



Catalogue 231

*36 Weiss Books*

FROM THE COLLECTION OF

**JEFF WEBER**

Carlsbad, California

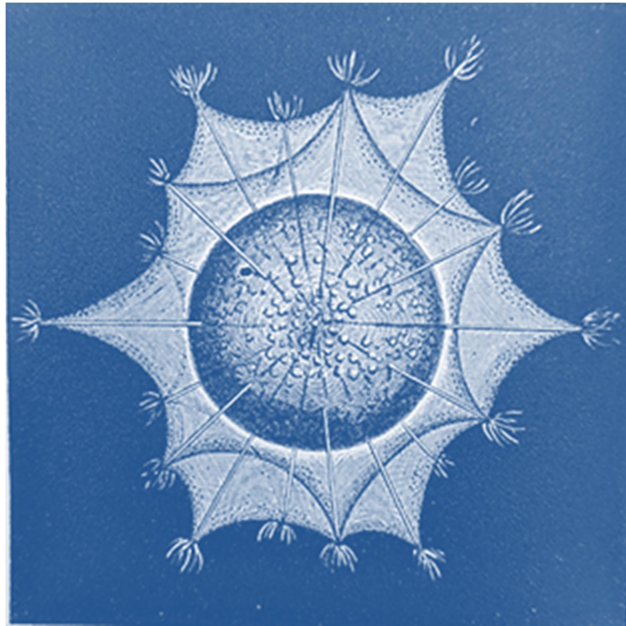
Monasterij Weingartensis Aet. 1071.



[1646 SCHOTT]

# Catalogue 231

## 36 *Weiss Books*



Including: Denis PETAU – Thomas Joseph Heinrich SCHELLEN – Gaspar SCHOTT –  
Joseph-Aignan SIGAUD de LAFOND – Benjamin SILLIMAN – Samuel SMILES –  
Charles Piazzi SMYTH – Mary SOMERVILLE – Johann Heinrich Conrad Gottfried Gustav  
STEINMANN – George STEPHENSON – Joannes STOBÆUS – Gaius SÜETONIUS –  
SYNESIUS of Cyrene & more

FROM THE COLLECTION OF

JEFF WEBER

NOTE: ALL AVAILABLE BOOKS SHOWING WITH PICTURES (SOMETIMES ADDITIONAL) AT: [WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM](http://WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM)



1725 **PRIVAT-DESCHANEL, Augustin** (1821-1883); **Joseph David EVERETT** (1831-1904). *Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy*. *Based on the Traite de Physique . . .* London: Blackie & Son, 1913.

¶ Four parts in one volume. Thick 8vo. viii, 256; 273, [1]; 358; 318 pp. [Total: 1214 pages]. Color frontis (folding outer margin), 1 color plate (pt. III, facing p. 246), 720 (total) figures [180; 140; 181; 219], index.

Contemporary brown blind- and gilt-stamped calf, prize binding of Bradford Grammar School, raised bands, all edges marbled; extremities rubbed. Prize bookplate, "2nd Henry Maufe Prize for Physics Awarded July 1915, to G. E. Richmond, W. [William] H. Keeling, Head Master," Bradford Grammar School [United Kingdom]. Good.

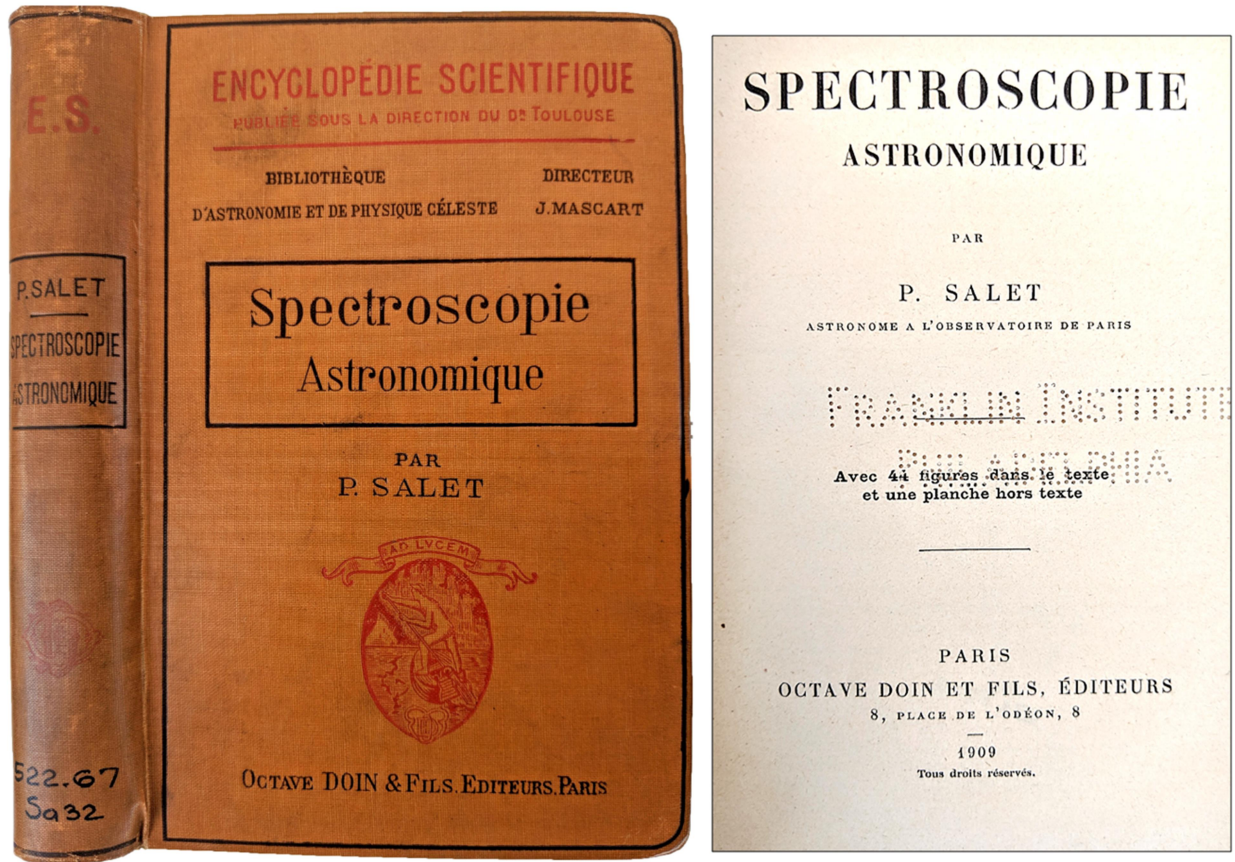
\$ 60

Seventeenth edition, translated and edited, with extensive additions, by J. D. Everett.

This exhaustive work relating to all branches of natural philosophy, covers mechanics, constitution of bodies, gravity, laws of falling bodies, the pendulum, balance, hydrostatics, principle of Archimedes, vessels in communication – capillarity, barometers, Boyle's law, air-pump, air pressure, pumps for liquids, efflux of liquids, HEAT: thermometry, relating to expansion, solids, liquids, gases, fusions and solidification, evaporation & condensation, ebullition, tension & vapor density, hygrometry, radiant heat, heat conduction, calorimetry, thermodynamics, steam & other heat engines, terrestrial temperatures, ELECTRICITY: electrical induction, measurement of electrical forces, electrical machines, related experiments, electric potential, electrical condensers, effects of discharge, electrometers, MAGNETISM: facts & laws, experiments, CURRENT ELECTRICITY: Galvanic battery, Galvanometer, Ohm's law, electrodynamics, heating effects of currents, electro-motors – telegraphs, electro-chemistry, induction of currents, electrical and magnetic units, ACOUSTICS: production and propagation of sound, numerical evaluation of sound, modes of vibration, analysis of vibrations & constitution of sounds, consonance, dissonance, and resultant tones, OPTICS: propagation of light, reflection of light, refraction, lenses, vision & optical instruments, dispersion – study of spectra, color, wave theory of light, polarization and double refraction.

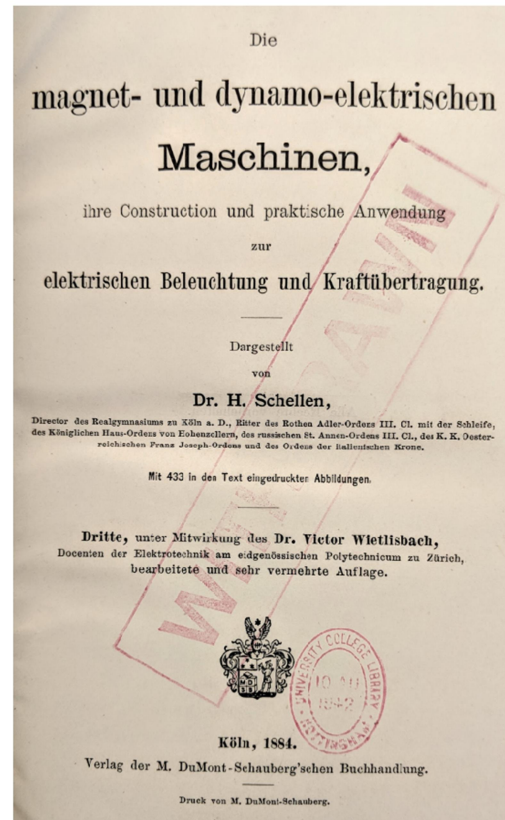
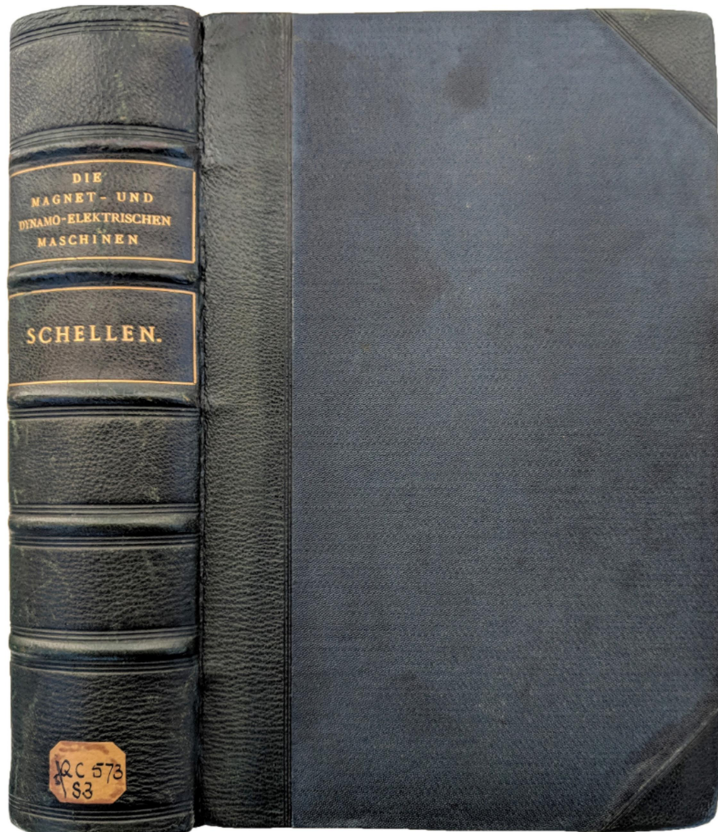
Augustin Privat-Deschanel, born in 1821, in Allenc, Lozere, died in 1883, in Vanves. He was a professor of physical sciences at the Royal College of Limoges in the years 1844-1848, from October 1844 to March 1848. He also taught for a long time at Louis-le-Grand High School in Paris.

PROVENANCE: Reverend William Hulton Keeling (1840-1916), Bradford Grammar School Head Master (served 1871-1915), M.A., L.L.D. I could not learn much more about G. E. Richmond other than he was later at Queen's College, participating in the Hastings Science Exhibition. The Bradford Grammar School has a revered history and dates back to ca. 1553.



1639 **SALET, Pierre** (1875-1936). *Spectroscopie Astronomique*. Paris: Octave Doin et fils, 1909. ¶ 8vo. viii, [4], 431, [1], xii pp. 44 figs., 1 plate, index. Black & red printed sienna cloth, top edge stained red. Franklin Institute Library bookplate & markings, incl. perforation on title & index. Very good.

\$ 40



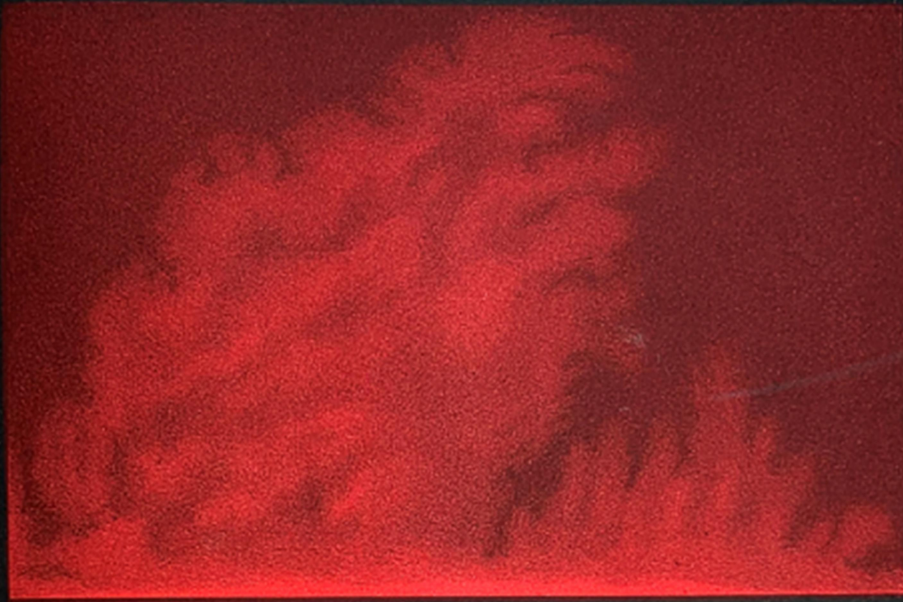
1640 **SCHELLEN, Thomas Joseph Heinrich** (1818-1884). *Die Magnet- und Dynamo-Elektrischen Maschinen, ihre Construction und praktische Anwendung zur elektrischen Beleuchtung und Kraftübertragung*. Köln: M. Dumont-Schauberg'schen, 1884. ¶ Thick 8vo. XVI, 916 pp. 433 figs., index; large 'withdrawn' stamp on title. Original quarter green morocco, blue cloth, blind- and gilt-stamped spine, raised bands, all edge marbled. Bookplates of University College Nottingham and Gulielmi H. Heaton. Very good, a handsome copy.

\$ 125

Third edition, greatly expanded by Dr. Victor Wietlisbach; both text and the figures are vastly expanded (i.e., the 1879 edition had 93 engravings; this edition is expanded with 433 engravings). Schellen focuses especially on electric lighting, as well as dynamo-electric machines and magnetic machines.

Wheeler 2170 [First edition].

3.

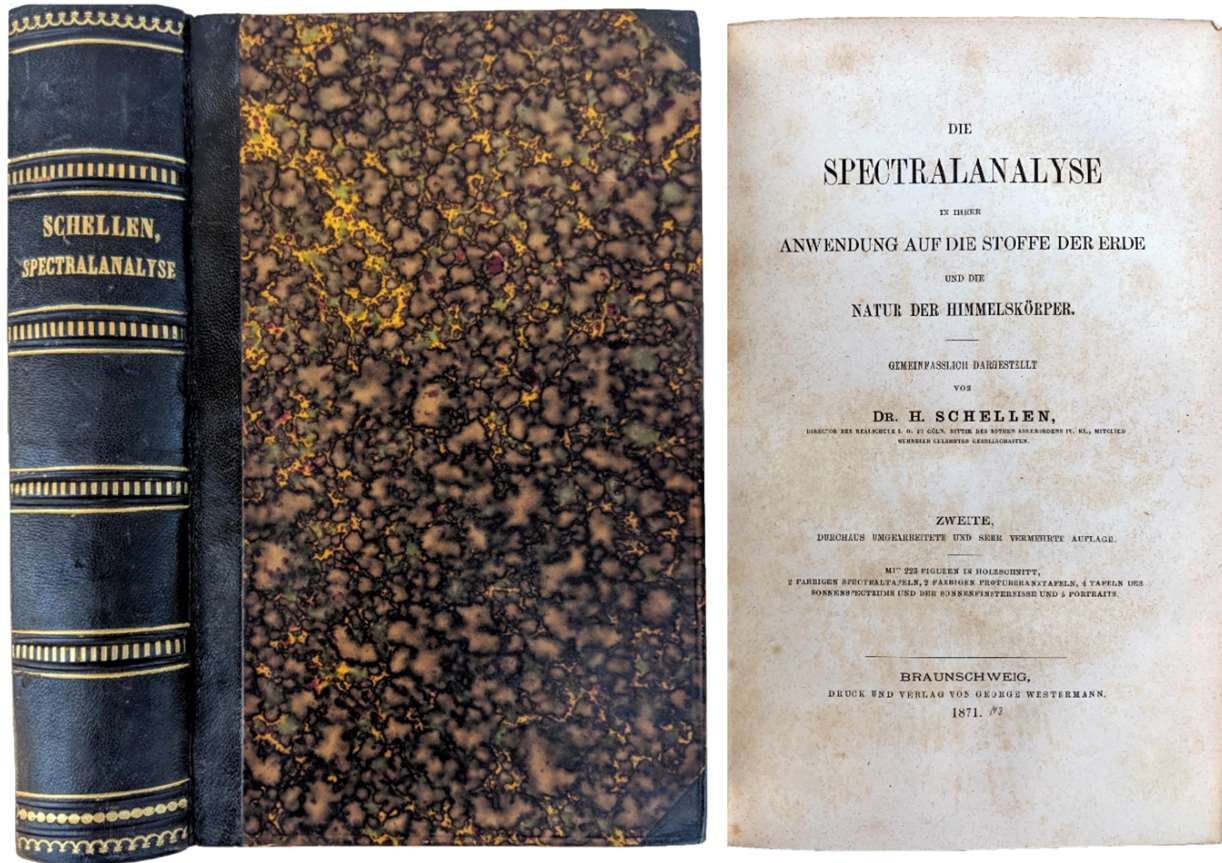


4.



[1641] Schellen

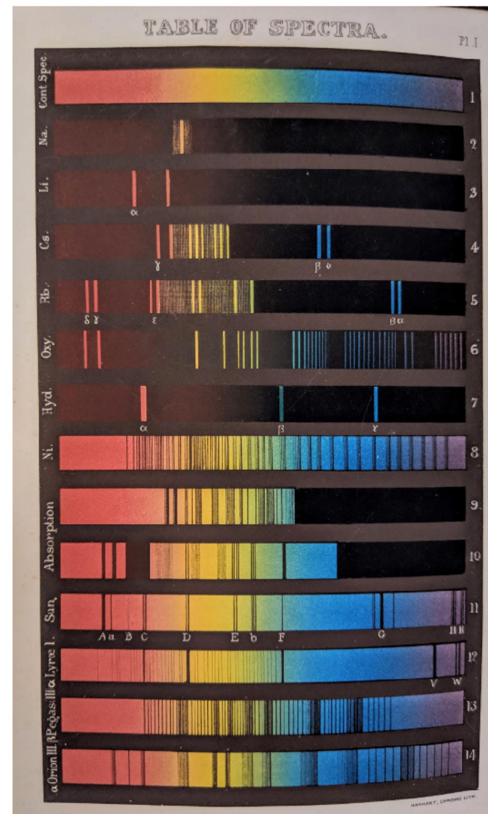
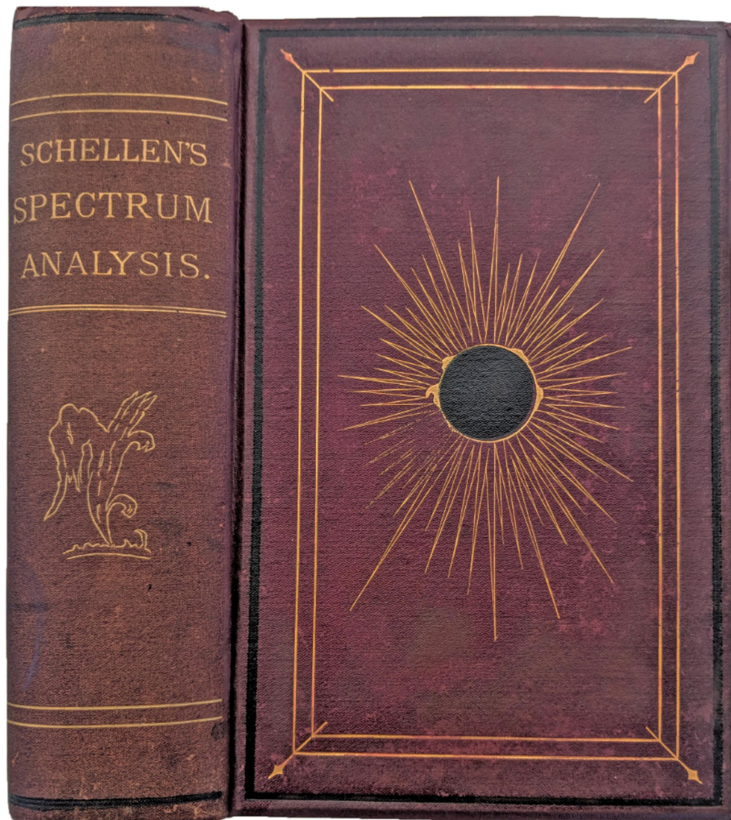




1641 **SHELLEN, Thomas Joseph Heinrich** (1818-1884). *Die Spectralanalyse in Ihrer Anwendung auf die Stoffe der Erde und die Natur der Himmelskörper*. Braunschweig: George Westermann, 1871. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 619, [1] pp. Half-title, chromolithographic frontis., 7 plates (3 chromolithographic, 2 folding), 223 figs., 5 portraits; some foxing. Contemporary quarter black morocco, blind- and gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards, black calf tips; portraits on browned paper. Very good.

