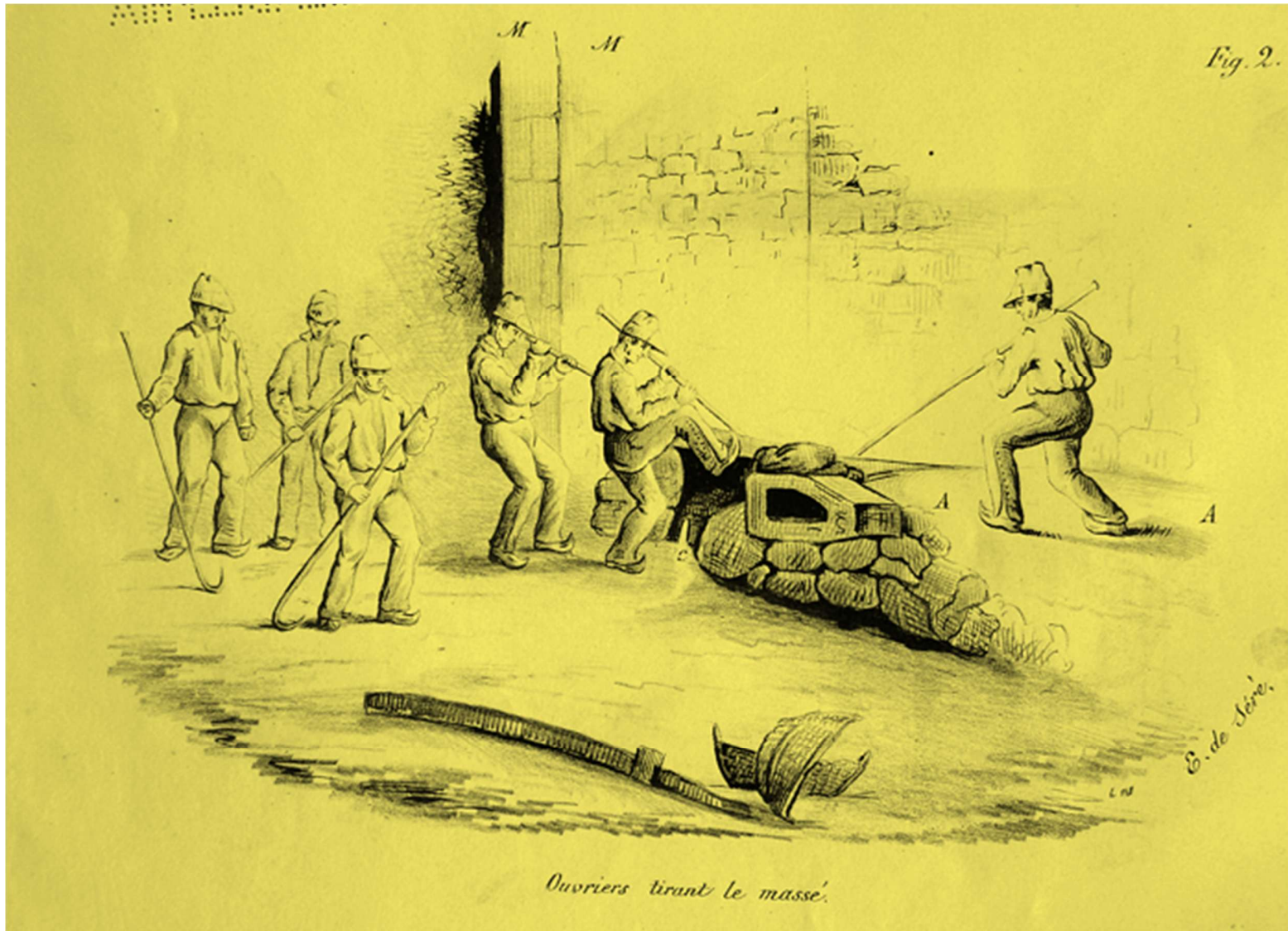


Catalogue 346

ANTIQUARIAN SCIENCE BOOKS

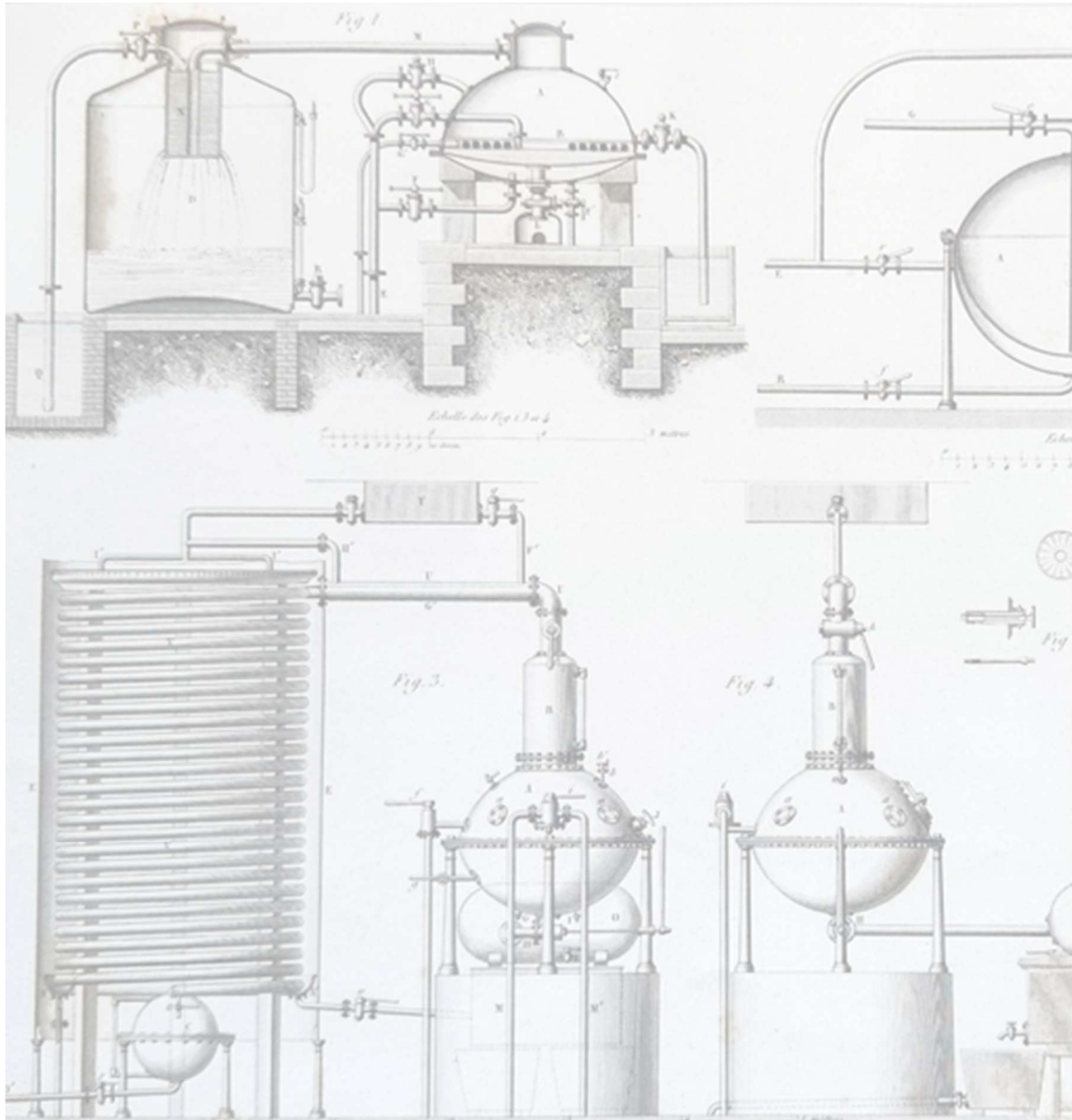


JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Neuchâtel Switzerland

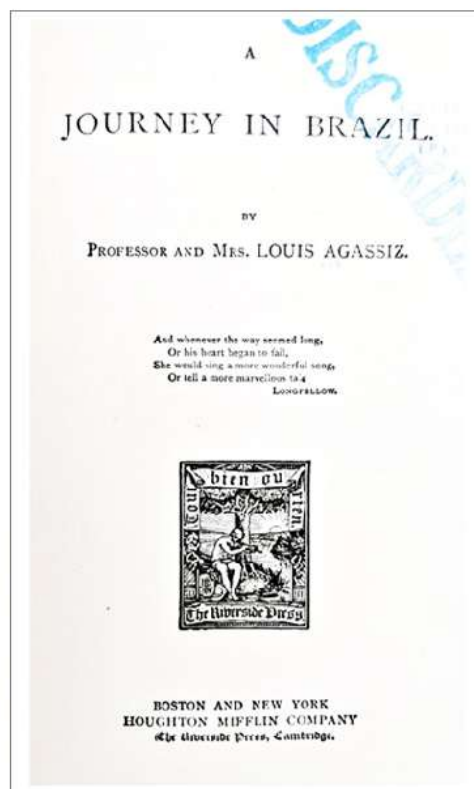
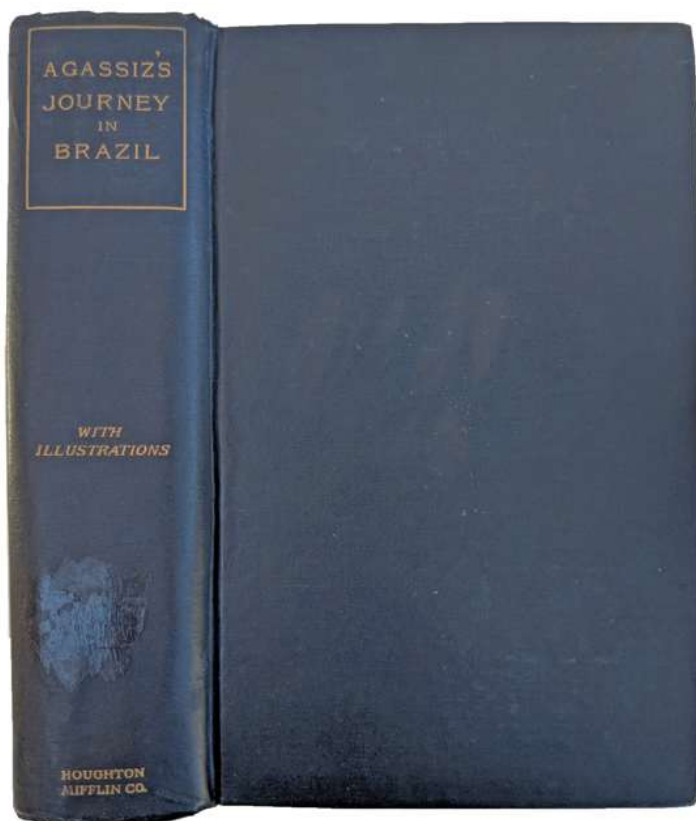
Catalogue 346

ANTIQUARIAN SCIENCE BOOKS



JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

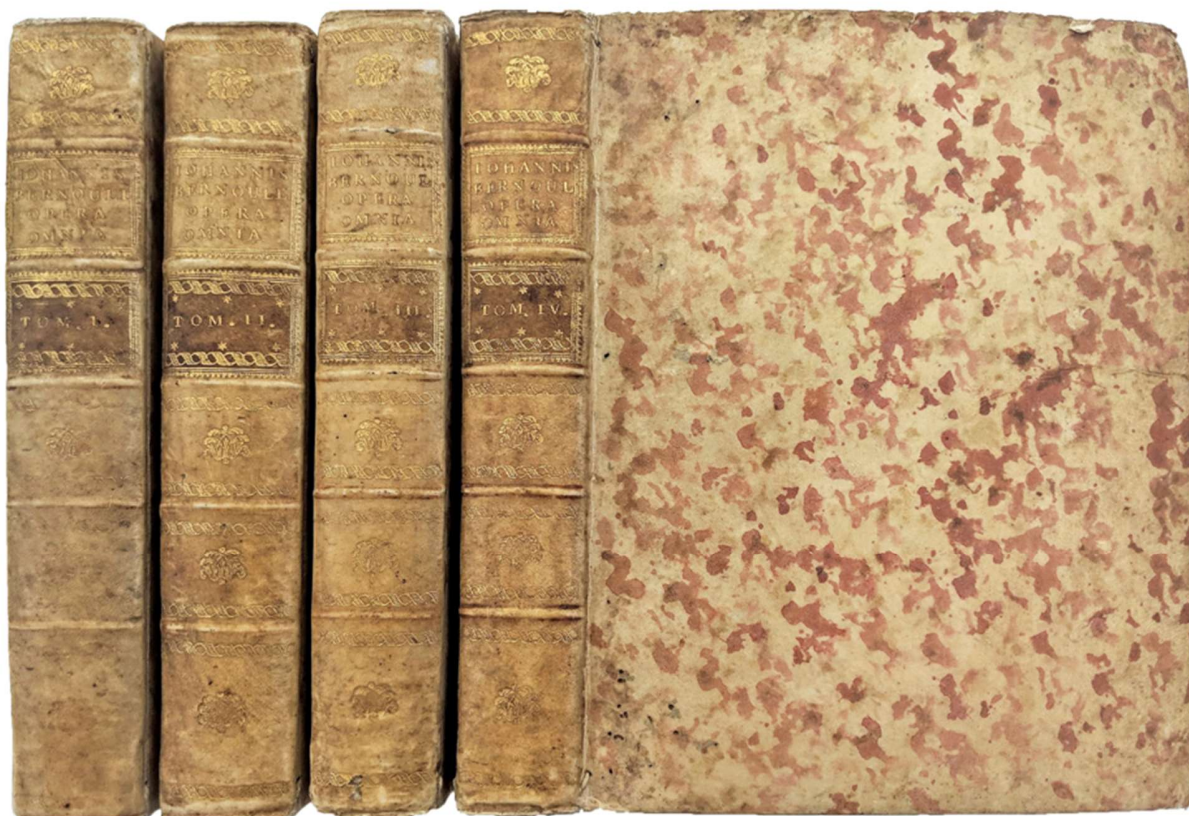
Neuchâtel Switzerland



1. **AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rodolphe** (1807-1873); **Elizabeth Cabot AGASSIZ** (nee **CARY**) (1822-1907). *A Journey in Brazil*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1909. ¶ 8vo. [2], xix, [3], 540 pp. Frontis., plate, maps, figs. Original navy gilt-stamped cloth, top edge gilt; library markings, rear pocket, rubbed. Ownership label of Richard A. Weiss; bookplate of Albany, NY, Traveling Library. Good. RW1001

\$ 30

Dedicated to Nathaniel Thayer. In 1865 Louis Agassiz, already a famed naturalist and explorer, traveled to Brazil both to research fish and in hopes of recovering his health. He was accompanied by a number of assistants, as well as his wife. This volume describes in detail their experiences in the country, focusing principally on the experiences with Brazilian societies, and including descriptions of both urban and rural environs. Subjects of interest include chapters “Physical History of the Amazons”, “Life in Tefee”, “Life at Manaos. — Voyage from Manaos to Tabatinga.”, “Public Institutions of Rio. — Organ Mountains.”



2. **BERNOULLI, Johann** (1667-1748). *Opera Omnia, tam antea sparsim edita, quam hactenus inedita*. Lausanne & Geneva: M. M. Bousquet, 1742. ¶ 4 volumes. Large 4to. Engraved frontis., engraved title vignettes, 91 engraved folding plates, titles printed in red and black. Fine contemporary mottled vellum over boards, spines gilt; minor binding defects, very slight worming to final leaves of index of vol. 4. Small Jesuit library stamp on titles. Near fine. RW1316

\$ 2,595

First collected edition, a lovely set. Bernoulli rose to fame, along with his brother Jakob, for his investigations into the then-new fields of differential and integral calculus. Most of Bernoulli's writing appeared only in the journals of the time, and remained uncollected until the present edition.

¶ COVER illustration (detail): (33) RICHARD

¶ TITLE-PAGE illustration (detail): (29) PECLET



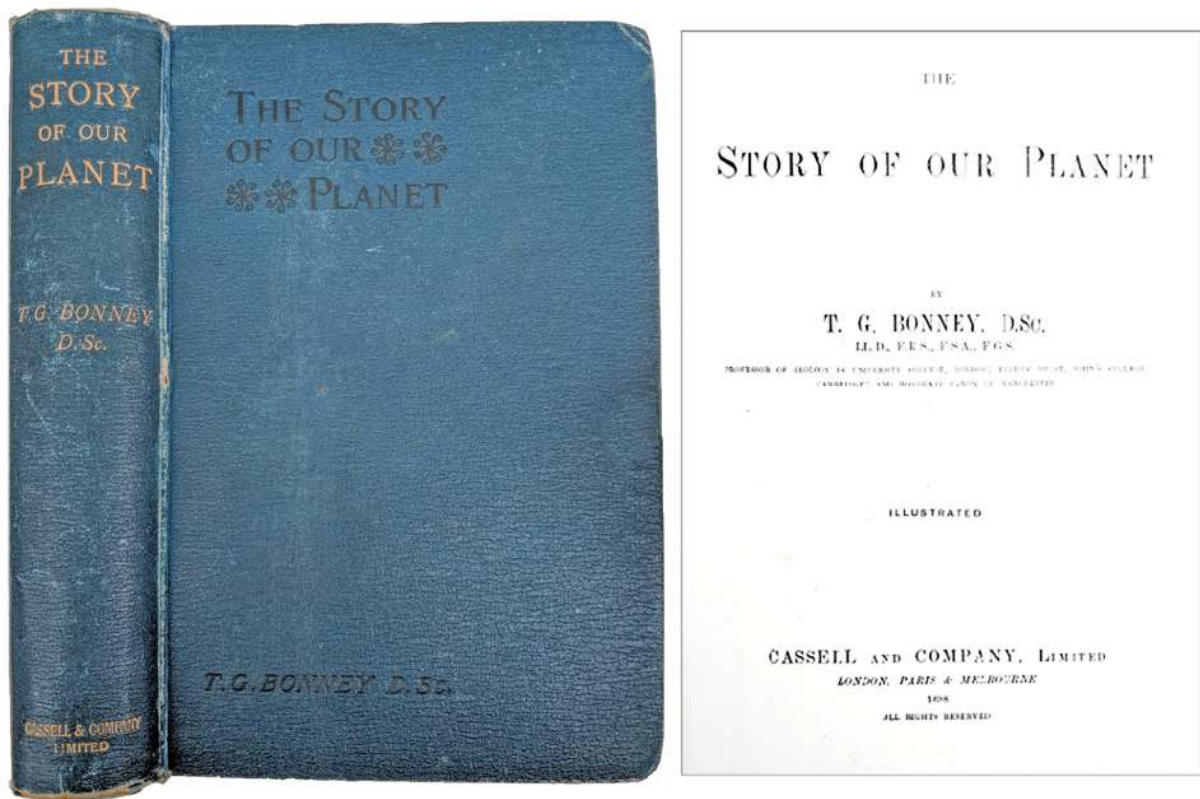
“His chief discoveries are the exponential calculus, the treatment of trigonometry as a branch of analysis, the conditions for a geodesic, the determination of orthogonal trajectories, the solution of the brachistochrone, the statement that a ray of light traversed such a path that $S_{m,d}$ [in Greek] is a minimum, and the enunciation of the principle of virtual work . . . The general adoption on the continent of the differential rather than the fluxional notation was largely due to his influence.” – Ball, *A Short Account of the History of Mathematics*, p. 368.

“. . .the first edition of [Johann] Bernoulli’s collected works brings together 189 of his papers and 59 of his lectures. The first volume is primarily devoted to problems in geometry and the early calculus, but also contains papers on muscular mechanics, the resistance of solids, and a geometrical demonstration of the motion of pendulums and projectiles in resisting and unresisting media. Volumes two and three are almost totally devoted to problems of mechanics, the first of these containing his theoretical essay on the maneuvering of vessels and related papers, as well as numerous contributions

on the analysis of trajectories. His discourse on the laws governing the communication of movement opens volume three, which also contains his essay on celestial mechanics. The last volume contains contributions on the curvature of elastic plates, his mecanico-dynamical propositions, and problems in dynamics. Most important, its appearance in this volume represents the first printing of the *Hydraulica*, which was written in competition with his son, Daniel.” – *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp. 367-37.

§ Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica* pp. 36-37; *DSB*; Honeyman; 293; Norman 217; Poggendorff I 157-59.

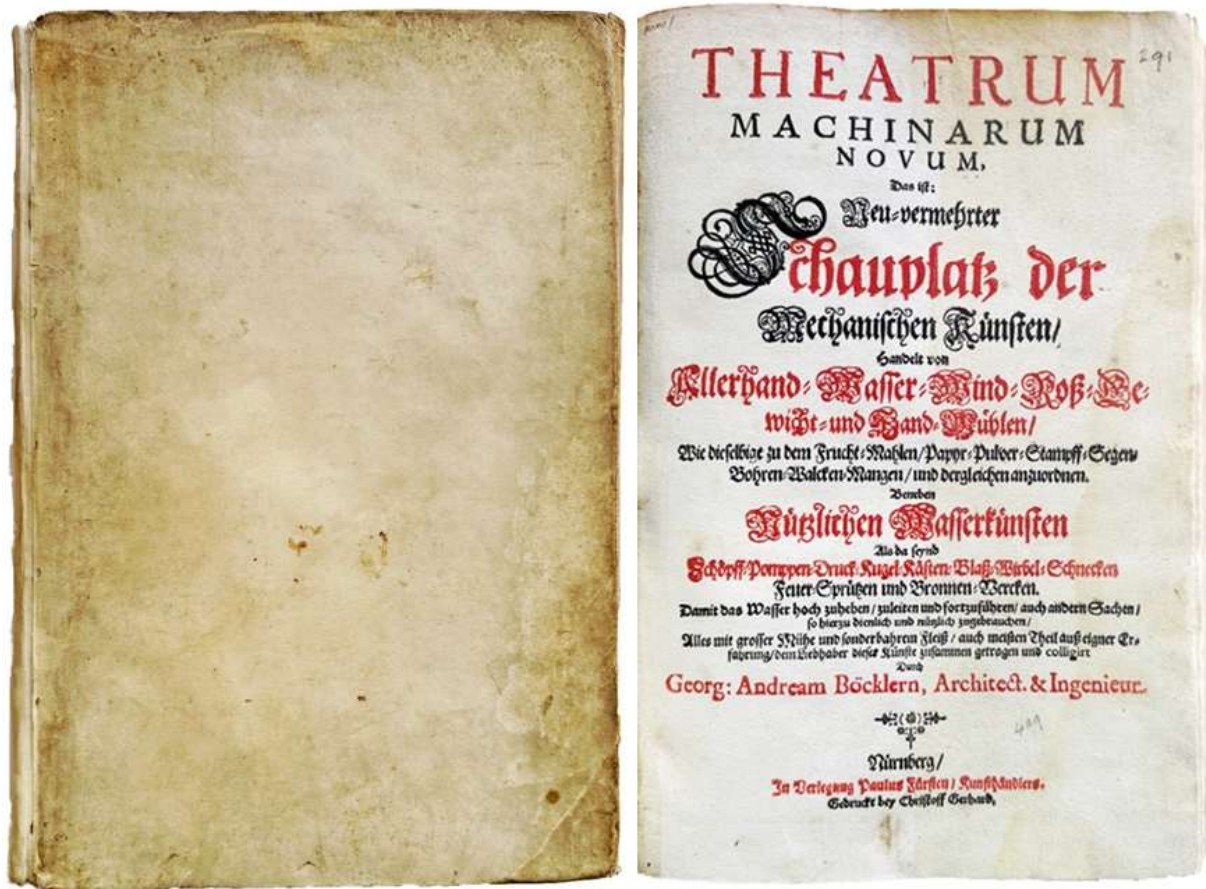




3. **BONNEY, Thomas George** (1833-1923). *The Story of Our Planet*. London: Cassell, 1898. ¶ 8vo. xv, [3], 592, [18] pp. Color frontis., color plates, 168 figs., index, ads. Original dark bluish-green black- and gilt-stamped cloth, top edge gilt; extremities worn. RW1322

\$ 10

Bonney was a British geologist and former president of the Geological Society of London.

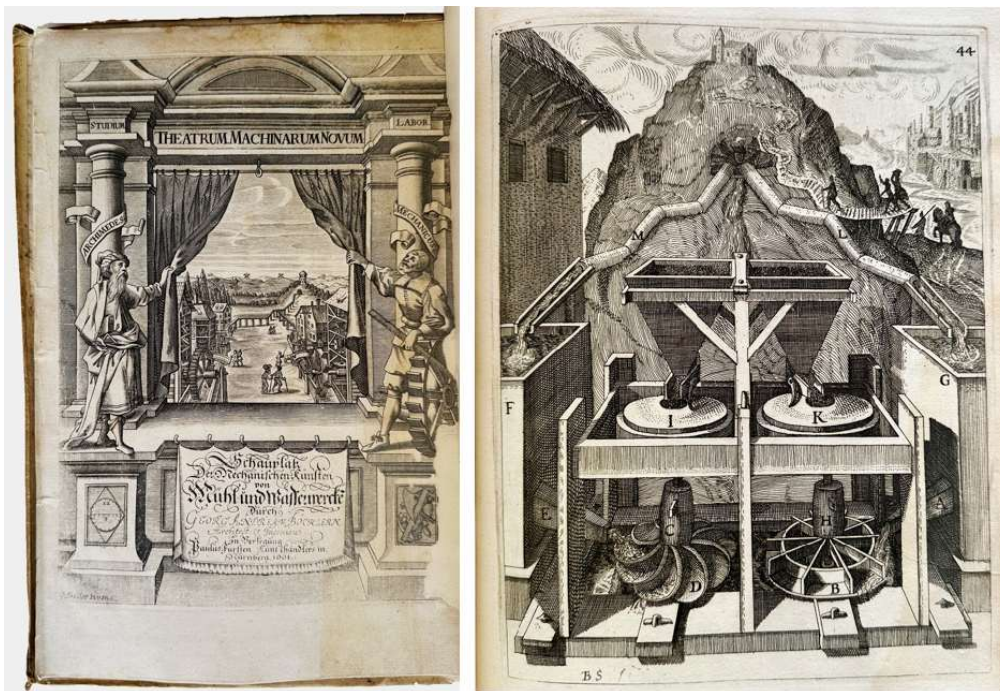


4. **BOECKLER, Georg Andreas [Bockler]** (c.1617-1687). *Theatrum machinarum novum das ist: Neu-vermehrter Schauplatz der mechanischen Künsten, Handelt von Allerhand- Wasser- Wind- Ross- Gewicht- und Hand-Muhlen Wie dieselbige zu dem Frucht-Mahlen/ Papyr- Pulver- Stampff- Segen- Bohren- Walcken- Mangeln und dergleichen anzuordnen. Beneben Nützlichen Wasserkünsten Als da seynd Schopff- Pomppen- Druck- Kugel- Kasten- Blass- Wirbel- Schnecken Feuer-Sprutzen und Bronnen-Wercken. Damit das Wasser hoch zubeben/ zuleiten und fortzuführen auch andern Sachen/ so hierzu dienlich und nützlich zugebrauchen.* Nurnberg;, In Verlegung Paulus Fursten, Kunsthandlers, Gedruckt bey Christoff Gerhard, 1661. ¶ Tall 4to. [6] ff., 68 pp. Elaborate half-title, title-page printed in red & black, 154 numbered plates; pl. 84 torn at margin, other lesser short tears or wear, pl. 100 repaired and still with a newer short tear, pl.111 with hole (that small piece from the hole is transferred by glue to the recto of pl. 112, final plate with backing. Heavily repaired copy, the frontispiece gutter with loss at the gutter, the title and following leaf reinforced with semi-transparent fibrus tissue, waterstaining

throughout, some leaves with older reinforcement. Original full vellum, yapped; rebacked with new vellum. Good. [TK0110]

\$ 2,000

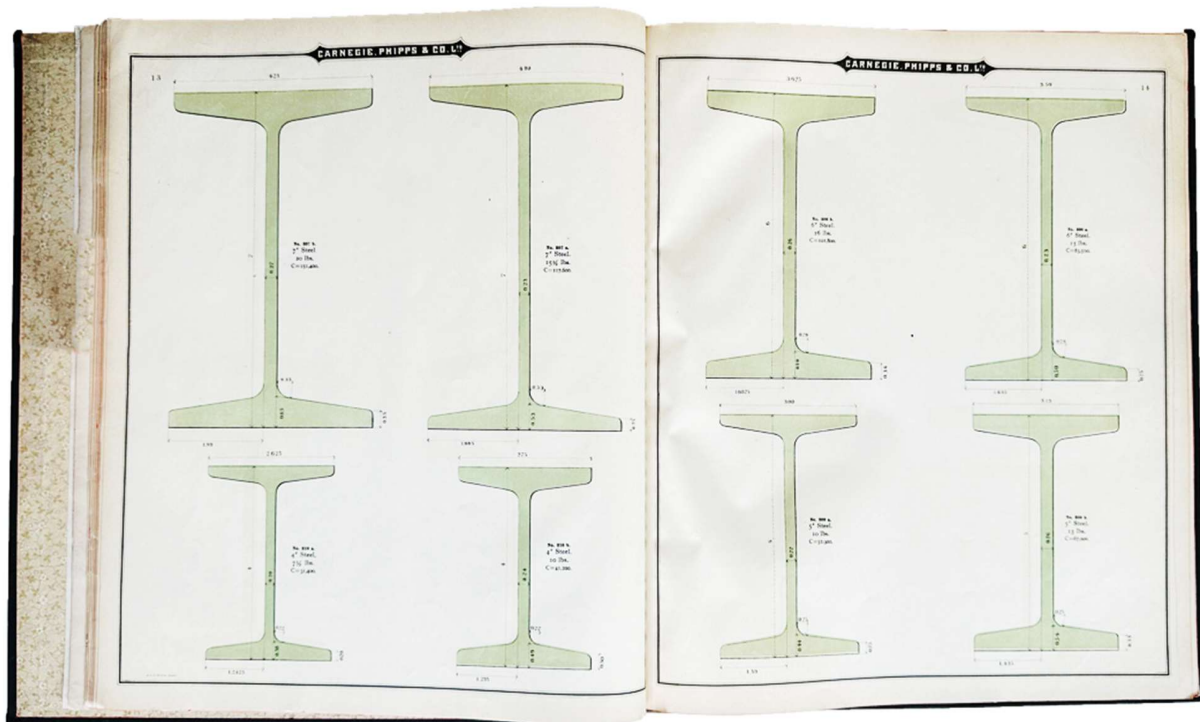
First edition, known in two different issues, of the author's review of windmills, pumps and other hydraulic machines. The machines depicted include machines for processing grain, powder, paper production, drilling, oil, hammer and sawmills, as well as water-lifting stations and pumps.



“Here is another of the great ‘machine’ books with many beautiful engravings of gunpowder mills, sawmills, water raising devices, fire engines, roasting spits and so on. Bockler was a German architect and engineer interested in masses of gearing, complex workings, and devices that even by modern standards invite awe and admiration”. – Hoover.

The book includes a famous plate of a fire engine water pump made by the inventor Hans Hautsch of Nuremberg, 1658.

§ Graesse I, 459; Hilz, *Theatrum machinarum*, (2008), p. 102; Honeyman-Sotheby 359; Sotheran I, 6284; Thorndike VII, 617; Zachert & Zeidler I, 220. First Edition.



