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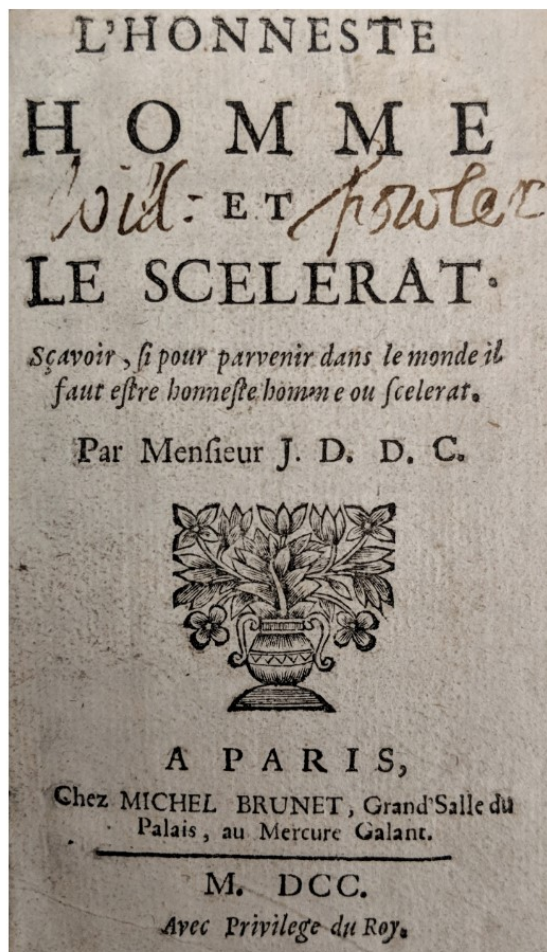
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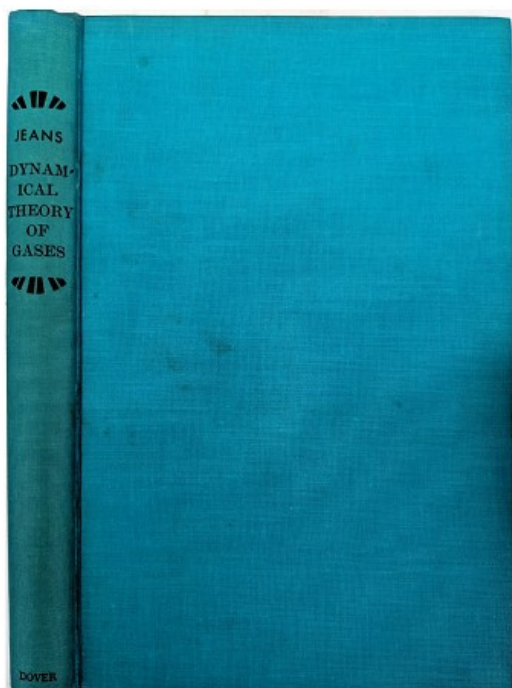
**SW1498 J.D.D.C. [Monsieur, DUBOIS DE CHASTENAY, Jacques (1660?-1716?)].** *L'Honneste Homme et le Scelerat. Scavoir, si pour parvenir dans le monde il faut estre honneste homme ou scelerat.* Paris: Chez Michel Brunet, 1700. ¶ 12mo. [vi], 185, [1] pp. Title woodcut vignette. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt spine, raised bands; extremities showing. Early armorial bookplate: "Bonne et Belle Assez"; title-page signed "Will: Fowler". Very good.

\$ 175

Second of three parts, each separate and apparently not referring the others issues (the first was 1699); a third issue was printed in 1701 [considered tome 2 and it contained 143 pp.]. "*The Honneste Man and the Scelerat [Villain]. Scavoir, if to reach the world you have to be honest man or scelerate [Villain].*" Arranged in four parts, or books [pp. 1, 41, 92, 144], with a final section entitled, "Ingénie a Agathandre". Some copies have a frontispiece (not this one); nonetheless extremely rare as only three copies located in WorldCat (in Germany), and one other located in the trade. Dubois de Chastenay also wrote, *Arsene, ou La vanité du monde: dédié à Madame de Maintenon*, 1690; *Uranie ou Les secours inopinez de la Providence, de diez A S.A.R. Monseigneur Le Duc D'Orleans, Regent de France*, 1716, etc.

Provenance: Possibly from the Bellasis or Bellasys family.

See: Octave Comte de Béhague, *Catalogue des livres rares et précieux composant la bibliothèque ...*, Paris, 1880, volume 2, no. 79.

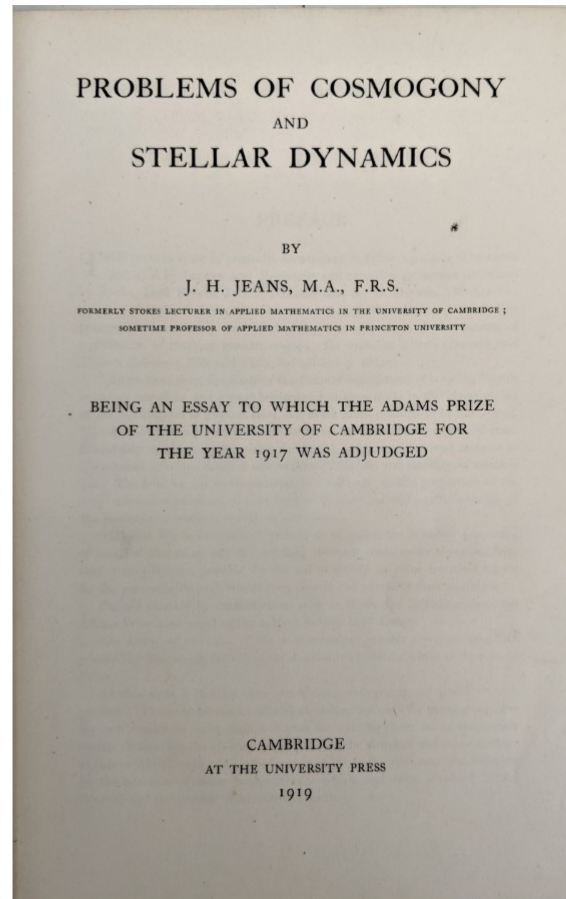
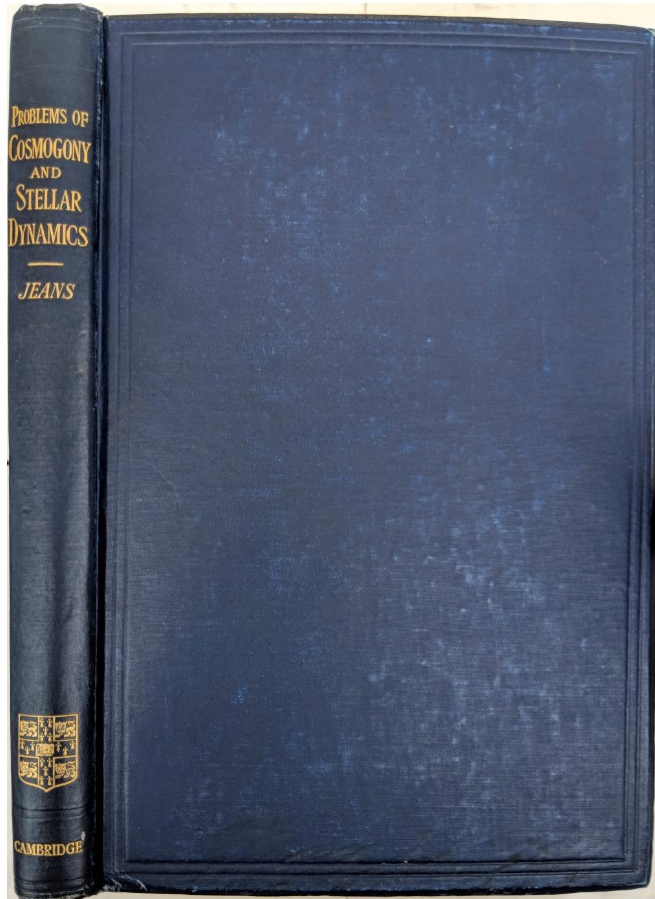


**SW1499 JEANS, James Hopwood (1877-1946).** *The Dynamical Theory of Gases.* New York: Dover, 1954. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 444 pp. 28 figs., index. Turquoise black-printed cloth. Lewis W. MacNaughton Library, Dallas, TX, rubberstamp. Very good.

\$ 20

Reprint of fourth edition. Jeans was an English physicist, astronomer and mathematician, often considered the founder of British cosmogony.

PROVENANCE: DeGolyer and MacNaughton is a petroleum consulting company based in Dallas, Texas.

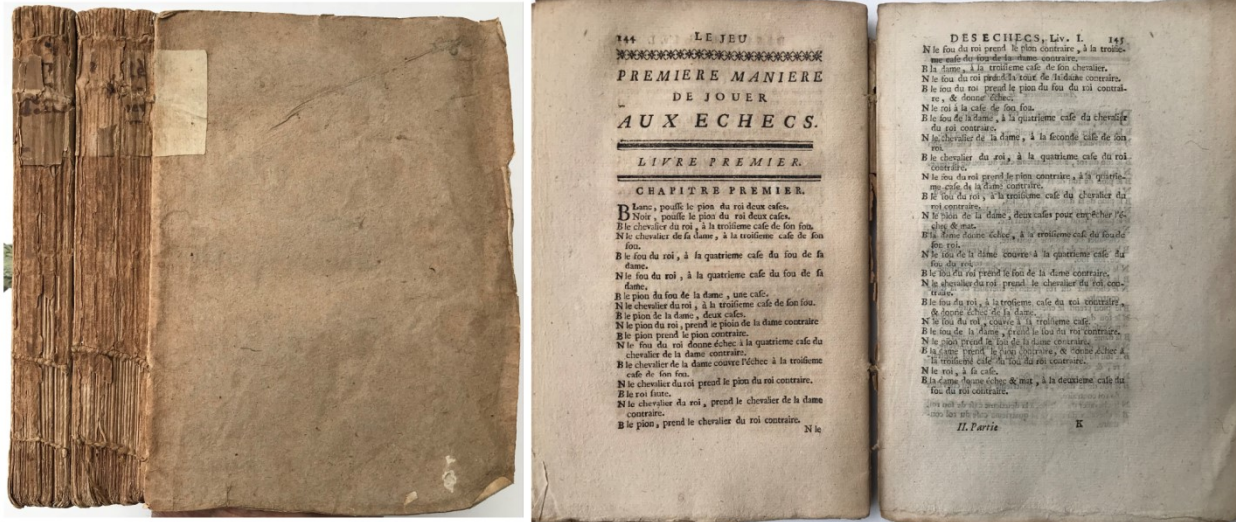


**SW1500 JEANS, James Hopwood** (1877-1946). *Problems of Cosmogony and Stellar Dynamics*. Cambridge: University Press, 1919.

¶ 4to. vii, [1], 293, [1] pp. Original navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rear board creased a bit. Ownership signature of N.E. Ravenhall. Very good.

\$ 75

“Being an Essay to which the Adams Prize of the University of Cambridge was Adjudged”. Jeans was an English physicist, astronomer and mathematician, often considered the founder of British cosmogony. “Problems of Cosmogony and Stellar Dynamics is a theoretical prelude to Jeans's later and more mature work on the subject, Astronomy and Cosmogony. The impetus for publishing his theories on the behaviour of rotating masses, and on general dynamical theory, was the 1917 Adams Prize on the 'rotating and gravitating fluid mass'. Jeans won the prize with the core text of this volume. Enlarging on that work, and utilising the burgeoning results of astronomy, as well as the author's bolder theoretical conjectures, this book became a solid foundation for substantial progress in cosmology.” – CUP.



Original Wrappers

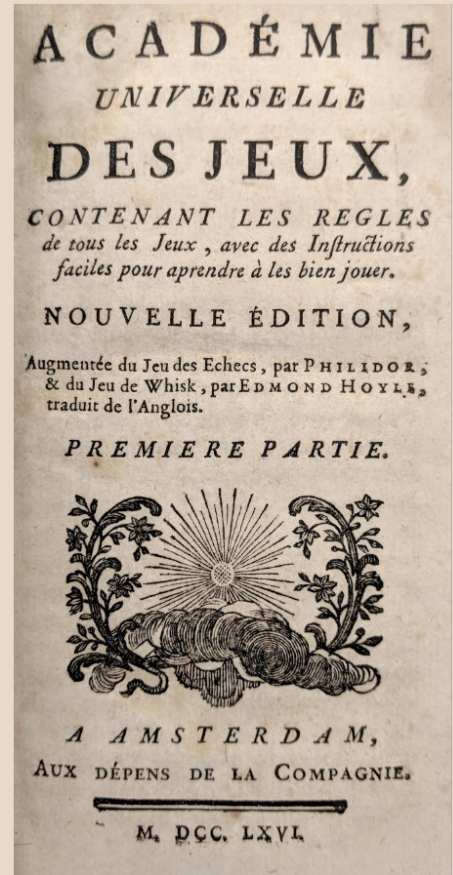
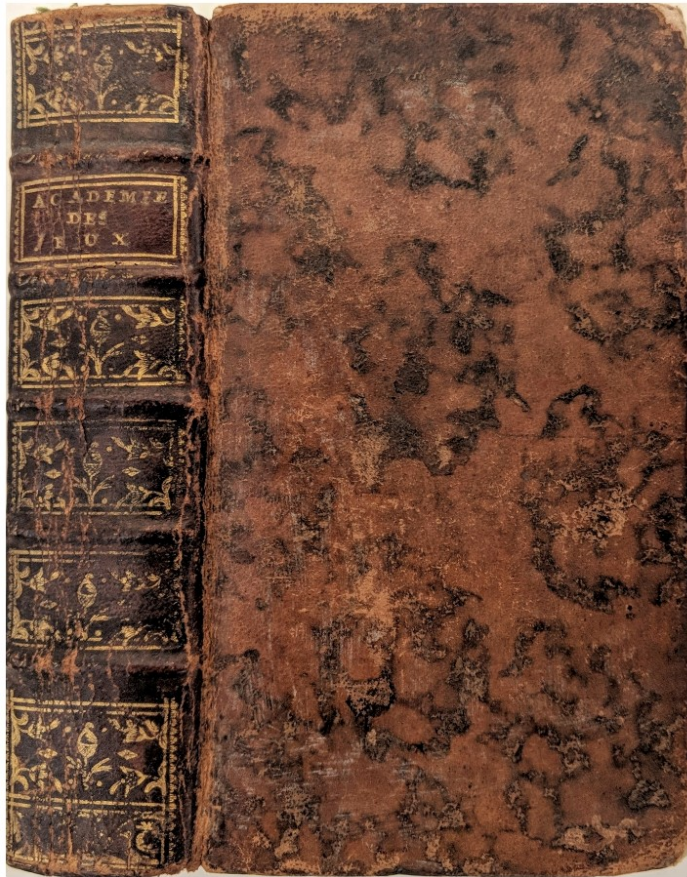
**LLV2074 [Jeux/Games] Académie Universelle Des Jeux. Académie Universelle Des Jeux, avec des Instructions Faciles pour apprendre À les bien jouer. Nouvelle Edition, Augmentée, & mise en meilleur ordre.**

Amsterdam: n.p., 1763. ¶ Two volumes. Sm. 8vo. 176 x129 mm. Collation: [-]2, A-Y8 Z4 (Z4, blank); [-]1, A-R8 S2. Pagination: [4], 358, [2 blank]; [2], 276 pp. Title is an insert. Illustrated woodcut [as chapter-title heading], 1 typographic ornament [vol. II chapter-title heading]; paper flaws in margin [vol. I pp.115-118], light spotting, occasional worming (at gutter), one signature loose. Original plain paper wrappers, completely untrimmed. Very good.

