Rayleigh, who received the Nobel Prize in Physics that same year for their discovery of argon.





TRAITÉ PRATIQUE

D'ANALYSE CHIMIQUE,

SUIVI DE

TABLES, SERVANT, DANS LES ANALYSES,

À CALCULER LA QUANTITÉ D'UNE SUBSTANCE

D'APRÈS CELLE QUI A ÉTÉ TROUVÉE D'UNE AUTRE SUBSTANCE.

PAR HENRI ROSE.

TRADUIT DE L'ALLEMAND, SUR LA SECONDE ÉDITION,

PAR A.-J.-L. JOURDAN,

MEMBRE DE L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DE MÉDECINE.

TOME PREMIER.

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BRUXELLES, TIRCHER. — GAND, DUJARDIN. — LIÉGE, DESOER. — MONS, LEROUX.

1852.

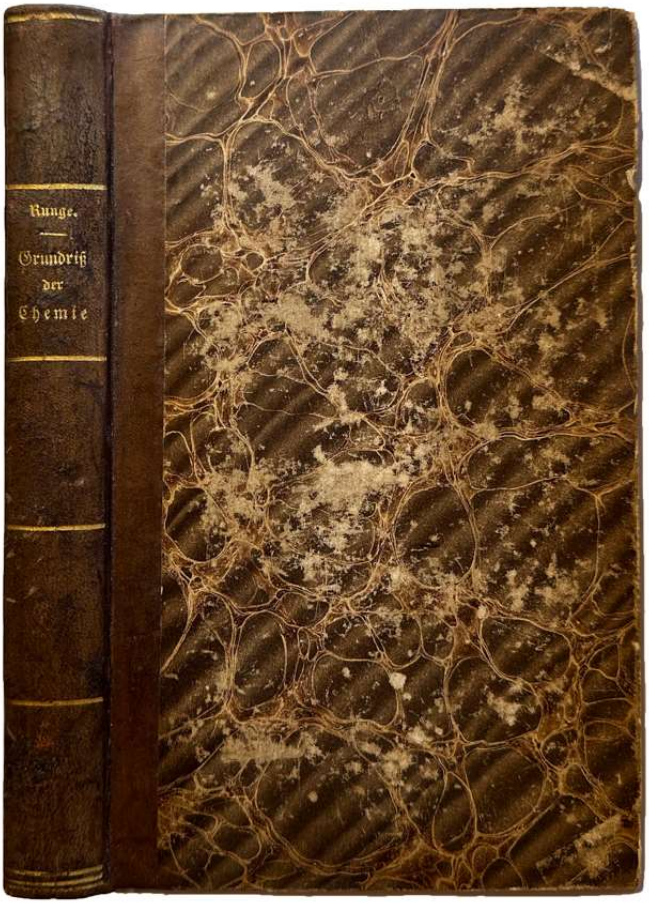
38. **ROSE, Henri [Heinrich]** (1795-1864). *Traité Pratique d'Analyse Chimique, suivi de tables servant, dans les analyses, à calculer la quantité d'une substance d'après celle qui a été trouvée d'une autre substance . . . Traduit de l'allemand, sur la seconde édition, par A.-J.-L. Jourdan . . .* Paris : J.-B. Baillière, 1832. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xv, [1], 604; xiv, 608, 97, [1] pp. tables section [97 pages long], 2 folding plates; foxed, v. II pp. 120-134 outer margin stained (away from the text block), pp. 342-3 with ink marginalia ("combinaisons composées"). Contemporary quarter dark greenish-blue calf-backed marbled boards, spine stamped in gold, marbled endleaves; rubbed. Rubber-stamp on title. Very good. [406]

