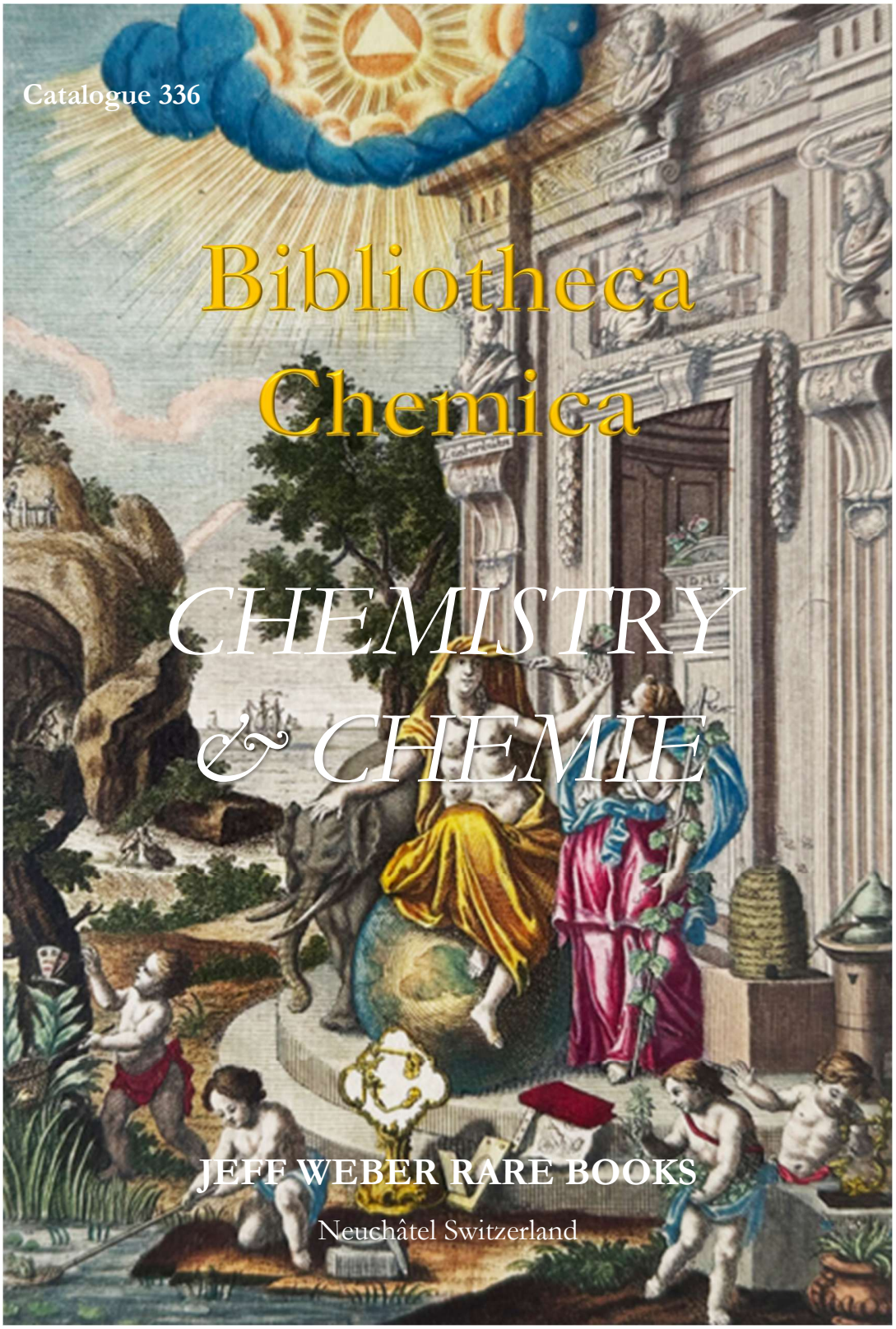
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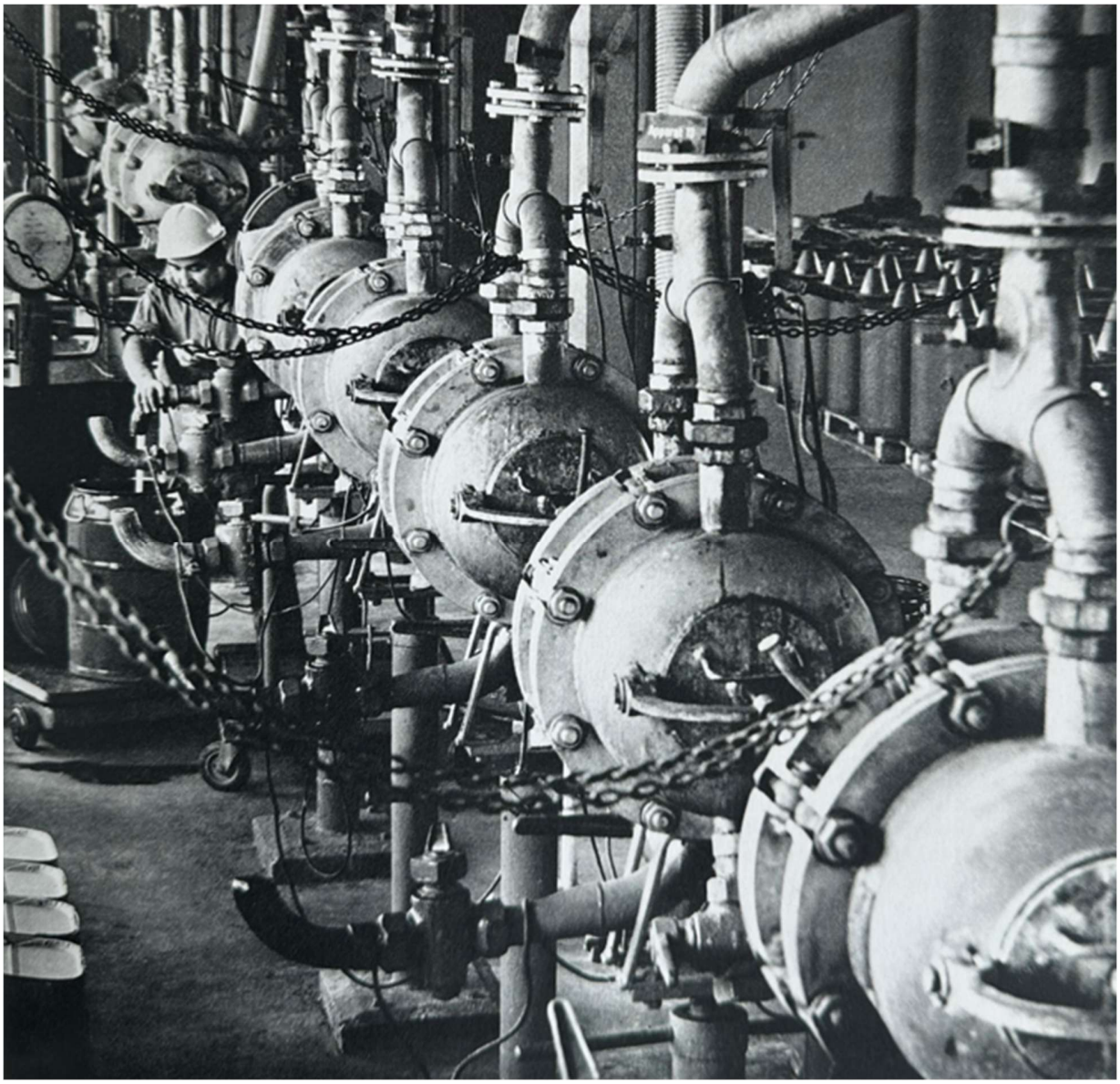
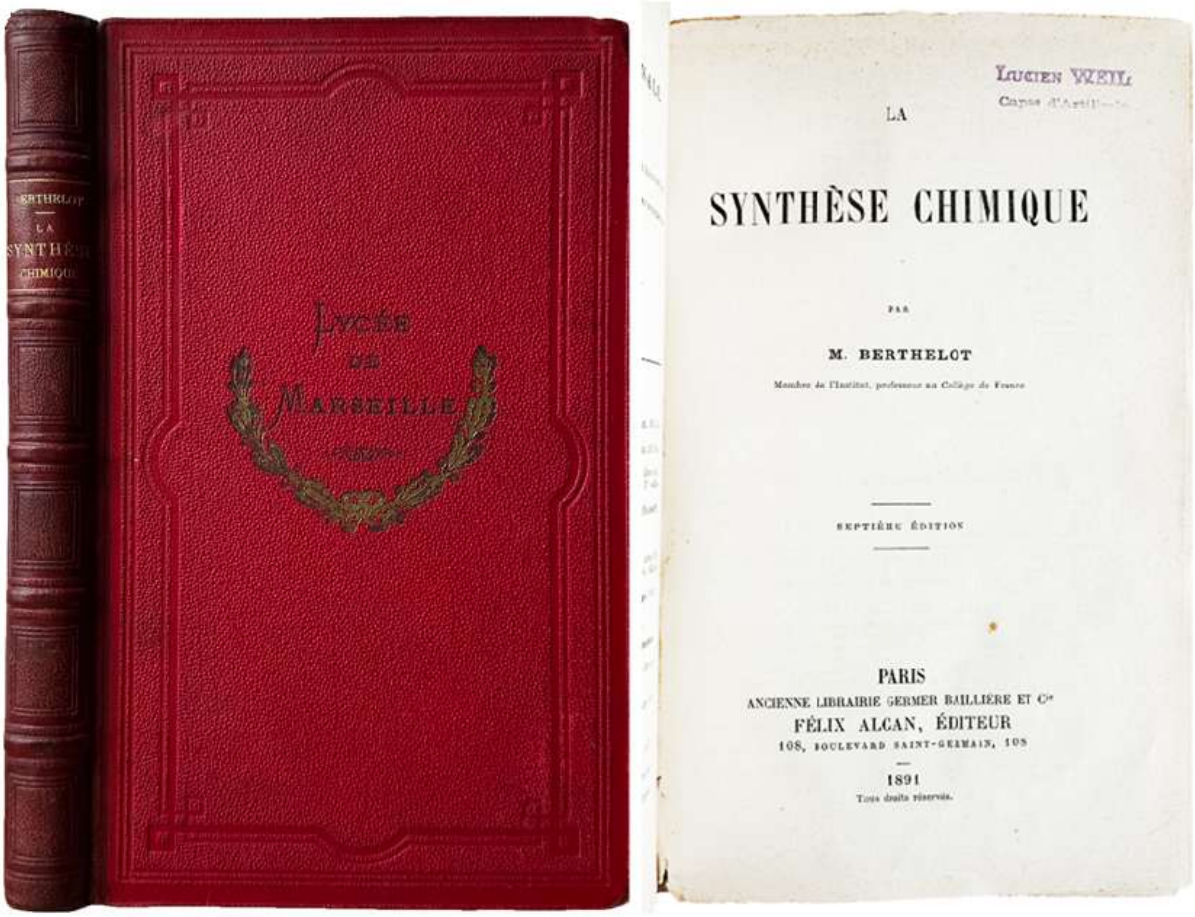


1. [**BASF; Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik**] **Wilhelm ROGGERSDORF**. *Im Reiche der Chemie. [100 Jahre BASF]*. Düsseldorf, Wien: Econ 1965. ¶ 4to. 245 x 280 mm. 155, [5] pp. Illustrated with photographs. Original gray cloth with black-stamped spine title; title a bit rubbed. Very good.

$ 5

Historical photographs of the manufacturing giant. "The company began as a dye manufacturer in 1865. One of its employees, Fritz Haber, worked with Carl Bosch to invent the Haber-Bosch process by 1912, after which the company grew rapidly."

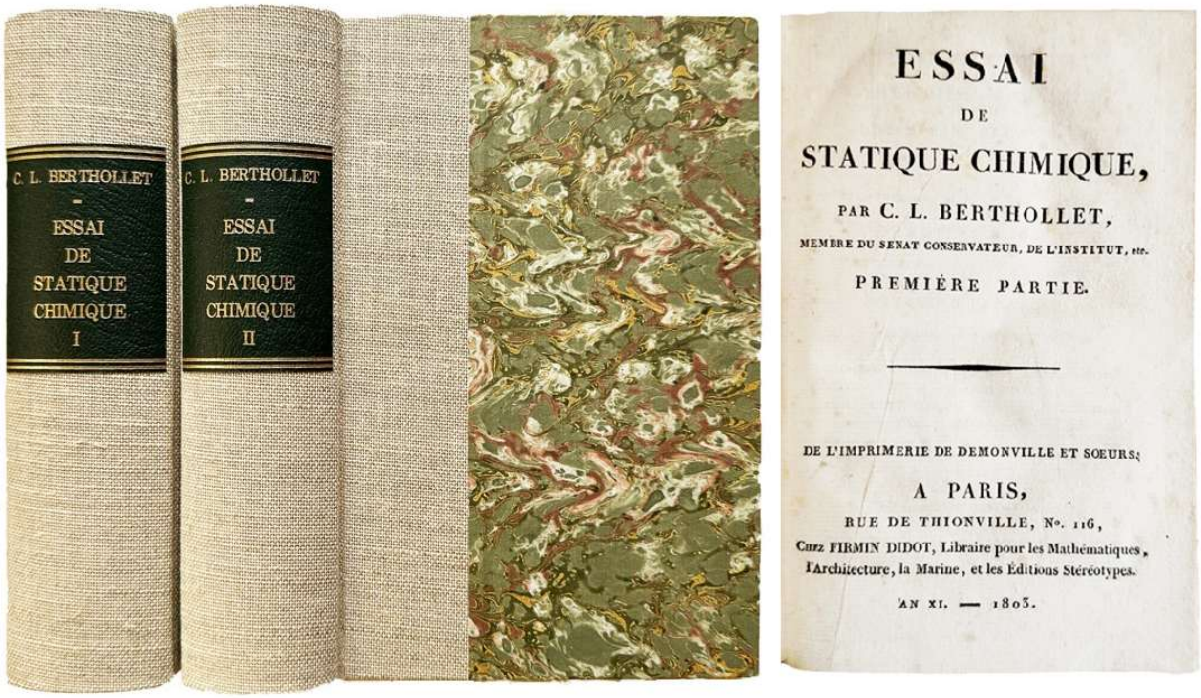


2. **BERTHELOT, Marcellin** (1827-1907). *La Synthèse Chimique. Septième édition.* Paris : Anc. libr. Germer Baillière, Félix Alcan, 1891. ¶ Series : *Bibliothèque scientifique internationale*, XVII. 8vo. VIII, 294, [I-II] pp. Half-title, index. Contemporary quarter red morocco-backed blind- and gilt-stamped red cloth, raised bands, marbled endsheets (bound for the *Lycée de Marseille*, their name on upper cover). Rubber-stamp ownership mark of Lucien Weil – Capne. d'Artillerie. Very handsome copy. [38] [S14194]

$ 50

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

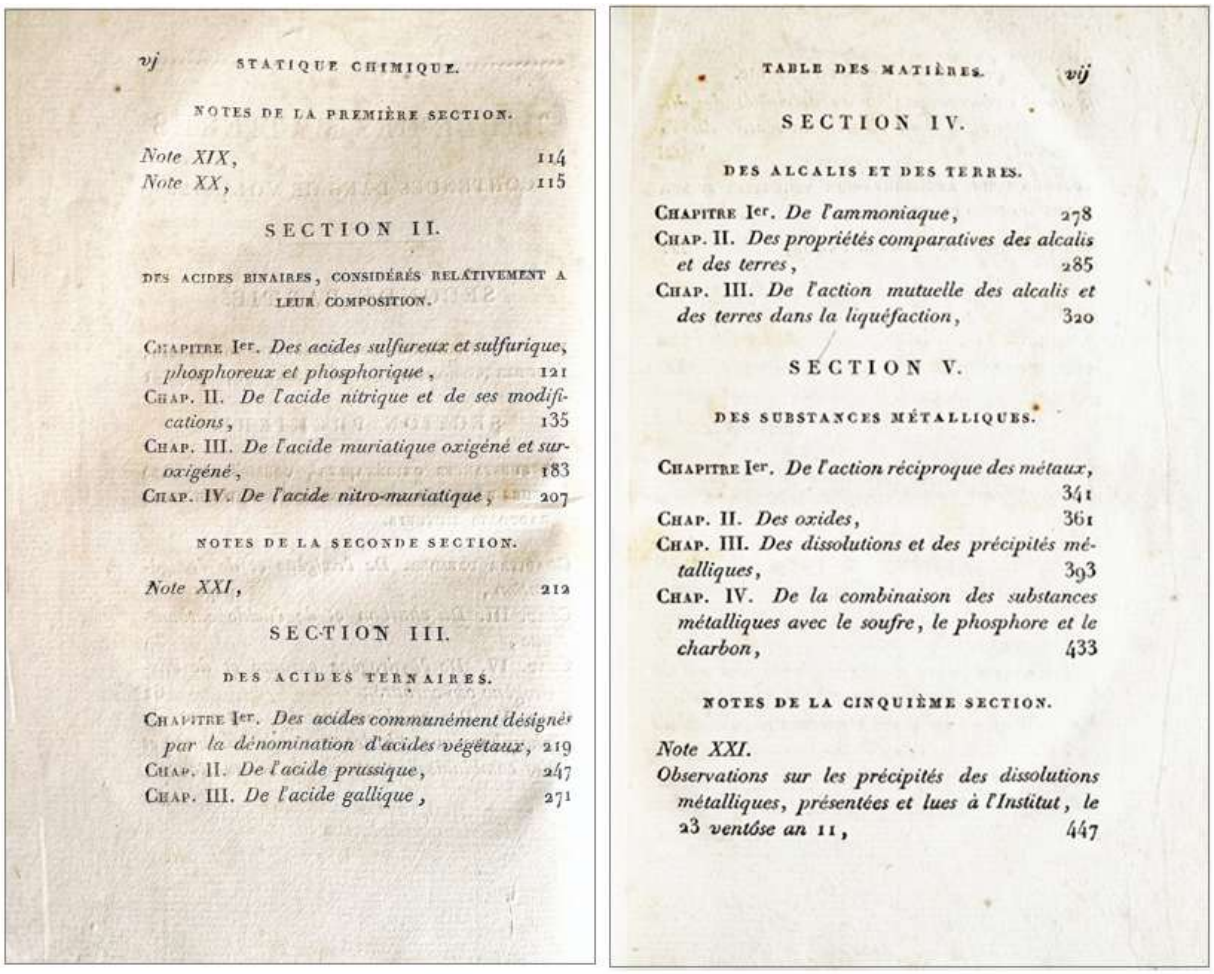
§ *DSB* II, pp. 63-72; Partington IV, pp. 465-477. See: Prof. Henry E. Armstrong, F.R.S., "Marcelin Berthelot," *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1927, p. 659-663.



3. **BERTHOLLET, Claude Louis** (1748-1822). *Essai de Statique Chimique*. Paris : De L'Imprimerie de Demonville et Soeurs, chez Firmin Didot, An XI, 1803. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 8vo. VIII, 543, [1]; VIII, 555, [1] pp. Modern quarter linen, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label (dark green leatherette). Former ownership signature on half-title. Fine. [42]

$ 250

First edition. The ideas contained in this "essay" were far ahead of their time. The work was poorly received by his contemporaries. Berthollet demonstrates that the forces of chemical affinities are proportional to the masses of the reacting substances.



vj STATIQUE CHIMIQUE.

NOTES DE LA PREMIÈRE SECTION.

SECTION II.

DES ACIDES BINAIRES, CONSIDÉRÉS RELATIVEMENT A LEUR COMPOSITION.

NOTES DE LA SECONDE SECTION.

SECTION III.

DES ACIDES TERNAIRES.

TABLE DES MATIÈRES. vij

SECTION IV.

DES ALCALIS ET DES TERRES.

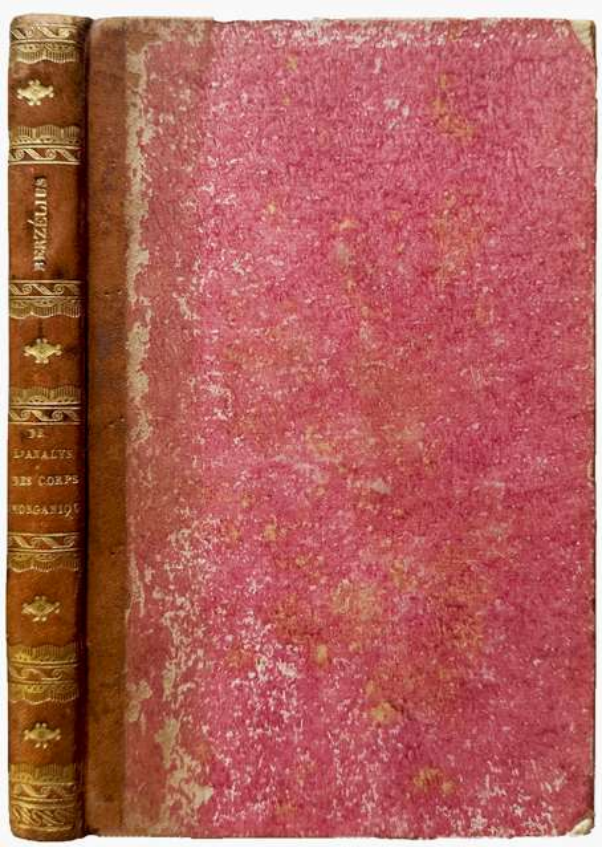
SECTION V.

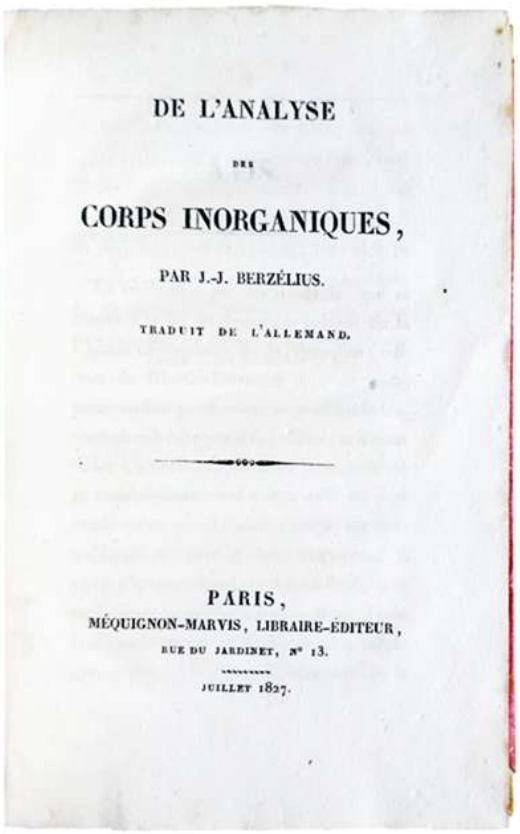
DES SUBSTANCES MÉTALLIQUES.

NOTES DE LA CINQUIÈME SECTION.

"This is the enlarged and refined work of Berthollet on affinities and chemical reactions which was begun with his *Recherches sur les lois de l'affinité* (1801). The definition of chemical mass is improved and the validity of fixed proportions in compounds is examined. The old idea of affinity having a fixed value despite physical conditions is destroyed and with it the usefulness of tables of affinity." – Cole.

§ Bolton I, 307; Cole 122; Duveen 74; Hoefer II, 555; Poggendorff I, 166.




DE L'ANALYSE

DES

CORPS INORGANIQUES,

PAR J.-J. BERZÉLIUS.

TRADUIT DE L'ALLEMAND.

PARIS,

MÉQUIGNON-MARVIS, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR,

RUE DU JARDINET, N° 13.

JUILLET 1827.

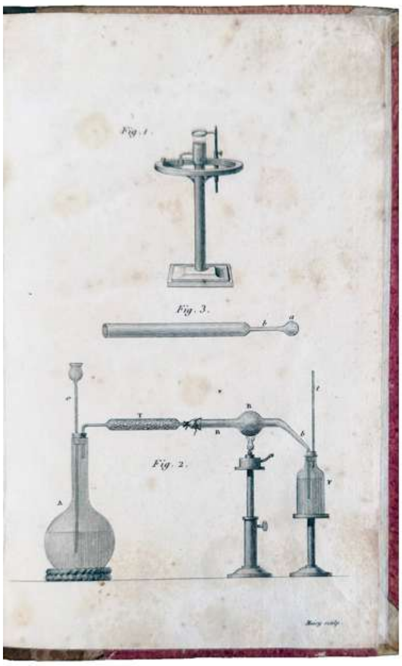
4. **BERZELIUS, Jöns Jacob, Baron** (1779-1848). *De l'analyse des Corps Inorganiques. Traduit de l'allemand.* Paris : Méquignon-Marvis, juillet 1827. ¶ 8vo. [4], iii, [1], 232 pp. Half-title, 1 engraved plate. Contemporary quarter calf, handsomely decorated smooth spine, gilt-stamping, rose paste-paper boards; rubbed. Very good – a lovely copy. [44]

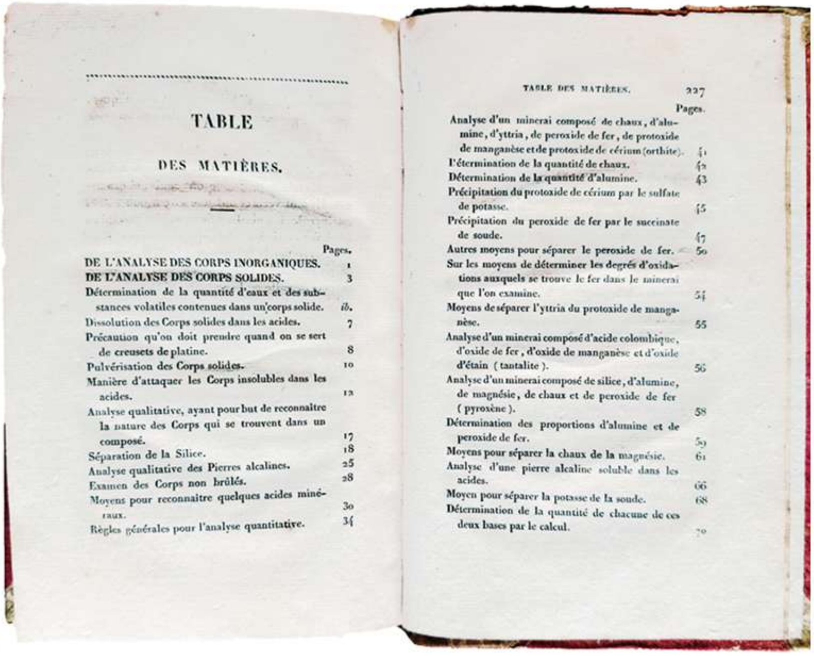
$ 250

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

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

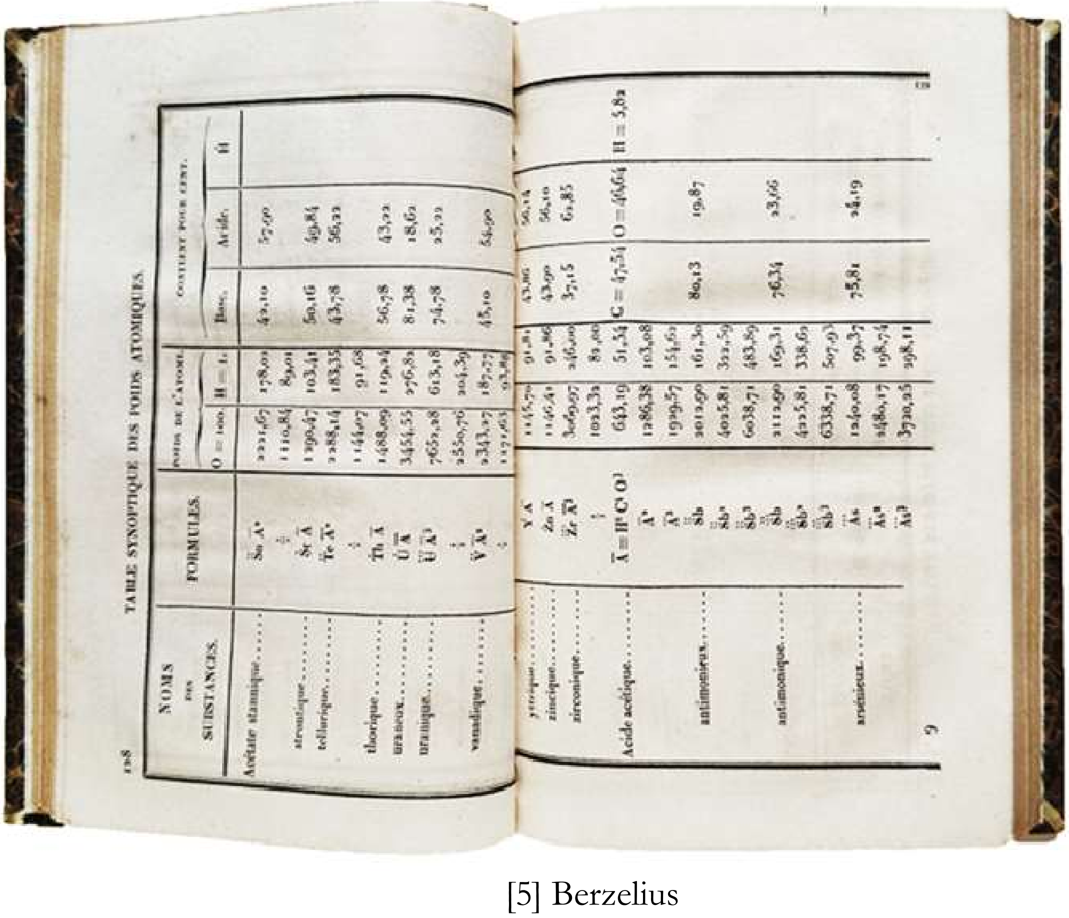
§ Cushing B345; Neville I, p. 143.





TABLE

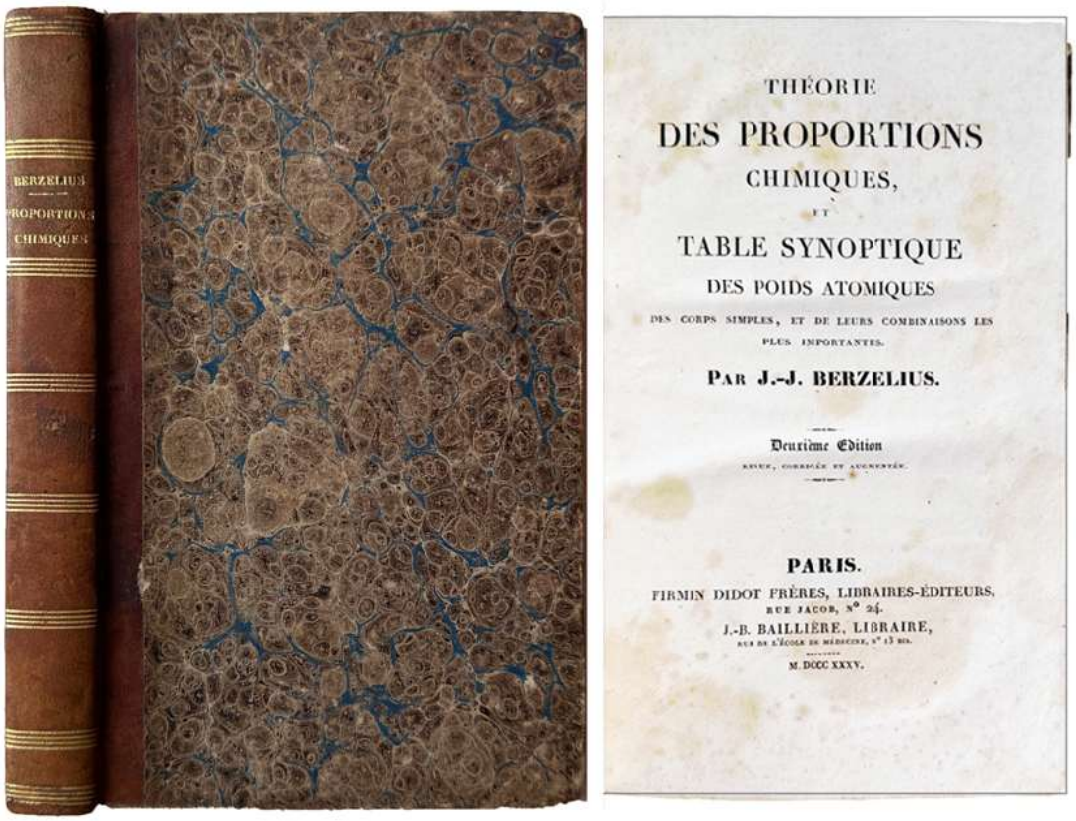
DES MATIÈRES.


128 TABLE SYNOPTIQUE DES POIDS ATOMIQUES.

NOMS DES SUBSTANCES.	FORMULES.	POIDS DE L'ATOME. O = 100.	H = 1.	CONTIENT POUR CENT. Base.	Acide.	H
Acétate stannique	Sn A²	2221,67	178,02	42,10	57,90	
		1110,84	89,01			
strontique	Sr A	1290,47	103,41	50,16	49,84	
tellurique	Te A²	2288,14	183,35	43,78	56,22	
		1144,07	91,68			
thorique	Th A	1488,09	119,24	56,78	43,22	
uraneux	U A	3454,55	276,82	81,38	18,62	
uranique	U A³	7652,28	613,18	74,78	25,22	
		2550,76	204,39			
vanadique	V A²	2343,27	187,77	45,10	54,90	
		1171,63	93,88			
yttrique	Y A	1145,70	91,81	43,86	56,14	
zincique	Zn A	1146,41	91,86	43,90	56,10	
zirconique	Zr A³	3069,97	246,00	37,15	62,85	
		1023,32	82,00			
Acide acétique	A = H³ C⁴ O³	643,19	51,54	C = 47,54	O = 46,64	H = 5,82
	A²	1286,38	103,08			
	A³	1929,57	154,62			
antimonieux	Sb	2012,90	161,30	80,13	19,87	
	Sb²	4025,81	322,59			
	Sb³	6038,71	483,89			
antimonique	Sb	2112,90	169,31	76,34	23,66	
	Sb²	4225,81	338,62			
	Sb³	6338,71	507,93			
arsénieux	As	1240,08	99,37	75,81	24,19	
	As²	2480,17	198,74			
	As³	3720,25	298,11			

9

[5] Berzelius

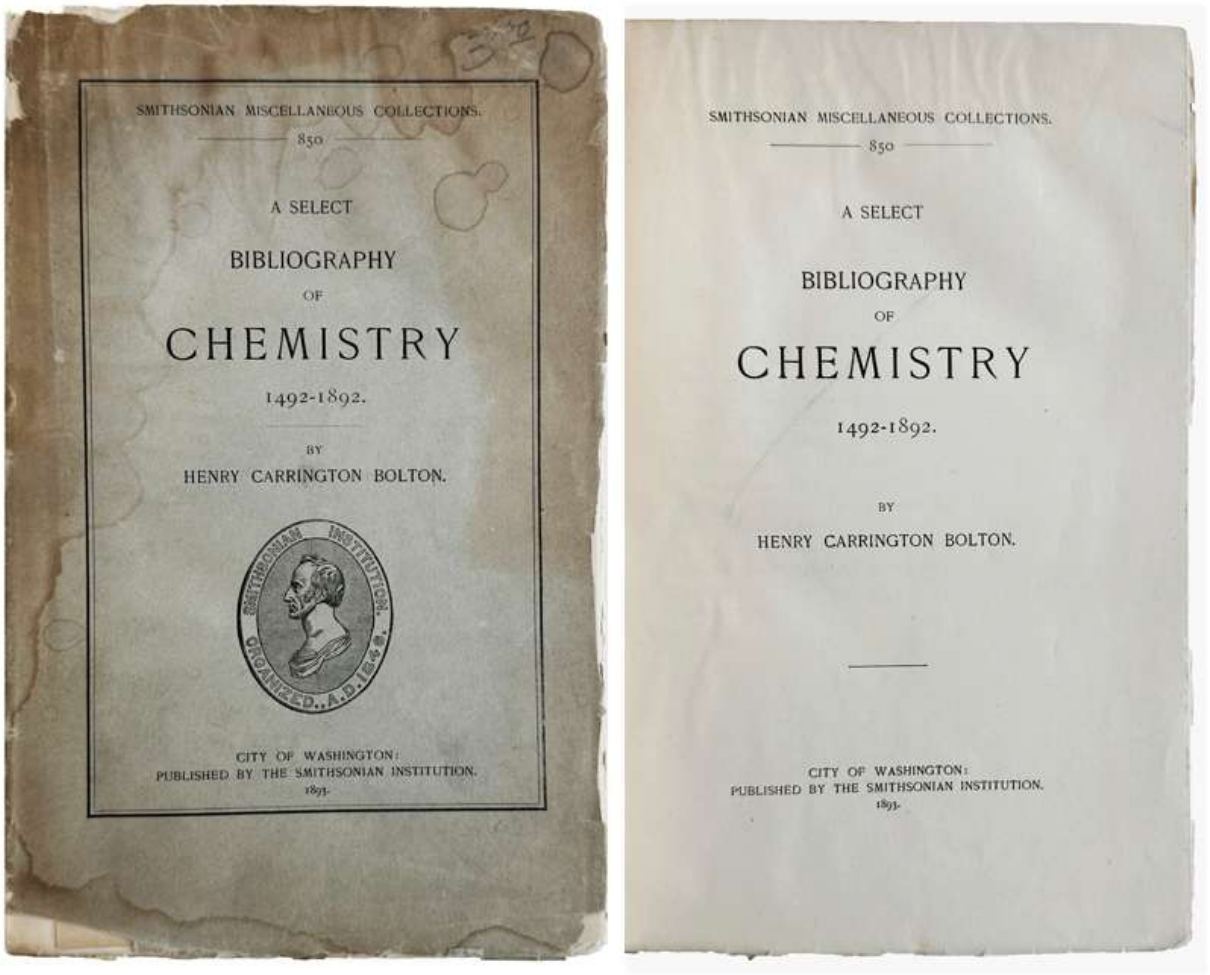


5. **BERZELIUS, Jons Jacob** (1779-1848). *Théorie des proportions chimiques, et table synoptique des poids atomiques des corps simples, et de leurs combinaisons les plus importantes*. Paris: Firmin Didot and J.-B. Bailliere, 1835. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 477, [1 blank] pp. Tables; preliminaries foxed. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, gilt spine; rubbed. Very good. SCARCE. [S6909]

$ 350

SECOND EDITION, revised, corrected and enlarged of Berzelius's table of names, formulas and atomic weights of nearly 2000 chemical compounds. The work also presents the author's theories of chemical proportions and electrochemistry. "The table appended, greatly enlarged in this edition, mentions the atomic weights of all elements then known, besides those of a large number of inorganic compounds, and forms the first attempt at giving a complete list of atomic weights." – Zeitlinger.

§ Cole, *Chemical literature*, 144; DSB, II, p. 90; Partington, *A history of chemistry*, IV, pp. 153-158; Poggendorff, I, col. 173; Weeks and Leicester, *Discovery of the elements* (1968), p. 308; Zeitlinger, I, 6190.



Two parts

6. **BOLTON, Henry Carrington** (1843–1903). *A Select Bibliography of Chemistry 1492-1892. WITH: A Select Bibliography of Chemistry 1492-1897. First Supplement*. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1893, 1899. ¶ First edition. Two volumes. Thick 8vo. xi, 1212; ix, 489 pp. Bibliog., index; uncut, lower margin water stained (supplement). Original printed wrappers; rear wrapper a remnant, front wrapper damp stained (affecting top of first few leaves) & worn. *Supplement* in later black cloth, gilt spine; trace of library call number on spine. Good. Rare. $ 55

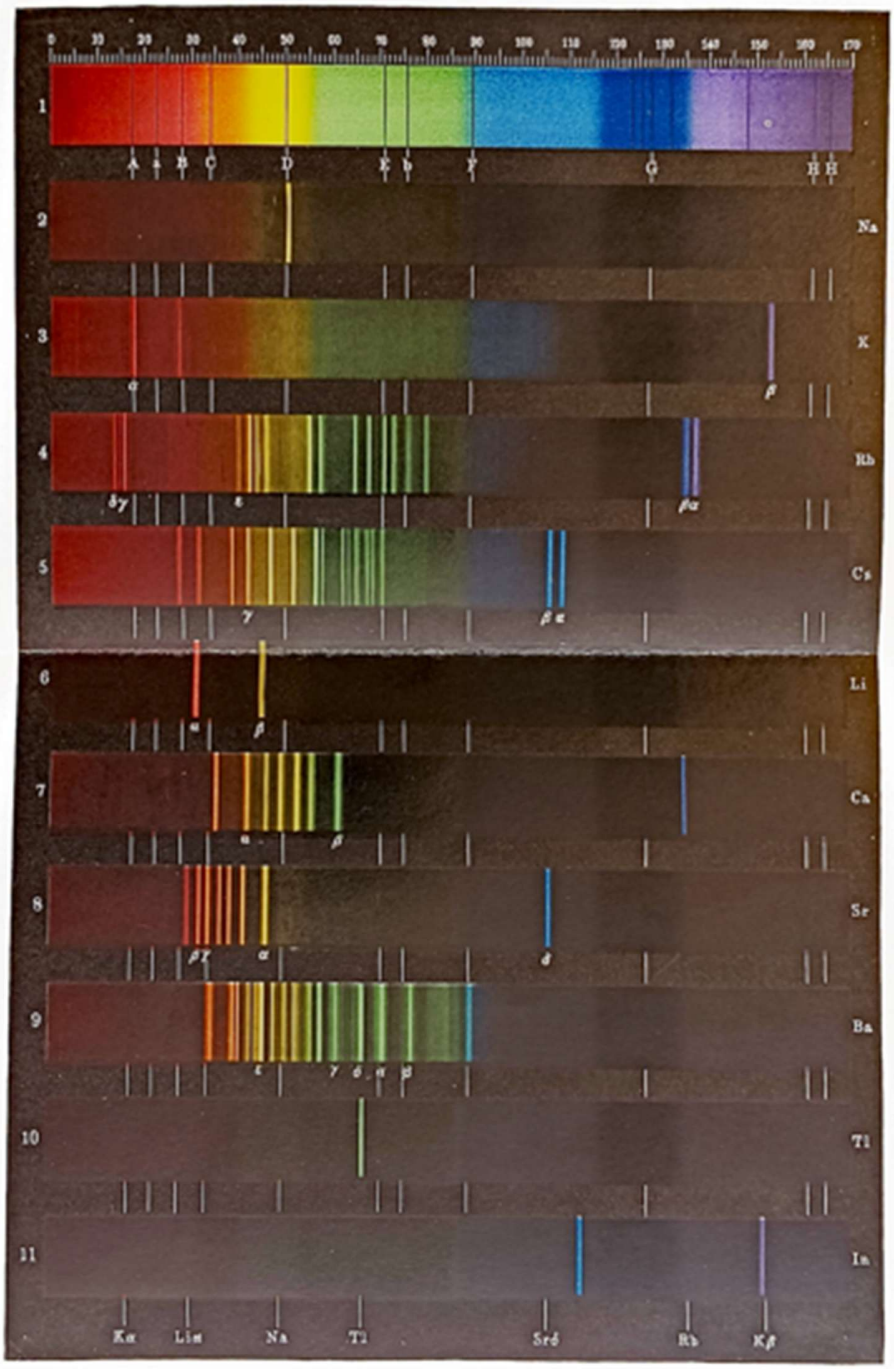
SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.
1130
A SELECT
BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
CHEMISTRY
1492–1897
BY
HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON.
FIRST SUPPLEMENT.
CITY OF WASHINGTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
1899

BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF
CHEMISTRY
BOLTON

[6]

Plate of Spectra.

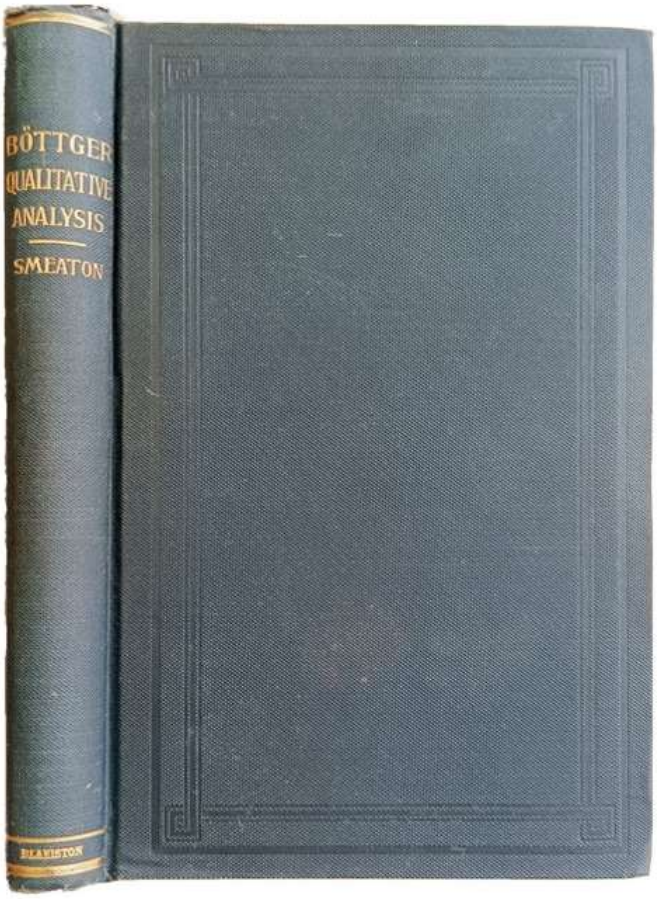
Bättger, Qualitative Analysis.

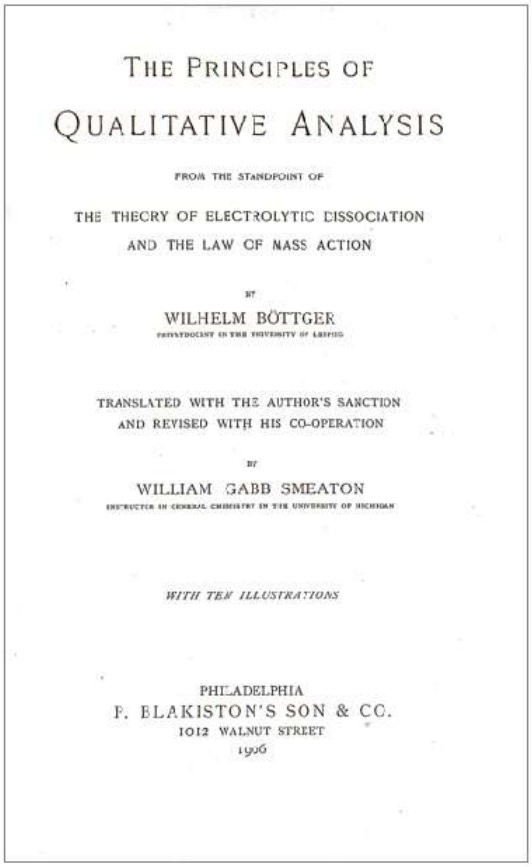


P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Druck von Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn in Braunschweig.

[7]




THE PRINCIPLES OF

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF

THE THEORY OF ELECTROLYTIC DISSOCIATION
AND THE LAW OF MASS ACTION

BY

WILHELM BÖTTGER

TRANSLATED WITH THE AUTHOR'S SANCTION
AND REVISED WITH HIS CO-OPERATION

BY

WILLIAM GABB SMEATON

WITH TEN ILLUSTRATIONS

PHILADELPHIA
P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.
1012 WALNUT STREET
1906

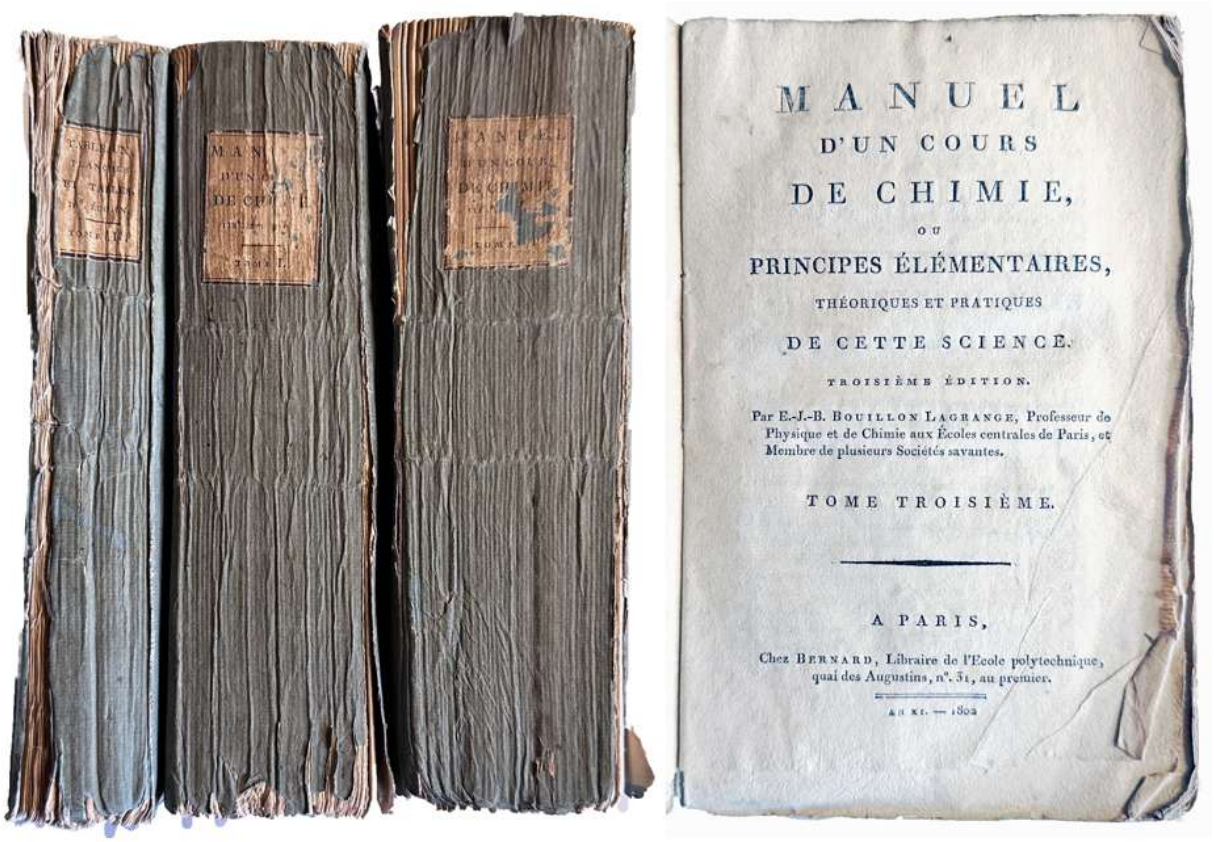
7. **BÖTTGER, Wilhem [Carl]** (1871-1949). *The principles of qualitative analysis from the standpoint of the theory of electrolytic dissociation and the law of mass action. Translated with the author's sanction and revised with his co-operation by William Gabb Smeaton.* Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son, 1906. ¶ FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 242 x 165 mm. 8vo. xvi, 300 pp. Folding color frontis. plate of spectra, 10 figs., 3 tables, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth. Fine. [S0884]

$ 40

Carl Wilhelm Bottger completed practical training as a pharmacist in Chemnitz, Berlin and Switzerland and then studied pharmacy from 1893 and chemistry from 1895 in Leipzig, where he received his doctorate in 1897. He then worked as an assistant to Otto Wallach in Gottingen and then until 1937 as an assistant and later head of department at the Physical and Chemical Institute under Wilhelm Ostwald and Max Le Blanc in Leipzig. In 1903 he qualified as a professor in analytical and physical chemistry and then went to Boston to the Institute of Technology in 1904/05 as a research associate. In 1910 he became an extraordinary professor in Leipzig and in

1922 a full professor of analytical chemistry. In 1938 he became emeritus. In 1932 Bottger was elected a member of the Leopoldina Academy of Learned People.

William Gabb Smeaton (1874–1959), the translator, American chemist and professor at the University of Michigan. "William Gabb Smeaton (Toronto '98) was called from the Physical-Chemical Institute at Leipzig in 1902 to develop a lecture course for engineering students [at the University of Michigan]. This separate division of general chemistry was merged with the regular department in 1905. Smeaton had charge of the course until 1919, when he took over the teaching duties of William Jay Hale (Miami '97, Ph.D. Harvard '02), Associate Professor of General Chemistry." University of Michigan, Chemistry, *'Early Years. Development and Growth of the Chemical Laboratory*'.



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'Ecole polytechnique, quai des Augustins, n°. 31, au premier.
An XI. — 1802

8. **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. [64] [S14057]

$ 100

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).

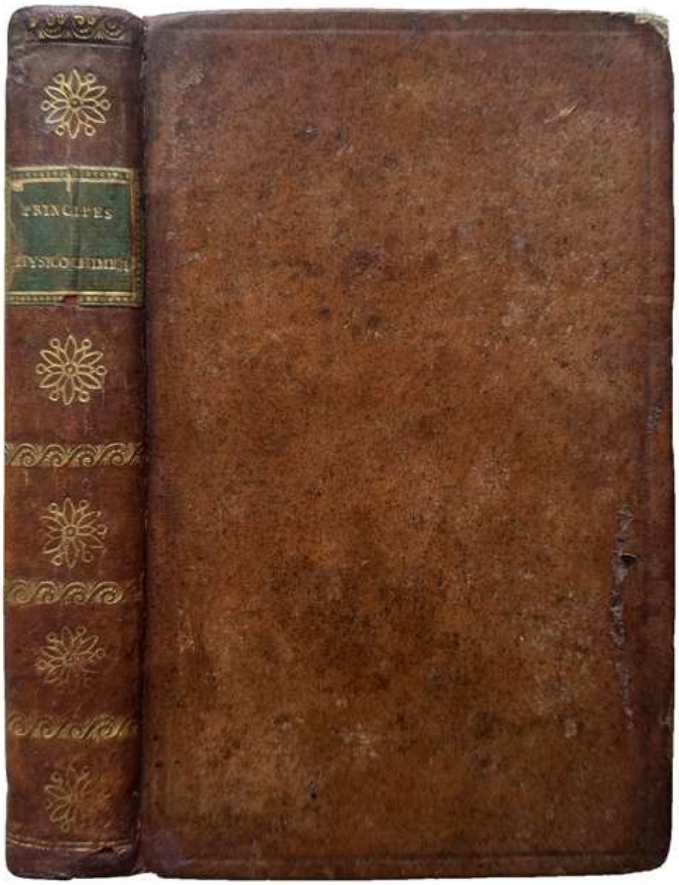
The book is divided into five parts: I, Preliminary information; II, General chemistry, including attraction, light, caloric, gases, acids, earths, alkalies and salts; III, Metals; IV, Vegetable Substances; V, Animal Substances.

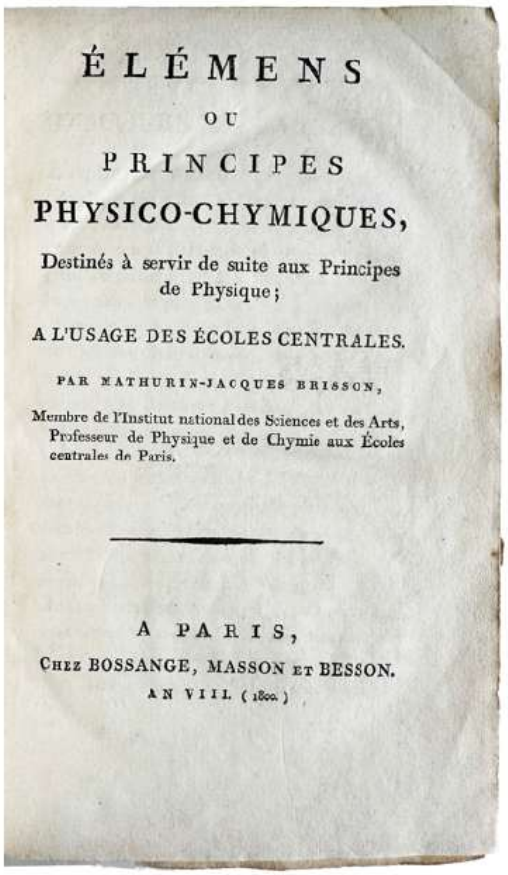
Of the second edition, Cole states: ". . . has been expanded considerably, especially the first part. Material on the laboratory, a glossary of terms, a section on chemical analysis, one on crystallography and one on mineral waters have been included for the first time" [now second time!].

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.].



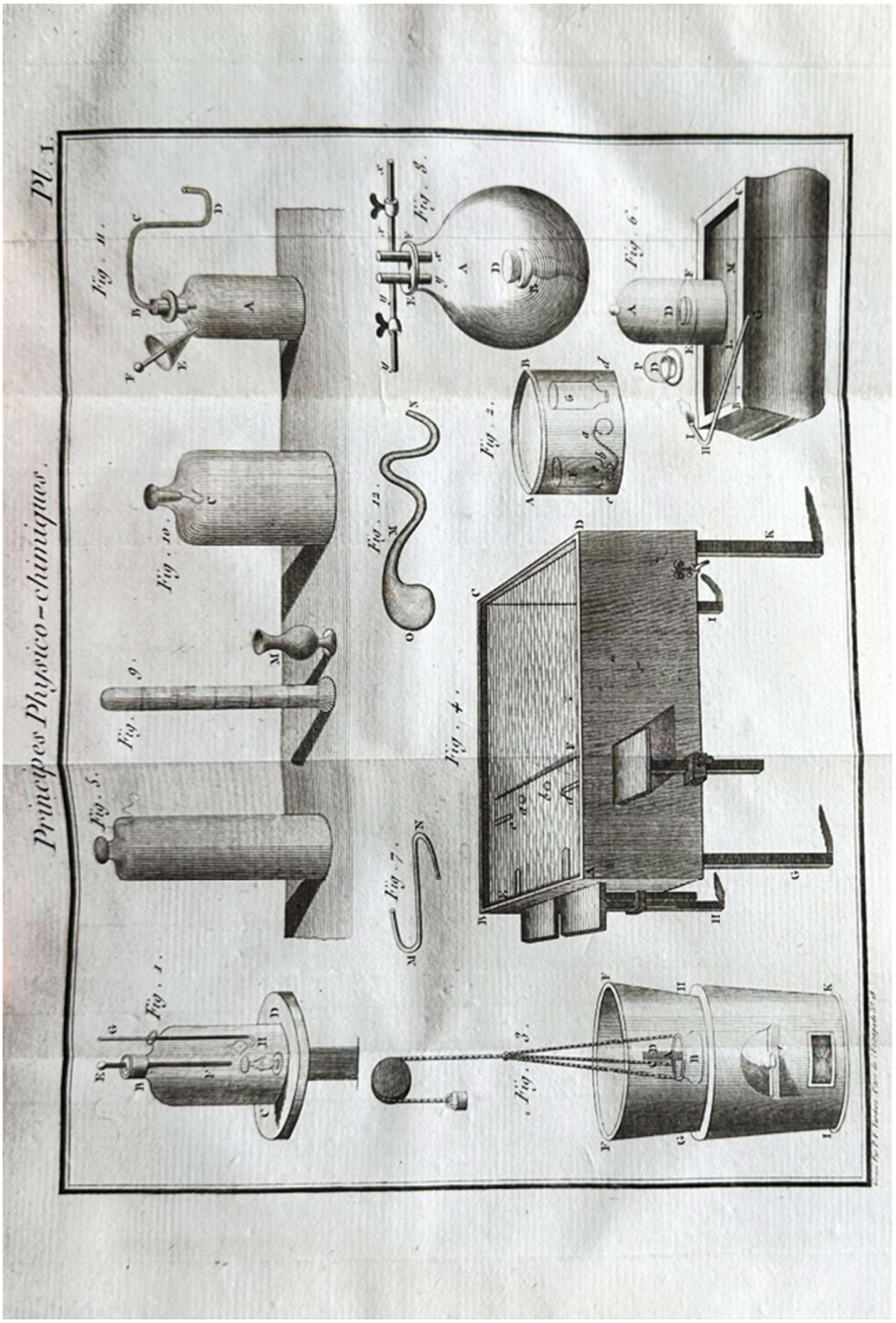

ÉLÉMENS
OU
PRINCIPES
PHYSICO-CHYMIQUES,
Destinés à servir de suite aux Principes de Physique;
A L'USAGE DES ÉCOLES CENTRALES.
PAR MATHURIN-JACQUES BRISSON,
Membre de l'Institut national des Sciences et des Arts, Professeur de Physique et de Chymie aux Écoles centrales de Paris.
A PARIS,
CHEZ BOSSANGE, MASSON ET BESSON.
AN VIII. (1800.)

