



**CATALOGUE 220**

**'An Idiot's Fugitive  
Tracts on Science'**

**JEFF WEBER  
RARE BOOKS**

**CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA**



# CATALOGUE 220

"An Idiot's Fugitive Tracts on Science"

BEING VARIOUS & SUNDRY BOOKS,  
MOSTLY SCIENTIFIC

From the collections of  
*ALLAN R. SANDAGE*  
& Others

Astrophysics, Arab Scientific Tradition,  
Latin Classics, Jewish Theology,  
Ancient Jokes, Math, Physics, UFOs

**JEFF WEBER**  
**RARE BOOKS**

CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA

INDEX ELECTRICAL LITERATURE 1895



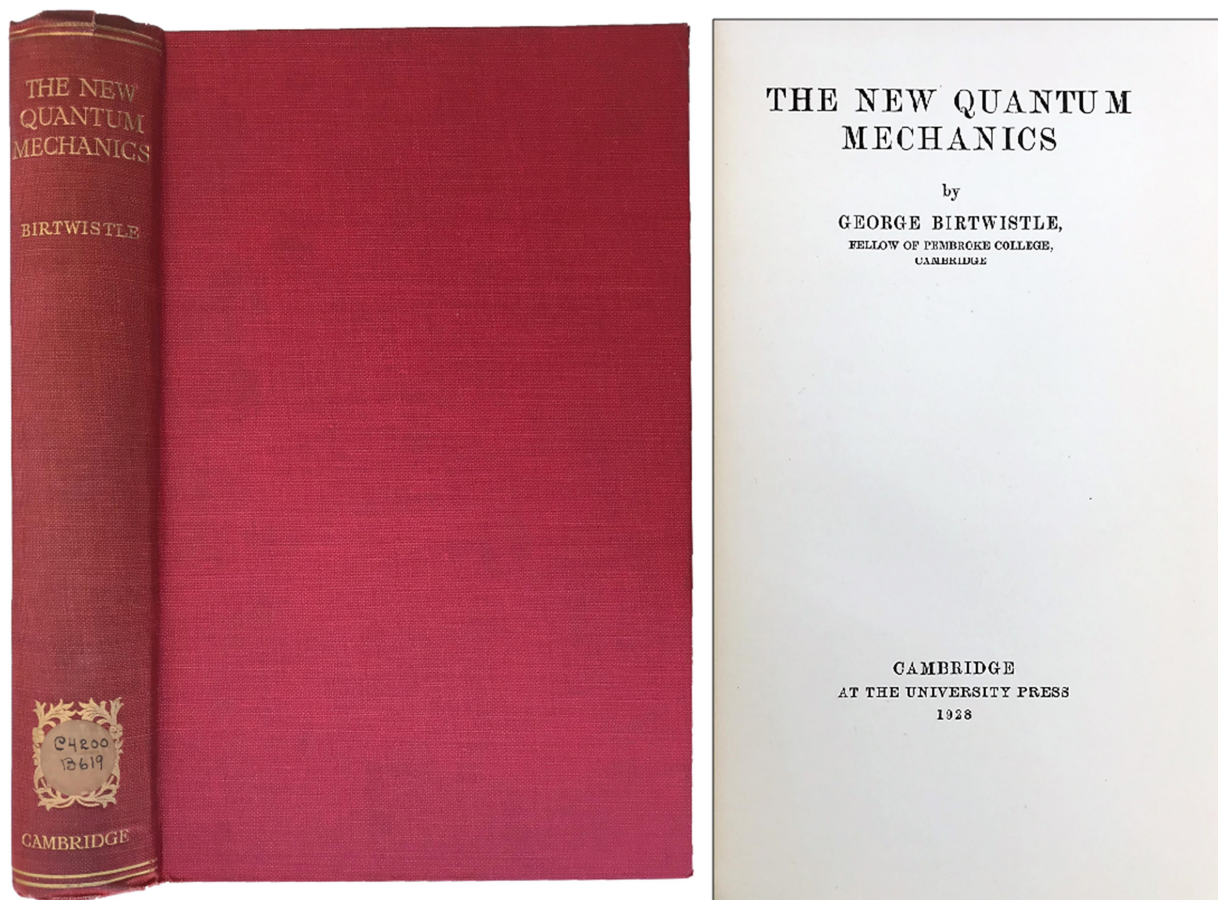


Allan Rex Sandage (1926-2010)

"ALLAN SANDAGE was often described as the most influential astronomer of the last half-century, credited with founding the discipline of observational cosmology." Born in Iowa City, he took his degree at the University of Illinois (1948) and a Ph.D. from the California Institute of Technology (1953). At Cal Tech was studied under astronomer Walter Baade. He also studied under and worked for Edwin Hubble. He worked as an astrophysicist, for the Mt. Wilson Observatory. He determined the first reasonably accurate values for the Hubble constant and the age of the universe. "Throughout the 1950s and well into the 1980s Sandage was regarded as the pre-eminent observational cosmologist, making contributions to all aspects of the cosmological distance scale, ranging from calibrators within our own Milky Way Galaxy, to cosmologically distant galaxies." He started working at Palomar Observatory. " As part of his studies concerning the formation of galaxies in the early universe, he co-wrote the paper now referred to as ELS after the authors Olin J. Eggen, Donald Lynden-Bell and Sandage, first describing the collapse of a protogalactic gas cloud into our present Milky Way Galaxy. . . Sandage was a prolific researcher; during his career he published more than 500 papers." [Wikip.].

Some of the books here come from Sandage's personal library. He read widely and (my guess) never pruned his collection. He would be correctly called a reader rather than a book collector, but a book collection was none-the-less a big part of his home.





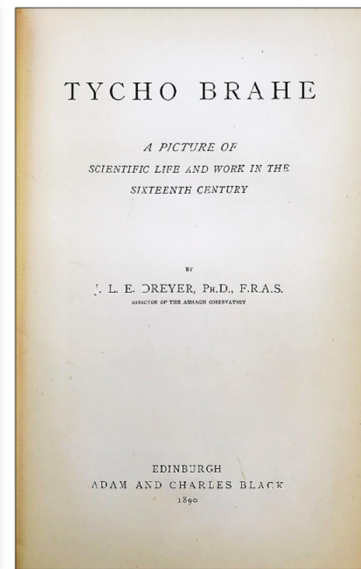
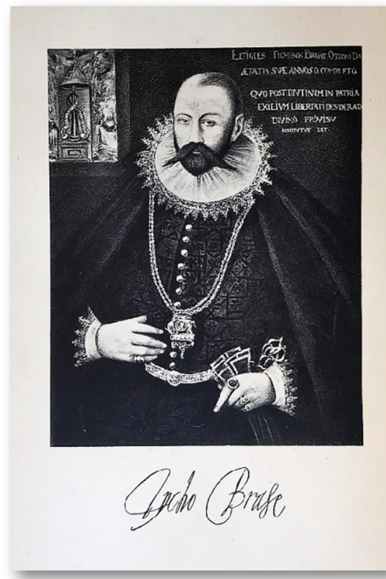
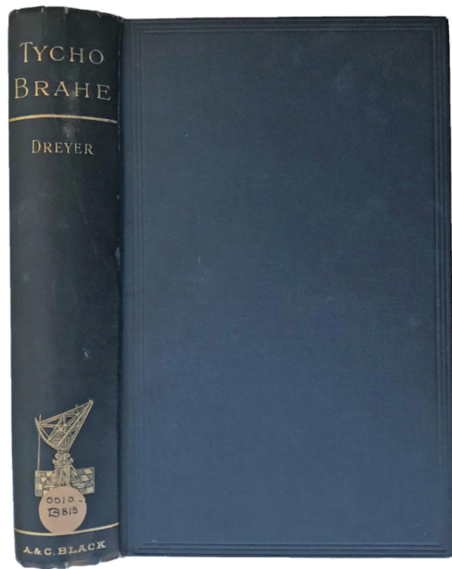
S13688 **BIRTWISTLE, George** (1877-1929). *The New Quantum Mechanics*.

Cambridge: University Press, 1928. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 290 pp. Index. Red gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of Mt. Wilson Observatory. Very good.

\$ 30

First edition. "Mr. Birtwistle has written an excellent account of the quantum theory based on these ideas. He first shows how the quantum theory was introduced by Planck in obtaining his formula for the distribution of radiant energy; he then describes Bohr's original theory of the hydrogen spectrum, Einstein's photo-electric equation and his deduction of Planck's formula. Then follow a number of chapters on the general dynamical theory, which is needed in the applications of the quantum theory that follow: to the fine structure of spectral lines, to the Stark and the Zeeman effects. A brief account is given of spectral series together with Bohr's theory of the building up of atoms and the theory of band spectra. The classical theory of perturbations of dynamical systems is next given, with an application to the an harmonic oscillator. The last chapter contains a sketch of the dispersion theory of Kramers." [E.P. Adams, *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, Volume 33, Number 3 (1927), p. 368].





SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HALE, 1907

S13689 [BRAHE, Tycho] DREYER, John Louis Emil (1952-1926). *Tycho Brahe; a picture of scientific life and work in the sixteenth century*. Edinburgh: Adam and

George E. Hale  
1907

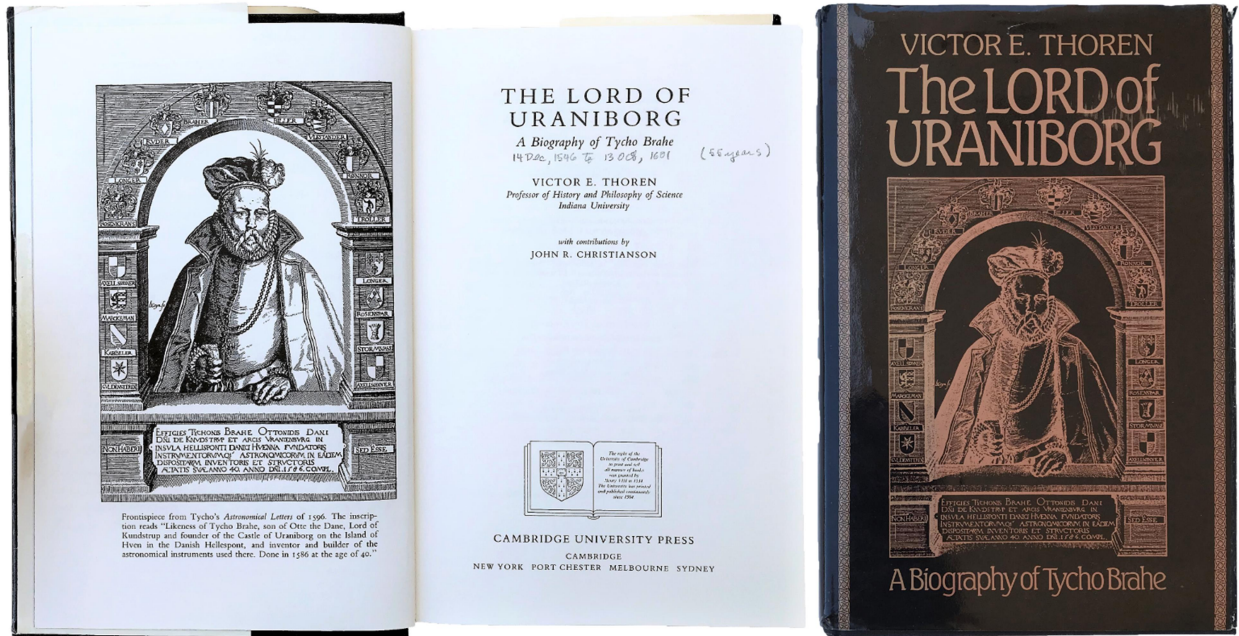
Charles Black, 1890. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 405, [3] pp. Frontispiece, 4 plates, index, errata. Original navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Small call no. label on spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institute, Mt. Wilson Observatory; SIGNED BY FORMER OWNER, astronomer GEORGE E. HALE, 1907. Very good copy.

\$ 850

First edition. "The best single treatment of Tycho's life and work" -- C. Doris Hellman, *DSB*, vol. II, p. 415. Dreyer, born in Copenhagen, studied astronomy under professional mentors for whom he worked in Parsontown, Ireland, Dunsink at Trinity College, Dublin, under Sir Robert Stawell Ball. From this point his career takes him to Armagh Observatory where he becomes its Director. Dreyer edited the 15 volumes collected works of Brahe. He won the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1916 and served as the society's president from 1923 until 1925.

PROVENANCE: George Ellery Hale (1868-1938), preeminent American solar astronomer, was best known for his discovery of magnetic fields in sunspots.





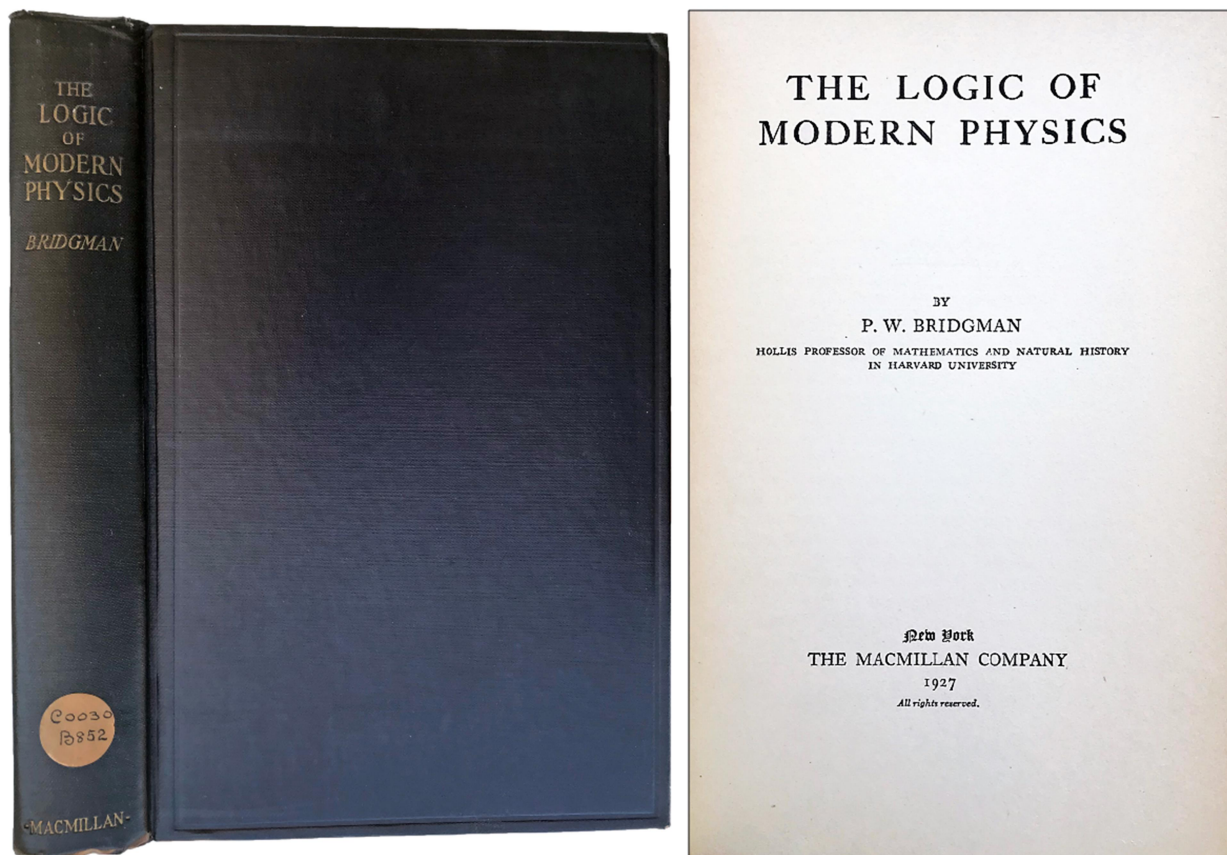
*The Heavily Annotated Copy of Allan Sandage*

S13690 [BRAHE, Tycho] Victor E. THOREN (1935-1991). *The Lord of Uraniborg: A Biography of Tycho Brahe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990. ¶ 8vo. xi, [i], 523, [1] pp. Frontis., illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket. First three leaves with heavy pencil notes by Allan Sandage, a few minor notes in preliminaries. Very good. ISBN 10: 0521351588 ISBN 13: 9780521351584

\$ 50

First edition. James R. Voelkel, who wrote Thoren's obituary, stated, "He was one of the world's foremost historians of astronomy and the preminent authority on the life and work of the great Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (1546-1601). . . [His earlier work] set the tone for his meticulous and insightful research into Tycho's life and work." Thoren studied under Marie Boas Hall and A. Rupert Hall, at UCLA, then followed them both to Indiana University to join the History of Science Dept.

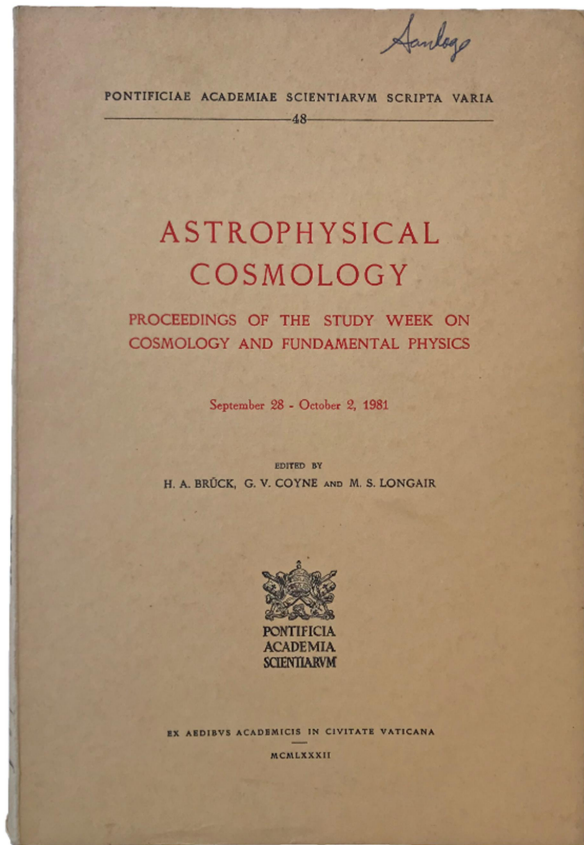




S13691 **BRIDGMAN, P.W. (Percy Williams)** (1882-1961) *The Logic of Modern Physics*. New York: Macmillan, 1927. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 228pp. Index. Navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Small spine label with call no. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institute, Mt. Wilson Observatory. Very good copy.

\$ 75

First edition. Bridgman received the 1946 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the physics of high pressures. " His philosophy of science book *The Logic of Modern Physics* (1927) advocated operationalism and coined the term operational definition. " [Wikip.].



S13692 **BRÜCK, H.A. (Hermann Alexander)** (1905-2000); **G.V. (George)**

**COYNE** (b.1933-); **M.S. (Malcolm Sim) LONGAIR** (b.1941-), (editors).

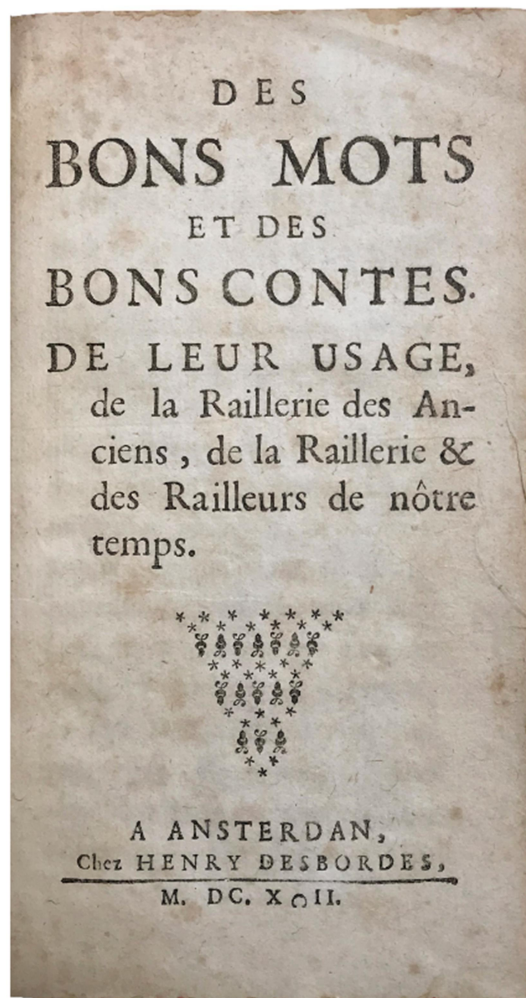
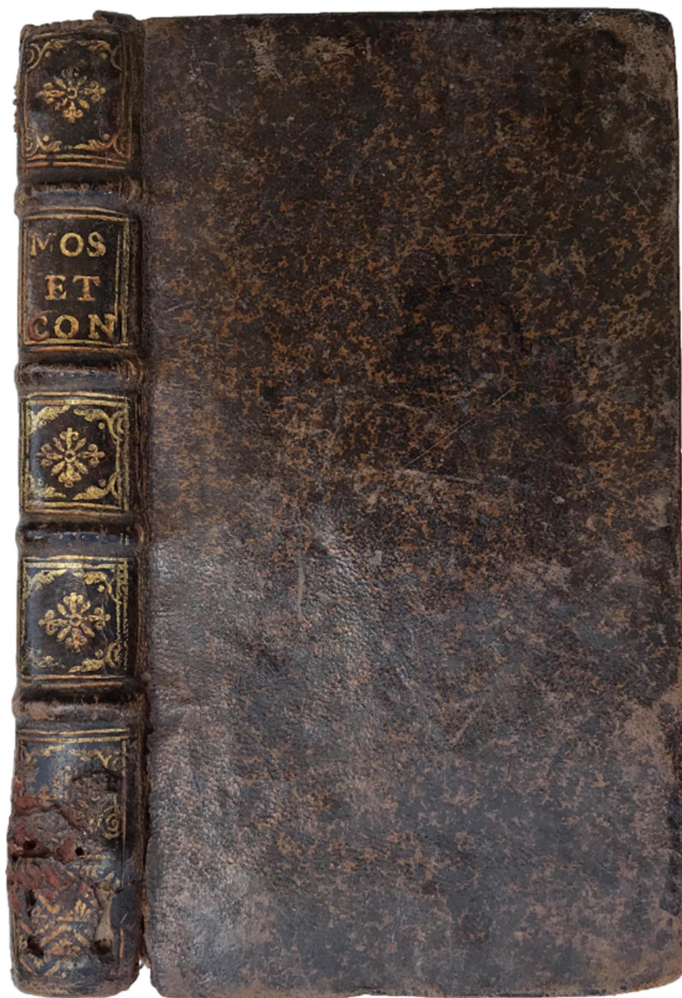
*Astrophysical Cosmology; Proceedings of the Study week on Cosmology and Fundamental Physics. September 28 - October 2, 1981.* Vatican: Ex Aedibus Academicis in Civitate Vaticana, 1982. ¶ Series: Pontificiae Academiae Scientiarum Scripta Varia, 48. Large 8vo. xxxv, [3], 800 pp. Original printed wrappers.

Ownership signature of [Allan R.] Sandage. Very good copy.

\$ 18

Brück was a prominent leader in Edinburgh astronomy, working as Astronomer Royal for Scotland. "Throughout his career, Brück served as a member and councillor of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences."





*Mockery, Jokes & Witticisms of the Seventeenth Century & Earlier*

LV2650 **CALLIERES, François de** (1645-1717). *Des Bons Mots et des Bons Contes. De Leur Usage, de la Raillerie des Anciens, de la Raillerie & des Railleurs de nôtre temps.* Amsterdam: Henry Desbordes, 1692. ¶ 12mo. a6, A-Z alternating 8s & 4s. Pagination: [x], 272 pp. Half-title; some foxing. Contemporary mottled calf, raised bands, gilt spine, edges speckled red; wormed spine damage at tail. Old ownership signature on f.f.e.p. Very good.

\$ 325

First Amsterdam issue. This work was first issued in 1692, Paris, published by Claude Barbin. This edition follows. A third edition was issued at Lyons in 1693.

Brunet reports on the popularity of this work: Of all the works of this academician, this one is the most sought-after. Callieres (1645-1717), diplomat and grammarian,

was ambassador to Poland and minister plenipotentiary to the Congress of Ryswick (1693). He was elected to the Academy in 1689. His writing was praised for its style. This is a collection of "bons mots", being jokes, witticisms, or mockery, as well as entertaining stories. It is arranged in six parts, covering the ancients to contemporary times. SEE: Barbier I, 448 (Paris ed.); Brunet I, 1478 "plus recherché." Goldsmith BM French 17th, C611.

See: Callières (Monsieur de, François), Marie de Bailleul Huxelles (marquise d'), Letters (1694-1700) of François de Callières to the Marquise d'Huxelles, Edwin Mellen Press, (2004), P. 293.

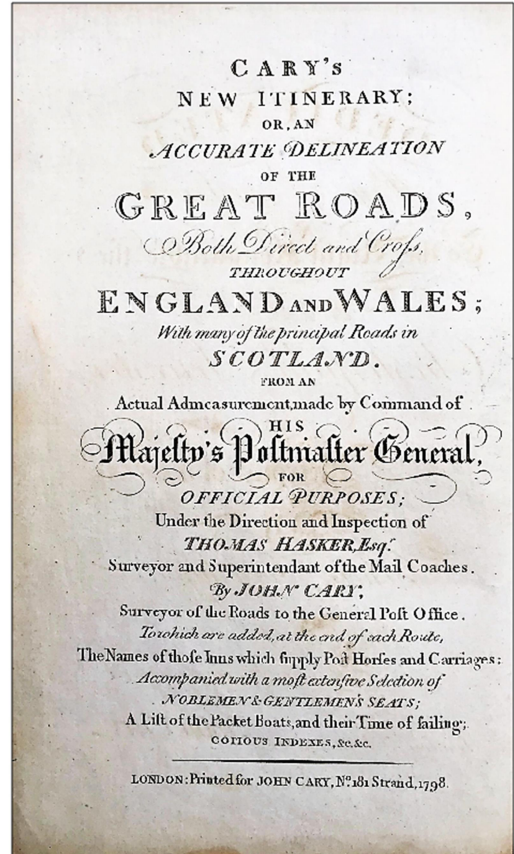
**BON MOT LII:** "Cette même Dame qui est sort âgée alla voir un vieux Seigneur de ses amis qui se mouroit, la fille de ce Seigneur luy refusa l'entrée de sa chambre, et luy dit que son Père ne voyoit plus de femmes, Madame luy répondit elle, á mon âge il n'y a plus de sexe.

Elle ne pouvoit luy dire plus agréablement que la vieillesse faisoit cesser tous les dangers qu'on auroit pû appréhender de sa visite." [p. 77].

**Translation:** "This same Lady who went out old went to see an old Lord of her friends who was dying, the daughter of this Lord refused to let her into his chamber room, and told her that her Father no longer sees women, Madam answered her, 'At my age there is no sex anymore.'

She could not say more pleasantly that old age should stop all the dangers that one might fear from her visit."





*Late Eighteenth Century Roads of Great Britain*

LV2651 **CARY, John** (ca. 1754-1835). *Cary's new itinerary: or, An accurate delineation of the great roads, both direct and cross, throughout England and Wales; with many of the principal roads in Scotland. From an actual admeasurement made by command of His Majesty's postmaster general, for official purposes; under the direction and inspection of Thomas Hasker ... By John Cary.* London: John Cary, 1798. ¶ Small 4to. [64] pp., 740 columns, 741-796, [2] pp. Lacks the folding map (perhaps issued with or without a map; this copy does not have the large folding map found in some other copies). Modern half calf, marbled boards, raised bands, black gilt-stamped morocco title label. Fine. Handsome copy in a lovely binding.

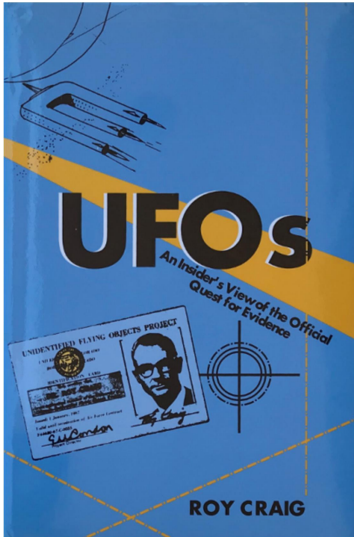
\$ 45

Extremely useful and detailed account of the routes in Great Britain.

S13693 **CRAIG, Roy** (1924-2004). *UFOs; An insider's View of the Official Quest for*

*Evidence*. Denton, Texas: University of North Texas Press, 1995. ¶  
8vo. xxv, [1], 276 pp. Illus., index. Black silver-stamped cloth,  
dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR. Fine. ISBN 10:  
0929398947 ISBN 13: 9780929398945

\$ 50



Craig attended Fort Lewis College, Colorado State University, University of Colorado, and California Institute of Technology, then took his Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Iowa State University. The book is heavily inscribed to Allan Sandage, from the author: "To 'Sandy' – my roommate at Cal Tech and one of the finest friends I have had through life. I do hope you will enjoy reading this book. With admiration for your achievements, and many fond memories of our Cal Tech days. Roy Craig, La

Boca Ranch, 12-30-98." Patricia Miller, Staff Writer, Durango Herald, contributed an obituary: "CHIEF UFO INVESTIGATOR DIES

March 21, 2004. Roy F. Craig, an investigator who worked on the country's largest, most systematic investigation of flying saucers, died Thursday, March 18, 2004, at his La Boca Ranch, south of Ignacio. He died after a struggle with cancer. He was 79. Craig was chosen by the project's head, Edward Condon, to serve as chief field investigator for The Colorado Project, the official government search for scientific, verifiable evidence for the existence of unidentified flying objects. He was co-author of the three-volume Condon report. Although the report debunked mysteries from outer space, Dr. Craig's position on UFOs as expressed to the Herald last October was, "I love them." "Reports of UFOs have changed popular culture so people are accepting the probable fact that there are intelligences elsewhere," he said. "It's got people out of the rut of thinking the whole universe was created for man."