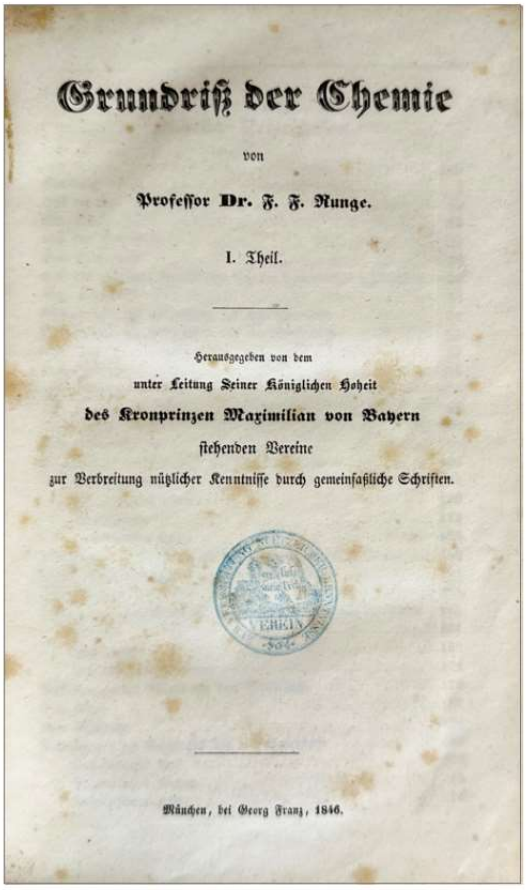
$ 275

First French edition. A thorough study of analytical chemistry. The first volume details description and qualitative analysis for basic chemistry. Each element is given a separate chapter The second volume details procedures (there are 52 numbered chapters).

"Rose's contribution to chemistry was a piecemeal cumulative lifelong effort that can be divided into two aspects: (1) the training he gave to students directly at the University of Berlin and indirectly through his great textbook on analytical chemistry; and (2) the scores of analyses of mainly inorganic substances and minerals, the reports on which were published with unflagging regularity from 1820 until several years after his death." [Encyc.]

□ Cole 1126 (English ed.); Duveen 516 (1843 edition).





Grundriß der Chemie

von

Professor Dr. F. F. Runge.

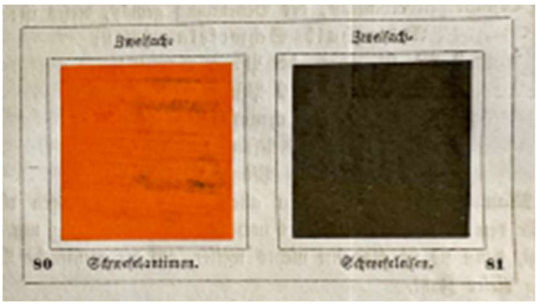
I. Theil.

Herausgegeben von dem
unter Leitung Seiner Königlichen Hoheit
des Kronprinzen Maximilian von Bayern
stehenden Vereine
zur Verbreitung nützlicher Kenntnisse durch gemeinfaßliche Schriften.

München, bei Georg Franz, 1846.

39. **RUNGE, Friedlieb Ferdinand** (1794-1867). *Grundriss der Chemie. I Theil, herausgegeben von dem unter Leitung seiner königlichen Hoheit des Kronprinzen Maximilian von Bayern stehenden Vereine zur Verbreitung nützlicher Kenntnisse durch gemeinfassliche Schriften*. München: Georg Franz, 1846. ¶ Volume I (only of II). 8vo. XXIV, 333, [1] pp. 107 hand-painted color specimen wallpaper square figs. showing their colors. Contemporary quarter brown gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards; rubbed. Rubber ownership stamp on title. Very good. [408]

$ 75



Runge's work on "basic chemistry", including all the usual interests in applied chemistry, chemical bonds, compounds, etc., including oxygen, ammonia, carbon, potassium, sodium, baking soda, sulfuric acid, etc. However, the remarkable part of this particular work is the author's implementation of color samples to indicate the subtle qualities of different chemical combinations. The second volume was issued in 1848.

Runge identified caffeine and atropine. His discovery of aniline blue ["blue-oil"] and phenol in coal tar paved the way for the modern chemistry of tar dyes. Runge's preference for color comes through his use of color specimens [paper chromatography] found in this volume. Each represents the appearance of the solid inorganic substance he describes.

45

Zeit aufgekommen, wo den Chemikern der Begriff von Basis und Säure noch nicht klar war. Man hatte noch nicht erkannt, daß das Wasser, wie jeder andere Stoff, indem es sich chemisch verbindet, entweder die Stelle einer Säure oder einer Basis übernimmt und also auch die Verbindungen, die man Hydrate nennt, nichts anderes sind als Salze. So ist das sogenannte Schwefelsäurehydrat, die im Handel vorkommende Schwefelsäure, ein wirkliches Salz: ein schwefelsaures Wasser. Das Wasser stellt die Basis vor, und ist so innig mit der Säure verbunden, daß es durch starkes Erhitzen nicht davon zu trennen ist, dieß geschieht nur wenn man eine andere stärkere Basis hinzubringt, z. B. Kali, dann wird das Wasser ausgetrieben und das Kali tritt an seine Stelle; anstatt schwefelsauren Wassers entsteht schwefelsaures Kali.