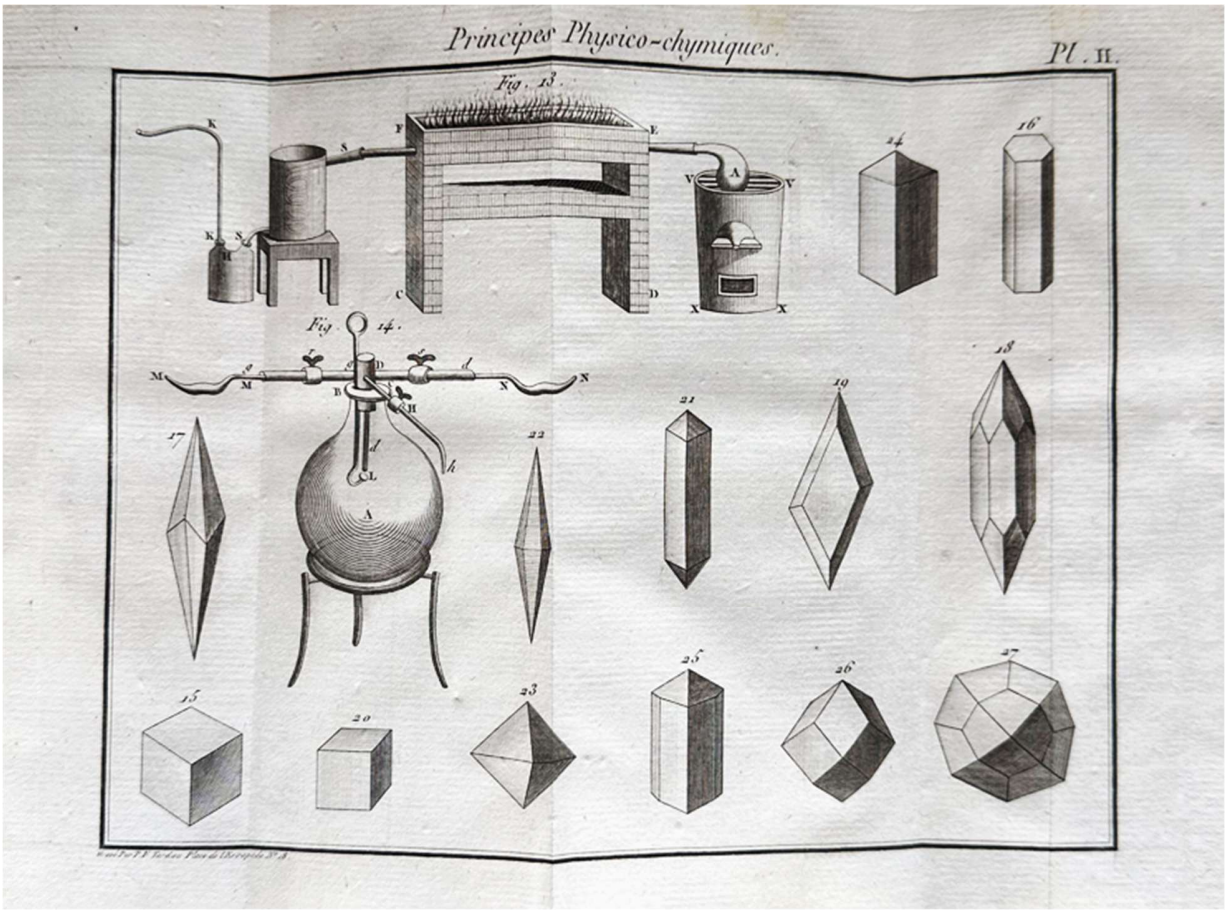
9. **BRISSON, Mathurin-Jacques** (1723-1806). *Elémens ou Principes Physico-Chymiques, Destinés à servir de suite aux Principes de Physique ; A l'usage des écoles centrales*. Paris : Bossange, Masson Besson, An VIII, 1800. ¶ 8vo. [4], XIV, 412 pp. Half-title, 6 engraved folding plates of apparatus, furnaces and crystal forms. Contemporary blind- and gilt-stamped speckled calf, spine embellished handsomely with 5 decorative florets, rules, green leather spine label; foot of spine mended with kozo, corners showing, shelf-wear. Very good. [67] [S14196]

$ 300

First edition of the first manual of physical chemistry. – Zeitlinger. "This comprehensive elementary textbook was written by Brisson for his students. He drew on the works of Lavoisier, Guyton de Morveau, Chaptal, Berthollet, Fourcroy, and

others. Although it is a continuation of the author's *Traite élémentaire ou principes de physique,* 3 vols, 3rd edition. Paris, 1800 it is complete in itself. References generally mistake the title of the work for the title of the *Traite élémentaire* thereby giving the 4 volumes an incorrect title." – Cole.





"The place I occupy imposes several duties on me to fulfill: not only must I teach the science with which I am responsible, but I must also teach it, as much as is in my power, in the most profitable way for my students that I provide them with the means to facilitate their studies; that I tell them they think of research which would require too much time; finally, that I clearly before their eyes, and as briefly as possible, the knowledge with which I must entertain them. I have already fulfilled this task with regard to physics, by publishing my *Principles of Physics*: it remained for me to do the same in relation to chemistry: this is what I have just done by publishing my *Principles of Chemical-Physics*. The goal of my entire life's work has been to make myself useful." – author's preface.

After having given up on entering the orders, Brisson become the assistant to Ferchault de Réaumur and his cabinet of curiosities. From this rich collection of specimens of the natural sciences, and also from studying other private collections, Brisson developed his famous *Ornithology*, published in 1760-1763, before Buffon's *Natural History of Birds*. This six-volume work, which marked an important milestone in

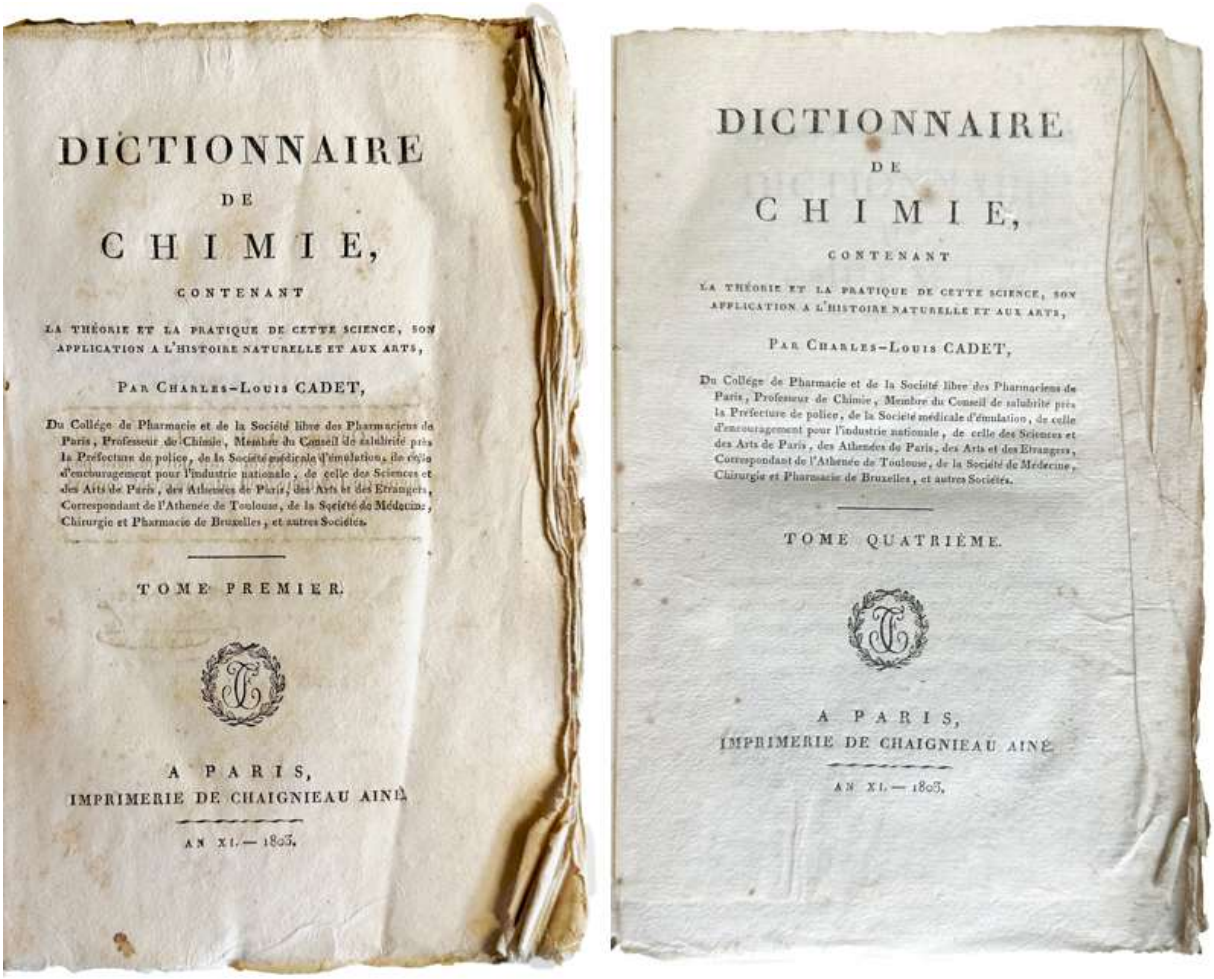
the scientific study of birds, presents a classification system that was used for nearly a hundred years. On the death of Réaumur, his collections were integrated into the King's cabinet and Brisson lost his job. With the support of Father Nollet, he obtained a position as physics professor at the College of Navarre.

§ Cole 201; *DSB* II, pp. 473-75; Duveen p. 100. Not in Neville.

10. **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. [74] [S14058]

$ 350

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.

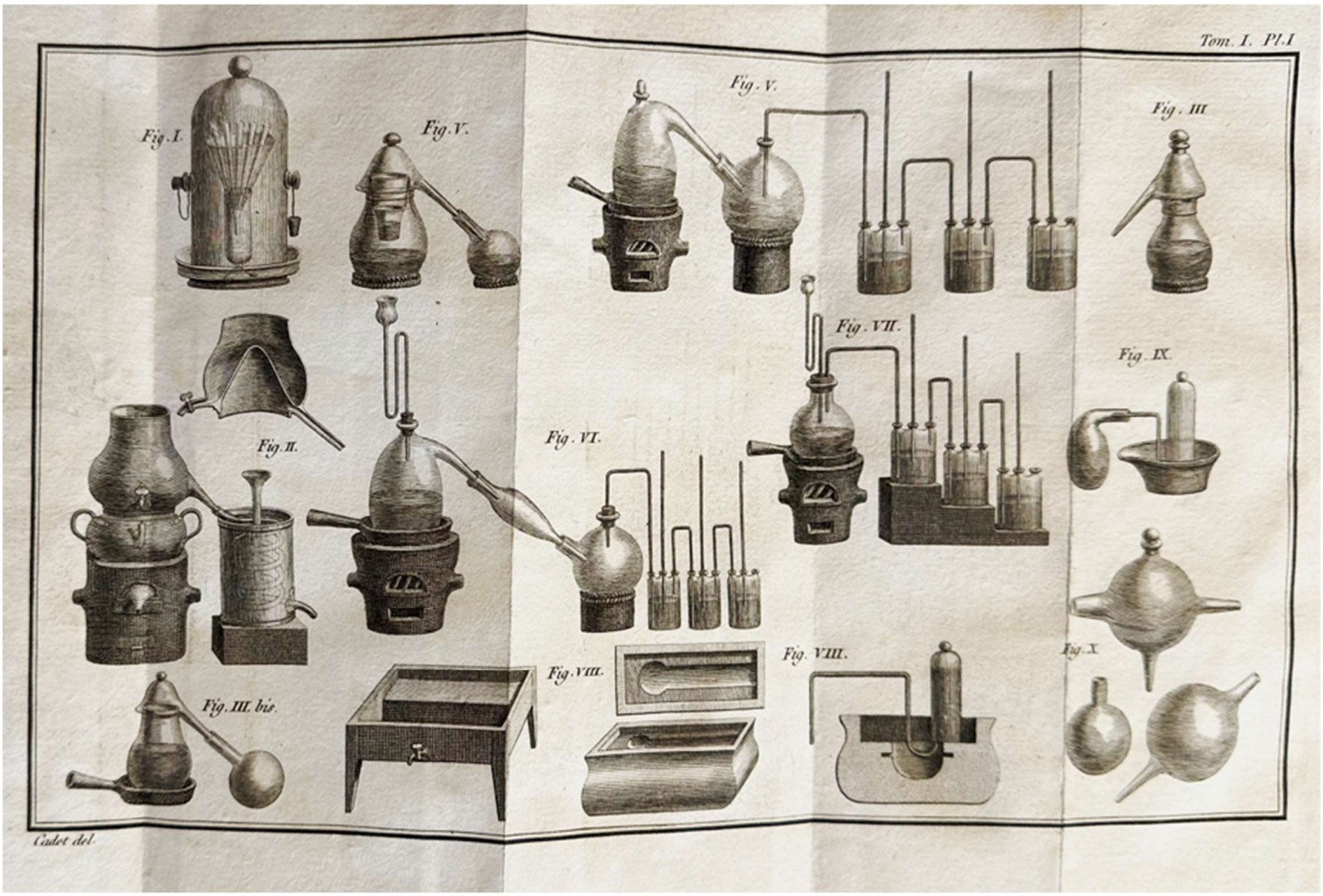


DICTIONNAIRE
DE
CHIMIE,
CONTENANT
LA THÉORIE ET LA PRATIQUE DE CETTE SCIENCE, SON APPLICATION A L'HISTOIRE NATURELLE ET AUX ARTS,
PAR CHARLES-LOUIS CADET,
Du Collége de Pharmacie et de la Société libre des Pharmaciens de Paris, Professeur de Chimie, Membre du Conseil de salubrité près la Préfecture de police, de la Société médicale d'émulation, de celle d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale, de celle des Sciences et des Arts de Paris, des Athenées de Paris, des Arts et des Etrangers, Correspondant de l'Athenée de Toulouse, de la Société de Médecine, Chirurgie et Pharmacie de Bruxelles, et autres Sociétés.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
IMPRIMERIE DE CHAIGNIEAU AINÉ.
AN XI. — 1803.

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,
Du Collége de Pharmacie et de la Société libre des Pharmaciens de Paris, Professeur de Chimie, Membre du Conseil de salubrité près la Préfecture de police, de la Société médicale d'émulation, de celle d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale, de celle des Sciences et des Arts de Paris, des Athenées de Paris, des Arts et des Etrangers, Correspondant de l'Athenée de Toulouse, de la Société de Médecine, Chirurgie et Pharmacie de Bruxelles, et autres Sociétés.
TOME QUATRIÈME.
A PARIS,
IMPRIMERIE DE CHAIGNIEAU AINÉ.
AN XI. — 1803.

"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.

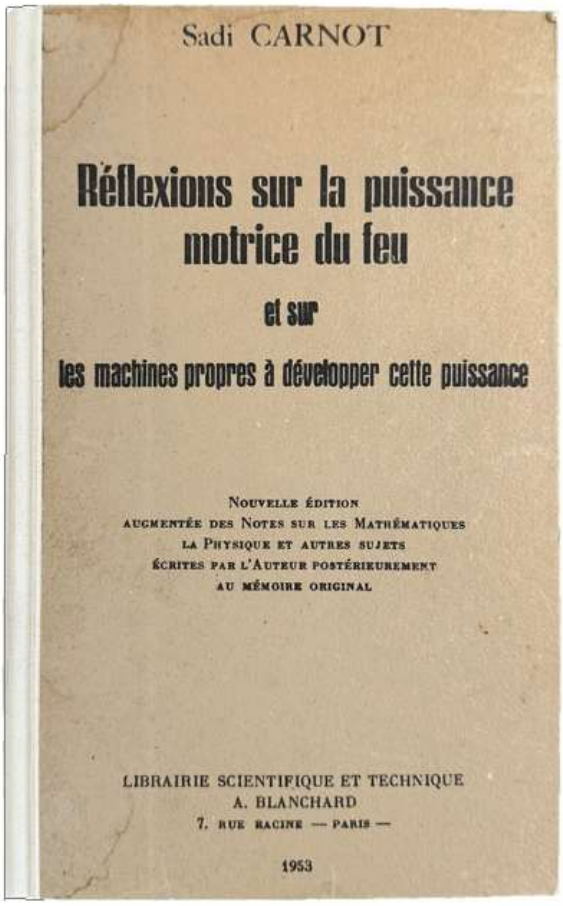
"As a scientist Cadet is noteworthy for his part in the diffusion and popularization of the new chemistry. His most important work, the four-volume *Dictionnaire de chimie*, published in 1803 and dedicated to Fourcroy, replaced the older chemical dictionary of Macquer. Cadet's *Dictionnaire* clearly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

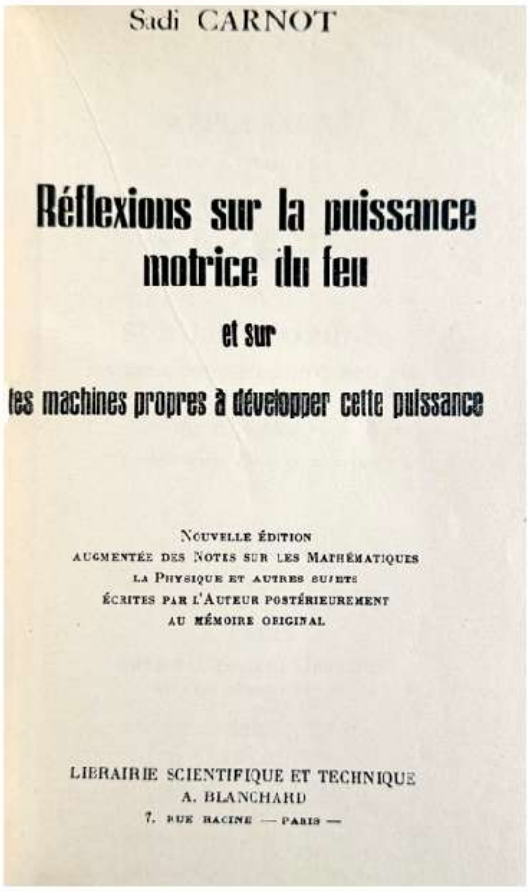


"The articles are up-to-date, and several (e.g., that on attraction) are excellent. In the historical introduction (vol. I), Lavoisier is praised for his work in overthrowing the phlogiston doctrine." – Neville.

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.





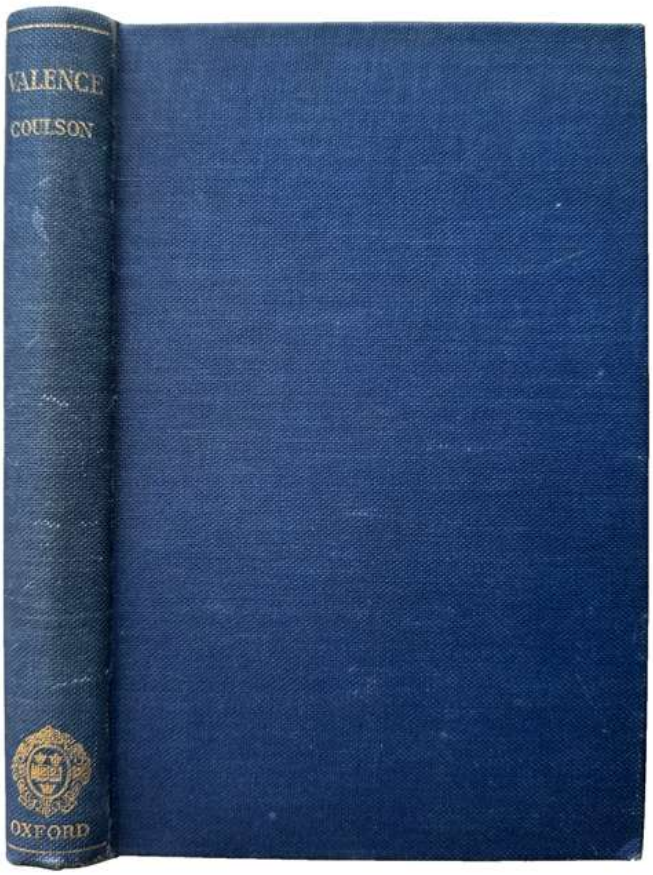
11. **CARNOT, Sadi** (1796-1832). *Réflexions sur la puissance motrice du feu et sur les machines propres à développer cette puissance. Nouvelle édition augmentée des notes . . .* Paris : A. Blanchard, 1953. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 151, [1] pp. Figs. ; small nick on the outer margin of pages 145-8. Original printed boards; rebacked with white cloth and spine title. Very good. [78]

$ 45

Facsimile of the original 1824 edition.

Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot was a French mechanical engineer in the French Army, military scientist and physicist, often described as the "father of thermodynamics". He published only one book, the *Reflections on the Motive Power of Fire* (Paris, 1824), in which he expressed the first successful theory of the maximum efficiency of heat engines and laid the foundations of the new discipline: thermodynamics.

§ Dibner 155 (1824).




VALENCE

BY

C. A. COULSON

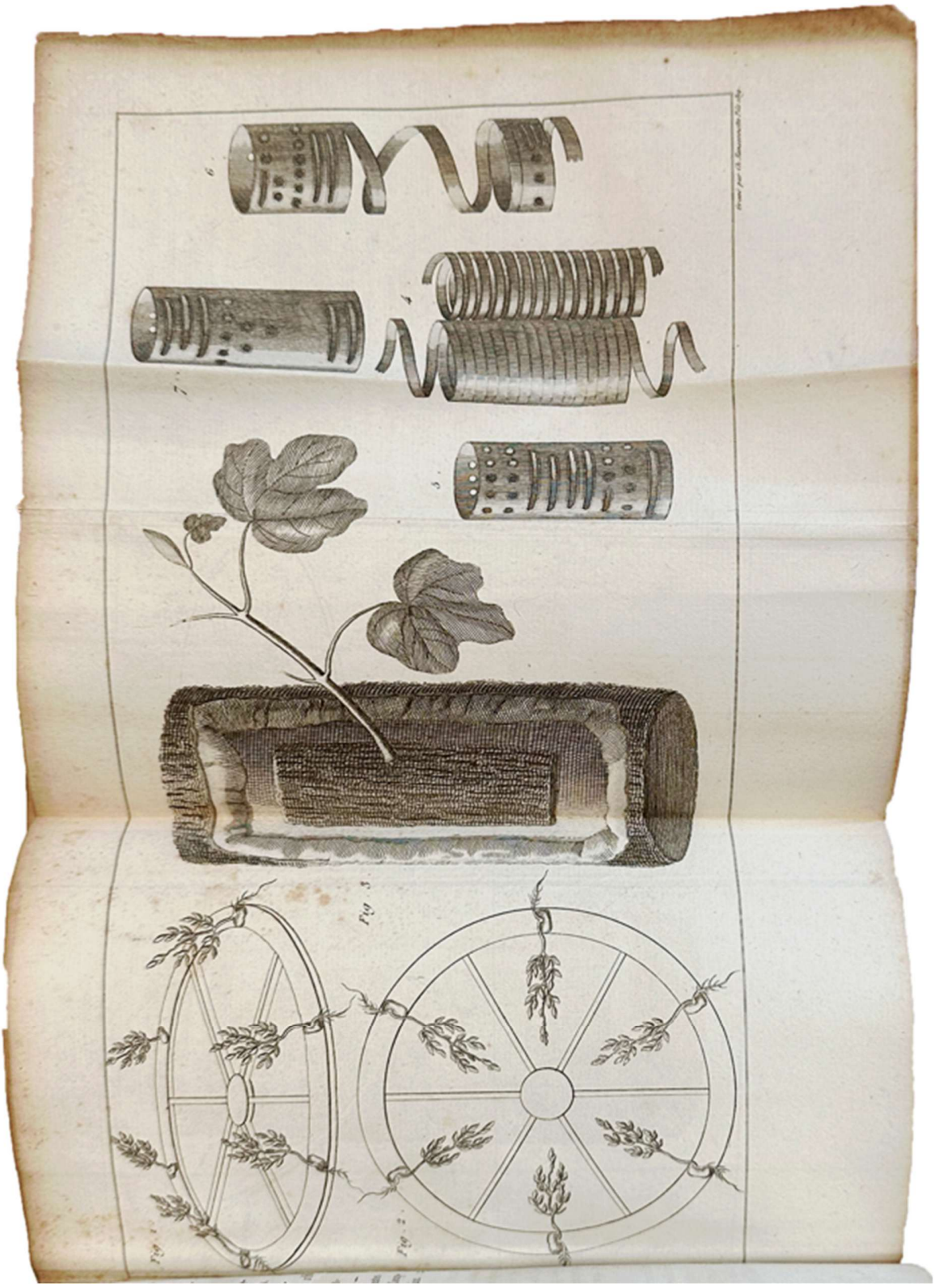
Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics in the University of Oxford

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1952

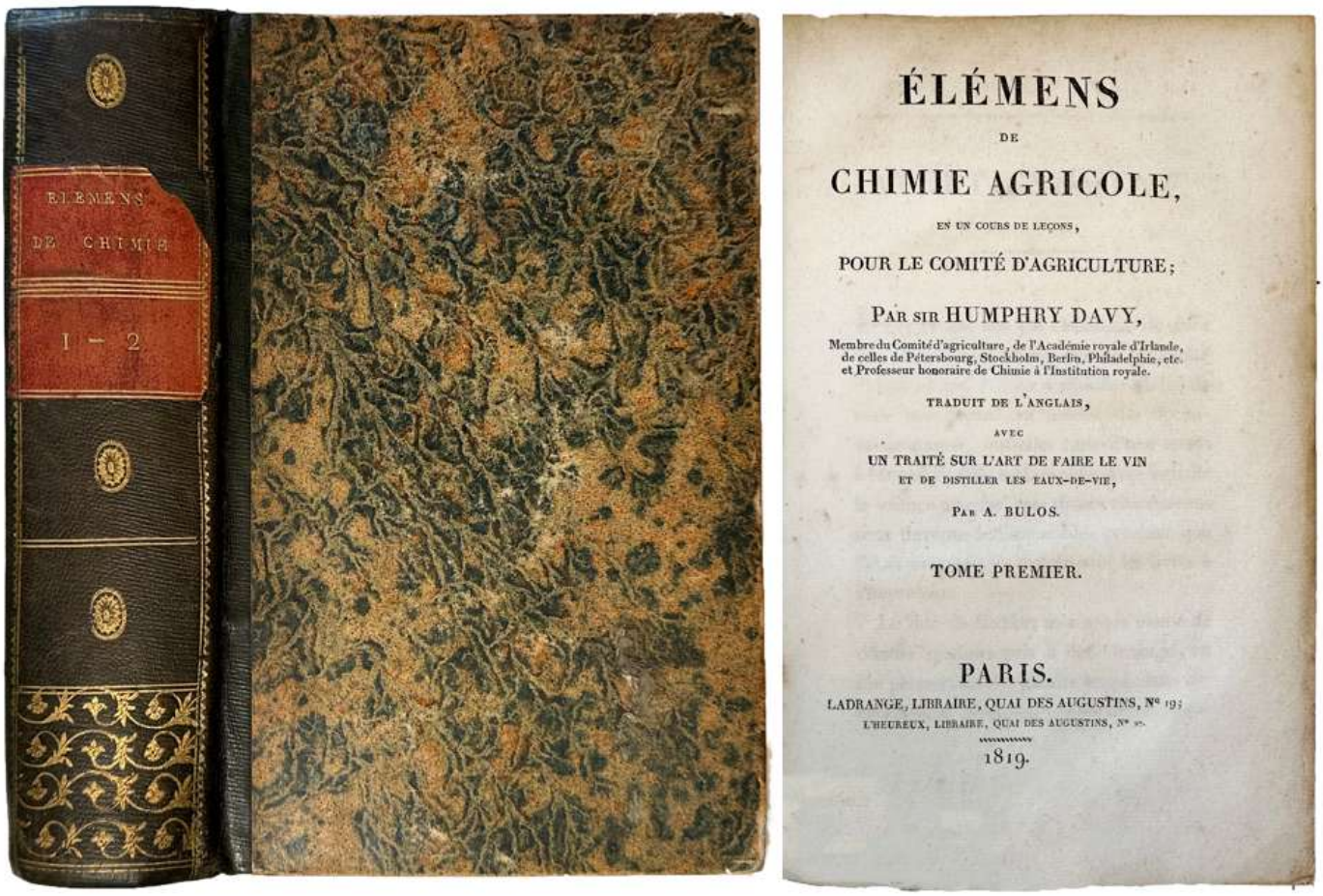
12. **COULSON, C. A.** (**Charles Alfred**) (1910-1974). *Valence*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952. ¶ 222 x 150 mm. 8vo. vii, 338 pp. 31 tables, illus., indexes; EXTENSIVE PENCIL UNDERLINING AND MARGINALIA. Navy cloth. Ownership signatures. As is. S0916

$ 7

Coulson's major scientific work was as a pioneer of the application of the quantum theory of valency to problems of molecular structure, dynamics and reactivity. Beside his scientific works, Coulson was a committed Christian, and served as a Methodist local preacher.



[13] DAVY



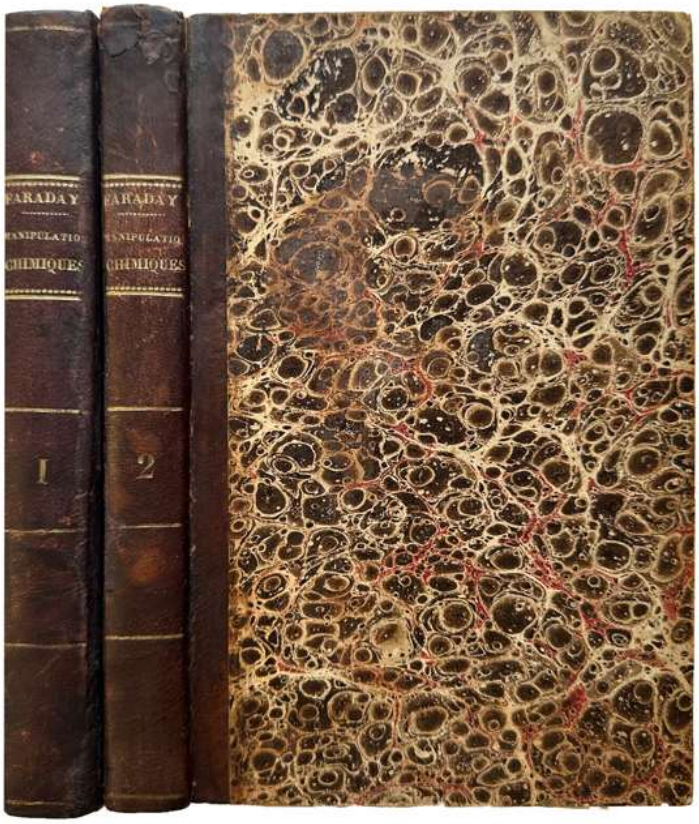
13. **DAVY, Humphry** (1778-1829). *Élémens de Chimie Agricole, en un cours de leçons pour le comité d'agriculture. Traduit de l'Anglais, avec un Traité sur l'art de faire le vin et de distiller les eaux-de-vie par A. Bulos.* Paris : Ladrange ; l'Heureux, 1819. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 8vo. 7, [1], 342 ; [4], 431, [1] pp. Half-title, 8 engraved plates (7 of which are folding), index; mild foxing, a few large spots. Contemporary quarter dark green morocco-backed marbled boards, flat-spine with elegant gilt decorations, some ornate, with orange leather spine label; label corner chipped, corners showing, extremities rubbed. Very good copy. [111] [S14199]

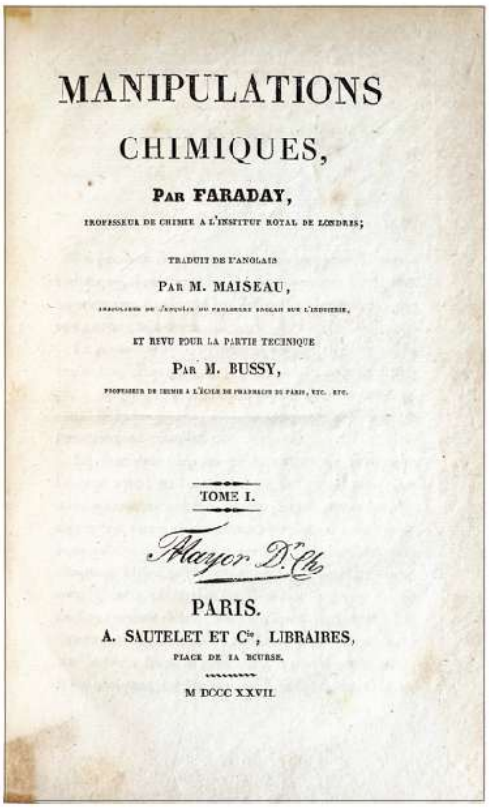
$ 300

First edition in French. Along with his translation, Jean-Antonin Bulos' contributed a section on the art of making wine and distilling brandy, « *Art de faire le vin et de distiller les eaux-de-vie,* » found in vol. II, pp. 306-410.

A popular and influential work based on lectures delivered from 1802 to 1812 before the Board of Agriculture. It is one of the first books to seriously apply chemistry to agriculture. Davy considers the chemical composition and theory of operation of manures. For the most part it is a compendium of the experiments and ideas of many writers, including Gay-Lussac, Thenard, Priestley and T. de Saussure." – Cole.
"Ce traité du grand chimiste anglais est le plus important ouvrage de chimie agricole avant le travail de Chaptal." ["This treatise by the great English chemist is the most important work on agricultural chemistry before Chaptal's work"] – Oberlé.

§ Aslin 36 (for the 1813 edition); Browne, *A Source Book of Agricultural Chemistry*, (1944), p. 210; Brunet VI, 4431 (for the 1829 edition); Cole 342 note; Goldsmiths'-Kress 22343; Huzard II, 17 ; Neville II, p. 335; Oberlé, *Une Bibliothèque Bachique. Collection Kilian Fritsch*, (1993), 150 ; Quérard II, 409.




MANIPULATIONS

CHIMIQUES,

PAR FARADAY,

PROFESSEUR DE CHIMIE A L'INSTITUT ROYAL DE LONDRES;

TRADUIT DE L'ANGLAIS

PAR M. MAISEAU,

ET REVU POUR LA PARTIE TECHNIQUE

PAR M. BUSSY,

TOME I.

Mayor D.r Ch.

PARIS.

A. SAUTELET ET C.ie, LIBRAIRES,

PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

M DCCC XXVII.

14. **FARADAY, Michael** (1791-1867). *Manipulations chimiques.* Paris : A. Sautelet, 1827. ¶ 2 volumes. XXIV, 428; [4], 364, [2] pp. Half-titles, wood-engravings, errata. Contemporary quarter dark calf, smooth-backed, simple gilt-rules, gilt-stamped title, marbled boards; vol. I upper joint reinforced with kozo. With ownership ticket of Dr. Roland Voegeli, chimiste (Swiss); title with ink-stamp of F. Mayor, Dr. Ch. Rare. [144]

$ 295

First edition in French, translated by Raymond Balthasar Maiseau (1782-1843), wit his notes, . . . « et revu pour la partie technique» by Antoine Alexandre Brutus Bussy (1794-1882). The English edition was also issued in 1827. The preface contains the notable error, "sir Hamphry Davy" [sic] (p. VII).

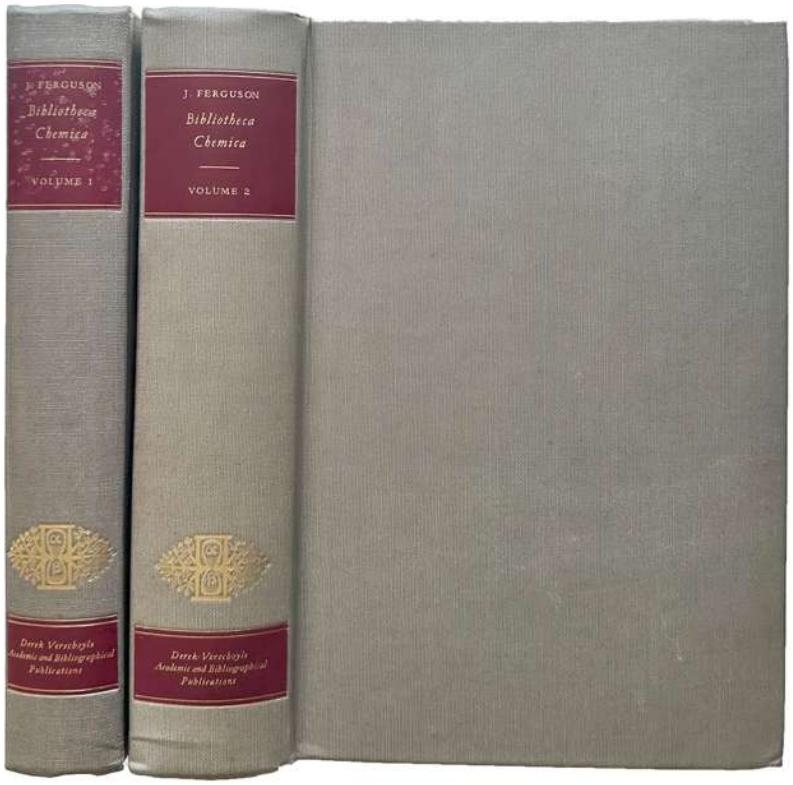
"A useful manual designed to assist a person 'in obtaining a knowledge of the chemistry of research.' Primarily for beginners, the work covered all aspects of manipulations used in the conduct of chemical experiments. Sect. XXIV (pp. 590-640) presents a collection of experiments and trials for practice, with references to the earlier paragraphs of the text." – Cole [432].

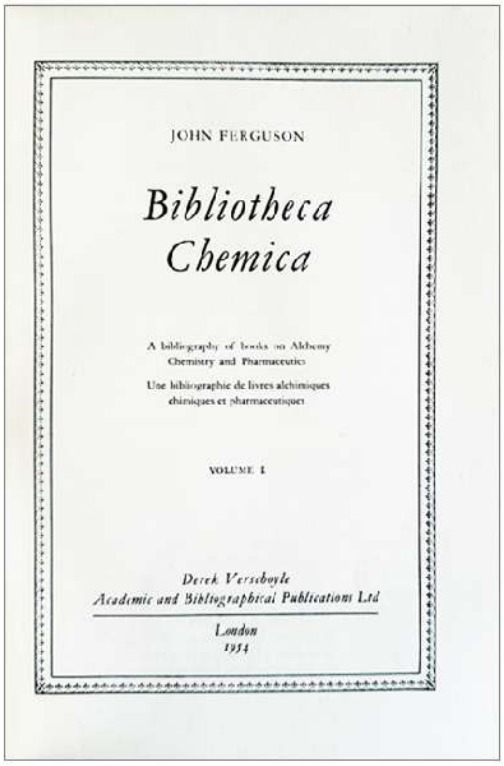
"This is Faraday's only monograph; it gives a splendid picture of his experimental genius, his ability to turn things to new uses, and also of the laboratory practice of the day . . . Parts of it at least can still be read with profit by a chemist wishing to improve his basic laboratory techniques" – Knight, *Natural Science Books in English*, p. 141.

The valuable notes have been added by the translator Raymond Balthasar Maiseau (1782-1843), who also converted English weights and measures into the metric system. Much of the text was reviewed by Antoine Alexandre Brutus Bussy (1794-1882). Neville calls this text "one of the great milestones in the development of the chemical textbook." – p. 439.

PROVENANCE [2]: title with ink-stamp of F. Mayor, Dr. Ch. – Dr. Roland Vögeli, chimiste (Swiss). (1931-1991) Lausanne, who wrote, *Étude de l'acide du nitrile et de l'aldéhyde 3, 4-dinitro-benzoïques, thèse.* 1942. Vögeli also collected books in the history of chemistry.

§ Cole 434; Neville I, p. 443.





[15] Ferguson

15. **FERGUSON, John** (1837-1916). *Bibliotheca Chemica: a bibliography of books on alchemy chemistry and pharmaceutics.* London: Derek Verschoyle, 1954. ¶ Reprint. Two volumes. 8vo. xxi, 487; 598 pp. Gray cloth; some staining or wear to paper edges, vol. I with freckling on spine. Very good. [S1321]

$ 55

This essential work, along with those of Dennis Duveen and Bill Cole, are the primary resources for listing rare and historical books in the history of chemistry.

John Ferguson FRSE LLD was a Scottish chemist and bibliographer. He is noted for the early alchemy and chemistry bibliography *Bibliotheca chemica*. The Ferguson Collection, a collection of 7,500 books and manuscripts from his personal library is held by the University of Glasgow.

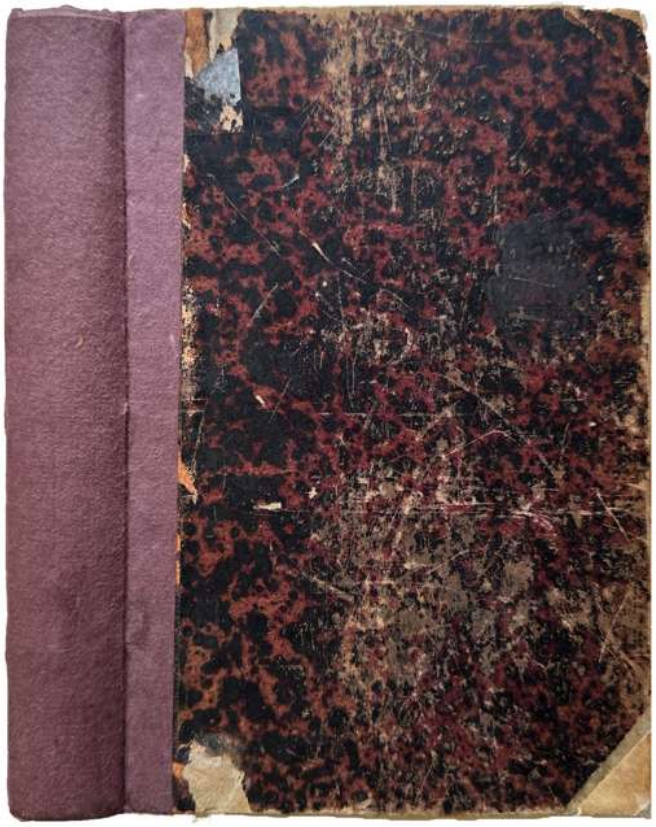
16. **FRESENIUS, Carl Remigius** (1818-1897). *Traité d'analyse chimique qualitative des opérations chimiques. Sixième édition française traduite de l'allemand sur la quatorzième édition par C. Forthomme.* Paris : F. Savy, 1879. ¶ 8vo. [4], 508 pp. 47 fig., large folding chromolithographic plate of spectroscopy ; several stains in the text (some repaired), the half-title & folding pl. heavily foxed. Original marbled boards; spine replaced with maroon kozo. Rubber-stamp of M. Naef & cie, Geneva; signatures of P. Chuit, Geneva. As is. [161]

$ 10

Carl Remigius Fresenius, German analytical chemist, whose textbooks on qualitative analysis (1841) and quantitative analysis (1846) became standard works.

"Fresenius was also interested in the industrial application of chemistry. He was the discoverer of the lime-soda process of water-softening. The destructive distillation of wood and the processes for the recovery and utilization of the products also were originated and developed by Fresenius." – Phi Lambda Upsilon, The National Chemistry Honor Society.

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



TRAITÉ

D'ANALYSE CHIMIQUE

QUALITATIVE

Des 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 Sols, des Engrais, etc.
Recherches chimico-légales, Analyse spectrale.

PAR

R. FRESENIUS

PROFESSEUR DE CHIMIE A L'UNIVERSITÉ DE WIESBADEN

SIXIÈME ÉDITION FRANÇAISE

TRADUITE DE L'ALLEMAND SUR LA QUATORZIÈME ÉDITION

PAR

C. FORTHOMME

PROFESSEUR DE CHIMIE A LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE NANCY

AVEC 47 FIGURES DANS LE TEXTE
ET UN TABLEAU D'ANALYSE SPECTRALE COLORIÉ

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE F. SAVY
77, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 77
1879

DR. H. FREUND, COLORIMETRY

COLORIMETRY

ITS APPLICATIONS IN ANALYTICAL
AND CLINICAL PRACTICE

BY

DR. HUGO FREUND

COLORIMETRY

Its Applications in Analytical and
Clinical Practice

by

Dr. Hugo Freund.

Authorised English Translation

by

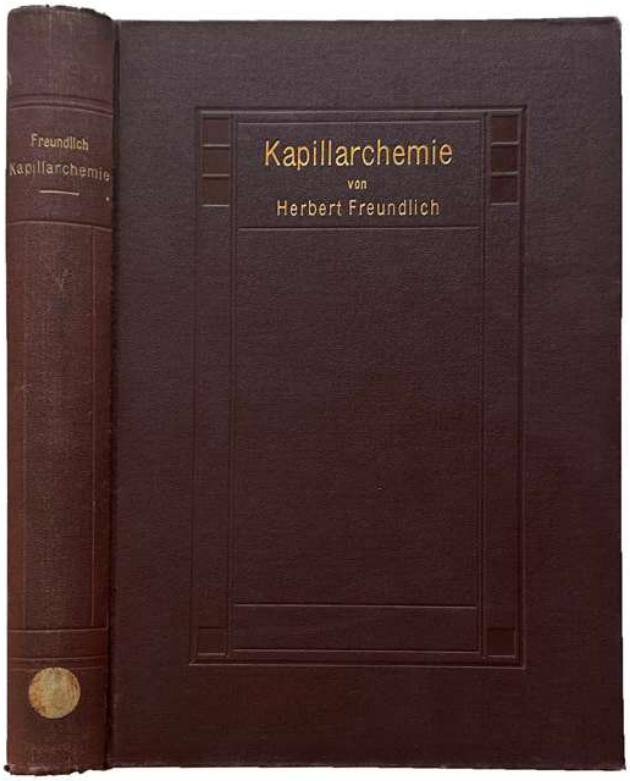
Frank Bamford B.Sc. (London)
Director of the Chemical Laboratories, Medico-legal Department
Egyptian Government.
Formerly Research Chemist with the British Dyestuffs
Corporation.

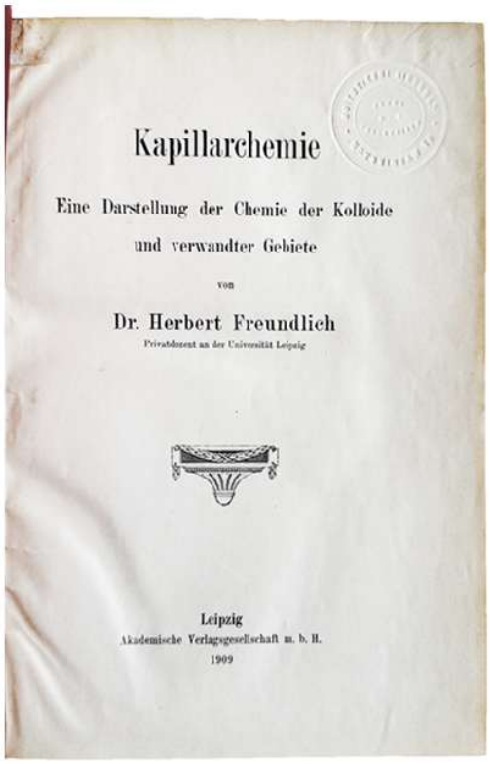
1932
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

17. **FREUND, Hugo** (1879-1942). *Colorimetry: Its Applications in Analytical and Clinical Practice. Authorized English Translation by Frank Bamford.* [Wetzlar]: Published by the author, 1932. ¶ 8vo. (210 x 152 mm). 255 pp. Illustrations. Quarter bluish-green cloth, printed paper boards, black-stamped spine title. Previous owner's inked signature and bookseller's rubber stamp on front pastedown of Hugh H. Baird, Wetzlar, 1935. Very good. Rare. [S9626]

$ 28

Hugo Freund was an Austrian-Czechoslovak entrepreneur and founder of "Hugo Freund & Co." He was one of the first to use British gemological services. Freund, being of Jewish descent, was arrested by the Nazis in 1942 and deported to the Theresienstadt ghetto. Shortly thereafter, he was deported to the Majdanek concentration camp in Lublin, where he was put to death.



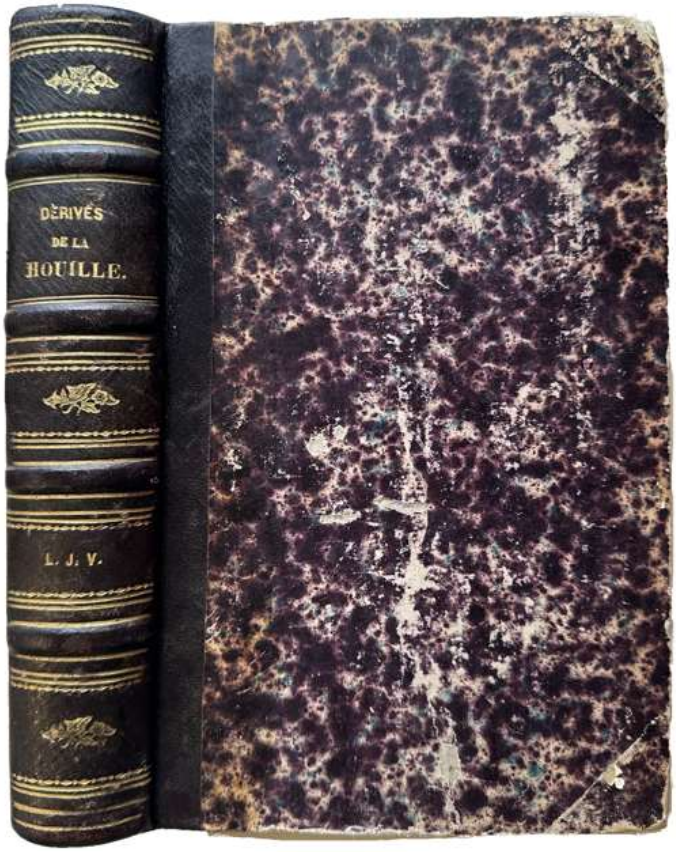


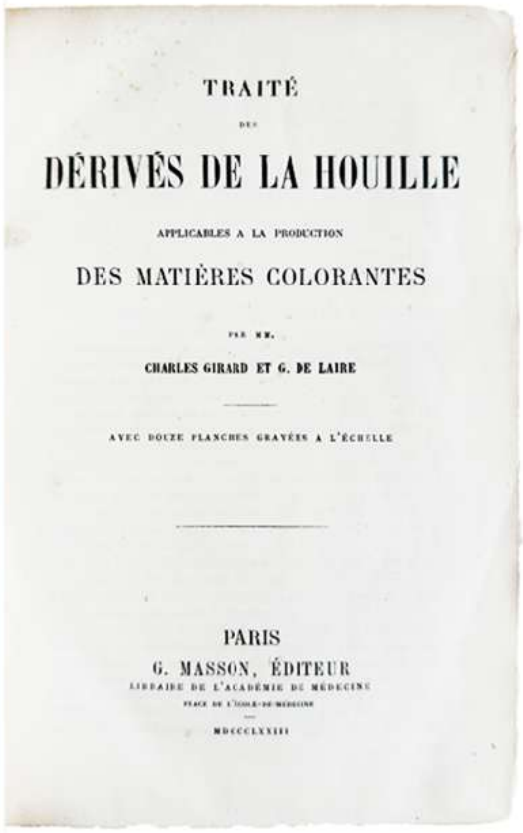
18. **FREUNDLICH, Herbert** (1880-1941). *Kapillarchemie; eine darstellung der chemie der kolloide und verwandter gebiete.* Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1909. ¶ 8vo. viii, 591 pp. Figs., index. Maroon cloth, gilt. Ex-Carnegie. RARE. [S0037]

$ 50

Capillary chemistry; an account of the chemistry of colloids and related fields.

Freundlich (1880-1941), noted figure in colloid and interface science, studied at the universities of Munich and Leipzig. His first position was at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry in Berlin. Later he took a research appointment at University College, London. The present book was his most important contribution, which reached four editions by 1930-32. *DSB*, XV, pp. 159-60.




TRAITÉ

DES

DÉRIVÉS DE LA HOUILLE

APPLICABLES A LA PRODUCTION

DES MATIÈRES COLORANTES

PAR MM.

CHARLES GIRARD ET G. DE LAIRE

AVEC DOUZE PLANCHES GRAVÉES A L'ÉCHELLE

PARIS

G. MASSON, ÉDITEUR

LIBRAIRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE

PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE

MDCCCLXXIII

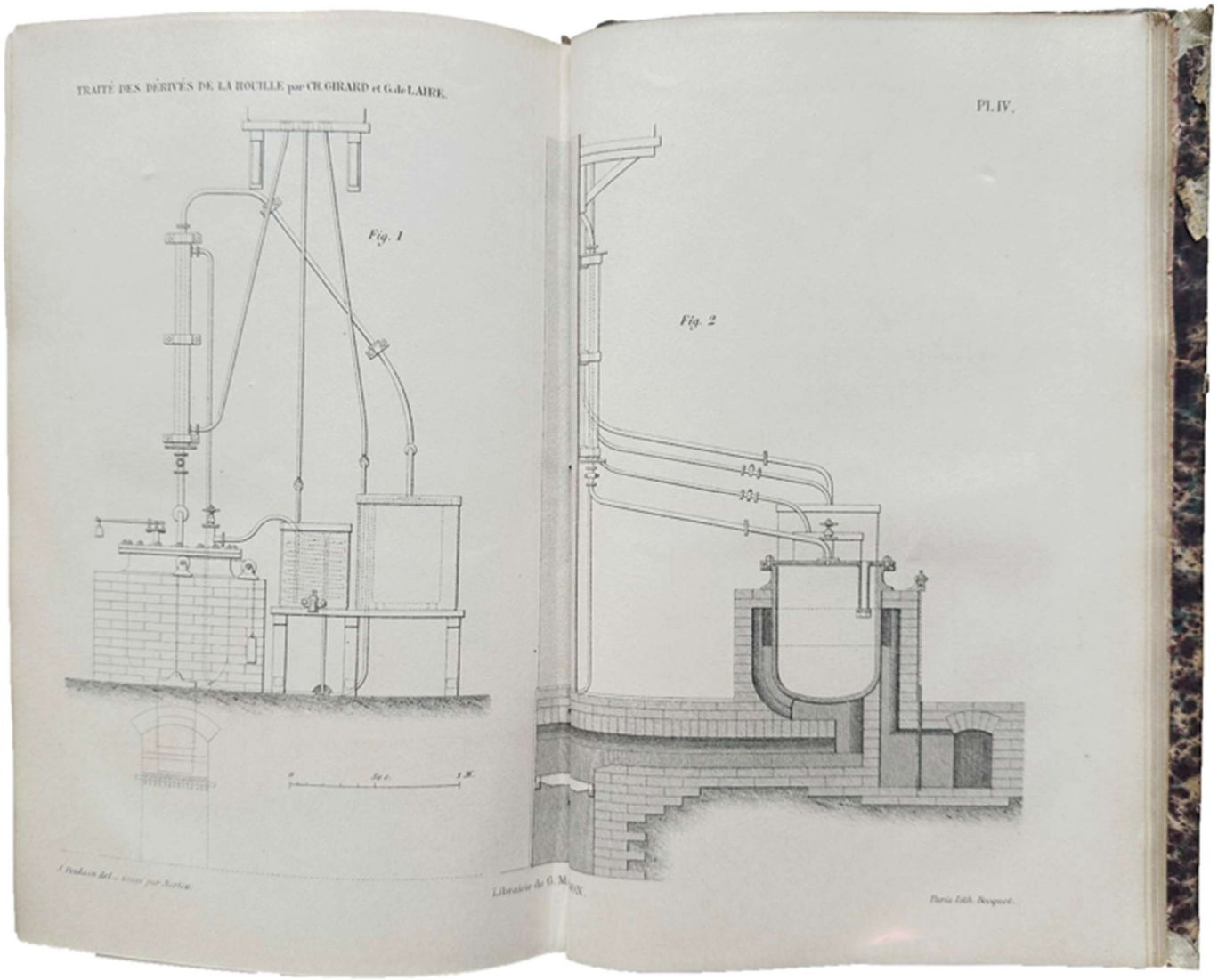
19. **GIRARD, Charles** (1837-1918) ; **Georges de LAIRE** (1836-1908). *Traité des dérivés de la Houille ; applicables a la production des matières colorantes.* Paris : G. Mason, 1873. ¶ 8vo. VIII, 640 pp. 12 plates (10 folding). Contemporary quarter dark-brown calf, gilt-stamped spine with raised bands, marbled boards, decorative pink-colored endleaves; rubbed. Spine with ownership initials of L.J.V. Very good. [183]

$ 120

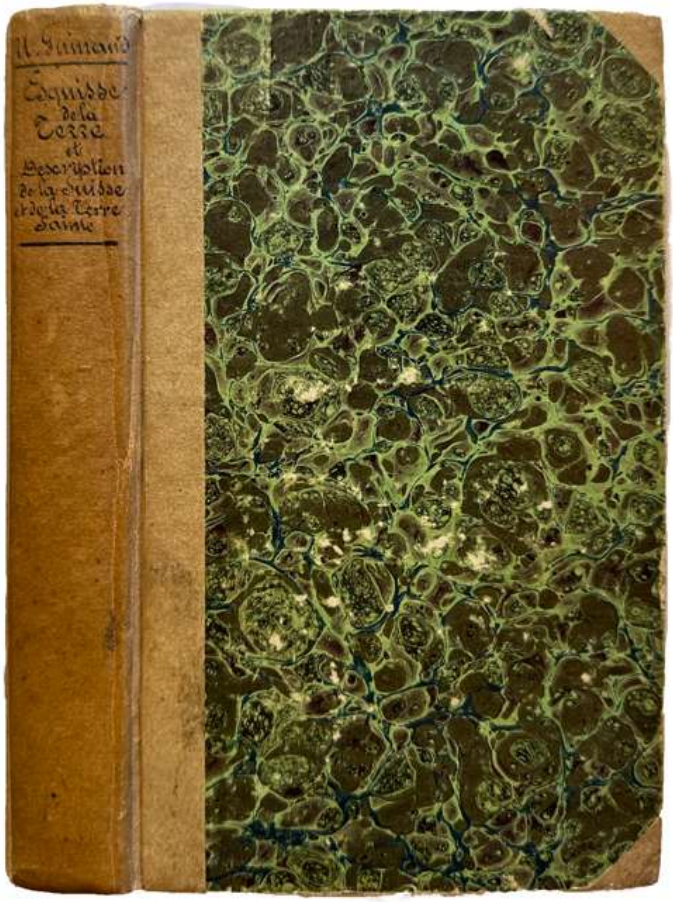
A treatise on coal-tar, as applicable to colorants, dyes and dyeing.

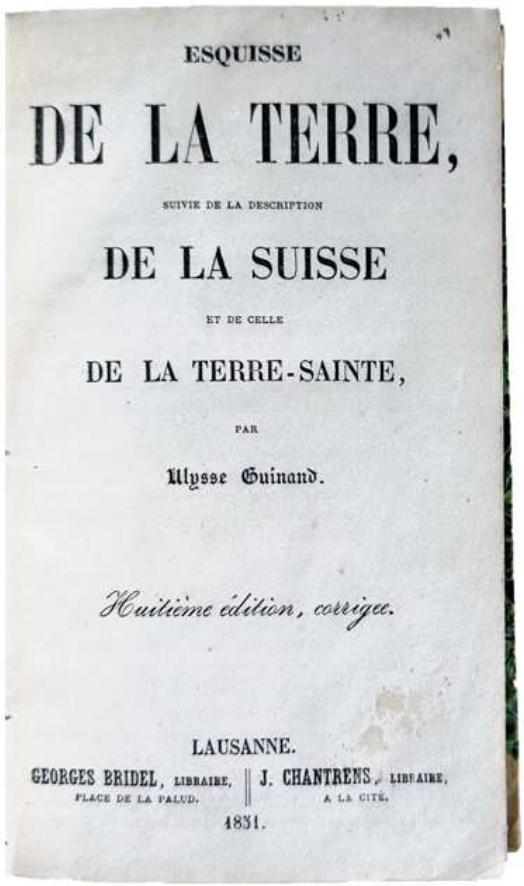
From 1855 de Laire worked with Charles Girard in the laboratory of Théophile-Jules Pelouze. In 1872, again with Charles Girard, he founded his own dye factory in Ris-Orangis near Paris, selling it a years later in 1876.

