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307

SCIENCE

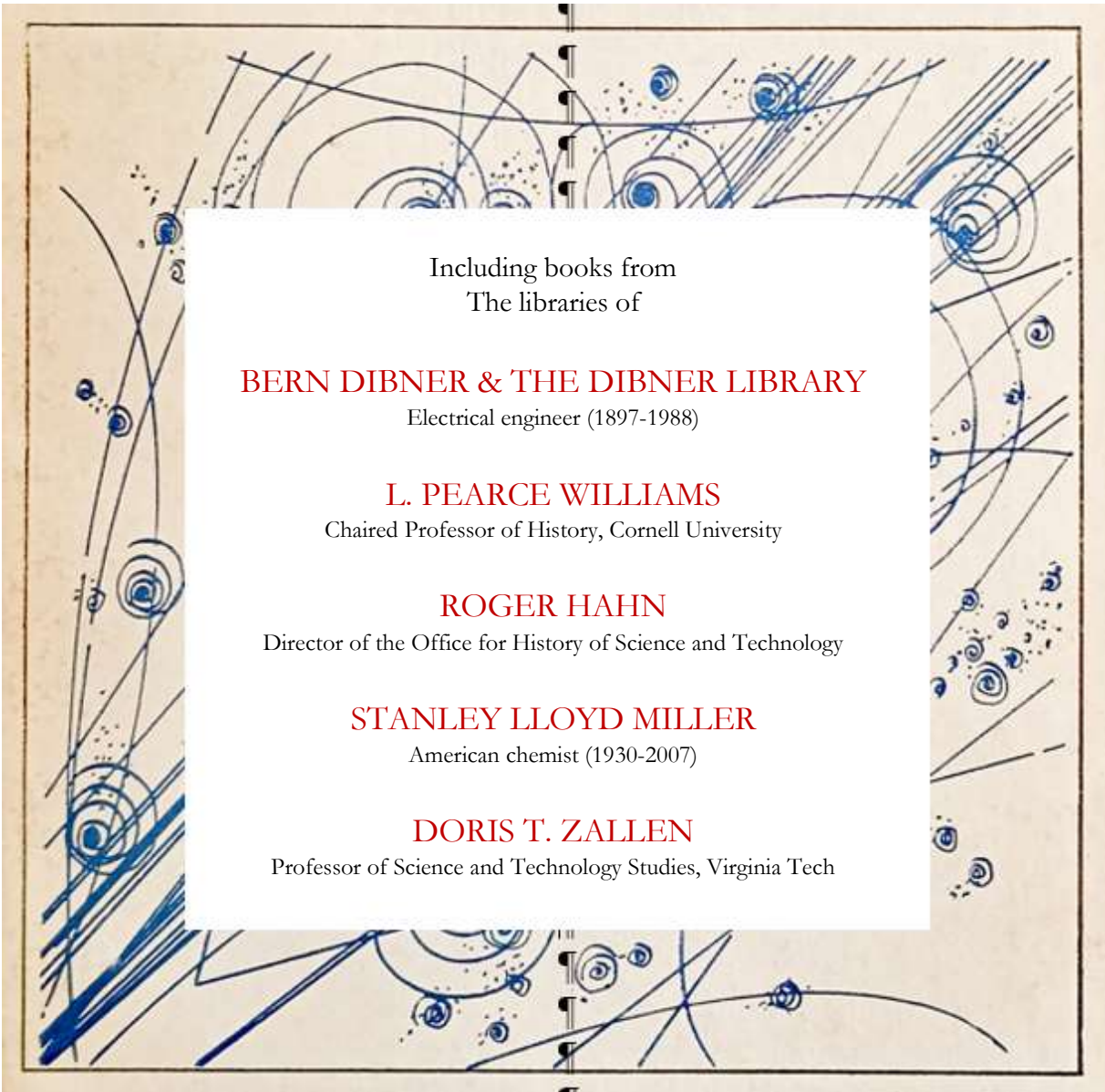


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SCIENCE



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Electrical engineer (1897-1988)

L. PEARCE WILLIAMS

Chaired Professor of History, Cornell University

ROGER HAHN

Director of the Office for History of Science and Technology

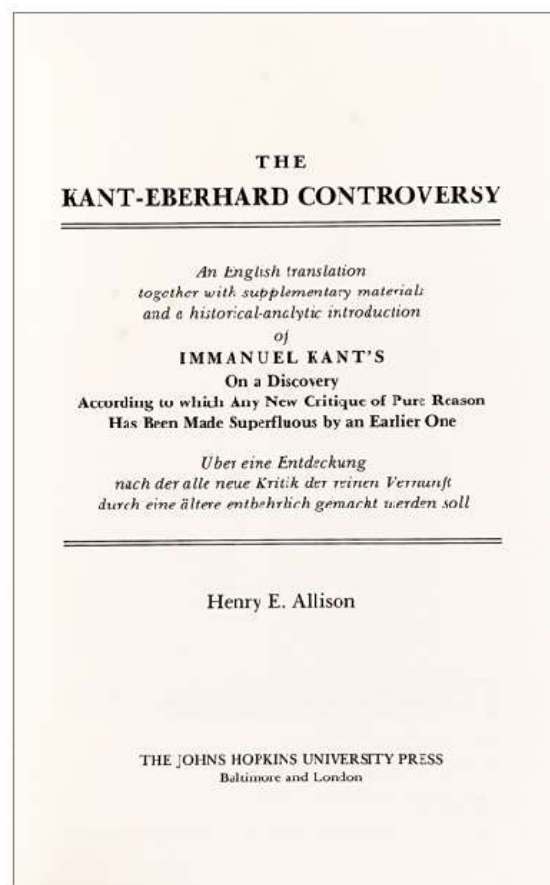
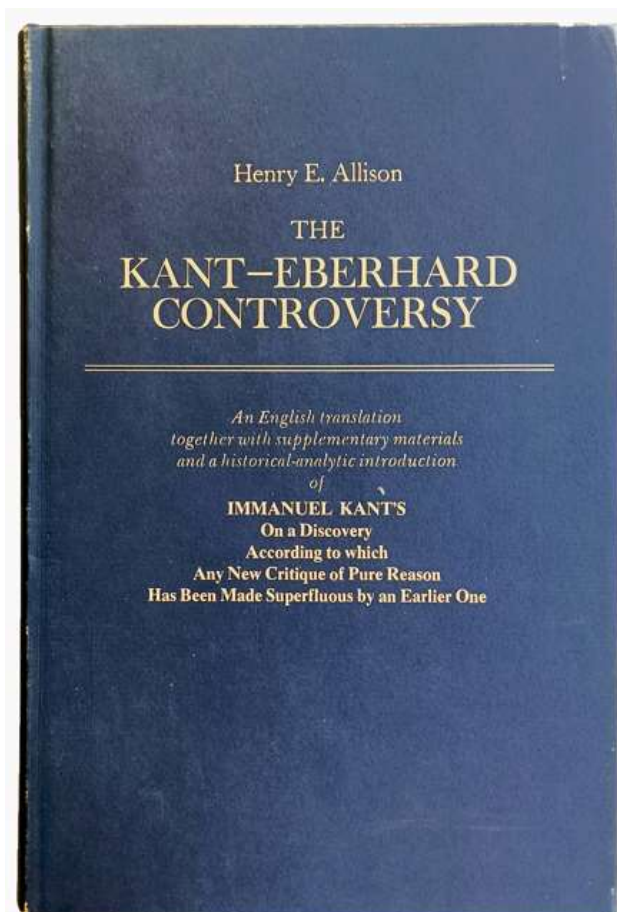
STANLEY LLOYD MILLER

American chemist (1930-2007)

DORIS T. ZALLEN

Professor of Science and Technology Studies, Virginia Tech

MONTREUX & NEUCHÂTEL
SWITZERLAND

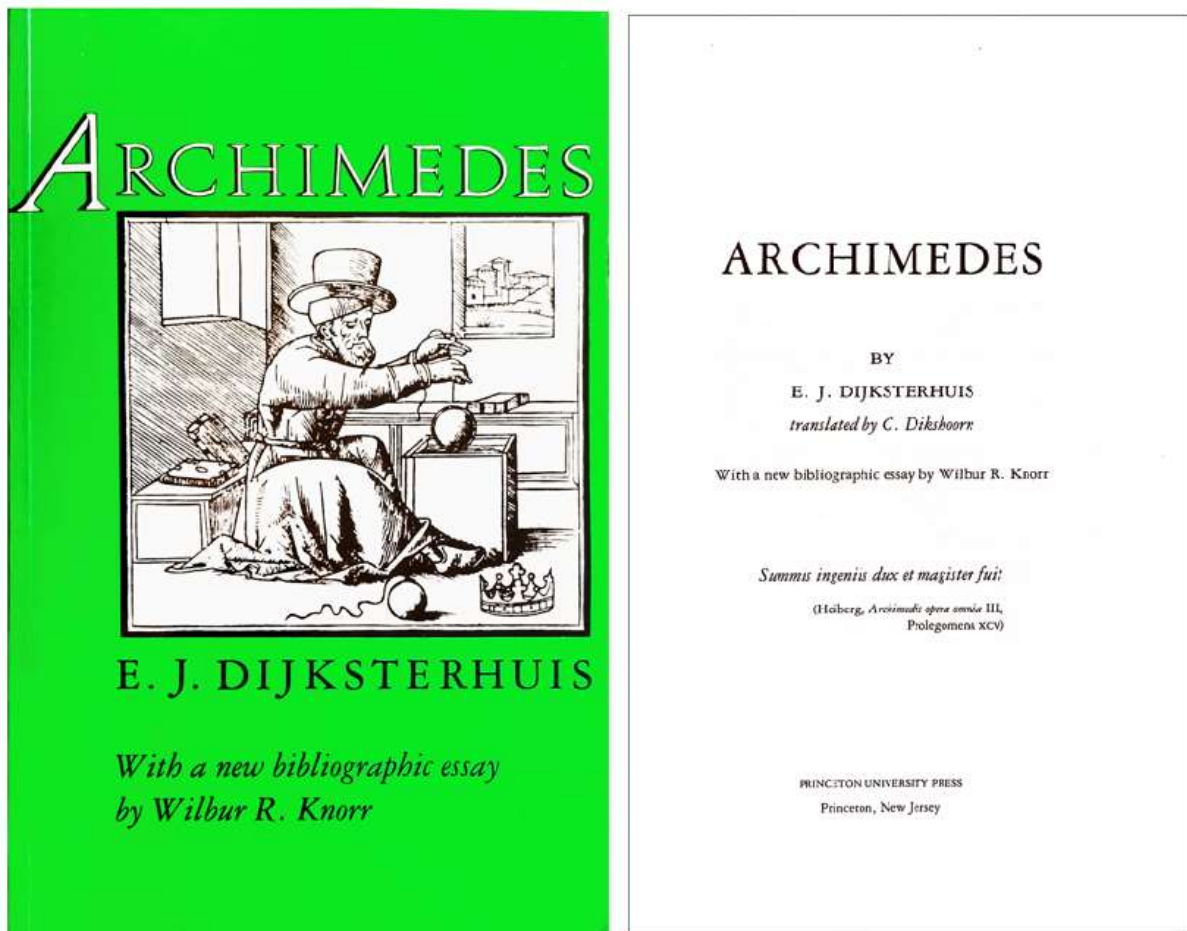


1. **ALLISON, Henry E.** (1937-2023). *The Kant-Eberhard Controversy. An English Translation together with supplementary materials and a historical-analytic introduction of Immanuel Kant's 'On a Discovery According to which Any New Critique of Pure Reason Has Been Made Superfluous by an Earlier One'*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973. ¶ 8vo. Cloth, dust-jacket; edges lightly foxed. Very good. BL4445

\$ 18

Henry Edward Allison was an American scholar of Immanuel Kant, widely considered to be one of the most eminent English-language Kant scholars of the postwar era. He was a professor and chair of the Philosophy Department at the University of California, San Diego and a professor at Boston University.

NOTE: Each book in this catalogue is also listed on WeberRareBooks.com, with a full array of pictures, often something more is shown there than in this catalogue. However, when an item is sold, the listing is removed. INFORMATION ON ORDERING FROM THIS CATALOGUE IS FOUND AT REAR BELOW.

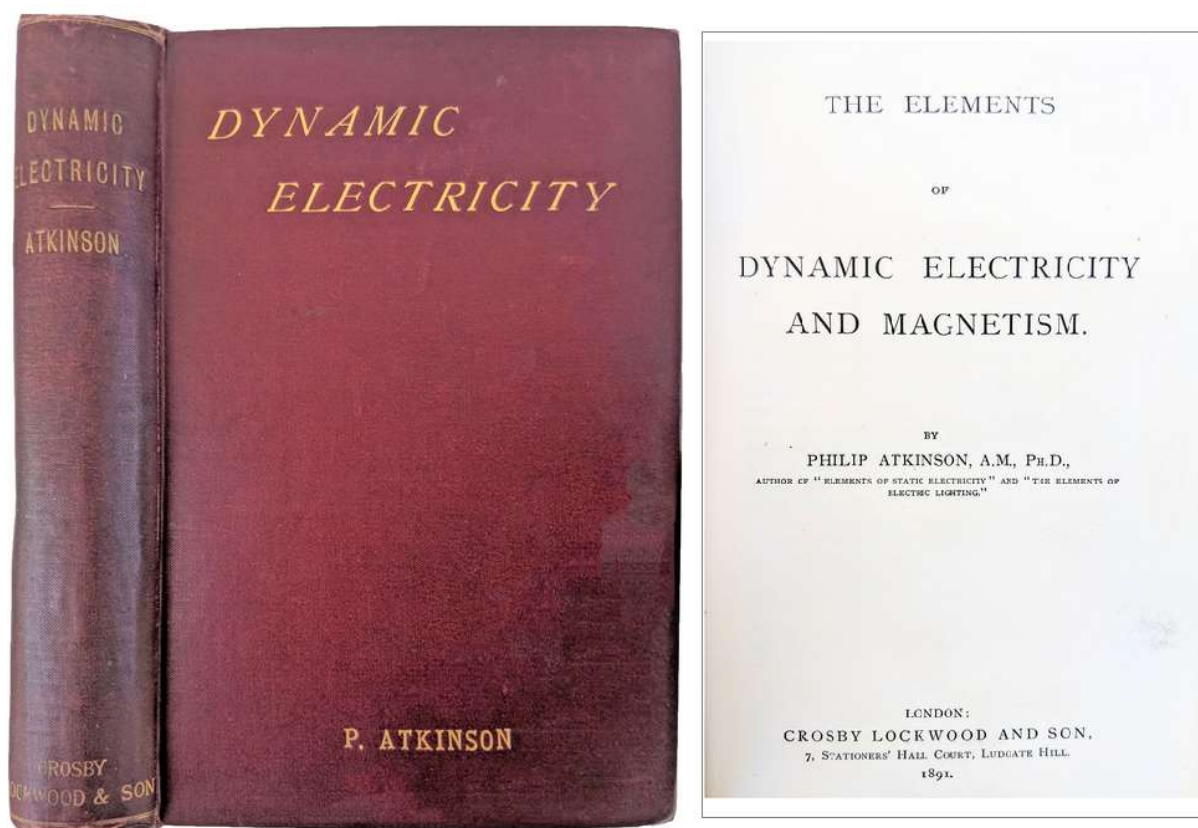


2. [ARCHIMEDES] Eduard Jan DIJKSTERHUIS (1892-1965).
Archimedes. With a new bibliographic essay by Wilbur R. Knorr. Princeton:
 Princeton University Press, 1987. ¶ 8vo. 457 pp. Frontis., figs., index.
 Printed wrappers. Fine. S12954

\$ 30

Dijksterhuis' first biography was on the life and work of Archimedes was published in Dutch in 1938. It was translated into English by C. Dikshoorn in 1956, published in Copenhagen by Munksgard. With this new edition Princeton University Press has added an additional commentary (1987).

Wilbur R. Knorr (1945-1997) "was an American historian of mathematics and a professor in the departments of philosophy and classics at Stanford University. He has been called "one of the most profound and certainly the most provocative historian of Greek mathematics" of the 20th century." – Wikip.



3. **ATKINSON, Philip.** *The Elements of Dynamic Electricity and Magnetism.* London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1891. ¶ 8vo. xii, 405, [1] pp. 120 figs. Original burgundy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good. RW1304

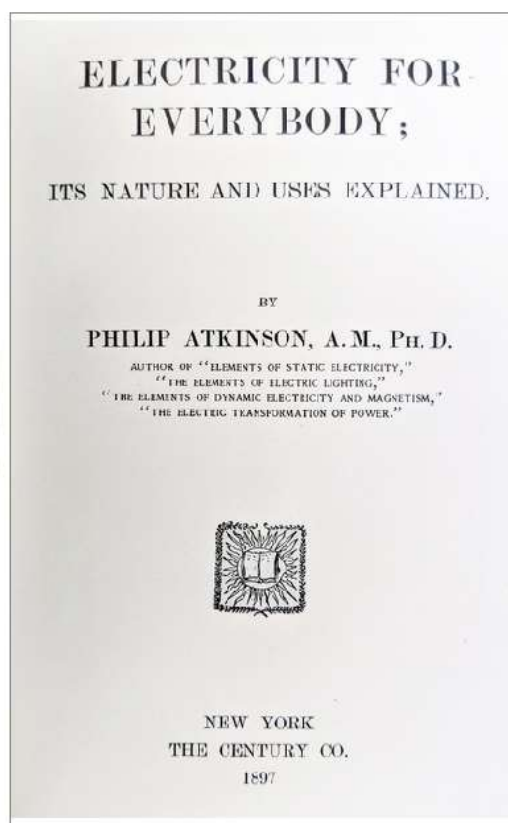
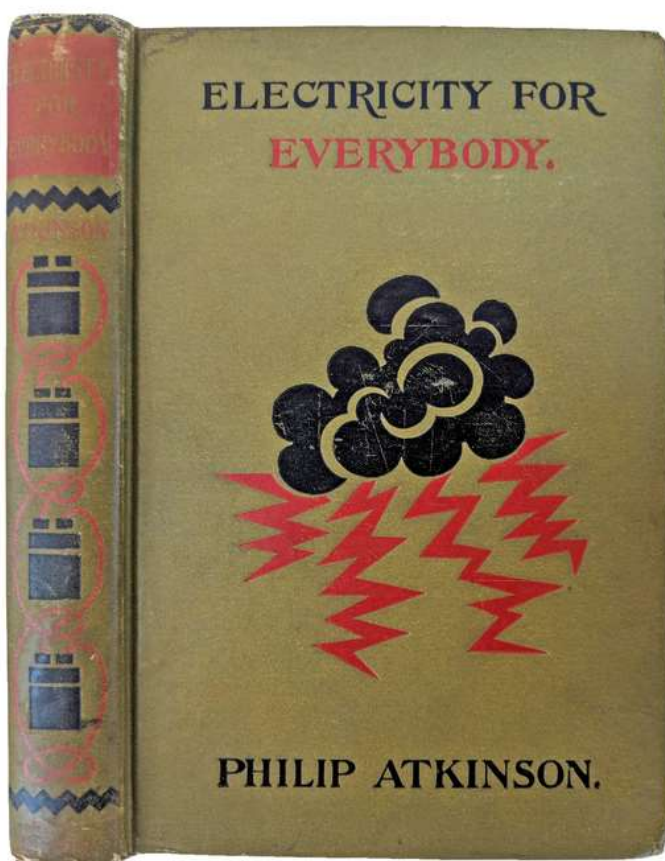
\$ 70

First London edition. Chapters include: "The Voltaic Battery", "One-" and "Two-Fluid Cells", "Electric Measurement", and "the Relations of Electricity to Light."