Nicht minder ist das sogenannte Kalihydrat, das man erhält, wenn man Kalilauge zum Trocknen einkocht und glüht; ein wirkliches Salz, worin aber das Wasser nicht die Basis sondern die Säure vorstellt. Man kann es wasserfaures Kali nennen. Denn aus dieser Verbindung kann das Wasser nur durch eine Säure, z. B. Salpetersäure ausgetrieben werden, die dann an die Stelle des Wassers tritt; das wasserfaure Kali wird dann zum salpetersauren Kali.

Die Metalloxyde bilden auch solche Wassersalze, und sie entstehen immer, wenn die wässerige Auflösung eines schwefelsauren oder salpetersauren Metallsalzes durch die wässerige Auflösung einer Basis, z. B. Kali oder Natron zerlegt wird. Von dem wasserfreien Oxyde unterscheiden sie sich gewöhnlich sehr durch die Farbe.

Kupferoxyd. Kupferoxyd.

47 mit Wasser. ohne Wasser. 48

Das Kupferoxyd giebt hier ein recht auffallendes Beispiel. Es ist Keinem zu verdenken, daß er etwas mißtrauisch die beiden obigen Muster ansieht, wenn man ihm sagt: das blaue unterscheidet sich vom schwarzen nur dadurch, daß es auf

40 Pfund Kupferoxyd
9 Pfund Wasser

5

das eben angeführte, wo Eisen und Schwefel sich gegenseitig stärker anziehen als Blei und Schwefel.

Ein anderes Beispiel dieser Art gewährt das Bleioxyd, wenn man es mit Schwefelsäure zusammenbringt. Beide vereinigen sich zu schwefelsaurem Bleioxyd, wenn man sie z. B. in einer Reibschale innig miteinander vermengt. Dabei bemerkt man Erhitzung und Entweichen von Wasser in Dampfgestalt. Die gewöhnliche Schwefelsäure ist nämlich eine chemische Verbindung von trockner Schwefelsäure mit Wasser. Das Bleioxyd verursacht die Trennung, indem Schwefelsäure und Bleioxyd sich stärker anziehen als Schwefelsäure und Wasser. Daher muß das Wasser weichen.