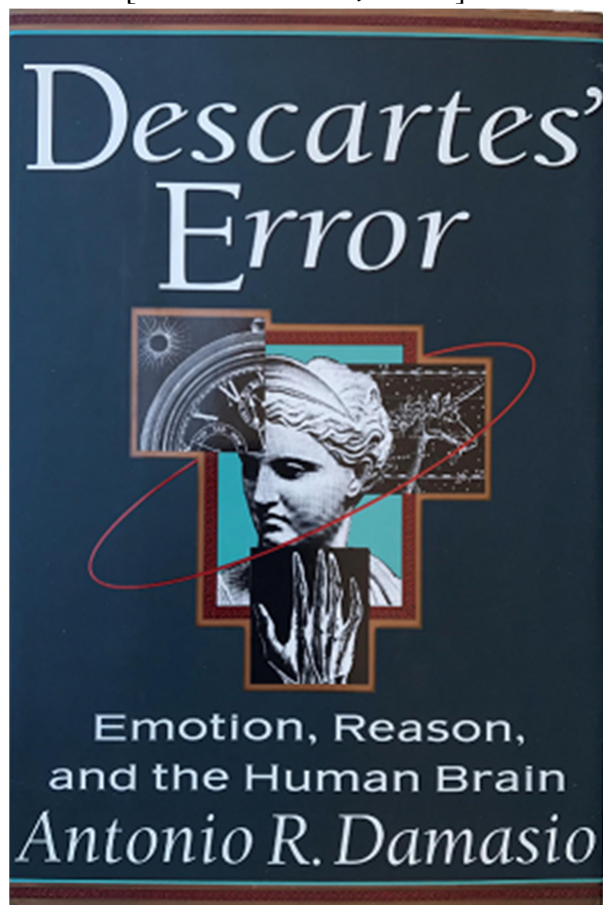
Years later, he wrote about his experiences in his book *UFOs: An Insider's View of the Official Quest for Evidence* (University of North Texas Press). He donated nine boxes of his papers and research findings to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Research Collection at Texas A&M University's Cushing Memorial Library. He chose the Texas university rather than Fort Lewis College because the librarian there asked him and because they promised to keep his papers preserved in a climate-controlled building, properly catalogued and accessible.

In 2001, Craig's biography was included in A.M. Marquis's *Who's Who in the World*, a compilation of leading scientists.



Craig was born on May 10, 1924, on the land that his parents, Anna and Philip Craig, homesteaded on the Florida Mesa. He graduated from Durango High School, then attended Fort Lewis College at the old campus at Hesperus. His college studies were interrupted by military service in the U.S. Army during World War II."

S13694 [DESCARTES, Rene] DAMASIO, Antonio R. (b.1944-). *Descartes' Error;*



*Emotion, Reason, and the Human Brain.*

New York: Grosset/Putnam, 1994. ¶

8vo. xvii, 654 pp. Quarter cloth,

boards, dust-jacket. Manuscript notes

(ink by Allan Sandage) applied to front  
pastedown. Very good. ISBN 10:

0399138943 ISBN 13: 9780399138942

\$ 5.95

Antonio Damasio "is a Portuguese-American neuroscientist. He is currently the David Dornsife Chair in Neuroscience, as well as Professor of Psychology, Philosophy, and Neurology, at the University of Southern California, and, additionally, an adjunct professor at the Salk Institute. Damasio heads the Brain and Creativity Institute, and has authored several books: his most recent work, *Self Comes to Mind: Constructing the Conscious Brain* (2010), explores the relationship between the brain and

consciousness. Damasio's research in neuroscience has shown that emotions play a central role in social cognition and decision-making."

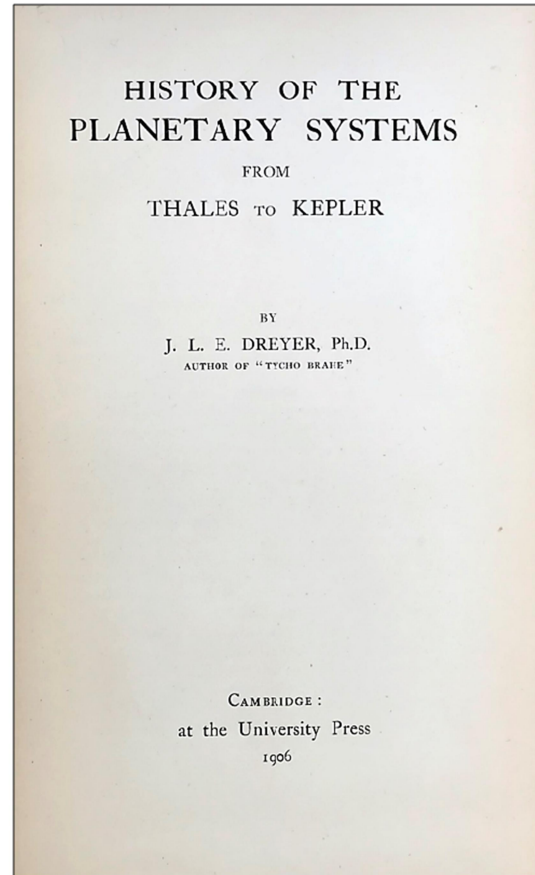
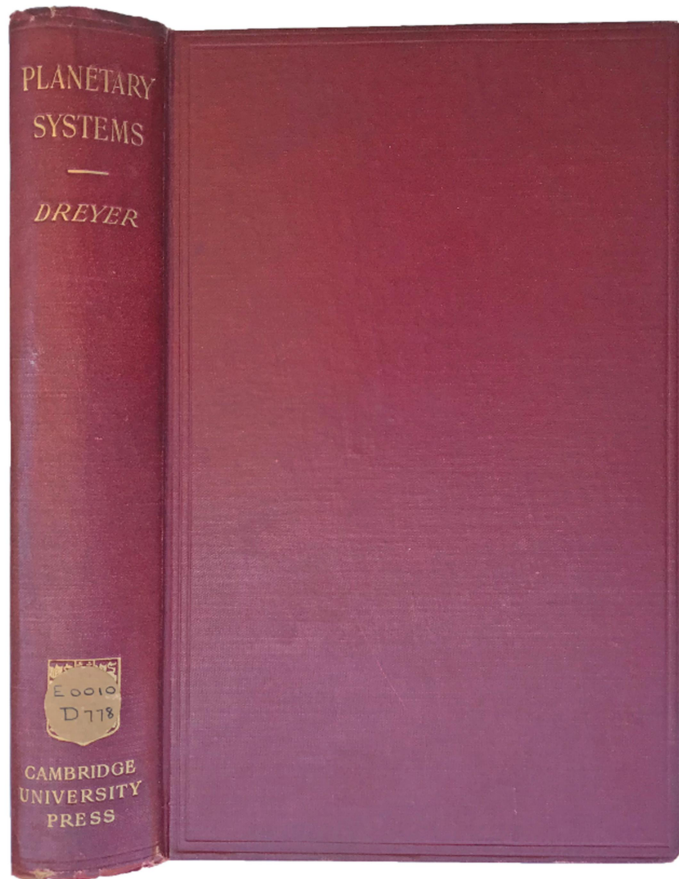
"Damasio's books deal with the relationship between emotions and their brain substrates. His 1994 book, *DESCARTES' ERROR: EMOTION, REASON AND THE HUMAN BRAIN*, won the Science et Vie prize, was a finalist for the Los Angeles Times Book Award, and is translated in over 30 languages. It is regarded as one of the most influential books of the past two decades." [Wikip. (12): In January 2010, Sciences Humaines named this book, one of the 20 books that changed the vision of the world.].

CONTENTS: PART I: CHAPTER 1: Unpleasantness in Vermont Phineas P. Gage. Gage Was No Longer Gage. Why Phineas Gage? An Aside on Phrenology. A Landmark by Hindsight. CHAPTER 2: Gage's Brain Revealed The Problem. An Aside on the Anatomy of Nervous Systems. The Solution. CHAPTER 3: A Modern Phineas Gage A New Mind. Responding to the Challenge. Reasoning and Deciding. CHAPTER 4: In Colder Blood.

PART II: Evidence from Other Cases of Prefrontal Damage. Evidence from Damage Beyond Prefrontal Cortices. A Reflection on Anatomy and Function. A Fountainhead. Evidence from Animal Studies. An Aside on Neurochemical Explanations. Conclusion. CHAPTER 5: Assembling an Explanation A Mysterious Alliance. Of Organisms, Bodies, and Brains. States of Organisms. Body and Brain Interact; The Organism Within. Of Behavior and Mind. Organism and Environment Interact; Taking On the World Without. An Aside on the Architecture of Neural Systems. An Integrated Mind from Parcellated Activity. Images of Now, Images of the Past, and Images of the Future. Forming Perceptual Images. Storing Images and Forming Images in Recall. Knowledge Is Embodied in Dispositional Representations. Thought Is Made Largely of Images. Some Words on Neural Development. CHAPTER 6: Biological Regulation and Survival Dispositions for Survival. More on Basic Regulation. Tristan, Isolde, and the Love Potion. Beyond Drives and Instincts CHAPTER 7: Emotions and Feelings Emotions. The Specificity of Neural Machinery Behind the Emotions. Feelings. Fooling the Brain. Varieties of Feelings. The Body as Theater for the Emotions. Minding the Body. The Process of Feeling. CHAPTER 8: The Somatic-Marker Hypothesis Reasoning and Deciding. Reasoning and Deciding in a Personal and Social Space. Rationality at Work. The Somatic-Marker Hypothesis. An Aside on Altruism. Somatic Markers: Where Do They All Come From? A Neural Network for Somatic Markers. Somatic Markers: Theater in the Body or Theater in the Brain? Overt and Covert Somatic Markers. Intuition. Reasoning Outside the Personal and Social Domains. The Help of Emotion, for Better and for Worse. Beside and Beyond Somatic Markers. Biases and the Creation of Order.

PART III: CHAPTER 9: Testing the Somatic-Marker Hypothesis To Know but Not to Feel. Risk Taking: The Gambling Experiments. Myopia for the Future. Predicting the Future: Physiological Correlates Chapter 10 The Body-Minded Brain Chapter II Postscriptum No Body, Never Mind. The Body as Ground Reference. The Neural Self A Passion for Reasoning Descartes' Error The Human Heart in Conflict. Modern Neurobiology and the Idea of Medicine. A Note on the Limits of Neurobiology Now. Leverage for Survival.

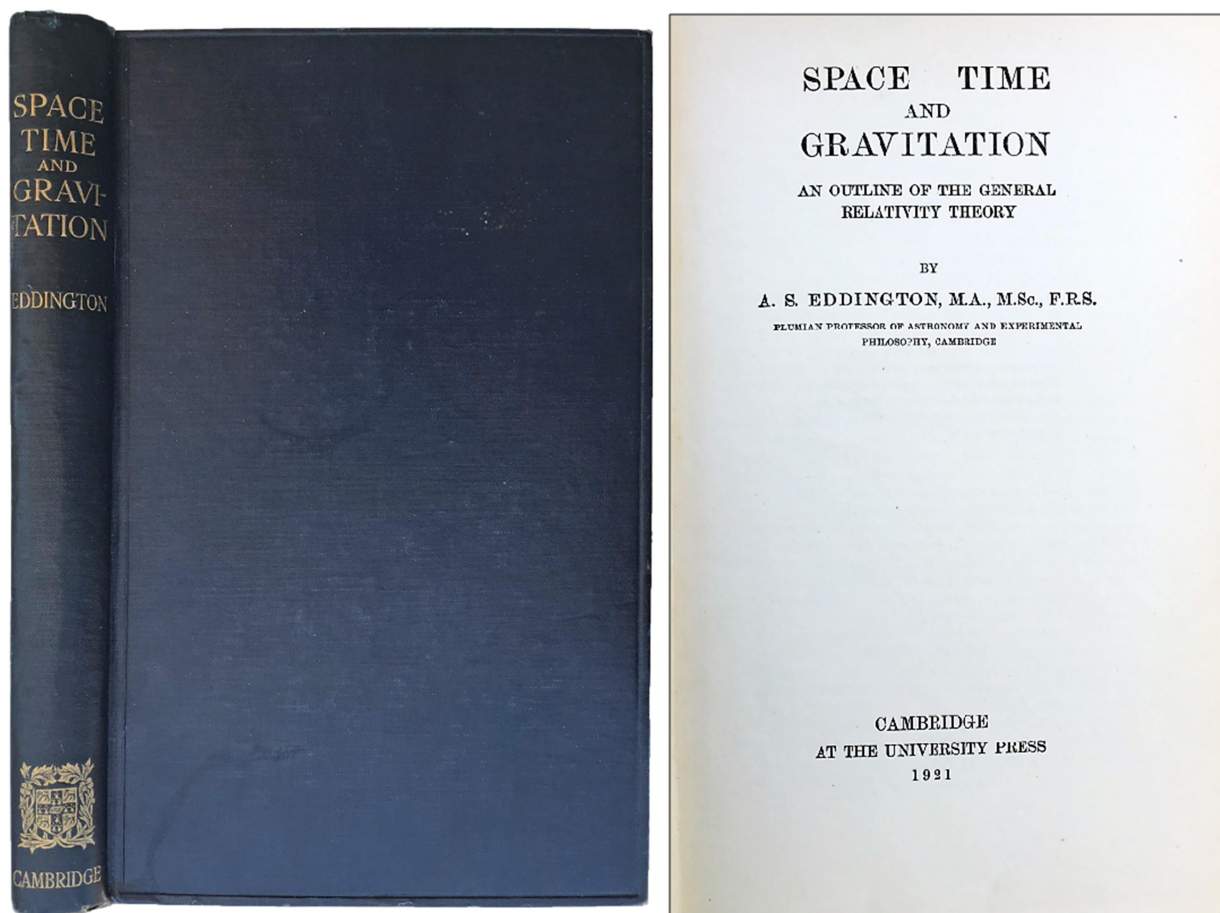




S13695 **DREYER, J. L. E. (John Louis Emil)** (1952-1926). *History of the Planetary Systems from Thales to Kepler*. Cambridge: University Press, 1906. ¶ 8vo. xi, 432 pp. Errata, index; title creased. Red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institute, Mt. Wilson Observatory. Very good.

\$ 100

First edition. This was later reissued with a new title, *A History of Astronomy from Thales to Kepler*. Dreyer, born in Copenhagen, studied astronomy under professional mentors for whom he worked in Parsontown, Ireland, Dunsink at Trinity College, Dublin, under Sir Robert Stawell Ball. From this point his career takes him to Armagh Observatory where he becomes its Director. Dreyer edited the 15 volumes collected works of Brahe. He won the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1916 and served as the society's president from 1923 until 1925.

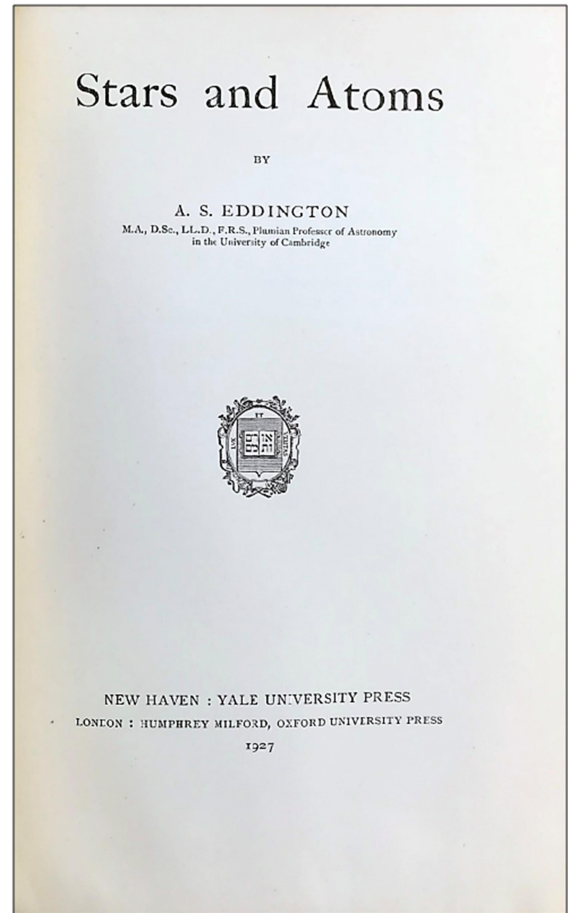
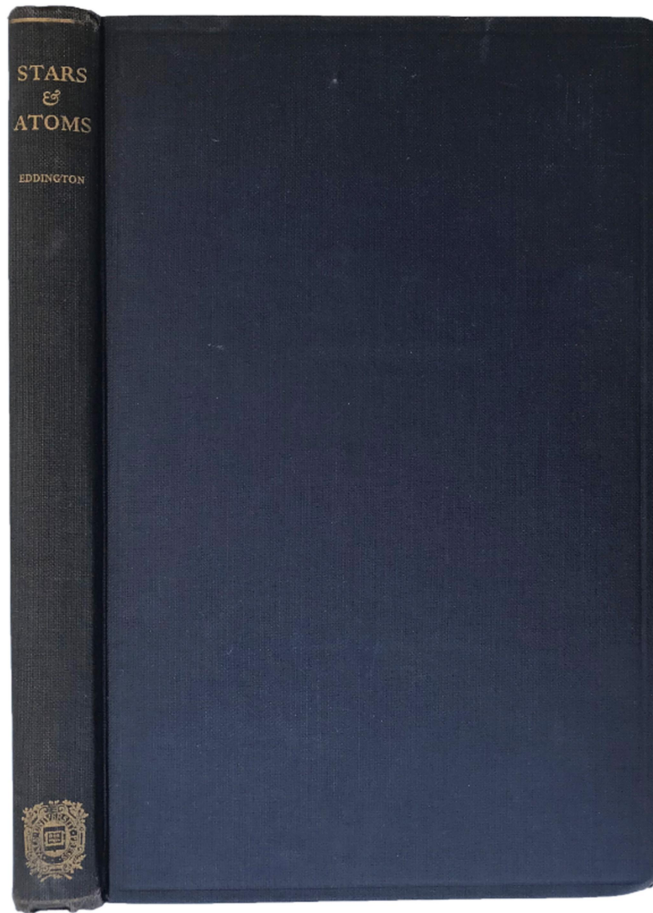


S13696 **EDDINGTON, A.S. (Sir Arthur Stanley)**, (1882-1944). *Space, Time, and Gravitation; an outline of the general relativity theory*. Cambridge: University Press, 1921. ¶ Reprint issue. 8vo. vi, [2], 218, [2] pp. Frontis., figs., index; pencil notes applied to front pastedown (Sandage). Navy gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Ownership signature of E.J. Bowen, University College, Oxford; Allan Sandage, 1985.

\$ 10

PROVENANCE: Edmund ("Ted") John Bowen FRS, (1898–1980) was a British physical chemist. Much of Bowen's research work was carried out at the Balliol-Trinity Laboratories in Oxford. See: Bell, R. P. (1981). "Edmund John Bowen. 29 April 1898-19 November 1980". *Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society*. 27: 83–126.





S13697 **EDDINGTON, A.S. (Sir Arthur Stanley)**, (1882-1944). *Stars and Atoms*.

New Haven: Yale University Press, 1927. ¶ Small 8vo. 127, [1] pp.

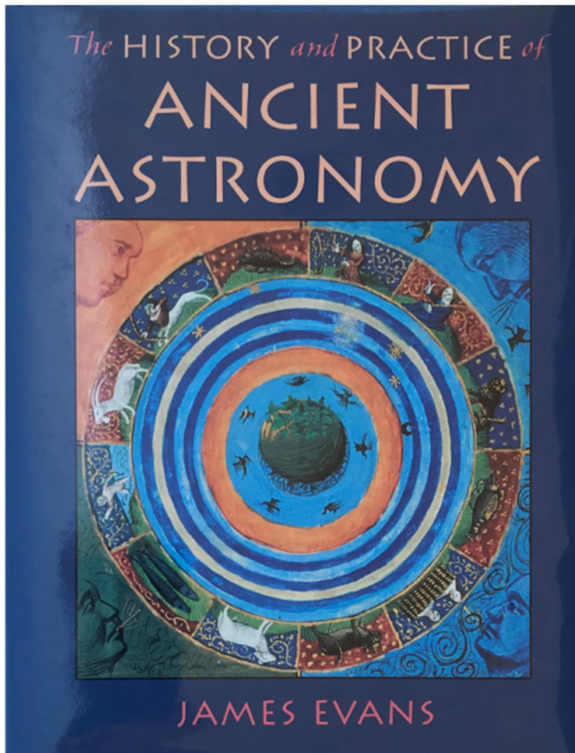
Frontispiece, 10 illus. on plates. Waterstained. Ownership signature of  
Henrietta H. Swope. As is.

\$ 10

First American edition. PROVENANCE: Henrietta Hill Swope (October 26, 1902 – November 24, 1980) was an American astronomer who studied variable stars. In particular, she measured the period-luminosity relation for Cepheid stars, which are bright variable stars whose periods of variability relate directly to their intrinsic luminosities. Their measured periods can therefore be related to their distances and used to measure the size of the Milky Way and distances to other galaxies.

S13698 **EVANS, James.** *The History and Practice of Ancient Astronomy.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998. ¶ 4to. xiii, [1], 480 pp. 35 illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN 10: 0195095391 ISBN 13: 9780195095395

\$ 38



"The History and Practice of Ancient Astronomy combines new scholarship with hands-on science to bring readers into direct contact with the work of ancient astronomers. While tracing ideas from ancient Babylon to sixteenth-century Europe, the book places its greatest emphasis on the Greek period, when astronomers developed the geometric and philosophical ideas that have determined the subsequent character of Western astronomy. The author approaches this history through the concrete details of ancient astronomical practice. Carefully organized and generously illustrated, the book can teach readers how to do real astronomy using the methods of ancient astronomers. For example, readers will learn to predict the next retrograde motion of Jupiter using either the arithmetical methods of the

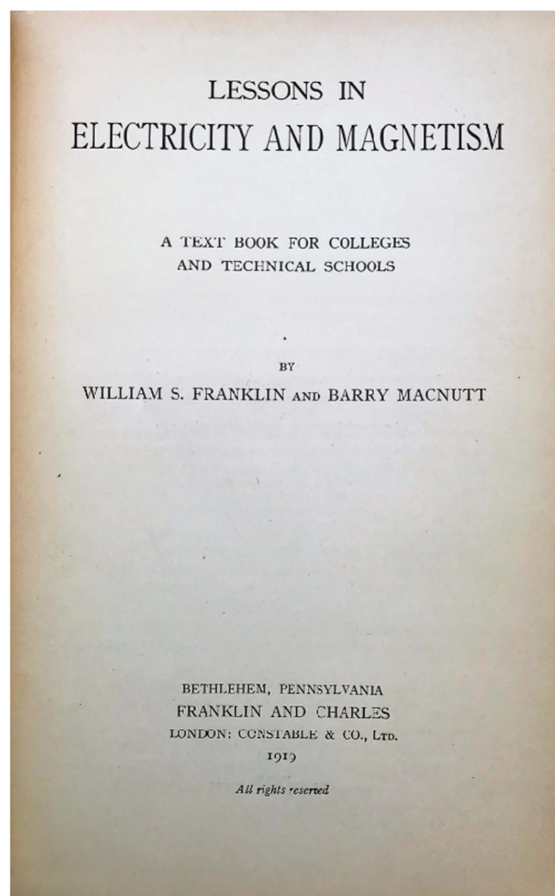
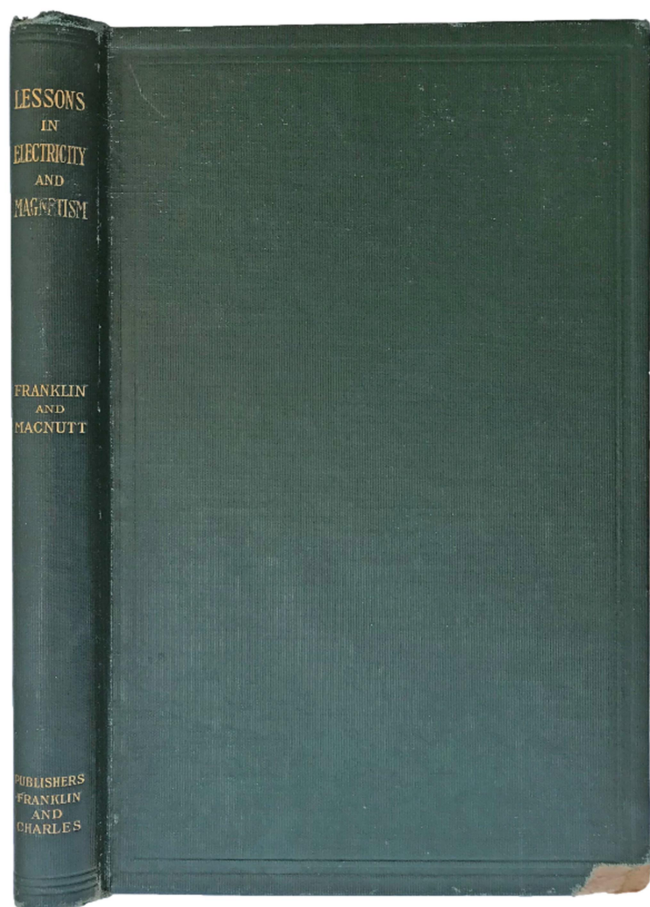
Babylonians or the geometric methods of Ptolemy. They will learn how to use an astrolabe and how to design sundials using Greek and Roman techniques. The book also contains supplementary exercises and patterns for making some working astronomical instruments, including an astrolabe and an equatorium. More than a presentation of astronomical methods, the book provides a critical look at the evidence used to reconstruct ancient astronomy. It includes extensive excerpts from ancient texts, meticulous documentation, and lively discussions of the role of astronomy in the various cultures. Accessible to a wide audience, this book will appeal to anyone interested in how our understanding of our place in the universe has changed and developed, from ancient times through the Renaissance. The subject of this book is the Western astronomical tradition from ancient Babylonia to the European Renaissance, with special emphasis on the Greek period. Throughout the book two questions recur: what evidence permits us to reconstruct the astronomy of the ancient past? How was astronomy actually practiced? The book is meticulously documented and makes full use of primary sources as well as modern historical scholarship. It is richly illustrated and is unusual for its attention to the material culture of ancient astronomy. The most striking aspect of the book is its attention to the details of astronomical practice." [OUP].



CONTENTS:

1. The birth of astronomy ; 2. The celestial sphere ; 3. Some applications of spherics ; 4. Calendars and time reckoning ; 5. Solar theory ; 6. The fixed stars ; 7. Planetary theory ; Appendix: patterns for models.

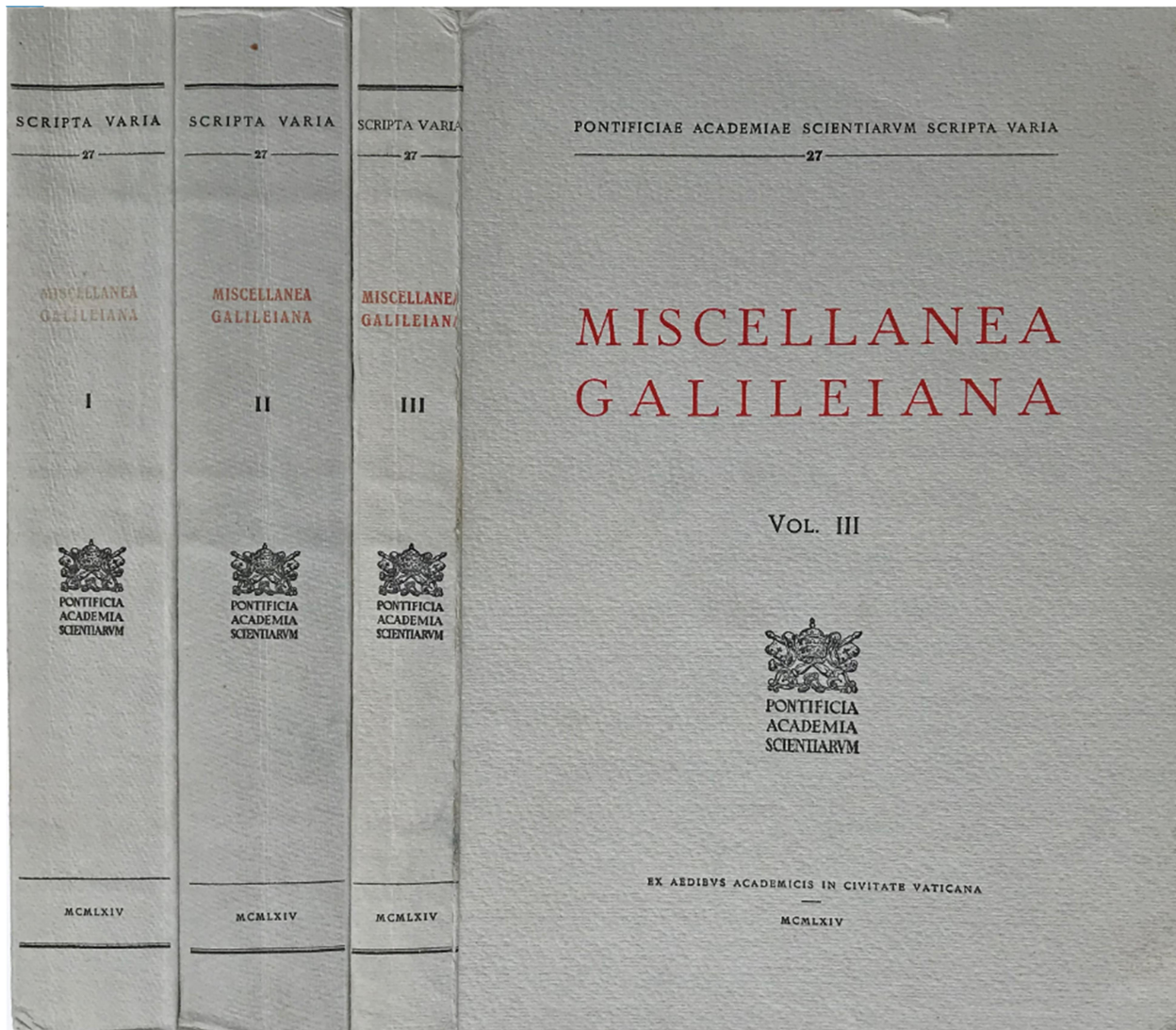
Evans teaches at the University of Puget Sound, Washington.



S13699 **FRANKLIN, William S. (Suddards)**, (1863-1930); **Barry MACNUTT** (1878-1936). *Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism; a text book for colleges and technical schools*. Bethlehem, Pa.: Franklin and Charles, 1919. ¶ 8vo. xv, 239, [1] pp. 50 figs., index; occasional pencil marginalia. Original green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; corner chipped and worn. Manuscript notes on front free endpaper. Ownership signatures of M.B. Singer and Hilda Smith. Good. Very scarce.

\$ 20

First edition. A companion volume was also issued, *Lessons in Mechanics*. Both were viewed by the authors as beginning college texts. They remain useful for the many formulas and teaching value.



*Galileo Study Sponsored by the Church & Censored by the Church*

S13723 **GALILEO GALILEI; Pontificiae Academiae Scientiarum Scripta Varia; Pio PASCHINI (1878-1962); Vasco RONCHI; Filippo SOCCORSI.**

*Miscellanea Galileiana*. [3 volumes]. Vatican City: Pontificia Academia Scientiarum, 1964. ¶ Series; Pontificiae Academiae Scientiarum Scripta Varia, 27. Three volumes. 8vo. xv, 366; (367)-721; (727)-944 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine. SCARCE.