Charles-Adam Girard, chemist. – Specialist in industrial chemistry. – Founded with Wurtz the *Laboratoire Municipal de la Ville de Paris*, of which he was director. – Member of the *Société chimique*.



[19]




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.

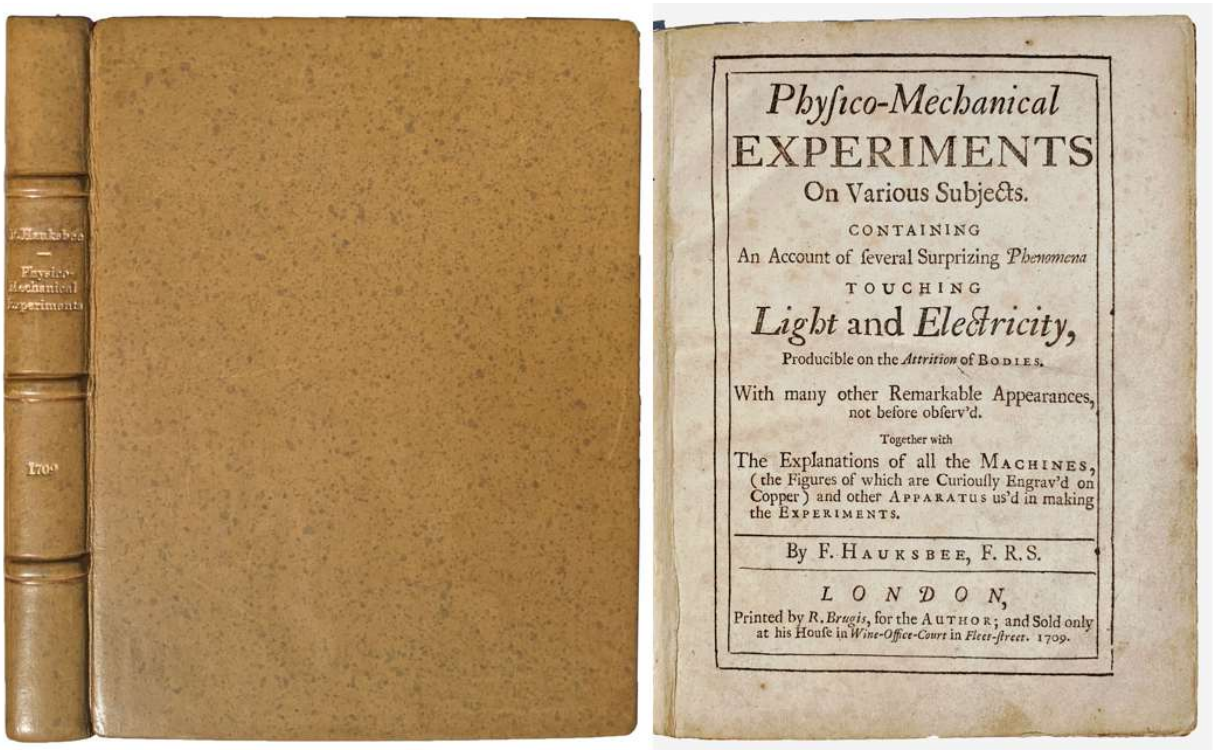
GEORGES BRIDEL, LIBRAIRE, PLACE DE LA PALUD. ‖ J. CHANTRENS, LIBRAIRE, A LA CITÉ.

1851.

20. **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]

$ 15

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



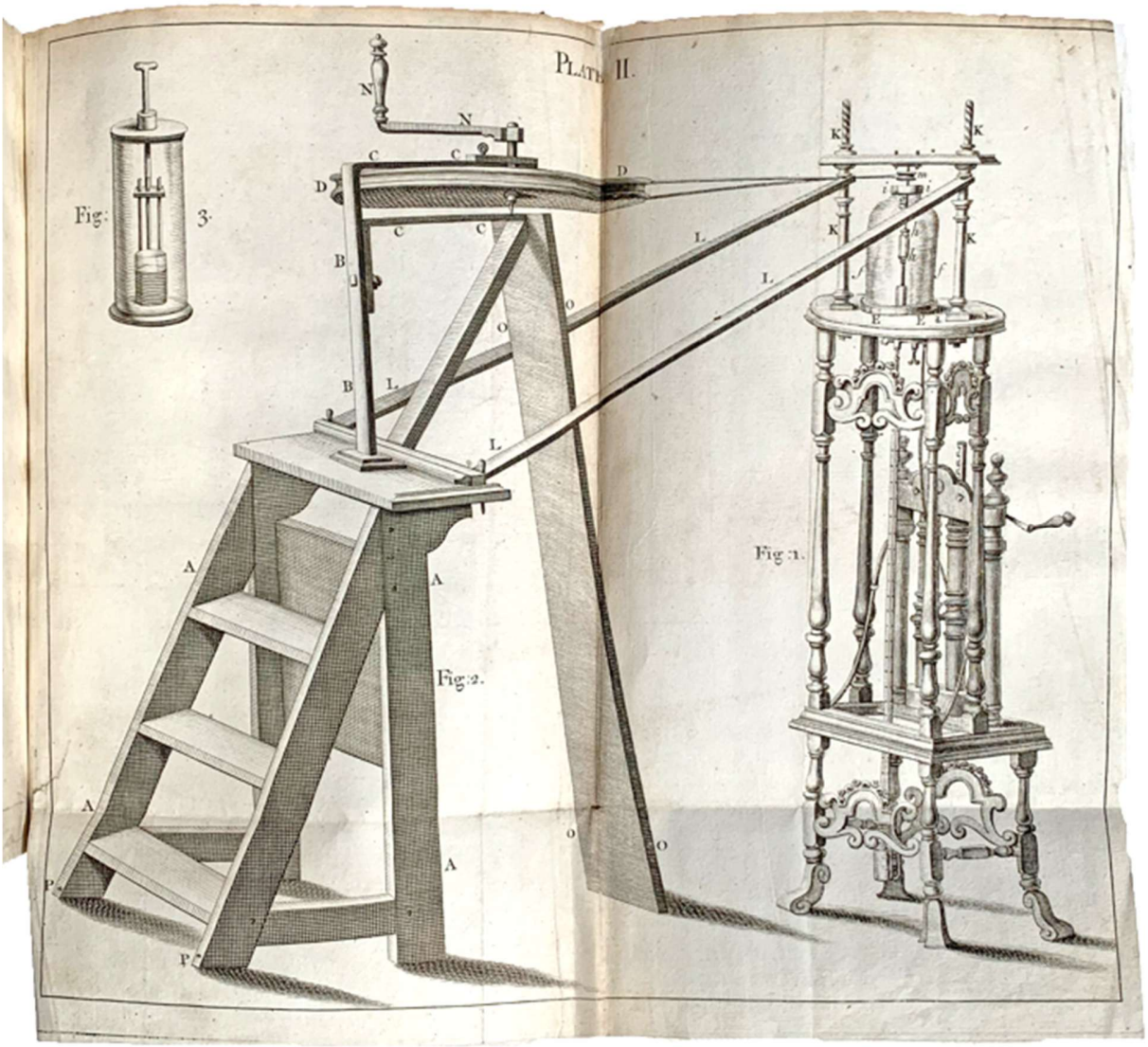
The Discovery of Neon Lighting

21. **HAUKSBEE, Francis** (1666-1713). *Physico-Mechanical Experiments On Various Subjects. Containing An Account of several Surprizing Phenomena touching Light and Electricity, Producible on the Attrition of Bodies. With many other Remarkable Appearances, not before observ'd. Together with the Explanations of all the Machines, (the Figures of which are Curiously Engrav'd on Copper) and other Apparatus us'd in making the Experiments*. London: R. Brugis, 1709. ¶ Small 4to. (201 x 160 mm) [14], 194 pp. 8 plates (7 folding); foxing to some sections, plates 3 and 4 bound in reverse order, 1 plate facing p. 160, margins of two plates reinforced. Full modern speckled olive calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title, by Johanna Rojgard [Sweden]. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon, ink ownership marks of James William Heath (1869) on front endleaf. Very good. [SS9409]

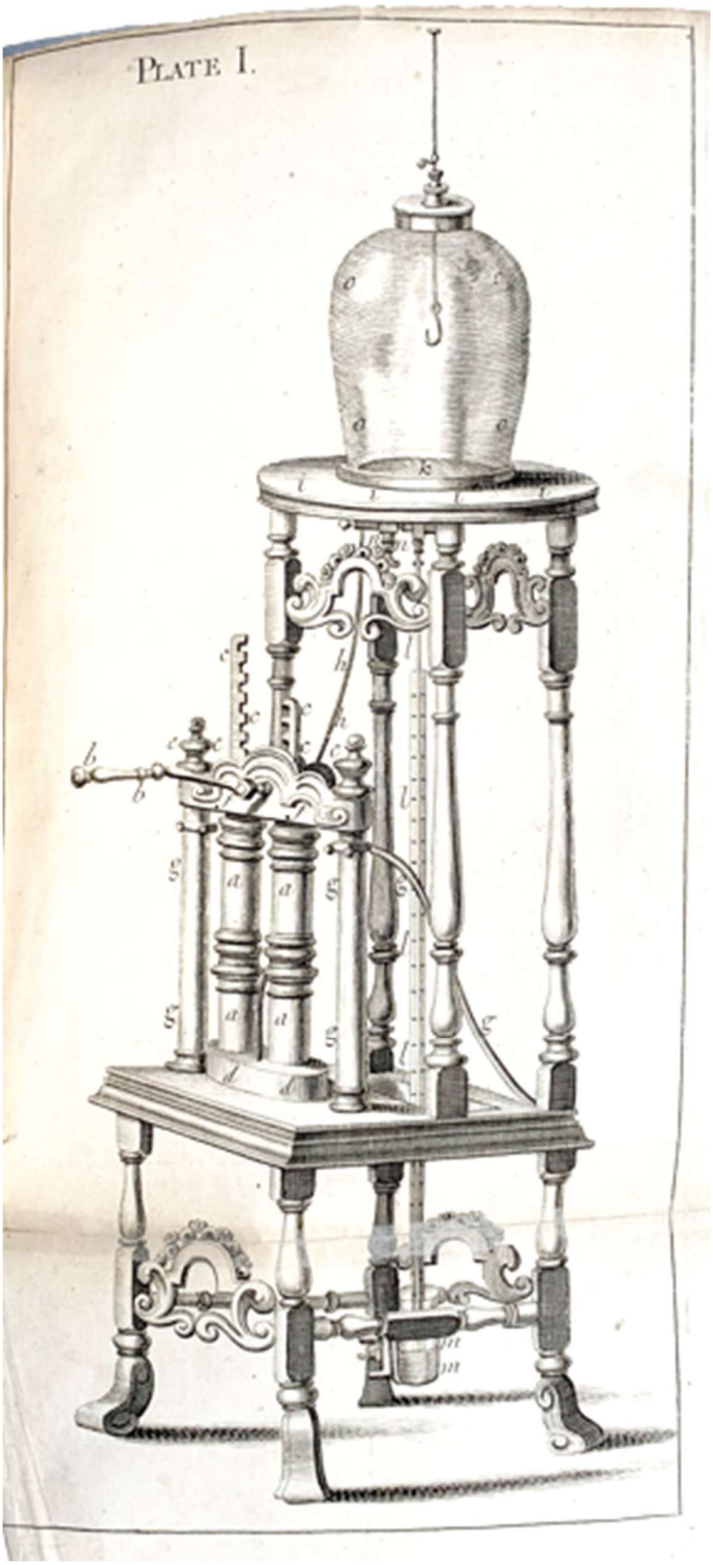
$ 4,500

FIRST EDITION. By 1705, Hauksbee had discovered that if he placed a small amount of mercury in the glass of his modified version of Otto von Guericke's generator and evacuated the air from it, and then he caused a charge to be built up on the ball, a glow was visible if he placed his hand on the outside of the ball. This glow

was bright enough to read by. This effect later became the basis of neon lighting and mercury vapor lights.



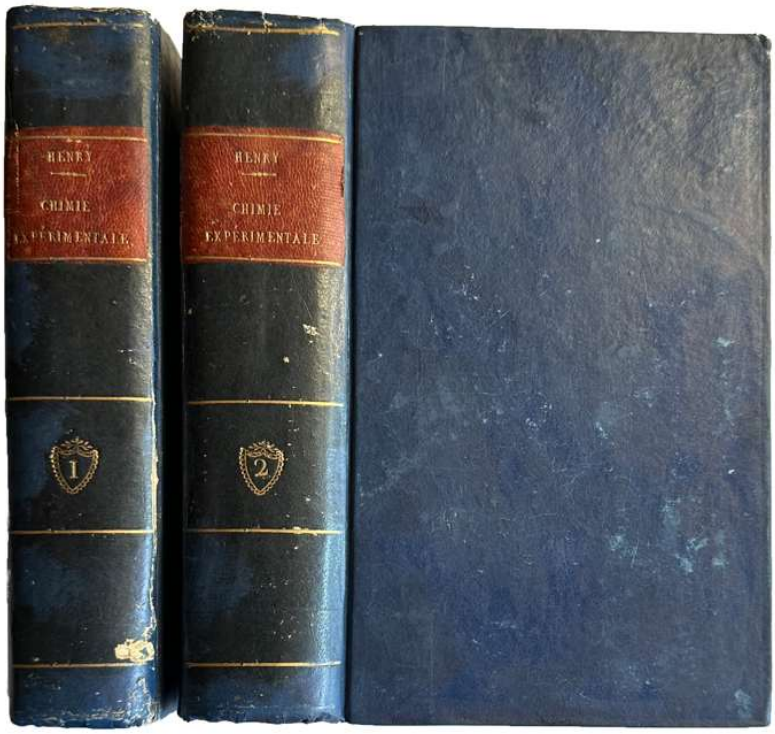
"Hauksbee's important experiments on electroluminescence, static electricity, and capillarity, described in the present work, mark the beginning of sustained experimentation in the field of electricity. He was the first to demonstrate the optical effects produced by the passage of electricity through rarified air. His demonstration of the efficacy of glass in producing frictional electricity opened the way from the work of Gray, Dufay and Franklin, and his discoveries in capillarity (he was the first adequately to explore the subject) influenced Laplace nearly one hundred years later. Hauksbee performed many of his experiments at the suggestion of Isaac Newton,

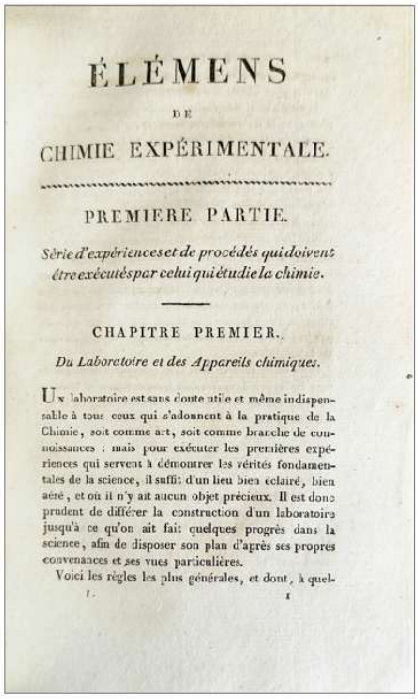


from whom Hauksbee learned the theoretical import of some of his discoveries; in turn, Hauksbee's results influenced Newton's revisions and additions in the new editions of his Principia and Optiks." [Norman].

PROVENANCE: [Undetermined owner, 1854] – James William Heath (1869) – Dr. Andras Gedeon [Sweden] [c.2008].

§ *DSB* Vol. VI, pp. 169-175; Duveen, p. 282; ESTC T60574; Gedeon pp. 92-93 [this copy]; Norman 1020; Wheeler Gift 232.





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-

22. **HENRY, William** (1734-1816). *Elémens de Chimie expérimentale. Traduit de l'anglois sur la sixième edition, 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] [S14073]

$ 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.

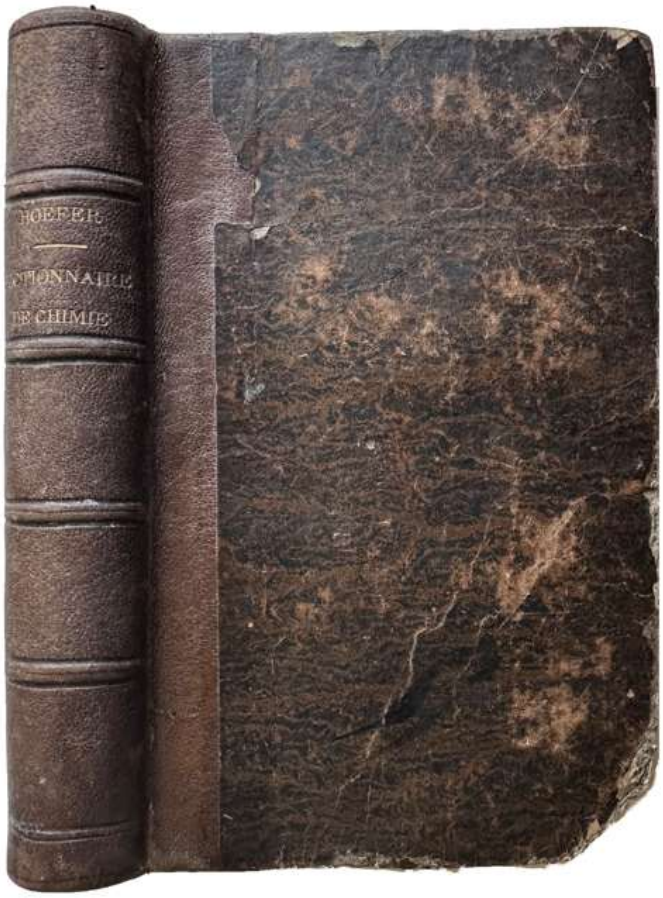
"The 6th edition of the *Epitome of chemistry* was greatly expanded and the title was changed to *Elements of* . . . Greater stress was laid on theoretical matters." – Cole.

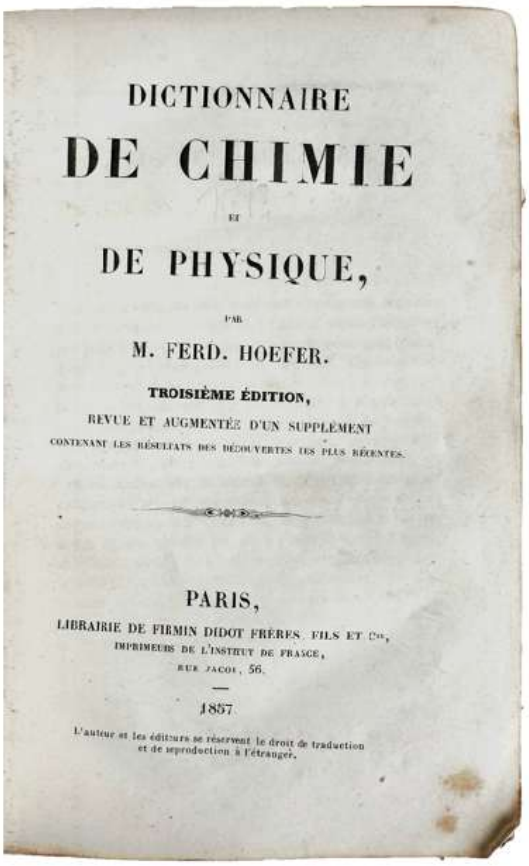
The 6th edition was dedicated to John Dalton, William Henry's lifelong friend. The translator mentions working on a translation of Dalton's *New System of Chemistry* (v. I, p. 50). "Henry's most notable chemical investigations were on hydrocarbon gases and on the combustion of ammonia with oxygen. In 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.




DICTIONNAIRE

DE CHIMIE

ET

DE PHYSIQUE,

PAR

M. FERD. HOEFER.

TROISIÈME ÉDITION,

REVUE ET AUGMENTÉE D'UN SUPPLÉMENT

CONTENANT LES RÉSULTATS DES DÉCOUVERTES LES PLUS RÉCENTES.

PARIS,

LIBRAIRIE DE FIRMIN DIDOT FRÈRES, FILS ET Cie,

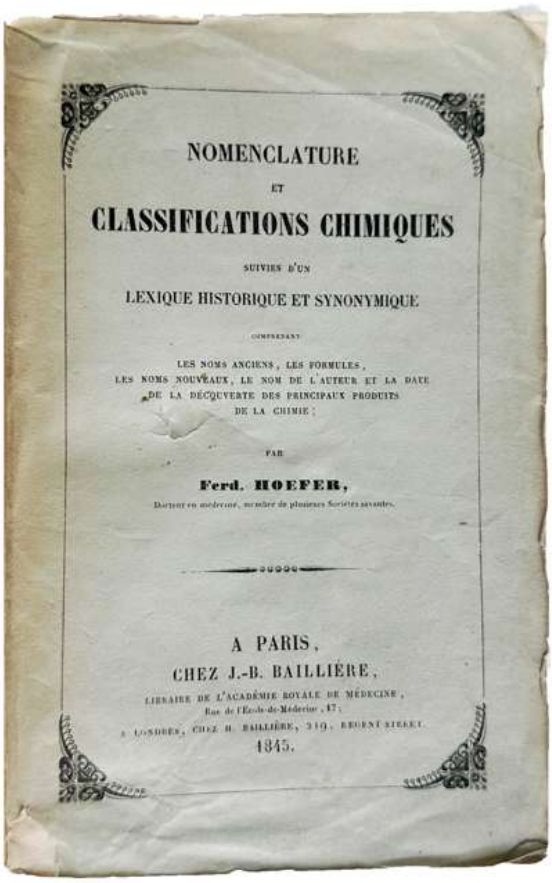
IMPRIMEURS DE L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE,

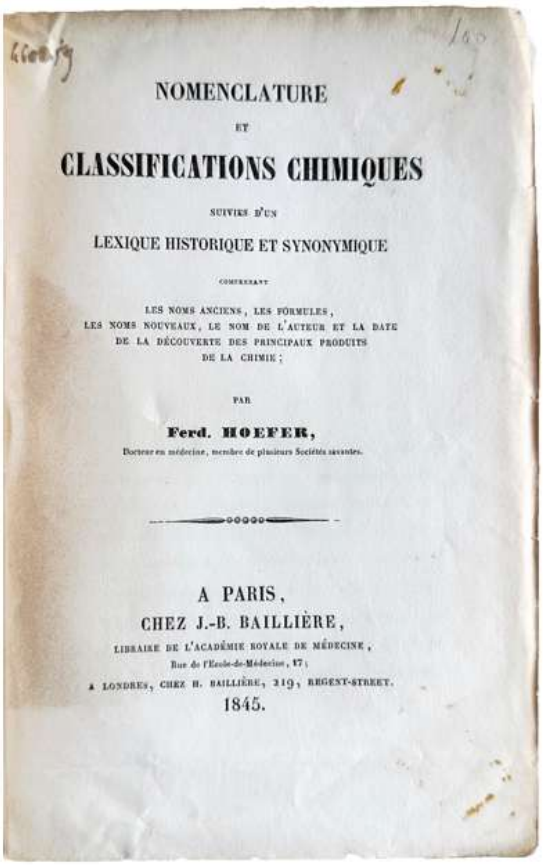
RUE JACOB, 56.

1857.

L'auteur et les éditeurs se réservent le droit de traduction et de reproduction à l'étranger.

23. **HOEFER, Ferdinand** (1811-1878). *Dictionnaire de Chimie et de Physique. Troisième édition, revue et augmentée d'un supplément . . .* Paris : Firmin-Didot Frères, 1857. ¶ 12mo. [4], IV, 497, [1] pp. Half-title, figs. Later quarter calf, bands, black and gilt-stamping on spine, dark marbled boards; upper corner missing, rubbed, inner joints reinforced with kozo. Ownership signature of Rouyer, Paris. Good. [213] $ 20


NOMENCLATURE
ET
CLASSIFICATIONS CHIMIQUES
SUIVIES D'UN
LEXIQUE HISTORIQUE ET SYNONYMIQUE
LES NOMS ANCIENS, LES FORMULES,
LES NOMS NOUVEAUX, LE NOM DE L'AUTEUR ET LA DATE
DE LA DÉCOUVERTE DES PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS
DE LA CHIMIE;
PAR
Ferd. HOEFER,
A PARIS,
CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE,
1845.

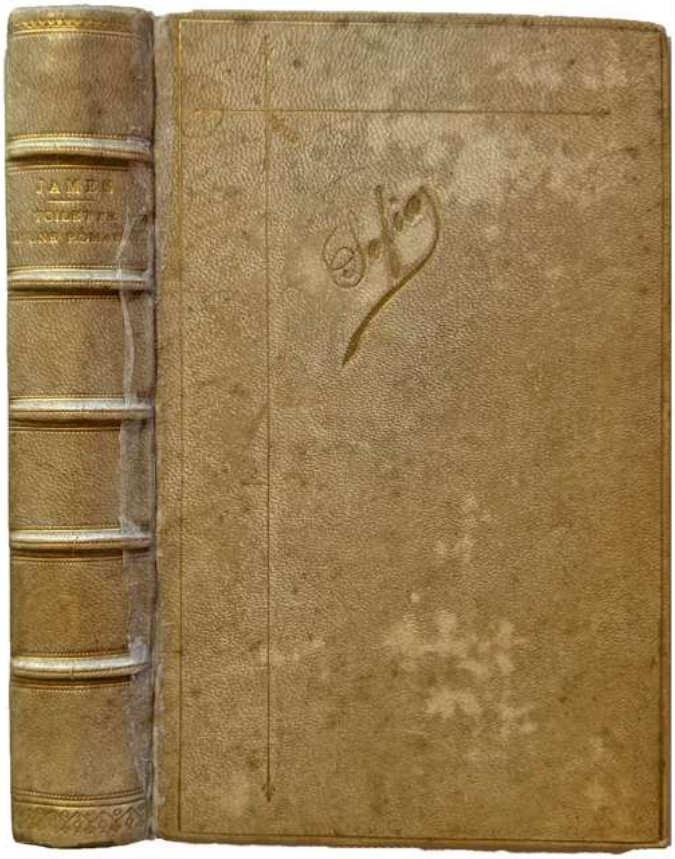

NOMENCLATURE
ET
CLASSIFICATIONS CHIMIQUES
SUIVIES D'UN
LEXIQUE HISTORIQUE ET SYNONYMIQUE
LES NOMS ANCIENS, LES FORMULES,
LES NOMS NOUVEAUX, LE NOM DE L'AUTEUR ET LA DATE
DE LA DÉCOUVERTE DES PRINCIPAUX PRODUITS
DE LA CHIMIE;
PAR
Ferd. HOEFER,
A PARIS,
CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE,
1845.

24. **HOEFER, Ferdinand** (1811-1878). *Nomenclature et classification chimiques suivies d'un lexique historique et synonymique comprenant les noms anciens, les formules, les noms nouveaux, le nom de l'auteur et la date de la découverte des principaux produits de la chimie.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière; Londres: H. Baillière 1845. ¶ 12mo. VII, [1], 184 pp. Original pale green printed wrappers ; spine head worn, yet clearly a very nice copy. Scarce. [216]

$ 125

"Chemical nomenclature and classification, followed by a historical and synonymic glossary including old names, formulas, new names, authors' name and date of discovery of the main products of chemistry."

Jean Chrétien Ferdinand Hoefer was a German-French physician and lexicographer. He is now known for his many works on the history of science.

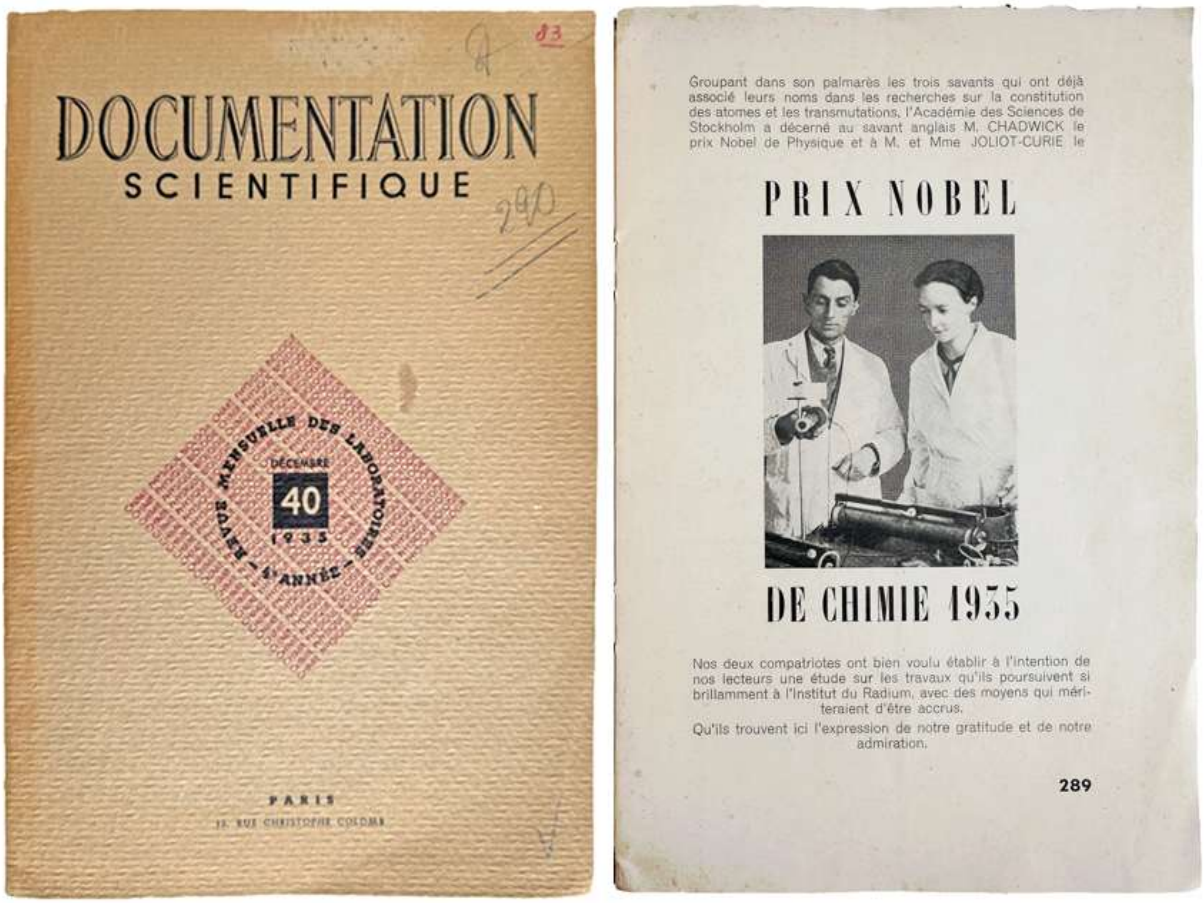



TOILETTE
D'UNE ROMAINE
AU TEMPS D'AUGUSTE
ET CONSEILS A UNE PARISIENNE
SUR LES COSMÉTIQUES
TROISIÈME ÉDITION
AUGMENTÉE D'UN
TRAITÉ DES ÉRUPTIONS DE LA FACE ET DU CUIR CHEVELU
(ACNÉ, COUPEROSE, PITYRIASIS, CANCROÏDE)
PAR
LE Dr CONSTANTIN JAMES
PARIS
GARNIER FRÈRES, LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS
6, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, 6

25. **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] [S14074]

$ 25

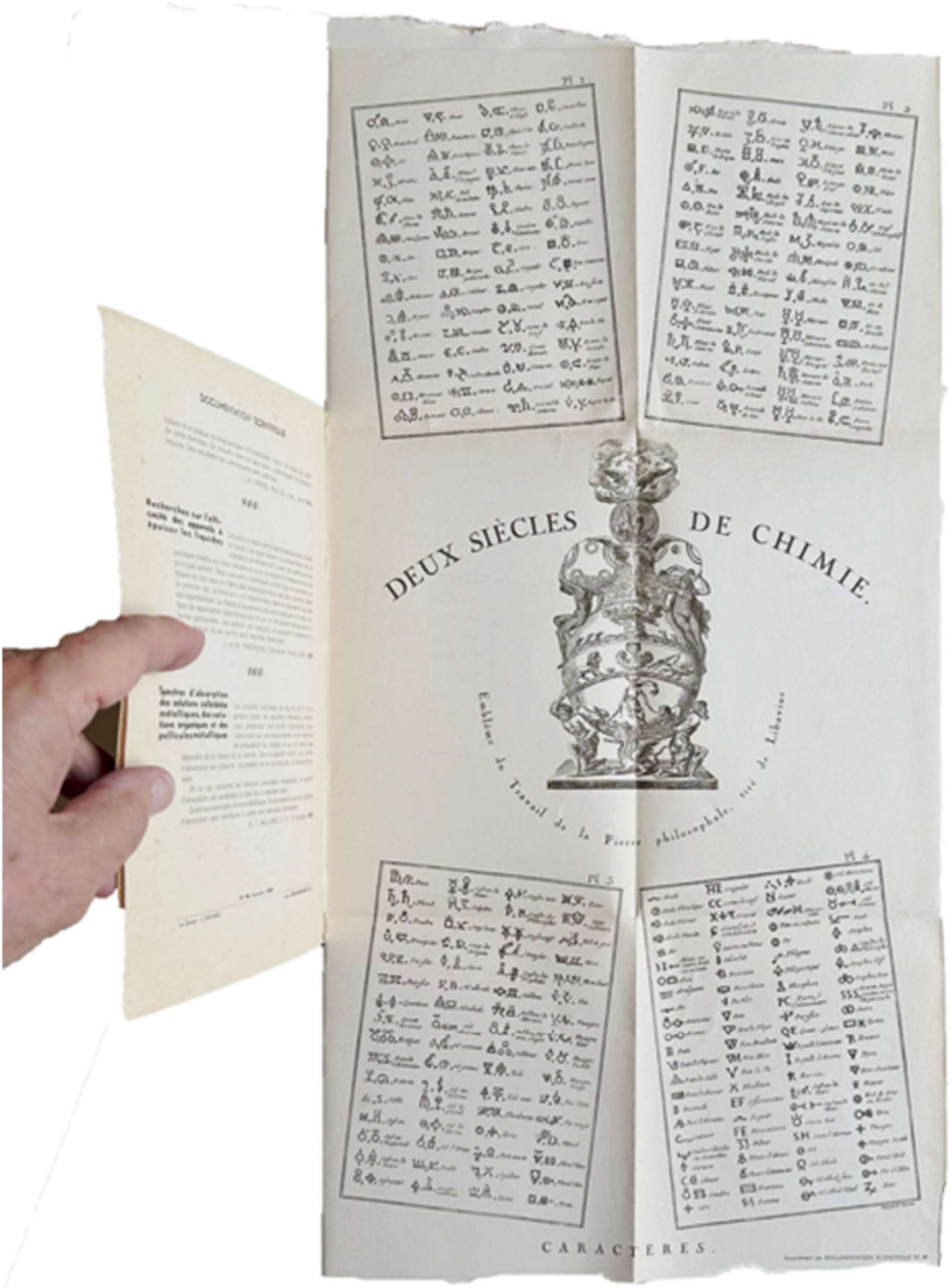
First issued in 1865.



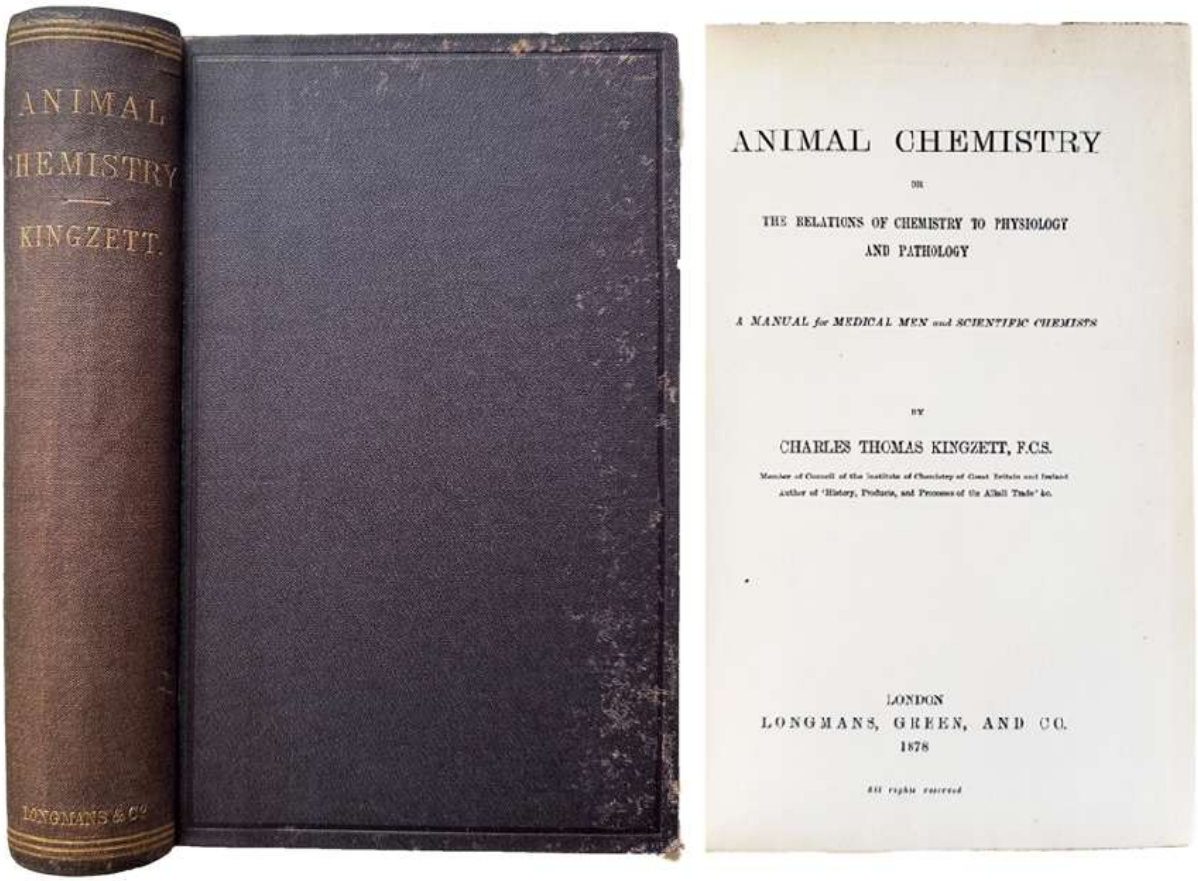
26. **JOLIOT-CURIE, Irène** (1897-1956). « *Les progrès de la Radiochimie.* » Paris : Documentation Scientifique, 1935. ¶ Within : *Documentation Scientifique*, 4e année, Décembre 1935. 8vo. XII, 289-327, [1] pp. Figs., large folding table (rear). Brown and red printed wrappers; red ink mark on upper cover. Very good. [231]

$ 50

"Advances in radiochemistry". This issue recognizes the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, earned by Irène Joliot-Curie and her husband, Frédéric Joliot. Jointly with her husband, Joliot-Curie was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935 for their discovery of induced radioactivity, making them the second-ever married couple (after her parents) to win the Nobel Prize, while adding to the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes. This made the Curies the family with the most Nobel laureates to date.



[26] Joliot-Curie



27. **KINGZETT, Charles Thomas** (1852-1935). *Animal chemistry or the relations of chemistry to physiology and pathology. A manual for medical men and scientific chemists*. London: Longmans, Green, 1878. ¶ 228 x 150 mm. 8vo. xx, 494, [ads 2], 24 pp. Tables, indexes. Original blind-stamped dark maroon cloth, gilt spine; neatly re-backed preserving original spine. Book-ownership ticket of G.O.C. Laurence; signature of H.E. Stockbridge. Very good. SCARCE. [S3985] [239]

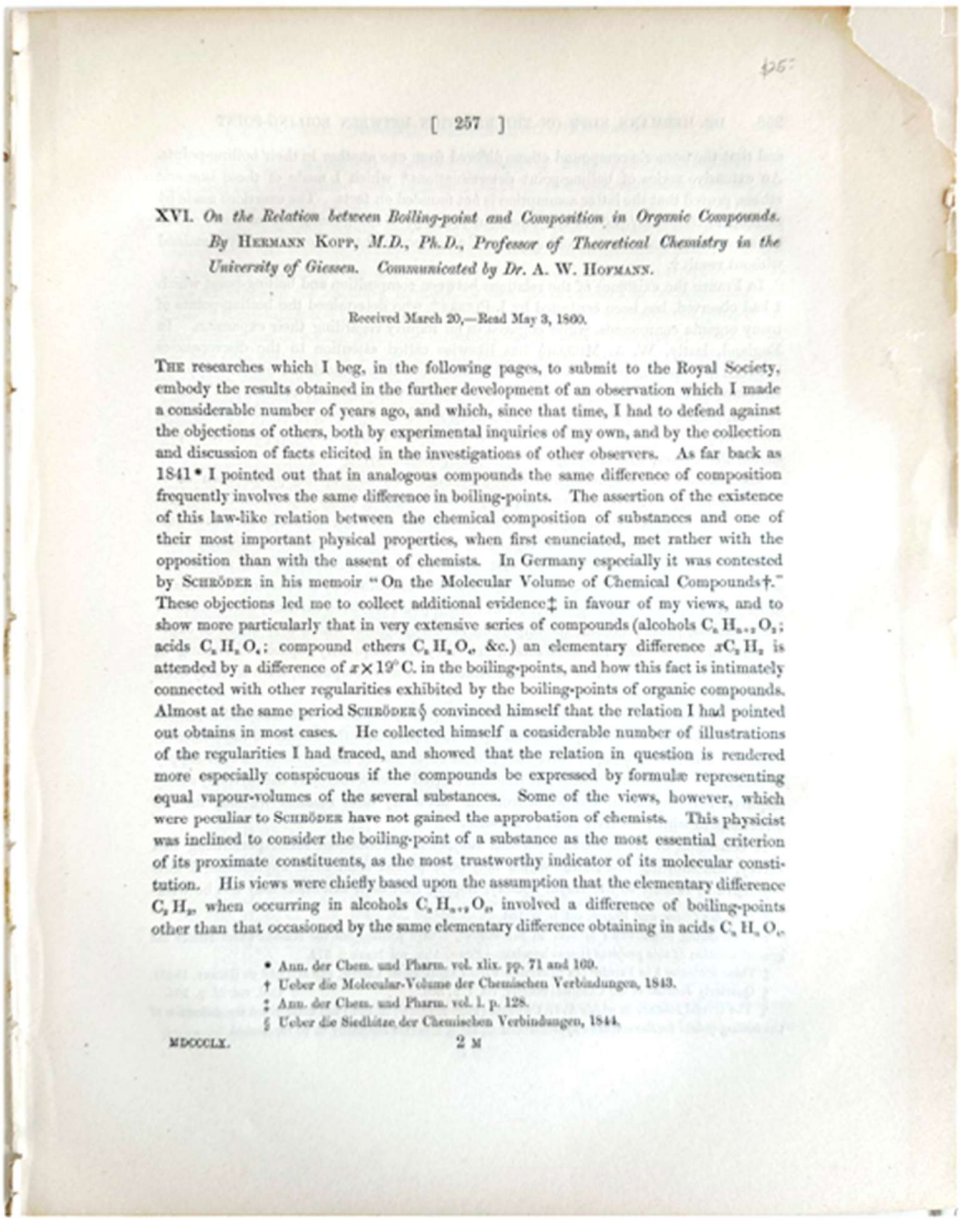
$ 75

25 chapters organized by 5 divisions or parts: I: General; II: Organs, Fluids, and Processes Concerned in Digestion, etc.; III: Nutrition; or, 'work and waste.'; IV: Other Organs, Tissues, and Fluids of the Body; V: Chemical and Philosophical Subjects.

PROVENANCE: Horace E. Stockbridge was an American agricultural chemist who became the first president of North Dakota Agricultural College (now North Dakota State University).

PROVENANCE [2]: G.O.C. Laurence – Horace Edward Stockbridge (1857-1930) was President of North Dakota Agricultural College. He attended Massachusetts Agricultural College, where he received his degree in 1878. In 1880 he served as Assistant Chemist for the USDA, and in 1881 he was an instructor at Massachusetts Agricultural College. He did his graduate work at Boston University in agricultural chemistry, and he received his PH.D. from the University of Goettingen, Germany, in 1884. Following his studies, in 1884-85, he was an associate professor of chemistry at Massachusetts Agricultural College. From 1885 to 1889 Stockbridge was employed as professor of chemistry and geology at the Japanese Imperial College of Agriculture and Engineering and was also chief chemist for the Japanese government for the latter two years. Prior to coming to Fargo, Stockbridge was director of the Experiment Station at Purdue University in 1889.

In 1890 Stockbridge was given the position of president of NDAC and director of the Experiment Station. While at NDAC, Stockbridge was responsible for selecting the location of the college, appointing instructors, the constructing of buildings, and the organization of the experiment buildings. He was also the designer of College Hall, which is now known as Old Main. Stockbridge instituted special short winter courses for farmers in agriculture and related sciences, which were the first of their kind in the nation. He left NDAC in 1893, due to political reasons, and subsequently moved to Americus, Georgia. In 1897 he accepted a position at Florida Agricultural College as professor of agriculture. From 1906 to 1922 he was the agriculture editor for the Southern Ruralist, of which he was also co-founder. In 1922 he began editing for the Southern Farmland and Dairy, which he did until his retirement due to poor health. In 1957 a new men's residence hall was built and named in honor of President Stockbridge. Horace Stockbridge died on October 30, 1930 in Atlanta, Georgia.
Stockbridge was a very accomplished individual. He was president of the Farmer's National Congress for two years. He also wrote several books on the chemistry of the soil. While in Japan, he discovered a special fertilizer for growing hops, which saved large quantities of rice, a main staple in Japan, which was previously used in brewing. He was the first to obtain petroleum from bituminous shale by distillation. He discovered muscarine, a poisonous alkaloid, which is a product of decomposition. While in Indiana, a team under his direction found the cause and treatment for potato scab. – University Archives, NDSU, Fargo.



[257]

XVI. *On the Relation between Boiling-point and Composition in Organic Compounds.* By HERMANN KOPP, *M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Theoretical Chemistry in the University of Giessen. Communicated by Dr.* A. W. HOFMANN.

Received March 20,—Read May 3, 1860.

THE researches which I beg, in the following pages, to submit to the Royal Society, embody the results obtained in the further development of an observation which I made a considerable number of years ago, and which, since that time, I had to defend against the objections of others, both by experimental inquiries of my own, and by the collection and discussion of facts elicited in the investigations of other observers. As far back as 1841* I pointed out that in analogous compounds the same difference of composition frequently involves the same difference in boiling-points. The assertion of the existence of this law-like relation between the chemical composition of substances and one of their most important physical properties, when first enunciated, met rather with the opposition than with the assent of chemists. In Germany especially it was contested by SCHRÖDER in his memoir "On the Molecular Volume of Chemical Compounds†." These objections led me to collect additional evidence‡ in favour of my views, and to show more particularly that in very extensive series of compounds (alcohols $C_n H_{n+2} O_2$; acids $C_n H_n O_4$; compound ethers $C_n H_n O_4$, &c.) an elementary difference $xC_2 H_2$ is attended by a difference of $x \times 19°$ C. in the boiling-points, and how this fact is intimately connected with other regularities exhibited by the boiling-points of organic compounds. Almost at the same period SCHRÖDER§ convinced himself that the relation I had pointed out obtains in most cases. He collected himself a considerable number of illustrations of the regularities I had traced, and showed that the relation in question is rendered more especially conspicuous if the compounds be expressed by formulæ representing equal vapour-volumes of the several substances. Some of the views, however, which were peculiar to SCHRÖDER have not gained the approbation of chemists. This physicist was inclined to consider the boiling-point of a substance as the most essential criterion of its proximate constituents, as the most trustworthy indicator of its molecular constitution. His views were chiefly based upon the assumption that the elementary difference $C_2 H_2$, when occurring in alcohols $C_n H_{n+2} O_2$, involved a difference of boiling-points other than that occasioned by the same elementary difference obtaining in acids $C_n H_n O_4$.

* Ann. der Chem. und Pharm. vol. xlix. pp. 71 and 169.
† Ueber die Molecular-Volume der Chemischen Verbindungen, 1843.
‡ Ann. der Chem. und Pharm. vol. l. p. 128.
§ Ueber die Siedhitze der Chemischen Verbindungen, 1844.

MDCCCLX. 2 M

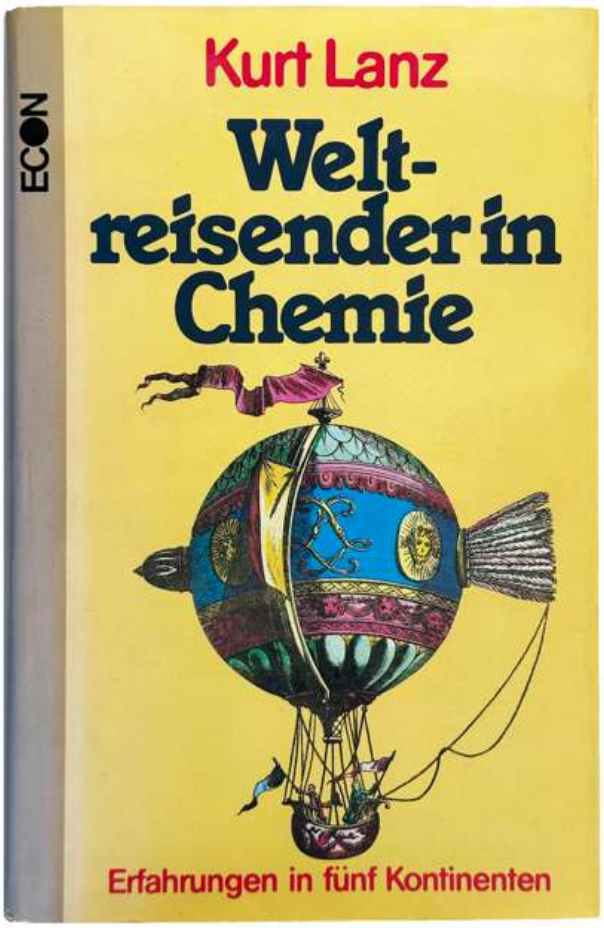
28. **KOPP, Hermann** (1817-1892). *On the relation between boiling-point and composition in organic compounds*. Extract from: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*. For the year MDCCCLX, Volume 150. London: Taylor and Francis, 1860. ¶ 293 x 231 mm. 4to. Pages 257-276. 28 tables. Dis-bound. [S4216]

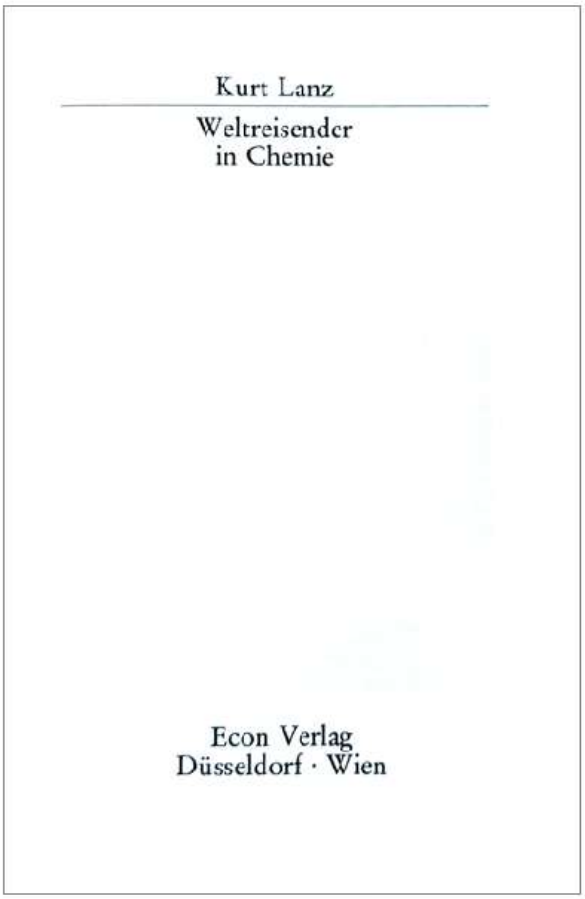
$ 10

"In 1841 [Kopp] observed the relations between chain length and boiling point in various classes of organic compounds. He pointed out the generally constant increase

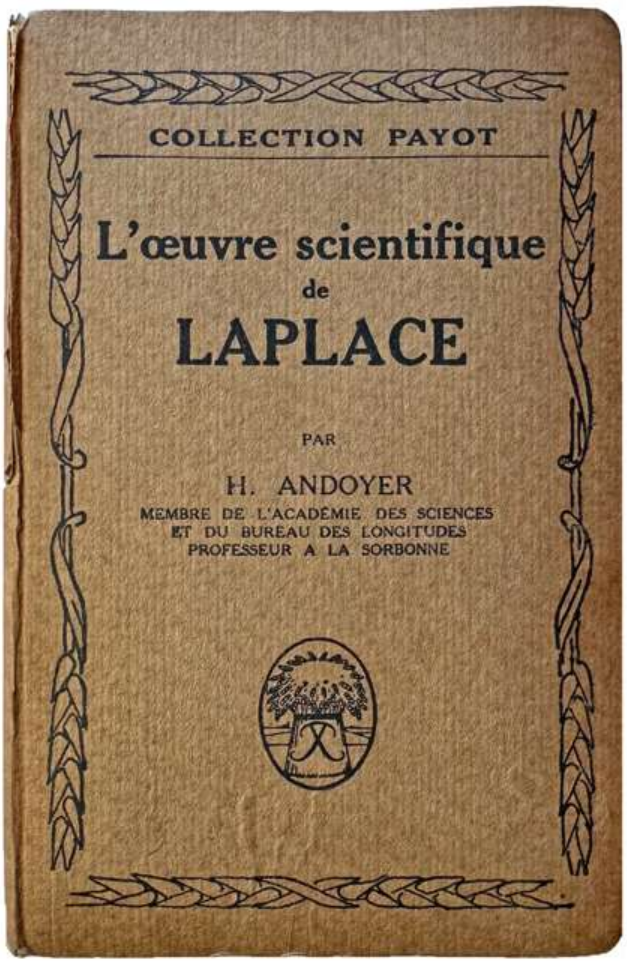
in this value as the chain length in a homologous series is increased by addition of a methylene group, but he stressed that the exact value for the increase varies in different types of compounds. He concluded that the boiling point of a liquid was a function partly of molecular weight and partly of chemical constitution." - *DSB*.

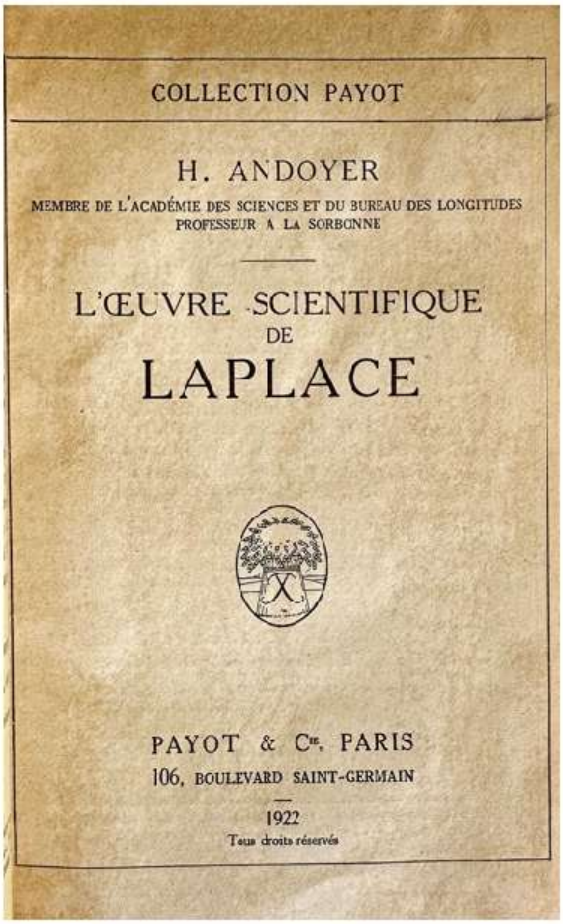
§ *DSB*, VII, pp. 463-464; Farber, ed., *Great chemists*, pp. 585-599; Partington, *History of chemistry*, IV, pp. 413-414.





29. **LANZ, Kurt**. *Weltreisender in chemie*. Dusseldorf & Vienna: Econ, (1978). ¶ FIRST EDITION, the original German edition. 221 x 145 mm. 8vo. 528 pp. Numerous photographic illus. (many in color), index. Yellow cloth, decorative endleaves, dust-jacket. Fine. [S0209] $ 10





30. [**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] [S14075]

$ 10

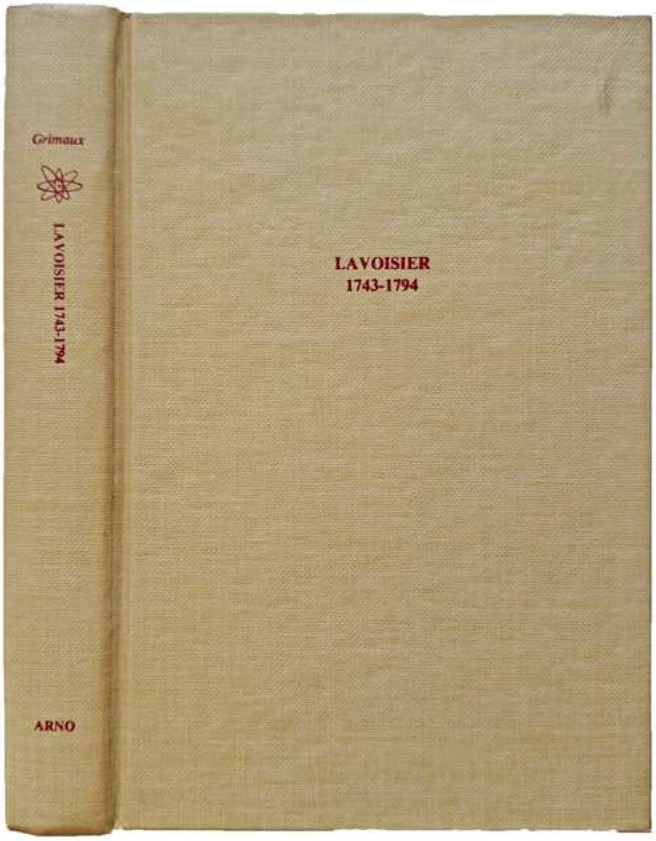
From 1892 Andoyer taught at the Sorbonne, being elected a professor in 1903. He was elected member of the *French Académie des Sciences* on June 30, 1919 in the astronomy section, also a member of the *Bureau des longitudes.*

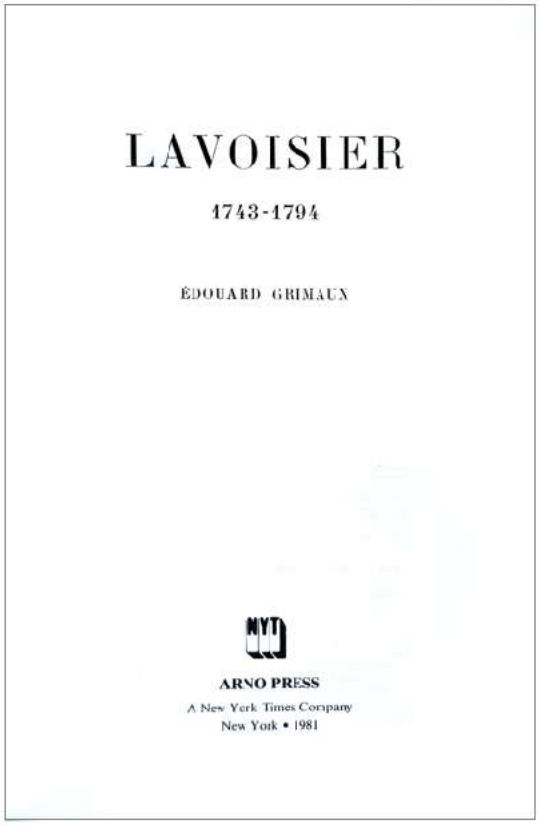
31. [**LAVOISIER, Antoine-Laurent de** (1743-1794)]. HANDSOME 19TH CENTURY LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT (holding a feather-pen), signed by Zepherin Belliard (1798-1861), after J.L. David. Lithography by Delpech, after the famous painting by J.L. David. ¶ [Measurements on request]] Framed, Paris: Rosselin, [early 19th century]. [S0814]

$ 250

This version of the plate does not show the table he is seated at (there is another that does). The original painting also shows his wife standing next to him, but with this

print she is left off the plate. This is why his head is tilted up as he was painted gazing at his wife, his left hand raised.