\$ 125

Second edition, substantially enlarged and rewritten. An early work on the application of spectroscopy to the physical sciences.



1642 **SCHELLEN, Thomas Joseph Heinrich** (1818-1884). *Spectrum Analysis in its Application to Terrestrial Substances and the Physical Constitution of Heavenly Bodies*. London: Longmans, Green, 1872. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxvi, 662, 24 pp. Chromolithographic frontis., 12 plates (some color), 222 figs., ads. (dated Sept. 1871). Original crimson black- and gilt-decorated cloth; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 150

Translated from the Second (revised and enlarged) German Edition by Jane and Caroline Lassell. Edited, with notes, by William Huggins. This famous early and authoritative work on the application of spectroscopy is still useful today. Andrew D. White, in his classic, *A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom*, describes the work of Schellen on nebular hypothesis, as "a very thorough discussion of the bearings of discoveries made by spectrum analysis. . ." [Andrew D. White, vol. I., p. 19]. 3 parts: *On the Artificial Sources of High Degrees of Heat and Light*, *Spectrum Analysis in its Application to Terrestrial Substances*, *Spectrum Analysis in its Application to the Heavenly Bodies*.



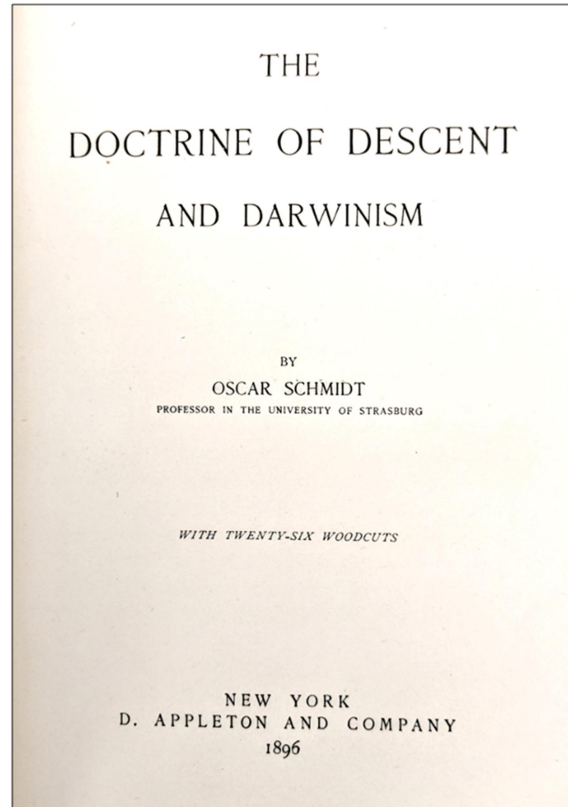
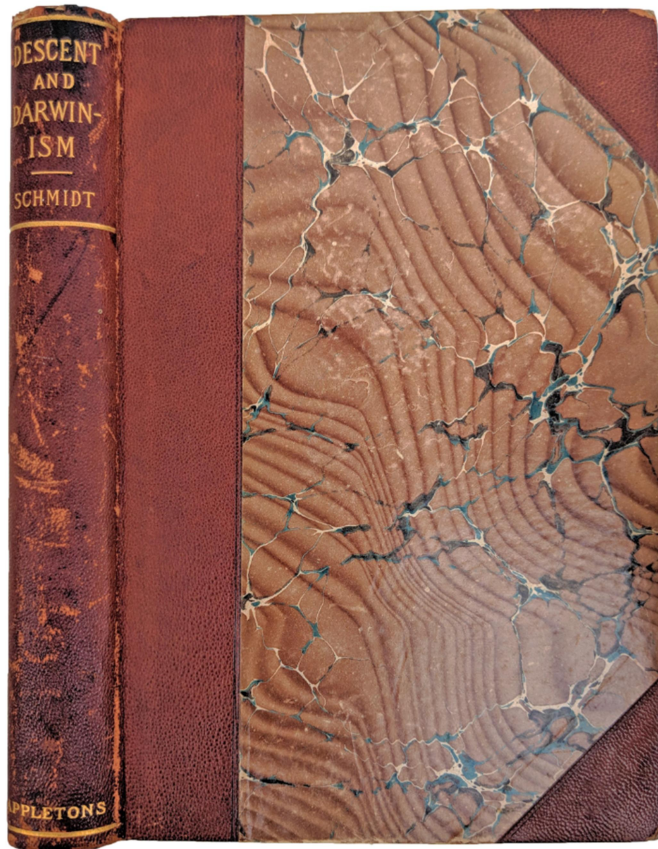
1643 **SCHLEEDE, Arthur** (1892-1977); **SCHNEIDER, Erich** (1891-?).  
*Röntgenspektroskopie und Kristallstrukturanalyse*. Berlin & Leipzig: Walter  
 de Gruyter, 1929. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. VIII, 336, 7, [5]; IV, 344, [10] pp.  
 249 + 553 figs., index. Green beige-printed cloth; corners slightly  
 bumped. Ownership signature of Victor Hicks. Very good.

\$ 50

Schleede was a German chemist. His reputation is somewhat tarnished by  
 his affiliation with the Nazi Party. This work is a significant contribution to  
 X-ray spectroscopy and crystal structure analysis.

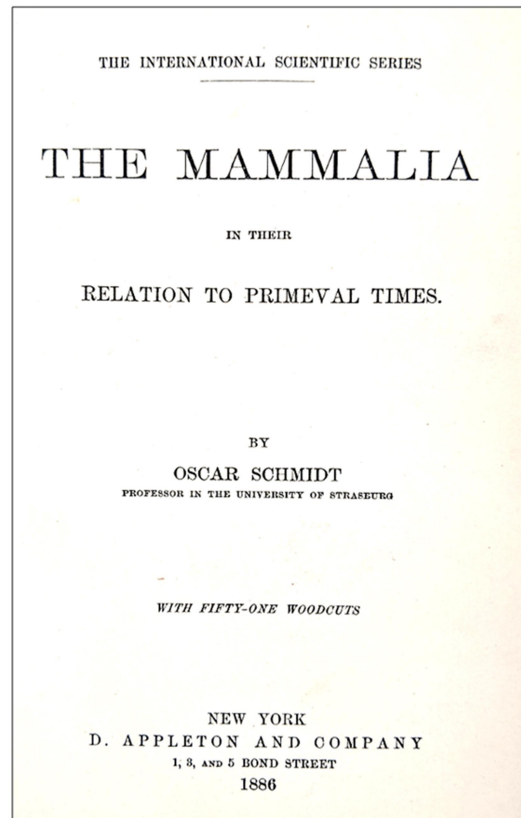
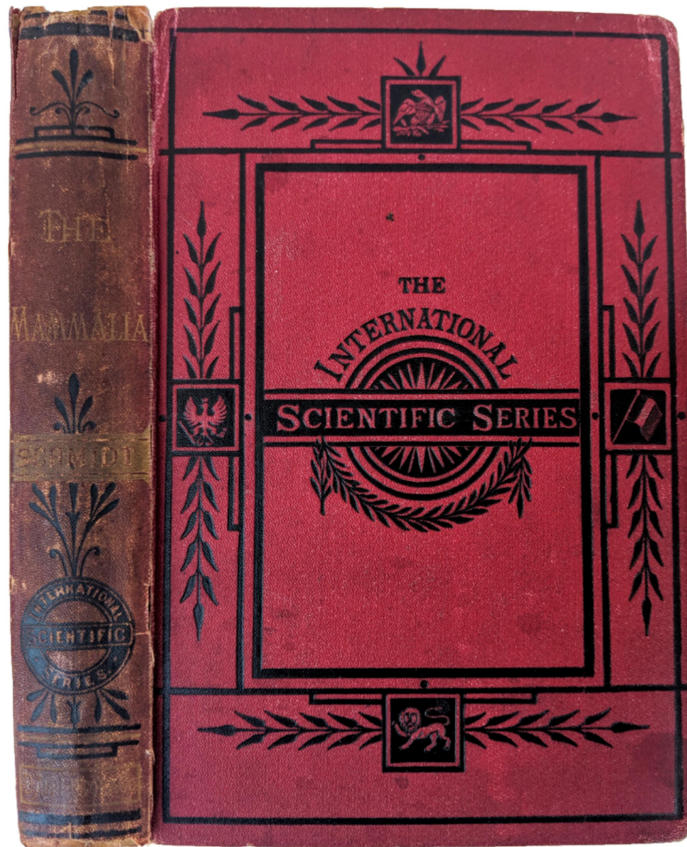
PROVENANCE: Victor Hicks (fl. 1931-1951+), an X-ray physicist, wrote  
 several papers, for example, "What X-Rays Can Do for Industry," *Physics*,  
 Vol 7, No 3, AIP Publishing, 1936, and including the following with  
 Herman Hoerlin, "Quantitative Relations between the Photographic  
 Response of X-Ray films and the Quality of Radiation." *Non-Destructive  
 Testing*, no. 6, 1947. In 1951 Hicks was able to secure a new appointment

as Chief Physicist of Tracerlab, Inc., Boston, Mass. Prior to joining Tracerlab, Dr. Hicks was employed at AnSCO, Binghamton, NY. He also worked for Westinghouse X-Ray Co., Long Island City, NY., Westinghouse Research Labs., East Pittsburgh, Pa., and taught at the University of Pittsburgh. From 1941 to 1946 he served in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.



1644 **SCHMIDT, Oscar** (1823-1886). *The Doctrine of Descent and Darwinism*. New York: D. Appleton, 1896. ¶ 8vo. viii, [2], 334 pp. 26 woodcuts, index. Half brown blind- and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards, top edge gilt; rubbed, small tear to page 1. Illegible ownership stamp on front pastedown. Very good.

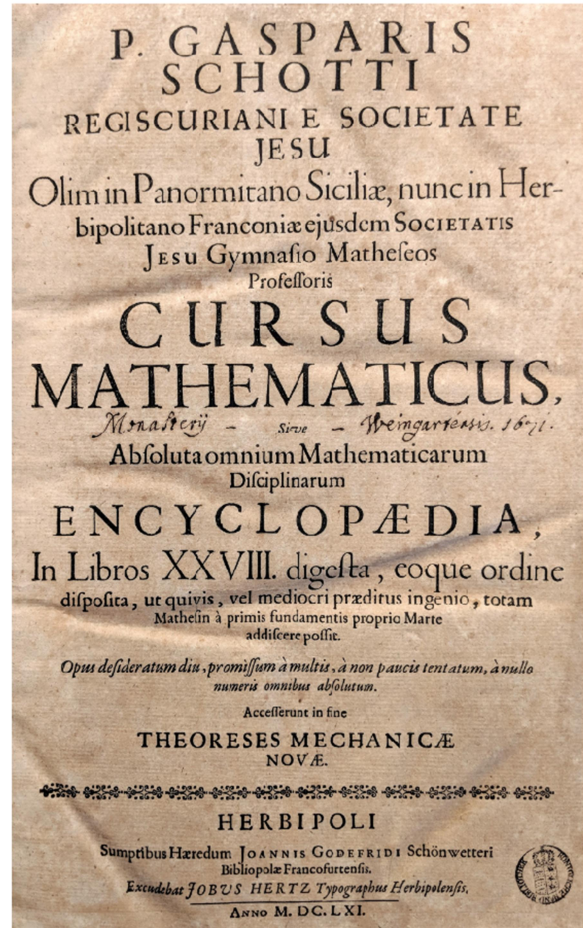
\$ 8



1645 **SCHMIDT, Eduard Oscar** (1823-1886). *The Mammalia in their Relation to Primeval Times*. New York: D. Appleton, 1886. ¶ Series: International Scientific Series, Volume LIII. 8vo. [i-ii], 4, [iii]-xii, 308 pp. 51 engravings, index. Original black-stamped crimson cloth, gilt spine; spine & inner joints worn, spine soiled. Good.

\$ 25

First edition. Chapters include: General introduction – Special comparison of the living mammals and their ancestors – The monotrema, cloagal or forked animals; The Cetacea, or Whales; Carnivora, or Flesh-Eaters; the Seals; The Insectivora, or insect-eaters – the rodents – the bats; the Elephants, Odd-hoofed animals, etc. Schmidt was a German zoologist and early evolutionist.



*An Extraordinary Work of Seventeenth Century Science  
by the German Jesuit, with 42 plates*

1646 **SCHOTT, Gaspar** (1608-1666). *Cursus Mathematicus, Sive Absoluta Omnium Mathematicarum Disciplinarum Encyclopaedia, In Libros XXVIII. digesta, eoque ordine disposita, ut quivis, vel mediocri præditus ingenio, totam Mathesin a paucis tentatum, a nullo numeris omnibus absolutum. Accesserunt in fine Theoreses Mechanicase Novae.* Wurtzberg: Jacob Hertz for Heirs of Johann Godefried Schonweter, 1661.

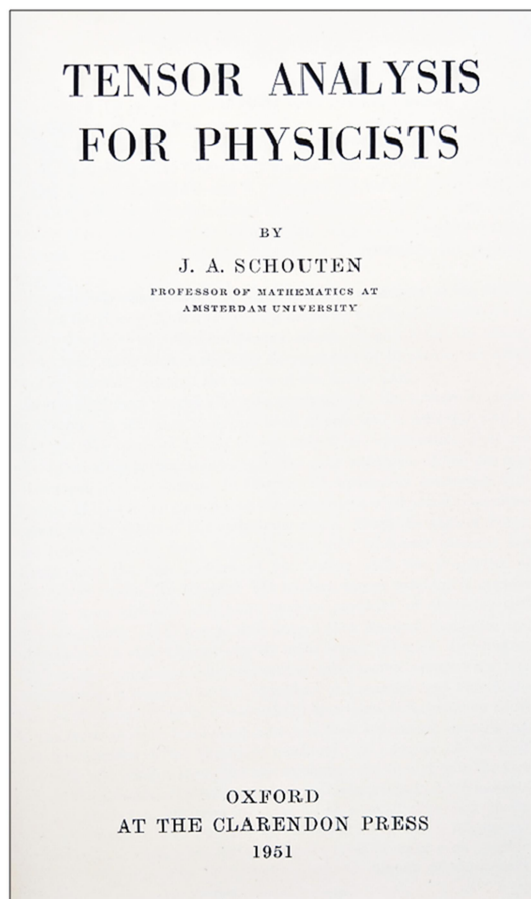
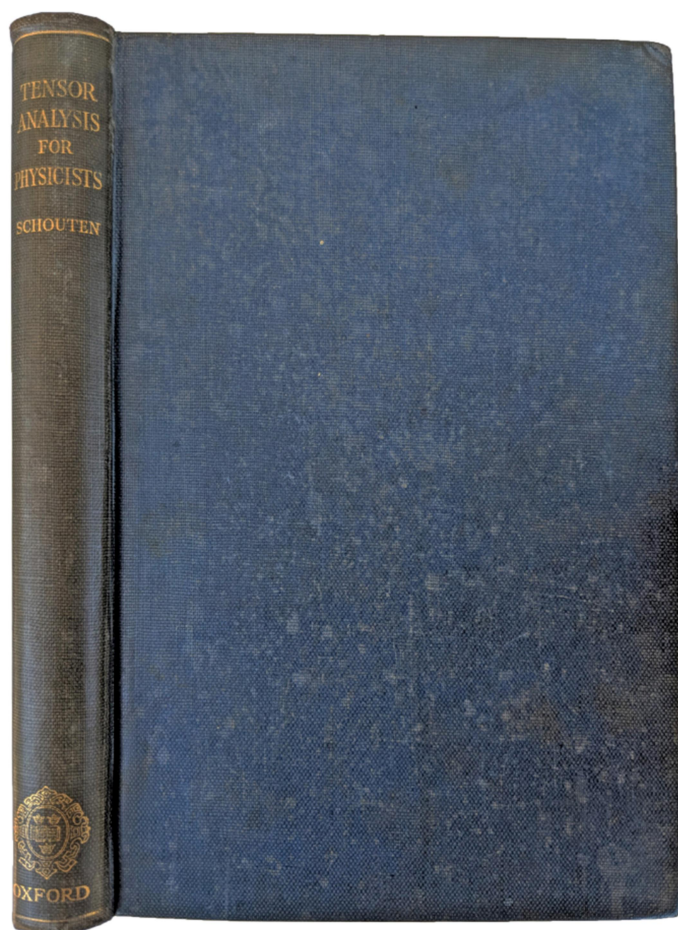
¶ Folio in 6s. COLLATION: )(6, )()6, A-3H6, 3I4, a-d6, e4.

PAGINATION: [24], 660, [56] pp. Elaborate engraved half-title with the portrait of Emperor Leopold I, engraved by Andreas Frolich, 42 engraved plates (2 folding); browning (as usual). Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over boards, brass clasps, early paper ms. spine labels; light rubbing. Small stamp on title, ms. inscription dated 1671. Very good.

\$ 4250

FIRST EDITION. Schott's survey of mathematics includes chapters on arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, logarithms; chapters on astrology and astronomy, chronology, geography, hydrography, horology, mechanics, hydrostatics and hydraulics, optics and dioptics, military architecture and tactics, and musical harmonics. The last chapters focus on speculative theories and the "new mechanics" including a discussion of perpetual motion. There are prefatory letters from Athanasius Kircher and Balthasar Conrad as well as a poem by Adam Adamandus Kochanski. Schott was a German Jesuit and scientist. While he wrote profusely throughout most of his life, he did not begin publishing his writing until his fifties. He published 11 books in the last 8 years of his life (1658-1666), "Exhausted, it is said, by overwork on his books, he died in 1666." – *DSB* XII, p. 211.

☞ *Dunnhaupt* V, 6.1; *Bibl. Dt. Museum* 249; *Poggendorf* II, 838; *Roller* II, 412; *Honeyman* 2811; *Houzeau & Lancaster* 9324; *De Backer/Sommervogel* VII, 907:6. BL 17th German S1237.