\$ 350

This enormously popular collection of games was first published in 1717 and went through numerous editions well into the 19th century. Gaming in the eighteenth century, mostly card games such as "Quadrille" [card game popular during the 1700s, played by four people with a deck of 40 cards], "Hombre" [a predecessor to whist and bridge], "Piquet", "Comet", "Reversis", "Papillon", "l'Ambigu," Tontine, Lottery, Triumph, Poque, Sizette, billiards, Paume ["palm game", an indoor predecessor to tennis], Trictrac [similar to backgammon], Toc, and Chess.

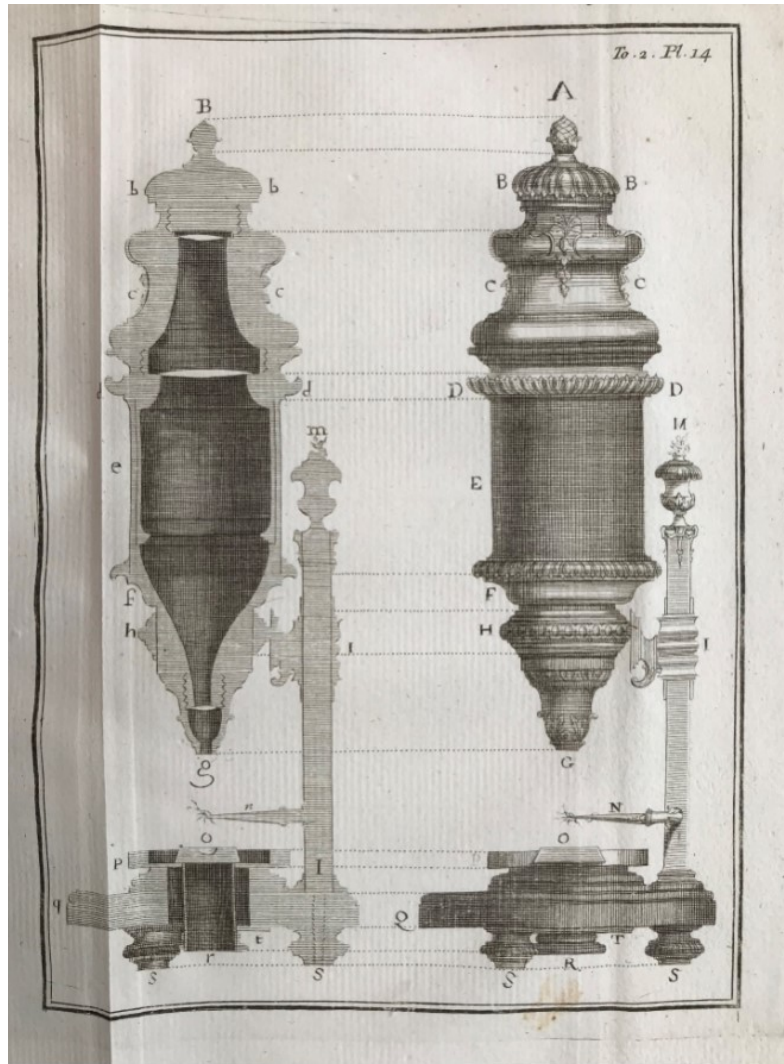
STCN 176308 (1 copy). Thierry Depaulis, *Les loix du jeu: bibliographie de la littérature technique de jeux de cartes en francais avant 1800*, (1994), 91; Catherine Perry Hargrave, *A History of Playing Cards and a Bibliography of Cards and Gaming*, p. 411; F.A. Jackson & G.B. Keen, *Catalogue of the Chess Collection of the Late George Allen*, (1878), p.1.



**SW1501 [Jeux/Games] HOYLE, Edmond; PHILIDOR** (contributors). *Académie Universelle des Jeux, Contenant les Regles de tous les Jeux, avec les Instructions faciles pour apprendre à les bien jouer. Nouvelle édition.* Amsterdam: Depens de la Compagnie, 1761. ¶ 2 parts in 1 volume. 12mo. viii, 384, [4], 321, [3] pp. Woodcut title vignette, head and tail pieces, 6 figures, tables. Original gilt-stamped mottled calf, raised bands, maroon spine label; joints & extremities worn. Very good.

\$ 240

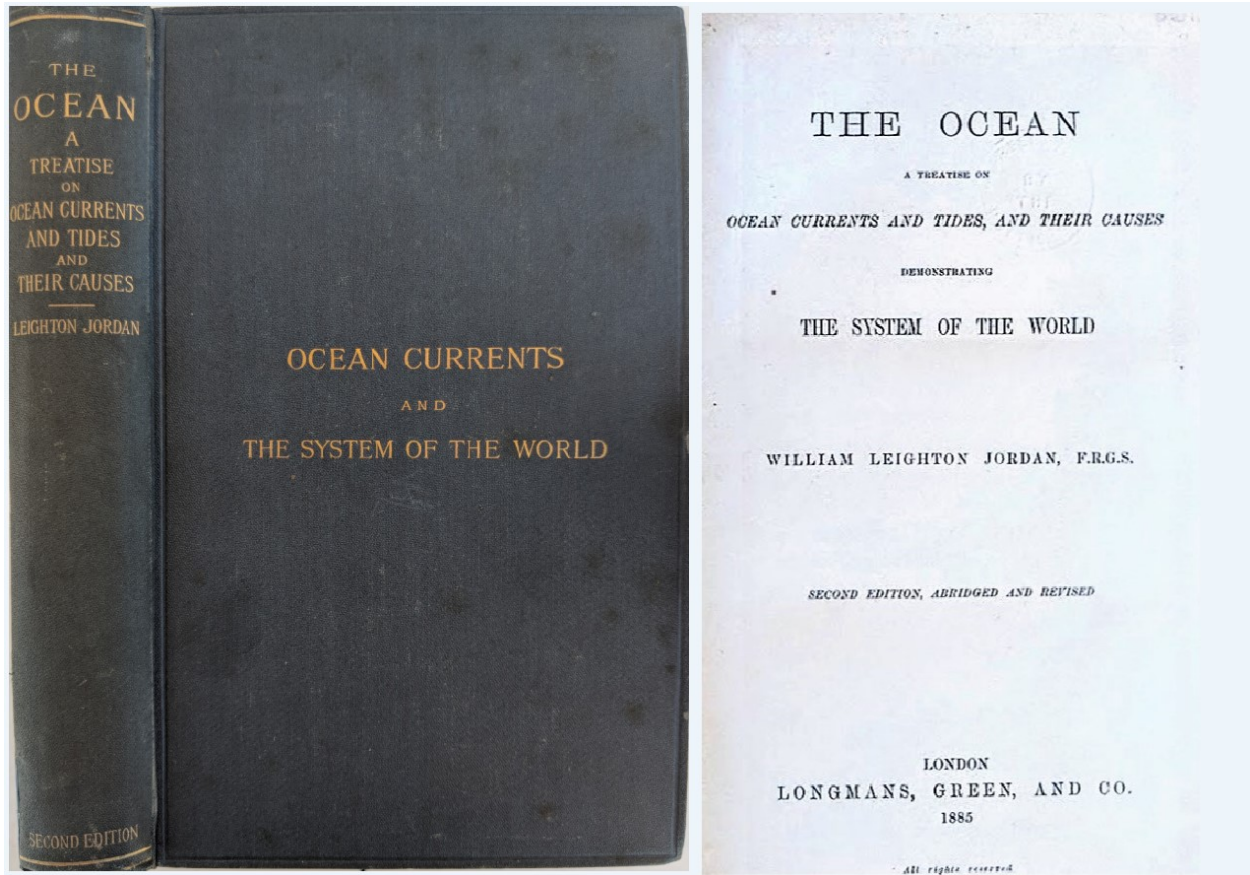
French book of amusements, augmented with a lengthy section on Chess, by Philidor, and the game of Whisk, by Edmond Hoyle. Largely the selection is either card or board games, describing the rules and strategies of some of the most popular games of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Chess figures prominently, as contributed by Philidor's text (pp. vol. II, pp. 152-256). Also found are billiards, trictrac (or) backgammon (vol. II, pp. 51-70 with figures), whist (translated from Edmond Hoyle), "quadrille," Jeu de paume (an early form of tennis, initially played without racquets), "l'hombre a trois," Jew-harp, Tontine (a game of 'Victorian' murder and backstabbing), and many others.



**S13195** **JOBLOT, Louis** (1645-1723). *Observations D'Histoire Naturelle, Faites Avec Le Microscope, Sur un grand nombre d'Insectes, & sur les Animalcules qui se trouvent dans les liqueurs preparees, & dans celles qui ne le sont pas, &c.* Paris: Chez Briasson, 1754-1755. ¶ 2 volumes in 1 (containing 4 parts). 4to. xx, 38, 124; vi, 78, 27, [1] pp. 53 folding engraved plates, with half-title (1), second part title (2), volume two title (3), second part title (4), head and tail pieces, initial letters. Original full mottled calf, elaborate gilt tooled spine, dark red gilt-stamped spine label; joints starting at extremities, corners worn. Book-label of J.-J. Blaise, Librairie, Paris. Very good copy.

\$ 2,950

SECOND EDITION, but considerably enlarged over the first edition  
 Descriptions et Usages de Plusieurs Nouveaux Microscopes, 1718. [More information or pictures on request].

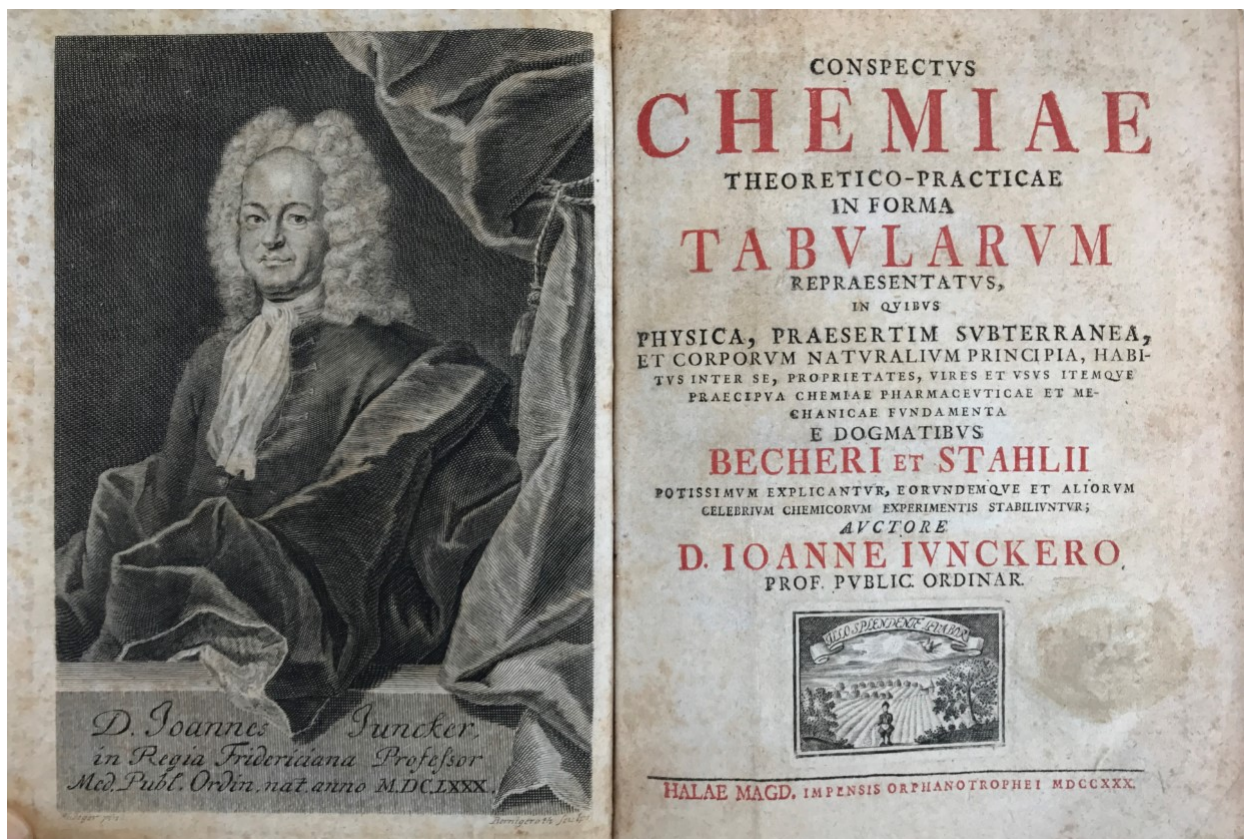


*The Ocean*

**SW1502 JORDAN, William Leighton. *The Ocean. A Treatise on Ocean Currents and Tides, and Their Causes Demonstrating the System of the World.*** London: Longmans, Green, 1885.

¶ 8vo. xvi, 281, [1] pp., [ads]. Folding frontis. map, plates, folding maps Navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; upper cover lightly soiled, rear hinge starting. Title embossed: "Presented by the publisher". Very good. Second edition, abridged and revised.

