

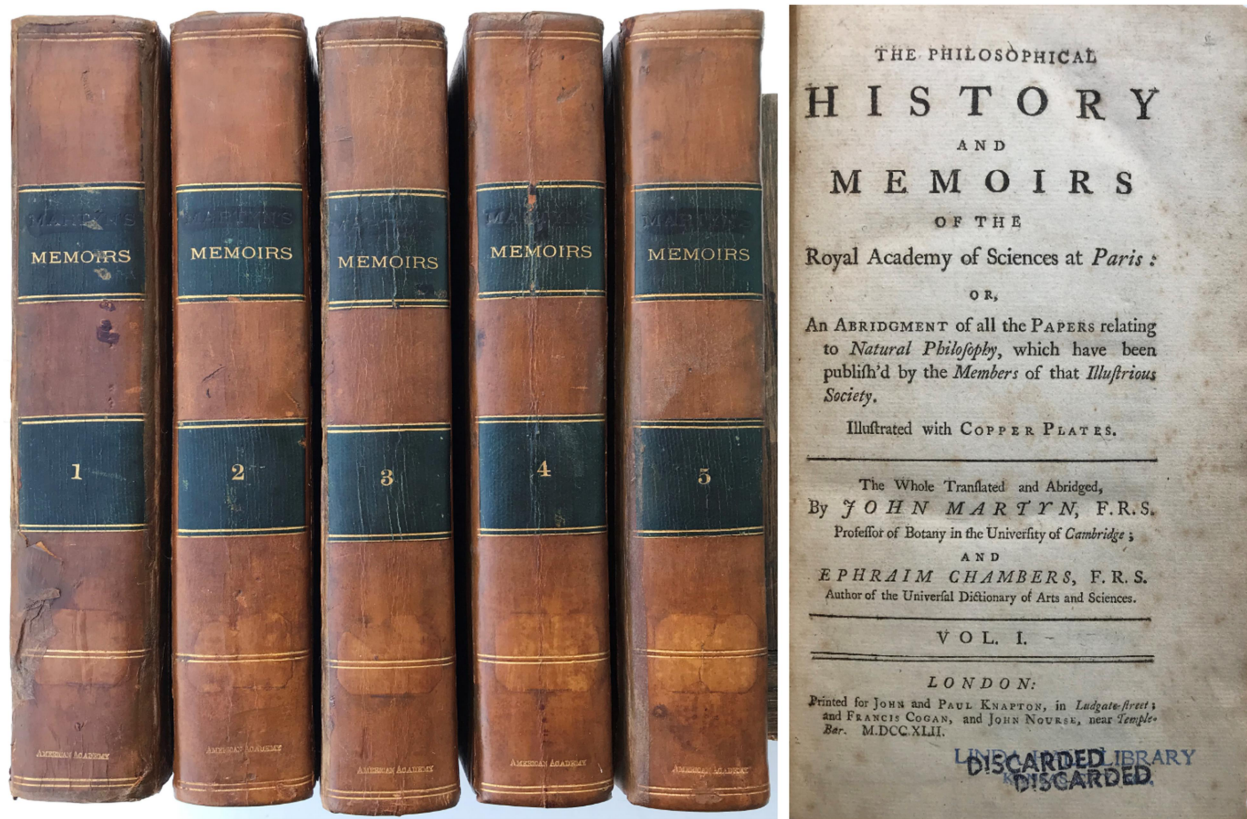


BOOKS IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE
**CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY,
MINERALOGY & MINING**
FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION

208

 **JEFF WEBER**
RARE BOOKS 





Henry Faul's Copy – Worked for Enrico Fermi & Bikini Atoll test

1. **Académie Royale des Sciences (France), Paris; MARTYN, John; CHAMBERS, Ephraim** (translators). *The Philosophical History and memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris: or, The Whole Translated and Abridged, by John Martyn, F.R.S., and Ephraim Chambers, F.R.S.* London: Printed for John and Paul Knapton..., 1742-53 ¶ 5 volumes. 8vo. Vol.1: [4], x, 11-456, [16]; Vol.2: [2], 407, [15], 10; Vol.3: [2], 422, [16]; Vol.4: [2], 410, [14], 11-26; Vol.5: [2], 426, [14] pp. The first 10 pages of the "Addenda" are bound at the end of vol.2, pp.11-26 are bound at the end of vol.4. 44 of 45 engraved plates (mostly folding) [I: 17; II: 6; III: 6; IV: 6; V: 9 [of 10] plates [pl. 10, supplied in facs., see p. 422] TOTAL: 44 + 2 folding tables [vol. I]], tables (some folding), addenda, indexes; 2nd wasp plate (vol. V) with small scrape effecting some of the image. Original speckled calf; rebacked and with later endleaves, vols. I, III & V with joints gently mended with kozo. PROVENANCE: Bookplates of Henry and Carol Faul, mounted on top of the following engraved bookplate for the American Academy of Arts & Sciences: "Sub libertate Florent" dated 1780, "The Gift of . . ." – also with

their gilt-stamp applied to the foot of the later spines "American Academy"; Rubber stamps (discarded) of the Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, MO. Very good.

\$ 1500

A collection of early scientific papers from leading figures all belonging to the *Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris*, the French equivalent to the Royal Society of London. The abridged papers all appeared between 1699 and 1720 and include diverse topics such as anatomy, apiculture, astronomy (incl. Moon), chemistry, electricity, entomology, gases, geography, geology, herpetology, invertebrates, magnetism, medicine, meteorology, mineralogy, monsters, music, mollusks, natural history, optics, physics, scientific instruments (including the barometer, microscope), zoology and more.

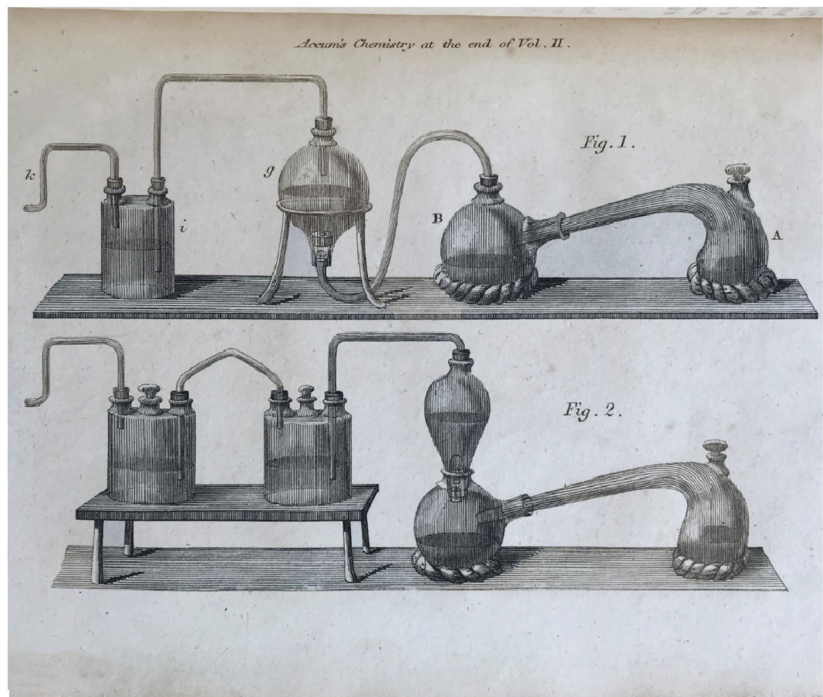
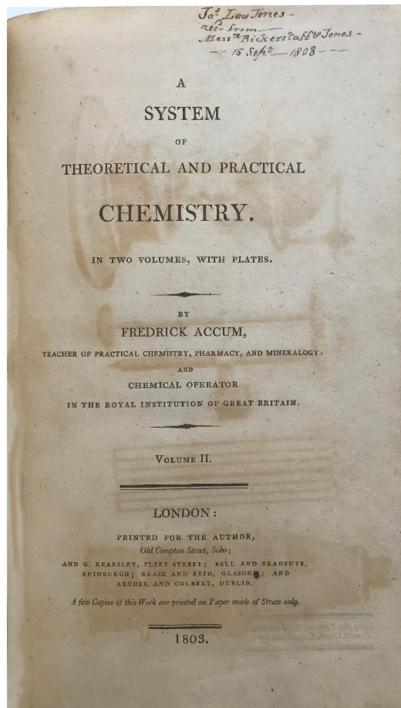


AMONG THE NUMEROUS CONTRIBUTORS OR NOTABLES MENTIONED:
 Agricola, Amontons, Baert, Juan de Barros, Bernoulli, Bignon, Borelli, Bouvet, Robert Boyle, Carré, Cassini, Chazelles, Chevalier, Coronelli, Dampier, Descartes, Dodart, Fermat, Fontenay, Fontenelle, Galileo, Gandolphe, Gassendi, Gesner, Gouye, Halley, Van Helmont, de la Hire, du Hamel, Huygens, Jaugeon, Kepler, Kircher, Leibnitz, Lemery, Leuwenhoek, Malpighi, de Marca, Mariotte, Mollard, Gregory Nazianzen, Isaac Newton, de Nointel, Ortelius, Parent, Picard, Renau, Riccioli, Sanctorius, Strabo, Tournefort, Varignon, etc.

PROVENANCE: [1] American Academy of Arts & Sciences bookplate: The Academy seal features Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, science and trade, and the arts. Her temple on the Aventine Hill was a meeting place for skilled craftsman, writers, and actors. She is also depicted as a warrior, a symbol appropriate for an organization created in the midst of the American Revolution. Around Minerva are representations of the new country—on her right, a field of Indian corn, a stand of oaks, and the outline of a town; at her feet, a hoe, a plow, and a sickle; on her left a quadrant and a telescope, a ship heading for shore, and the sun completely risen above the cloud. Over the whole is the motto SUB LIBERTATE FLORENT, which suggests that arts and sciences flourish best in. – [2] Rubber stamps (discarded) of the Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, MO. -- [3] Henry and Carol Faul. Henry Faul was a geologist working on Enrico Fermi's team at the University of Chicago. He was responsible for prospecting uranium ore in Colorado and Utah. He also travelled to Manhattan Project sites at Los Alamos and in Washington, DC. Following the war, Faul continued to work on nuclear projects and participated in the Bikini Atoll test. He received his M.S. from the University of Chicago during the war, and went on to get his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ESTC T131275.

ACCUM [2]



2. **ACCUM, Fredrick.** [showing as spelled on title] [**Frederick**] [**Friedrich Christian Accum**] (1769-1838). *A System of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. Volume II* [only]. London: Printed for the Author, 1803. ¶ 8vo. [iv], xxvii, [1], 360, xxxi, [1] pp. 4 engraved plates of apparatus (Plate II acts as frontispiece, all plates are unnumbered), index. Crudely rebound in quarter calf, marbled paper over old boards. Armorial bookplate of Aske's Boy School, Haberdasher's Livery Company. Ownership signature on title of Jas. Law Jones, "rec'd from Messrs. Rickers staff & Jones – 15 Sept. 1803". Scarce.

\$ 100

First edition, vol. II only. With added paper (laid in): *A Manual of Analytical Mineralogy*. Review. Quarterly Review, 1809. 9 pp. pp. 153-161.



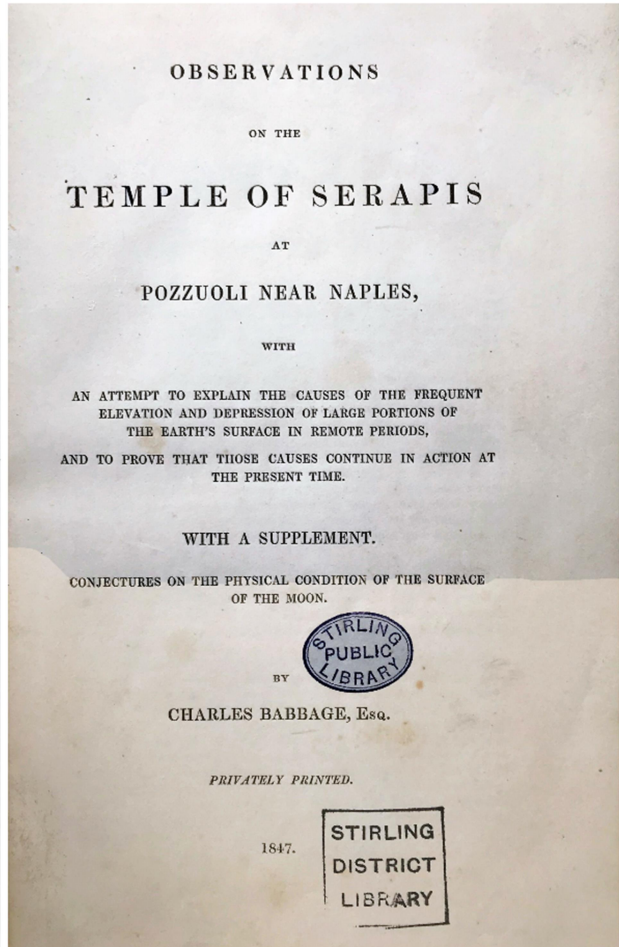
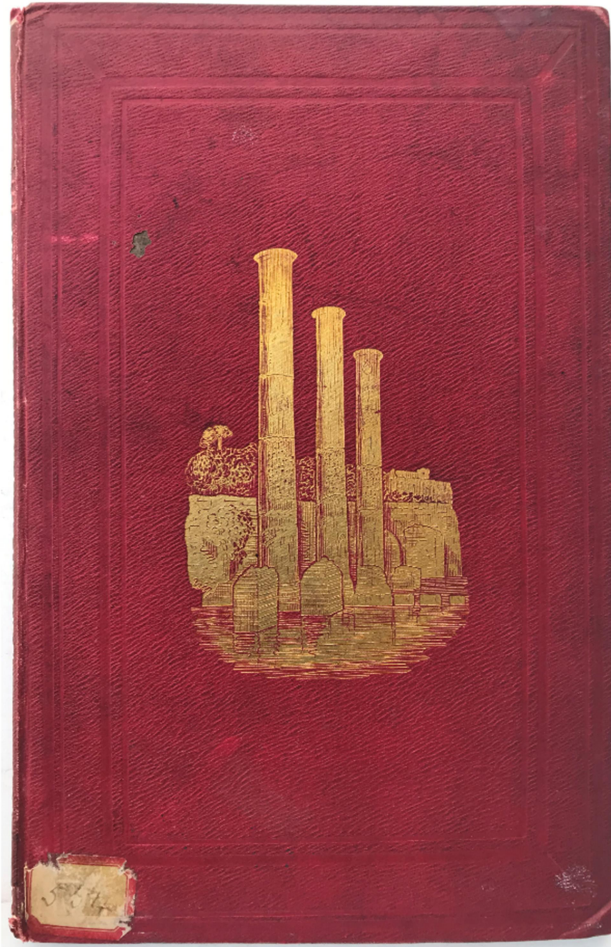
"This clearly written and well organized book is called the first textbook of general chemistry written in the English language to be based on Lavoisier's new chemistry. The principles are illustrated with experiments." – Cole.

Accum (1769-1838), born in Germany where the family operated a small soap boiling business. In 1793 Accum came to London to take a position at Brande, apothecaries to George II. He became friends with Anthony Carlisle and William Nicholson and established his own laboratory. He assisted Sir Humphry Davy until 1803 (the year this book was issued). He also began lecturing in 1802 where his students included Benjamin Silliman and William Peck. He supplied apparatus to institutions abroad.

Amazingly, in December 1820, he was arrested for mutilating books at the Royal Institution Library, which triggered his exiting England for Germany. "The value of Accum's work lies in the way he saw and exploited the technological possibilities of the rapidly advancing science of chemistry." [DSB].

Cole 9 (pp. 4-5); DSB I, pp. 43-44 Neville I, p. 10.

☒ [MORE PHOTOGRAPHS AT WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM](http://WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM)

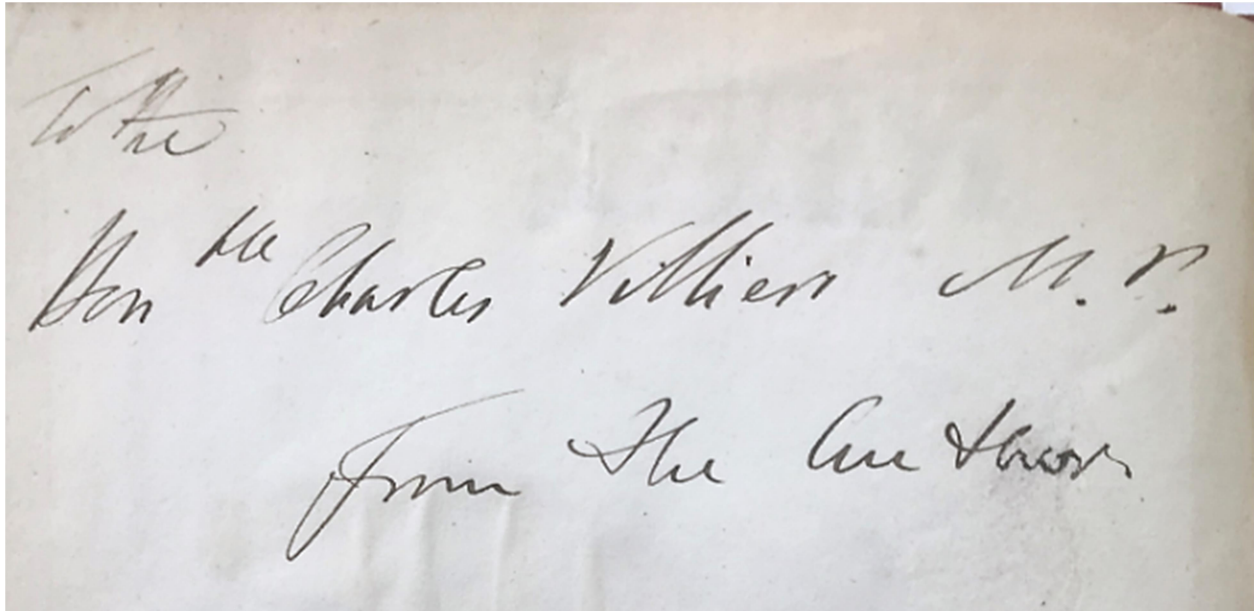


Inscribed "By the Author", by Babbage

3. **BABBAGE, Charles.** *Observations on the Temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli Near Naples. With an attempt to explain the causes of the frequent elevation and depression of large portions of the Earth's surface in remote periods . . . Conjectures on the physical condition of the Moon.* [No place] Privately printed, 1847. ¶ 8vo. 222 x 138 mm. 42 [4, advertisements] pp. 2 lithographed plates (1 partly hand-colored) and 6 figures, list of author's works. Original blind and gilt-stamped red cloth, with gilt motif of temple on upper cover, gilt spine title; spine ends worn, some soiling, small paper label on upper cover. Neat bookplate of the Stirling Public Library ("The Thomson Collection"), [Glasgow]. Very good copy. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR on verso of front endpaper: "The Honble Charles Villiers, MP, from the Author." INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR TO CHARLES VILLIERS, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. [S13075]

\$ 3,750

FIRST EDITION. This paper reports the author's geological observations on the Temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, an ancient ruin situated on the seacoast near Naples that Babbage first studied during his European tour in 1828. From the strata in which [the temple] was embedded and encrustation on the marble columns [Babbage] was able to estimate the sea level at various earlier dates. . . [In March 1834].

A photograph of a handwritten note on aged, yellowish paper. The text is written in cursive ink. At the top left, there is a small signature or initials. Below it, the main text reads: "Don^{to} Charles Villiers M.P." followed by "From the Author" on a separate line.

"In some of the rooms of the macellum Babbage found a dark brownish encrustation of salts, and a thicker encrustation up to a height of about 9 feet (2.7 m) from floor level. These have been interpreted as showing that as the building lowered, a little lake formed and allowed water to enter the building without there being a direct connection to the sea, then at a later stage the land subsided to the point where sea water came in, and the Lithophaga started drilling holes in the masonry up to 19 feet (5.8 m) from floor level." Wikip. [See: Liber, Lucio; Paola Petrosino; Valentina Armiero (2010).

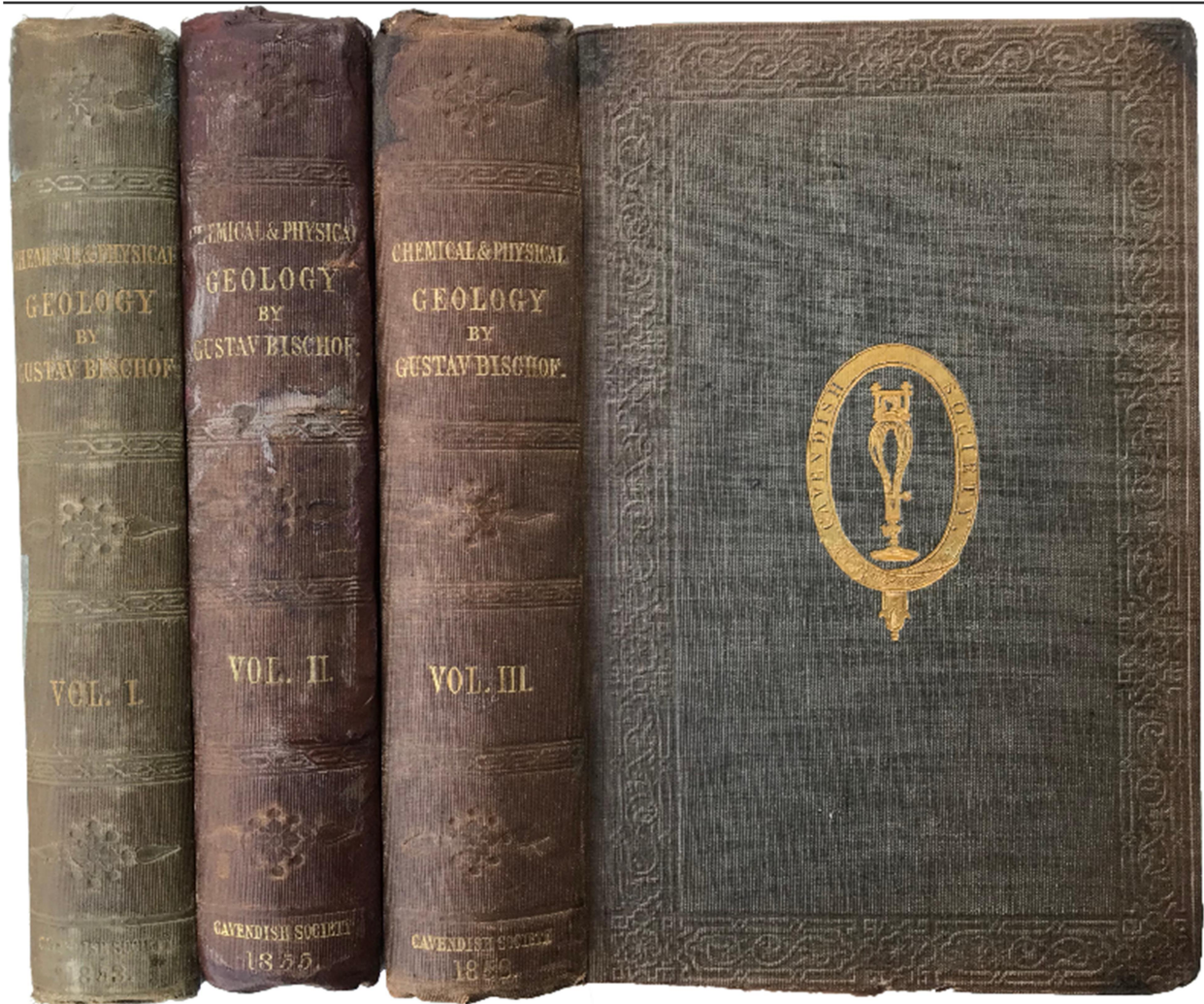
"Il Serapeo ed i Granai Imperiali di Pozzuoli = The Serapis Temple and the Imperial Granaries of Pozzuoli". Italian Journal of Geosciences 129 (2): 237-50. An abstract of Babbage's paper was privately printed the same year (see Van Sinderen 1980, no. 48).

A full treatment was not made until 1847, when the paper was privately printed with some additions. There is also a title listing of his publications. Both Babbage and Charles Lyell prominently illustrated the Temple of Serapis. For Lyell he used it for the frontispiece to the *Principles of Geology* (1830); Babbage includes two lithographs. John Herschel and Babbage are both credited with making the theory of geosynclines. As the key image for a certain kind of geological movement, the Temple of Serapis was later analyzed in great detail by Eduard Suess (1831-1914) in his theory of global plate tectonics and geopaleography. See: T. Nield, *Supercontinent: Ten Billion Years in the Life of Our Planet*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, (2007).

PROVENANCE: Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers, 1802-1866, was a British lawyer and politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1835 to 1898, making him the longest-serving Member of Parliament. He was the son of the Hon. George Villiers and the Hon. Theresa, daughter of John Parker, 1st Baron Boringdon. He was grandson of Thomas Villiers, 1st Earl of Clarendon and brother of George Villiers, 4th Earl of Clarendon. He was educated at East India Company College and St John's College, Cambridge, becoming a barrister at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He was raised to the rank of an Earl's son in 1839 and thus entitled to be styled the Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers. Both Babbage and Villiers were buried at Kensal Green Cemetery.

REFERENCES: Van Sinderen (1980), no. 57; Norman, *Origins of Cyberspace* 63. See: Naomi Oreskes, *The Rejection of Continental Drift: Theory and Method in American Earth Science*. Oxford University Press, (1999); Marq de Villiers, *The End: Natural Disasters, Manmade Catastrophes, and the Future of Human Survival*, (2008).



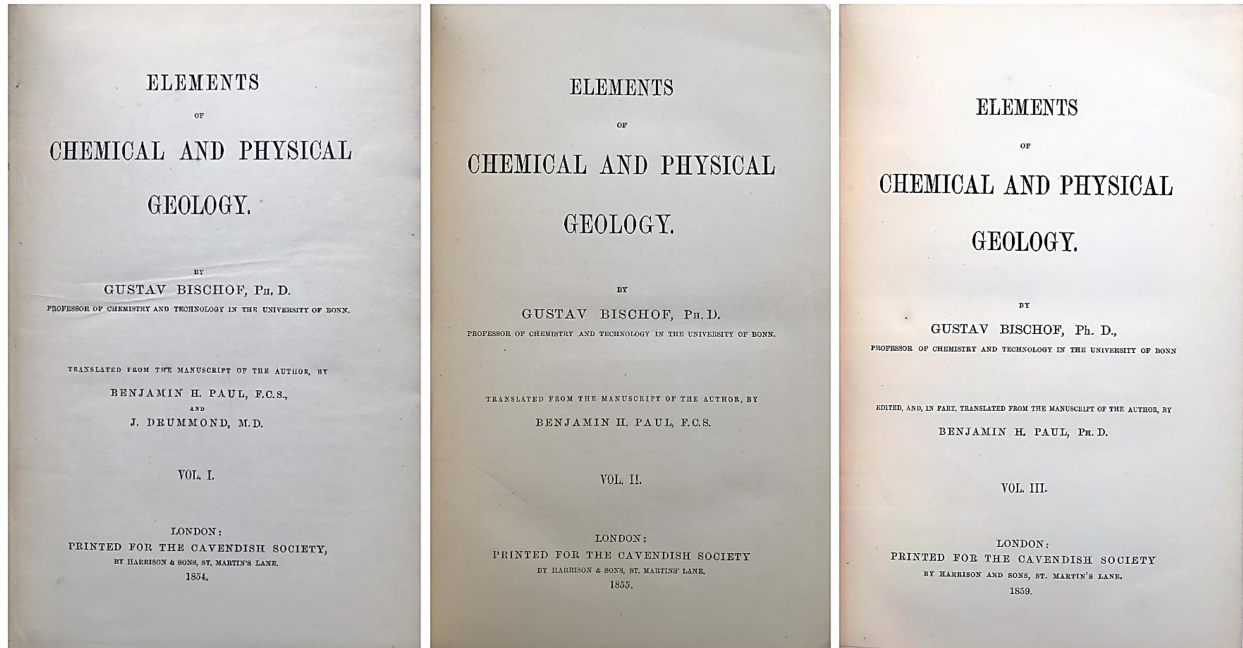


4. **BISCHOF, Gustav [Carl Gustav Christoph]** (1792-1870). *Elements of Chemical and Physical Geology*. Translated from the manuscript of the author, by Benjamin H. Paul, F.C.S., and J. Drummond, M.D. London: Printed for the Cavendish Society, 1854-55-59. ¶ Series: Works of the Cavendish Society. 3 vols. 8vo. 455; 523; 566 pp. Ser. half-titles. Original green and brown (mixed) blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g.; extremities worn, corners & inner joints reinforced with kozo. Each volume with distributor's trade engraved label "Dr. Stabler, Chemist & Druggist, Alexandria, VA" (affixed to front pastedowns); rubber ownership stamps of S.P. Sharples, State Assayer, Boston, Mass., 1886. Very good.