4. **ATKINSON, Philip.** *Electricity for Everybody; Its Nature and Uses Explained.* New York: The Century Co., 1897. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [3], 266 pp. 115 figs., index. Original olive blind-stamped and decorated cloth. Very good. RW1305

\$ 25

Second edition, but the first to include a chapter on Rontgen X-Rays. Chapters include: "Electric Motors", "Dynamamos", "The Rontgen X-Rays", "Static Electricity."



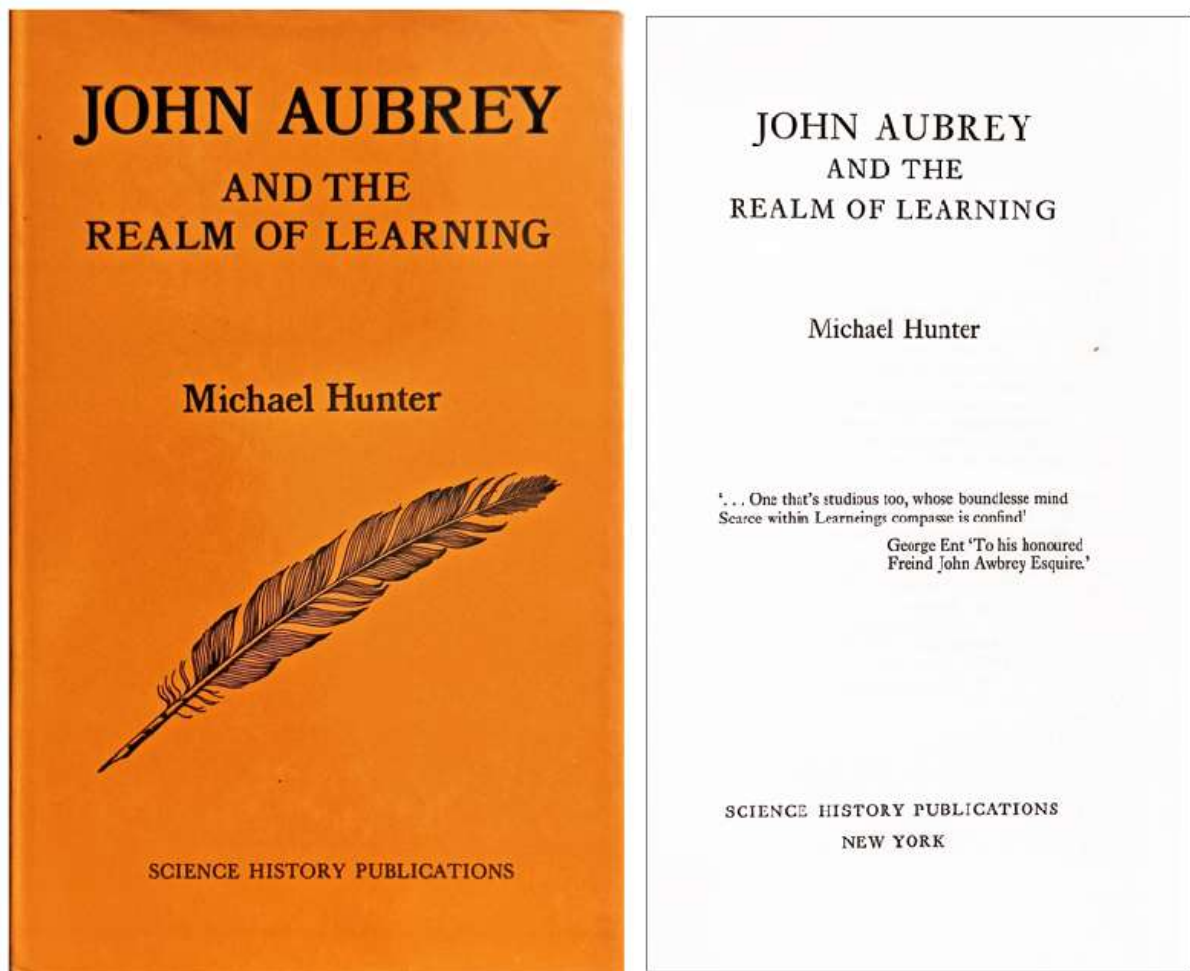
[4]

5. [AUBREY, John (1626-1697)] HUNTER, Michael (1949-). *John Aubrey and the Realm of Learning*. New York: Science History Publications, 1975. ¶
8vo. 256 pp. Frontis., 17 illus., index. Brick-red gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S13004

\$ 12

“John Aubrey FRS was an English antiquary, natural philosopher and writer. He is perhaps best known as the author of the *Brief Lives*, his collection of short biographical pieces. He was a pioneer archaeologist, who recorded (often for the first time) numerous megalithic and other field monuments in southern England, and who is particularly noted for his systematic examination of the Avebury henge monument. The Aubrey holes at Stonehenge are named after him, although there is considerable doubt as to whether the holes that he observed are those that currently bear the name. He was also a pioneer folklorist, collecting together a miscellany of material on customs, traditions and beliefs under the title "Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaisme". He set out to compile county histories of both Wiltshire and Surrey, although both projects remained unfinished. His "Interpretation of Villare Anglicanum" (also unfinished) was the first attempt to compile a full-length study of English place-names. He had wider interests in

applied mathematics and astronomy, and was friendly with many of the greatest scientists of the day.” – Wikip.



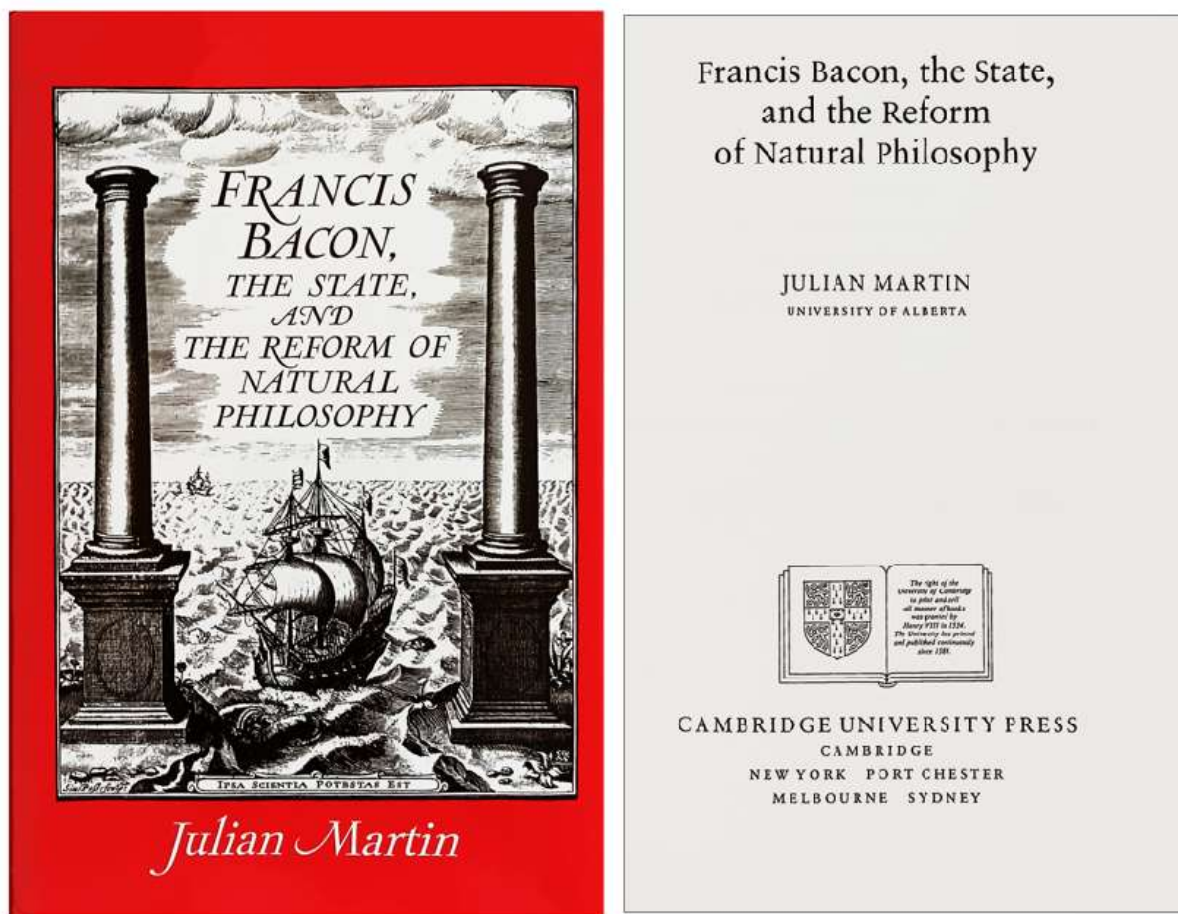
Michael Cyril William Hunter FBA FRHistS is emeritus professor of history in the department of history, classics and archaeology and a fellow of Birkbeck, University of London. Hunter's first monograph focused on the English antiquary and natural philosopher John Aubrey. Since then he has written extensively on the history of science and intellectual thought in England during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, in particular the Royal Society.

6. [BACON, Francis (1561-1626)] Benjamin Julian MARTIN. *Francis Bacon, the State and the Reform of Natural Philosophy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 236 pp. Index. Black gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. Scarce. S12956

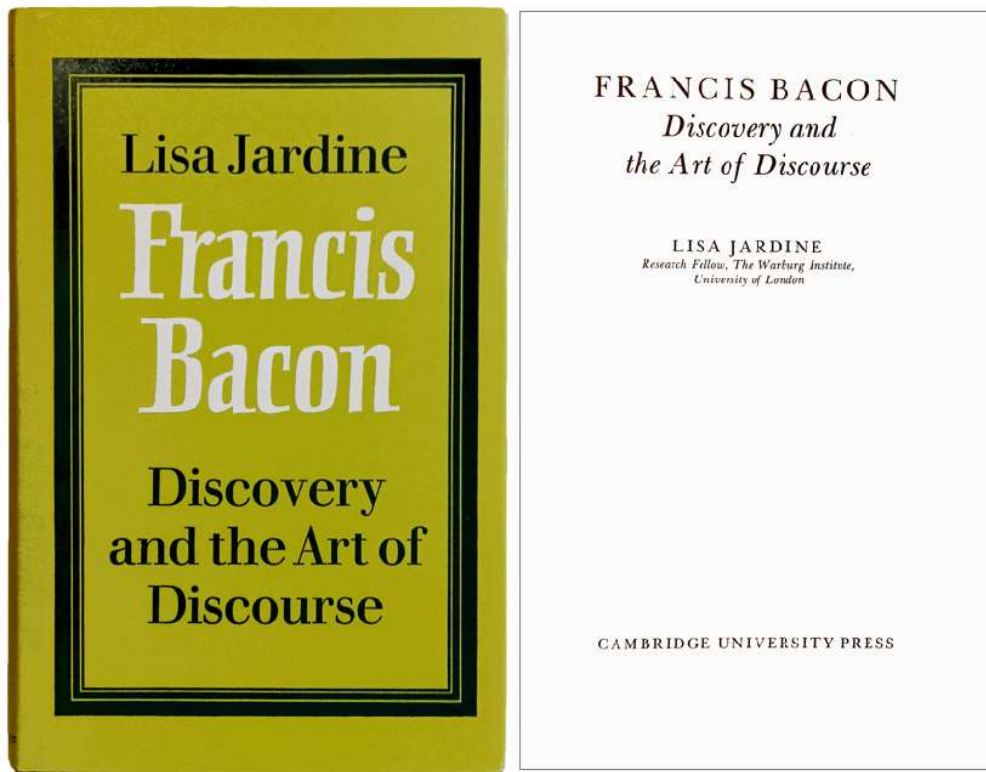
\$ 25

“Why was it that Francis Bacon, trained for high political office, devoted himself to proposing a celebrated and sweeping reform of the natural sciences? Julian Martin's investigative study looks at Bacon's family context, his employment in Queen

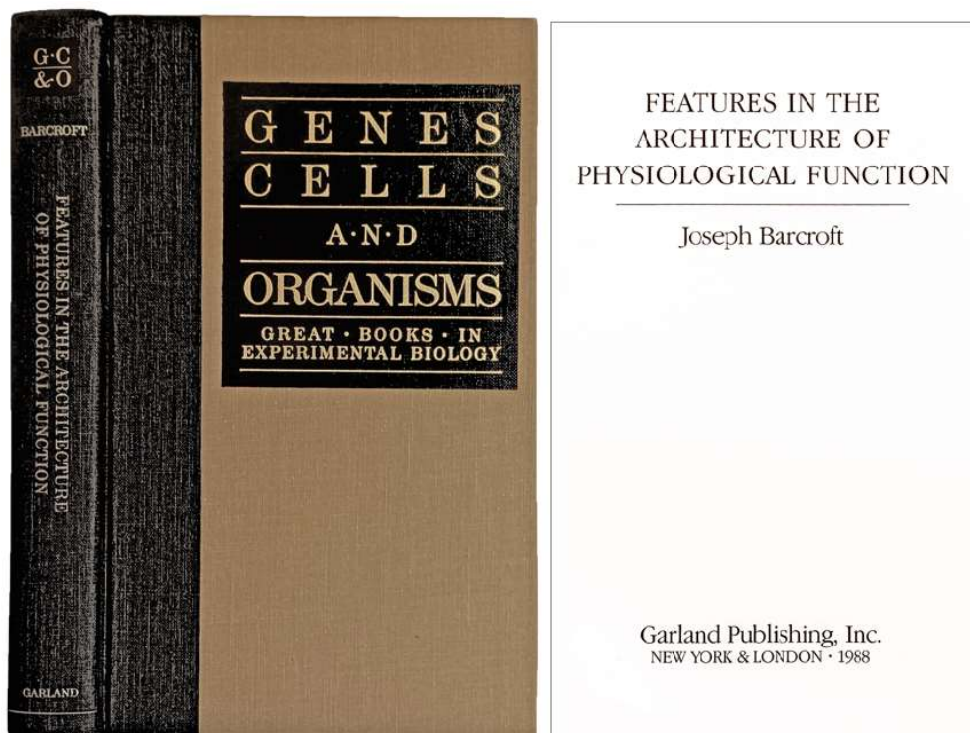
Elizabeth's security service and his radical critique of the relationship between the Common Law and the monarchy, to find the key to this important question. Deeply conservative and elitist in his political views, Bacon adapted Tudor strategies of State management and bureaucracy, the social anxieties and prejudices of the late Elizabethan governing elite, and a principal intellectual resource of the English governing classes - the Common Law - into a novel vision and method for the sciences. Bacon's axiom that 'Knowledge is Power' takes on far-reaching implications in Martin's challenging argument that the reform of natural philosophy was a central part of an audacious plan to strengthen the powers of the Crown in the State.” – publisher.



Julian Martin taught the history of science and medicine at the University of Alberta for nearly twenty years. He trained at the University of Cambridge and was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. While at the University of Alberta, he chaired the University's Library Committee, and several long-range development and facility planning committees. Between 2008 and 2014, he was Director of the federal Cabinet Ministers' Regional Office for Northern Alberta.



7. [BACON, Francis (1561-1626)] Lisa JARDINE, CBE HonFRS FRHistS (1944-2015). *Francis Bacon; Discovery and the Art of Discourse*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1974. ¶ Sm. 8vo. viii, 267 pp. Index. Black gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S12959 \$ 30

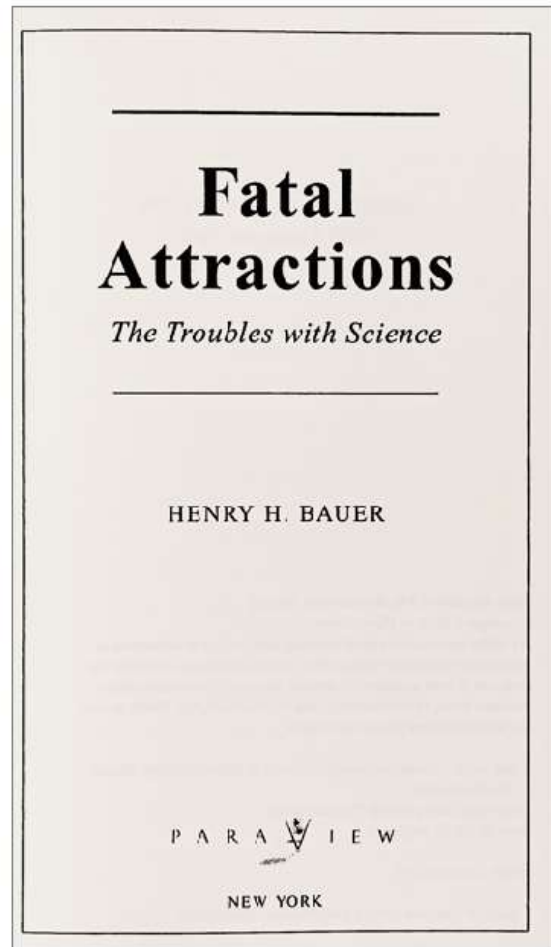
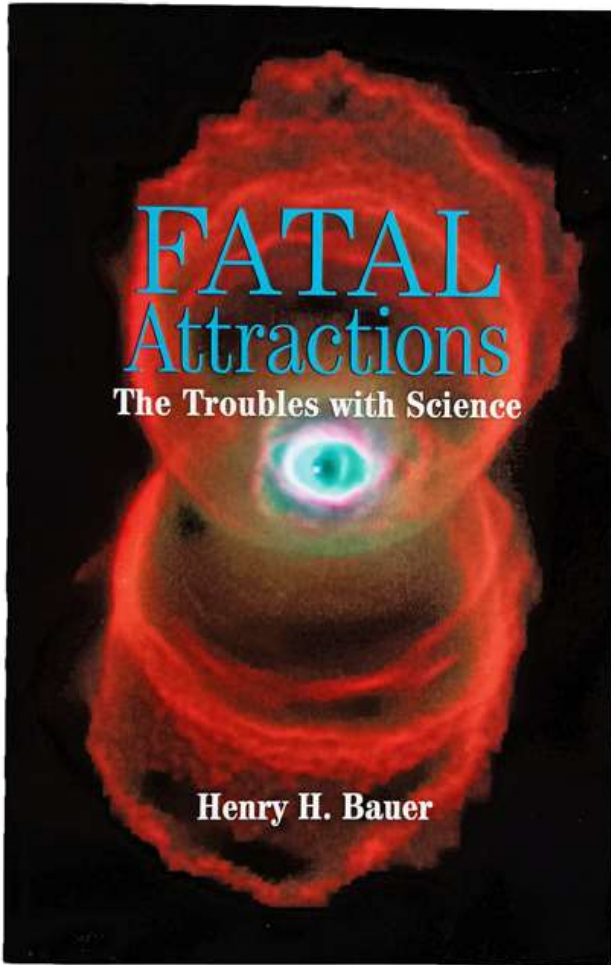


[8]

8. **BARCROFT, Joseph** (1872-1947). *Features in the architecture of physiological function*. New York & London: Garland Pub., 1988. ¶ Series: *Great Books in Experimental Biology*, 14. Small 8vo. x, 368 pp. Figs., index. Gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. S13143

\$ 27

Facsimile, originally issued in 1934. Sir Joseph Barcroft CBE FRS, was a British physiologist best known for his studies of the oxygenation of blood.