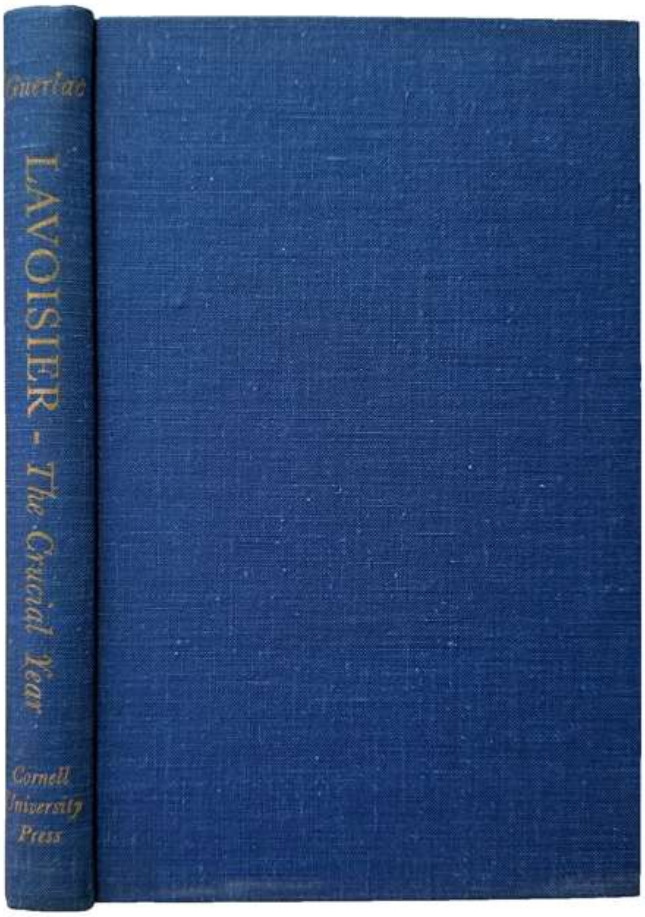


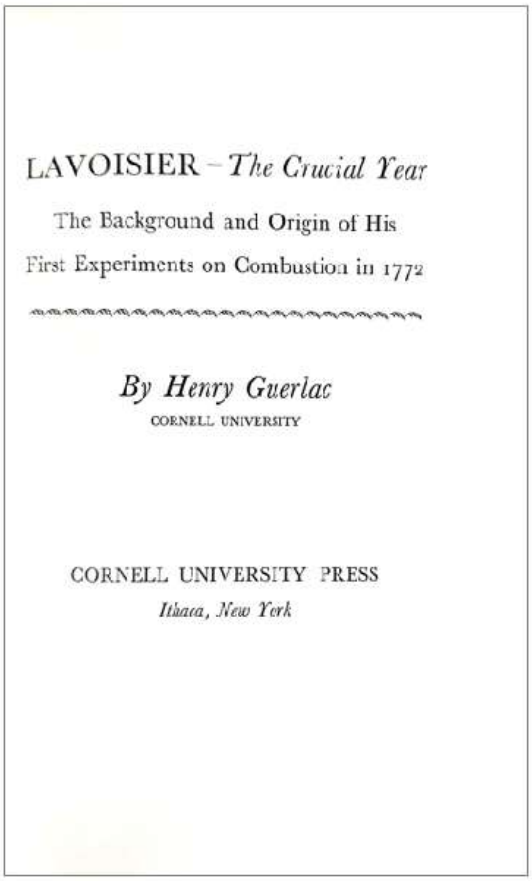


32. [**LAVOISIER, Antoine** (1743-1794)] **GRIMAUX, Edouard** (1835-1900). *Lavoisier 1743-1794*. New York: Arno Press, 1981. ¶ Series: *The Development of Science, Sources for the History of Science*. Reprinting original from Paris, 1888. 8vo. vii, 398 pp. Frontis., illus. Beige/tan cloth stamped in red. Fine. [RH1508]

$ 20

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.




LAVOISIER – *The Crucial Year*

The Background and Origin of His First Experiments on Combustion in 1772

By Henry Guerlac

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

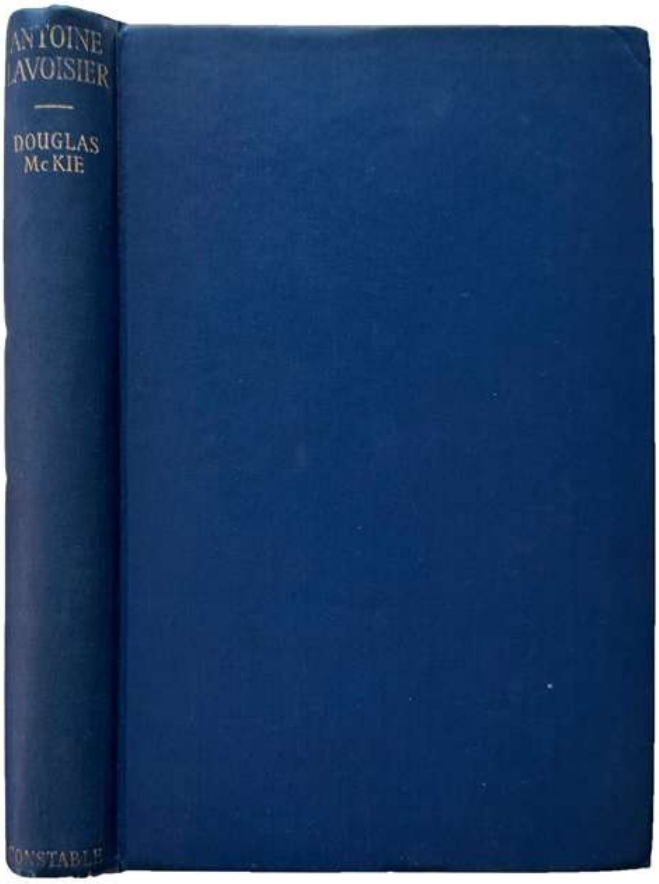
CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS

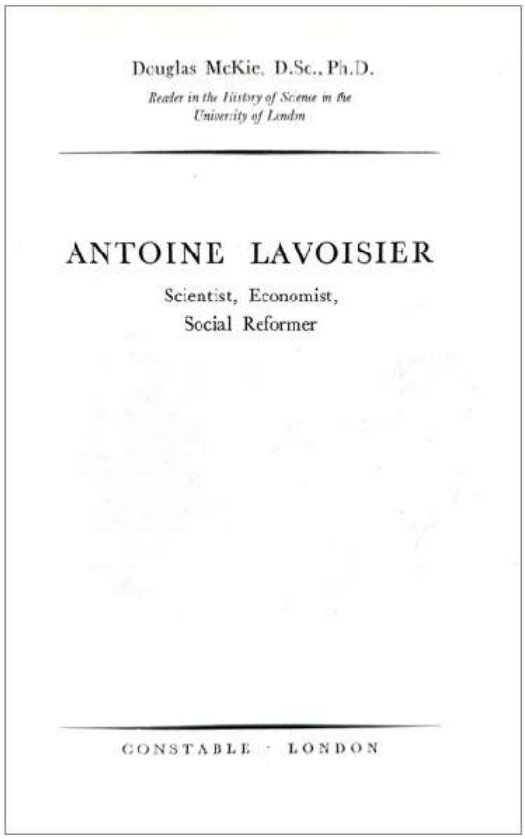
Ithaca, New York

33. [**LAVOISIER, Antoine** (1743-1794)] **GUERLAC, Henry** (1910-1985). *Lavoisier, The Crucial Year. The Background and Origin of His First Experiments on Combustion in 1772*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1966. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xix, [3], 240 pp. Blue gilt-stamped cloth, tissue wrapper as issued. Fine.

$ 12.95

This copy was among Guerlac's personal library when I acquired it.




Douglas McKie, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Reader in the History of Science in the University of London

ANTOINE LAVOISIER

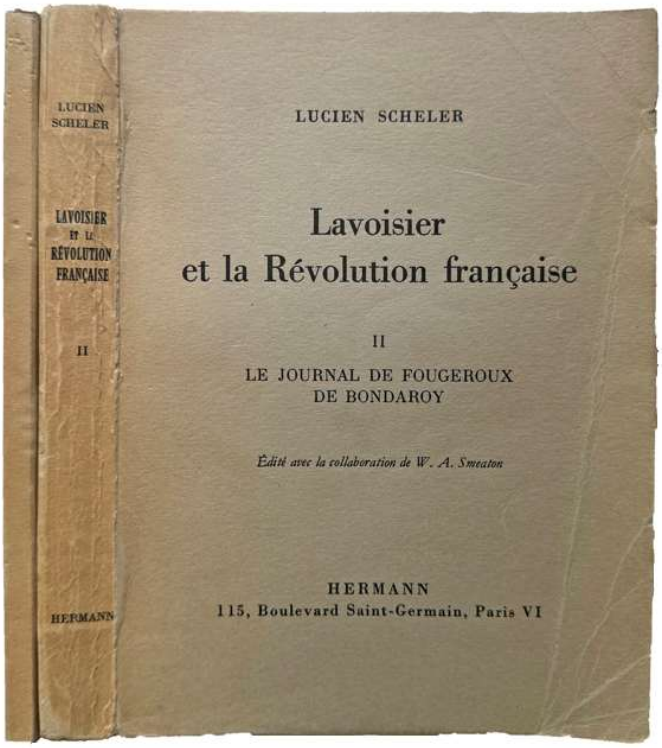
Scientist, Economist,
Social Reformer

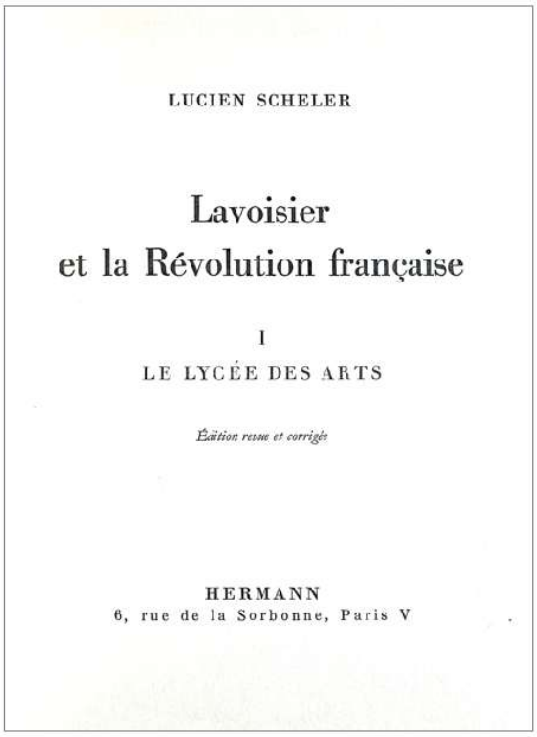
CONSTABLE · LONDON

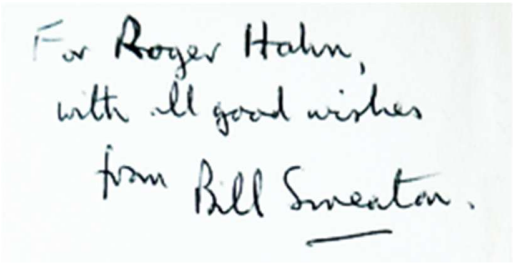
34. [**LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent** (1743-1794)] **McKIE, Douglas** (1896-1967). *Antoine Lavoisier. Scientist, economist, social reformer*. London: Constable, (1952). ¶ First edition. 8vo. viii, 334 pp. Frontis., 15 figs., bibliog., index. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Fine. [S9924]

$ 10

Prof Douglas McKie FRSE FRIC FSA was a British chemist and science historian. He was a member of the International Academy of the History of Science, the Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry, and the Society of Apothecaries.





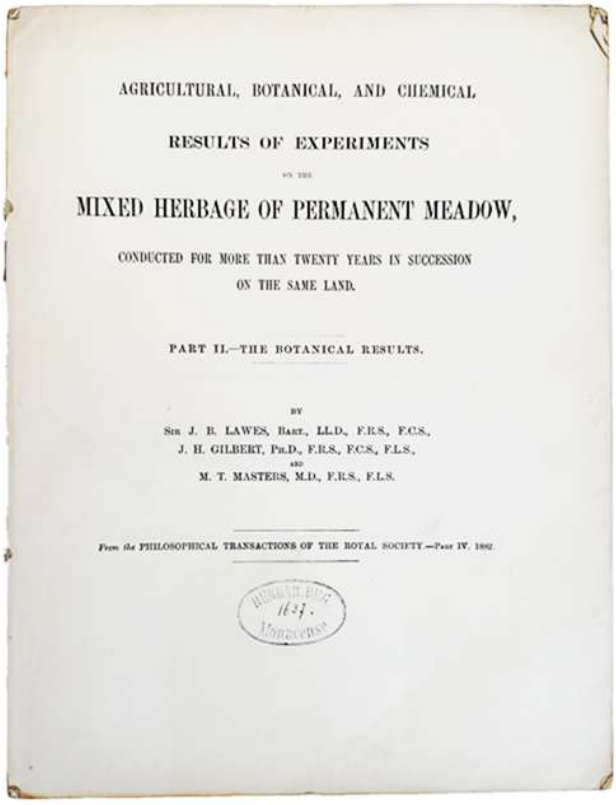


35. [**LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent** (1743-1794)] **Lucien SCHELER**. *Lavoisier et la Revolution française. I. Le Lycée des Arts. Edition revue et corrigée. II: Le journal de Fougeroux de Bondaroy. Edite avec la collaboration de W.A. Smeaton*. Paris: Hermann, 1957, 1960. ¶ Two volumes. Sm. 8vo. 76 ; 222 pp. Original printed wrappers; creased. INSCRIBED BY THE EDITOR to Roger Hahn, with some marginalia (probably by Smeaton). Very good.

$ 25

William Arthur Smeaton (1924-2001) was a British chemist and historian of science. Smeaton worked with Douglas McKie and Denis Duveen and amassed an important book collection in his research area. His research focus was French history of chemistry in the 18th and 19th centuries, in particular chemists of the French Revolution. These included Antoine Lavoisier, Fourcroy, Guyton de Morveau and the

Dijon Academy). Smeaton's work on Fourcroy was considered the standard work on that scientist. He wrote a number of biographies in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*.



AGRICULTURAL, BOTANICAL, AND CHEMICAL

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS

ON THE

MIXED HERBAGE OF PERMANENT MEADOW,

CONDUCTED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS IN SUCCESSION

ON THE SAME LAND.

PART II.—THE BOTANICAL RESULTS.

BY

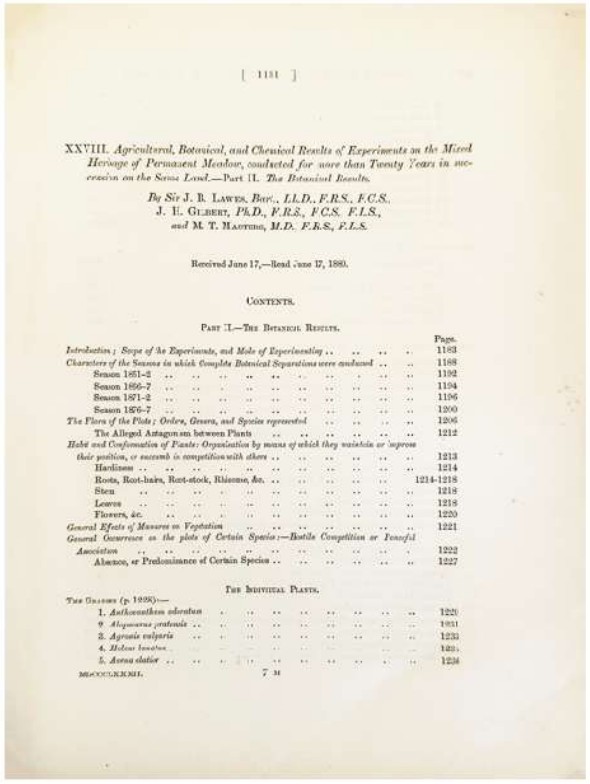
SIR J. B. LAWES, BART., LL.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.,

J. H. GILBERT, PH.D., F.R.S., F.C.S., F.L.S.,

AND

M. T. MASTERS, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—Part IV. 1882.



[1181]

XXVIII. *Agricultural, Botanical, and Chemical Results of Experiments on the Mixed Herbage of Permanent Meadow, conducted for more than Twenty Years in succession on the Same Land.—Part II. The Botanical Results.*

By Sir J. B. Lawes, Bart., *LL.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.*, J. H. Gilbert, *Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S. F.L.S.*, *and* M. T. Masters, *M.D. F.R.S., F.L.S.*

Received June 17,—Read June 17, 1880.

Contents.

Part II.—The Botanical Results.

The Individual Plants.

MDCCCLXXXII. 7 M

36. **LAWES, Sir John Bennet** (1814-1900); **Joseph Henry GILBERT** (1817-1901); **M. T. MASTERS**. *Agricultural, botanical, and chemical results of experiments on the mixed herbage of permanent meadow, conducted for more than twenty years in succession on the same land. Part II. - The botanical results*. London: Royal Society, 1882. ¶ Separate from: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, Part IV, 1882. 299 x 239 mm. 4to. [ii], 1181-1413, [1 blank] pp. Numerous tables (including 3 folding). Original printed wrappers; top cover lacking. Ex library rubber stamps. Very good. S4219

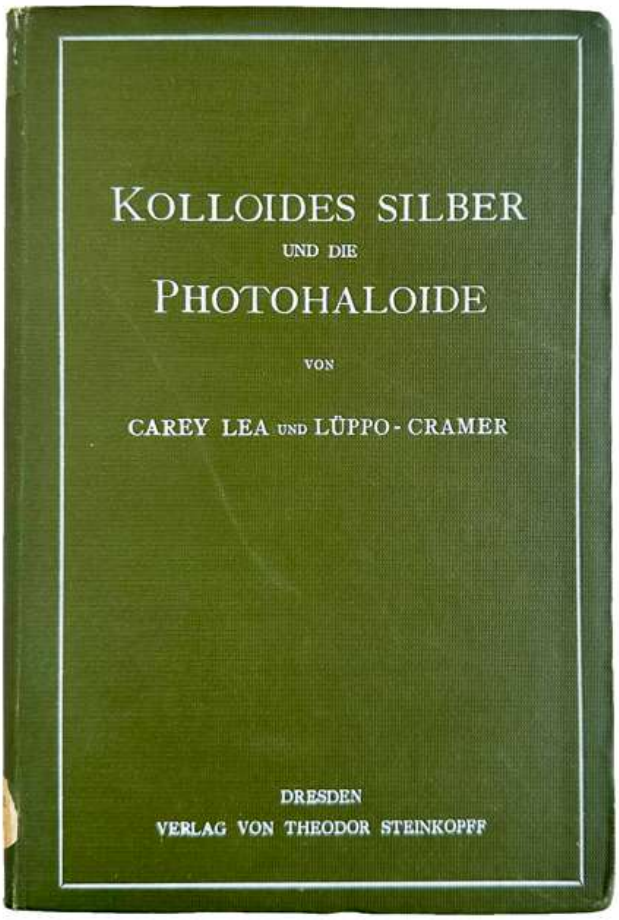
$ 18.95

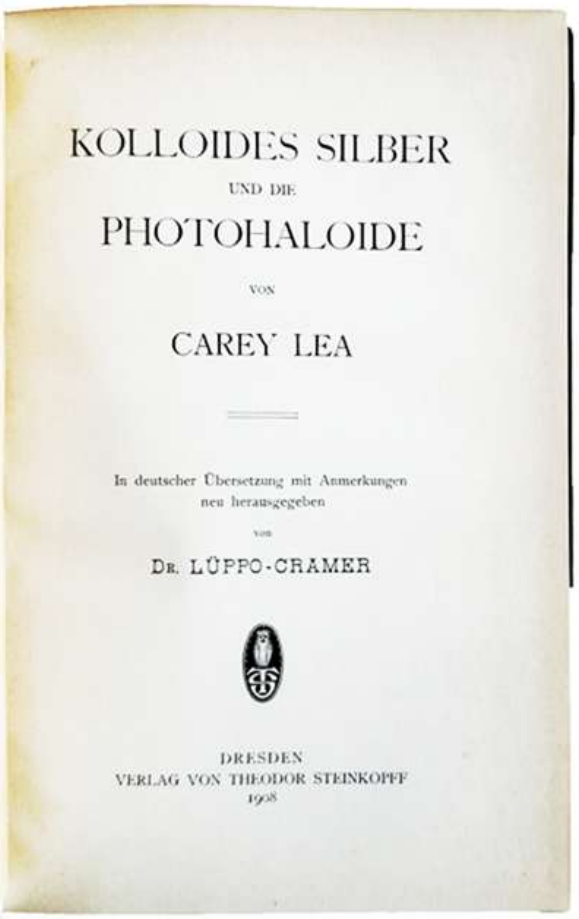
John Bennet Lawes, a pioneer of science, farming and industry, and Joseph Henry Gilbert collaborated for more than fifty years as they built the Lawes's estate of Rothamsted into a world-famous institution of agricultural chemistry. In 1834 Lawes inherited the manor and estate of Rothamsted after studying at Eton and Oxford without taking a degree. Lawes used what he learned from agricultural experiments to

produce "super-phosphate" and other products by which he became quite rich. In 1889 Lawes put Rothamsted under the control of the Lawes Agricultural Trust, with an endowment of £100,000 so that its work would not cease with his death.

"In 1843 he started on a regular basis the Rothamsted agricultural experiment station; and in June of that year called to his aid, as coadjutor and technical adviser, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Henry Gilbert. Together Lawes and Dr. Gilbert instituted and carried out a vast number of experiments of enormous benefit to the agricultural community at large, the details of which were recorded in the '*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*,' the *Journals of the Chemical Society* and of the *Royal Agricultural Society*, and other publications. Two main lines of inquiry were followed – the one relating to plants, the other to animals. In the former case the method of procedure is described in the official 'Memoranda' in which it was shown how endeavours had been made 'to grow some of the most important crops of rotation, each separately, year after year, for many years in succession on the same land, without manure, with farmyard manure, and with a great variety of chemical manures, the same description of manure being as a rule applied year after year on the same plot. Experiments on an actual course of rotation without manure and with different manures were also made: 'wheat, barley, oats, beans, clover and other leguminous plants, turnips, sugar beet, mangels, potatoes, and grass crops having been thus experimented on. The main object of the experiments on animals (commenced in 1847) was to ascertain how they could be most economically fed for human consumption ; but incidentally information of great value was obtained towards the solution of such problems as the sources in the food consumed of the fat produced in the animal body, the characteristic demands of the animal body (for nitrogenous or non-nitrogenous constituents of food), in the exercise of muscular power, and the comparative characters of animal and vegetable food in human dietaries." [*DNB*].

See: Llinos Thomas, *Sir John Bennet Lawes, Pioneer of Rothamsted Experimental Station. Harpenden History*. See: *DNB*.





37. **LEA, Mathew Carey** (1823-1897). *Kolloides Silber und die Photohaloide. In deutscher ubersetzung mit Anmerkungen neu hrsg. von Luppo-Cramer*. Dresden: T. Steinkopff, 1908. ¶ 23 cm. 147 pp. Frontis. port. Dark green cloth stamped in white. Scarce. With Carnegie Mount Wilson Observatory blind-stamp. [S1350]

$ 25

Mathew Carey Lea was an American chemist known for his research on the chemical and physical properties of silver halide salts and their usage in photography. He pioneered early work in mechanochemistry and developed Carey Lea Silver, a photochemical still in use today. The translator, Henricus Lüppo Cramer (1871-1943), was a German chemist and pioneer of photography.

[38]


Martin Frobenius Ledermüllers,
Mikroskopische
Gemüths-
und
Augen-Ergötzung:
Bestehend,
in
Ein Hundert nach der Natur
gezeichneten
und mit Farben erleuchteten Kupfertafeln,
Sammt
deren Erklärung.
Gedruckt auf Kosten des Verfassers
von Christian de Launoy.
1761.

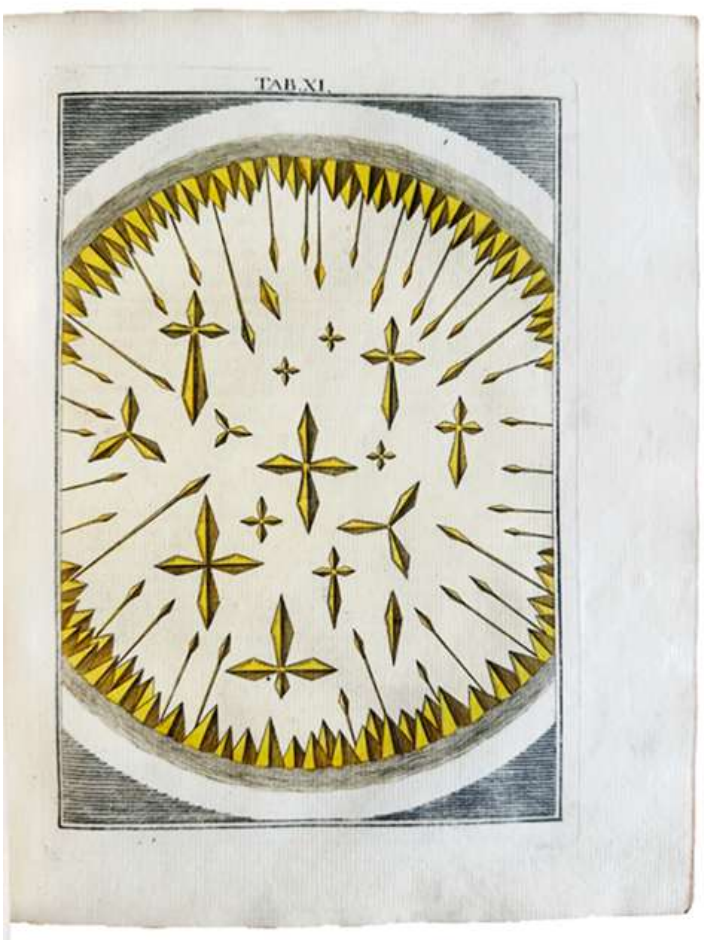
Classic Early Study using the Microscope
With 100 hand-colored plates

38. **LEDERMÜLLER, Martin Frobenius** (1719-1769). *Mikroskopische Gemüths-und Augen-Ergötzung: Bestehend, in Ein hundert nach der Natur gezeichneten und mit Farben erleuchteten Kupfertafeln, Sammt deren Erklärung.*
[Nürnberg]: Gedruckt von Christian de Launoy, 1761. ¶ Two parts in one volume. 258 x 206 mm. 4to. [xvi], 202, [4] pp. 2 engraved allegorical frontispieces (first plate is hand-colored), title vignette, portrait of Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg, historiated initials, headpieces, tailpieces, 100 hand-colored engraved plates by Adam Wolfgang Winterschmidt, after drawings by Ledermüller, indexes; plates XIV and XXXVI margins torn (verso repaired with cellophane tape), plate LXXV torn and repaired (paper mounted on verso). Contemporary full mottled gilt-ruled calf, marbled endleaves; scar to upper cover, rebacked with dark calfskin, remnants of original spine mounted, corners renewed, inner joint reinforced. Ownership signature on title Dr. Fritz vo[n] Neuenstein... 1830.

$ 2,850

FIRST EDITION. A fine work on microscopy illustrated with some remarkable plates of magnified insects, shells, plants, and many others. A very attractive copy of the

most beautiful microscopical of all eighteenth century works. The 100 hand-colored plates depict insects, parts of plants, flowers, snails, lichen, centipede, thorns, wings, polyps, thistle, crystallization, mealybugs, salt, fleas, shells, Cochineal that live on cacti are shown (plate 28) as per harvesting them, etc. Shown on plate LXX are parts of the microscope, as well as illuminating and drawing apparatus, etc.



This work was apparently issued in various states, documented in the bibliographic references cited below. Some copies on the market have 150 plates and are bound in 3 parts, with a title-page showing 1763. There is a special title-page, dated 1760, for the first 50 plates – called a re-issue (BM Readex, XIV, p. 1132). The period of issue is between 1760 and 1763, suggesting the publisher issued plates and text at progressive rates.

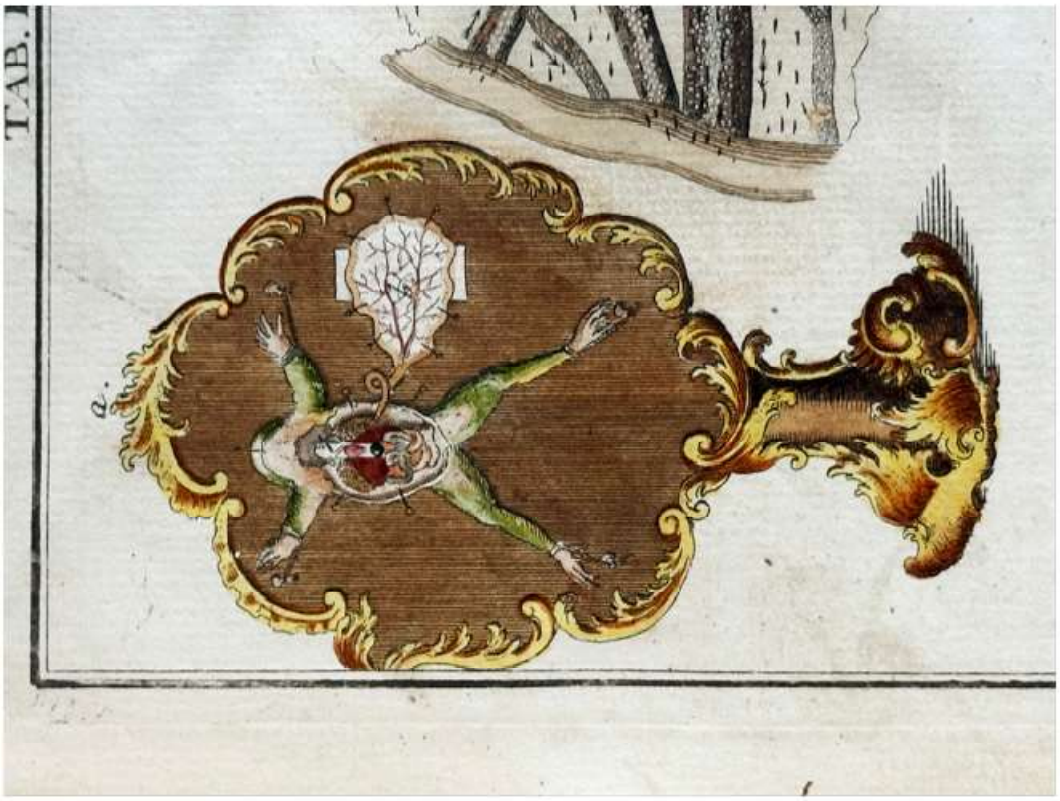
Martin Frobenius Ledermüller was a follower of Leeuwenhoek. By 1749 he settled in Nuremberg. In the early period of microscopic analysis, and under the direction of Dr.

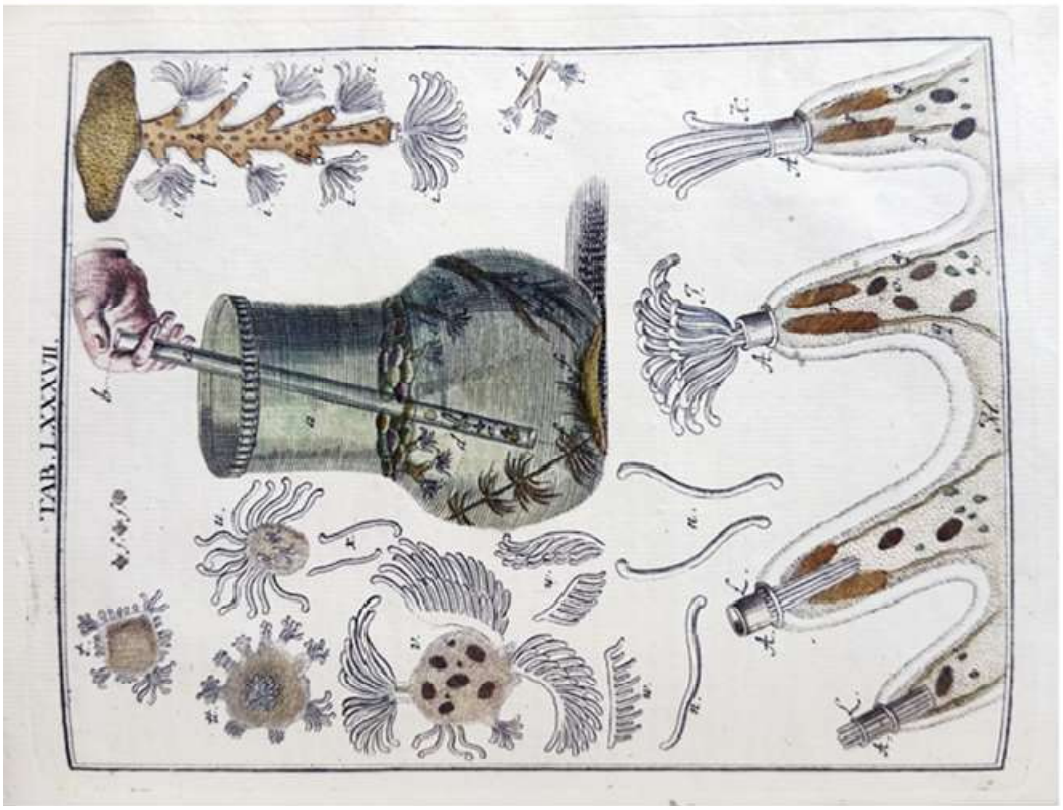
Christoph Jacob Trew (1695-1769), Ledermüller applied the new scientific tool to the study of botany and produced a number of publications.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Fritz vo[n] Neuenstein... 1830; Alan de Haas.

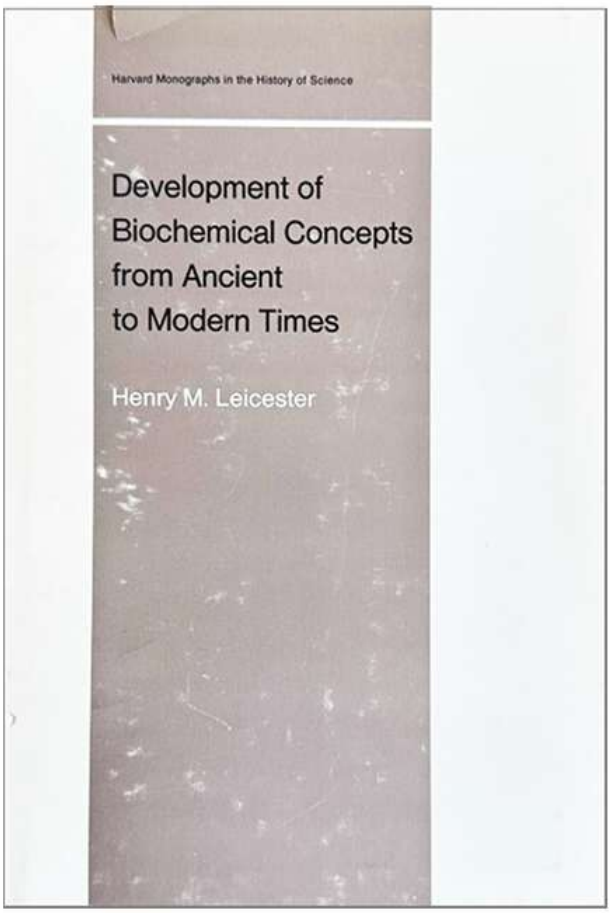
See: Poggendorff, I, col. 1403; Hirsch, III, pp. 645-646.

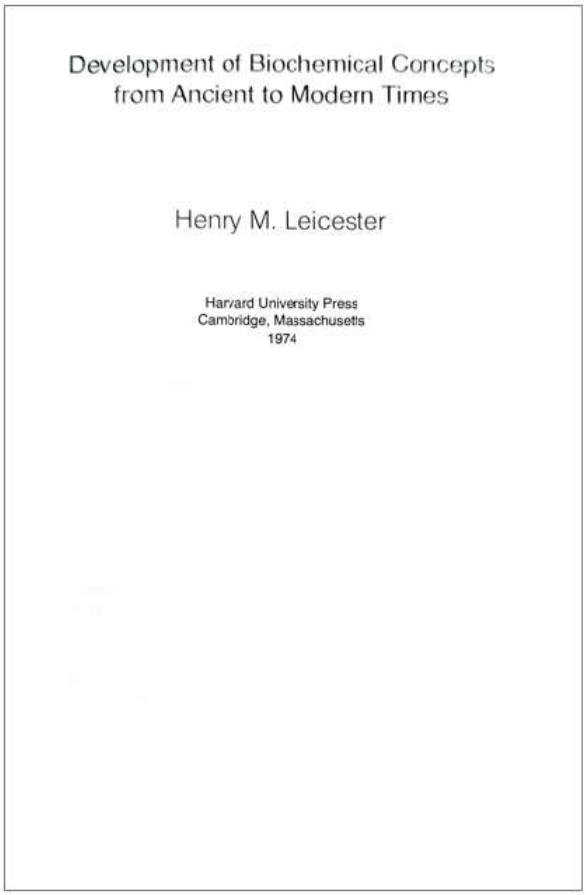
☼ British Museum (Natural History), III, p. 1077; Brunet III, 919 ["Ouvrage très estimé"]; Graesse IV, 139. See: Blake, NLM, p. 261; Nissen, I, p. 246; Wellcome, III, p. 472.





[38]

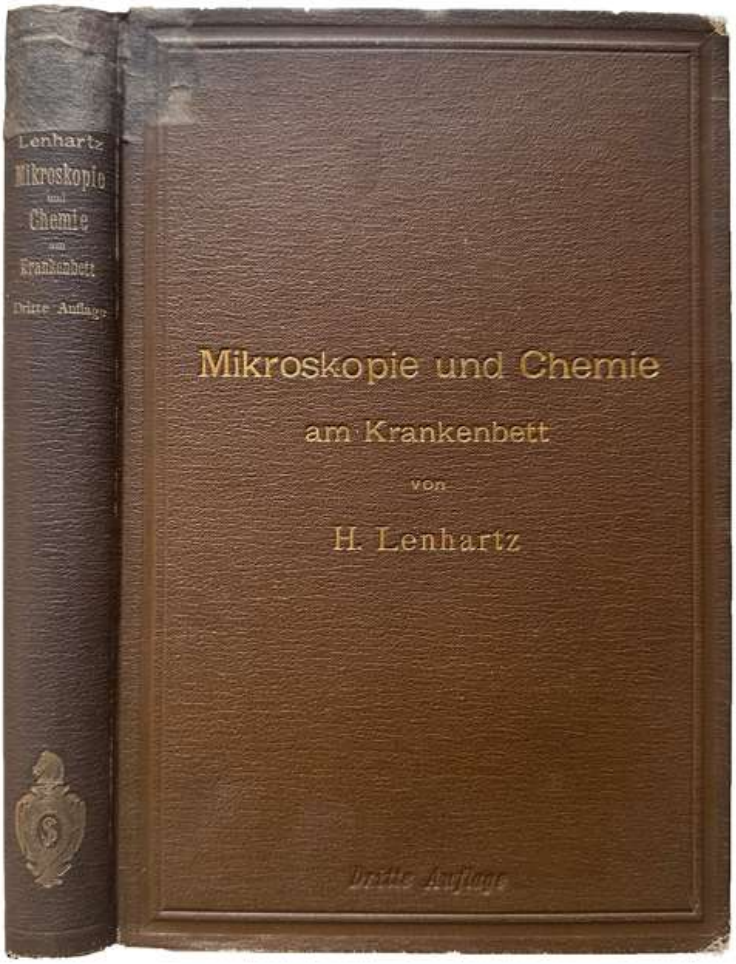




39. **LEICESTER, Henry Marshall** (1906-1991). *Development of Biochemical Concepts from Ancient to Modern Times.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974. ¶ Series: *Harvard Monographs in the History of Science.* 8vo. 286 pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket; rubbed. Very good. [RH1618]

$ 10

Leicester Henry M. Henry M. Leicester, who was educated at Stanford University, was Professor of Biochemistry at the University of the Pacific in San Francisco. He is the author of *Biochemistry of the Teeth and Historical Background of Chemistry*, and is co-editor of *A Source Book in Chemistry, 1400-1900.*




Mikroskopie und Chemie

am Krankenbett.

Für Studirende und Aerzte bearbeitet

von

Dr. Hermann Lenhartz,

Professor der Medicin und Krankenhaus-Direktor in Hamburg.

Mit zahlreichen in den Text gedruckten Abbildungen und drei Tafeln in Farbendruck.

Dritte, wesentlich umgearbeitete Auflage.

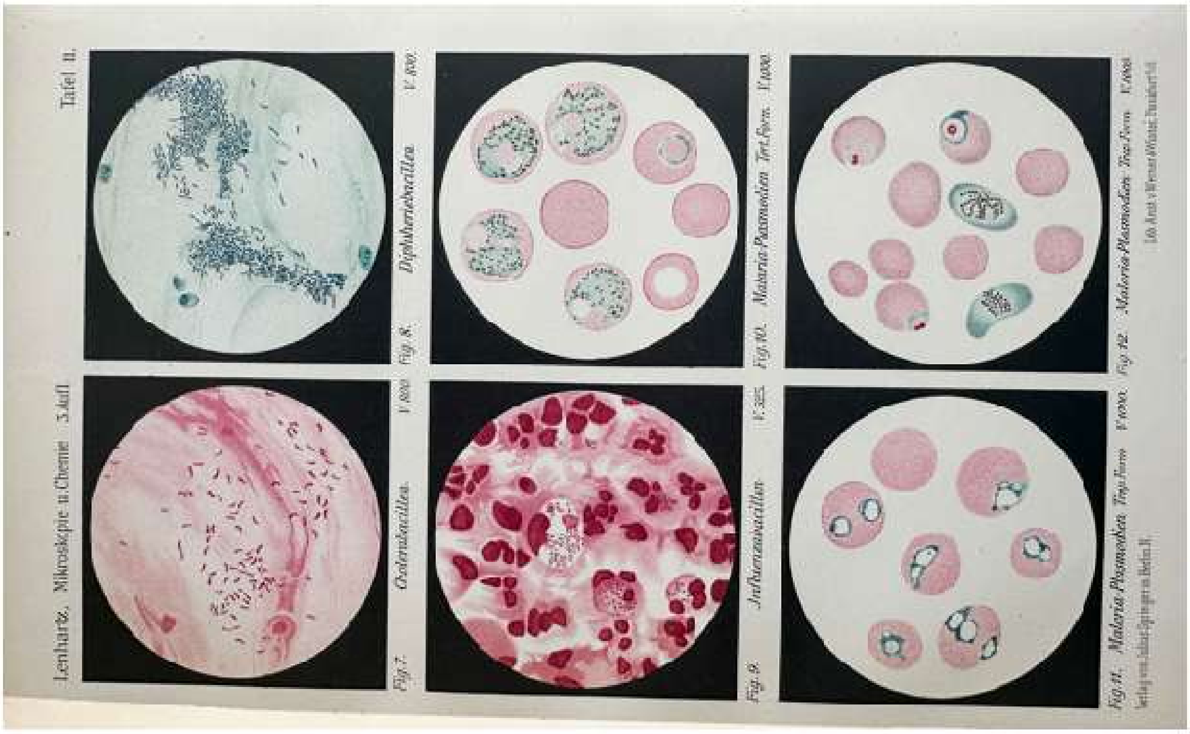
Berlin.
Verlag von Julius Springer.
1900.

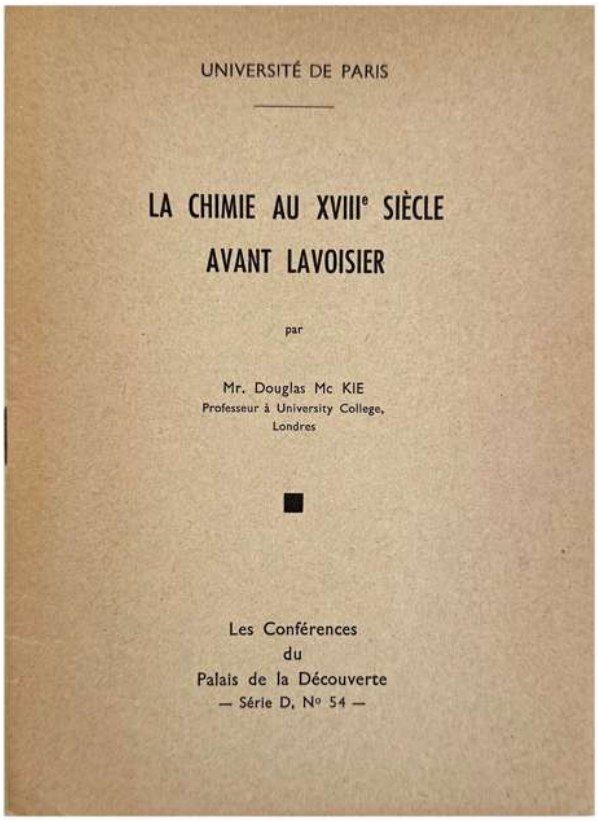
40. **LENHARTZ, Hermann** (1854-1910). *Mikroskopie und Chemie am Krankenbett. Für Studirende und Aerzte bearbeitet*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1900. ¶ 213 x 145 mm. 8vo. xvi, 360 pp. 73 figs., index, 3 folding lithographic plates (1 split at hinge); paper brittle. Brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn, spine head mended with kozo, else very good. [S1404]

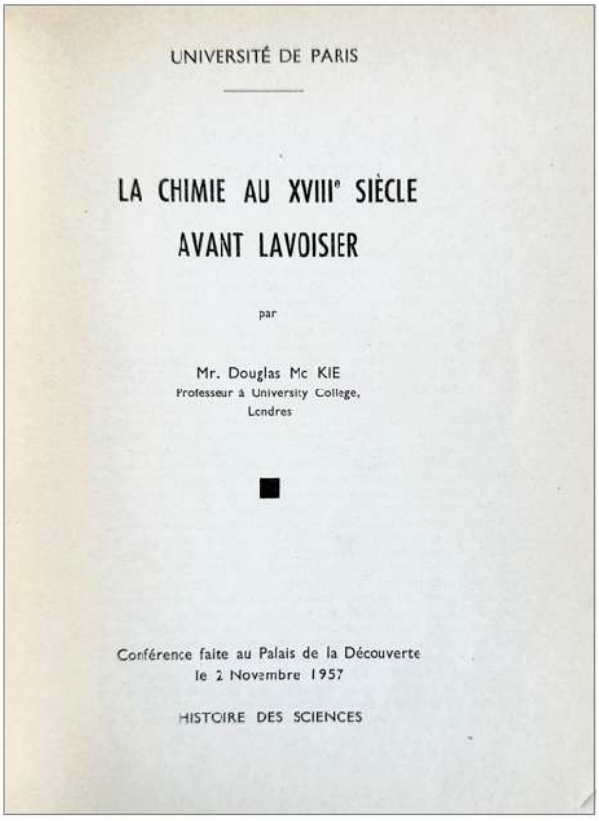
$ 20

THIRD EDITION. A detailed study based on microscopic observations and chemical analysis at the beside, which offered clues to the patient's condition. A popular work, it went through nine editions (1st ed., 1893, 9th ed., 1919). Lenhartz was a clinical researcher who wrote extensively on modern hospital practices and administration.


Lenharts, Mikroskopie u. Chemie 3.Aufl.
Tafel II.
Fig.13. Progr. pernic. Anaemie
Fig.14. Lienale Leukaemie
Fig.15. Lienale Leukaemie
Fig.16. Acute Leukaemie
Fig.17. Haeminkrystalle
Fig.18. Herzfehlerzellen


Lenhartz, Mikroskopie u. Chemie 3.Aufl.
Tafel II.
Fig.7. Cholerabacillen
Fig.8. Diphtheriebacillen
Fig.9. Influenzabacillen
Fig.10. Malaria-Plasmodien Tert.Form
Fig.11. Malaria Plasmodien Trop.Form
Fig.12. Malaria-Plasmodien Trop.Form



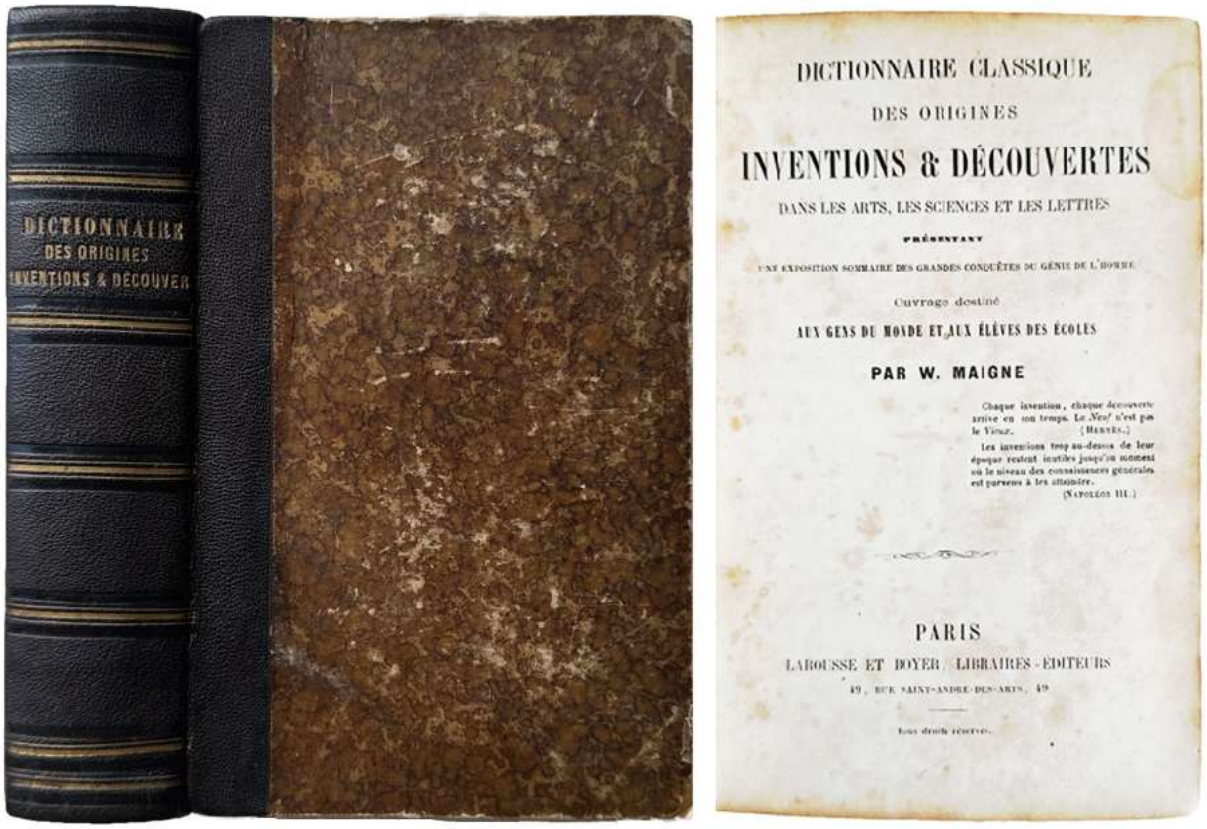


41. **McKIE, Douglas** (1896-1967). *La Chimie au XVIIIe siècle avant Lavoisier*. Paris : Université de Paris, 1957. ¶ Series: *Les Conférences du Palais de la Découverte*, 54. 7.25x5.25 inches. 17, [3] pp. 5 figs. Original printed wrappers ; browned. Very good. Rare.

$ 25

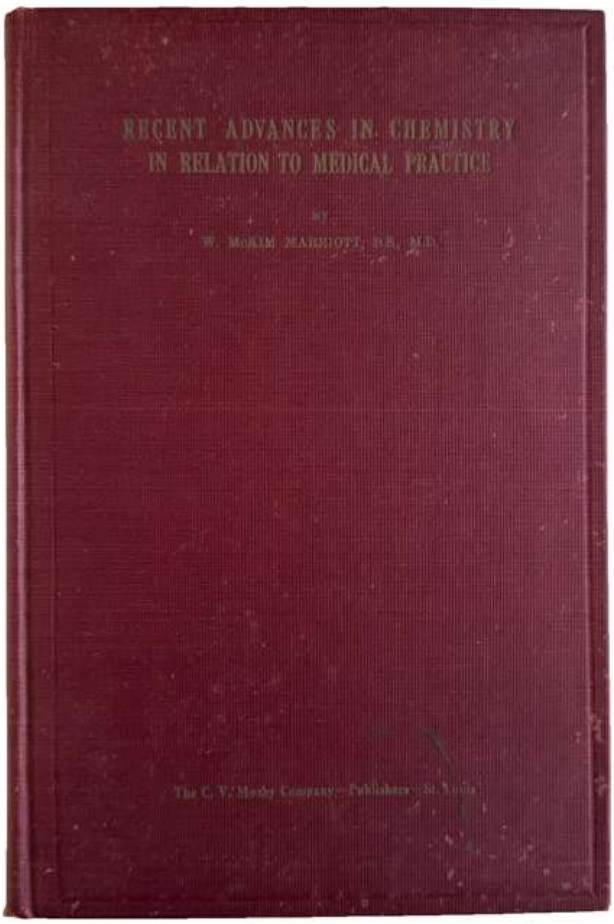
"Antoine Lavoisier occupied much of McKie's interest and he wrote two biographies—*Antoine Lavoisier, the Father of Modern Chemistry* (1935) and *Antoine Lavoisier, Scientist, Economist, Social Reformer* (1952). He organized Lavoisier memorabilia and catalogued the Lavoisier laboratory apparatus in the possession of the comtesse de Chazelles. McKie was also associated with the Académie des Sciences de Paris committee that published the Lavoisier correspondence. Because of these activities he was appointed Chevalier of the *Légion d' Honneur* in 1957. McKie was an avid book collector and his collecting went hand in hand with his research: on Joseph Black, Robert Boyle, Joseph Priestley, Lavoisier, the phlogiston theory; and the history of the Royal Society. McKie had a long interest in Joseph Black, beginning with the 1935 publication of The Discovery of Specific and Latent Heat (with N. H. de V. Heathcote). His study on Black, together with his biography of Lavoisier, resulted in

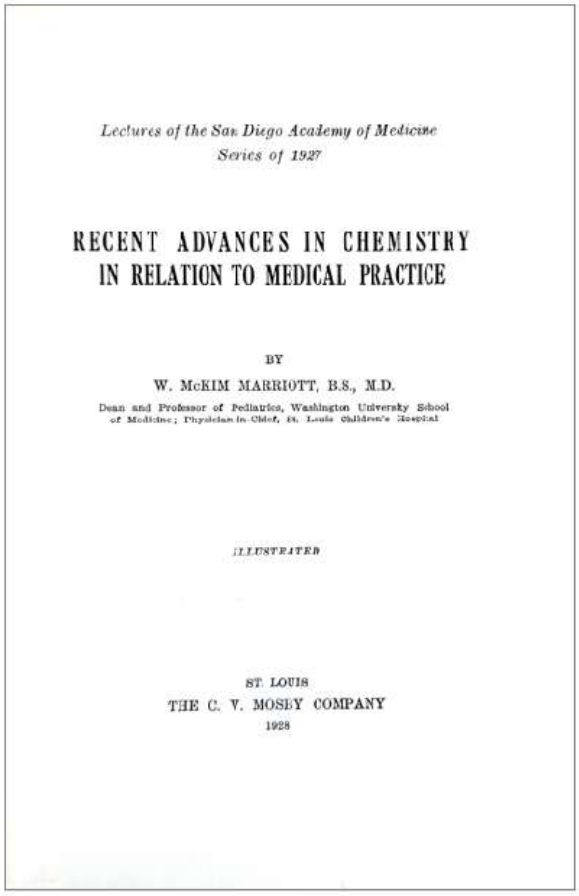
his being presented a Sc.D. by the University of London in 1936. He also studied various student manuscripts of Black's lectures and published commentaries on them, culminating in his book Thomas Cochrane's Notes from Doctor Black's Lectures on Chemistry 1767–1768 (1966) that captured much of Black's philosophy of chemistry. Among his more important papers are those with J.R. Partington published in the Annals of Science: "Historical Studies on the Phlogiston Theory: I. The Levity of Phlogiston" (1937); "II. The Negative Weight of Phlogiston" (1938); "III. Light and Heat in Combustion" (1938); and "IV. Last Phases of the Theory" (1939). *Annals of Science* was co-founded by McKie and two others in 1936 and he served as an editor to the time of his death." – Division of History of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.



42. **MAIGNE, W**. (1819-1885). *Dictionnaire classique des origines des inventions et découvertes dans les arts, les sciences et les lettres présentant une exposition sommaire des grandes conquêtes du génie de l'homme. Ouvrage destiné aux gens du monde et aux élèves des écoles par W. Maigne*. Paris : Larousse et Boyer, s.d. [ca.1870]. ¶ 12mo. VII, [1], 647, [1] pp. Contemporary quarter maroon morocco, stamped

in blind and in gilt; rear joint neatly replaced with kozo, foxed throughout, some stains. Ex-libris in manuscript, of Henri Cuenet, 1871 ; rubber-stamp of Charles Lamy. Very good (noting foxing). [288] [S14207] $ 30




Lectures of the San Diego Academy of Medicine
Series of 1927

RECENT ADVANCES IN CHEMISTRY
IN RELATION TO MEDICAL PRACTICE

BY

W. McKIM MARRIOTT, B.S., M.D.

Dean and Professor of Pediatrics, Washington University School of Medicine; Physician-in-Chief, St. Louis Children's Hospital

ILLUSTRATED

ST. LOUIS
THE C. V. MOSBY COMPANY
1928

43. **MARRIOTT, W. [Williams] McKim** (1885-1936). *Recent Advances in Chemistry in relation to medical practice*. St. Louis: C.V. Mosby, 1928.

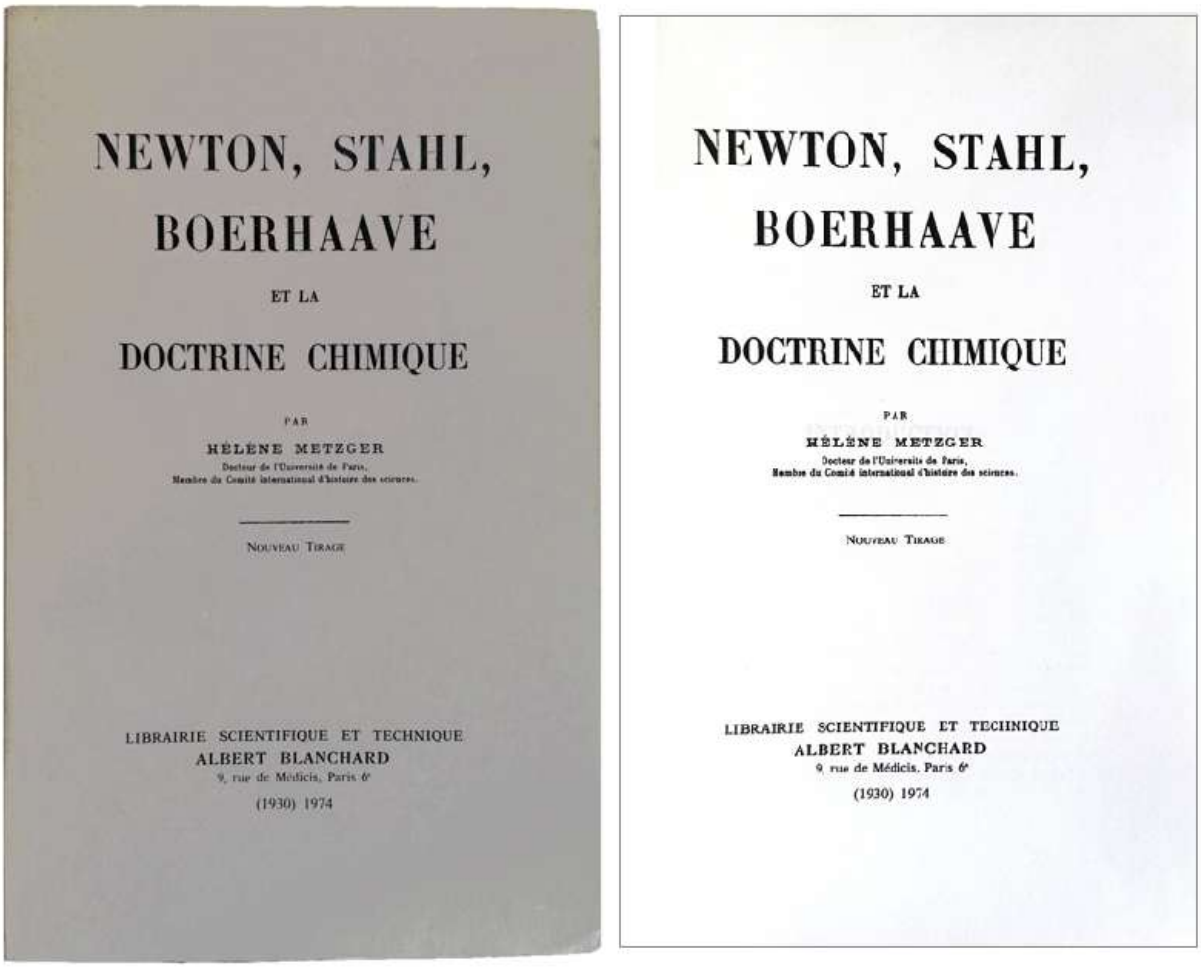
¶ Series: *Lectures of the San Diego Academy of Medicine*, series of 1927. 8vo. 141, [1] pp. 12 figures, index. Original maroon blind and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Belford, San Diego, 1928. Very good.