Steel Ties or Bars (Printed in Green) for Railways

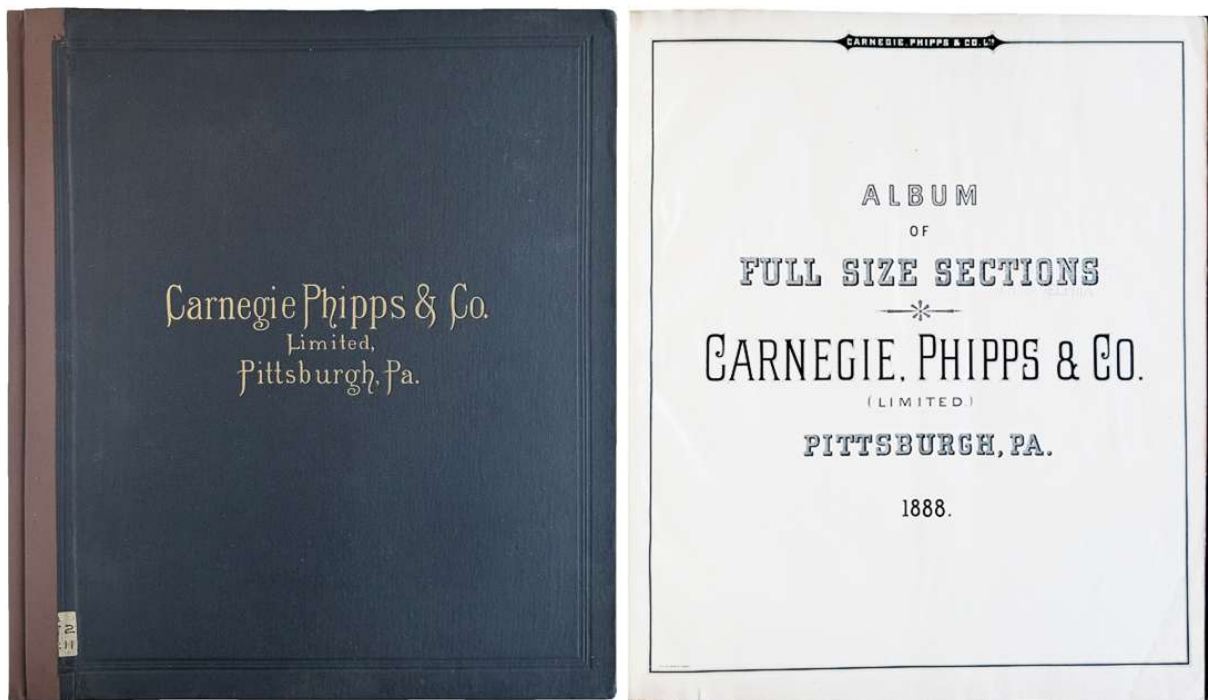
5. **Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, Pittsburgh, PA.** *Carnegie, Phipps & Co. . . . Pittsburgh, PA. Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Beams, Channels, Angles and Tees, Steel Boiler, Ship and Tank plates, Universal Mill Plates and Shapes for Constructional Purposes Generally.* Pittsburgh: Carnegie, Phipps & Co., 1888. ¶ Folio. 66 leaves, each printed on one side & with a single green color for each product shown; perforated stamps of the Franklin Institute Library. Original black blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, neatly rebacked in dark brown cloth, retaining the original Victorian endleaves (with a floral pattern). Bookplate: Franklin Institute Library, gift of Chas. E. Smith.

\$ 250

Printed by S.D. Childs & company, Chicago. These are railroad ties and the catalogue of all the varieties that were manufactured to build the network of railroads at the time.

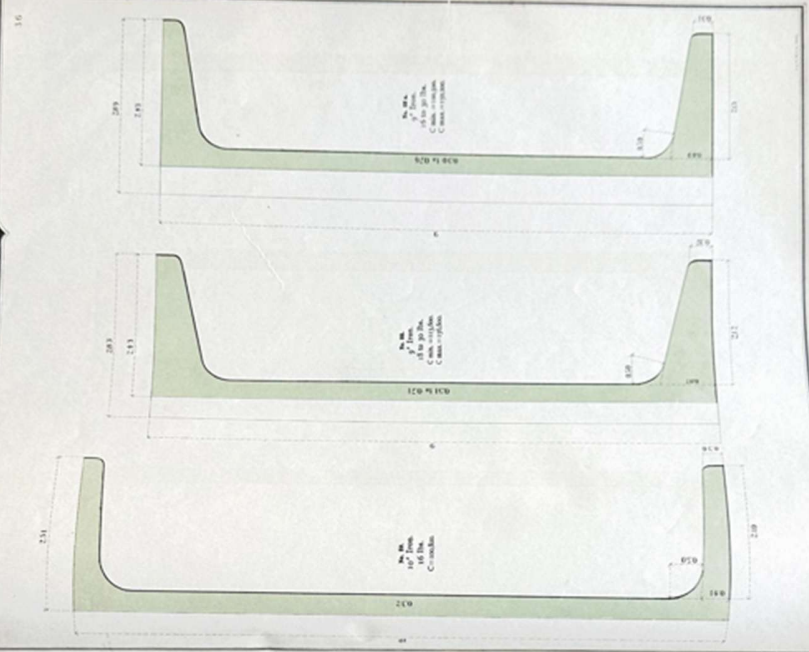
Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was a pivotal industrial enterprise in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, formed in 1886 to manage the massive Homestead Steel Works. In 1888, the firm

produced critical structural shapes and boiler plates that fueled the rapid expansion of American railroads and skyscrapers. The company was a partnership between steel magnate Andrew Carnegie and his lifelong friend and financier, Henry Phipps Jr. By 1888, the firm had pivoted away from standard steel rails, converting their facilities to roll high-value structural steel—beams, channels, angles, tees, and steel boiler plate. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was eventually consolidated and later sold to J.P. Morgan (1901), forming U.S. Steel Corporation.

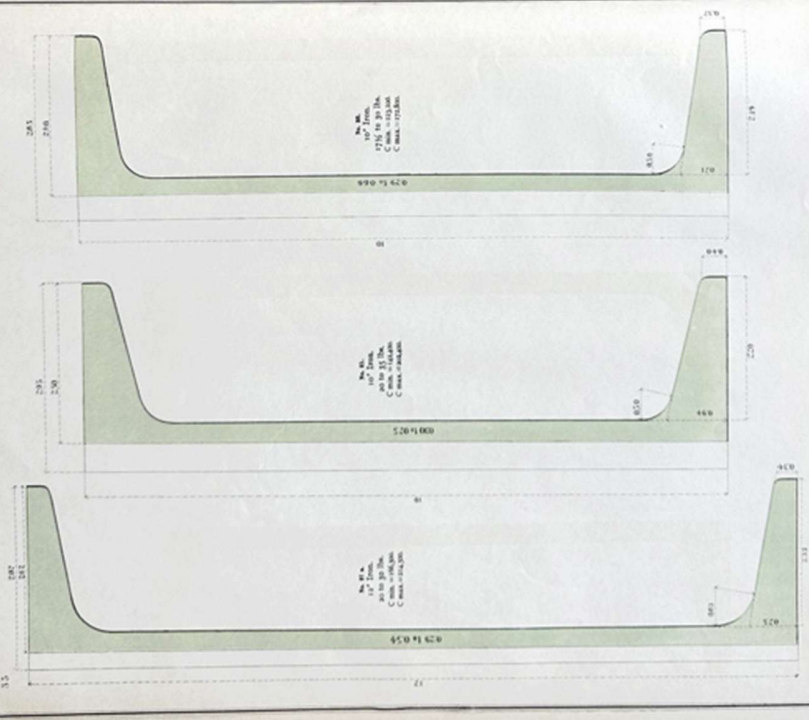


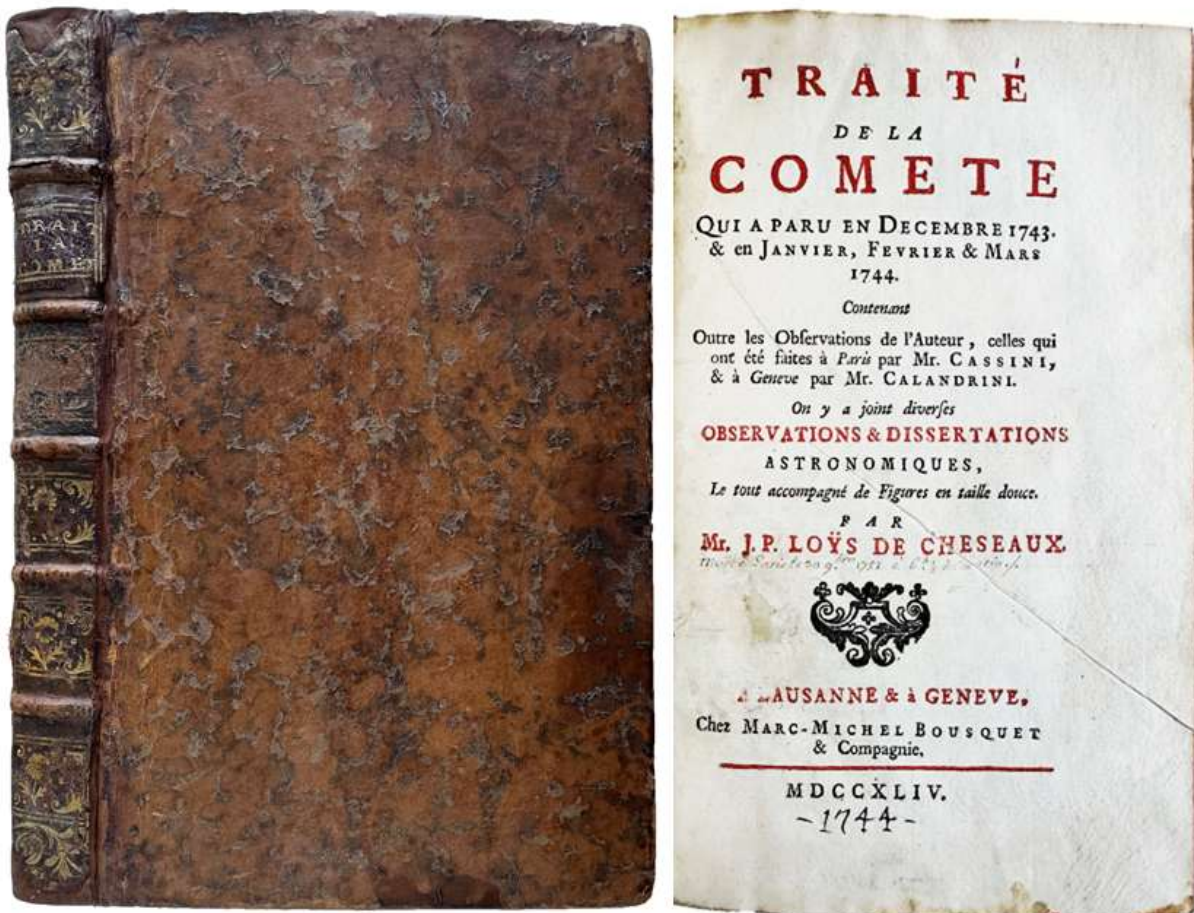
PROVENANCE: Charles Edward Smith, was president of Reading Railroad, Philadelphia – Franklin Institute Library. See: E. Alexander Scott, *Memoir of Charles E. Smith, president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and iron master. 1820 to 1900.*

CARNEGIE PHIPPS & CO. L^{TD}



CARNEGIE PHIPPS & CO. L^{TD}

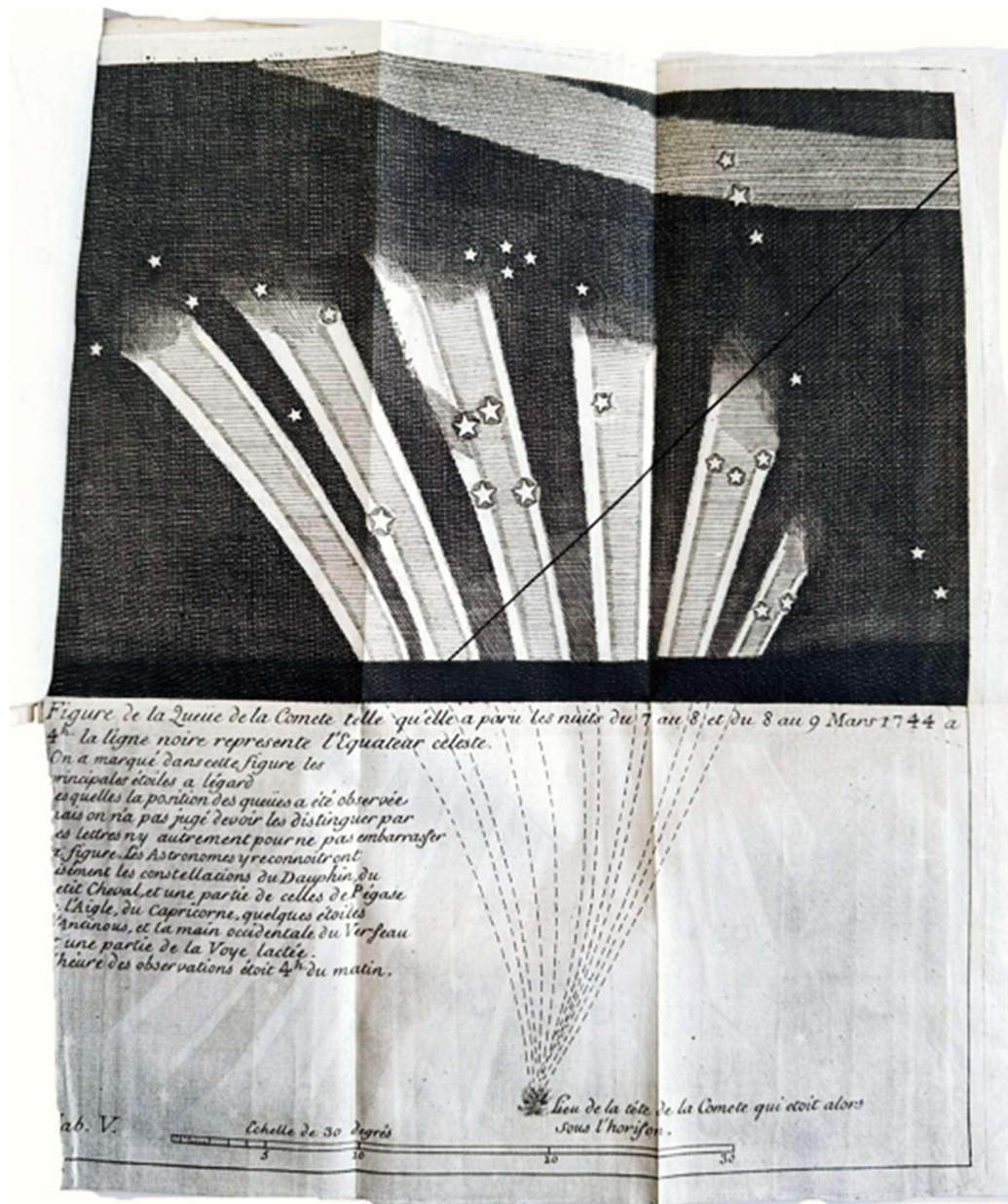




6. **CHESEAUX, Jean-Philippe Loys de** (1718-1751). *Traite de la Comete. Qui a paru en Decembre 1743 & en Janvier, Fevrier & Mars 1744. Contenant Outre les Observations de l'Auteur, celles qui ont ete faites à Paris par Mr. Cassini, & a Geneve par Mr. Calandrini. On y a joint diverses Observations & Dissertations Astronomiques, Le Tout Accompagne de Figures en Taille Douce.* Lausanne & Geneva: Chez Marc-Michel Bousquet, 1744. ¶ 8vo. [2], 308 pp. Title printed in red and black, woodcut title vignette, woodcut headpiece, initial letter, 1 folding table (p. 166), 2 double-page folding tables of lunar observations (between pp. 266(a), 267(b)), 6 folding engraved plates, errata; small repair on verso of title, 2 leaves with considerable waterstaining. Tiny manuscript note on title, recording the author's death date, larger ink ms. on foot of title: "1744". Original full mottled calf, leather gilt-stamped spine label, raised bands; rebaced with original spine mounted. Very good. Rare. RW1353

\$ 2,000

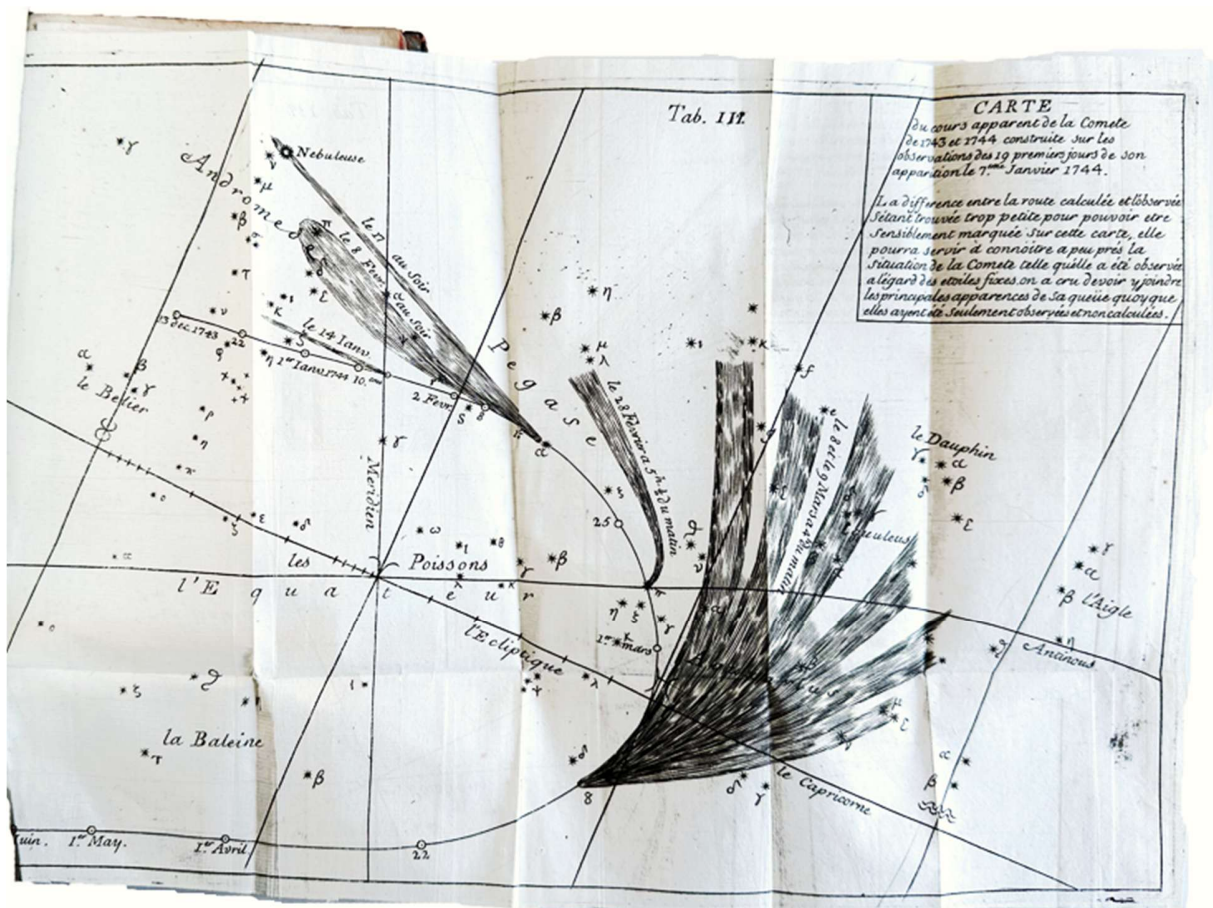
First edition. Cheseaux was a Swiss astronomer who was the first to observe a number of nebulae. Loys de Cheseaux “earned his European reputation as an astronomer thanks to his *Traite de la Comete* (1744, in which he defends Newton’s physics and discusses Olbers’ Paradox.” – *Historical Dictionary of Switzerland*.



Halley, having banked his reputation on the predicted return of his comet's return in 1758 spurred similar efforts at understanding the computation and understanding of a comet's orbit by Cheseaux and Leonhard Euler. It was Cheseaux who put together the

hypothesis that the 76- and 75-year periods between returns of the comets seen in 1531, 1607, and 1682, were probably, “two comets, each traveling on identical orbits such that when one comet was at perihelion, the other was close to its aphelion. Their orbital periods were constant and identical. Calculating the interval between the perihelion passages in 1531 and 1682 to be 151 years and 10 days, he predicted that the comet last seen in 1607 could be expected to reach perihelion on November 7, 1758, by the Gregorian calendar. This prediction was given in his 1744 work on the comet of that year. Though not discovered by Cheseaux, this comet is often referred to as Cheseaux’s because he computed its orbit and ephemeris and described its impressive, multiple tails.” – Yeomans, p. 123.

§ Yeomans, Donald K. *Comets; a chronological history of observation, science, myth, and folklore*, Wiley, (1991).



[5]

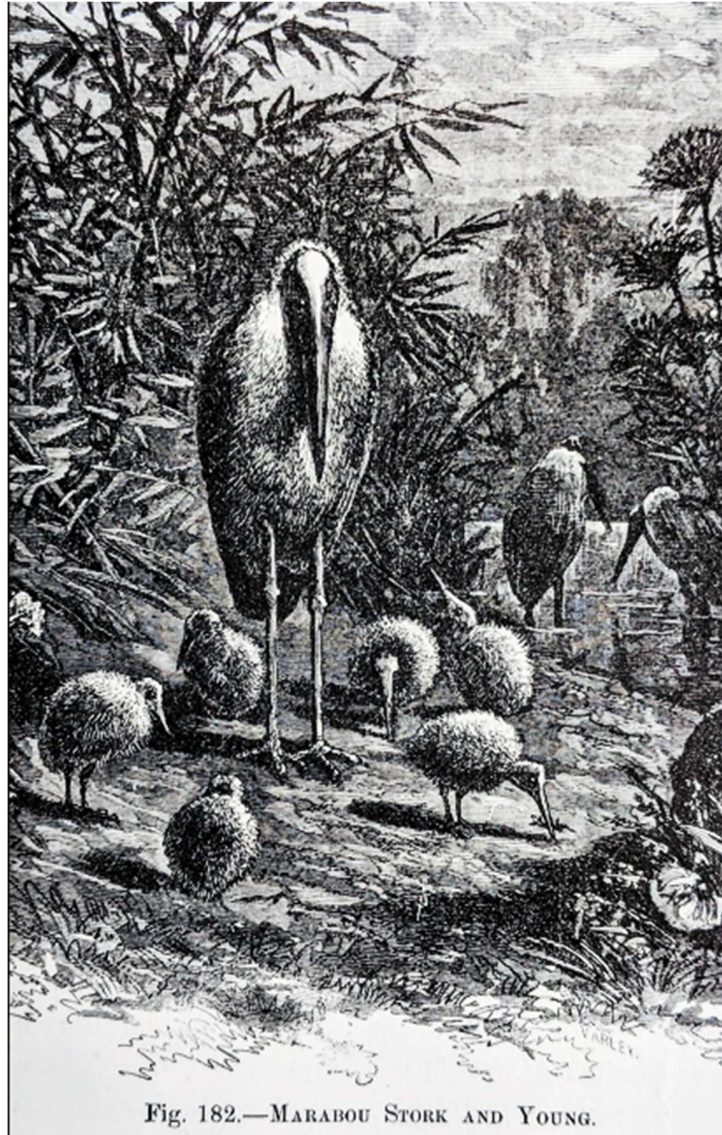
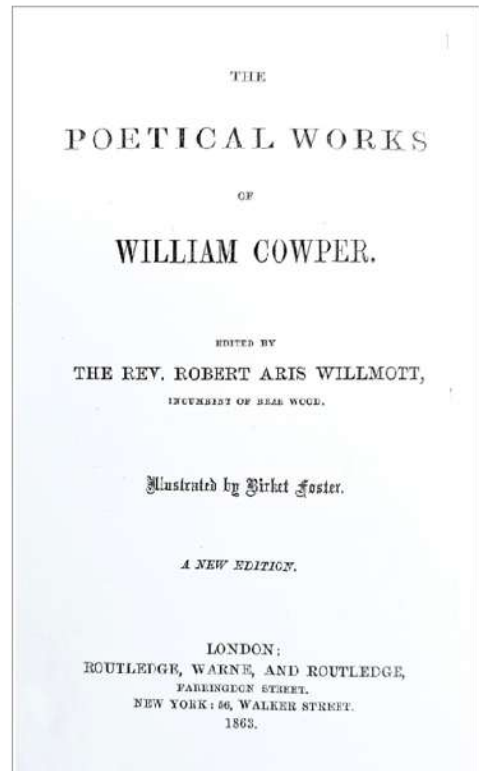


Fig. 182.—MARABOU STORK AND YOUNG.

7. **COOPER, Sarah.** *Animal Life; In the Sea and on the Land; A Zoology for Young People.* New York: American Book Company, 1887. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 413, [1] pp. Frontis., 278 figs., index. Olive gilt-stamped cloth; extremities frayed. good. RW1369

\$ 12.95

Contents include: Sponges, Hydroids, The 'Portuguese Man-of-War', Jelly-fishes, Wasps and Mosquitoes, Clams and Razor-fishes, The Pearly Nautilus, Crabs, Lobsters, Spiders, Bees, Oysters, Snakes, various birds, Kangaroos, Sloths, Whales, Camels, Bats, and Man.



8. **COWPER, William.** *The Poetical Works of William Cowper. Edited by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott. A New Edition.* London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, 1863. ¶ 16.5 cm. xviii, 630, [2] pp. Frontispiece, engravings by Birket Foster. Contemporary half gilt-stamped light-brown calf, marbled boards. Very good. RW1371

\$ 50

A nice bright copy of Cowper's collected poems (excluding the Olney Hymns), as well as his translations of various Latin and Italian poems.

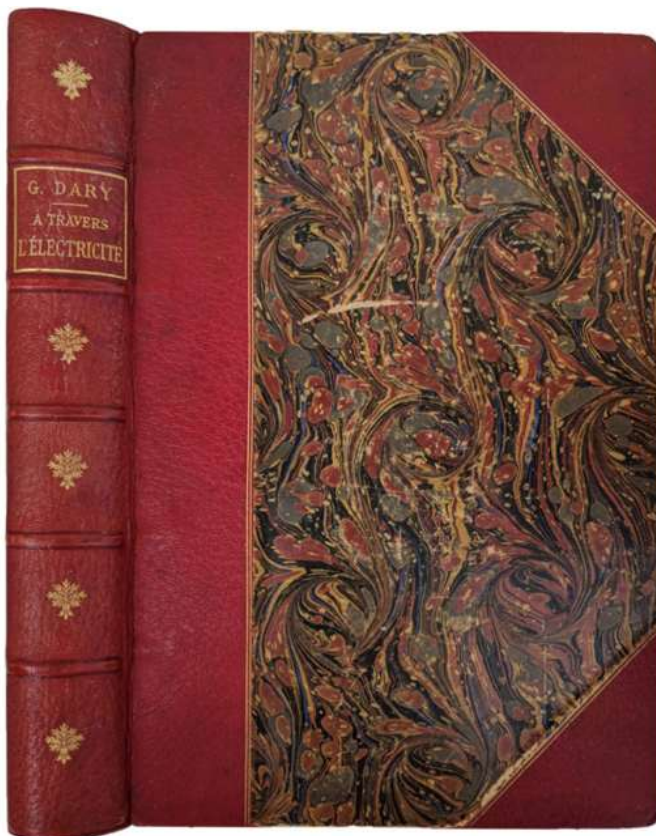


FIG. 101. — Téléphone à ficelle.

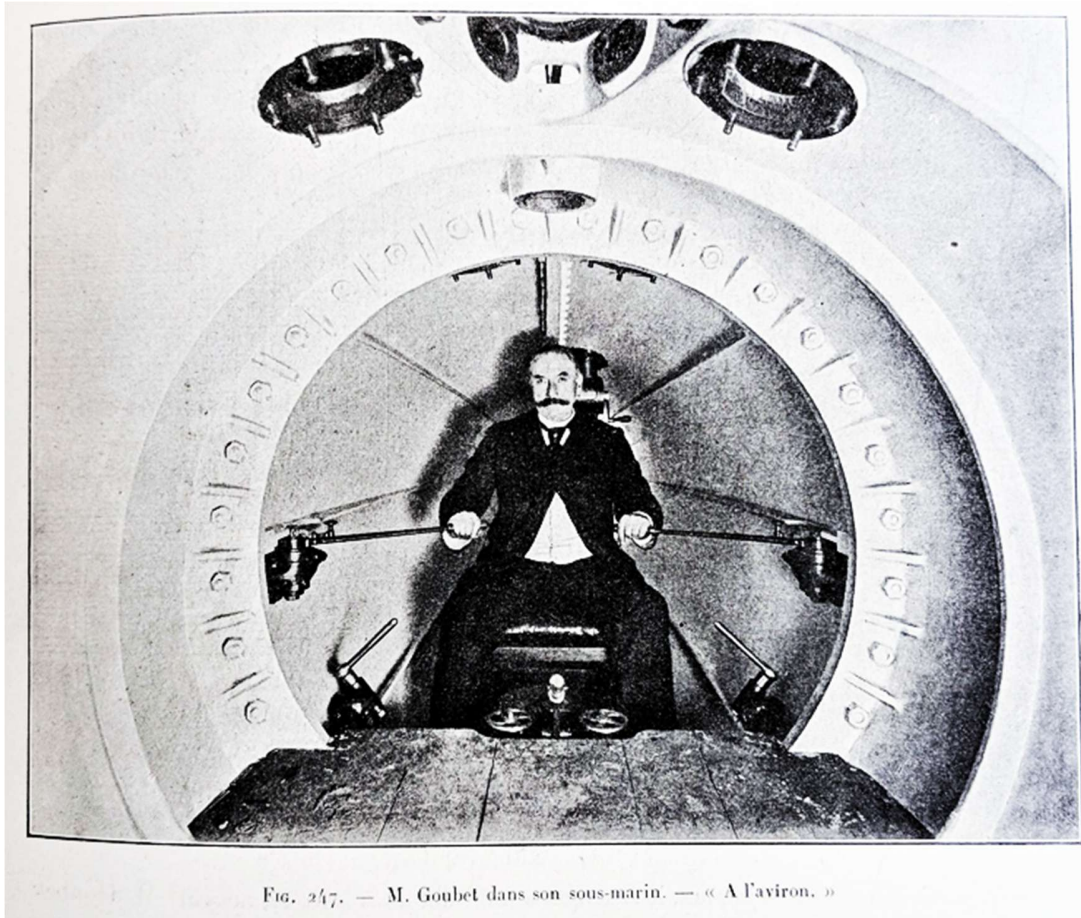


Fig. 247. — M. Goubet dans son sous-marin. — « A l'aviron. »

Electricity in Many Applications

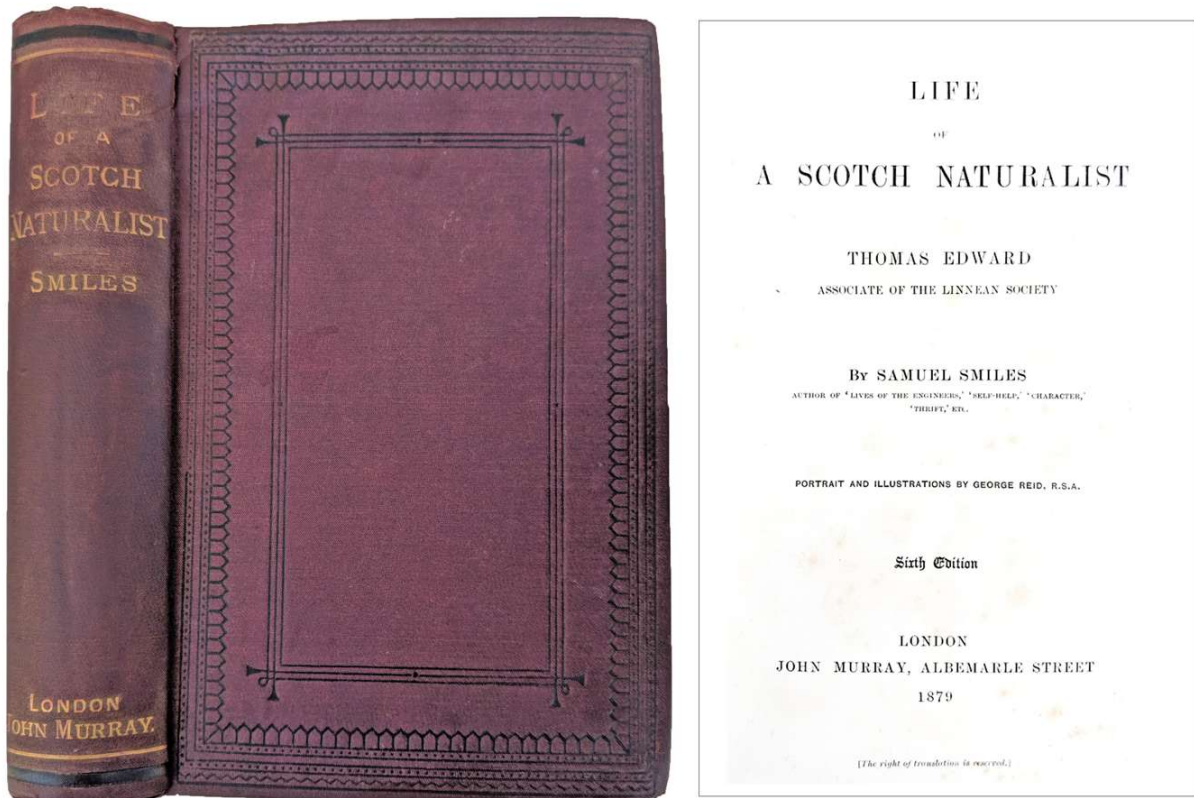
9. **DARY, Georges** (b. 1857). *A travers l'électricité. . . Qu'est-ce que l'électricité? L'électricité atmosphérique – télégraphie – téléphonie – éclairage électrique – traction électrique – galvanoplastie – navigation électrique – phonographie – horlogerie électrique – médecine et chirurgie – l'électricité sur les cotes marine de guerre – applications a la guerre, a l'agriculture, a l'industrie, aux chemins de fer – applications domestiques – applications diverses, théâtres – dangers de l'électricité – l'électricité a l'exposition de 1900.* Paris: Librairie Nony & Cie, 1900. ¶ 316 x 222 mm. 4to. [vi], 439 pp. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH 345 figs., numerous ports.; foxed. Quarter red morocco, morocco corners, gilt-ruled covers, marbled boards, raised bands, gilt spine, top edge gilt, marbled end-leaves. Very good. RW1046

\$ 100

FIRST EDITION of this beautifully illustrated summary of practical applications of electricity up to 1900 by Georges Dary, who published five general works on

electricity from 1881 to 1900, including the electrical industry in France. The work concludes with the Paris International Exposition in 1900, of the Palace of Electricity and the House of Water.