\$ 45



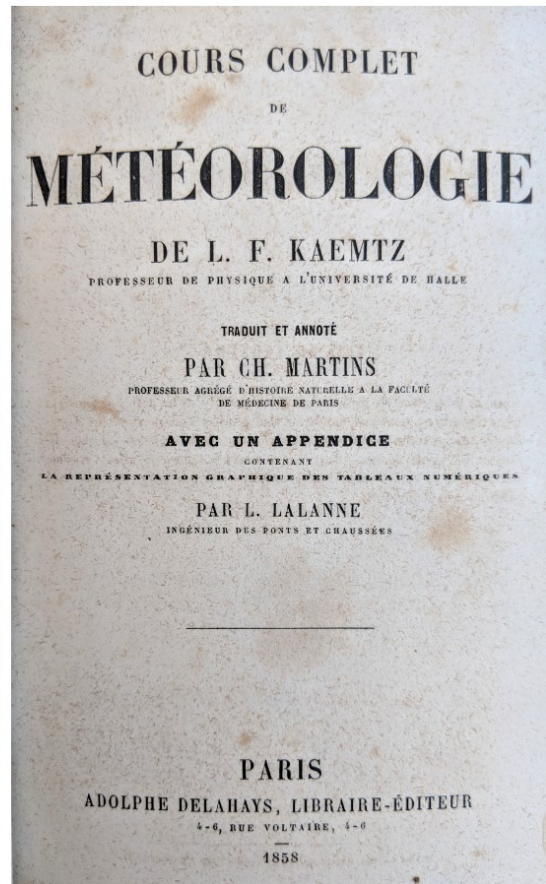
**S13247 JUNCKER, Johann, of Halle** (1679-1759). *Conspectus Chemiae Theoretico-Practicae in Forma Tabularum Repraesentatus, in quibus physica, praesertim subterranea et corporum naturalium principia, habitus inter se, . . . explicantur*, [etc.]. Halae Magd. [Magdeburgica], Impensis Orphanotropei, 1730-38.

¶ 2 volumes. Small 4to. Collation: Signatures: a4(-A4), b2, A-7C4 \*; a4, b2, A-4I4, 4K2. [\*Leaf 7A3 mis-signed 6A3]. Pagination: [10], 1086, [42]; [xii], 598, [30] pp. Engraved portrait of Juncker, by Rudiger pinx., and engraved by Bernigeroth Sculps. Title printed in red and black; title engraved vignette, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Errata on p. [41]-[42] at end, indexes; foxed, usual browning. Modern antique-style quarter speckled calf, marbled boards, vellum corner tips, spine with gilt-tooled raised bands, dark green morocco gilt-stamped labels. Fine. IMPORTANT EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PRE-LAVOISIER CHEMISTRY TEXTBOOK.

\$ 850

First edition. "One of the most important textbooks of the pre-Lavoisier period, in which Juncker . . . presents a systematic account of the doctrine of phlogiston of his teacher Georg Ernst Stahl.





**SW1503 KAEMTZ [Kämtz], Ludwig Friedrich (1801-1867). *Cours Complet de Météorologie. Traduit et Annoté par Ch. Martins, Avec un Appendice contenant La Représentation Graphique des Tableaux Numériques par L. Lalanne.* Paris: Adolphe Delahays, 1858.**

¶ 8vo. [4], vi, 522 pp. 10 plates (1 in color, 5 folding). Contemporary quarter blind- and gilt-stamped morocco, raised bands, maroon pebbled paper over boards; small waterstain on title, light foxing to early leaves, extremities worn. Binding with ownership stamp on foot of spine: G. Arena [and crown]. Good +.

\$ 75

Ludwig Friedrich Kämtz was a German meteorologist who spent most of his life working in Russia, where he taught at the University of Dorpat.



*KEILL on Astronomy*

JOANNIS KEILL, M. D.

*Regiæ Soc. Lond. Socii, In Acad. Oxon. Astronomiæ  
Professoris Saviliani*

INTRODUCTIONS

AD VERAM

PHYSICAM

ET VERAM

ASTRONOMIAM.

Quibus accedunt

TRIGONOMETRIA.

DE VIRIBUS CENTRALIBUS.

DE LEGIBUS ATTRACTIONIS.

XI — Editio Novissima.

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*Thier*

LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,

Apud JOH. ET HERM. VERBEEK. Bibliop.

MDCCLXXXIX.

SW1504 KEILL

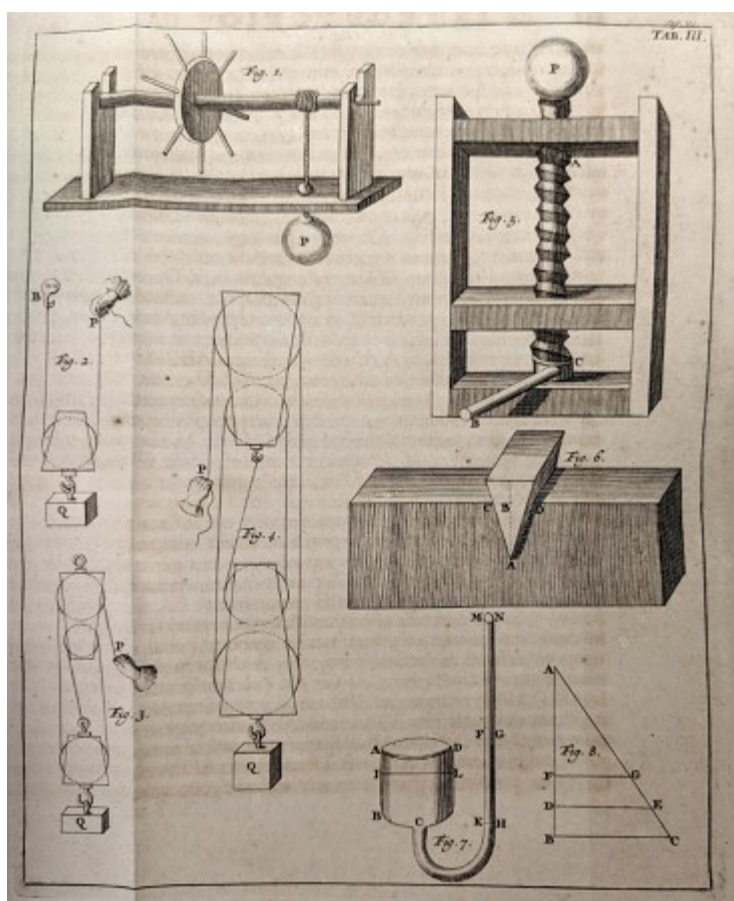
**SW1504 KEILL, John** (1671-1721). *Introductiones ad Veram Physicam et Veram Astronomiam. Quibus accedunt Trigonometria. De Veribus Centralibus. De Legibus Attractionis*. Leiden: Joh. et Herm. Verbeek, 1739. ¶ Thick 4to. [iv], 636, [10] pp. Title printed in red & black, title vignette, 47 engraved folding plates, index. Original blind-tooled pigskin, blind-stamped calf spine label, small “1739” stamped at foot of spine; dotted with worm holes (binding only). Early bookplate “Ex Bibliotheca Venerab: Conventus Viennensis...” of a Viennese Servite Order convent library; signature of Thierry on title. Near fine.

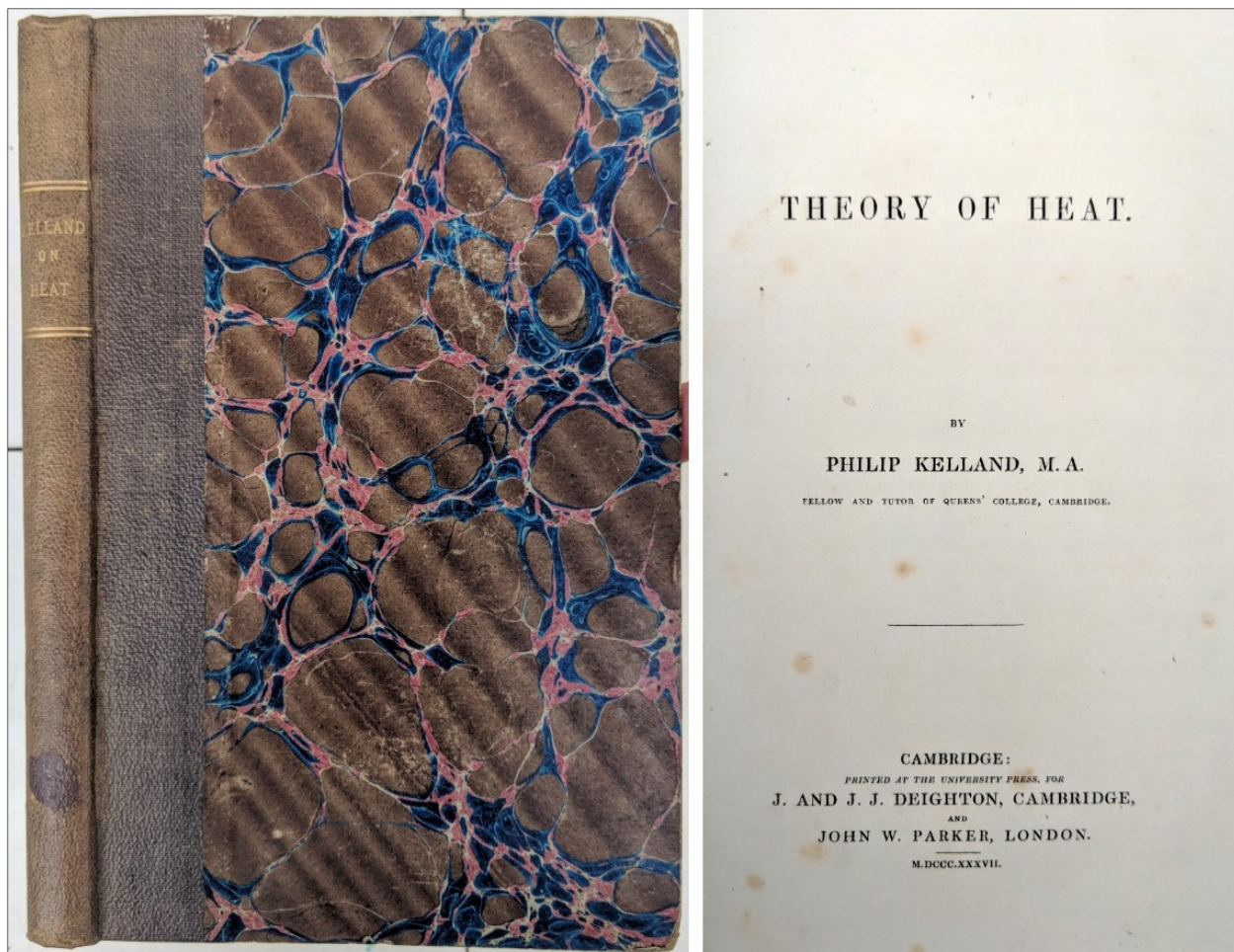
\$ 1200

New edition, a lovely copy of the collected works of one of Newton’s disciples. Keill, a Scottish mathematician and popular author, was one of Newton’s staunchest supporters and defenders. This volume, assembled by the Verbeek brothers, collects all of Keill’s previously published works, and also includes additional papers by Keill on centripetal and attractive forces.

“Keill’s role as propagator of Newtonian philosophy was carried out primarily through his major work, *Introductio ad veram physicam...* (1701), based on the series of experimental lectures on Newtonian natural philosophy he had been giving at Oxford since 1694. The first such lectures ever given, their attempt to derive Newton’s laws experimentally did much to influence later publications. ... Some of Keill’s writings also brought hostile attacks against Newtonianism from the Continent. For example, his charge that Leibniz had plagiarized from Newton’s invention of the calculus gave rise to a major dispute between English and Continental natural philosophers, in which Keill served as Newton’s ‘avowed Champion.’” – *DSB VIII*, 276.

☼ Poggendorf I, 296; Houzeau & Lancaster, 9247; Paul Luther (ed.), *R.A.S. Catalogue*, vol. II, p. 486.





**SW1505 KELLAND, Philip** (1808-1879). *Theory of Heat*. Cambridge: J. and J. J. Deighton, 1837. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 182, [2] pp. Contemporary quarter brown gilt-stamped cloth, marbled boards; corners showing. Bookplate. Very good.

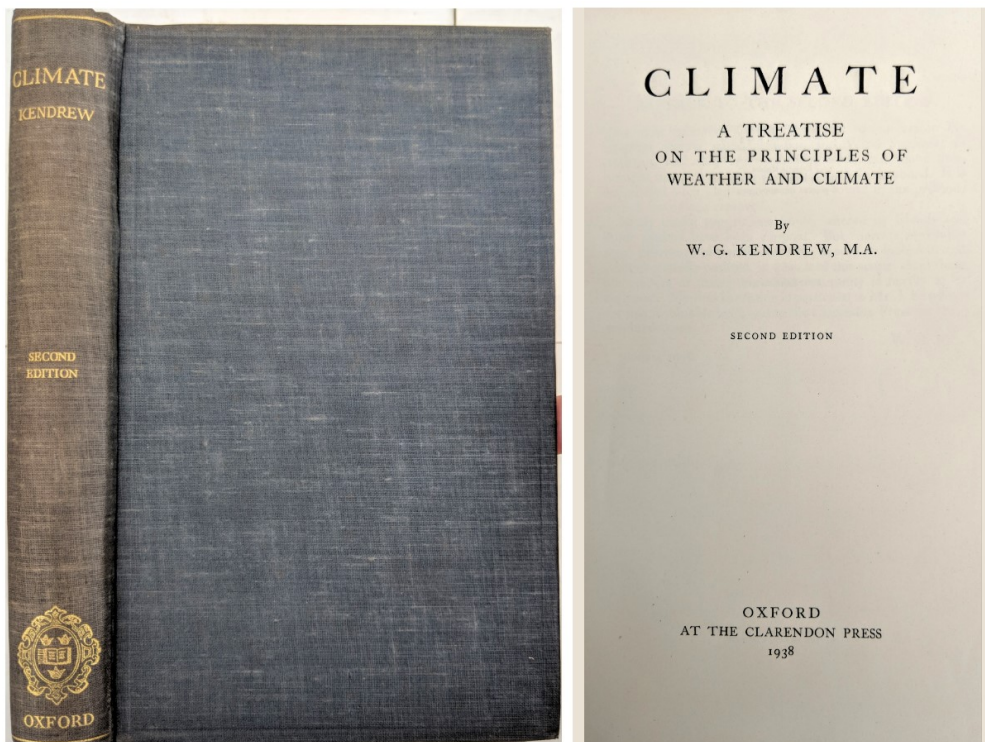
\$ 295

“Kelland’s work on heat was characterized later as mathematically ingenious but physically flawed. Supposedly Kelland confused heat flow and temperature and wrote of ‘temperature flow.’ – Garber, p.220.