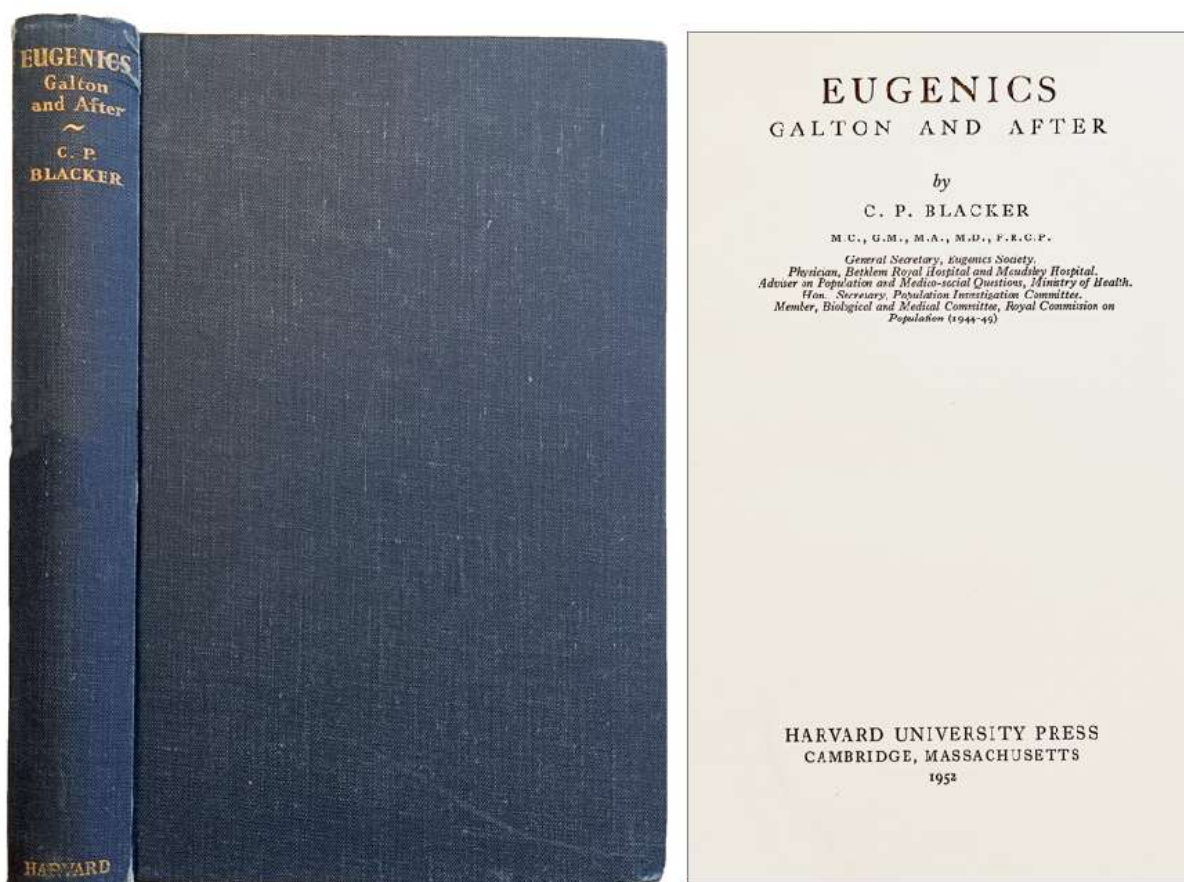
9. **BAUER, Henry H.** (1931-). *Fatal Attractions; The Troubles with Science*. New York: Paraview Press, 2001. ¶ 8vo. 237 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine. S12960

\$ 12.95

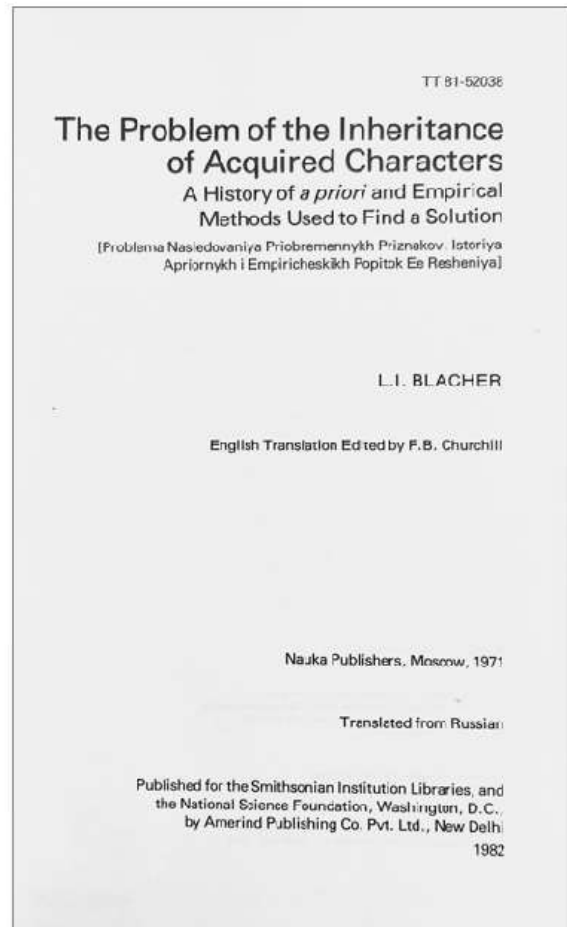
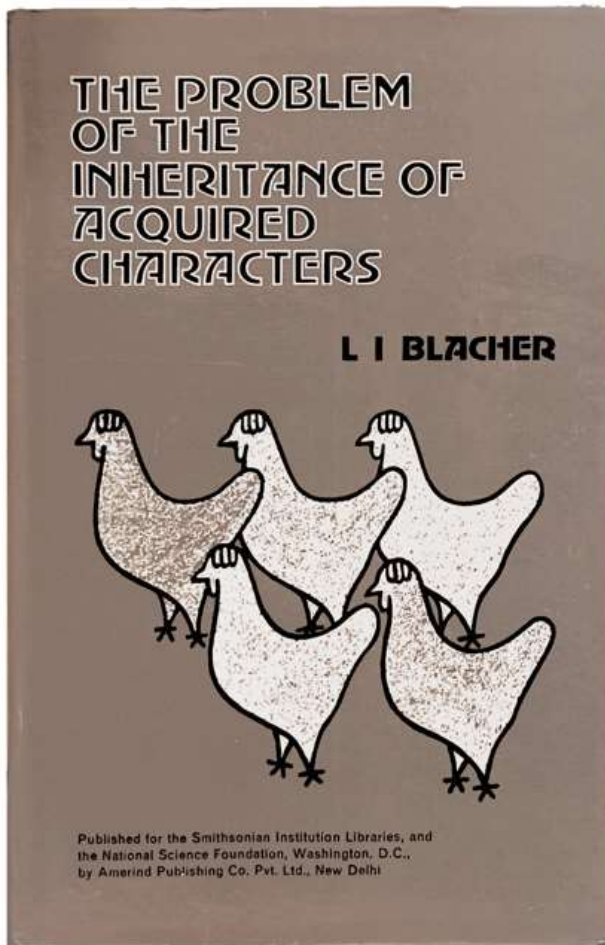
“The modern world has become fatally addicted to science. In the beginning, the natural sciences were simply humankind’s storehouse of knowledge about the mechanics of the world. But increasingly, since the late 19th century, science has become a universal role model for how to acquire knowledge. Science-based metaphors pervade our words and thoughts. Science is now our very arbiter of truth, and has even become a surrogate religion. Science now occupies an

impossibly demanding cultural role and, inevitably, misconceptions about it are rampant. Therein lies the root of the troubles with science. Curing those troubles requires that we understand what science's manifold faces are and allow each to have only as much influence as it really deserves.”

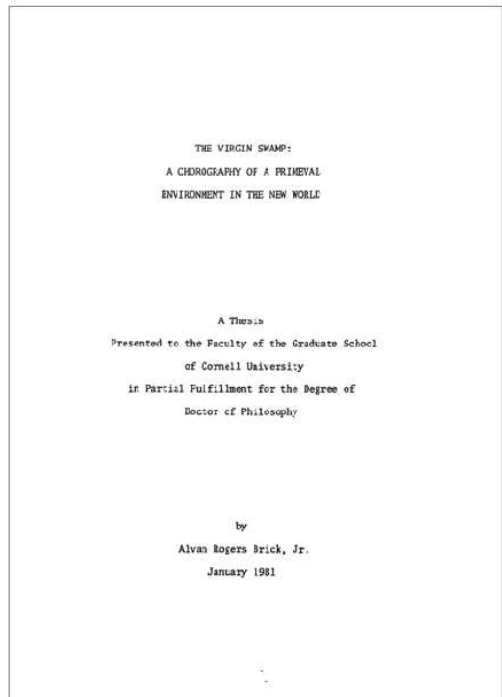
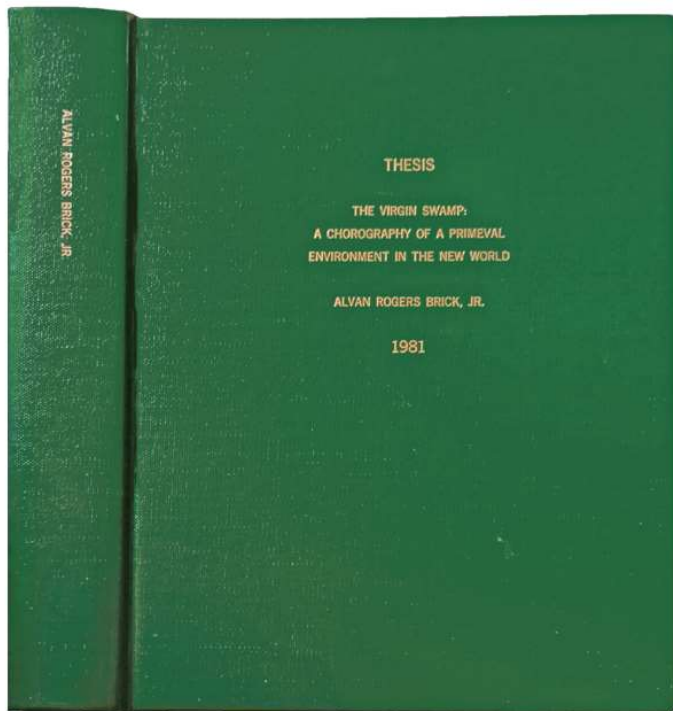
Henry Hermann Bauer is an emeritus professor of chemistry and science studies at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.



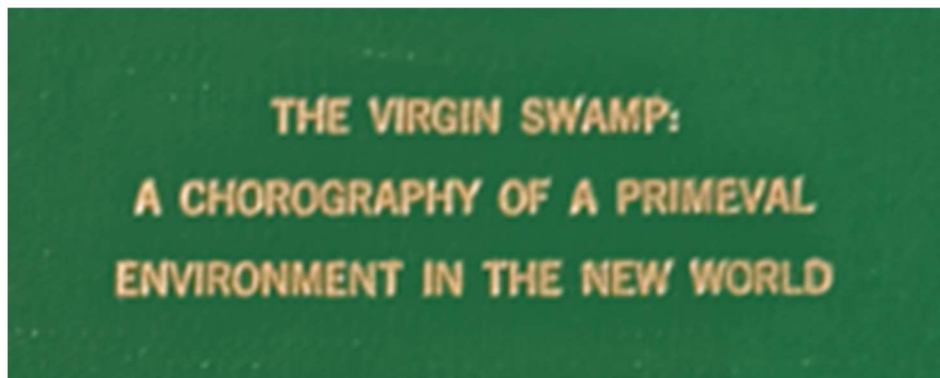
10. **BLACKER, Charles Paton** (1895-1975). *Eugenics, Galton and After*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1952. ¶ Small 8vo. 349 pp. Illustrations, index. Navy blue gilt-stamped cloth. Very good. S13144 \$ 15

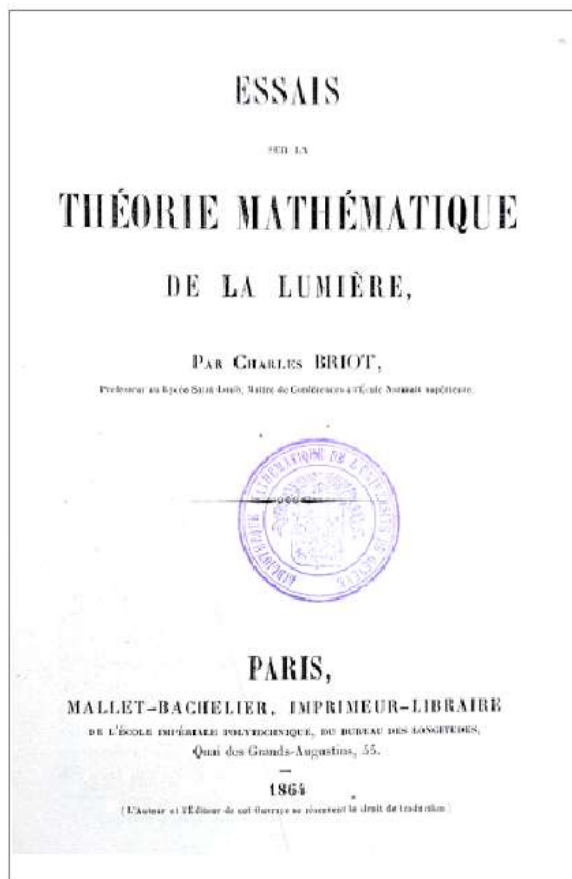
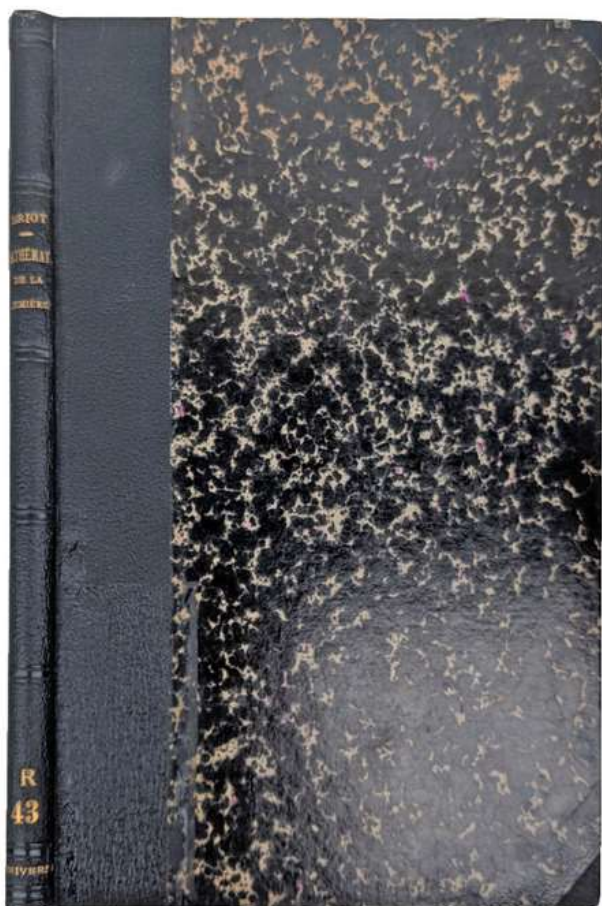


11. **BLACHER, L. I.** [Leonid Iakovlevich] (1900-). *The Problem of the Inheritance of Acquired Characters: a history of a priori and empirical methods used to find a solution. English translation edited by F. B. Churchill. Translated from the Russian.* Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Libraries and the National Science Foundation by Amerind, 1982. ¶ [See: Problema nasledovaniya priobremennykh priznakov. Moscow: Nauka, 1971] 8vo. xvi, 267 pp. Numerous portrait illus., index. Gray cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. TT 81-52038 S13170 \$ 15



12. **BRICK, Alvan Rogers, Jr.** (1947-). *The Virgin Swamp: A chorography of a primeval environment in the New World*. Ithaca: Cornell University, 1981. ¶
Thesis. 4to. vii, 338 pp. Green library gilt-stamped buckram. Very good.
Scarce. BL4447 \$ 15

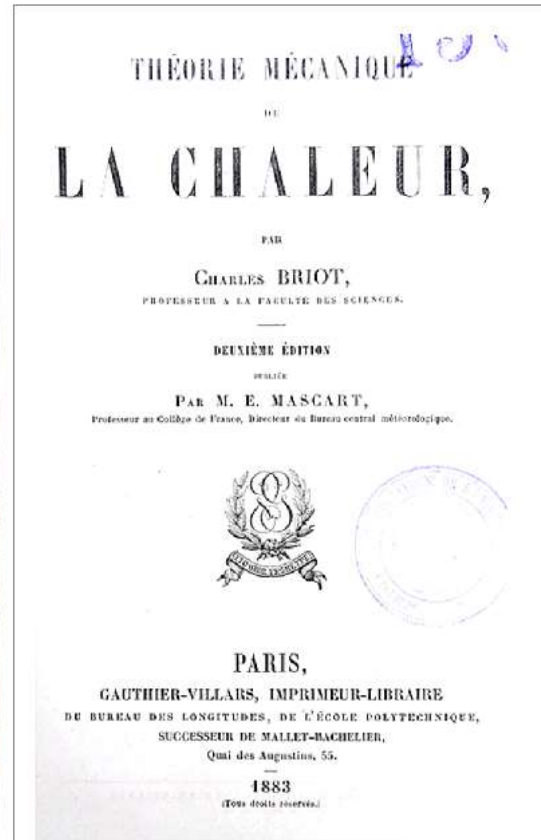




13. **BRIOT, Charles Auguste** (1817-1882). *Essais sur la Théorie Mathématique de la Lumière*. Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1864. ¶ 8vo. xxii, 132 pp. Contemporary quarter black blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, marbled boards; University of Geneva library stamps, title creased, light foxing. Very good. RW1328

\$ 115

Briot was a French mathematician who won the Poncelet Prize in 1882. "Briot's studies on heat, light, and electricity were based on the hypothesis of the existence in the ether of imponderable molecules acting upon each other, as well as upon the ponderable molecules of matter. Particularly in his study of the crystalline medium, he linked his findings to Pasteur's experimental work on the dissymmetry of crystals. These studies, which were conducted from a mathematical point of view, led to the simplification of methods for integral calculus and the advance of the theories of elliptic and Abelian functions. To honor him for this work, the Gottingen Academy named him a corresponding member." – *DSB II*.