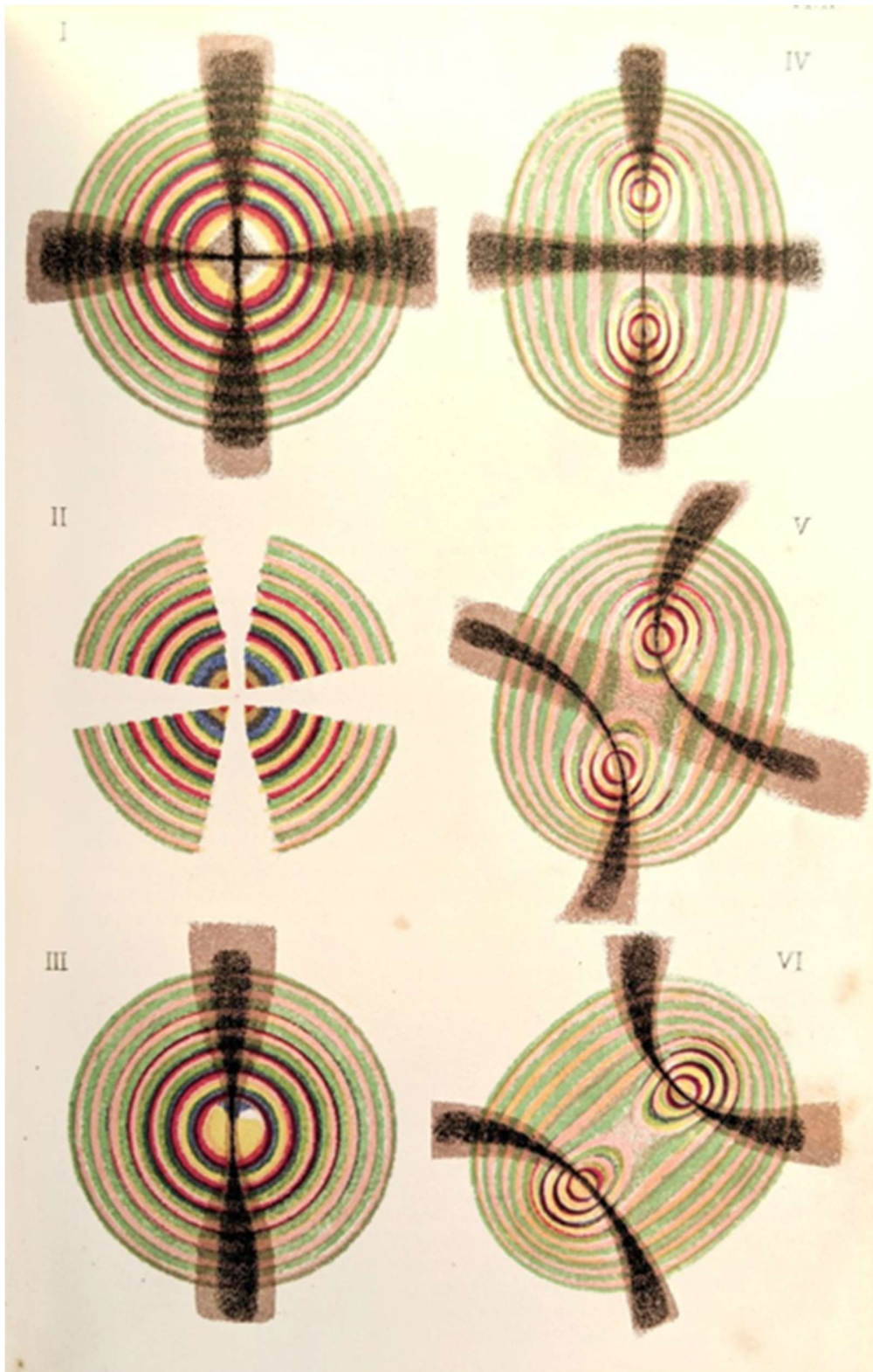
§ Zeitlinger 7174 (3rd ed., 1903).



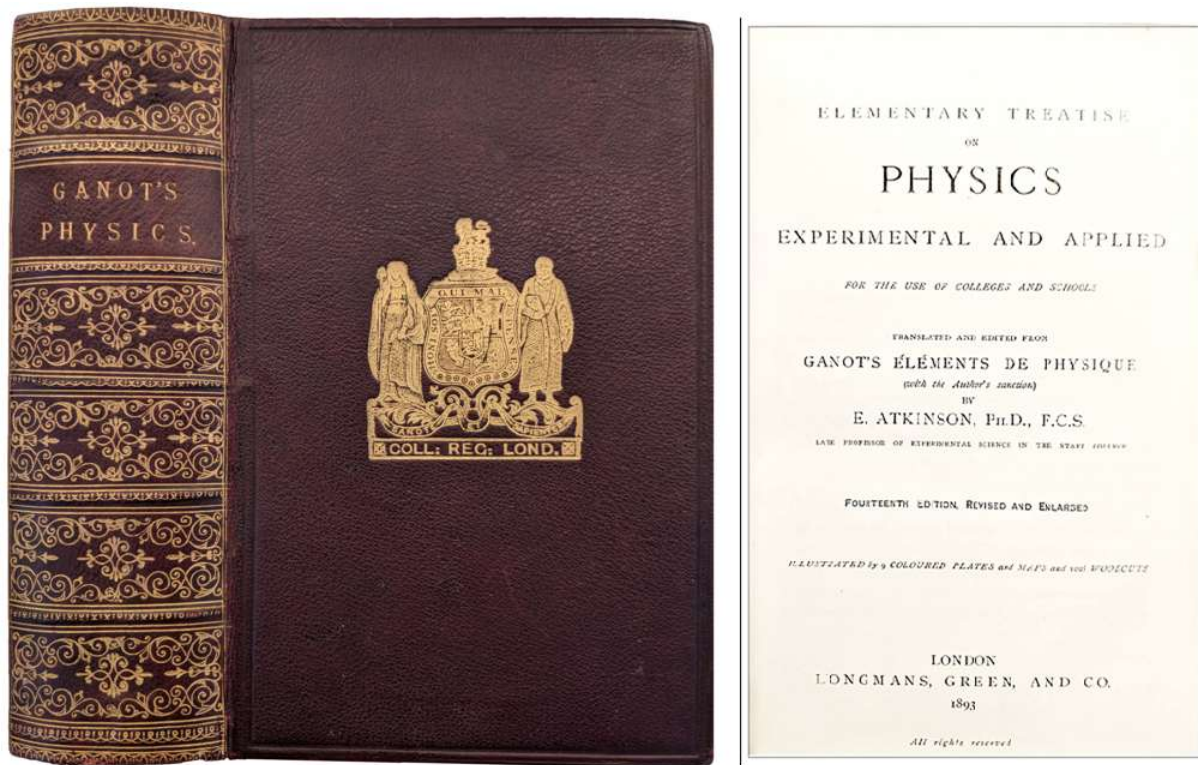
10. [EDWARD, Thomas (1814-1886)]; SMILES, Samuel (1812-1904). *Life of a Scotch Naturalist. Thomas Edward, Associate of the Linnean Society*. London: John Murray, 1879. ¶ 8vo. xix, [3], 448 pp. Frontis. port., plates by George Reid, figs., ads. Original blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; upper corner bumped. Bookplate of John Burton Craig, Edinburgh 1879. Very good. RW1387

\$ 25

Sixth edition. Edward was not particularly important in terms of direct impact on research or conservation. He was not trained as a naturalist—in fact he was a shoemaker—however his love of nature eventually led to him spending all his time collecting specimens of Scottish Fauna, discovering numerous new species.



[11] GANOT



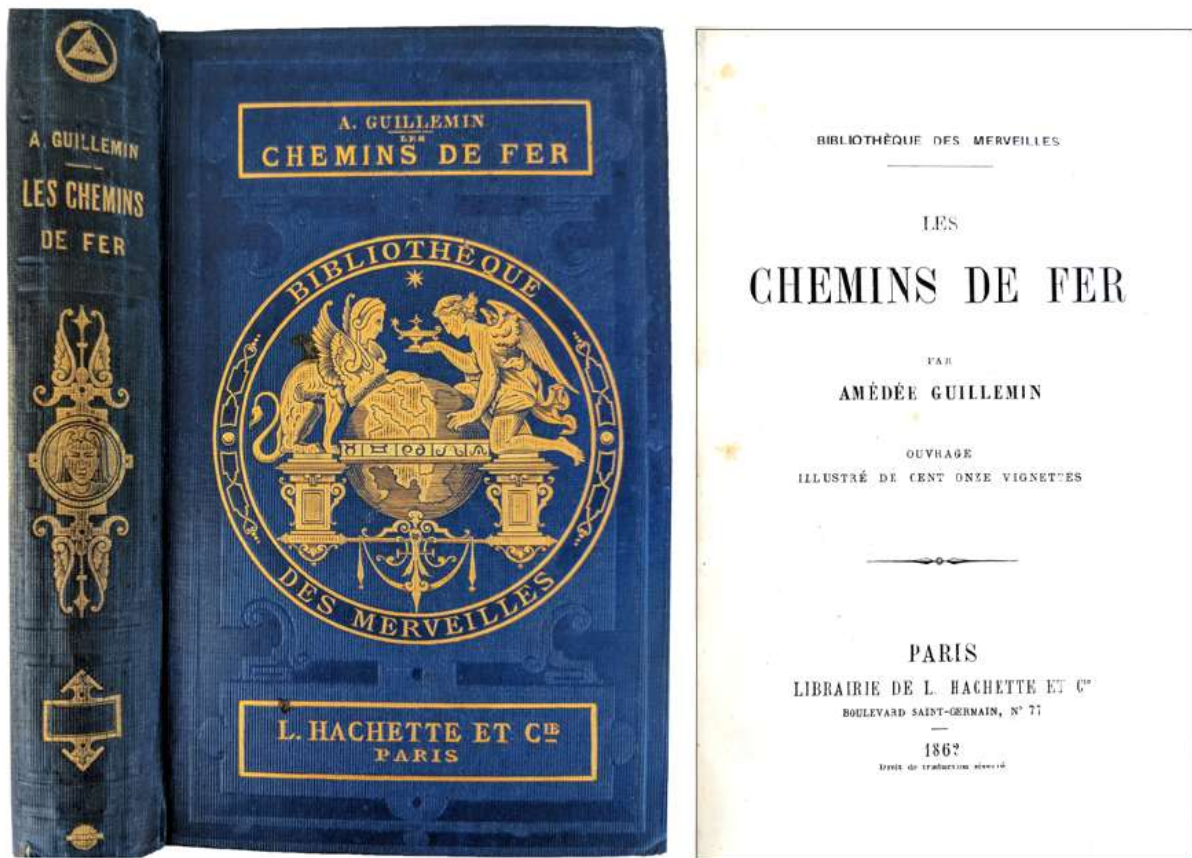
School Prize Binding from King's College London

11. **GANOT, Adolphe** (1804-1897). *Elementary Treatise on Physics Experimental and Applied, For the use of Colleges and Schools. Translated and edited from Ganot's Elements de Physique . . . by E. Atkinson.* . . London: Longmans, Green, 1893. ¶ Fourteenth edition. Thick 8vo. xi, [1], 1115, [1] pp. 1021+4 figures, 9 color plates (incl. maps), index. Original burgundy blind- and gilt-stamped morocco, a.e.g., King's College School Prize binding. King's College London Prize bookplate of Dudley Ryder Townshend, Christmas 1894 – signed A.S. Bourne, M.A. Very good +. RW1086

\$ 100

A popular and successful author of this profusely illustrated and useful treatise on physics, experimental and applied.

PROVENANCE: Dudley Ryder Townshend (1877-1915) – A.S. Bourne, M.A.

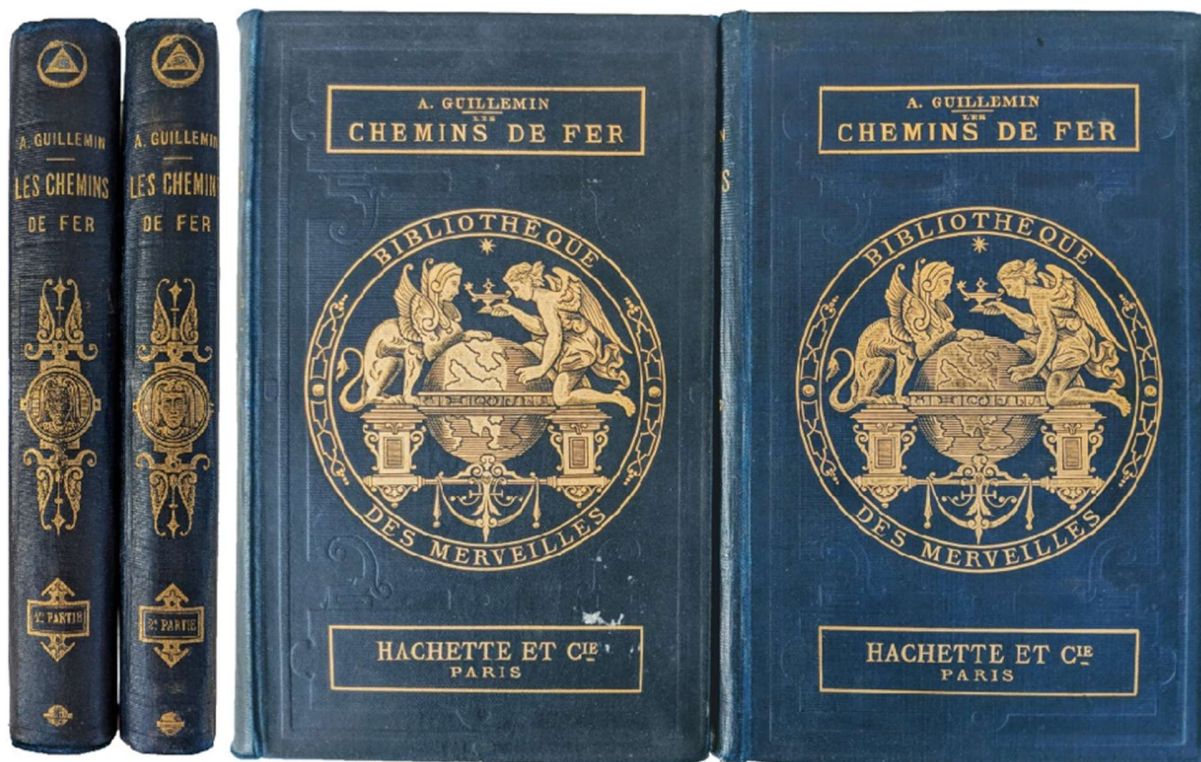


The Railroads

12. [Railroads, locomotive engines] GUILLEMIN, Amedee. *Les Chemins de Fer*. Paris: Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie, 1862. ¶ Small 8vo. [iv], 484 pp. 111 illustrations. Original dark blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, edges printed red. Very good. RW1099

\$ 60

A charming little volume which describes the mechanics of early railroad construction and use in a way that is intelligible to the general public.

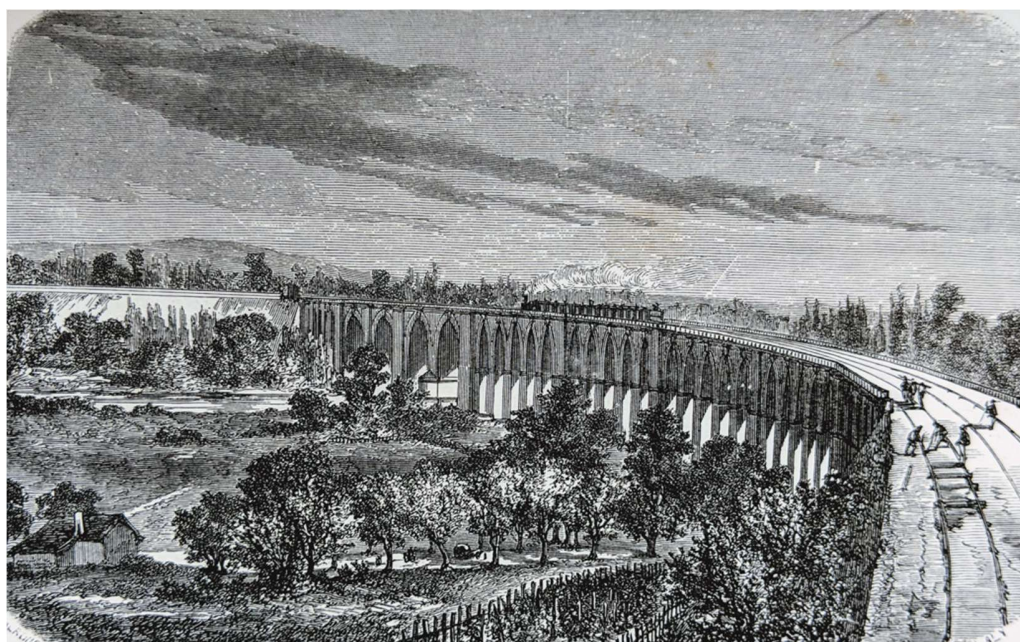


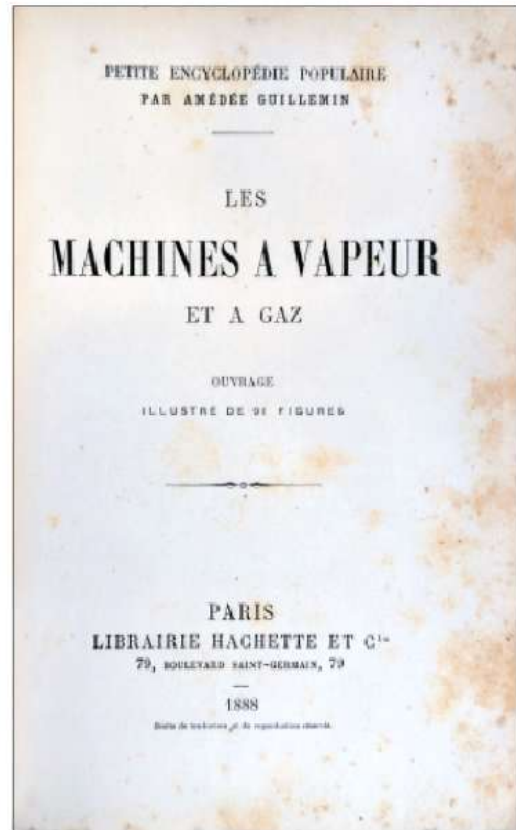
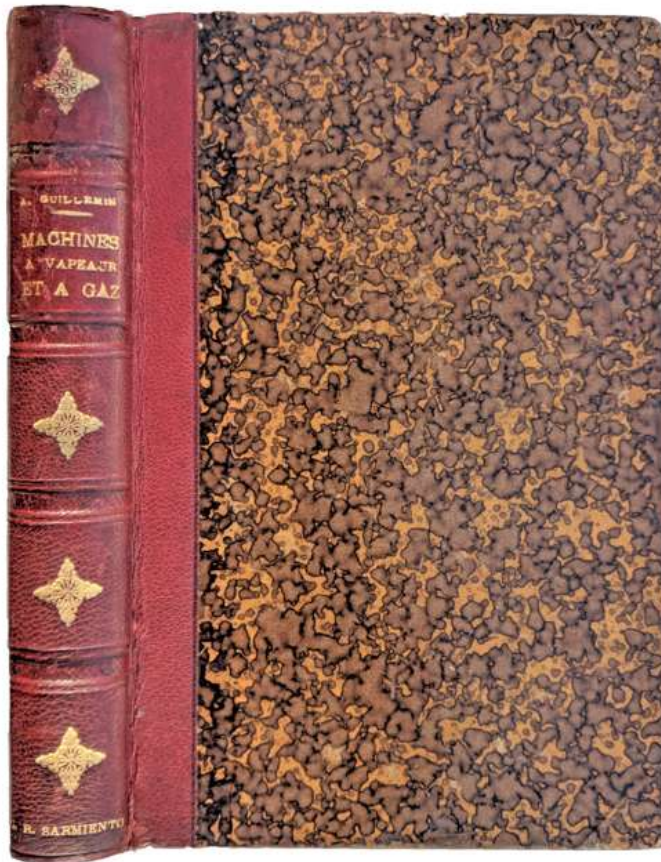
13. **GUILLEMIN, Amedee.** *Les Chemins de Fer ; I : La voie et les ouvrages d'art. ; II ; La Locomotive, Le Materiel roulant l'Exploitation. Septième édition.* 2 volumes. Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1884. ¶ Series: *Bibliothèque des Merveilles*. 2 volumes. Small 8vo. [vi], 327, [1]; 16; [iv], 379, [1], 16 pp. 96 + 76 illus., figs. ; foxing throughout.

Original navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good. RW1098

\$ 50

On railroads.

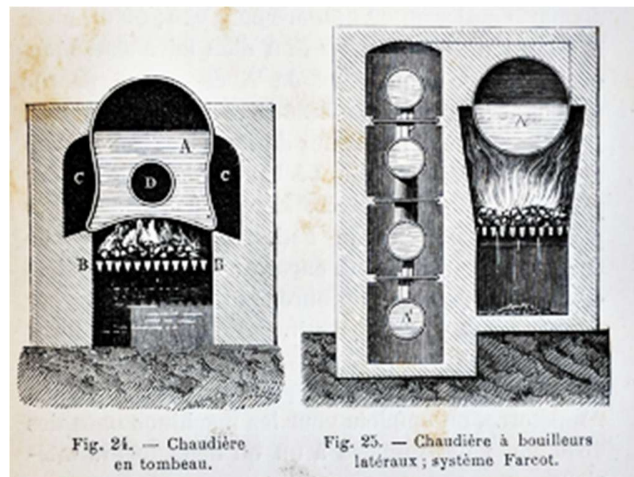




14. **GUILLEMIN, Amedee.** *Les Machines a Vapeur et a Gaz.* Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1888. ¶ Series: *Petite Encyclopedie Populaire.*

Small 8vo. xxii, 230 pp. 91 figures; some foxing. Quarter crimson gilt-stamped morocco,

yellow marbled boards – spine foot gilt-stamped with former ownership name of C.R. Sarmiento. Near fine. RW1108



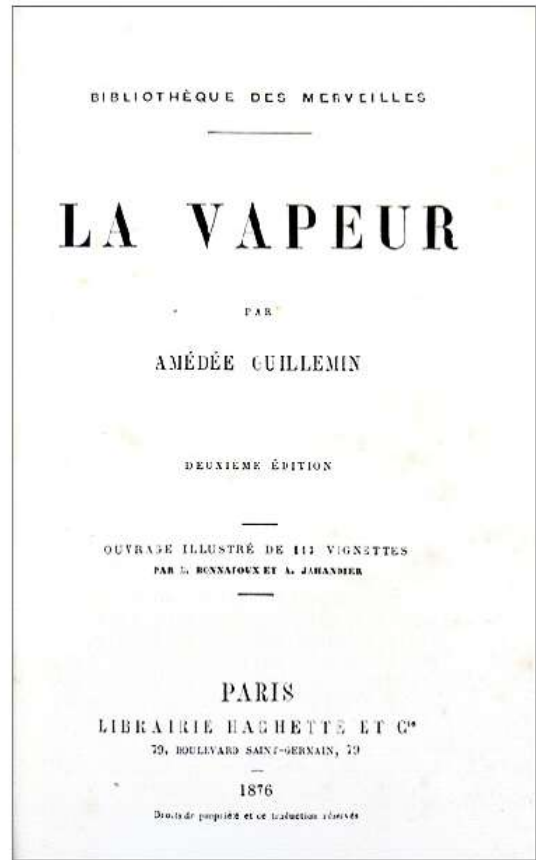
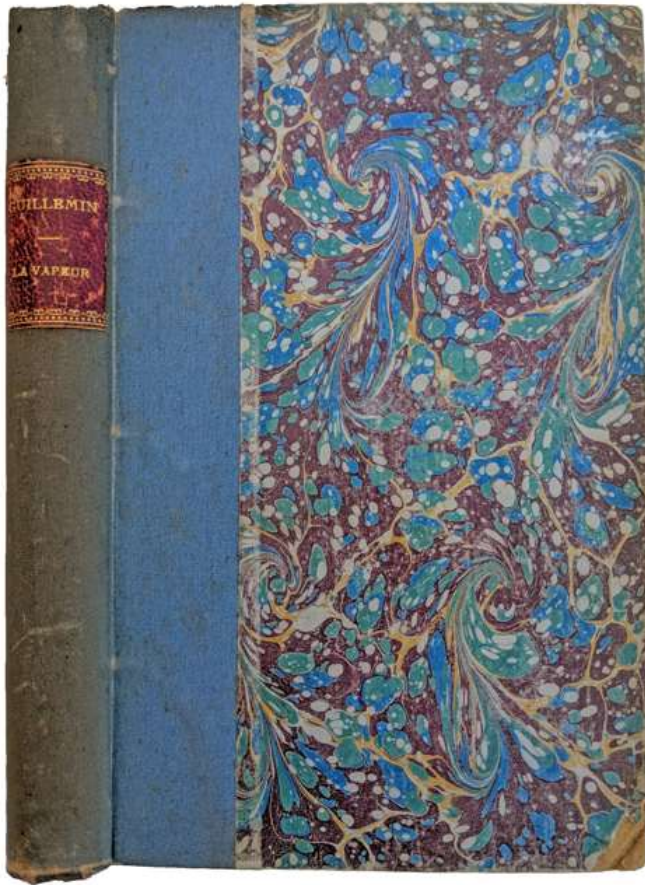
\$ 20



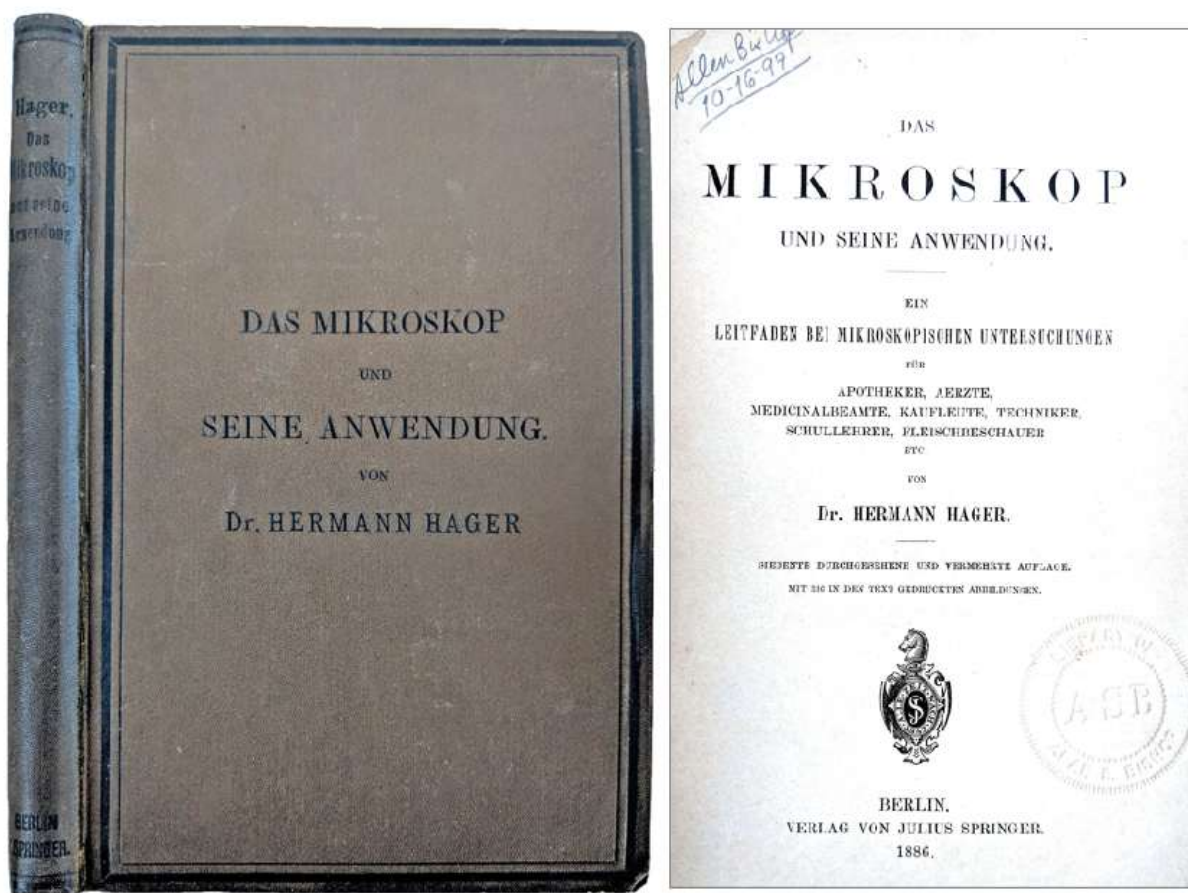
15. **GUILLEMIN, Amedee.** *Le Télégraphe et le Téléphone*. Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1886. ¶ Series: *Petite Encyclopedie Populaire*. Small 8vo. viii, 268 pp. 101 illustrations; some foxing. Quarter black cloth, marbled boards, red calf gilt-stamped label. Very good. RW1112

\$ 35

On the telephone and telegraph, new inventions of its time.