\$ 70

In 1942 Paschini was commissioned by the president of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, father Agostino Gemelli, to write a biography of Galileo Galilei. Paschini worked during the war years and sent the definitive manuscript to Cardinal Giovanni



Mercati at the beginning of 1945. However the work met the resistance of the Holy Office and of the same Father Gemelli, who left Paschini unanswered even after his letter of solicitation. He was then answered by the substitute Giovanni Battista Montini, future Pope Paul VI, to whom he had addressed. The latter made him read the reply of the Holy Office which attacked the work with the argument that the proofs put forward by Galileo in favor of heliocentrism were not sufficient and furthermore it was not considered appropriate to publish a work that appeared as an apology of the Pisan scientist.

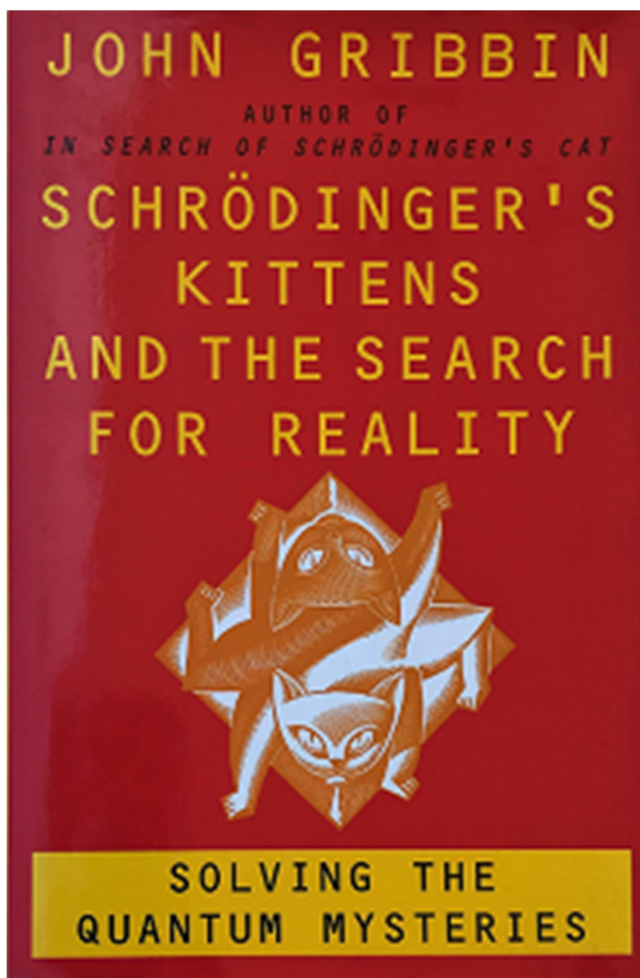
After Paschini's death the definitive manuscript was extensively revised by the Belgian Jesuit Edmond Lamalle, before being published in 1964. The episode is told by Paolo Simoncelli in the book "History of a censorship." "Life of Galileo"" and Vatican Council II ", published in 1992.

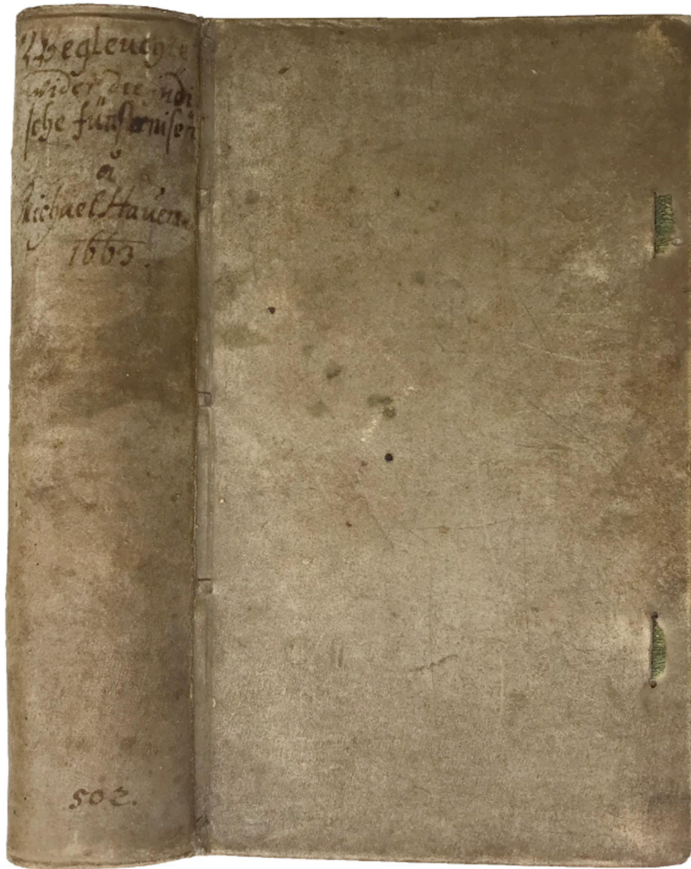
CONTENTS: v. 1-2. Vita e opere di Galileo Galilei. P. Paschini -- v. 3. Storia del Cannocchiale. V. Ronchi -- Il processo di Galileo. F. Soccorsi.

S13700 **GRIBBIN, John** (1946-).  
*Schrodinger's Kittens and the Search for Reality; Solving the Quantum Mysteries*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1995. ¶  
Fourth printing. 8vo. ix, [1], 261, [1] pp. Figs., index. Quarter cloth, boards, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN 10: 0316328383 ISBN 13: 9780316328388

\$ 5

In this work, the author attempts to explain the mysteries of modern quantum mechanics in a popular-scientific way. It is a sequel to his earlier book, *In Search of Schrödinger's Cat* (1984).





*Jewish Theology and its Relation to Christianity*

LV2652 **HAVEMANN, Michael** (1597-1672). [Hebrew...] *Wegeleuchte Wieder die*

*Jüdische Finsternissen aus dem Festen Prophetischen Wort, Targumischen, Thalmudischen und Rabbinischen Schriften Angezündet.* Jena: Johan Naumann for Johan Nisium, 1663. ¶ 8vo. a8,\*-\*\*8, [2 blank pp. inserted], A-2O8, 2P6, 2Q8, 2R6.

Pagination: [48], [2], 604, [30] pp. Engraved half-title depicting Moses, High Priest, Passover Seder and circumcision scenes, printer's device on t.p.

Contemporary vellum, spine title in old hand, edges blue; lack ties, L11 remains of tab (marking the appendix). Very good. RARE.

\$ 450

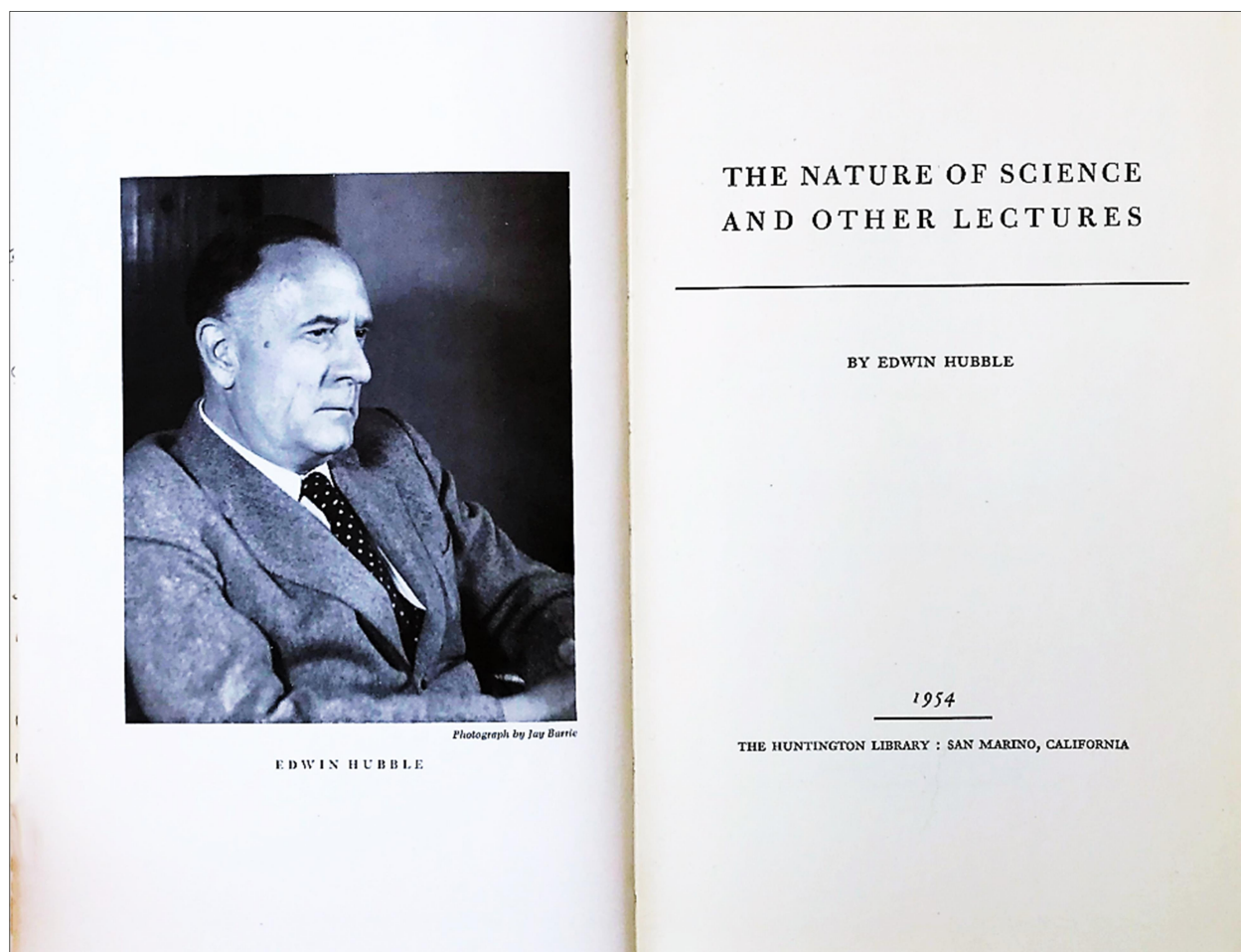
First Edition. Havemann (1597-1672) Lutheran corrector of the Stader Gymnasium, and early superintendent of the Hertzogtumer Bremen and Verden. A quarrelsome man, he had a number of theological squabbles. "Ein starer Orthodoxer, reizbar und





universöhnlich, hatte er eine Menge argerlichster theologischer Fehden und Zankereien.” [ADB] This is a work on Jewish theology and its relation to Christianity. The text is German and Hebrew with some Greek and Aramaic[?] text.

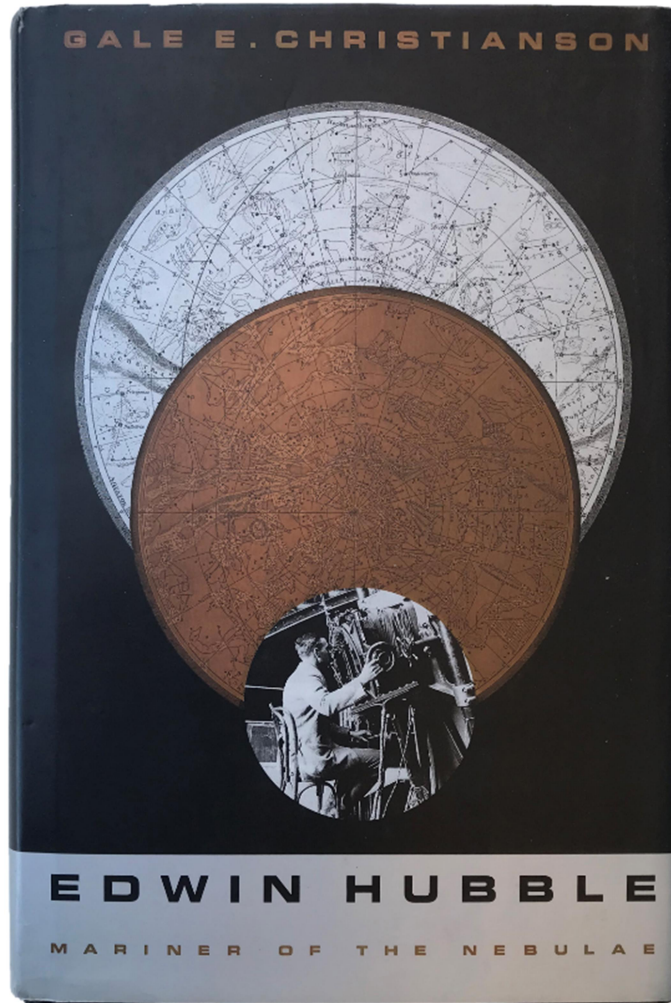
☞ Fred Skolnik, Michael Berenbaum, *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Volume 9, 2007, page 529; Stefan Ehrenpreis, *Wege der Neuzeit: Festschrift für Heinz Schilling zum 65. ...* 2007, page 160. British Library 17th c. German H502; Furst I, 366.



S13701 **HUBBLE, Edwin** (1889-1953). *The Nature of Science and Other Lectures*. San Marino: Huntington Library, 1954. ¶ Small 8vo. 83 pp. Frontispiece portrait, 1 plate; heavy ink annotations. Navy gilt-stamped cloth. As is (noting ink annotations).

\$ 10

Heavily annotated by Allan Sandage, astronomer, Mt. Wilson Observatory.



S13702 [HUBBLE, Edwin] CHRISTIANSON, Gale E. (1942-2010). *Edwin Hubble; Mariner of the Nebulae*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Siroux, 1995. ¶  
8vo. x, [2], 420 pp. Illus., index. Hardcover, dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY  
THE AUTHOR. ISBN 10: 0374146608

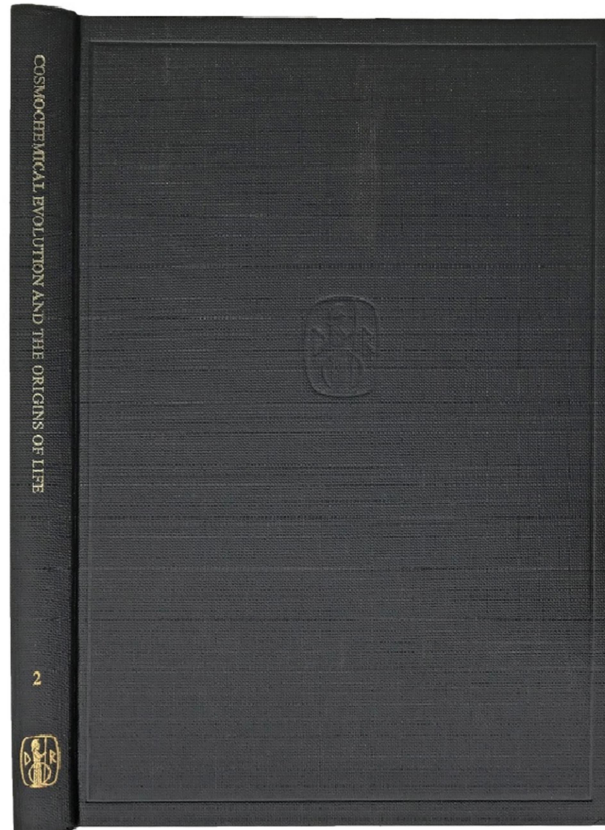
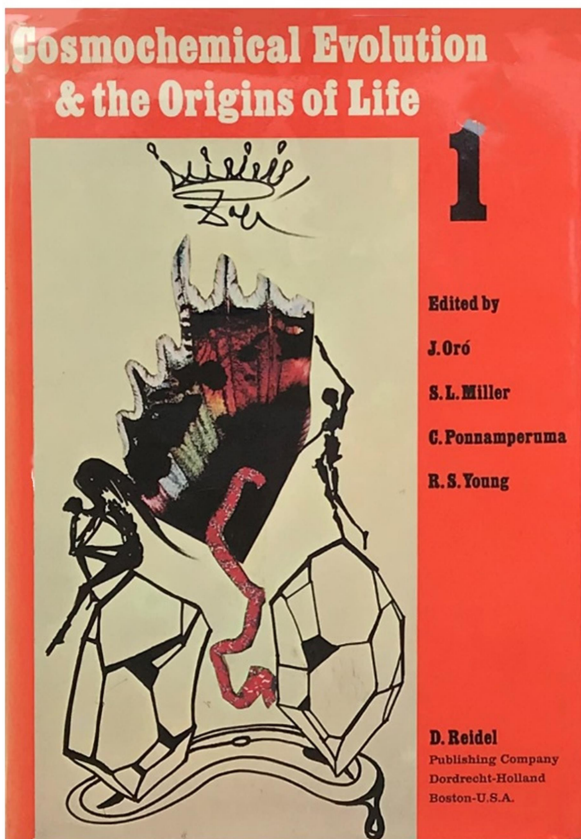
\$ 25

*To Allan Sandage,  
One of the eternally splendid-  
Gale E. Christianson  
August 2, 1995*

First edition, inscribed by the author "To Allan Sandage, One of the eternally splendid – August 2, 1995."

This copy has been heavily annotated by Sandage, adding numerous errata or pointing errors – even critiquing "Crap!" several times. Decidedly of interest is this copy for these insightful notes by Sandage.





*Evolution and the Origins of Life*

S13725 **International Society for the Study of the Origin of Life; ORÓ, J., S. L. MILLER, C. PONNAMPERUMA & R. S. YOUNG.** *Cosmochemical Evolution and the Origins of Life. Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on the Origin of Life and the first meeting of the International Society for the Study of the Origin of Life, Barcelona, June 25-28, 1973. Volume I: Invited Papers. Volume II: Contributed Papers.* [2 volumes]. Dordrecht-Holland & Boston: D. Reidel, (1974). ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xi, 523; vii, 334 pp. Photos, illus., index; pencil marginalia (sparse!). Black cloth, gilt-stamped spine title, dust jacket (Volume I only); jacket spine sunned. Fine. Scarce. ISBN: 9027704724

\$ 100

- JUAN ORÓ (1923-2004), was with the University of Houston, Professor Emeritus of Biochemical and Biophysical Sciences, and Universidad

Autonomia de Barcelona; he was recipient of the 1986 Esther Farfel Award.

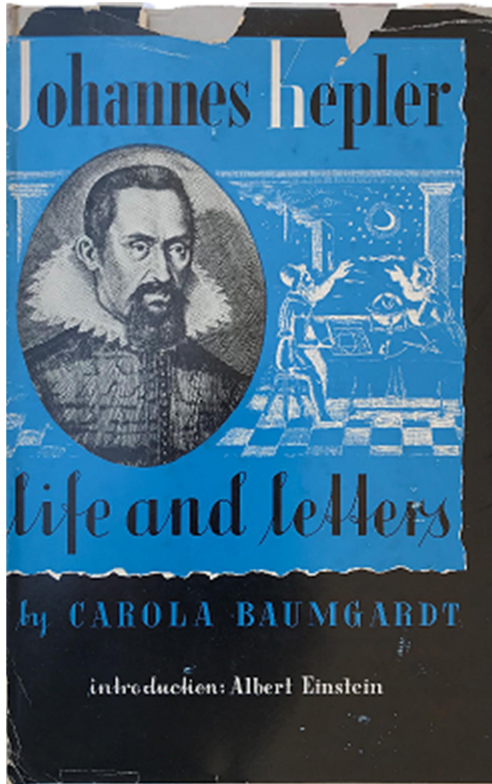
"Oro taught at UH for 39 years, from 1955 until his retirement in 1994. During that time, he had a tremendous impact on UH through both his research and teaching. In April 1986, he was the eighth recipient of the Esther Farfel Award, the university's highest faculty honor. In 1998, UH awarded him an honorary degree. He is considered to be the "founding father" of the Department of Biochemical and Biophysical Sciences.

In the 1960s, he conducted some of the earliest experiments investigating the origins of life on earth and the composition of the cosmos, which established him as a world leader in these fields. Oro received some of the first lunar samples that were released by NASA for analysis. During the 1970s, he helped design experiments and built equipment used during the Viking mission to investigate the existence of life on Mars." [UH].

- STANLEY LLOYD MILLER (1930-2007), "American chemist who made landmark experiments in the origin of life by demonstrating that a wide range of vital organic compounds can be synthesized by fairly simple chemical processes from inorganic substances." He worked for the University of California, San Diego, Dept. of Chemistry.
- CYRIL PONNAMPERUMA (1923-1994), hailed from Galle, Sri Lanka, specialized in the fields of chemical evolution and the origin of life. He was the first director of the "Arthur C. Clarke Centre for Modern Technologies" in Sri Lanka. His numerous endeavors and achievements are most impressive, too varied for this description.
- R. S. YOUNG was Head of Planetary Biology, NASA.



S13703 [KEPLER, Johannes] Carola BAUMGARDT. *Johannes Kepler: Life and*



*Letters. With an introduction by Albert Einstein.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1951. ¶ 8vo. 209, [1] pp.

Frontispiece portrait, 1 plate (manuscript of Kepler's annotation's), index. Beige blind and gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket heavily chipped. Very good book in a very worn jacket. Ownership signature of Allan R.

Sandage. Very good.

\$ 5

Johannes Kepler: Life and Letters was written as a biography of Johannes Kepler using his own letters. The letters extend over a period of time from 1596 to 1631 bringing to the reader Keplers' personality rather than his scientific achievements. The book represents his

youth and years of apprenticeship, marriage and First scholarly achievements, the imperial mathematics at the Court in Prague, the Difficult Years in Linz and the Oddesy of the last four years encompassing 1948 to 1951.

S13704 [LEIBNITZ] Robert Merrihew ADAMS (1937-). *Leibnitz; Determinist,*

*Theist, Idealist.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1994. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 433,

[1] pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 25

" Legendary since his own time as a universal genius, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716) contributed significantly to almost every branch of learning. One of the creators of modern mathematics, and probably the most sophisticated logician between the Middle Ages and Frege, as well as a pioneer of ecumenical theology, he also wrote extensively on such diverse subjects as history, geology, and physics. But the part of his work that is most studied today is probably his writings in metaphysics, which have been the focus of particularly lively philosophical discussion in the last twenty years or so. The writings contain one of the great classic systems of modern

philosophy, but the system must be pieced together from a vast and miscellaneous array of manuscripts, letters, articles, and books, in a way that makes especially strenuous demands on scholarship. This book presents an in-depth interpretation of three important parts of Leibniz's metaphysics, thoroughly grounded in the texts as well as in philosophical analysis and critique. The three areas discussed are the metaphysical part of Leibniz's philosophy of logic, his essentially theological treatment of the central issues of ontology, and his theory of substance (the famous theory of monads). " [OUP]. REVIEW: "Professor Adams has produced a finely detailed and elaborately worked-out apology for the German metaphysician....This is an austere and often daunting work which makes few concessions to those who are not already closely interested in Leibniz's philosophy. Its range is impressive....On any showing, it must be counted a formidable scholarly achievement."--*The Times Literary Supplement*.



S13727 [Lindau Nobel Laureate Meeting] STERIO, Alexander Dees de. *Nobel-Preisträger in Lindau*. Solothurn: Vogt-Schild, (1963). ¶ 195 x 216 mm. Oblong 8vo. 119 pp. Numerous illus. (many color). Brown cloth, dust-jacket. Ownership signature, Hauptmann[?]. Very good.

\$ 10

Commemorating the 13th Lindau Nobel Laureate Meeting of Nobel Laureates and the next generation of leading scientists.





*Aristotle, Plutarch, Pliny, Seneca, Erasmus*

LV2653 **LYCOSTHENES, Conrado** (1518-1561, **alias Konrad WOLFFHART**)  
 & **Desiderius ERASMUS** (1466-1536). *Apophthegmata, Ex Probatis Graecae*



*Latinaeque Linguae Scriptoribus: . . . Altera Editio luculentior priori, & copiosior. [AND]: Parabolarum sive Similitudinum, quae ex Aristotele, Plutarcho, Plinio ac Seneca, gravissimis authoribus, olim ab Erasmo Roterodamo collectae, postea per Conradum Lycosthenem ad suas classes iuxta alphabeti ordinem reuocatae sunt: Loci Communes.: . . . Coloniae: Sumptibus Haeredum Lazari Zetzneri, 1618. ¶ Two books in one. Thick 8vo. [xvi], 1035, [5], [xvi], 171, [10] pp. Printer's device on title, decorative initials, index; foxed or light browning throughout. Original full vellum with ink manuscript spine title*

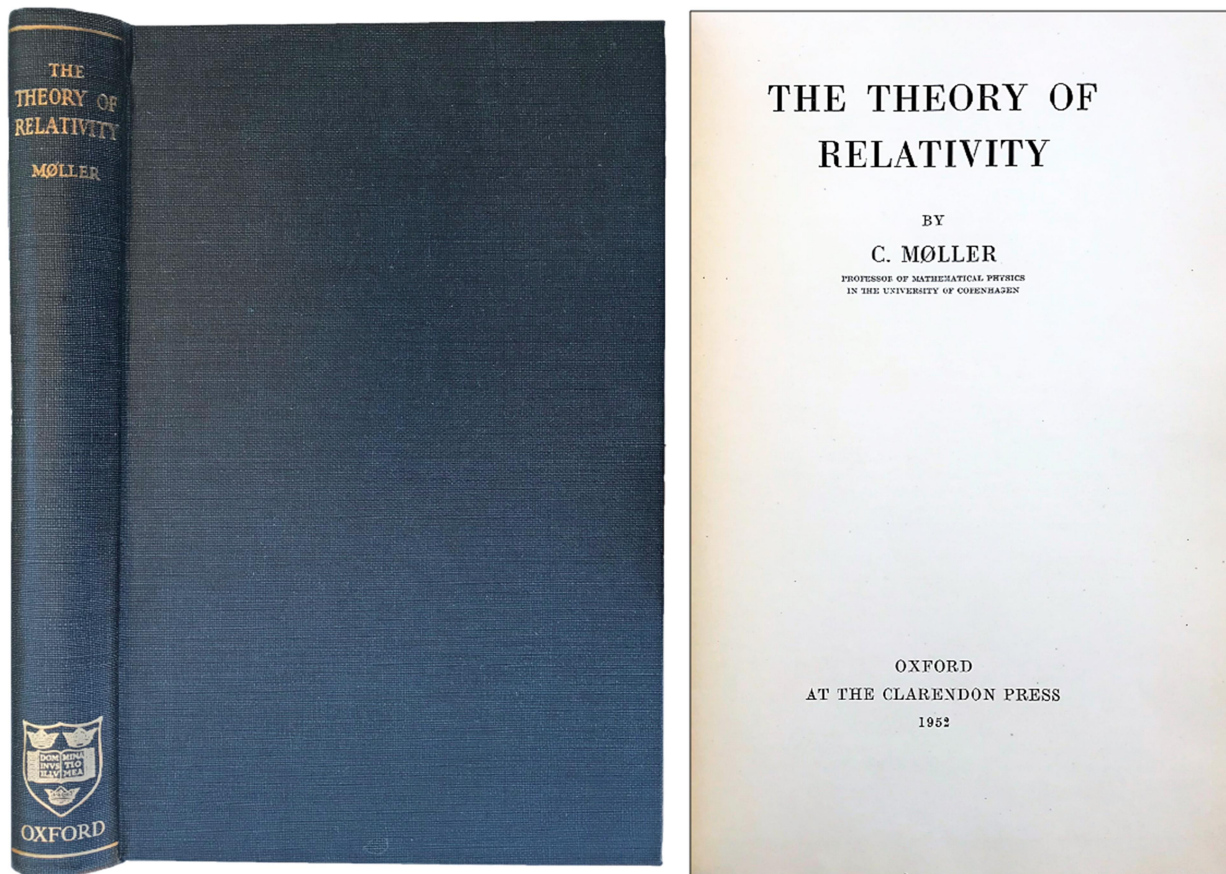
*[Conradi Alicosten Opera], ties present; vellum a bit browned and crinkled, separated from spine (no free endleaves). Rubber stamps of the Bibliotheca Archivo Nacional del Peru and blind stamps on first and last few leaves, including title. Good. Scarce on the market.*

\$ 300

Early edition of the *Apophthegmata*, expanded, being a collection of aphorisms, proverbs or adages; the *Parabolaes sive similitudines*, was first issued in 1557. Conrad Lycosthenes changed his German birth name Wolffhart. He was a Renaissance man, studied philosophy, Latin and Greek, becoming known as a humanist and encyclopedist and maintained a particular fondness for curiosities. At twenty-seven

years of age he suffered from hemiplegia, losing the use of his right hand. His brother in law was the famous Basel book printer Johannes Oporinus (Oporin) (1507-1568).

☞ Lincoln's Inn (London, England). *Library a Catalogue of the Printed Books: To which is Prefixed a . . .* 1835, p. 123.



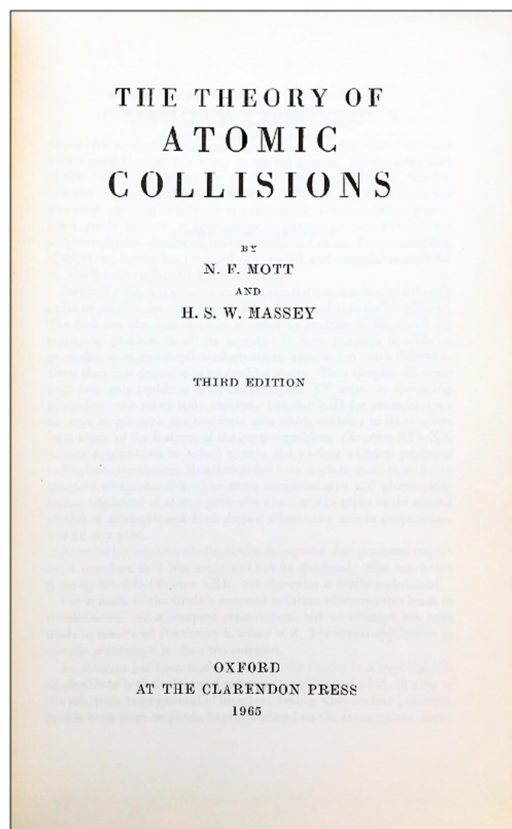
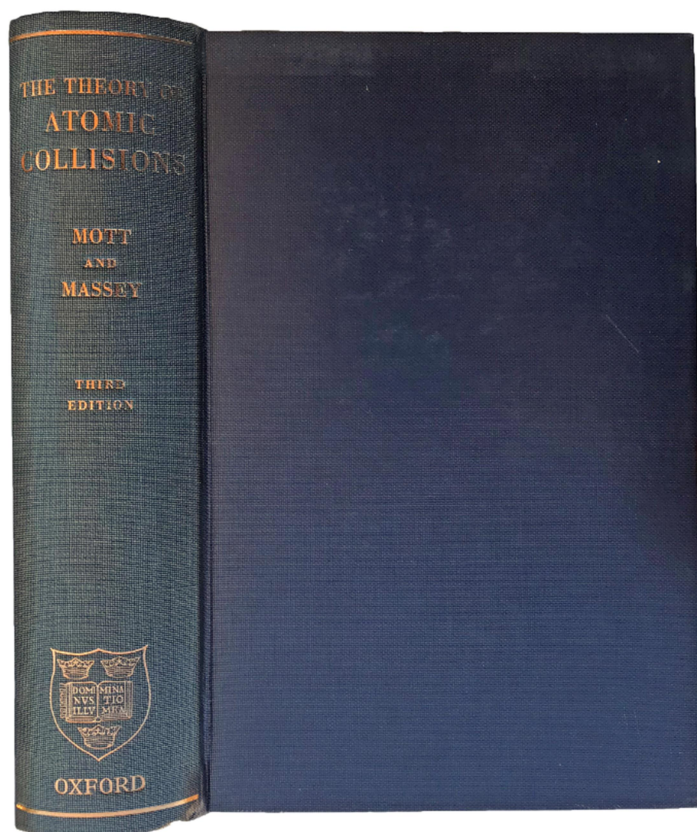
S13705 **MOELLER [MØLLER], Christian** (1904-1980). *The Theory of Relativity*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952. ¶ Series: The International Series of Monographs on Physics. 8vo. xii, 386, [2] pp. Index. Navy gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Allan R. Sandage. Very good.