$ 20

"Among Dr. Marriott's contributions should be mentioned Recent Advances in Chemistry in Relation to Medical Practice, published in 1928, and his textbook Infant Nutrition, the first edition of which was published in 1930. Seventy-five technical articles relating to biochemistry and medical problems have been contributed to various journals and systems of medicine.

His eminence in the field of medicine is shown by the many honors conferred upon him. He was Harvey Lecturer in New York in 1920, gave the Packard Lectures in Philadelphia in 1921, lectured before the Chicago Institute of Medicine in 1925, the Academy of Medicine in San Diego in 1927, and the San Francisco Academy of Medicine in 1932. He was also Lecturer in Pediatrics in the University of California in 1932. The University of Missouri conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on him in 1936. He has been on the editorial boards of the American Journal of the Diseases of Children, the American Heart Journal and the Journal of Clinical Investigation. His memberships in medical societies, particularly pediatric, are too numerous to mention.

Dr. Marriott was called to be Dean of the University of California Medical School in July, 1936. His work was barely under way when he was taken ill with a return of an infection which necessitated surgical treatment and terminated in his death on November 11, 1936." – Online Archive of California, UC Libraries, California Digital Library.

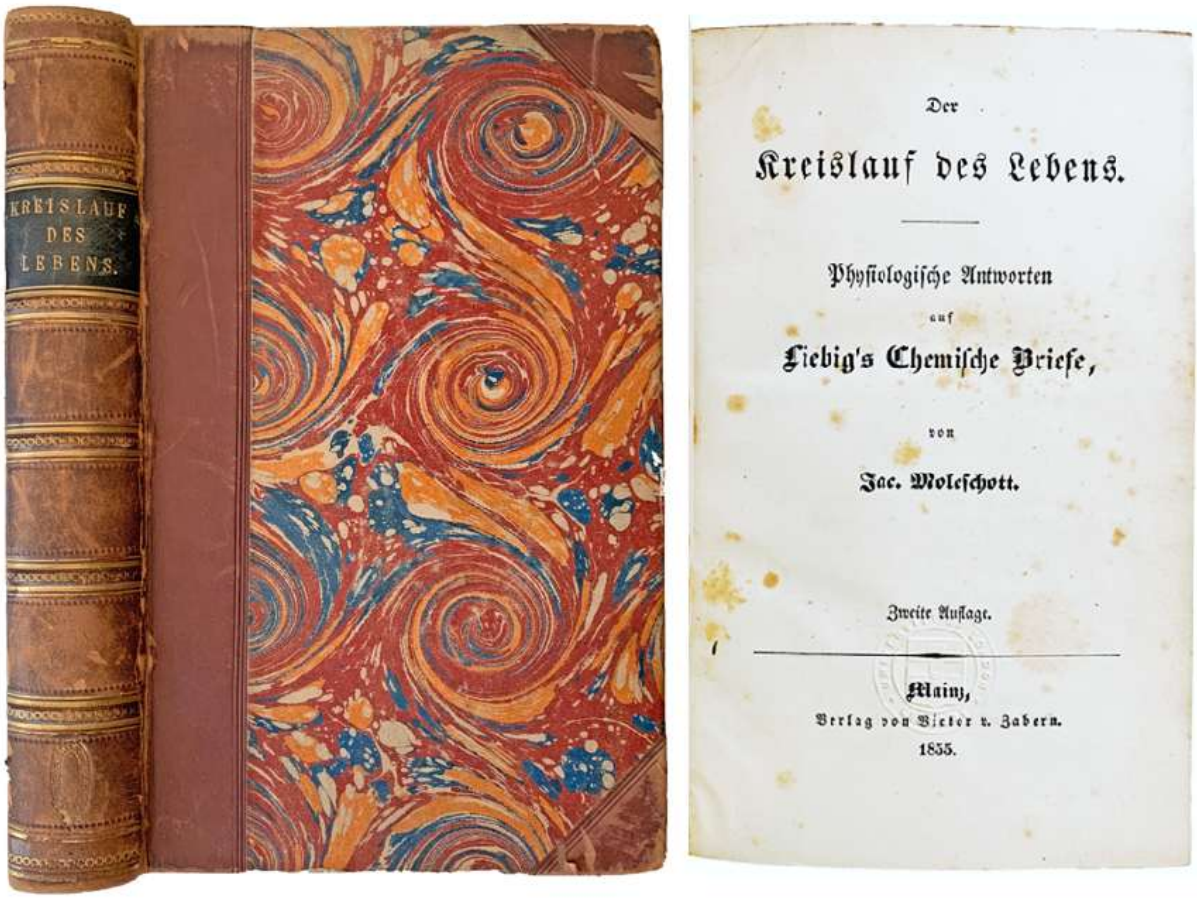


44. **METZGER, Hélène** (1886-1944). *Newton, Stahl, Boerhaave et la doctrine chimique.* Paris : Albert Blanchard 1974. ¶ Reprint of the original 1930 edition. 8vo. 225 x 140 mm. [4], 332 pp. Original printed wrappers. Fine. [297]

$ 12

"A superb study of the concepts of matter" – Aaron J. Ihde, *Development of Modern Chemistry*, p. 772.

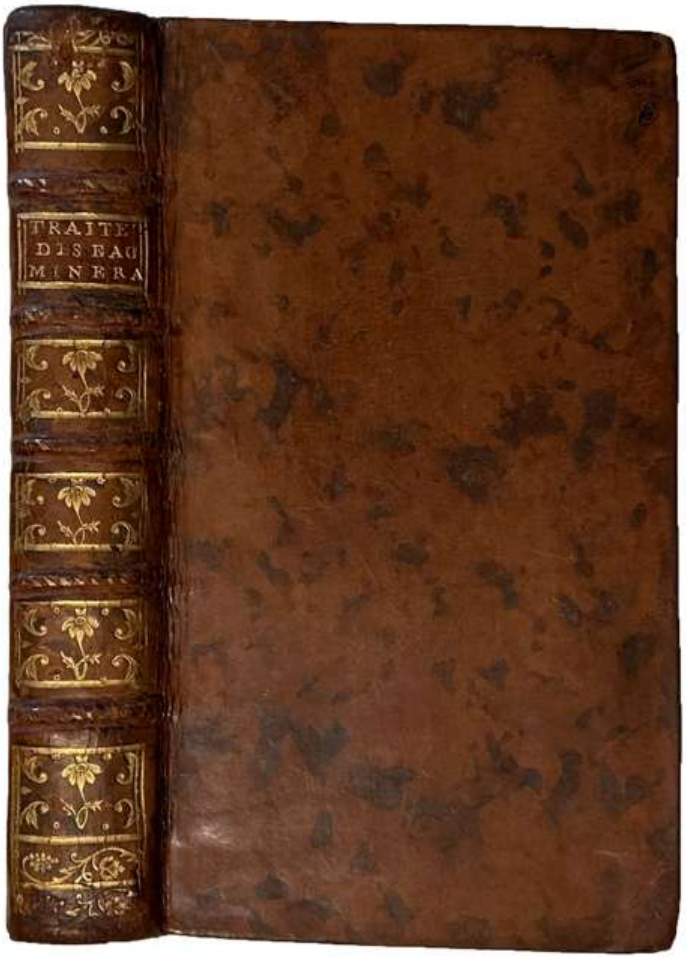
Hélène Metzger "was a French philosopher of science and historian of science. In her writings she focused mainly on the history of chemistry. She was murdered in the Holocaust." – Wikip.

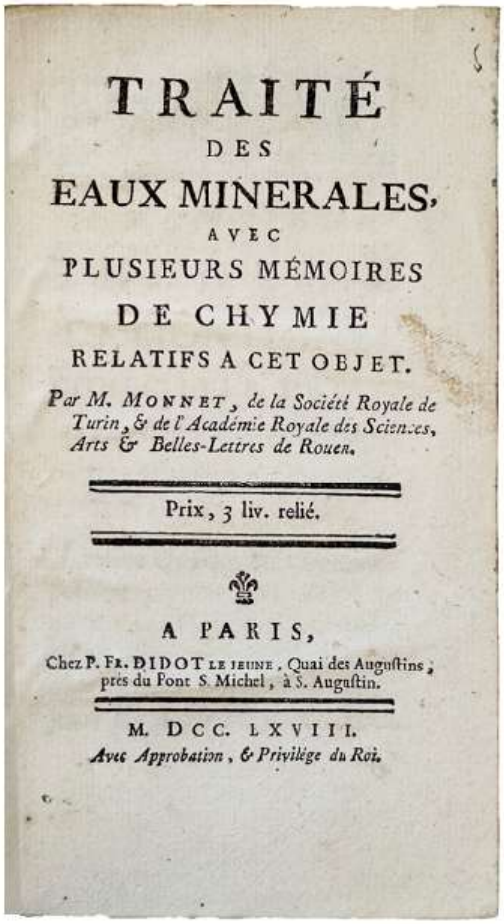


45. **MOLESCHOTT, Jacob der Kreislauf** (1822-1893). *Der Kreislauf des Lebens. Physiologische Antworten auf Liebig's Chemische Briefe.* Mainz: Victor v. Sabern, 1855. ¶ Second edition. 8vo. vi, 507, [1] pp. Endleaves foxed, else text clean. Half leather over marbled paper-backed boards, gilt-stamped spine; extremities rubbed. Rubber stamp. Good. [SS11188]

$ 25

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





TRAITÉ
DES
EAUX MINERALES,
AVEC
PLUSIEURS MÉMOIRES
DE CHYMIE
RELATIFS A CET OBJET.

Par M. MONNET, de la Société Royale de Turin, & de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Arts & Belles-Lettres de Rouen.

Prix, 3 liv. relié.

A PARIS,

Chez P. Fr. DIDOT le jeune, Quai des Augustins, près du Pont S. Michel, à S. Augustin.

M. DCC. LXVIII.

Avec Approbation, & Privilége du Roi.

46. **MONNET, Antoine-Grimoald** (1734-1817). *Traité des eaux minérales, avec plusieurs mémoires de Chymie relatifs à cet objet.* Paris : P. Fr. Didot le Jeune, 1768. ¶ 12mo. XXXII, 359, [9] pp. Woodcut head- and tail pieces; a few minor spots. Contemporary mottled calf with raised bands, gilt compartments, leather spine label, all edges marbled; two corners mended with kozo. Bookplate of former owner ("Fratelli Salimbeni" - Salimbeni brothers, possibly chemists) with the initials of G.P.C., showing an image of Pegasus with motto 'Nec adversa retorquent' and pencil shelf-marks. Very good+. [306] [S14208] [306]

$ 165

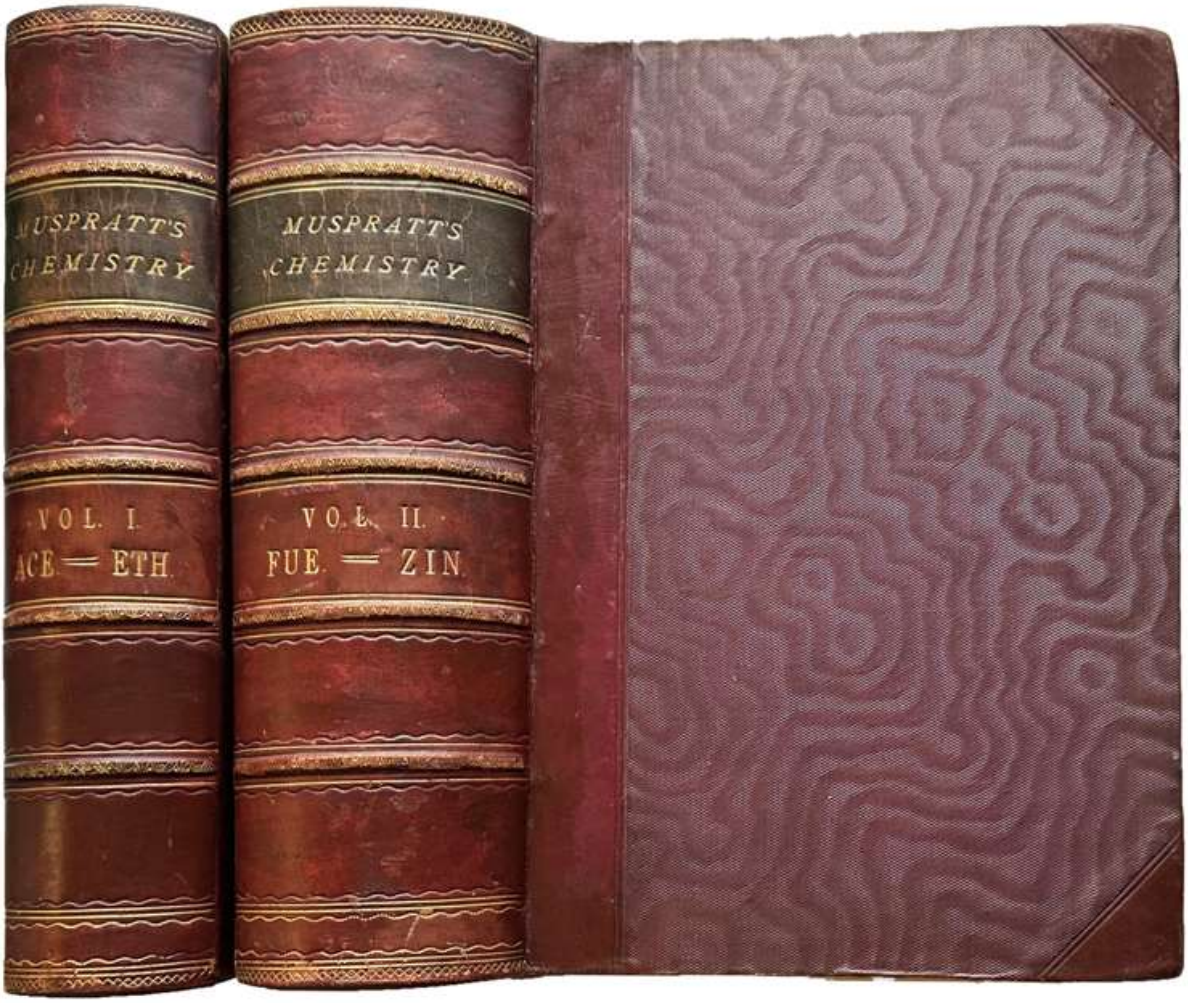
First and only edition. "This treatise on minerals waters and their analysis gives a brief history of the subjects. The history if followed by chapters on chalybeate, alkaline and sulphurous waters. Methods of analysis are discussed and analyses of different waters

are given. The last part of the book is devoted to memoirs presenting experiments on substances related to mineral waters." – Cole. The are other lengthy papers, on pyrite (fool's gold), of Epsom salts, of limestone and its origins, etc.

Antoine-Grimoald Monnet was a French mineralogist and mining specialist who became an inspector of mine and wrote several treatises on mining and geology based on his travels and observations across France and neighbouring regions. Along with Jean-Étienne Guettard he published the earliest geological maps of France. Monnet "gained fame after he began to analyze samples sent to Cigonge, publishing papers on mineral spring waters from Bains, Plombières, and Luxeuil in 1767 where he pointed out that there was hardly any dissolved minerals that could be responsible for any curative properties." [Wikip.].

Monnet worked as a laboratory assistant [boy] at both Parisian and Nantais apothecaries. During his residence in Nantes, the analysis of a mineral spring water that had just been discovered allowed him to write a memoir on the mineral waters, which he came to read at the Academy of Sciences in February 1765. Shortly thereafter another paper given on the analysis of sea water. These two works, articles presented by the authors at the Academy, earned the esteem of Guillaume-Chrétien de Lamoignon de Malesherbes (1721-1794) who presided over the Academie during that year. Malesherbes became his sponsor. In 1766, Malesherbes rented a house in Vaugirard, which he outfitted to allow Monnet to present chemistry courses in 95 lessons (lab sessions), of which he was the most diligent listener. – Taton, Bedel & Birembaut. p. 382. During the Revolution, Monnet was appointed first inspector general of mines.

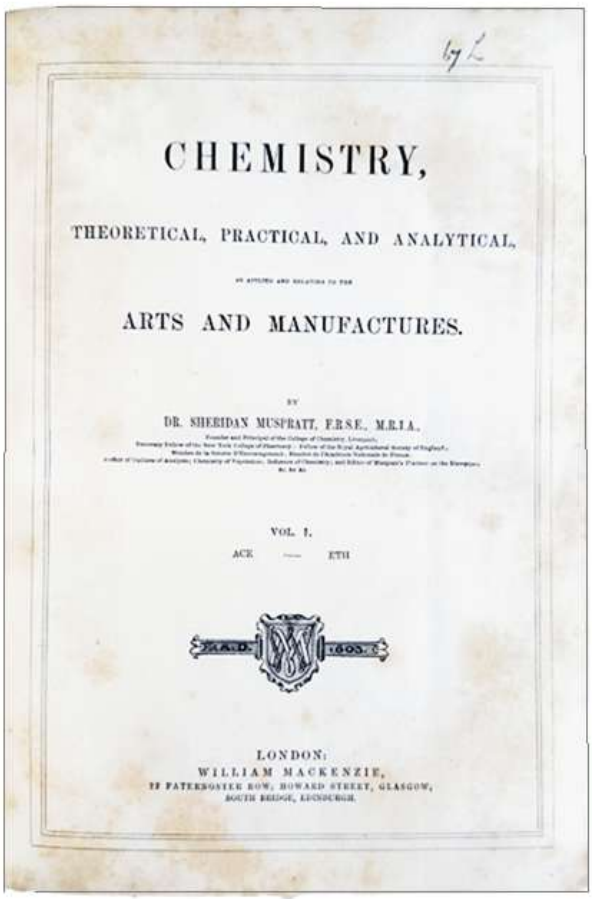
§ Bolton 678; Cole 953; *DSB* IX, p. 478; Duveen 409; Neville II, p. 184; Partington III, p. 101; Taton, Rene ; Ch. Bedel ; Arthur Birembaut. *Enseignement et diffusion des sciences en France au XVIIIe siècle*, (1964). p. 382.



47. **MUSPRATT, Sheridan** (1821-1871). *Chemistry, theoretical, practical and analytical as applied and relating to the arts & manufacturing.* London: William Mackenzie, [1853-61]. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. [4], 836, 9, [1] ; [4], 1186, 10 pp. VOL. I: Engraved half-title with engr. vignette, engraved frontispiece portrait of Professor Muspratt, 14 large engraved portrait plates, 453 figures, index; occasional prominent foxing. VOL. II: Engraved half-title with engr. vignette, engraved frontispiece portrait of Humphry Davy, 15 large engraved portrait plates, 655 figures, index; occasional prominent foxing. [31 large plates in total]. Printed in double columns. Original half maroon calf, watered-silk purple cloth, raised bands, gilt-stamping on spines, black title labels, blind-rules on covers, turquoise endsheets; rubbed. Very good – a handsome & complete set. [315]

$ 250

Based on checking collations of other copies, it is clear to me that the number and choice of plates can be different in count and personages. Some copies have the author shown twice as the engraved frontispiece; in the present copy there are 2 frontispieces: Professor Muspratt, and Sir Humphry Davy. Some copies have 29 or 30 other engraved portrait plates. Of the several comparable copies mentioned in Cole, one is recorded as having 28 plates. Cole describes his copy as having 30 plates in one volume and one in the other, for a total of 31. In the copy present there are 29 large, engraved plates, with the addition of the 2 half-titles and 2 frontispieces.



CHEMISTRY,

THEORETICAL, PRACTICAL, AND ANALYTICAL,

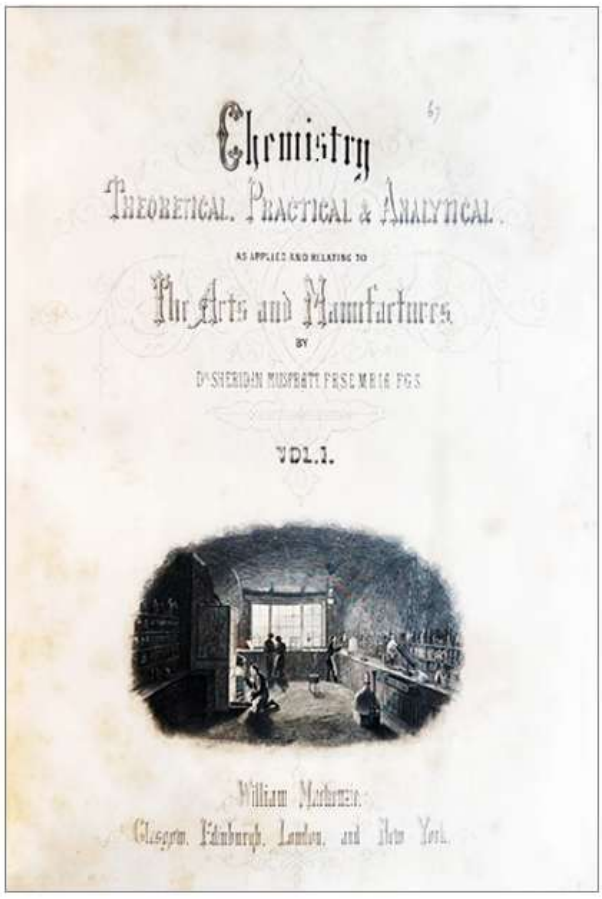
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

DR. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A.

VOL. I.

ACE — ETH

LONDON:
WILLIAM MACKENZIE,



Chemistry

Theoretical, Practical & Analytical

As applied and relating to

the Arts and Manufactures

By

Dr. Sheridan Muspratt F.R.S.E. M.R.I.A. F.C.S.

VOL. I.

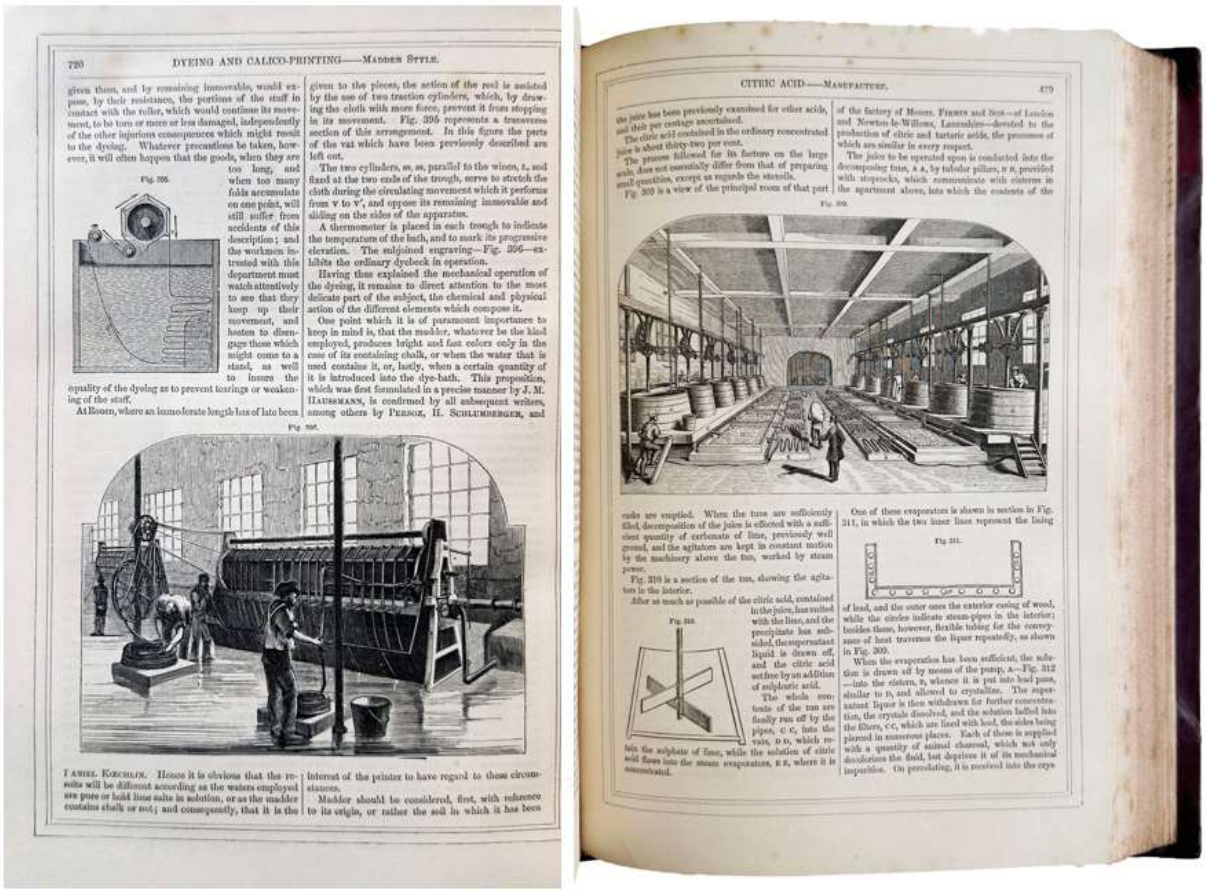
William Mackenzie.

Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, and New York.

This comprehensive encyclopedic-dictionary includes articles on acetic acid, alcohol, arsenic, beer, bleaching, bread, caoutchouc, dyeing and calico-printing, ether, glass, gunpowder, gutta-percha, leather, mercury, opium, paper, perfumery, photography, silver, soap, wine, and other substances.

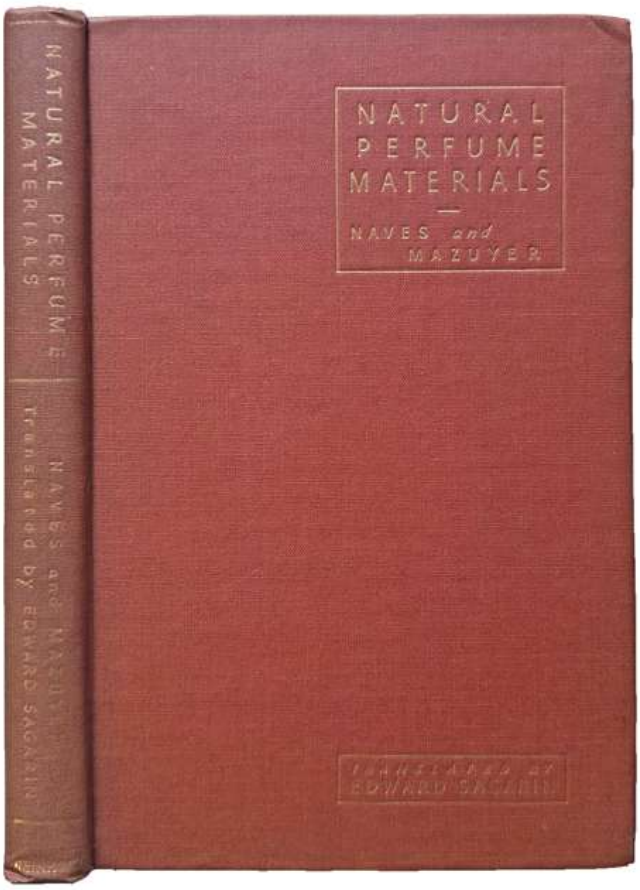
The 29 engraved plates include portraits of Sir Humphrey Davy, Gay-Lussac, Andrew Ure, Lavoisier, John Dalton, William Gregory, Jean-Baptiste André Dumas, Liebig, Chevreul, Joseph Priestley, Chaptal, Faraday, and other distinguished scientists.

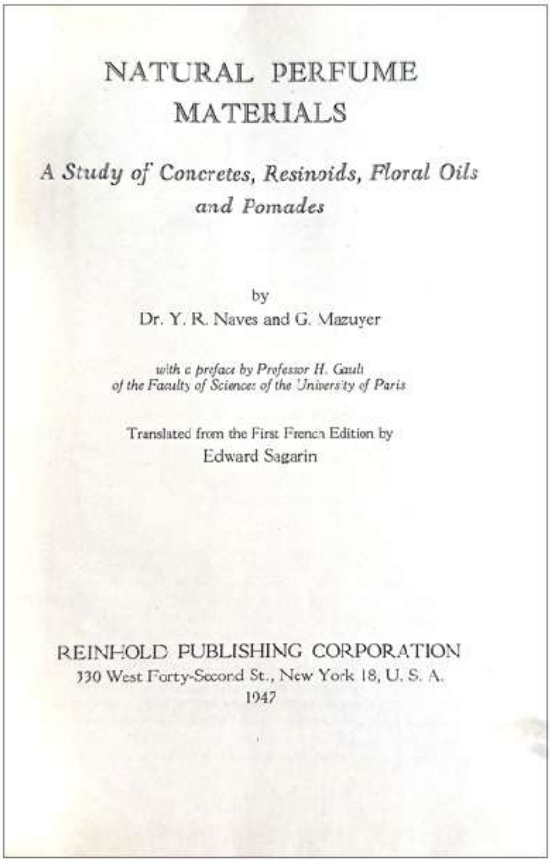
Neville's copy has a dated preface (1860). This copy does not have a date, not on the title and not on the preface either. Of the work, never shy about the importance of his books, Neville states: "The present work is really a masterpiece, as it provides an essentially complete picture of the state of chemistry and chemical technology in the middle of the nineteenth century."



"A compilation of the latest and most improved processes used in chemical manufactures. Information was drawn from scientists and manufacturing chemists. Processes are described in minute details so as to render them useful and practical. Vol. II has a few supplementary notes by E.N. Horsford (1818-1893)." – Cole.

§ Cole 966; Neville II, p. 205; Partington IV, p. 437.




NATURAL PERFUME MATERIALS

A Study of Concretes, Resinoids, Floral Oils and Pomades

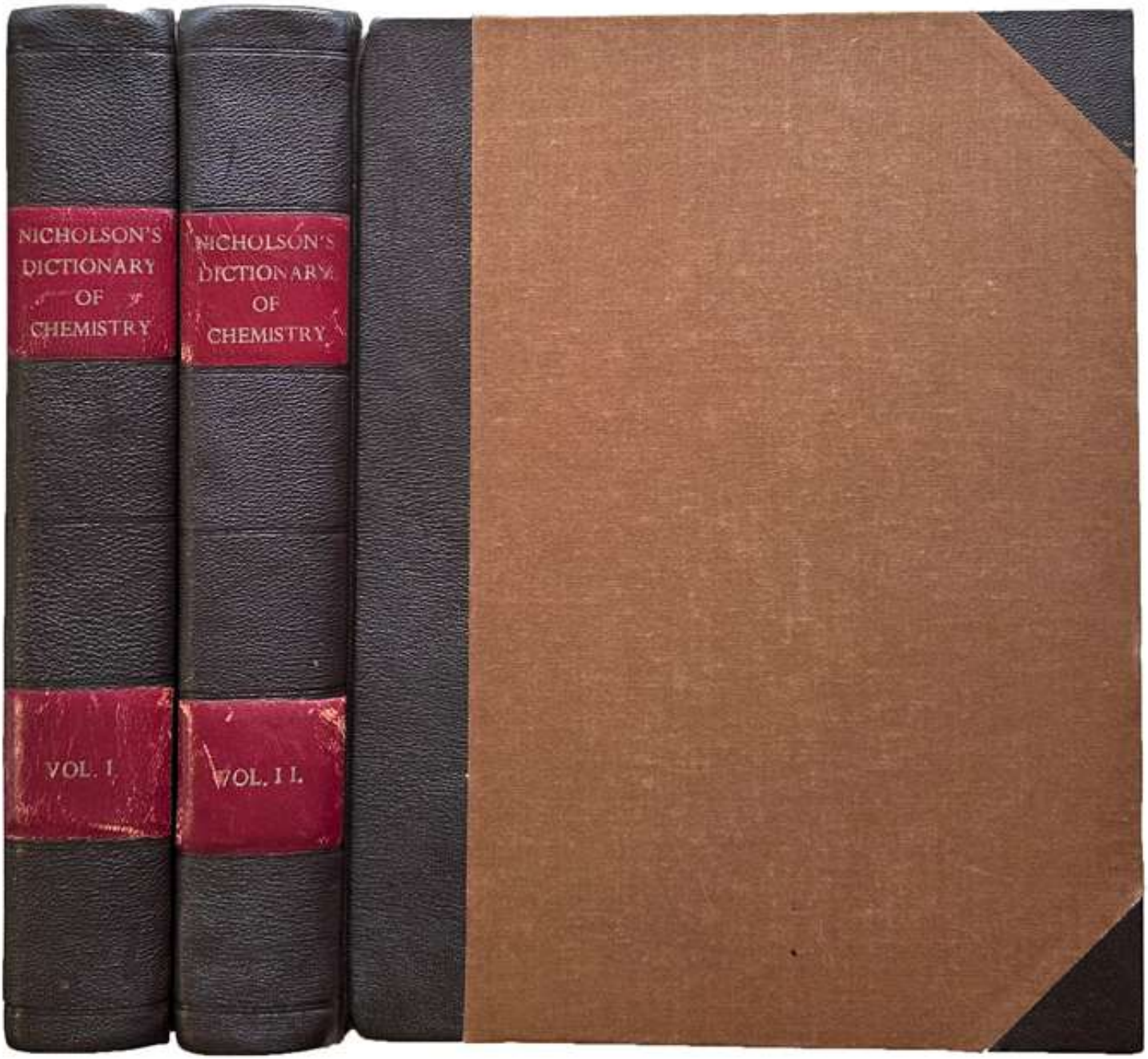
by
Dr. Y. R. Naves and G. Mazuyer

with a preface by Professor H. Gault of the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Paris

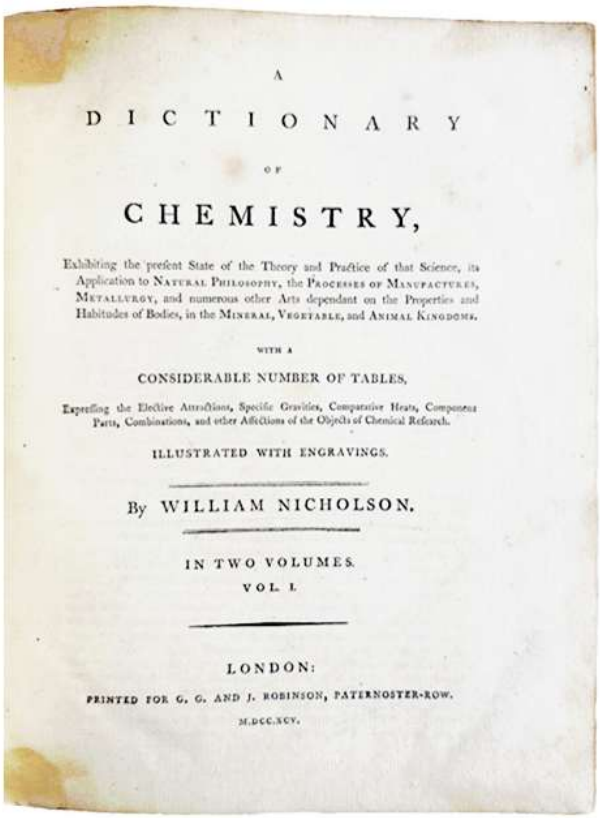
Translated from the First French Edition by
Edward Sagarin

REINHOLD PUBLISHING CORPORATION
330 West Forty-Second St., New York 18, U. S. A.
1947

48. **NAVES, Yves-Rene** (1902-1981); **MAZUYER, Gabriel** (1888-1946)**.** *Natural Perfume materials, a study of Concretes, Resinoids, Floral Oils and Pomades. Translated from the first French edition by Edward Sagarin.* New-York: Reinhold Publishing Corp., 1947. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [1], 338 pp. 44 figures, index. Reddish-brown gilt-stamped cloth. Personal calling-card of L. Givaudan & cie., Fabrique de Parfums Synthétiques, Geneva (with related paper-clip mark). Very good. [317] $ 35



[49] Nicholson



A

DICTIONARY

OF

CHEMISTRY,

Exhibiting the present State of the Theory and Practice of that Science, its Application to Natural Philosophy, the Processes of Manufactures, Metallurgy, and numerous other Arts dependant on the Properties and Habitudes of Bodies, in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms.

WITH A

CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF TABLES,

Expressing the Elective Attractions, Specific Gravities, Comparative Heats, Component Parts, Combinations, and other Affections of the Objects of Chemical Research.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

By WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

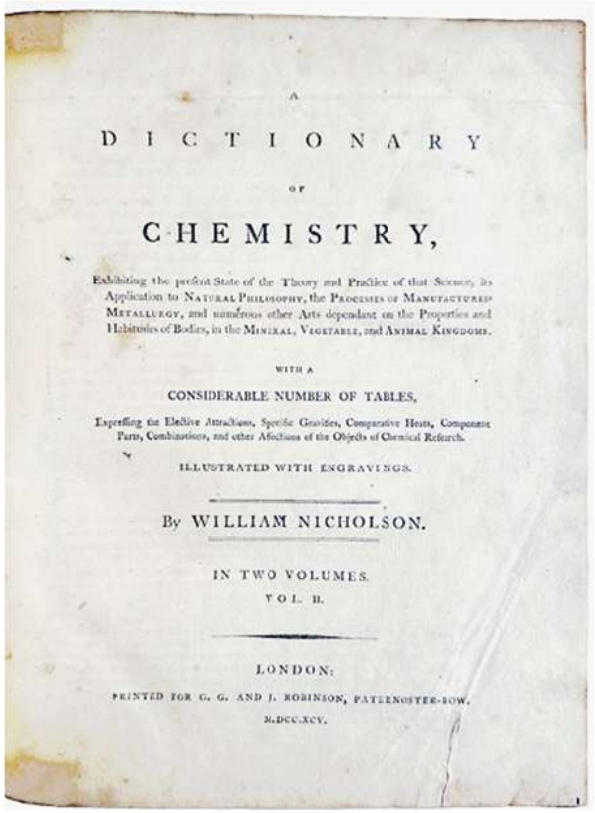
IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

M.DCC.XCV.



A

DICTIONARY

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Exhibiting the present State of the Theory and Practice of that Science, its Application to Natural Philosophy, the Processes of Manufactures, Metallurgy, and numerous other Arts dependant on the Properties and Habitudes of Bodies, in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

By WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

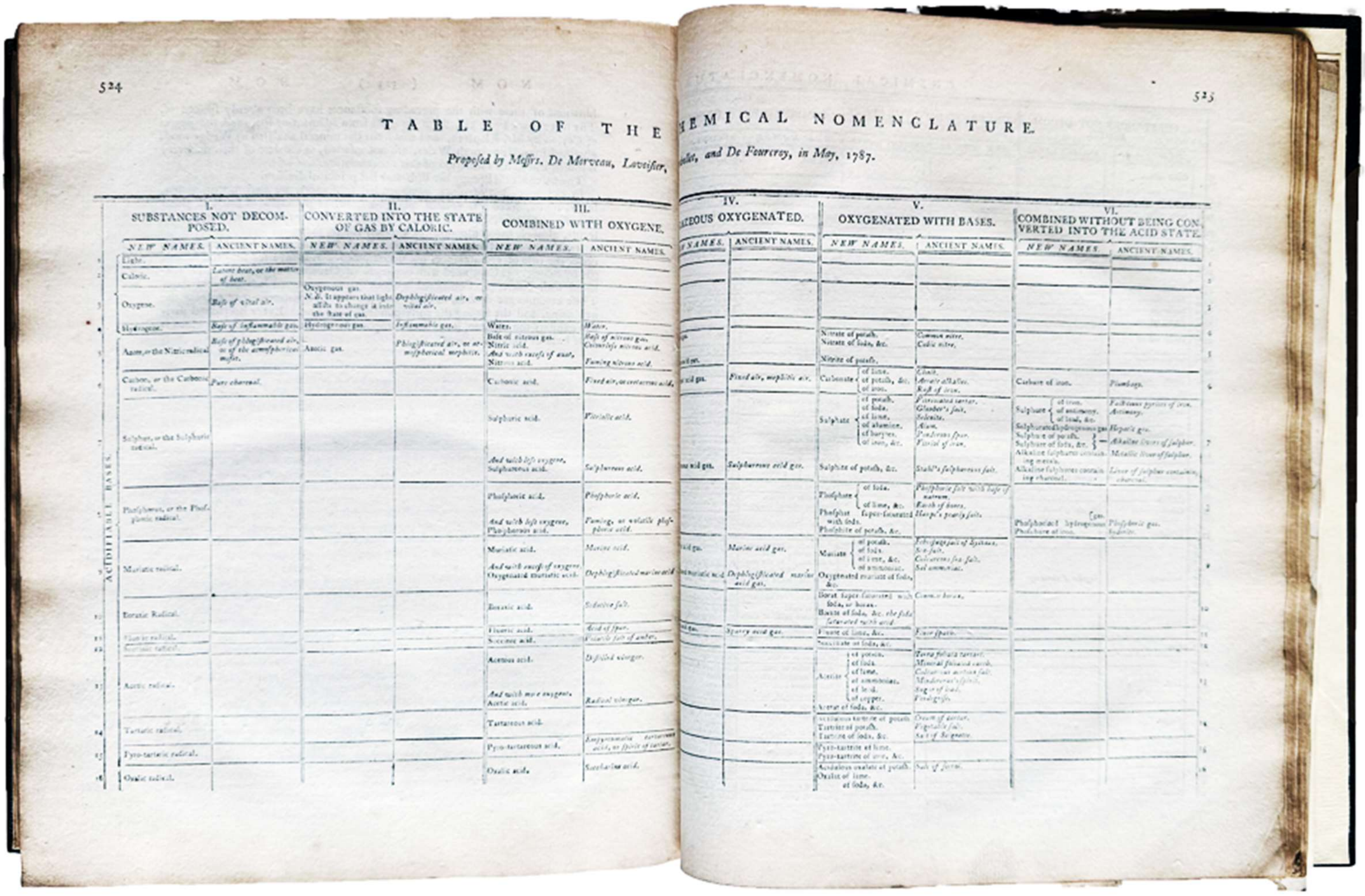
M.DCC.XCV.

49. **NICHOLSON, William** (1753-1815). *A Dictionary of Chemistry, exhibiting the present state of the Theory and Practice of that science, its applications to Natural Philosophy, the processes of Manufacture and Metallurgy . . . with a considerable number of tables* . . . London: G. G. and J. Robinson, 1795. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. VIII, 576; [II], 577-1132 pp. Errata, instructions to binder, 4 engraved plates (2 double page), index ; occasional foxing (including the inside corners of both titles, some browning or offsetting from the leather), pp. 567-576 increasingly wormed, affecting some ink letters and with a partial repair done to render the worst of it functional, in fact three leaves with similar toned paper mounted to make a correction. Modern dark brown half morocco, brown cloth over boards, spines tooled in blind with dual gilt-stamped dark red labels on each volume, new endleaves. AS IS. [318]

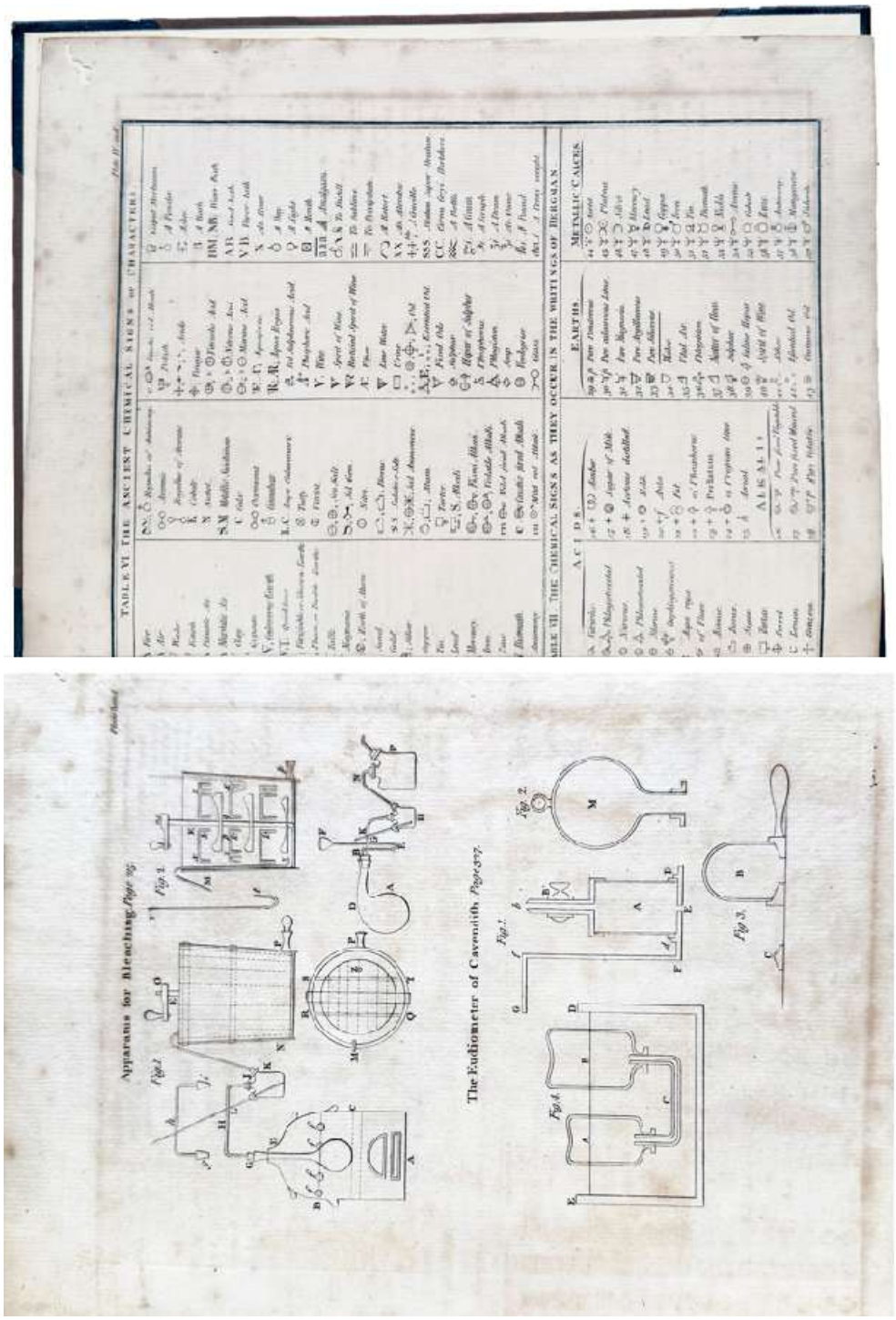
$ 450

First edition. "The first edition of a useful chemical dictionary. Preference was shown for the new chemistry but phlogistic alternatives are also presented. The new chemical nomenclature was not used but was discussed and a translation of the 1787 table was included." – Cole.

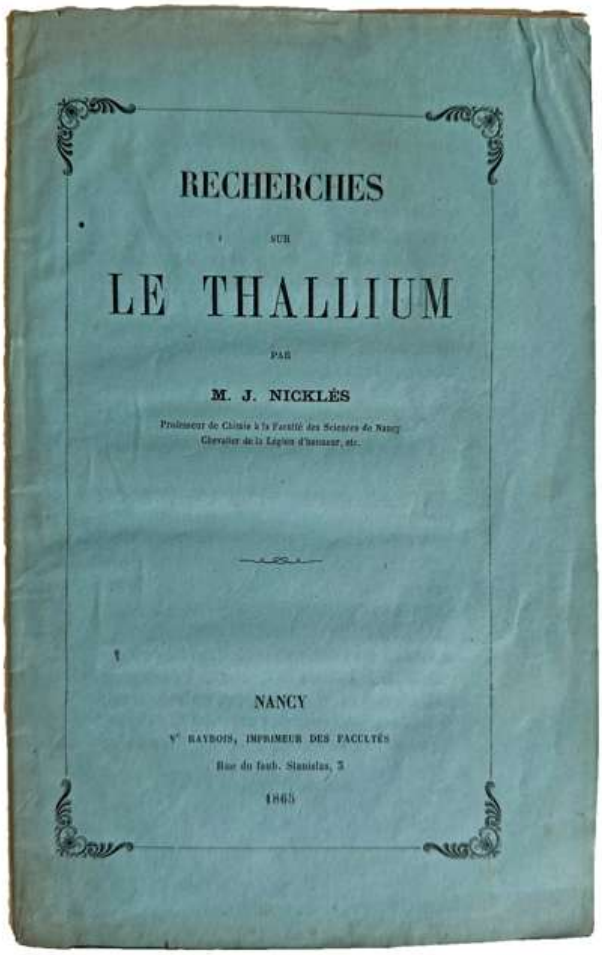
"The first dictionary of chemistry by an Englishman, superseding the English translation of Macquer's *Dictionary* (London, 1771) by the Scot James Keir. Although preferring the antiphlogistic chemistry of Lavoisier, Nicholson also present the phlogistic alternative. This work is important for containing one of the earliest English versions of the table of the new chemical nomenclature from the *Methode de nomenclature chimique* (Paris, 1787) by Lavoisier et.al." – Neville.



Two of the plates are of furnaces and apparatus; plates III & IV are each double-page and show chemical signs: Hassenfratz-Adet, "ancient" and Bergman. "Despite the note on p. [1111 – instruction to binder] stating that there are five plates no copy seen or heard of has more than four.



§ Bolton (1893), 70; Cole 974; *DSB*, X, pp. 107-09; Duveen & Klickstein, *Lavoisier*, 137; Ferchl 381; Neu 2947; Neville II, p. 227; Partington IV, pp. 19-20, 32; Poggendorff II 280.



RECHERCHES

SUR

LE THALLIUM

PAR

M. J. NICKLÈS

Professeur de Chimie à la Faculté des Sciences de Nancy
Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, etc.

NANCY

Ve RAYBOIS, IMPRIMEUR DES FACULTÉS

Rue du faub. Stanislas, 7

1865

RECHERCHES SUR LE THALLIUM

PAR M. J. NICKLÈS.

Présenté à l'Académie de Stanislas en février 1864, à l'Académie des Sciences, le 21 mars 1865 (1).

I.

Sur les éthers chloro et bromo métalliques du thallium.

J'ai fait voir il y a quelques années, que les chlorures et les bromures métalliques qui sont capables de former des *chloro* ou des *bromo* sels peuvent, comme de simples acides, se combiner avec l'éther et donner lieu à des composés définis renfermant, le plus souvent, plusieurs équivalents de celui-ci. La découverte du thallium, réalisée depuis, m'a fourni l'occasion de vérifier ce fait sur un métal nouveau dont rien, jusque-là, ne faisait prévoir l'existence. Le thallium nécessaire m'a

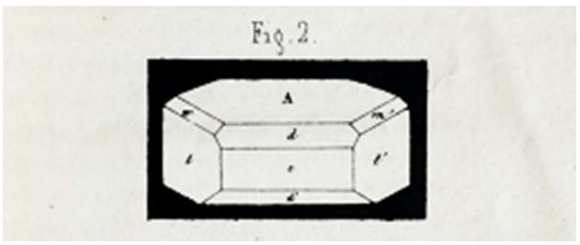
(1) Et, avec plus de développement, dans la réunion des Sociétés savantes de l'année 1864 (*V. Revue des Sociétés savantes*, du 15 avril 1864, t. V., p. 275).

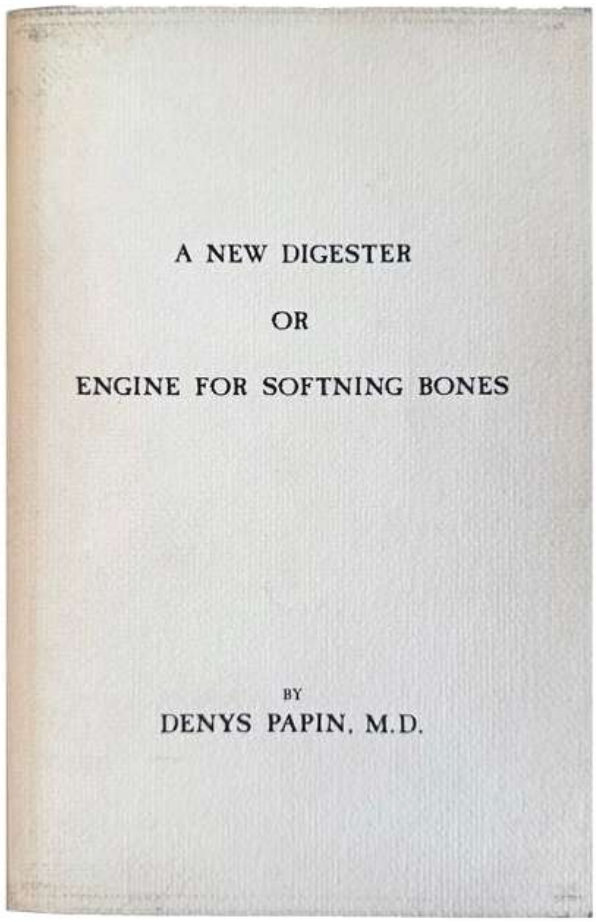
Pour le *Mémoire de l'Académie des Sciences*, V. les Comptes rendus, t. LVIII, p. 137.

50. **NICKLES, Jérôme** (1820-1869). *Recherches sur le Thallium*. Nancy : Ve Raybois, 1865. ¶ [Offprint]. Présenté à l'Académie de Stanislas en février 1864, à l'Académie des Sciences, le 21 mars 1865. Sm. 8vo. 23, [1] pp. 1 plate. Original printed blue-green wrappers. Nice copy. Scarce. [319]

$ 45

François Joseph Jérôme Nicklès was a French chemist, having studied under Liebig in Giessen and taught at the Faculty of Sciences at Nancy. "He published and conducted extensive research in the fields of crystallography, physiology and fermentation, pharmacy, batteries and electricity, theory of smell, polymorphism, analysis of water, metallurgy and fluorine chemistry. His experiments on fluorine and its compounds (especially hydrofluoric acid) led to his relatively early death."





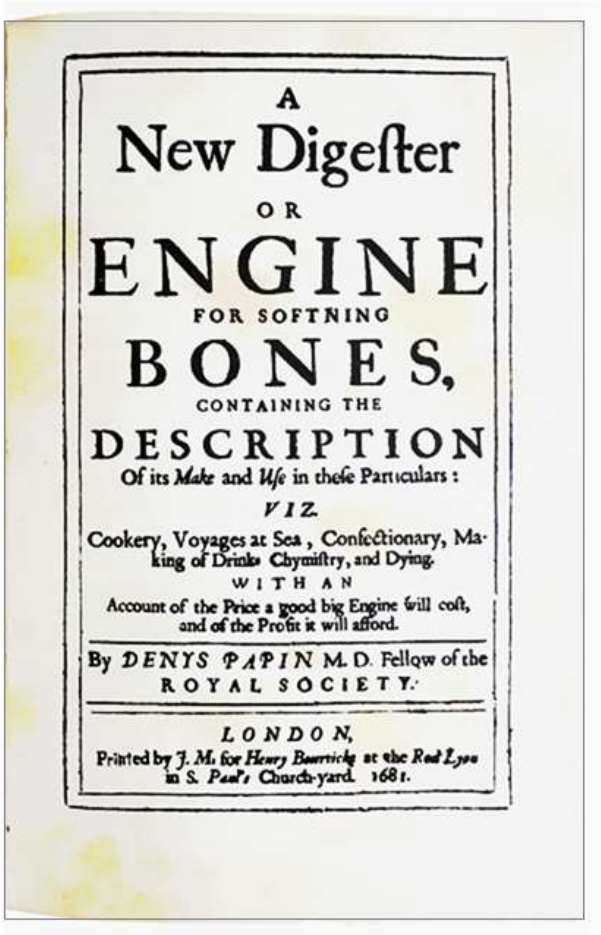
A NEW DIGESTER

OR

ENGINE FOR SOFTNING BONES

BY

DENYS PAPIN, M.D.



A

New Digeſter

OR

ENGINE

FOR SOFTNING

BONES,

CONTAINING THE

DESCRIPTION

Of its *Make* and *Uſe* in theſe Particulars:

VIZ.

Cookery, Voyages at Sea, Confectionary, Making of Drinks Chymiſtry, and Dying.

WITH AN

Account of the Price a good big Engine will coſt, and of the Profit it will afford.

By *DENYS PAPIN* M.D. Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

LONDON,

Printed by *J. M.* for *Henry Bonwicke* at the *Red Lyon* in S. *Paul's* Church-yard. 1681.

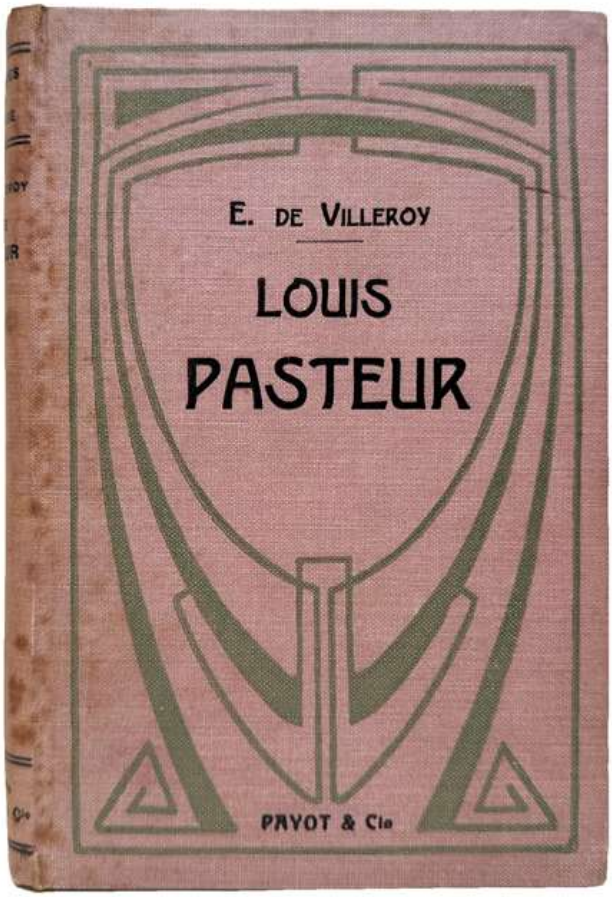
51. **PAPIN, Denys [Denis]** (1647-1713). *A new digester or Engine for softning bones, containing the description of its make and use in these particulars: . . . by Denys Papin M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society.* [St. Louis: Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, 1966. ¶ Series: *Mallinckrodt collection of Food Classics*, Vol III. Reprint. (4) ff., 54 pp. (3) ff. 1 fig.; reproduced, including the color of foxing(!). White printed wrappers, black slip-case. Very good.

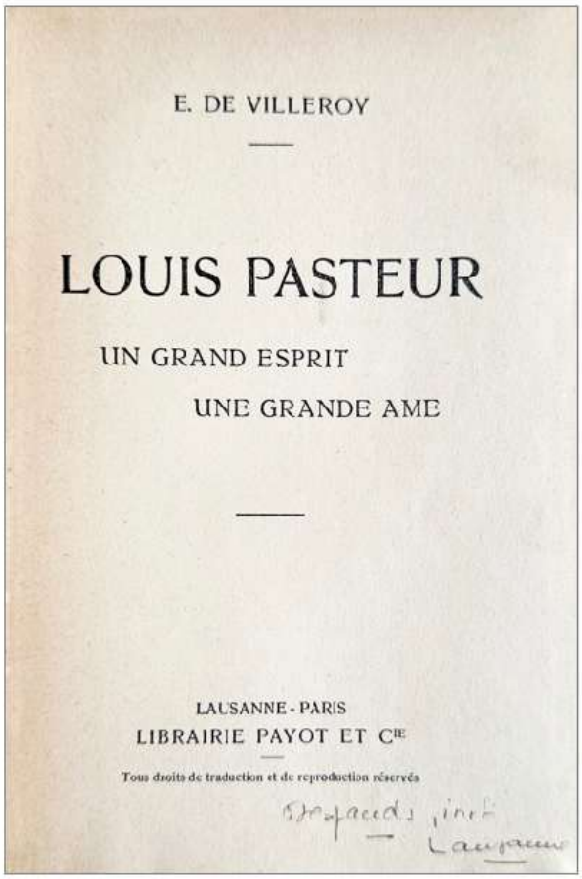
$ 15

Reproduction of the original of 1681, London.