\$ 150

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH of the work that is "the main source of [Bischof's] fame" – so much so, he is called the father of chemical geology. The first edition was issued in 1848, as *Lehrbuch der chemischen und physikalischen Geologie*.

The work "soon became the standard geochemical text." . . . "Bischof's work benefitted several branches of geology and promoted a more scientific approach to many geological problems, such as the use of analogies with experiments. . ." [DSB].



Later, in 1846, K.G. Bischof wrote a highly appreciated book titled "Textbook of chemical and physical geology," which ..

"The first geologist-geochemist to marshal the known facts about the geochemistry of gold and its distribution was K. Gustav Bischof, . . . In [this book] . . ., we find a good general summary of the distribution and nature of gold in its principal types of deposits in various parts of the world as known at the midpoint of the nineteenth century." [Robert W. Boyle, *Gold: History and Genesis of Deposits*. Van Nostrand Reinhold, (1987), p. 88 and 89-96].

Contents: [I]: Chemical alteration of native minerals, pseudomorphous minerals, water, springs, rivers, lakes, sea, mechanical deposits from water, chemical deposits, atmosphere, nitrogen and its compounds, carbonic acid exhalations, carbon, carburetted hydrogen, carbonaceous substances of organic origin, sulphuretted hydrogen . . ., chlorides, bromides, & iodines, rock salt, sulphates, [II]: fluorine, boric acid and borates, phosphates, carbonates, chemical reactions relating to the alteration of minerals, silicates, simple

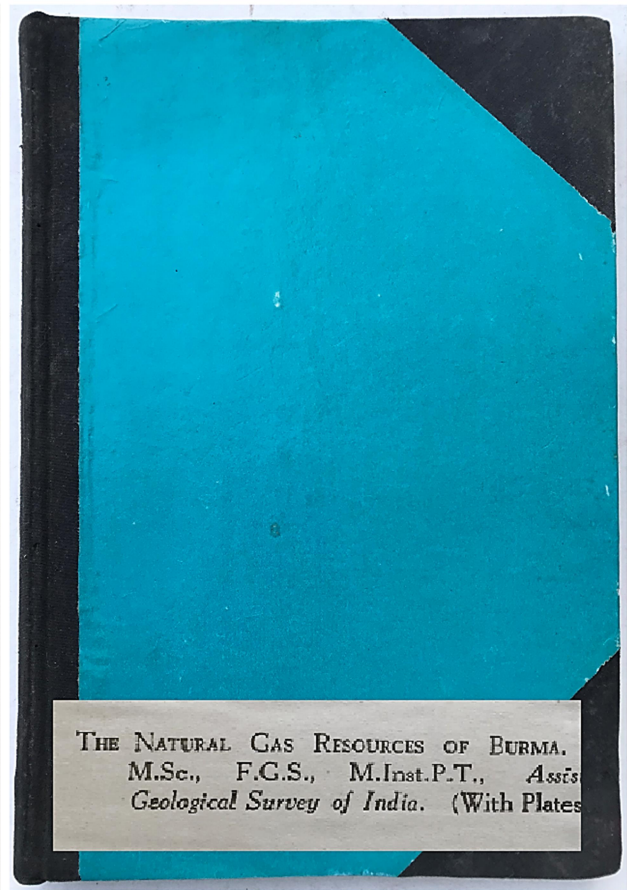
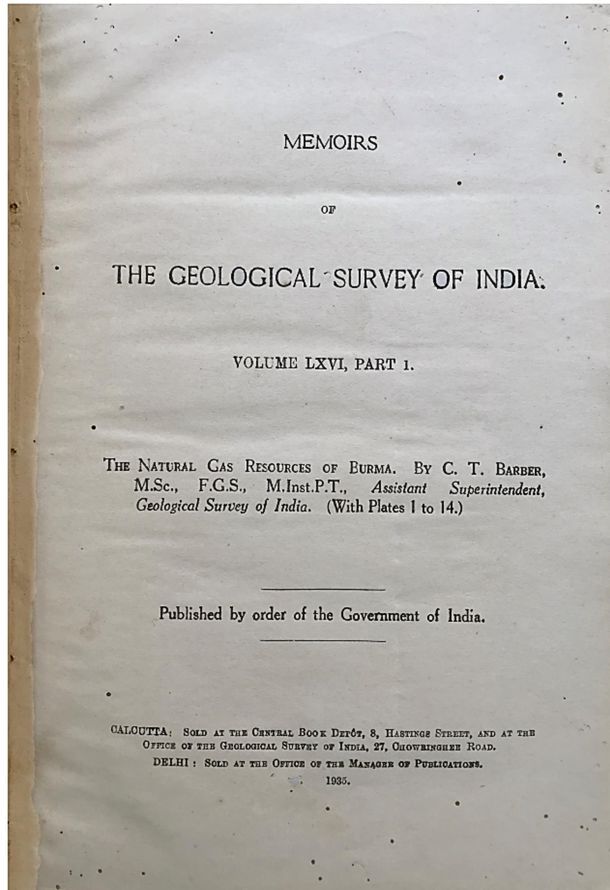
silicates, zeolites, felspar, wernerite and epidote, tourmaline, andalusite, chialstolite, and cyanite, corderite, garnet, vesuvian – idocrase, augite . . . , hornblende, olivine, mica, chlorite, serpentine, steatite, talc, and meerscham, quartz and other siliceous minerals, magnetic iron-ore, [III]: chemical reactions relating to the alteration and production of minerals, general remarks on rocks, sedimentary rocks, crystalline rocks, metamorphic rocks, sandstone, sedimentary limestone, clay-slate, graueacke, shale, etc., granular limestone, dolomite, augitic rocks, hornblende rocks, mica-slate, chlorite-slate and talc-slate, phonolitic and leuciyic rocks, trachytic rocks, granite, metalliferous veins-lodes.

PROVENANCE: Drs. Edward [& William] Stabler Druggist [business], Alexandria, VA [Edward Stabler died in 1831, wherein his son took over the business, until his death in 1852. After this John Leadbeater purchased the business, thus it was Leadbeater who owned this copy] -- Stephen Paschall Sharples, State Assayer, Boston, Mass., 1886 (1842-1923).

Carl Gustav Christoph Bischof (1792-1870), born in Wöhrd [Nürnberg, Bavaria], studied at Arlangen, took his first appointment in 1819, rising to full professor of chemistry and technology at Bonn University, in 1822.

☼ *DSB II*, pp. 158-9; Jan Kozák, Alena Čejchanová, Zdeněk Kukal, Karel Pošmourný, *Early Geological Maps of Europe: Central Europe 1750 to 1840*, p. 142. See: William Hodson Brock, *Science for All: Studies in the History of Victorian Science and Education*, Variorum, 1996. ["Another German encyclopaedic work which was considered for translation was Bischofs huge Chemical and physical geology rightly seen to be too large a work for the Society to produce at the same time as the ever-enlarging Gmelin encyclopaedia. In 1852 Bischof agreed to condense and to update his book for the Society, and the first volume, . . ."]



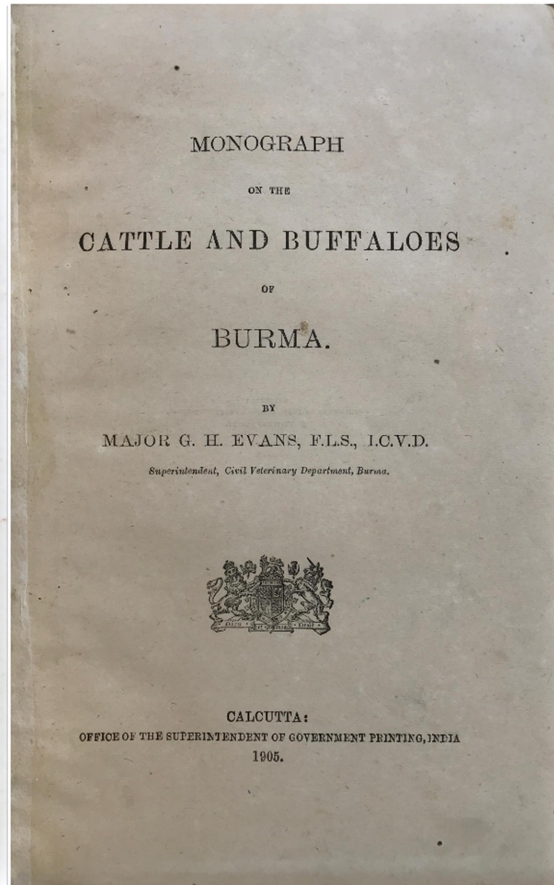
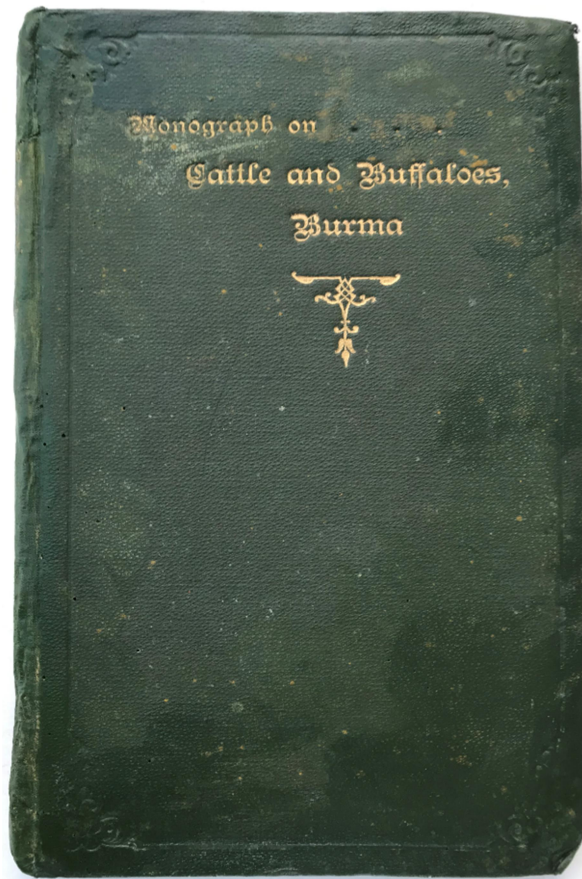


5. **[Burma Geology & Mining] BARBER, Cecil Thomas.** *The Natural Gas Resources of Burma.* Calcutta & Delhi: Government of India, 1935. Series: *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Volume LXVI, Part I.* 8vo. x, 172, xviii pp. 5 figs., 11 tables, 1 large folding plate, index. Occasional red or blue pencil underlining throughout, worming throughout. Later half black cloth, turquoise blue over boards. Good. \$ 20

Part I of this 2-part geology of the northern slopes of the Satpuras between the Morand and the Sher rivers.

Cecil Thomas BARBER, M.Sc., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, M.Inst.P.T., Assistant Superintendent Geological Survey of India, was for ten years in their service. Barber also left an account of his experience, written in an autobiography referring to a time when petroleum engineering was in its infancy.

See: Cecil Thomas Barber, *A geologist in the service of the Raj*, Henfield, 1978.



6. **[Burma] EVANS, Major George Henry.** *Monograph on the Cattle and Buffaloes of Burma.* Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1905. ¶ 8vo. viii, 60, ii pp. 23 plates (incl. photographic and engraved plates), text figs., index. Original olive-green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; badly pocked, painted to add color, worn, a number of worm-holes to covers, inner joints reinforced. Small scribble on recto of frontispiece. Good.

\$ 40

Major George Henry Evans, was Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma. Fourteen chapters cover specifics of cattle and buffalo in Burma, including feeding, breeding, rearing livestock, castration, milking, bullocks, prices, diseases, etc. Some of the text is devoted to superstition, cart-racing and buffalo fights.



WorldCat shows 1 copy in the US at Texas A&M.

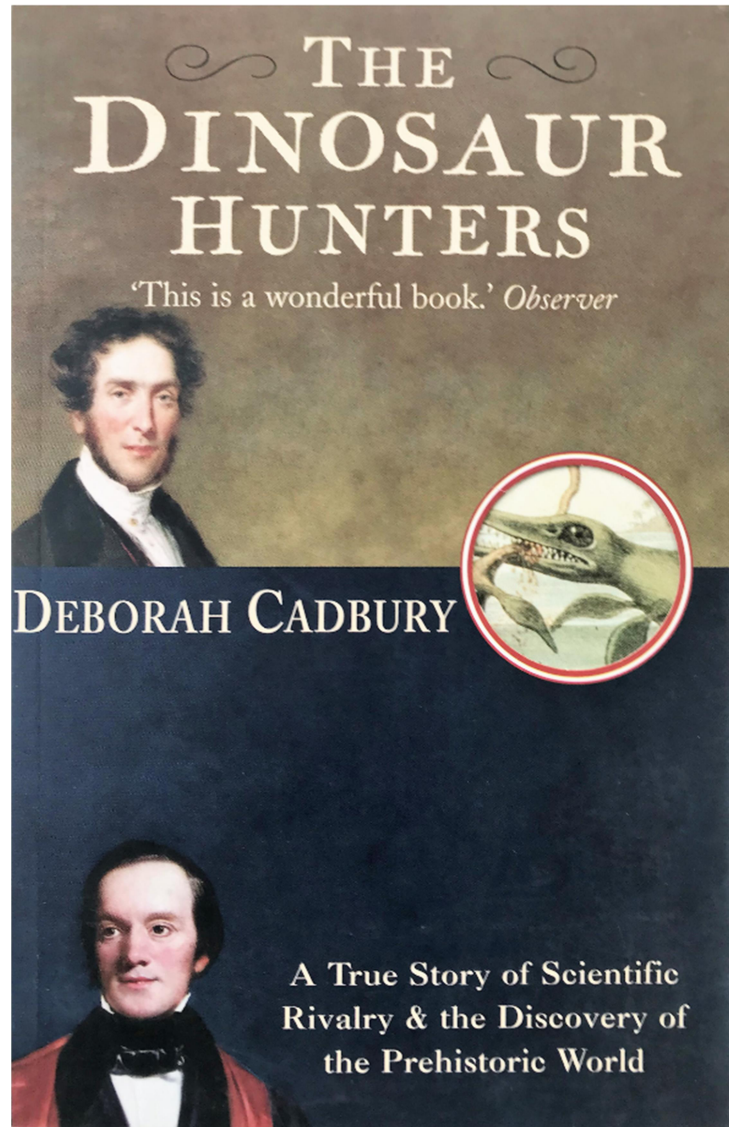
Science Battles Secular Knowledge

7. **CADBURY, Deborah.** *The Dinosaur Hunters; a Story of Scientific Rivalry and the Discovery of the Prehistoric World.*

London: Fourth Estate, (2001). ¶ 8vo. x, 374 pp. Figs., index. Pictorial wrappers. Fine. [S7186]

\$ 12

WIDELY ACCLAIMED and exhilarating history of the first steps in paleontology and a scholarly examination of one of the most bitter rivalries to occur in that field. "The story of two nineteenth-century scientists who revealed one of the most significant and exciting events in the natural history of this planet: the existence of dinosaurs."

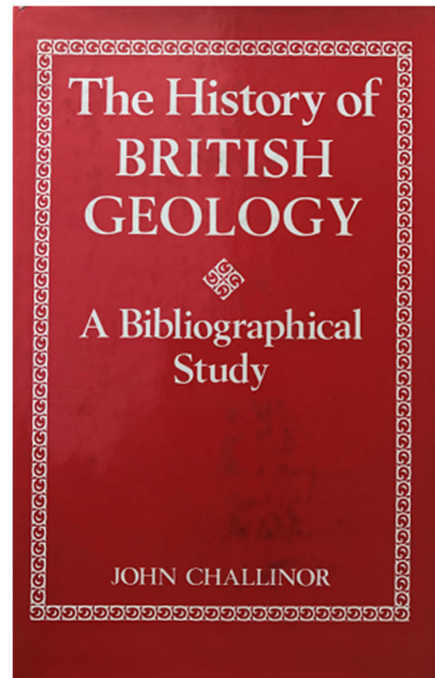
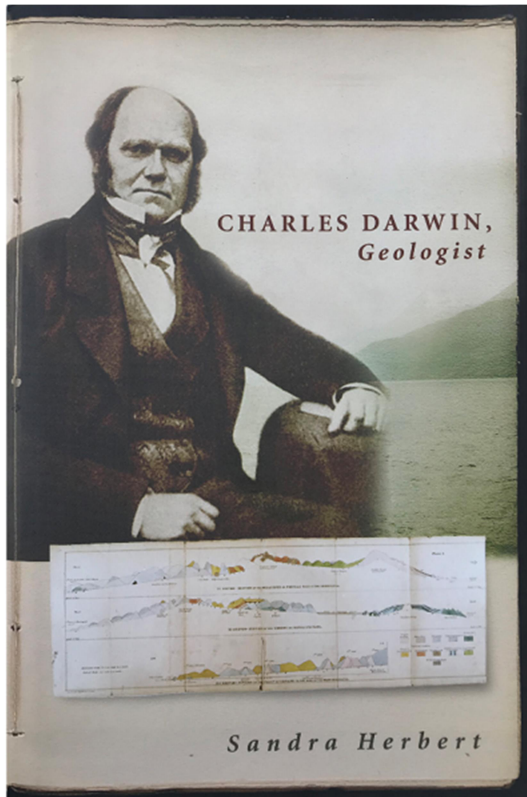


COMMENTS/REVIEWS: "In '*The Dinosaur Hunters*' Deborah Cadbury brilliantly recreates the remarkable story of the bitter rivalry between two men: Gideon Mantell uncovered giant bones in a Sussex quarry. Comments: 'This is a tale of intrigue and deception, of burning ambition and failed dreams. The bitter clashes between the men who dominated 19th-century geology are exquisitely portrayed by Deborah Cadbury in this scholarly yet exhilarating book.' [*Independent*]. [And:] 'This is a story we should all know, a defining part of contemporary western culture. I can't think of a better introduction.' [*Sunday Times*].

A Bibliographical Source

8. **CHALLINOR, John.** *The History of British Geology, a bibliographical study.* New York: Barnes & Noble, (1971).

¶ 8vo. 224 pp. Index. Gilt-stamped black cloth, dust-jacket; jacket lightly rubbed, rubber stamped endpaper. Very good. BBL2858 \$ 10



9. **[DARWIN, Charles] Sandra HERBERT.** *Charles Darwin, Geologist.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2005. ¶ 8vo. xx, [2], 485 pp. Numerous figs., 12 plates, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. [LV2257]

\$ 35

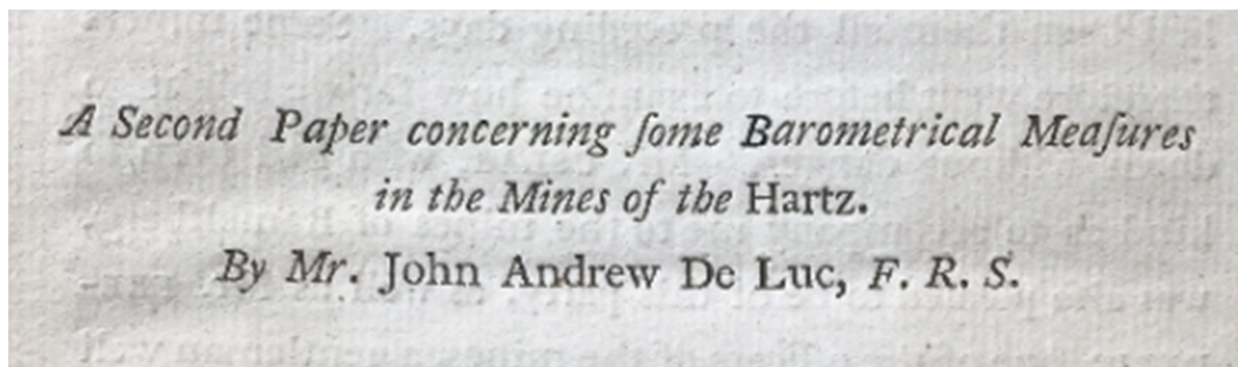
"The early nineteenth century was a golden age for the study of geology. New discoveries in the field were greeted with the same enthusiasm reserved today for advances in the biomedical sciences. In her long-awaited account of Charles Darwin's intellectual development, Sandra Herbert focuses on his geological training, research, and thought, asking both how geology influenced Darwin and how Darwin influenced the science. Elegantly written, extensively

illustrated, and informed by the author's prodigious research in Darwin's papers and in the nineteenth-century history of earth sciences, Charles Darwin, Geologist provides a fresh perspective on the life and accomplishments of this exemplary thinker.

As Herbert reveals, Darwin's great ambition as a young scientist—one he only partially realized—was to create a "simple" geology based on movements of the earth's crust. (Only one part of his scheme has survived in close to the form in which he imagined it: a theory explaining the structure and distribution of coral reefs.) Darwin collected geological specimens and took extensive notes on geology during all of his travels. His grand adventure as a geologist took place during the circumnavigation of the earth by H.M.S. Beagle (1831–1836)—the same voyage that informed his magnum opus, *On the Origin of Species*.

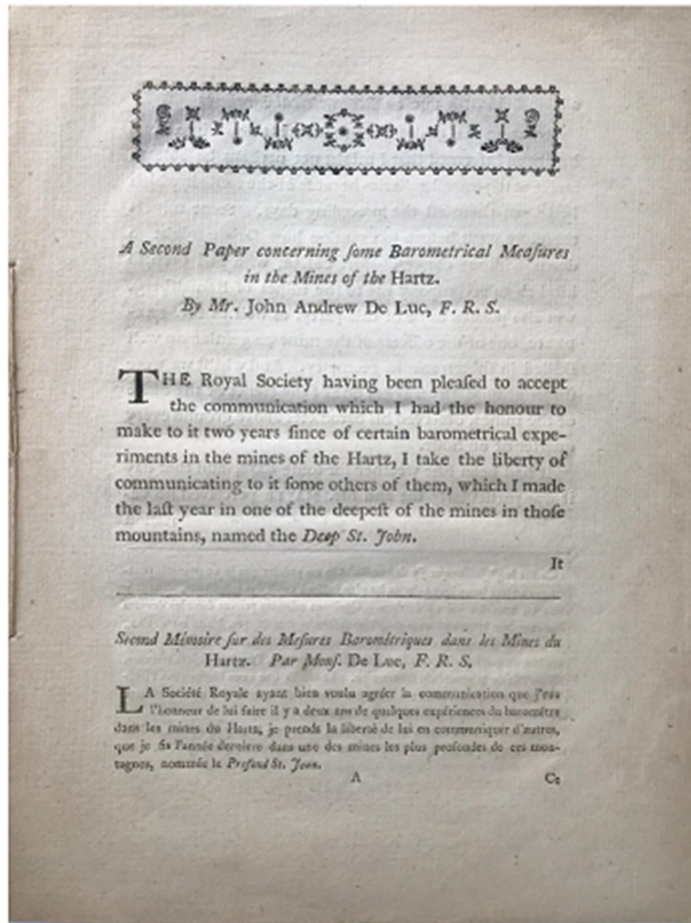
Upon his return to England it was his geological findings that first excited scientific and public opinion. Geologists, including Darwin's former teachers, proved a receptive audience, the British government sponsored publication of his research, and the general public welcomed his discoveries about the earth's crust. Because of ill health, Darwin's years as a geological traveler ended much too soon: his last major geological fieldwork took place in Wales when he was only thirty-three. However, the experience had been transformative: the methods and hypotheses of Victorian-era geology, Herbert suggests, profoundly shaped Darwin's mind and his scientific methods as he worked toward a full-blown understanding of evolution and natural selection." – CUP.

Winner of the Mary C. Rabbitt Award (History of Geology Division, Geological Society of America), the 2006 George L. Mosse Prize (American Historical Association), the 2006 Levinson Prize (History of Science Society), and the Albion Book Prize (North American Conference on British Studies).



[10] DE LUC

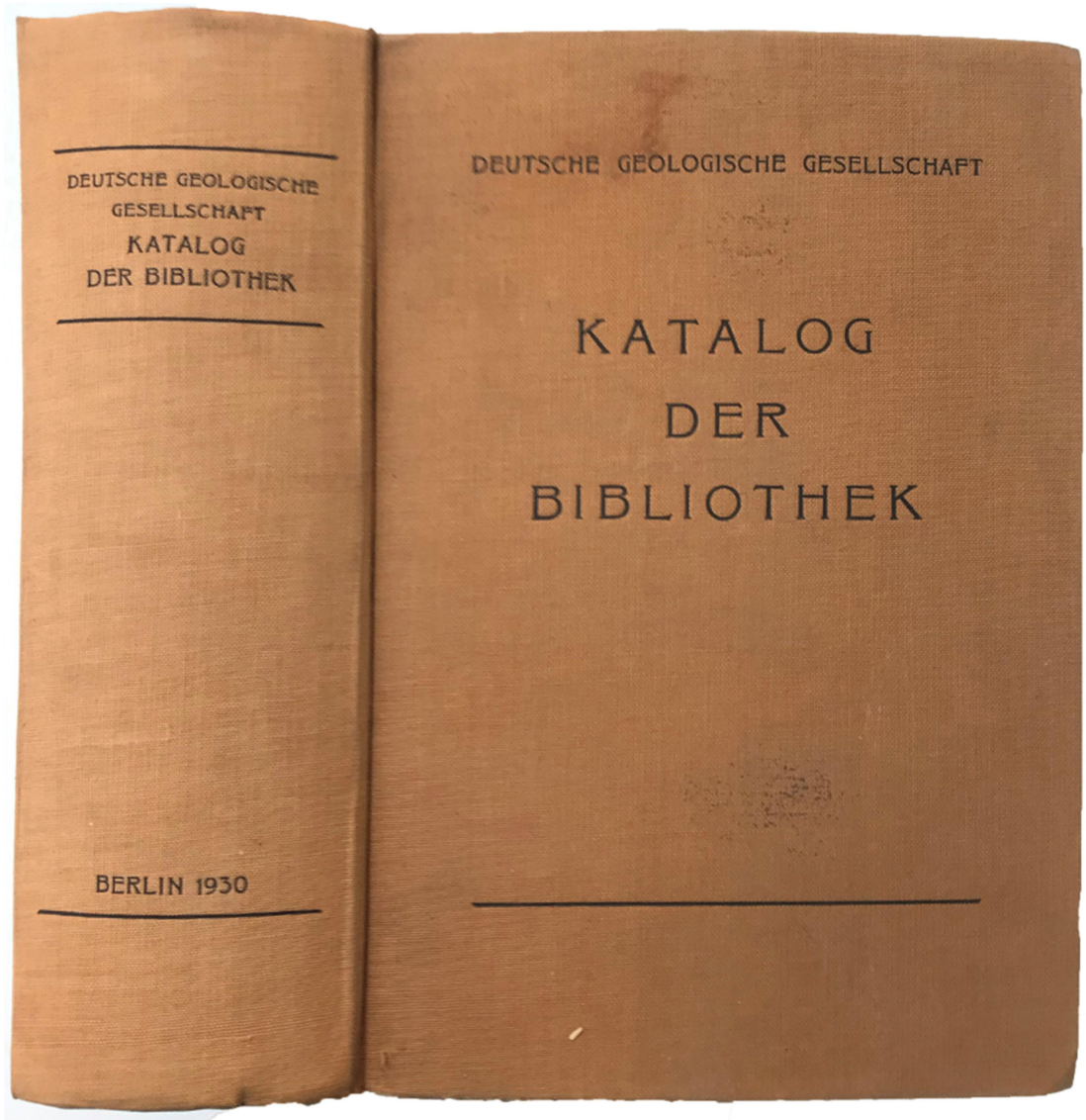
10. **DE LUC, Jean Andre** (1763-1847).
 "Sur les os fossiles de quelques grands quadrupèdes et sur l'identité de quelques espèces fossiles tant terrestres que marines dans l'ancien et dans le nouveau continent, faisant suite au Mémoire sur les os fossiles d'éléphants."
 Offprint from: *Bibl. Univ., Sc. et Arts*, Tome XIX, Février, 1822. ¶
 8vo. 11 pp. Small water-stain at head of gutter. Self-wraps, stitched. Ms. notations on first page. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. Very good.
 [S6281]



\$ 125

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION of this short work on fossils of quadrupeds. The author was the nephew of Jean Andre De Luc (1727-1817) who made a number of contributions in the fields of geology, meteorology, physics and natural philosophy. The elder De Luc amassed a large collection of minerals and of flora and fauna, which the younger Jean Andre De Luc (the author of this piece) expanded and "took over the uncle's role of voluminous discourses on geological topics." *DSB*, IV, p. 27.