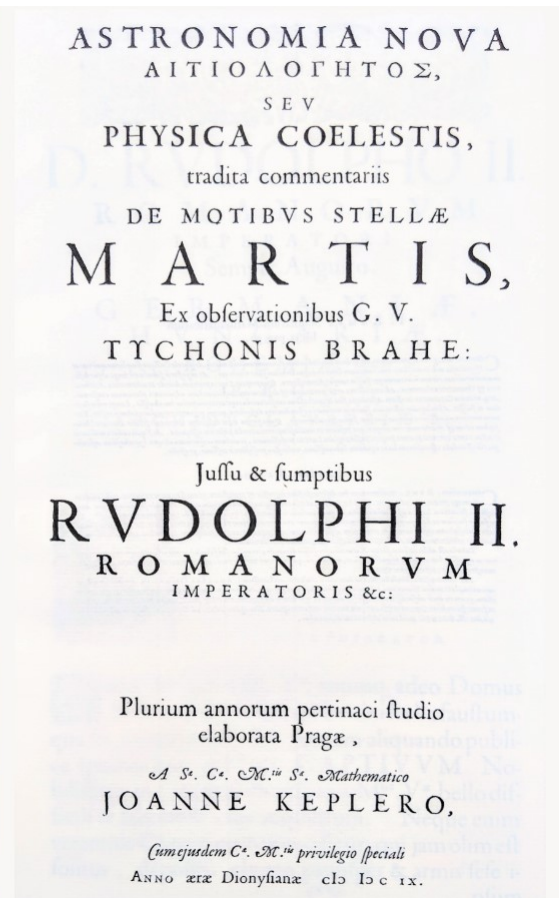
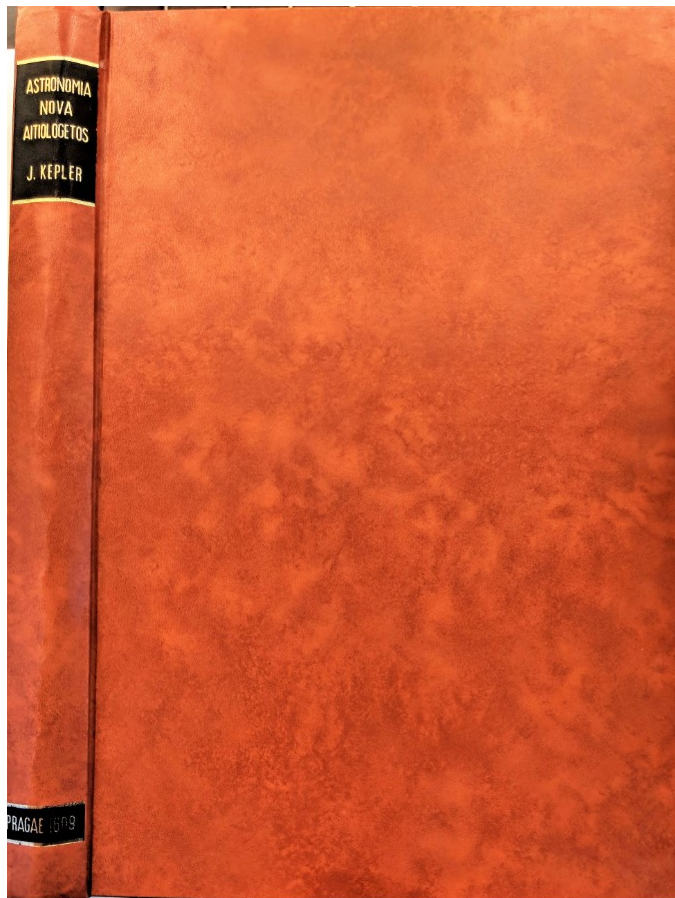
“In 1837 Phillip Kelland wrote a text on the subject [physics] partially encompassing Fourier's work. In both text and report, Kelland tried to develop a physical model for heat. He rejected caloric theory because it could not explain radiation and turned to a vernacular version of Poisson's molecular model. When he developed his mathematical theory of heat, he used Fourier. The text remained in two distinct parts. This was not a copy of French mathematics since Kelland developed special cases that led to real physical circumstances. These circumstances were reflected in experiments whose

results could be directly compared to the mathematics. He focused on this aspect of his work in his British Association report. He was hard put to do this given the relationship of physical model to mathematics in his own work and the absence of physical process in Fourier's mathematics. He worked out specific examples that might be tried experimentally. The four mathematical theories did not allow him to do this. Kelland noted that mathematicians, Poisson in particular, had 'not presented their results in a form sufficiently tangible to direct or suggest the application of experiment to them.' Experiments in and of themselves could not decide among the various mathematical interpretations. Available experiments also were not consistent enough to lead to any one empirical law of conduction. Kelland went on to suggest some experiments that might do that and the difficulties they presented to the experimenter." – Elizabeth Garber, *The Language of Physics: The Calculus and the Development of theoretical physics in Europe, 1750-1914*, Boston: Birkhäuser, 1999, p. 220.

Kelland was an English mathematician and Fellow of both the Royal Society and the Royal Society of Scotland. He is best remembered for his outsized impact on education in Scotland, where he taught at the University of Edinburgh and pushed through significant reforms in the Scottish University system.



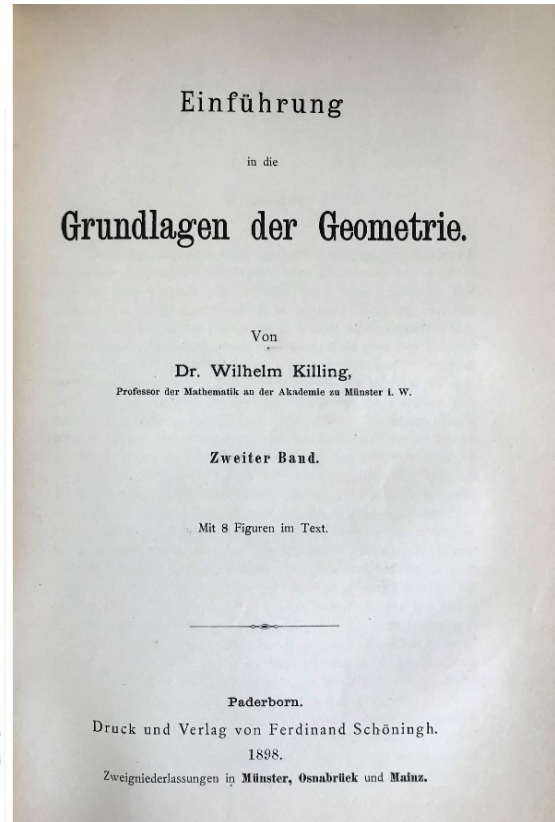
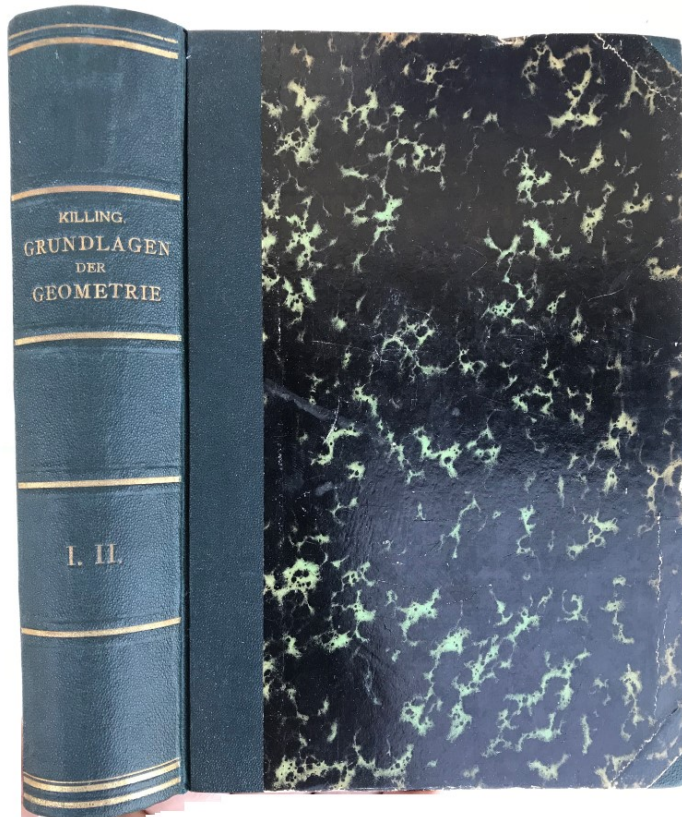
**SW1506 KENDREW, Wilfrid George.** *Climate. A Treatise on the Principles of Weather and Climate. Second edition.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1938. ¶ 8vo. ix, [3], 327, [1] pp. Frontis., 11 plates, 117 figs. (1 folding), index. Navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; minor waterstain to rear cover. Book-label of Richard A. Weiss. Very good. Kendrew was Reader in Climatology at the University of Oxford, and the father of Nobel Laureate in Chemistry John C. Kendrew. \$ 7.50



**SW1507 KEPLER, Johann** (1571-1630). *Astronomia Nova AITIOLOGETOS seu physica coelestis, tradita commentariis de motibus stellae Martis ex observationibus G.V. Tychonis Brahe.* Bruxelles: Culture et Civilisation, 1968. ¶ Folio. [xxxvi], 337, [1] pp. Folding table, illustrations. Full calf, gilt-stamped spine labels. Fine. Rare.

\$ 400

Nicely bound Facsimile of Kepler's 1609 first edition of *Astronomia nova*, one of the most important texts in the history of science. The Paris-based publishing house Culture et Civilisation was renowned for its high-quality facsimiles of classical texts in science and philosophy.



*Monumental Contribution to Mathematics*

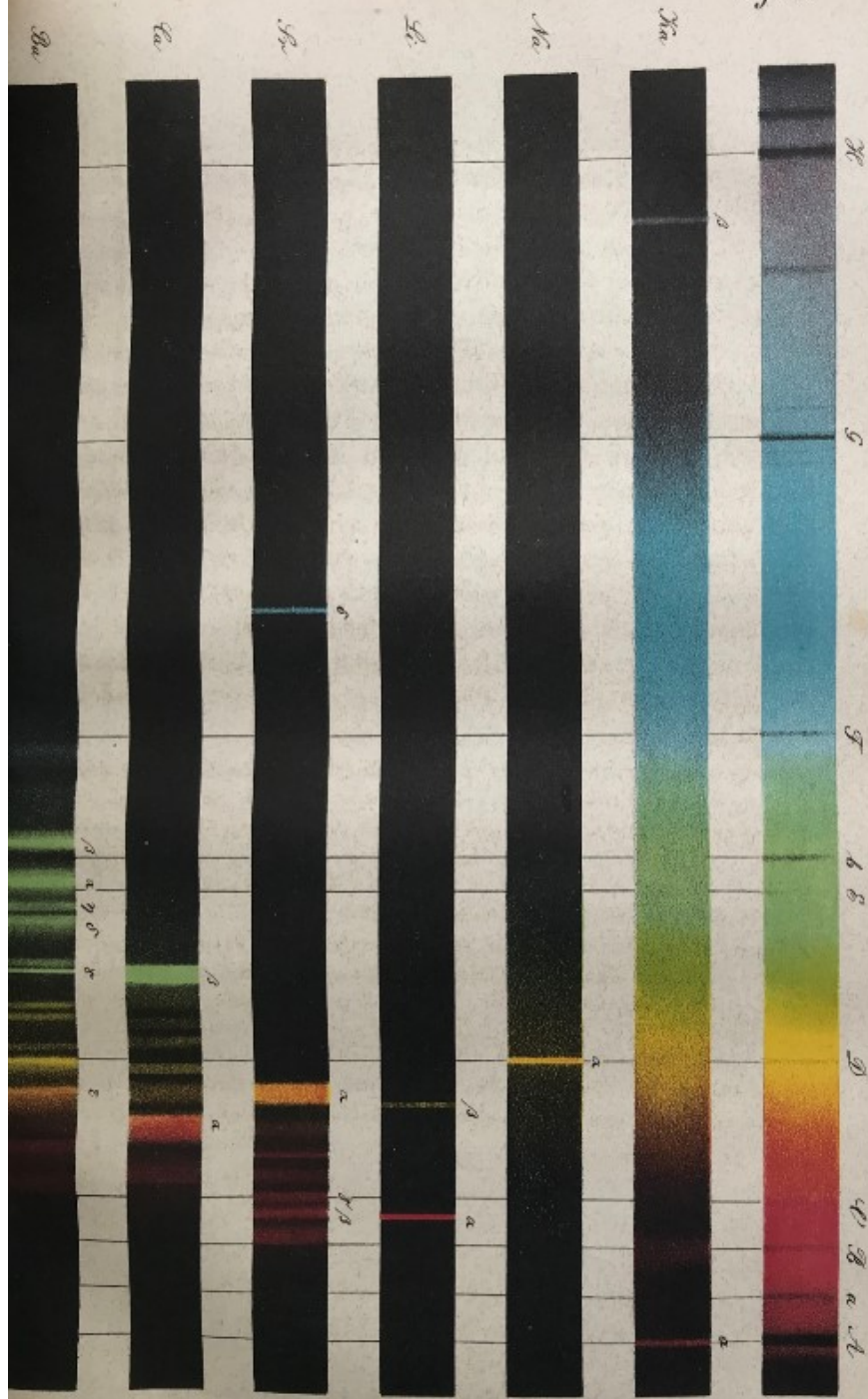
**S13403 KILLING, Wilhelm Karl Joseph** (1847-1923). *Einführung in die Grundlagen der Geometrie. Erster (und Zweiter) Band.* Munster, Osnabruck & Mainz: Ferdinand Schoningh, 1893, 1898.

¶ Two works in one volume. 8vo. x, 357, [1]; vi, 361, [1] pp. 48 figures, bibliographies. Offsetting to title, German bookseller's ticket inside front cover. Contemporary quarter dark green pebbled cloth over green marbled boards, gilt-ruled and stamped spine, cloth tips. Fine. RARE.

\$ 700

First edition of the author's monumental work in geometry and non-Euclidean geometry of n-dimensions. [More information on request].