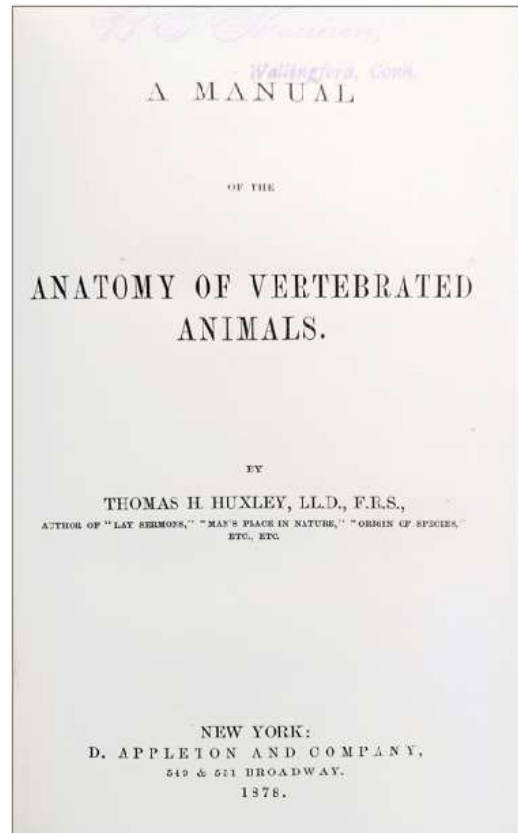
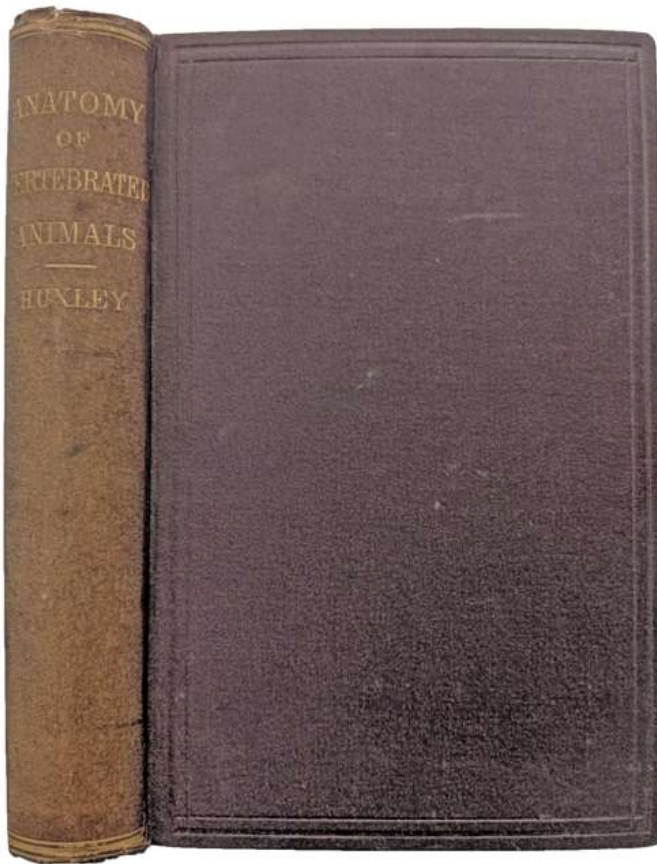


16. **GUILLEMIN, Amedee.** *La Vapeur*. Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1876. ¶ Second edition. Small 8vo. [iv], 320 pp. Illus., figs. Quarter blue cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped red leather spine label; extremities worn. Occasional marginalia in blue and red pencil. As is. RW1114 \$ 12.95



The Microscope

17. **HAGER, Hermann.** *Das Mikroskop und Seine Anwendung Ein Leitfaden bei Mikroskopischen Untersuchungen für Apotheker, Aerzte, Medicinalbeamte, Kaufleute, Techniker, Schullehrer, Fleischbeschauer etc.* Berlin: Julius Springer, 1886. ¶ 8vo. viii, 240, [ads.] 4 pp. 316 engraved text illus., index, ads with engraved illus. of microscopes; endleaf loose. Original black stamped brown cloth; spine joints split, spine ends worn, inner hinges cracked, title lacking upper corner (no text affected). Pencil ownership signature & blind stamp of Allen Bishop. Good. RW1118 \$ 40

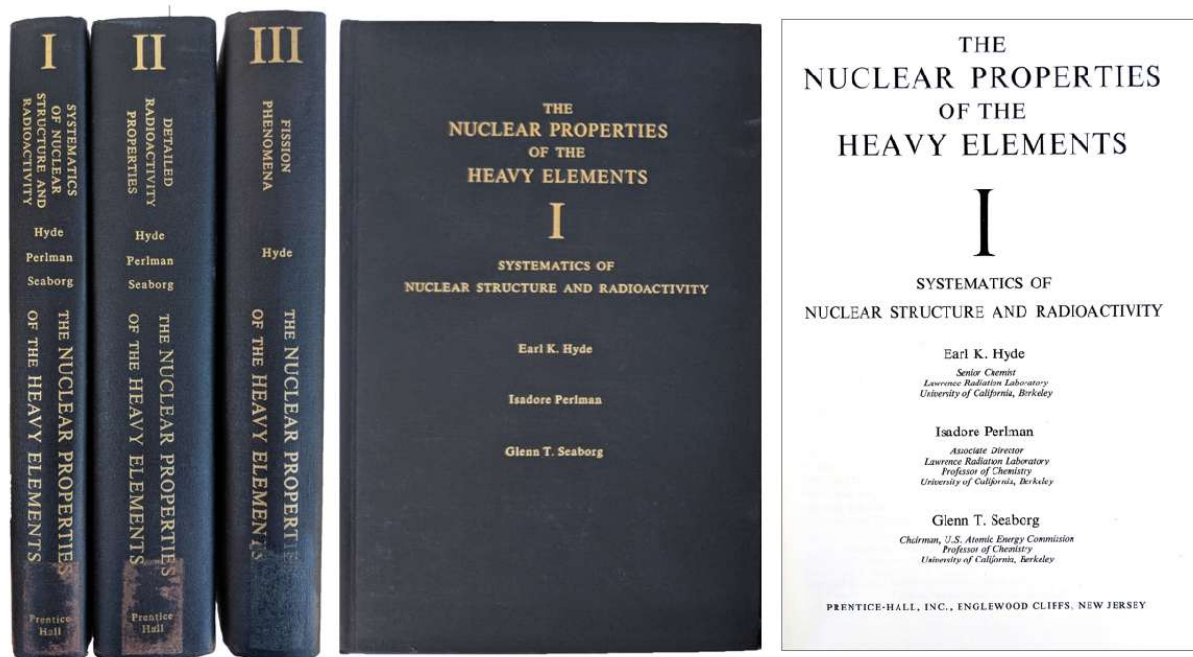


18. **HUXLEY, Thomas Henry** (1825-1895). *A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals*. New York: D. Appleton, 1878. ¶ 8vo. 431, [1] pp. 110 figs., index. Original mauve blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; joints tender, spine chipped. Bookplate of Eduard Uhlenhuth, ownership stamps of B.F. Harrison, Wallingford, Connecticut, on front free endleaf and title. Good. RW1491

\$ 25

Contents include: "A General View of the Organization of the Vertebrata—The Vertebrate Skeleton," "The Muscles and the Viscera," "The Provinces of the Vertebrata—The Class Pisces," "The Class Amphibia," etc.

PROVENANCE: Edouard Uhlenhuth (1853-1900) was a German photographer, remembered for his portraits of royalty.



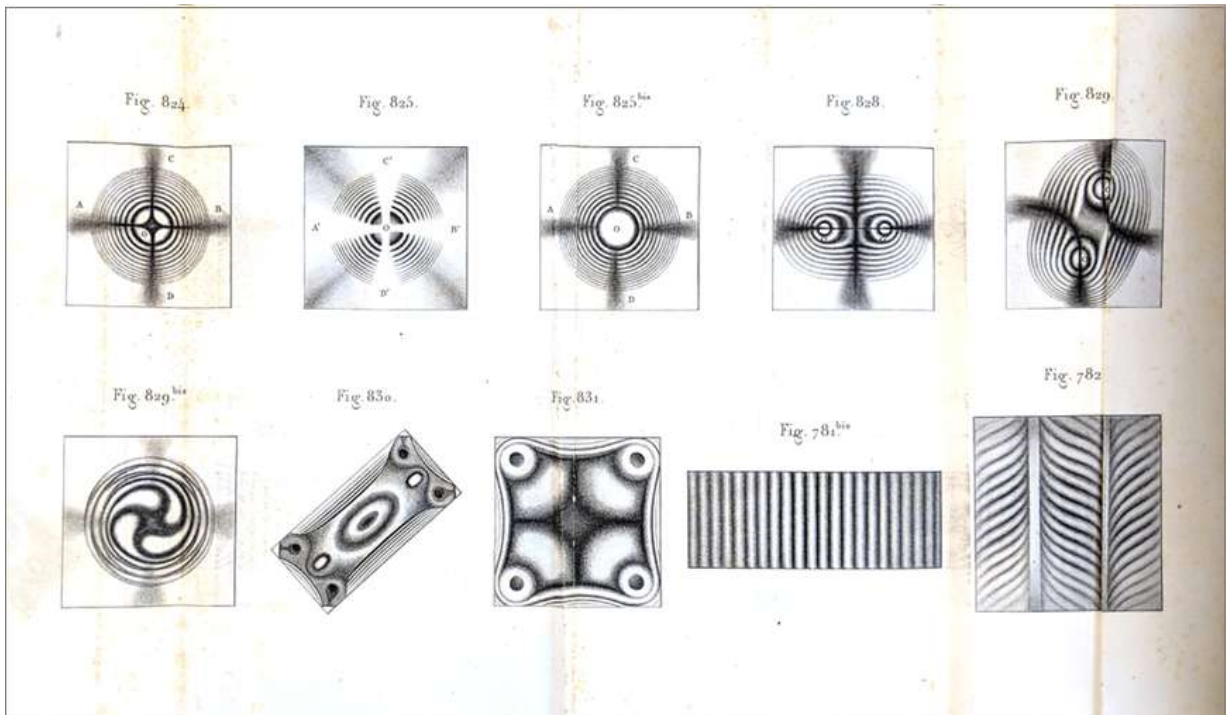
19. **HYDE, Earl K.; PERLMAN, Isadore** (1915-1991); **SEABORG, Glenn T.** (1912-1999). *The Nuclear Properties of the Heavy Elements. I: Systematics of Nuclear Structure and Radioactivity; II: Detailed Radioactivity Properties; III: Fission Phenomena.* [3 volumes]. Englewood Cliff, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1964. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. xv, [3], 407, [1], xvii, [1]; xvi, [409]-1107, [1], xlix, [1]; xviii, [2], 519, [1], xxiv pp. Figs., index. Black gilt-stamped cloth. Rubberstamps of Dow Chemical Company Library, Rocky Flats Division. Near fine. RW1131

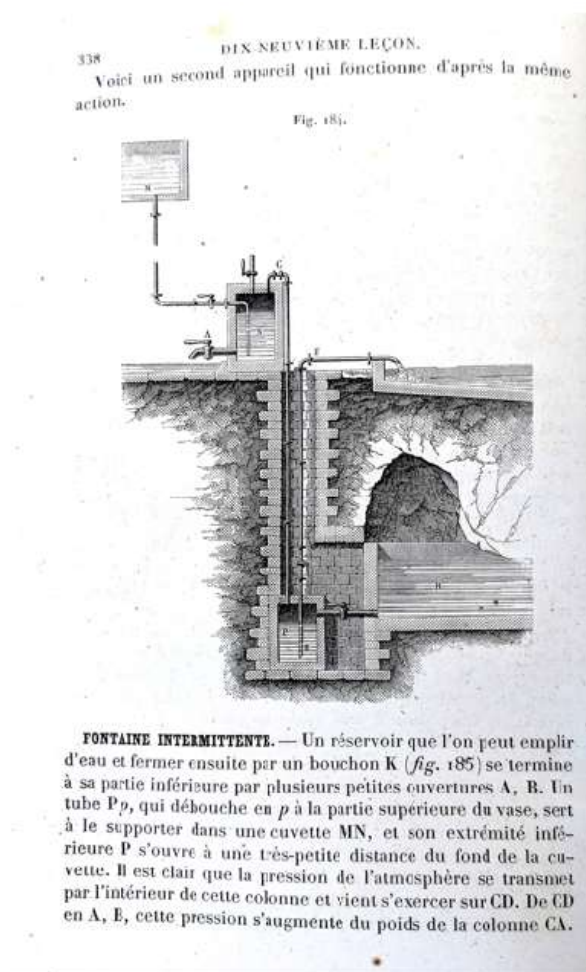
\$ 145

“An authoritative comprehensive reference work on the nuclear properties of the chemical elements having an atomic number of 82 or greater. Heavy element instability, atomic masses, disintegration energies, systematics, nuclear models, complex spectra and kinetics of alpha emission, and methods of synthesis are covered in vol. I. The topics of vol. II are natural radioactivity of the heavy elements, artificially prepared series, and preparation and properties of each isotope of elements 82 through 103. Vol. III is divided into two parts: fission phenomena at (1) low energy and (2) moderate and high energy. Topics include fission theory; distribution of charge and energy; prompt and delayed neutron emission; and fission induced by charged particles, mesons and photons. Extensive tabular and graphical presentation of data and references to original literature are given throughout the three volumes.” – *Source*

Material for Radiochemistry, By the National Research Council (U.S.). Committee on Nuclear Science, Washington, D.C., National Academy of Sciences, 1970, (p. 21).

All three authors played key roles in the Manhattan Project. Seaborg shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1951. Hyde was one of seventy scientists and workers at the Met Lab to sign the Szilard Petition, a document written by Leo Szilard petitioning President Truman to avoid dropping the atomic bombs on Japan.





20. **JAMIN, Jules Celestin** (1818-1886). *Cours de Physique e l'Ecole Physique*. [3 volumes]. Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1858. ¶ 3 volumes (with vol. I in 2 parts). Tall 8vo. xvi, 532, viii, 214; xiv, 644; xvi, 804 pp. 8 engraved folding plates, 943 figs.; foxed. Contemporary quarter black gilt-stamped morocco, marbled boards, raised bands; scuffed. Signed by the publisher. Very good. RW1132

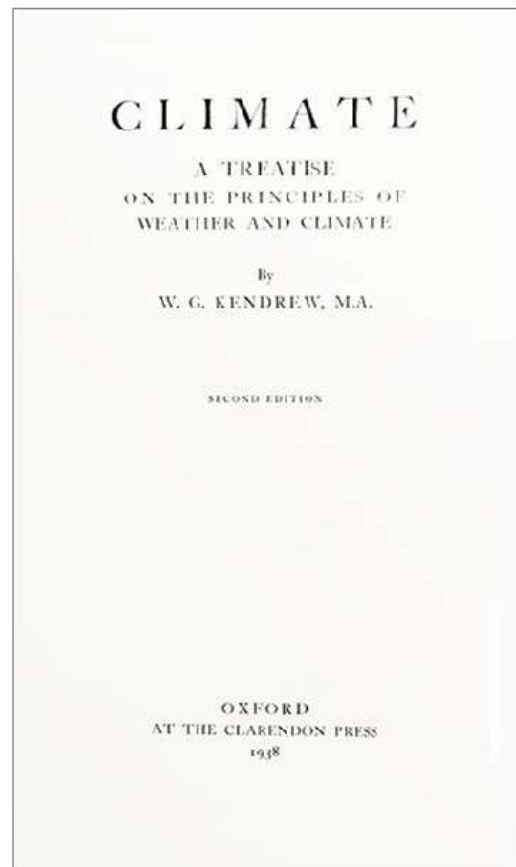
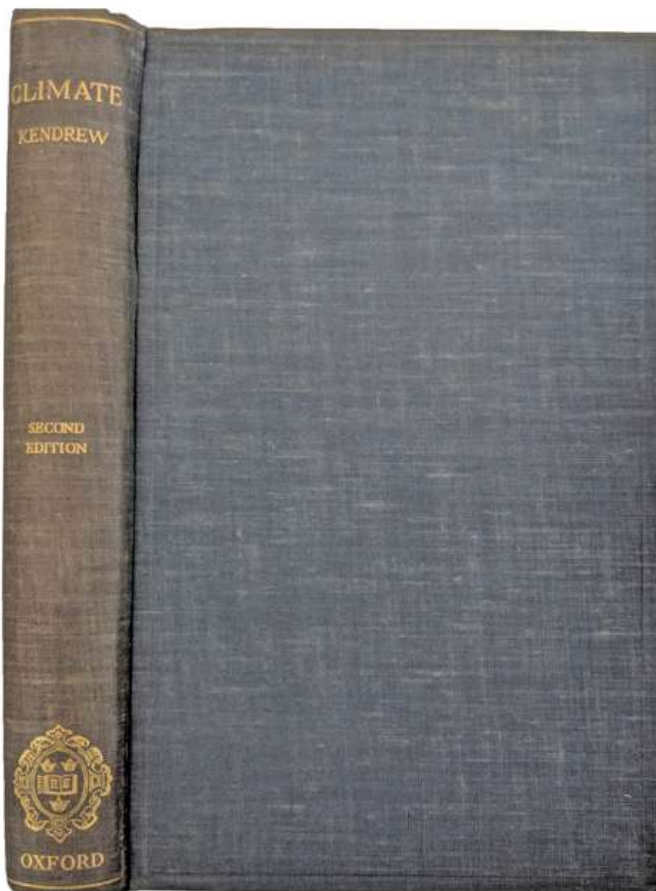
\$ 170

Jamin was a professor of physics at l'Ecole Polytechnique and received the Rumford Medal (at the time one of the highest honors in the field) in 1858 for his work on light. His name is one of the 72 inscribed on the Eiffel Tower. The first volume contains "the materials required for admission to the school," while the second two are made up of "all the subjects dealt with at l'Ecole Polytechnique during the two years of studies." The first book is composed of chapters on basic physics, such as "inertia," "uniform movement," "independence of the effects of simultaneous forces," "Pascal's

Device,” “Principle of Archimedes”, “Hypothesis of latent electricity.” The remaining two, which make up the curriculum taught at Ecole Polytechnique in the mid-19th century, include more technical lessons on subjects such as “evaporation and boiling,” “vapor and elastic force,” “The Mechanical Theory of Heat,” “Sources of Heat,” “On the Numerical Evaluation of Sounds,” “The mode and speed of propagation of vibrations in an indefinite environment,” “On the propagation of light in a homogenous environment,” “On the reciprocal mechanical actions between currents and magnets.”



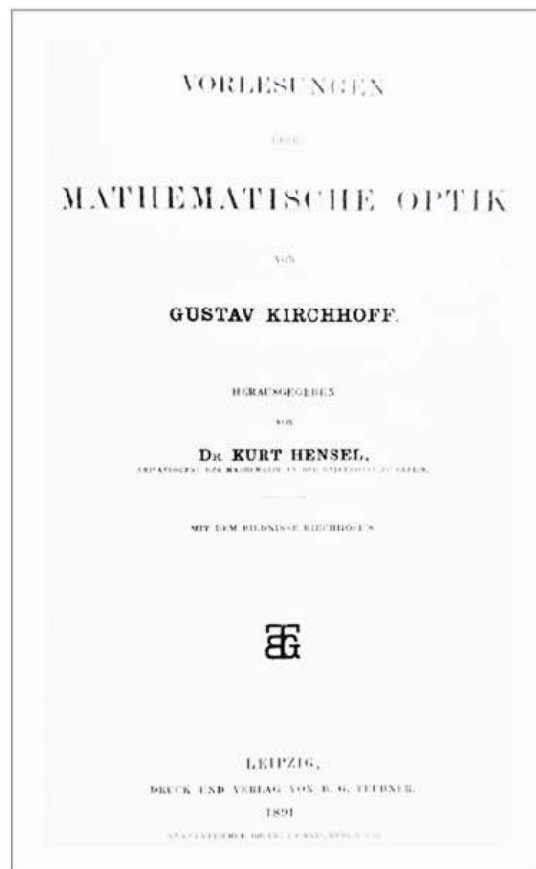
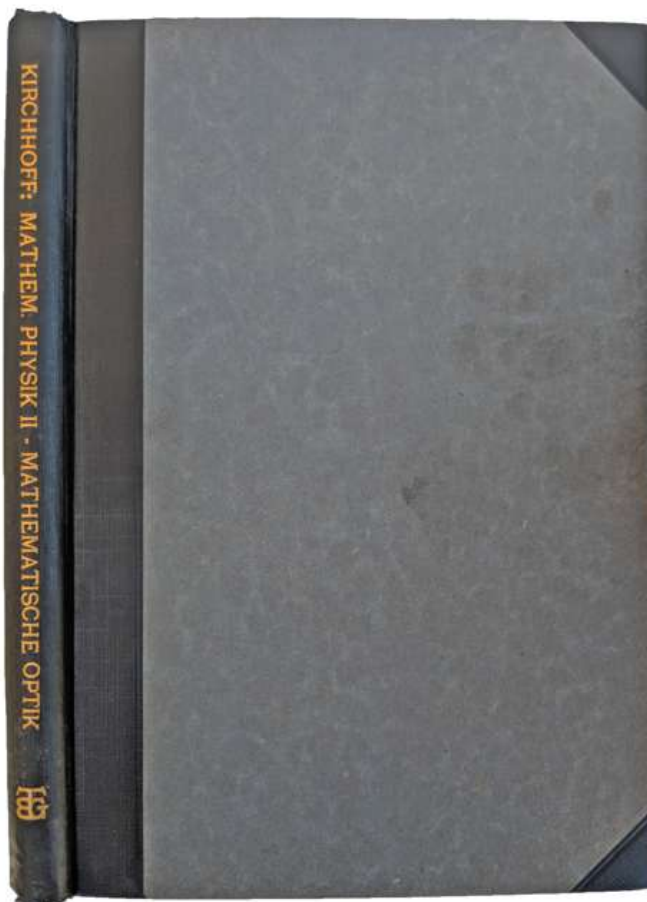
[21]



21. **KENDREW, Wilfred George** [also sometimes spelled **'Wilfrid'**] (1884-1962). *Climate. A Treatise on the Principles of Weather and Climate. Second edition.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1938. ¶ 8vo. ix, [3], 327, [1] pp. Frontis., 11 plates, 117 figs. (1 folding), index. Navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; minor droplets to rear cover. Book-label of Richard A. Weiss. Very good. RW1506

\$ 10

Kendrew was a pioneer and tireless researcher on the issues of climatology and world geography. He was also the father of Nobel Laureate in Chemistry John C. Kendrew.



22. **KIRCHHOFF, Gustav Robert** (1824-1887). *Vorlesungen über Mathematische Physik. Zweiter Band. Mathematische Optik*. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1891. ¶ Series: II [of IV]. 8vo. viii, 272 pp. Frontis. port., 21 figs. Later half gilt-stamped black cloth, gray boards. Bookplate of Nicholas Chako. Near fine. RW1144

\$ 25

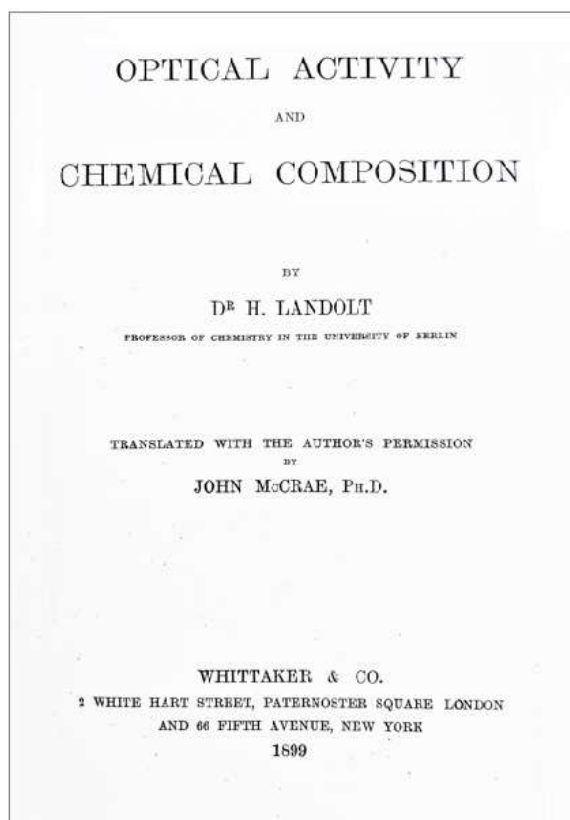
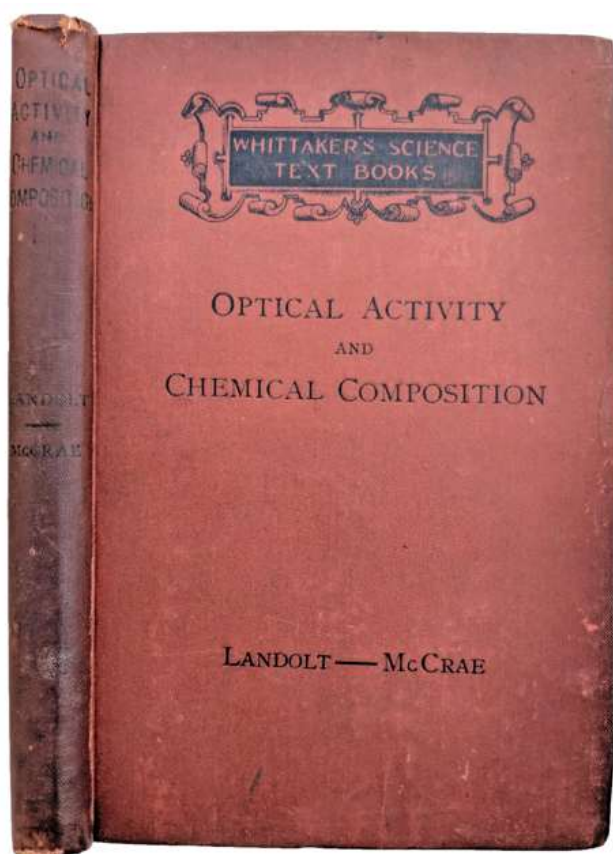
This is the second volume [Band 2] in the series.

The series, if complete, contains these titles: Band 1: *Vorlesungen über Mechanik*, edited by W. Wien. Band 2: *Vorlesungen über mathematische Optik*. Band 3: *Vorlesungen über Electricität und Magnetismus*. Band 4: *Vorlesungen über Theorie der Wärme*.

“In a period of expanding scientific knowledge, the need soon arises for ordering and logical analysis of new knowledge. Among the leading physicists of the nineteenth century, it was Kirchhoff whose temperament was best suited to this task. In all his

work he strove for clarity and rigor in the quantitative statement of experience, using a direct and straightforward approach and simple ideas. His mode of thinking is as conspicuous in his contributions of immediate practical value (the laws of electrical networks) as in those with wide implications (the method of spectral analysis). The excellence of Kirchhoff as a teacher can be inferred from the printed text of his lectures (he managed to publish only those on mechanics, the others being edited posthumously).” – *DSB VII*, p. 382.

PROVENANCE [2]: [1] Dr. Nicholas Chako (1910-1997), Fulbright scholar in physics, earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Johns Hopkins in 1934, and Dr. des Sciences avec Honours from the Sorbonne in 1966. He served for 28 years as professor of mathematics at NYU and Queens College. Chako made major contributions to the theory of diffraction in lenses and organic materials. He was a member of American Mathematics and Physics Associations; [2] Richard A. Weiss.