4 Bleioxyd und Schwefelsäure giebt 5 schwefelsaures Bleioxyd.

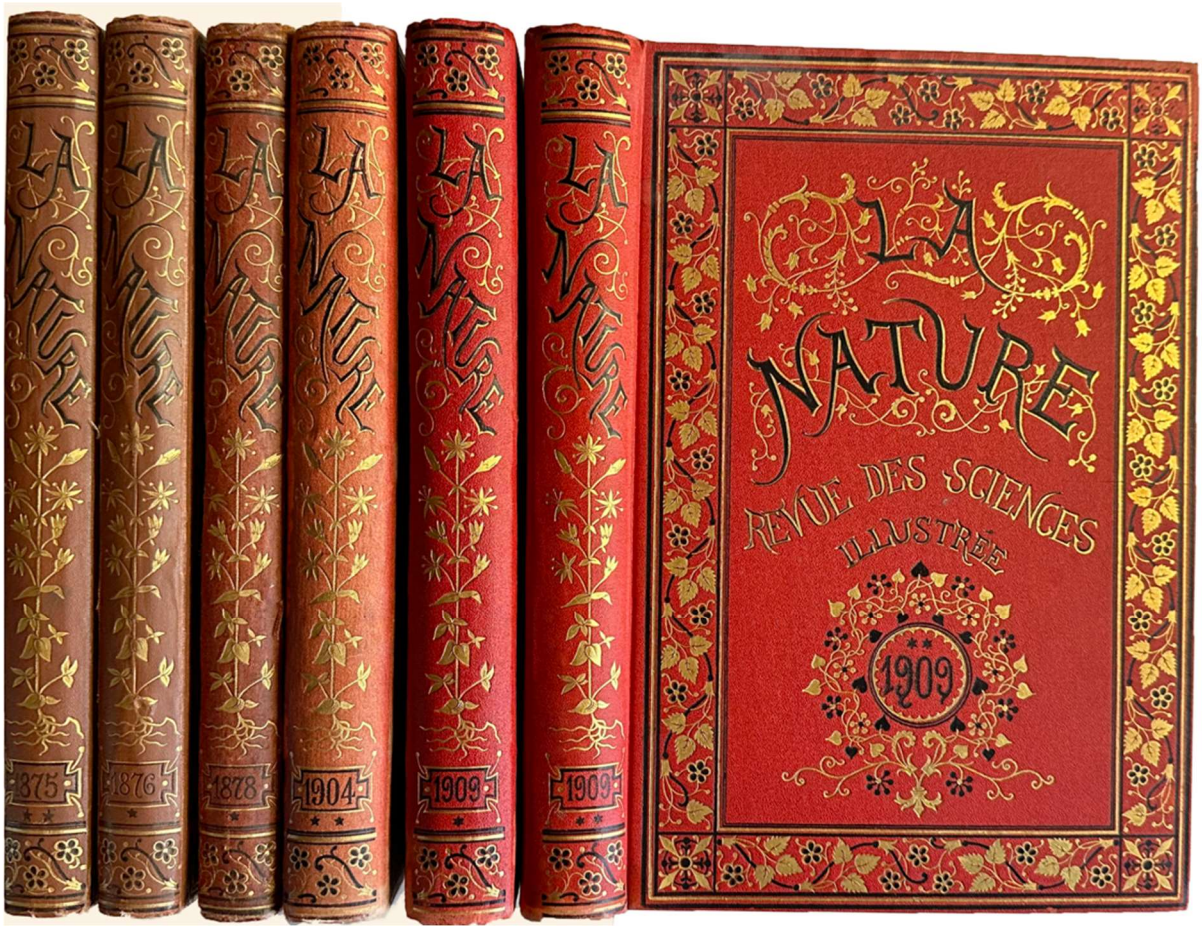
Eine doppelte Wahlanziehung findet Statt, wenn eine Verbindung aus 2 Stoffen mit einer anderen Verbindung aus 2 Stoffen zusammengebracht wird und alle 4 Stoffe die Neigung haben, ihre früheren Verbindungen zu verlassen und eine neue Verbindung einzugehen. So verwandelt sich kohlensaures Bleioxyd in chromsaures Bleioxyd wenn man kohlensaures Bleioxyd mit einer Auflösung von chromsaurem Kali zusammenreibt.

Kohlensaures Bleioxyd. Chromsaures Bleioxyd.

6 7

Hier ziehen sich die Chromsäure und das Bleioxyd, die Kohlensäure und das Kali gegenseitig stärker an, als die Kohlensäure und das Bleioxyd, die Chromsäure und das Kali; daher geht der Austausch dieser vier Bestandtheile vor sich; es entsteht einerseits chromsaures Bleioxyd und andererseits kohlensaures Kali. Das Wasser, welches dazu dient, die innigere Berührung der beiden Verbindungen zu vermitteln, enthält, wenn die Zersetzung

Paper chromatography is an analytical method used to separate coloured chemicals or substances. It is now primarily used as a teaching tool, having been replaced in the laboratory by other chromatography methods such as thin-layer chromatography (TLC).