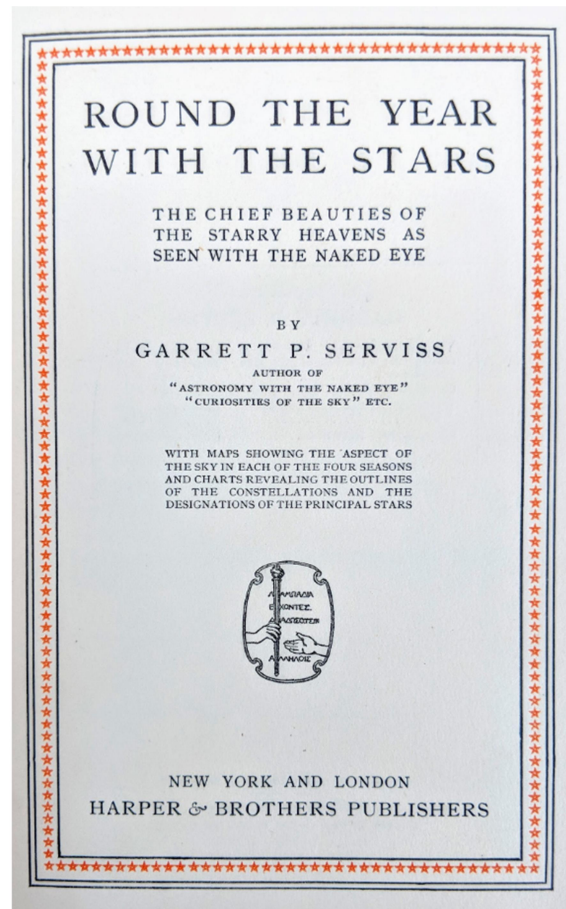
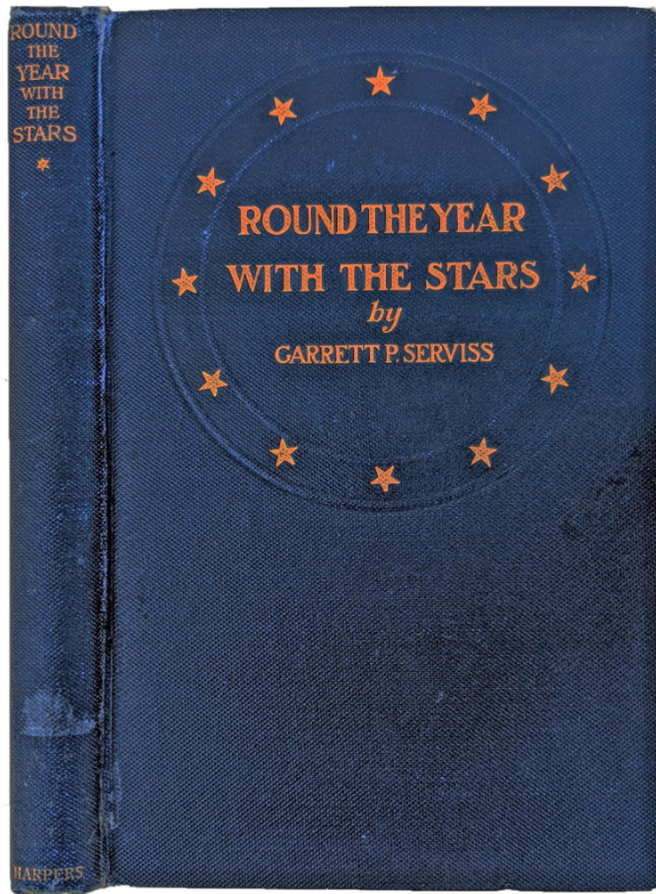
1647 **SCHOUTEN, Jan Arnoldus** (1883-1971). *Tensor Analysis for Physicists*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1951. ¶ 8vo. x, 275, [1] pp. figs., index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth; freckled, rubbed. Ownership sticker of Richard A. Weiss; manuscript name of Mjolsness. Very good.

\$ 100

First edition. Schouten was a Dutch mathematician and a pioneer in the field of tensor calculus.

PROVENANCE: Raymond C. Mjolsness, is possibly the previous owner of this volume. He was affiliated with the Space Sciences Laboratory, General Electric Company, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania and University of California, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Mjolsness and Weiss probably knew each other at Los Alamos.

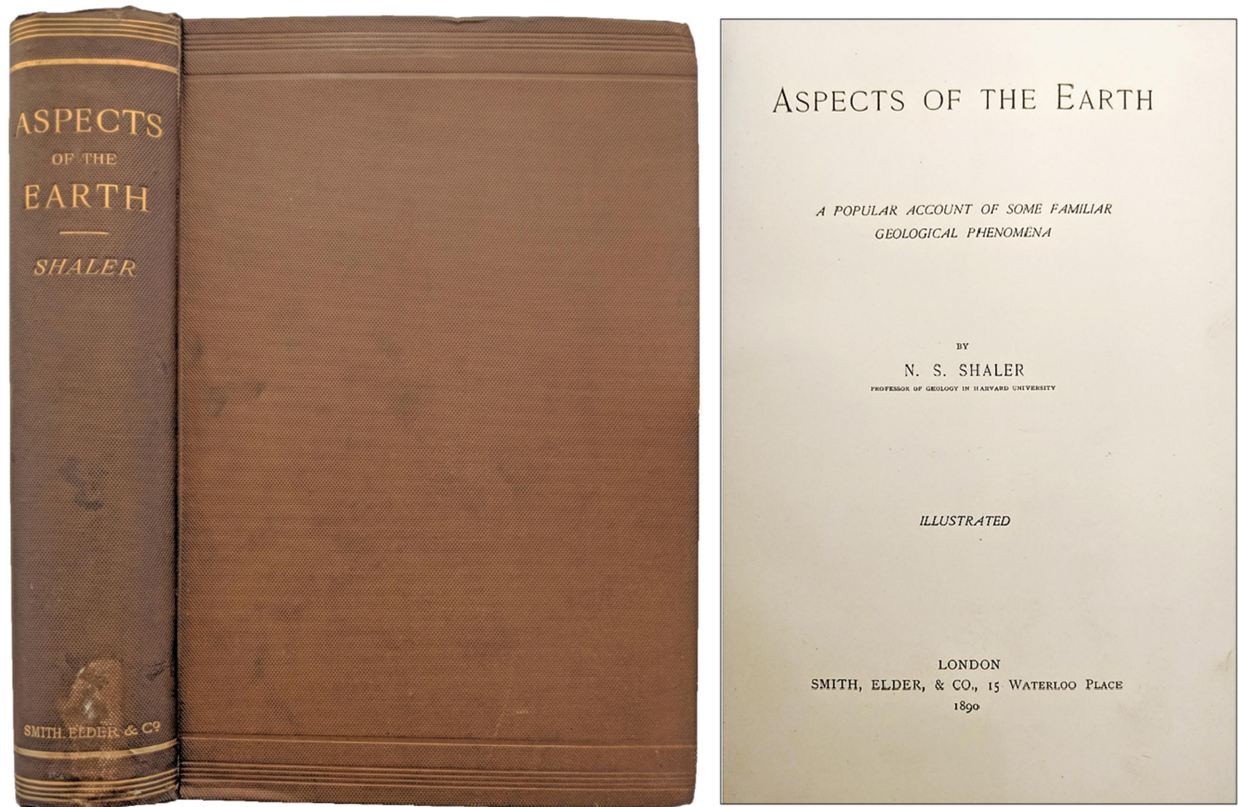




1648 **SERVISS, Garrett Putnam** (1851-1929). *Round the Year with the Stars; The Chief Beauties of the Starry Heavens as seen with the Naked Eye*. New York: Harper & Brothers, (c. 1910). ¶ 8vo. 146, [2] pp. 10 charts, index; occasional staining to leaves, some penciling. Navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Edmund Stanley library markings, including rubberstamps on all fore-edges. As is.

\$ 10

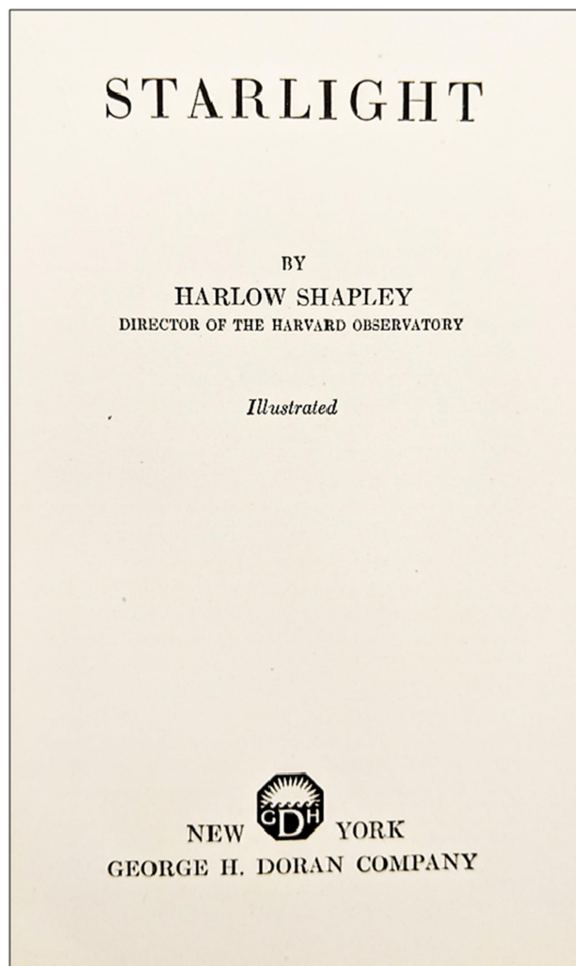
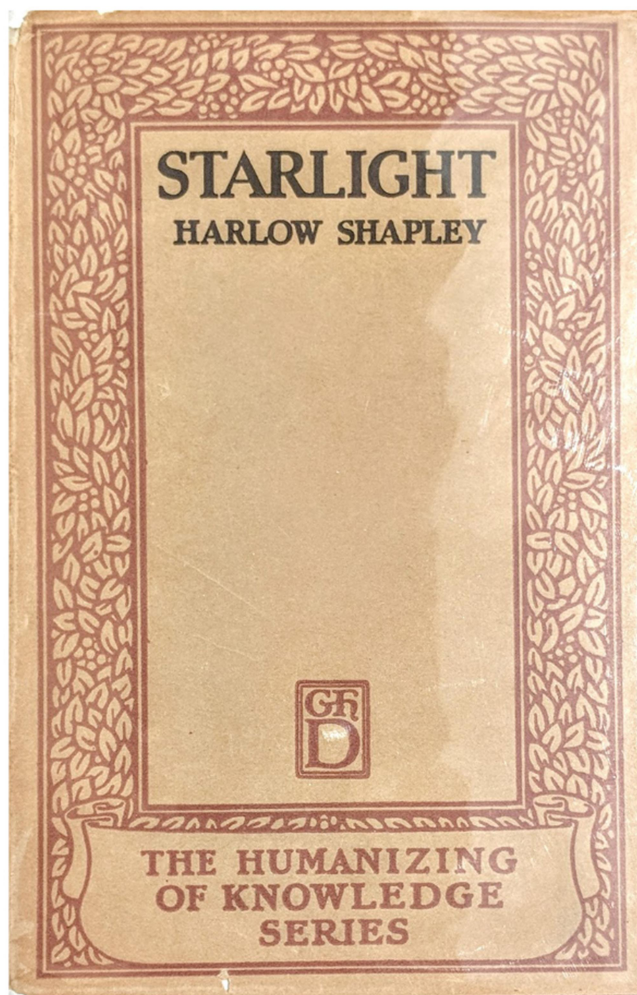
Serviss was an American astronomer and early science fiction writer.



1649 **SHALER, Nathaniel Southgate** (1841-1906). *Aspects of the Earth: A Popular Account of some Familiar Geological Phenomena*. London: Smith, Elder, 1890. ¶ Large 8vo. xix, [1], 344 pp. Frontis., figs., index. Brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities rubbed. Very good.

\$ 25

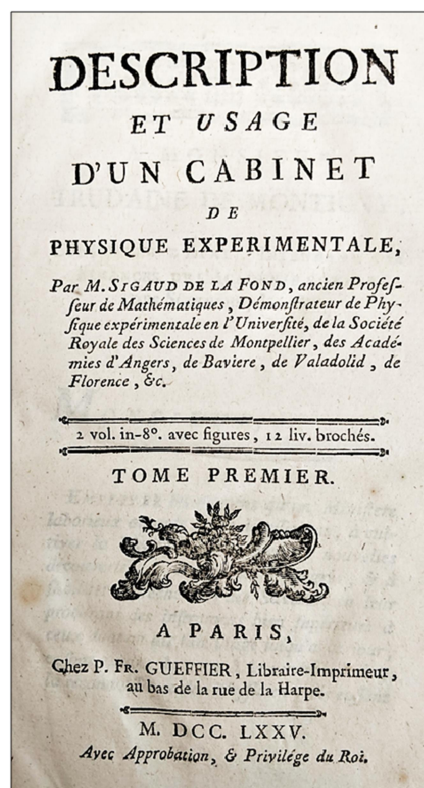
Shaler was an American paleontologist and evolutionist. He taught at Harvard for most of his life, and eventually ascended to the position of Dean of Sciences. Contents: "The Stability of the Earth," "Caverns and Cavern Life," "Rivers and Valleys," "The Instability of the Atmosphere," "Forests of North America," "The Origin and Nature of Soils."



1650 **SHAPLEY, Harlow** (1885-1972). *Starlight*. New York: George H. Doran, 1926. ¶ Series: The Humanizing of Knowledge Series. Sm. 8vo. xiii, [14]-143, [1] pp. Brown blind-stamped black-printed cloth, dust jacket; jacket extremities slightly chipped. Ownership signature of Alfred J. Wilson. Near fine.

\$ 45

First edition. "American observational astronomer Harlow Shapley obtained the data that showed incontrovertibly that the Solar System is not near the center of the Milky Way Galaxy, as virtually all astronomers had thought since the time of William Herschel." – *Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomy*, v. 2, p.1048.



1651 **SIGAUD de LAFOND, Joseph-Aignan** (1730-1810). *Description et Usage d'un Cabinet de Physique Experimentale*. Paris: P. Fr. Gueffier, 1775.

¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [2], iv, [2], ix-xxiv, 342; [4], 447, [7\*] pp. [\*final 7 pages misnumbered], collated and complete. 51 folding engraved plates, title vignettes. Original mottled calf, gilt-decorated spine, gilt leather spine labels, raised bands; rubbed. Very good.

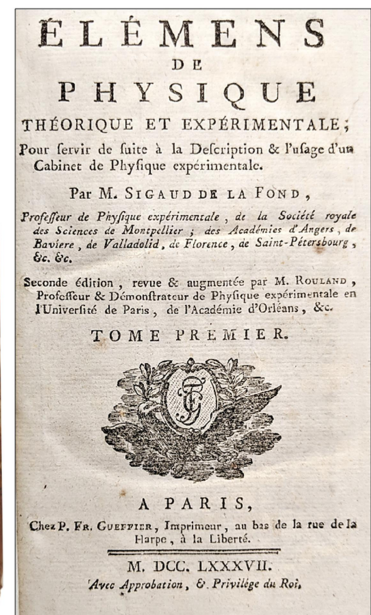
\$ 1250

First edition. "Sigaud de Lafond was a French obstetrician and physicist and a devoted student of Jean-Antoine Nollet, who he succeeded as chair of experimental physics at the College Louis le Grand. "Sigaud was a prolific writer in the fields of experimental physics, chemistry, medicine, and (apparently as a consequence of his early Jesuit training) theology. Experimental science was a fashionable pursuit among the leisured classes in eighteenth-century France, and Sigaud was one of several illustrious popularizers who satisfied the intellectual appetites and curiosities of an

ever increasing number of amateurs of science. Popular interest tended toward the more spectacular examples of natural phenomena; and lectures accompanied by demonstrations, especially on electricity and on the newly discovered gases, always attracted large and enthusiastic crowds. As a follower of the Abbe Nollet, Sigaud was apparently quite successful in appealing to this group of virtuosi, and most of his publications were written for the enlightened layman rather than the professional researcher. As a result, his work was generally not profound, creative, or original. He avoided theoretical explanations and instead emphasized phenomenological aspects. There is something, too, in his writing of the vulgar catering to the "goût des merveilles"—the popular fascination with the strange, the unusual, the bizarre." – *DSB* XII, p. 427.



[1652] Sigaud de Lafond



1652 **SIGAUD de LAFOND, Joseph-Aignan** (1730-1810). *Éléments de Physique Théorique et Expérimentale; Pour servir de suite à la Description & l'usage d'un Cabinet de Physique expérimentale. Seconde édition, revue & augmentée par M. Rouland.* [4 volumes]. Paris: Chez P. Fr. Gueffier, 1787.

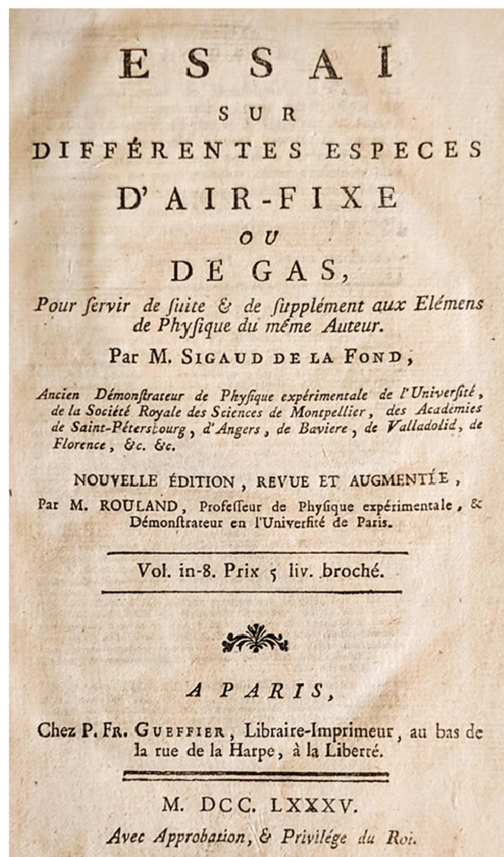
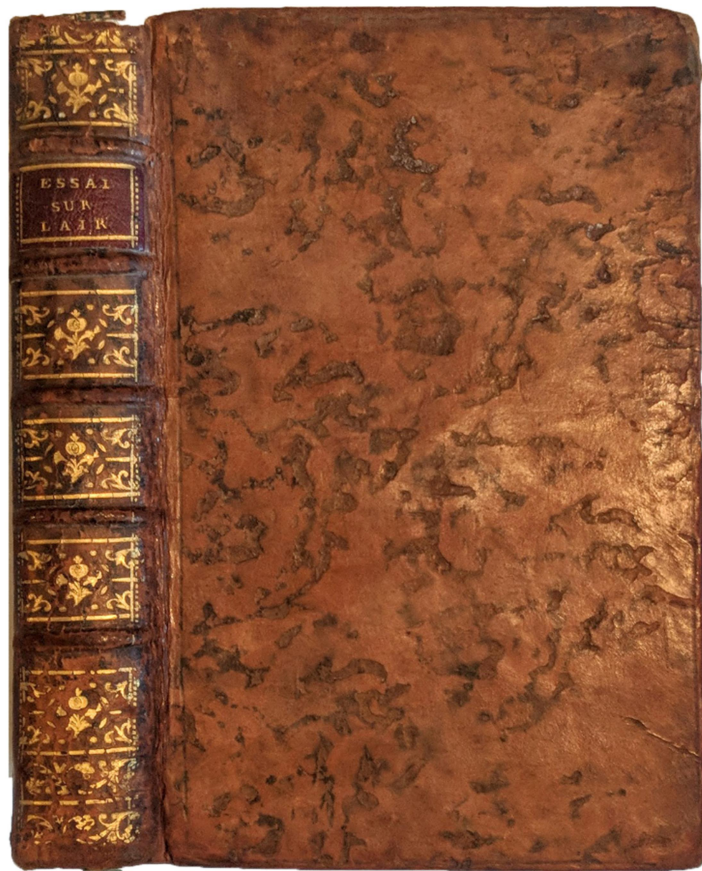
¶ 4 volumes. 8vo. [4], xxxii, 635, [1]; [4], 567, [1]; [4], 576; [4], 622 pp.  
Engraved frontis. portrait of the author, 25 [7+10+4+4] folding plates, decorative headpieces. Original full speckled calf, raised bands, tan and dark green calf gilt-stamped spine labels, all edges marbled; corners showing, extremities worn. Very good.