PROVENANCE: Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971), anatomist, embryologist, and Fellow of the Royal Society. Evans was also a historian of science and a remarkable book collector.

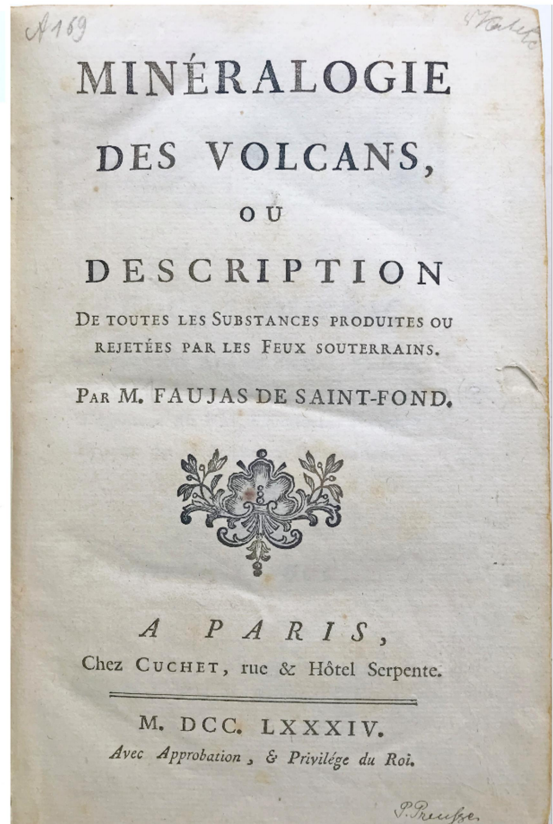
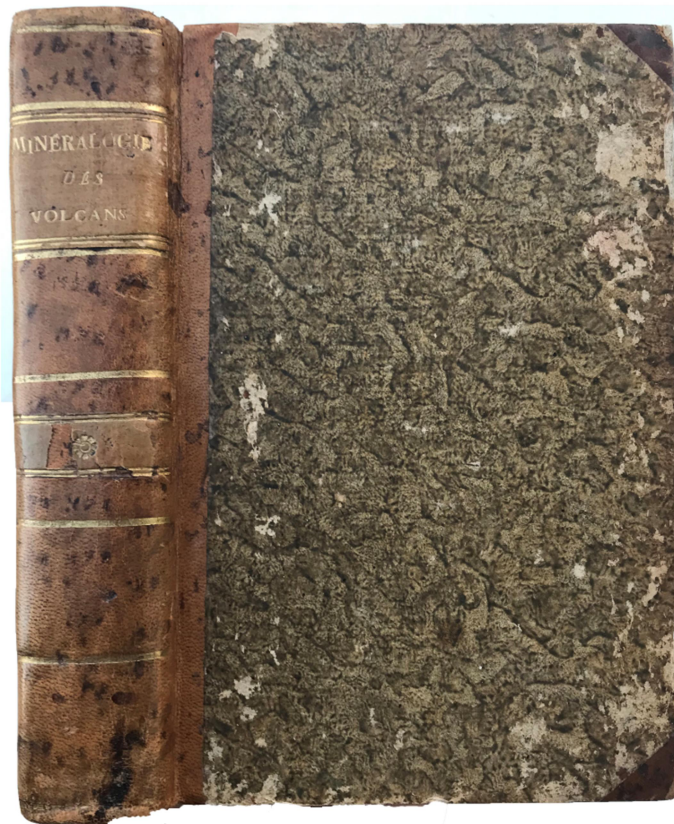


A Massive Work Assembling the History of German Geology

11. **DIENST, Paul** (1881-1939). *Katalog der Bibliothek. Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft*. Stuttgart [& Berlin]: Ferdinand Enke, 1930. ¶ Large thick 8vo. XI, 1161 pp. Original dark beige black-stamped cloth. Former ownership signature. Very good +. [BL3969]

\$ 30

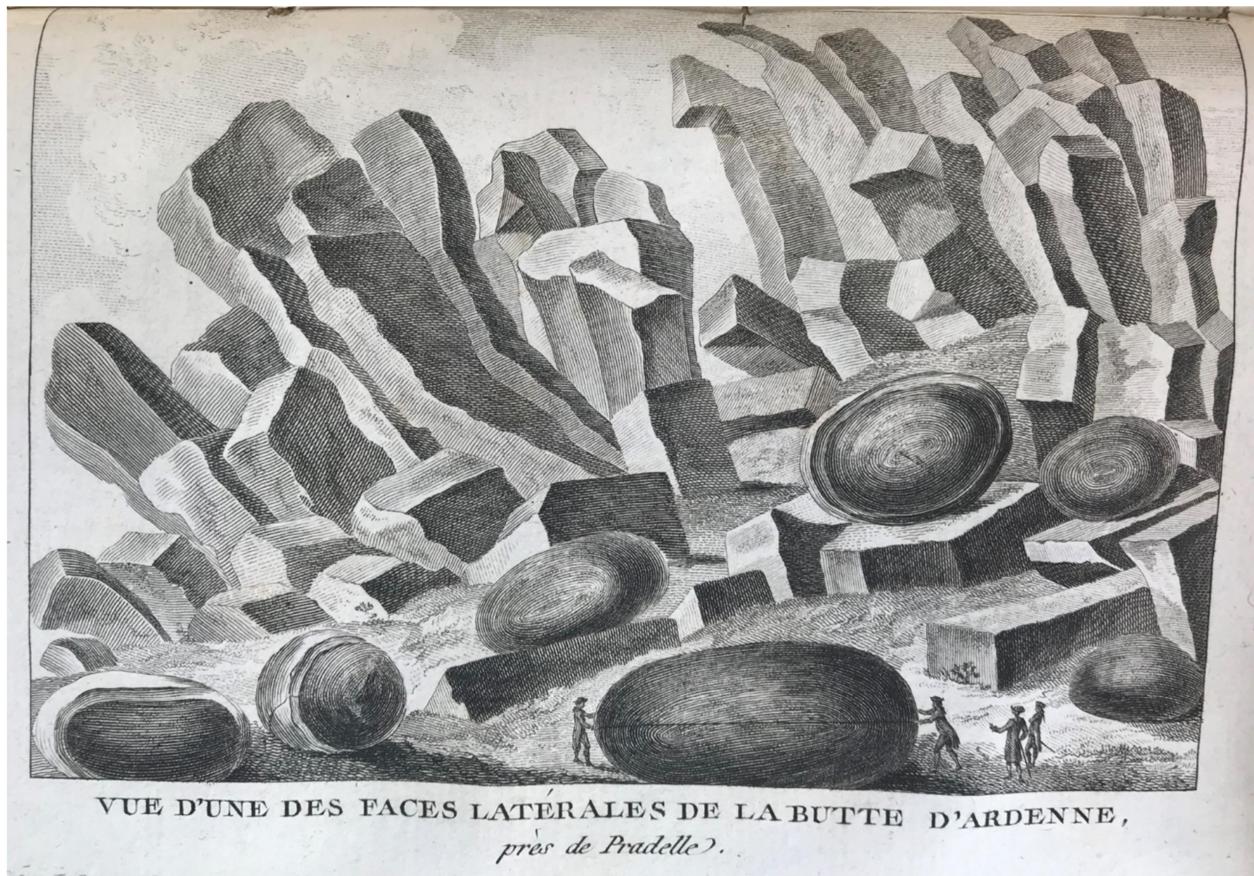
Paul Hermann Dienst, born in Elberfeld, he became an Assistant at the Prussian geological Landesanstalt 1908 and earned his doctorate in 1913. As state geologist and professor of geology he was curator of the library collection and created this massive catalog of books in the history of geology.



12. **FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthelemy** (1741-1819). *Minéralogie des volcans, ou description de toutes les substances produites ou rejetées par les feux souterrains*. Paris: Chez Cuchet, 1784. ¶ 8vo. 18, 511, [1 blank] pp. Woodcut title-page vignette, headpieces, tailpieces, 3 engraved plates; occasional foxing. Contemporary quarter calf, calf corners, paste-paper over boards, brown leather spine labels, gilt spine; lightly rubbed, else fine. Ownership signature on title of P. Preusse. [S6484]

\$ 1,150

FIRST EDITION. In this work on the mineralogical analysis of basalt & lava, Faujas de Saint-Fond established for certain that basalt was the product of volcanic action and presents detailed mineralogical analyses of basalt and lava. The origin of basalt was one of the central questions of the time. Faujas de Saint-Fond determined independently from Desmarest that it was of volcanic origin and not a crystallization from water. In the present work Faujas de Saint-Fond deals with different volcanic rocks such as basalt, scoria, obsidian, pozzuolana, minerals, salts, and their appearances. The plates show the different forms of basalt, round and edged, and the basalt formations. Barthelemy Faujas de Saint-Fond was professor of geology at the Museum of Natural History, Paris.

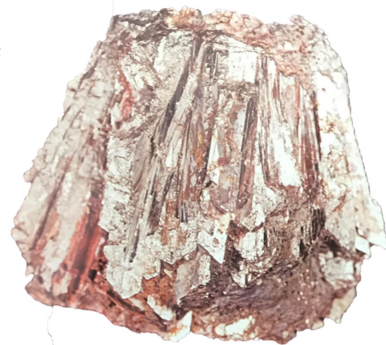


☼ Frank Dawson Adams, *Birth of the geological sciences*, (1938), p. 245; BM (Nat. Hist.), II, p. 557; *DSB*, IV, pp. 548-549; Gascoigne 9091.2; Hoover 292; Poggendorf, I, col. 724; Ward and Carozzi 781.

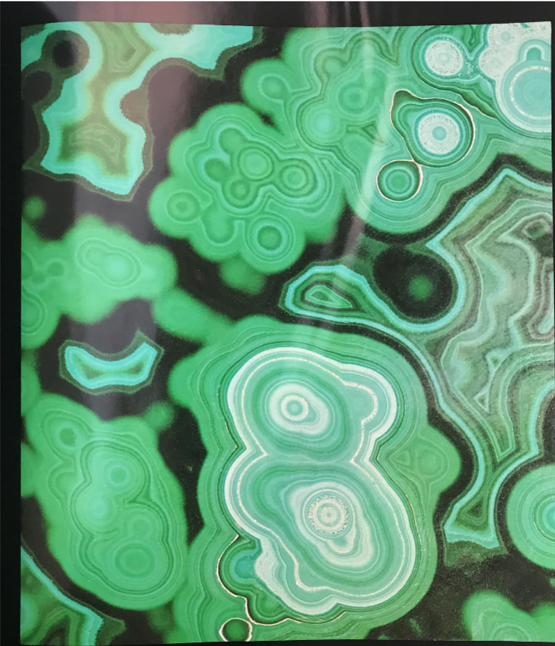
13. **Gécamines Company.** *Gécamines Company. Johari - minéraux du Shaba Méridional.* (Belgium: Division des Relations Publiques de la Gécamines - République du Zaïre, 1977). ¶ 4to. 50 pp. 90 full-page color photographs of gems and minerals, 121 crystallographic figs. on transparent paper interleaved with the text, index, folding map. Blind- and copper-stamped black cloth. Slip case. Fine. RARE. [S6495LV]

\$ 500

This rare work is used as promotional literature for the Gécamines company based in Zaire. Never available for sale, it contains 90 beautiful full-color photographs of minerals. The photographs were made by Jacques Baeke (though not named in the publication), at "Gécamines" in Lubumbashi (Congo) from 1964-1979.



[13] Gécamines Company



21/Malachite polie

1 cm = 3 mm



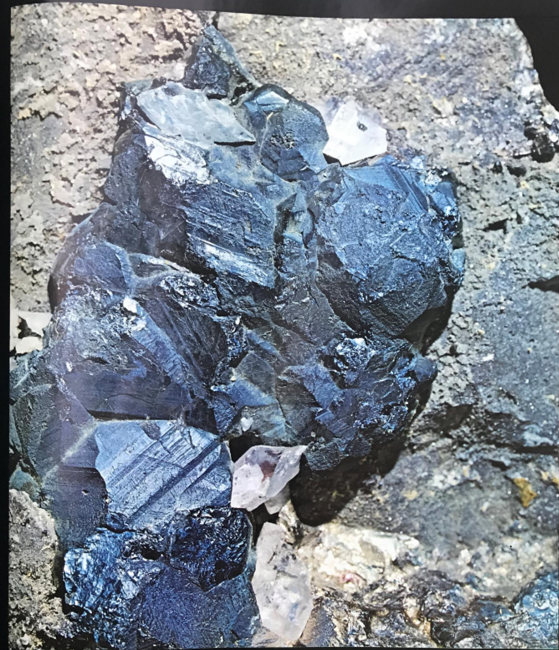
23/Becquerelite

1 cm = 0,25 mm



19/Schoepite

1 cm = 0,5 mm



53/Cristaux de bornite

1 cm = 0,8 mm

☒ MORE PHOTOGRAPHS AT WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM



*The First Publication of the Geographical Society of London
More than 50 Plates, Some Hand-Colored*

14. **[Geological Society, London].** *Transactions of the Geological Society*, ... [Series I, volumes 1 & 2]. London: Printed for the Society by William Phillips..., 1811-14. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. ix, [3], 420, [viii]; [x], 558, [6] pp. [Vol. I]: 24 engraved plates (incl. 4 folding, some hand-colored), errata (I, p. 420; II, p. [ix]); dampstained. [Vol. II]: 38 numbered engraved plates (but actually counting 42 pls.) (incl. 5 double-page or folding, 8 hand-colored). Later brown cloth. Bookplate of the Engineering Societies Library, New York, in Memory of Horace Vaughan Winchell. Inscribed on all titles: "Ex Libris Societatis Reg. Medica Edinensis," with occasional rubber-stamp from the same. Very good.

\$ 750

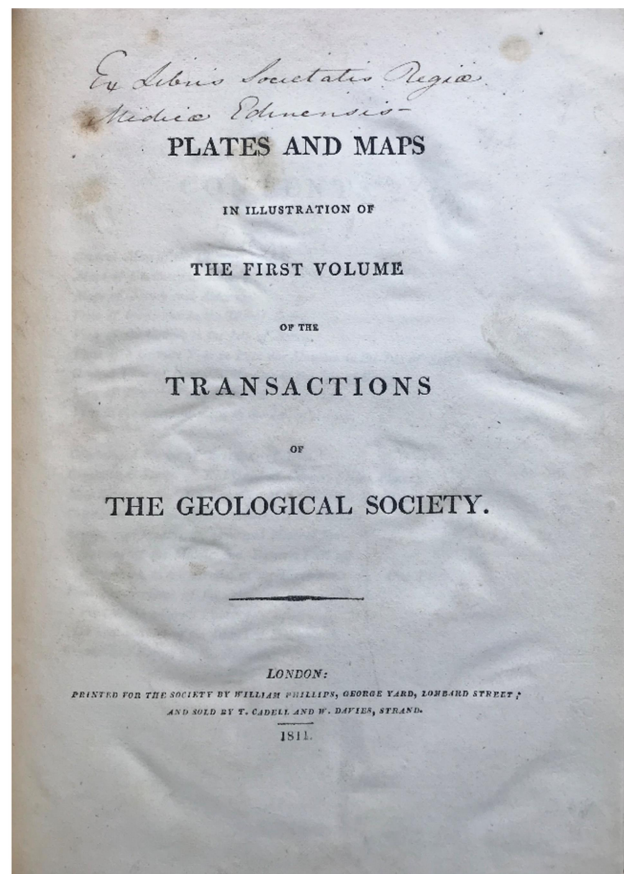
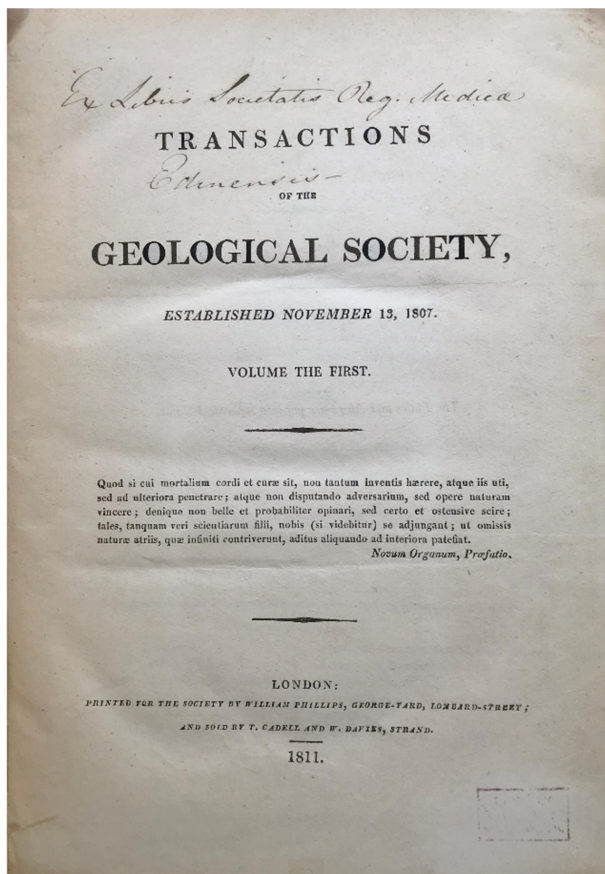
The first scientific society annals devoted to geology and comprised of the leading British scholars of their day. The contents offers great deal of discussion relating to issues of the day. The authors were all prominent and

cover both England and Scotland. The profusely illustrated works, with 66 engraved plates, include 12 plates that are hand-colored. Volumes I & II each with two title-pages. The second title reads: "Plates and Maps in Illustration of the first [second] volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society." (1811, 1814).



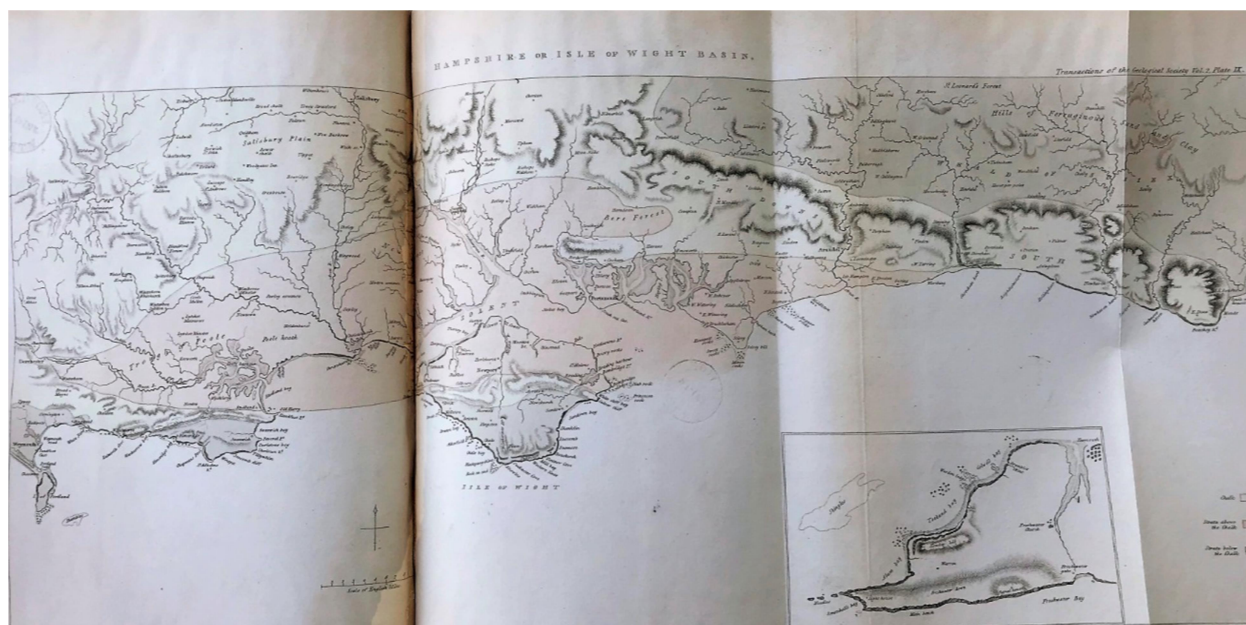
CONTENTS: [vol. I (18 papers)]: **John MacCulloch**, Account of Guernesy, and the other Channel Islands; **William Phillips**, A Description of the Red Oxyd of Copper, the production of Cornwall, and of the varieties in the form of its crystal . . . ; **Henry Holland**, A sketch of the natural history of the Cheshire Rock-Salt District; **Nicholas Nugent**, Account of the Pitch Lake of the Island of Trinidad; **M. le Comte de Bournon**, Memoir on the Laumonite; **J. F. Berger**, Observations on the Physical Structure of Devonshire and Cornwall; **Nicholas Nugent**, An account of "The Sulphur" or "Souffrière" of the Island of Montserrat; **Arthur Aikin**, Observations on the Wrekin, and on the great Coal-Field of Shropshire; **Alexander Marcet**, A chemical account of an Aluminous Chalybeate in the Isle of Wight; **J. F. Berger**, A sketch of the geology of some parts of Hampshire and Dorsetshire; **William Fitton**, Notice respecting the geological structure of the vicinity of Dublin: with an account of some rare

minerals found in Ireland [gold, limestone, manganese, iron ore, Vesuvian, Grenatite, Beryl, Andalusite, Hollowspar, Pitchstone, Wavellite; **Leonard Horner**, On the mineralogy of the Malvera Hills; **John MacCulloch**, Notice accompanying a section of Heligoland, drawn up from the communications of Lieutenants Dickinson and MacCulloch, of the Royal Engineers; **James Parkinson**, Observations on some of the strata in the neighbourhood of London, and on the fossil remains contained in them; **The Count de Bournon**, Memoir on Bardiglione or sulphate of lime, containing a sketch of a theory of the true nature of plaster, as well as its properties . . . ; **Smithson Tennant**, Notice respecting native concrete boric acid; **Hon. Henry Grey Bennett**, Sketch of the geology of Madeira; **W. H. Pepys**, Notice respecting the decomposition of sulphate of iron by animal matter.



CONTENTS: [vol. II (24 papers)]: **John MacCulloch**, On certain products obtained in the distillation of wood, with some account of the Bituminous Substances, and remarks on coal; **J. F. Berger**, Mineralogical account of the Isle of Man; **John MacCulloch**, On the granite tors of Cornwall; **John Kidd**, Notes on the Mineralogy of the Neighbourhood of St. David's, Pembrokeshire; **Leonard Horner**, Account of the Brice Springs at Droitwich; **William Phillips**,

On the veins of Cornwall; **Thomas Webster**, On the freshwater formations of the Isle of Wight . . . ; **John MacCulloch**, Remarks on the vitrified forts of Scotland; **John MacCulloch**, On the Sublimation of Silica; **Hon. Henry Grey Bennett**, Observations on the specimens of Hippurites from Sicily; **Robert Bakewell**, An account of the coalfield at Bradford, near Manchester; **Hon. Henry Grey Bennett**, Some account of the Island of Teneriffe; **John MacCulloch**, On the Junction of Trap and Sandstone, at Stirling Castle; **John Taylor**, On the economy of the mines of Cornwall and Devon; **Rev. William Conybeare**, On the origin of a remarkable class of organic impressions occurring in nodules of Flint; **William Phillips**, A description of the Oxyd of Tin, the production of Cornwall; of the primitive crystal and its modifications. . . ; **Thomas Webster**, On some new varieties of fossil Alcyonia; **John MacCulloch**, Miscellaneous remarks accompanying a catalogue of specimens transmitted to the Geological Society; **John MacCulloch**, Remarks on several parts of Scotland which exhibit Quartz Rock . . . ; **Rev. Mr. Steinhauer**, Notice relative to the geology of the Coast of Labrador; **Rev. J. J. Conybeare**, Memoranda relative to Clovelly, North Devon; **John MacCulloch**, On Staffa; **John MacCulloch**, On vegetable remains preserved in Chalcedony; [anon.] On the vitreous tubes found near to Drigg, in Cumberland.



BIOGRAPHIES OF SELECTED CONTRIBUTORS:

BAKEWELL, ROBERT (1768-1843), during much of his life he lived in London, working as a mineralogical surveyor and teaching mineralogy and geology. In addition to the Introduction, Bakewell wrote many articles on geological and biological subjects. Most of these appeared in the Philosophical Magazine, although one was published by the Geological Society of London, to which Bakewell was never admitted as a member. – Ency.



BENNET, HON. HENRY GREY (1777–1836), British politician. From 1813 to 1815 he was the second president of the Geological Society of London; the Lyell Collection contains his account of the Island of Tenerife. [DNB].

BERGER, DR. JEAN-FRANÇOIS, of Geneva (1779–1833).

CONYBEARE, JOHN JOSIAS (1779–1824), the elder brother of William Daniel Conybeare, was an accomplished scholar of Anglo-Saxon, who studied at Christ Church, Oxford. He became vicar of Batheaston, and was Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon (1808–1812), and afterwards Professor of Poetry (1812–1821), at the University of Oxford.