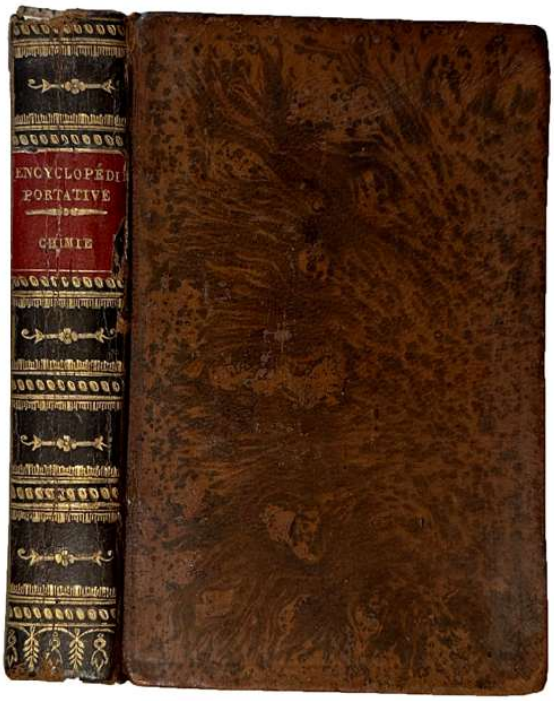
Denis Papin FRS was a French physicist, mathematician and inventor, best known for his pioneering invention of the steam digester, the forerunner of the pressure cooker, the steam engine, the centrifugal pump, submersible and possibly the paddle steamer. Though his design was not practical, it was improved by others and led to the development of the steam engine, a major contribution to the Industrial Revolution. "To this period belongs Papin's invention of the digester, an apparatus for boiling

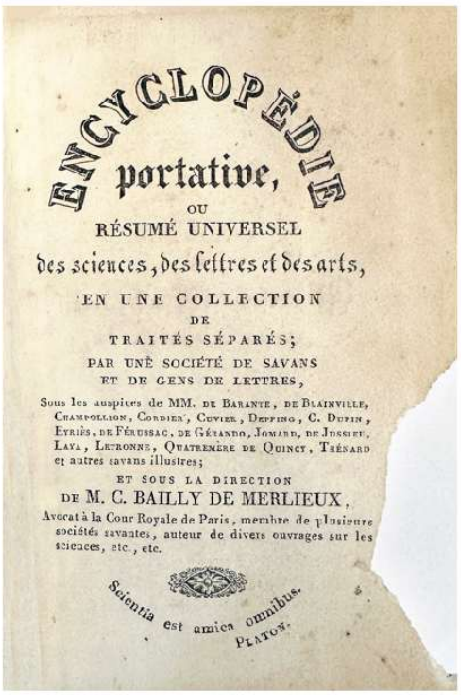
food under pressure. This was shown to the Royal Society at a meeting held on 22 May 1679, and in the following year Papin published an account of it under the title '*A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones.*' Under the date 12 April 1682 Evelyn records in his 'Diary' how he took part in a 'philosophical supper' at the Royal Society, cooked in Papin's digester. A French translation appeared at Paris in 1682, and in 1687 he issued 'A Continuation of the New Digester of Bones.' Of all Papin's inventions this was the most practical, and is in use at this day. His portrait at the university of Marburg represents him holding in his hand a copy of his account of the digester, open at the place where the apparatus is figured." *DNB*.

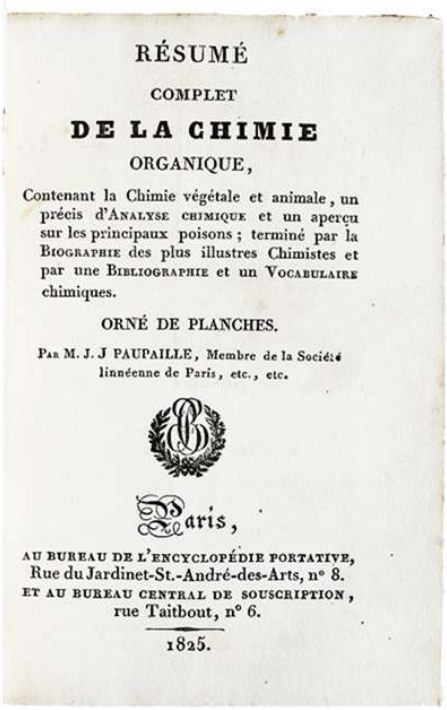




52. [**PASTEUR, Louis** (1822-1895)] **E. de VILLEROY**. *Louis Pasteur, un grand esprit – une grande ame.* Lausanne, Paris : Payot, [1919 ?]. ¶ Series: *Livres de la Jeunesse*, 7. Small 8vo. 215, [1] pp. Original mauve cloth with olive green and black decorative stamping ; foxed covers. Early presentation inscription for a school prize, Pierre Desponds, 1919. Very good. $ 10



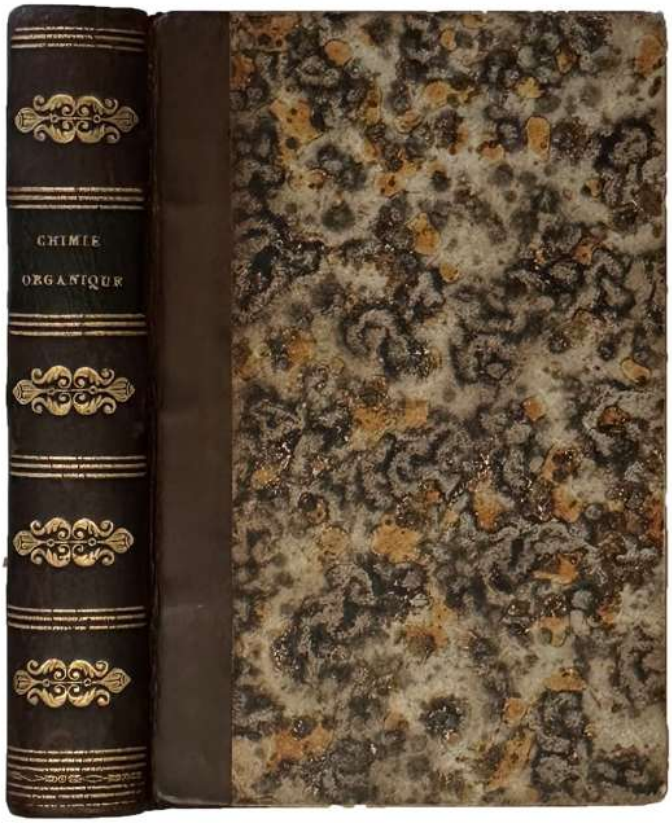

ENCYCLOPÉDIE
portative,
OU
RÉSUMÉ UNIVERSEL
des sciences, des lettres et des arts,
EN UNE COLLECTION
DE
TRAITÉS SÉPARÉS;
PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE SAVANS
ET DE GENS DE LETTRES,
Sous les auspices de MM. DE BARANTE, DE BLAINVILLE, CHAMPOLLION, CORDIER, CUVIER, DEPPING, C. DUPIN, EYRIÈS, DE FÉRUSSAC, DE GÉRANDO, JOMARD, DE JUSSIEU, LAVA, LETRONNE, QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, TRÉNARD et autres savans illustres;
ET SOUS LA DIRECTION
DE M. C. BAILLY DE MERLIEUX,
Avocat à la Cour Royale de Paris, membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes, auteur de divers ouvrages sur les sciences, etc., etc.
Scientia est amica omnibus.
PLATON.

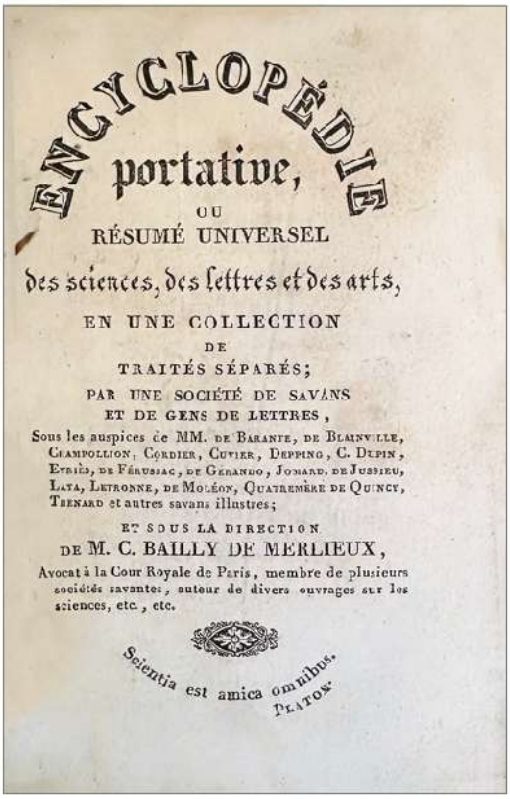

RÉSUMÉ
COMPLET
DE LA CHIMIE
ORGANIQUE,
Contenant la Chimie végétale et animale, un précis d'ANALYSE CHIMIQUE et un aperçu sur les principaux poisons; terminé par la BIOGRAPHIE des plus illustres Chimistes et par une BIBLIOGRAPHIE et un VOCABULAIRE chimiques.
ORNÉ DE PLANCHES.
PAR M. J. J PAUPAILLE, Membre de la Société linnéenne de Paris, etc., etc.
Paris,
AU BUREAU DE L'ENCYCLOPÉDIE PORTATIVE,
Rue du Jardinet-St.-André-des-Arts, n° 8.
ET AU BUREAU CENTRAL DE SOUSCRIPTION,
rue Taitbout, n° 6.
1825.

53. **PAUPAILLE, J. J.** *Résumé complet de la Chimie inorganique; contenant l'exposé des principes généraux de la Science et l'Étude des corps inorganisés . . . précédée d'une introduction historique. Orné de planches.* Paris : Bureau de l'Encyclopédie Portative, 1825. ¶ Small 12mo. [4], VIII, 276 pp. Half-title (section missing), engraved frontispiece, 2 folding engraved plates. Contemporary full tree calf, spine richly tooled in gilt, red leather title label (label a bit chipped); fore-edge 'pinched' or 'thumbed' a bit roughly. Very good. Rare. [338] [S14210]

$ 30

The inorganic volume.




ENCYCLOPÉDIE
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PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE SAVANS
ET DE GENS DE LETTRES,
Sous les auspices de MM. DE BARANTE, DE BLAINVILLE, CHAMPOLLION, CORDIER, CUVIER, DEPPING, C. DUPIN, ETIENNE, DE FÉRUSSAC, DE GÉRANDO, JOMARD, DE JUSSIEU, LAYA, LETRONNE, DE MOLÉON, QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, TERNAUX et autres savans illustres;
ET SOUS LA DIRECTION
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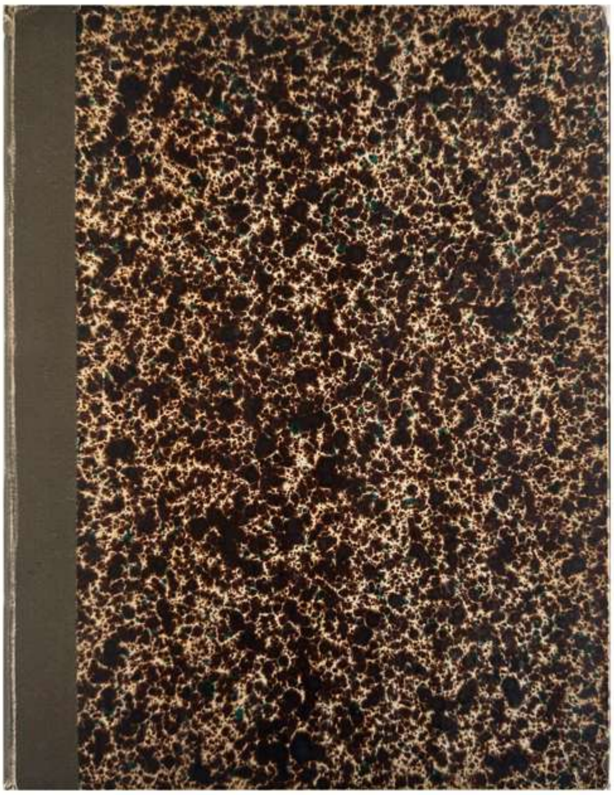
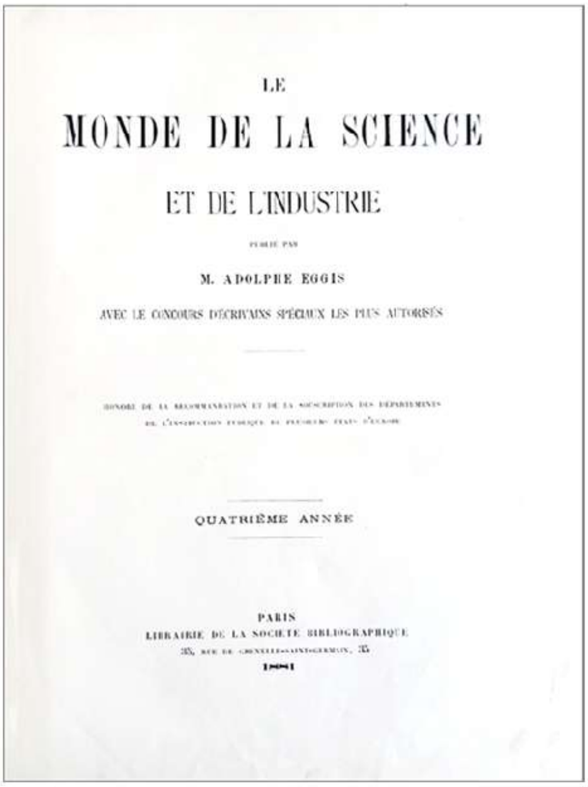
Avocat à la Cour Royale de Paris, membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes; auteur de divers ouvrages sur les sciences, etc., etc.
Scientia est amica omnibus.
PLATON.

54. **PAUPAILLE, J. J.** *Résumé complet de la Chimie organique ; contenant la Chimie végétale et animale, un précis d'Analyse Chimique et un aperçu sur les principaux poisons : termine par la Biographie des plus illustres Chimistes et par une Bibliographie et un Vocabulaire chimiques. Orné de planches.* Paris : Bureau de l'Encyclopédie Portative, 1825. ¶ Small 12mo. [4], VIII, 314 pp. Half-title. Contemporary quarter calf, spine richly tooled in gilt, black leather title label. Very good. Rare. [339] [S14211]

$ 65

The organic volume.





LE
MONDE DE LA SCIENCE
ET DE L'INDUSTRIE
PUBLIÉ PAR
M. ADOLPHE EGGIS
AVEC LE CONCOURS D'ÉCRIVAINS SPÉCIAUX LES PLUS AUTORISÉS

QUATRIÈME ANNÉE

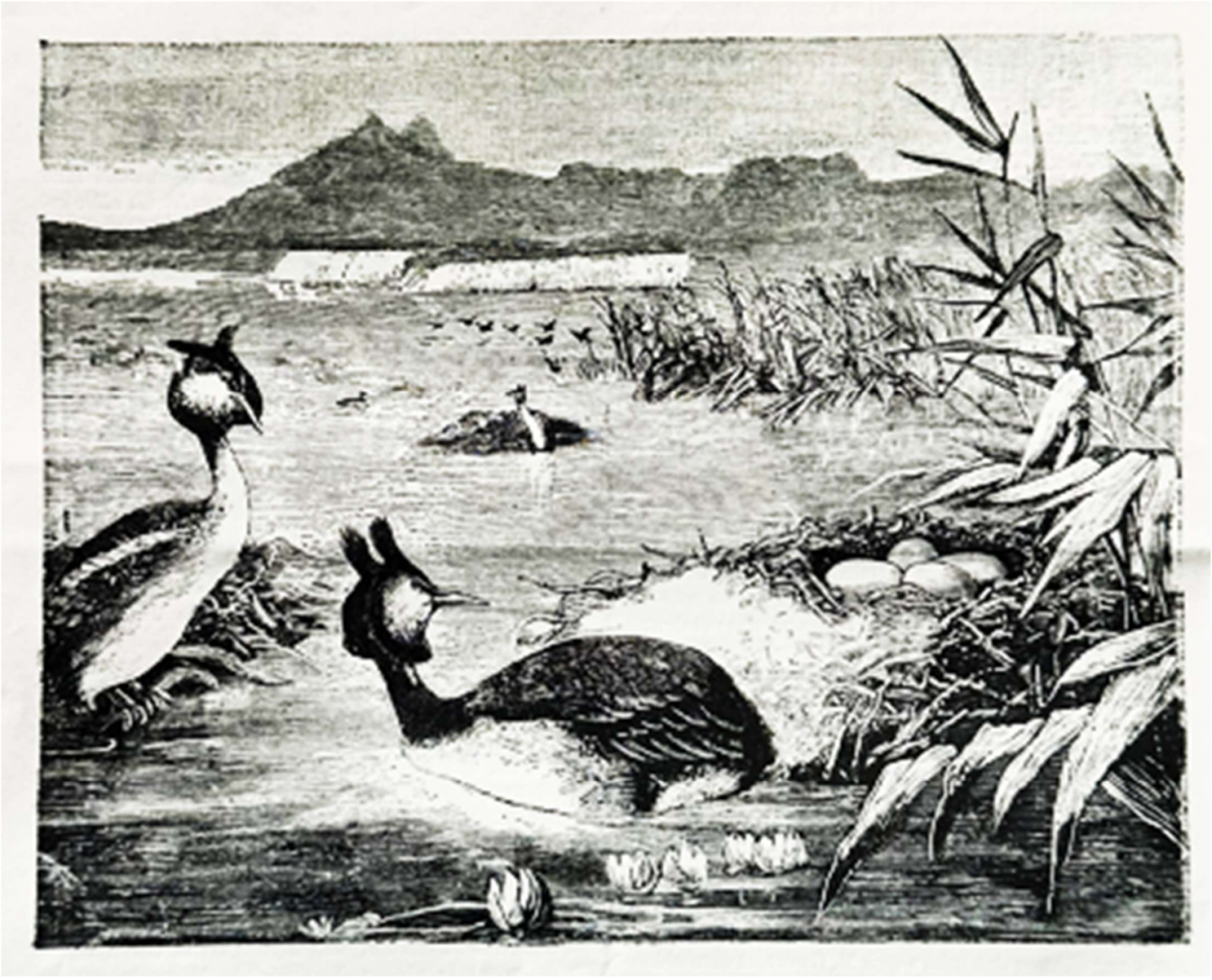
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE
1881

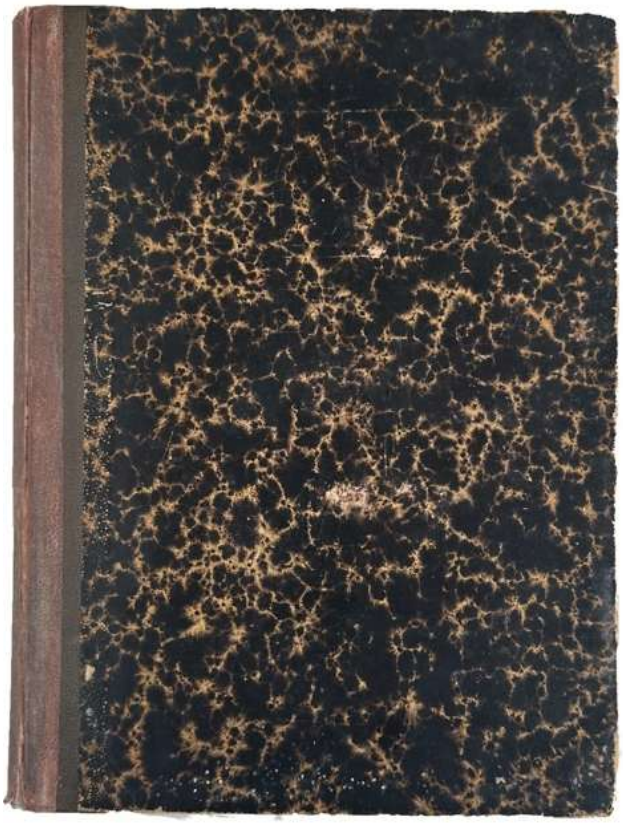
55. **[periodical] Le Monde de la Science ; EGGIS, Adolphe** (1855-1941) (editor). *Le Monde de la Science et de l'Industrie publie par M. Adolphe Eggis avec le concours d'écrivains spéciaux les plus autorises*. Paris : Librairie de la Société

Bibliographique, 1881/1882, 1883. ¶ Quatrième Année. 4to. [4], 196 ; [4], 187, [1] pp. Figures throughout, index ; 1882, pp. 181-2 torn, 1883: pp. 1-2 torn. Contemporary quarter olive green cloth, gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards; front joint separated. As is. [487]

$ 25

Printed in Fribourg, Switzerland. Again, topics are diverse and surprising (all in French): an Egyptian sarcophagus, a pod of whales sited at sea, tiny fish that live in the mouths of large fish, comets appearing, of phosphorescence, a sea serpent, Frederick Beaumont's boring machine for digging tunnels, scientific recreations, grebes and their habitats, a multi-charge canon, Hopkins telephone, San Francisco funiculars, etc.

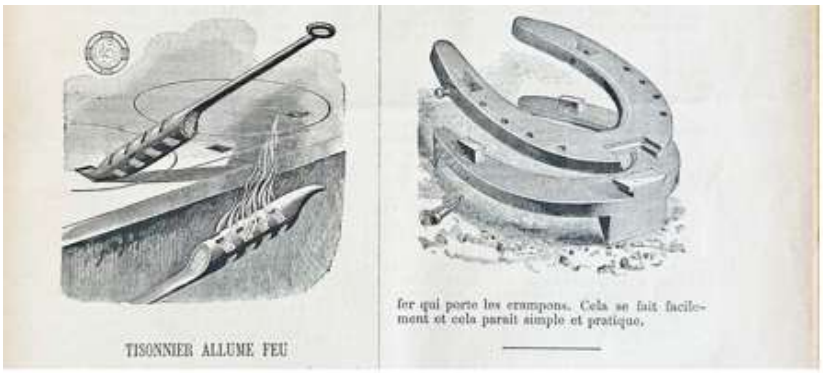


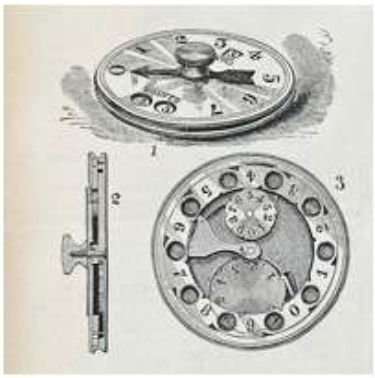


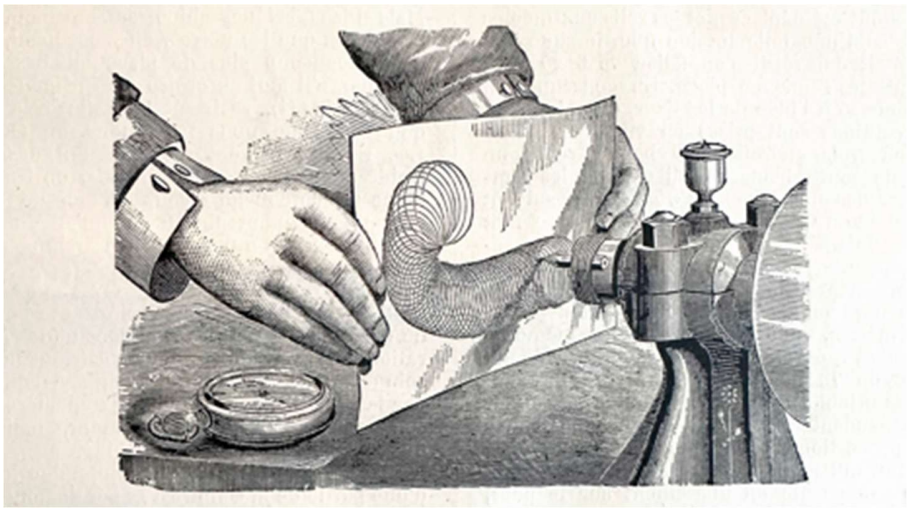
56. **[periodical] Le Monde de la Science.** *Le Monde de la Science et de l'Industrie ; deuxième série, huitième année.* Paris : Librairie de la Société Bibliographique, 1885. ¶ Huitième Année. 4to. [4], 196 pp. Figures throughout, index ; pp. 15-16 torn, separated, edges chipped. Contemporary quarter brown cloth, gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards; both joints reinforced with kozo to repair broken joints. As is. [488]

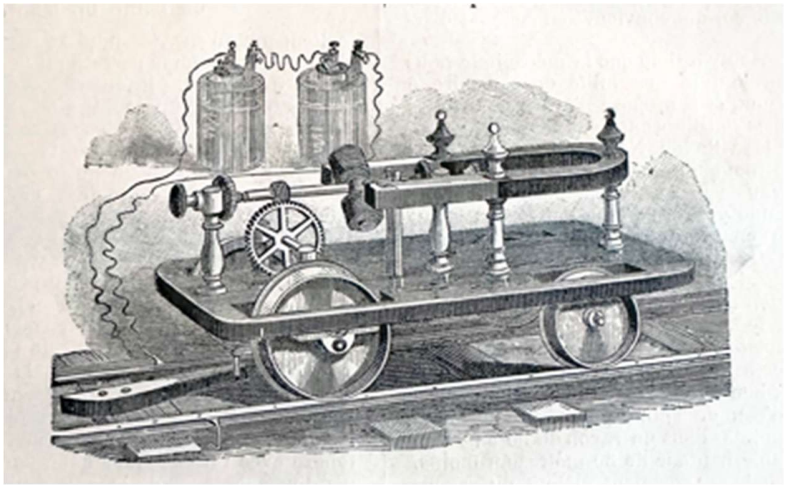
$ 25

Printed in Lausanne, Switzerland. Again, topics are diverse and surprising (all in French): purification of water, malaria, Mount Etna, photography, dental prothesis, distribution of force, nature of epilepsy, a grain press (with a silo), a game counter device, the coast of New Genie, vegetarianism, Dumont's atmospheric turbine machine, a new heater for steam energy, criminal responsibility for alcoholism, the center of the earth, making artificial ice in China, vaccinations against cholera, a submarine (illustrated, p. 133), the grand Apls tunnels (p. 182), lots on various volcanoes, etc.

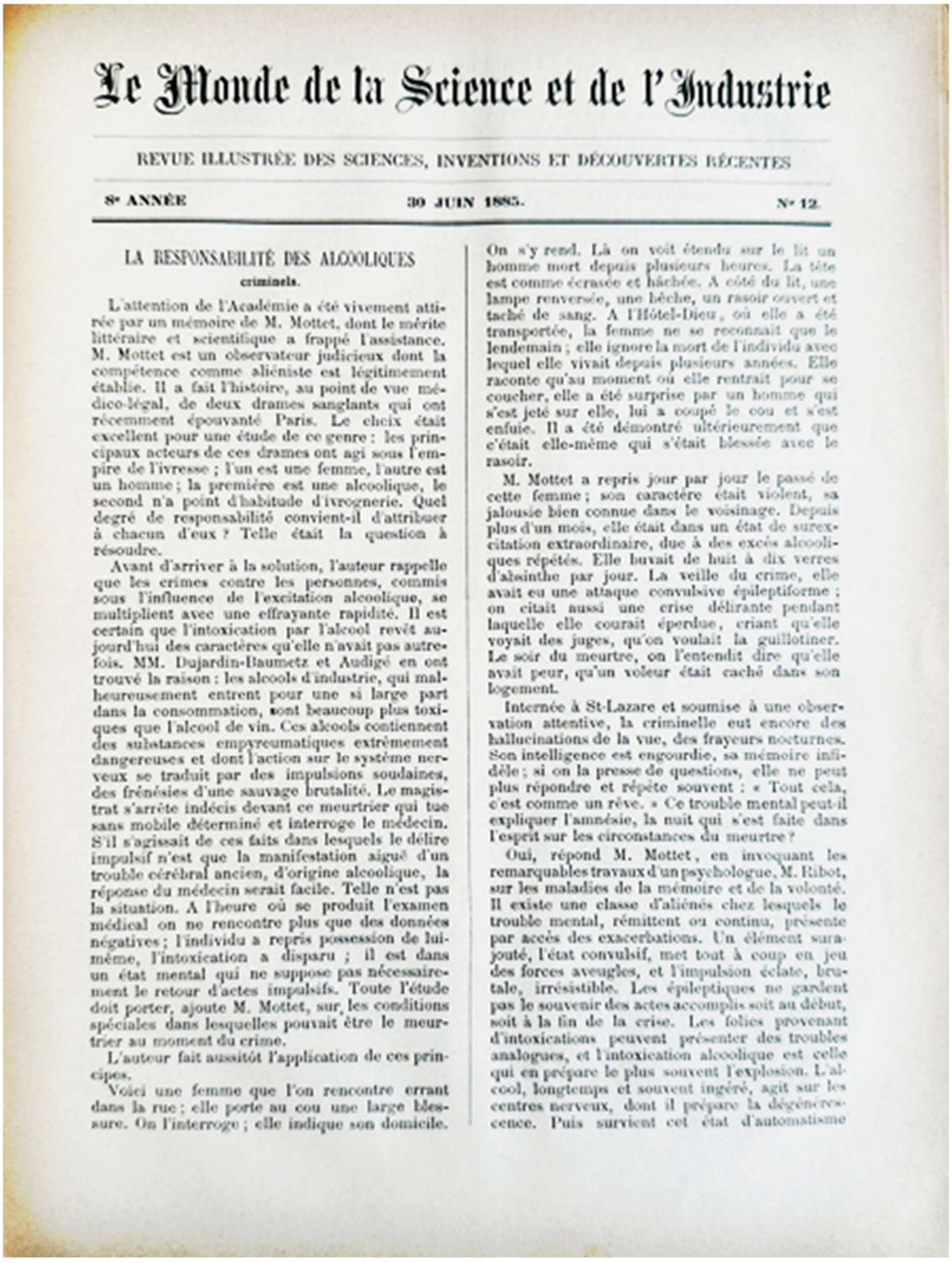








A electrical railroad machine (early design)



Le Monde de la Science et de l'Industrie

REVUE ILLUSTRÉE DES SCIENCES, INVENTIONS ET DÉCOUVERTES RÉCENTES

8e ANNÉE — 30 JUIN 1885. — N° 12

LA RESPONSABILITÉ DES ALCOOLIQUES criminels.

L'attention de l'Académie a été vivement attirée par un mémoire de M. Mottet, dont le mérite littéraire et scientifique a frappé l'assistance. M. Mottet est un observateur judicieux dont la compétence comme aliéniste est légitimement établie. Il a fait l'histoire, au point de vue médico-légal, de deux drames sanglants qui ont récemment épouvanté Paris. Le choix était excellent pour une étude de ce genre : les principaux acteurs de ces drames ont agi sous l'empire de l'ivresse ; l'un est une femme, l'autre est un homme ; la première est une alcoolique, le second n'a point d'habitude d'ivrognerie. Quel degré de responsabilité convient-il d'attribuer à chacun d'eux ? Telle était la question à résoudre.

Avant d'arriver à la solution, l'auteur rappelle que les crimes contre les personnes, commis sous l'influence de l'excitation alcoolique, se multiplient avec une effrayante rapidité. Il est certain que l'intoxication par l'alcool revêt aujourd'hui des caractères qu'elle n'avait pas autrefois. MM. Dujardin-Baumetz et Audigé en ont trouvé la raison : les alcools d'industrie, qui malheureusement entrent pour une si large part dans la consommation, sont beaucoup plus toxiques que l'alcool de vin. Ces alcools contiennent des substances empyreumatiques extrêmement dangereuses et dont l'action sur le système nerveux se traduit par des impulsions soudaines, des frénésies d'une sauvage brutalité. Le magistrat s'arrête indécis devant ce meurtrier qui tue sans mobile déterminé et interroge le médecin. S'il s'agissait de ces faits dans lesquels le délire impulsif n'est que la manifestation aiguë d'un trouble cérébral ancien, d'origine alcoolique, la réponse du médecin serait facile. Telle n'est pas la situation. A l'heure où se produit l'examen médical on ne rencontre plus que des données négatives ; l'individu a repris possession de lui-même, l'intoxication a disparu ; il est dans un état mental qui ne suppose pas nécessairement le retour d'actes impulsifs. Toute l'étude doit porter, ajoute M. Mottet, sur les conditions spéciales dans lesquelles pouvait être le meurtrier au moment du crime.

L'auteur fait aussitôt l'application de ces principes.

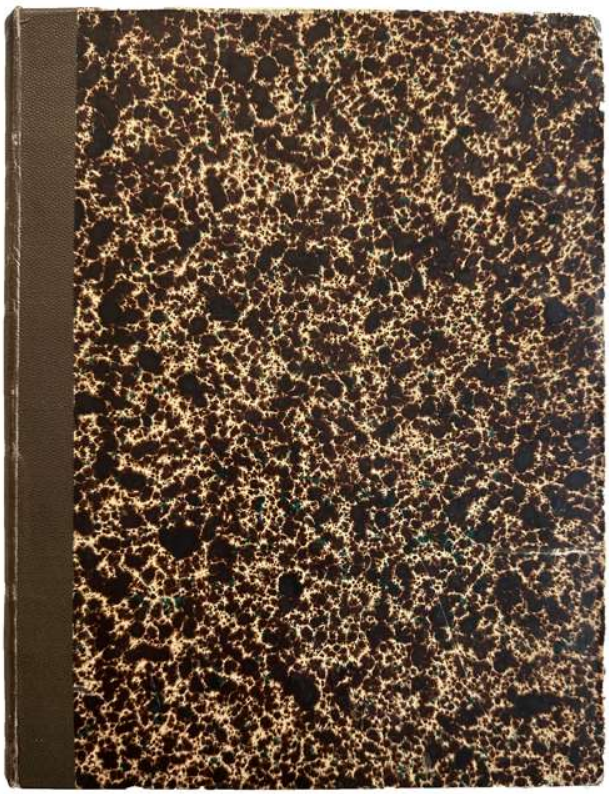
Voici une femme que l'on rencontre errant dans la rue ; elle porte au cou une large blessure. On l'interroge ; elle indique son domicile. On s'y rend. Là on voit étendu sur le lit un homme mort depuis plusieurs heures. La tête est comme écrasée et hachée. A côté du lit, une lampe renversée, une hache, un rasoir ouvert et taché de sang. A l'Hôtel-Dieu, où elle a été transportée, la femme ne se reconnaît que le lendemain ; elle ignore la mort de l'individu avec lequel elle vivait depuis plusieurs années. Elle raconte qu'au moment où elle rentrait pour se coucher, elle a été surprise par un homme qui s'est jeté sur elle, lui a coupé le cou et s'est enfuie. Il a été démontré ultérieurement que c'était elle-même qui s'était blessée avec le rasoir.

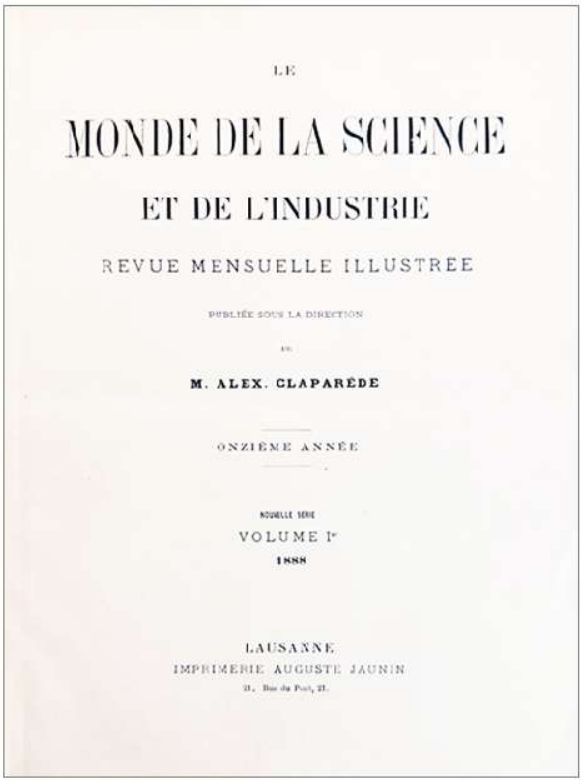
M. Mottet a repris jour par jour le passé de cette femme ; son caractère était violent, sa jalousie bien connue dans le voisinage. Depuis plus d'un mois, elle était dans un état de surexcitation extraordinaire, dû à des excès alcooliques répétés. Elle buvait de huit à dix verres d'absinthe par jour. La veille du crime, elle avait eu une attaque convulsive épileptiforme ; on citait aussi une crise délirante pendant laquelle elle courait éperdue, criant qu'elle voyait des juges, qu'on voulait la guillotiner. Le soir du meurtre, on l'entendit dire qu'elle avait peur, qu'un voleur était caché dans son logement.

Internée à St-Lazare et soumise à une observation attentive, la criminelle eut encore des hallucinations de la vue, des frayeurs nocturnes. Son intelligence est engourdie, sa mémoire infidèle ; si on la presse de questions, elle ne peut plus répondre et répète souvent : « Tout cela, c'est comme un rêve. » Ce trouble mental peut-il expliquer l'amnésie, la nuit qui s'est faite dans l'esprit sur les circonstances du meurtre ?

Oui, répond M. Mottet, en invoquant les remarquables travaux d'un psychologue, M. Ribot, sur les maladies de la mémoire et de la volonté. Il existe une classe d'aliénés chez lesquels le trouble mental, rémittent ou continu, présente par accès des exacerbations. Un élément surajouté, l'état convulsif, met tout à coup en jeu des forces aveugles, et l'impulsion éclate, brutale, irrésistible. Les épileptiques ne gardent pas le souvenir des actes accomplis soit au début, soit à la fin de la crise. Les folies provenant d'intoxications peuvent présenter des troubles analogues, et l'intoxication alcoolique est celle qui en prépare le plus souvent l'explosion. L'alcool, longtemps et souvent ingéré, agit sur les centres nerveux, dont il prépare la dégénérescence. Puis survient cet état d'automatisme

[56] Criminal use of alcohol




LE

MONDE DE LA SCIENCE

ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

REVUE MENSUELLE ILLUSTRÉE

PUBLIÉE SOUS LA DIRECTION

DE

M. ALEX. CLAPARÈDE

ONZIÈME ANNÉE

NOUVELLE SÉRIE

VOLUME I^er^

1888

LAUSANNE

IMPRIMERIE AUGUSTE JAUNIN

57. **[periodical] Le Monde de la Science ; Alexandre CLAPAREDE** (1858-1913) (editor). *Le Monde de la Science et de l'Industrie, revue mensuelle illustrée ; Nouvelle série, onzième année, volume I^er^ [-II].* Lausanne : Imprimerie Auguste Jaunin, 1888-89. ¶ Onzième & Douzième année. [Volumes 1 & 2] 4to. [4], 212 ; [4], 211, [1] pp. Figures throughout, index; pp. 99-100 torn. Contemporary quarter olive-green cloth, blind- and gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards; rubbed. Very good. [489]

$ 50

Printed in Fribourg, Switzerland. Again, topics are diverse and surprising (all in French): Chalcedony Park (petrified forest, Arizona), Chinchillas, crematory, Dufour's hygrometer, graphophone, Japanese papers (p. 107), Jura (Switzerland), Kodak camera (described & shown, p. 13), Manchester canals, rifles, Swiss velograph machine (p. 185), Typewriters, etc.

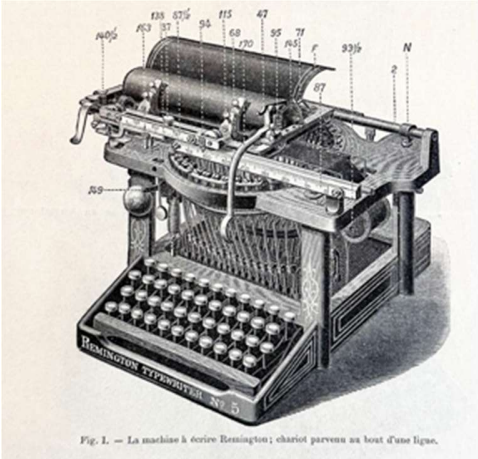


Fig. 1. — La machine à écrire Remington ; chariot parvenu au bout d'une ligne.

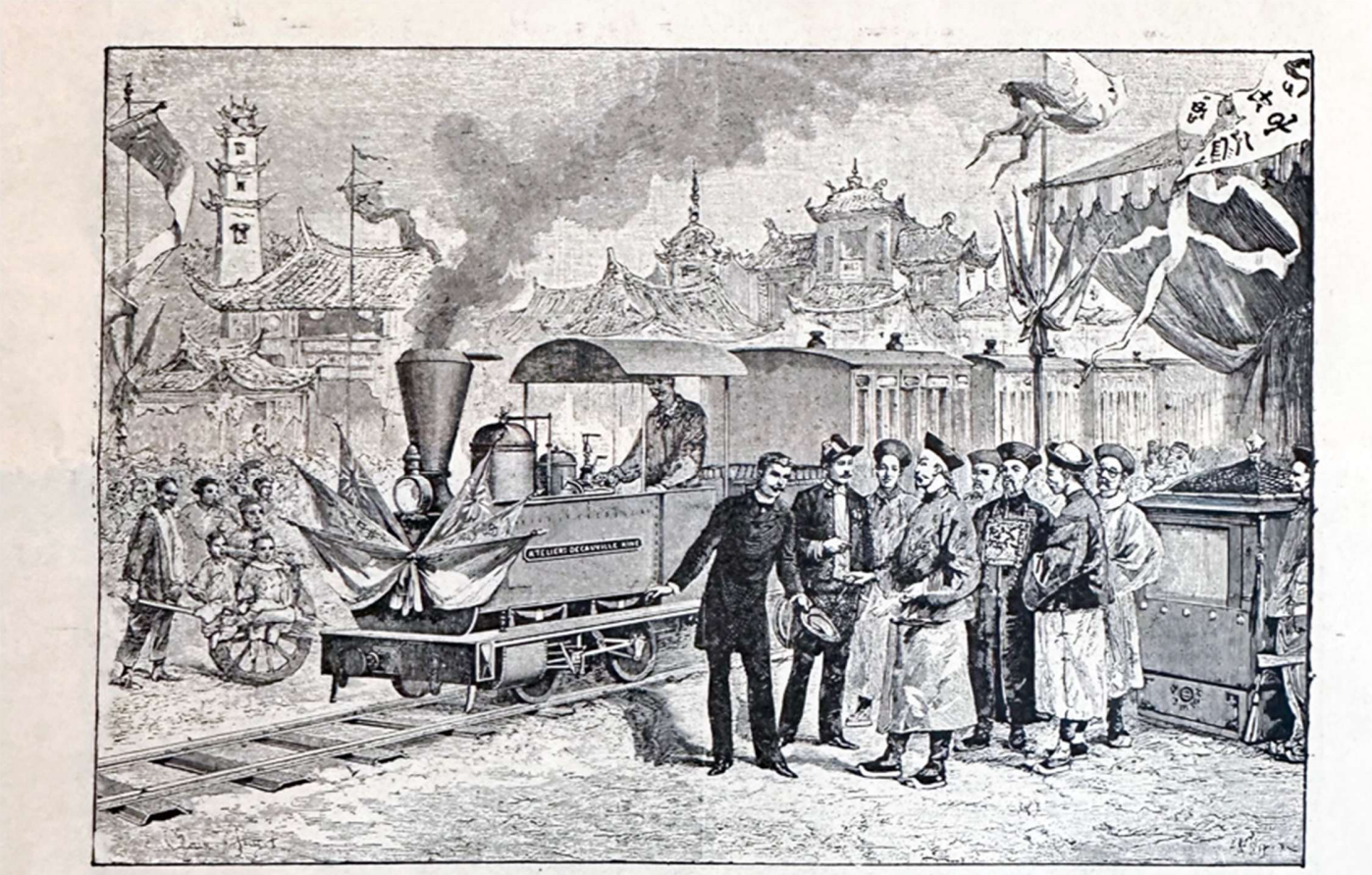


Fig. 4. — Inauguration d'un chemin de fer à pose rapide à Tien-Tsin (Chine).

Opening of a railroad in China

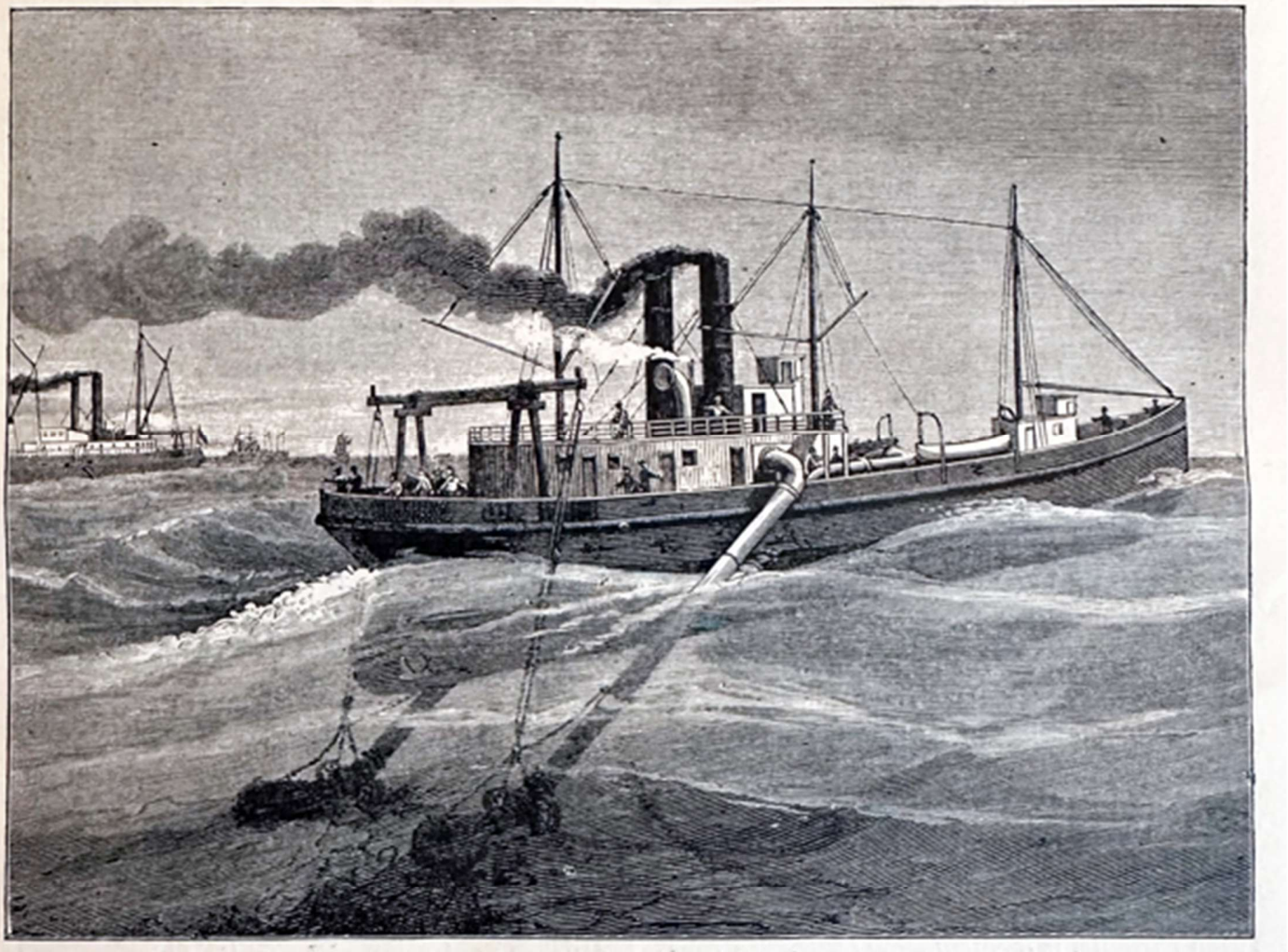


Fig. 1. — Une des dragues employées à l'approfondissement des passes de la baie de New-York.

Nous verrons dans un second article de quelle façon la théorie s'applique et se trouve justifiée dans le bassin houiller de Commentry.

Dr A. Jaccard.

(La fin au prochain numéro).

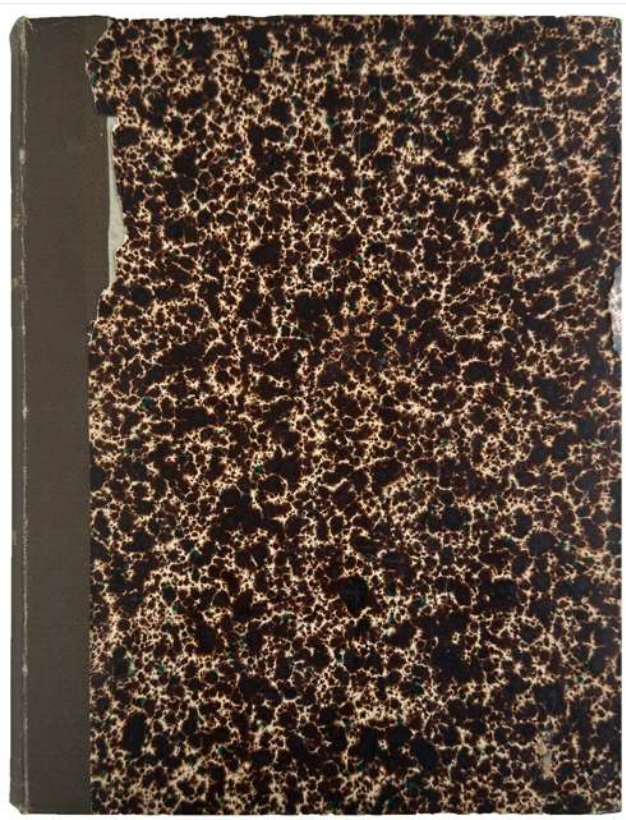
DRAGUAGE DE LA BAIE DE NEW-YORK

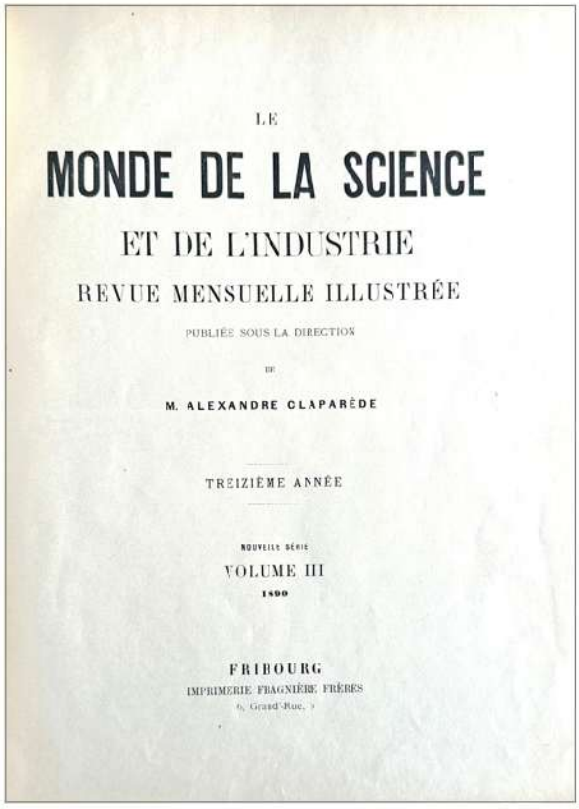
Les grands navires qui arrivent chaque jour à

vent obligés d'attendre la marée pour les franchir. Aussi, après avoir fait procéder à des sondages qui ont montré que la profondeur aux basses eaux n'atteignait pas 7 mètres, l'Etat de New-York a-t-il résolu d'approfondir jusqu'à 9 mètres une des passes les plus directes. Pour l'exécution de ce travail, commencé en 1887, on emploie des remorqueurs à hélice (fig. 1) munis chacun de deux pompes centrifuges. La coque de ces navi-

nes est divisée par des cloisons étanches en réser-

Dredging in the bay of New York




LE

MONDE DE LA SCIENCE

ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

REVUE MENSUELLE ILLUSTRÉE

PUBLIÉE SOUS LA DIRECTION

DE

M. ALEXANDRE CLAPARÈDE

TREIZIÈME ANNÉE

NOUVELLE SÉRIE

VOLUME III

1890

FRIBOURG

IMPRIMERIE FRAGNIÈRE FRÈRES

58. **[periodical] Le Monde de la Science ; Alexandre CLAPAREDE** (1858-1913) (editor). *Le Monde de la Science et de l'Industrie, revue mensuelle illustrée ; Nouvelle série, treizième année, volume III [-IV].* Fribourg : Imprimerie Fragniere Freres, 1890-91. ¶ Treizième & Quatorzième Année [2 volumes in 1]. 4to. [4], 196 ; [4], 143, [1] pp. Figures throughout, index; pp. 147-8 torn. Contemporary quarter olive-green cloth, blind- and gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards; rubbed. Very good. [490]

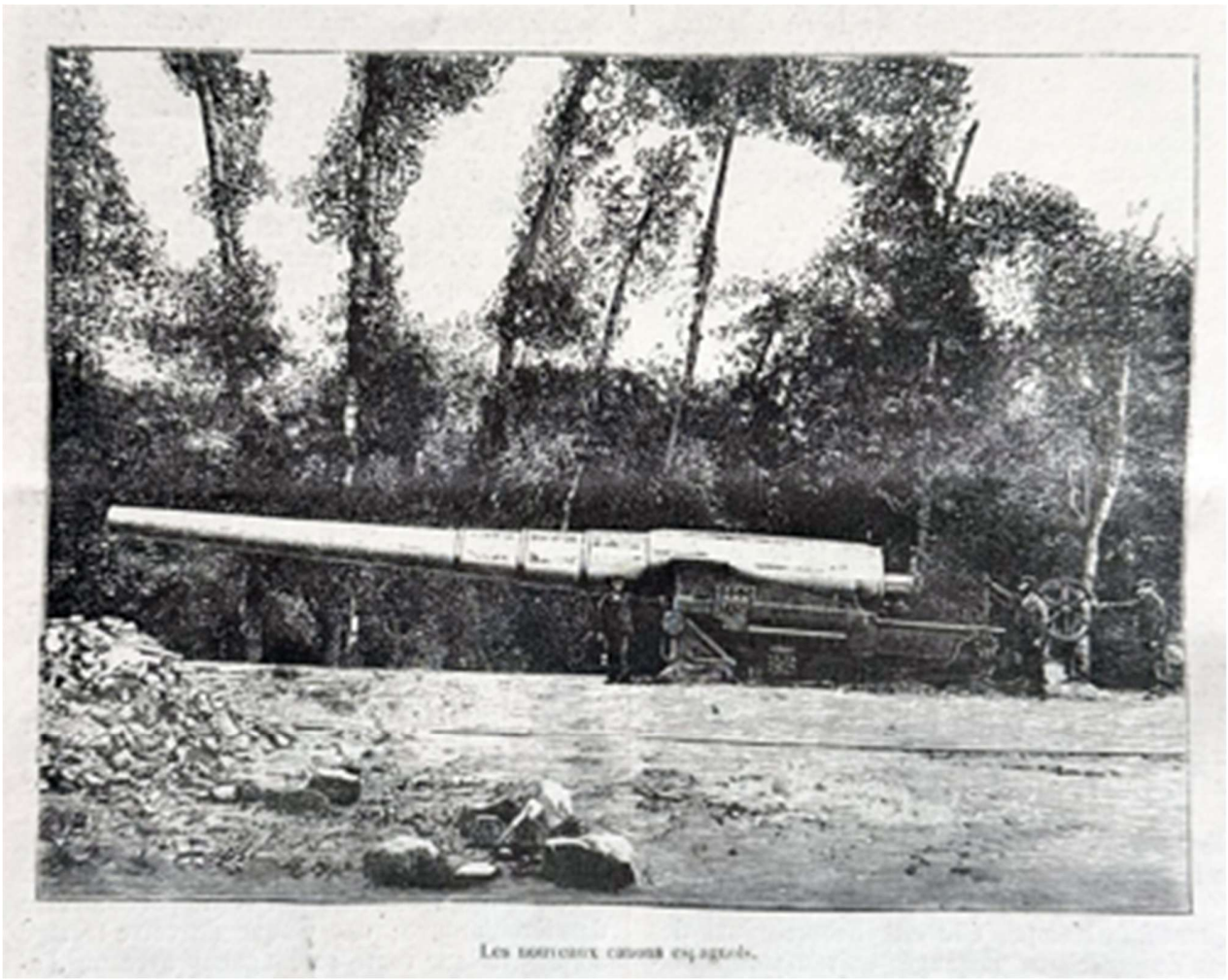
$ 50

Printed in Fribourg, Switzerland. Again, topics are diverse and surprising (all in French): alcohol, astrolabes, astronomy, bacteria, baths, bees, ballooning, barometers, Borax, calculating machine (p. 152), chemistry, Christopher Columbus colossal monument (p. 169), coffee, fire, flowers, flying (la navigation aerienne, p. 89), forests, frogs, honey, kitchen armoire, Mars, medical topics, meteorology & optics, mining, oxygen, perfuming, petrified forest in Arizona, photography, pottery from India, steam engine car (p. 102), Swiss horses, wood, etc.

LA VÉLOCIPÉDIE MILITAIRE

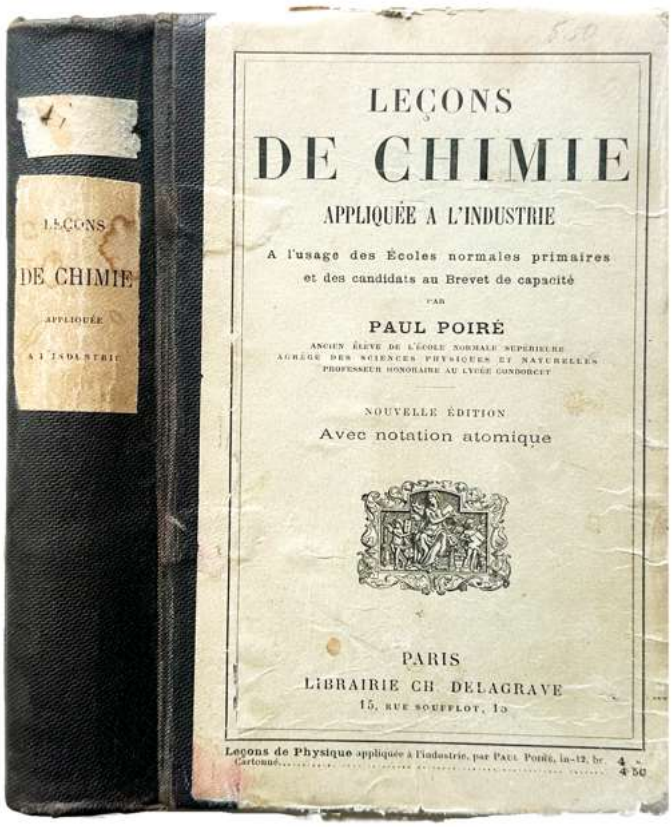
allemand des forêts, assignent au Pin 500 et 700 ans comme maximum, 425 ans au Sapin argenté.