\$ 20

First edition. "Christian Møller was a Danish chemist and physicist who made fundamental contributions to the theory of relativity, theory of gravitation and quantum chemistry." [Wikip.]. Includes an historical survey.

See: Helge Kragh, *Relativistic Collisions: The Work of Christian Møller in the Early 1930s*, *Archive for history of exact sciences*, v.43, no. 4, 1992.

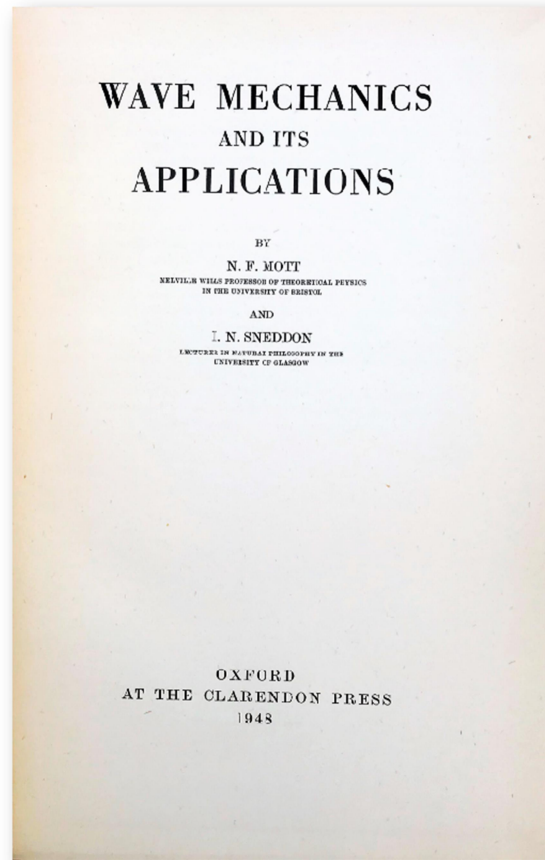
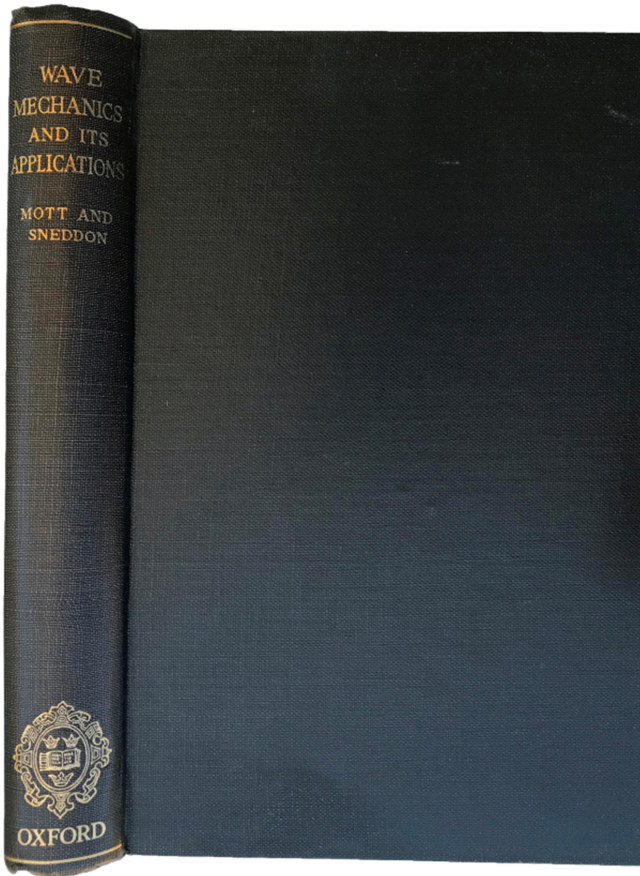




S13706 **MOTT, N. F. (Nevill Francis)** (1905-1996); **H. S. W. (Sir Harrie Stewart Wilson) MASSEY** (1908-1983). *The Theory of Atomic Collisions. Third edition.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1965. ¶ Series: International Series of Monographs on Physics. Thick 8vo. xxii, 858, [2] pp. 191 figs., index. Navy blue gilt-stamped cloth; a bit rubbed. Very good.

\$ 25

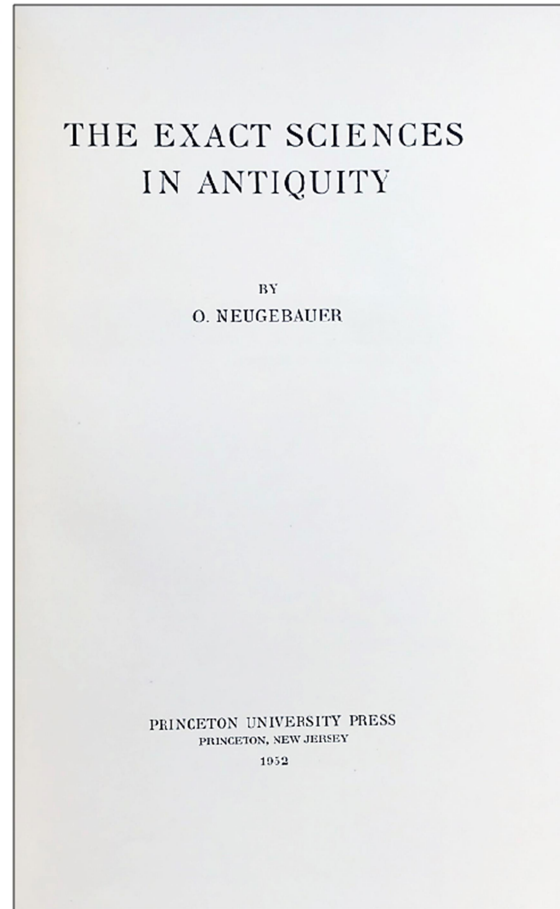
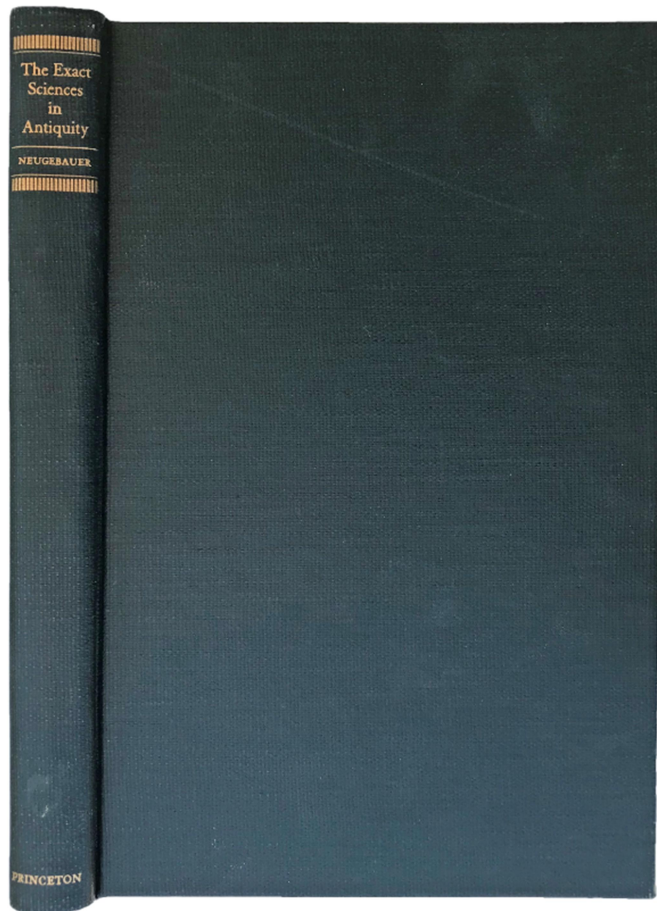
"Already at the time of publication of the Second Edition there had been a great increase in activity in nuclear physics. Since a large part of this subject depends on the study of collision phenomena, this led to rapid expansion of collision theory, In the last few years there has also been a revival of interest in extranuclear atomic collision phenomena partly because of applications in plasma physics, atmospheric and astrophysics, the development of lasers and so on. The combination of these two factors has provided rich, varied, and voluminous material on which to draw for the Third Edition." Mott "won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1977 for his work on the electronic structure of magnetic and disordered systems, especially amorphous semiconductors." [Wikip.]



S13707 **MOTT, N. F. (Nevill Francis)** (1905-1996); **I.N. (Ian Naismith)**  
**SNEDDON** (1919-2000). *Wave Mechanics and its Applications*. Oxford:  
Clarendon Press, 1948. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xii, 393, [1] pp. 68 figs., index.  
Black gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Allan R. Sandage. Very  
good.

\$ 10





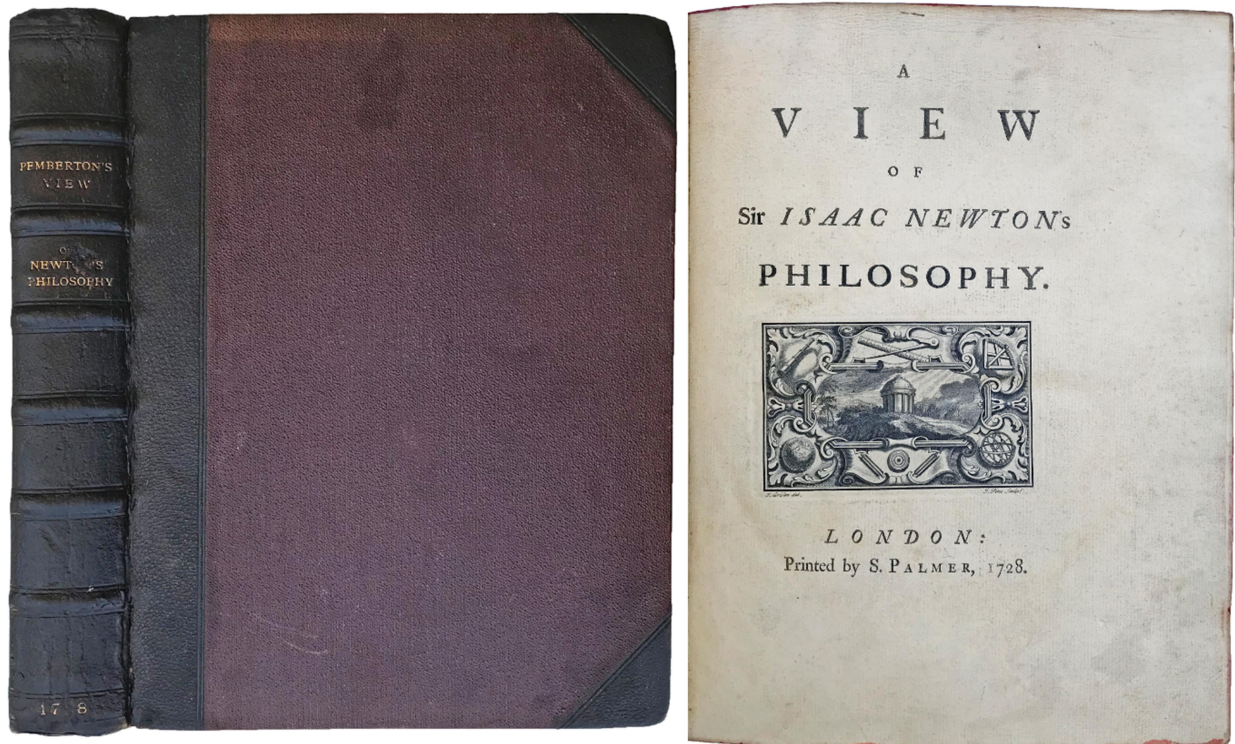
S13708 **NEUGEBAUER, Otto E.** (1899-1990). *The Exact Sciences in Antiquity*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1952. ¶ 8vo. ix, [vii], 191 pp. 14 plates, 30 figs., index. Black gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institute, Mt. Wilson Observatory. Near fine.

\$ 40

First edition. Regarding the sciences in antiquity: numbers, Babylonian mathematics, Egyptian math & astronomy, Hellenistic science, and makes note of the signs of the Zodiac. Neugebauer was an "Austrian American mathematician and historian of science who became known for his research on the history of astronomy and the other exact sciences in antiquity and into the Middle Ages. By studying clay tablets, he discovered that the ancient Babylonians knew much more about mathematics and astronomy than had been previously realized. The National Academy of Sciences has called Neugebauer "the most original and productive scholar of the history of the exact sciences, perhaps of the history of science, of our age." [Wikip.].

He received the Heineman Prize for this book, in 1953; also received the Balzan Prize (1986) "for pioneering studies in the field of exact sciences in antiquity, especially Mesopotamian, Egyptian and Greek astronomy." *Science History*





S13709 **NEWTON, Isaac; Henry PEMBERTON.** *A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy.* London: Printed by S. Palmer, 1728. ¶ 4to. [50], 407, [1] pp. Engraved title-page vignette, 6 engraved chapter-head vignettes and initial letters, list of subscribers, 5 engraved tailpieces, 12 engraved folding plates. Nineteenth century half morocco, maroon cloth; rubbed. Presentation inscription "To A. [Allan] R. Sandage, on April 23, 1963". Good.

\$ 700

FIRST EDITION. Pemberton's *A view of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy*, is a popularization of Newtonianism for those without mathematics. It appeared in 1728; the preface contains Pemberton's recollections of Newton, especially in old age, and assures the reader that the master had read and approved the work. This work remains one of the most valuable contemporary printed sources on Newton, the account of a close friend. The work also includes a poem on Sir Isaac Newton by Richard Glover (1712-1785), poet and Member of Parliament, written in Glover's 16th year), Pemberton's introduction on Newton's method of reasoning in philosophy, and a long list of subscribers. Dedicated to Sir Robert Walpole with Walpole's engraved arms. This book is important typographically as the first book printed in any of the Caslon's roman types (see James Mosley in *JPHS*, III, (1967), p. 74). With its fine headpieces and initials by J. Pine, its well-balanced pages, and fine paper, it is one of the best English books of the period and was clearly intended as a showpiece for the new type. A pencil notation in the preliminaries ascribes this

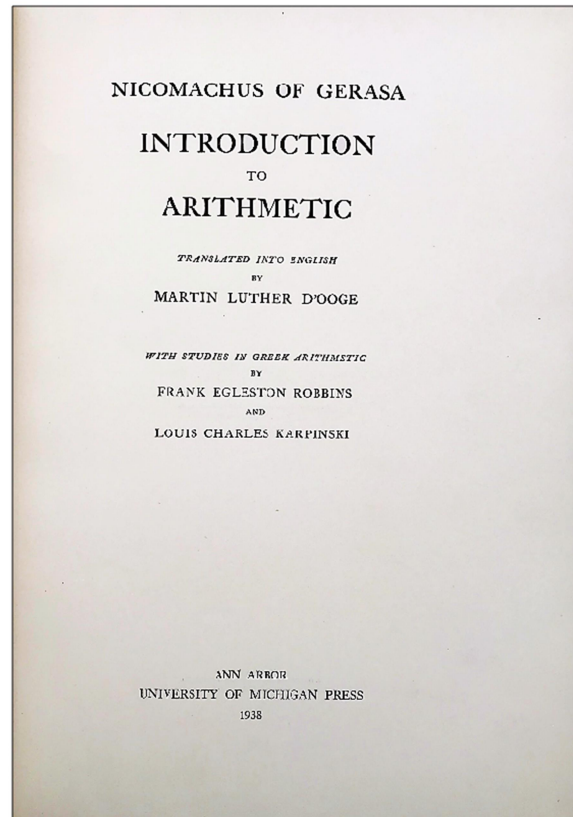
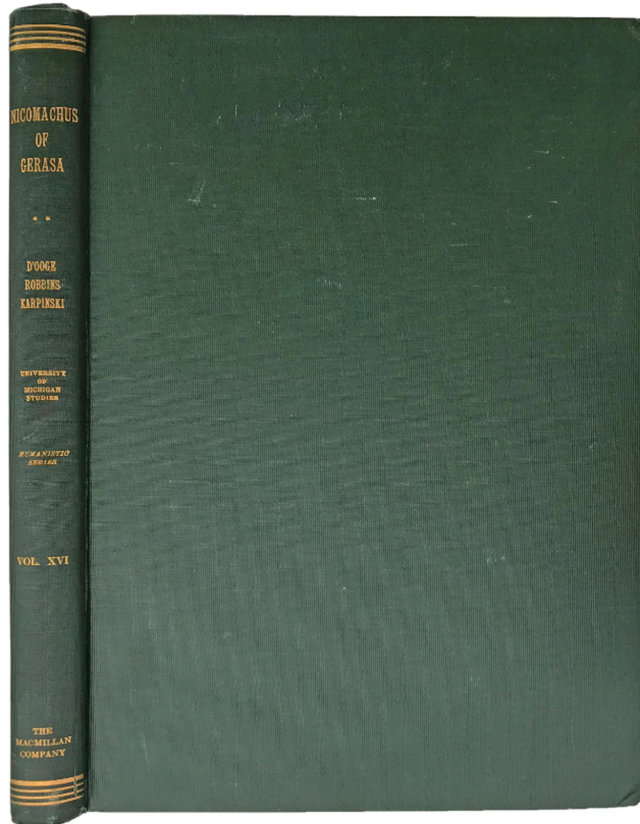
binding to John Brindley (fl. 1720-1750), an important London publisher and book-binder. Brindley began as a book-binder and established his book-selling business in 1728 in New Bond Street. Brindley held the appointment of bookbinder to Queen Caroline and to Frederick, Prince of Wales; a number of presentation bindings to them on books published by Brindley are in King George III's library at the British Library. Brindley's most characteristic tools, a pair of crowned dolphins within circular wreaths is illustrated in Foot, *The Henry Davis gift*, II, 166 and described in Maggs, *Catalogue 1075*, I, 150. The spine decorations in this Pemberton volume compare favorably with the example in *The Henry Davis gift catalogue*. John Brindley "was not, however, the only London binder of his day to use tools of this type." Nixon, *Five centuries of English bookbinding*, 64, p. 148.

"Dr. Pemberton studied under Boerhaave, prepared the Fifth London *Pharmacopoeia* and was invited by Newton to edit the third (1726) edition of the *Principia*. This study of Newton's philosophy is interesting as being the account of a close friend. The preface contains the author's recollections of Newton, especially in his old age. There is also a poem on Sir Isaac by Richard Glover (poet and M.P., 1712-1785) written in his 16th year; the author's introduction on Newton's method of reasoning in philosophy; and a long list of subscribers." [Babson].

Typographically this volume is important as the first book printed in any of William Caslon's roman types. Also notable are the elegant pictorial head- and tail-pieces engraved by J. Pine after J. Grison. "Pemberton's work on the mechanism of accommodation was nearly his last independent work, for he was determined to join the circle of Newton's epigones. He attempted, unsuccessfully, to approach the master through John Keill. But Richard Mead, Newton's friend and physician, showed Newton a paper in which Pemberton refuted Leibnitz' measurement of the force of moving bodies "an obsequious essay larded with references to 'the great Sir Isaac Newton.' Although the measure of the force of moving bodes was not an issue germane to Newtonian mechanics, Newton was apparently pleased with the attack on Leibnitz. He made Pemberton's acquaintance, and Pemberton sought to cement the relation by contributing another obsequious essay on muscular motion, which converted itself into a panegyric on Newtonian method, to Mead's edition of Cowper's *Myotomia reformata*, completed in 1723 and published in 1724" - DSB.

☞ Babson 98; Barchas Collection 1637; *DSB*, X, pp. 500-501; ESTC T53471; Gray 132; Honeyman Sale 2442; Zeitlinger 3295.



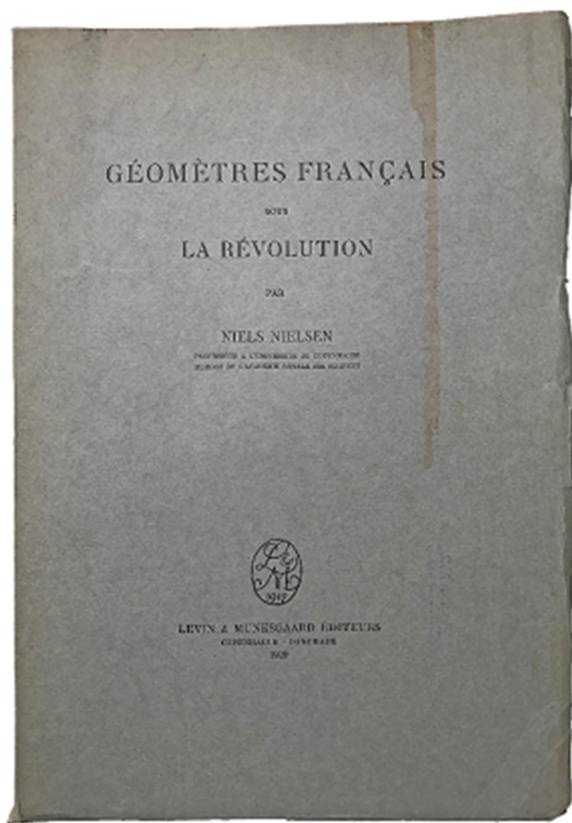


DL1146 **NICOMACHUS OF GERASA; Frank Egleston ROBBINS; Louis Charles KARPINSKI.** *Nicomachus of Gerasa; Introduction to Arithmetic.* Translated into English by Martin Luther D'ooge. With studies in Greek Arithmetic by Frank Egleston Robbins and Louis Charles Karpinski. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1938. ¶ Series: University of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Ser., vol. XVI. Second printing. 4to. ix, 318 pp. Index. Original dark green cloth; slight split of back joint (neatly mended). Ownership ink signatures of William D. Stahlman and David C. Lindberg. Very good.

\$ 150

"Introduction to Arithmetic . . ., the lesser work on arithmetic. As a Neo-Pythagorean, Nicomachus was often more interested in the mystical properties of numbers rather than their mathematical properties. He distinguishes between the wholly conceptual immaterial number, which he regards as the 'divine number', and the numbers which measure material things, the 'scientific' number. He writes extensively on numbers, especially on the significance of prime numbers and perfect numbers and argues that arithmetic is ontologically prior to the other mathematical sciences (music, geometry, and astronomy), and is their cause. Boethius' *De institutione arithmetica* is in large part a Latin translation of this work" [Wikip.]. First issued by these authors in 1926.

PROVENANCE: Dr. William Duane Stahlman (1923-1975), Madison, Wis., a professor at the University of Wisconsin and a former faculty member at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. he taught the history of science. Professor David C. Lindberg (1935-2015), American historian of science, history of medieval and early modern science, especially optics, physical science and the relationship between religion and science. Lindberg was the Hildale Professor Emeritus of History of Science and past director of the Institute for Research in the Humanities, at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. Lindberg's research into medieval optics and the Middle Eastern influences of early science, was highly respected.



RH1305 **NIELSEN, Niels** (1865-1931).

*Géomètres Français sous La Révolution.*

Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard, 1929. ¶

Large 8vo. viii, 250 pp. Diagrams, appendices. Original printed wrappers; rear wrapper torn, small portion missing.

Bookplate of Roger Hahn. Very good.

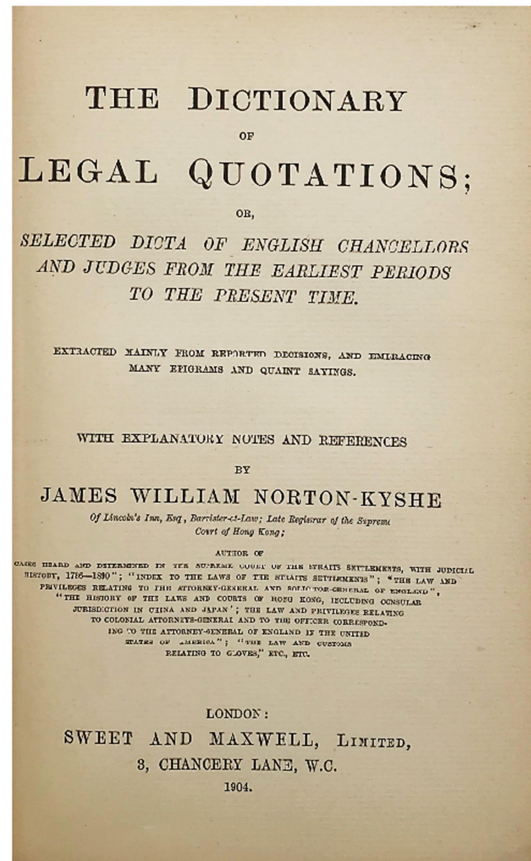
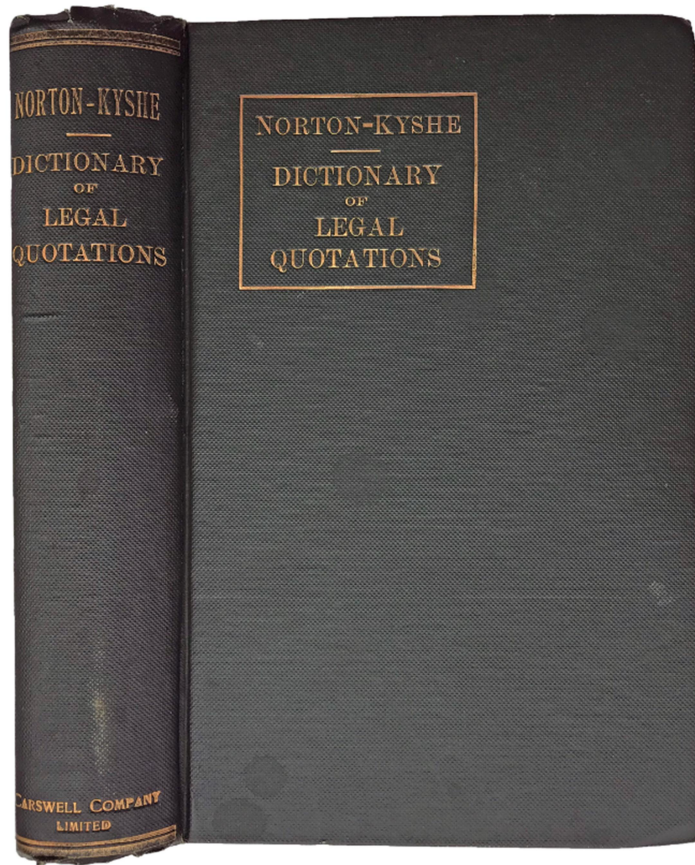
\$ 45

First edition. *Géomètres français sous la révolution* , contains biographies of 76 mathematicians from the eighteenth century. The extension of this work, issued posthumously in 1935, has biographies for 153 mathematicians. The individuals he wrote about include: Louis- François-Antoine Arbogast, Jean-Robert Argand, Jean-Sylvain Bailly, Josph-Balthazar Bérard,

Nicolas Berthot, Paul-René Binet, Jean-Charles de Borda, Jean-Charles Callet, Lazare-Nicolas-Marguerite Carnot, Jacques-Dominique Cassini de Thury, Jacques-Alexandre-César Charles, Marie-Jean-Antoine-Nicolas Caritat de Condorcet, Joseph-Louis Lagrange, Laplace, Adrien-Marie Legendre, Pierre-Francois-Auguste Méchain, Alexandre-Théophile Vandermonde, and many more.

Niels Nielsen, a Danish mathematician, took his Ph.D. at Københavns Universitet in 1895.

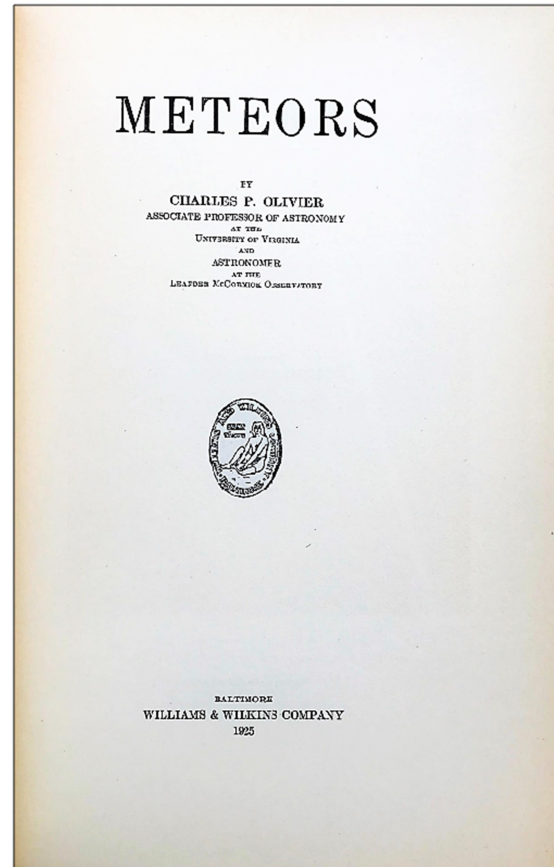
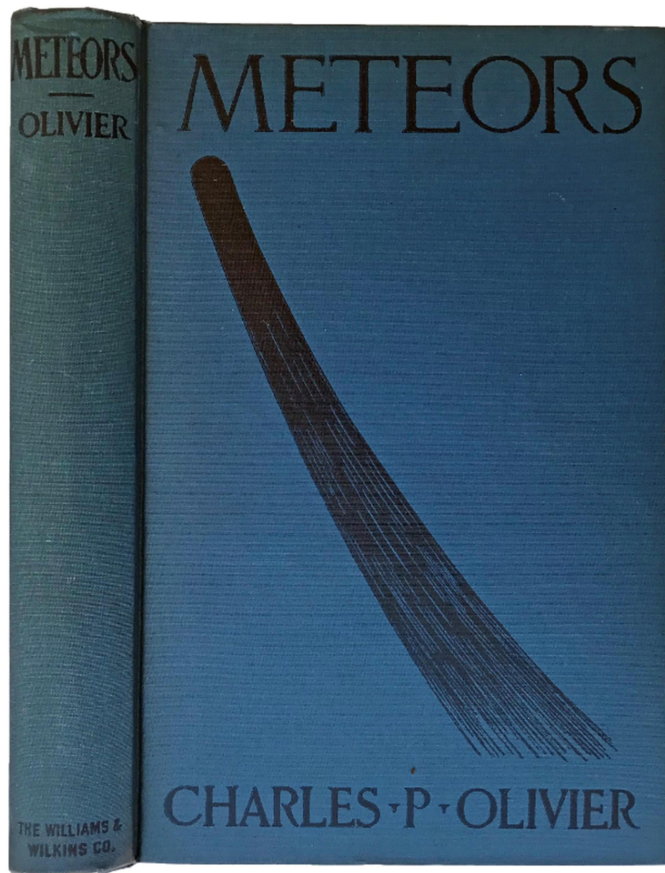




S13728 **NORTON-KYSHE, James William** (1855-1920). *The dictionary of legal quotations; of, selected dicta of English chancellors and judges from the earliest periods to the present time.* . . London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1904. ¶ 8vo. xxi, 344 pp. Original green cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles; cover lightly spotted, spine lightly frayed. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 20

FIRST EDITION. "This book is not an index of such formulas or phrases as are most commonly cited in English-speaking courts of law, but a commonplace book of judicial or sometimes extra-judicial dicta. Mr. Norton-Kyshe has brought together many interesting and amusing extracts, including passages from the reports of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which deserve to be better known than they are." [Marke 1213]. HLC II:241.