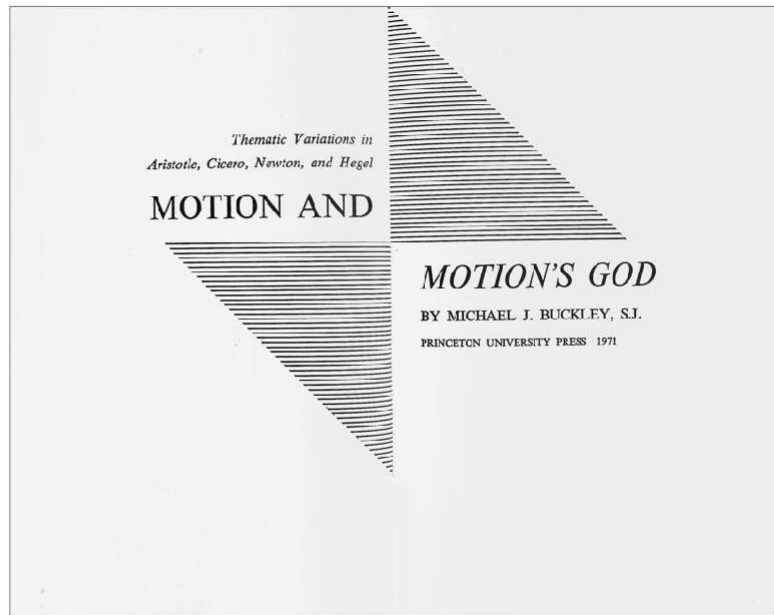
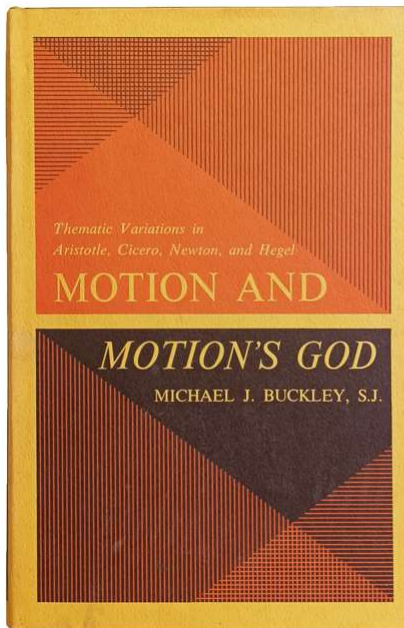


14. **BRIOT, Charles Auguste** (1817-1882). *Théorie Mécanique de la Chaleur*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1883. ¶ 8vo. viii, 350, [2] pp. 88 figs. Original quarter brown gilt-stamped calf, black grained boards. University of Geneva Library rubberstamps on title and half-title. Very good. RW1330

\$ 85

Second edition (first issued in 1869). The text was arranged in two parts (thermodynamics & electricity), issued posthumously, with a preface by E. Mascart.

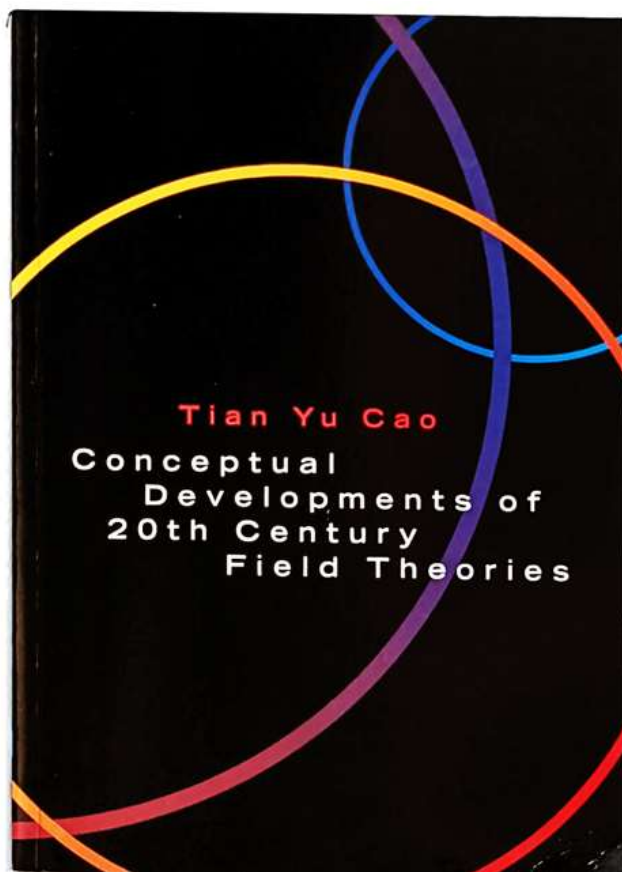
Briot was a French mathematician who won the Poncelet Prize in 1882.



15. **BUCKLEY, Michael J.** (1931-2019). *Motion and Motion's God: Thematic Variations in Aristotle, Cicero, Newton, and Hegel.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971. ¶ 8vo. viii, 287 pp. Cloth, dust-jacket; fore-edges soiled. Good +. BL4448

\$ 12

Buckley, a theologian, was professor emeritus at Santa Clara University.

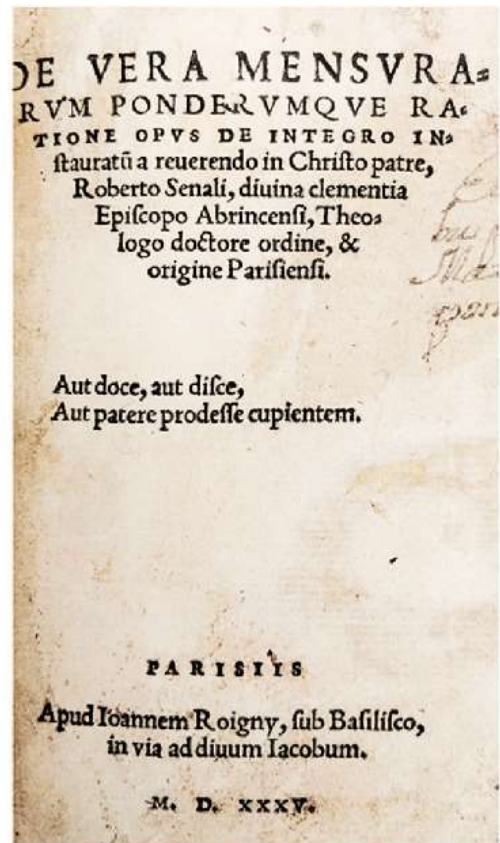
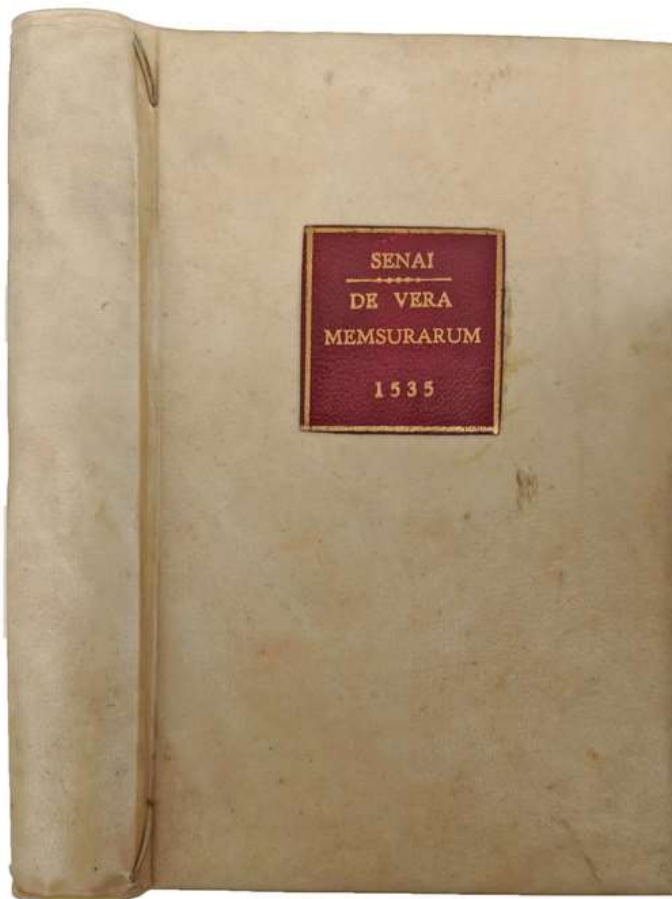


16. **CAO, Tian Yu** (1941-). *Conceptual Developments of 20th Century Field Theories*. Cambridge, et al.: Cambridge University Press, 1997. ¶ Tall 8vo. xx, 434 pp. Indexes. Printed wrappers. Near fine. S12965

\$ 20

First edition. This work “explores the conceptual foundations and historical roots of fundamental field theories. It also uncovers the underlying issues, logic and dynamics in fundamental physics.” “The author gives a historico-critical exposition of the conceptual foundations of the theories revealing a pattern to the evolution of these conceptions.”

Tian Cao is Professor of Philosophy at Boston University. He is a Research Fellow at Trinity College, University of Cambridge; Senior Smithsonian Institution Fellow.



17. **CENEAU, Robert [Roberto SENALI; CENALIS]** (1483-1560). *De Vera Mensurarum Ponderumque Ratione Opus de Integro Instauratu a reuerendo in Christo patre*. Paris: Joannem Roigny, 1535. ¶ Small 8vo. [xvi], 82 ff., 83-86 pp., 87-119 ff. Signatures: A-B8 a-k8 l4 m-n8 o10 p8 (p8 blank). Large woodcut initial letter, folding table [*Ponderum Notulae*], table in text (f.29 verso). Modern vellum, gilt-stamped maroon cover label; small tears to folios 25, 57, [60]=70. Title a bit soiled, rebacked with paper, faint waterstaining, old manuscript inscription on title, printing flaw on f.113 [P1] with four words partly supplied in manuscript. Occasional marginalia. RARE. Very good. RW1348

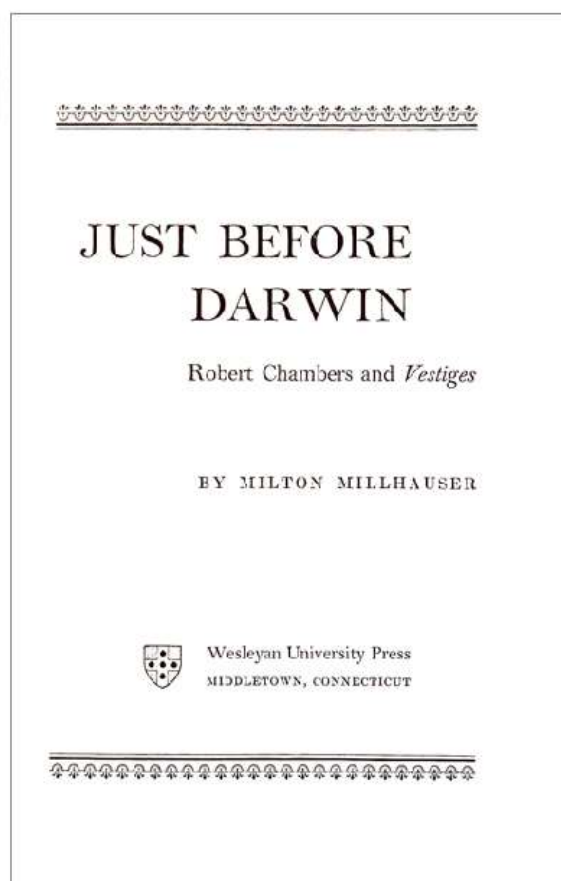
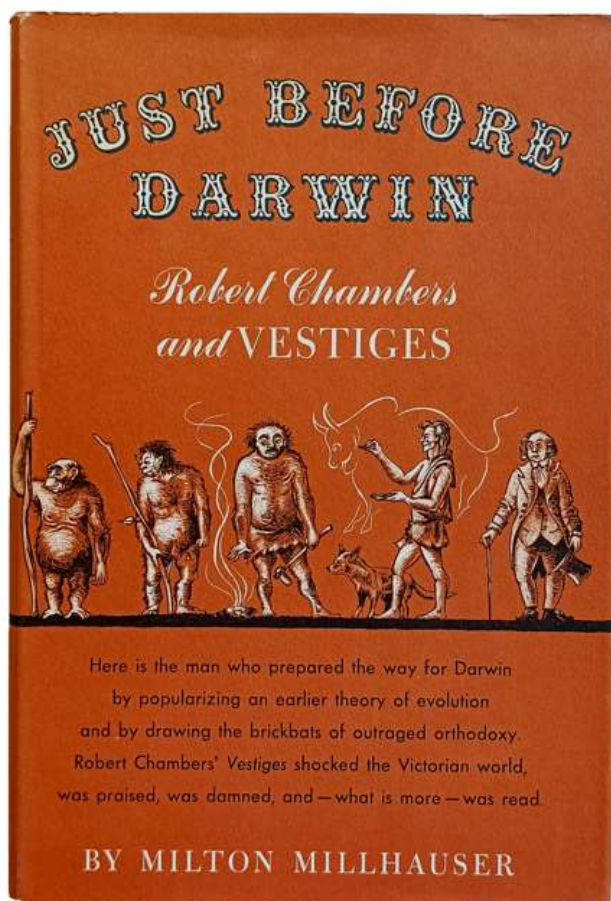
\$ 950

Ceneau was a French Catholic theologian and historian. After graduating from the Sorbonne in 1513, he served successively as Bishop of Vence, Riez, and Avranches. He was a vigorous antagonist of the reformation and sought to repress "Lutheranism". This work is on the history of weights and measures in France "with a view to encourage uniformity." – Martin Bucer p. xii. The fifth part deals with the calculation and use of the abacus [f.57]. Printed by Jean de Roigny, fl. 1529-1566.

Note: not all copies have a folding table [*Ponderum Notulae*]. Not in: Bruno Kisch, *Scales and Weights: an historical outline*.

REFERENCES: Adams, *Catalogue of Books Printed on the Continent of Europe, 1501-1600*, no. 1253; Andrew Pettegree, Malcolm Walsby (eds.), *French Books III & IV (FB) (2 vols.): Books published in France before 1601 in Latin . . .* Brill, 2012, no. 60610; John McClintock, James Strong, *Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature*, 1891, p. 863; B. Moreau, *Inventaire Chronologique des éditions Parisiennes du XVIe siecle*, Paris, 1972-2004, vol. IV, no. 1233.

See also: Martin Bucer, *Martin Bucer Opera Latina*, v. 5, William Ian P. Hazlett (ed.), p. xii; Jean Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion . . .* 1536; trans. Ford Lewis Battles; Iain Fenlon, Inga Mai Groote, (eds.), *Heinrich Glarean's Books: The Intellectual World of a Sixteenth-Century Musical Humanist*, Cambridge University Press, (2013), pages 171, 348, etc.

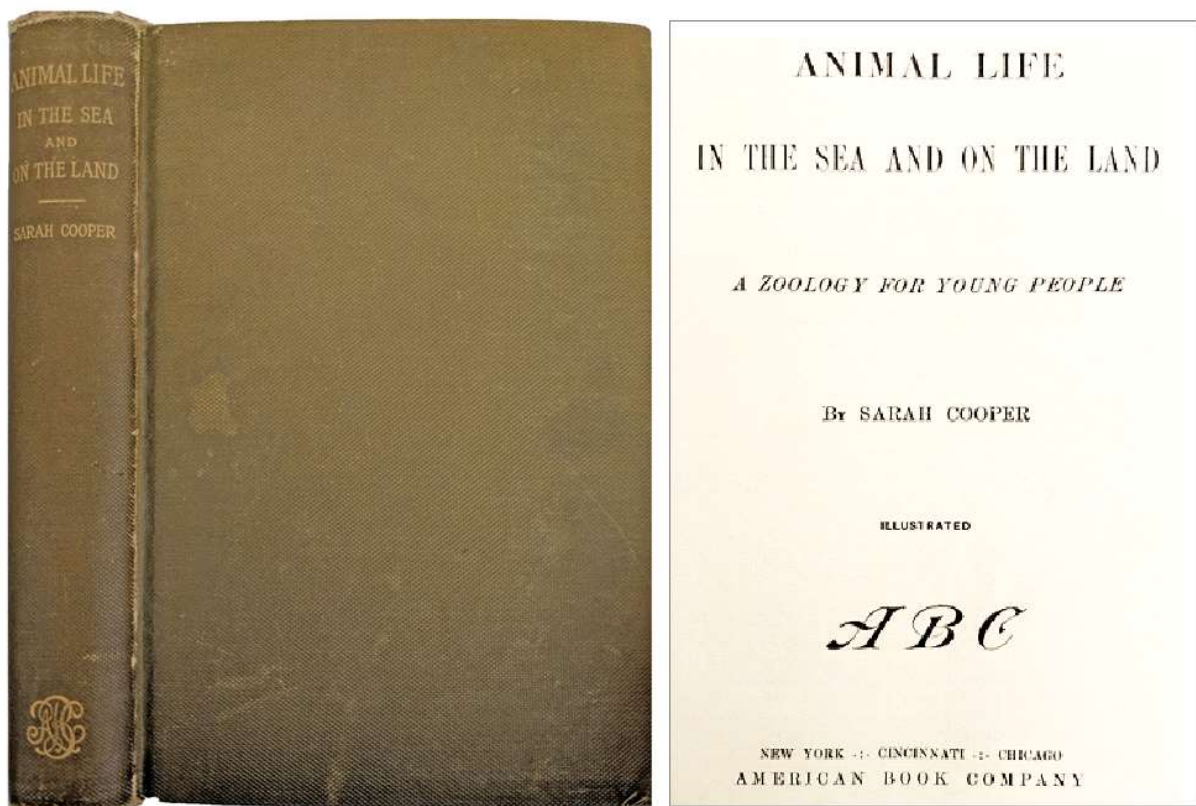


18. [CHAMBERS, Robert (1802-1871)] MILLHAUSER, Milton. *Just Before Darwin; Robert Chambers and Vestiges*. Middletown: Wesleyan University Press, 1959. ¶ 8vo. ix, 246 pp. Plates, index. Brick-red gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Very good +. S13024

\$ 15

"Every great intellectual concept has both its prophets and its forerunners; and in the field of evolutionary thought, Robert Chambers of Victorian Edinburgh was

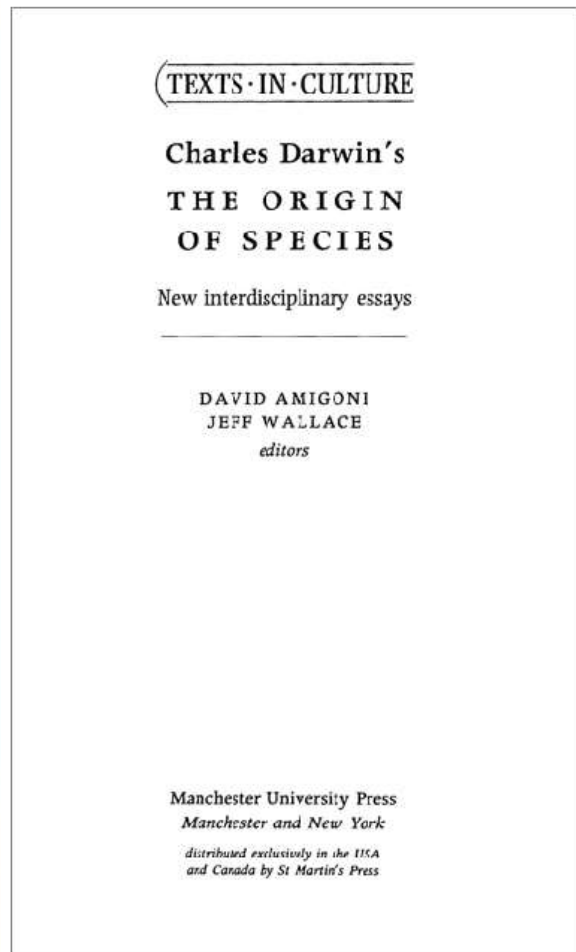
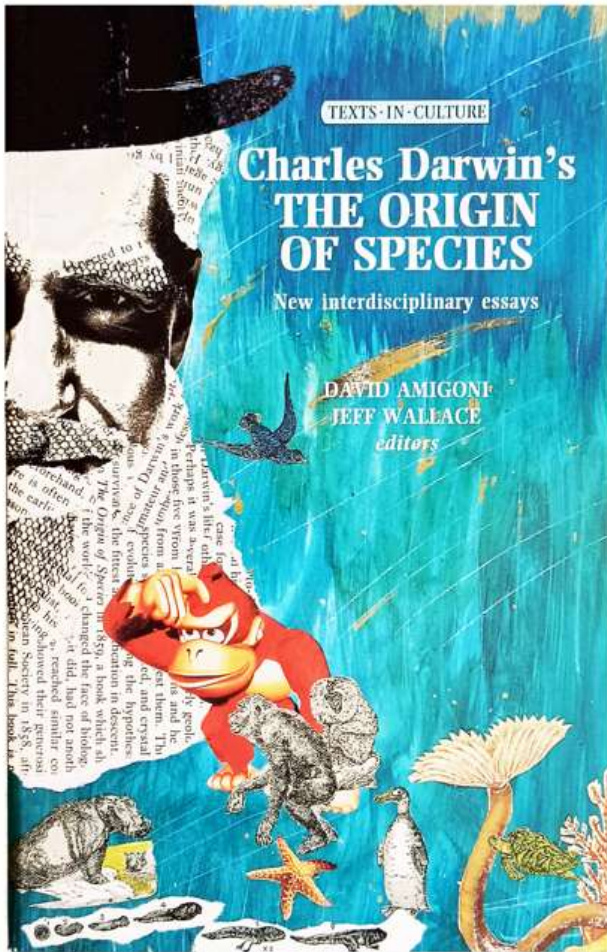
such a forerunner. He was only an amateur scientist, yet his anonymous book on the "developmental hypothesis," *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (1844), was more influential in breaking down popular (and even scientific) resistance to that "anti-religious" theory than any other predecessor of *The Origin of Species*. In fact, *Vestiges* was one of the most controversial books of its time, roundly attacked by many, warmly upheld by some, and read to the extent of eleven British editions plus an unknown number of pirated American printings. This book is the story of both *Vestiges* and its author, the hard-working son of a poor Scots weaver who became a popular essayist, a successful publisher, a spare-time geologist of some worth, an outstanding citizen, and eventually a dabbler in spiritualism--and whose writing of the notorious *Vestiges* remained a secret until years after his death . . ." – jacket.