Military uses of the bicycle

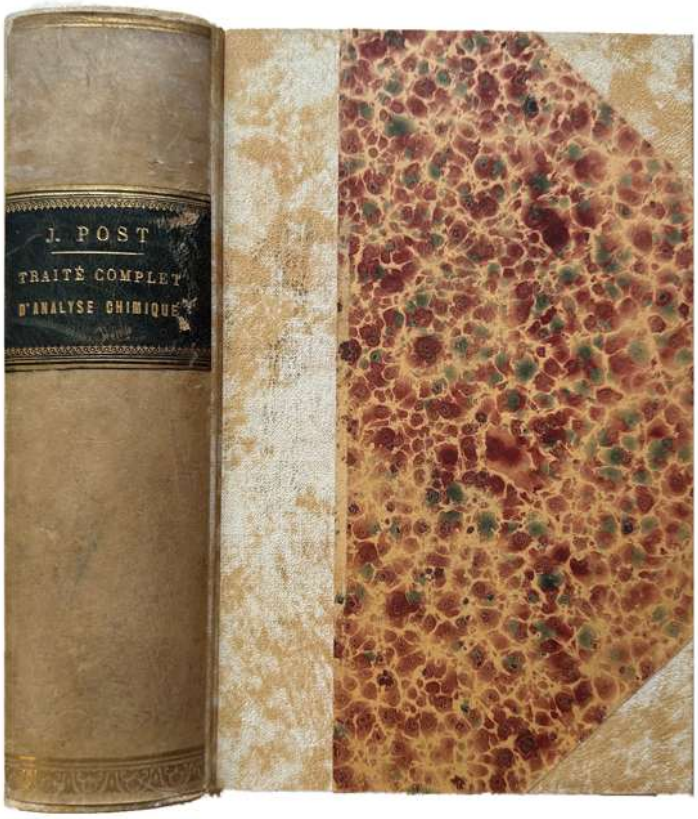


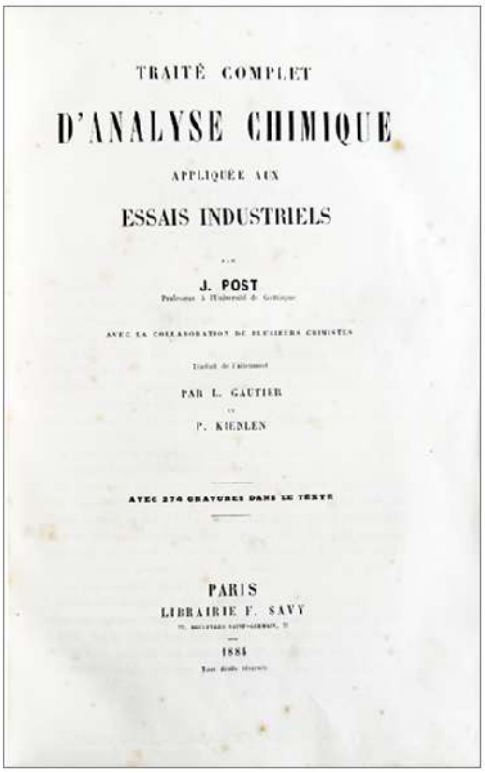
Les nouveaux canons espagnols.

The new Spanish canons



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




TRAITÉ COMPLET

D'ANALYSE CHIMIQUE

APPLIQUÉE AUX

ESSAIS INDUSTRIELS

J. POST

PAR L. GAUTIER

P. KIENLEN

PARIS

LIBRAIRIE F. SAVY

1884

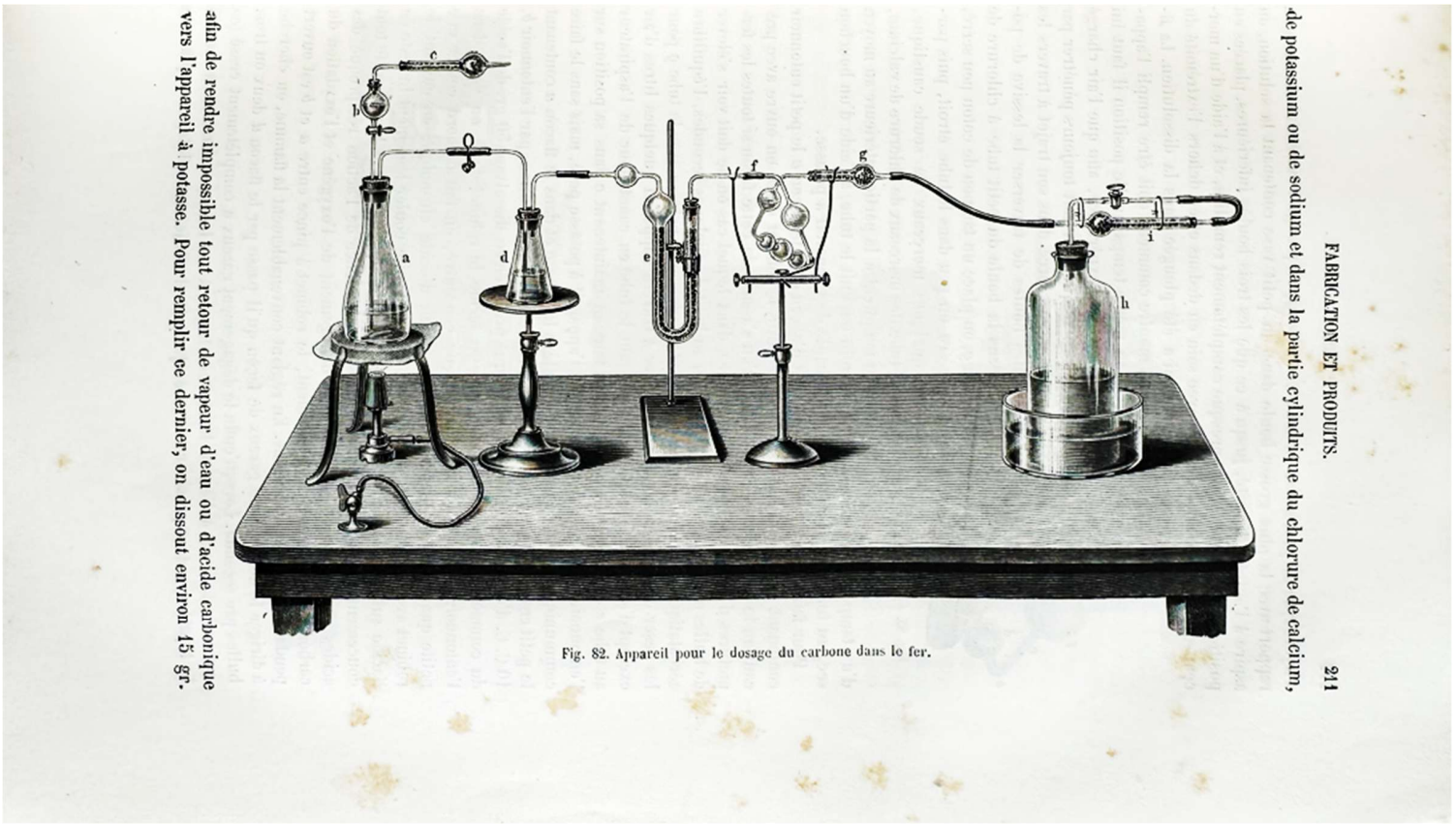
60. **POST, Julius** (1846-1910). *Traité complet d'analyse chimique appliquée aux essais industriels . . . Avec la collaboration de plusieurs chimistes. Traduit de l'allemand par L. Gautier et P. Kienlen*. Paris : F. Savy, 1884. ¶ Thick 8vo. VI, [2], 1143, [1], 4, 16 pp. 247 figures, ads; lightly foxed. Recent half white cloth with irregular brown spots, marbled boards, original spine mounted, bound by F. Kathari. Very good copy. [371]

$ 100

First edition in French, translated from the German by Léopold Gautier and P. Kienlen. 'Complete treatise on chemical analysis applied to industrial assays,' very well illustrated. Each chapter is divided into three main sections: material, manufacturing, and products. The author speaks of paying particular attention to French factories and the is a whole chapter on wine making. The engravings are meant to show the latest devices used in France.

Karl August Eduard Julius Post, German chemist, "received his doctorate from the University of Göttingen in 1870. Until 1871 he was employed as an assistant at the University Library of Göttingen, before becoming a private lecturer in chemistry at the

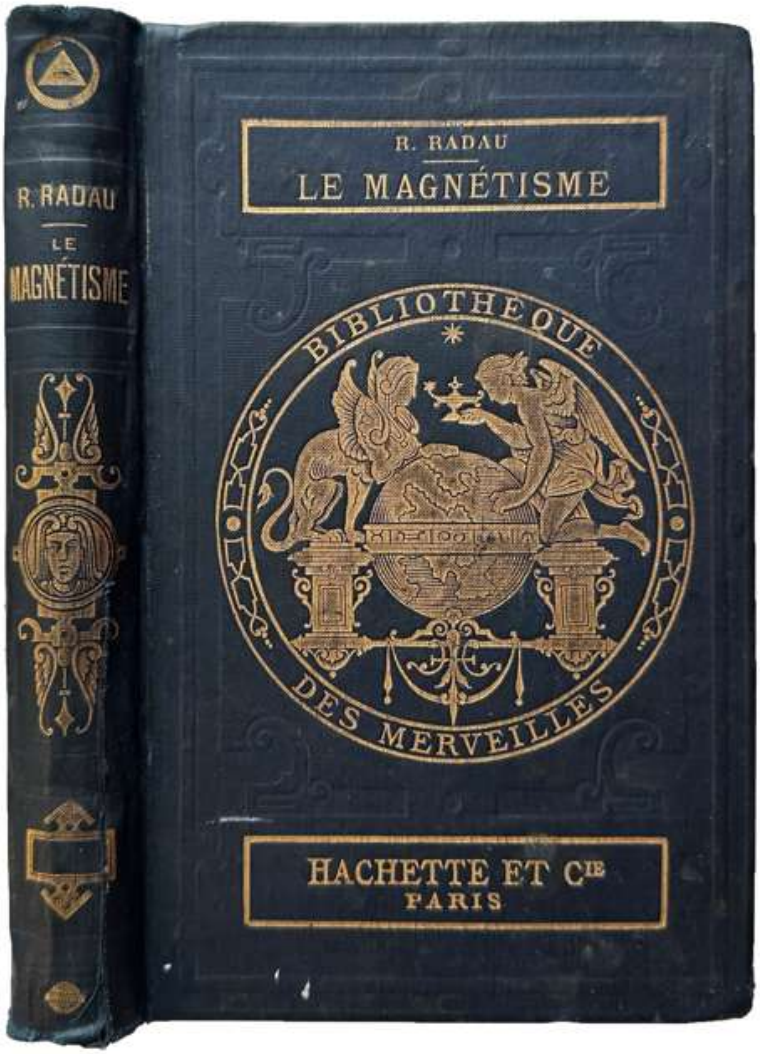
University of Göttingen in 1873. From 1874 to 1882 he was assistant at the Chemical Laboratory and from 1880 associate professor at the University of Göttingen. In 1882 he moved to the Technical University of Hanover, first as a lecturer in organic chemistry, then from 1884 as a full-fledged professor of technical chemistry. In 1891 he was granted leave of absence and went to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Berlin, before becoming a lecturer in industrial health at the Technical University in Berlin in 1893."

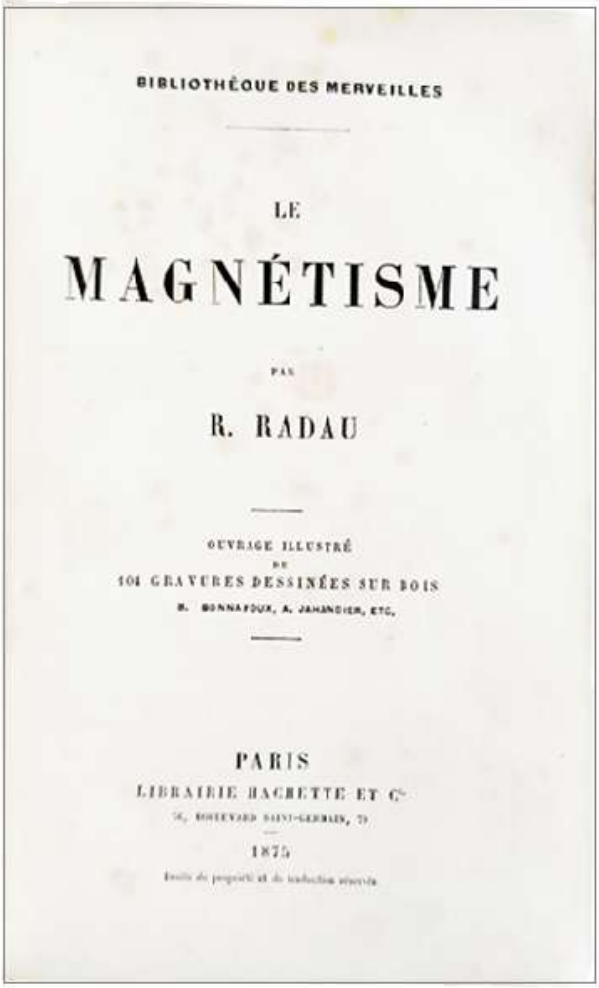


afin de rendre impossible tout retour de vapeur d'eau ou d'acide carbonique vers l'appareil à potasse. Pour remplir ce dernier, on dissout environ 15 gr.

Fig. 82. Appareil pour le dosage du carbone dans le fer.

de potassium ou de sodium et dans la partie cylindrique du chlorure de calcium,




BIBLIOTHÈQUE DES MERVEILLES

LE

MAGNÉTISME

PAR

R. RADAU

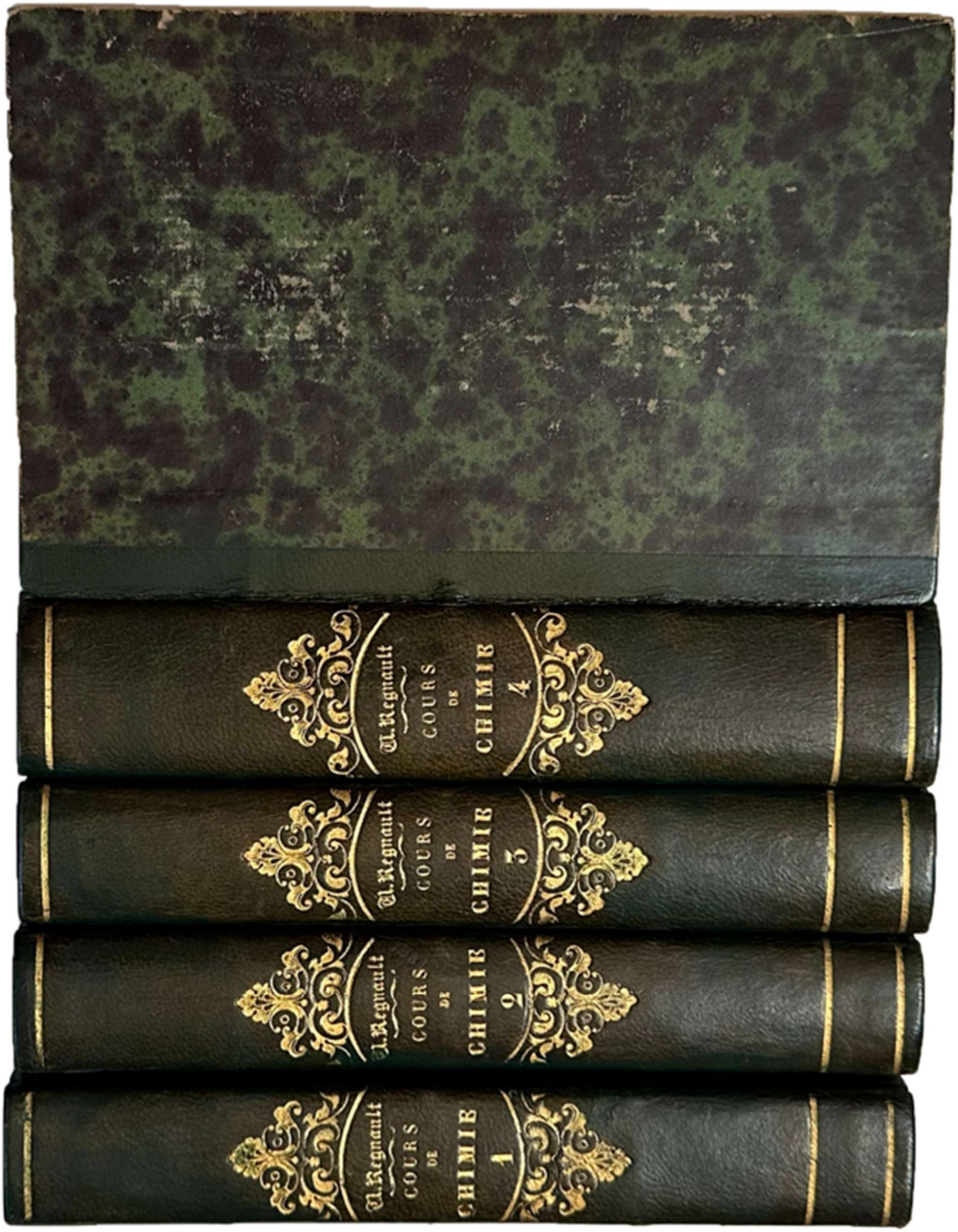
OUVRAGE ILLUSTRÉ
DE
104 GRAVURES DESSINÉES SUR BOIS
PAR BONNAFOUX, A. JAHANDIER, ETC.

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE ET Cie
79, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 79
1875

61. **RADAU, Rodolphe** (1835-1911). *Le magnétisme*. Paris : Hachette, 1875. ¶ Series : *Bibliothèque des Merveilles*. Small 8vo. 328 pp. 104 wood engravings ; foxed. Original blind- and gilt-stamped navy cloth; text block realigned with covers, kozo inner joints. Very good. [380]

$ 30

Jean Charles Rodolphe Radau was an astronomer and mathematician who worked in Paris at the *Revue des deux Mondes* for most of his life. He was the co-founder of the *Bulletin Astronomique*. Radau won the *Prix Damoiseau* of the French Academy of Sciences in 1892 working on planetary perturbations in the motion of the Moon. This work was of such a high quality that he was elected to the Academy in 1897.


V. Regnault
COURS
DE
CHIMIE
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CHIMIE
2
V. Regnault
COURS
DE
CHIMIE
3
V. Regnault
COURS
DE
CHIMIE
4

[62]

62. **REGNAULT, Henri Victor** (1810-1878). *Cours élémentaire de chimie à l'usage des facultés, des établissements d'enseignement secondaire, des écoles normales et des écoles industrielles.* Paris : Victor Masson ; Langlois et Leclercq, [no date, ca. 1850]. ¶ 4 volumes. 12mo. [4], 407, [1] ; [2] 396 ; [4], 430 ; [4], 523, [1] pp. Half-titles, 689 figures [see vol. IV, p. 462], 1 double-page engraved chart (vol. II, between pp. 56/57), 1 double-page engraved plate (vol. III, between pp. 16/17); lightly foxed. Original quarter dark green gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Beautiful copy. [385] [S14253]

$ 120

Second edition. 'Elementary chemistry course for faculties, secondary schools, teacher training colleges and industrial schools.' Well-illustrated with 689 numbered figures.

Henri Victor Regnault FRS was a French chemist and physicist best known for his careful measurements of the thermal properties of gases. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1830, then the Ecole des Mines. He worked as Gay-Lussac's répétiteur in 1836, and succeeded Gay-Lussac in 1840 as Professor of Chemistry at the Ecole Polytechnique. He was an early proponent of thermodynamics and was mentor to William Thomson in the late 1840s. He became a member of the Académie des Sciences. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Physics at the Collège de France. In 1847 he was promoted to Chief Mining Engineer. In 1852 Regnault took a new position as Director of manufacturing at Sèvres, which he held until 1871. He also became a noted photographer. After studying Louis Désiré Blanquart-Evrard's modifications to William Henry Fox Talbot's positive/negative calotype paper process, Regnault probably began to photograph around 1847. He photographed landscapes, architecture, portraits, and genre scenes. A founding member of the *Société héliographique* in 1851, he also served as the founding president of the *Société Française de Photographie* in 1854. He never used his first given name and was known throughout his lifetime as Victor Regnault.

COURS ÉLÉMENTAIRE

DE CHIMIE

À L'USAGE

DES FACULTÉS, DES ÉTABLISSEMENTS
D'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE, DES ÉCOLES NORMALES
ET DES ÉCOLES INDUSTRIELLES

PAR

M. V. REGNAULT

Ingénieur en chef des Mines, Professeur au Collége de France
et à l'École polytechnique
Membre de l'Académie des Sciences, correspondant des Académies de Berlin
de Saint-Pétersbourg, etc., etc.

TOME PREMIER

—

DEUXIÈME ÉDITION

—

PARIS

VICTOR MASSON
Place de l'École de Médecine, 17

LANGLOIS ET LECLERCQ
Rue de la Harpe, 81

arséniures métalliques qui accompagnent presque toujours les
rites de fer.

La fabrication de l'acide sulfurique par la méthode anglaise a
un grand développement depuis quelques années; les appareils
été perfectionnés, et on est arrivé au double résultat d'augme
considérablement la production, et de diminuer notablement la
portion de nitre employée à la fabrication. La figure 214 repré

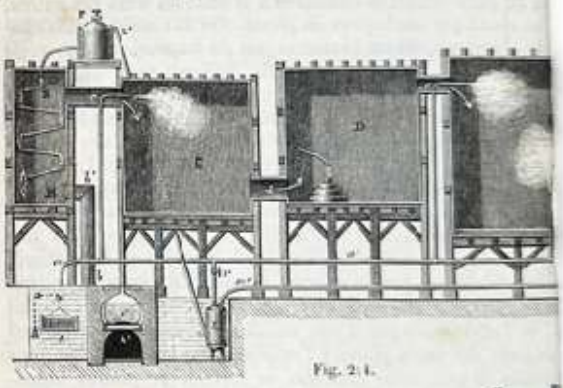
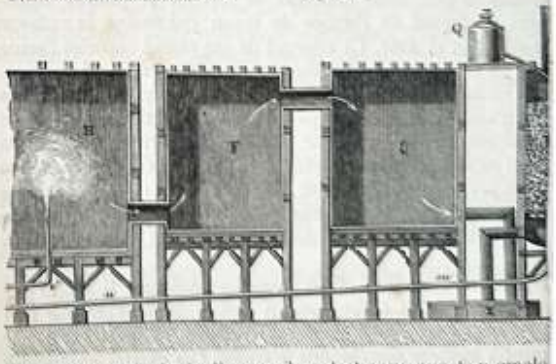
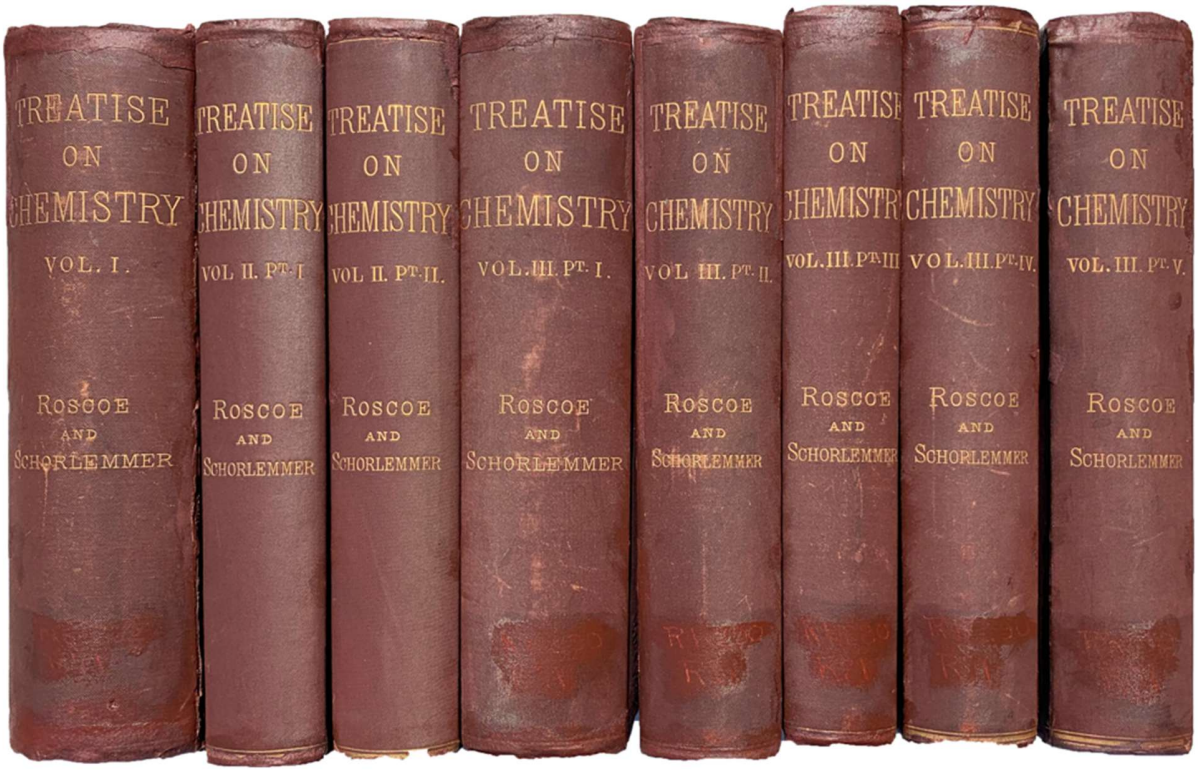


Fig. 214.



une coupe générale de l'appareil perfectionné que l'on emploi
jourd'hui. (Nous avons supposé que toutes ses parties étaient p
à la suite les unes des autres, bien que cela ne soit pas crdi
ment, parce que notre figure devenait ainsi plus intelligible.)

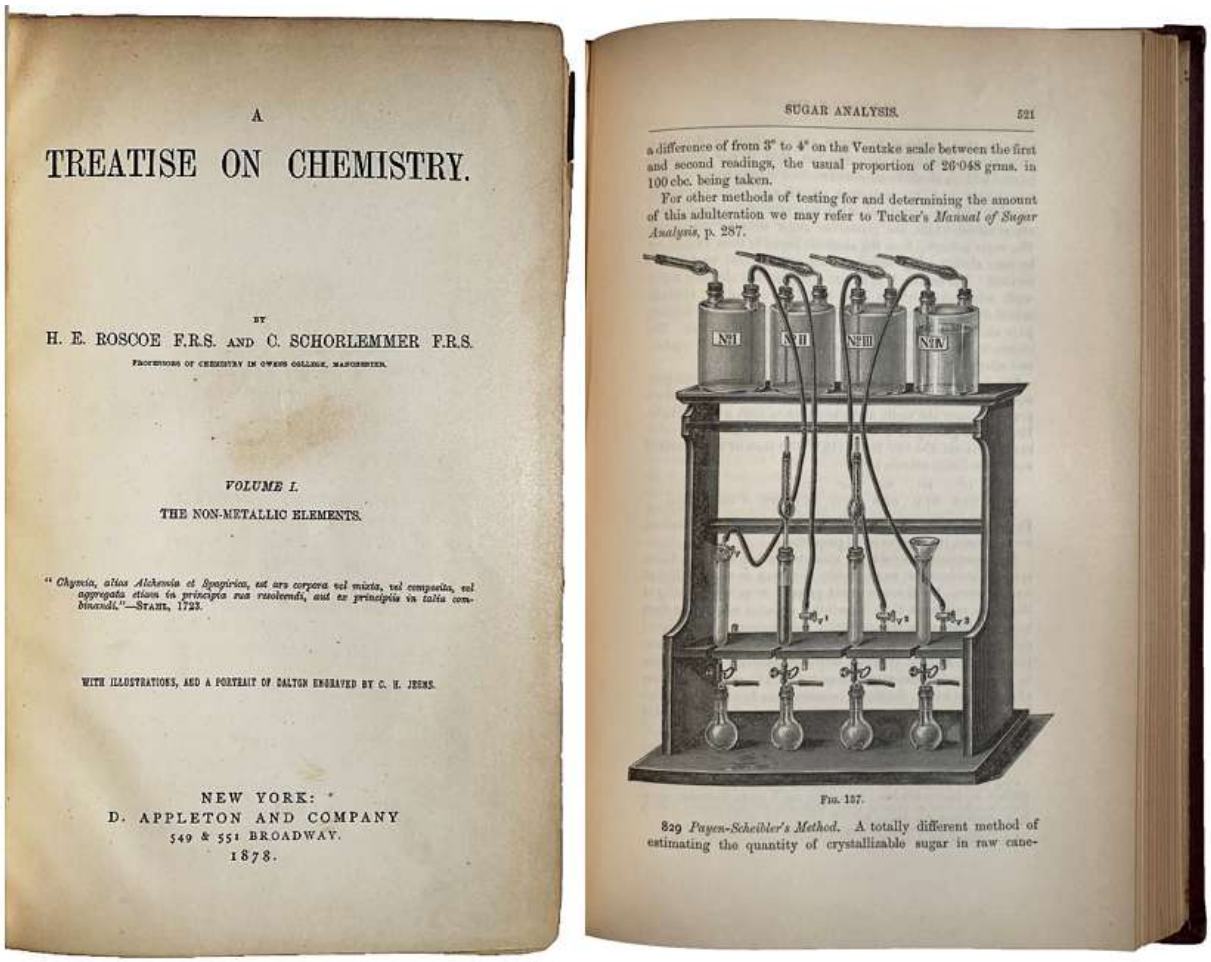
[62]



63. **ROSCOE, Henry Enfield** (1833-1915); **Carl SCHORLEMMER** (1834-1892). *A Treatise on Chemistry*. Three Volumes in 8 Books. Complete Set. [Volume I. *The Non-Metallic Elements*; Volume II. *Metals*. Parts I & II; Volume III. *The Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons and their Derivatives, or Organic Chemistry*. Parts I-V]. New York: D. Appleton, 1878-1889. ¶ Eight volumes. 8vo. Multiple paginations. Frontis. portrait of Dalton, illustrations, indexes. Original brick-reddish brown cloth, gilt-stamped spine titles; extremities mended with kozo, including all corners and spine ends. Ex library copies with usual markings (spine call numbers (6 of 8 vols.) neatly painted over). Volume one ffep reattached, heavily chipped, gutter mended. Previous owners' signatures; vol. II with ownership names embossed. [SS10326]

$ 200

Rare eight volume set. This is Roscoe & Schorlemmer's principle work and considered a vital resource of its time. "Reviews of the first volume of this book were very favourable, and the opinion expressed that it was destined to take rank as the English treatise on chemistry has, I may say, without egoism, since been borne out." [Roscoe, p. 154].



A

TREATISE ON CHEMISTRY.

BY

H. E. ROSCOE F.R.S. AND C. SCHORLEMMER F.R.S.

PROFESSORS OF CHEMISTRY IN OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

VOLUME I.

THE NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS.

"*Chymia, alias Alchemia et Spagirica, est ars corpora vel mixta, vel composita, vel aggregata etiam in principia sua resolvendi, aut ex principiis in talia combinandi.*"—STAHL, 1723.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, AND A PORTRAIT OF DALTON ENGRAVED BY C. H. JEENS.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
549 & 551 BROADWAY.
1878.

SUGAR ANALYSIS. 521

a difference of from 3° to 4° on the Ventzke scale between the first and second readings, the usual proportion of 26·048 grms. in 100 cbc. being taken.

For other methods of testing for and determining the amount of this adulteration we may refer to Tucker's *Manual of Sugar Analysis*, p. 287.

FIG. 107.

829 *Payen-Scheibler's Method.* A totally different method of estimating the quantity of crystallizable sugar in raw cane-

Roscoe and Schorlemmer worked together for thirty years. "We worked on the boiling point of acids, a subject which proved to be of considerable theoretical importance." "As a historian of science, Schorlemmer was only second to Kopp, for his knowledge of both branches of chemistry was wide and accurate, whilst his sustained power of work, whether literary or experimental, was truly Teutonic." See: ROSCOE, *The Life and Experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe.* (1906). p. 107.

Roscoe & Schorlemmer's was the "great standard textbook of the late nineteenth century." David M. Knight, *Natural Science Books in English 1600 - 1900*. p. 234. "Roscoe was popular in Manchester and became a Liberal Member of Parliament between 1885 and 1889."

Bill Palmer, Faculty of SITE, "*Nineteenth Century British and American Chemistry Textbook Writers: Some Differences of Approach.*" Northern Territory University.

PROVENANCE [5]: E. Austin Oosthout[!] from Marcus P. Woodruff, [New York] 1878. – William B. Dunning (1874-1959), 1894, [field: New York dentistry], his work as an editor of the Journal of the Allied Dental Societies and his involvement with Columbia University's School of Dental and Oral Surgery (since 2006, known as the College of Dental Medicine) are particularly well-documented; Dunning's papers are kept at Columbia. – Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery [discarded] – Robert Herbert, New York, 1931 – [volume II part II title] embossed name of [Dr.] John J. Stevenson (1841-1924), probably the noted professor of geology of New York University [ca.1896-1913].

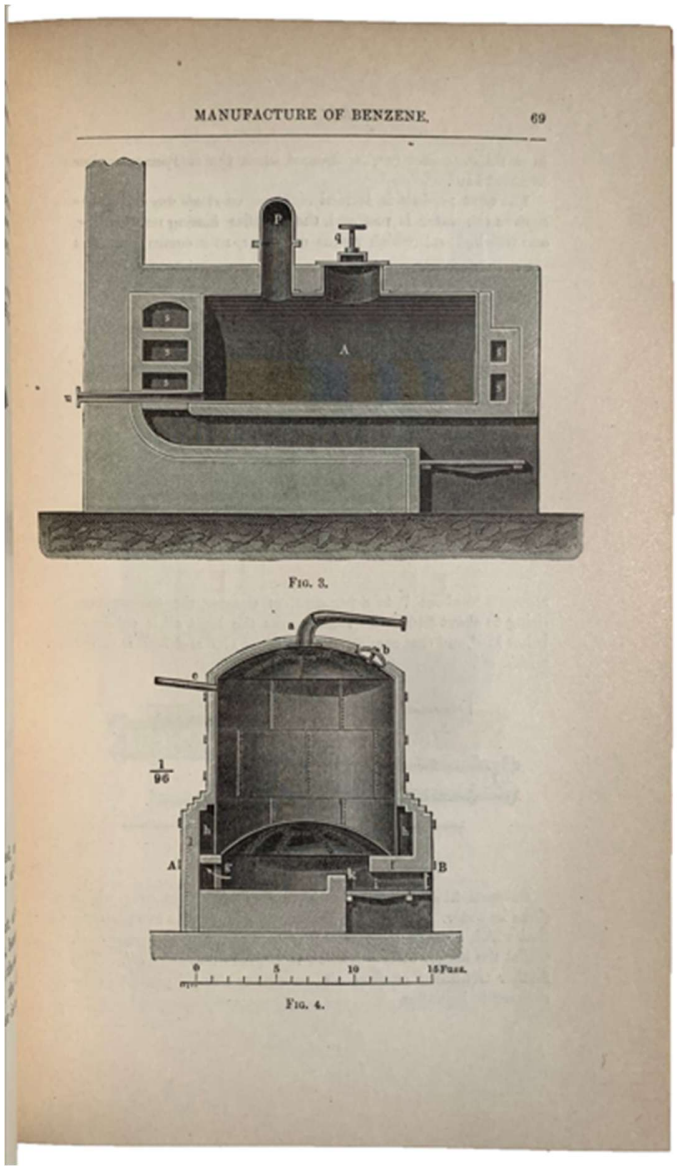
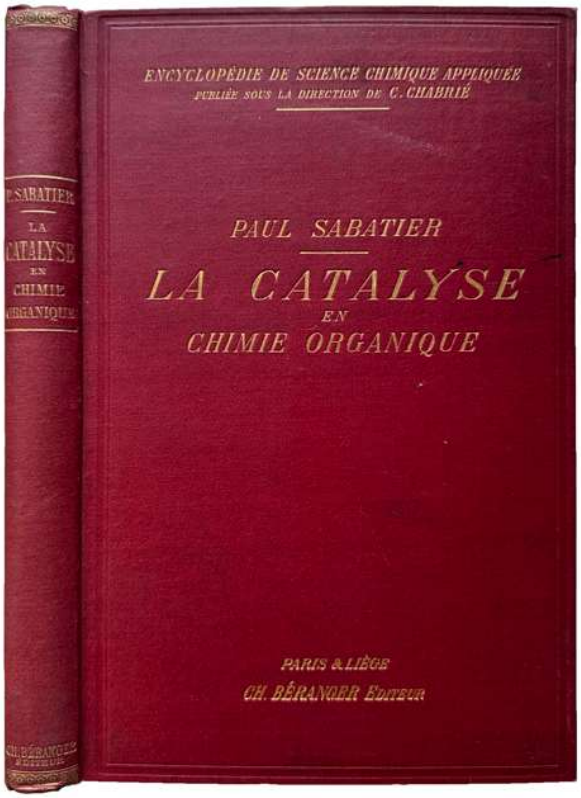
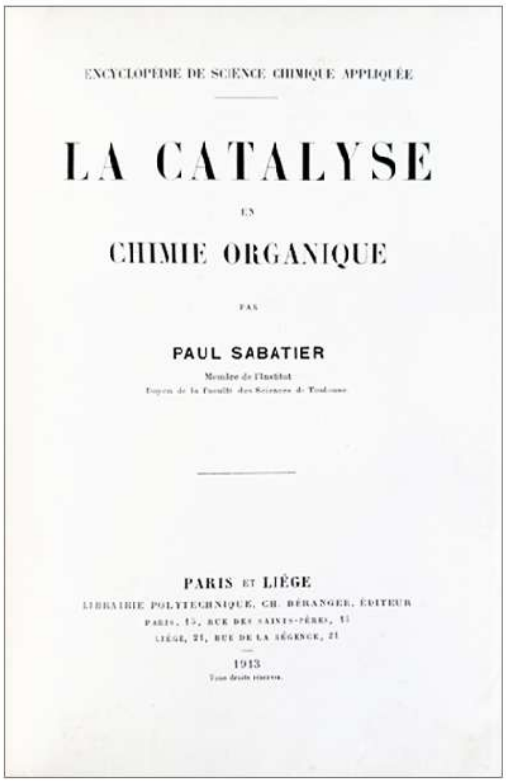

MANUFACTURE OF BENZENE. 69

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

[63] Roscoe



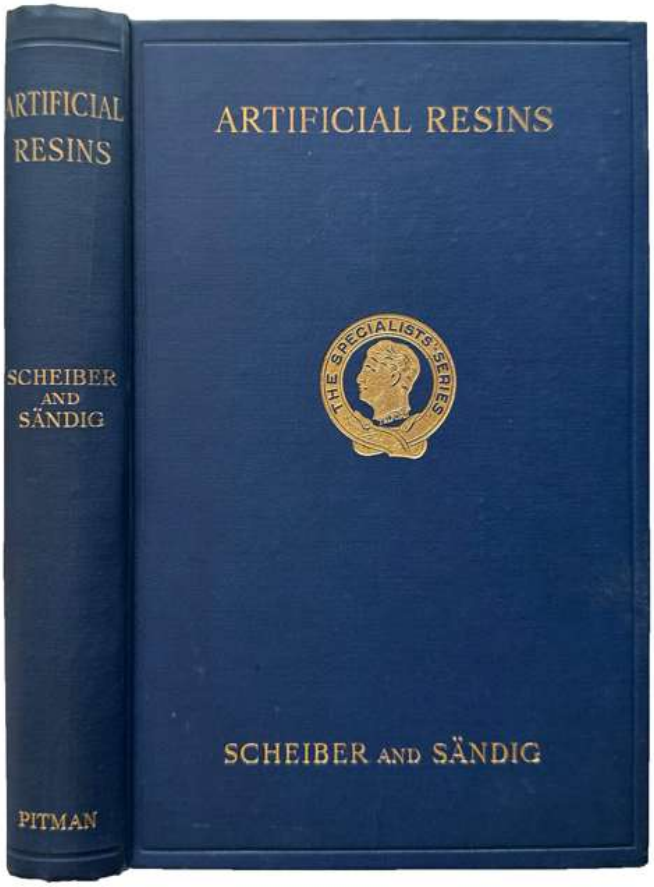


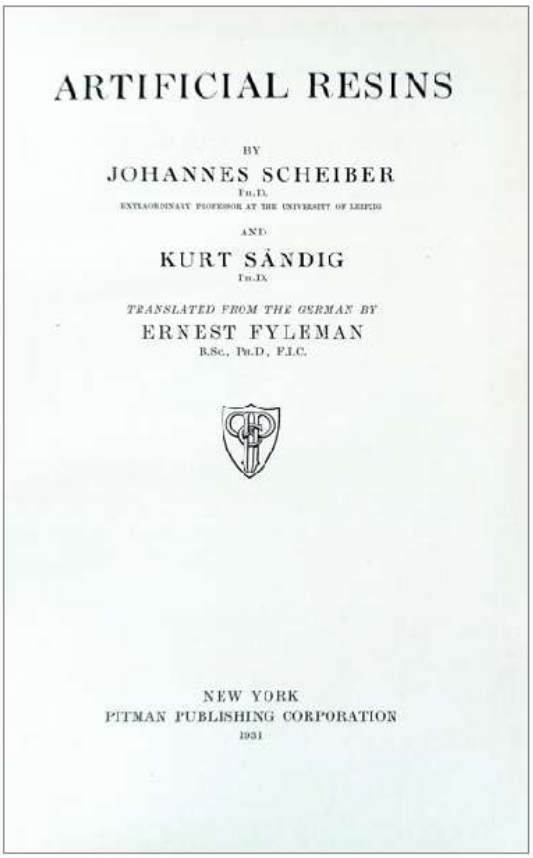
64. **SABATIER, Paul** (1854–1941). *La catalyse en chimie organique.* Paris, Liège : Librairie Polytechnique Ch. Béranger, 1913. ¶ Series : *Encyclopédie de sciences chimiques appliquées*, vol. 3. 8vo. [4], XIII, [1], 255, [1], 12 pp. Ser. title, half-title, errata. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped crimson cloth. Ownership signature of Dott. angelo Montanari . . . Very good. [410]

$ 45

First edition. "Sabatier achieved scientific distinction for his pioneering work in catalysis . . . [For his] work on hydrogenating organic compounds in the presence of finally disintegrated metals, he was awarded the 1912 Nobel Prize . . . Sabatier's *La catalyse en chimie organique,* first appeared in 1913, its utility enhanced by a principally empirical and analogical approach . . . his work laid the foundations for many of the giant industries of the 20th century." – *DSB*, XII, pp. 46-7.

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



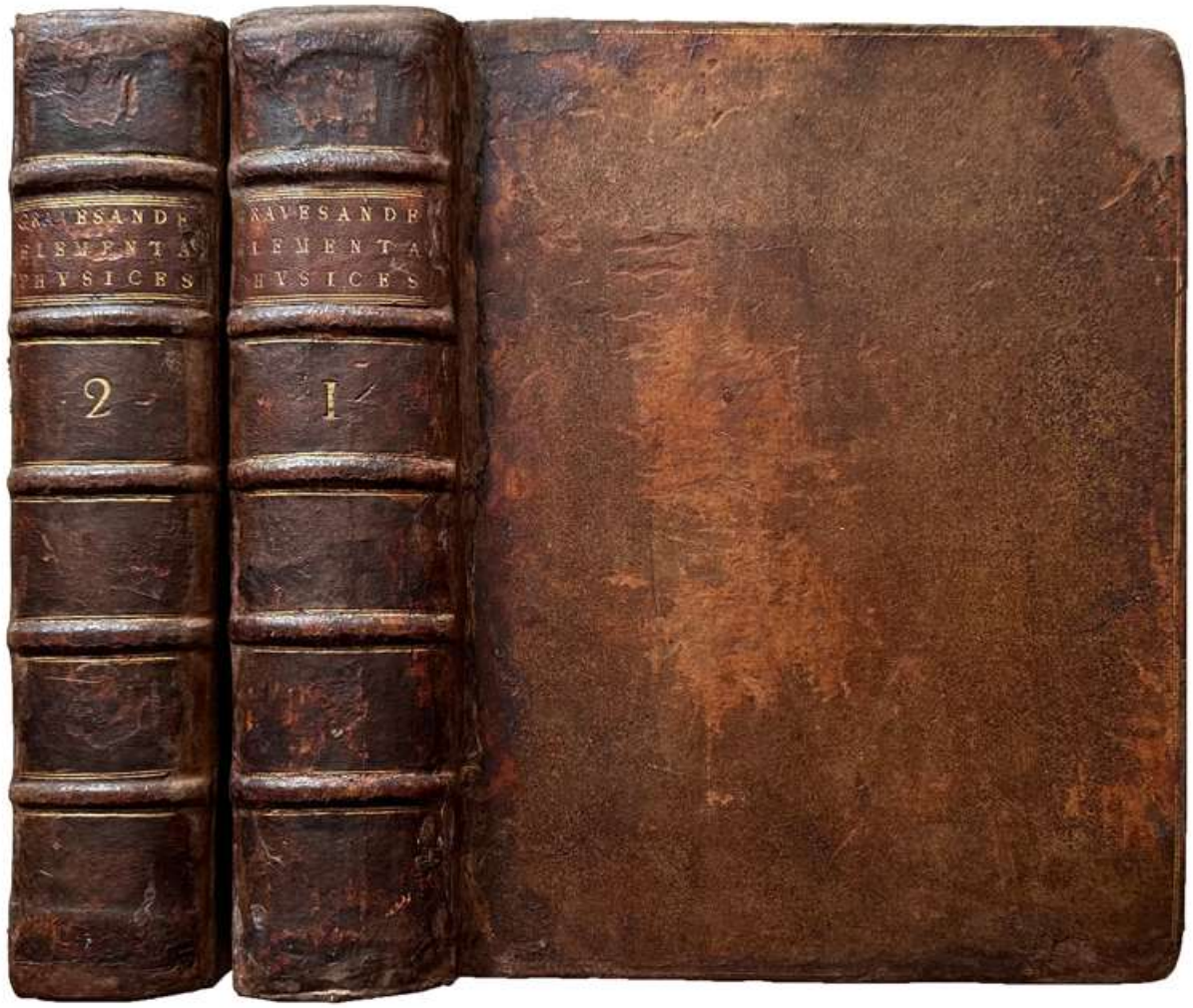


65. **SCHEIBER, Johannes** (1879-1961); **Kurt SANDIG**. *Artificial resins. Translated from the German by Ernest Filename.* New York: Piton, (1934). ¶ The Specialist's Series. Reprint. 219 x 142 mm. 8vo. vii, 447 pp. Color frontis., 29 figs., index. Blind- and gilt-stamped navy cloth. Fine. [S2283]

$ 25

From 1898 Scheiber studied at the universities of Berlin, Leipzig and Göttingen and completed his doctorate in chemistry at the University of Leipzig in 1902. In 1907 he completed his habilitation in chemistry on N–alkyl oximes. From 1907 to 1915 he taught as a private lecturer in Leipzig, from 1915 to 1938 as a non-tenured extraordinary professor, and from 1938 to 1945 as a full-time extraordinary professor of chemical technology. From 1902 to 1919 he worked as an assistant in the Laboratory for Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy and took part in the First World War from 1915 to 1918. His research was in the field of drying and film formation of fatty oils. He was joint editor of the specialist journal Farbe und Lack and worked for several years in the paint and synthetic resin industry.

[65] Artificial resins



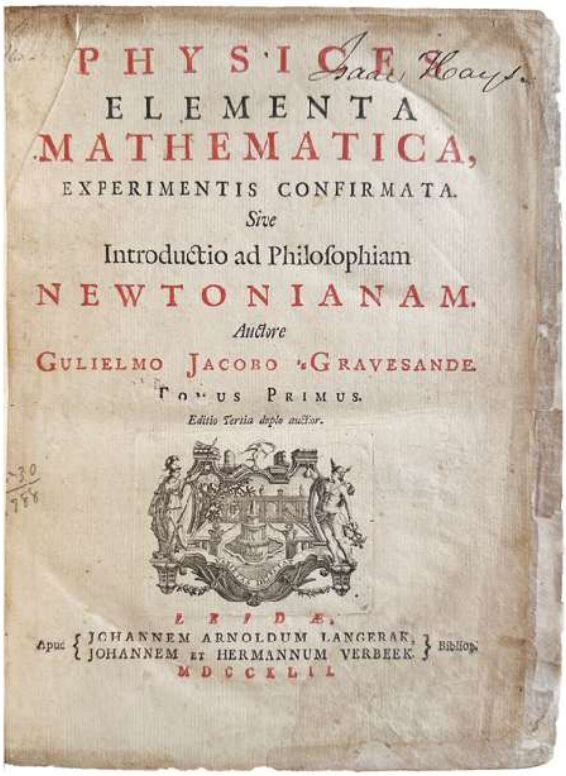
Philadelphia Ophthalmologist, Isaac Hays' Copy.

66. **'sGRAVESANDE, Willem Jacob** (1688-1742). *Physices elementa mathematica, experimentis confirmata. Sive Introductio ad Philosophiam Newtonianam*. Leidae [Leiden]: Apud Johannen Arnoldum Langereak, Johannem et Hermannum Verbeek, 1742. ¶ Two volumes. 4to. (250 x 192 mm) [4], LXXXVI, [2], 572; [2], (573)-1073, [43] pp. Title-pages in red and black, 126 (of 127) folding engraved plates; marginal water-stain in both volumes, plate XXI torn with loss, plate LIII missing, margins of a few plates reinforced. Contemporary full calf, raised bands, gilt-ruled spines, gilt-stamped red leather spine labels; neatly rebacked, kozo applied to outer joints. Bookplates of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, gift to the California Academy of

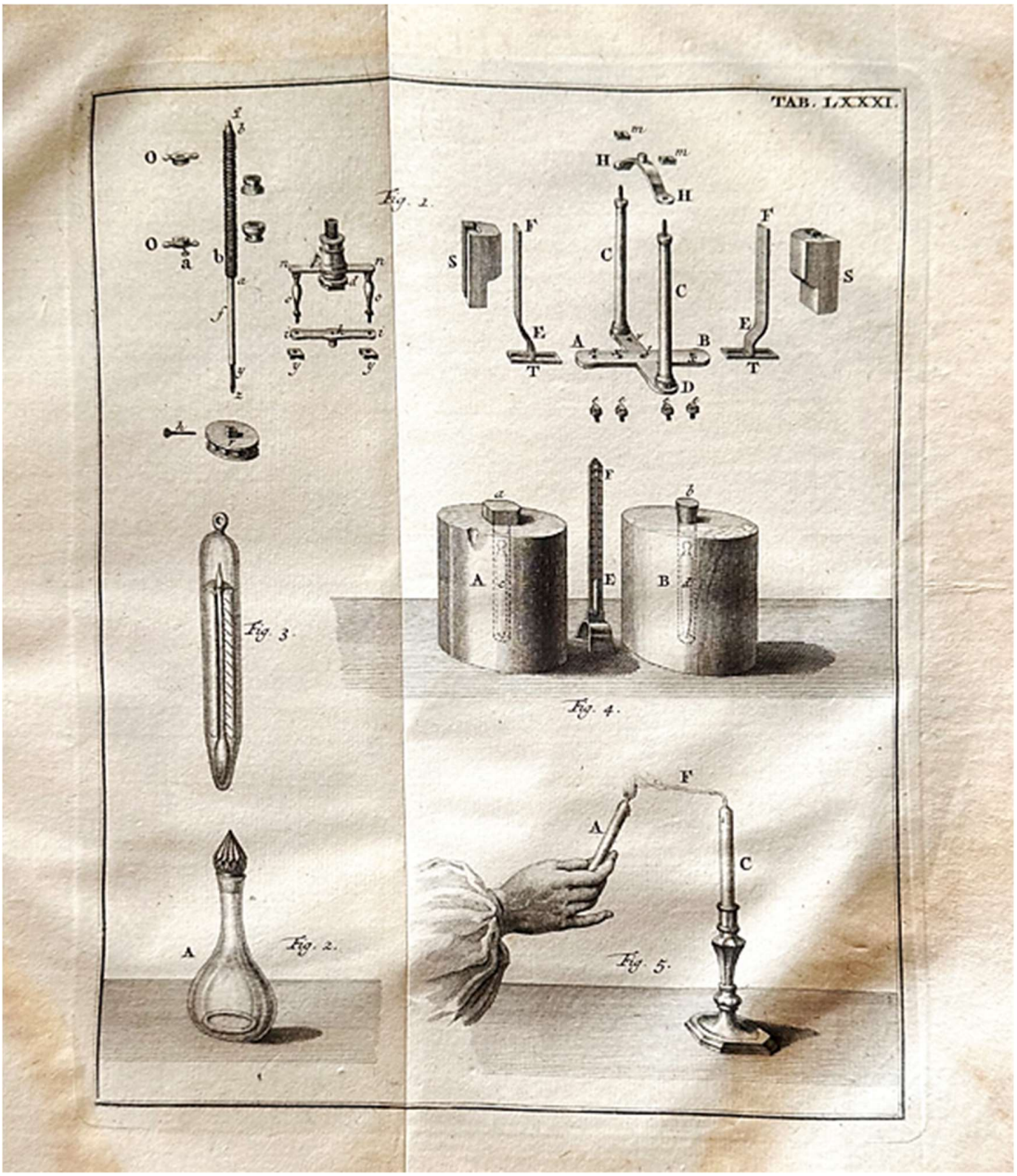
Sciences, “After the Earthquake and Fire of April, 1906”, ink signatures of Isaac Hays, MD on title-pages. Very good (note: lacking pl. LIII). [S14093]

$ 895

Third edition, much expanded, of ‘sGravedande’s extensive experimentation and instruction in Newtonian physics. The experiments range from basics physics, to hydraulics, optics, electricity and astronomy. The entire work is profusely illustrated with folding engraved plates of the apparatus he used, including a steam-powered Hero’s Engine (plate 78), generating static electricity (plate 79), the first magic lantern slide projector (plate 109), the prismatic effect of a rainbow (plate 120) and the known solar system (plate 122). ‘sGravesande “. . . is the author of *Elémens de physique démontrez mathématiquement . . . ou introduction à la philosophie Newtonienne* which was translated from the Latin and published at Leyden in 1746. In the second volume, he gives a description of an electrical machine constructed on the plan of that of Hauksbee. It consisted merely of a crystal globe, which was mounted upon a copper stand, and against which was pressed the hand of the operator while it was made to revolve rapidly by means of a large wheel.” [Mottelay].



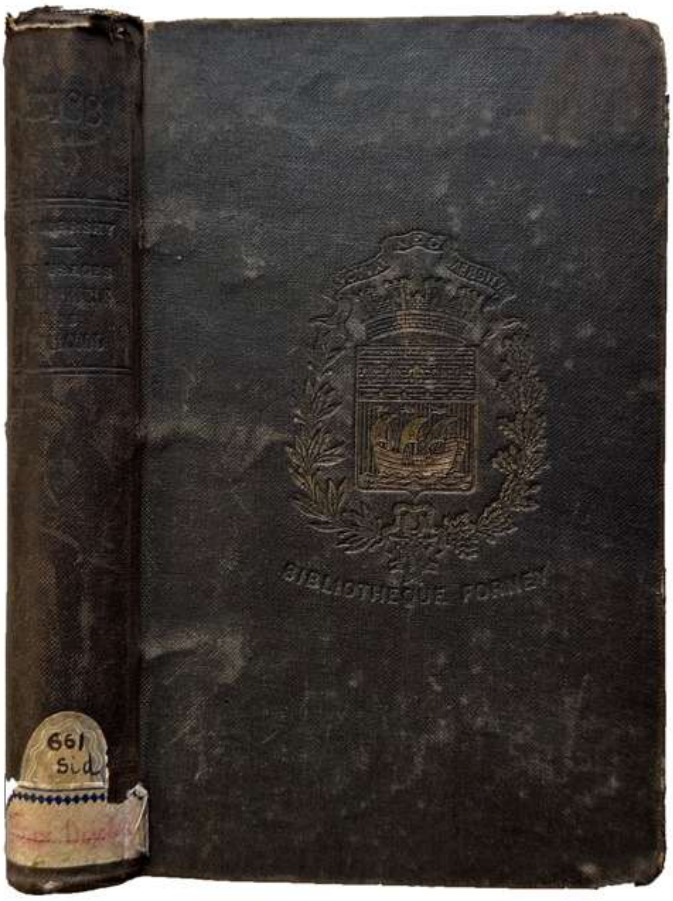
Willem Jacob ‘sGravesande was a Dutch philosopher and mathematician. Born in ‘s-Hertogenbosch, he studied law in Leiden, and wrote a thesis on suicide. In 1715 he visited London and King George I. He became a member of the Royal Society. In 1717 he became professor in physics and astronomy in Leiden, and introduced the works of his friend Newton in the Netherlands. He was opposed against fatalists like Hobbes and Spinoza. In 1724 Peter the Great offered him a job in Saint Petersburg, but Willem Jacob did not accept.

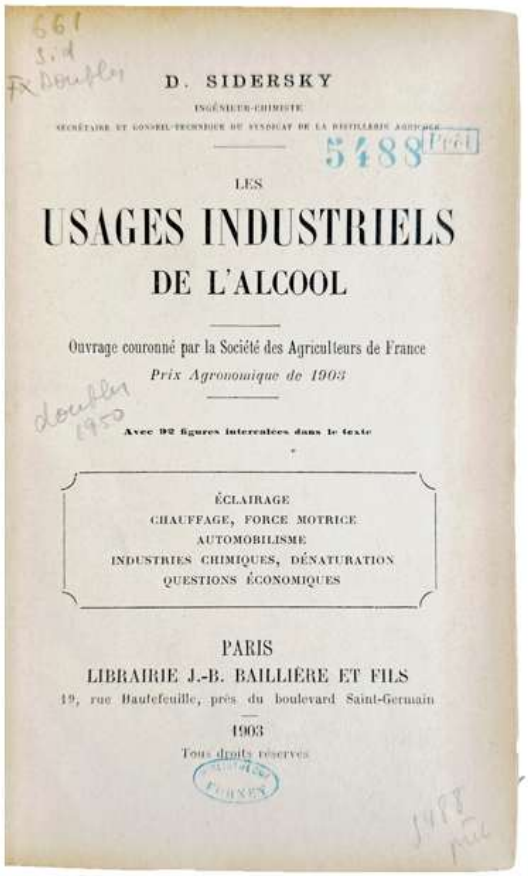


His main work is *Physices elementa mathematica, experimentis confirmata, sive introductio ad philosophiam Newtonianam or Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy, Confirm'd by Experiments* (Leiden 1720), in which he laid the foundations for teaching physics. Voltaire and Albrecht von Haller were in his audience, Frederic the Great invited him in 1737 to come to Berlin. His chief contribution to physics involved an experiment in which brass balls were dropped with varying velocity onto a soft clay surface. His results were that a ball with twice the velocity of another would leave an indentation four times as deep, that three times the velocity yielded nine times the depth, and so on. He shared these results with Emilie du Chatelet, who subsequently corrected Newton's formula E = mv to E = mv2. The oldest magic lantern, as far as we know, is located in Leiden, the Netherlands, in the Museum Boerhaave. The projector was made about 1720 by the Dutch instrument maker Jan van Musschenbroek and was once the property of Willem Jacob 'sGravesande, professor of physics at the University of Leiden. After his death in 1742 the university bought with foresight his whole collection. The purchase price of the projection lantern was one hundred guilders. By this purchase the Leids Fysisch Kabinet (Physical Cabinet, Leiden) got the best and most complete collection of scientific instruments in the world. About 250 objects from this Cabinet, among them the magic lantern, have been preserved. Together they form one of the most important collections of the Museum Boerhaave. [See: de Luikerwaal de nederlandse taverlaantarn].

PROVENANCE: Isaac Hays, MD (1796-1879), a prominent American ophthalmologist, naturalist, he was "A founding member of the American Medical Association, and the first president of the Philadelphia Ophthalmological Society, Hays published the first study of non-congenital color blindness and the first case of astigmatism in America. He was editor or co-editor of The American Journal of the Medical Sciences for over 50 years." [Wikip.]; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia [gift to]: the California Academy of Sciences, 1906; collection of Alan de Haas [not signed or marked].

§ Babson 70; Mottelay p. 181.





67. **SIDERSKY, David** (1858- ?). *Les Usages Industriels de l'Alcool, ouvrage couronné par la société des agriculteurs de France, Prix agronomique 1903 . . . chauffage, force motrice, automobilisme, industries chimiques, dénaturation questions économiques.* Paris : J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1903. ¶ 8vo. XII, 408 pp. 92 figures. Early black gilt-stamped cloth (upper cover bound for the Bibliothèque Forney), with original printed wrappers bound in; covers worn, ex-library spine label. Rubber-stamp of the Bibliothèque Forney (including on title). Good. [426] $ 20

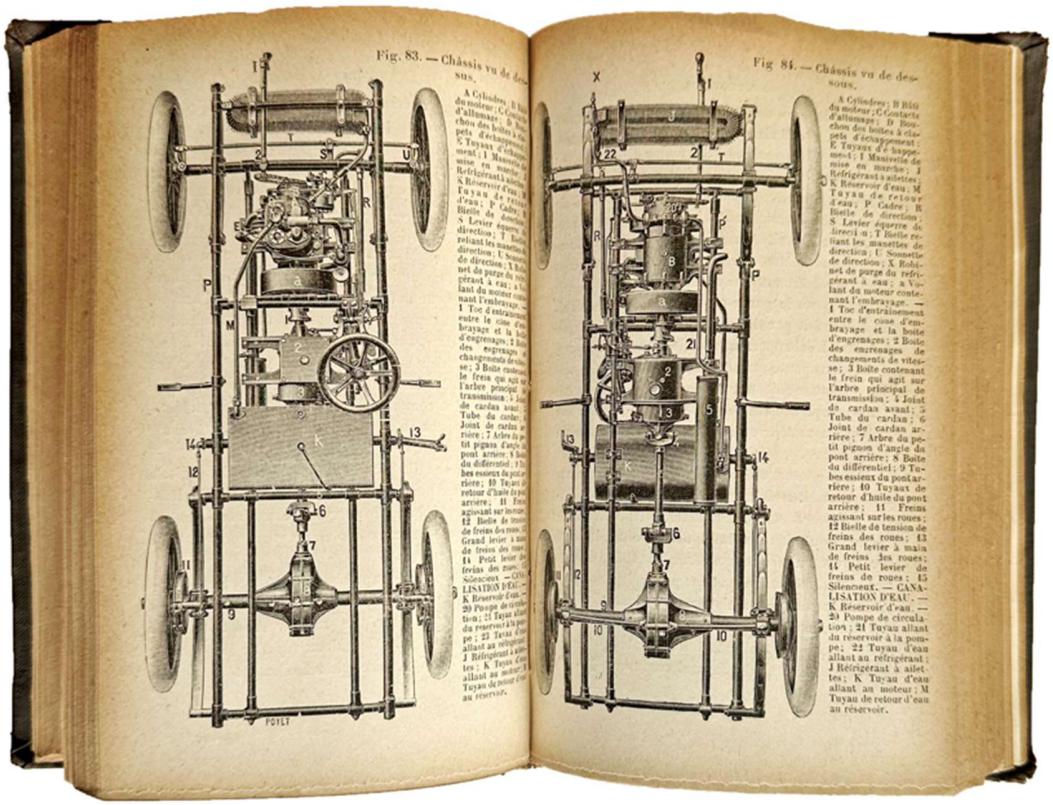


Fig. 83. — Châssis vu de dessous.