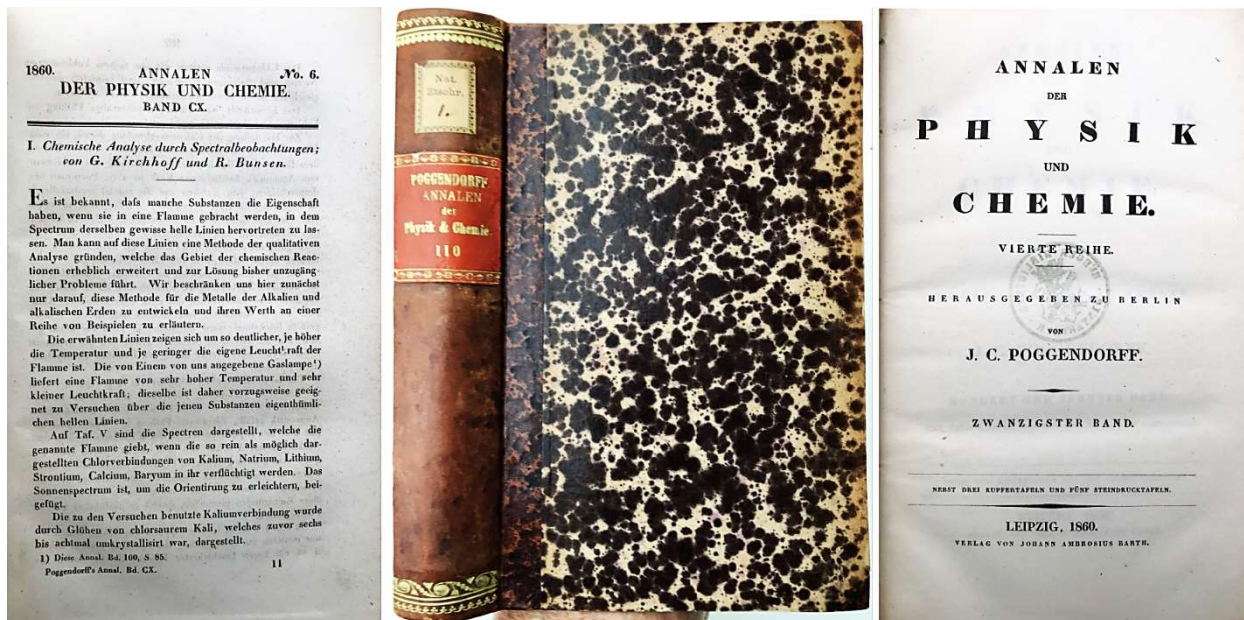




W. Graubauer's Druckerei, Carlsr.

Ann. d. Phys. u. Chem. Bd. 110. St. 2.

SS9499 KIRCHHOFF



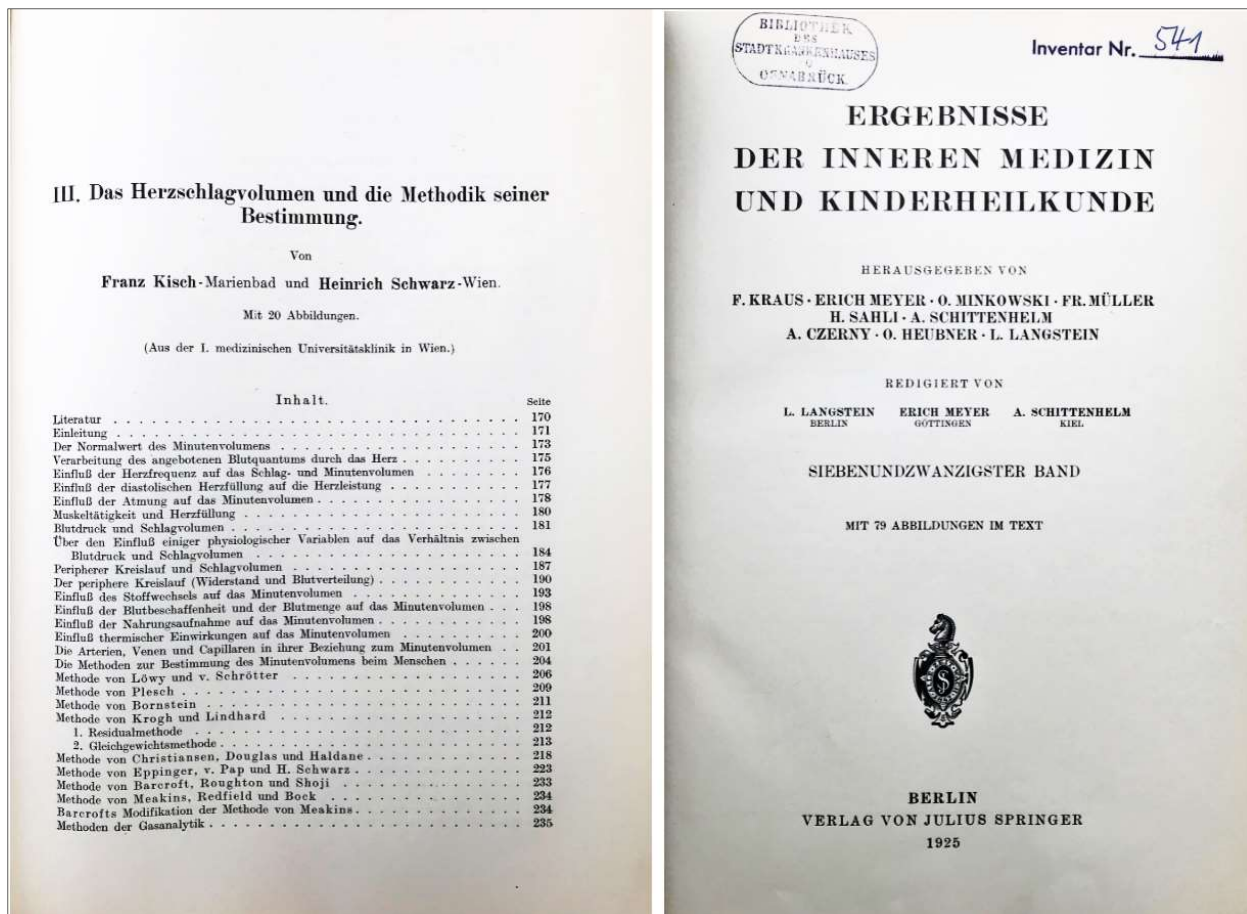
**SS9499 KIRCHHOFF, Gustav Robert (1824-1887) & Robert Wilhelm Eberhard BUNSEN (1811-1899).** *Chemische Analyse durch Spectralbeobachtungen*. Contained in: *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, Vol. 110, No. 6, pp. 161-189, 1860. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1860. ¶ 8vo. (209 x 130 mm) x, 660 pp. 8 folding engraved plates. Original quarter mottled calf over marbled boards, gilt-stamped red spine label; rear board paper discolored. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Very good.

\$ 600

FIRST EDITION of THE DISCOVERY OF CESIUM BY SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS.

"The impetus to [Untersuchungen über das Sonnen-spectrum und die Spectren der chemischen Elemente] came from Bunsen's desire to identify salts from their colour in the flames of a 'Bunsen burner', a device that had very high temperature but low luminosity. Beginning with coloured pieces of glass, on Kirchhoff's suggestion he turned to spectrographic recordings. These studies soon led to the discovery of several new elements such as caesium and rubidium and eventually to Kirchhoff's law of the spectral distribution of radiation from a 'black body'. [Gedeon].

☼ DSB Vol. VII, p. 381; Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, #49.2 (pp. 259, 261).



**SS9500 KISCH, Franz & Heinrich SCHWARTZ. *Das Herzschlagvolumen und die Methodik seiner Bestimmung.*** Contained in: *Ergebnisse der Inneren Medizin und Kinderheilkunde*, Band 27, pp. (169)-244, 1925. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1925.

¶ 8vo. [4], 581, [1], ads, [2] pp. 79 text figs. Original half calf over grey cloth boards, gilt-stamped spine title; extremities rubbed. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Very good.

\$ 75

Kisch & Schwartz wrote on heart failure with particular reference to cardiac asthma and the method of its regulation. "Franz Kisch proposed that women who wanted an abortion for social (economic) reasons declare their intent to the police, who would notarise the declaration. . ." – James Woycke, *Birth control in Germany, 1871-1933* (Page 85). "Das Versagen Des Kreislaufes. Dynamische und Energetische Ursachen." *Archives of Internal Medicine*, 1928; 41: 293. Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, #56.8 (p. 291).

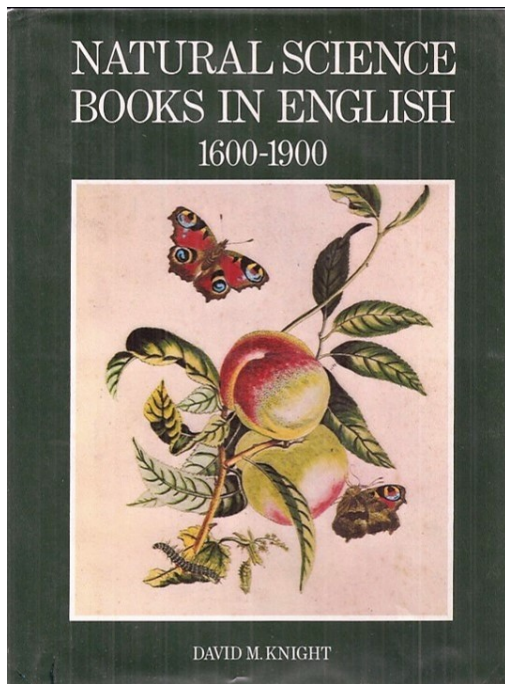
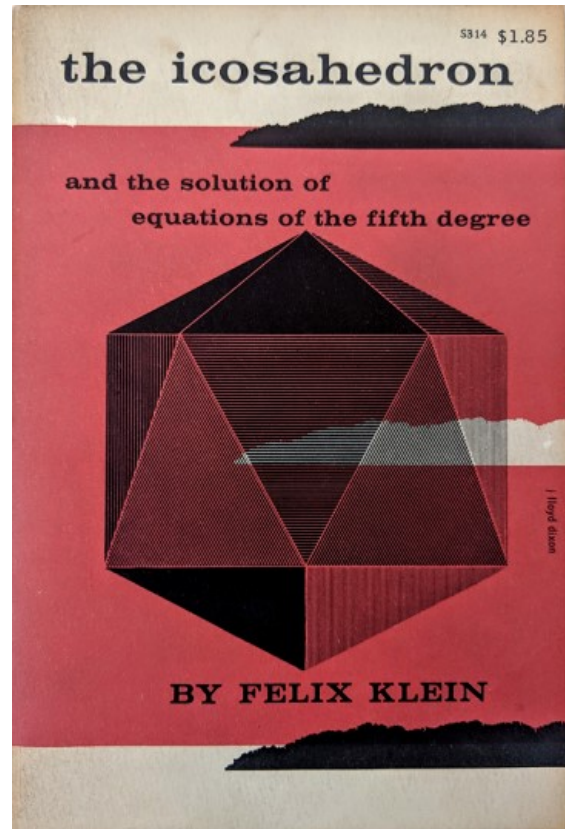
*Dover Issue*

**SW1508 KLEIN, Christian Felix** (1849-1925). *Lectures on the Icosahedron and the Solution of Equations of the Fifth Degree*. New York: Dover, 1956.

¶ 8vo. [iii]-xvi, 289, [1] pp. Original illustrated wrappers. Very good.

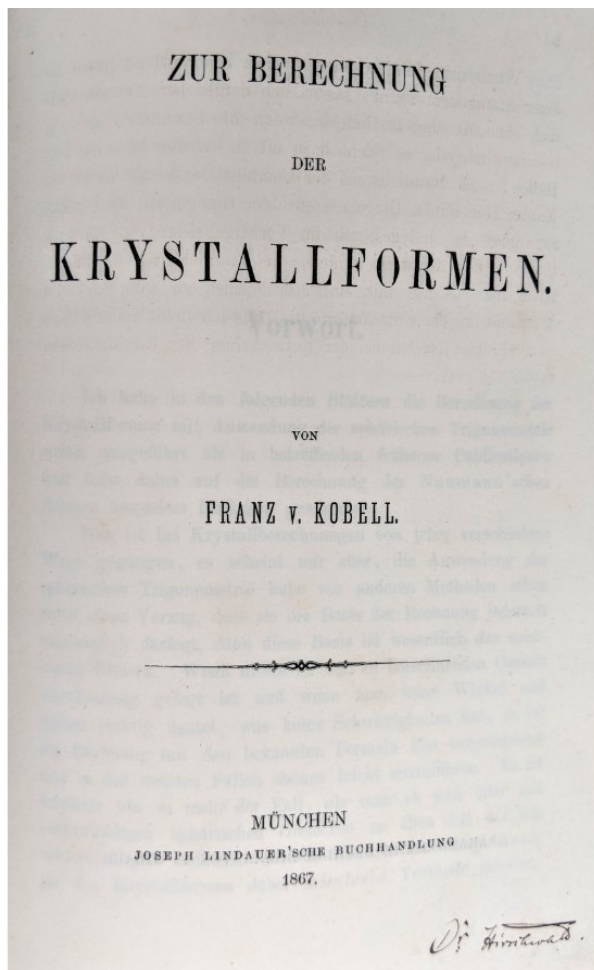
\$ 25

Second and revised edition, translated by George Gavin Morrice (reprinted). Klein was a German mathematician. His work on icosahedrons coincided with similar work done by Henri Poincaré, resulting in a friendly rivalry between the two.



**SW1509 KNIGHT, David M.** (1936-2018). *Natural Science Books in English 1600-1900*. Essex: Portman Books, 1972. ¶ Tall 8vo. x, 262 pp. 4 color & 96 b&w illustrations, index. Green gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket; jacket extremities slightly worn. Very good. ISBN: 071340728x

\$ 10



*Crystallography*

**SW1510** KOBELL, Franz von [Wolfgang Xaver Franz von Kobell] (1803-1882). *Zur Berechnung der Krystallformen*. Munich: Joseph Lindauer, 1867.

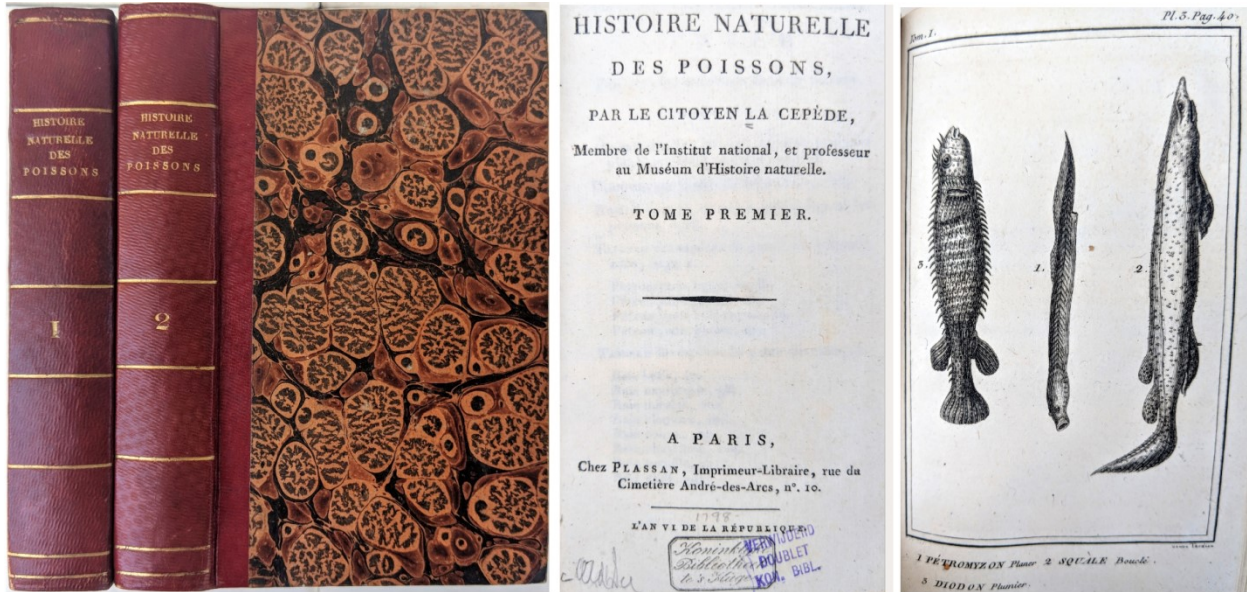
¶ 8vo. 54 pp. 51 figs. Modern gilt-stamped dark green cloth-backed marbled boards. Neat ownership signature on title, Dr. Hirschwald. Fine. RARE.