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

\$ 15

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



20. **DARWIN, Charles** (1809-1882). *The Origin of Species; New interdisciplinary essays*. Editors: David Amigoni; Jeff Wallace. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1995. ¶ 8vo. xii, 211 pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Near fine. S12974 \$ 4

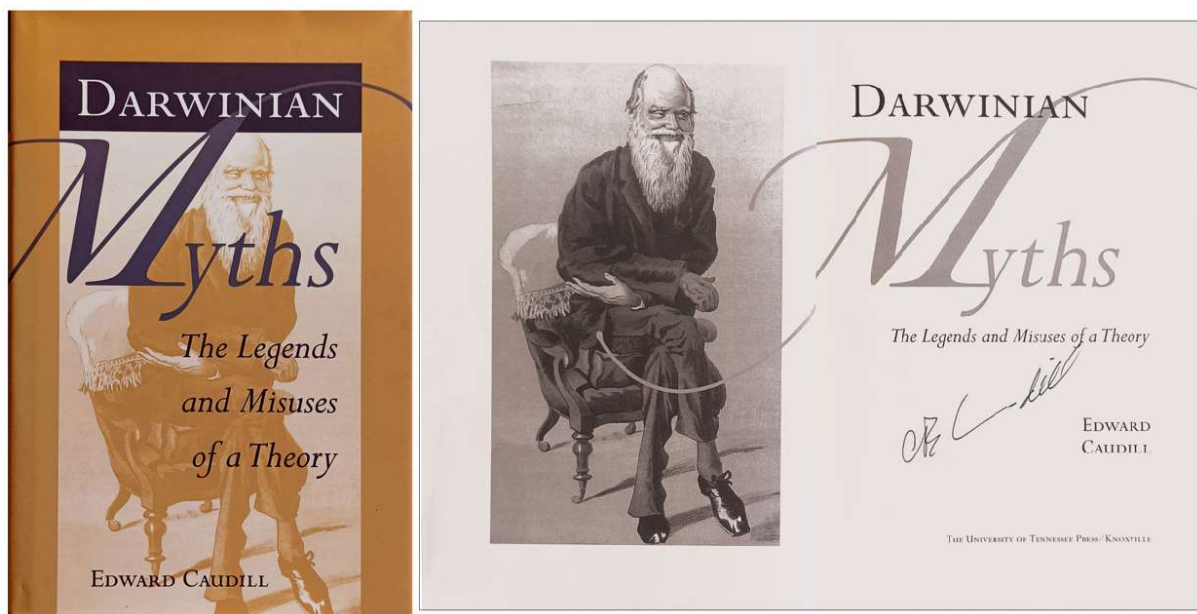
Signed by the Author

21. [**DARWIN, Charles** (1809-1882)] **Edward CAUDILL** (1953-). *Darwinian Myths; The Legends and Misuses of a Theory*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1997. ¶ 8vo. xxi, 184 pp. Frontis., index. Tan gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR (on the title). S12976

\$ 20

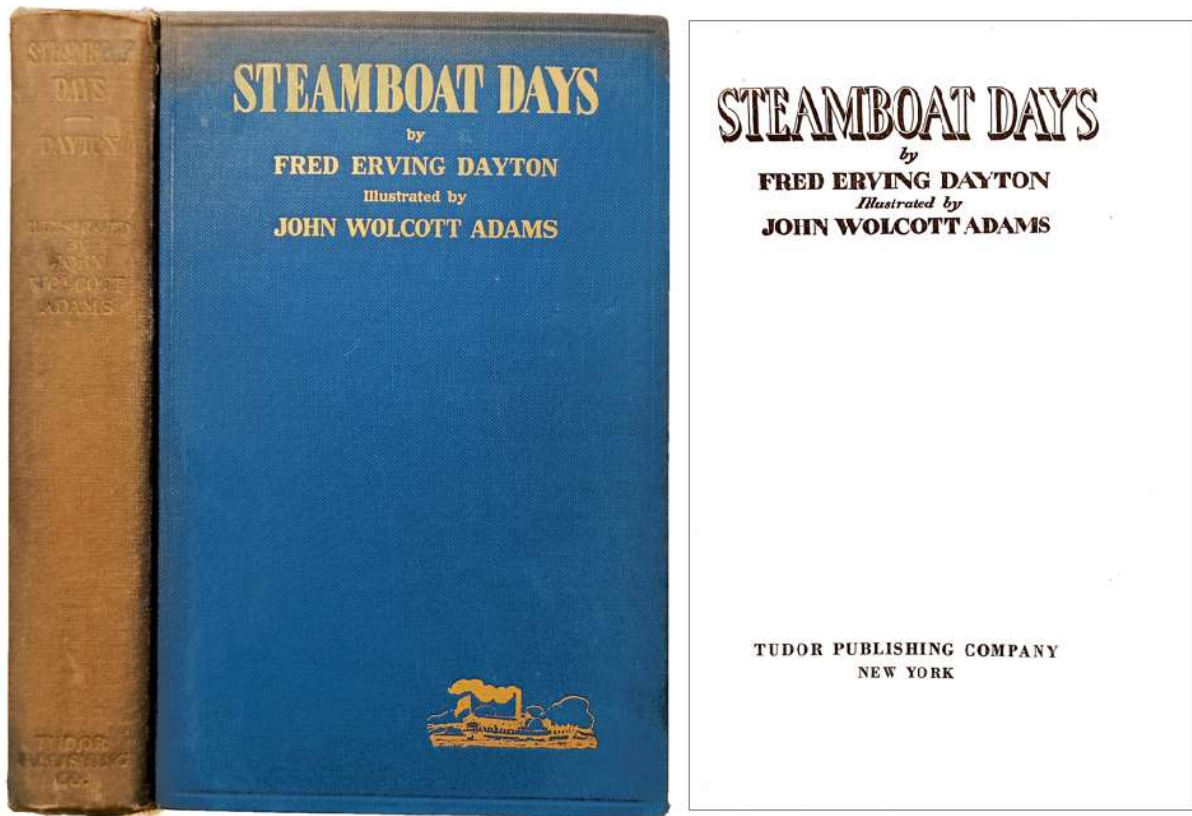
“Tracing the growth of creationism in America as a political movement, this book explains why the particularly American phenomenon of anti-evolution has succeeded as a popular belief. Conceptualizing the history

of creationism as a strategic public relations campaign, Edward Caudill examines why this movement has captured the imagination of the American public, from the explosive Scopes trial of 1925 to today's heated battles over public school curricula. Caudill shows how creationists have appealed to cultural values such as individual rights and admiration of the rebel spirit, thus spinning creationism as a viable, even preferable, alternative to evolution.”



“In particular, Caudill argues that the current anti-evolution campaign follows a template created by Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan, the Scopes trial’s primary combatants. Their celebrity status and dexterity with the press prefigured the Moral Majority’s 1980s media blitz, more recent staunchly creationist politicians such as Sarah Palin and Mike Huckabee, and creationists’ savvy use of the Internet and museums to publicize their cause. Drawing from trial transcripts, media sources, films, and archival documents, *Intelligently Designed* highlights the importance of historical myth in popular culture, religion, and politics and situates this nearly century-old debate in American cultural history.” [publisher].

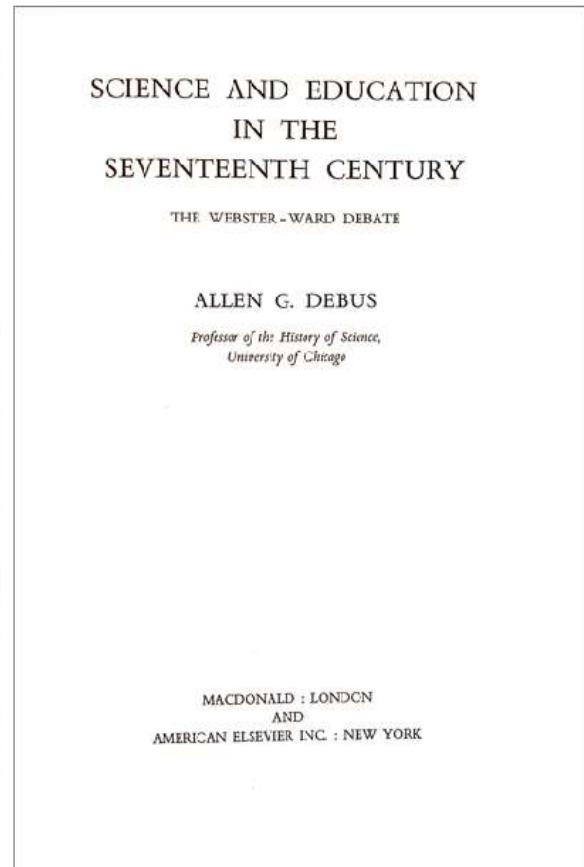
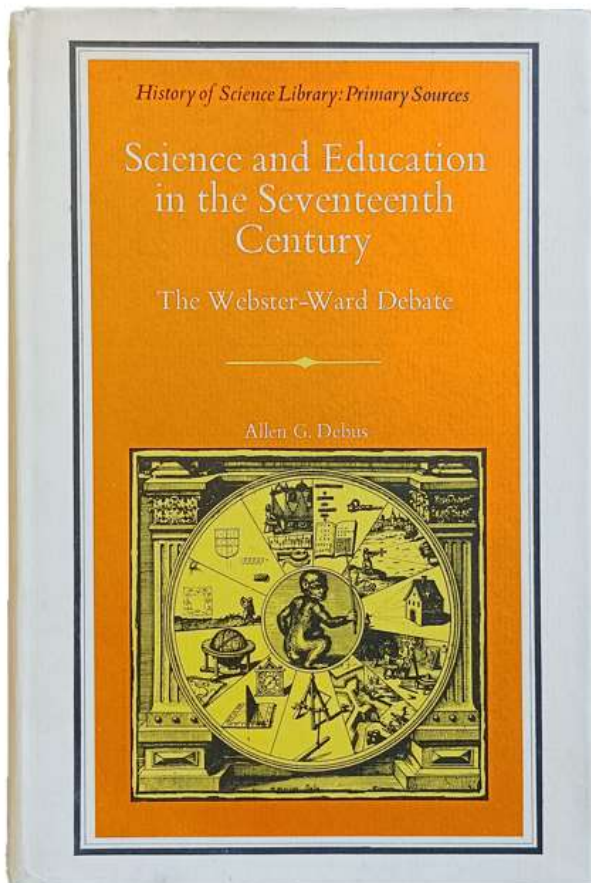
Edward Caudill is a professor of journalism and electronic media at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.



22. **DAYTON, Fred Erving** (1880-1954); **John Wolcott ADAMS** (1874–1925). *Steamboat Days*. New York: Tudor, 1939. ¶ 8vo. xi, 436 pp. Color frontis., figures. Blue blind and gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded and head frayed. Very good. BL4469

\$ 8

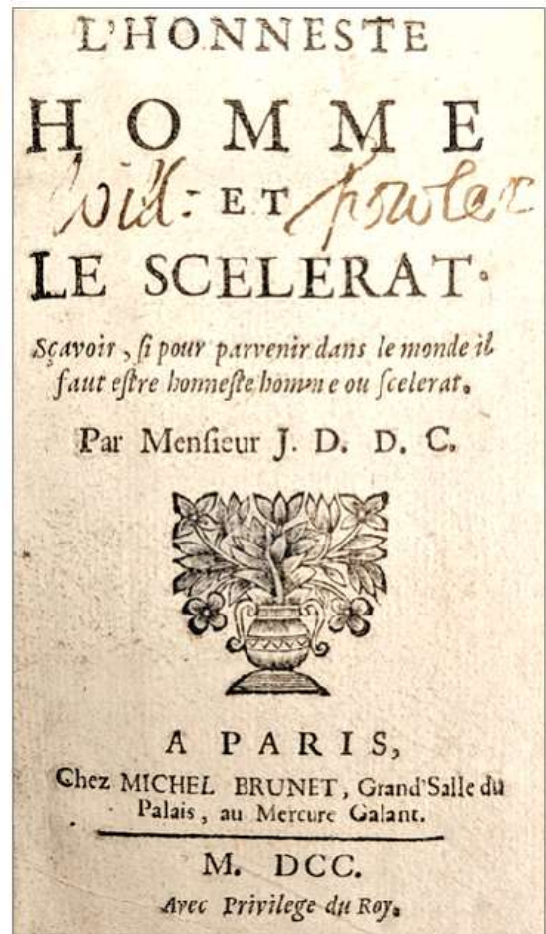
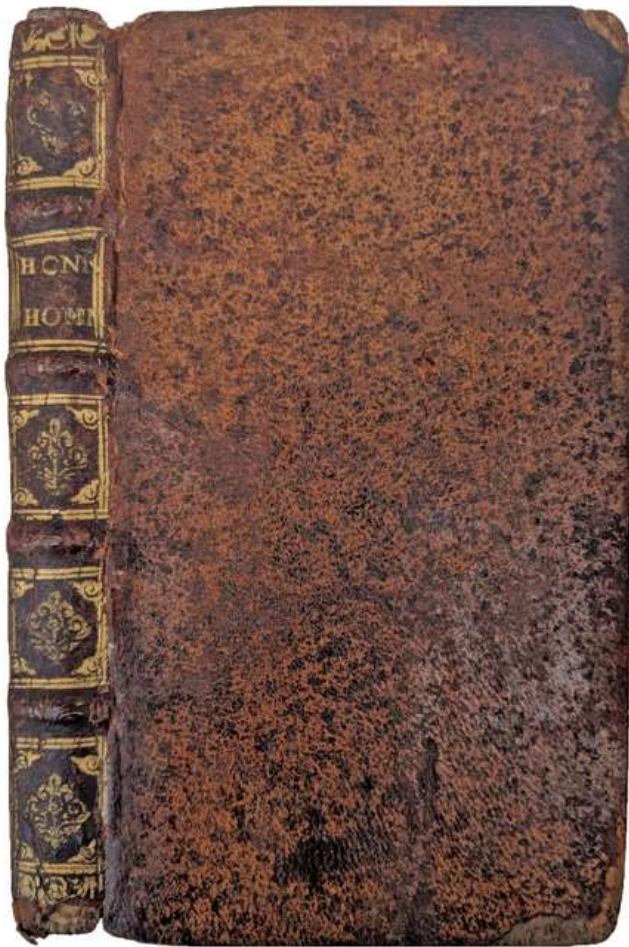
Fred Erving Dayton, writer and publisher, “In 1925 he wrote a history of American river traffic, titled *Steamboat Days*, which achieved considerable popular success.” – Ransom Center, HRC, Austin, TX. John Wolcott Adams was an American illustrator, contributing his work in this book.



23. **DEBUS, Allen G.** (1926-2009). *Science and Education in the Seventeenth Century; The Webster-Ward Debate*. New York & London: Macdonald; American Elsevier 1970. ¶ Series: *History of Science Library: Primary Sources*. 8vo. 307 pp. Turquoise gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed. Very good. S12978

\$ 20

Allen George Debus was an American historian of science, known primarily for his work on the history of chemistry and alchemy.