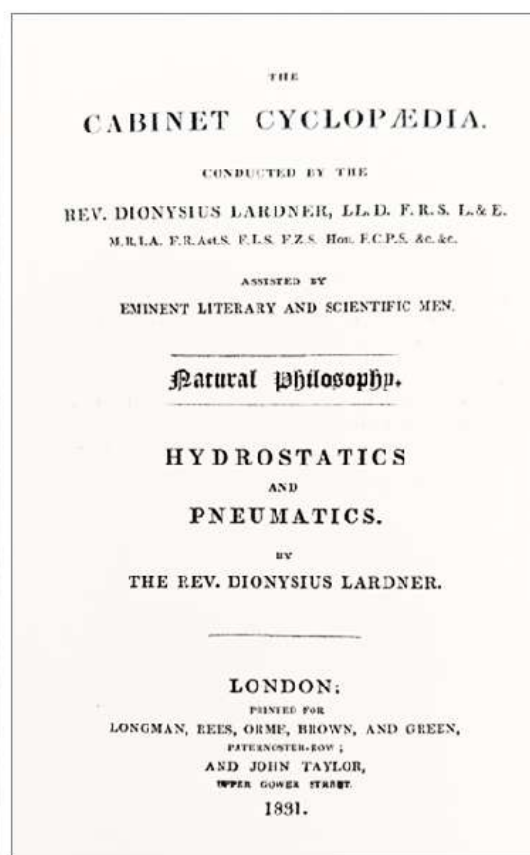
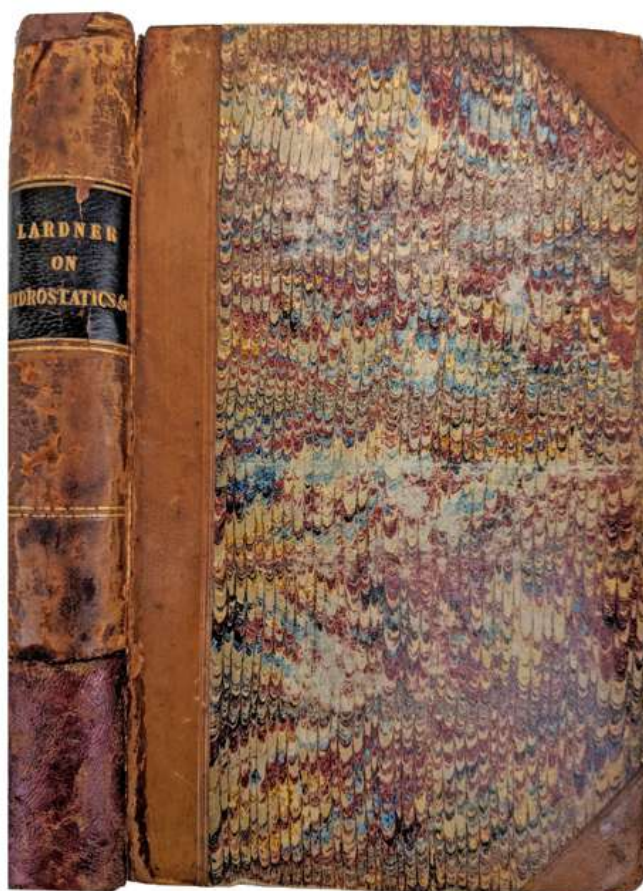


[23]

23. **LANDOLT, Hans Heinrich** (1831-1910). *Optical Activity and Chemical Composition*. Translated with the Author's Permission by John McCrae, Ph.D. London and New York: Whittaker, 1899. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 158 pp. Index. Original brownish-red black-printed cloth; spine ends worn. Inscription on title page reads "Neville". Very good. RW1151

\$ 24

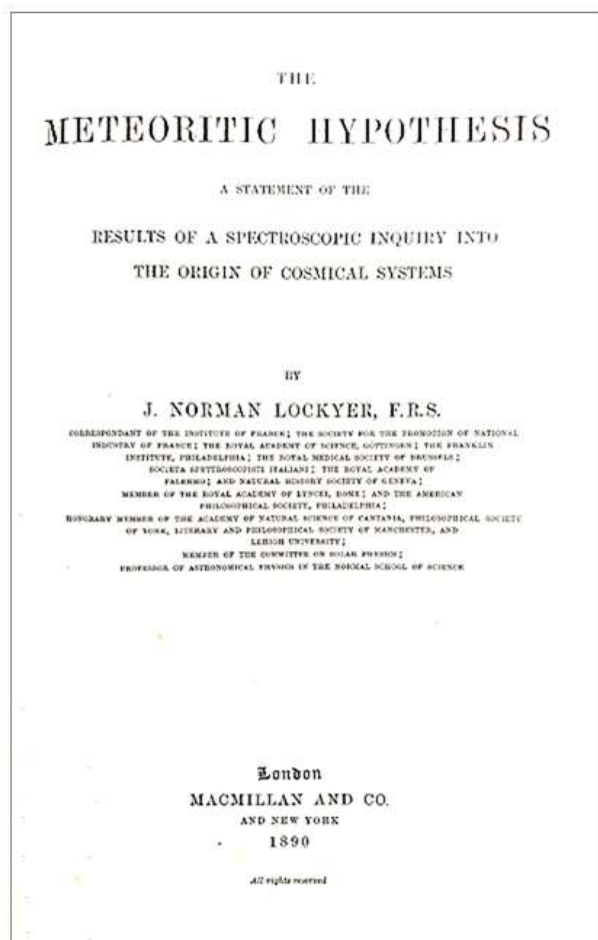
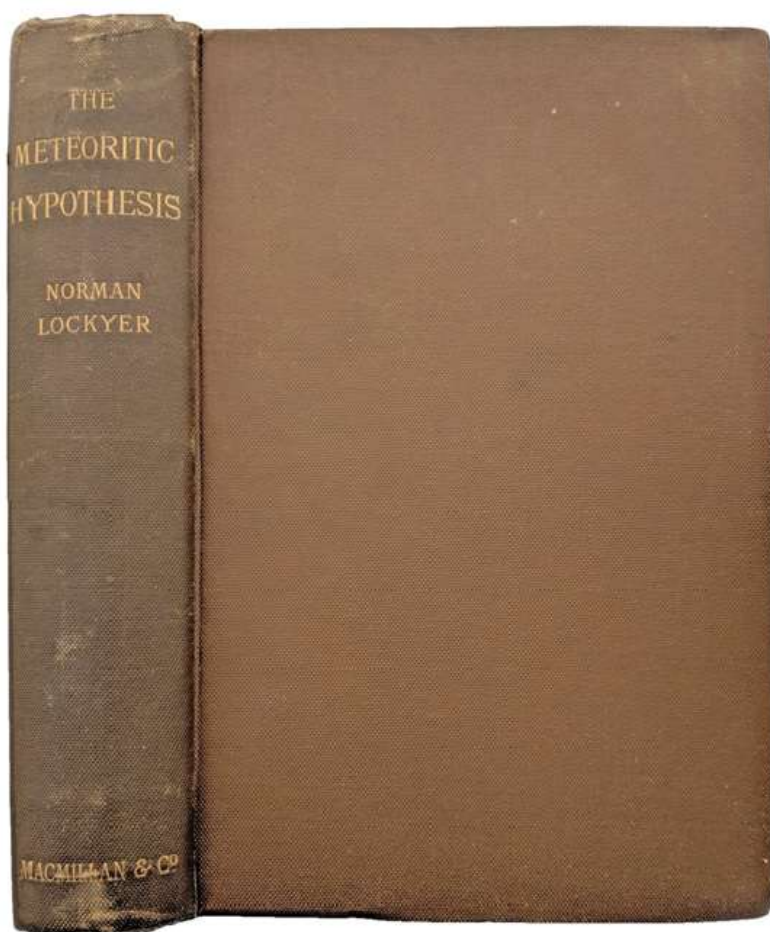
Landolt was a Swiss chemist best known for discovering the iodine clock reaction.



24. **LARDNER, Dionysius** (1793-1859). *Treatise on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1831. ¶ Series: Cabinet Cyclopaedia. 2 works in 1. Sm. 8vo. viii, 353, [1] pp. Engraved title, 82 + 48 figs., index. Original gilt-stamped half calf with black calf spine label, marbled boards; front joints worn, spine section replaced. Armorial bookplate of the Earl of Harrowby. Good. RW1517

\$ 15

Lardner was an Irish scientist and economist, best known for his 133-volume *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. Whilst he edited the complete set, he was also the author of the works on arithmetic, geometry, heat, hydrostatics and pneumatics (this work), mechanics (with Henry Kater), and electricity (with C.V. Walker). He is also remembered for his ill-conceived public arguments with Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-1859). The respect he garnered for his work earned him acclaim; he is even referenced in Marx's *Das Kapital*.



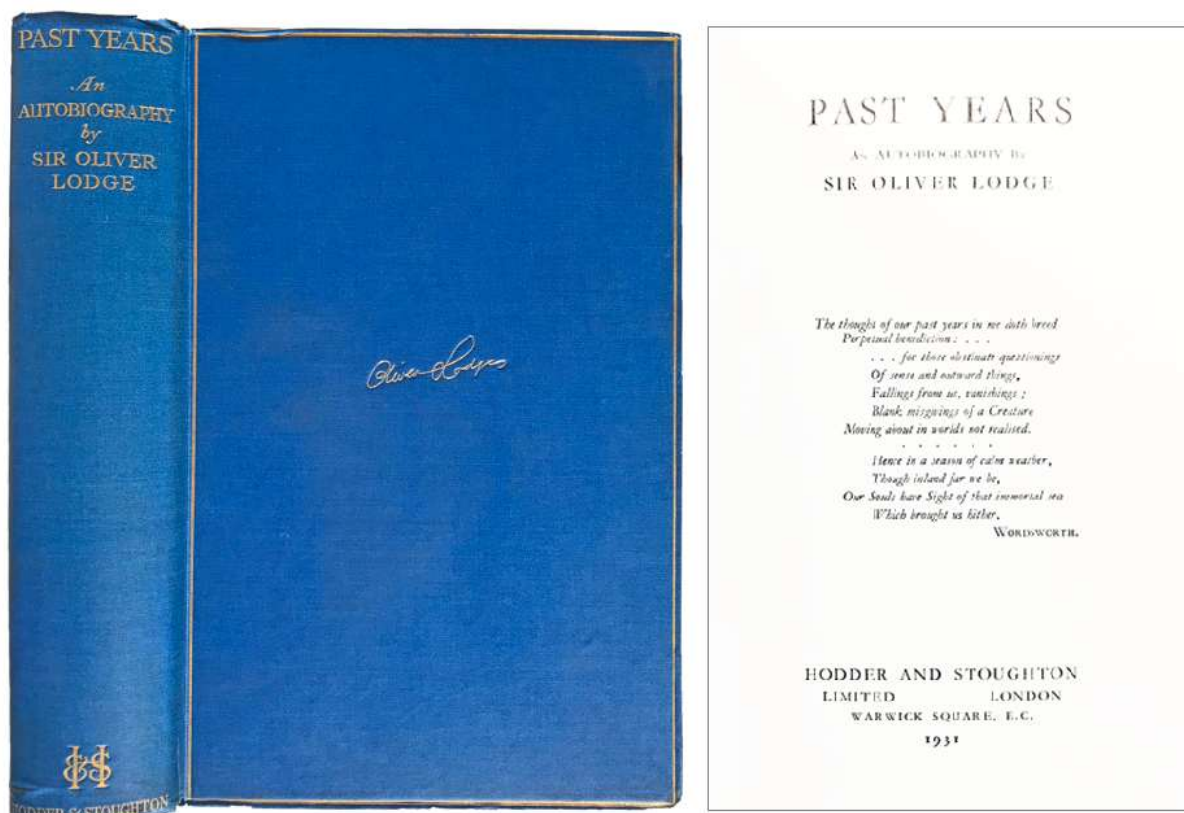
25. **LOCKYER, Joseph Norman** (1836-1920). *The Meteoritic Hypothesis. A Statement of the Results of a Spectroscopic Inquiry into the Origin of Cosmical Systems*. London: Macmillan, 1890. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 560 pp. Half-title, 7 plates, 101 figs., index. Original brown gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Very good. Scarce in this condition. RW1529

\$ 45



First edition. “[Lockyer] had an early interest in meteor showers and comets, and over the years he gradually developed his ‘meteoritic hypothesis’, in which swarms of meteoritic particles and their collisions were responsible for such diverse phenomena as comets and nebulae of various kinds. In common with many others, he saw the discovery of the spiral nature of the Andromeda nebula as confirmation of Laplace’s theory of the origin of the solar system; he envisaged that the meteoritic material would flow along the arms into the nucleus. His interest in spectra and in the origin and evolution of stars led him to study the classification of stars by their spectra.

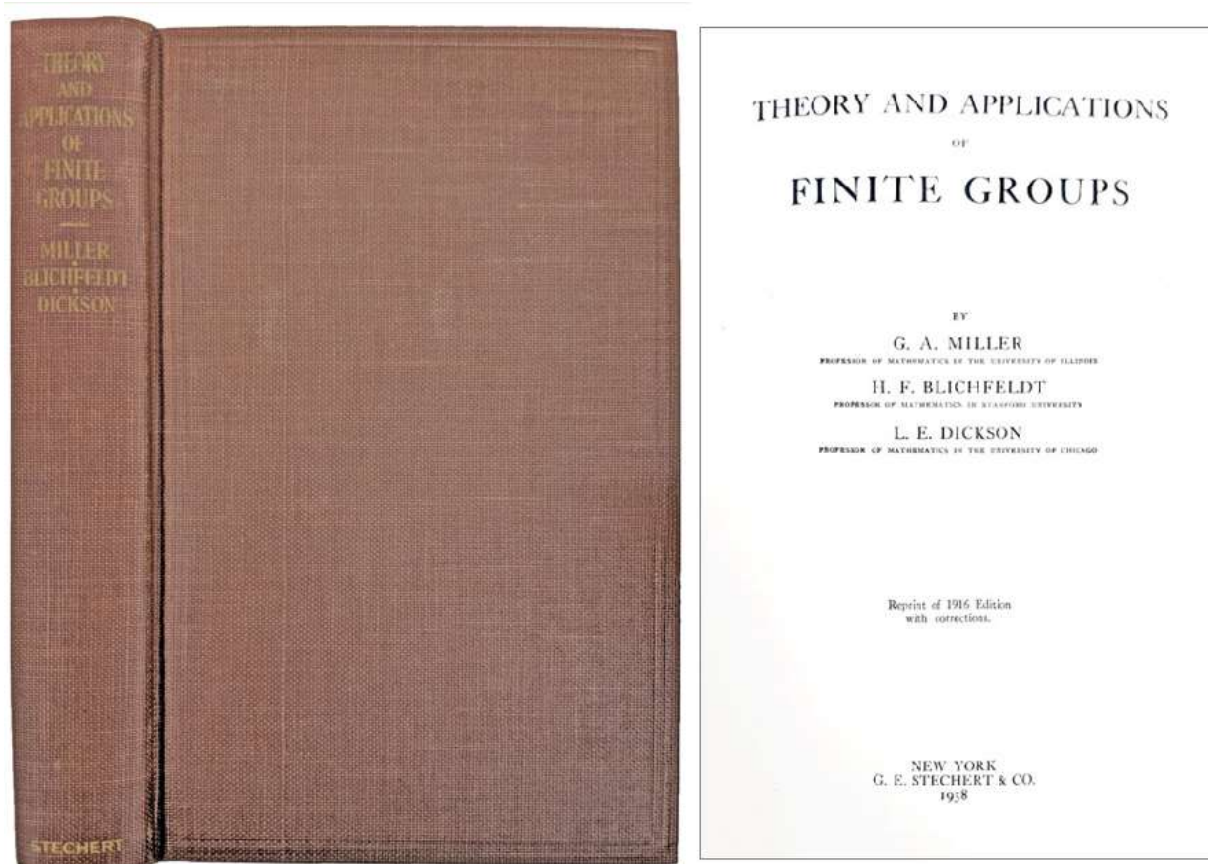
Lockyer was a pioneer of the idea of a double-branched temperature sequence; there was an ascending branch during the initial condensation when the colour changed from red to white, by which time all the meteorites had been vaporized, and then a descending branch during further condensation when the colour changed back to red. Again he published his ideas in a book, *The Meteoritic Hypothesis*. Lockyer was always looking for a unifying theme and, although his principal hypotheses were eventually superseded, there is no doubt that he made many significant observations and put forward several theoretical suggestions that stimulated much useful research.” G. A. Wilkins, “Sir Norman Lockyer’s Contributions to Science”, *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. 35 no. 1, 1994.



26. **LODGE, Oliver** (1851-1940). *Past Years: An Autobiography*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1931. ¶ First edition. Thick 8vo. 364 pp. Frontis., plates, index; occasional neat marginalia; incl. 5-line inscription following illustrations list, one other marginal note located. Blue gilt-stamped cloth. Inscribed "To my precious Sister Lily with my most loving Greetings. From Edith Christmas 1931". Very good. RW1169

\$ 20

The noted electrical engineer also became mixed up with spiritism which was partly (for him) an outreach to his son who passed during WWI.



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

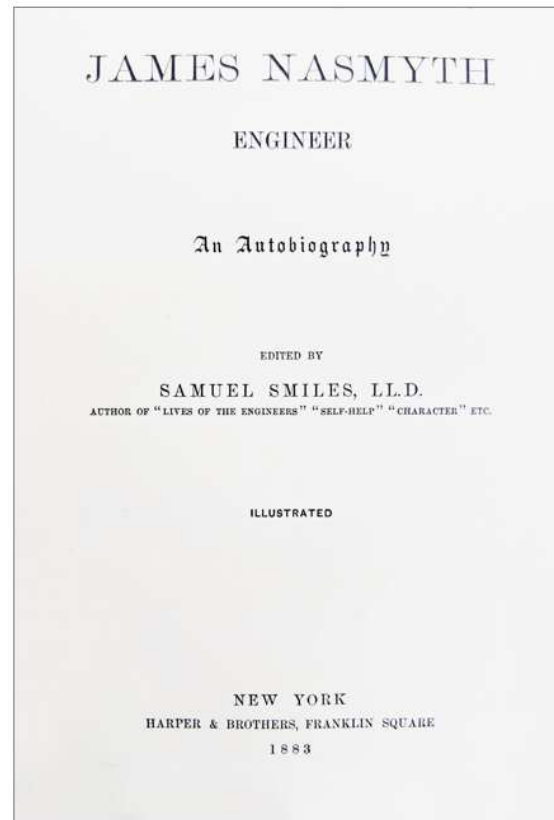
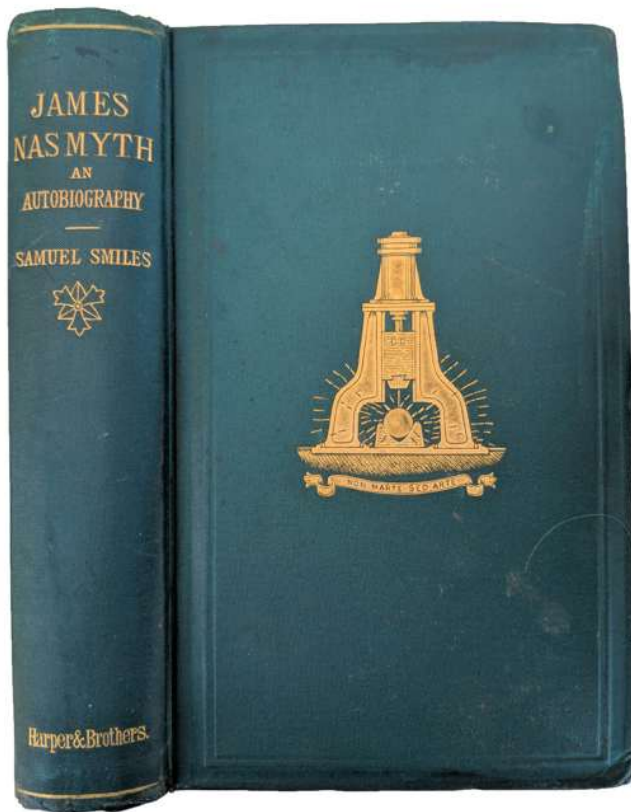
\$ 30

Reprint of the 1916 edition with corrections. Miller was one of the first proponents of group theory. He taught at Cornell, Stanford University, and the University of Illinois.

Hans Frederick Blichfeldt was a Danish-American mathematician at Stanford University, known for his contributions to group theory, the representation theory of finite groups, the geometry of numbers, sphere packing, and quadratic forms.

Leonard Eugene Dickson, mathematician, was one of the first American researchers in abstract algebra, in particular the theory of finite fields and classical groups, and is also

remembered for a three-volume history of number theory, *History of the Theory of Numbers*. The L. E. Dickson instructorships at the University of Chicago Department of Mathematics are named after him.



28. **NASMYTH, James** (1808-1890); **SMILES, Samuel** (1812-1904). *James Nasmyth, Engineer. An autobiography*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1883. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xvii, [1], 461, [1], 2 pp. Frontis. port., decorative head & tail pieces, figs., index, ads; faint waterstain along upper margin. Original blind- and gilt-stamped dark green cloth; extremities a bit worn. Small ownership rubberstamp on title margin of Wm. H. Cooley. Very good. SW1575

\$ 45

Nasmyth was a Scottish engineer, best remembered as the inventor of the steam hammer, and as a manufacturer of machine tools. This volume, scrupulously edited by Nasmyth's friend Samuel Smiles, "abundantly illustrates Mr. Nasmyth's own definition of engineering, namely, common-sense applied to use of materials." (from the preface).



29. **PECLET, Jean Claude Eugene** (1793-1857). *Traite de la Chaleur. Considérée dans ses Applications. Deuxième édition.* [2 volumes + atlas]. Paris: L. Hachette, 1843. ¶ 3 volumes [bindings mismatched]. 4to, folio [atlas]. [viii], 456; [iv], 483, [1] pp.; [atlas] 122 steel engraved plates; vol. I half-title and title with closed tears, atlas foxed. TEXT VOLS.: Original quarter blind- and gilt-stamped calf, maroon boards, raised bands, marbled edges; corners showing. ATLAS: Contemporary quarter green morocco, green marbled boards, blind- and gilt-stamped spine, vellum tips; extremities worn. Ownership signatures of [Ernest Hilbert? Hubert?] and Wm. Cochrane. Very good. RW1595

\$ 225

PIONEERING WORK ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION & CONSERVATION.
This edition signed by the author and publisher. Published by authority of the author, i.e. 'any copy without the signature of the author and that of the publisher is deemed counterfeit.'

TRAITÉ
DE LA CHALEUR
CONSIDÉRÉE DANS SES APPLICATIONS

PAR E. PÉCLET

INSPECTEUR GÉNÉRAL DE L'UNIVERSITÉ, PROFESSEUR DE PHYSIQUE APPLIQUÉE AUX ARTS, À L'ÉCOLE CENTRALE
MÉMBRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILOMATHÉTIQUE, DU CONSEIL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ENCOURAGEMENT, ETC.

DEUXIÈME ÉDITION
ENTIÈREMENT REFOUDUE

Planches

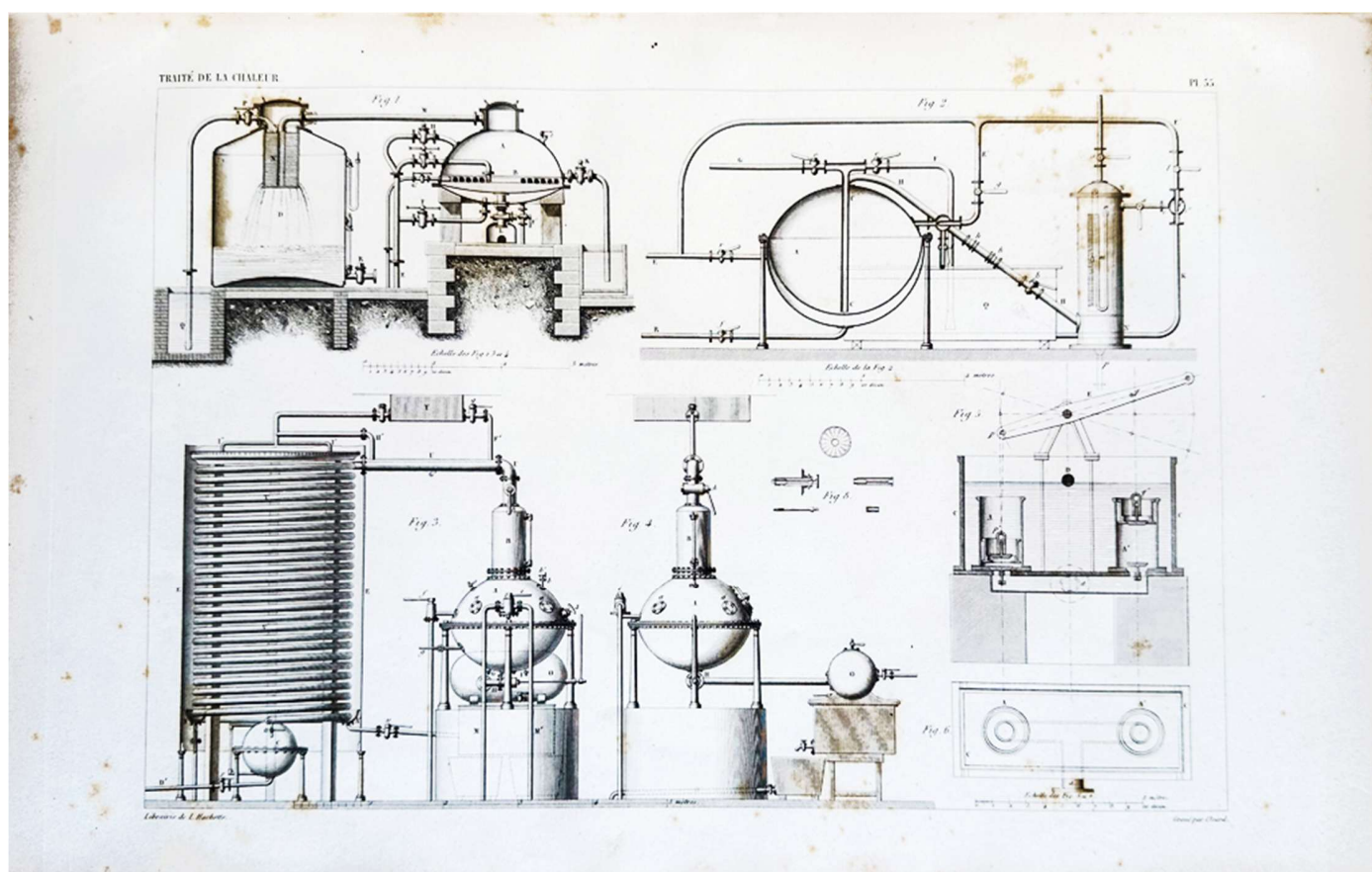
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE DE L. HACHETTE
RUE PIERRE-SARRAZIN, 12

1845

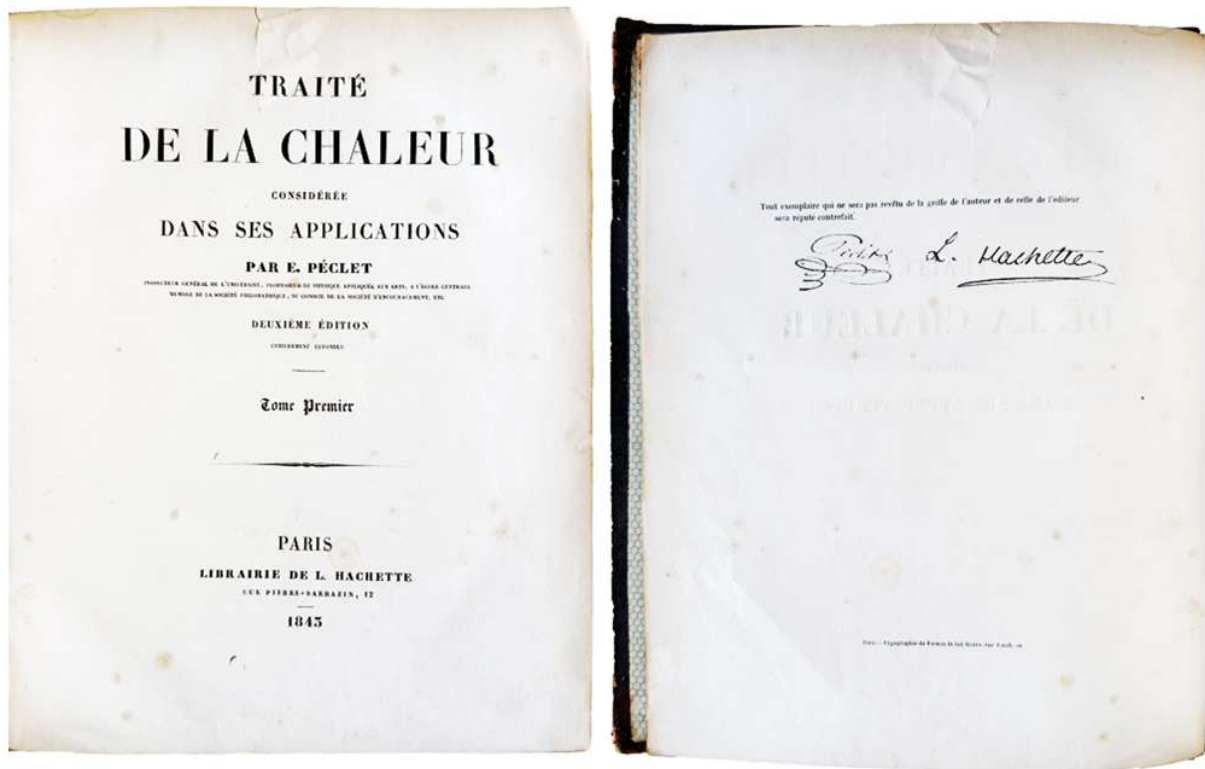
“Heat transmission tests previously made have in many cases been confined to small specimens so that the data secured have proved unsatisfactory when applied to walls of practical proportions. All investigators in this field have profited by the pioneer experimental work of the French physicist, Peclet.” – A. C. WILLARD, & L. C. LICHTY, “A Study of the Heat Transmission of Building Materials,” University of Illinois, 1917.

“A French physicist, born February 10, 1793 at Besancon, Peclet, became one of the first scholars of the Ecole Normale at Paris, Gay-Lussac and Dulong being his teachers. Peclet was elected professor at the College de Marseille in 1816, teaching physical sciences there until 1827. He returned to Paris when nominated maître de conférences at the Ecole Normale and was elected professor at the important Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. In 1840 he became inspecteur general de

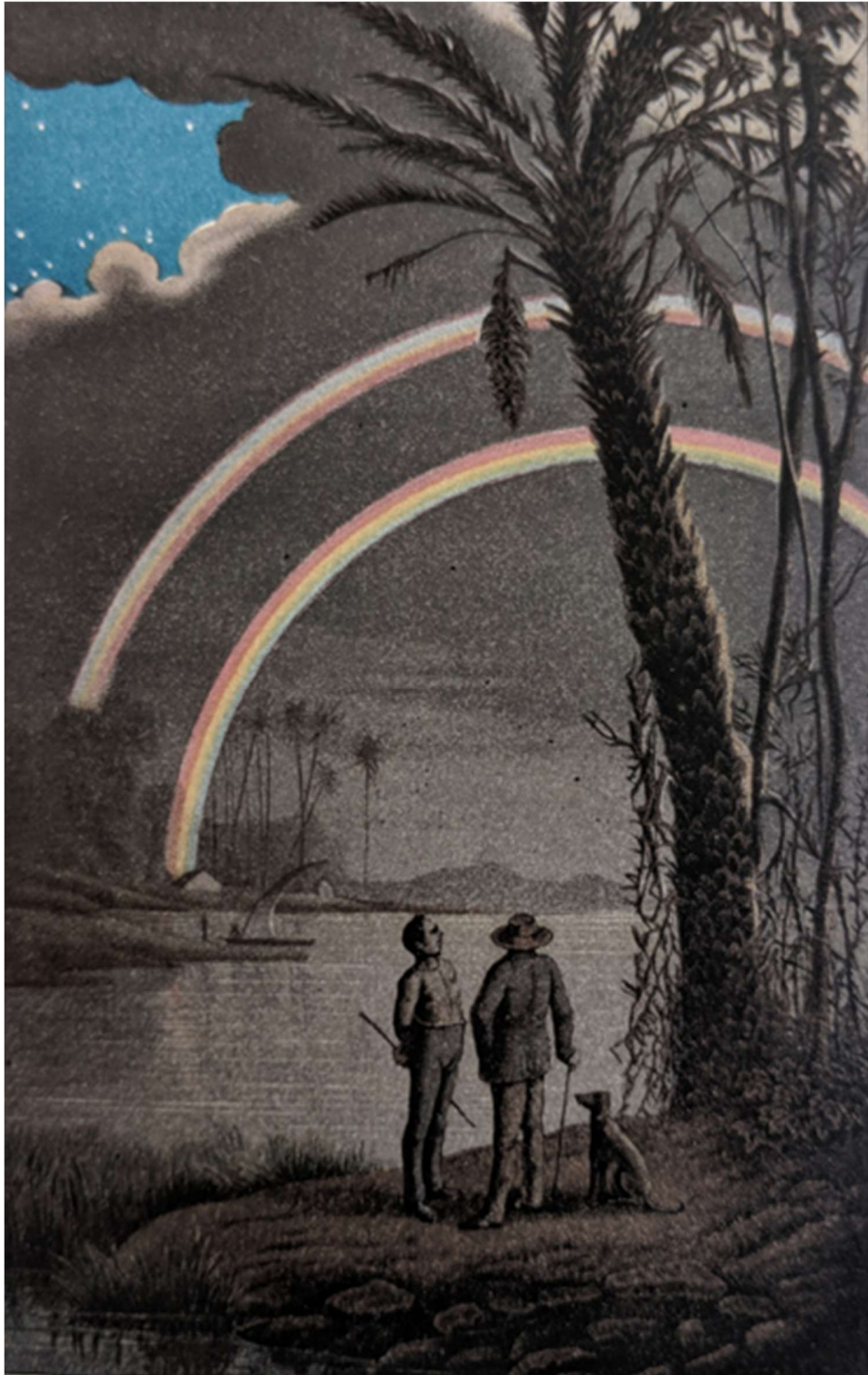
l'instruction publique and retired from this charge in 1852 to devote himself exclusively to teaching./ His publications were famous for their clarity of style, sharpminded views and well performed experiments. His famous book "*Traite de la Chaleur et de ses Applications aux Arts et aux Manufactures*" [Paris (1829)] was distributed worldwide" – Thermopedia.