\$ 650

Second edition, with revisions and additions by Sigaud's nephew M. Rouland. "Sigaud de Lafond was a French obstetrician and physicist and a

devoted student of Jean-Antoine Nollet, who he succeeded as chair of experimental physics at the College Louis le Grand.

"Sigaud was a prolific writer in the fields of experimental physics, chemistry, medicine, and (apparently as a consequence of his early Jesuit training) theology. Experimental science was a fashionable pursuit among the leisured classes in eighteenth-century France, and Sigaud was one of several illustrious popularizers who satisfied the intellectual appetites and curiosities of an ever increasing number of amateurs of science. Popular interest tended toward the more spectacular examples of natural phenomena; and lectures accompanied by demonstrations, especially on electricity and on the newly discovered gases, always attracted large and enthusiastic crowds. As a follower of the Abbe Nollet, Sigaud was apparently quite successful in appealing to this group of virtuosi, and most of his publications were written for the enlightened layman rather than the professional researcher. As a result, his work was generally not profound, creative, or original. He avoided theoretical explanations and instead emphasized phenomenological aspects. There is something, too, in his writing of the vulgar catering to the "goût des merveilles"—the popular fascination with the strange, the unusual, the bizarre." — *DSB XII*, p. 427.



1653 **SIGAUD de LAFOND, Joseph-Aignan** (1730-1810). *Essai sur Differentes Especies d'Air-fixe ou de Gas, pour Servir de suite & de Supplement aux Elemens de Physique du même Auteur.* Paris: Chez P. Fr. Gueffier, 1785.

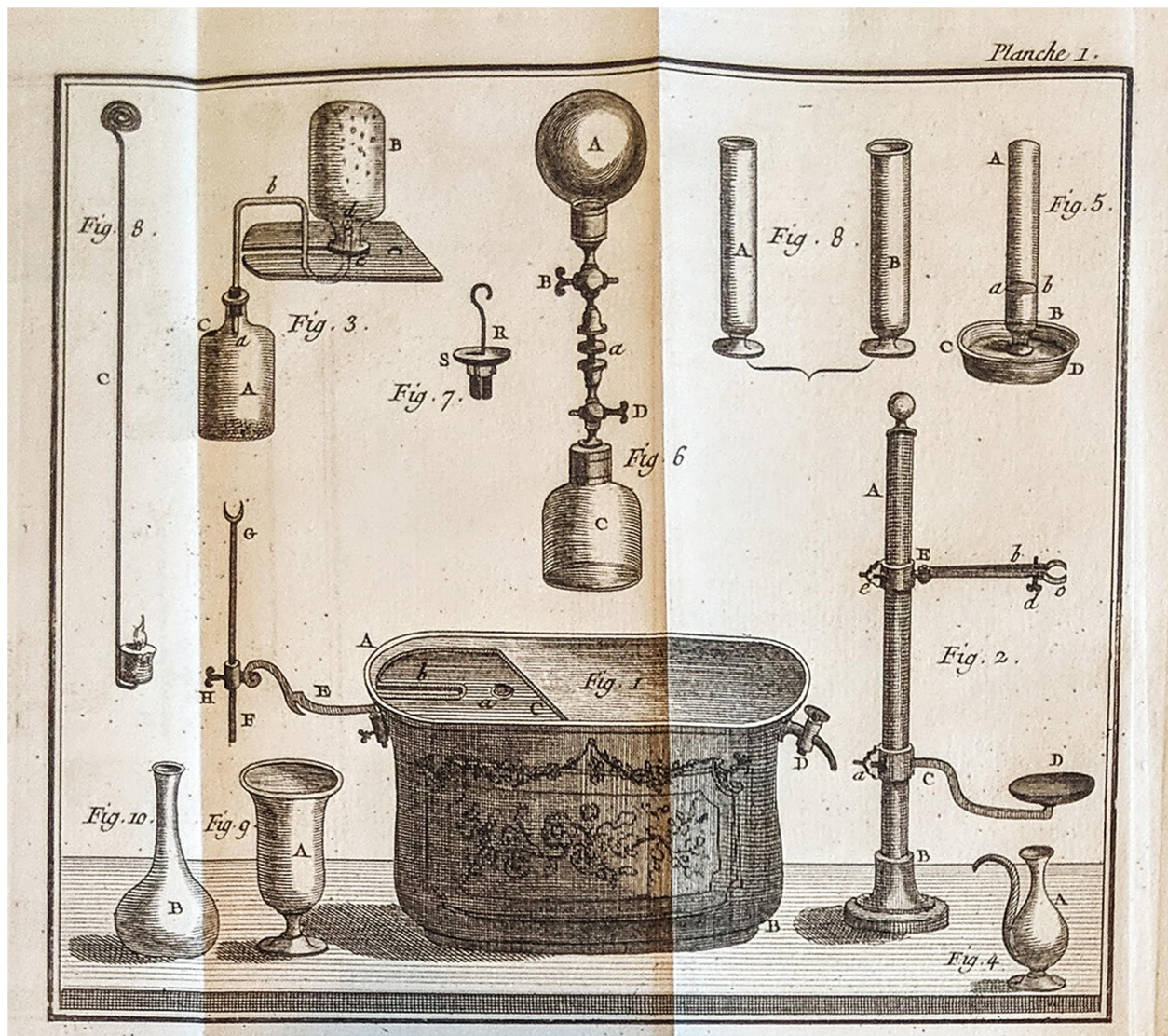
¶ 8vo. xxviii, 499, [1] pp. 8 engraved plates, index. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt decorated spine, leather gilt-stamped spine label, raised bands; extremities worn. Bookplate of Franz Sondheimer. Very good.

\$ 600

New edition, revised and augmented (first edition was 1779). "In the 1770's Sigaud collaborated with [Pierre] Macquer in investigating the aeriform fluids or 'airs,' newly discovered by Priestley. In 1776 they burned a quantity of the so-called 'inflammable air' (hydrogen), and by holding a porcelain saucer over the flame they managed to collect a few drops of a colorless liquid that both researchers agreed was water. The experiment is often cited as an anticipation of some of the work later done by Cavendish,

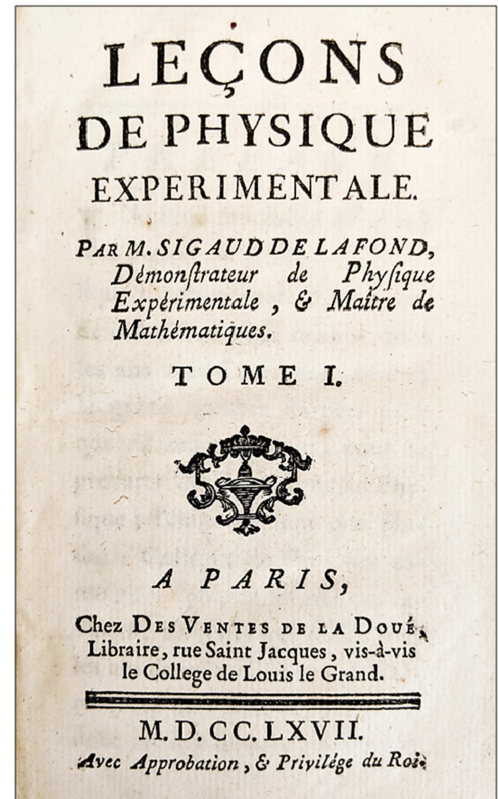


Lavoisier, and Monge on the synthesis of water, but neither Macquer nor Sigaud de Lafond fully recognized the significance of their observation." — *DSB XII*, p. 427.



PROVENANCE: Franz Sondheimer (1926-1981) was a German-born British chemist and Fellow of the Royal Society. He received the Israel Prize in exact sciences in 1960 and the Corday-Morgan medal and Prize in 1961.

☞ Cole 1213; Duveen p.550; Hoefer XLIII, 966; Neville, II, 475; Partington, III, p.105-106; Poggendorff II, 927; Querard IX, 135.



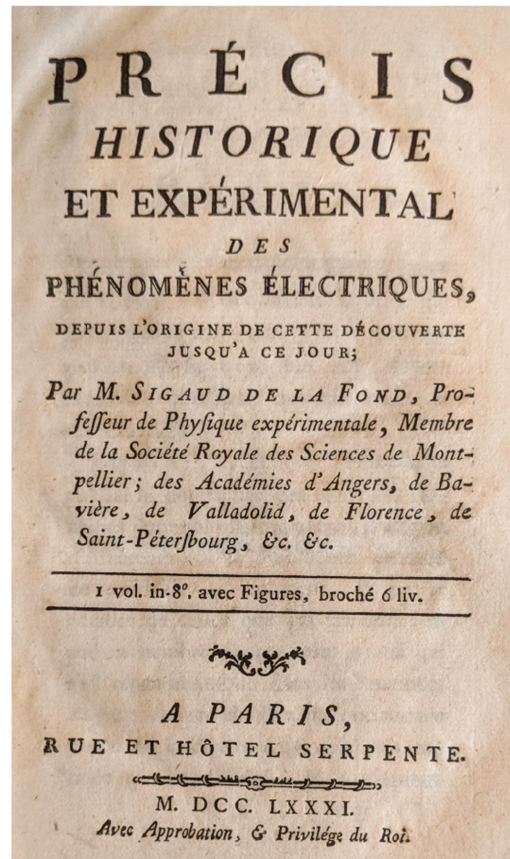
1654 **SIGAUD de LAFOND, Joseph-Aignan** (1730-1810). *Leçons de Physique Expérimentale*. [2 volumes]. Paris: Des Ventes de la Doue, 1767.

¶ 2 volumes. 12mo. [2], xv, [1], 424, [2]; [4], 501, [7] pp. 18 folding engraved plates, errata. Original gilt-stamped mottled calf, tan and dark green gilt-stamped spine labels; some corners showing. Ownership signature of J. Bourque [or: Bourges?]. Near fine.

\$ 600

First edition. Sigaud de Lafond was a French obstetrician and physicist and a devoted student of Jean-Antoine Nollet, who he succeeded as chair of experimental physics at the College Louis le Grand.

"Sigaud was a prolific writer in the fields of experimental physics, chemistry, medicine, and (apparently as a consequence of his early Jesuit training) theology. Experimental science was a fashionable pursuit among the leisured classes in eighteenth-century France, and Sigaud was one of several illustrious popularizers who satisfied the intellectual appetites and curiosities of an ever increasing number of amateurs of science. Popular interest tended toward the more spectacular examples of natural phenomena; and lectures accompanied by demonstrations, especially on electricity and on the newly discovered gases, always attracted large and enthusiastic crowds. As a follower of the Abbe Nollet, Sigaud was apparently quite successful in appealing to this group of virtuosi, and most of his publications were written for the enlightened layman rather than the professional researcher. As a result, his work was generally not profound, creative, or original. He avoided theoretical explanations and instead emphasized phenomenological aspects. There is something, too, in his writing of the vulgar catering to the "goût des merveilles"—the popular fascination with the strange, the unusual, the bizarre." – *DSB XII*, p. 427.



1655 **SIGAUD de LAFOND, Joseph-Aignan** (1730-1810). *Précis Historique et Expérimental des Phénomènes Électriques, Depuis l'Origine de cette Découverte Jusqu'a ce Jour*. Paris: Rue et Hotel Serpente, 1781. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 742, [2] pp. Woodcut head & tail pieces, 8 (of 9) engraved folding plates (plate I missing). Original full mottled calf, gilt-decorated spine, raised bands; extremities worn. Good.

\$ 300

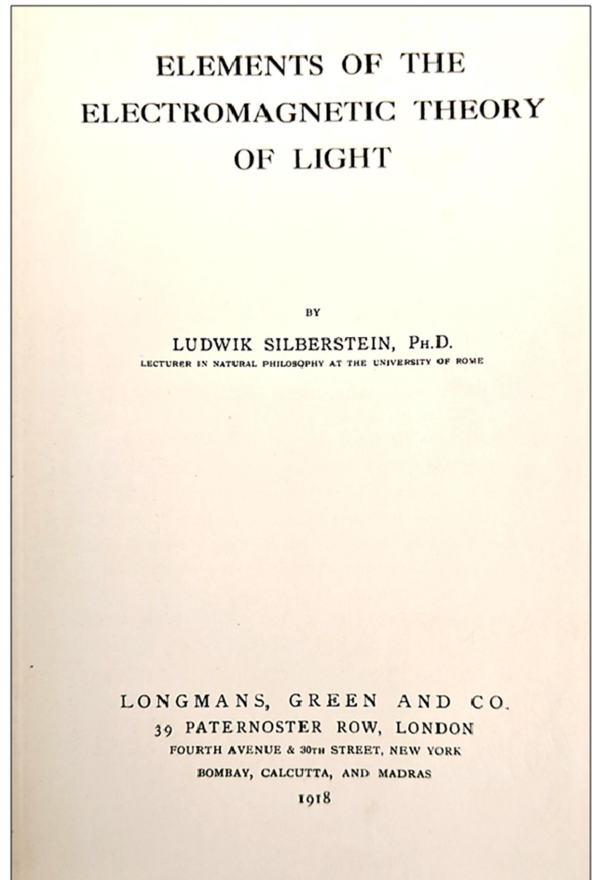
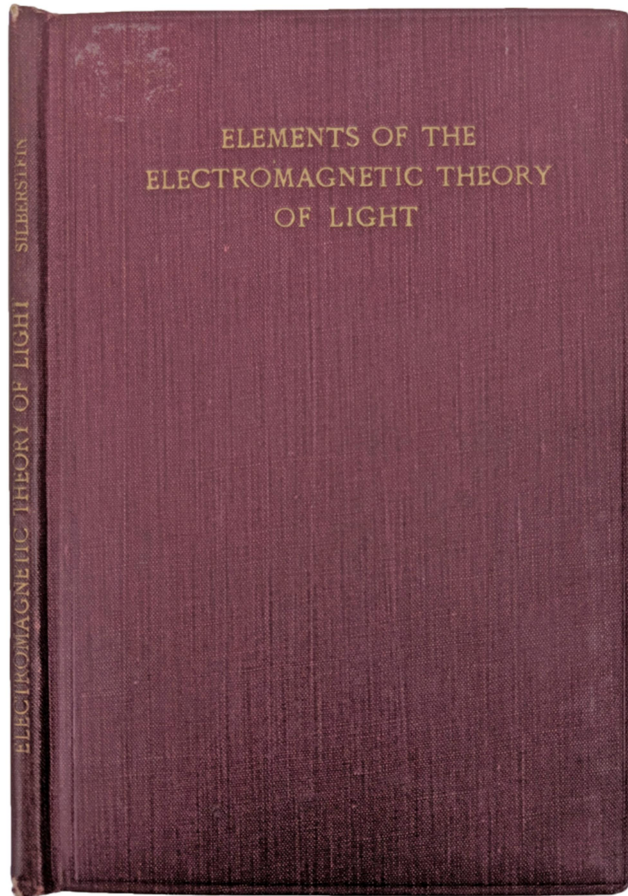
First edition. The protégé of Abbe Nollet, and his successor at the College Louis-le-Grand, "Sigaud was a prolific writer in the fields of experimental physics, chemistry, medicine, and (apparently as a consequence of his early Jesuit training) theology. Experimental science was a fashionable pursuit among the leisured class in eighteenth-century France, and Sigaud was one of several illustrious popularizers who satisfied the intellectual appetites and curiosities of an ever-increasing number of amateurs of science.

Popular interest tended toward the more spectacular examples of natural phenomena; and lectures accompanied by demonstrations, especially on electricity and on the newly discovered gases, always attracted large and enthusiastic crowds." – *DSB* XII, p. 427.

"Including a copious account of atmospherical electricity and lightning conductors, with original investigations by the author himself. He claims in the above work to have been the first to use glass plates with electrical machines in 1756, and describes an improved Leyden Jar constructed by him for measuring electricity." - Sotheran/Zeitlinger, 1st suppl., no. 3804.

"Work of merit in which the phenomena and laws of electricity and magnetism are discussed at length; electric and magnetic phenomena compared; application to the cure of disease; historical development." – Wheeler Gift 505. Chapters include: On Electricity, On Storms, Conductors, On the Application of electricity to animal husbandry, The Effects of Electricity on Vegetation, On the Electric Quality of Certain Fish, On the First Electrical Phenomena before the Age of Leyden, On the Relation Between Electricity and Magnetism, etc.

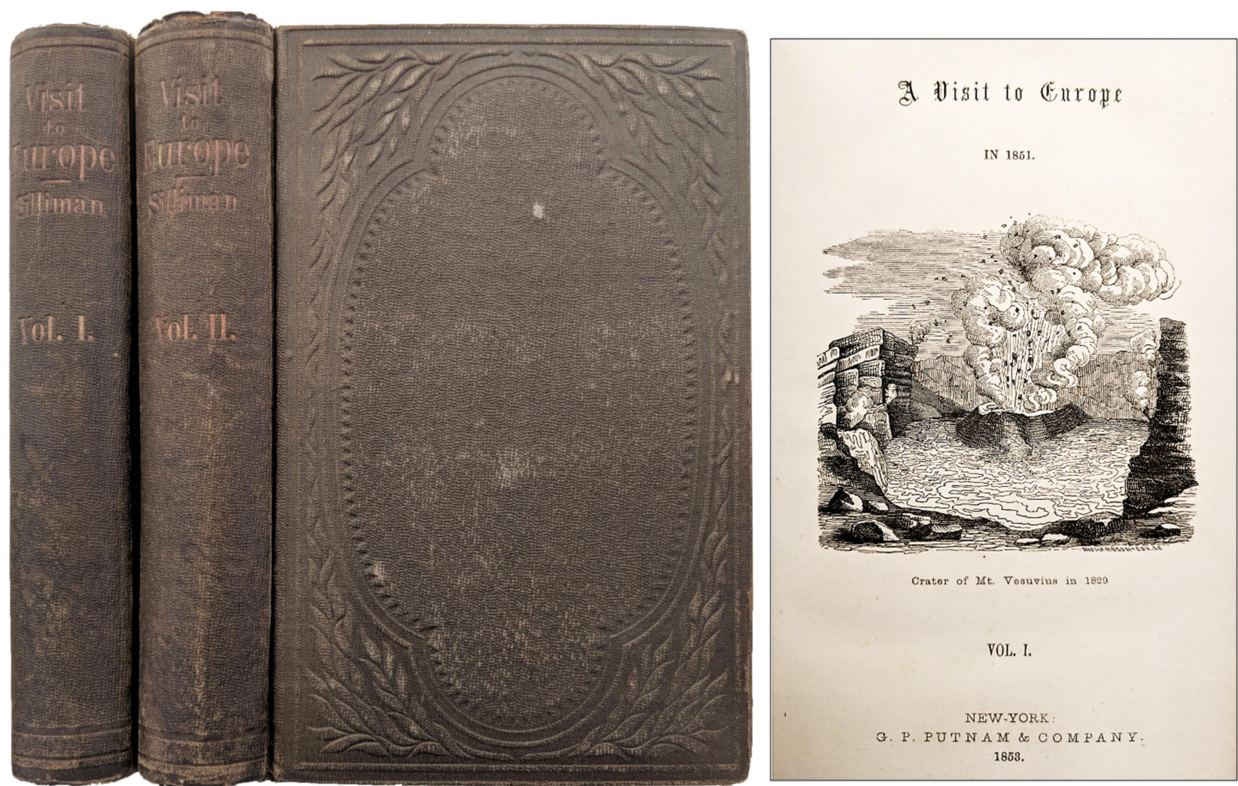
☞ Bakken, p.107; *DSB*; Ekelof Cat. 496; Gartrell 491; Ronalds, p.475; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 505.



1656 **SILBERSTEIN, Ludwik** (1872-1948). *Elements of the Electromagnetic Theory of Light*. London: Longmans, Green, 1918. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 48 pp. Index. Burgundy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Dept. of Terrestrial Magnetism Library stamp on title verso. Near fine.