CONYBEARE, WILLIAM (1787-1857), dean of Llandaff, was an English geologist, palaeontologist and clergyman. He is probably best known for his ground-breaking work on marine reptile fossils in the 1820s, including important papers for the Geological Society of London on ichthyosaur anatomy and the first published scientific description of a plesiosaur. Attracted to the study of geology by the lectures of Dr John Kidd he pursued the subject with ardour. As soon as he had left college he made extended journeys in Britain and on the continent, and he became one of the early members of The Geological Society. Both Buckland and Sedgwick acknowledged their indebtedness to him for instruction received when they first began to devote attention to geology.

FITTON, WILLIAM HENRY (1780–1861) was an Irish physician and amateur geologist. In 1811 he presented to the Geological Society of London a description of the geological structure of the vicinity of Dublin, with an account of some rare minerals found in Ireland. He was a correspondent of Thomas Webster.

HORNER, LEONARD, FRSE FRS FGS (17 January 1785 – 5 March 1864) was a Scottish merchant, geologist and educational reformer. In 1811 he read his first paper On the Mineralogy of the Malvern Hills (Trans. Geol. Soc. vol. i.) and subsequently communicated other papers on the Brine-springs at Droitwich, and the Geology of the S.W. part of Somersetshire.

KIDD, JOHN (1775-1851), was an English physician, chemist and geologist. He became reader in chemistry at Oxford in 1801, and in 1803 was elected the first Aldrichian professor of chemistry. He then voluntarily gave courses of lectures on mineralogy and geology: these were delivered in the dark chambers under the Ashmolean Museum, and there William Conybeare, William Buckland, Charles Daubeny and others gained their first lessons in geology. Kidd was a popular and instructive lecturer, and through his efforts the geological chair, first held by Buckland, was established. The first of the scriptural geologists, "Kidd argued in his book *A Geological Essay on the Imperfect Evidences in Support of a Theory of the Earth, on philosophical grounds, that a science of observation cannot claim certainty for its inferences as to causes, and that consequently theoretical geology cannot stand against an indisputable authority such as revelation.*" In 1818 he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; in 1822 Regius Professor of Medicine in succession to Sir Christopher



Pegge; and in 1834 he was appointed Keeper of the Radcliffe Library. In March 1822 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN, FRS, was a Scottish geologist, was the first geologist to be employed by the government in Britain and is best known for his pioneering texts on geology and for producing the first geological maps of Scotland. He introduced the word "malaria" into the English language. The papers herein were the first geological papers he submitted to the Geographical Society of London. These were devoted to an elucidation of the geological structure of Guernsey, of the Channel Islands, and of Heligoland.

James Parkinson FGS (1755-1824) was an English surgeon, apothecary, geologist, palaeontologist, and political activist, who is best known for his 1817 work, *An Essay on the Shaking Palsy* in which he was the first to describe "paralysis agitans", a condition that would later be renamed Parkinson's disease by Jean-Martin Charcot. Parkinson belonged to a school of thought, catastrophism, that concerned itself with the belief that the Earth's geology and biosphere were shaped by recent large-scale cataclysms. He cited the Noachian deluge of Genesis as an example, and he firmly believed that creation and extinction were processes guided by the hand of God. His view on Creation was that each 'day' was actually a much longer period, that lasted perhaps tens of thousands of years in length.

PEPYS, WILLIAM HASLEDINE (1775–1856), man of science, born in London, he helped to found the Askesian Society (see *Life of W. Allen*, pp. 26, 45), which eventually led to the foundation of the British Mineralogical and Geological Societies and the London Institution, of which he was one of the original managers, and honorary secretary from 1821 to 1824. His name appears as treasurer, and afterwards as vice-president, of the Geological Society in the first volumes of their 'Transactions' (beginning in 1811). He was also an early member of the Mineralogical Society. Pepys was in general rather occupied with the invention than the use of apparatus. [DNB].

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, FGS FRS (1775–1828) was an English mineralogist and geologist. Phillips was the son of James Phillips, printer and bookseller in London. He became interested in mineralogy and geology, and was one of the founders of the Geological Society of London (1807). His *Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology* (1815) and *Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy* (1816) became standard textbooks. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1827. The zeolite mineral phillipsite is named for him.

TAYLOR, JOHN (1779–1863) was a British mining engineer. In 1807 Taylor was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, and acted as treasurer from 1816 to 1844. In 1825 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of the founders of the British Association on 26 June 1832, holding the office of treasurer till September 1861. He was one of the founders of University College, London, to which he acted as treasurer for many years.

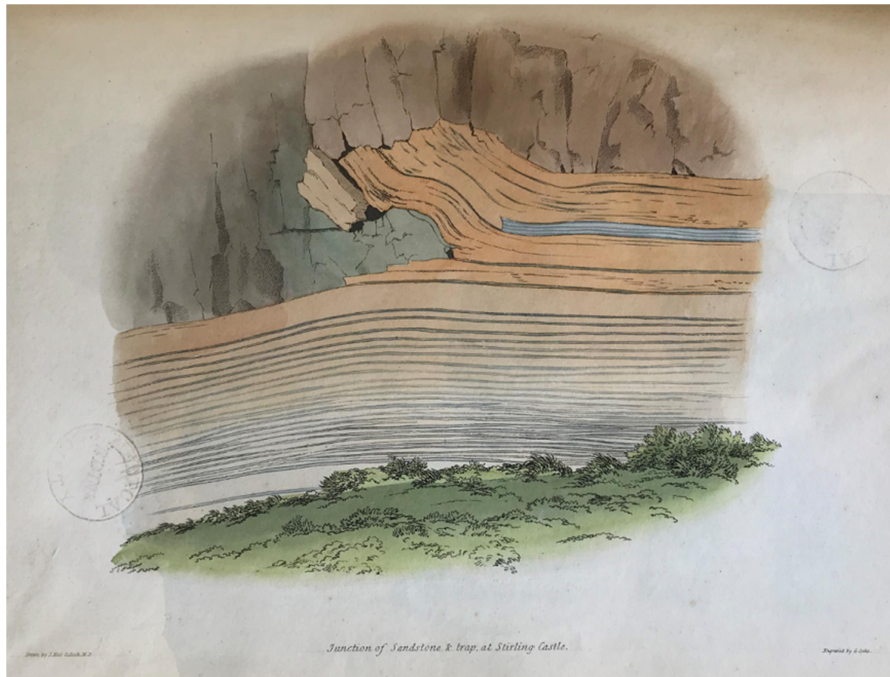
TENNANT, SMITHSON (1761–1815), chemist, after receiving his early education in the grammar schools at Tadcaster and Beverley, he studied medicine in 1781 at Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Joseph Black [q. v.] In 1782 he became pensioner and then

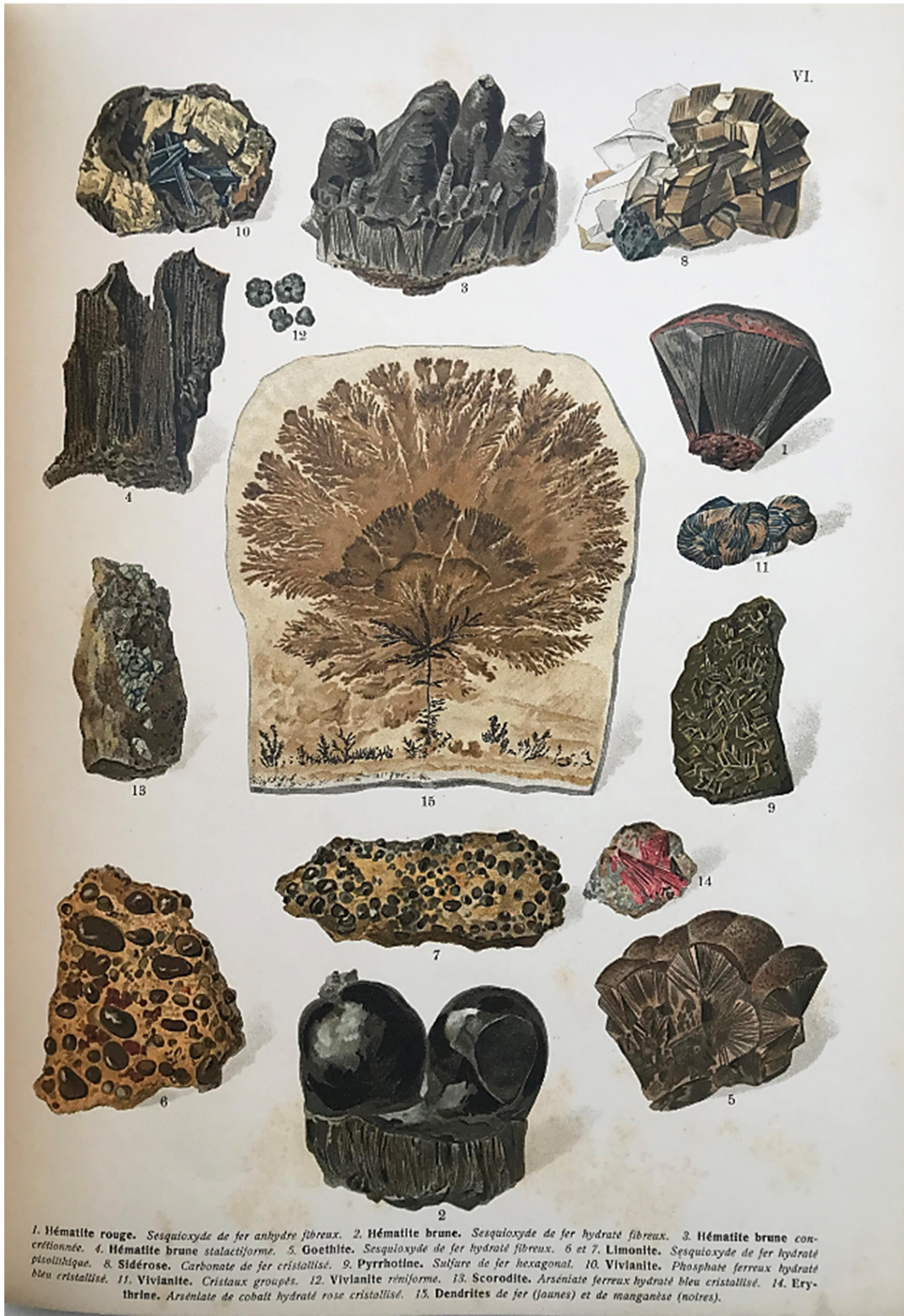


fellow commoner at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he studied chemistry and botany, and satisfied himself of the truth of the antiphlogistic theory of combustion, which was not at that time generally accepted in England. In 1784 he travelled in Denmark and Sweden, and visited the Swedish chemist Scheele. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1785, and in 1786 he removed from Christ's College to Emmanuel. He graduated M.B. in 1788. During the following years he travelled in Europe, and on his return took up his residence in London in the Temple, and in 1796 graduated M.D. at Cambridge. At this period he became interested in agricultural matters, and, after some preliminary trials in Lincolnshire, purchased land in Somerset, near Cheddar, which he farmed with some success, although resident for the greater part of the year in London. He lived a very retired life, occupied in literary and scientific studies. In 1804 he was awarded the Copley medal of the Royal Society, in recognition of his investigations. In 1812 he delivered a course of informal lectures on mineralogy in his chambers to a number of friends. In 1813 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Cambridge, and in 1814 delivered his first and only course of lectures, which met with a good reception. On 22 Feb. 1815 he accidentally met his death in France, near Boulogne, through the collapse of a bridge over which he was riding. Tennant was a man of wide culture and of severe taste in literature and arts. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and 'in quick penetration united with soundness and accuracy of judgment he was perhaps without an equal.' [DNB].

WEBSTER, THOMAS (1773–1844), geologist. Some of his correspondence with Fitton and others has been published.

[14]





[15]

15. **LETEUR, F.** *Traite Elémentaire de Minéralogie Pratique*. Paris: Ch. Delagrave, [ca.1900-7]. ¶ Tall 8vo. [iv], 152 pp. Half-title, title printed in red and black, title-page vignette, text printed double-column, 150 figs., 26 marvelous chromolithographic plates, index; lightly foxed. Quarter modern red morocco, morocco corners, marbled boards, raised bands, black leather spine label, gilt spine, marbled end-leaves, original printed wrappers bound in. Fine. RARE.

\$ 400

FIRST EDITION. A comprehensive treatise on mineralogy, includes chapters on crystallography, optics, physical properties, chemical constitution, and the lovely plates of the various categories of minerals. The author strove to achieve precision, resulting in this striking series of chromolithographed plates:

"Toutes les fois qu'il a paru nécessaire, les qualités du style ont été sacrifiées à la clarté et à la précision."

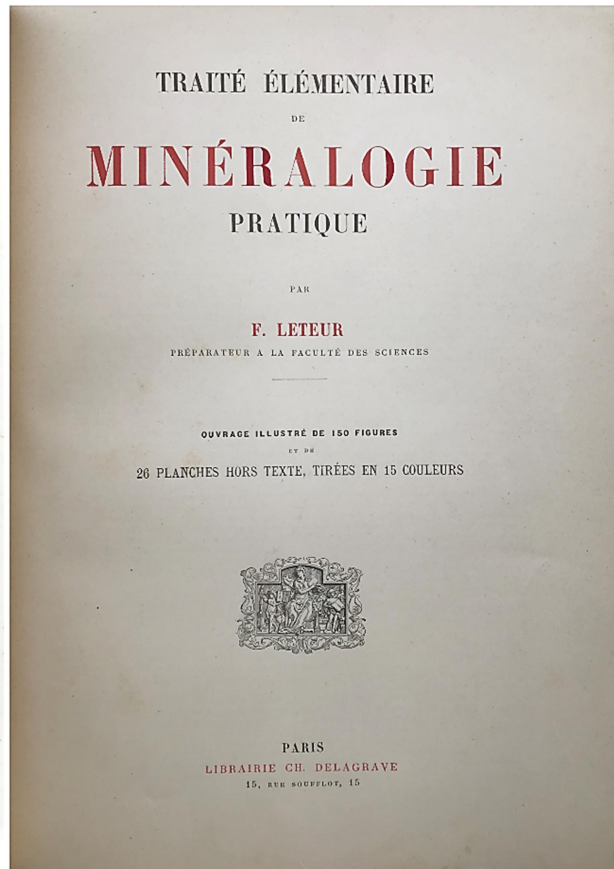
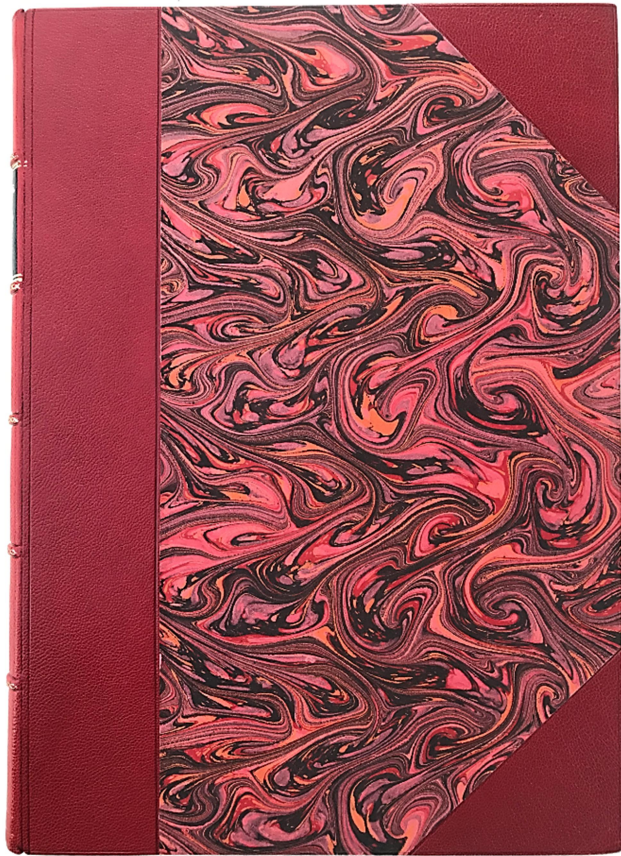


CONTENTS: Formes naturelles des Minéraux; Principes de cristallographie géométrique; Optique cristalline; Propriétés Physiques Diverses des Minéraux; Détermination Pratique des Minéraux; Associations Minérales; Généralités des les Principales Roches; Description des Principales Espèces Minérales; Metalloïdes et Leurs

Combinaisons; Minerais d'or, d'argent et de mercure; Minerais de Cuivre; Minerais de Plomb et de Zinc; Minerais de Fer; Minerais de Manganèse; Composes de l'Aluminium; Composes de Calcium; Composes du Magnésium, du Baryum, du Strontium et du Glucinium; Silice; Minerais de Zirconium, de Titane et d'étain; Silicates.

"F. Leteur (ca.1865?-1936), was a technician and chemistry assistant at the Sorbonne ("préparateur a la Faculté des Sciences"--the University of Paris, which included the Sorbonne, had the only Faculty of Sciences in Paris at that

time) around the turn of the century, ca. 1900-1920. He is one of the most maddeningly obscure figures in the history of mineralogical literature and mineral art."



"Besides a single undated mineralogical book, he published several obscure articles on the chemistry of minerals. He was elected a member of the Société Chimique de France in 1894 and the Société Française de Minéralogie et de Cristallographie in 1905. He remained listed in the membership rolls of the later society until 1937. Unfortunately, his first name is never referred to except for the single initial, F."

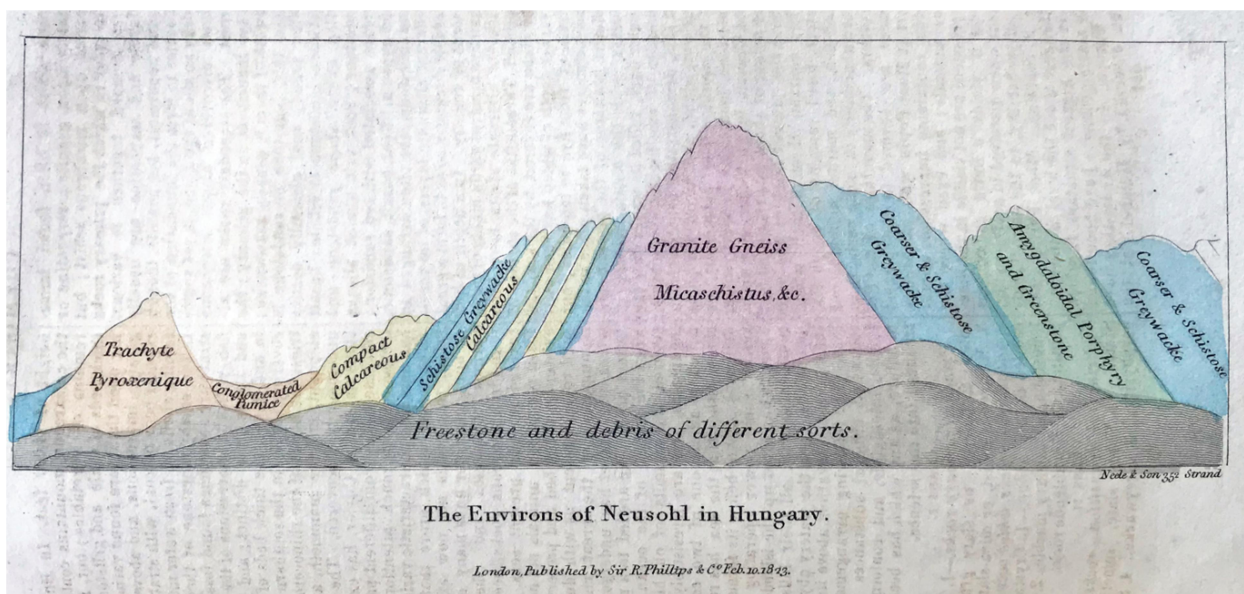
"Leteur's principal publication was *Traité Élémentaire de Minéralogie Pratique*, published in Paris sometime between 1907 and 1920. According to the title page it was published by Librairie Ch. Delagrave in Paris, and at the bottom of the last page the printer is given as the "Société Anonyme d'Imprimeries de Villefranche-de-Rouergue, Jules Bardoux, Director." The book contains 26 chromolithographic plates printed in 15 colors, depicting a substantial suite of mineral specimens, many of them quite fine, which one might reasonably presume were selected by Leteur from the Sorbonne mineralogy collection.

Unfortunately he does not confirm where the specimens came from, and the current curator of the Sorbonne collection, Jean-Claude Bouillard, has searched the collection diligently without finding any of the illustrated specimens. Nor does Leteur state who the artist was. It is possible that the plates were produced earlier in Germany or Czechoslovakia; the same plates appear in A. Sauer's *Mineralkunde*, published in Stuttgart (no date -- probably around 1905 - 1910) and also in A. Bernard's *Atlas Mineralu*, published in Prague in 1907. It appears that the expensive plates, like those in Kurr's *Mineralreich*, did multiple duty by being supplied to several different publishers. In any case, the mineral images, clearly artworks and not based on photographs, are competently executed and constitute some of the last good mineral art to be formally published as book illustrations in the 20th century. They mark the end of a centuries-long era in book publishing, after which artists were finally replaced by photographers. - W.E.W." [Mineralogical Record].

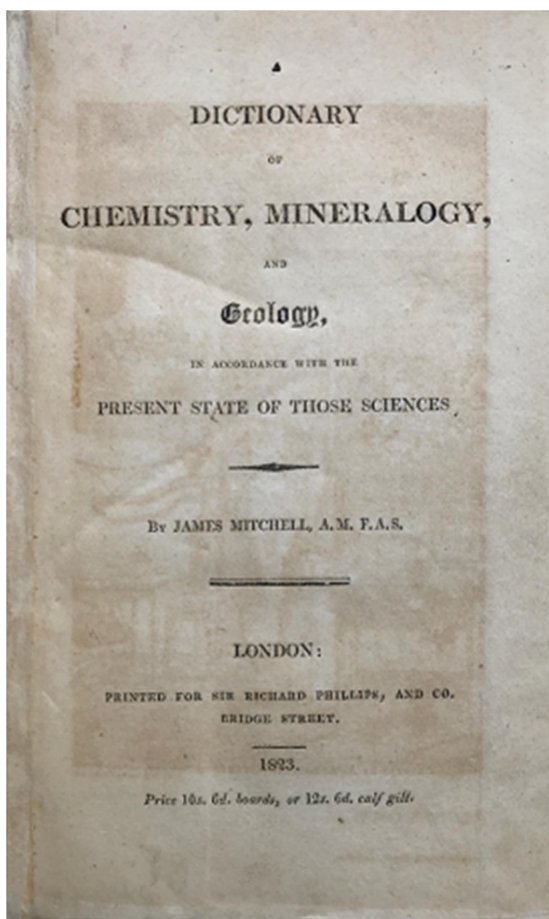
BM (Nat. Hist.), VII, p. 624; Curtis Schuh 3022.

MITCHELL [16]





16. **MITCHELL, James** (1786?-1844). *A Dictionary of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, in accordance with the present state of those sciences*. London: Printed for Sir Richard Phillips, and Co., 1823. ¶

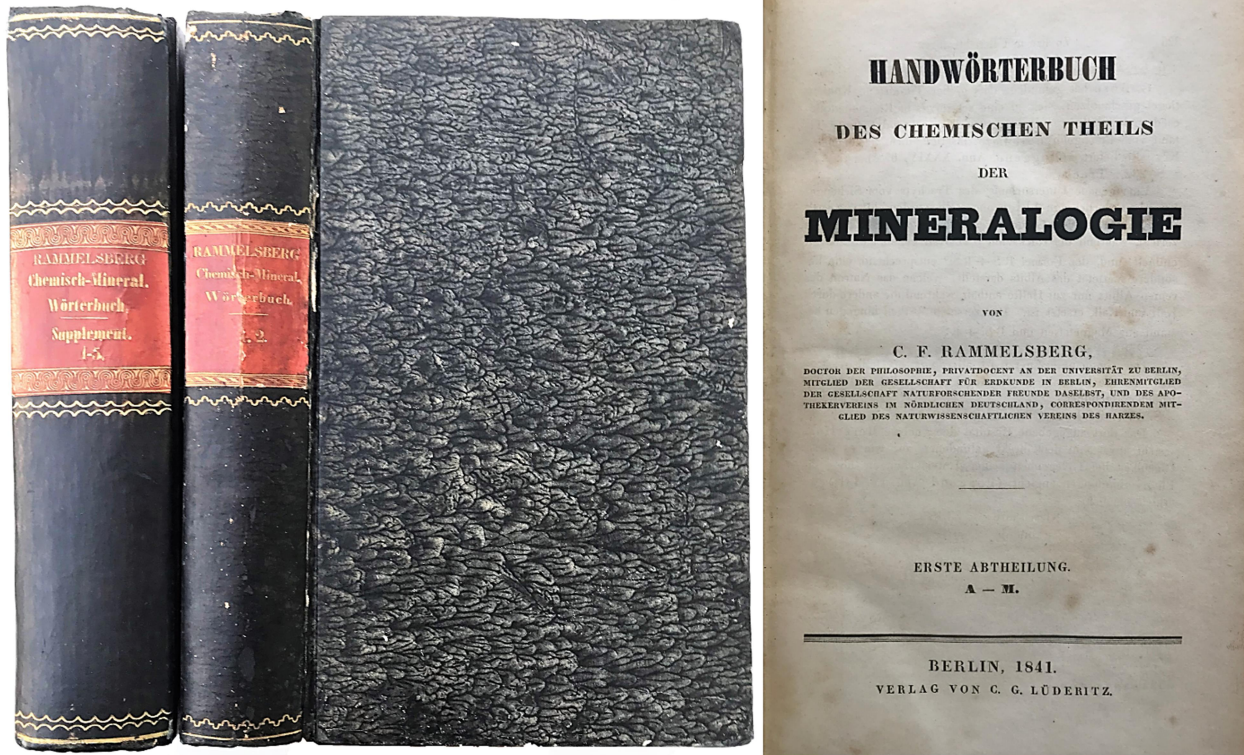


12mo. (in 6s). [iv], xviii, [2], 220, 225-6, 221-224, 227-630, [18] pp. COMPLETE. 18 engraved plates (incl. 2 folding and 2 heightened with hand-coloring), ads. NOTE: folding engraved frontispiece [featuring a chemical laboratory] is bound facing p. 224. Lacks blank front free endpaper. Original printed boards; rebacked in black morocco; both inner joints reinforced with kozo. Very good.

\$ 125

First and only edition. James Mitchell, from Aberdeenshire, took his degree from King's College, Aberdeen (1804). He taught in Scotland, then London. From 1816-17 he toured Europe and wrote about those experience in a book, *A Tour through Belgium, Holland, along the Rhine*, (1823). He also wrote several books relating to scientific interests, including another dictionary of mathematical and physical science (1823). In 1830 he was appointed Secretary to the Star Assurance Company, and then in 1824 to the British Annuity

Company. In 1823 he became a Fellow of the Geological Society. "He was employed as actuary to the parliamentary commission on factories, and as sub-commissioner on those relating to handloom-weaving and the condition of women and children in collieries. Overtasked by these labours, he was struck with paralysis in June 1843, and died of apoplexy. . ." [DNB]. See also: *Street Literature of the Long Nineteenth Century: Producers, Sellers, Consumers*, edited by David Atkinson, Steve Roud, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2017. p. 242 (etc.).



17. **RAMMELSBURG, Carl Friedrich August** (1813-1899).