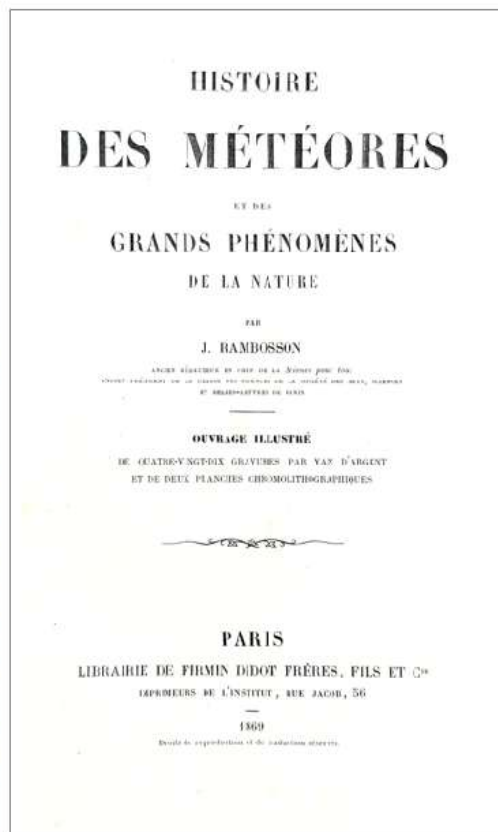
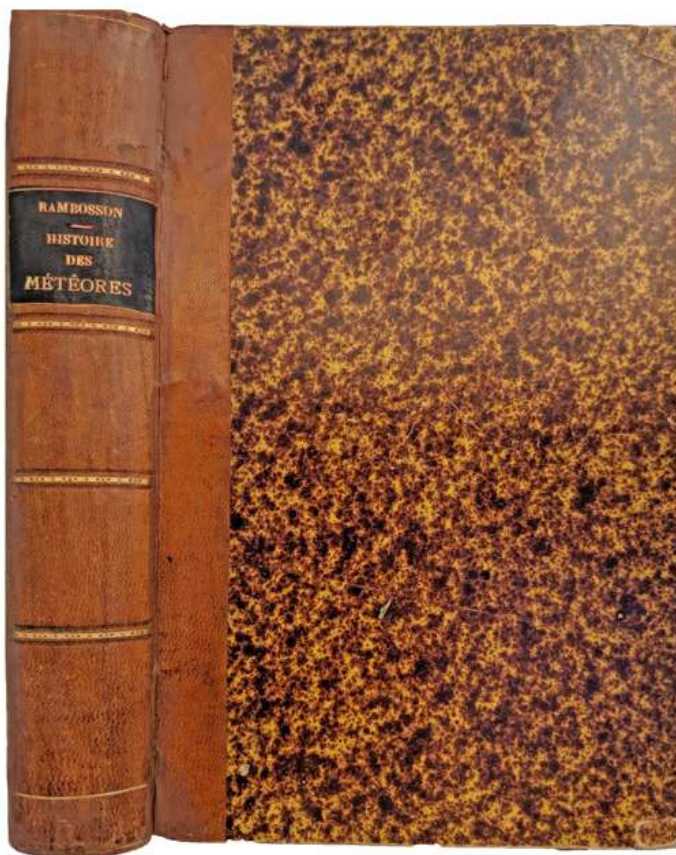
Heating and ventilation was intensely studied in nineteenth century Europe and America. The modernization of buildings as well as the concerns addressed with public health (especially that of cities and against the plague), was seated in the work of Peclet and others. E.H. Ackerknecht's, "Hygiene in France, 1815-1848" is among those studies to recognize the work of Peclet.



Emmanuelle Gallo in a paper took the position that French inventors in the history of heating, can still benefit us today with regard to energy conservation o energy consumption. He discussed in particular the work of engineer Eugene Peclet. – Emmanuelle Gallo, “Lessons Drawn From the History of Heating: A French Perspective,” *The Culture of Energy*, 2008. See also: K Moe, “Insulating North America”, *Construction History*, 2012.



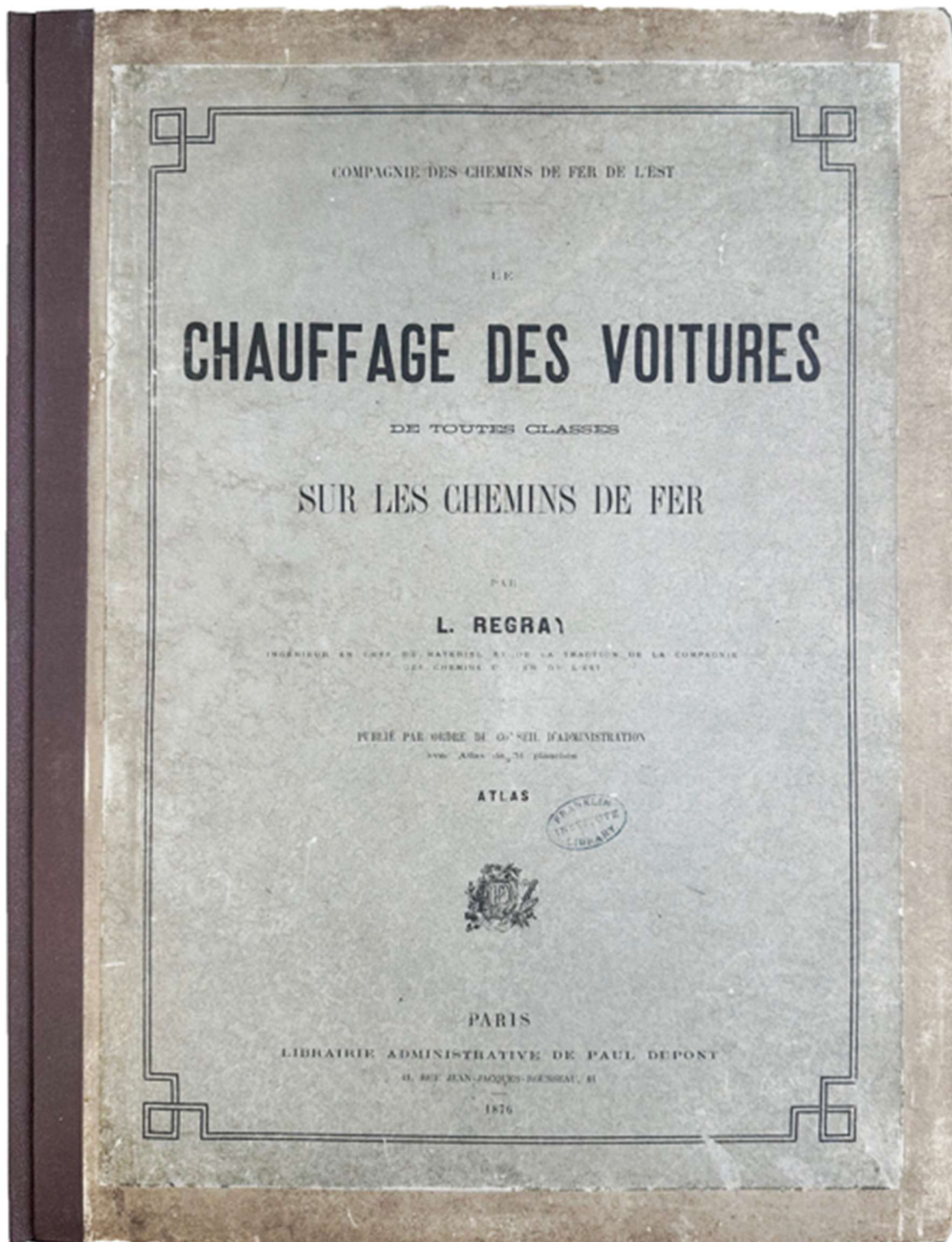
[30] RAMBOSSON



30. **RAMBOISSON, Jean Pierre** (1827-1886). *Histoire des Météores et des Grands Phénomènes de la Nature*. Paris: Firmin Didot, 1869. ¶ 8vo. [iv], vii, [1], 408 pp. 2 chromolithographic plates [frontis. + facing p.70], 90 figs.; foxing. Original quarter tan blind- and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards; rear joint reinforced with kozo. Very good. RW1229 \$ 25



[detail]



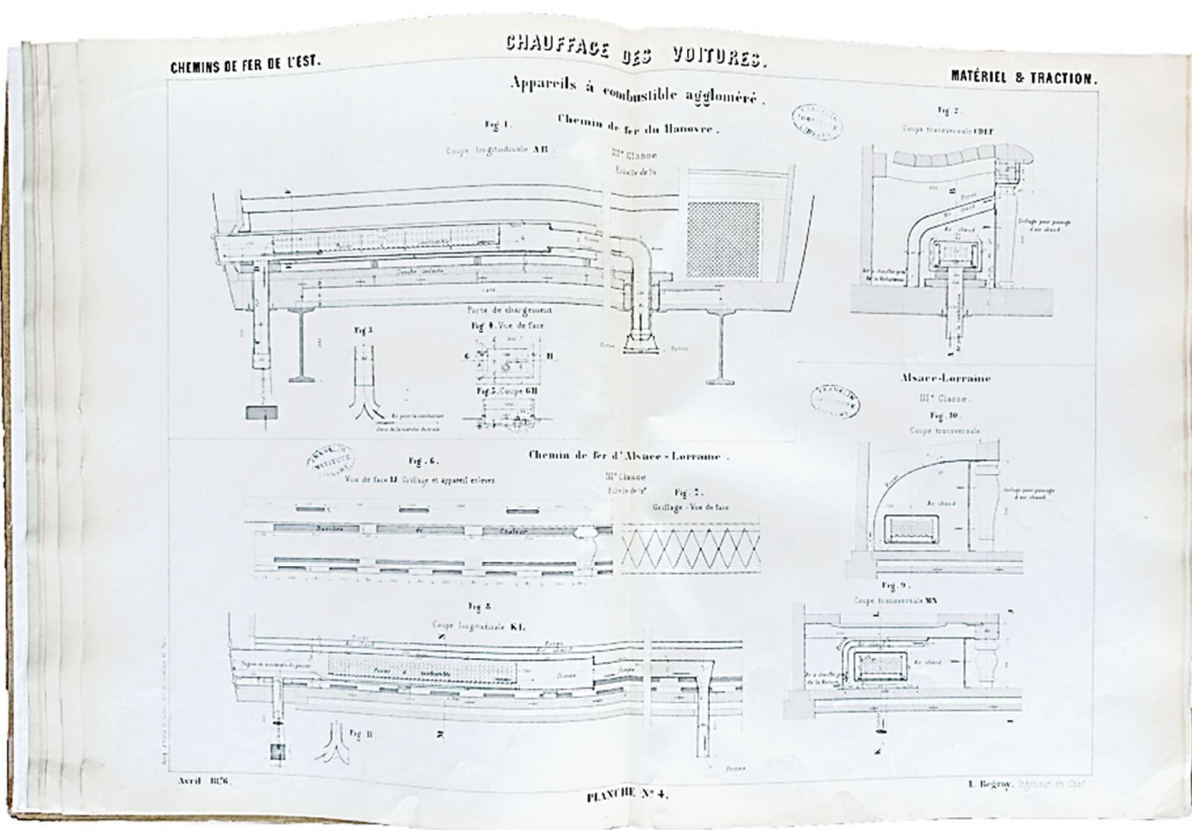
Pioneering work on the Heating of French Passenger Railroad Cars, 1876

[31] REGRAY.

31. **REGRAY, Léon** (1833-1886). *Chauffage des Voitures de toutes classes sur les chemins de fer. ATLAS*. Paris : Paul Dupont, 1876. ¶ At head of title : *Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de L'Est*. Folio. [3, 1] pp. 31 plates. Original printed sheet mounted on stiff board, modern brown cloth spine, new endsheets. PROVENANCE: Franklin Institute Library-Philadelphia, with their frequent rubber-stampings throughout. Lovely copy of the Atlas volume. Extremely rare.

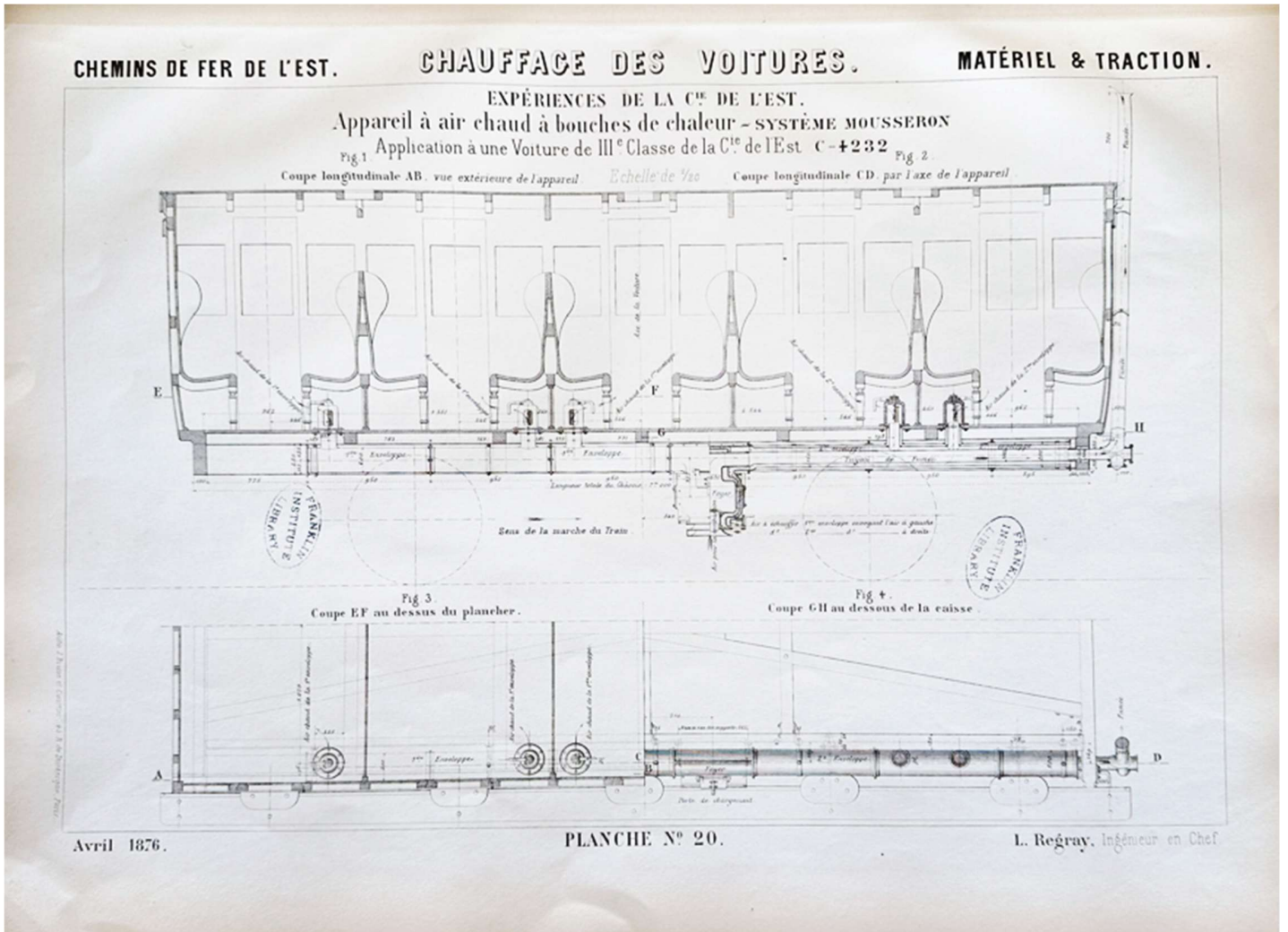
\$ 500

The Heating of Cars of All Classes on the Railways, by L. Regray, chief engineer of the equipment and traction of the Eastern Railway Company. This is the atlas volume which was accompanied by a text volume (not available here, though there are reprints available). This copy of the atlas includes the 3-pages that describe the plates. The plates give detailed renderings of the heating systems and the structure of the railroad cards, how they are fitted, etc.

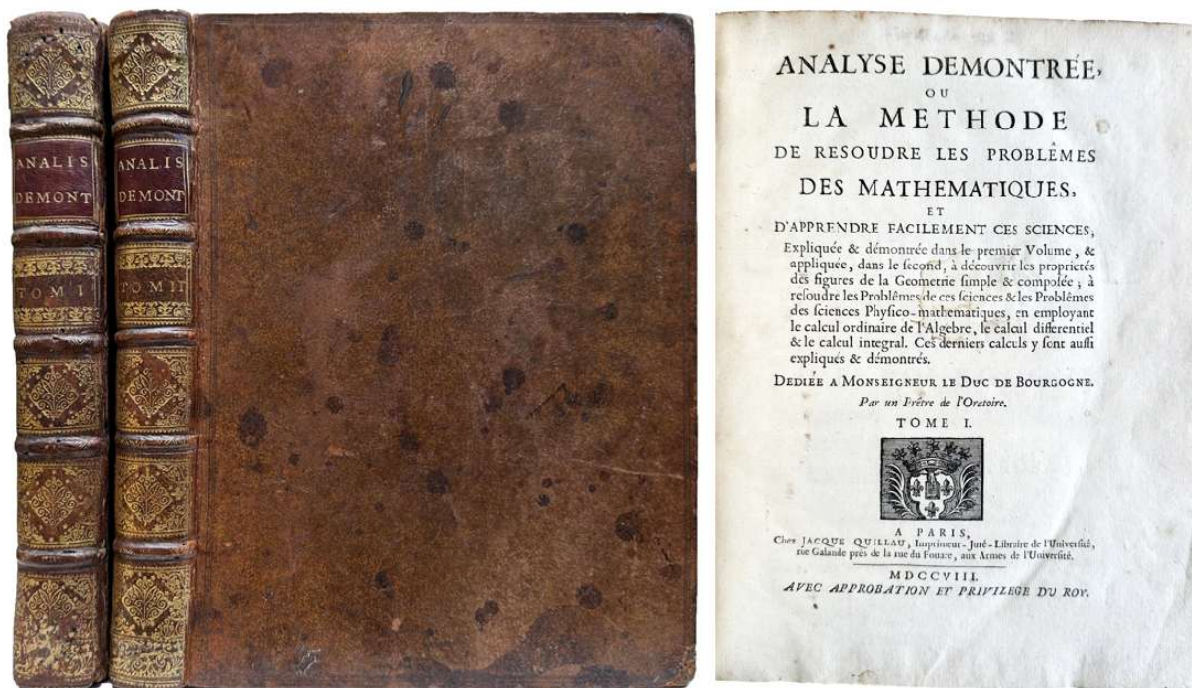


Léon Regray (1833–1886) was a prominent French engineer and industrialist who played a pivotal role in the infrastructure development of the French railway system.

He authored technical treatises on railway thermodynamics, most notably his work on the heating systems of passenger trains in France (including this Atlas, as issued).



PROVENANCE: Established in 1825, The Franklin Institute Library is one of the oldest science and technology libraries in the United States. This volume was held in their shelves for more than a century. The institute has a rich collection of technical works, like this one.



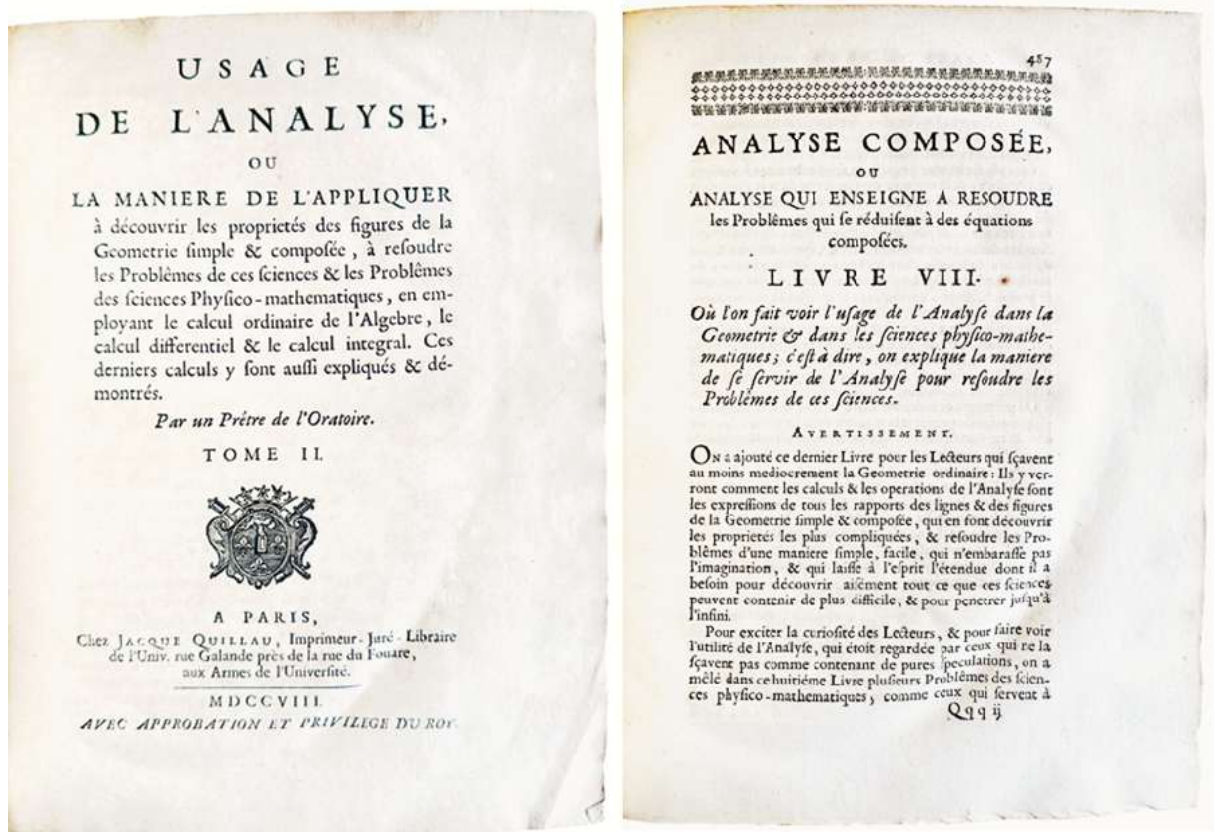
One of the Earliest Calculus Textbooks

32. **REYNEAU [Reynaud], Charles-Rene** (1656-1728). *Analyse démontrée ou La Méthode de Résoudre les Problèmes des Mathématiques, et d'apprendre facilement ces Sciences; Expliquée & Démontrée dans le premier Volume, & appliquée, dans le second, à découvrir les propriétés des figures de la Géométrie simple & composée ; à résoudre les Problèmes de ces sciences & les Problèmes des sciences Physico-mathématiques, en employant le calcul ordinaire de l'Algèbre, le calcul différentiel & le calcul intégral. Ces derniers calculs y sont aussi expliqués & démontres.* [2 volumes]. Paris: Jacque Quillau, 1708. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. [6], xxiv, 486, [2]; xxviii, [487]-914, [4] pp. Original gilt-decorated speckled calf, raised bands, maroon calf spine label; joints worn & slight worming to volume I, corners showing. Very good, handsome set. Rare. RW1232

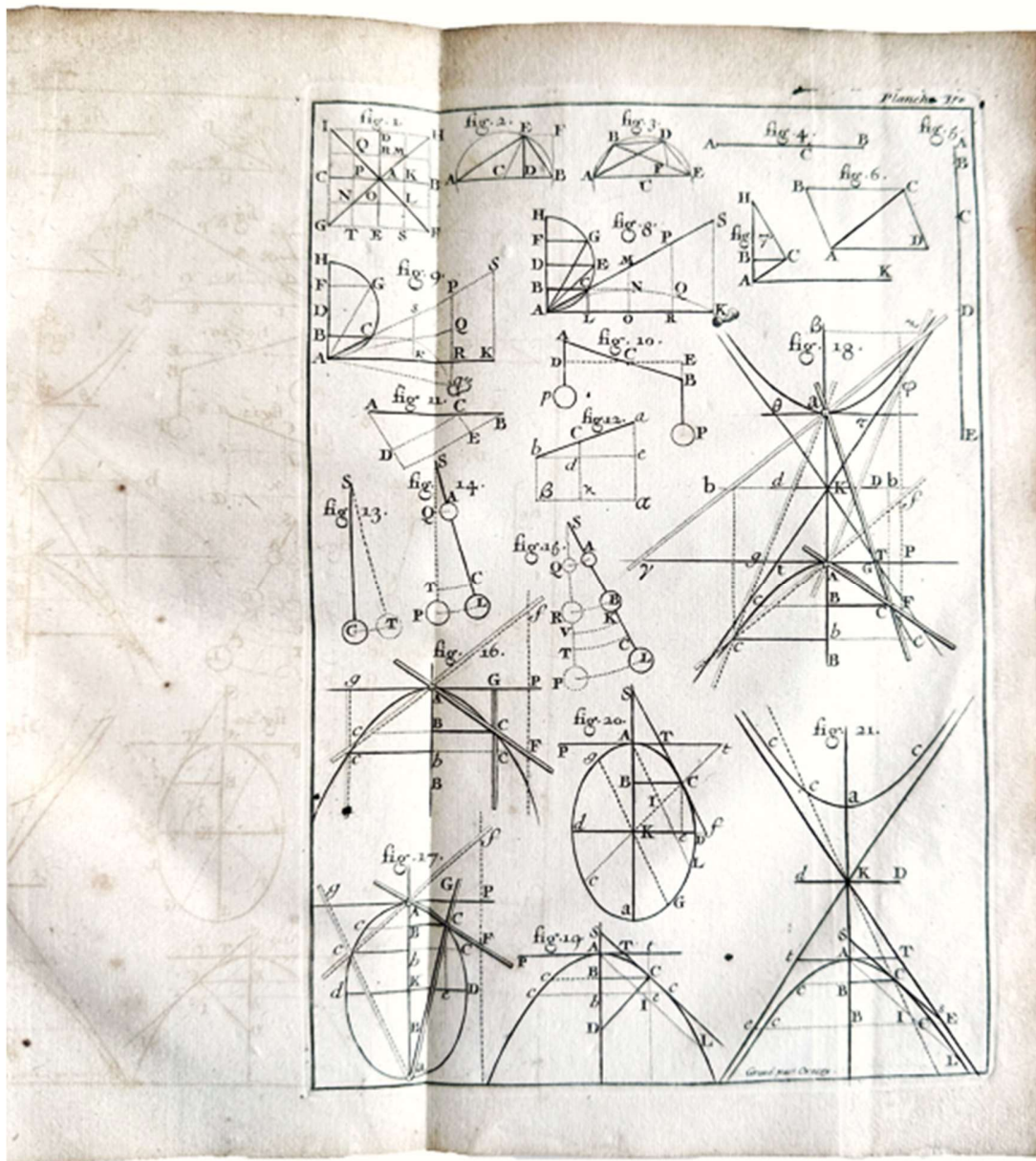
\$ 1,600

FIRST EDITION. Reyneau was a priest who served as a professor of philosophy at Toulon and Pezenas, and then as professor of mathematics at the College of Angers. While he made no significant discoveries in the field of mathematics, Reyneau had a talent for explicating new discoveries in mathematics. His most important work, the *Analyse démontrée*, was a popular textbook in the early 18th century, and was the book used by Jean le Rond d'Alembert to learn the fundamentals of the subject. In it

Reyneau describes, explains, and demonstrates the main theories found in the works of Leibniz, Newton, Descartes, Bernoulli, and other pioneering mathematicians of the day. “Reynau is important historically as the author of a textbook, written at the request of Malebranche, that was designed to provide instruction in the mathematics developed at the beginning of the eighteenth century . . . “As late as 1694 all that Malebranche had for Reyneau to do was edit Prestet’s posthumous *Geometrie*. But, after abandoning the last shred of Cartesian mathematics, Malebranche chose Reyneau to write the entirely new textbook required by this turnabout (1698).



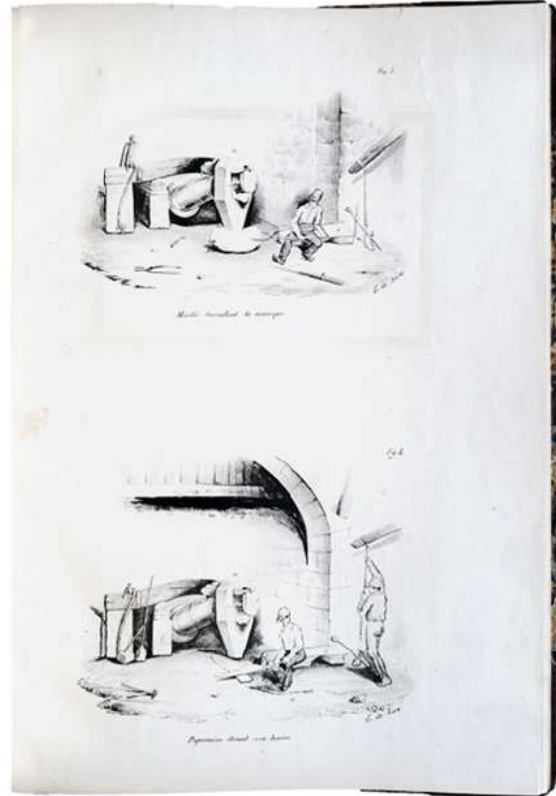
[32]



[32]

“Reyneau worked with two other Oratorians, Louis Byzance and Claude Jaquemet, who were better mathematicians than he. Reyneau had some difficulty in assimilating the differential and integral calculus and was very interested in the debates, provoked by Rolle on this subject. Reyneau’s editorial efforts were frustrated in various ways, and the textbook was not published until 1708.” – Pierre Costabel, *DSB* XI, p. 392.

§ Poggendorf, Vol. II, 619.