S13710 **OLIVIER, Charles P. (Pollard)** (1884-1975). *Meteors*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1925. ¶ Large 8vo. xix, 276, [4] pp. 23 plates, index. Black-stamped blue cloth. Ownership inscription of Allan Sandage. Nice copy.

\$ 20

First edition. Complete treatment of all known about comets: their history, how to observe, comets, the Leonids, the Perseids, the Lyrids, the Bielids or Andromedes, Halley's comet, Radiants, Stationary Radiants?, meteor paths, meteor trains, computation of height, computation of orbits, known distribution, formation of meteor streams, perturbations of comet orbits, influences on the Earth, origin of meteors, fireballs, and meteorites, etc.

Olivier "spent working at the Leander McCormick Observatory. Olivier grew up in a large brick house at 1021 West Main Street in Charlottesville, just a five minute walk from the eastern entrance to the University Grounds. His parents knew members of the faculty and their wives. Ormond Stone, the observatory's first director, served on the vestry with Olivier's father at Christ Episcopal Church. Stone set Olivier up on his first assignment with the observatory assisting a cameraman for the Leonids meteor shower of 1899, which turned out to be a tragic disappointment.

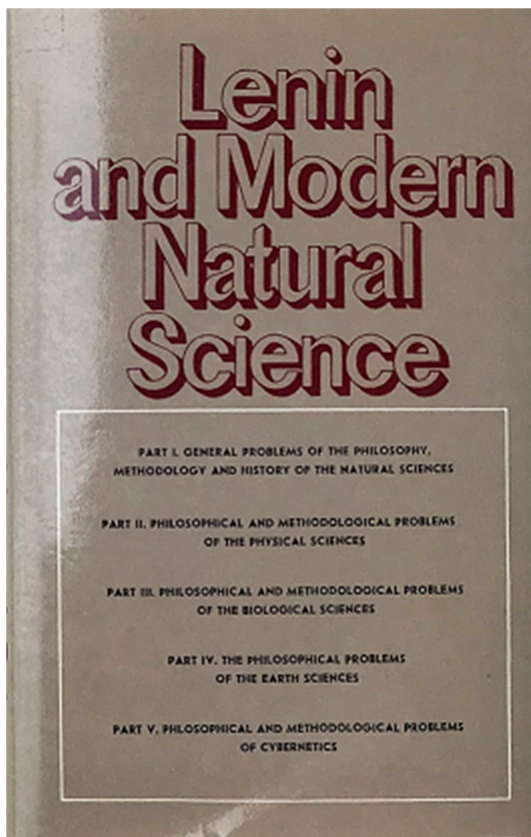


As a family friend, Stone took on Olivier in 1901 as a part-time assistant and live-in at the Stone's home on Mount Jefferson beside the observatory. In 1905, Olivier began his official work at the observatory as a Vanderbilt fellow. At that point he moved into the observatory's small living quarters and lived there until 1909, as well as for six months in 1911. In 1911 He received his Ph.D. in Astronomy. Upon receiving his Ph.D., he was given an appointment as professor of physics & astronomy at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia, where he served from 1912-1914.

Olivier was serving as a volunteer summer staff member at the Yerkes Observatory in 1913 when he encountered Samuel Mitchell. They had met previously in 1905 at the United States Naval Observatory Eclipse Expedition camp in Daroca, Spain. Mitchell had just accepted the position as the new director of the McCormick Observatory and questioned Olivier about conditions at [the] University of Virginia. Upon arriving in Charlottesville, Mitchell realized that the observatory was in desperate need of funds and staff. He contacted Olivier and convinced him to return to UVa as an assistant professor, beginning in June 1914. Mitchell received the Ernest Kempton Adams research fellowship from Columbia University of \$1250 in July, which allowed him to hire Olivier and Harold Alden to the observatory staff to begin work on a parallax program.

On his return to Charlottesville, Olivier spent a year living with the Mitchells in the director's house (now known as Alden House). Mitchell was able to get a renewal of the fellowship to keep Olivier and Alden on staff for another year while he sought alternative means of funding their positions. Olivier and Mitchell each worked four nights a week while other assistants worked three nights a week, keeping the telescope busy seven nights a week. Parallax measurements could not be taken around midnight, so Olivier began a micrometer measurement of double stars program.

After his service concluded, Olivier returned to his double star observations, assisting with the parallax program and began observing meteors. Having been promoted to associate professor, he spent nine months on leave with health difficulties in 1923 and 1924, but spent part of his time off doing research on meteors at the U. S. Naval Observatory. Olivier went on to become an expert on meteors, founder and president of the American Meteor Society, president of the Meteor Commission of the International Astronomical Union and in 1925 he published the authoritative work of the day on meteors, entitled (appropriately) *Meteors*. University of Virginia President Edwin A. Alderman congratulated Olivier on the success of his book and suggested to Olivier that he "ought to take pains to have your colleagues know, through the papers, of this handsome piece of work." [McCormick Museum Observatory, web-source].



Scarce.

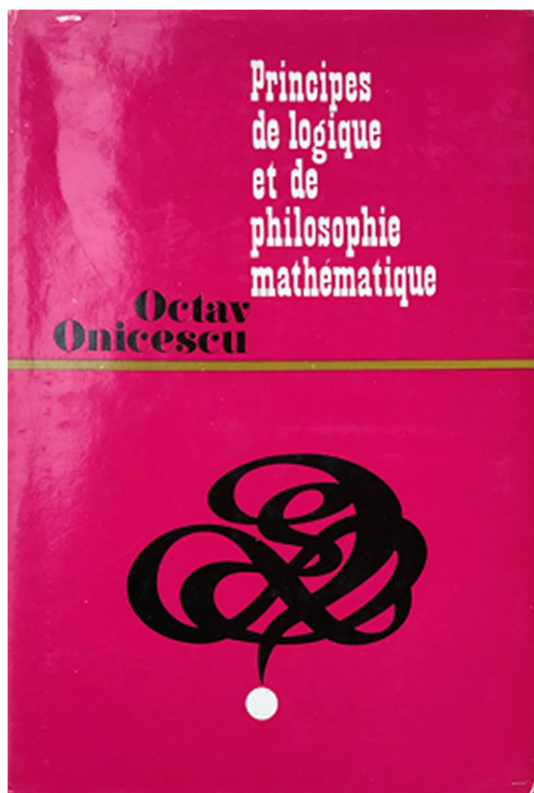
S13729 **OMELYANOVSKY, M. E.** (ed.).  
*Lenin and Modern Natural Science*. Moscow:  
 Progress, (1978). ¶ First edition in English.  
 Translated from the Russian by S. Syrovatkin.  
 8vo. 421 pp. Cloth, dust-jacket. FINE.

\$ 10

S13730 **ONICESCU, Octav** (1892-1983).  
*Principes de Logique et de Philosophie Mathématique*.  
 [no place]: Editions de l'Academie de la  
 Republique Socialiste de Roumanie, 1971. ¶ 8vo.  
 229, [3] pp. Figs, bibliography. Orange cloth,  
 black and purple-stamped cover and spine,  
 dust-jacket; jacket extremities worn. Very good.

\$ 20

Romanian mathematician, Octav Onicescu, studied at the University of Bucharest (later joining the teaching faculty), was a member of the Romanian Academy (corresponding since 1933, full member in 1965), and founder of the Romanian school of probability theory and statistics. " He organized and guided (even after retiring) the scientific seminars of the chair, which together with the expected chapters from probability and stochastic processes were dedicated to the most varied topics such as functional analysis, Lie groups and algebras, game theory, and mathematical logic. " [Encyclopedia of Mathematics].



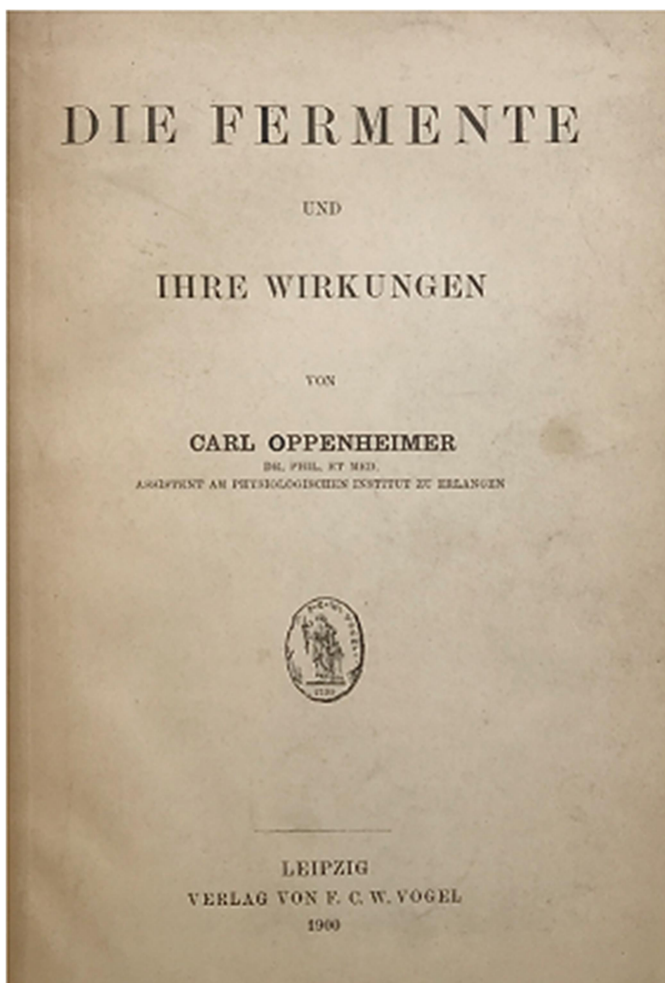
S13731 **OPPENHEIMER, Carl**  
[Karl] (1874-1941). *Die Fermente und Ihre Wirkungen*.  
Leipzig: F.C.W. Vogel, 1900.  
¶ 8vo. viii, 349, (1) pp.  
Indexes. Black cloth;  
rebacked, covers speckled by  
silverfish markings. Good.

\$ 20

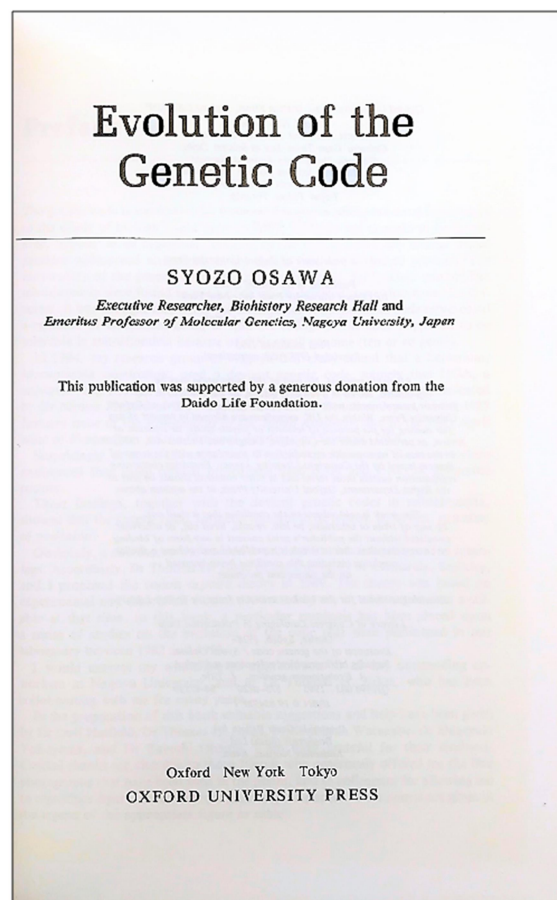
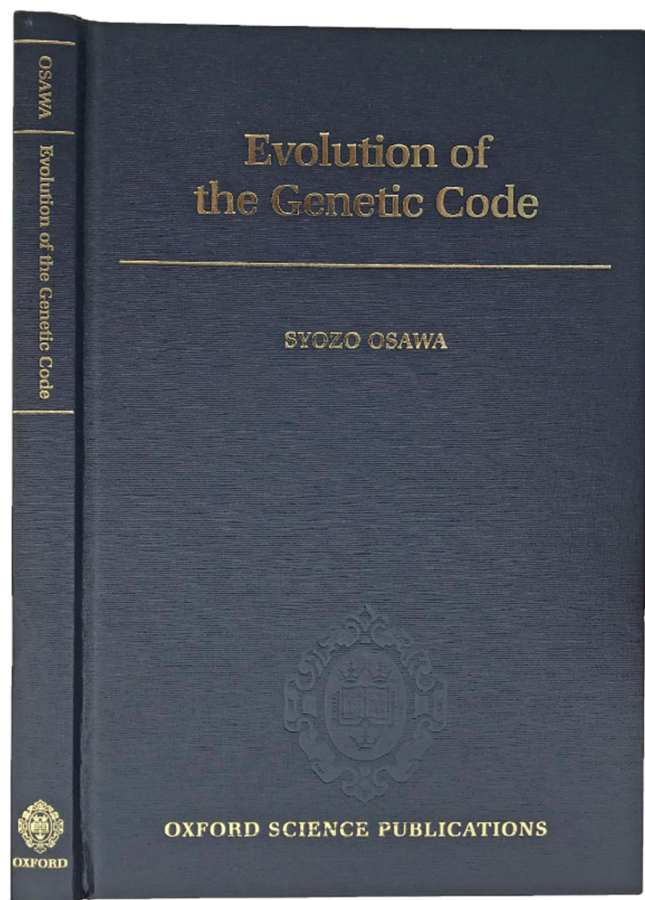
First edition. "The ferments and their effects." Oppenheimer became the outstanding authority on the subject. This work was later much expanded into four volumes issued 1925-30. "OPPENHEIMER, CARL (1874-1941), German biochemist. Born in Berlin, Oppenheimer was the second son of a reform rabbi, and brother of the economist Franz Oppenheimer.

In 1902 he joined the Berlin Agricultural Academy, and was professor there from 1908 until dismissed by the Nazis in 1936. In 1938 he went to Holland as head of the agricultural department of a company in The Hague. He died [while exiled] in Zeist, Holland, probably murdered by the Nazis.

As a young man Oppenheimer wrote textbooks which were translated into many languages and became the most popular chemical books for medical students all over the world: *Grundriss der organischen Chemie* (1895); *Grundriss der anorganischen Chemie* (1898). His *Die Fermente und ihre Wirkungen* (1900; 4 vols., 1925-30, suppl. 2 vols., 1935-38) gave enzymology its form and structure, and was followed by *Toxine und Antitoxine* (1904). Oppenheimer held that the study of living matter needed a knowledge of both the medical and the exact sciences." [Encyclopedia [dot] com; Encyclopaedia Judaica]. See: W. ROMAN, "Prof. Carl Oppenheimer," *Nature*, 14 November 1942. Vol. 150, pp. 569-570.



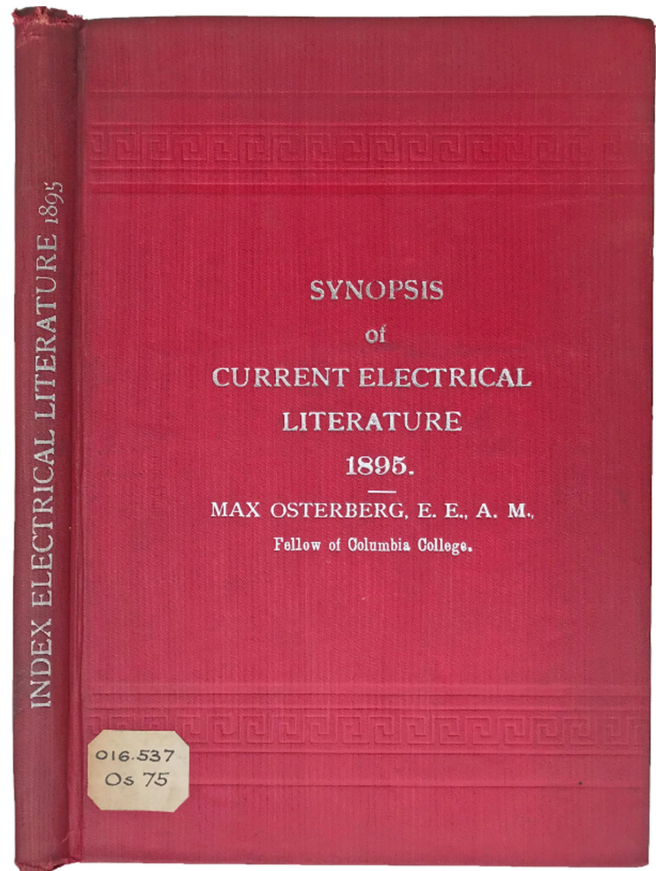
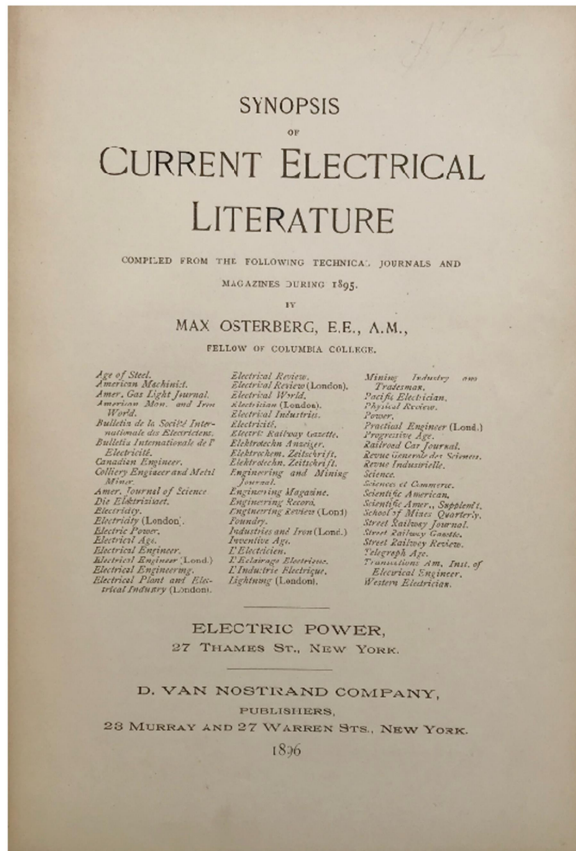




S13732 **OSAWA, Syozo** (1928-). *Evolution of the Genetic Code*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, (1995). ¶ Reprint. 8vo. xii, 205 pp. Photos, illus., bibliog., index. Gilt stamped blue cloth. FINE. ISBN: 0198547811

\$ 10

Syozo Osawa, Japanese biology professor. Achievements include research in molecular biology, genetics & evolution. Recipient Chunichi Cultural award, 1985, Kihara award, Genetic Society, Japan, 1987, Japan Academy prize, 1992, Motoo Kimura Memorial prize, 2001. Professor, Department Nuclear Medicine & Biology Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan, 1961—1981, professor emeritus Japan, since 2009. Assistant, Faculty Science Nagoya University, Japan, 1953—1961, professor emeritus, since 2009.

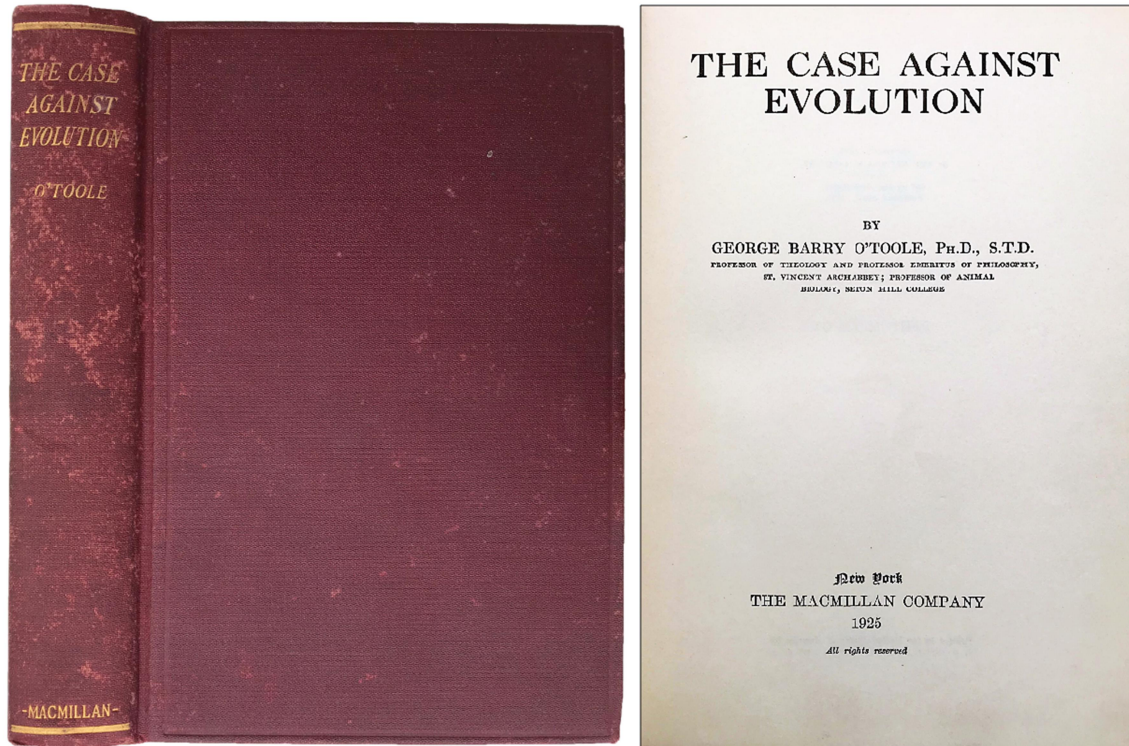


S13733 **OSTERBERG, Max.** *Synopsis of Current Electrical Literature compiled from the following technical journals and magazines during 1895.* New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1896. ¶ Thin 8vo. xiii, 143 pp. Original red cloth, blind- and silver-stamped cover and spine titles; front hinge mended, spine ends frayed. Bookplate and library markings and label of Franklin Institute. Very good.

\$ 5

American electrical engineer; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main June 12, 1869. He accompanied his parents to America (New York) in 1884, where he entered upon a business career. In 1891 he took up the study of electricity, and graduated from Columbia University, as electrical engineer, in 1894. He received the degree of A.M. in 1896. [*Jewish Encyclopedia*].





*Creationism Over Evolutionary Theory*

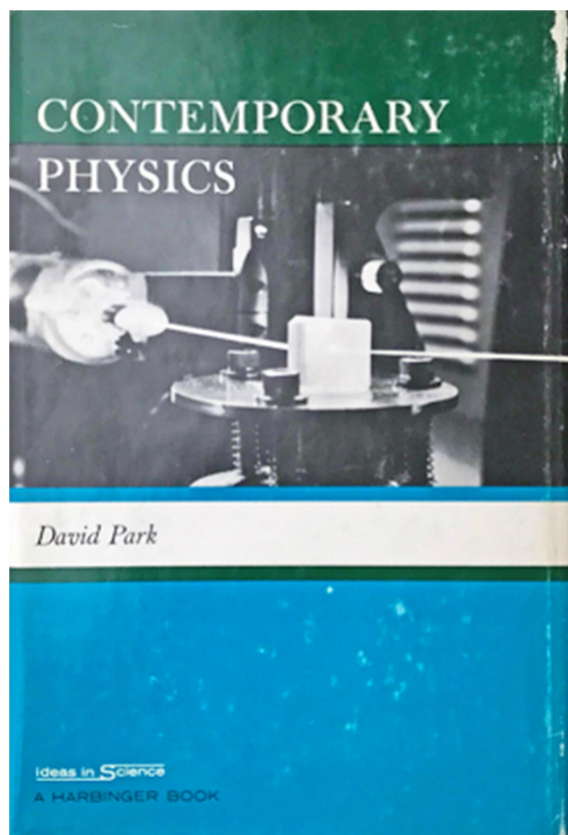
S13734 **O'TOOLE, George Barry** (1886-1944). *The Case Against Evolution*. New York: Macmillan, 1925. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xiv, 408 pp. Index. Maroon cloth, gilt spine; cloth freckled by silverfish, inner hinge cracked. Early ownership signature of J. H. McGregor, 1925. Rubber-stamp of M. W. Strickberger. Very good.

\$ 15

O'Toole "was a founding member of the Catholic Radical Alliance. He was important for clarifying the right of Catholics to conscientious objector status. He began his religious career as a parish priest, and as a U.S. Army chaplain in World War I. He taught philosophy at both St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania and Seton Hill College He was the first president of the Catholic University of Peking. He also was the head of the Philosophy department at Duquesne University." This work is his creationist text, dismissed by critics as a religious and not a scientific treatise.

PROVENANCE: James Howard McGregor [also: MacGregor] (1872-1954), was a world famous anthropologist and zoologist, professor of zoology at Columbia University 1897-1954. He was also a member of the staff at Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts (1899-1906). He was beloved by his students. Monroe W. Strickberger, who taught at UC Berkeley, wrote textbooks on genetics and evolutionary theory.

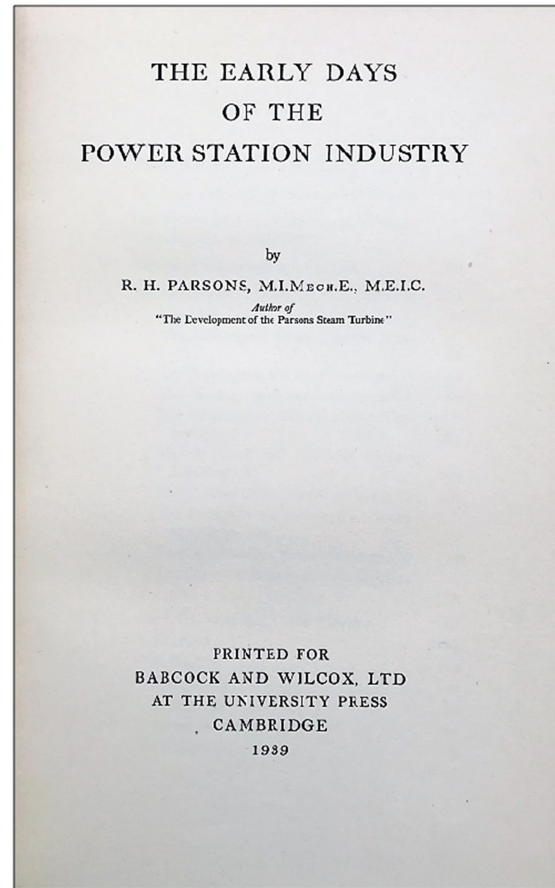
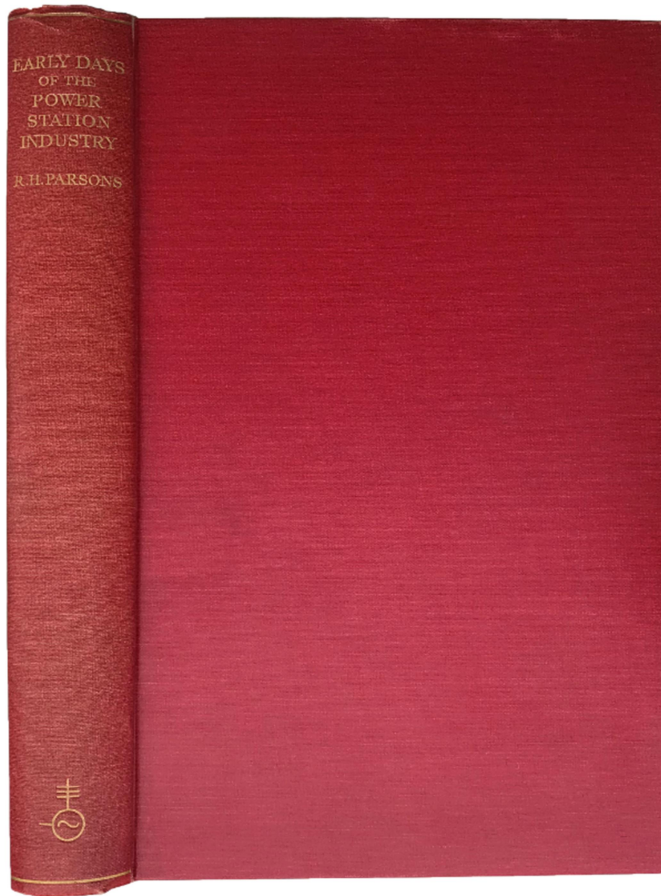




S13735 **PARK, David** (1919-2012). *Contemporary physics*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, (1964). ¶ 210 x 145 mm. 8vo. viii, 175 pp. Illus., index. Green cloth, dust-jacket; jacket a bit rubbed, else fine.

\$ 5

Park studied at Harvard, taught at Williams College, took a post-doctorate at the University of Michigan. He was a prolific writer and respected scholar. "David's many reviews range over a very wide variety of topics, from books about science to books about history, philosophy, music and art. Often they employ ingenious juxtapositions, sometimes bringing a smile as well as driving home a point. Consider this comment in a review of a book about the painter Peter Bruegel. "Some of the older historians used to guess that Bruegel was born a peasant. It is as if to guess from his paintings that Renoir was born a woman." Stuart Crampton, "David Park", *Physics Today*, [Williams College].



S13736 **PARSONS, R. H. (Robert Hodson).** *The early days of the power station industry.* Cambridge: Babcock and Wilcox at the Cambridge University Press, 1939. ¶ Tall 8vo. x, 217, [1] pp. 5 figs., 24 plates, index. Red cloth, gilt spine; lightly rubbed. Very good.

\$ 25

CONTENTS: Preface; 1. The beginnings of the power station industry; 2. The Grosvenor Gallery and Deptford stations; 3. The power station of the Great Western Railway Co. at Paddington; 4. High-tension direct-current systems; 5. Some of the early London supply companies; 6. Some early municipal power stations; 7. The battle of the systems; 8. Gas engines as prime movers in power stations; 9. Reciprocating engines in central stations; 10. The introduction of the steam turbine; 11. Legislation affecting the electrical industry; Appendix I. The heat consumption of power stations; Appendix II. The effect of load factor and output on efficiency; Index.