\$ 25

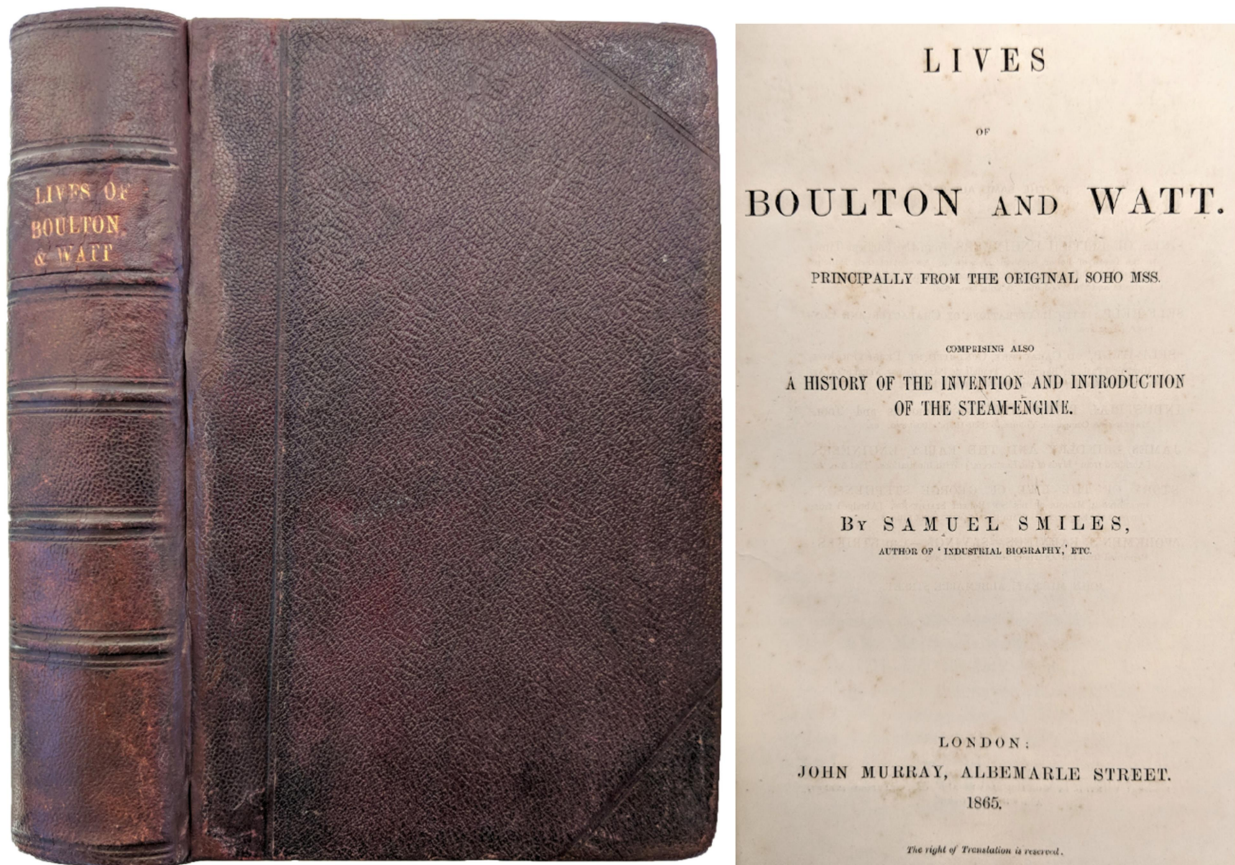
Ludwik was a Polish-American physicist who played an integral role in the popularization and general acceptance of the theories of relativity. This volume essentially serves as an introduction to and elaboration of Maxwell's theory of light.



1657 **SILLIMAN, Benjamin** (1779-1864). *A Visit to Europe in 1851*. [2 volumes]. New York: A. S. Barnes, 1856. ¶ 2 volumes. 12mo. viii, 418; viii, 468 pp. Frontis. (vol. II), title vignettes. Original brown blind-stamped cloth. Ownership signatures of M.S. Kelly. Very good. \$ 60

Fifth edition. "Graduated from Yale College in 1796, Silliman was diverted from following his father and grandfather in the law when he was offered the newly established (1802) professorship of chemistry and natural history at Yale. Untrained in these subjects, Silliman went to Philadelphia to study, profiting greatly not only from formal course work in the medical school there, but also from the occasional visits with John Maclean at Princeton and from informal chemical experiments with his classmate and fellow boarder Robert Hare. In the spring of 1805 Silliman sailed for Britain to continue his scientific education and to purchase books and apparatus for Yale College. . . Silliman established himself as a leading figure in American science less through his original research than through his teaching and educational statesmanship at Yale, his editorship of the American Journal

of Science, his public lectures on chemistry and geology, his textbooks, and his role in founding and strengthening scientific organizations. . . . On his second trip abroad in 1851 Silliman, now well-known in the world of science, was warmly received by his European colleagues." – *DSB XII*, pp. 432-434.



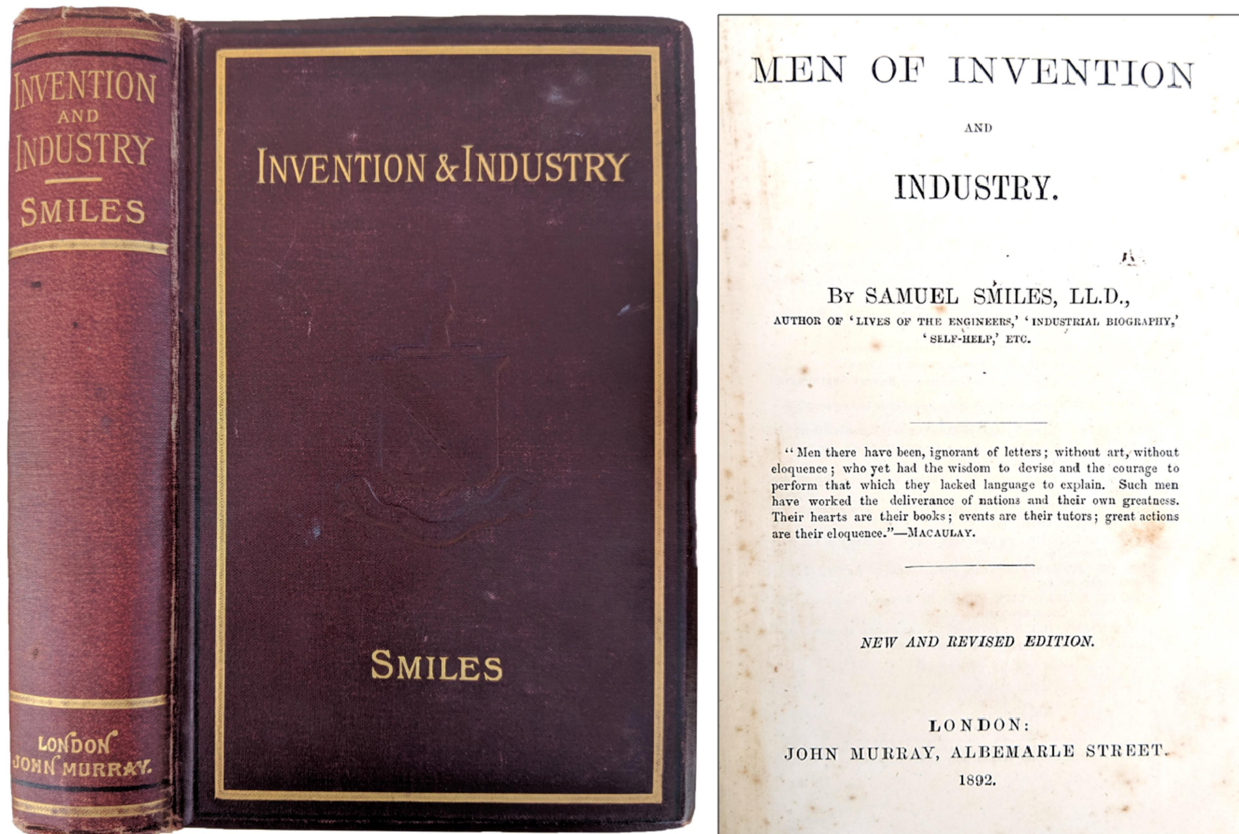
1658 **SMILES, Samuel** (1812-1904). *Lives of Boulton and Watt. Principally from the Original Soho Mss. Comprising also a History of the Invention and Introduction of the Steam-engine*. London: John Murray, 1865.

¶ 8vo. xiv, 521, [1], 5, [1] pp. Half-title, numerous figs., index, ads. Quarter blind- and gilt-stamped morocco, maroon cloth, raised bands; front hinge neatly mended with kozo. Ownership signature of J. A. Sadler; name of K. C. Hart, Sussex. Very good.

\$ 125



First edition. A somewhat hagiographic account of two of the most important figures of the early industrial age. Together James Watt and Matthew Boulton manufactured steam engines modeled on Watt's patents. The engines powered ships as well as various industrial processes. Widely considered a "standard contributions to English biographical literature." – DNB.

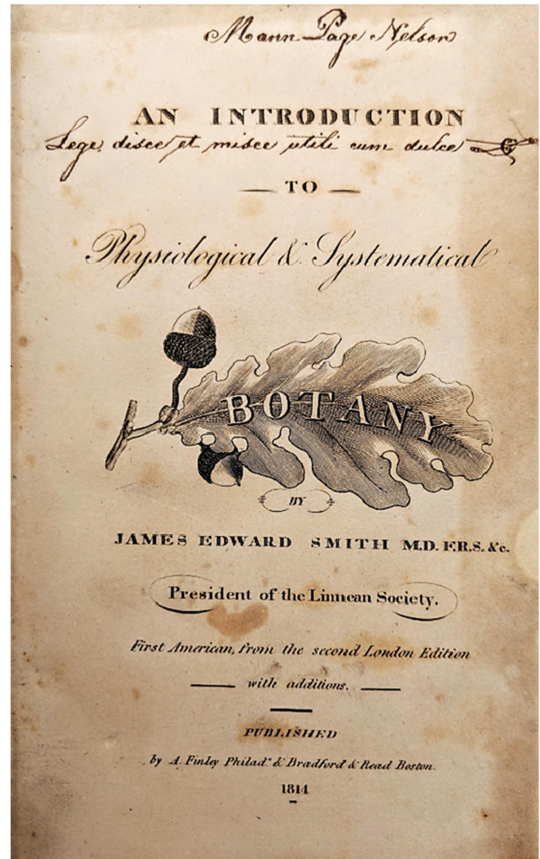


1659 **SMILES, Samuel** (1812-1904). *Men of Invention and Industry. New and revised edition.* London: John Murray, 1892. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, 390, 8, [2] pp. Original blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; rubbed, joint loose. Good.

\$ 15

"The early chapters relate to the history of a very important branch of British industry—that of Shipbuilding. A later chapter, kindly prepared by Sir Edward J. Harland, of Belfast, relates to the origin and progress of shipbuilding in Ireland . . . I have also endeavoured to give as accurate an

account as possible of the Invention of the Steam-printing Press, and its application to the production of Newspapers and Books." – Preface.



1660 **SMITH, James Edward** (1759-1828); **Jacob BIGELOW** (1787-1879). *An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany. . . . With notes, by Jacob Bigelow, M.D.* Philadelphia & Boston: Anthony Finley, and Bradford and Read, 1814.

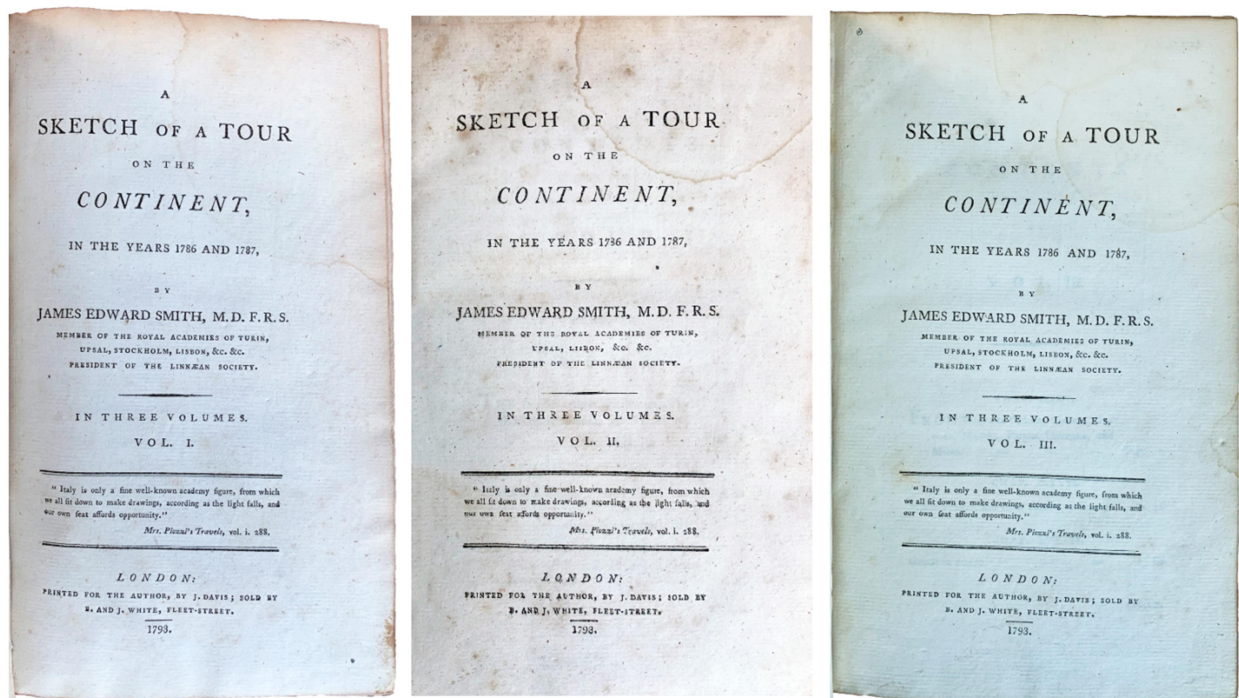
¶ 8vo. xii, [9]-415, [1] pp. Added engraved title (with vignette), 214 figs. on 15 plates, errata; foxing to early leaves. Original gilt-ruled tree calf, red gilt-stamped spine label; spine head chipped, corners showing. Ownership signatures of Dr. Mann Page Nelson, Philadelphia (ffep + title), "Lege disce et mideo utile cum dulce. . ." Very good.

\$ 125

First American edition, from the second London edition, with additions. Smith was an English botanist, and the founder and first president of the Linnean Society.

This extremely useful and informative text transmits the author's passion and knowledge regarding plants, their forms, characteristics, and utility, especially for medicinal benefit. Includes an index of remarkable plants. The author, Sir James Edward Smith, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh and also took courses on chemistry from Joseph Black, and natural history offered by John Walker (1731-1803). Smith also befriended Joseph Banks. Smith, remarkably, had the foresight to acquire the entire library and specimen collection of Carl Linnaeus for £1,000. He later started the Linnean Society of London, which began in 1788.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Mann Page Nelson (1800-1888), Philadelphia, is buried in Jefferson County, West Virginia. He was the grandson of General Nelson (of Revolutionary fame), took his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, where he lived and practiced medicine in Virginia for some 66 years.



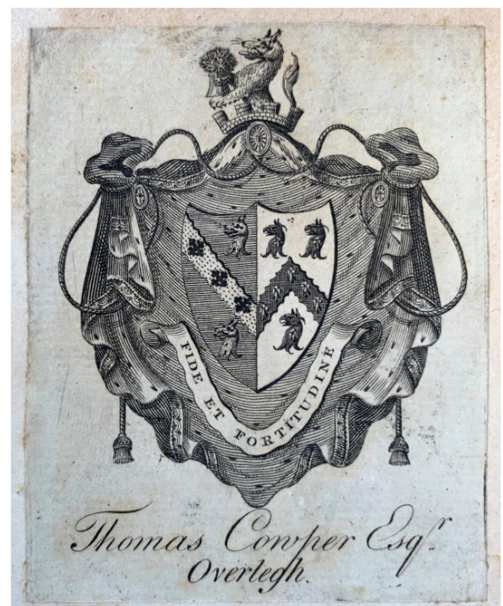
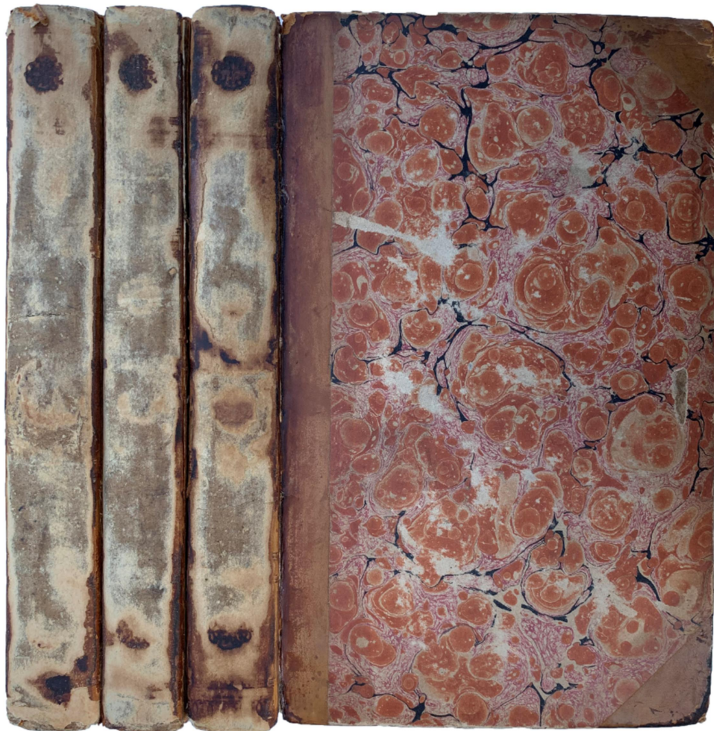
1661 **SMITH, James Edward** (1759-1828). *A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent, in the years 1786 and 1787*. [3 volumes]. London: Printed for the Author, 1793.

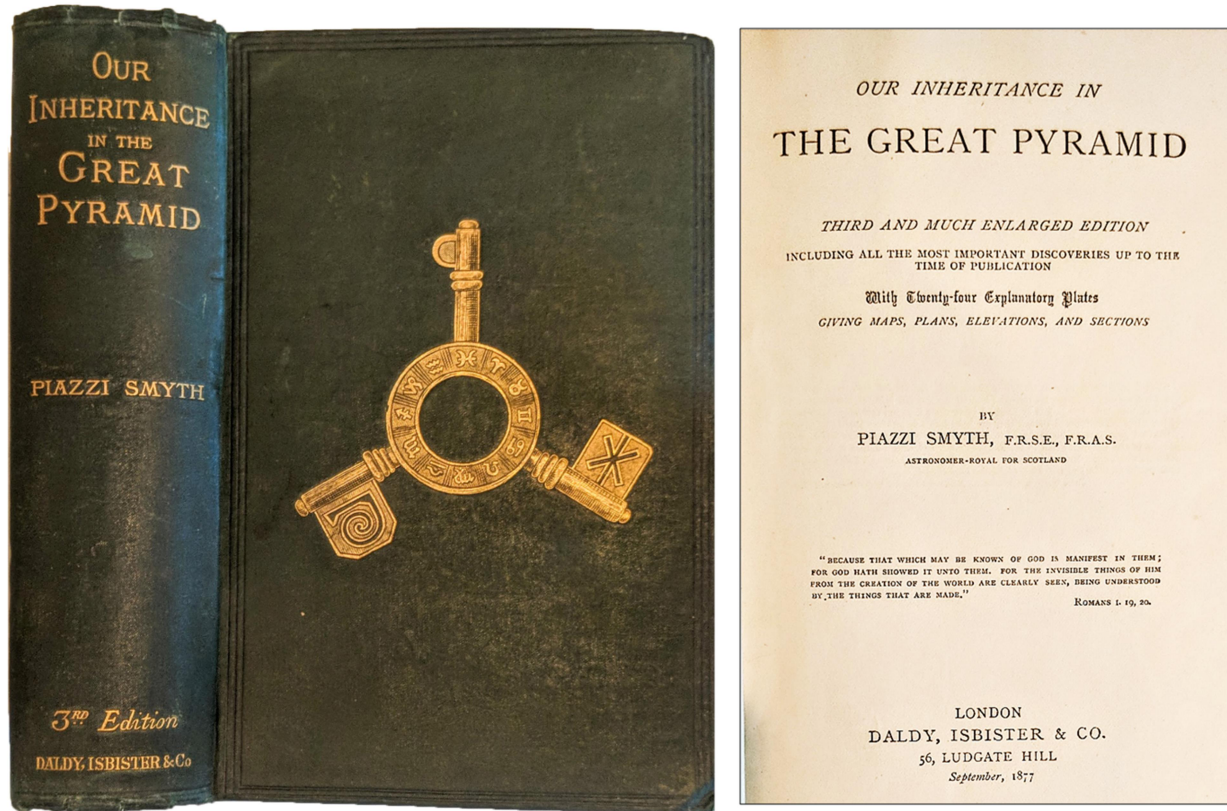
¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. xxxi, [5], 356; vii, [1], 423, [1]; vii, [1], 361, [3] pp. Fig. (vol. II, p. 284), index, errata; thin strip torn from bottom of page 3 in volume 2, text unaffected; pp.9-10 in vol. III torn with some printed type missing (toward gutter). Original tan half calf, marbled boards; spines lacking. Bookplates of Thomas Cowper, Overlegh. Complete sets are scarce on the market. As is.