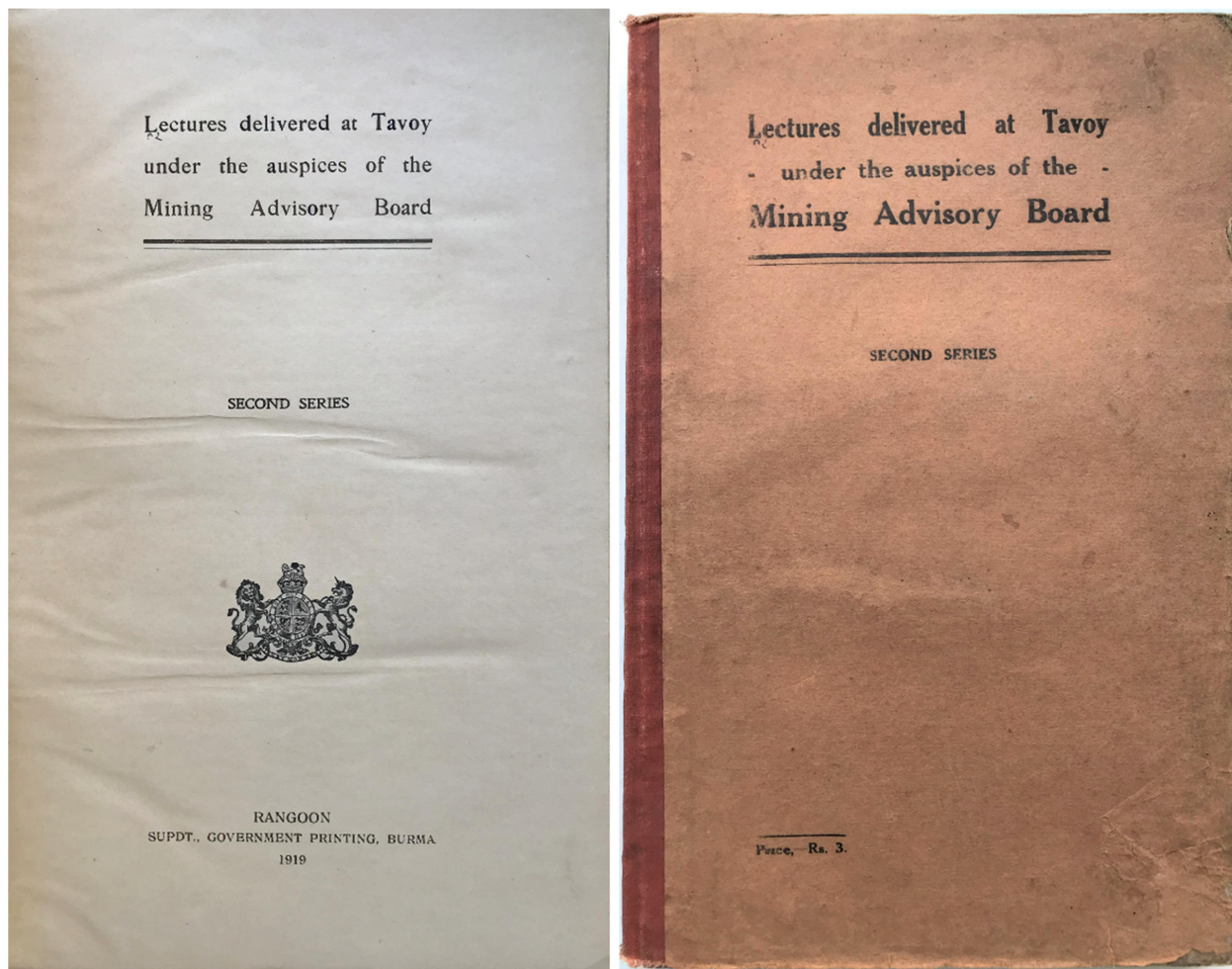
Handwörterbuch des chemischen theils der mineralogie. Berlin: C. G. Luderitz, 1841-1853. ¶ Two volumes plus five supplements bound in two volumes. 8vo. xxxvi, 442; [ii], 326; vi, 160; vi, 180, [2]; vi, 150, [ads 4]; [vi], lviii, 272; x, 270 pp. Foxed. Original paste-paper over boards, red leather spine label, gilt spine. RARE WITH SUPPLEMENTS. Fine.

\$ 500

FIRST EDITION. A comprehensive compilation on mineral chemistry. This was the most important work in its field. Carl Rammelsberg became a Privatdozent in chemistry at the University of Berlin in 1841, associate professor in 1846, and full professor in 1874. "A classic work in mineralogical chemistry. Both volumes comprised at their publication a complete dictionary describing the chemistry of all known mineral bodies. This was the first work to treat the

subject so completely, and in reality the effort was so comprehensive and lucid in its descriptions, the *Handwörterbuch* quickly became the standard reference on the subject. Its dominance was not supplanted until Doelter's *Handbuch der Mineral-Chemie* appeared in 1912." - C. Schuh. In 1883 Rammelsberg became director of the second chemical laboratory at the University of Berlin.

☼ BM (Nat. Hist.), IV, p. 1641; DSB, XI, pp. 270-271; Gascoigne 7715.1; Hlawatsch p. 230; Poggendorf, II, col. 562; C. Schuh, *Bibliography of Mineralogy*; Ward & Carozzi, *Geology emerging, 1829-1830*.

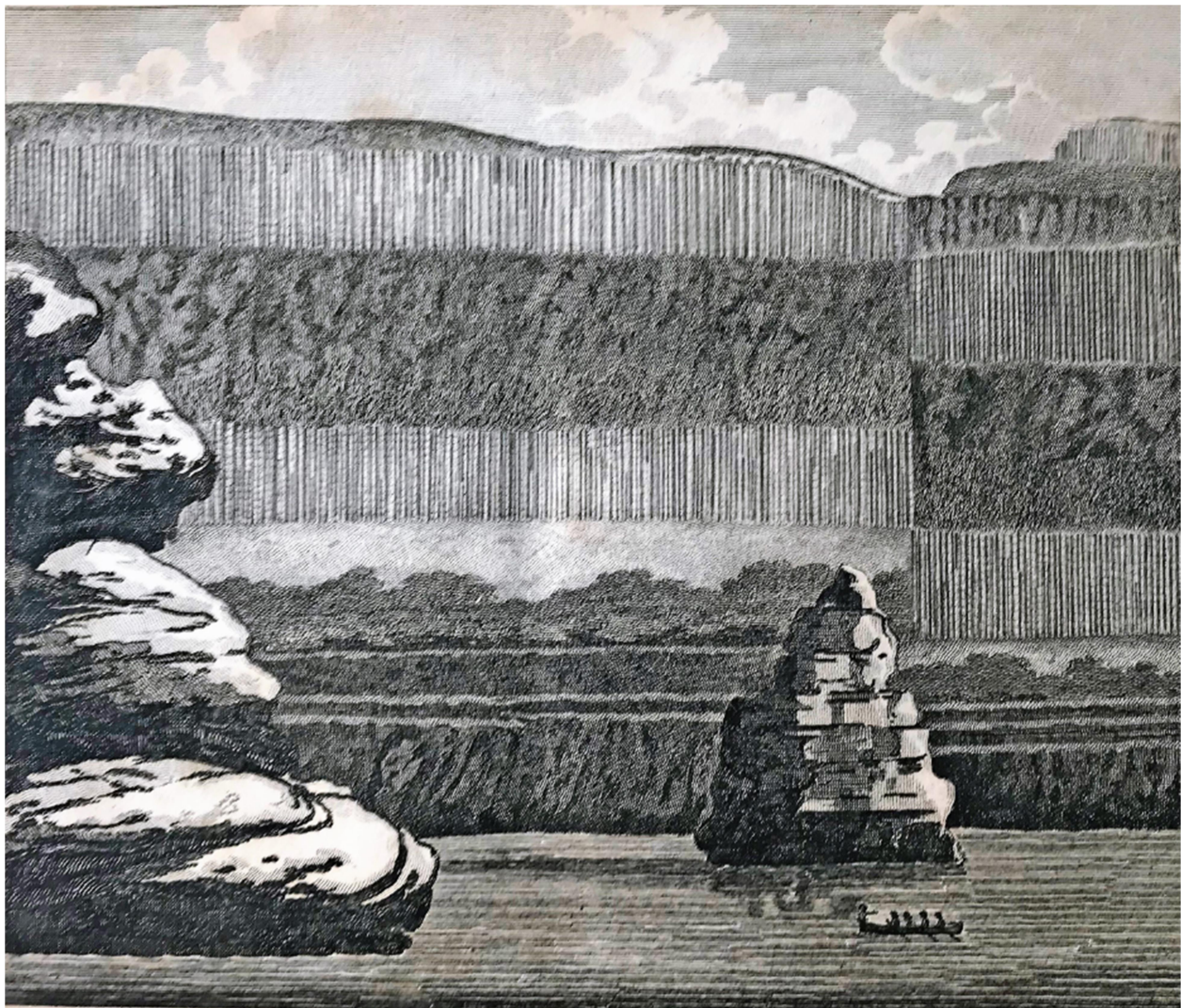


18. **[Rangoon; Myanmar, mining] Burma. Mining Advisory Board.** *Lectures delivered at Tavoy under the auspices of the Mining Advisory Board. Second series.* Rangoon: Supdt., Government Printing, Burma, 1919. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 212 pp. Several diagrams (some folding). Original brick-red cloth-backed printed boards; rubbed. Very good. RARE.

\$ 35

Mining historically in Burma is where much of the world's production of jade and rubies originate. Additionally gold is mined and copper was the largest export. The text here tells of the status of mining in Burma by 1919 (especially of quartz, scheelite, molybdenite, bismuth, chalcopyrite, wolframite, and such), describing the history, methods of operation and the challenges faced in various specific local mines. Additional discussion involves the timber industry.

Contents: Prospecting methods, by A.G. Plews; The Ore minerals of Tavoy District, by J. Morrow Campbell; Tavoy and its Wolfram Industry in the past Decade: a review, by W.R. Coleridge Beadon; Tin Dredging, by J. Milne; Mine Surveying as applied to Tavoy Conditions, by Harvey E. Hooper; Forest Timbers of Tavoy, by J.C. Hopwood; Transport by Wire Rope, by W. Crosley.



[19] RICHARDSON



Account of the WHYNN DYKES in the Neighbourhood of the GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, BALLYCASTLE, and BELFAST, in a Letter to the LORD BISHOP OF DROMORE, from WILLIAM RICHARDSON, D. D. late Fellow of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, Read, April 12, 1802.

19. **RICHARDSON, William, D.D. of Moy** (1743-1814). "Account of the Whynn Dykes in the Neighbourhood of the Giant's Causeway, Ballycastle, and Belfast, in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Dromore." In: *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. IX. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1803. ¶ 4to. (Article): 21-43 pp. 2 engraved plates of giant's causeway. (WE OFFER: whole volume): 487, 172, 7 pp. Various engraved plates, articles; occasional light foxing. Original half calf, marbled boards; spine a remnant. AS IS. Content is very good.

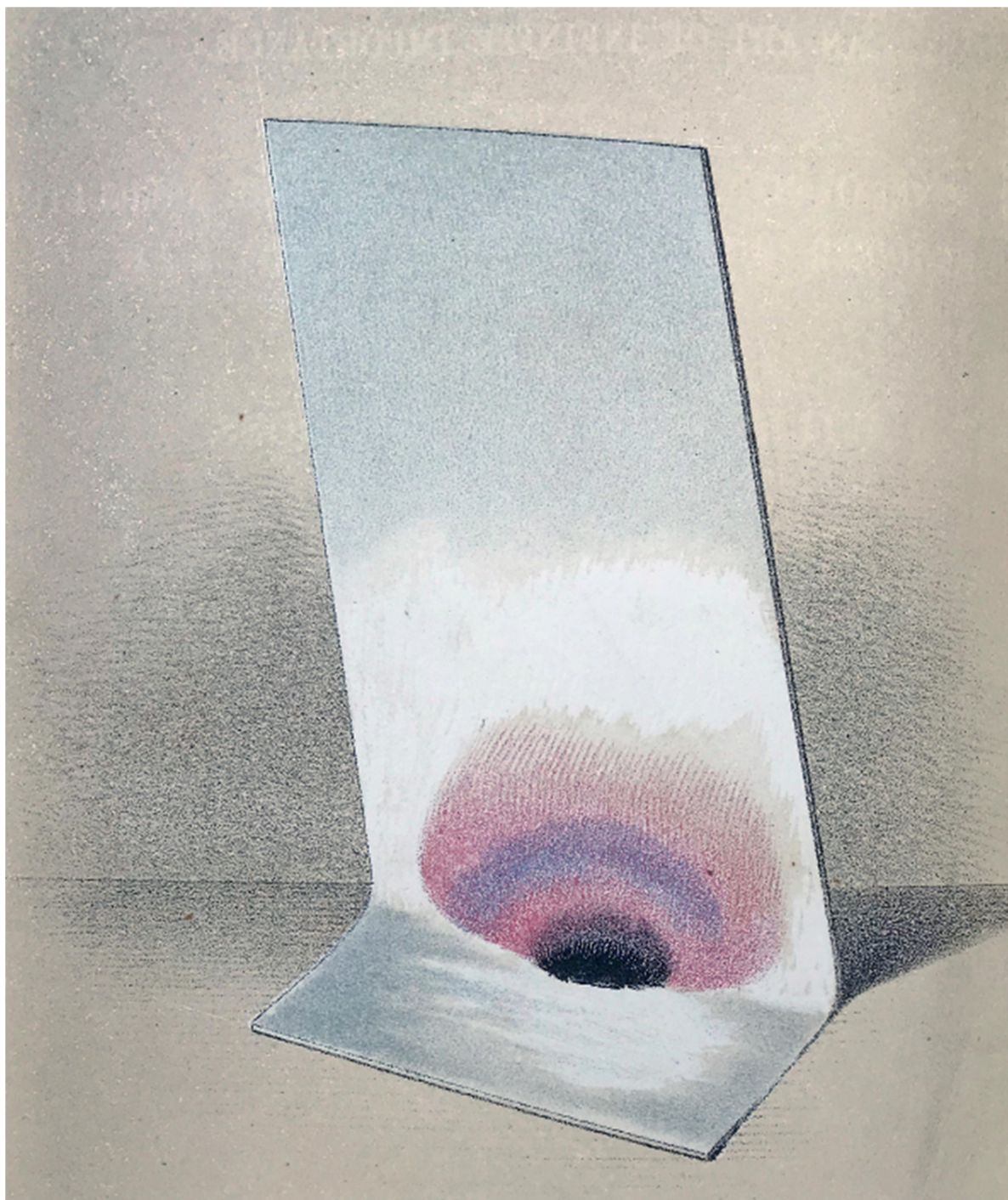
\$ 100

FIRST EDITION. Study of the geology of Whynn's Dykes in Ireland with 2 beautiful engraved plates of the geological area discussed.



William Richardson was born at the Manse in Aberfoyle, Stirling, Scotland, on 1 October 1743, the first son of the Rev. James Richardson. He received his MA from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1763, and attended a few sessions in Divinity before abandoning the idea of entering the Church. For four years he was tutor to the sons of Lord Cathcart and then secretary to His Lordship while Ambassador at St Petersburg. He became Professor of Humanity at the University of Glasgow in 1773, a post he held until 1814. His published writings include the following: Poems; Analyses of Shakespeare's characters; a tragedy; a lyrical drama; Anecdotes of the Russian Empire; contributions to *The Lounger*, *The Mirror*, and *The Edinburgh Magazine and Review*; and an essay on Celtic

Superstition. He died unmarried on 3 November 1814. [University of Glasgow Archive Services]. His papers are preserved at the University of Glasgow.



20. **ROSS, William Alexander.** *Pyrology, or Fire Chemistry; a science interesting to the general philosopher, and an art of infinite importance to the chemist, mineralogist, metallurgist, geologist, agriculturist, engineer (mining, civil and military) &c., &c.* London: E. et F.N. Spon, 1875. ¶ 4to. XXVIII, 346 pp. Colored frontispiece, 6 leaves of plates and tables (some

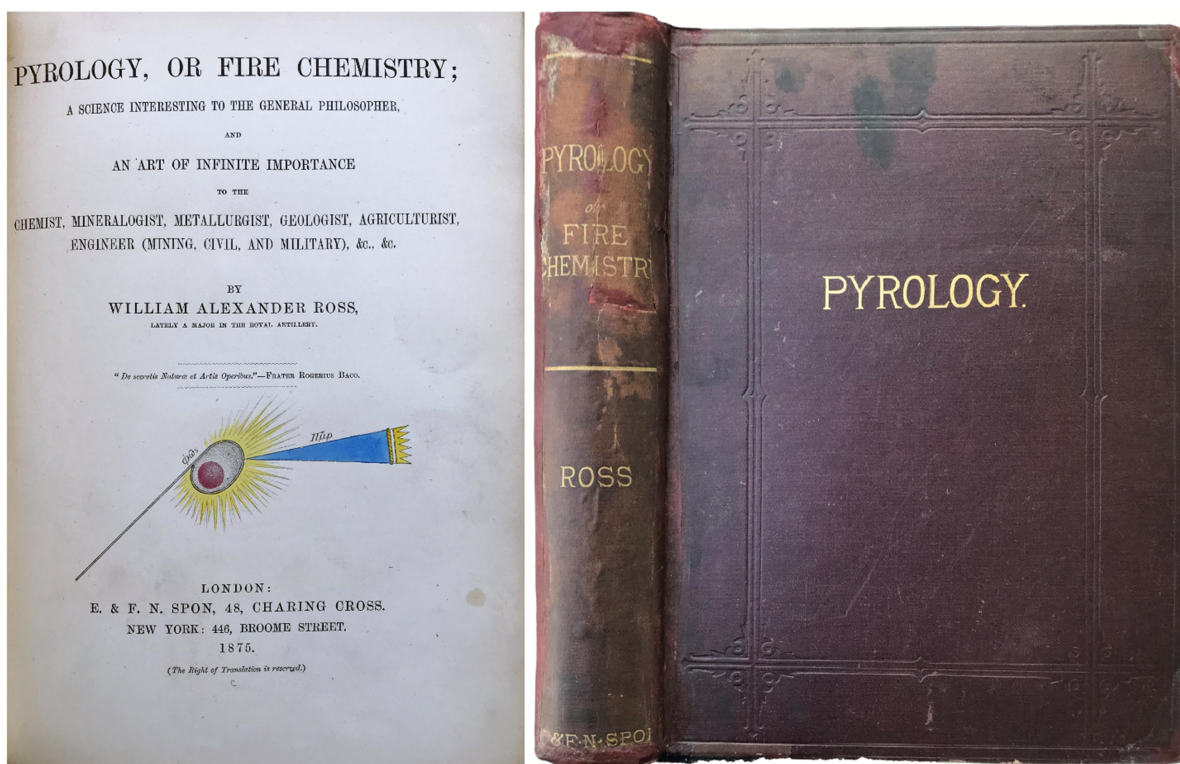


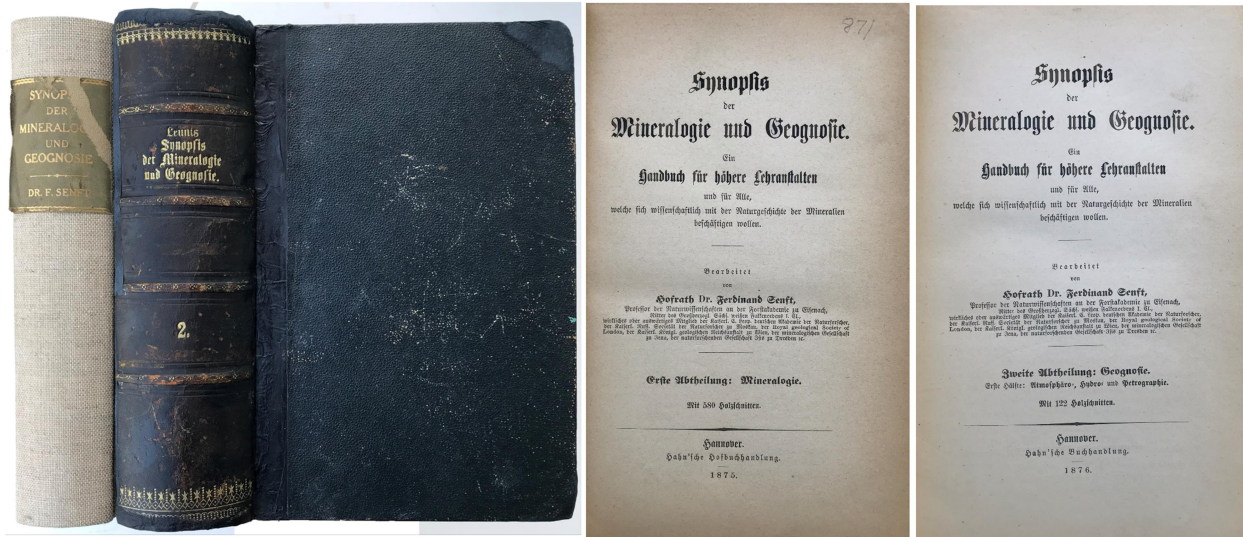
col.; pl. II with volvelle). Original maroon blind and gilt-stamped cloth; joints & corners repaired with kozo. Ex-library bookplate and rubber-stamps. NOTICE from THE AUTHOR Ross, dated January 1, 1875, laid in. Good +. "Very scarce."

\$ 95

FIRST (and only) EDITION. "Very scarce. *Pyrology, or, Fire Chemistry* is a work that describes the chemical analysis of substances through intense heat, especially that most useful instrument the mouth blowpipe. In the introductory section, the author provides some useful historical background information. This is followed by descriptions of the materials, reagents, basic operations, and a systematic rule set for undertaking an analysis of an unknown substance. Descriptions of the reactions that might be expected from various elements [are] also covered. In a very short section the manufacture of artificial gemstones is covered. Prior to publication, sections of this book appeared as articles authored by Ross in the *Chemical News* for the years 1873 and 1874." – Curtis Schuh.

REFERENCES: BBA: I 949, 257; Bolton, *Bibliography of Chemistry*, (1893), p. 786; Ullrich Burchard, *The History of Blowpipe Analysis*, 1984; Ullrich Burchard, "The History and Apparatus of Blowpipe Analysis," *Mineralogical Record*, vol. 25, no. 4, 1994; Engelmann, *Bibliotheca Historico-Naturalis*, (1846), p. 273; NUC. Not in Sinkankas.



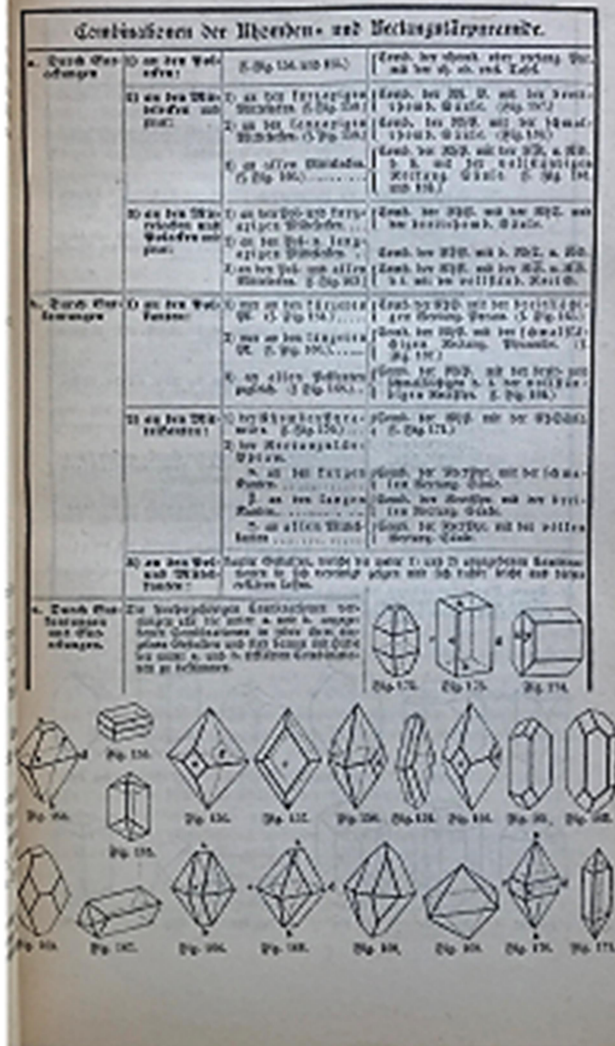


21. **SENFT, (Christian Carl Friedrich) Ferdinand (1810-1893), editor.** *Synopsis der Mineralogie und Geognosie. Ein Handbuch für höhere Lehranstalten und für Alle, welche sich wissenschaftlich mit der Naturgeschichte der Mineralien beschäftigen wollen.* Hannover: Series: Synopsis der drei Naturreiche. 1875, 1876-78. ¶ 3 volumes in 2. 583 figs., tables, index; 455 figs., tables, indexes. Mixed set; covers vol. II mended. vol. I in modern cloth. "Very scarce" [Curtis Schuh] with all parts.

\$ 95

FIRST EDITION of Ferdinand Senft's comprehensive textbook of the science of mineralogy and geognosy. "Published as part three of the second edition of Johannes Leunis's [1802-1873] series *Synopsis der drei Naturreiche ... Mit vorzüglicher Berücksichtigung der nützlichen und schädlichen Naturkörper Deutschlands* (1st ed., Hannover, 1844-53). This work by Senft represents the second edition of the mineralogical/geological portion. The first edition was prepared by Friedrich August Roemer in 1853."

"The first volume of this large work is a comprehensive textbook on mineralogy, covering terminology, physical and chemical properties, crystallography, as well as a descriptive mineralogy of the most important mineral species. The text is fully illustrated with several hundred cuts showing mostly crystal diagrams. An index at the end provides a list of mineral species described in the text. The second volume covers all aspects of geology and palaeontology. It is also very illustrated with a comprehensive index to the text contained at the conclusion of the second part." [Curtis Schuh, Mineralogical Record (on-line)].