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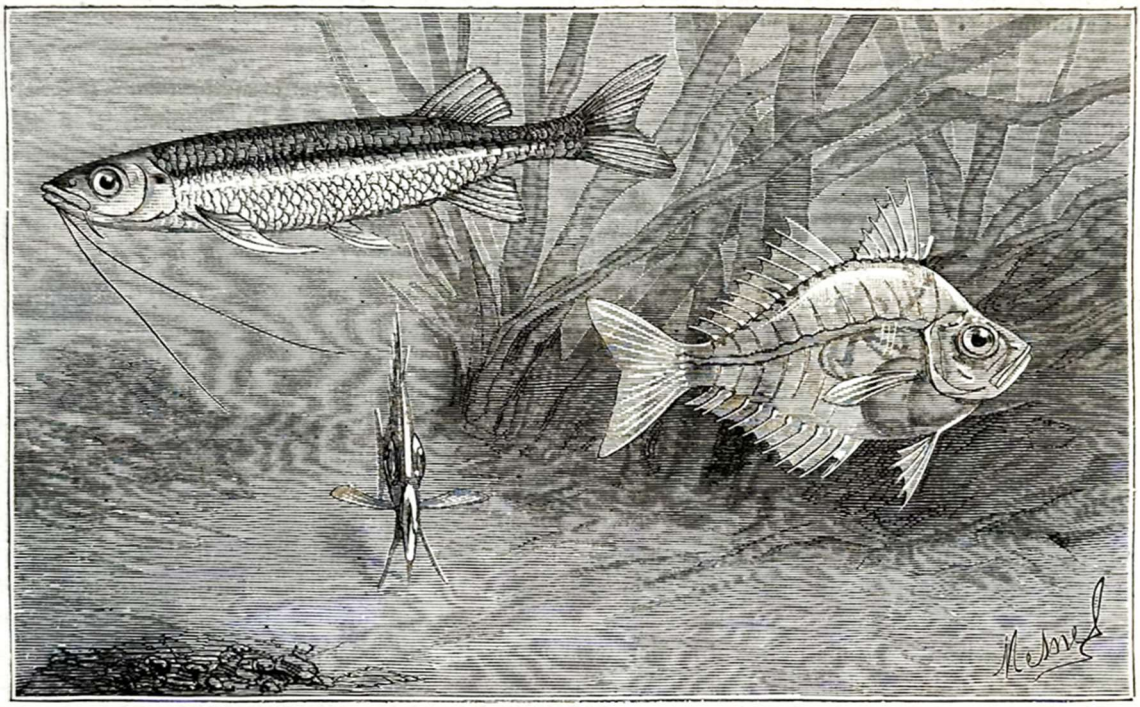
40. **La Nature ; TISSANDIER, Gaston** (1843-1899) (ed.). *La Nature, revue des sciences et de leurs applications aux arts et à l'industrie, journal hebdomadaire illustré . . . Rédacteur en chef . . .* [6 volumes]. Paris : G. Masson, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1904, 1909 (2 parts). ¶ [periodical] 6 volumes (broken run). 4to. 1875 : [4], 427, [1] pp. ; 1876: [4], 427, [1] pp.; 1878: [4], 426, [2] pp. ; 1904 [2nd pt.]. [4], 427, [1], 104 pp. 1909 [1st pt.] [4], 426, [2]; 214 pp. 1909 [2nd pt.] [4], 426, [2], 214 pp. Profusely illustrated ; lightly foxed. Contemporary series bindings, full brick-red or red cloth with heavy black- or gilt-stamping; some wear, 1878 volume with spine heavily reinforced with kozo, generally very good. Rubber-stamp ownership mark of Eric Froment, or Henri Borel; ink signature of Jean Pastonchoff. [447]