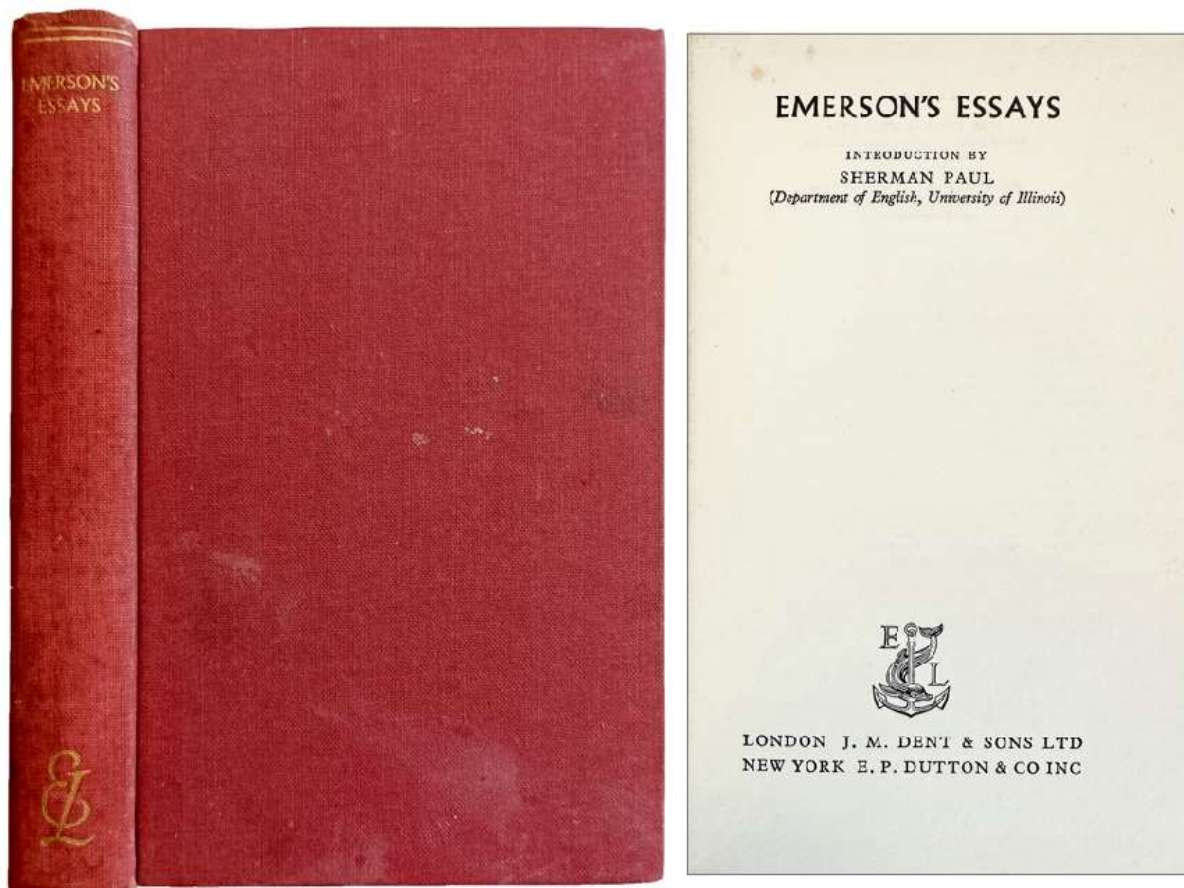


24. **DUBOIS DE CHASTENAY, Jacques** (1660?-1716?) « J.D.D.C. »
L'Honneste Homme et le Scelerat. Sçavoir, si pour parvenir dans le monde il faut estre honneste homme ou scelerat. Paris: Chez Michel Brunet, 1700. ¶
 12mo. [vi], 185, [1] pp. Title woodcut vignette. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt spine, raised bands; extremities showing. Early armorial bookplate: "Bonne et Belle Assez"; title-page signed "Will: Fowler". Very good.
 RW1498

\$ 175

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

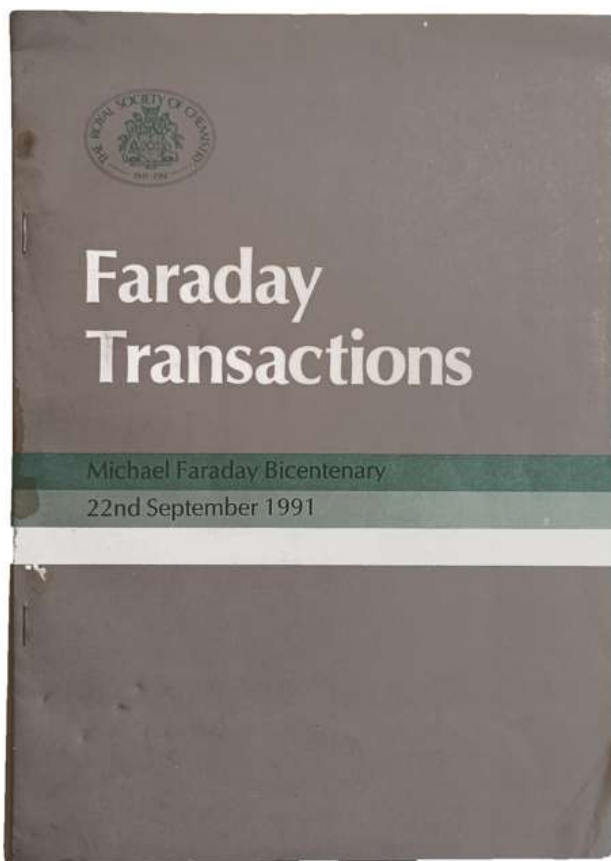
PROVENANCE: Possibly from the Bellasis or Bellasys family. See: Octave Comte de Behague, *Catalogue des livres rares et precieux composant la bibliotheque . . .*, Paris, 1880, volume 2, no. 79.



25. **EMERSON, Ralph Waldo** (1803-1882). *Emerson's Essays. Introduction by Sherman Paul*. London & New York: Dent & E.P. Dutton, 1955. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xvi, (7)-358 pp. Salmon gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Ex-library rubber-stamp, rear pocket removed. BL4449

\$ 7.95

Sherman Paul (1920-1995), Sherman Paul was Carver Professor of English Emeritus at the University of Iowa. Sherman Paul wrote and edited more than 20 books, nearly all exploring an Emersonian tradition, including Thoreau, Edmund Wilson and other American writers, all of which he described as "the green American tradition." He taught English at Harvard for two years, then moved to the University of Illinois at Urbana. From 1967 to 1988, he taught at Iowa, where in 1974 he was named the Carver Distinguished Professor of English.



**Science at Interfaces: The Metaphor and the Reality
A Bicentennial Assessment of Michael Faraday**

John Meurig Thomas
Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Davy Faraday Research Laboratory, The Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albermarle Street, London W1X 4BS, UK

1. Introduction

Nothing is too wonderful to be true, if it be consistent with the laws of nature and, in such things as these, experiment is the best test of our consistency.

So wrote Michael Faraday who is generally held to be one of the greatest experimental philosophers of all time. The truth and resonance of these words evoke a multiplicity of responses both in our minds and in our hearts. No chemist (organic, physical, analytical, surface or electro-), no physicist, no engineer or materials scientist is unaware of Faraday's towering contributions to their subject. No experimentalist has ever begun without positively a greater body of pure scientific achievement than Faraday and the practical consequences of his discoveries have profoundly influenced the very nature of civilized life. Yet he was self-taught; he left school at the age of thirteen, and started his career as an errand boy, then as a bookbinder. He rose to be one of the greatest scientists of the age; at the same time he remained morally incorruptible and throughout his life he retained his boyish sense of awe and humility. In reading his work, just as in contemplating his astonishing range of accomplishments, we are conscious of the presence of a unique human being.

In one of his four hundred and fifty publications is there a single differential equation for he knew no mathematics. But, according to Albert Einstein, he was responsible, along with Clerk Maxwell, for the greatest change in the theoretical basis of physics since Newton.

The story of Faraday's life speaks to us across the years, and its resonance never ceases to inspire generations. Who was this man? What were his precise contributions? And why is it that no name stands higher in the general esteem of mankind the world over than that of Faraday?

In the definitive biography of Faraday by L. Pearce Williams^{1,2}, these and other questions are answered in great detail. In a more recent, less comprehensive analysis, I have endeavoured to weave³ the genius of Faraday the man with that of the pain which he lived for nearly fifty years and where he worked for a somewhat longer period: The Royal Institution. From right on the private, public and religious life as well as the scientific work of Faraday attempts to be used.^{4,5} These complement a number of classic, earlier studies, dating from the fascinating and elegant survey of Faraday as *Discoverer*⁶ by his contemporary and successor, John Tindall, and the *Life and Letters of Michael Faraday*⁷ by an eminent contemporary physician, H. Huxley Jones, who was Secretary of the Royal Institution from 1860 to 1873.

2. Brief Biography

Michael, the third child of a journeyman bookbinder, James Faraday, and his wife Margaret, was born on 22 September 1791 in Newington Butts on the outskirts of London. After an elementary education, consisting in his own words of 'little more than the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic', he left school at the age of thirteen and worked first as a newspaper boy and then as an apprentice learning

the arts of bookbinder, stationer and bookseller. He took a keen interest in the contents of the books, especially the scientific ones, and made such simple experiments in chemistry as would be obtained in their expense by a few pence per week, and also constructed an electrical machine.⁸ In 1812 he attended some of the lectures by Sir Humphry Davy, who was the head of the Royal Institution, then the centre of scientific thought and, as now, of frontier scientific research in London, and in the following year became Humphry Davy's laboratory assistant. Apart from a European tour with Humphry Davy (as his secretary and scientific assistant) for eighteen months in 1813-15, when he met many of the leading continental scientists (including Ampère, Curcier, Dumas, Gay Lussac, Humboldt and Volta) Faraday remained at the Royal Institution for the rest of his working life.

In 1820 he became engaged to a daughter of a silversmith, Sarah Barnard, whom he married within a year. Faraday's parents and those of his wife, were members of the Sandemanian Church, a small strict body of what would now be looked upon as 'intransigent' beliefs. Like the Quakers, the ascetic Sandemanians believed in lay clergy and were opposed to the accumulation of wealth. His family joined the Sandemanians in 1821, the year that he became the Superintendent of the House and Laboratory at the Royal Institution. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1824, became a member of the Scientific Committee of the Admiralty and a lecturer in chemistry at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1829.

In the mid 1820s, Faraday initiated two brilliantly successful educational ventures in the public understanding and popularization of science among lay or juvenile audiences: the Friday evening Discourses for lay audiences and the Christmas Lectures for children, both of which still continue at the Royal Institution. Faraday gave the Christmas Lectures on nineteen occasions. His most famous series on *The Chemical History of a Candle*, first published in 1850, has become a classic translated into many languages. It is still recommended reading in the summer vacation for Japanese schoolchildren. Faraday himself, through his experiences with young and old audiences at the Royal Institution, became one of the foremost lecturers of his time.

In 1834, Faraday became the first Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution thanks to the munificence of one of the society's habitués of the place, a tall, jovial gentleman (and Member of Parliament), who loaned to Faraday's lectures in his old-fashioned blue coat and brown boots, top hats and white stockings. John Fuller's generosity gave enough money to establish the chair for Faraday and another (visiting) professorship in physiology and comparative anatomy, the first occupant of which was P. M. Roget (of *Thesaurus* fame).

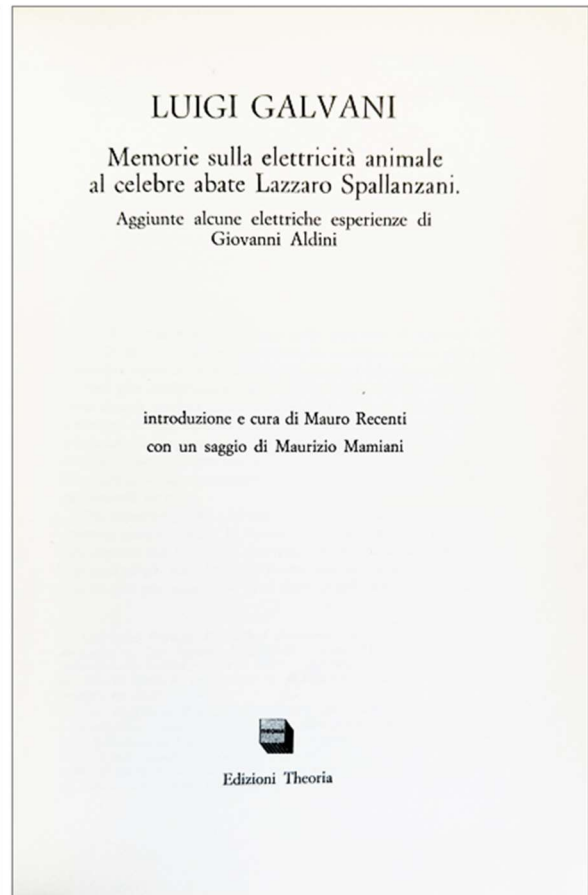
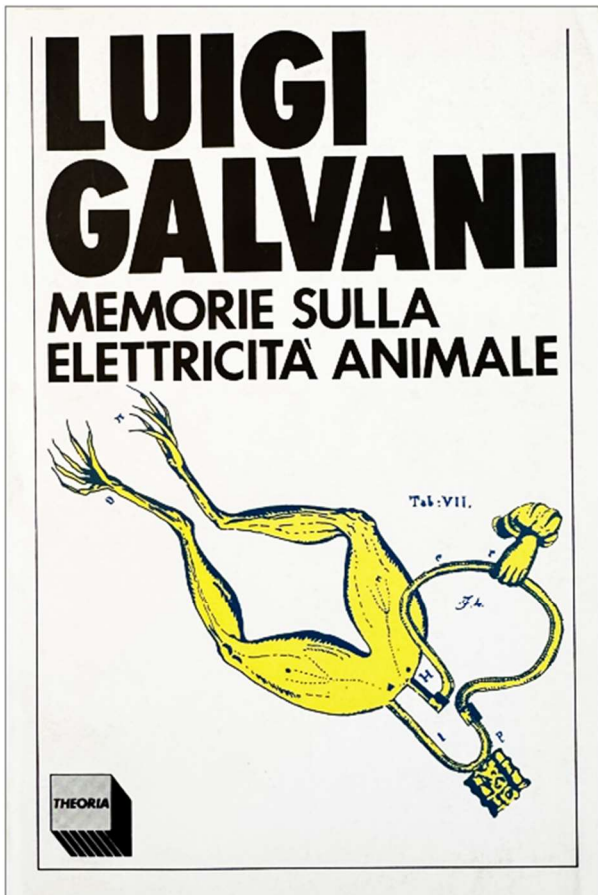
In 1858 Queen Victoria granted Faraday a grant and favour's house at Hampton Court, where he died peacefully on 25 August 1867. He is buried in a simple grave, alongside his wife, in Highgate cemetery, London. A few hundred yards away there is the grave of Karl Marx which bears the inscription:

26. [FARADAY, Michael (1791-1867)] John Meurig THOMAS (1932-2020). *Science at Interfaces: The Metaphor and the Reality; a bicentennial assessment of Michael Faraday*. Offprint. London: Faraday Transactions, 1991. ¶ Series: *Journal of the Chemical Society; Faraday Transactions*, vol. 87, no. 18, pp. 2865-2870. 23cm. 6 pp. Port., 2 color plates. Gray printed wrappers. Very good. BL4706

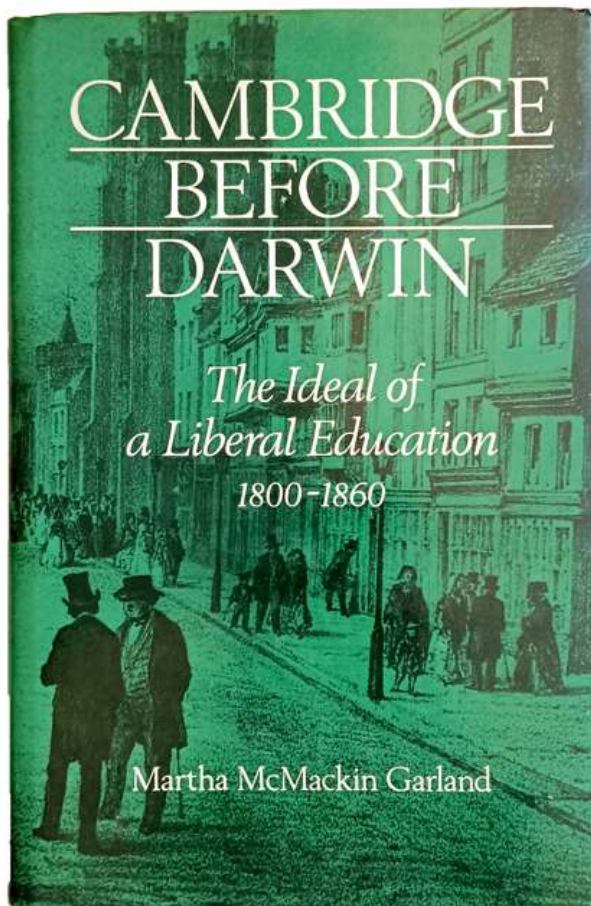
\$ 10

With inserted 1907 paper by Silvanus P. Thompson on Faraday. From the collection of L. Pearce Williams.

Sir John Meurig Thomas FLSW FRS HonFREng HonFRSE FRMS, also known as JMT, was a Welsh scientist, educator, university administrator, and historian of science primarily known for his work on heterogeneous catalysis, solid-state chemistry, and surface and materials science. Thomas authored more than 1200 scientific articles and several books, including *Michael Faraday and the Royal Institution: The Genius of Man and Place* (1991), *Principles and Practice of Heterogeneous Catalysis* (with W. John Thomas, 1997, 2014), and *Design and Applications of Single-Site Heterogeneous Catalysts: Contributions to Green Chemistry, Clean Technology and Sustainability* (2012).



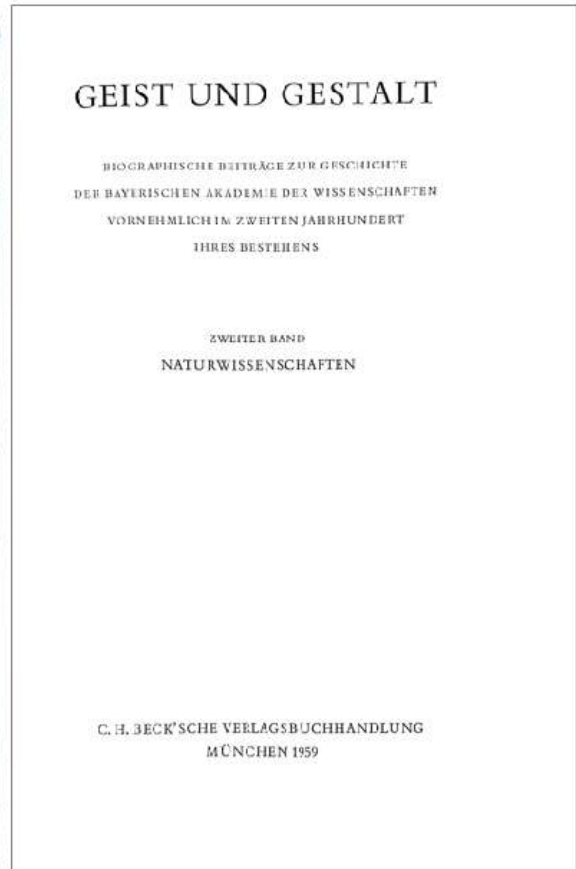
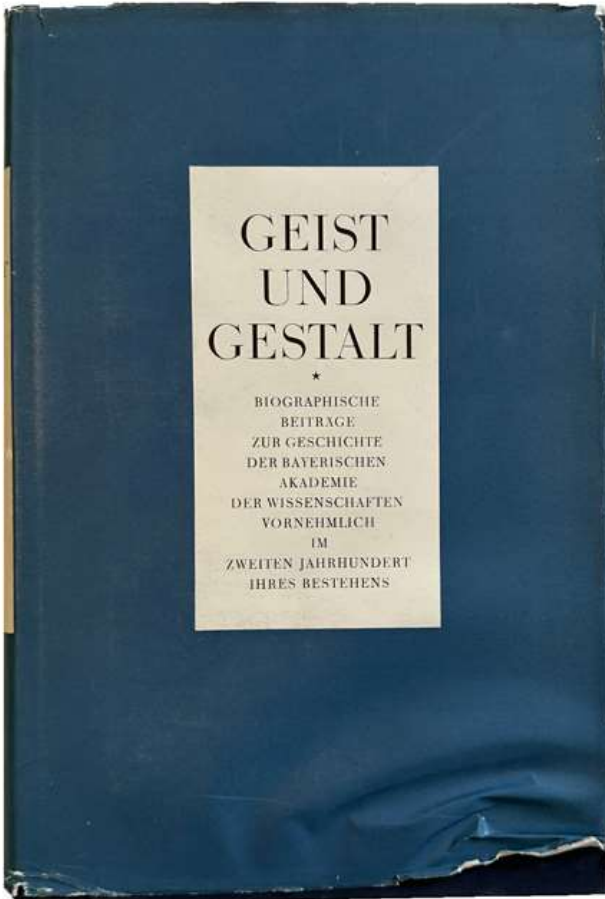
27. **GALVANI, Luigi** (1737-1798). *Memorie sulla Elettività Animale; al celebre abate Lazzaro Spallanzani. Aggiunte alcune elettriche esperienze di Giovanni Aldini.* Roma: Theoria, 1983. ¶ 8vo. 184 pp. Figs., index. Printed wrappers. Very good. S12987 \$ 20