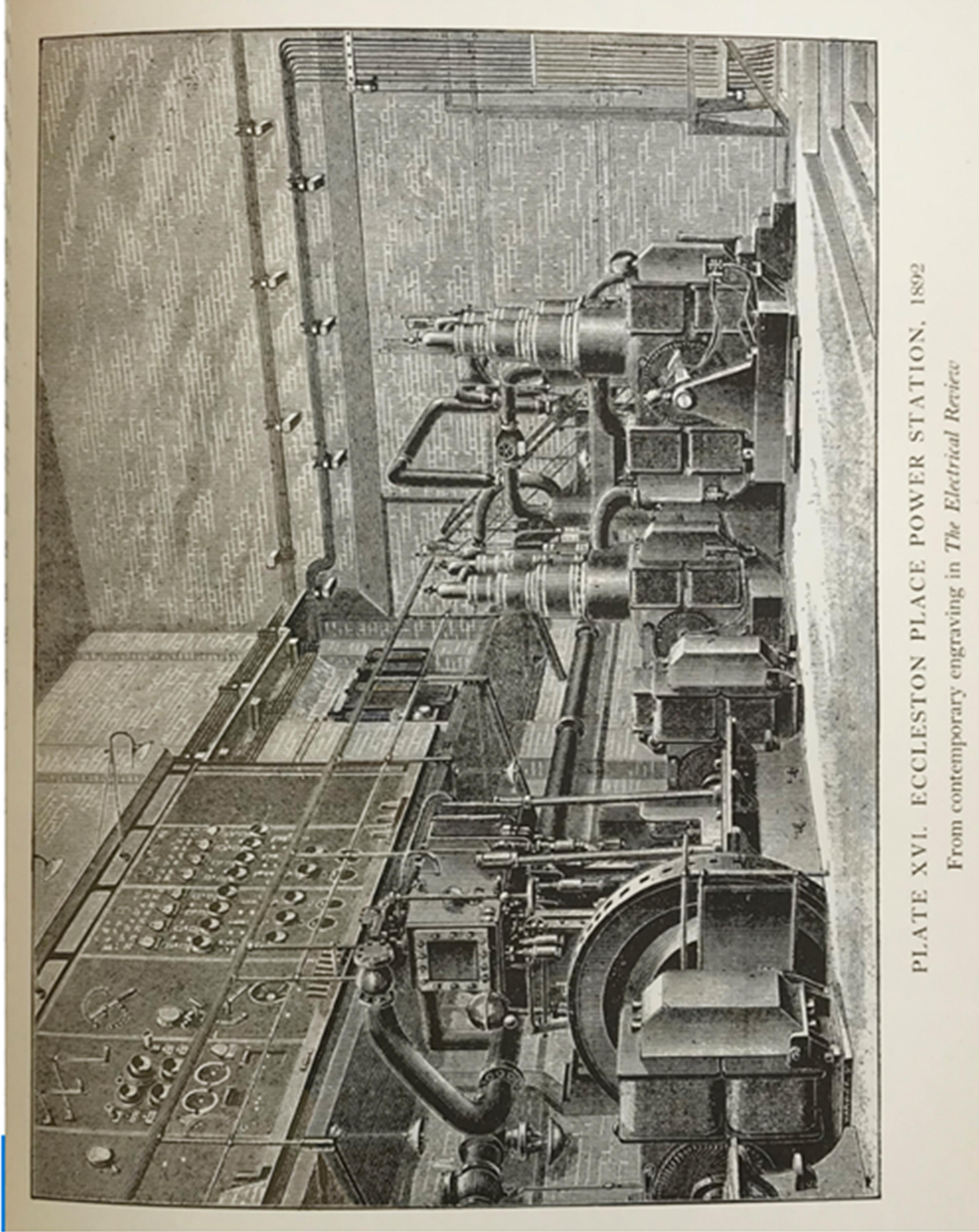
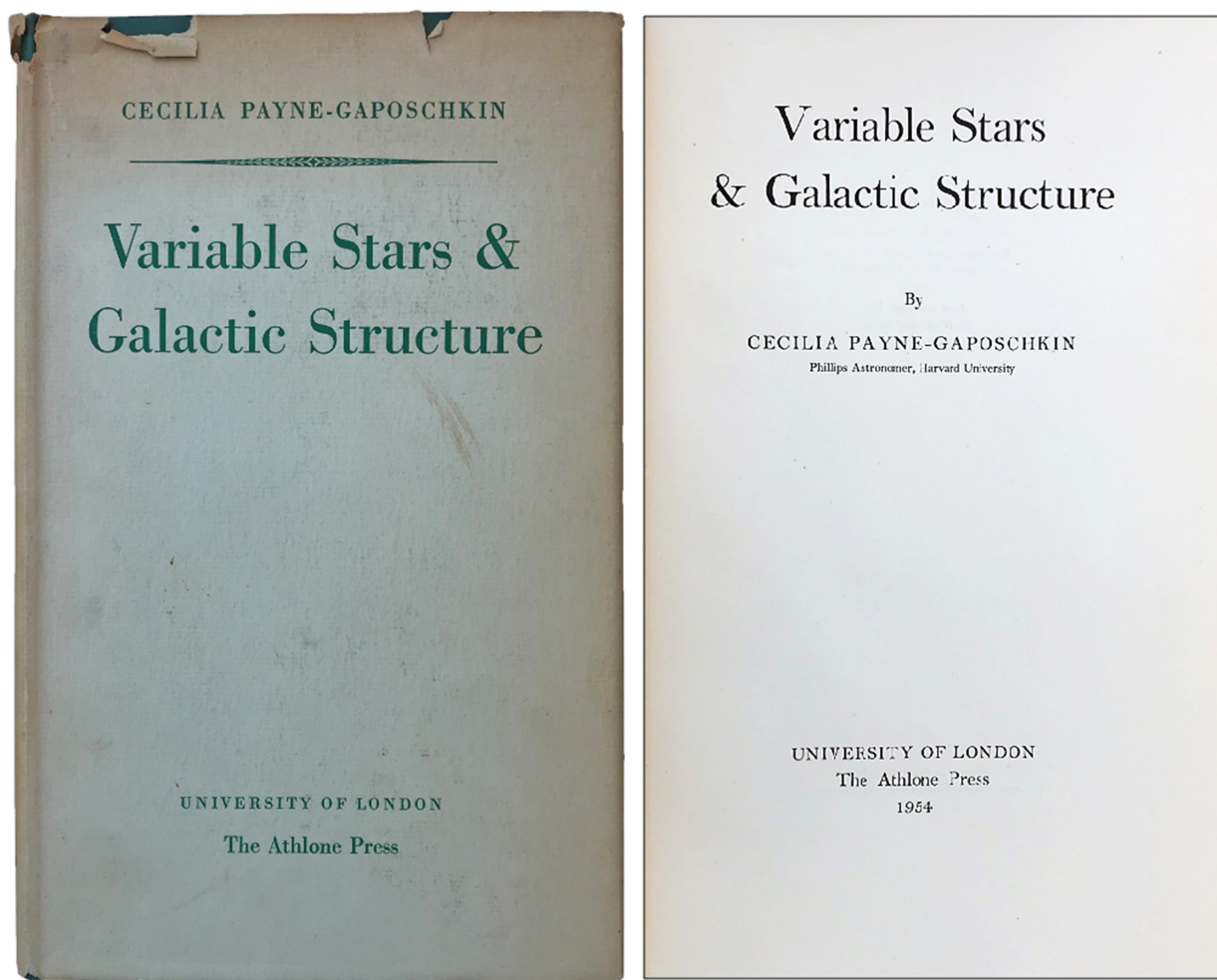


PLATE XVI. ECCLESTON PLACE POWER STATION, 1892

From contemporary engraving in *The Electrical Review*

[S13736] PARSONS



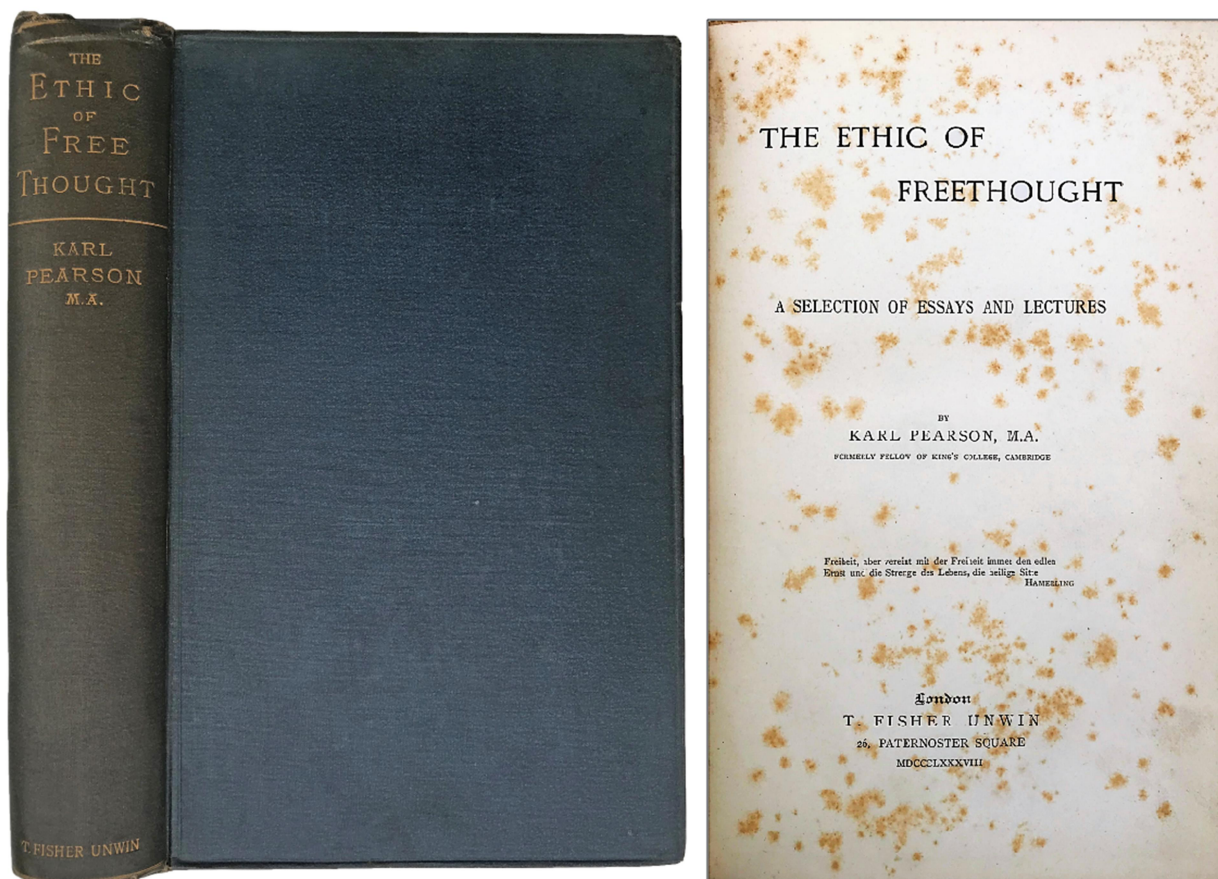


S13711 **PAYNE-GAPOSCHKIN, Cecilia** (1900-1979). *Variable Stars & Galactic Structure*. London: University of London; The Athlone Press, 1954. ¶ 8vo. xii, 116 pp. Figs., index. Green gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket chipped. Ownership signature of Mary Lois Connelley, Harvard College Observatory.

\$ 10

Cecilia Helena Payne-Gaposchkin was a British-born, American astronomer and astrophysicist, studied at Harvard, she proposed in her 1925 doctoral thesis that stars were composed primarily of hydrogen and helium. In 1961 she received the Rittenhouse Medal, awarded by the Rittenhouse Astronomical Society, for outstanding achievement in the science of Astronomy. "Her groundbreaking conclusion was initially rejected because it contradicted the scientific wisdom of the time, which held that there were no significant elemental differences between the Sun and Earth. Independent observations eventually proved she was correct. . . After her doctorate, Payne studied stars of high luminosity in order to understand the structure of the Milky Way. Later she surveyed all stars brighter than the tenth magnitude. She then studied variable stars, making over 1,250,000 observations with her assistants."

[Wikip.] She became a pioneer of female membership in astronomical circles. She mentored under Dr. E. J. Sheridan.



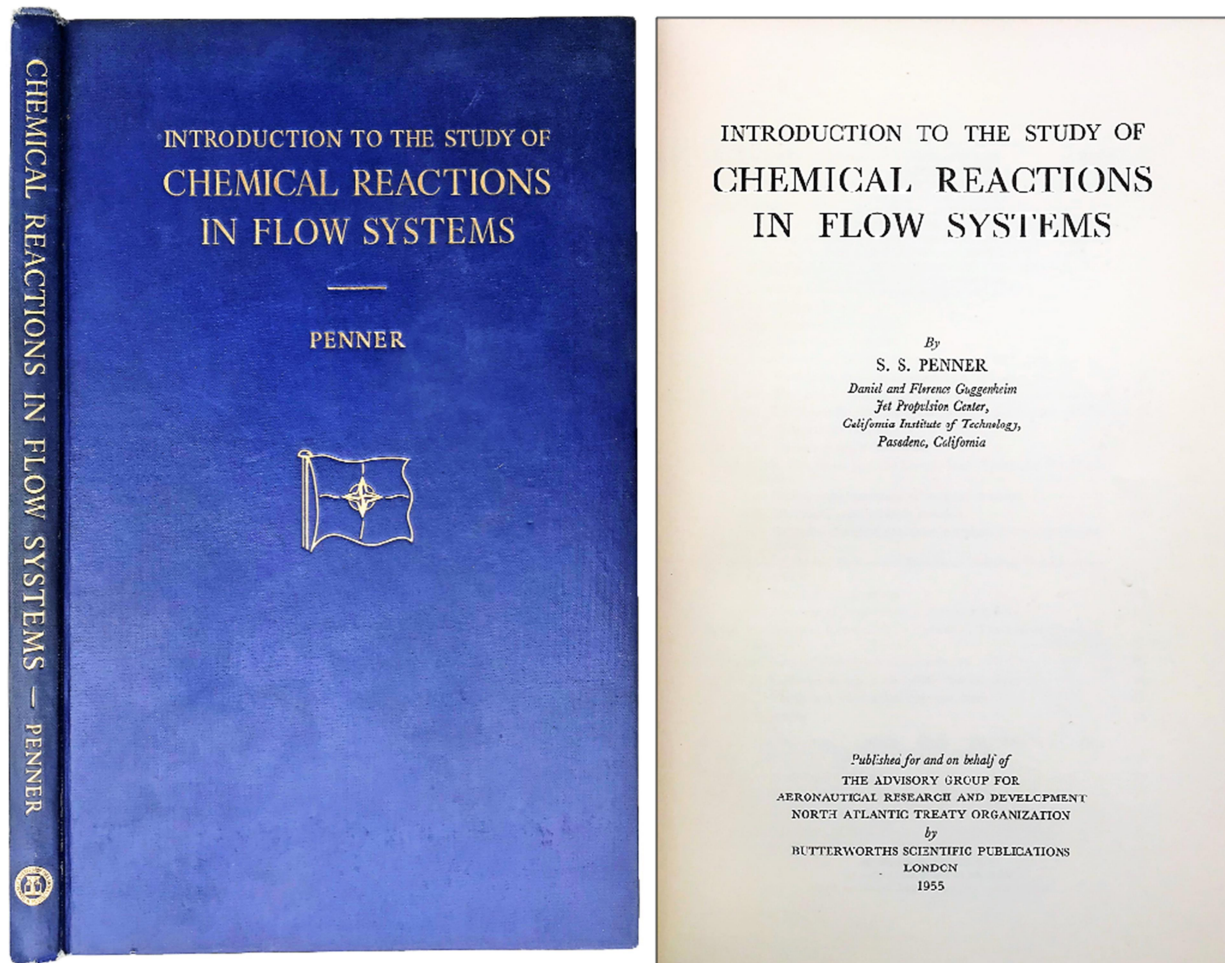
*Free Thought*

S06376 **PEARSON, Karl** (1857-1936). *The ethic of freethought; a selection of essays and lectures*. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1888. 8vo. 446, [ads] 32 pp. Foxed. Blind-stamped blue cloth, gilt spine; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 75

FIRST EDITION. "During 1880-1881 Pearson found diversion from his legal studies in lecturing on Martin Luther at Hampstead, and on socialism, Marx, and Lassalle at workingmen's clubs in Soho. In 1882-1884 he gave a number of courses of lectures around London on German social life and thought from the earliest times up to the sixteenth century, and on Luther's influence on the material and intellectual welfare of Germany. In addition he published in the Academy, Athenaeum, and elsewhere a substantial number of letters, articles, and reviews relating to Luther. Many of these were later republished, together with other lectures delivered between 1885-1887, in his *The Ethic of Freethought* (1888)." *DSB*, X, pp. 447-473.





S00474 **PENNER, S. S.** *Introduction to the study of chemical reactions in flow systems.*

London: Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1955. ¶ Series: Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development, No. 7. FIRST EDITION. 8vo. viii, 86 pp. 17 figs., bibliog., index; penciling. Blue cloth; slightly rubbed.

Ownership sticker of F. Hamilton Wright. Very good.

\$ 7



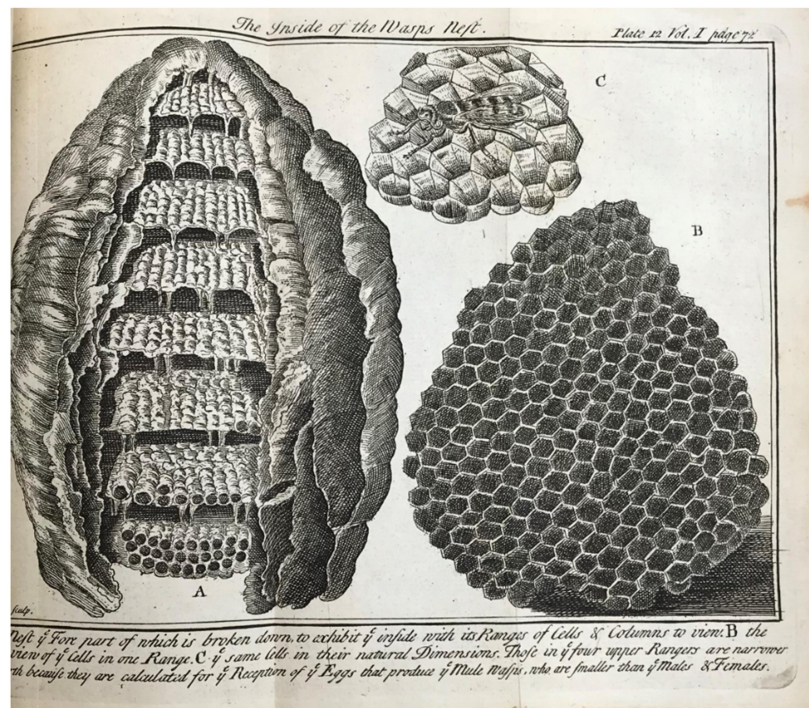
*Spectacle de la Nature :*  
 OR,  
 NATURE DISPLAY'D.  
 BEING  
 DISCOURSES  
 On such PARTICULARS of  
 NATURAL HISTORY,  
 As were thought most proper  
 To EXCITE the CURIOSITY,  
 AND  
 FORM the MINDS of YOUTH.

---

Illustrated with COPPER PLATES:  
 Translated from the Original French,  
 By Mr. HUMPHREYS.  
 The SIXTH EDITION, Corrected.

---

LONDON,  
 Printed for R. FRANCKLIN, in Covent-Garden;  
 C. DAVIS, against Grays-Inn, Holborn; and  
 J. and H. PEMBERTON, in Fleet-street.  
 MDCCLXIV.



BUTTERFLIES, BEES, WASPS & MORE!

S13737 **PLUCHE, Noël Antoine** (1688-1761); **DE FREVAL, John Baptist;**

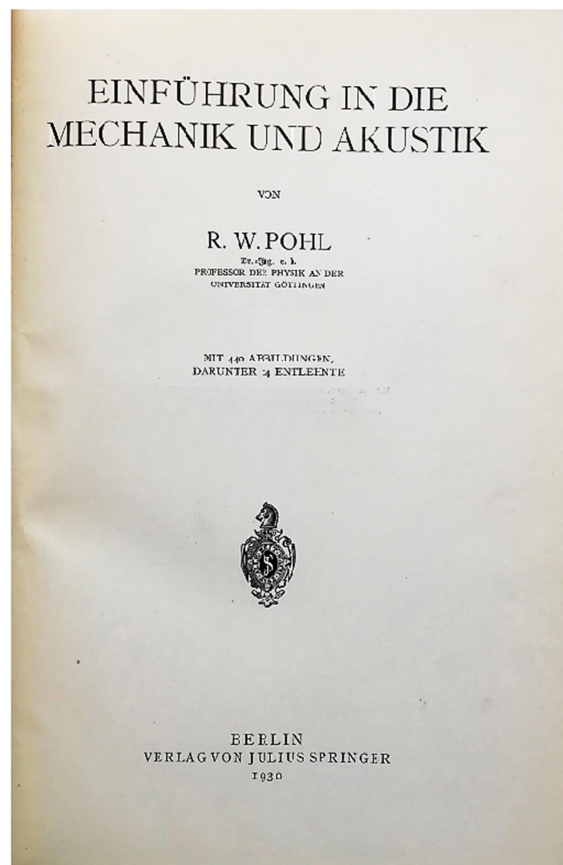
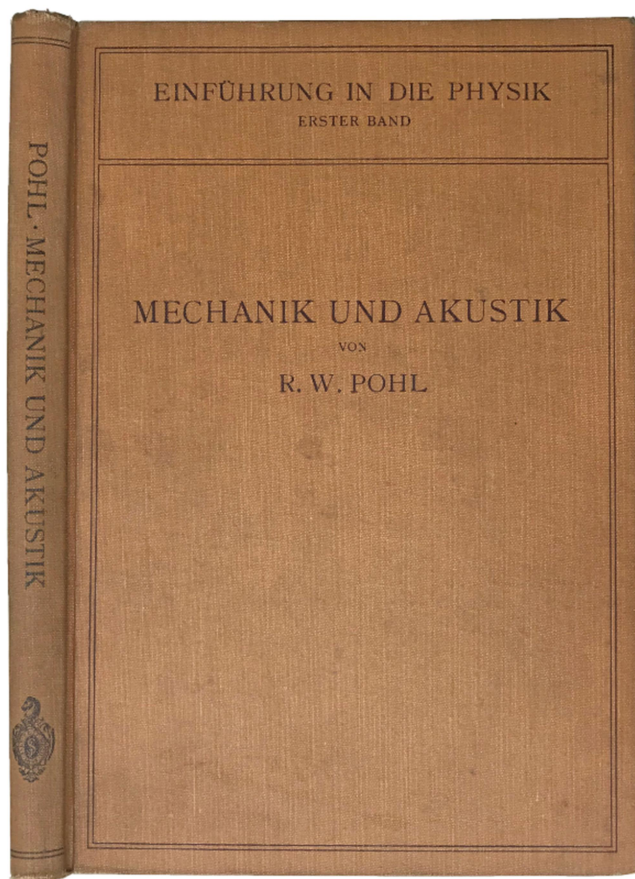


**Samuel HUMPHREYS** (trans.). *Spectacle de la Nature: or, Nature Display'd. Being discourses on such particulars of Natural History, As were thought most proper To Excite the Curiosity, and Form the Minds of Youth. Translated from the Original French, by Mr. Humphreys. The sixth edition, corrected.* London: Printed for R. Francklin ... 1744. ¶ 12mo. [vi],

xviii, 323, [xiii] pp. 23 engraved plates (including frontispiece and most plates folding), index; lacking 3 pls. Original full calf; crudely rebacked with mottled calf, extremities worn. Good – sold AS IS.

\$ 25

Sections relate to insects, birds, fish, plants, “testaceous animals” [marine biology] and “terrestrial animals.” The plates include engravings of butterflies, a wasp nest, silk worms, sea muscle, owl, peacock, ostrich, eagle, camel, elephant, beaver, porcupine, a flying fish, porpoise, sea calf, tortoise, “The Narwhal or Sea Unicorn” (generally seen near Greenland and Iceland), “The Inward Substances of Plants,” etc.



S13743 **POHL, Robert Wichard** (1884-1976). *Einführung in die mechanik und akustik.*

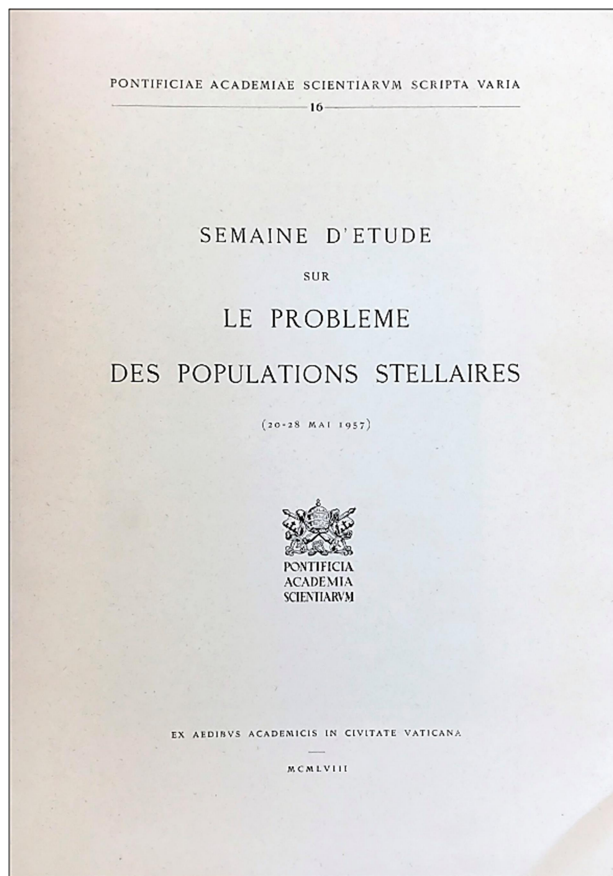
Berlin: J. Springer, 1930. ¶ Series: Einführung in die physik 1 bd. 8vo. viii, 250 pp. illus., index. Tan cloth. Very good.

\$ 10

On mechanics, sound, and vibration. "For Pohl, the introductory lecture courses on physics were important from the very beginning; he frequently contributed new ideas for demonstration experiments, which he had developed and used in his lectures and textbooks, to the scientific literature. The first edition of his famous introductory texts in physics, his "Electromagnetism", was published in 1927. In 1930, the companion volume on "Mechanics and Acoustics" appeared, and it was extended from the third edition on to include "Thermodynamics." [Wikip.].

Pohl was a German physicist, teaching at the University of Göttingen. Nevill Francis Mott described him as the "father of solid state physics"





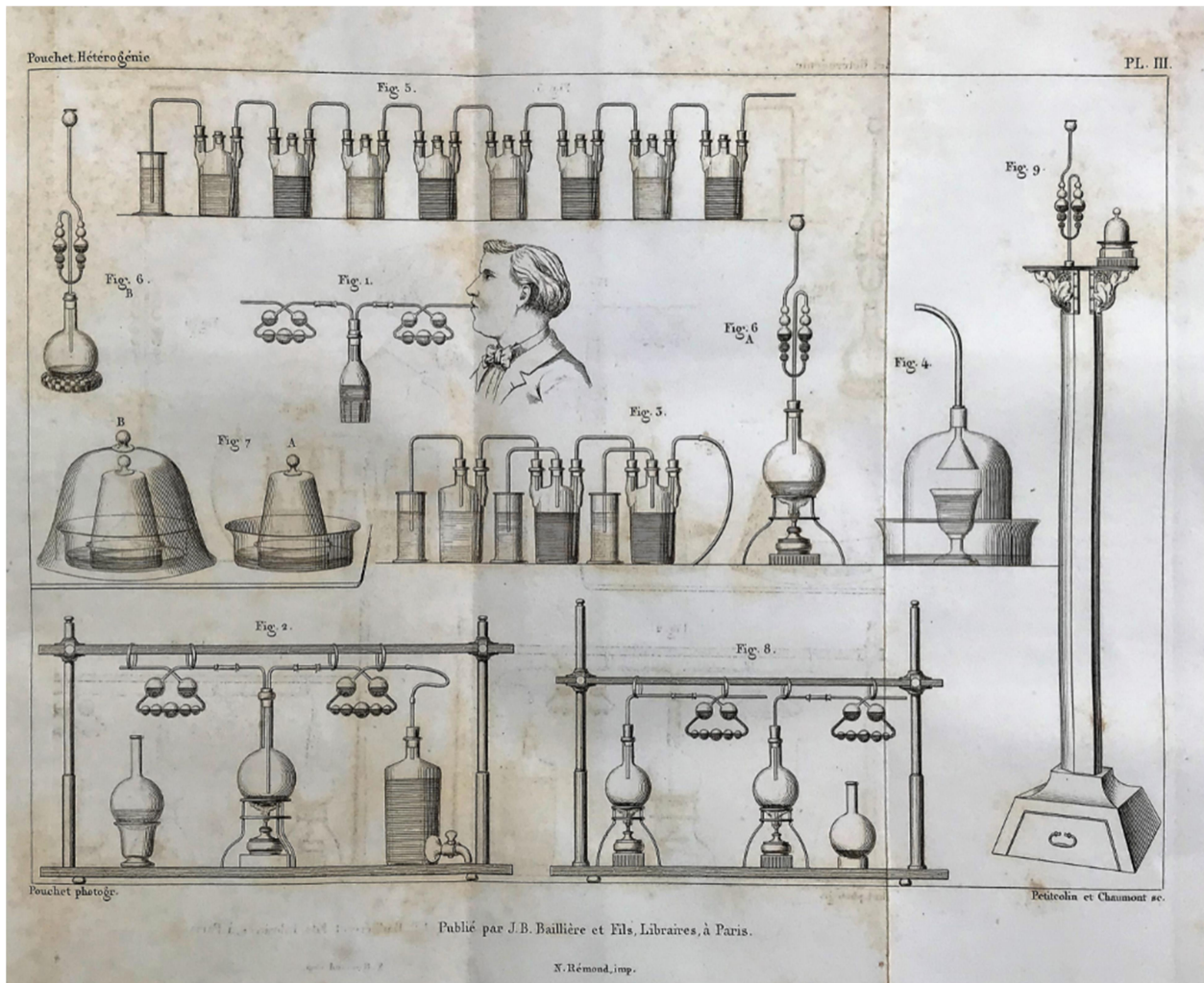
S13712 **Pontificia Accademia delle scienze; Lyman Spitzer.** *Semaine d'Etude sur le Probleme des Populations Stellaires* (20 - 28 mai 1957). Vatican: In Civitate Vaticana Pontificia Acad. Scientiarvm, 1958. ¶ Series: Pontificiae Academiae Scientiarvm Scripta Varia, 16. 8vo. lxxv, 550, [2] pp. Plates, index, errata. Original printed wrappers; corner bumped. Very good. This is the ALLAN SANDAGE copy (a contributor). SCARCE.