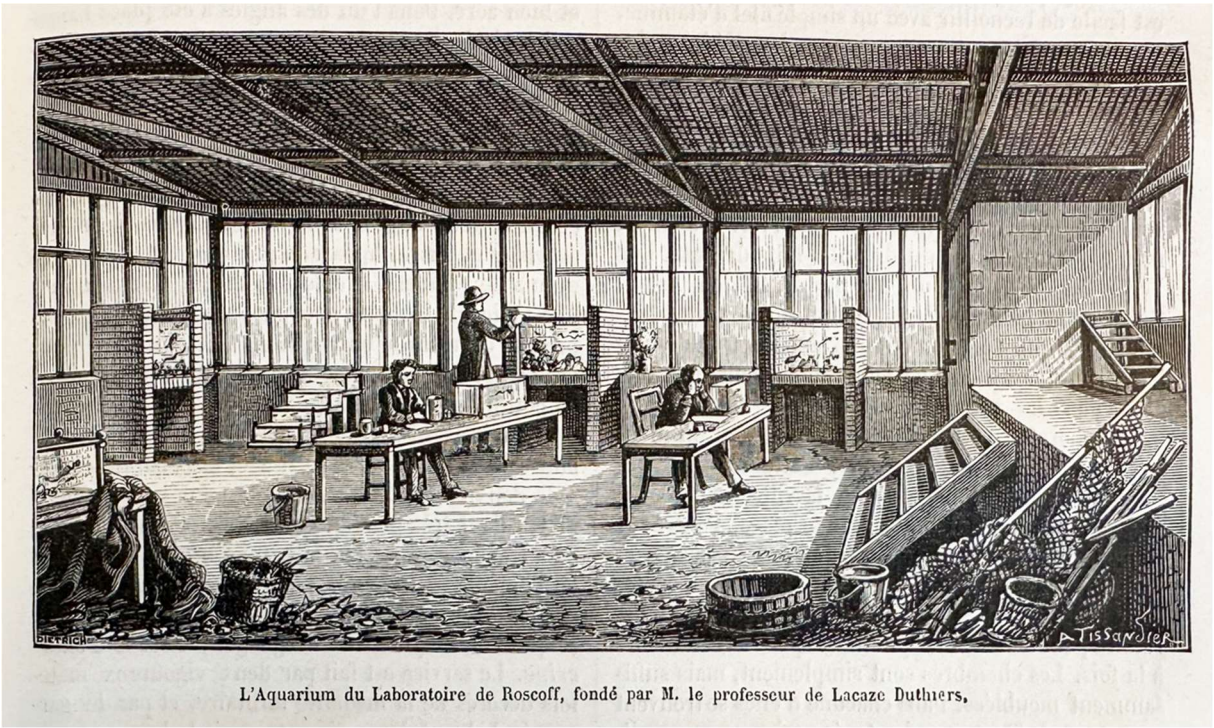
$ 125

Replete with marvelous illustrations on many and diverse scientific or natural topics.



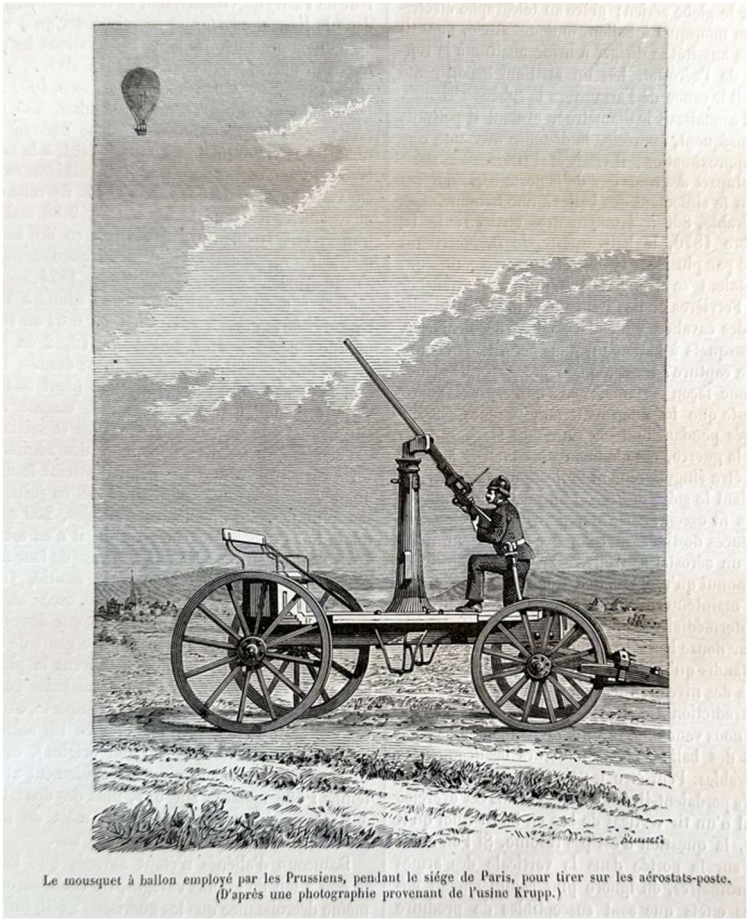
Nuria danrica. *Ambassis ranga*, vu de face et de profil.

Poissons de l'Inde, nouvellement introduits en Europe par M. Carbonnier, à Paris. (D'après nature.