28. **GARLAND, Martha McMackin.** *Cambridge Before Darwin; The Ideal of a Liberal Education, 1800-1860.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981.
 ¶ 8vo. viii, 196 pp. Index. Black gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine.
 S12988

\$ 20

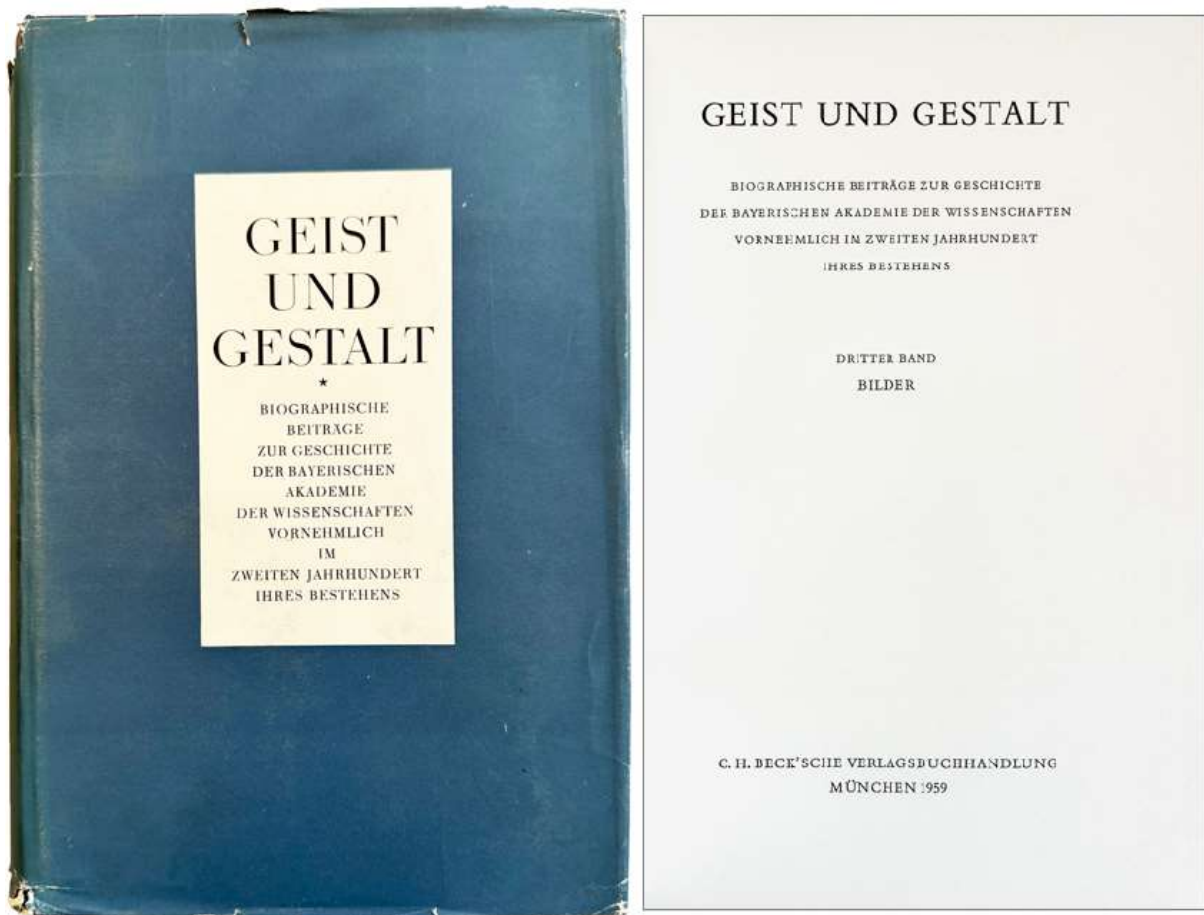
This is “Garland’s account of a specific educational ideal, that of a liberal education, in early Victorian Cambridge. Her story focuses on a group of Trinity College dons who believed in cautious and gradual improvement of the University partly to prevent interference from outside. Led by William Whewell and Adam Sedgwick, these conservative reformers promoted what Whewell called ‘liberal education’ by stressing the value of mathematics as an agent of mental cultivation, and by attacking William Paley’s utilitarianism as secular, anti-Christian, and immoral. Dr Garland stresses that these clerical dons believed in the ultimate accord of religion and science, which underlay their conviction that knowledge was a unity. Her story, as her title suggests, ends with the challenge of Darwinism, which she claims destroyed that harmony and led to the disintegration of the ideal of a liberal education.” – J. B. Morrell (review). *The British Journal for the History of Science*, 05 January 2009.



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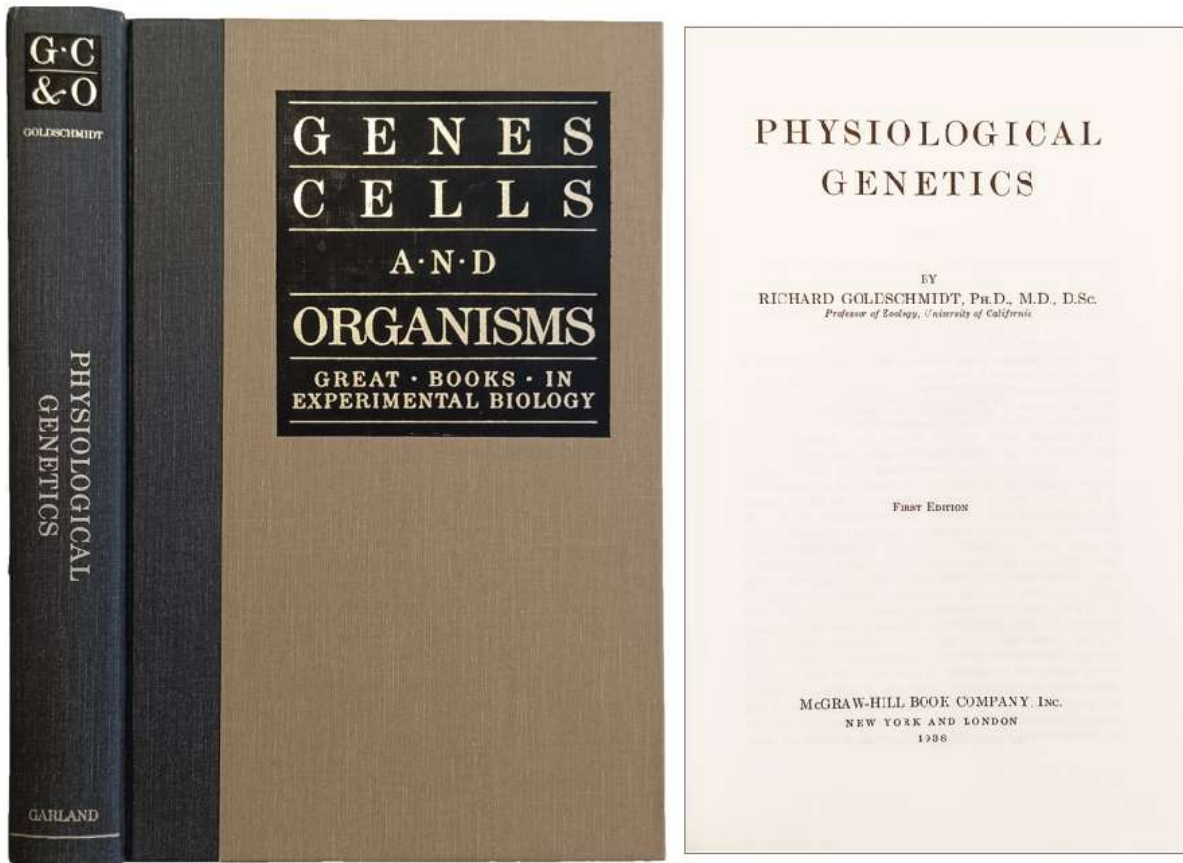
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29. **Geist und Gestalt; Bavarian Academy of Sciences.** *Geist und Gestalt; Biographische Beiträge zur Geschichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.* . . München: C.H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1959. ¶ Volumes II, III. *Gesamtverzeichnis der Schriften der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.* Tall 8vo. VII, 297; XLVII pp. 269 plates (2 folding). Cloth, dust-jackets. BL4284

2 volumes: \$ 18

2: Naturwissenschaften (natural sciences). 3: Bilder (plates). Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

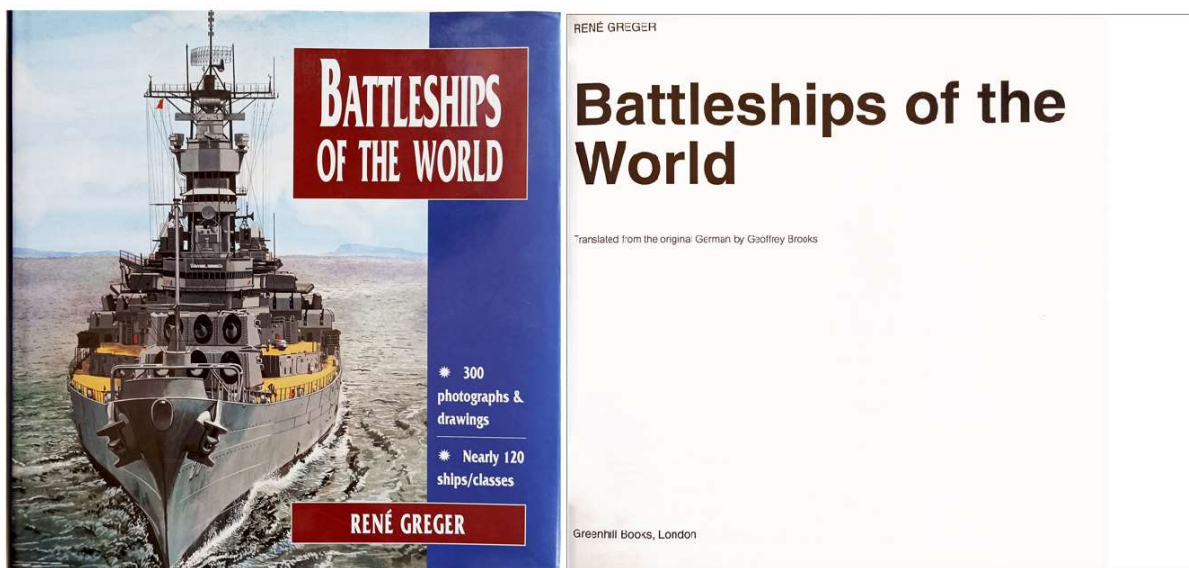


30. **GOLDSCHMIDT, Richard** (1878-1958). *Physiological Genetics*. New York & London: Garland Pub., 1988. ¶ Series: *Great Books in Experimental Biology*, 8. 8vo. ix, 375 pp. Illus., index. Gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. S13154

\$ 20

Facsimile of the 1938 edition.

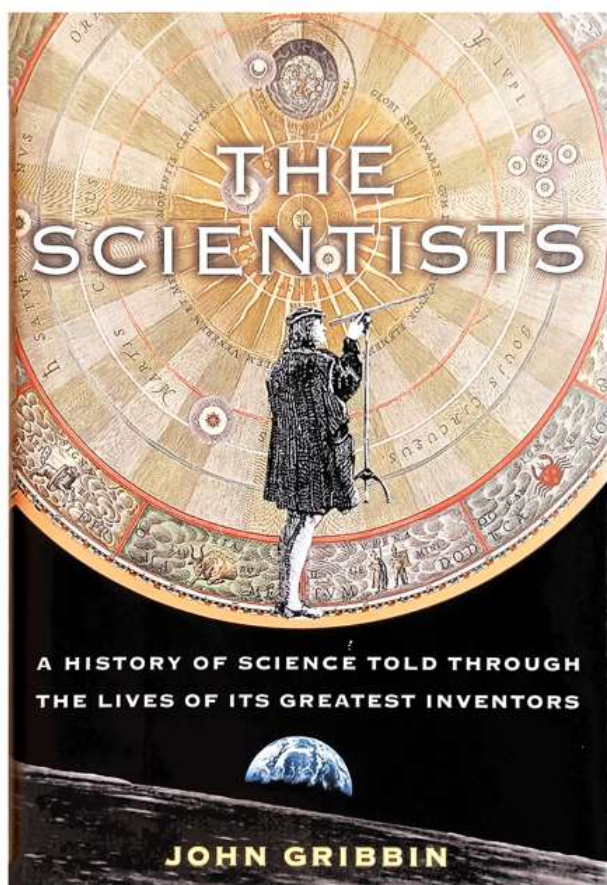
Richard Benedict Goldschmidt “was a German geneticist. He is considered the first to attempt to integrate genetics, development, and evolution. He pioneered understanding of reaction norms, genetic assimilation, dynamical genetics, sex determination, and heterochrony.” – Wikip.



31. **GREGER, Rene.** *Battleships of the World. Translated from the original German by Geoffrey Brooks.* London: Greenhill Books, 1997. ¶ 4to. 259 pp. 300 illustrations, index. Black cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. BL4474

\$ 12

Lists nearly 120 ships of different classes (for battleships).



THE SCIENTISTS

A History of Science
Told Through the Lives of
Its Greatest Inventors

JOHN GRIBBIN

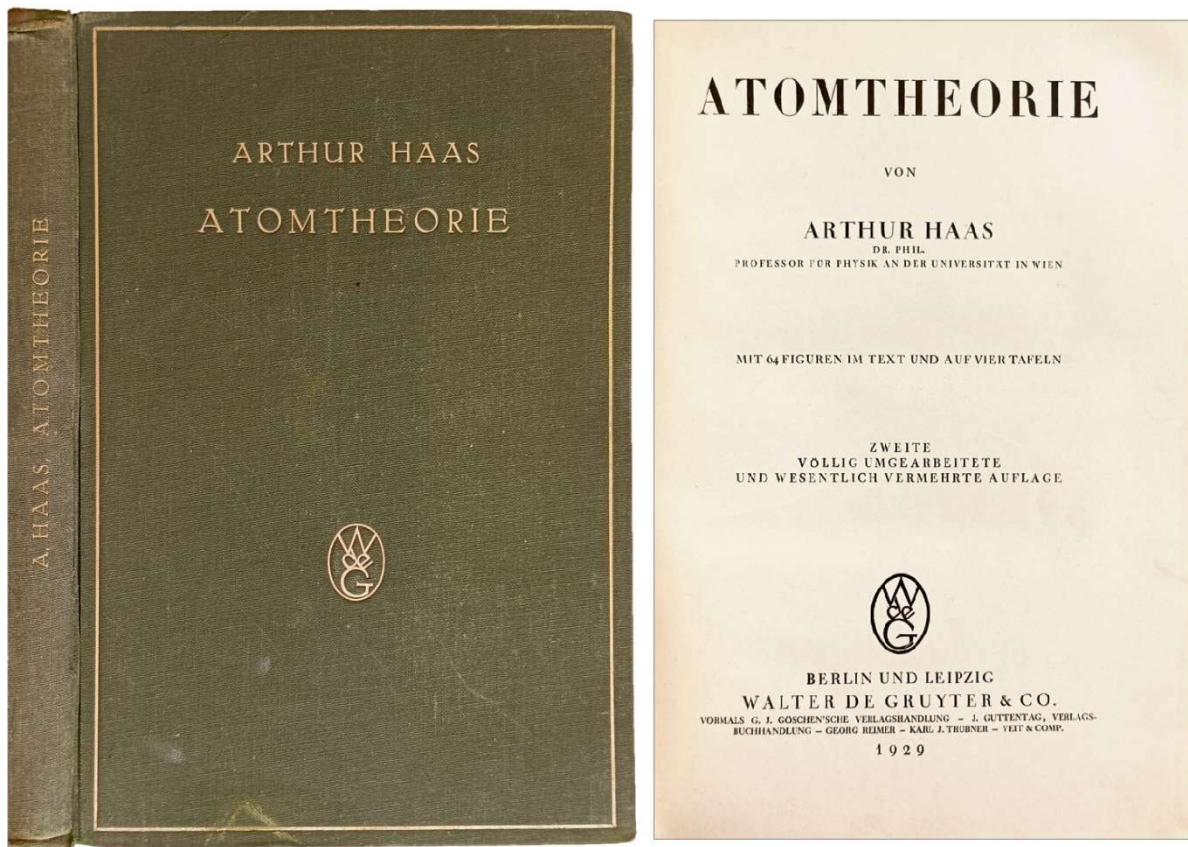

RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

32. **GRIBBIN, John** (1946-). *The Scientists a history of science told through the lives of its greatest inventors*. New York: Random House, 2002. ¶ First US edition. 8vo. xxii, 646, [4] pp. 41 illustrations, index. Black boards, dust-jacket. Fine. S13155

\$ 10

“This tells the story of the people who have made science, and of the times in which they lived and worked. Gribbin begins with Copernicus, during the Renaissance, when science replaced mysticism as a means of explaining the workings of the world, and he continues through the centuries, creating an unbroken genealogy of not only the greatest but also the more obscure names of Western science, a dot-to-dot line linking amateur to genius, and accidental discovery to brilliant deduction.”

John R. Gribbin “is a British science writer, an astrophysicist, and a visiting fellow in astronomy at the University of Sussex. His writings include quantum physics, human evolution, climate change, global warming, the origins of the universe, and biographies of famous scientists. He also writes science fiction.” – Wikip.