\$ 175

On the mathematical calculation of crystalline forms.

A German mineralogist and short story writer, Kobell served as Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Munich for most of his life.

☼ Poggendorf p. 1286-87.



**SW1511 LACÉPÈDE, Bernard-Germain-Étienne de La Ville-sur-Ilion, comte de** (1756-1825). *Histoire Naturelle Des Poissons*. [Volumes I & II]. Paris: Chez Plassan, [1798]. ¶ 2 volumes. 12mo. ccii, 288; viii, 415, [1] pp. [9 + 16 =] 25 engraved plates, errata. Contemporary quarter crimson calf, marbled boards, gilts spine, leather tips. Bookplates of Charles Atwood Kofoid, small library rubberstamps at foot of title, rubber-stamp of Clarence W. Nichols, Jr. [Santa Cruz and Berkeley, CA]. Near fine.

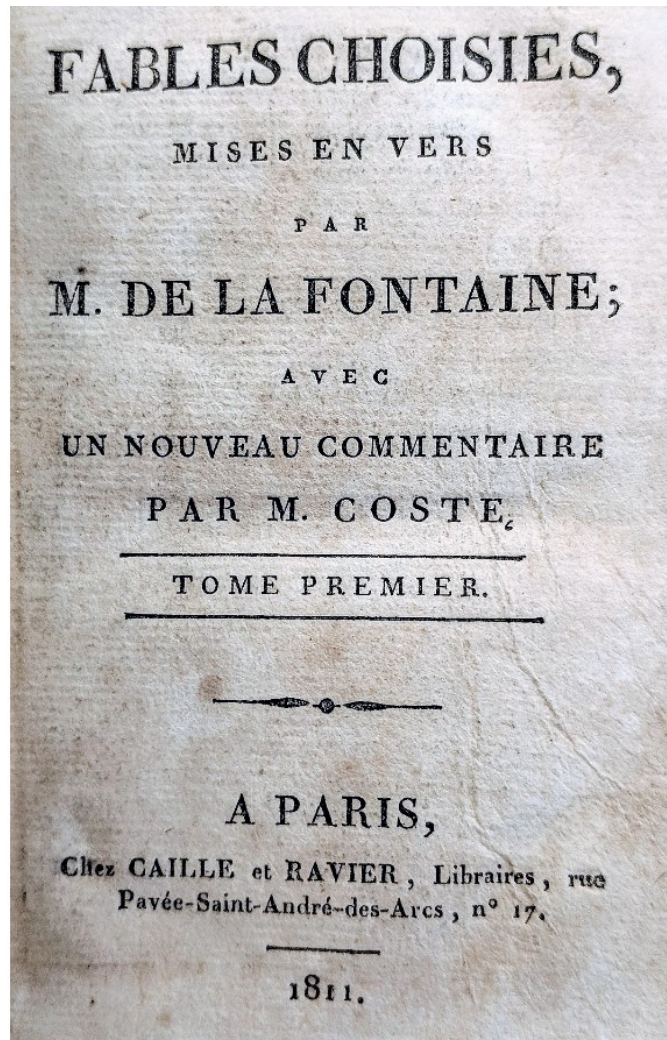
\$ 125

These volumes contain the author's study and description of the nature of fish, including its long introductory discourse. The sections include the Petromyzons, with various species of rays and many different types of sharks, triggerfish [family Balistidae], chimera [family Chimaeriformes – ghost sharks], paddlefish, etc.: among them: les raies, la raie chardon, la raie pastenaque, la raie lymme, le squale requin, les balistes: le baliste écharpe, le baliste double-aiguillon, le baliste chinois, le baliste velu, le baliste tacheté, le baliste pralin, le baliste épineaux, le baliste sillonné, les chimères: la chimère arctique, la chimère antarctique, les polyodons, l'acipensère esturgeon, l'acipensère huso, l'acipensère strelet, l'ostracion moucheté, l'ostracion quatre-aiguillons, le tétrodon étoile, etc.

The volumes were likely part of the famous Georges Louis Leclerc de Buffon's collected works on natural history of all animals, this being a part of the ichthyology section. The date of this set is written on the title as "L'an vi de la République" Year seven of the Republic = 1798. The French Republican Calendar lasted from 1793-1805.

Lacépède was a French naturalist, and one of the first scientists to specialize in marine biology. *Histoire naturelle des poissons* stretched to 11 volumes. At the time it was one of the most comprehensive works on marine life in existence.

PROVENANCE: Charles Atwood Kofoid (1865-1947) was an American zoologist specializing in marine biology (and bookseller!). His papers are archived at the Bancroft and UCSD libraries.



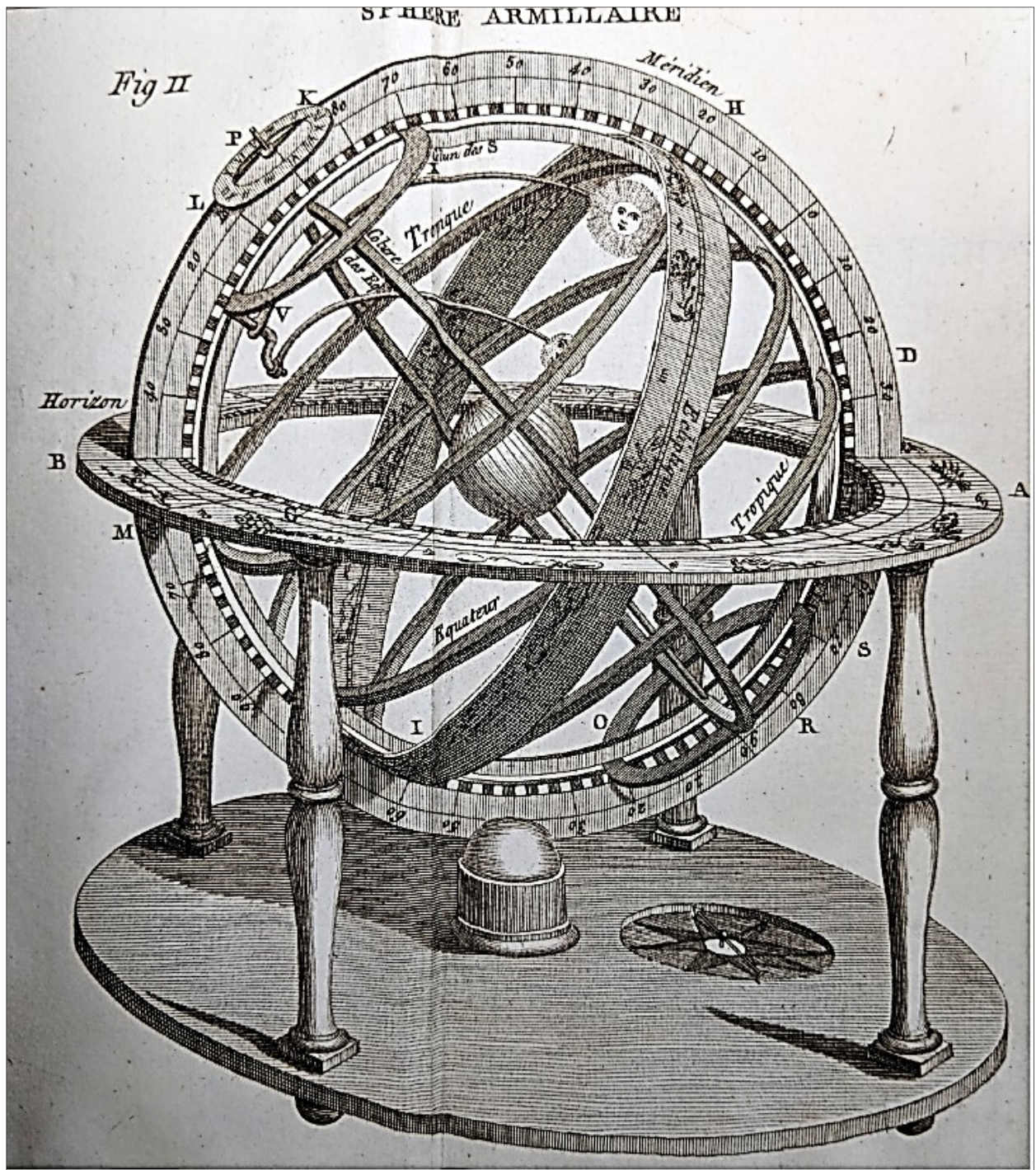
**SW1512 LA FONTAINE, Jean de (1621-1695). *Fables Choiesies, Mises En Vers; Avec Un Nouveau Commentaire Par M. Coste.*** Paris: Caille et Ravier, 1811. ¶ 2 volumes. 138 x 84 mm. Small 12mo (in 6s). lix, 232; [3]-284 pp. Half-title, engraved frontis.; foxing. Contemporary brown calf-backed marbled boards, gilt spine, brown leather spine label; some wear to extremities. Bookplate of Romero & Martinez. Very good. \$ 150



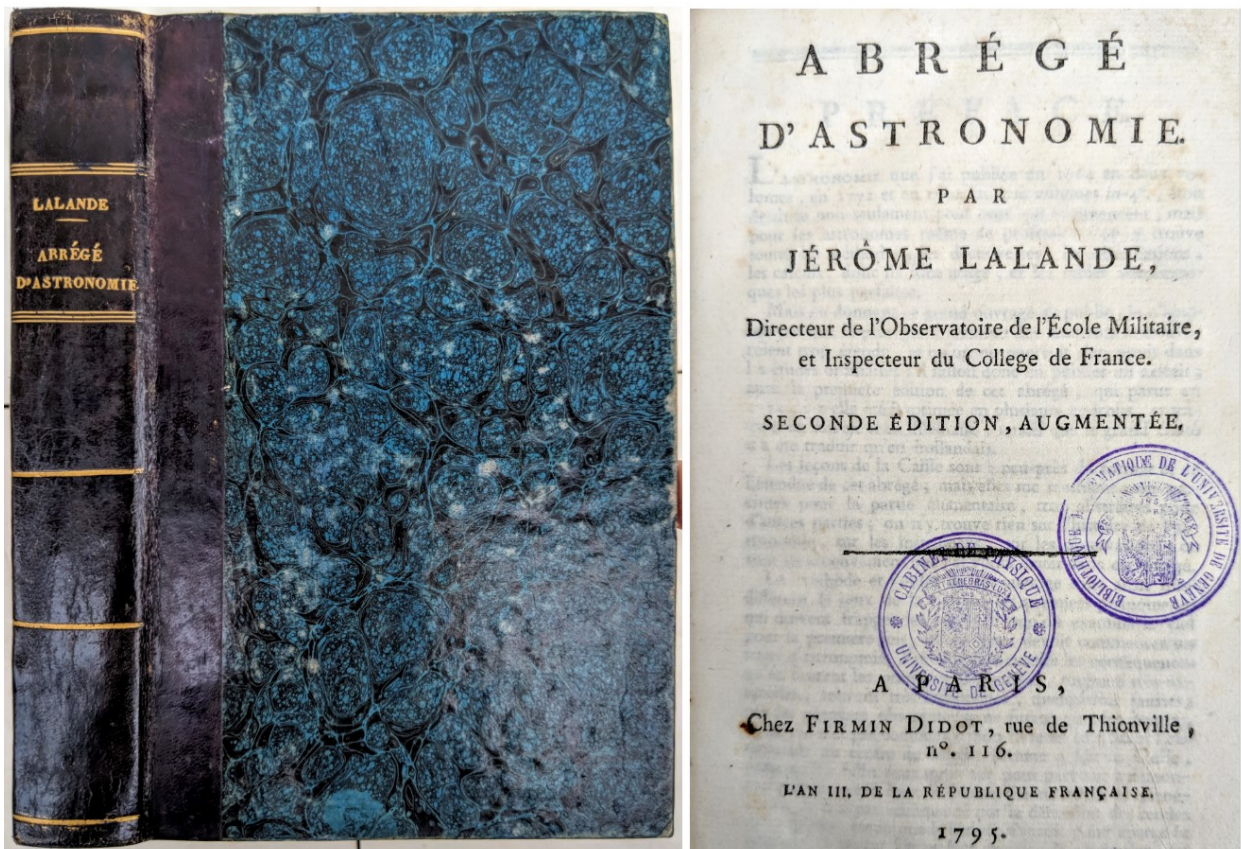
**B2790 LA FONTAINE, Jean de (1621-1695); [Plantin Press] BREWER, Frances J. The Fables of Jean de la Fontaine. Monograph by Frances J. Brewer. With a leaf from the memorial edition of the Fables Choisies, illustrated by Jean-Baptiste Oudry and printed in Paris by Charles-Antoine Jombert, 1755-59.** Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1964.

¶ Folio. [viii], 7, [3] pp. ORIGINAL PRINTED LEAF [depicting the cat & mouse fable] with engraved illustration laid in front pocket, title printed in red and black, title-page vignette, bibliog. Plain gray wrappers, printed paper spine label. Slip case cover with marbled paper. Occidental bookplate. Fine. LIMITED EDITION of 125 copies printed by Saul & Lillian Marks at the Plantin Press, Los Angeles. "I EMPLOY ANIMALS TO MAKE MERE MEN WISE". \$ 300





SW1513 LALANDE



16 Plates

**SW1513 LALANDE, Joseph Jérôme Lefrançois de** (1732-1807). ***Abrégé d'Astronomie. Seconde édition, augmentée.*** Paris: Firmin Didot, 1795.

¶ 8vo. xxvii, [1], 419, [1] pp. 16 folding plates; mild foxing throughout, printing & paper flaw at corner of pp. 391-2 (with some loss). Early quarter black blind- and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards; rear cover punctured. Rubberstamps of the Bibliothèque Mathématique de Université de Geneve (half-title and title), ownership signature of – Brundere, Edmund ---[? (obscured by the university rubberstamp)]. Very good.

\$ 135

Second edition, with additions. Joseph Lalande was a French astronomer, freemason and writer.



**SW1514 LALANDE, Joseph Jérôme Lefrançois de** (1732-1807). *Astronomie*. [4 volumes bound in 3]. Paris: Chez la Veuve Desaint, 1792.