\$ 45

CONTENTS: Le Semaine d'étude sur le problème des populations stellaires; L'Audience et le discours du Saint Père; La seance ordinaire de L'academie; les "semaines d'etude" et leur reglement; W. Baade, Galaxies and their stellar populations; J.H. Oort, Neutral hydrogen in galaxies; B. Lindblad, population types and the evolution of barred spirals; Allan Sandage, 11. Star clusters of our galaxy as representatives of stellar populations X. Alan Sandage: The Color-Magnitude Diagrams of Galactic and Globular Clusters and their Interpretation as Age -- Groups -- 2. A.D. Thackray: 47 Tucanae - an Interim Report. -- VI stellar populations page -- 3. Alan Sandage: Luminosity Function of Galactic Clusters, Globular Clusters and Elliptical Galaxies. -- 4. D.J.K. O'Connell: Note on Binaries and Theories of Stellar



Evolution -- III. Young population i stars in the spiral arms of our galaxy -- 1. A. Blaauw: stellar Associations -- 2. G.H. Herbig: T Tauri Stars, Flare Stars, and Related Objects as Members of Stellar Associations. -- 3. Alan Sandage; NGC 2264 and M 8 as Examples of Very Young Stellar Associations which are Still Partly in the Stage of Kelvin Contraction -- IV. Physical variable stars and stellar populations some special types of stars -- 1. W. Baade: Physical Variable Stars and Stellar Populations -- 2. J.J. Nassau: M-Type Stars and Red Variables in the Direction of the Galactic Centre -- 3. J.J. Nassau: Carbon and S-Type Stars. -- 4. A.D. Thackeray: The Magellanic Clouds and Stellar Populations -- V. L'evolution' stellaire et element l'abundances des elements -- 1. M. Schwarzschild; Theory of Stellar Evolution and the Age Sequence of Stellar Populations -- 2. F. Hoyle: Remarks on the Computation of Evolutionary Tracks -- 3. E. E. Salpeter; Statistics of Stellar Evolution. -- 4. B. Stromgren: Composition Differences Between Stellar Populations -- 5. W.A. Fowler: Nuclear Processes and Element Synthesis in Stars. -- 6. F. Hoyle; The Astrophysical Implications of Element Synthesis -- Discussion of the two preceding papers -- STELLAR POPULATIONS IN OUR OWN GALAXY -- 1. Allan Sandage; The Stars Within 15 Parsecs of the Sun. -- 2. W. Baade; The Population of the Galactic Nucleus and the Evidence for the Presence of an Old Population Pervading the Whole Disk of our Galaxy' -- 3. W.W. Morgan: Some Characteristics of the Strong and Weak-Line Stars -- 4. W.W. Morgan: Some Features of Stellar Populations as Determined from Integrated Spectra -- 5. A. Blaauw; Kinematic Properties of the Strong and weak-Line Stars -- STELLAR POPULATIONS -- 6. D. Chalonge: Classification Spectrophotometrique des Populations Stellaires -- 7. B. Stromgren: Spectrophotometric Classification of the Population Groups -- VII POPULATION GROUPS AND KINEMATIC BEHAVIOUR IN OUR GALAXY EVOLUTION OF OUR GALAXY -- 1. J.H. Oort : Dynamics and Evolution of the Galaxy, in so far as Relevant to the Problem of the Populations. -- 2. F. Hoyle : On the Formation of Galaxies and Type II Stars Discussion -- 3. L. Spitzer: Mass Exchange with the Interstellar Medium and the Formation of Type I Stars -- 4. B. Lindblad: The Vertex Deviation of the Velocity Ellipsoid and the Evolution of Type I Stars in our Galaxy -- 5. G. LEMAITRE: Instability in the Expanding Universe and its Astronomical Implications -- VIII. SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS -- 1. F. Hoyle: Summary - From a Physical Point of View -- 2. J.H. Oort; Summary - From the Astronomical Point of View -- Conclusions.



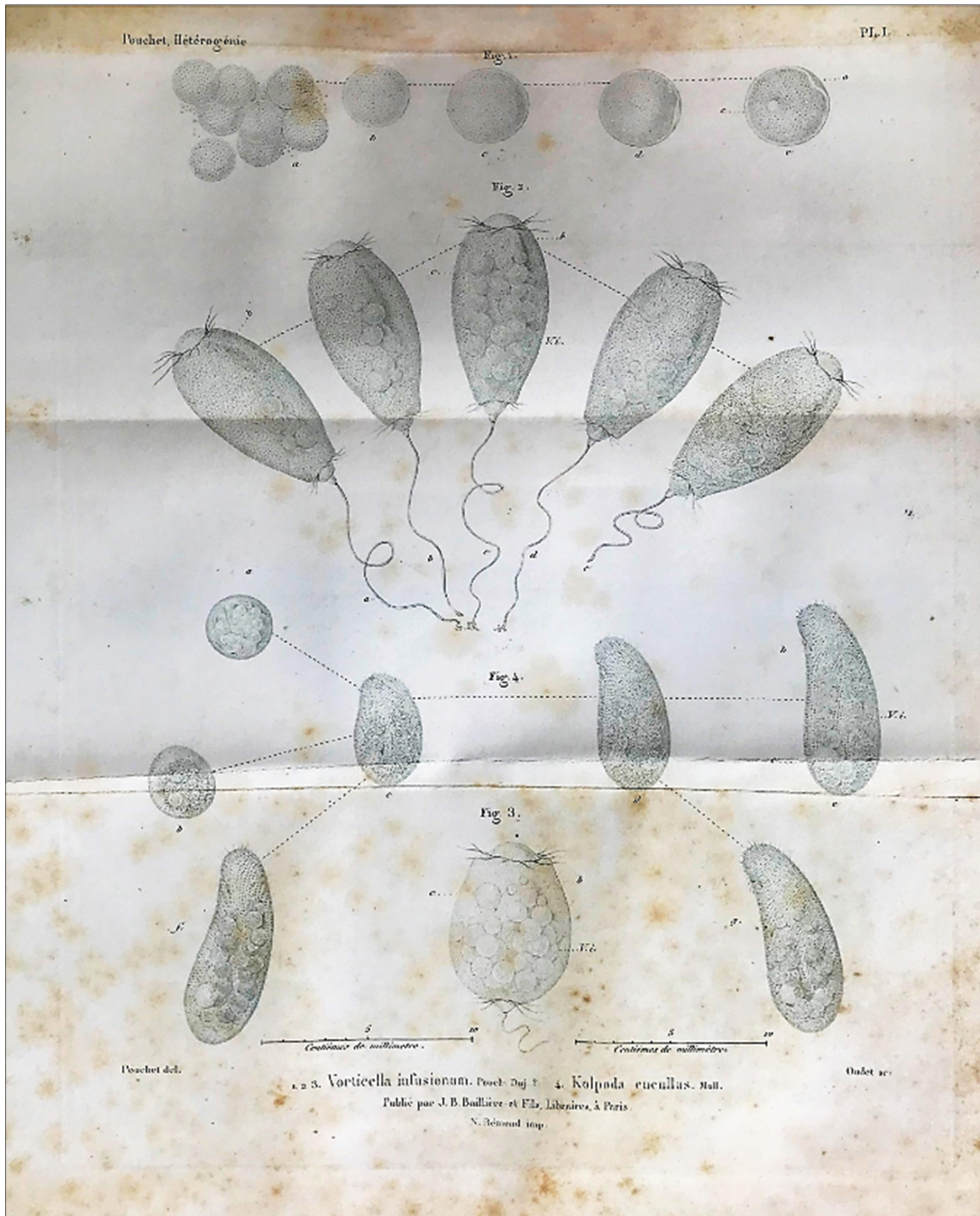
### *Spontaneous Generation*

S13738 **POUCHET, Felix Archimede** (1800-1872). *Hétérogénie, ou Traité de la Génération Spontanée, Basé sur de Nouvelles Expériences*. Paris: J.B. Baillière, 1859. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxxii, 672, ads 48 pp. Half-title, 3 fold-out engraved plates, 28 figures; occasional foxing. Later maroon cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Very good.

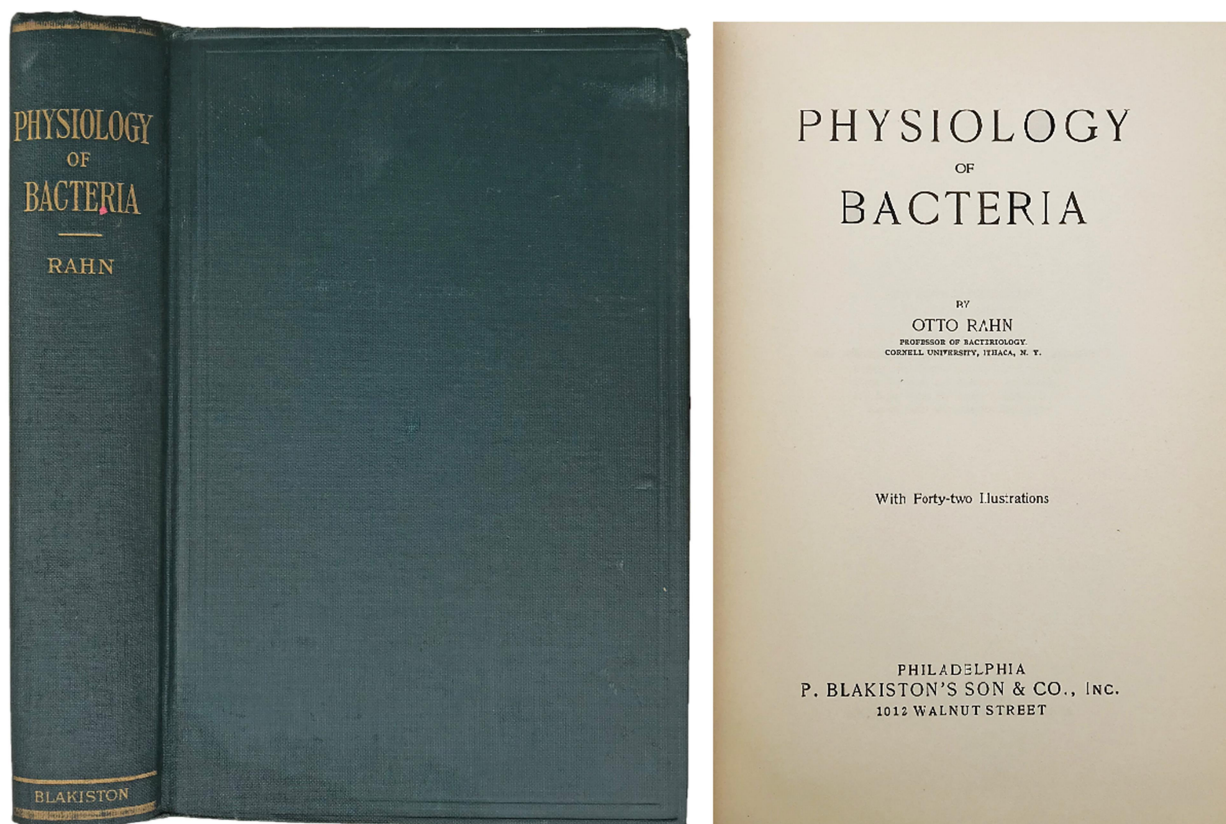
\$ 225

First edition. Pouchet "was a French naturalist and a leading proponent of spontaneous generation of life from non-living materials, and as such an opponent of Louis Pasteur's germ theory" (Wikipedia). "Pouchet wrote much on the subject, but it was his *Hétérogénie, ou Traité de la Génération Spontanée, Basé sur de Nouvelles Expériences* (1859), that did much to arouse widespread interest" (DSB, Vol. XI 109-10).





"It was by the publication of Pouchet's *Hétérogénie* (1859), that Pasteur took up the subject experimentally" (Bulloch 391). Today, the phenomenon of life spontaneously arising from non-life is known as "abiogenesis," and is widely considered to be the means by which life on Earth arose among scientific communities. – Bulloch, William. *History of Bacteriology*. Oxford University Press, 1960.



S13740 **RAHN, Otto** (1881-1957). *Physiology of bacteria*. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son, (1932). ¶ 8vo. xiv, 438 pp. 42 illus., index. Dark green cloth. Very good. Ownership signature of Kenneth J. Silberberg, Lawrence, Kansas.

\$ 25

First edition. "Dr. Otto Rahn served as Professor of Bacteriology at Cornell University from 1927 until 1949. In those 22 years, Dr. Rahn endeared himself to a large group of undergraduate and graduate students. . . . His early interests led him first toward the ministry but later toward mathematics and chemistry. In 1899 he matriculated at the University of Gottingen to major in organic chemistry and he received the degree of Ph.D. cum laude on December 24, 1902.

Young Dr. Rahn accepted a position as assistant in Dairy Science at Gottingen and served there from 1902 to 1906. In addition to his duties as an assistant, Rahn found time to do research on the biochemistry of bacterial growth. When it became



evident that his chances of advancing to the rank of instructor were rather poor, he left Gottingen and became an assistant at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Halle where he remained for one year. During these years as an assistant, Dr. Rahn had corresponded frequently with bacteriologists in the United States. Through this correspondence and the reputation gained from publications in scientific journals, Rahn was offered an assistant professorship in bacteriology at Michigan State College which he readily accepted.

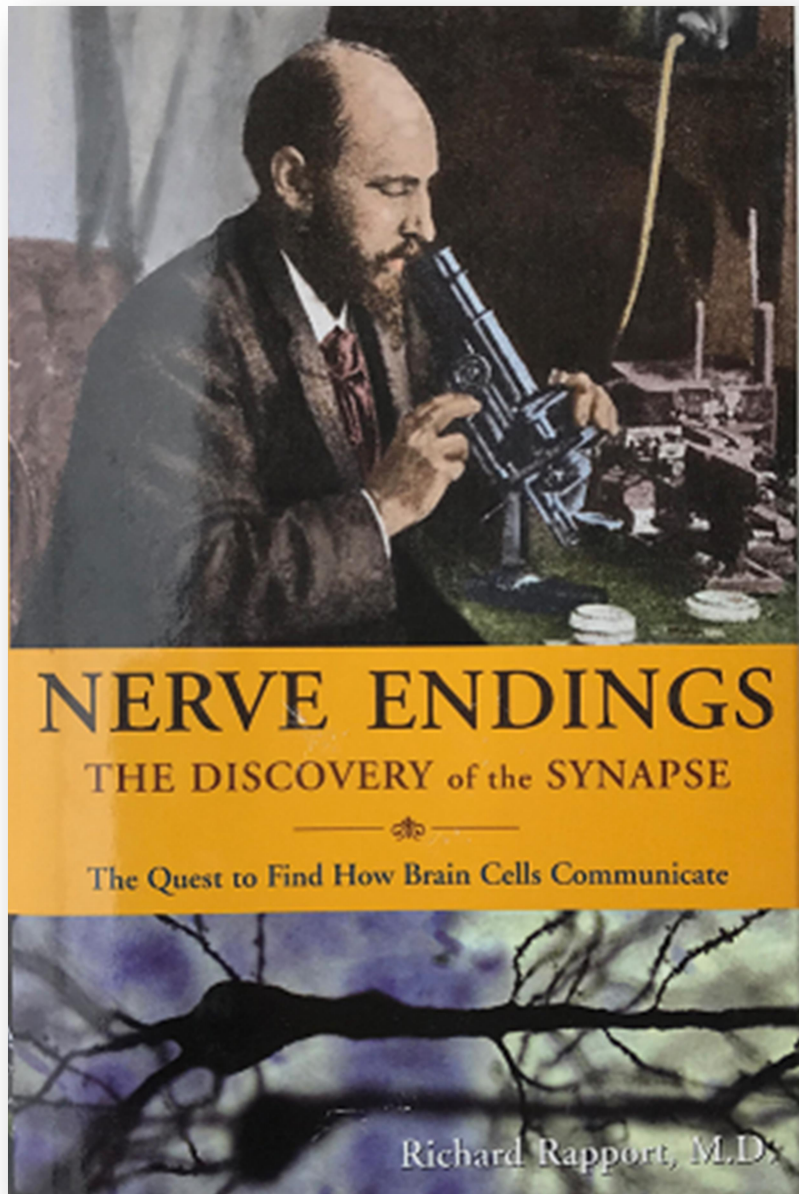
From 1907 to 1912, Dr. Rahn divided his time between teaching and research. He and his assistant, Miss Belle Farrand, worked together on many bacteriological problems, both fundamental and applied in nature. This partnership became a permanent one on September 4, 1911, when Dr. Rahn and Miss Farrand were married in Lansing, Michigan. In 1912, Dr. Rahn left Michigan to accept a position at the University of Illinois, where during the next two years he built up a strong Department of Bacteriology. In 1914, Dr. Rahn took his family to Germany to meet his relatives from whom he had been separated for seven years.

. . . His work on the physical properties of dairy products so interested American investigators that in 1926 he received an invitation from a group of American universities to lecture in this country. He spent nearly a year lecturing in the United States. Cornell University was one of the inviting institutions and he so impressed the staff in Dairy Industry that in 1927, after his return to Germany, he was invited to become Professor of Bacteriology at Cornell University. At Cornell, he became an outstanding teacher and his laboratory in bacterial physiology was a highlight in the Cornell teaching program. He studied biological radiation, fermentations, and the growth and aging of cells. . . ." [web-source].

S13741 **RAPPORT, Richard.** *Nerve endings. The discovery of the Synapse.* New York & London: W. W. Norton & Co., (2005). ¶ 8vo. 240 pp. Bibliog., index. Quarter brown cloth over mustard boards, gilt-stamped spine title, dust jacket. Fine. ISBN: 0393060195

\$ 6

"Santiago Ramon y Cahal (1852-1934) and Camillo Golgi (1843-1926) met on only one occasion, when they jointly received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1906, the first histologists to do so. Golgi's major contribution to microscopic neuroanatomy was the discovery of silver staining of neurons, which enabled these cells and their processes to be seen clearly and to be traced. He also described the intracellular organelle that bears his name. Cajal used Golgi's method and refined it further, making detailed studies of the cellular structure of the cerebellum and spinal cord. They were both limited by the resolution of the light microscope and initially by poor optics. Their interpretation of what they saw differed fundamentally. Golgi saw no reason to dispute the long held view that the cells of the brain formed a reticulum, with all cells in direct contact with each other—a view that he continued to espouse long





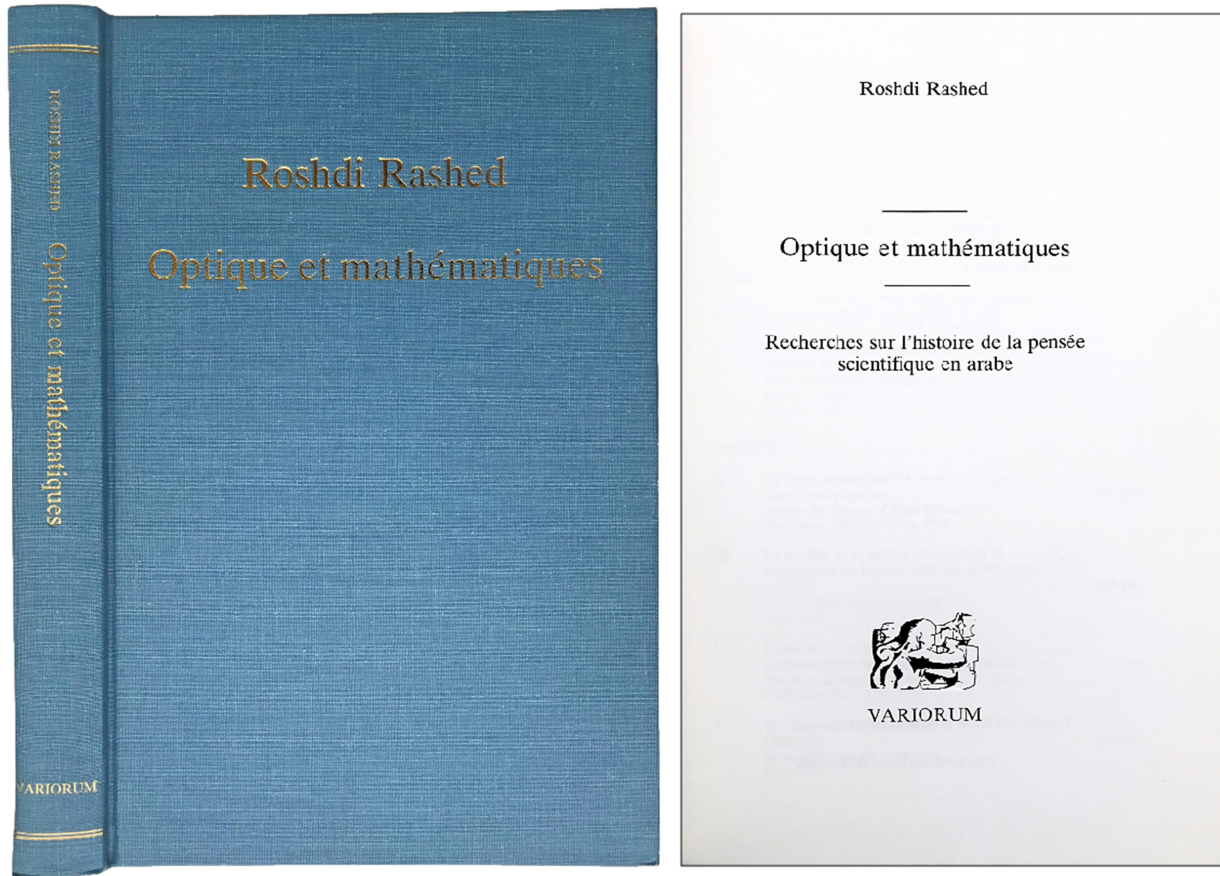
after the rest of the scientific world had abandoned it; and he vigorously defended it at the Nobel Prize ceremony. In the 1880s Cajal was the first to realize that neurons were discrete entities, conducting their impulses in one direction only down their axon and receiving information through dendrites on the cell body; and, most notably, that there was a gap between one cell and the next. The nature of this gap and how impulses were transmitted across it was unknown at the time. It was Sherrington who introduced the term synapse in 1897.

It is possible to trace Cajal's life from childhood in a remote village on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, the son of a village doctor, to the Nobel Prize and a Chair at the University of Madrid, because he wrote an extensive biography *Recollections of my Life*. Rapport makes extensive use of this archive to give detail and background to Cajal's progress to fame and international recognition, with over 200 quotes (all referenced in an appendix). Such personal details are not available for Golgi, whose biographical details come from the public record of his appointments and analysis of his publications.

This book is about Cajal's life and achievements, and the domestic and political environment of the time in Spain. Most notable was the scientific isolation in which he worked: but perhaps that insulated him from the prevailing views in the rest of Europe and enabled him to look at the same appearances as everybody else—but with an unbiased eye. He was able to record his findings with immaculate drawings, a skill he developed at school when he was more interested in art than science.

There is a glossary of scientific and medical terms, a bibliography and an excellent index. A problem the author has tried to address is writing for both the non-medical and medical reader. The frequent explanations of medical phraseology and the use of lay terminology is a minor irritation to the medical reader; and the non-medical reader might have some difficulty in remembering these explanations from one section to another. This book will appeal to all those interested in how the understanding of the microstructure of the brain developed in the last decades of the 19th and the early 20th centuries." [M. D. O'Brien, Review, *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 2006 Jun; 99(6): 322].

Richard Rapport, M.D., is a board certified neurosurgeon in the Neuro Intensive Care Unit at Harborview Medical Center and a UW professor of Neurological Surgery.



*Medieval Arab Scientific Tradition Studied*

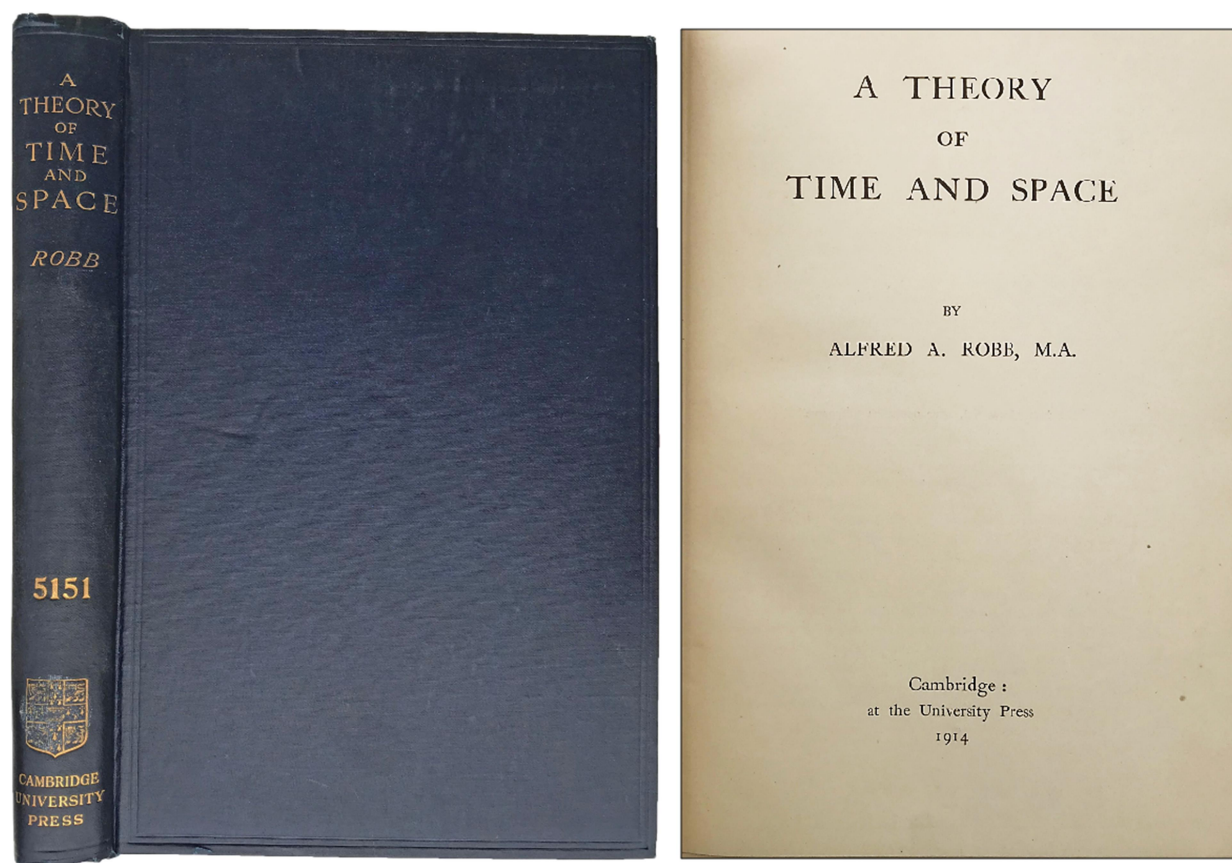
S13742 **RASHED, Roshdi** (1936-). *Optique et mathématiques. Recherches sur l'histoire de la pensée scientifique en arabe.* (Aldershot): Variorum, (1992). ¶ 8vo. xi, 340 pp. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles. Ownership signature of Professor David Lindberg. Fine. ISBN: 0860783308

\$ 35

"Roshdi Rashed, born in Cairo in 1936, is a mathematician, philosopher and historian of science, whose work focuses largely on mathematics and physics of medieval Arab world. His work explores and illuminates the unrecognized Arab scientific tradition, being one of the first historians to study in detail the ancient and medieval texts, their journey through the Eastern schools and courses, their immense contributions to Western science, particularly in regarding the development of algebra and the first formalization of physics." "He is currently Emeritus Director of Research (special class) at CNRS (France)."



PROVENANCE: Professor David C. Lindberg (1935-2015), American historian of science, history of medieval and early modern science, especially optics, physical science and the relationship between religion and science. Lindberg was the Hildale Professor Emeritus of History of Science and past director of the Institute for Research in the Humanities, at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. Lindberg's research into medieval optics and the Middle Eastern influences of early science, was highly respected.

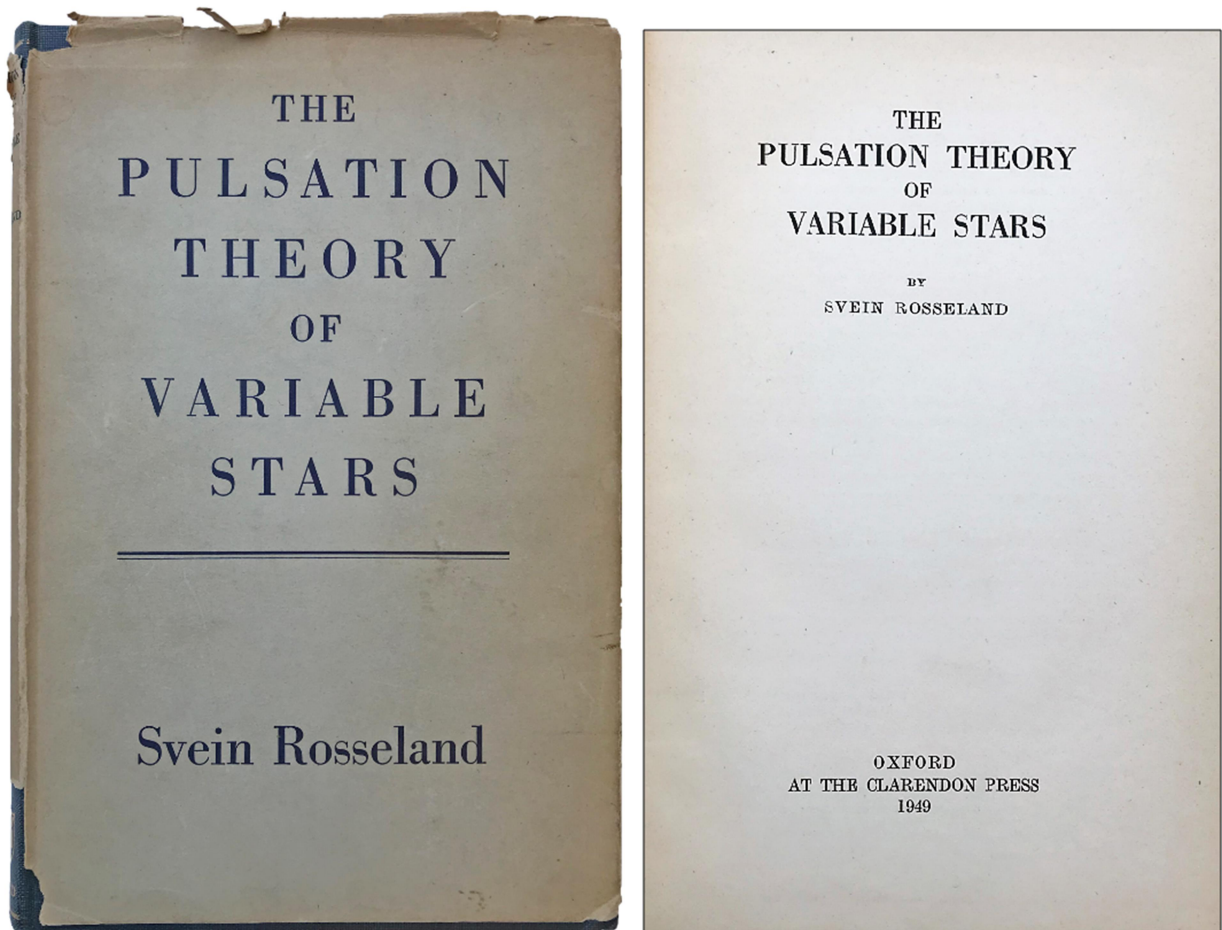


S13739 **ROBB, Alfred A.** (1873-1936). *A theory of time and space*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1914. ¶ Tall 8vo. vi, 373 pp. Navy cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Exlib bookplate and ink stamps of Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, with additional gilt-stamping on spine stating "5151". Very good copy.