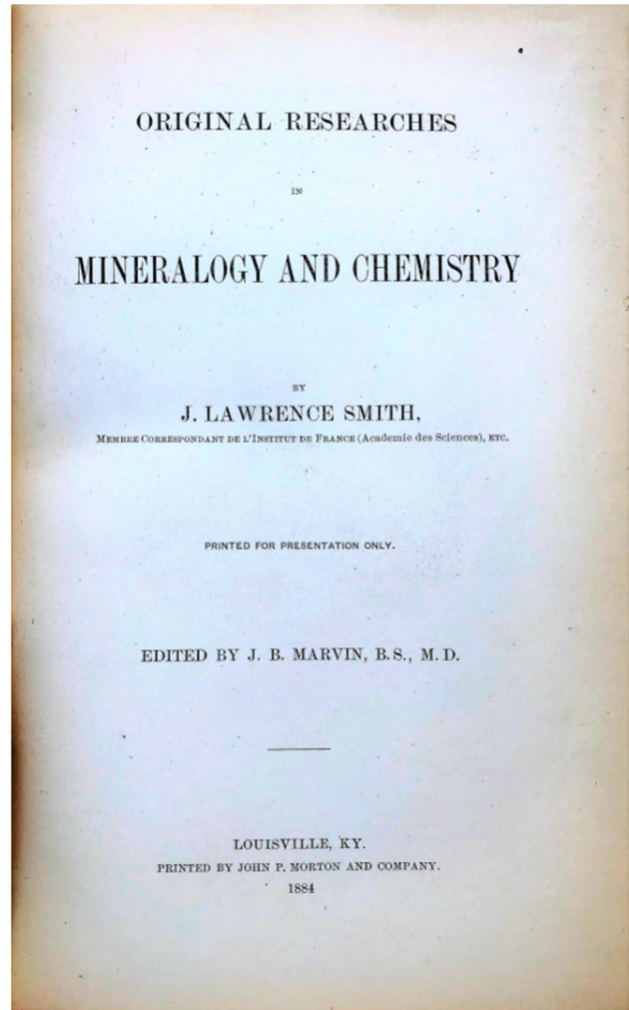
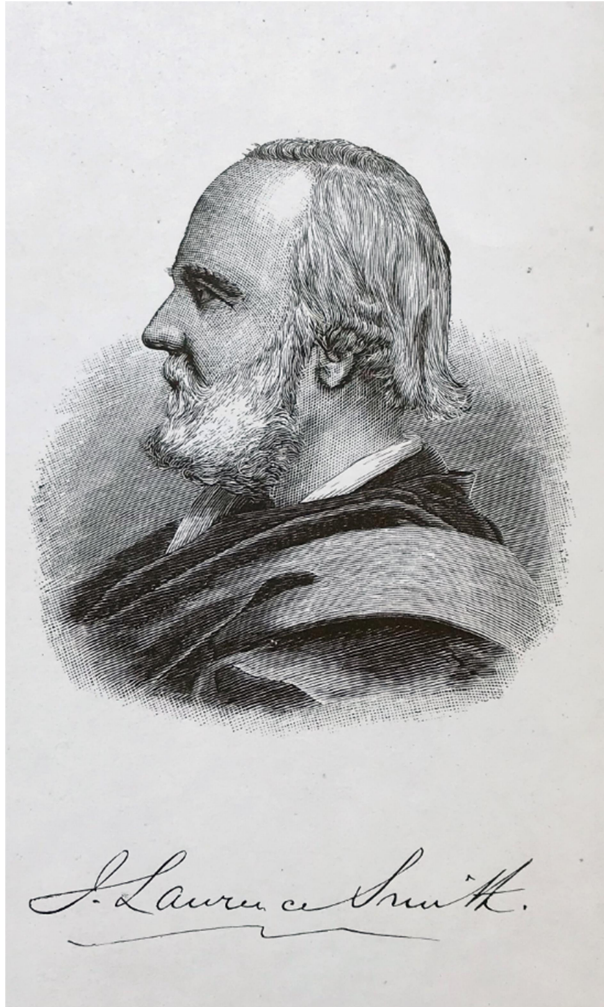
Senft studied theology and natural science at the Universities of Jena and Göttingen. In 1835, he became professor of natural history at the Real-Gymnasium and the Forstschule in Eisenach. He was a member of the Leopoldin Academy and the Erfurt Academy.

Contents: [Vol 1] [i-ii], Blank, verso series title page.; [iii-iv], Title page, verso "Hofbuchdruckerei der Gebr. Jäneke in Hannover."; [v]-x, "Vorrede."; xi-xxxvi, "Inhaltsverzeichnis."; [1]-911, Text.; 912-914, "Anhang."; 915-931, "Alphabetisches Register."; [1 pg], "Druckfehler."

[Vol 2, part 1] [i-ii], Blank, verso series title page.; [iii-iv], Title page, verso "Hofbuchdruckerei der Gebr. Jäneke in Hannover."; [v]-vii, "Vorrede."; [viii], Blank.;

ix-xix, "Inhaltsverzeichnis."; [1 pg], Blank.; [1]-708, Text.

[Vol 2, part 2] [i-ii], Blank, verso series title page.; [iii-iv], Title page, verso "Hofbuchdruckerei der Gebr. Jäneke in Hannover."; [v]-ix, "Vorrede."; [x], Blank.; xi-xv, "Inhaltsverzeichnis."; [1 pg], Blank.; [709]-1287, Text.; 1288-1296, "Anhang: | Geognostische Werke, welche bei der Bearbeitung der Synopsis, | namentlich der Atmosphäro=, Hydro= und Petrographie, benutzt | worden sind."; 1297-1332, "Alphabetisches Sachregister | zur | Geognosie."



22. **SMITH, J. Lawrence [John Lawrence]** (1818-1883). *Original Researches in Mineralogy and Chemistry. Printed for presentation only. Edited by J. B. Marvin, B.S., M.D.* Louisville, KY: Printed by John P. Morton and Co., 1884. ¶ 8vo. xl, [2], 630 pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait, figures, folding plate, index. Printed presentation by Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith, to [in manuscript] Dr. Chas. O. Curtman, Saint Louis, MO. Original embossed brick-red cloth, gilt stamped spine title; inner joints replaced with patterned paper to match original, spine title darkened or rubbed (gilt nearly gone), some kozo repairs to extremities. Very good.

\$ 100

First edition, published posthumously, and containing a biographical history of the author, written by Middleton Michel, M.D.

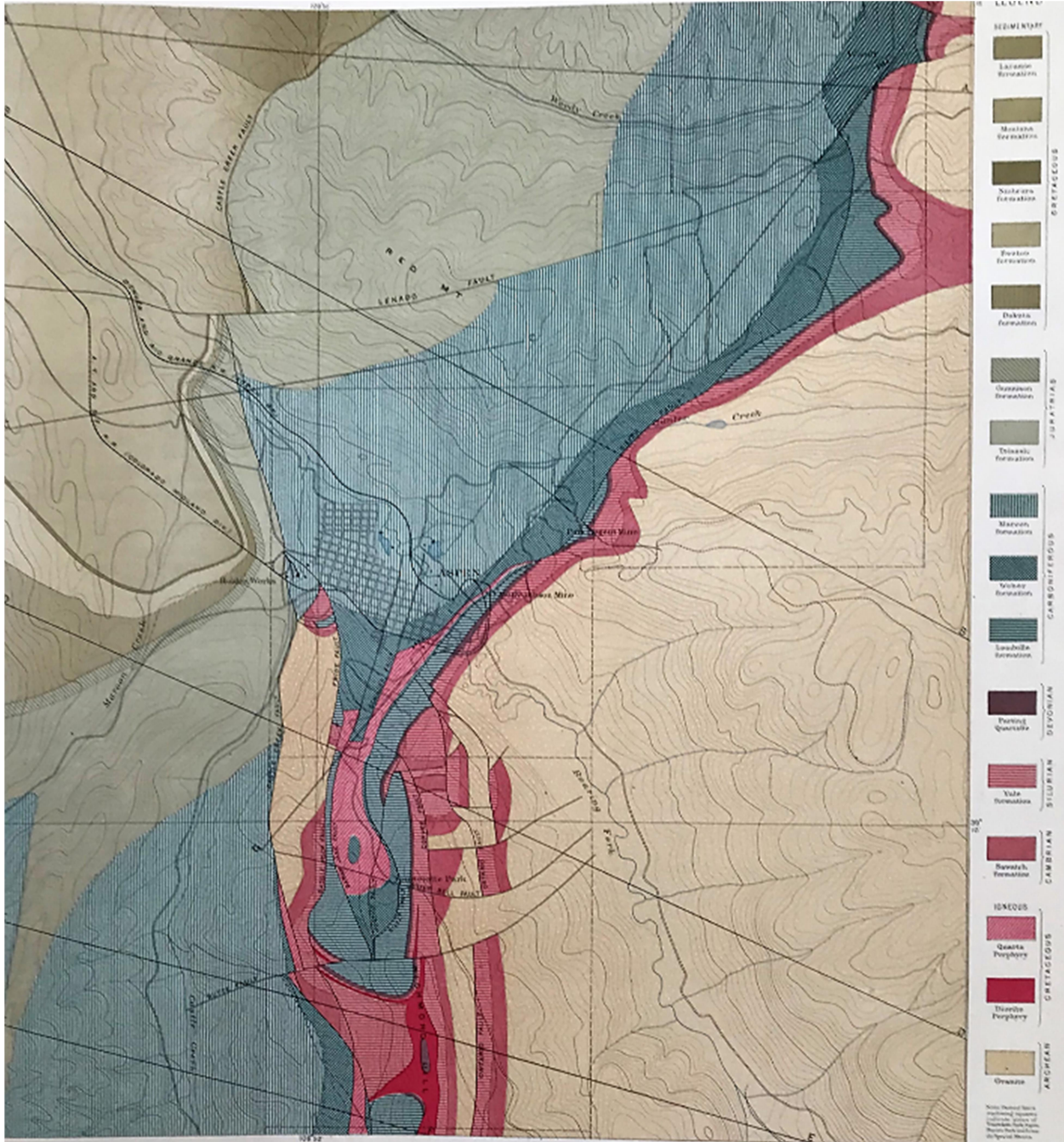
The present work contains a remarkable array of information, especially on the study of alkalines, and meteors: potash or cholesterine, neutral alkaline phosphates, oxide of cobalt, marl from Ashley River, South Carolina, fluorine in fossil bones, chrome and meerschauum of Asia Minor (he visits Turkey), liebigite and medjidte, Turkish thermal waters, Emery (Mine, Turkey), the inverted microscope, re-examination of American minerals, freezing water by the air-pump, Warwickite, Alkalies in minerals, minerals of Chili, Dupont's Well in Louisville, Ky., Bisulphate of soda, Kellogg Mines of Arkansas, Lesleyite of Chester, Pa., Nash county meteorite, meteoric irons of New Mexico, Dickson County, Tennessee meteorites, etc.

John Lawrence Smith was an American chemist, born in Louisville, Kentucky, and educated at the University of Virginia, the Medical College of South Carolina (M.D., 1840), in Germany under Liebig, and in Paris under Pelouze. In 1844 he began the practice of medicine at Charleston and established the *Medical and Surgical Journal of South Carolina*. Between 1846 and 1850, he investigated the mineral resources of Turkey, for Turkey's government, and he discovered deposits of coal, chrome ore, and the famous emery deposits of Naxos. In Turkey he also discovered liebigite, and named it after his German teacher Liebig. In 1850, while professor of chemistry at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), Smith invented the inverted microscope. From 1852 to 1854 he was professor of chemistry in the University of Virginia. From 1854 to 1866 he was Chair and Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1872) and of the American Chemical Society (1877). His collection of meteorites was the finest in the United States, and upon his death, he passed it to Harvard. He published *Mineralogy and Chemistry, Original Researches* (1873; enlarged with biographical sketches, 1884). See: Silliman, Benjamin. *Memoir of John Lawrence Smith, 1818-1883*. April 17, 1884; Gage SH (1964). "Microscopy in America". *Transactions of the American Microscopical Society*, 83 (4): 54-55.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Charles Otto Curtman (1829-1896), born in Giessen, Gießener Landkreis, Hessen, Germany, While studying chemistry and natural sciences, Dr. Curtman was a surgeon at the University of Glessen, Hanaw and Antwerp, Belgium. At the age of 20, he came to America and during the Civil War served as a surgeon and established laboratories to manufacture chemical, pharmaceutical and pyrotechnical preparations for the Confederate Army. After the war he came to St. Louis to assist Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell in the reorganization of the Missouri Medical College. Although he practiced medicine for many years after the war, he chose to devote his life to tasks more congenial to his tastes such as teaching at the college level. In spite of the fact that he raised his fees to prevent people from calling on him, some of his



friends insisted on getting his medical advice as long as he lived. He wrote professionally, but was fond of interspersing his letters with puns and Greek and Latin quotations when writing on a more personal level. He introduced the X-ray discovery to the medical profession of St. Louis at a meeting of the Alumni Association of the Missouri Medical College in 1895. Well-liked and respected, his funeral was one of the largest ever held in St. Louis.



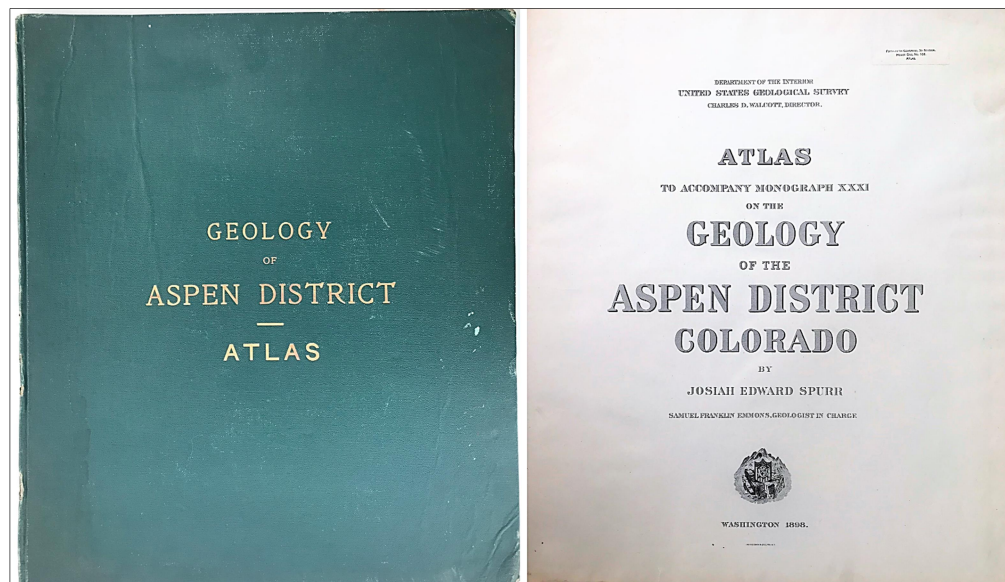
[23] SPURR

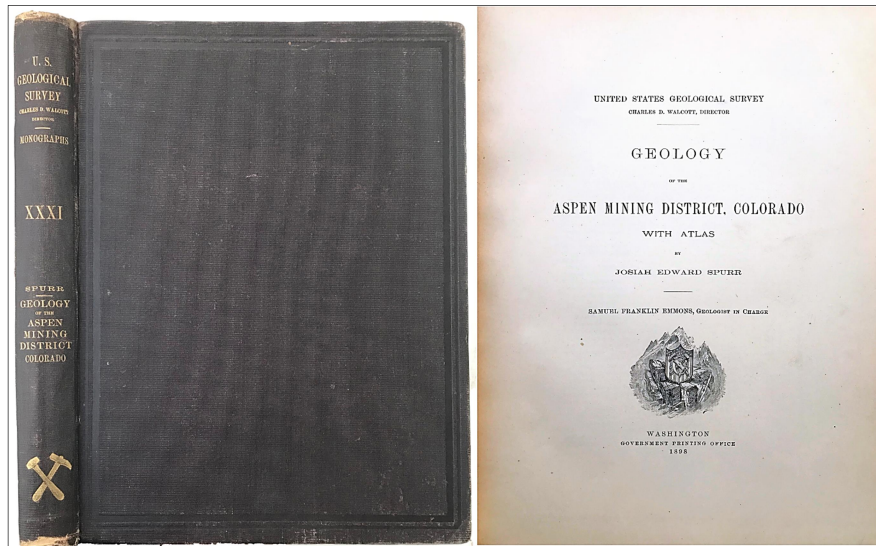
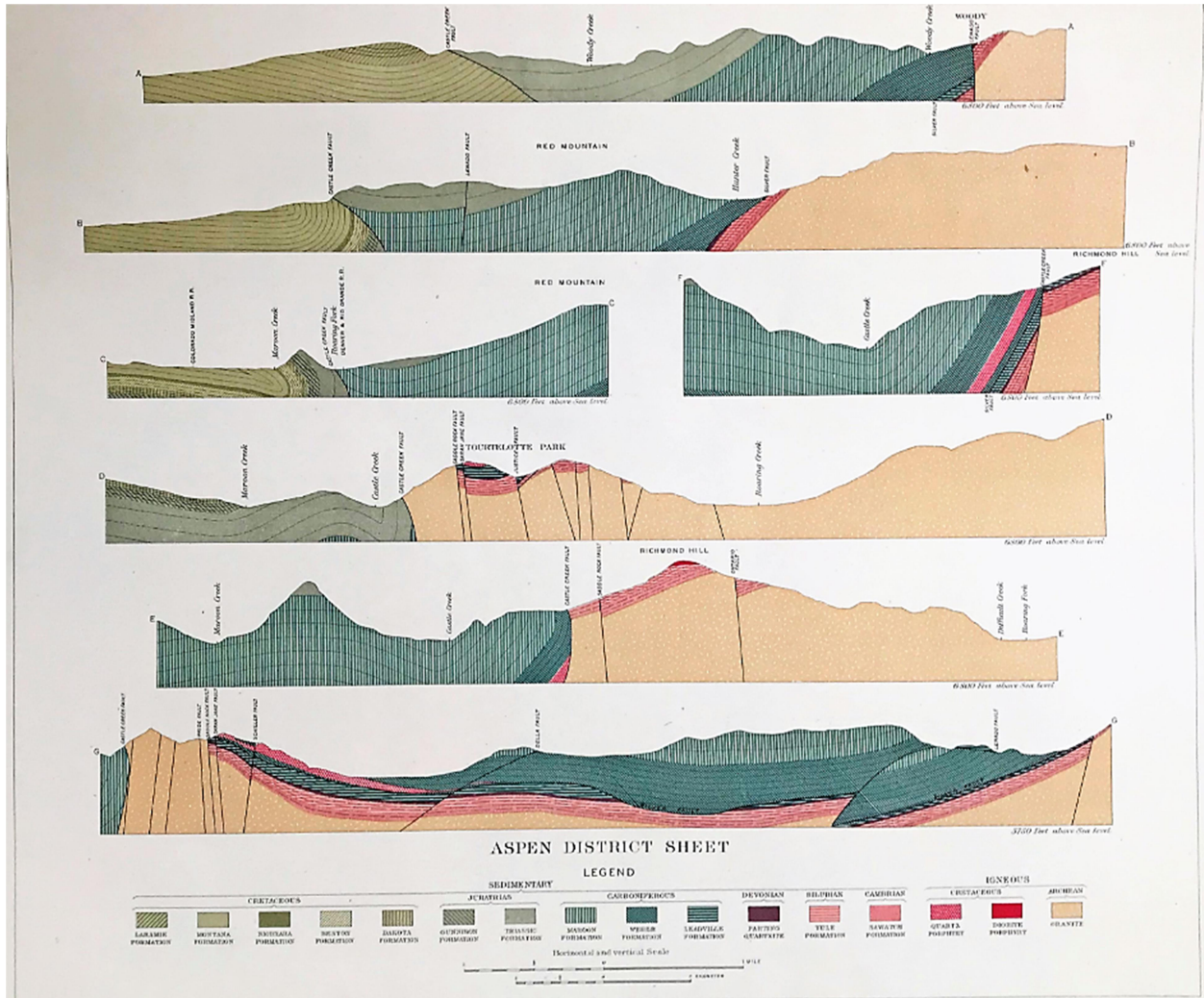
23. **SPURR, Josiah Edward** (1870-1950); **Samuel Franklin EMMONS** (1841-1911). *Geology of the Aspen Mining District, Colorado; with Atlas*. [Atlas]: *Atlas to accompany Monograph XXXI on the Geology of the Aspen Mining District, Colorado*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898. ¶ Two volumes. 4to. & folio atlas. Text vol.: 4to. xxxv, 260, x, [ii] pp. 43 plates (some photographic, 4 color), 10 figs., index. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends chipped, rear joint worn, rubbed, inner joints strengthened. Good. Atlas [House Doc. No. 101]: 32 maps (color or tinted). Original full green gilt-stamped cloth; extremities a bit worn, front endleaf crease and torn. Very good. [LLV2018]

\$ 1800

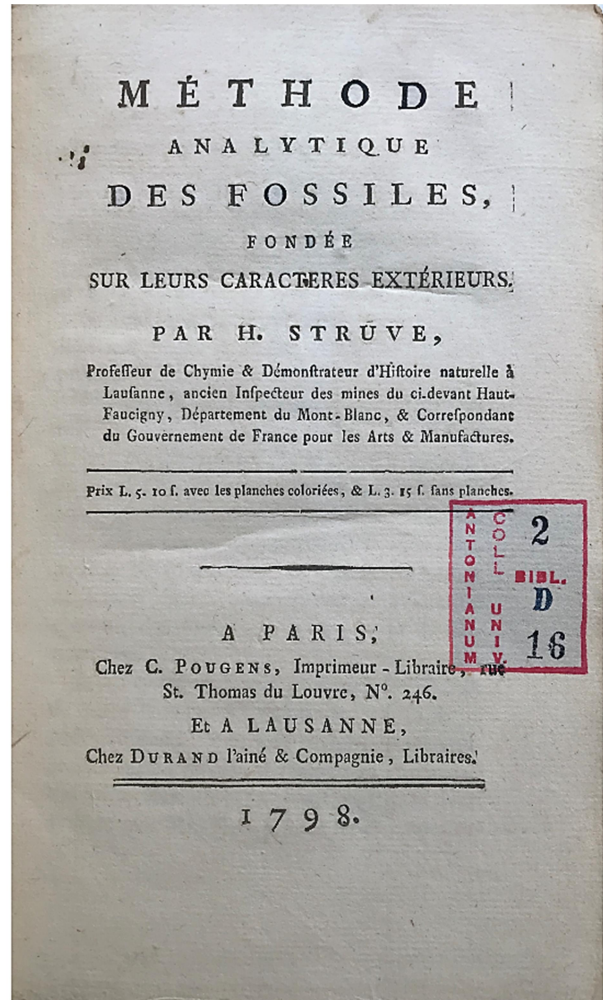
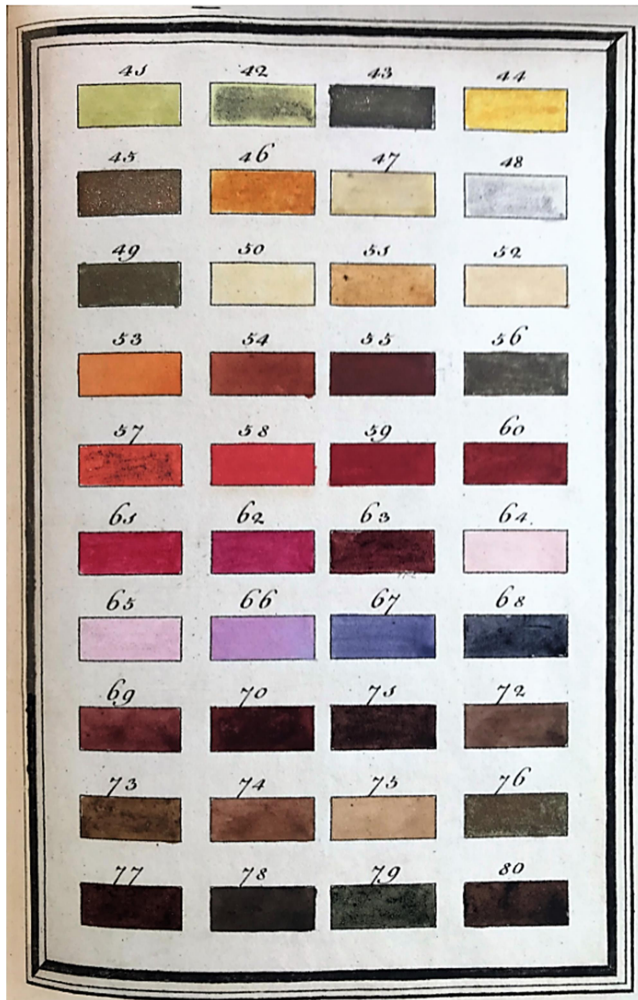
FIRST EDITION of this revered geological study of the mining district of Aspen Colorado, being accompanied by the much sought-after atlas volume. The atlas shows topographic, mining and geologic maps of Aspen, Tourtelette Park, Hunter Park, Lenado, Smuggler Mountain (opened in 1879 and is now the oldest operating silver mine in the Aspen district) and the Lenado Mining District, based on the five maps of the United States Geological Survey. The first prospectors arrived in Aspen in 1871, "[by 1891] Aspen is the largest silver producing district annually in the nation with one-sixth of the U.S. total and one-sixteenth the world total." – Aspen Historical Society.

See: Stephen J. Spurr, *In Search of the Kuskokwim and Other Great Endeavors: The Life and Times of J. Edward Spurr*, (Kenmore, WA: Epicenter Press, 2011); Malcolm J. Rohrbough, *Aspen, Colorado: the history of a silver mining town ...* (1986), p. 251; Fred Boughton Weeks, *Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, Bibliography of North American geology, paleontology, and Mineralogy for the year 1901, (1902)*, vol. 203, page 567, no. 5175.





[23]



Two Fine Hand-Colored Plates of Color Samples

24. **STRUVE, Henri** (1751-1826). *Méthode analytique des fossiles, fondée sur leurs caractères extérieurs*. Paris & Lausanne: Chez C. Pougens [&] Durand, 1798. ¶ Small 4to. xii, [2], 85, [1 blank], 86, 86a, 87-166 pp. Index, errata, 2 hand-colored plates. Full modern brown calf, gilt-ruled covers, raised bands, gilt spine, marbled end-leaves. Ex library rubber stamps. FINE COPY IN A VERY HANDSOME BINDING.

\$ 3,000

Second edition. This work summarizes Henri Struve's method for classifying minerals based on the work of Professor Werner. Includes two brightly hand-colored plates showing primary mineral colors.

Henri Struve studied in Lausanne and Tübingen and became professor of physics and chemistry in the Academy of Lausanne in 1799. In 1802 Struve succeeded F. S. Wild as overseer of mines in Canton Vaud.

Gascoigne 9127.1; *Hoover Collection* 769 (1st ed., Lausanne, Aux pedens de l'Auteur, & se vend chez Lacombe & Compagnie, 1797); Poggendorf, II, col. 1034; Ward & Carozzi, *Geology emerging*, 2129 (1st ed.).



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25. [Tendaguru, now Tanzania, Expeditions]. 5 papers: 1) **TORNIER, Herr G.** "Mitteilungen aus der Festsitzung zur Berichterstattung über Werden, Verlauf und Bisherige Ergebnisse der Tendaguru Expedition." (115-123 pp.) Berlin: R. Friedlander & Sohn, 1912. ¶ 8vo. vii, 582. Figures, plates (including folding). Gilt-stamped half black cloth over marbled papered boards. Fine copy. [BL2853]

\$ 50

With 4 other papers. WITHIN: *Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde*, Berlin. *Sitzungsberichte Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin*. [5 papers]: 1) TORNIER, Herr G. "Mitteilungen aus der Festsitzung zur Berichterstattung über Werden, Verlauf und Bisherige Ergebnisse der Tendaguru Expedition." (115-123 pp.) 2) JANENSCH, W. "Verlauf und Ergebnisse der expedition." (124-137 pp.) 3) HENNING, Edwin Von. "Die Entstehung der Dinosaurier-Lager." (137-142 pp.) 4) STAFF, Hans V. "Geschichte der Umwandlungen der landschaftsformen im Fundgebiet de Tendaguru-Saurier." (142-149 pp.) 5) TORNIER, Herr G. "Schlubworte des Vorsitzenden" (150-152 pp.) WITHIN: *Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde*, Berlin. *Sitzungsberichte Der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin*. ¶ The person's featured in these papers all paticipated in the Tendaguru

Expeditions. The Tendaguru Beds, originally discovered in 1906, are a fossil-rich formation in Tanzania that the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin excavated

Die Entstehung der Dinosaurier-Lager.

Von Dr. EDW. HENNIG.