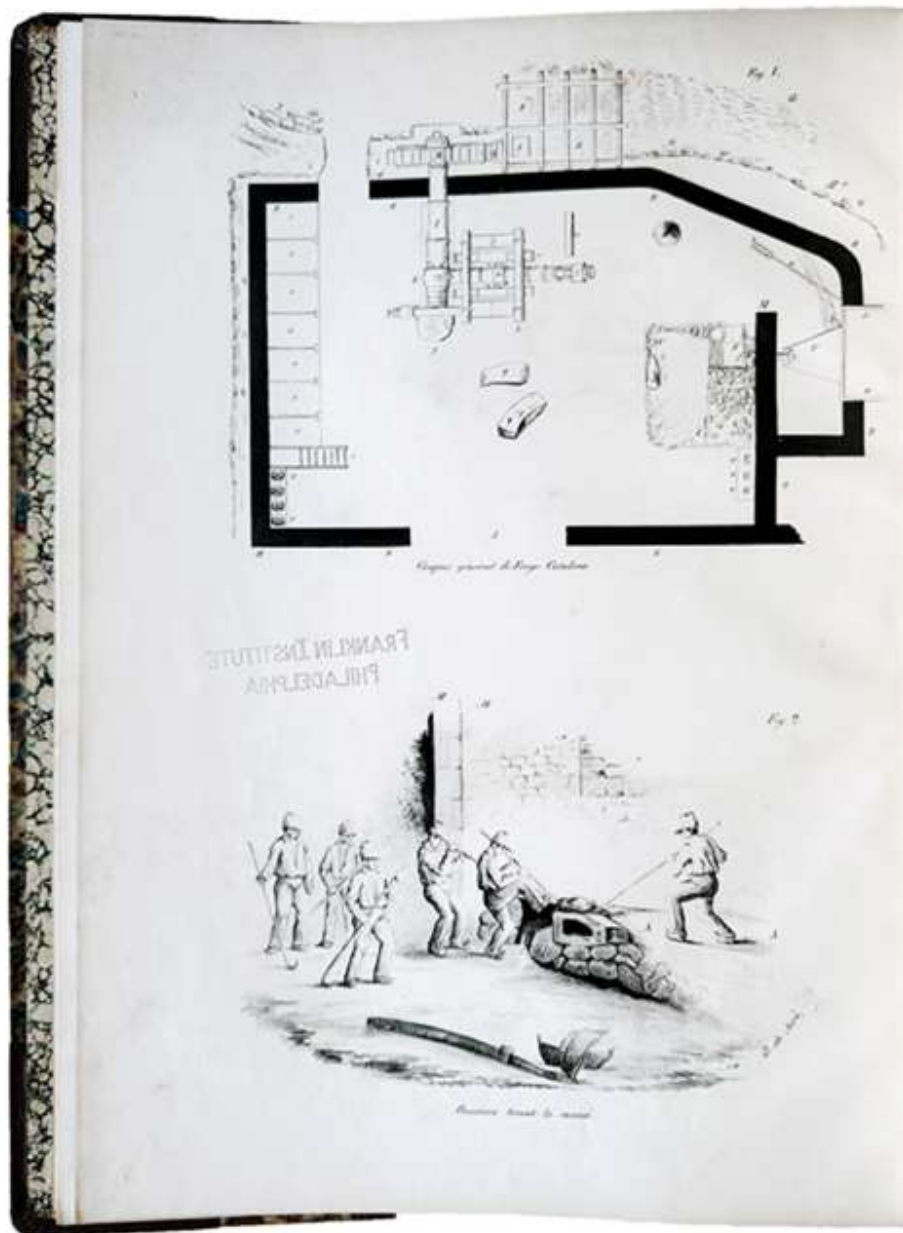


Iron Metallurgy

33. **RICHARD, T. (Georges-Tom)**, engineer. *Études sur l'art d'extraire immédiatement Le Fer de Ses Minerais sans convertir le métal en fonte*. Paris : Librairie Scientifique et Industrielle de L. Mathias, 1838. ¶ Atlas folio. Approx. 46x32 cm. With 9 engraved plates by Alex. Zakrzewski, Alexandre r. St. Dominique St. Germain, and E. de Téré; also lithography by Gordon r. Gueinégaud mounted on tabs; all plates being trimmed and with possible minor loss at the extremities (such as a title). Modern quarter dark brown cloth, original marbled boards, original marbled endsheets retained. Two embossed perforated stamps of the Franklin Institute Library, Philadelphia. Very good. Rare.

\$ 125

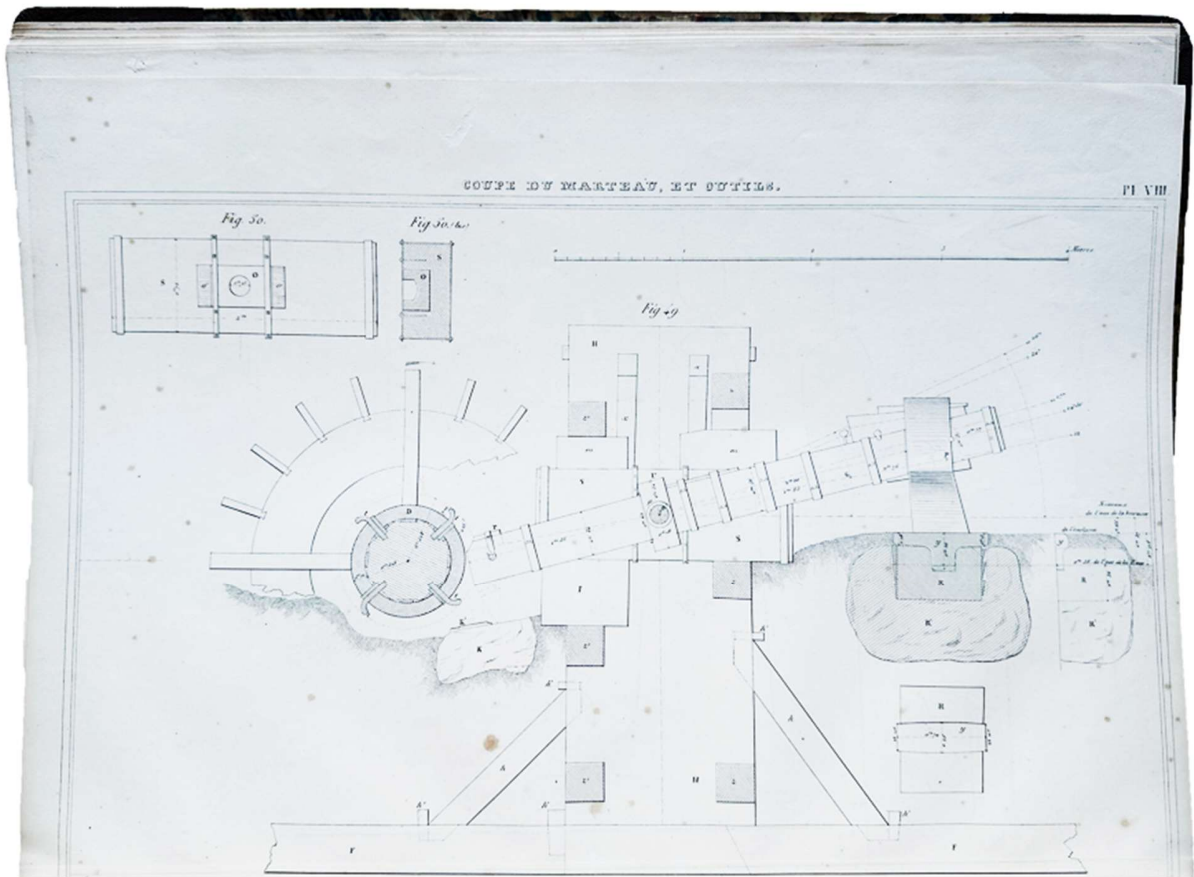
This is the atlas volume of plates showing the process of iron metallurgy in France. A text volume (370 pages) was also issued, not available here. This volume is bound without any cover-title, nor a title-page.

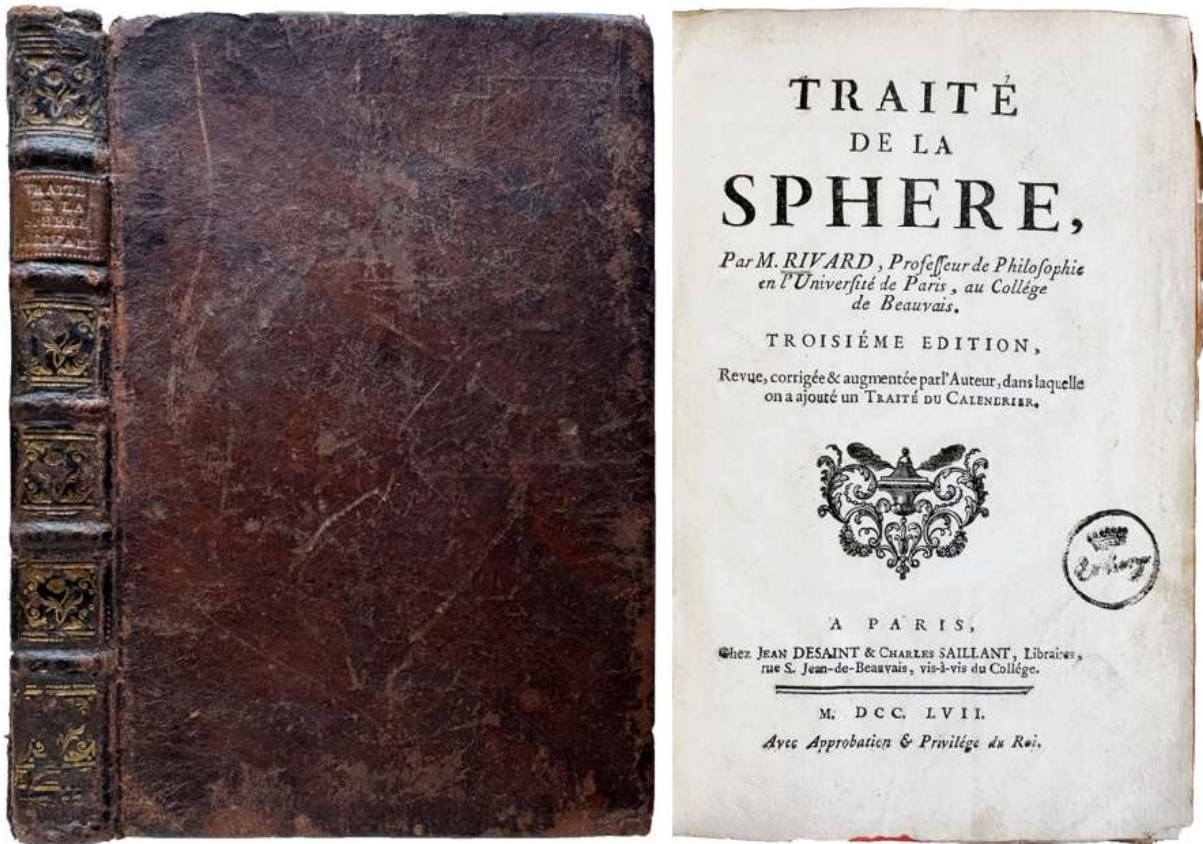


“The Catalan forge, or forges with Catalan, is a set of technological processes intended to obtain iron, by direct reduction of the ore – without going through the intermediary of the cast iron as in a blast furnace . . . The Catalan forge uses a hydraulic force to operate, on the one hand, a hammer or swift, and on the other hand a ventilation system, the trunk, intended to maintain the combustion of the fireplace. The term refers to both technology in itself and the building where this activity is carried out. Contrary to what its name may suggest, this type of forge was used everywhere from

the 17th to the 19th century in mountain areas, Alps, Massif Central and Pyrenees, but also by the first American settlers.”

PROVENANCE [2]: Charles Edward Smith, was president of Reading Railroad, Philadelphia, his gift to the Franklin Institute Library – Franklin Institute Library. See: E. Alexander Scott, *Memoir of Charles E. Smith, president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and iron master. 1820 to 1900.*



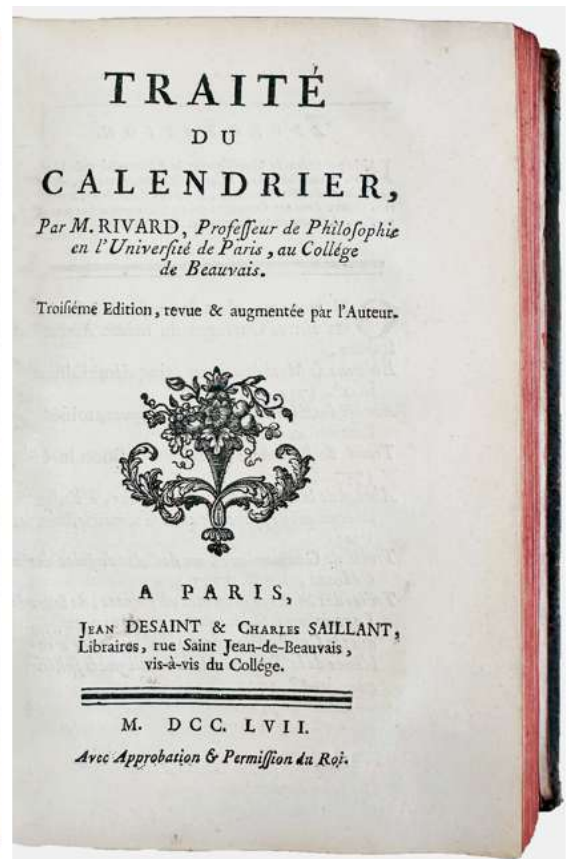
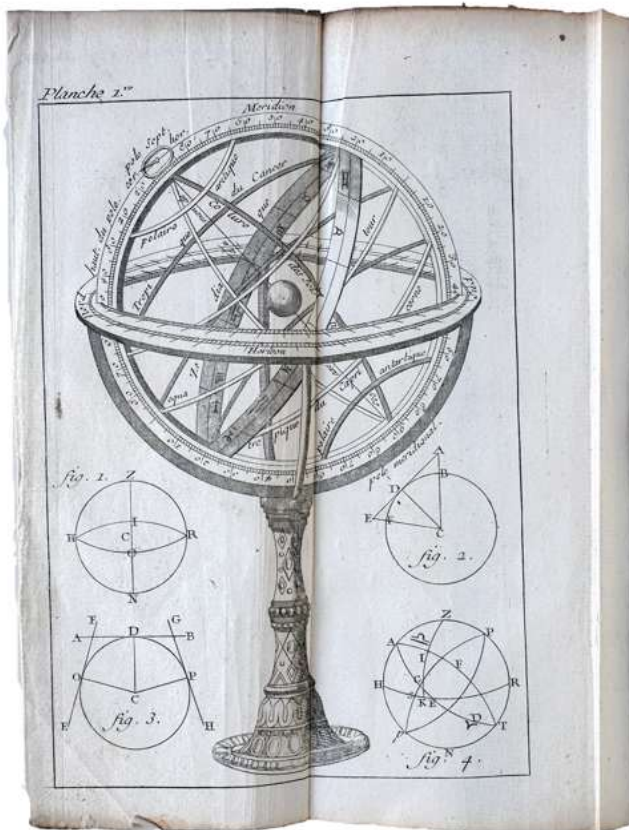


34. **RIVARD, Dominique-Francois** (1697-1778). *Traité de la Sphere*. [With:] *Traité du Calendrier*. Paris: Jean Desaint & Charles Saillant, 1757. ¶ Third editions. 2 volumes in 1. 8vo. [ii], 156; iv, 84 pp. Woodcut vignettes on titles, 3 folding plates, tables (1 folding). Original gilt-stamped calf, gilt-stamped brown leather spine label, raised bands, red paste-paper endleaves, edges red; rubbed, spine head worn, some worming to covers. Small rubber stamp on title. Very good.

\$ 250

Rivard was the philosophy chair at the Collège de Beauvais, at the time one of the most prestigious schools in Paris, whose pupils included Racine, Rousseau, and Cyrano de Bergerac. Rivard published numerous textbooks on language and mathematics.

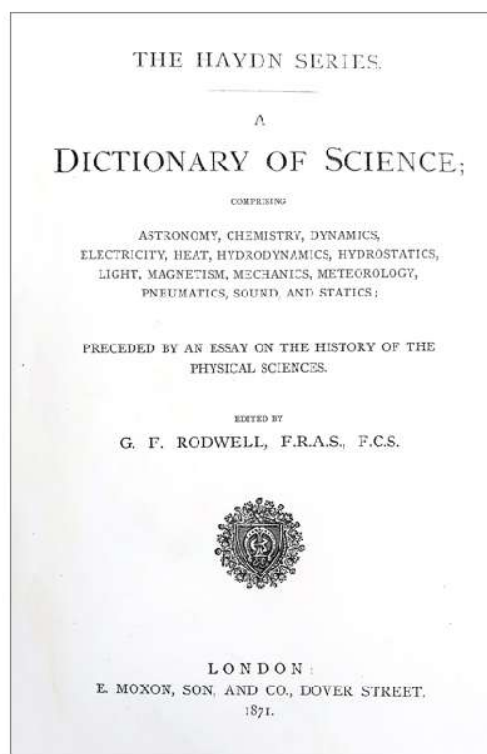
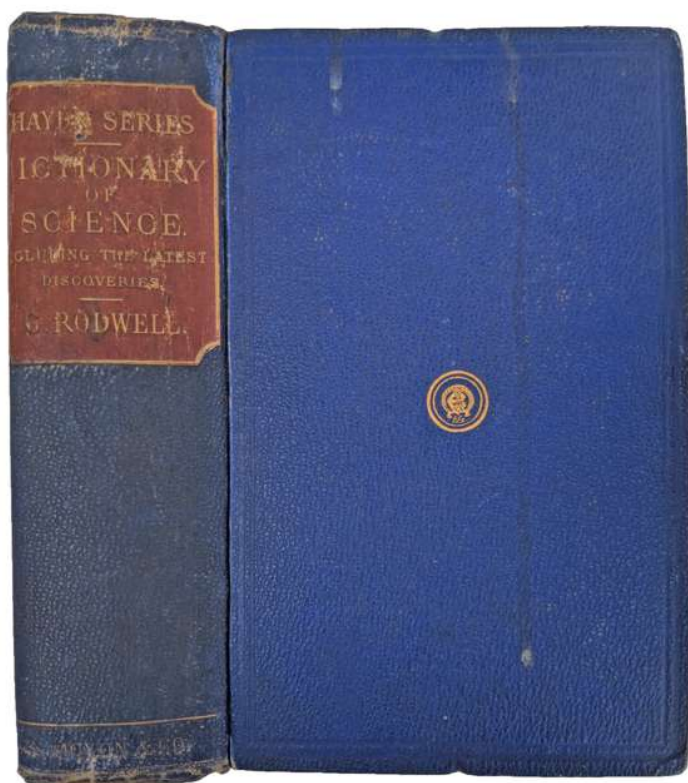
§ Barchas 1800; Houzeau & Lancaster 9675; Poggendorf, Vol II, p. 655.



Pour le Traité du Calendrier, pag. 80.

TABLE DES EPACTES DES NOUVELLES ET PLEINES LUNES pour toutes les années depuis 1700 jusqu'à 2700.

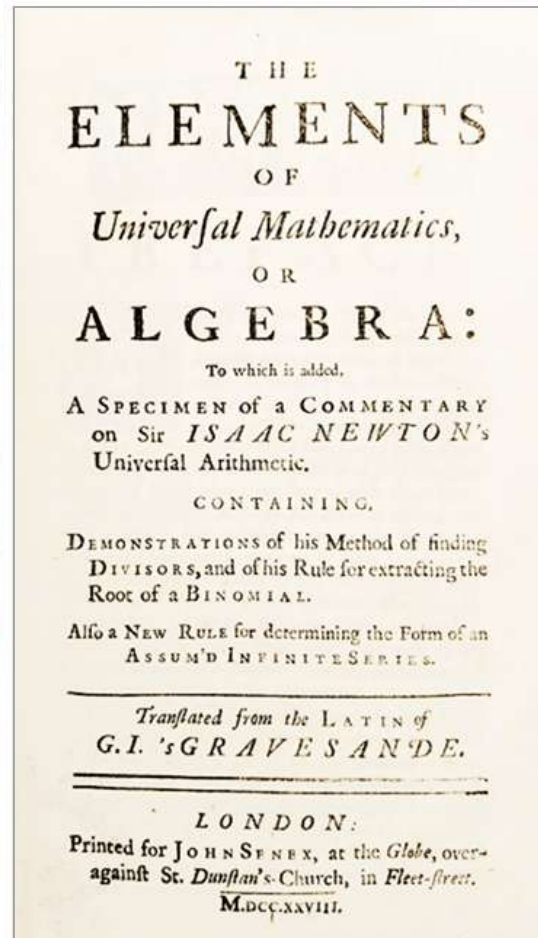
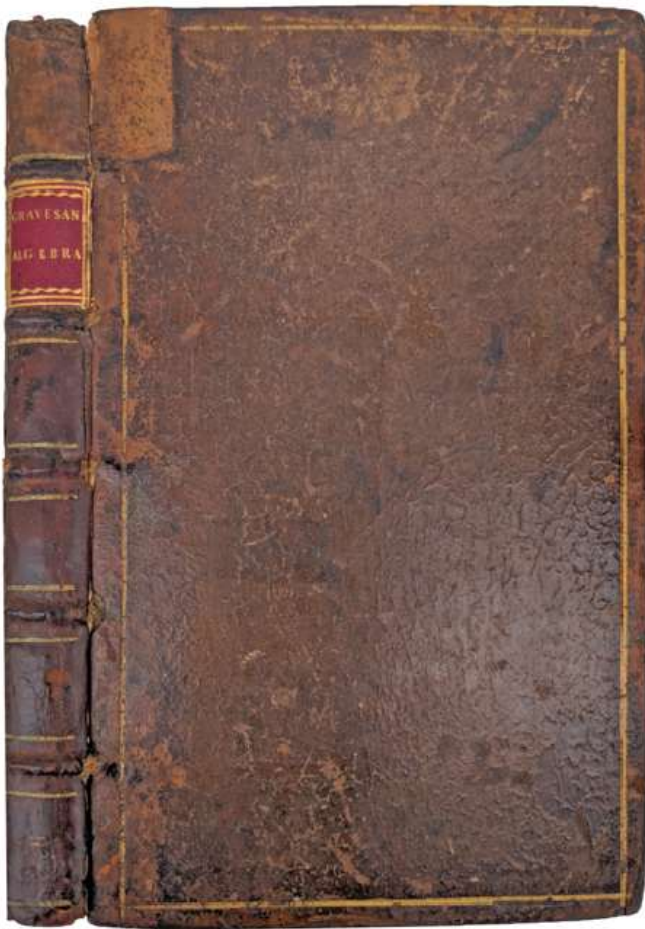
	C		B		B		A		A		u		t	
	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700			
	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.	N. P.			
	ix.	xxvij.	iv.	xxix.	xvi.	xxiv.	xix.	vij.	xxvij.	iv.	xxix.	xvi.	xxiv.	xix.
1700	1. 20. 39.	58. 77. 96.	xx.	vij.	xv.	ij.	v.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxiv.	xj.	xix.	vj.
1800	2. 21. 40.	59. 78. 97.	ij.	xviii.	xxvj.	xij.	xxj.	v.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.	xx.
1900	3. 22. 41.	60. 79. 98.	xij.	xxix.	vij.	xxiv.	ij.	xxj.	v.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.
2000	4. 23. 42.	61. 80. 99.	xxiiij.	x.	xviii.	v.	xij.	xxvj.	x.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.
2100	5. 24. 43.	62. 81.	iv.	xxj.	*.	xvij.	xxiv.	xj.	xix.	vj.	xxj.	v.	xxij.	*.
2200	6. 25. 44.	63. 82.	xv.	ij.	xj.	xxviii.	v.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.	xx.	xxvij.
2300	7. 26. 45.	64. 83.	xxvj.	xij.	xxij.	ix.	xxj.	v.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.	xx.
2400	8. 27. 46.	65. 84.	vij.	xxiv.	ij.	xx.	xxvij.	x.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.	xx.
2500	9. 28. 47.	66. 85.	xviiij.	v.	xiv.	j.	viiij.	xxvij.	x.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.
2600	10. 29. 48.	67. 86.	*.	xvij.	xxv.	xij.	xix.	v.	xxij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.	xx.
2700	11. 30. 49.	68. 87.	xj.	xxviiij.	vj.	xxiiij.	*.	xvij.	xxv.	xij.	xix.	v.	xxij.	*.
1800	12. 31. 50.	69. 88.	xxij.	ix.	xvij.	iv.	xj.	xxviii.	vj.	xxiiij.	*.	xvij.	xxvj.	xij.
1900	13. 32. 51.	70. 89.	ijij.	xx.	xxviiij.	xv.	xxij.	ix.	xvij.	iv.	xj.	xxviii.	vj.	xxiiij.
2000	14. 33. 52.	71. 90.	xiv.	ix.	xxvij.	ijij.	xx.	xxix.	xv.	xxij.	v.	xxj.	ix.	xxvij.
2100	15. 34. 53.	72. 91.	xxv.	xij.	xx.	vij.	xiv.	j.	x.	xxvij.	v.	xxj.	ix.	xxvij.
2200	16. 35. 54.	73. 92.	vj.	xxiiij.	j.	xviii.	25.	12.	xxj.	viiij.	xv.	xxij.	ix.	xxvij.
2300	17. 36. 55.	74. 93.	xviiij.	iv.	xij.	xxix.	vj.	xxiiij.	ix.	xvij.	iv.	xj.	xxviii.	vj.
2400	18. 37. 56.	75. 94.	xxviiij.	xv.	xxiiij.	x.	xvij.	iv.	xij.	xxix.	vj.	xxiiij.	ix.	xxvij.
2500	19. 38. 57.	76. 95.	ix.	xxv.	iv.	xx.	xxix.	xv.	xxij.	v.	xxj.	ix.	xxvij.	ix.



35. **RODWELL, George Farrer** [ed.] (1843-1905). *A Dictionary of Science; comprising Astronomy, Chemistry, Dynamics, Electricity, Heat, Hydrodynamics, Hydrostatics, Light, Magnetism, Mechanics, Meteorology, Pneumatics, Sound, and Statics; Preceded by an Essay on the History of the Physical Sciences. The Haydn Series.* London: E. Moxon, 1871. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxviii, 580 pp. Title vignette, tables. Original blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth, calf gilt-stamped brick-red spine label, recased, modern endleaves. Very good. RW1237

\$ 35

George Farrer Rodwell, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Fellow of the Chemistry Society, was a Science Master at Clifton School in 1870, and at Marlborough College in 1877. He wrote *A Dictionary of Science* (London, 1871); *Notes on a course of nineteen lectures on Natural Philosophy delivered at Guy's Hospital 1827-73* (London, 1873); *The birth of chemistry* (London, 1874); *South by East: notes of travel in Southern Europe* (London, 1877); and *Etna, a history* (London, 1878).



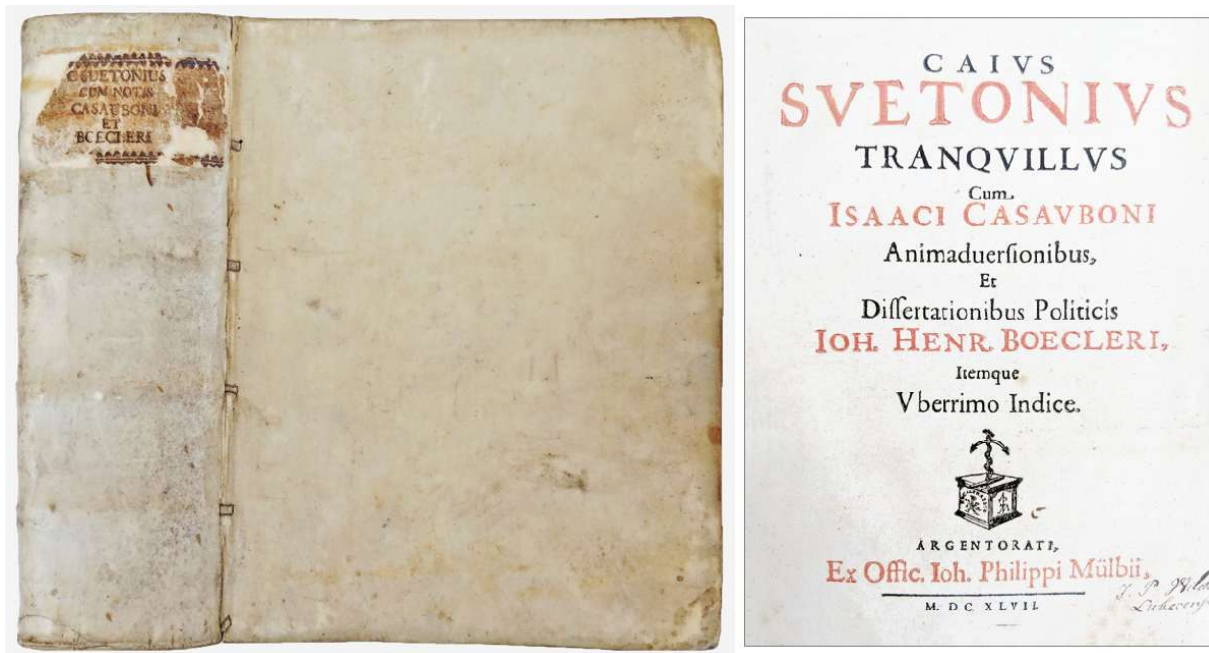
36. 'sGRAVESANDE, William-James [Willem Jacob] (1688-1742). *The Elements of Universal Mathematics, or Algebra: to which is added, a specimen of a commentary on Sir Isaac Newton's Useful Arithmetic*. London: John Senex, 1728. ¶ 8vo. iv, 187, [1] pp. 4 folding plates, decorative headpieces. Original gilt-stamped calf, modern red leather gilt-stamped spine label, raised bands; worn, rebaked and retaining original spine back, modern red morocco gilt-stamped title, also retaining the endsheets. Ownership stamp of "P.G." Very good. Rare. RW1451

\$ 1,450

First edition in English; first printed in Leiden in 1727, as *Matheseos universalis elementa*. "This work, translated into Dutch (1728) and English (1752 [sic]), is of didactic rather than original merit, but it was significant for its invitation to mathematicians to elucidate systematically Newton's *Universal Arithmetick*, which 'sGravesande exemplified by his own explanation of two passages from Newton's book. 'sGravesande found the lighthearted treatment of infinitesimals and the infinite in

Bernard de Fontenelle's *Éléments de la géométrie de l'infini* (Paris, 1727) unacceptable, and he maintained his objections in the *Journal littéraire* against Fontenelle's rejoinder (1730)." – *DSB* V, p. 510.

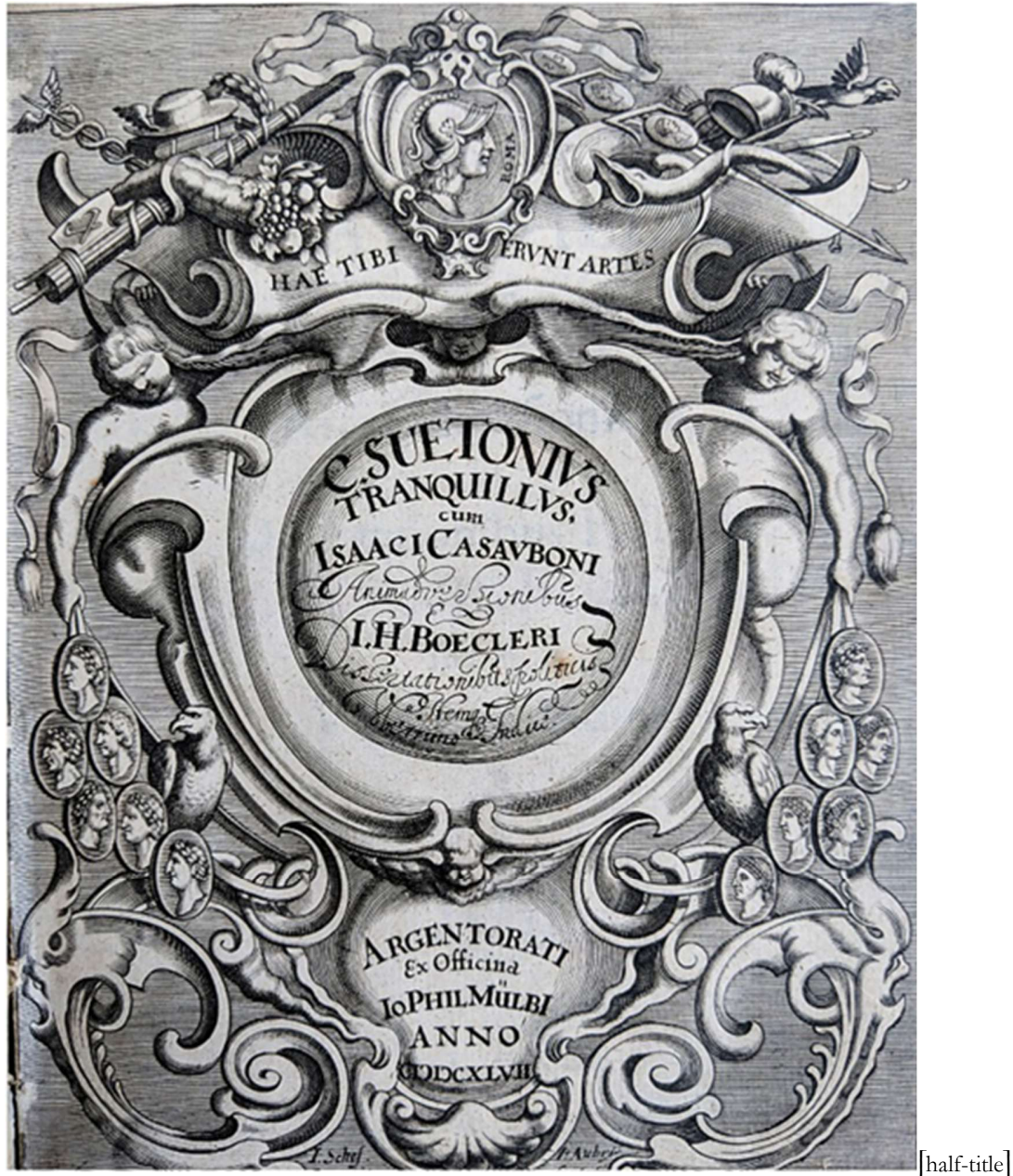
§ ESTC no.: T187811; not in Babson.