\$ 150

Smith was an English botanist and founder of the Linnean Society, which remains one of the most respected botanical and zoological societies in the world. "[Smith] was elected fellow of the Royal Society in 1785; and from 1786 to 1787 he traveled in Europe, where he visited famous sites, libraries, and botanical gardens, and met botanists, including Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu. At Leiden in 1786 he took his M.D. with a thesis "de generatione." He published a very personal account of his tour, including an assessment of the state of science in the countries he visited." – *DSB* XII, p. 471

PROVENANCE: Thomas Cowper, Overlegh.





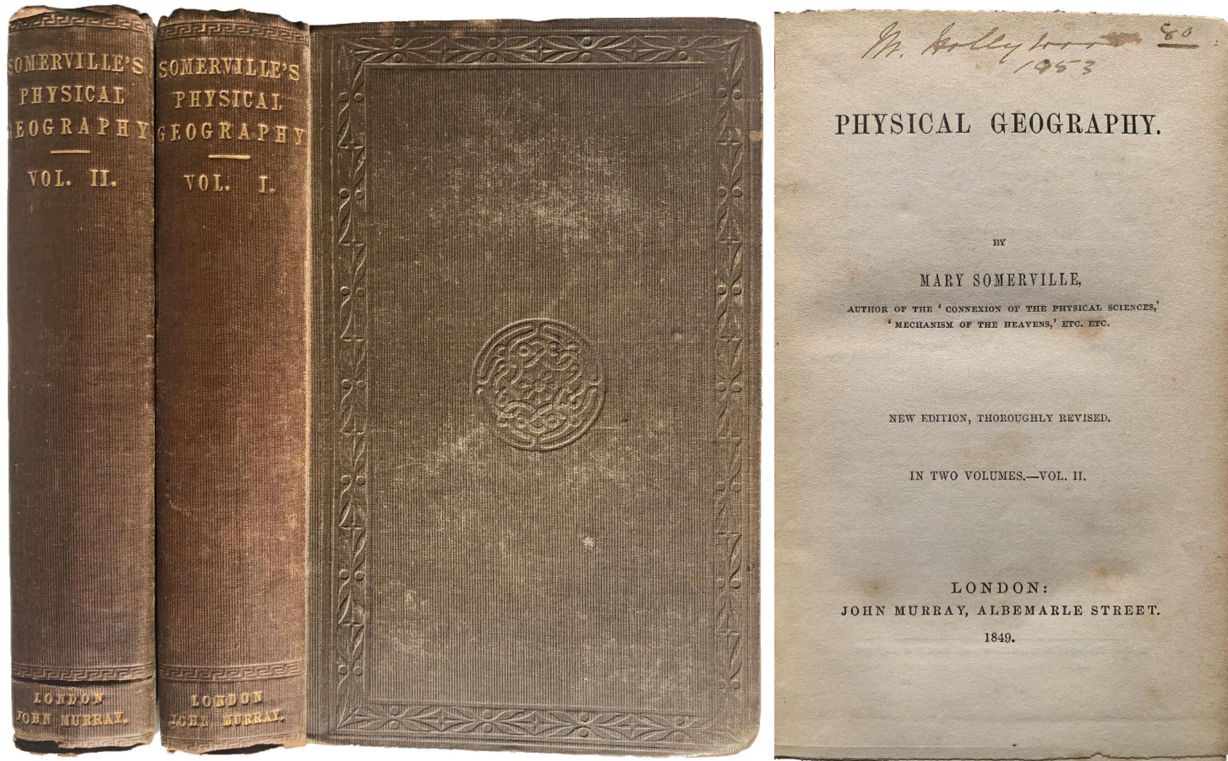
1662 **SMYTH, Charles Piazzi** (1819-1900). *Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid. Third and much Enlarged Edition, Including all the most Important Discoveries up to the Time of Publication.* London: Dalby, Isbister, 1877.

¶ 8vo. xviii, 626, [4] pp. 24 plates (incl. frontis.), index; upper margin with slight waterstain (plate section). Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; corners bumped, small stain on rear cover. Ownership signature of J. Kennett. Very good.

\$ 55

Piazzi Smyth was Astronomer Royal for Scotland from 1846-1888, remembered as much for his fascination with pyramidology as for his astronomical career. Smyth's theories on the pyramids, which included speculation on the date of the second coming, had a significant impact on Charles Taze Russell, founder of the Jehovah's Witnesses, and were integrated into his works and prophecies (pyramidology was disavowed by later church leaders). Although Smyth's theories regarding the pyramids have been generally discredited, he did perform important research on the

pyramids themselves. His measurements of the Great Pyramid, which comprises 3 of the book's 5 parts, were the most accurate taken until that point in history.



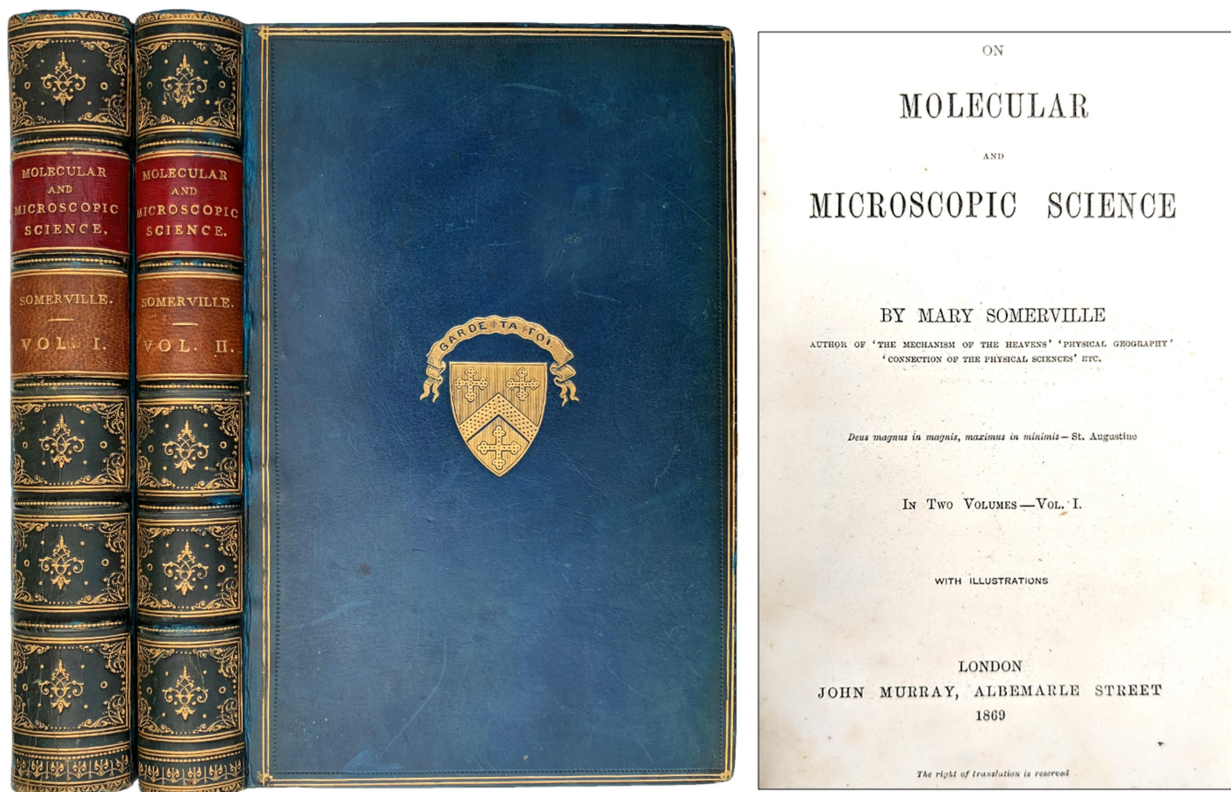
1663 **SOMERVILLE, Mary** (1780-1872). *Physical Geography*. London: John Murray, 1849. ¶ 2 volumes. Sm. 8vo. xii, 422, [2]; viii, 443, [1] pp. Frontis., index, ads on endleaves. Original olive blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Small early ownership signature on title, [M. Hollywood?] 1853. Very good.

\$ 145

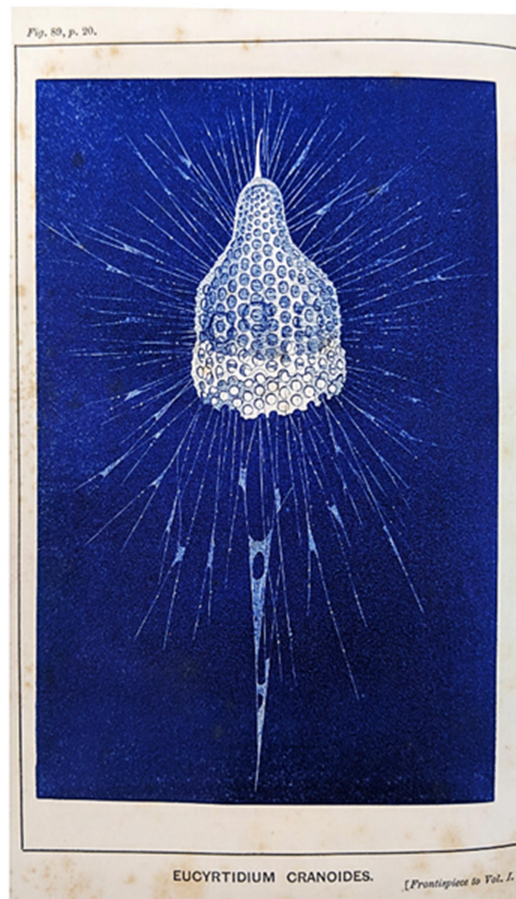
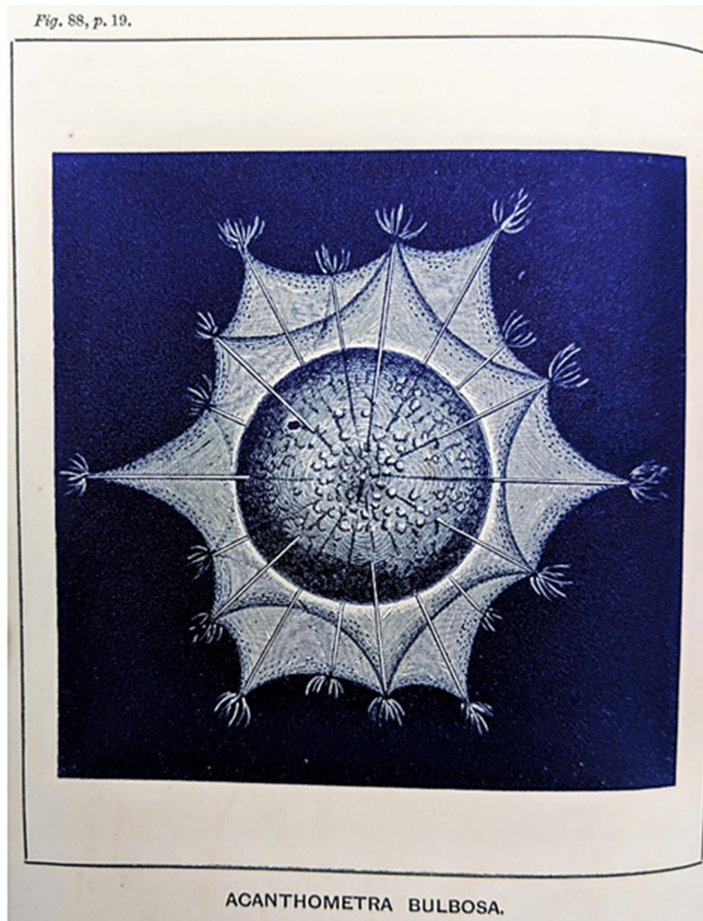
Second edition, thoroughly revised. The first English textbook on the subject, first published in 1848 it remained in use as a textbook through the early 20th century. Somerville took a Humboldtian approach to the writing of the book, which is to say her notion of "physical geography" extends to the plant, animal, and human occupants of the regions explored in the text.

"One of the foremost women of science of the nineteenth century, Mrs. Somerville was through her writings and example influential in gaining

wider acceptance among a literate public for various nineteenth-century scientific ideas and practices and in opening new opportunities to women. . . . In 1848, at age sixty-eight, she published her third and most successful book, *Physical Geography*, a subject which had always interested her deeply. Its seven editions brought her numerous honors: the Victoria Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society (1870); election to the American Geographical and Statistical Society (1857), to the Italian Geographical Society (1870), and to five additional provincial Italian societies (1853-1857); several medals; and praise from Humboldt. In this book, as in the *Connexion of the Physical Sciences*, Mrs. Somerville strongly endorsed the new geology of Lyell, Murchison, Buckland, and their school—a stand that brought her some public criticism." – Elizabeth C. Patterson, *DSB XII*, pp. 521-525.



[1664]



1664 **SOMERVILLE, Mary** (1780-1872). *On Molecular and Microscopic Science*. [2 volumes]. London: John Murray, 1869.

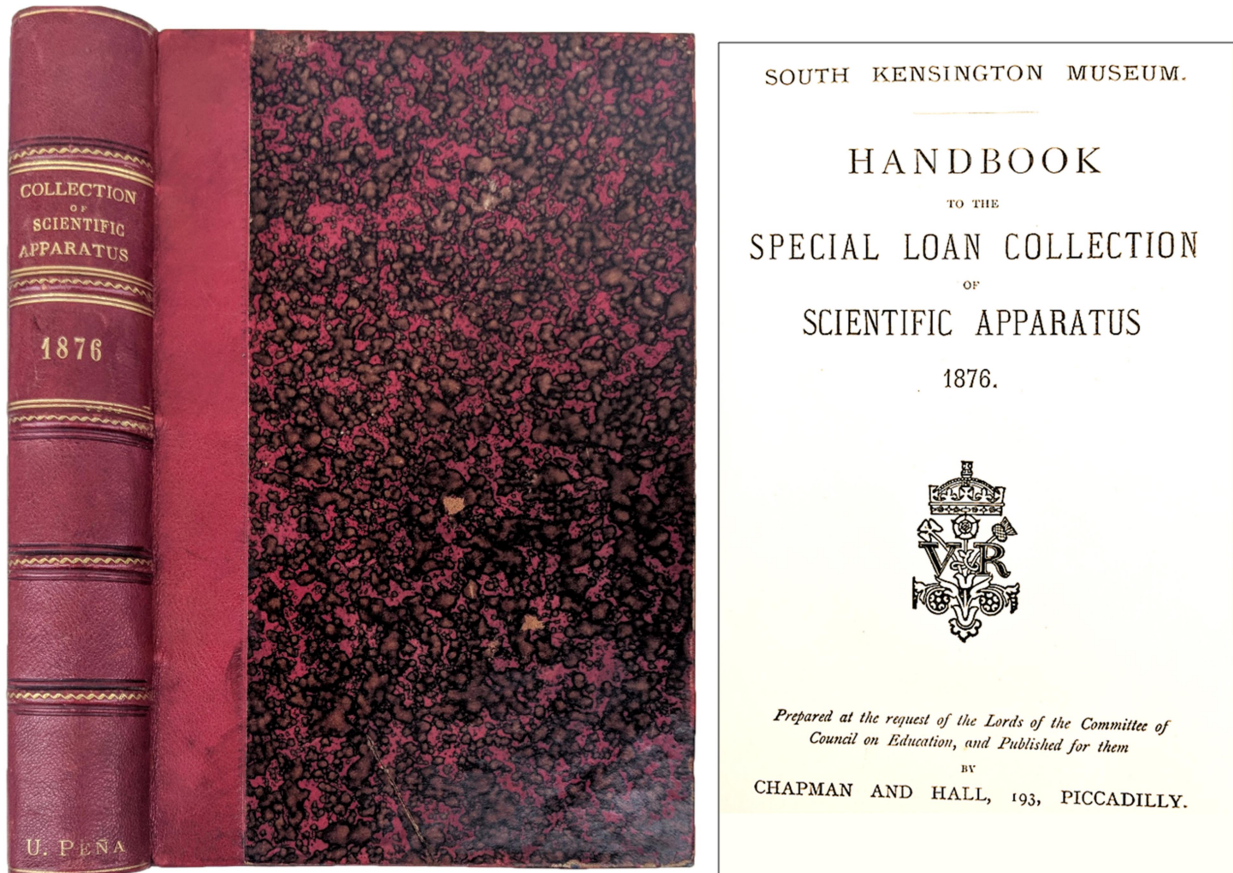
¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xi, [1], 432; viii, 320 pp. Color frontis., 180 figs., index. Contemporary blue blind- and gilt-stamped calf, gilt-stamped red & brown spine labels, all marbled edges; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 125

First edition. Somerville's final work, published when she was eighty-nine years old, "*On Molecular and Microscopical Science* appeared in two volumes. It deals with the constitution of matter and the structure of microscopic plants. At this date its science was considered old-fashioned, but young John Murray published it out of loyalty to and affection for its author, on the recommendation of Sir John Herschel, who had also been instrumental in persuading Mrs. Somerville to bring out her *Physical Geography*. The public received it with kindly interest and deference to its venerable creator.



. . . Although frail and deaf in her last years, Mary Somerville's spirit and intelligence, her interest in friends, in the cause of women, and in science never faltered. At the time of her death, at ninety-two, she was revising a paper on quaternions." – Elizabeth C. Patterson, *DSB XII*, p. 525.



1665 **South Kensington Museum.** *Handbook to the Special Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus* – 1876. London: Chapman and Hall, 1876.