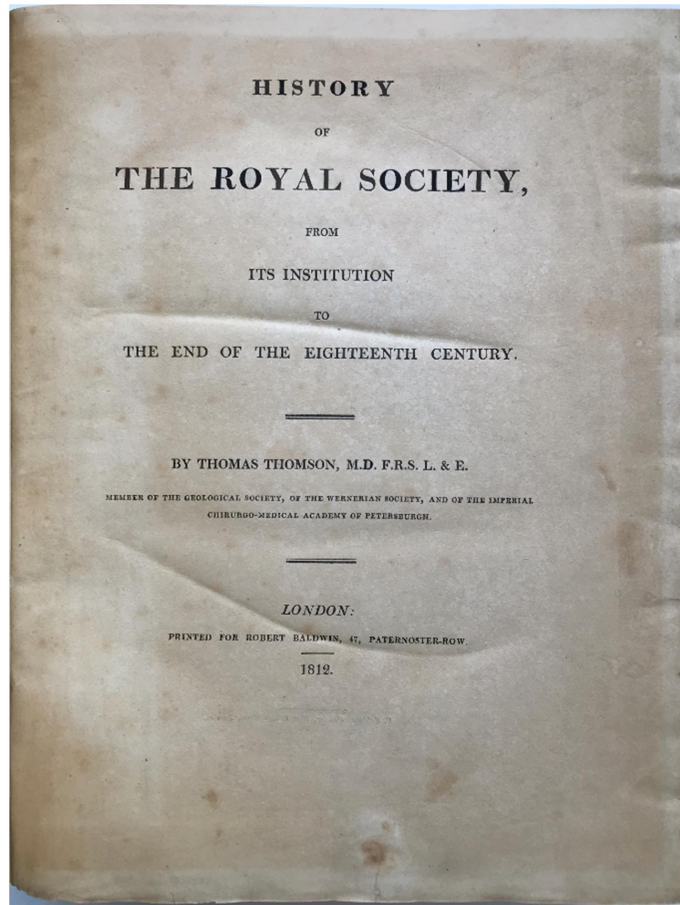
Ein wundersames Bild hat sich vor unsern Augen aufgetan. Wir schauen in Tiefen der Vergangenheit, und ein Leben entfaltet und regt sich, märchenhaft, ein Fremdling in unserer gewohnten Sinnenwelt.

Wäre es uns nur um abenteuerliche Tiergestalten zu tun, wir brauchten wahrlich nicht in die Urzeit hinabzusteigen: Afrika bietet auch heut gigantischer, schreckhafter, erstaunlicher Lebewesen genug. Wie müßte der Eindruck seiner Wildnis auf uns sein, wären wir nicht schon von Kindheit auf aus eigener Anschauung oder aus Bildern und Beschreibungen an so manche vorsintflutlich anmutende Erscheinung seines Tierlebens durchaus gewöhnt. Aber nun ist es uns entgegengetreten noch weit ungeheuerlicher, noch wunderbarer, kaum minder vielgestaltig als die herrliche afrikanische Fauna unserer Tage, und so ganz unerwartet; überraschend selbst für die Wissenschaft.

in (and its surrounding areas) over four years. From 1909 through 1911, Werner Janensch as expedition leader and Edwin Hennig as assistant directed excavations. Hans Reck and his wife Ina Reck lead the 1912 field season. Other European participants include Hans Von Staff. The papers were published in the 1912 February issue 27 by The Natural History Society of Berlin (GNF), founded in 1773 and adjacent to the Gdansk Scientific Society, the oldest German private natural history society. She had a number of prominent members in the natural sciences, especially the biology influential members. The company still exists today and is currently based at the Institute of Zoology, Free University of Berlin. Herr G. Tornier's legacy, perhaps unfairly, has mainly been determined by his position in the controversy surrounding the posture of the sauropod dinosaur *Diplodocus carnegiei*. Following the 1899 discovery of the animal in Wyoming, it had traditionally been depicted and mounted in an elephant-like stance. However, in 1909, Oliver P. Hay imagined

two Diplodocus, being reptiles after all, with splayed lizard-like limbs on the banks of a river. Hay argued that Diplodocus had a sprawling, lizard-like gait with widely splayed legs,. Hay's argument was subsequently and forcefully supported by Tornier, but the hypothesis was contested by W. J. Holland, who maintained that a sprawling Diplodocus would have needed a trench to pull its belly through. In the end, finds of sauropod footprints in the 1930s put Hay and Tornier's theory to rest. –Wikipedia. Werner Ernst Martin Janensch (1878-1969) was a German paleontologist and geologist. Janensch's most famous contributions stemmed from the expedition he led with Edwin Hennig to the Tendaguru Beds (now Tanzania). They recovered an enormous quantity of fossils of late Jurassic period dinosaurs, including several complete Brachiosaurus skeletons, then the largest animal ever known. Janensch discovered and named several new dinosaur taxa including Dicraeosaurus (1914) and Elaphrosaurus (1920). Janensch's Brachiosaurus finds may belong to a distinct, related genus, Giraffatitan, but this is controversial. Edwin Henning (1882-1977) was a German paleontologist also known as an excavator under Werner Janensch in the Tandaguru expedition. From 1902 he studied natural sciences, anthropology and philosophy at the Albert-Ludwigs-University of Freiburg, where he 1906 was awarded a doctorate After that, he was assistant to Wilhelm Branca on Geological-Palaeontological Institute of Humboldt University in Berlin, where he qualified in 1913 and became a lecturer. During World War I he was a military geologist. From 1917 he was professor at the University of Tübingen, where he was Rector and Director of the Institute of Geology and Palaeontology from 1929-1930. In 1937 he joined the NSDAP. In 1945 he was dismissed from office and subjected to a denazification process. In 1951, he retired. Hans von Staff, was yet another expedition explorer and friends with Hans Reck who directed the expeditions in 1912. Together they also published several papers in the 1911 volume. NOTE: If interested in the Tendaguru Expeditions this 1912 volume and the previous volumes:1909 (see also Dinosaurs; Diplodocus) and 1911 (see Fossils; Palentology; Dinosaurs).





26. **THOMSON, Thomas** (1773-1852). *History of the Royal Society, from its institution to the end of the eighteenth century*. London: Printed by (G. Baldwin) for Robert Baldwin, 1812. ¶ 275 x 215 mm. 4to. viii, 552, xcii pp. Index; some toning to leaves. Later navy cloth, gilt-stamped leather spine label. With a complete list of all the Fellows of the Society 1663-1812. Untrimmed. Very good – a nice copy.

\$ 300

First edition. Dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society. "The Royal Society has been dedicated to scientific inquiry since the seventeenth century. In 1811, Thomas Thomson . . . , a pioneering chemistry teacher who was elected a fellow of the society in the same year, undertook the project of writing a history of the organization's illustrious past. In this book, published in 1812, Thomson explains who the group began in 1645, initiated by men who met once a week to discuss natural philosophy and mathematics. They were eventually granted a royal charter by Charles II in 1662. The society grew in number and prestige, and began publishing research in its *Philosophical Transactions* in 1665. Thomson's work focuses particularly on the development of the group's many scientific areas of interest and

summarizes various papers it published. He also includes a full list of the membership, from the society's foundation to 1812, and a copy of the society's original charter." [Cambridge University Press].

The arrangement of the book is topical: Natural history [botany, zoology (of animals, anatomy, comparative anatomy, physiognomy, medicine & surgery), mineralogy (oryctognosy, geognosy, mining), geography & topography]; Mathematics; Mechanical Philosophy [astronomy, optics, dynamics, mechanics, hydrodynamics, acoustics, navigation, electricity, magnetism; Chemistry [meteorology, . . .]; Weights & measures, Political arithmetic; of Antiquities, etc.

WITH: Two autograph letters signed from Viscount James Patrick "The O'Gorman" Mahon (1800/2-1891). One letter states, "My dear sir, I have just returned from the Royal Society + have the pleasure to say that you have been elected . . . Mahon." [The other letter, is dated Jan'y 8, 1840, My dear Anna . . .] [signed]. Mahon was a Member of Parliament. " The O'Gorman Mahon, a grotesque character even by the exotic standards of some of the Irish Members in this period, was a figure of pure self-invention. . . Yet, with all the pride of an impulsive duellist and all the vanity of a Regency dandy, he insisted on being correctly addressed, even to the extent of making this a point of honour, a peculiarity which sometimes exposed him to ridicule." – Fisher. See: *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1820-1832*, ed. D.R. Fisher, 2009.

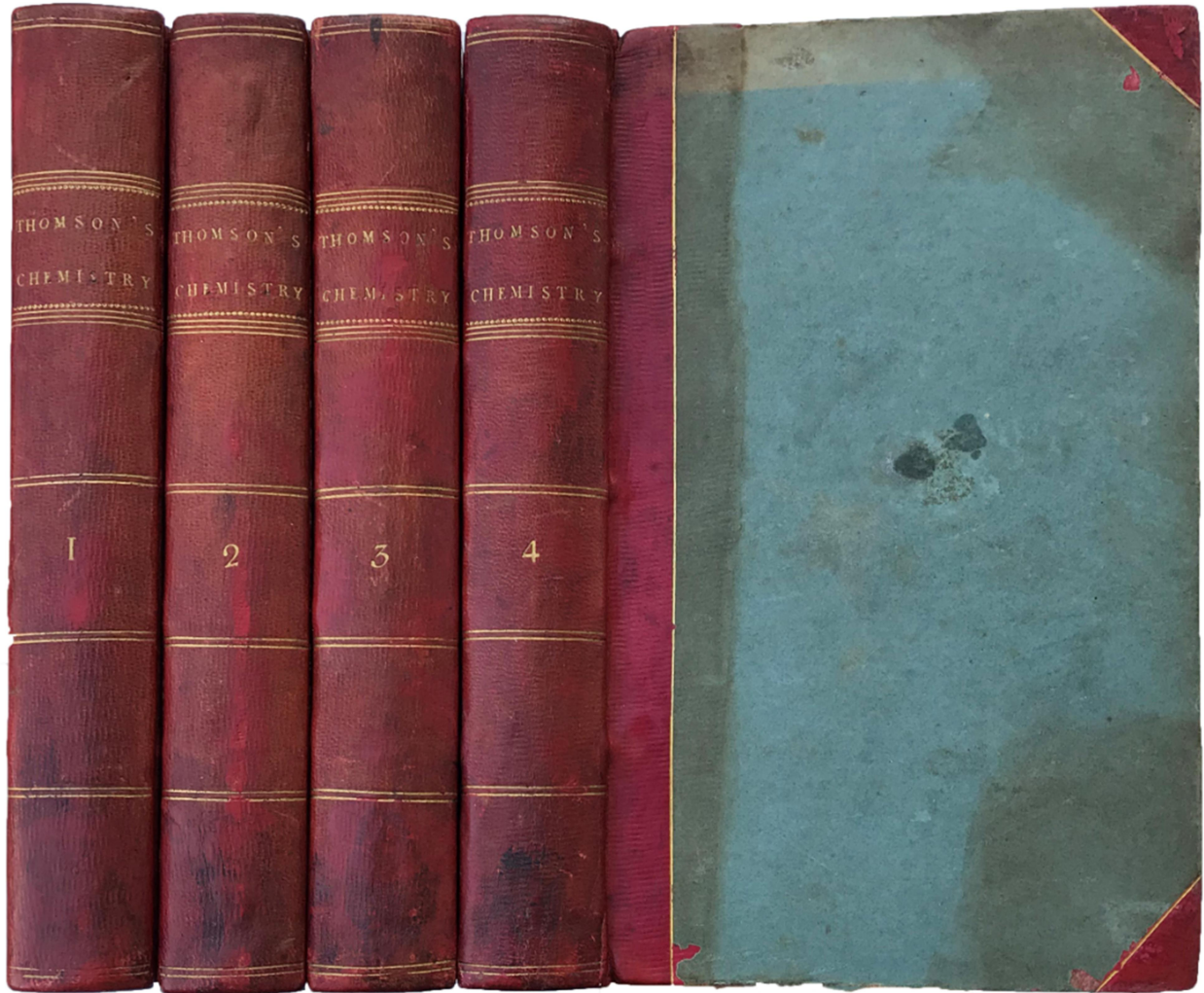
Weld describes this work as "rapid sketches of the progress of science, and an analysis of papers in the Transactions." [Charles Richard Weld, *A History of the Royal Society*, 1848, vol. I, p. vi].

Sprat's *History*, 1667, was the first to record the annals of the Royal Society. This was followed by Thomas Birch (1756-7). Thomson's work was the third written history. That was followed by Weld's book in 1848. See: Alan J. Clark, *The History of the Royal Society: A Chronological Checklist of Books in English, Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London*, Vol. 46, No. 2 (Jul., 1992), pp. 335-345.

Note: The final page of the book contains an advertisement, "recently published", being the 18 quarto "large volumes" of the abridged Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London (to 1800). "A few copies are elegantly printed on a Royal Paper."

See: Miss R. H. Syfret, " The Origins of the Royal Society," *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (Apr., 1948), pp. 75-137.





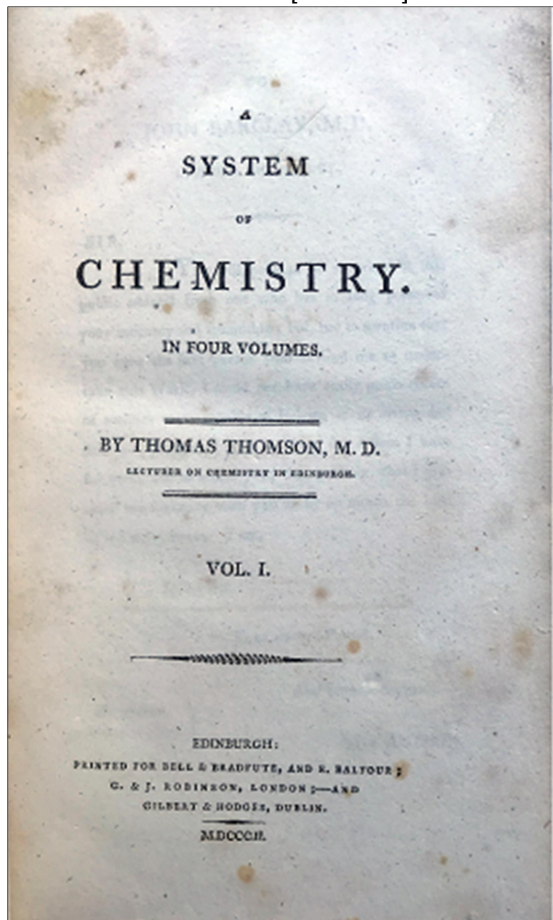
27. **THOMSON, Thomas** (1773-1852). *A System of Chemistry*.
Edinburgh: Printed for Bell and Bradfute . . . , 1802. ¶ 4 volumes. 8vo.
xvi, 503, [1]; viii, 514, [2]; vii, [1], 528; vii, 570, [2] pp. Half-titles, 4
engraved plates, errata; scattered light foxing or spotting, though a well
preserved copy. Contemporary half crimson calf, flat spines with gilt
bands, blue paper sides, blue sprinkled edges. Bookplate of John
Thomas Brooks. Very good, really a choice set.

\$ 1,500

FIRST EDITION. "Thomson's System was the first extensive treatise on
chemistry written in Great Britain," [Cole].

"Thomson . . . studied chemistry under Joseph Black, who recommended that
he later be appointed lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow University. Thomson
became first Regius Professor there in 1818. Published when he was only

twenty-eight, this work was written during the time when he was a private lecturer at Edinburgh University. It became is best known and most popular book." [Neville] "As the first systematic treatise of a non-elementary kind to break the French monopoly of such works, Thomson's *System* tried patriotically to do justice to the contributions made by British chemists to the new chemistry, which had been established in the late eighteenth century.' [DSB]. "The System of Thomson went through six editions, each revised, updated, and enlarged; and it remained a standard work for many years. A milestone treatise, which Partington describes as a 'famous textbook.' The first edition is scarce." [Neville].



The 4-volume contents are too numerous to list, but the treatise (here I index vol. IV of the set) does handle the chemistry of the most prominent ores: gold, platinum, silver, mercury, copper, iron, tin, lead, nickel, zinc, antimony, bismuth, tellurium, arsenic, cobalt, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, uranium, titanium, chromium. Of vegetable plants, he considers the chemistry of: sugar, gum, jelly, starch, albumen, extract, tan, acids, alkalies, oils, wax and tallow, resins, camphor, gluten, caoutchouc, wood, suber, earths, metals. Of vegetable substances: bread, wine, beer, fermentation, putrefaction. Of animals: fibrin, albumen, gelatin, mucilage, urea, sugar, oils, resins, Sulphur & phosphorus, acids, alkalies, . . . bones, shells, muscles, tendons, ligaments, glands, skin, brain & nerves, nails, horns, hair, feathers, blood, milk, saliva, bile, biliary calculi, cerumen of the ear,

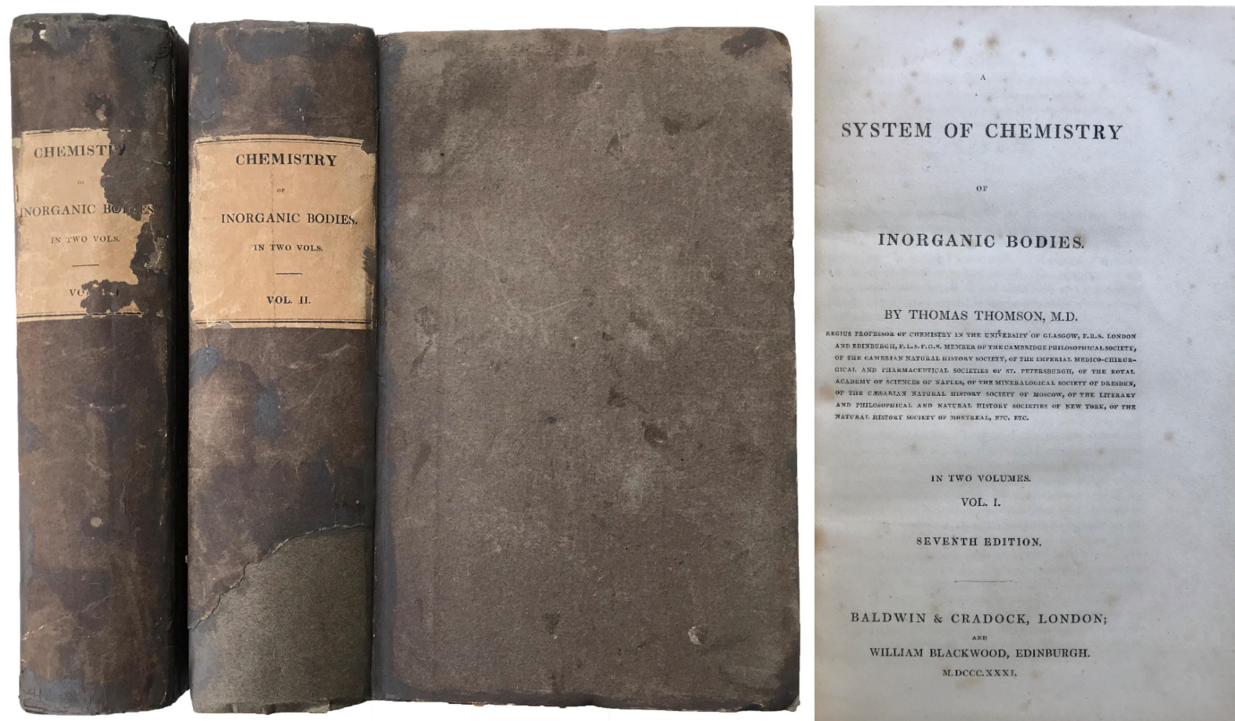
tears and mucus, synovia, semen, liquor of the amnios, urine, etc.

PROVENANCE: John Thomas Brooks (1794-1858), of Flitwick Manor, member of the 14th Light Dragoons. Brooks, " led the life of a country squire, managing his estates, raising a family, serving the county as High Sheriff and on the Ampthill Board of Guardians and socialising with his peer group in the county." See:



Brooks, John Thomas, *The diary of a Bedfordshire squire*, (1987), edited by Richard Morgan – Roger Gaskell [bookseller].

Cole, 1279; Herbert S. Klickstein, "Thomas Thomson, pioneer historian of chemistry," *Chymia* I, (1948), 37-53, pp. 38-40; Roy G. Neville, II, p. 550; Partington, III, p. 719; Poggendorff, II, p. 1097. Not in Duveen, Edelstein, Roller & Goodman.



28. **THOMSON, Thomas** (1773-1852). *A System of Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies*. London: Baldwin & Cradock; and Edinburgh: William Blackwood, 1831. ¶ 2 volumes. Royal 8vo. viii, 742, 8; ix, [1], 944 pp. Numerous figures, index, ads (dated November 1836); some light foxing. Original boards, original printed paper spine labels; labels chipped, rebaked preserving original spines, inner joints reinforced. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 175

Seventh edition. First published in 1802, "As the first systematic treatise of a nonelementary kind to break the French monopoly of such works, Thomson's *System* tried patriotically to do justice to the contributions made by British chemists to the new chemistry, which had been established in the late eighteenth century." - J. B. Morrell, *DSB* XIII, p. 372.

The author, described by one as a "patient, laborious, vigilant, and learned" man, has styled this work as "complete a view as possible of the present state of Chemistry before the British Public." In fact, rather than being a true seventh edition, he also tells that "nine-tenths" of this work is written "anew". He includes an account of all the acids known. Thomson, who gave silicon, in 1817, is modern name, lists the chemical element in this work. The importance in this work lies mainly in the modern organization of data and the regular, thorough experimental discipline that Thomson conducted to obtain his tables for all the known acids.

Thomson (1773-1852), noted Scottish chemist, himself influenced by his teacher Joseph Black, in turn he also greatly influenced the growth of theoretical chemistry in England, after the announcement of Dalton's atomic theory that revolutionized the field in 1807. Though Thomson knew and corresponded with most of the eminent scientists of his

time, it was this textbook and others that thoroughly influenced a generation of students of chemistry. He was further effective as a Professor of Chemistry at the University of Edinburgh, Glasgow and, later, at London. Partington notes that it was Thomson's laboratory for the practical instruction of chemistry, which opened as early as 1807, was the earliest lab of its kind in Great Britain. – Partington, III, pp. 716-22.

FAMILY V. NOBLE BASES.

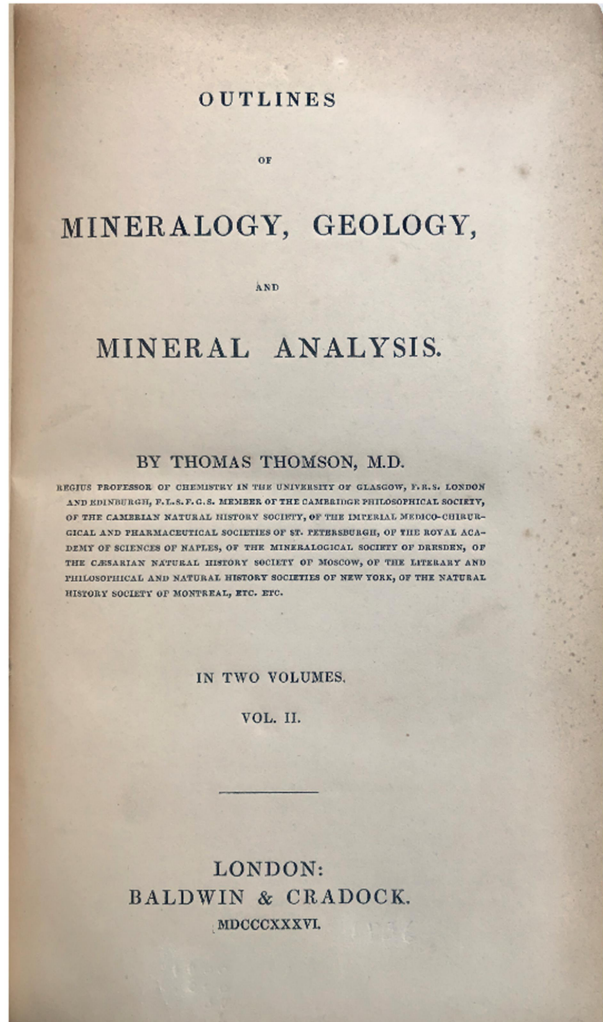
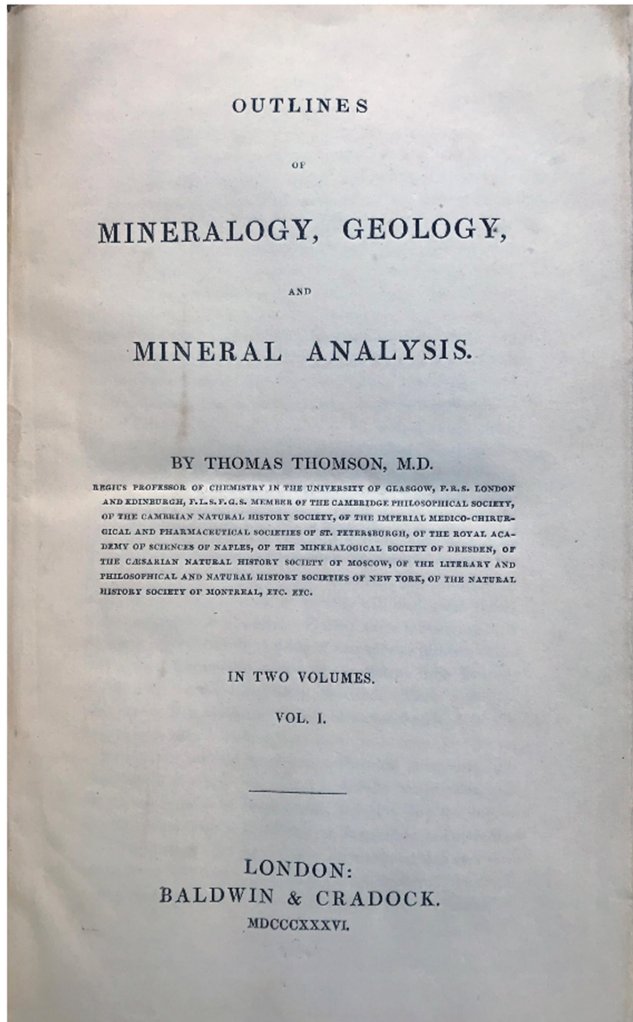
I have given this name for want of a better to gold, platinum, and four metals which usually accompany platinum in those parts of the earth where it is found. They possess so many common properties that it is most convenient to consider them together. The oxides of these metals are easily reduced to the metallic state by heat, if we except the oxide of osmium, which is too volatile to bear the application of heat. The greater number of them show but little inclination to unite with acids or to form salts.

SECTION I.—OF GOLD.

Gold seems to have been known from the very beginning of the world. Its properties and its scarcity have rendered it more valuable than any other metal.†

* Gellert's Metallurgic Chemistry, 142.

† The fullest treatise on gold hitherto published is that by Dr. Lewis in his Philosophical Commerce of the Arts. The account of gold in Wasserberg's Institutiones Chemiæ, vol. i. is, a great part of it at least, nearly a translation of Dr. Lewis; but it contains likewise several discoveries of posterior date, chiefly made by Bergman. Mr. Hatchett's Experiments and Ob-



29. **THOMSON, Thomas** (1773-1852). *Outlines of Mineralogy, Geology, and Mineral Analysis. In two volumes.* London: Baldwin & Cradock, 1836. ¶ 2 volumes. Royal 8vo. viii, 726, [2]; vii, [1], 566 pp. Half-titles, figures, index, errata. Full modern dark green Chagrin goatskin morocco; bound 2005 by Mt. Eden Books & Bindery. Untrimmed. Ownership signatures of John Ths. Stanley. Fine. Rare.

\$ 450

First edition. This work was "arranged minerals on the basis of their experimentally determined chemical composition and not on the basis of their physical properties." – DSB, XIII, p. 373.

The book contains descriptions of 509 different species of minerals, the greater portion of which were based on the author's observation and experimentation.