\$ 175

FIRST EDITION. Robb is known for his four works on special relativity (1911, 1914, 1921, 1926) in which he derived a space-time formalism of the theory in a axiomatic-geometric way. [Briginshaw]. Robb therefore was sometimes called the "Euclid of relativity". In the first of these works he used a hyperbolic angle to introduce the concept of rapidity which clarified the relativistic velocity-addition

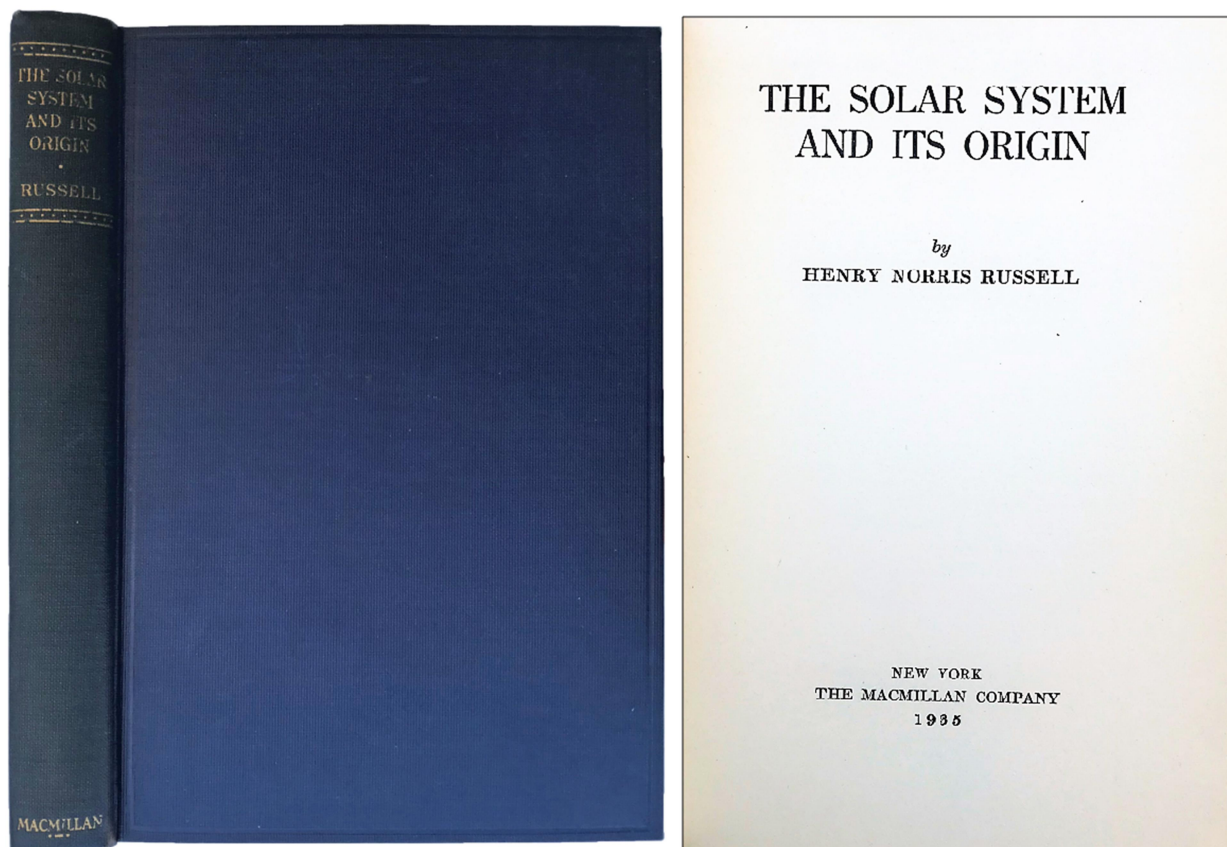
formula. [Walter]. He also showed that the kinematic space of velocities is hyperbolic, that is, that "instead of a Euclidean triangle of velocities, we get a Lobachevski triangle of rapidities". However, contrary to the scientific mainstream, he believed that the works of Joseph Larmor and Hendrik Lorentz were more important for relativity than the works of Albert Einstein and Hermann Minkowski. Briginshaw, *The axiomatic geometry of Space-Time: An assessment of the work of A. A. Robb*, *Centaurus* 22, pp. 315-323 (1979); Walter, Scott (1999). "The non-Euclidean style of Minkowskian relativity" in J. Gray, *The Symbolic Universe: Geometry and Physics*. Oxford: University Press. pp. 91-127.



S13713 **ROSSELAND, Svein** (1894-1995). *The Pulsation Theory of Variable Stars*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949. ¶ 8vo. viii, 162 pp. Figs., index. Navy cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Occasional pencil marginalia. Ownership signature of Allan R. Sandage. Very good.

\$ 10

Rosseland was a much honored Norwegian astrophysicist and a pioneer in the field of theoretical astrophysics.



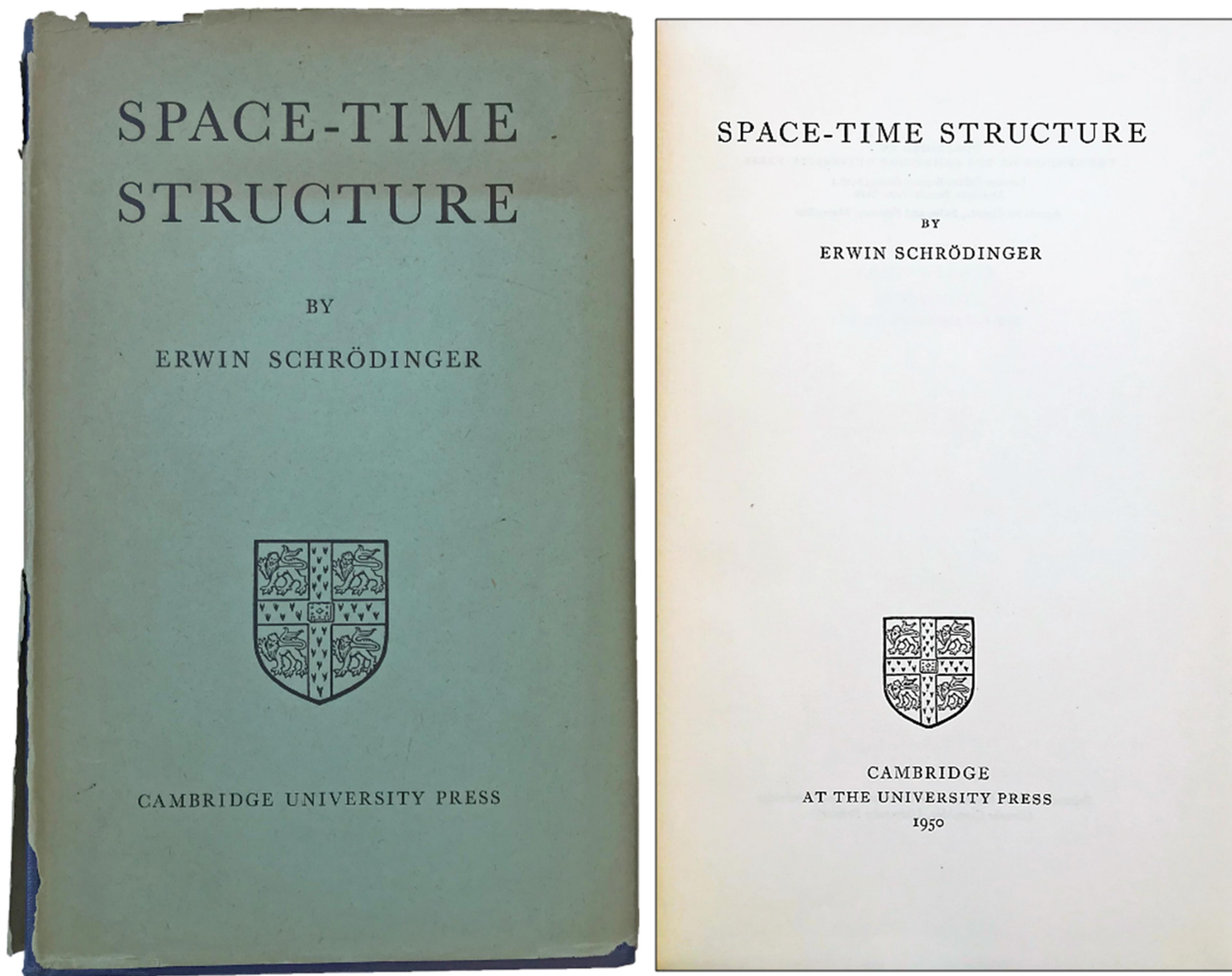
S13714 **RUSSELL, Henry Norris** (1877-1957). *The Solar System and Its origin*. New York: Macmillan, 1935. ¶ Small 8vo. [x], 144 pp. Navy blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Henrietta H. Swope.

\$ 20

First edition, made up of lectures delivered at the University of Virginia. The volume is also one of the two volumes of standard texts in astronomy that were popular for were highly influential for two decades and more. Russell, highly respected and highly honored with achievements and awards, wronged Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin from concluding that the composition of the Earth and of the Sun were different from each other. Russell dissuaded her from that position, though 4 years later he discovered she was correct. Russell, an American astronomer, studied at Princeton, studied under Arthur Robert Hinks at the Cambridge Observatory. He later returned to Princeton where he taught and gained stature from 1908 till 1947 when he retired as Director of the Princeton Observatory.



PROVENANCE: Henrietta Hill Swope (October 26, 1902 – November 24, 1980) was an American astronomer who studied variable stars. In particular, she measured the period-luminosity relation for Cepheid stars, which are bright variable stars whose periods of variability relate directly to their intrinsic luminosities. Their measured periods can therefore be related to their distances and used to measure the size of the Milky Way and distances to other galaxies.



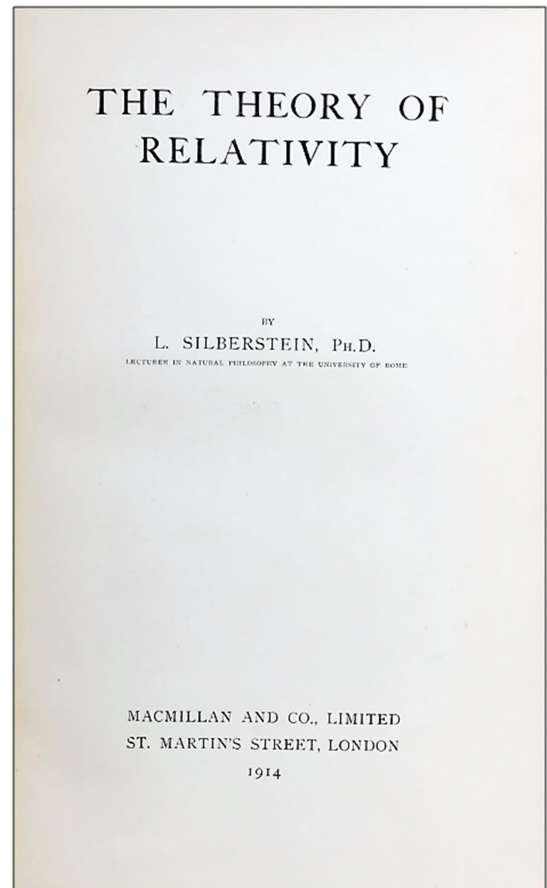
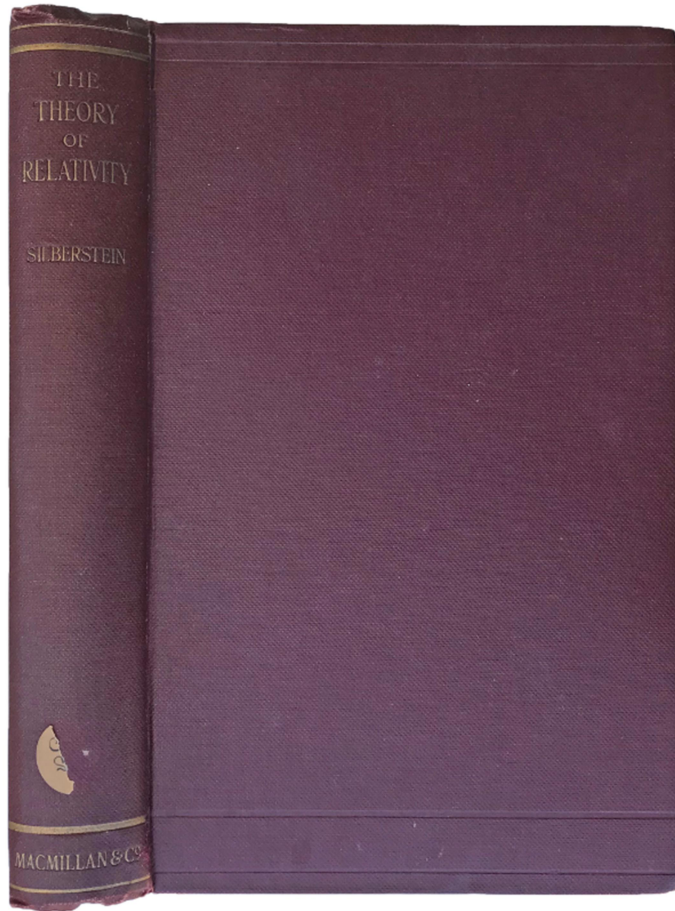
S13715 **SCHRODINGER, Erwin** (1887-1961). *Space-Time Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1950. ¶ 8vo. viii, 119, [1] pp. Navy cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn, torn. Ownership signature of Allan R. Sandage. Overall very good (book is fine, the jacket well worn).

\$ 15

First edition. A.H. Taub's review: "In this book Professor Schrödinger reviews some of the main ideas underlying Einstein's theory of gravitation and the mathematical apparatus for expressing these ideas. The entire book is written in a clear and interesting manner. The main ideas of differential geometry which are needed for an understanding of the theory of relativity are expounded in a simple and lively fashion. The author develops his subject in "three stages, namely, (1) when only general invariance is imposed; (2) when in addition an affine connection is imposed; (3) when this is specialized to carry a metric." The discussion is organized in three parts corresponding to these stages.

Part I is concerned with tensor algebra and invariant integrals. Part II deals with covariant differentiation, parallel displacement, the curvature tensor, geodesies, and a chapter on the hypotheses about gravitation. Part III deals with affine connections derivable from metrics, the meaning of the metric according to the special theory of relativity, conservation laws and variational principles, and generalizations of Einstein's theory.

The last chapter deals with two recent attempts to formulate a unified field theory, one by Einstein and one by the author himself. These theories are given in a brief outline form and fundamental questions concerning them are not discussed. Thus the physical interpretations of the various quantities entering in these theories is not stated nor is there any discussion of the consistency of the equations resulting when the field equations are supplemented by conditions which would determine quantities left arbitrary in the existing theory. This latter question is of paramount importance in the latest formulation of the "Einstein-Strauss-theory." [AMS.org].



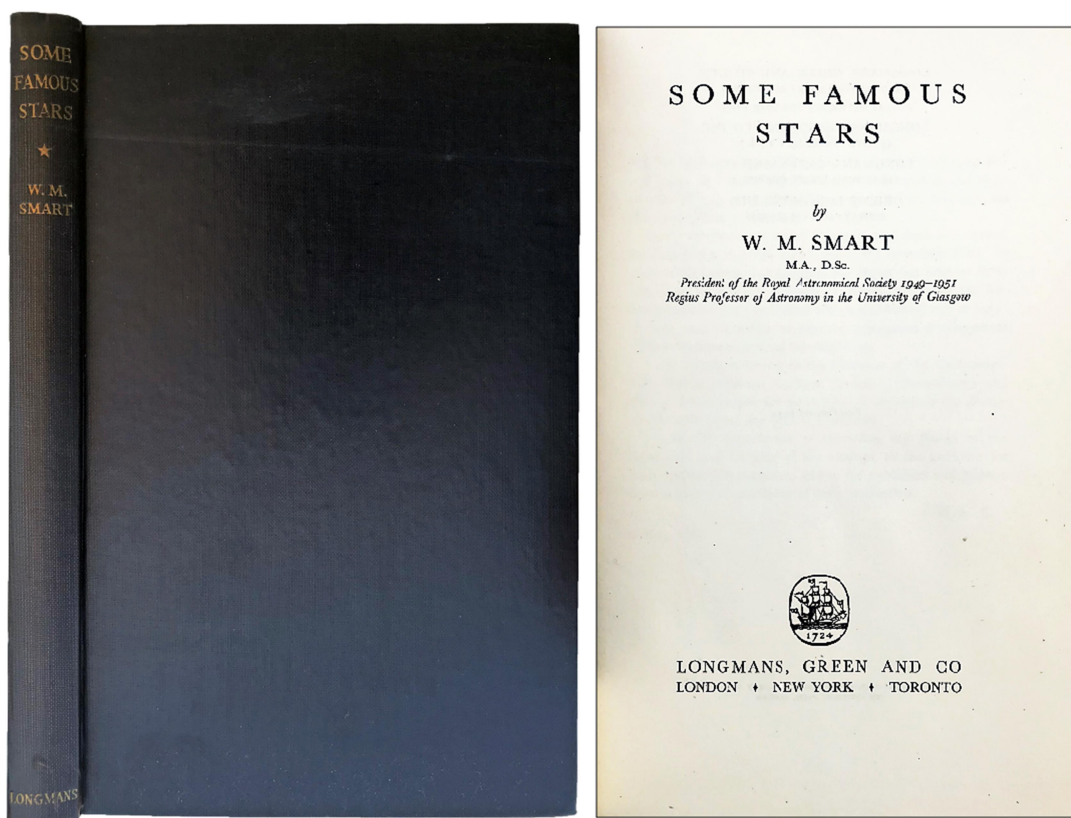
S13716 **SILBERSTEIN, Ludwik** (1872–1948). *The Theory of Relativity*. London: Macmillan, 1914. ¶ 8vo. viii, 295, [1] pp. Figs., index, corrigenda leaf. Maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of the Mount Wilson Observatory (presented by Robert Simpson Woodward), adding their embossed stamp. Very good.

\$ 80

First edition. In his review, Morris R. Cohen wrote, "Dr. Silberstein is not inclined to emphasize the revolutionary character of the new ideas, but rather concerned to show their intimate connection with older ones." [Morris R. Cohen (1916), Review of *Theory of Relativity*, *Philosophical Review* 25:207–9]. Another review by Maurice Solovine states that Silberstein subjected the relativity principle to an exhaustive examination in the context of, and with respect to, the principal problems of mathematical physics taken up at the time. [Maurice Solovine (1916), Review: *Theory of Relativity*, *Revue philosophique de la France et de l'étranger* 81:394,5].



PROVENANCE: Robert Simpson Woodward (1849-1924), American civil engineer, physicist, mathematician, and administrator. He took his degree in civil engineering from the University of Michigan. In 1884 he became astronomer to the United States Geological Survey, serving for six years before he accepted a position at Columbia University. In 1905 he became the first President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington (thus a connection with Mt. Wilson). In 1896 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He earned a great deal of respect for his labors and leadership.



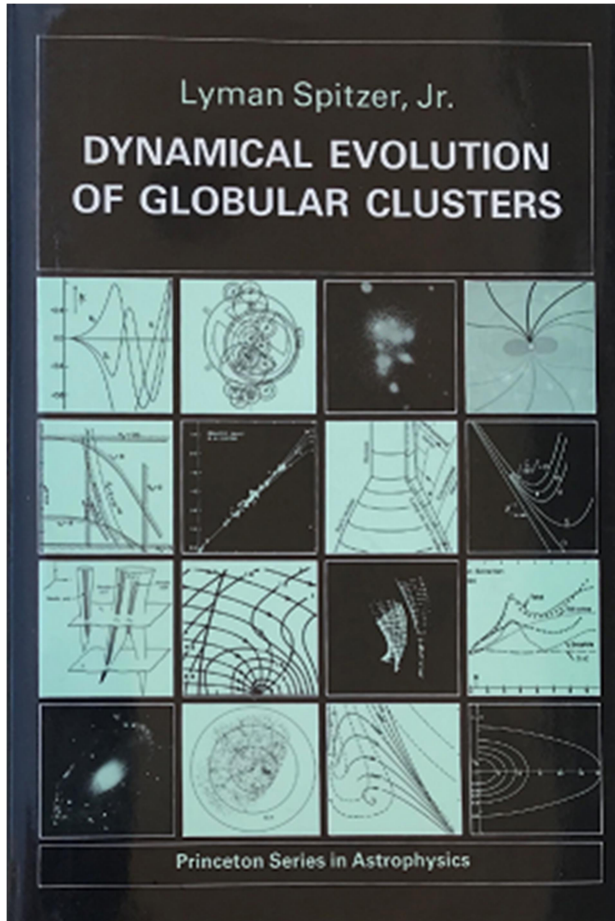
S13717 **SMART, W. M. (William Marshall)** (1889-1975). *Some Famous Stars*. London, New York, Toronto: Longmans, Green, 1950. ¶ Small 8vo. [viii], 219, [1] pp. 14 plates, 60 figs., index. Navy gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine.

\$ 10

First edition. Smart was President of the Royal Astronomical Society and Regius Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow (1937-1959). A Scottish astronomer, Smart rose to become the University's Dean of the Faculty of Science from 1946 to 1949.

S13718 **SPITZER, Lyman, Jr.** (1914-). *Dynamical Evolution of Globular Clusters*.  
Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 180 pp. 1 fig.,  
index. Black cloth, dust-jacket. Ownership signature of Allan Sandage. ISBN  
10: 0691083096 ISBN 13: 9780691083094

\$ 8



First edition (hardcover issue). "Lyman Spitzer, Jr. (1914-1997) was one of the 20th century's great scientists. A renowned astrophysicist, he made major contributions in the areas of stellar dynamics, plasma physics, thermonuclear fusion, and space astronomy. Lyman Spitzer, Jr. was the first person to propose the idea of placing a large telescope in space and was the driving force behind the development of the Hubble Space Telescope... In addition to being an outstanding scientist and leader in the development of space telescopes, Lyman Spitzer, Jr. was an outstanding teacher who was extremely well-respected by both his colleagues and students. He was an author whose books include "Physics of Fully Ionized Gases" (1956) which became a valuable reference in the fields of plasma and fusion research, and "Diffuse Matter in Space" (1968) which described the field of interstellar matter. He was also a member of

numerous scientific organizations including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Astronomical Society, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the Royal Astronomical Society (London), the American Physical Society, the American Geophysical Union, the American Association of the University Professors, and the American Philosophical Society.

Lyman Spitzer, Jr. was considered to be a man of "incredible discipline, diligence and politeness." He loved mountain-climbing and skiing and was a member of the American Alpine Club to which he contributed a grant which promoted "state-of-the-art, cutting-edge climbing through financial support of small, lightweight climbing teams attempting bold first ascents or difficult repeats of the most challenging routes in the world's great mountain ranges." [JPL].

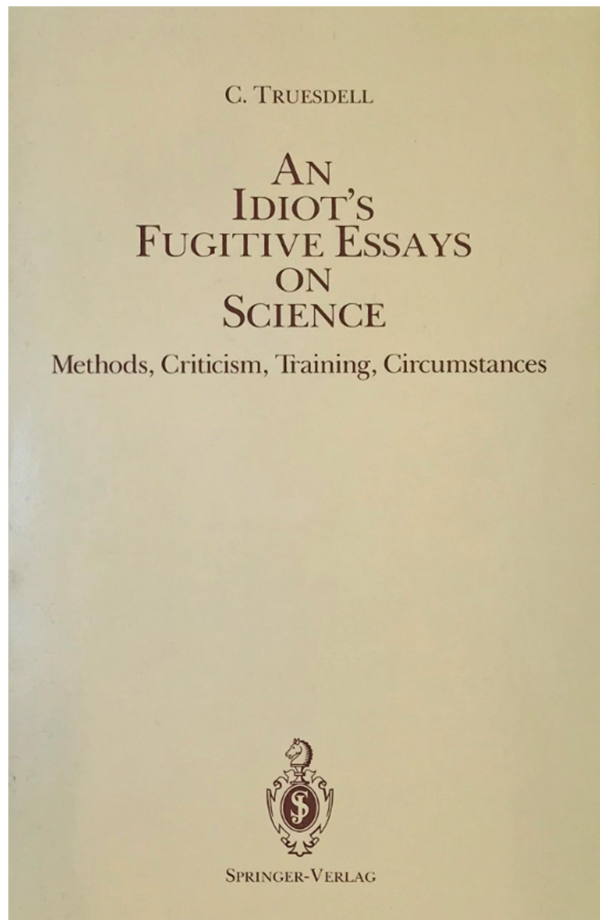


S13719 **SULLIVAN, Walter** (1918-1996). *We are not alone: The Search for Intelligent Life on Other Worlds*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964. ¶ Third printing. 8vo. xi, 325, [1] pp. Illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Very good.

\$ 4

Walter Seager Sullivan, Jr., was a writer on science working for the New York Times. This book was a best seller and covered his views relating to the search for extraterrestrial intelligence.





S13720 **TRUESDELL, C. (Clifford Ambrose)** (1919-2000). *An Idiot's Fugitive Essays on Science; Methods, Criticism, Training, Circumstances. Second printing, revised and augmented.* New York: Springer, 1984. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [1], 661, [1] pp. Illus. Printed wrappers. Fine. ISBN 10: 0387912215 ISBN 13: 9780387912219

\$ 40

"In addition to his original work in mechanics, Truesdell was a major historian of science and mathematics, editing or co-editing six volumes of the collected works of Leonhard Euler." (Wikip.).

Arranged in six parts, this work contains numerous contributions:

Part I: Aims, Programs, and Methods. 1. Experience, Theory, and Experiment (1955); 2. The Field Viewpoint in Classical Physics Exordium of the Classical Field Physics (1960) co-author R. Toupin. 3. Modern Continuum Mechanics in Adolescence (1962); Extracts from the preface and annotations to the reprints of *The Mechanical Foundations of Elasticity and Fluid Dynamics* (1952) and *A Program of Physical*

Research in Classical Mechanics (1953); 4. Purpose, Method, and Program of Nonlinear Continuum Mechanics. Introduction to The Non-Linear Field Theories of Mechanics (1965), co-author W. NOLL ; 5. War, Socialism, and Quantum Mechanics Extract from the preface to Essays in the History of Mechanics (1968) ; 6. The Tradition of Elasticity, Extract from the preface to Introduction to Rational Elasticity (1973), co-author c.-c. WANG ; 7. Statistical Mechanics and Continuum Mechanics (1973, 1979); 8. Our Debt to the French Tradition: "Catastrophes" and Our Search for Structure Today (1978, 1981); 9. Draw from the Model and Imitate the Antique (1979); 10. The Role of Mathematics in Science as Exemplified by the Work of the BERNOULLIS and EULER (1979,1981); 11. Conceptual Analysis Address upon receipt of a Birkhoff Prize (1978).

PART II. CRITICISM:

SELECTED REVIEWS: A. WRITING AND TEXTS FOR LIVING SCIENCE;

12. A Comment on Scientific Writing (1954) ; 13.

GOLDSTEIN'S *Classical Mechanics* (1950); 14.

MURNAGHAN'S *Finite Deformation of an Elastic Solid* (1952); 15.

NOVOZHILOV'S *Foundations of the Nonlinear Theory of Elasticity* (1953). B.

THE LIGHT OF HISTORY UPON THE PRESENT' ; 16. Critical Problems in the History of Science (1961); 17.

DUGAS' *Histoire de la Mecanique* (1953) ; 18.



JAMMER'S *Concepts of Mass in Classical and Modern Physics* (1963) ; 19. CLAGETT'S *The Science of Mechanics in the Middle Ages* (1961) ; 20. STEVIN'S *Works on Mechanics* (1957); 21. DUGAS' *La Mecanique au XVII' Siecle* (1956); 22. COSTABEL'S *Leibniz and Dynamics* (1975); 23. JOHN BERNOULLI and L'HOPITAL (1958); 24. *The Works of JAMES BERNOULLI* (1973); 25. DANIEL BERNOULLI'S *Hydrodynamica* (1960); 26. ROUSE & INCE'S *History of Hydraulics* (1959); 27. HANKINS' *Jean d'Alembert* (1971) ; 28. *The Mathematical and Physical Papers of G. G. STOKES* (1966) ; 29. GILLMOR'S *Coulomb* (1973) ; 30. TIMOSHENKO'S *History of Strength of Materials* (1953) ; 31. SZABO'S *Geschichte der mechanischen Prinzipien und ihrer wichtigsten Anwendungen* (1979).

PART III. BIOGRAPHY AND CIRCUMSTANCES; 32. *Genius Conquers and Despises the Establishment: NEWTON*. a. *NEWTON's Letters* (1960, 1962). b. *NEWTON's Mathematical Works* (1973, 1977). ; 33. *Genius Turns the Establishment to Profit: EULER*. a. *EULER's Letters* (1960/1977). b. *EULER's Early Manuscripts on Mechanics* (1967). c. *A Sample: Ten out of Seventy-three* (1958/1981). d. *LEONARD EULER, Supreme Geometer* (1972,1982); 34. *The Establishment Stifles Genius: HERAPATH and WATERSTON* (1968, 1982). ; 35. *Genius and the Establishment at a Polite Standstill in the Modern University: BATEMAN* (1976, 1981).

PART IV. TRAINING; 36. *The Scholar's Workshop and Tools* (1970, 1976, 1981); 37. *Has the Private University a Future?* (1976).

PART V. PHILOSOPHY?; 38. *Is there a Philosophy of Science?* (1973); 39. *SUPPEsian Stews* (1980/1981).

PART VI. DIRGE: 40. *The Scholar: A Species Threatened by Professions* (1972); 41. *The Computer: Ruin of Science and Threat to Mankind* (1979/1982) ; 42. *Of All and of None* (1964).



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