A Cylindres ; B Bâti du moteur ; C Contacts d'allumage ; D Bouchons des boîtes à clapets d'échappement ; E Tuyaux d'échappement ; I Manivelle de mise en marche ; J Réfrigérant à ailettes ; K Réservoir d'eau ; M Tuyau de retour d'eau ; P Cadres ; R Bielle de direction ; S Levier équerre de direction ; T Bielle reliant les manettes de direction ; U Sommetie de direction ; X Robinet de purge du réfrigérant à eau ; a Volant du moteur contenant l'embrayage. — 1 Toc d'entraînement entre le cône d'embrayage et la boîte d'engrenages ; 2 Boîte des engrenages de changements de vitesse ; 3 Boîte contenant le frein qui agit sur l'arbre principal de transmission ; 4 Joint de cardan avant ; 5 Tube du cardan ; 6 Joint de cardan arrière ; 7 Arbre du petit pignon d'angle du pont arrière ; 8 Boîte du différentiel ; 9 Tubes essieux du pont arrière ; 10 Tuyaux de retour d'huile du pont arrière ; 11 Freins agissant sur les roues ; 12 Bielle de tension de freins des roues ; 13 Grand levier à main de freins des roues ; 14 Petit levier de freins des roues ; 15 Silencieux. — CANALISATION D'EAU. — K Réservoir d'eau. — 20 Pompe de circulation ; 21 Tuyau allant du réservoir à la pompe ; 22 Tuyau d'eau allant au réfrigérant ; J Réfrigérant à ailettes ; K Tuyau d'eau allant au moteur ; M Tuyau de retour d'eau au réservoir.

Fig. 84. — Châssis vu de dessous.

A Cylindres ; B Bâti du moteur ; C Contacts d'allumage ; D Bouchons des boîtes à clapets d'échappement ; E Tuyaux d'échappement ; I Manivelle de mise en marche ; J Réfrigérant à ailettes ; K Réservoir d'eau ; M Tuyau de retour d'eau ; P Cadres ; R Bielle de direction ; S Levier équerre de direction ; T Bielle reliant les manettes de direction ; U Sommetie de direction ; X Robinet de purge du réfrigérant à eau ; a Volant du moteur contenant l'embrayage. — 1 Toc d'entraînement entre le cône d'embrayage et la boîte d'engrenages ; 2 Boîte des engrenages de changements de vitesse ; 3 Boîte contenant le frein qui agit sur l'arbre principal de transmission ; 4 Joint de cardan avant ; 5 Tube du cardan ; 6 Joint de cardan arrière ; 7 Arbre du petit pignon d'angle du pont arrière ; 8 Boîte du différentiel ; 9 Tubes essieux du pont arrière ; 10 Tuyaux de retour d'huile du pont arrière ; 11 Freins agissant sur les roues ; 12 Bielle de tension de freins des roues ; 13 Grand levier à main de freins des roues ; 14 Petit levier de freins des roues ; 15 Silencieux. — CANALISATION D'EAU. — K Réservoir d'eau. — 20 Pompe de circulation ; 21 Tuyau allant du réservoir à la pompe ; 22 Tuyau d'eau allant au réfrigérant ; J Réfrigérant à ailettes ; K Tuyau d'eau allant au moteur ; M Tuyau de retour d'eau au réservoir.

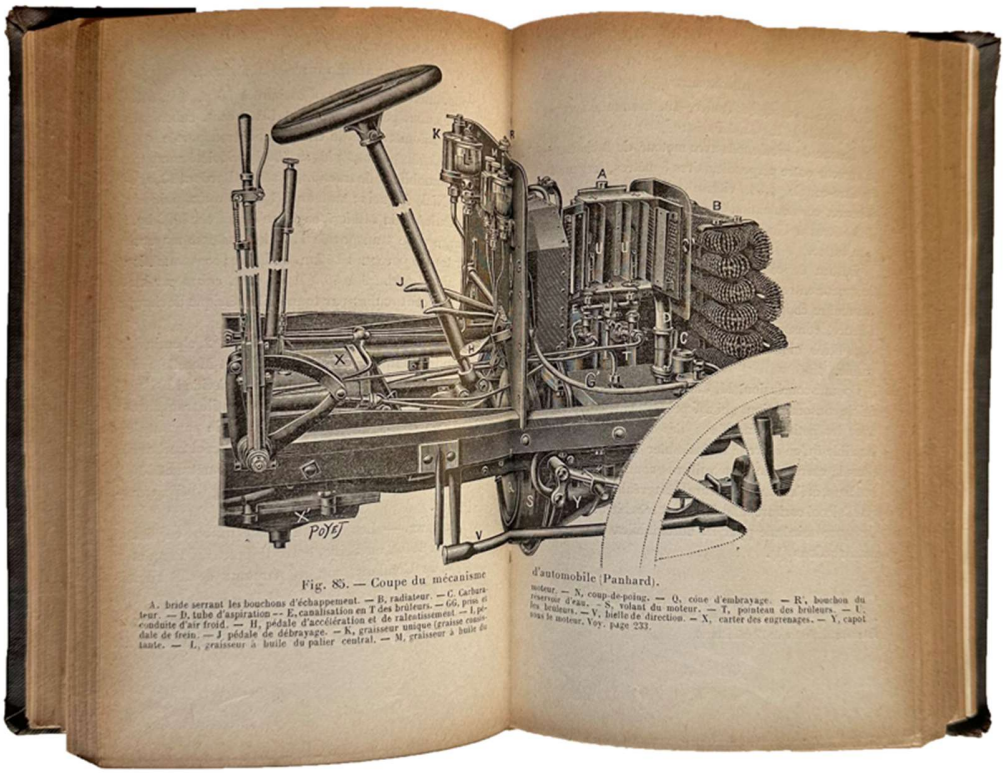
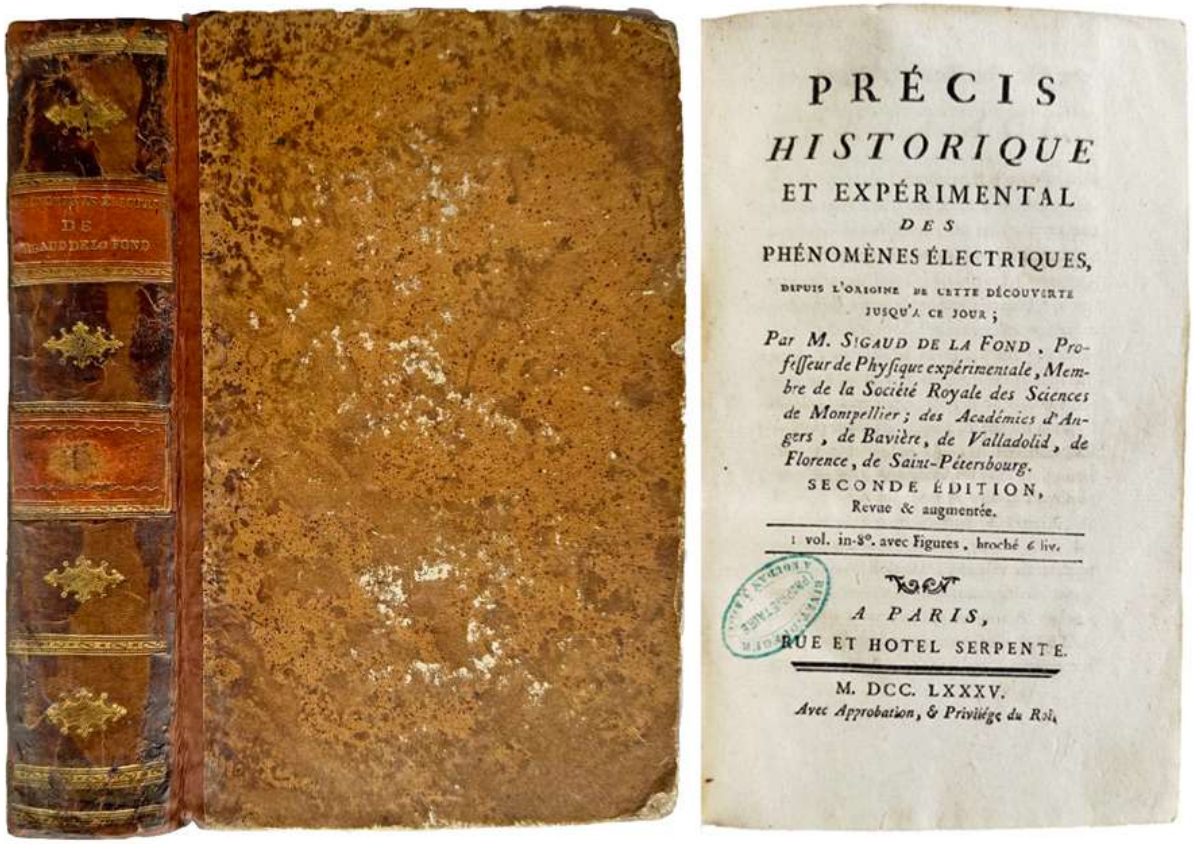


Fig. 85. — Coupe du mécanisme d'automobile (Panhard).

A, bride serrant les bouchons d'échappement. — B, radiateur. — C, Carburateur. — D, tube d'aspiration. — E, canalisation en T des brûleurs. — G G, pots et conduite d'air froid. — H, pédale d'accélération et de ralentissement. — I, pédale de frein. — J, pédale de débrayage. — K, graisseur unique (graisse consistante. — L, graisseur à huile du palier central. — M, graisseur à huile du moteur. — N, coup-de-poing. — O, cône d'embrayage. — R, bouchon du réservoir d'eau. — S, volant du moteur. — T, pointeau des brûleurs. — U, tubes brûleurs. — V, bielle de direction. — X, carter des engrenages. — Y, capot sous le moteur. Voy. page 233.



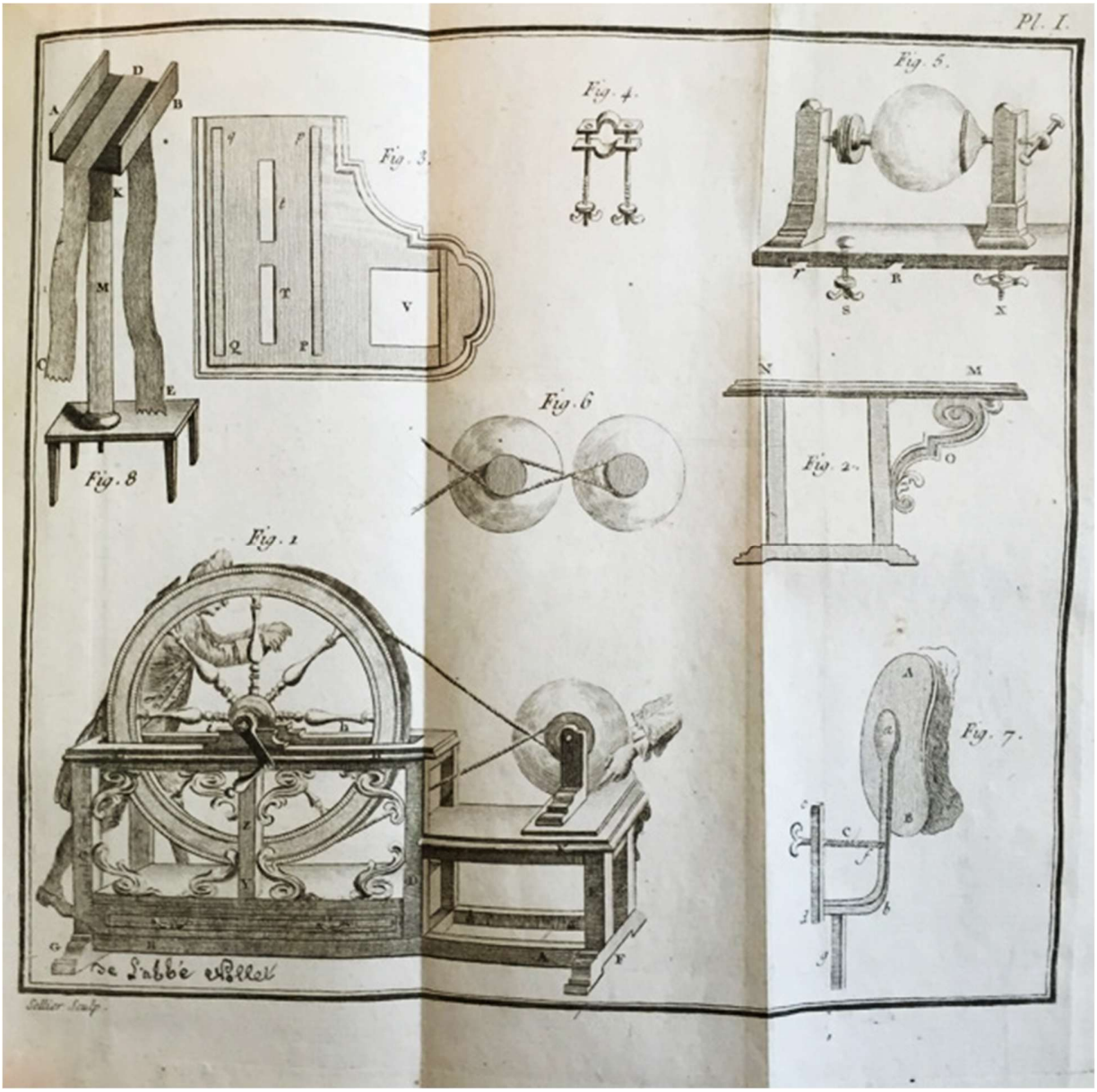
PRÉCIS
HISTORIQUE
ET EXPÉRIMENTAL
DES
PHÉNOMÈNES ÉLECTRIQUES,
DEPUIS L'ORIGINE DE CETTE DÉCOUVERTE JUSQU'A CE JOUR ;
Par M. SIGAUD DE LA FOND, Professeur de Physique expérimentale, Membre de la Société Royale des Sciences de Montpellier ; des Académies d'Angers, de Bavière, de Valladolid, de Florence, de Saint-Pétersbourg.
SECONDE ÉDITION,
Revue & augmentée.
1 vol. in-8°. avec Figures, broché 6 liv.
A PARIS,
RUE ET HOTEL SERPENTE.
M. DCC. LXXXV.
Avec Approbation, & Privilége du Roi.

68. **SIGAUD DE LA FOND, Joseph-Aignan** (1730-1810). *Precis Historique et Experimental des Phenomenes Electriques depuis l'Origine de cette Decouverte jusqu'a ce Jour . . . Seconde edition, Revue et augmentee*. Paris: Rue et Hotel Serpente, 1785. ¶ 200 x 125 mm. 8vo. xvi, [4], 624 pp. Half-title, 10 folding engraved copperplates (by Sellier), [pl. 3 has a manuscript annotation relating to the electrical machine of the author's design], errata; lacks the 2 privilege leaves at end. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards; cover corners showing, newly rebacked with original spine mounted. 19th-century stamp on title and elsewhere of Binet Dufour; inscription "Electrobiologique Traitement Electropathique, Par M. Guerin, Boulevard de Strasbourg. . ." Occasional neat manuscript ink corrections or marginalia. Very good. [S14189]

$ 325

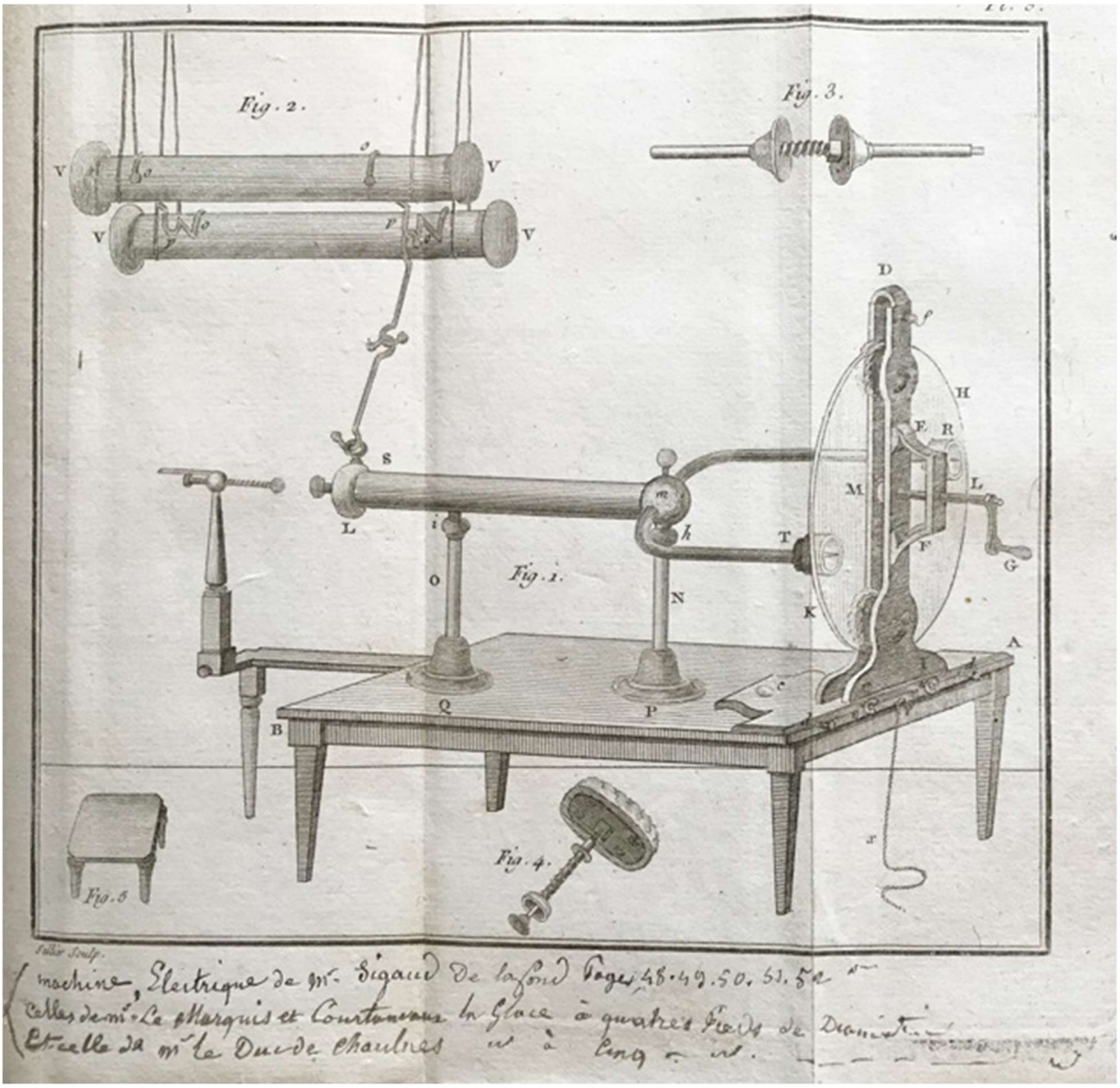
Second edition of a work on electricity and magnetism originally published in 1781. The work mentions a number of electrical devices used to make demonstrations and experiments. This period marks a stark contrast in instruments used for experiments

and instruments used for demonstrations. See: Thomas L. Hankins, Robert J. Silverman, Instruments and the Imagination, 2014, p. 58.



"The final, greatly enlarged edition . . . of this comprehensive history of electricity and magnetism, and their development and applications, including use for curing diseases. Benjamin Franklin and his experiments are fully discussed as are those of Gilbert, Hauksbee, Ingenhousz, Nollet, [Volta] and others. Extensive accounts are given of atmospheric electricity and lightning conductors, with some original experiments of the author, who claims to have been the first to use glass plates with electrical

machines in 1756. He also described an improved Leyden jar. "A work of merit" (Wheeler Gift). As with his other works on physics, this contains numerous references to chemical experiments and phenomena." – Neville catalog.



Arranged in five sections, the first offers a history of the origins and progress of electricity to the present period (c.1785) and the Leyden jar. Section II relates to "Leyde" (Leyden Jar invented by Pieter van Musschenbroek of Leiden, with Ewald Kleist also achieving the same invention) and the theories of Benjamin Franklin. Sec. III: Analyzing electricity and comparing it to thunder and magnetism. Within this section deals with meteorology as thunder applied to electrical phenomena, and also

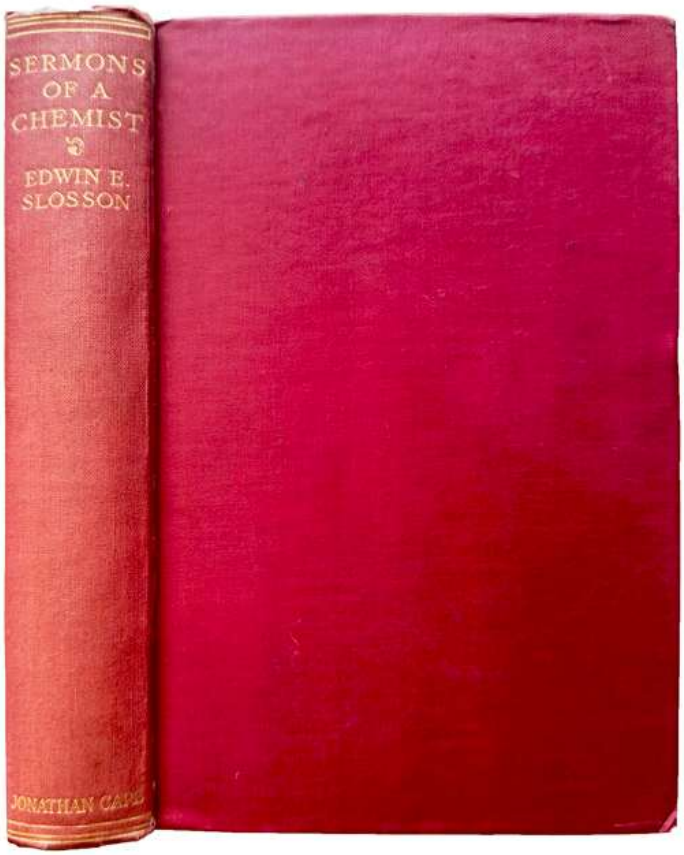
the means to divert lightning, the relationship between magnetism and electricity. Sec. IV: Applications made using electrical fluid. With electricity in a void, in electrical fish, electrical properties of tourmaline, "The electric stone." Also: using the electrophorus generator [invented by Johan Carl Wilcke in 1762], producing a static charge. Article V in this section offers more on two pocket-sized electric machines that produce 'some strange phenomena of electric commotion.' The volume finishes with four proposed problems. Adding to all this, the half-title bears an advertisement for his nephew* Rouland, a demonstrator of physics at the University of Paris, and also a course for electrical instruments. See: Rouland, Description des machines electriques a taffetas, de leurs effets et des divers avantages que presentent ces nouveaux appareils, 1785. * [Mottelay suggests "N." for Rouland's first name, though [WorldCat] and other sources do not have his first name].

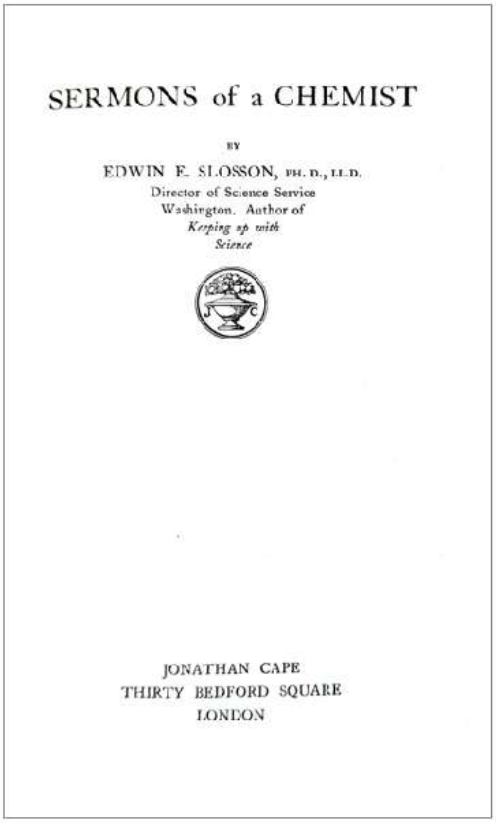
PROVENANCE: "Binet-Dufour á Houdan s soise proprietaire" :: a French instrument maker, known for their barometers.

Sigaud de la Fond (1730-1810) was a pupil of Nollet, and taught experimental physics in Paris, succeeding him in 1760 at the College Louis-le-Grand, following his mentor. "Sigaud was a prolific writer in the fields of experimental physics, chemistry, medicine, and (apparently as a consequence of his early Jesuit training) theology. Experimental science was a fashionable pursuit among the leisured classes in eighteenth-century France, and Sigaud was one of several illustrious popularizers who satisfied the intellectual appetites and curiosities of an ever-in-creasing number of amateurs of science. Popular interest tended toward the more spectacular examples of natural phenomenon: and lectures accompanied by demonstrations, especially on electricity and on the newly discovered gases, always attracted large and enthusiastic crowds." :: Encyclopedia.

§ Bakken p.107; Blake p. 418; Ekelof, 497; Gartrell, 492; Mottelay, p. 280; Roy G. Neville II, pp. 475-76; Poggendorff, II, p. 927; Wellcome Library 48238/B; Wheeler Gift 505a. See: Thomas L. Hankins, Robert J. Silverman, *Instruments and the Imagination*, 2014, p. 59.

See: Isaac Benguigui, Nollet (Jean Antoine, Abbe), Jean Jallabert, Theories electriques du XVIIIe siecle: Correspondance entre l'Abbe Nollet (1700-1770) et le physicien genevois Jean Jallabert (1712-1768), Geneve, 1984, page 40.




SERMONS of a CHEMIST

BY

EDWIN E. SLOSSON, PH. D., LL.D.
Director of Science Service
Washington. Author of
Keeping up with
Science

JONATHAN CAPE
THIRTY BEDFORD SQUARE
LONDON

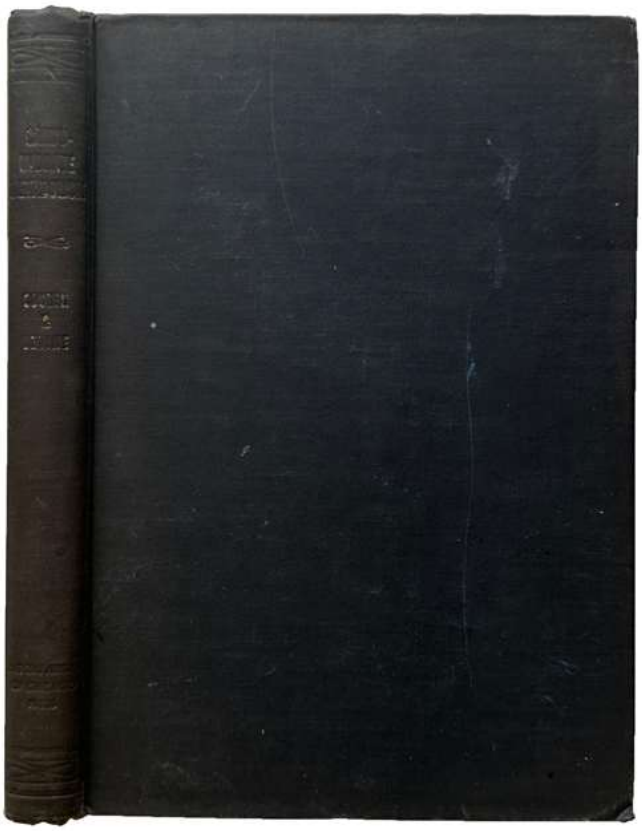
69. **SLOSSEN, Edwin E**. (1865-1929). *Sermons of a Chemist*. London: Jonathan Cape, (1926). ¶ 8vo. vii, 319 pp. Index. Red cloth. Ex-library stamp on front paste-down, else fine. [S0375]

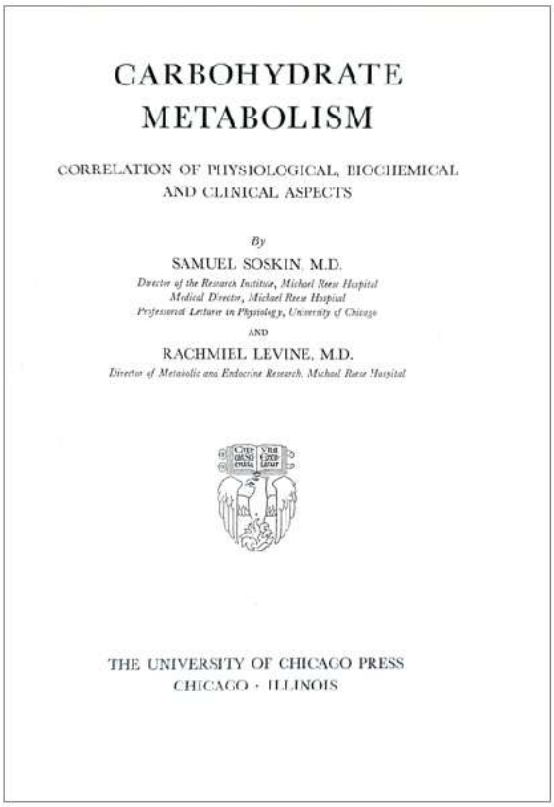
$ 10

More religion than chemistry with this text.

Edwin Emery Slosson was born in Kansas in 1865. He attended Leavenworth High School for three years and then traveled to Europe for a year. In 1887 he entered Kansas State University and graduated in 1890. In 1891 he became an assistant professor in the Department of Chemistry at the University of Wyoming and within a year was made professor of chemistry. He married Mary May Preston who was the first woman to receive a doctorate degree from Cornell and was the chaplain at the Wyoming Territorial Prison. They had two children while in Laramie; the eldest died of Scarlett fever at a young age. Edwin remained with the University of Wyoming until 1904 when he accepted a position with *The Independent* Magazine where he combined journalism and science. In 1921 he became the director of Science Service in

Washington D.C. Where he remained until his death in 1929. His son, Preston, followed in his footsteps and became Literary Editor of *The Independent* Magazine. – American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.





CARBOHYDRATE
METABOLISM

CORRELATION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL, BIOCHEMICAL
AND CLINICAL ASPECTS

By

SAMUEL SOSKIN, M.D.

Director of the Research Institute, Michael Reese Hospital
Medical Director, Michael Reese Hospital
Professorial Lecturer in Physiology, University of Chicago

AND

RACHMIEL LEVINE, M.D.

Director of Metabolic and Endocrine Research, Michael Reese Hospital

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
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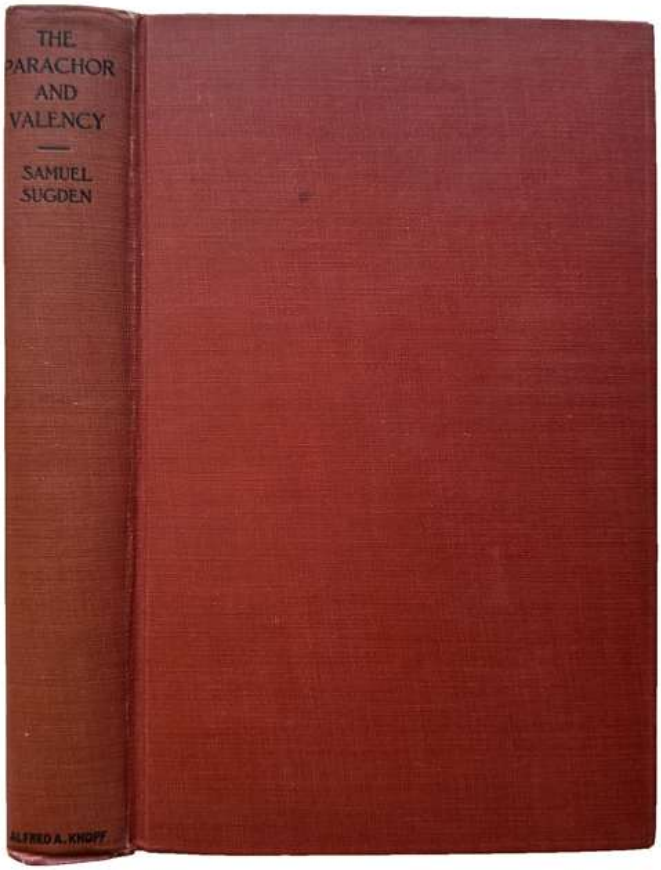
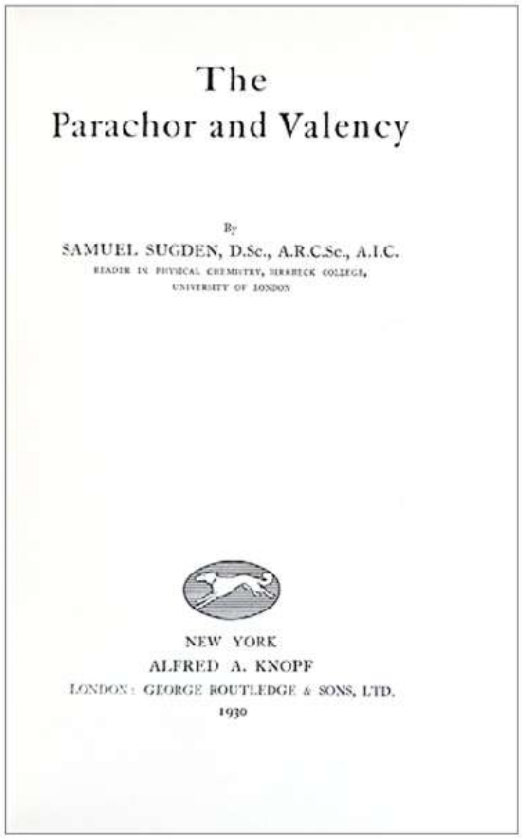
70. **SOSKIN, Samuel** (1904-); **Rachmiel LEVINE**. *Carbohydrate metabolism. Correlation of physiological, biochemical and clinical aspects*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, (1946). ¶ Second impression. 8vo. viii, 315 pp.; occasional red pencil underlining and critical marginalia. Black cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; spine rubbed. Good, as is. [S9786] $ 10




The
Parachor and Valency

By
SAMUEL SUGDEN, D.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., A.I.C.
READER IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY, BIRKBECK COLLEGE,
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

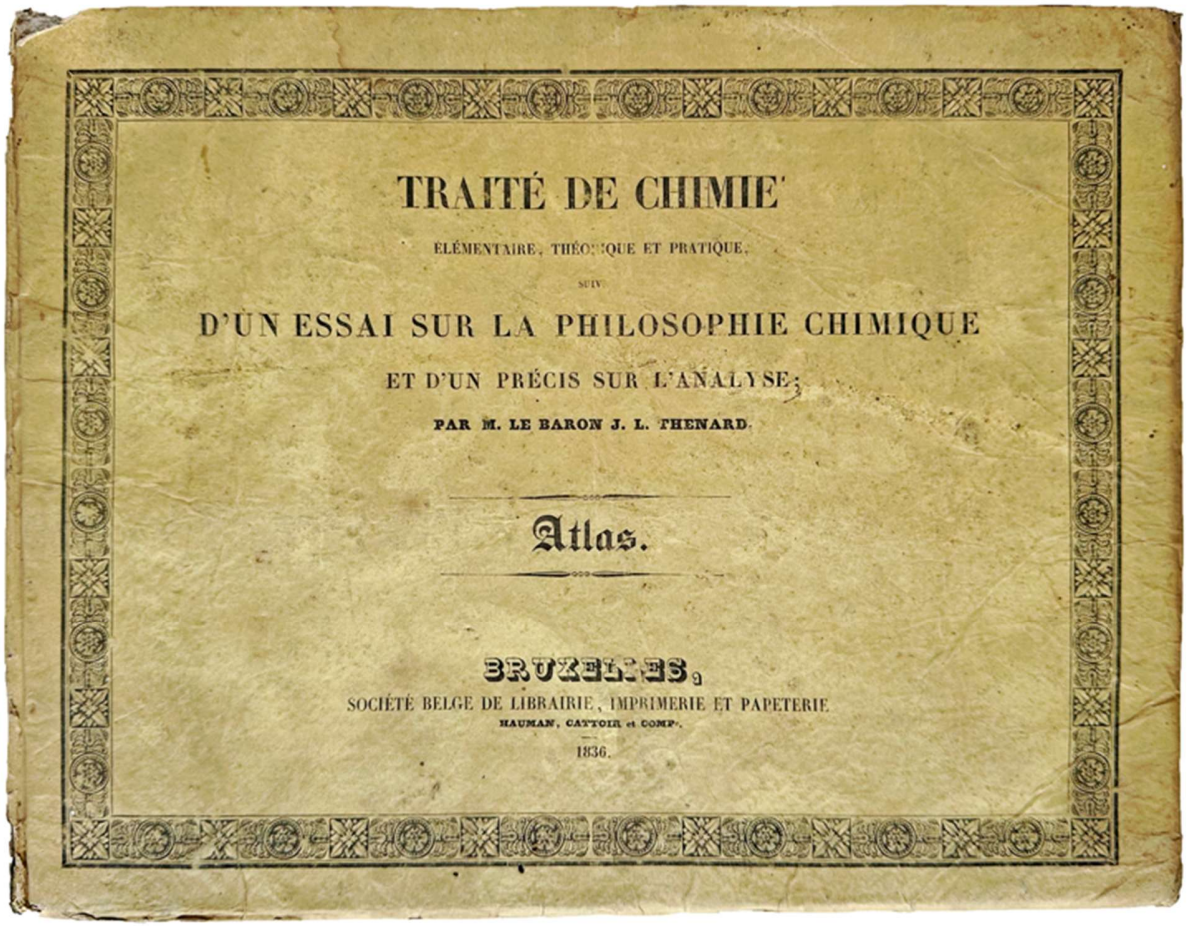
NEW YORK
ALFRED A. KNOPF
LONDON: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, LTD.
1930

71. **SUGDEN, Samuel** (1892-1950). *The Parachor and Valency*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf; London: George Routledge & Sons, 1930. ¶ Series: *Twentieth-Century Chemistry*. 8vo. vii, 224 pp. 20 figs., 80 tables, index. Red cloth. Bookplate of Elmer A. Messner. Fine. [S0652]

$ 30

Samuel Sugden, FRS was an eminent chemist in the first half of the 20th century. In 1934 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and in 1937 became Professor of Physical Chemistry at University College, London.

PROVENANCE: Elmer A. Messner used to teach as San Diego State University, chemistry from 1931 till 1945.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SUIVI

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ET D'UN PRÉCIS SUR L'ANALYSE;

PAR M. LE BARON J. L. THENARD.

Atlas.

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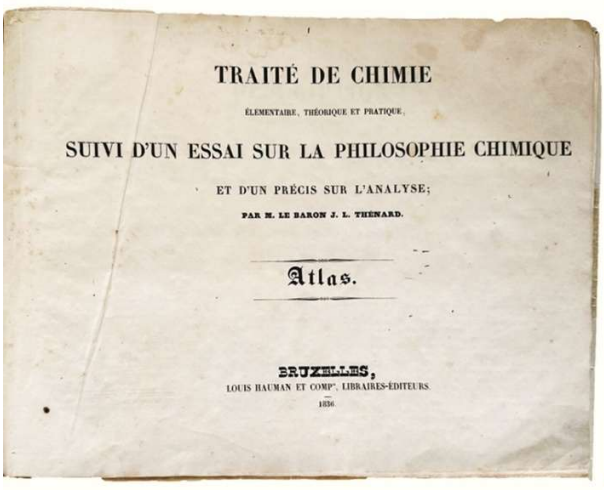
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ÉLÉMENTAIRE, THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE,

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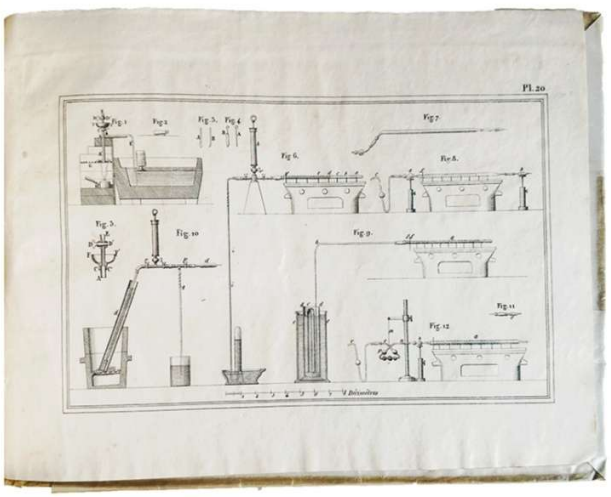
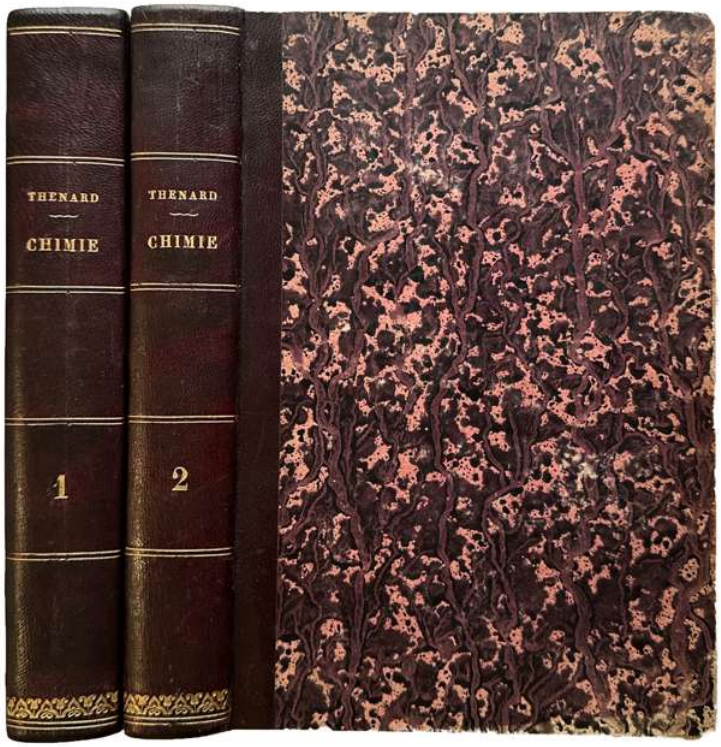


[72] Thenard (Atlas)

72. **THENARD, Louis Jacques, Baron** (1777-1857). *Traité de Chimie élémentaire théorique et pratique, suivi d'un essai sur la philosophie chimique et d'un précis sur l'analyse . . .* Bruxelles : Louis Hauman, 1836. ¶ Two volumes + Atlas (complete). TEXT: Small 4to. [6], ii, 604 ; [4], 564 pp. Half-titles, index ; vol. II p. 439/40 with lower corner torn away, with some loss of text. Contemporary quarter gilt-stamped dark marron calf, marbled boards ; white-paper endleaves; extremities gently rubbed, corners showing. ATLAS: Oblong 4to. [2], 25, [1] pp. Text in 3 columns, 20 large engraved plates. Original printed yellow wrappers Very good. [443]

With TEXT & ATLAS $ 200

Brussels edition issued by Louis Hauman. The first edition of this text was published in 1813-16. This issue is scarce. There is another issue from Bruxelles issued by the Société Belge de Libraire, with Hauman as printer – the two issues should be nearly identical, but the issuing body is different.




TRAITÉ
DE CHIMIE
ÉLÉMENTAIRE
ESSAI SUR LA PHILOSOPHIE CHIMIQUE
ET
D'UN PRÉCIS SUR L'ANALYSE,
Par M. le Baron L. J. Thenard,
TOME PREMIER.
BRUXELLES,
LOUIS HAUMAN ET COMPAGNIE, LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS.
1836

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

Above all things Thénard was a teacher; as he himself said, the professor, the assistants, the laboratory — everything must be sacrificed to the students. Like most great teachers he published a textbook, and his *Traité de chimie élémentaire, théorique et pratique* (4 vols., Paris, 1813–16), which served as a standard for a quarter of a century, perhaps did even more for the advance of chemistry than his numerous original discoveries. – *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. 26 (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. pp. 759–760.

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

73. **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. Good. [449] [S14089]

$ 35

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.

[73] Trommsdorff

Systematisches Handbuch

der

gesammten Chemie

zur

Erleichterung des Selbststudiums dieser Wissenschaft.

Von

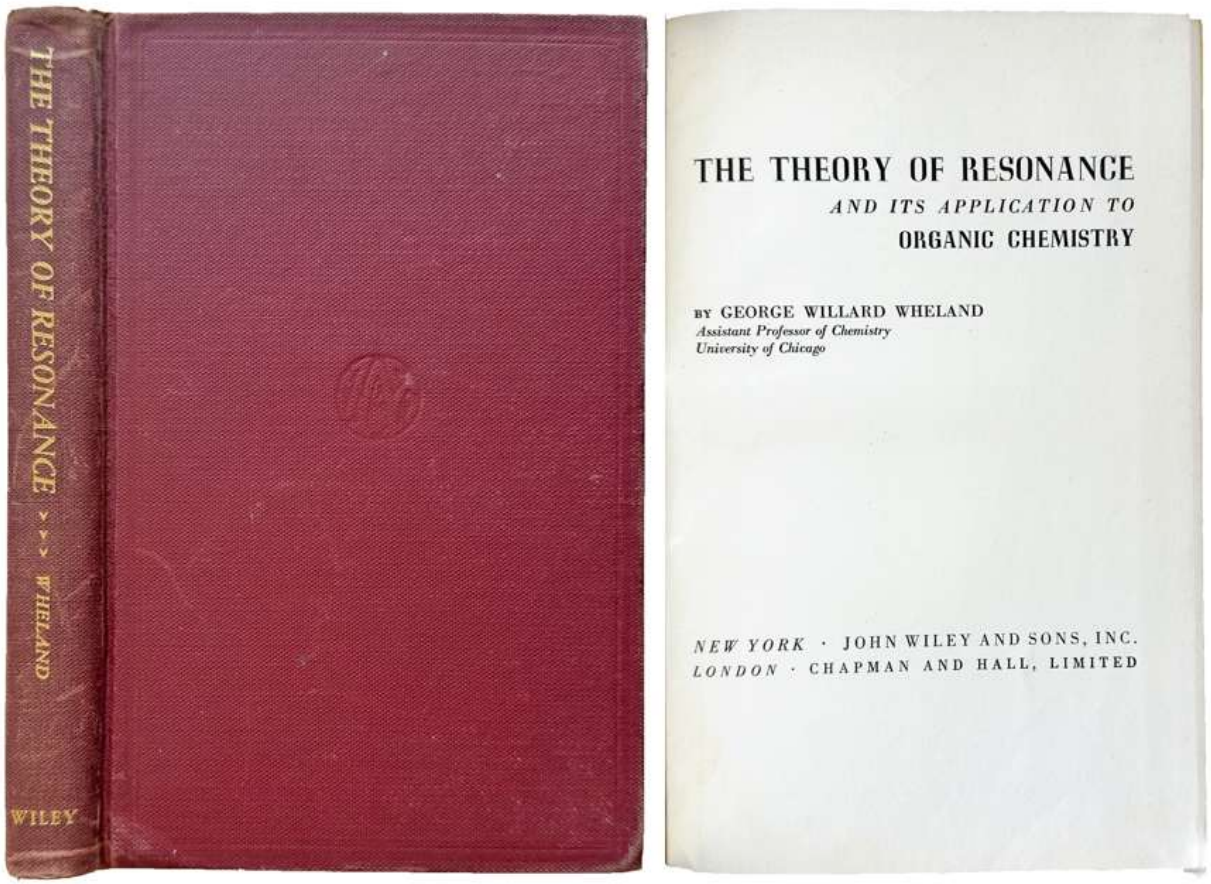
D. Johann Bartholomä Trommsdorff,

Professor der Chemie und Pharmacie, und Apotheker zu Erfurt.
Mehrerer gelehrten Gesellschaften Mitglied.

Dritter Band.

Reine Chemie.

Erfurt,
in der Henningsschen Buchhandlung
1802.



74. **WHELAND, George Willard** (1907-1962). *The theory of resonance and its application to organic chemistry.* New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, (1944). ¶ 8vo. vi, 316 pp. Illus., tables, index. Red cloth; slightly rubbed. Ownership signature of Jerry D. Smith. Parke, p. 98. [S0737]

$ 15

George Willard Wheland was an American chemist. He taught at the University of Chicago. He published on organic bases and acids and was known for a textbook on organic chemistry that went through three editions, and early works on quantum chemistry (resonance theory), including three essays with Linus Pauling.

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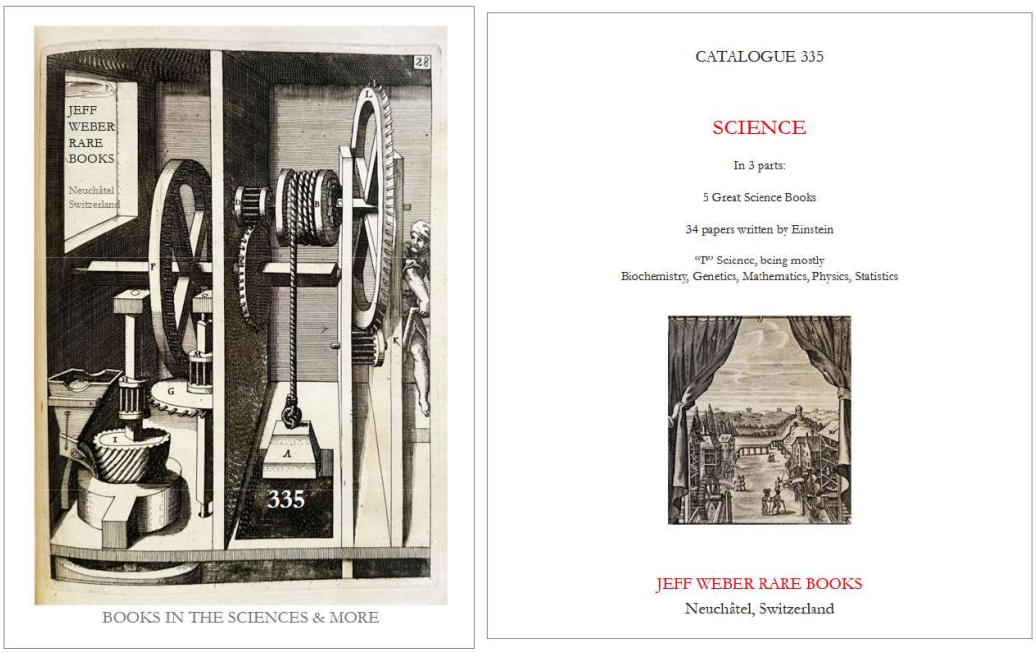

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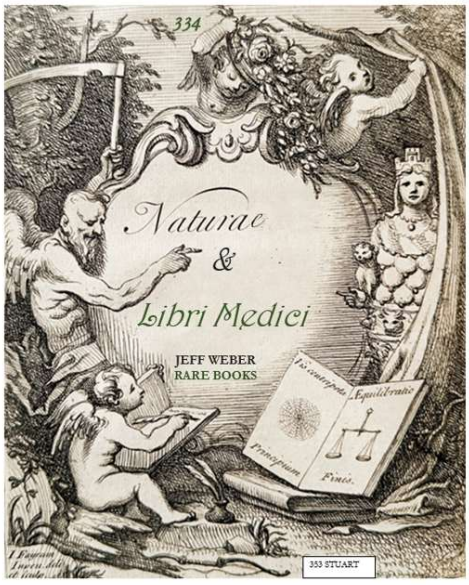

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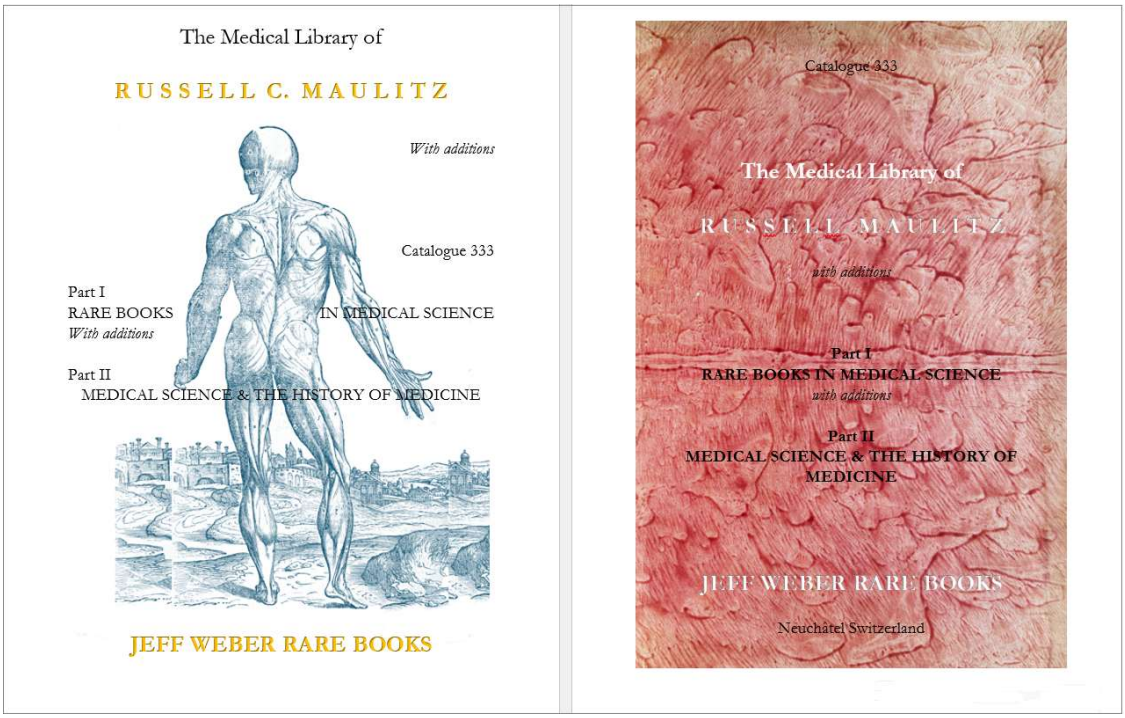

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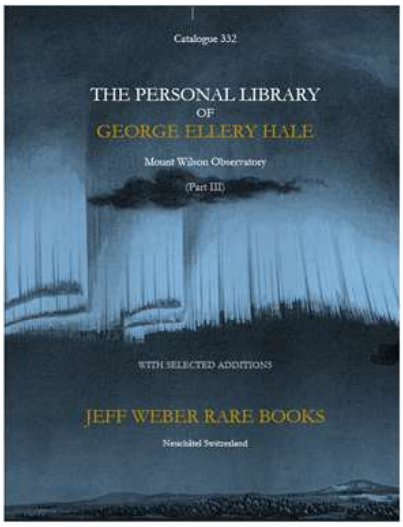

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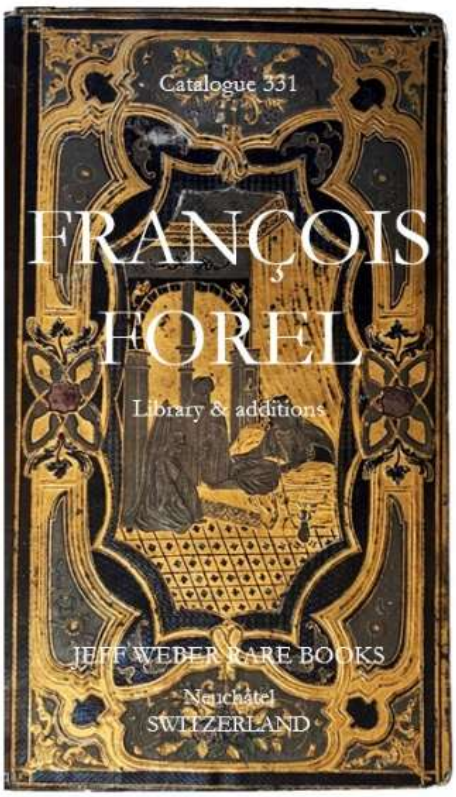

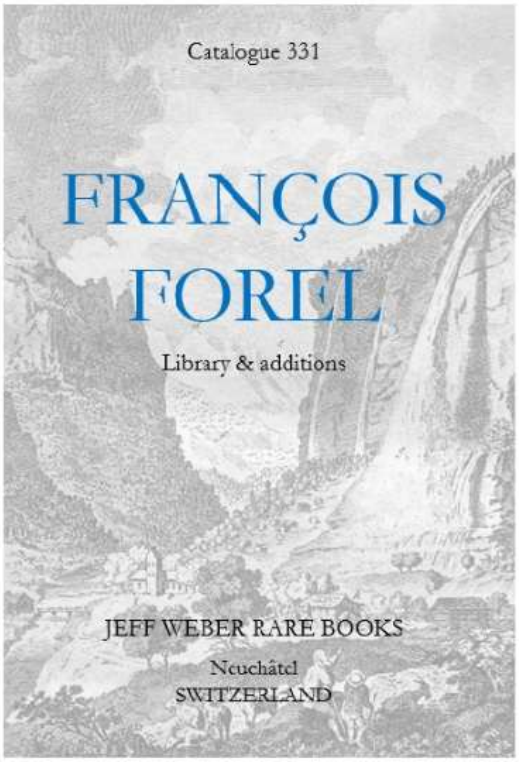

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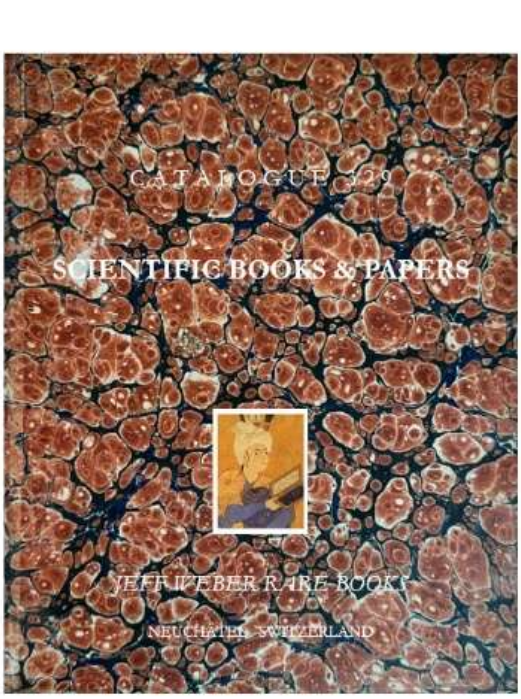

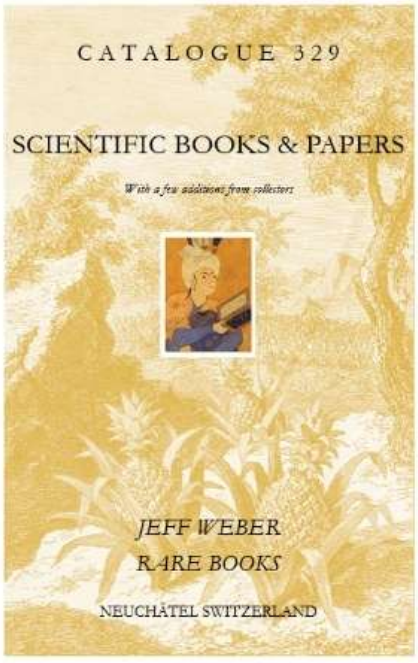

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