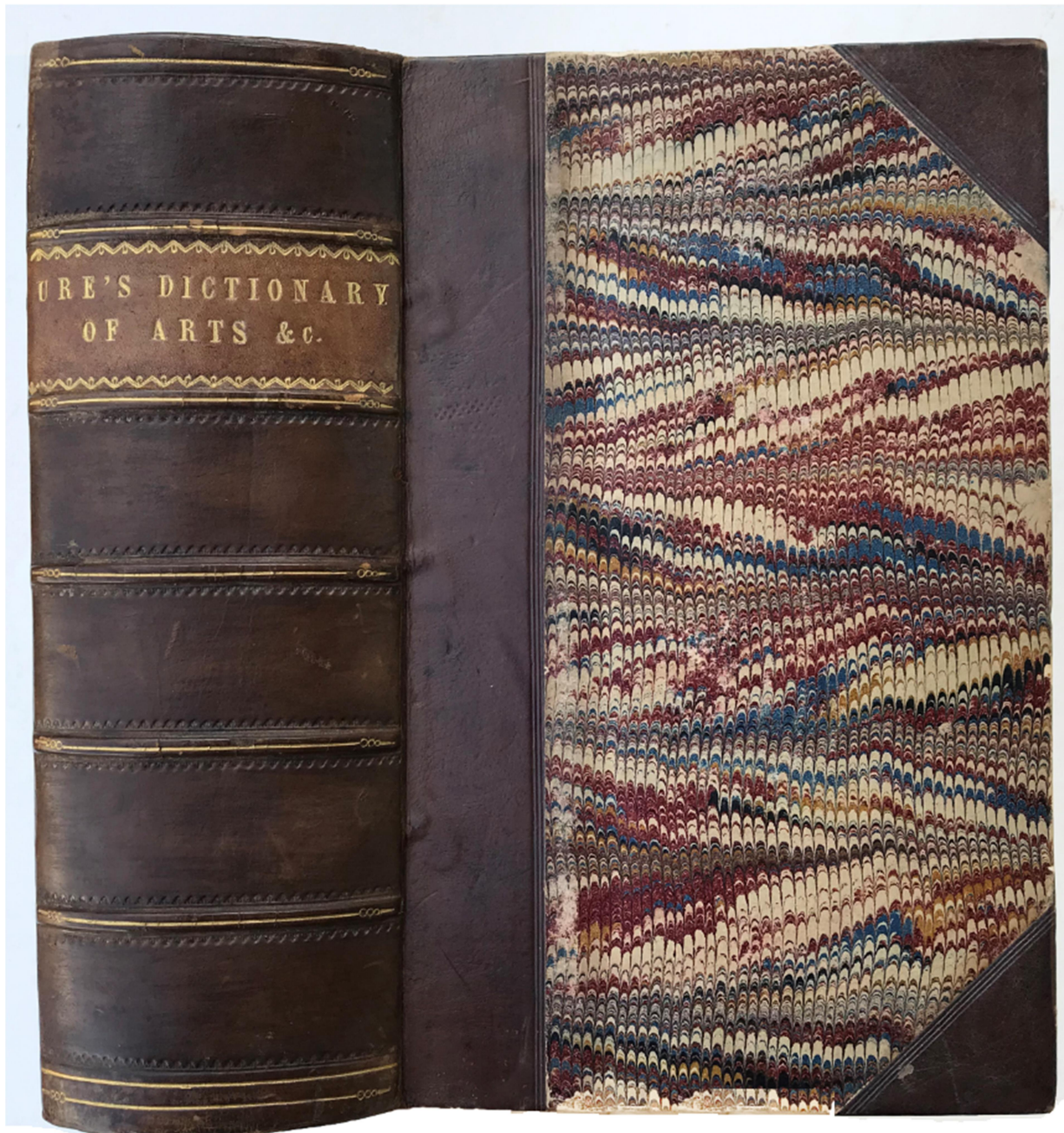
The systemization of the mineral table, as proposed by Thomson, was not met well with his critics. The system suffered from complexity and a lack of clarity. Some was gained in the effort, in finding unusual properties that would have gone unnoticed for a while, but all in all Thomson's effort did not receive the enthusiasm of his peers.

"One of the works originally contained in shortened form in *A System of Chemistry*, now greatly enlarged as a separate book. This work 'is the result of laborious investigation which has occupied almost the whole of my spare time during a period of about ten years" (preface). A monumental treatise that presents Thomson's final thoughts on the subjects of mineralogy, geology, mineral analysis, and crystallography." – Roy G. Neville *Library*, II, pp. 549-50.

PROVENANCE: John Thomas Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley of Alderley (1766–1850), known as Sir John Stanley, 7th Baronet, from 1807 to 1839, was a British peer and politician. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1790.

☼ *DSB* XIII, pp. 372-4; Ferchl, 534; Partington III, p. 719; Poggendorff II, p. 1098; Roller & Goodman II, p. 500. Not in Bolton, Cole, Edelstein, Sinkankas.

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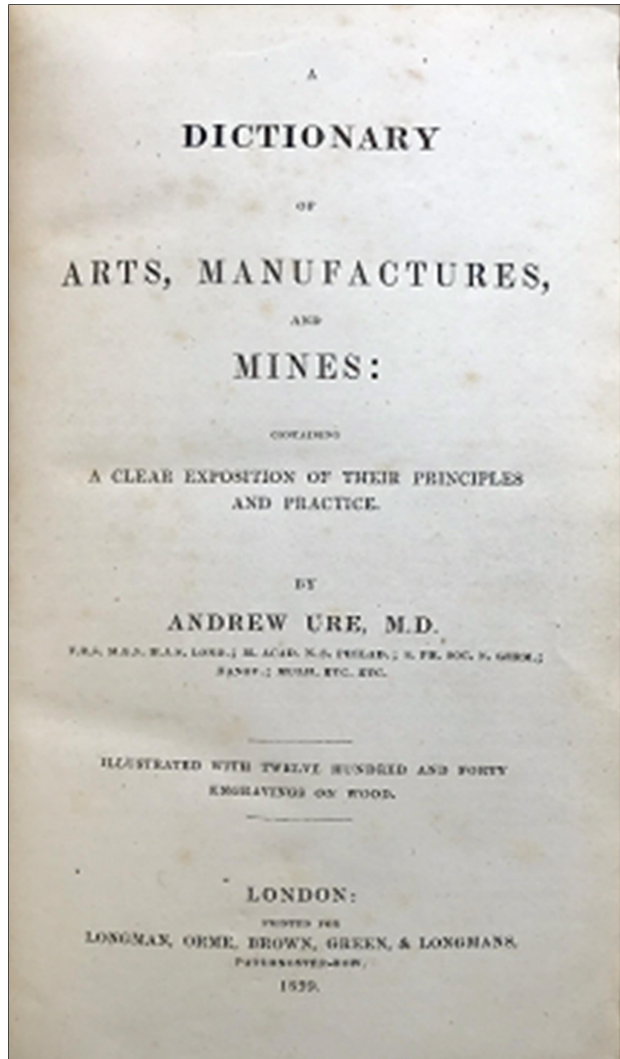
The Frankenstein of His Day

30. **URE, Andrew** (1778-1857). *A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice.* London: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1839. ¶ Thick 8vo. vii, [1], 1334 pp. 1241 engravings. Later period-style half calf,

marbled boards, spine tooled in blind and with gilt-stamped bands, leather spine label. Fine.

\$ 175

First edition. This popular dictionary is especially valuable for the history of industry to the first half of the nineteenth century. The author sought to list comprehensively all raw materials and their transformations into primary materials, by mechanical and/or chemical means. This is, thus, a golden age of industrial manufacturing. Subsequent editions of this work were issued in as many as four volumes. This 1839 issue is complete (issued in 2 vols., or bound together as in this volume).

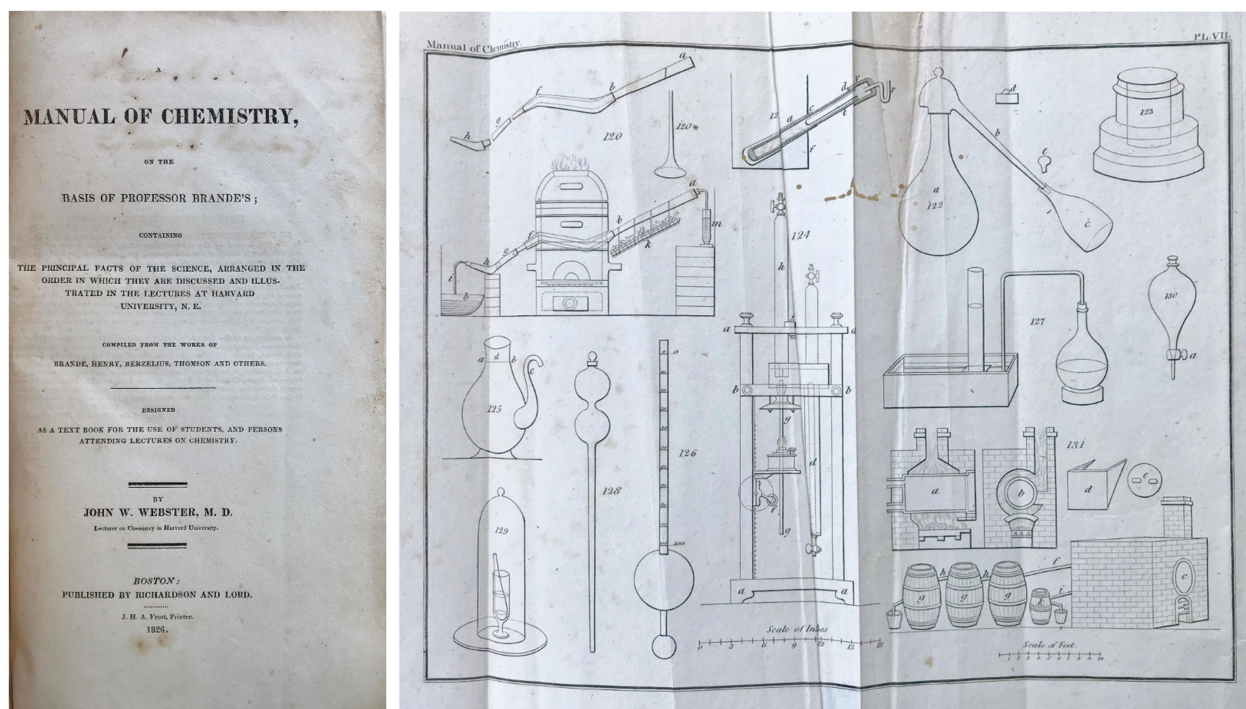


Here is a selection from the contents: acetic acid, alcohol, automation, baths, beer, bitumen, bleaching, bread, calico-printing, carbon, chimney, copper, cotton manufacture, cutlery, diamond, distillation, dye colors, embroidery, fermentation, fireworks, flax, gas-light, glass-making, gold, hats manufacture, hosiery, indigo, iron, ivory, kiln, lace manufacture, litmus, lubrication, mercury, metallurgy, mines, mirrors, needle manufacture, oils (volatile or essential), paper manufacture, printing machines, raisins, silk manufacture, soap, still, stove, sugar, varnish, ventilations, wheels, wine making, wood, woolen manufacture, etc.

Andrew Ure, a Scottish chemist, took his medical degree from the University of Glasgow, worked as an army surgeon, then became Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1822. He "created a sensation" in

1818 when he conducted a public experiment on the "activation by electricity of the muscles of an executed murderer." [DSB].

☼ DSB, XIII, pp. 547-548. Partington, III, p. 722.



31. **WEBSTER, John White.** (1793-1850), compiler. *A Manual of Chemistry, on the basis of Professor Brande's; containing the principal facts of the science, arranged in the order in which they are discussed and illustrated in the lectures at Harvard University, N.E. Compiled from the works of Brande, Henry, Berzelius, Thomson and others. Designed as a text book for the use of students, and persons attending lectures on chemistry.* Boston: Richardson & Lord, 1826. ¶ 8vo. xi, 603 pp. 9 plates (pl. VI bound facing p. 444, pls. VIII & IX bound after advertisement at front); cellophane tape repairs applied to verso of a few plates, other effected by worm trails (also in index sec.). Original boards, amateurish rebacking with modern calf; edges worn, title and inner joints reinforced with cloth tape, free endleaves replaced with blue sheets (facing original marbled pastedowns). Foxing. Untrimmed copy. Ownership signatures of James A. Johnston, August, 1829, with his initials on the leaf of "Explanation of Plates VIII and IX"; James A. Johnston. RARE.

\$ 125

FIRST EDITION. John White Webster, was Lecturer on Chemistry at Harvard University. Webster was described by Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr. as "pleasant in the lecture room, rather nervous and excitable." [I. Bernard Cohen, *Some Early Tools of American Science*, (1950)]. However, his promising career was cut short in 1849-50 after he was charged and hanged for the murder of George Parkman over an unpaid debt in a highly sensationalized crime that rocked the city of Boston.

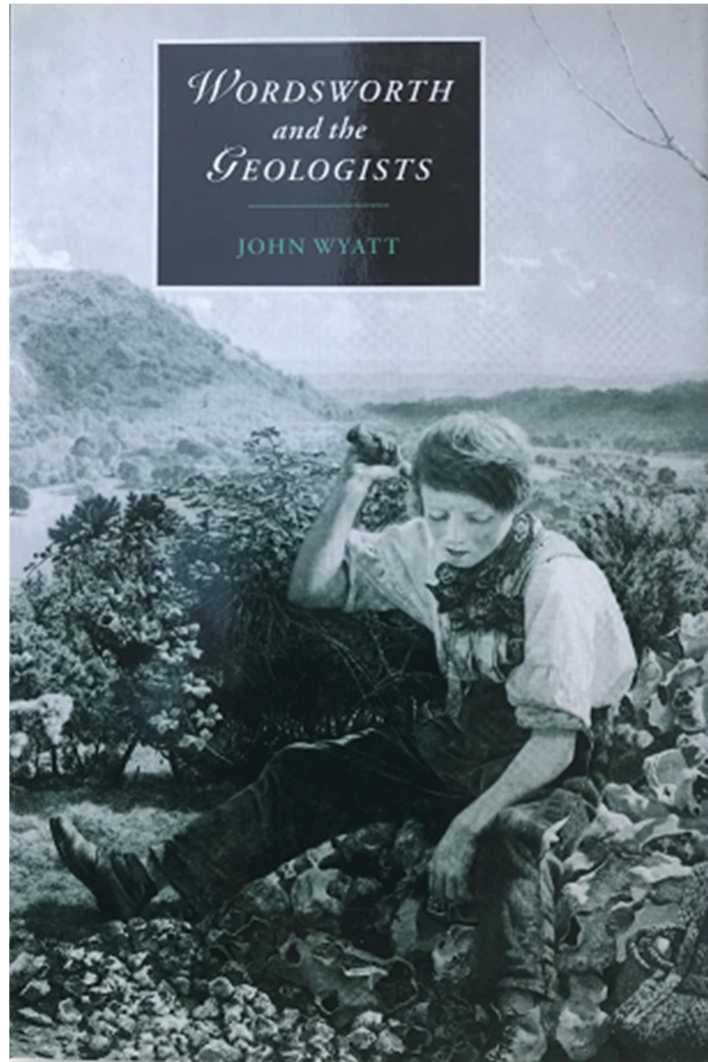
PROVENANCE: James A. [or "S."] Johnston (signed twice), 1829.

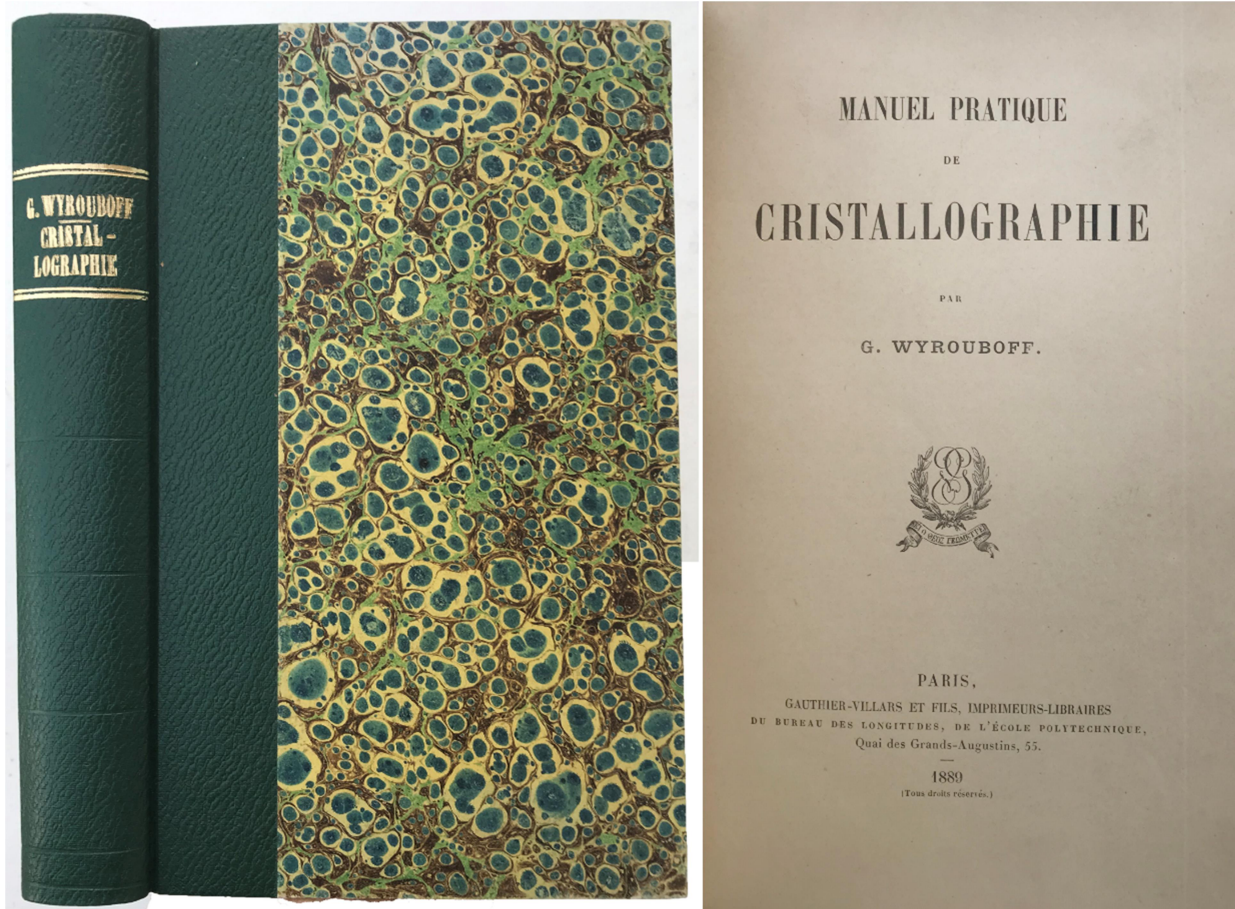
See: *Report of the case of John W. Webster ... indicted for the murder of George Parkman ... before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; including the hearing on the petition for a writ of error, the prisoner's confessional statements and application for a commutation of sentence, and an appendix containing several interesting matters never before published.* by George Bemis. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1850.

32. **[WORDSWORTH, William] WYATT, John.**
Wordsworth and the Geologists. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, (1995). ¶ 8vo. xiv, 268 pp. Frontis., illus., bibliography, index. Gilt-stamped black cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. [S12831] \$ 42

"Examination of the links between literary history and science provides valuable new insights for scholars across a range of disciplines. John Wyatt explores the unexpectedly close relationship between William Wordsworth and a group of scientists in the formative years of the new science of geology. Wyatt's study of this personal and intellectual friendship challenges the simplistic opposition between Romantic-literary and scientific-materialist cultures, and shows how discourses were affected by the network of influences between poetry and geology."

– Publisher. "This is a straightforward historical study. . . . Wyatt's research is unimpeded by abstract theoretical claims. . . . is a significant contribution to our knowledge of the complex links between poetic and scientific thought in the first half of the nineteenth century in England." – Albion.

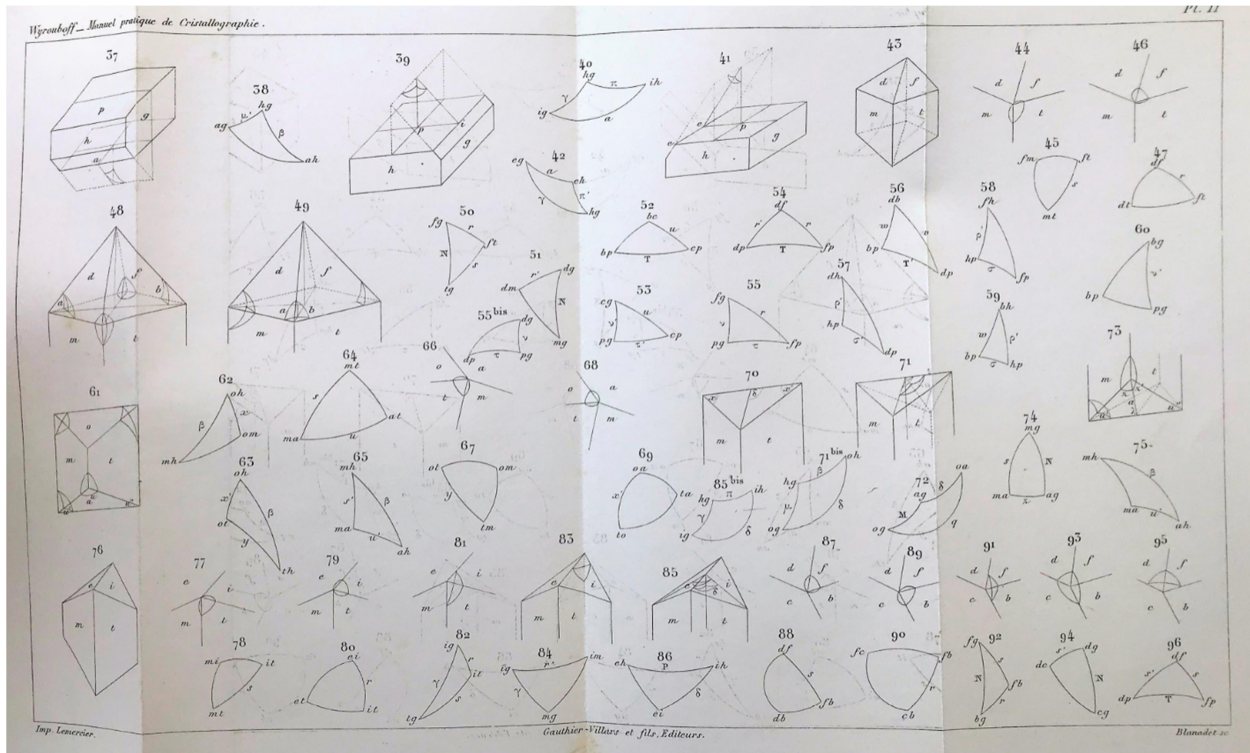




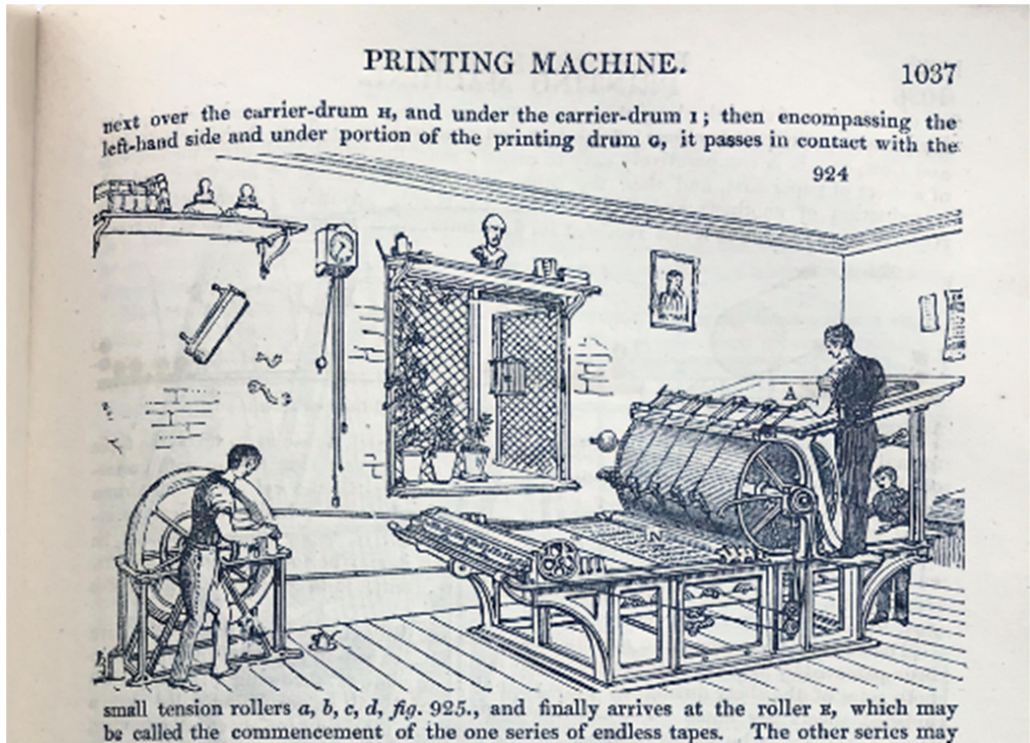
33. **WYROUBOFF, Grigorij Nikolajewitsch** [aka: Gregoire; Gregory] (1843-1913). *Manuel Pratique de Cristallographie*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars et fils, Imprimeurs-Libraires, 1889. ¶ 8vo. xii, 344 pp. 7 tables, 6 folding plates. Rebound in modern gilt-stamped green cloth-backed marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Fine. "Very scarce." [S7044] \$ 175

FIRST EDITION. A practical manual giving the essentials of crystallographical science. Wyrouboff, Russian crystallographer, was born in Moscow in 1843, was appointed professor of crystallography at the College de France in Paris in 1886. He was accepted to the Alexandre College of encyclopedic instruction. Initially he studied Medicine at the University of Moscow, and later turned Philosophy. But it was finally his interest in science which led him to devote forty-five years to research in crystallography and chemistry. In 1866 he published his first work on the source of color of fluorite, becoming an early advocate of the organic coloring theory. Later he began study of crystalline forms, including the structure and physical properties of crystals. His dissertation was titled, *Recherches sur la structure des corps cristallises doues du pouvoir rotatoire*, 1886. This study of crystallizations seeks to establish a

relationship between the chemical composition and the crystalline form. In 1879 he disputed the law of Eilhard Mitscherlich (1794-1863), of isomorphism. He was naturalized in 1889, the year he published his handbook of crystallography (as above). He was considered a positivist philosopher and wrote about Auguste Comte and John Stuart Mill. He is also known to have treated soldiers wounded in war against Prussia in 1870. Become professor at the College de France, becoming appointed chair of general history of science. Wyruboff passed away in Paris, France on December 1913 after a long disease. His research and book on crystallography made him known throughout the world.



¶ References: Robert Allen, "Variations of Chemical and Physical Properties of Fluorite," p.911; Bulletin de la Societe Francaise de Mineralogie: 37 (1914), no. 2, 44-59, portrait; Dana's 7th (bibliography) 84; ISIS, 1913-65: 2, 641; Jean Jacques, "Gregory Wyruboff (1843-1913) and positive chemistry," in Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences - Series II C - Chemistry, Vol. 2, No. 7-8, 1999, p. 467-470; Poggendorff: 4, 1675 & 5, 1397; Sarjeant, Geologists, 1980: 3, 2471; Schuh, Curtis, Mineralogical Record; George Otis Smith & David White, Geology of the Perry Basin in Southeastern Maine, U.S. Geological Survey professional paper, Washington, 1905. p. 125.



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