¶ 3 volumes. 4to. [4], lxvi, 478; [2], 378; [4], 727, [1]; [4], 737, [1] pp. Half-title, 44 engraved folding plates (incl. very large star charts), corrigenda. Contemporary gilt-stamped mottled calf, gilt-stamped leather spine labels, marbled edges; extremities worn. Early ownership signature. Very good.

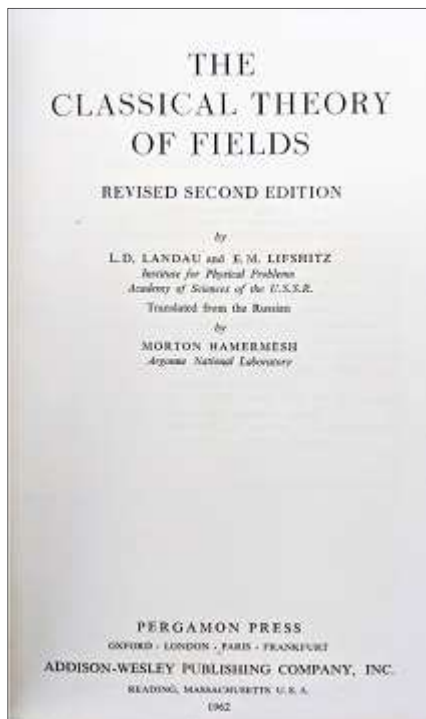
\$ 2400

Third edition, revised and augmented. The most comprehensive work on Astronomy written before the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Lalande was a French astronomer, who served as Chair of Astronomy at the Collège de France. His most significant work, *Traité d'astronomie* (Simply *Astronomie* in later editions) was perhaps the most important textbook on practical astronomy of its time. It contains an impressive array of astronomical tables (the second part of the first volume), as well as exquisitely detailed plates.

“Next to his indefatigable efforts to improve astronomical tables, Lalande’s greatest contribution was as a writer of textbooks, the most important being his *Traité d’astronomie* of 1764, with subsequent editions in 1771 and 1792.

It became a standard textbook and had of the advantage over other texts of containing much practical information on instruments and methods of calculation.” –*DSB VII*, p. 580.

☀ Honeyman 1889[first edition listed]; Houzeau-Lancaster 9258 [first edition listed]; Sotheran: Suppl. I, 2431.



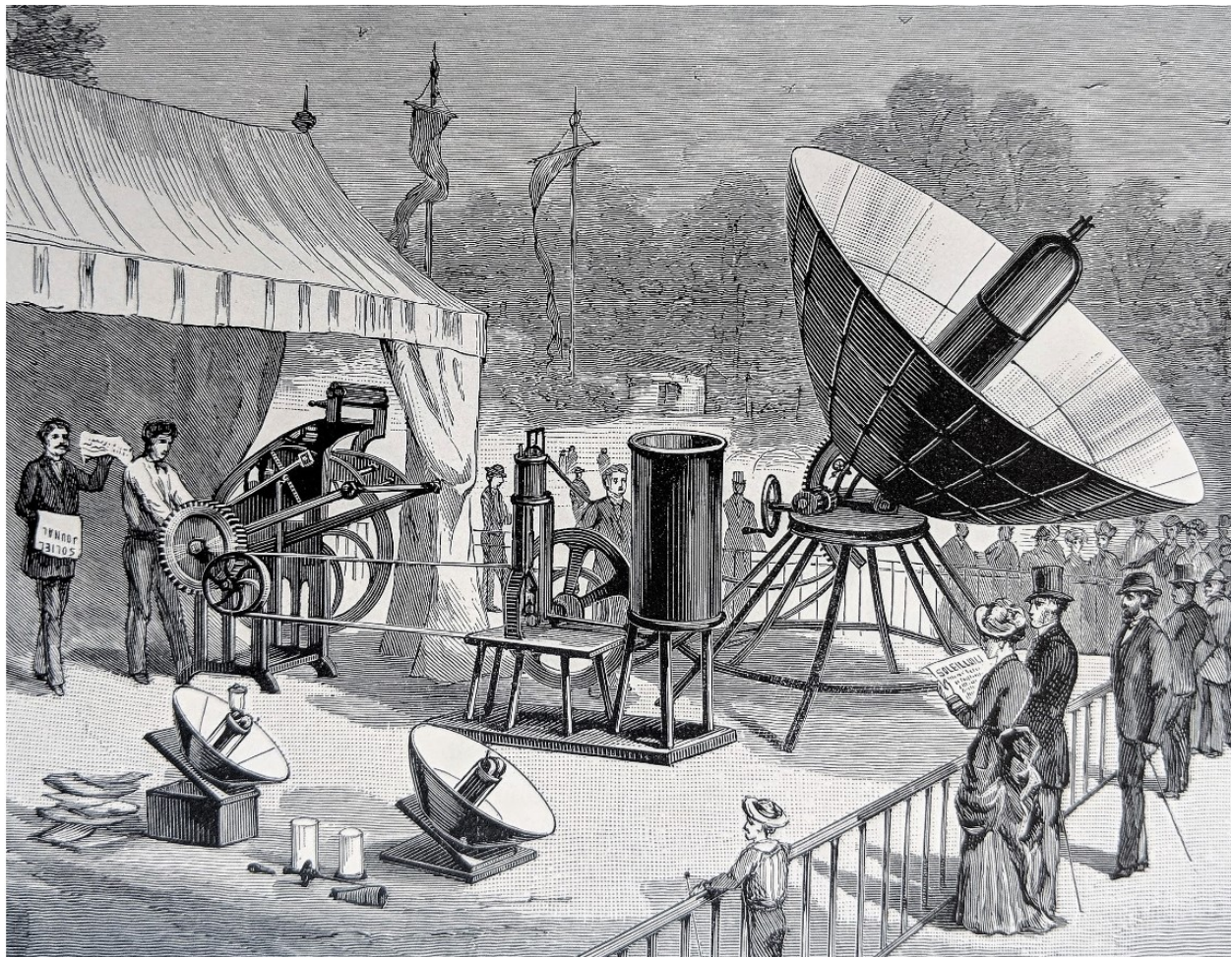
**SW1515 LANDAU, Lev Davidovich** (1908-1968); **LIFSHITZ, Evgeny Mikhailovich** (1915-1985). ***The Classical Theory of Fields. Revised Second Edition. Translated by Morton Hamermesh.*** Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1962. ¶ Series: Course of Theoretical Physics, Vol. 2. 8vo. ix, [1], 404 pp. Index. Crimson and yellow printed gray cloth; rubbed. Book label of Richard Weiss. Very good.

\$ 10

Landau won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1962 for his mathematical theory of superfluidity. *The Classical Theory of Fields* is part of Landau and Lifshitz’ 10 volume Course of Theoretical Physics, widely considered the gold-standard of advanced physics textbooks. Landau supposedly composed much of the series’ material in his head while interred at an NKVD prison in 1938-1939. “This book is devoted to the presentation of the theory

of the electromagnetic and gravitational fields. In accordance with the general plan of our “Course of Theoretical Physics”, we exclude from this volume

problems of the electrodynamics of continuous media, and restrict the exposition to “microscopic electrodynamics”, the electrodynamics of the vacuum and of point charges.” – From the preface to the second edition.

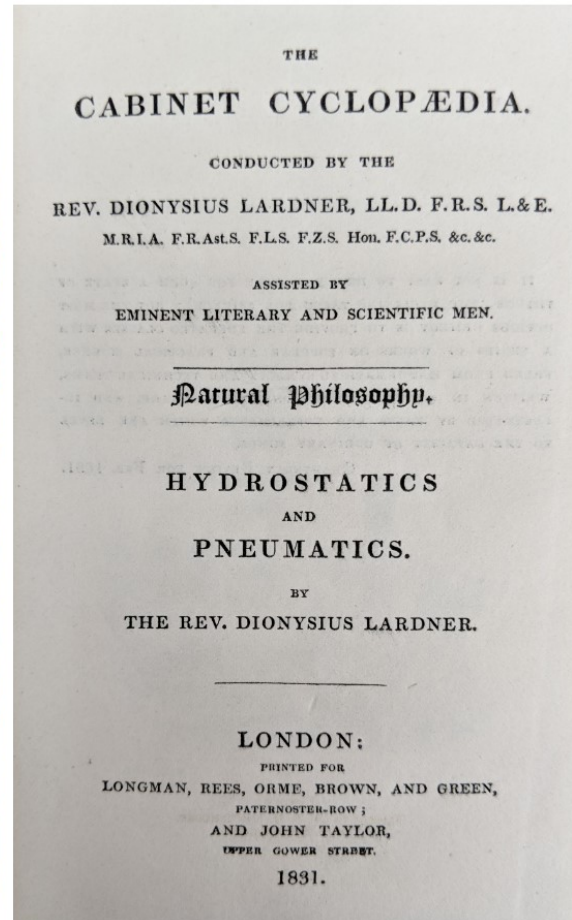
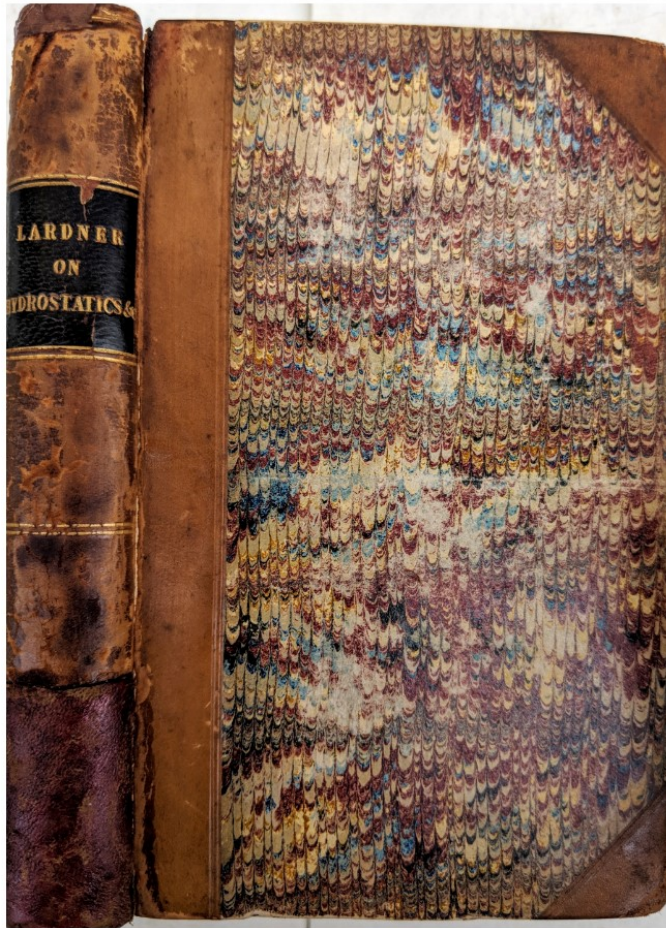


**SW1516 LANGLEY, Samuel Pierpont** (1834-1906). *The New Astronomy*.

Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1887. ¶ 8vo. xii, 260 pp. 93 figs., index, title vignette. Burgundy gilt-stamped cloth. William and Flora Richardson Library rubberstamps, embossed W.D.R. Very good.

\$ 20

PROVENANCE: William and Flora Richardson, of Chicago and northern Indiana, “loved the Indiana Dunes.”

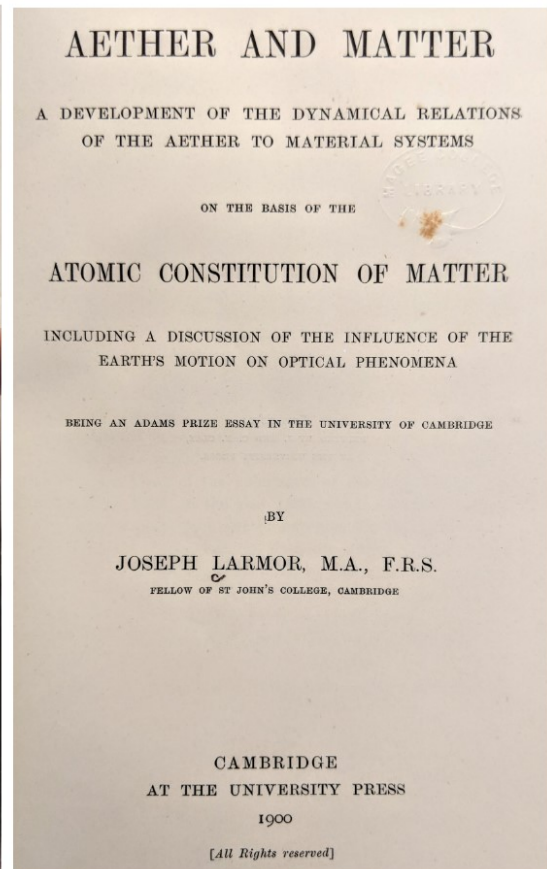
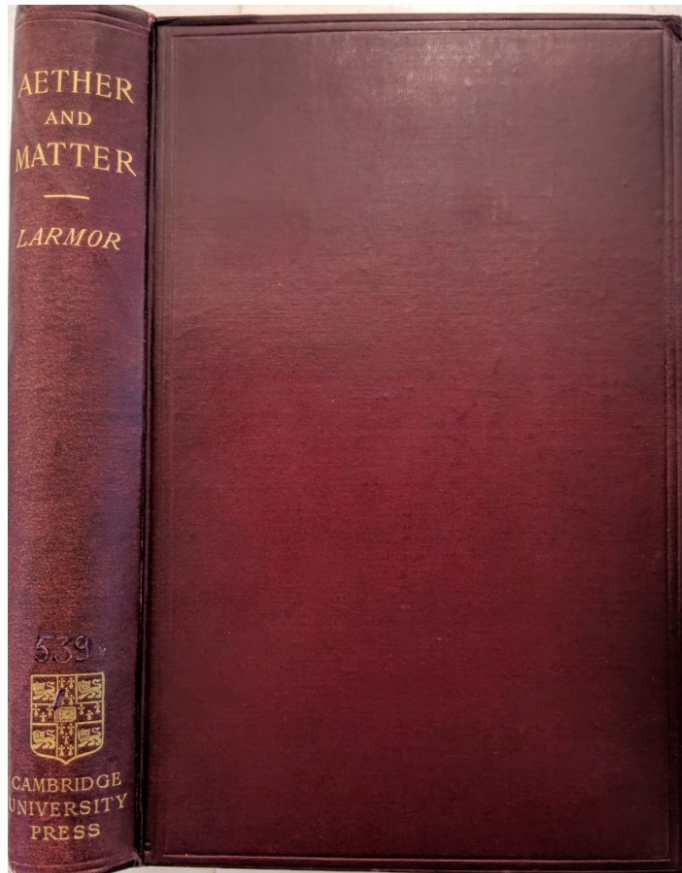


**SW1517 LARDNER, Dionysius** (1793-1859). *Treatise on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1831.

¶ 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.