37. **SUETONIUS, Gaius** (c.69-122) ; **Johann Heinrich BOECKLER** (1611-1672) ; **Isaac CASAUBON** (1559-1614). *Caius Suetonius Tranquillus cum Isaaci Casauboni Animaduersionibus, et dissertationibus politicis: Ioh. Henr. Boecleri, itemque uberrimo indice*. Argentorati, [Strasbourg]: Philippi Mulbii, 1647. ¶ 4to. [x], 352; [120], 587, [1], 150 pp. Elaborate added engraved title, title printed in red & black. Original full vellum, leather label with gilt-stamped title (label is worn). Ownership signature on title of F. P. Wilcken, Lubecensis [Lubeck, Germany]. Very good. Rare. SW1672

\$ 275

Suetonius' *The Twelve Caesars*, with commentary. Includes the extensive annotations of scholar Isaac Casaubon, as well as a long dissertation on Suetonius by Boeckler.

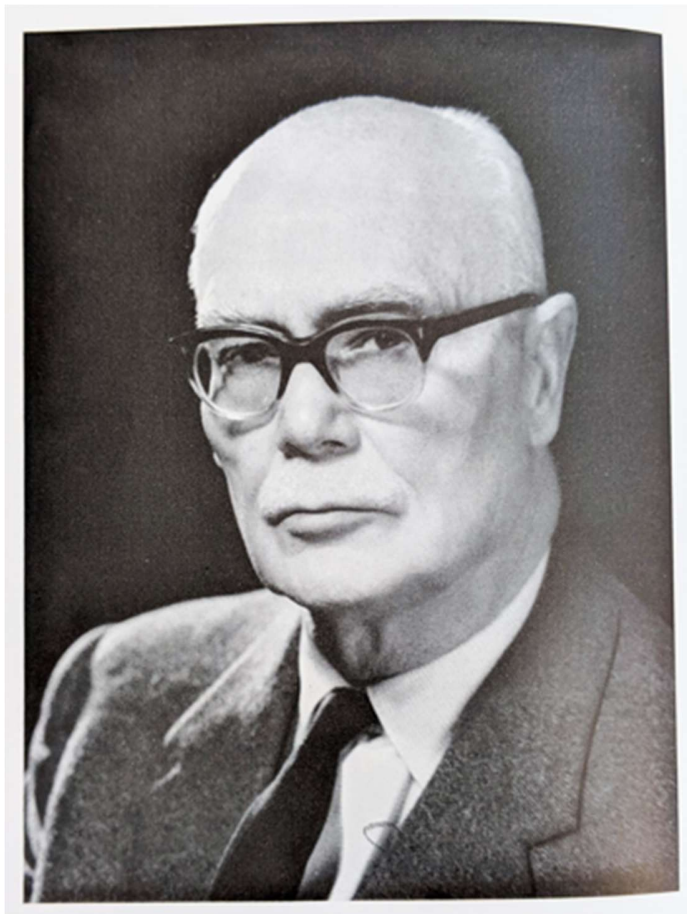


The elaborate half-title is drawn by I. Schef and engraved by Pierre Aubry (1610-1686).

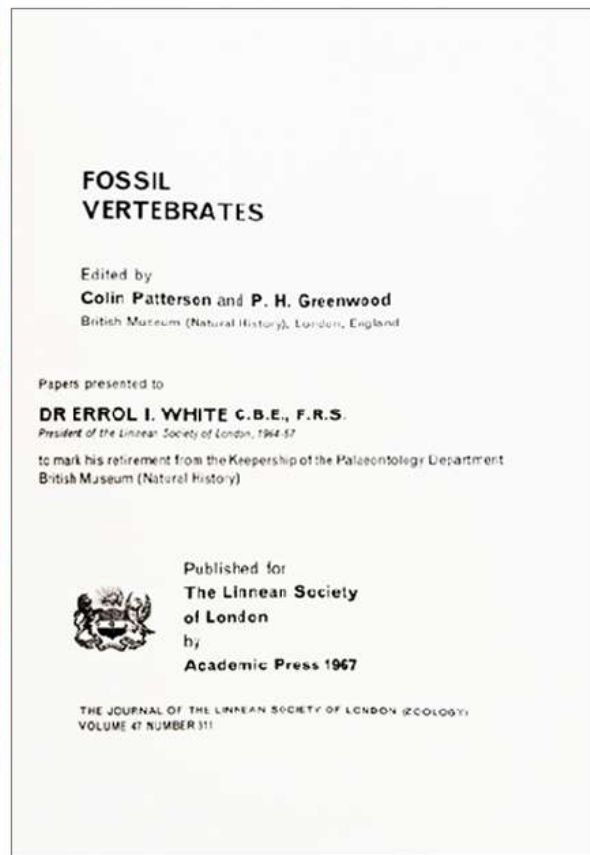
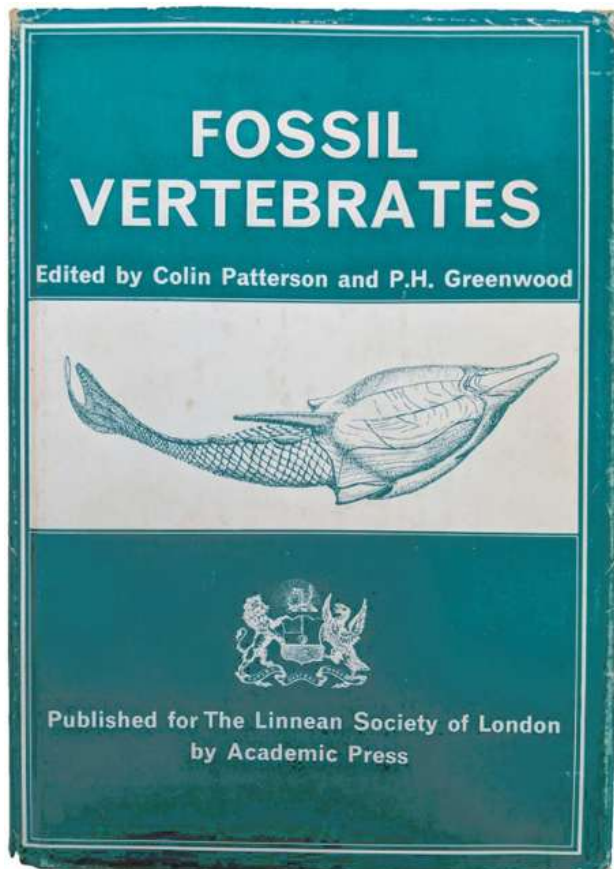
Casaubon was born in Geneva, “a son of Huguenot parents Arnaud and Jeanne. He was educated at the university in his home town and taught Greek there. His first wife was Marie Prolyst but she and their daughter died. In 1586 in Geneva he married Florence, daughter of Henry Estienne [or Stephanus, the famous printer] and they had

seventeen children, of whom about half did not survive infancy. His first major published work was on the Greek geographer Strabo and many other works followed. The invitation to come to England seems to have come from Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. Isaac was later made a prebendary of Canterbury but died in London on 1st July 1614.” – Westminster Abbey.

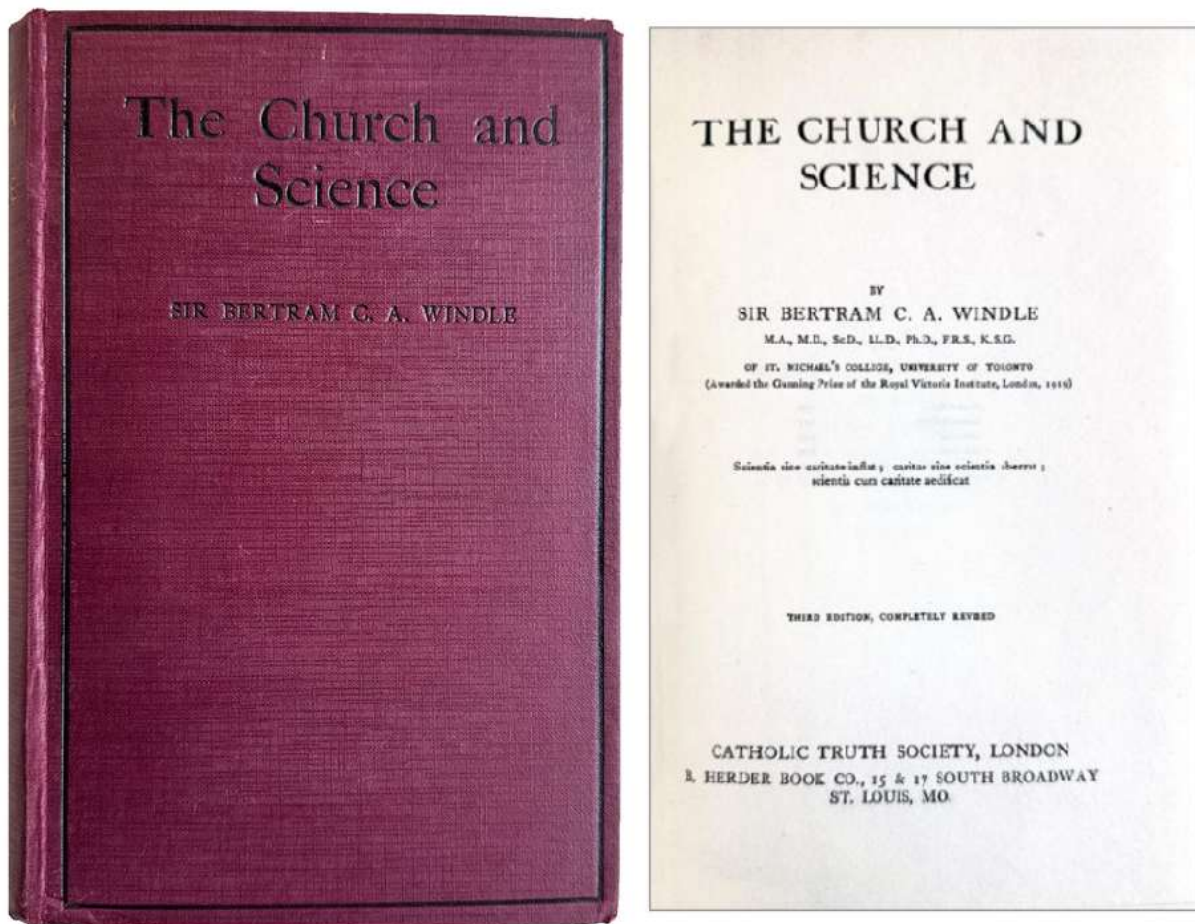
Gaius Suetonius Tranquilius was a Roman historian and biographer, whose most significant contribution was his biographies of twelve Roman rulers, from Julius Caesar to Domitian. Suetonius wrote *The Twelve Caesars* while serving as the personal secretary of the emperor Hadrian.



Errol White [38]



38. [WHITE, Errol Ivor (1901-1985)] PATTERSON, Colin; GREENWOOD, P. H. [eds.]. *Fossil Vertebrates; Papers Presented to Dr. Errol I. White, President of the Linnean Society of London, 1964-67*. London: Academic Press, 1967. Series: Journal of the Linnean Society of London (Zoology), vol. 47, no. 311. 8vo. [vi], 260 pp. Frontis., illus., index. Black red-printed blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket; jacket rubbed. Very good. RW1277 \$ 12.95

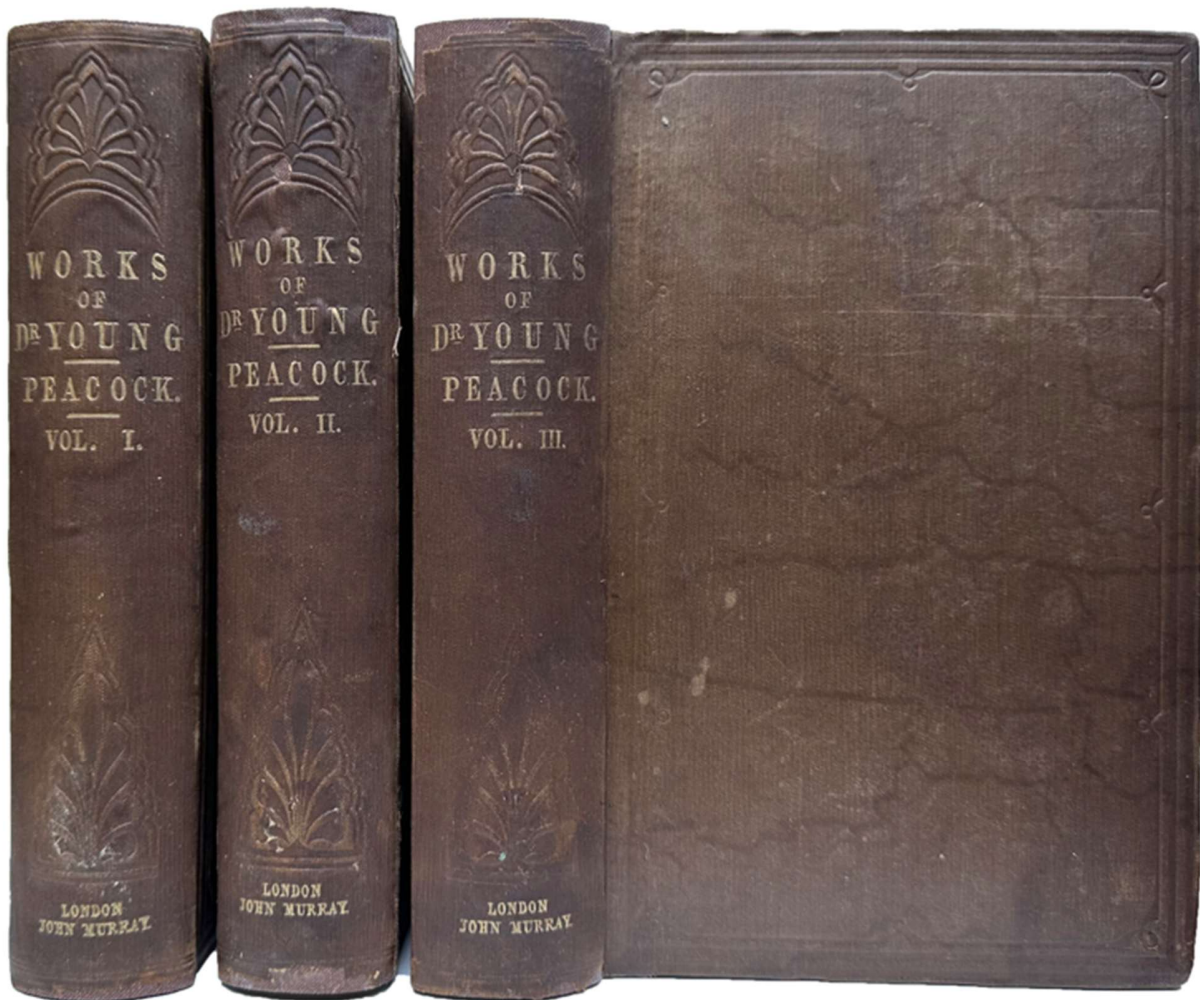


39. **WINDLE, Sir Bertram Coghil Alan** (1858-1929). *The Church and Science. Third edition, completely revised*. London: Catholic Truth Society, 1924. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 427 pp. Red cloth stamped in black, gilt spine; spine foot scuffed. Good +. BL2995

\$ 10

This title was awarded the Gunning Prize, Victoria Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1919. “Windle pursued his medical career in Birmingham. During his time in Birmingham he became a convert to Catholicism, became involved in social and charitable work and took up Liberal politics, supporting home rule and land reform. He was the first full-time professor of anatomy at Queen’s College, Birmingham, and was also dean of the medical faculty from 1891. He was foremost in the development of the Birmingham Medical School, which, after its transfer to Mason Science College

(granted university status under the Mason University College Act 1897 and incorporated in 1898), then received a royal charter in 1900 becoming the new University of Birmingham. Windle was the first Dean of the new university's medical faculty. In parallel with this he established a reputation as a brilliant anatomist. A member of the General Medical Council, he was twice Vice-President of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The Royal Society of London elected Windle a fellow in 1899”.

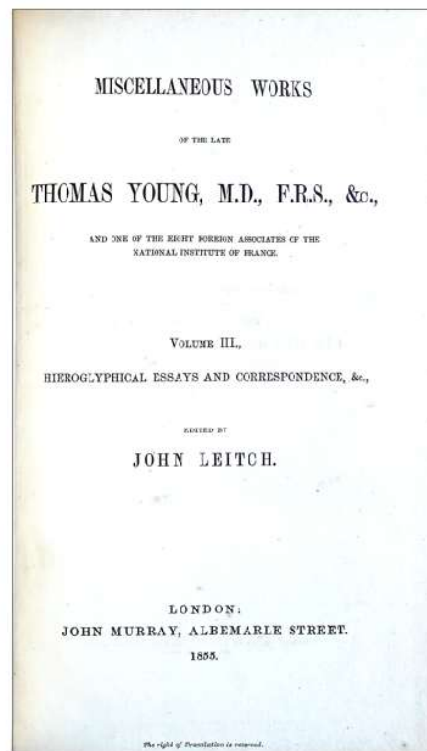
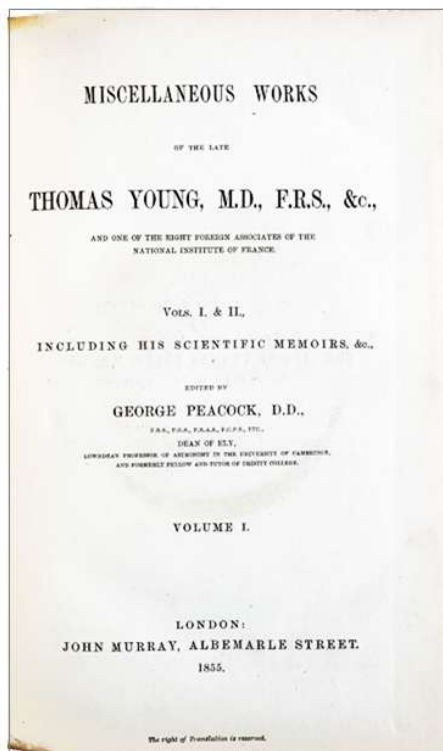


Inscribed (twice) by George Ellery Hale

40. **YOUNG, Thomas** (1773-1829). *Miscellaneous Works of the Late Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S., &c., and one of the eight foreign associates of the National Institute of France . . . Including his scientific memoirs, &c., Edited by George Peacock, D.D.* [vol. III: *edited by John Leitch*]. London: John Murray, 1855. ¶ 3 volumes. Large 8vo. vi, 600; v, [1], 623, [1]; x, 625, [1] pp. 24 engraved plates [vol. I] plates numbered 52-66 [vol. II]; 5 folding plates of Egyptian hieroglyphs, [vol. III] + figures, errata; light foxing. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, with dark brown or burnt-orange endsheets; fully restored with recent rebacking in brown cloth, the original spines mounted; small paper spine labels (from Carnegie) removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Mount Wilson Observatory. Signature of George E. Hale (vols. II & III). Very good+ set.

\$ 450

First edition of the author's collected works. One of the most remarkable persons of his time, he was a polyglot-polymath, engaged in many intellectual pursuits, achieving lasting recognition in the fields of ophthalmology, optics, chromatics, light & color, physics, linguistics and Egyptology. This collection of his writings also includes his papers relating to architecture, marine science (tides), astronomy, bridge construction, weights & measures, etc.



EGYPT.
HIEROGLYPHICS.

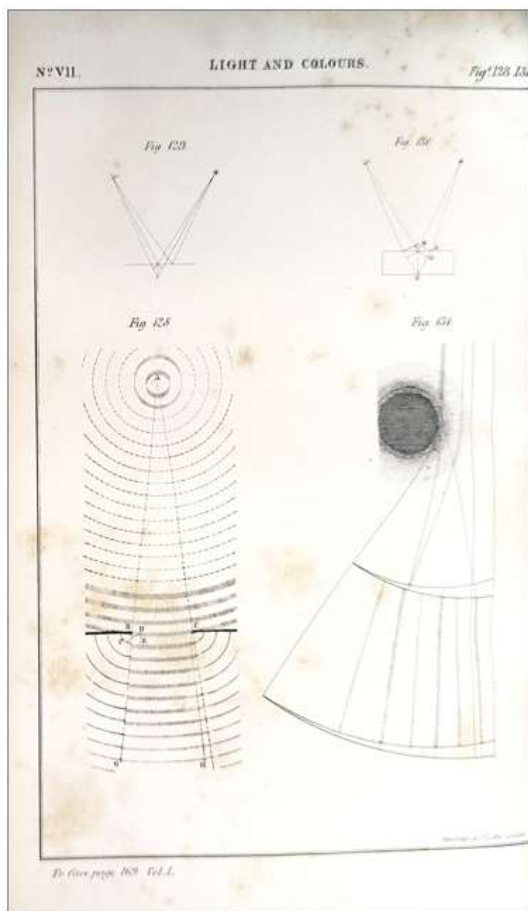
PLATE I

A. DEITIES			B. FAMILIES		
	Sacred Ch.	His. Ench. M. S.	NILUS ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ		
1 GOD <i>generat.</i> NOVT	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	20 APIS	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	36 Tethus
2 GOD <i>judge.</i>	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	21 MNEVIS	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	37 Eoa
3 GODDESS NOVT	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	22 Hysperion	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	38 MEMNON AUCNOI
4 GODS ANNOVT	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	23 Oerestes	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	39 Amensax
5 Agatholaemon ANNOVT	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	24 Tetrarcha	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	40 Heron
6 PHTAH HTA2	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	25 ANUBIS	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	41 Romulus
7 AMMON ANNOYS	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	26 MACEDO	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	42 Sesostris
8 PHRE EPH	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	27 Hevacron	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	43 Phoron
9 RHEA HTC	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	28 Cereochus	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	44 Numeceus
10 IOH HIO2	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	29 Biscopbus	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	45 Proteus
11 THOTH OHOYO	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	30 Elatyperus	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	46 Ansemphes
12 OSIRIS OHOPI	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	31 Mastigias	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	47 Augustus
13 ARUERIS	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ	32 Serasa	ⲛⲓⲗⲓⲟⲩ	48 Psammetus
14 ISIS HOI HCC2	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ			49 NECHAO
15 NEPHTHE	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ			50 PSAMMIS
16 BUTO	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ			51 Macomphes
17 HORUS HOI HCC2	ⲛⲟⲩⲧ	Ⲓ.ⲛⲟ.ⲓⲓ			52 AMASIS
					53 Prob-horus
					54 Discorygus
					55 Discorygus

The most significant contribution here is clearly Young's studies of Egyptian hieroglyphs. See below for the record of Young's work at the very end of his life, working to understand the mysteries of hieroglyphs. His work was instrumental in deciphering the Rosetta Stone. Young and Jean-François Champollion were engaged in the effort, at first collaborating and soon distancing themselves. Champollion's translation was issued in 1822. "Subsequently, Young felt that Champollion was unwilling to share the credit for the decipherment. In the ensuing controversy,

strongly motivated by the political tensions of that time, the British tended to champion Young, while the French mostly championed Champollion. Champollion did acknowledge some of Young's contribution, but rather sparingly.” – Wikip.

“In 1801 he was appointed professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, and as such delivered those remarkable lectures, which he published in two volumes quarto with the title “A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts.” “They form altogether,” says Dr. Peacock, “the most comprehensive system of natural philosophy, and of what the French call physics, that has ever been published in this country; equally remarkable for precision and accuracy in the enunciation of the vast multitude of propositions and facts which they contain, for the boldness with which they enter upon the discussion of the most abstruse and difficult subjects and for the addition or suggestion of new matter or new views in almost every department of philosophy.””



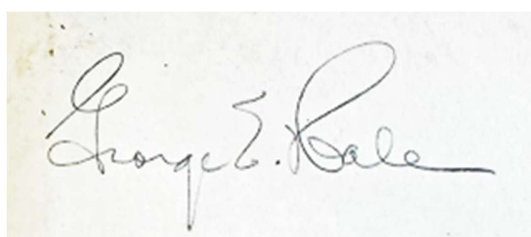
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“Dr. Young from the month of February, 1829, had suffered from what he considered repeated attacks of asthma, and was evidently uneasy at the state of his health. This gradually deteriorated. He had in the beginning of April great difficulty in breathing, with some discharge of blood habitually from the lungs, and was in a state of great weakness. He had completed all the works on which he was engaged, with the exception of the rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary, which he had brought near to its completion, and which he was extremely anxious to be able to finish. It was then in the hands of the lithographers, and he not only continued to give directions concerning it, but laboured at it with a pencil when confined to bed, and unable to hold a pen.”

“His last anxiety concerning the proceedings of one or two persons who had made him the object of reiterated attacks in consequence of being dissatisfied with the arrangements of the Nautical Almanac, was that nothing should go forth on his part to increase irritation, and when papers were sent him which went to enumerate and prove the errors into which these individuals had fallen, his desire was that they should be suppressed. His illness continued with some slight variations, but he was gradually sinking into greater and greater weakness until the morning of the 10th May, 1829, when he expired without a struggle, having hardly completed his fifty-sixth year. The disease proved to be ossification of the aorta. His remains were deposited in the vault of his wife’s family at Farnborough in Kent.” – *Royal College of Physicians*.

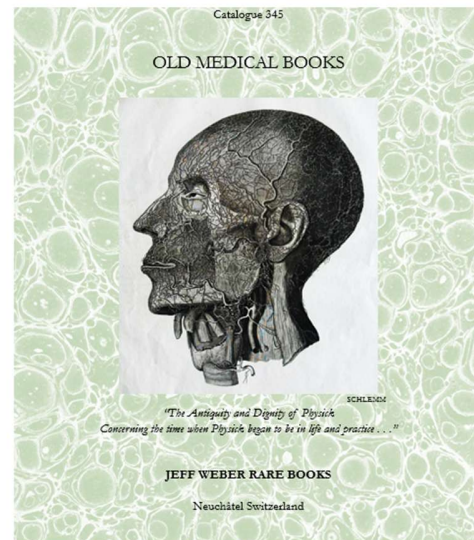
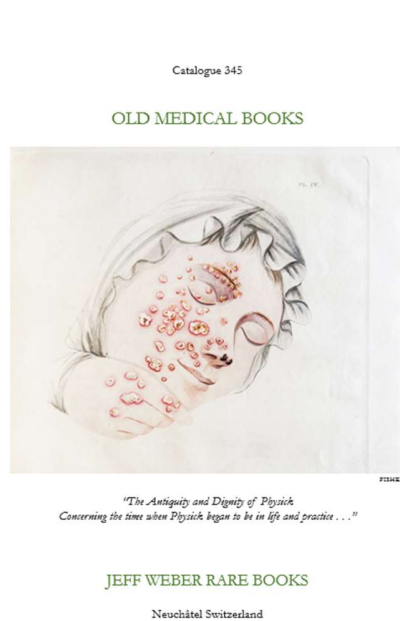
See: Frank Oldham, *Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S. (1773–1829)*, *Physics Bulletin*, Volume 5, Number 56, 1954.

A photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script, which reads "George E. Hale". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly aged piece of paper.

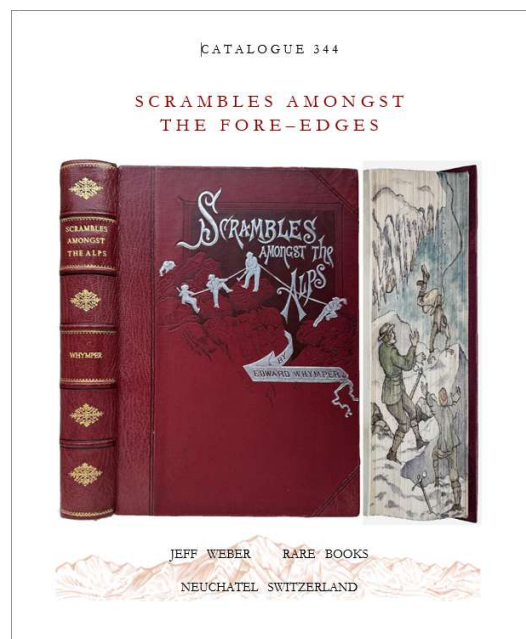
PROVENANCE: George E. Hale (1868-1938), noted California solar astronomer and astrophysicist – gave his personal (& family) library to the Carnegie Foundation, Mount Wilson Observatory, where he was its director.

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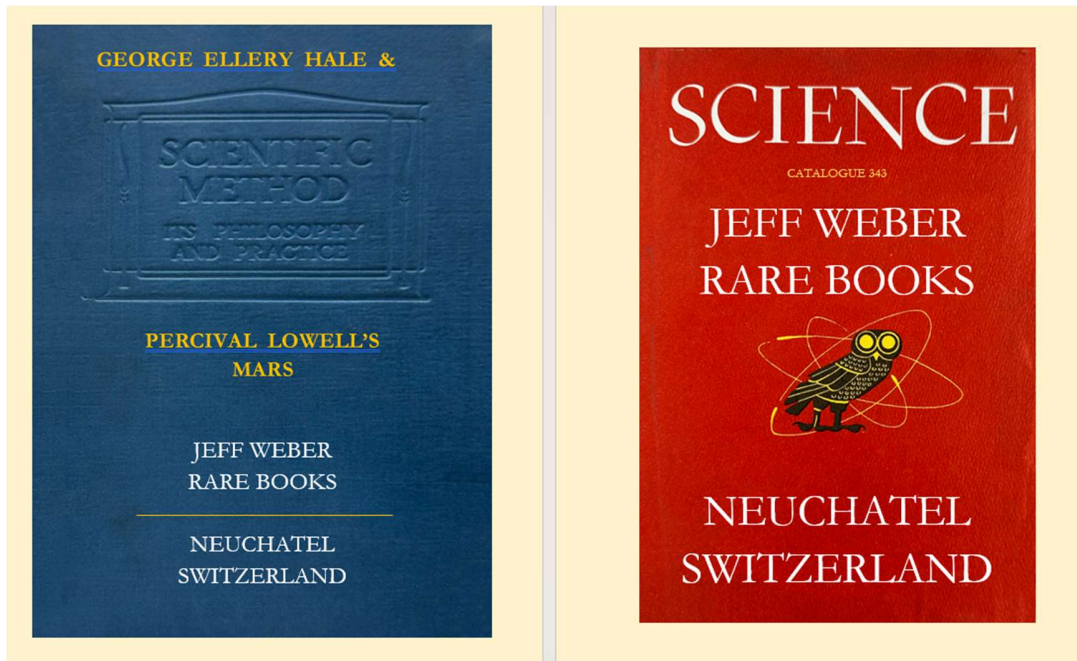
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