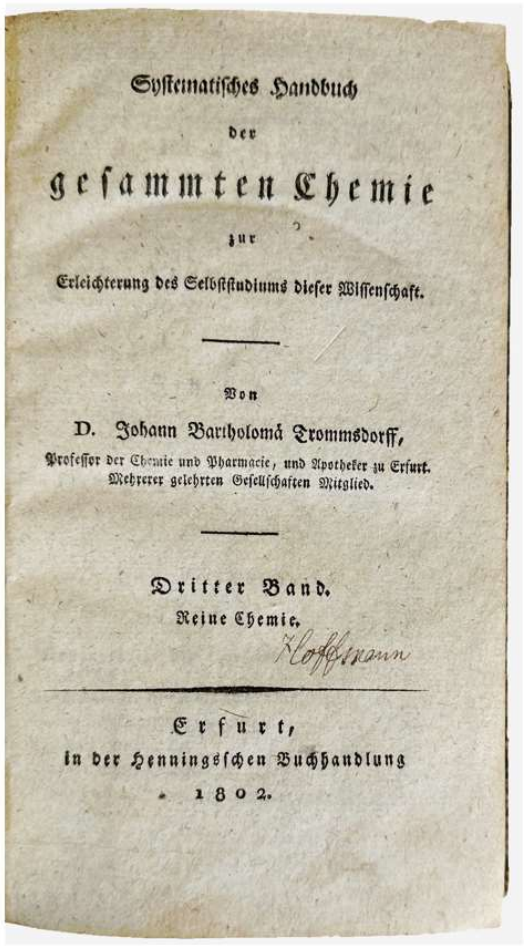
L'Aquarium du Laboratoire de Roscoff, fondé par M. le professeur de Lacaze Duthiers.

La lumière zodiacale en Europe, observée à Orsay (Seine-et-Oise) en mars 1874. — D'après un croquis de M. Amédée Guillemin.



Le mousquet à ballon employé par les Prussiens, pendant le siége de Paris, pour tirer sur les aérostats-poste.
(D'après une photographie provenant de l'usine Krupp.)

[40]



Systematisches Handbuch
der
gesammten Chemie
zur
Erleichterung des Selbststudiums dieser Wissenschaft.

Von
D. Johann Bartholomä Trommsdorff,
Professor der Chemie und Pharmacie, und Apotheker zu Erfurt.
Mehrerer gelehrten Gesellschaften Mitglied.

Dritter Band.
Reine Chemie.

Erfurt,
in der Henningsschen Buchhandlung
1802.

41. **TROMMSDORFF, Johann-Bartholomä [Bartholomäus]** (1770-1837). *Chemie im Felde der Erfahrung – Systematisches Handbuch der gesammten Chemie zur Erleichterung des Selbststudiums dieser Wissenschaft.* Erfurt: in der Henningschen Buchhandlung, 1802. ¶ Dritter Band [only]. 8vo. X, [4], 424 pp. Original German black paste-paper boards; rubbed. Ownership signature on title of Hoffmann, 1802. Good. [449]

$ 45

First edition of *Chemie im Felde der Erfahrung,* 3 vols., was issued in 1800.

Trommsdorff was the first German chemist (1789) to separate acids from bases from the class of 'salts'" – Partington, III, p. 588.

When asked by Napoleon, whom Trommsdorff met in Erfurt in 1807, who he considered to be the greatest contemporary chemist, he replied: "Chemistry no longer has a great head since Lavoisier lost his." (execution during the French Revolution in 1794). After this sentence, which was perceived as a snub, Napoleon abruptly ended the conversation. The French era cost the patriot Trommsdorff his entire fortune, he lost his seat in the Collegium Medicum and had to serve imprisonment in a fortress.

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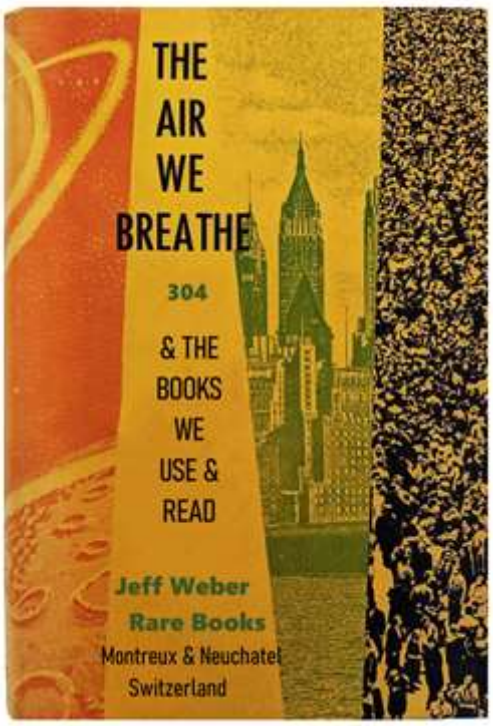

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