\$ 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*.



**SW1518 LARMOR, Joseph** (1857-1942). *Aether and Matter. A Development of the Dynamical Relations of the Aether to Material Systems. On the Basis of the Atomic Constitution of Matter. Including a Discussion of the Influence of the Earth's Motion on Optical Phenomena.* Cambridge: University Press, 1900. ¶ 8vo. xxviii, [2], 365, [1] pp. Index. Original burgundy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Magee University Library bookplate (withdrawn) & impressions on title and preface. Near fine copy.

\$ 450

First edition. Larmor was an Irish physicist and one of the most decorated scientists of his generation, winning Smith's Prize, Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, the Adams Prize, the De Morgan Medal, the Royal Medal, and the De Copley Medal. He was the 14<sup>th</sup> Lucasian Chair of Mathematics at Cambridge, where he taught for 39 years before being replaced by Paul Dirac.

“Larmor’s most significant contribution was the publication of *Aether and Matter*, in 1900. The work was actually a compilation, with slight revisions, of three important papers he wrote between 1894 and 1897 and published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* on the theory of the electron – the first such prediction of the particle. The work gained support when J. J.

Thomson actually discovered the electron in 1897. ... *Aether and Matter* brought to a resounding end the plethora of material and mechanical models of the ether. But it did contain the bulk of Larmor's work on the development of the electron. It also contained experimental facts regarding the Lorentz transformation, and at times some authors have suggested the name be changed to the Larmor-Lorentz transformation. As we know, relativity sprang from this transformation, which is ironic considering Larmor's long disbelief in relativity." – Hockey, *Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*, Vol. II, p. 680.

"Larmor's scientific work centered on electromagnetic theory, optics, analytical mechanics, and geodynamics. As one of the great completers of the edifice of classical mathematical physics he bears comparison with H. A. Lorentz. Like Lorentz, his major work concerned electron theory, that is, the interaction of atomically charged matter and the electromagnetic field. ...Larmor presented his electron theory in three important papers entitled "A Dynamical Theory of the Electric and Luminiferous Medium" ...Part 3 (written in 1897) dealt further with the effects involving material media, including motion through the ether, optical dispersion, and particularly electrical stresses. Much of this work was incorporated in *Aether and Matter* (published in 1900), which won the Adams Prize at Cambridge in 1898. This book concentrated mainly on the problem of motion of matter through the ether; here we find, perhaps for the first time, the full Lorentz transformations for space and time and for the electromagnetic field *in vacuo*." – *DSB*, VIII, pp. 39-40.

Buchwald writes, "Between 1873 and 1894 British and American physicists were proponents of a theory which they almost all learned directly from J C Maxwell's book *Treatise on electricity and magnetism* (1873). After 1897 only a few among them, including Heaviside, still adhered to that theory. During these three years (1894-97) the most basic principles of Maxwell's theory of electromagnetism were abandoned, and the entire subject was reconstructed on a new foundation - the electron - by Joseph Larmor in consultation with George FitzGerald. ... [He proposed that] the only source of charge is a particle, that the flow of such particles uniquely constitutes the current of conduction, and that the ether must be strictly separated from matter ..." See: J Z Buchwald, "The abandonment of Maxwellian electrodynamics: Joseph Larmor's theory of the electron I: The maturation of a tradition: Maxwellian electrodynamics in the 1880's," *Archives of the International History of Science*, vol. 31 (106), (1981), pp. 135-180.



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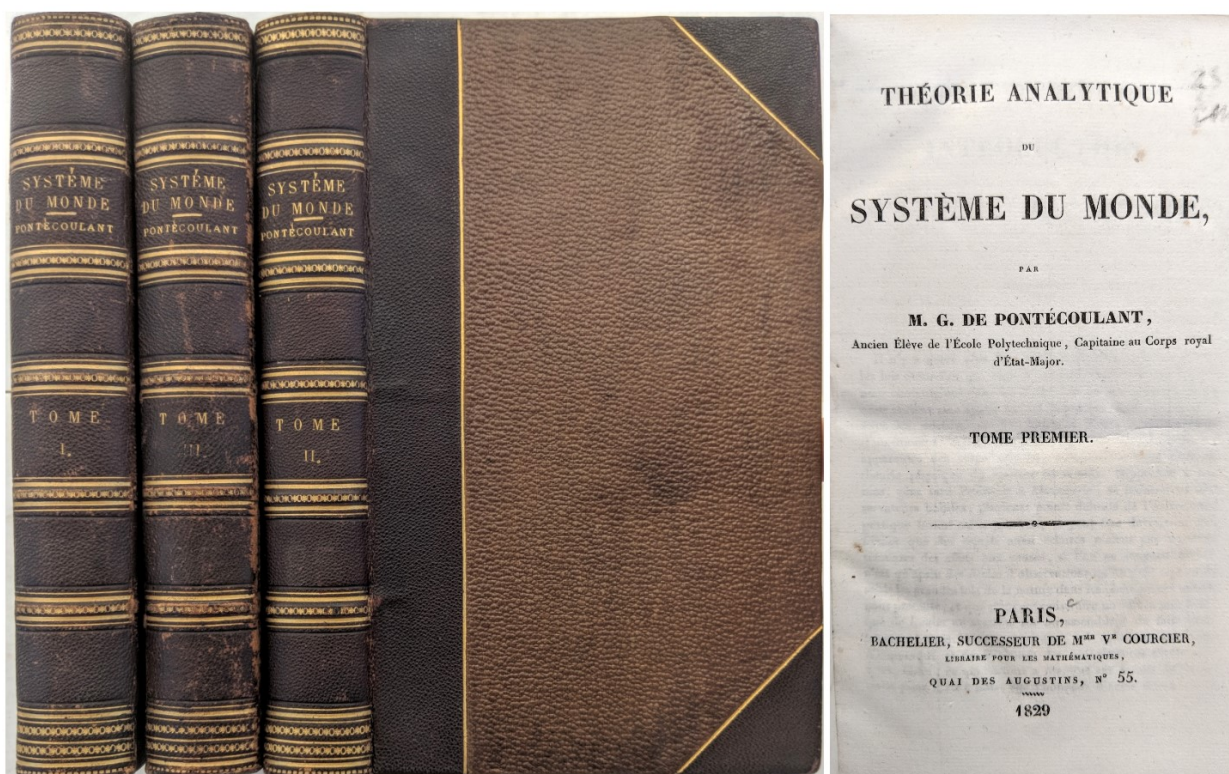
*Sous le Privilège de l'Académie des Sciences.*

**S9953 LAVOISIER, Antoine Laurent** (1743-1794), et al. *Methodes de nomenclature chimique, propose par MM. de Morveau, Lavoisier, Bertholet, & de Fourcroy. On y a joint un nouveau systeme de caracteres chimiques, adaptes a cette nomenclature, par MM. Hassenfratz & Adet.*

Paris: Chez Cuchet, 1787. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 314 pp. Half-title, woodcut title-page vignette, headpiece, tailpieces, 6 folding tables of chemical symbols, 1 folding plate; page 1 of the text trimmed at top margin and mounted on a stub, foxed. Contemporary full mottled calf, red leather spine label, gilt-stamped spine; foot of spine chipped, corners of read cover chewed. Ownership signature on title. Very good.

\$1,750

FIRST EDITION, second issue, second printing, with the flowered vase on the title-page (previously a cherub) and no colophon on page 314. Lavoisier's new terminology of chemistry was an important part of his reforms in the science, and it has been in use, with some modifications, ever since its introduction. [More information on request].



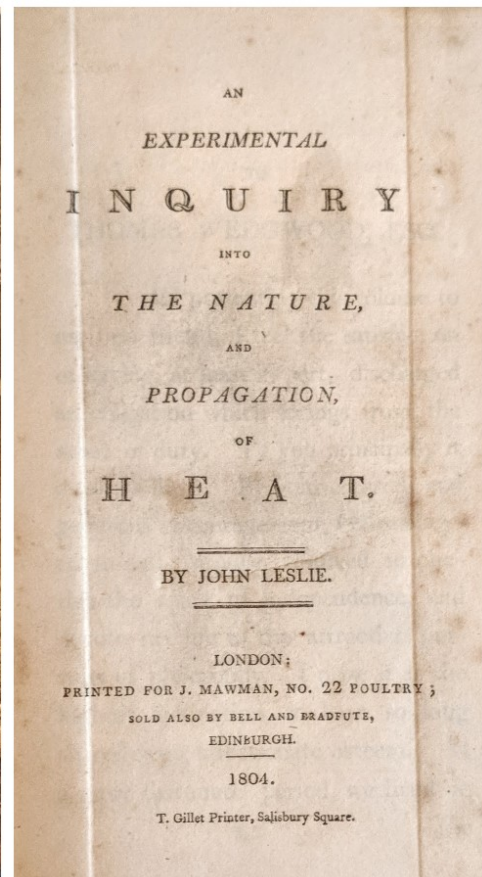
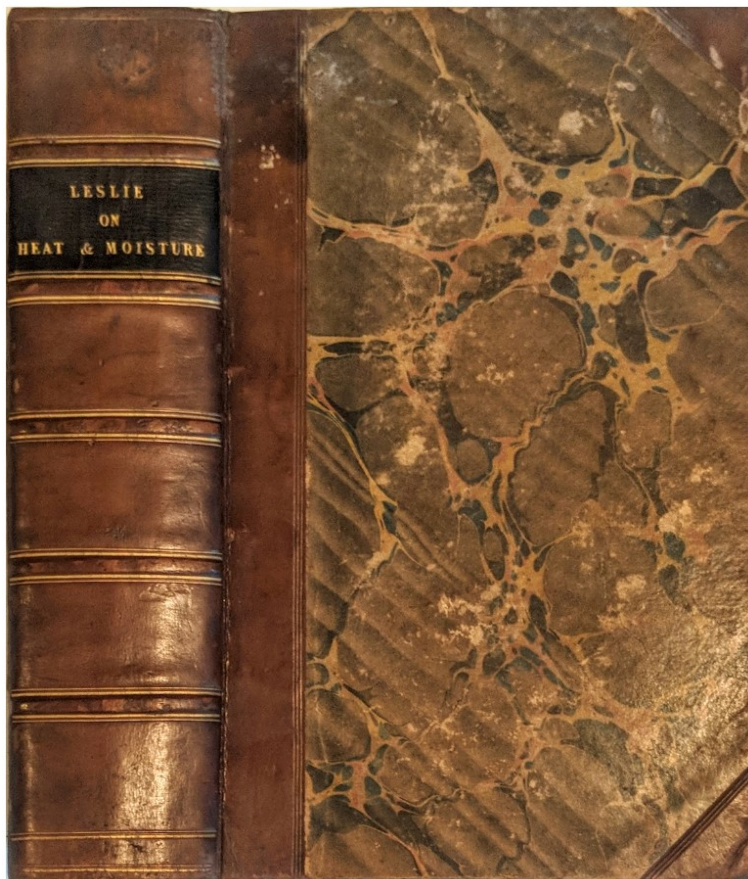
**SW1519 LE DOULCET PONTECOULANT, Philippe Gustave, Comte de** (1795-1874). *Théorie Analytique du Système du Monde*. [3 volumes]. Paris: Bachelier, 1829-1834. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. xxviii, 508; xiv, [2], 504; xxi, [3], 563, [1], 57, [3] pp. Light foxing. Contemporary gilt-stamped half dark brown morocco, raised bands, brown cloth, by E. Watson of Paddington Street

[London] (with his binder's ticket); extremities worn. Bookplate of St. Edmund's College Library; library markings. Very good.

\$ 350

First edition of Pontécoulant "great work." - Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society. "In his *Théorie analytique du système du monde*, Pontécoulant successfully made the *Mécanique Céleste* of **Pierre de Laplace** more accessible to a popular audience in France and England and, *via* translation, in Germany. This work included Pontécoulant's calculation that the perihelion of Halley's comet (IP/Halley) would occur on 31 October 1835, within 3 days of the actual event. Pontécoulant was a member of several scientific societies; a lunar crater at latitude  $58^{\circ}.7$  S and longitude  $66^{\circ}.0$  E is named in his honor." – Marvin Bolt, within: Hockey, *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*, I, p. 686. A fourth volume appeared in 1846.

Pontécoulant had a career serving in the military, when upon retirement he devoted himself to the pursuit of mathematics and astronomy. He was able to predict, with reasonable accuracy (yet not perfect), the return of Halley's comet in 1829. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences and the Royal Astronomical Society.



**SW1520 LESLIE, John** (1766-1832). *An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat*. London: Printed for J. Mawman, 1804. WITH: *A Short Account of Experiments and Instruments Depending on the Relations of Air to Heat and Moisture*. Edinburgh: Printed for William Blackwood, et al, 1813. ¶ 2 volumes bound in 1. Thick 8vo. xv, [1], 562; iv, 178, [2] pp. 9 engraved folding plates (incl. frontis.), engraved 2nd frontis., errata slip; occasional minor dampstain at top edge, minor foxing. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, gilt spine, gilt -stamped black leather spine label; extremities rubbed. Very good. Rare.

\$ 800

FIRST EDITION of Leslie's two most important works, bound as one. "Leslie's *Experimental Inquiry* (1804) established several fundamental laws of heat radiation: that the emissivity and absorptivity for any surface are equal, that the emissivity of a surface increases with the decrease of reflectivity, and that the intensity of heat radiated from a surface is proportional to the sine of the angle of the rays to the surface. The book also played a major role in the early nineteenth-century argument about whether heat was a form of matter or a mode of motion." – *DSB*, VII, p. 261.

*A Short Account of Experiments and Instruments...* (1813) describes, among other things, Leslie's achievement of artificial congelation using sulfuric acid—the first time anyone ever artificially froze water.

Sir John Leslie (1766-1832), mathematician and natural philosopher, studied at St. Andrews and Edinburgh, he began teaching, including members of the Wedgwood family, even taking a year in Virginia, then to London and Holland. He was a frequent traveler throughout his life. During his tours through northern Germany and Switzerland he found value in studying glaciers. "The result of his researches appeared in 1804 in his '*Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Heat*,' dedicated to his friend Thomas Wedgwood. It is an important contribution to the scientific study of the subject; the experimental methods and results were sound and fruitful, and at the same time attractively simple; and his hypotheses based thereon, though proved inadequate by later discoveries, were nevertheless a substantial advance on those current at the time. It is by his discoveries in relation to the radiation of heat, first announced in this volume, that the name of Leslie is now most widely known. His work obtained speedy recognition from the Royal Society of London, which awarded him the Rumford medal in 1805." – *DNB*.

☼ Cardwell, *From Watt to Clausius*, pp. 107-112; Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, p. 203.

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