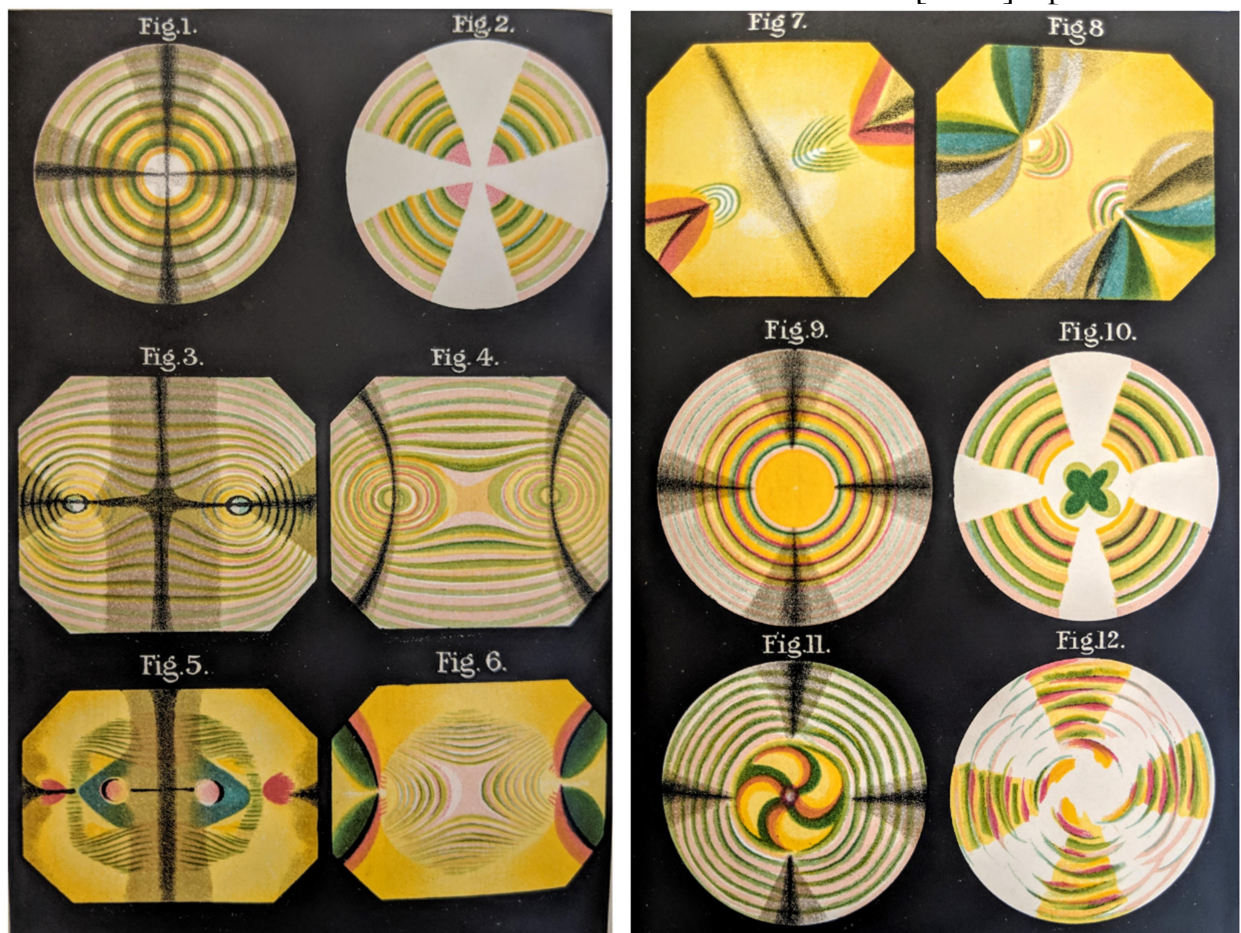
¶ 8vo. [4], xxvii, [1], 339, [1] pp. Frontis. diagram, figs. Contemporary burgundy gilt-stamped morocco, marbled boards, raised bands. Near fine. \$ 100

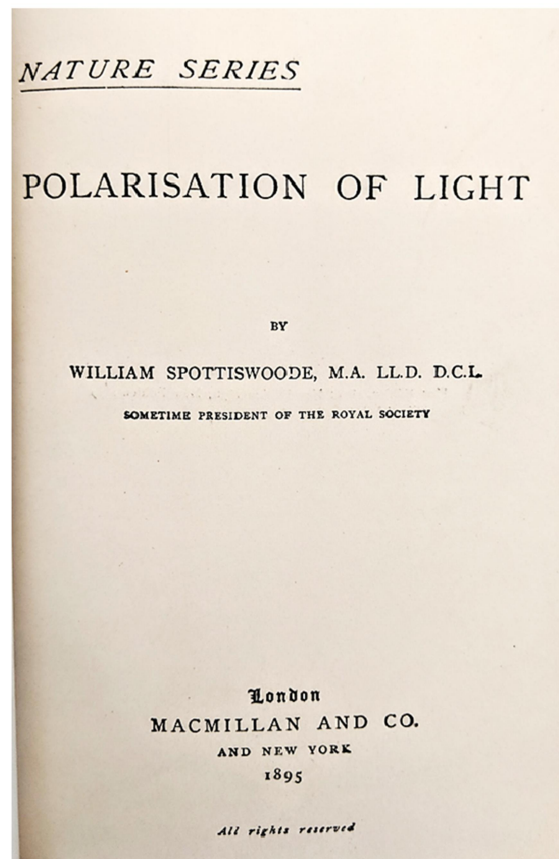
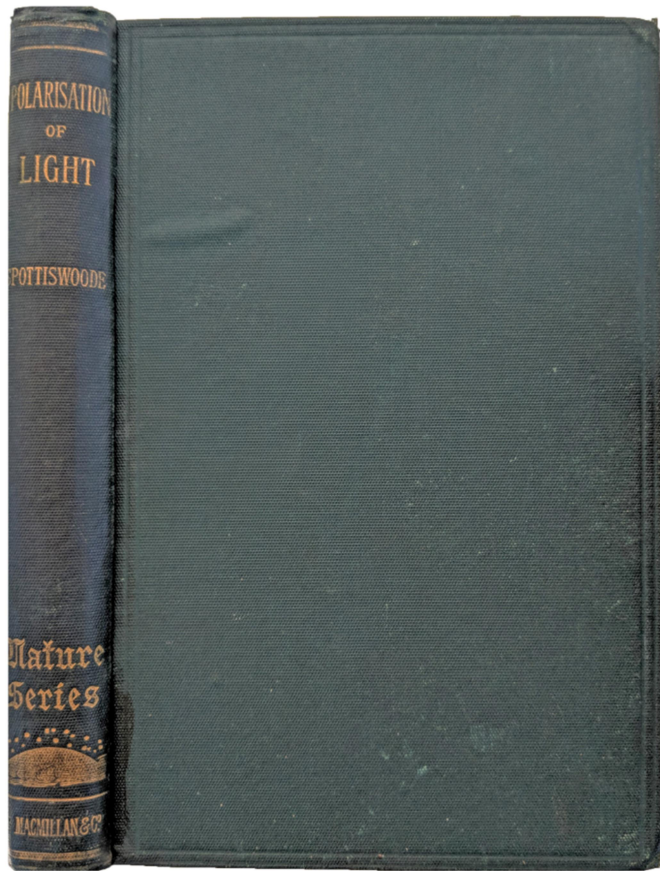
A detailed and authoritative guide to the exhibits at the South Kensington Museum's famous international exhibition of 1876, with contributions by 20 of the leading British scientific minds of their day. The exhibition was a sort of predecessor to the later World's fairs which swept through the U.S. and Europe at the turn of the century. The book is organized by

instrument type.

Chapters include: Arithmetical Instruments, Molecular Physics, Acoustical Instruments, Applied Mechanics, Magnetic Apparatus, Astronomical Instruments (by J. Norman Lockyer), Geographical Instruments and Maps, Microscopes, etc. Various experts contributed to the work: J. Clerk Maxwell (scientific apparatus, physics), Professor H. J. S. Smith, W. K. Clifford, Dr. W. H. Stone, William Spottiswoode (optical instruments), Capt. W. de W. Abney, Peter Guthrie Tait (1831-1901), G. Carey Foster, Lockyer, Goodeve, McLeod, R. H. Scott, Clements R. Markham, J. E. Davis, Archibald Geikie, W. Warington Smyth, Nevil Story Maskelyne (1823-1911) (crystallography & mineralogy), Thomas Henry Huxley (biological instruments), and Henry Clifton Sorby (microscopes).

[1666] Spottiswoode





1666 **SPOTTISWOODE, William** (1825-1883). *Polarisation of Light*. London: Macmillan, 1895. ¶ Series: *Nature Series*. Sm. 8vo. viii, [2], 151, [1] pp. Double-page color frontis., 29 figs., index. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

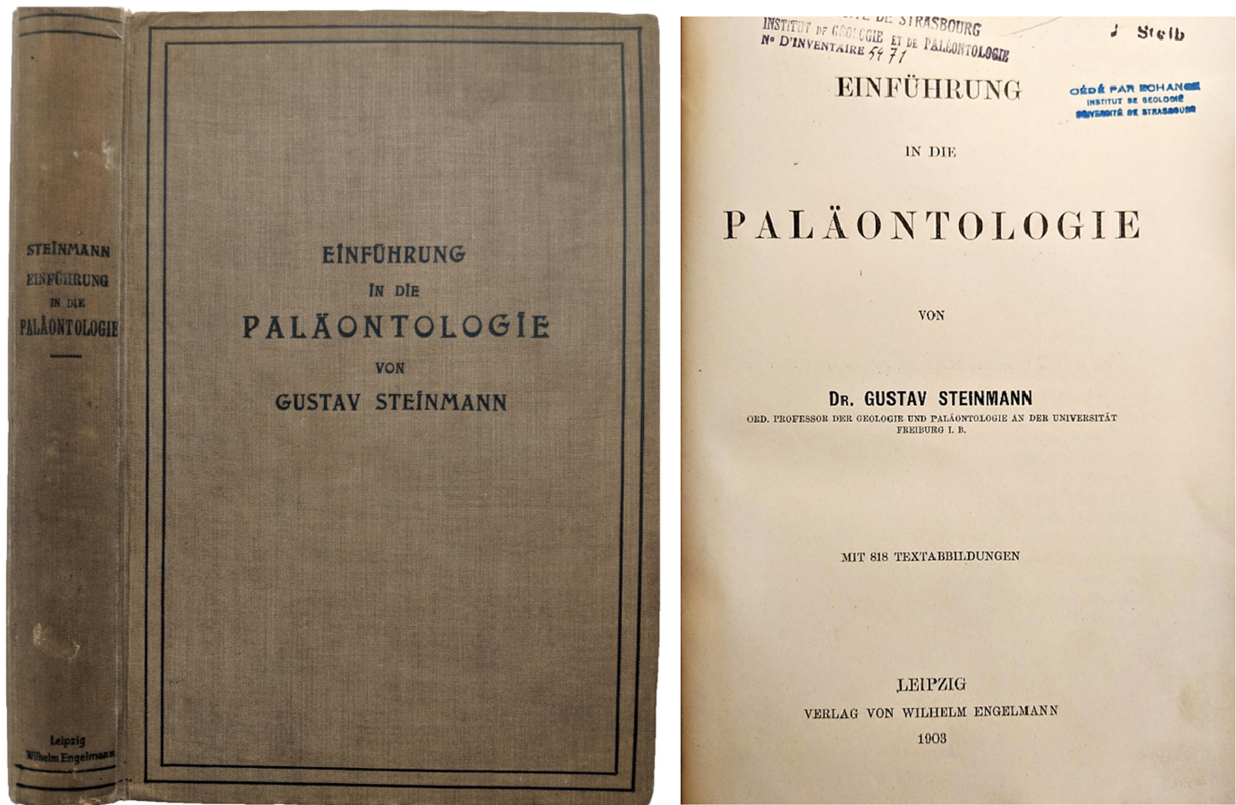
\$ 40

First issued in 1874, this was a popular work at the time of its publication, *Polarisation of Light* went through a number of editions.

Chapters include: Methods of Polarisation, Double Refraction—Polariscopes, Circular Polarisation by Reflexion, Phenomena Produced by Mechanical Means—Un-Annealed Glass, Rings and Brushes Produced by Crystal Plates, Composition of Colours by Polarised Light, etc. Spottiswoode was an English mathematician and physicist.

"Around 1870 there were major changes to the direction of Spottiswoode's research. This was a time when he received high office in a number of

societies, being president of the London Mathematical Society from 1870 to 1872 and, from 1871 to 1878, being treasurer of the Royal Society. He was also treasurer of the Royal Institution from 1865 to 1873. In 1878 Spottiswoode was elected president of the Royal Society and remained president until his death in 1883. Also in the year 1878 he was president of the British Association for its Dublin meeting. At the Dublin meeting he gave his presidential address on the growth of mechanised invention applied to mathematics." – J. J. O'Connor and E. F. Robertson, School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of St Andrews, Scotland [web source].

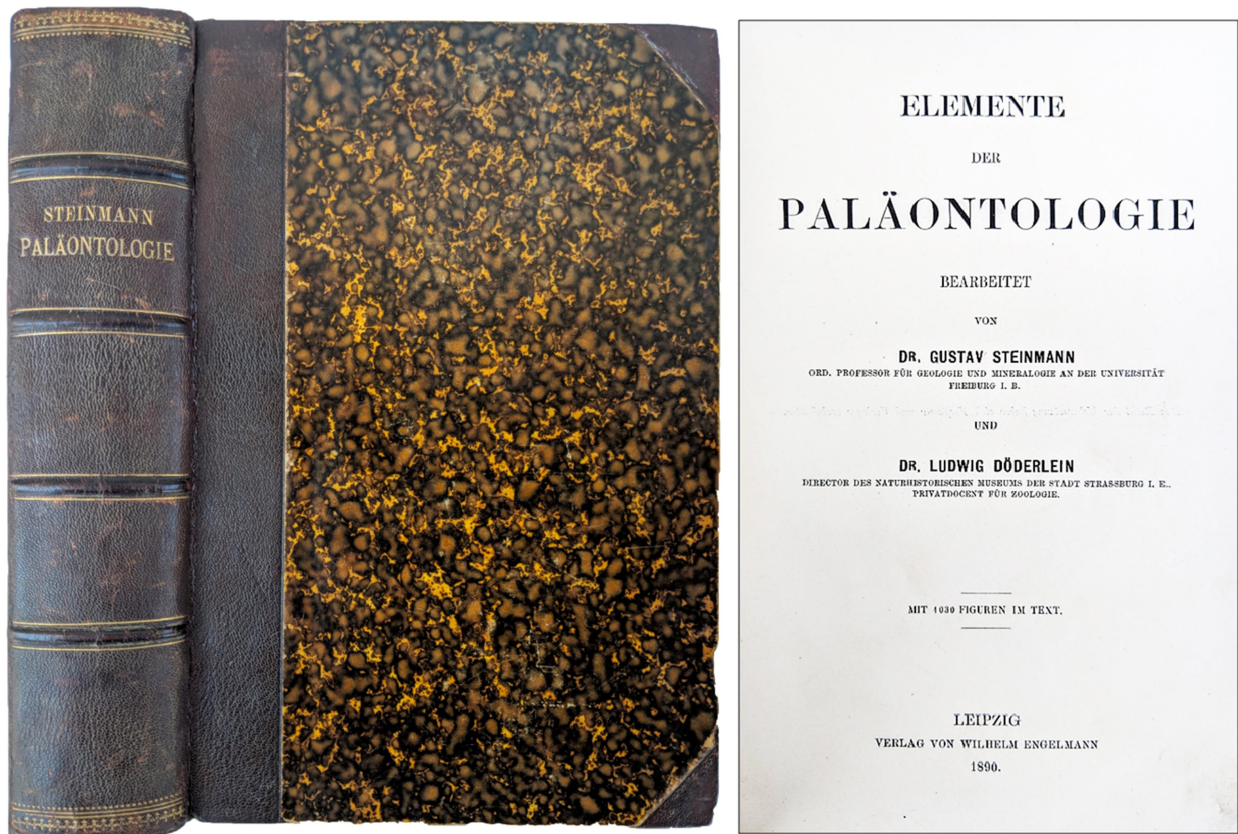


1667 **STEINMANN, Johann Heinrich Conrad Gottfried Gustav** (1856-1929). *Einführung in die Palaontologie*. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1903. ¶ 8vo. IX, [1], 466 pp. 818 figs., index. Original beige black-printed cloth; dust-soiled. 3 separate rubberstamps applied to title. Very good.

\$ 20

Gustav Steinmann was a German geologist and paleontologist. The present paleontological work involves plant (land & marine) cellular biology, brachiopods, sponges, protozoa, Mollusca, vertebrates, arthropods, fish fossils, amphibians, and dinosaurs.

PROVENANCE: Institut de Geologie et de Paleontologie de Strasbourg, Germany.



1668 **STEINMANN, Johann Heinrich Conrad Gottfried Gustav** (1856-1929); **DODERLEIN, Ludwig** (1855-1936). *Elemente der Palaontologie*. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1890.

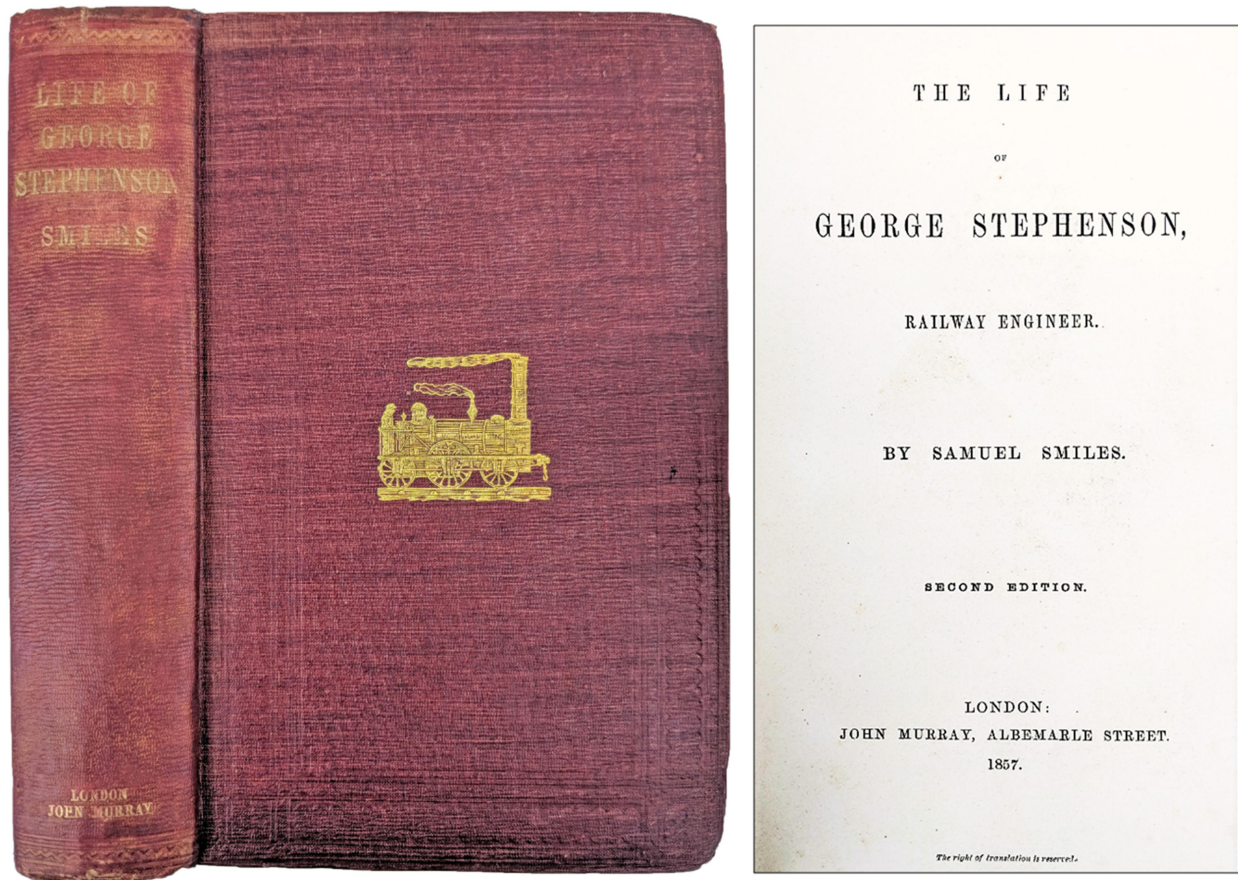
¶ 8vo. XIX, [1], 848 pp. 1030 figs., index. Original gilt-stamped half brown morocco, marbled boards. Ownership marks: signature of Otto R. (Rudolph) Wilckens (1876-1943), contains single loose page of Wilckens' handwritten notes; rubber-stamp of Cede par Echan--., Institut de

Geologie, Universite de Strasburg. Very good.

\$ 75

Gustav Steinmann was a German geologist and paleontologist.

PROVENANCE: Otto R. (Rudolph) Wilckens (1876-1943) was director of the Geologischen Institutes der Reichsuniversitat Strasburg.

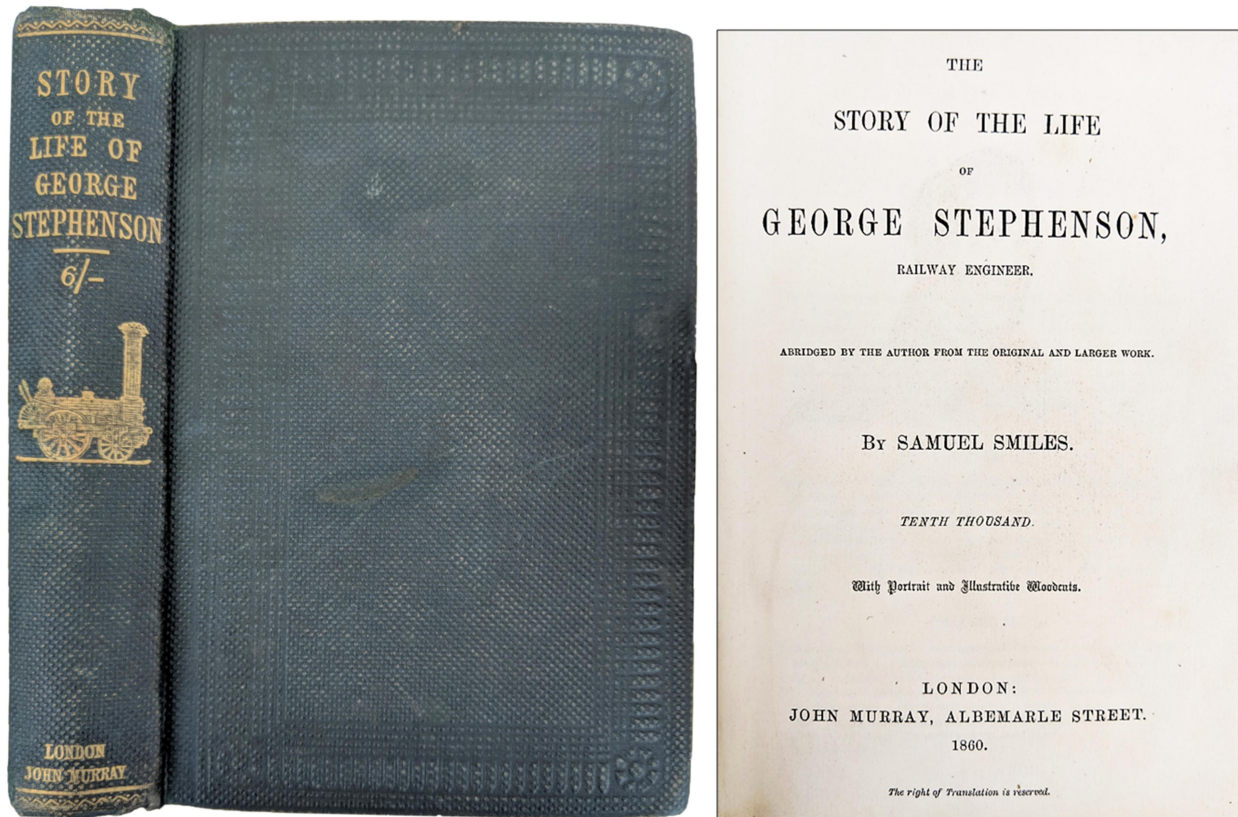


1669 [STEPHENSON, George (1781-1848)] SMILES, Samuel (1812-1904). *The Life of George Stephenson, Railway Engineer*. London: John Murray, 1857. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 528, [ads] 12 pp. Engraved frontis. port.; port. foxed. Original blind- and gilt-stamped plum cloth; corners bumped. Bookplate of Jethro Hornblower. Very good.

\$ 100

Second edition. Stephenson was a civil and mechanical engineer, regarded as the "Father of Railways" by his contemporaries. Born to illiterate working class parents, Stephenson rise to prominence through study and

hard work was often cited as an example of class mobility in the early Victorian era. Indeed, this was the source of Smiles' primary interest in the engineer—he saw Stephenson as proof of his theory that poverty was largely caused by the irresponsibility of the poor. – *DNB*, XVIII, pp. 1070-74.

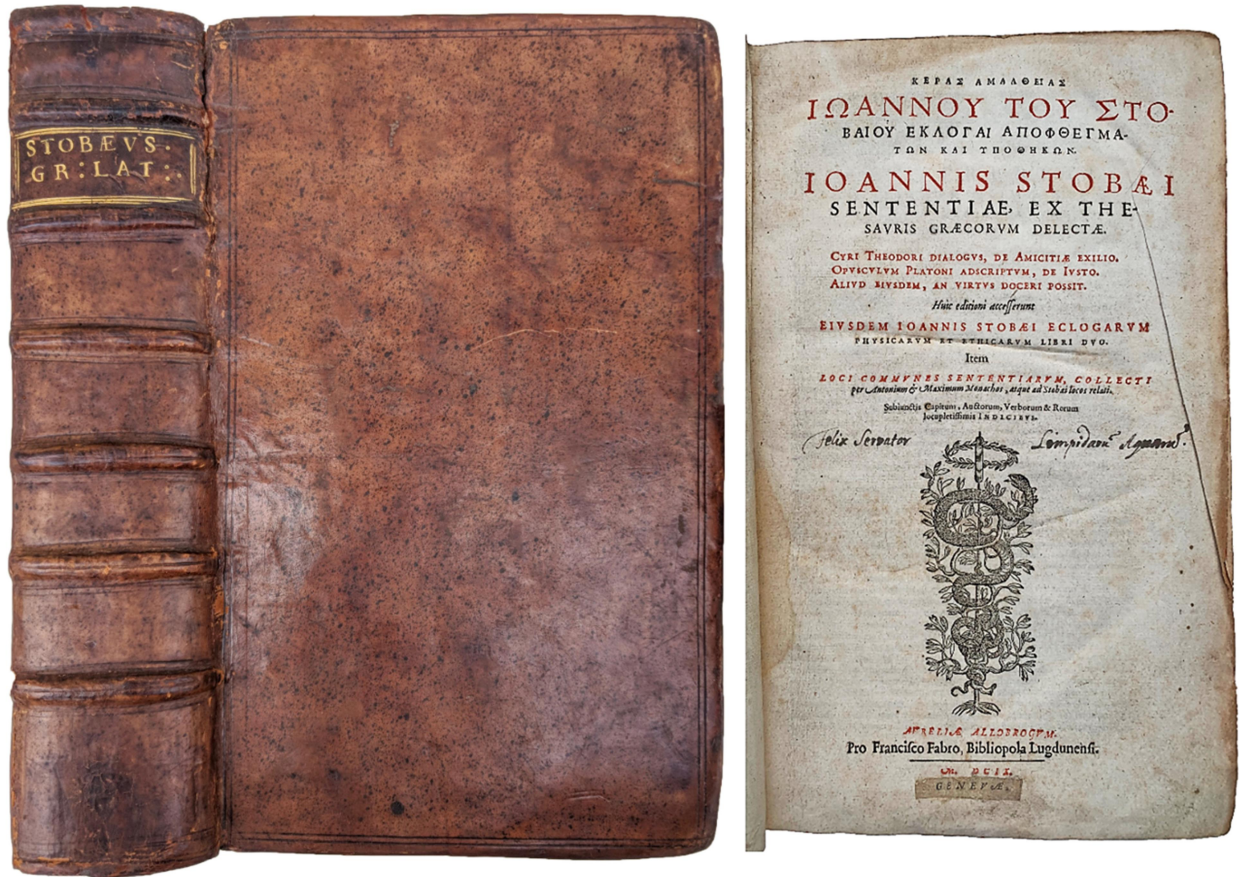


1670 [STEPHENSON, George (1781-1848)] SMILES, Samuel (1812-1904). *The Story of the Life of George Stephenson, railway engineer. Abridged by the author from the Original and Larger Work.* London: John Murray, 1860.

¶ 8vo. x, 356, 32 pp. 40 engravings incl. frontis. port., ads (dated January 1860). Original blind- and gilt-stamped dark green cloth. Early presentation inscription; embossed stamp of Charles Monk, Bookseller & printer, Oswestry. Near fine.

\$ 40

Tenth Thousand.



1671 **STOBAEUS, Joannes** (later half of 5th century A.D.). [Greek text].  
*... Sententiae, ex thesauris Græcorum delectæ. Cyri Theodori dialogus, de amicitia exilio. Opusculum Platoni adscriptum, de justo. Aliud eiusdem, an virtus doceri possit. Huic editioni accesserunt eiusdem Ioannis Stobæi eclogarum physicarum et ethicarum libri duo. Item. Loci communes sententiarum, collecti per Antonium & Maximum Monachos, atque ad Stobæi locos relati. Subiunctis captium, auctorum, verborum & rerum locupletissimis indicibus, □ WTHH: Eclogarum libri duo: quorum prior physicas, posterior ethicas complectitur; Græce editi; interprete Gulielmo Cantero, ex bibliotheca C. V. I. Sambuci. □ WITH: Loci communes sententiarum, ex s. scriptura, veteribus theologis, et secularibus scriptoribus, collecti per Antinium et Maximum Monachos, atque ad Io. Stobæi locos relati. Subiunctis ad calcem necessariis indicibus. Geneva: Francisco Fabro, 1609.*



¶ Three parts in one volume. Folio. [xxiv], 632, [29], [1 blank]; [xii], 207, [1 blank]; 305, [7] pp. First title printed in red and black, woodcut title-page vignette, headpieces, decorative initials, tailpieces, text printed double-column in Greek and Latin, indexes; outer margins of first few leaves brittle. Full speckled and blind-ruled calf, raised bands, gilt spine, all edges speckled red; spine ends lightly chipped, top outer hinge split at head of spine. Ownership signatures on front free end-paper and title. Very good. Rare.

\$ 800

FIRST EDITION. Joannes Stobaeus compiled a valuable series of extracts from Greek authors for his son Septimius. The entire work was originally called the Four books of extracts, sayings and precepts. The first book teaches physics, in the wide sense which the Greeks assigned to this term. The third and fourth books explore ethics. In all, Stobaeus quotes more than five hundred writers, generally beginning with the poets, and then proceeding to the historians, orators, philosophers and physicians. It is to Stobaeus that we owe many of our most important fragments of the dramatists, particularly Euripides. Brunet, V, col. 545 (notes that this edition brings together under a new title the *Sententiae* printed at Lyon in 1608, after the Franckfort edition of 1581, and the *Eclogarum libri II* reprinted after the edition of Anvers of 1571.

This is the only edition to bring together the two titles); *Encyclopædia Britannica*, XXV, p. 929 (lists this as "editio princeps," but Adams lists many earlier editions of various modern editors); Graesse, VI, pp. 499-500.



[1672] Suetonius

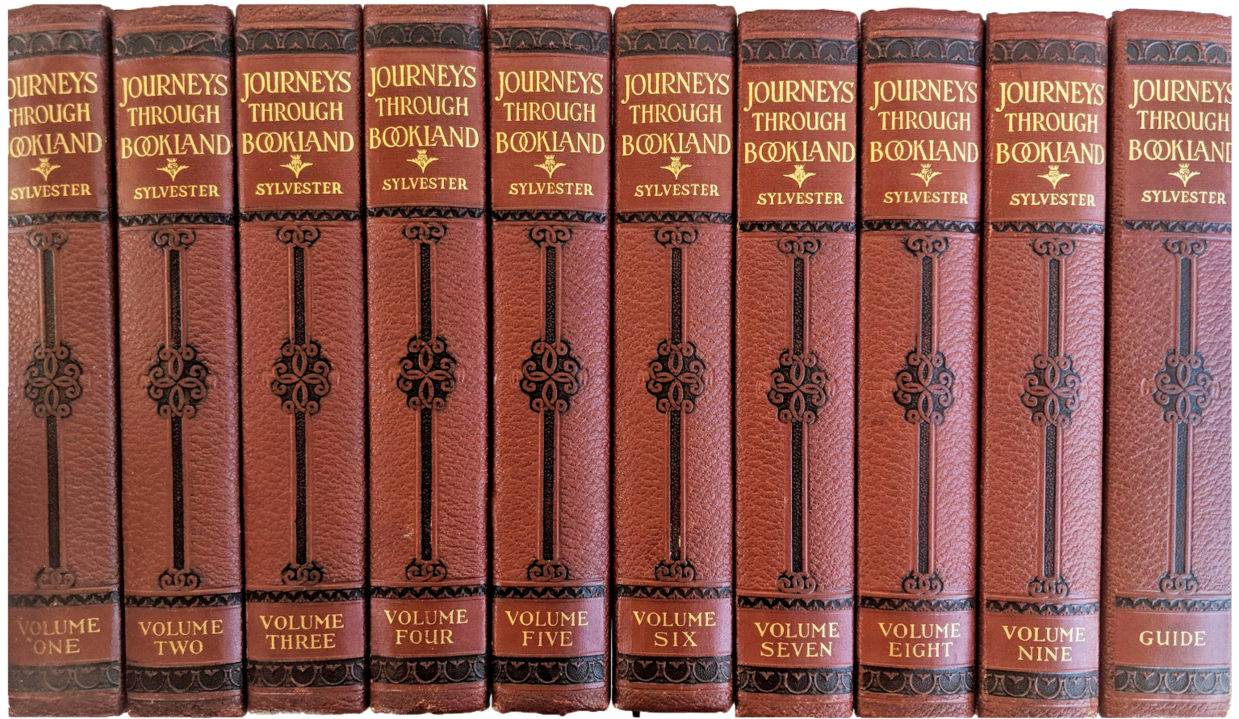


1672 **SUETONIUS, Gaius** (c.69-122); **Johann Heinrich BOECKLER** (1611-1672); **Isaac CASAUBON** (1559-1614). *Caius Suetonius Tranquillus cum Isaaci Casavboni Animaduersionibus, et dissertationibus politicis: Ioh. Henr. Boecleri, itemque vberrimo indice*. [Suetonius' Caesars, with commentary]. Argentorati, [Strasbourg]: Philippi Mulbii, 1647.

¶ 4to. [x], 352; [120], 587, [1], 150 pp. Elaborate added engraved title, title printed in red & black. Original full vellum. Ownership signature on title of F. P. Wilcken, Lubecensis [Lubeck, Germany]. Very good. Rare.

\$ 400

Includes the extensive annotations of scholar Isaac Casaubon, as well as a long dissertation on Suetonius by Boeckler. The elaborate half-title is drawn by I. Schef and engraved by Pierre Aubry (1610-1686). Gaius Suetonius Tranquilius was a Roman historian and biographer, whose most significant contribution was his biographies of 12 Roman rulers, from Julius Caesar to Domitian. Suetonius wrote *The Twelve Caesars* while serving as the personal secretary of the emperor Hadrian.



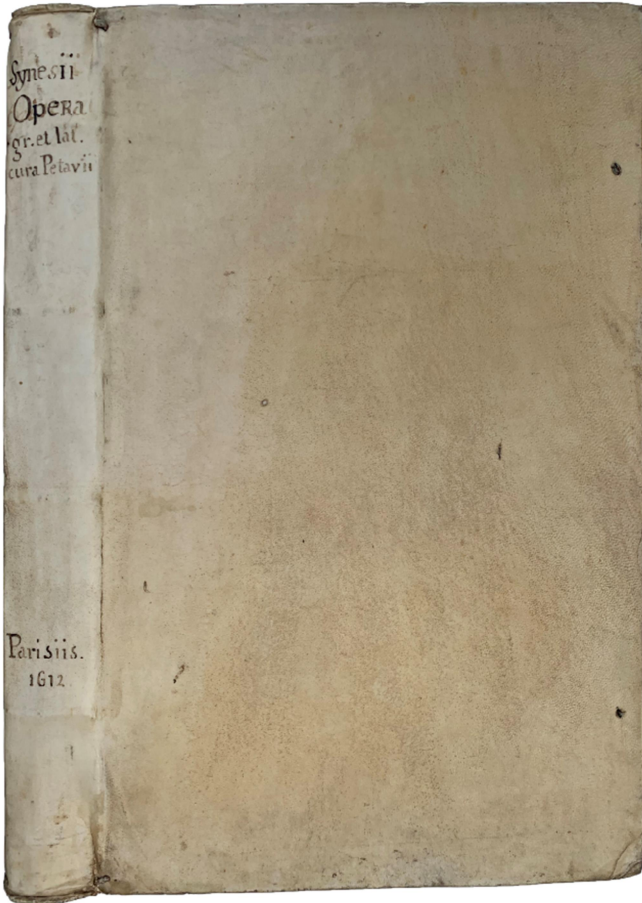
1673 **SYLVESTER, Charles H.** *Journeys Through Bookland; a new and original plan for reading applied to the world's best literature for children.* [10 volumes].  
Chicago: Bellows-Reeve, 1932.

¶ 10 volumes. 8vo. xvi, 489, [1]; x, 493; x, 488; x, 492; x, 496, [2]; x, 482; x, 486; x, 492; ix, [1], 493, [1]; xxx, 514 pp. Color frontis., color plates, illustrations throughout, pictorial endleaves. Crimson blind-, black, and gilt-stamped decorative cloth. Near fine.

\$ 150

See title/cover illustration for this catalogue (and below).





1674 **SYNESIUS of Cyrene** (c.373-c.414); **PETAU, Denis [Dionysius Petavius]** (1583-1652). [Greek title . . .] *Synesii Episcopi Cyrenes Opera Quae Extant Omnia, Grace ac Latine nunc primum coniunctim edita. Interprete Dionysio Petavio Aurelianensi, Societatis Iesu Presbytero, cuius opera eadem illa ex veterum, præsertimque Bibliothecæ Regiæ Codicum fide recensita, ac notis illustrata prodeunt.* Paris: Sebastien Cramoisy, 1612.

¶ Folio (in 6s). [viii], 176, 175-427, [3], 66, [12] pp. Title printed in red and black, large title woodcut vignette (of the Morel family), decorative woodcut headpieces, large woodcut initial letters, text in double columns, 4 figs. on pages 369, 370 and 375, indexes, erratum; lacks rear free endpaper, lower corner of title torn away. The second numbered sequence in the pagination has the caption title: *Ad Synesii orationem de regno.* Original full vellum. Near fine. Rare.

\$ 600

This is the only complete edition of Synesius's writings. The edition is bilingual, with facing Greek and Latin texts, translated by Petau, with extensive notes. Synesius was a Greek Bishop of Ptolemais and Neo-Platonic philosopher in the Cyrenaica. His writings are perhaps most notable for the tension they reveal between his Christian and Platonist beliefs.



"Synesius pursued his higher studies at Alexandria, where he became a devoted disciple of the famous Hypatia, to whom several of his letters are addressed and for whom he entertained a life-long devotion. After serving sometime in the army he settled in his native land, "studying philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, everything; farming, hunting, having many a brush with hordes of pilfering Libyans; and every now and then upholding the cause of someone who had undeservedly fallen into difficulties". This kind of life, in every way suited to his tastes and disposition, was interrupted by a mission to Constantinople, the object of which was to present a gold crown to the new emperor, Arcadius, and obtain alleviation of the burden of taxation. Nearly three years he waited for an audience. The all-powerful Eutropius who sold the provinces to the highest bidder was not the man to allow the emperor to be troubled with complaints. Finally, Synesius obtained an audience and delivered his famous oration "On Kingship". He left Constantinople in 400. According to some authorities before, and according to others after, the mission to Constantinople, Synesius visited Athens. He had described the visit in two letters [54 and 135] to his brother, Euoptius. His reason for undertaking the voyage was, he jestingly said, that "a number of people, priests and private persons, had had revelations in dreams that, unless he did so, some great evil would befall him. Then he would escape the present evils and would no longer have to revere people who had been to Athens and regarded themselves as demigods, and those who had not as demidonkeys or mules." Athens was a disappointment. Like a beast that had been sacrificed, only the hide remained. At Alexandria, Synesius married a Christian by whom he had several children. During this period he did most of his literary work and carried on a large correspondence with his friends. Owing to the incapacity and cowardice of the military authorities, the desultory raids of the barbarians assumed almost the proportions of regular warfare. Synesius took a leading part in organizing defensive measures, levying volunteers, procuring arms, etc." – *Catholic Encyclopedia*.

The translator, Petau, was a Jesuit theologian, and succeeded Joseph Scaliger as perhaps the most respected French classical scholar and translator of his day. See: Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, vol. II, p. 283.



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