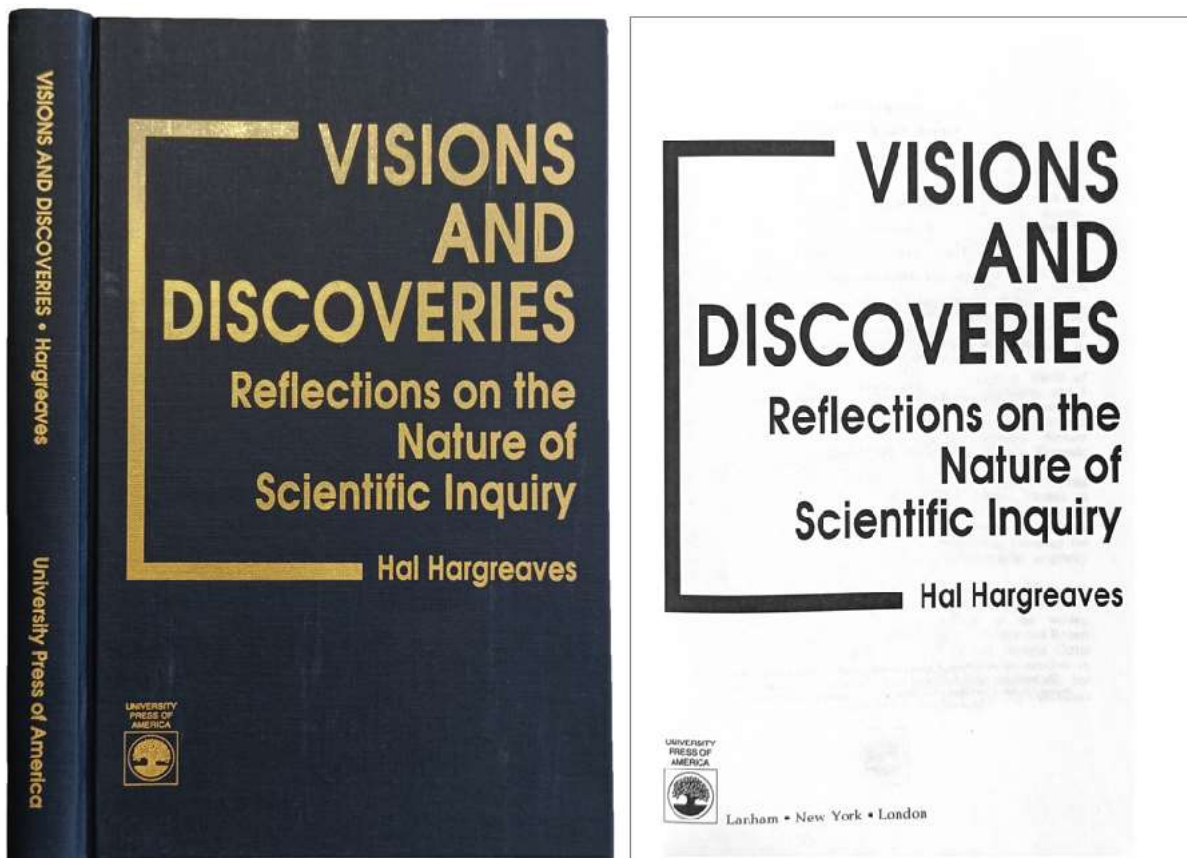


[33]

33. **HAAS, Arthur** (1884-1941). *Atomtheorie. Zweite völlig umgearbeitete und wesentlich vermehrte Auflage*. Berlin & Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1929. ¶
Second edition. 8vo. VIII, 258 pp. 4 plates, 64 figs., index. Green gilt-stamped cloth; spine torn (mended), joints reinforced. Good. BL4385

\$ 6.95

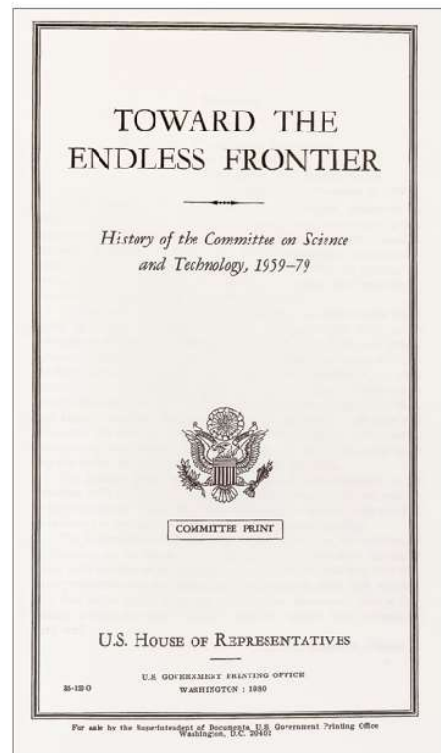
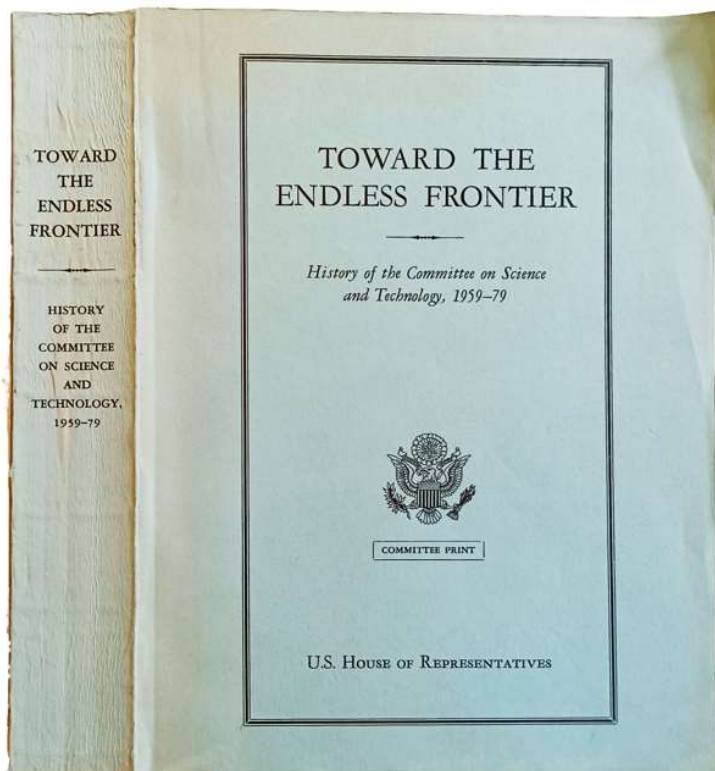
Dedicated to Frederick George Donnan.



34. **HARGREAVES, Hal**. *Visions and Discoveries: Reflections on the Nature of Scientific Inquiry*. Lanham, New York, London: University Press of America, 1990. ¶ 8vo. 247 pp. Black cloth. Good. BL4454

\$ 8

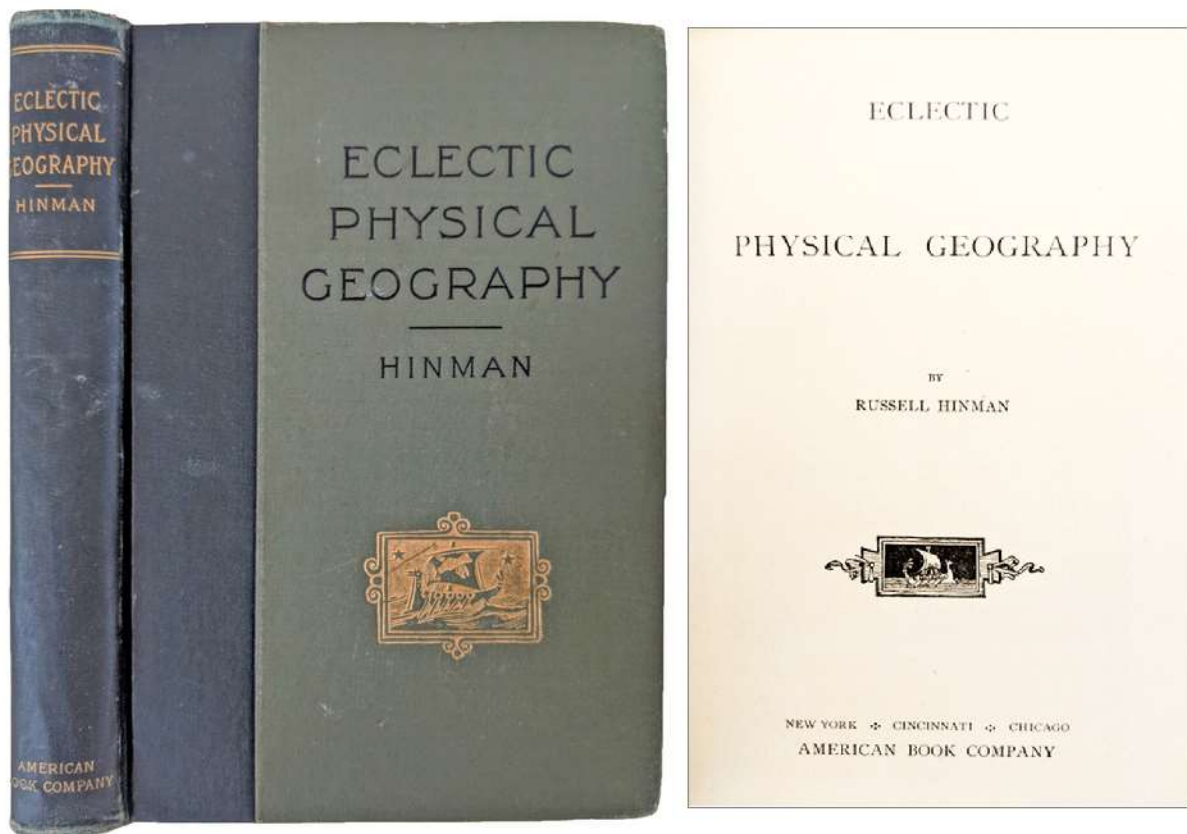
“An exploration of the scientific imagination as manifested in the work of Pythagoras, Aristotle, Leonardo, Kepler, and Einstein.”



35. **HECHLER, Ken** (1914-2016); **U.S. House of Representatives.** *Toward the Endless Frontier; History of the Committee on Science and Technology, 1959-79.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1980. ¶ 4to. xxxvi, 1073 pp. Illus., index. Printed wrappers. Very good. S12998

\$ 22

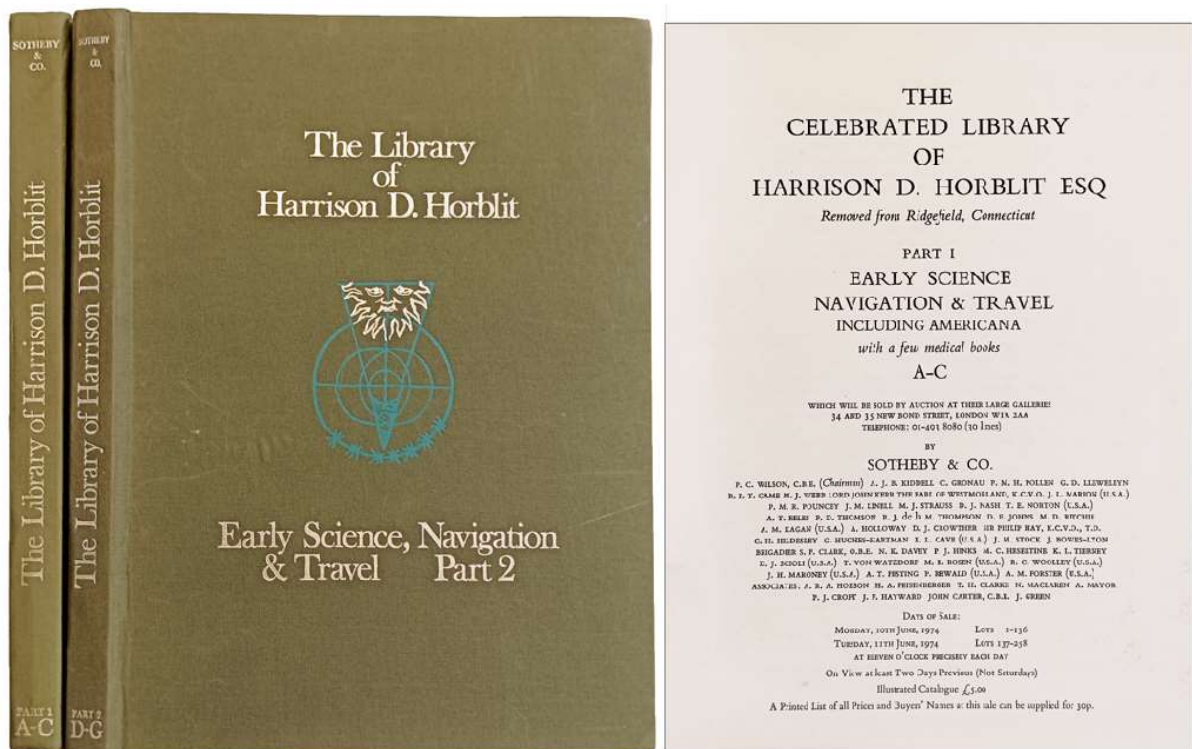
Kenneth William Hechler was an American politician. He was a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. This is a detailed history of that committee. That was the committee formed in the aftermath of the Sputnik program.



36. **HINMAN, Russell** (1853-1912). *Eclectic Physical Geography*. New York: American Book Company, 1897. ¶ Series: *The Eclectic Geographies*. Small 8vo. vi, (7)-382 pp. Frontis., 149 figs., additional color maps & charts, index. Full two-tone dark green & olive-green gilt-stamped cloth; extremities rubbed. Ownership inscription of Ira L. Cole, Athens, Wisc., 1898. Very good. RW1483

\$ 12.95

Chapters include: "The Earth is a Planet", "The Sea", "The Land", "Life", etc.

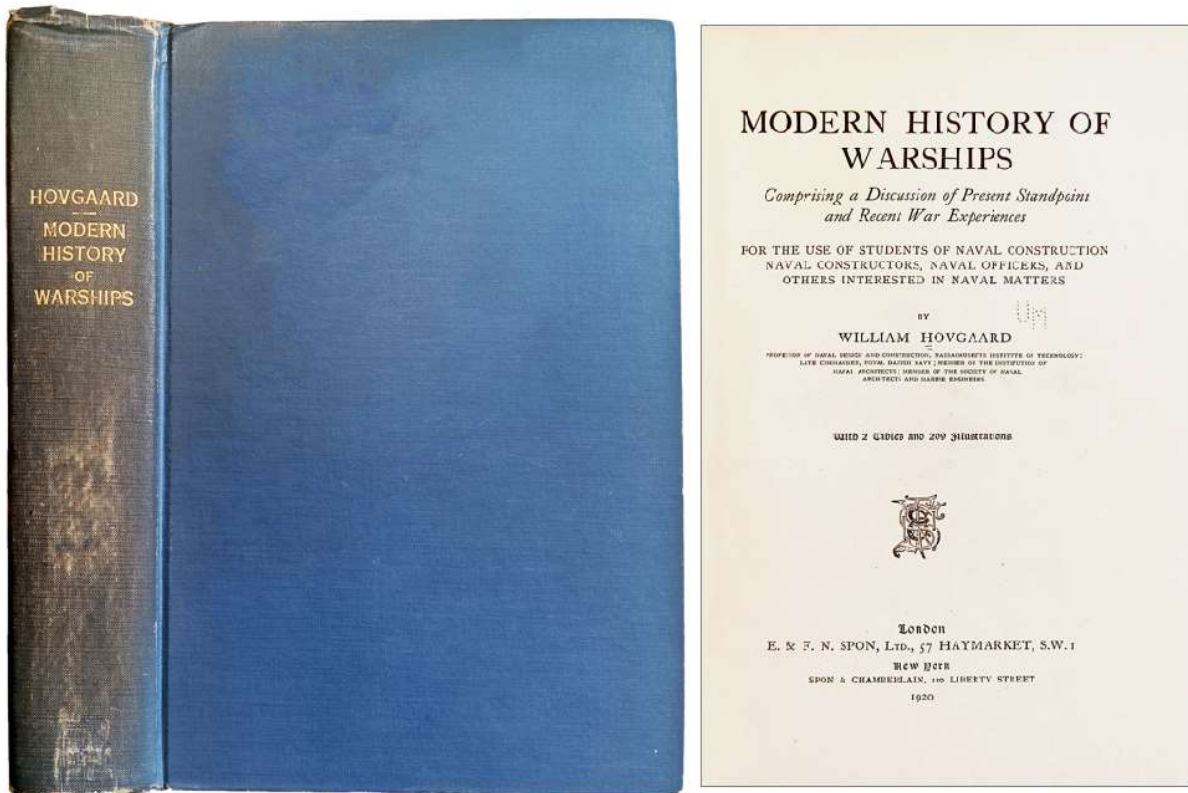


37. **HORBLIT, Harrison D.** (1912-1988); **Sotheby-London.** *The Celebrated Library of Harrison D. Horblit Esq. Removed from Ridgefield, Connecticut. Part I: Early Science, Navigation & Travel Including Americana with a Few Medical Books. Parts I & II: (A-C) and (D-G).* [All Published]. London: Sotheby, 1974. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. Profusely illustrated. Green gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. BL4512

\$ 25

502 lots. With prices realized for Part II. Famously, this sale was cancelled/pulled. Horblit was able to wrest his books back away from Sotheby. He later partly sold his collection to H.P. Kraus and gave a portion to Harvard. Even so, this collection is one of the key collections in the history of science formed in the 20th century.

See: Basbanes, *A Gentle Madness*.

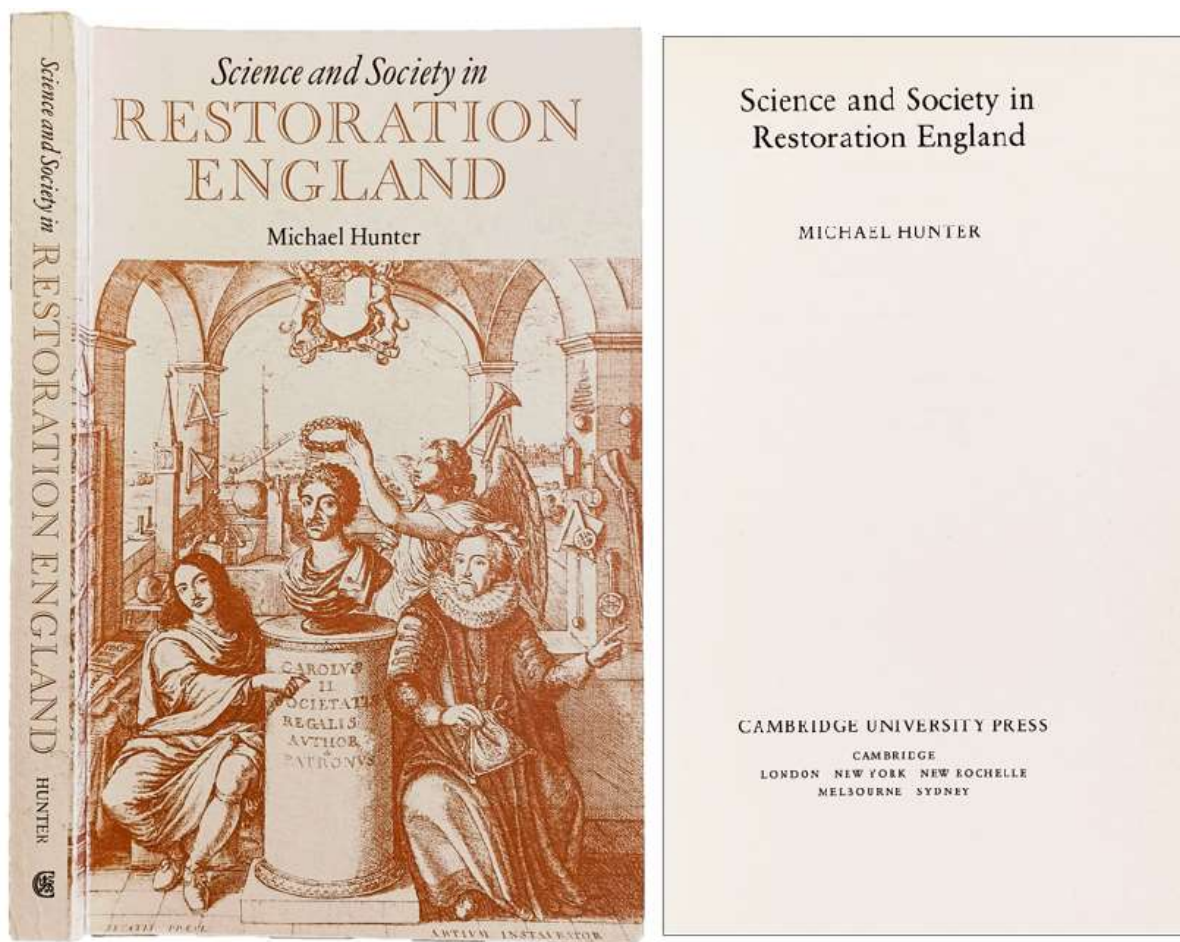


38. **HOVGAARD, William** (1857-1950). *Modern History of Warships; Comprising a Discussion of Present Standpoint and Recent War Experiences. For the Use of Students of Naval Construction, Naval Constructors, Naval Officers, and Others Interested in Naval Matters.* London & New York: Spon, 1920. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 501, [1] pp. 209 figs., index. Blue cloth. Bookplate and rear pastedown removed, spine rubbed. Good +. BL4475

\$ 25

“Hovgaard was one of the foremost authorities on ship design in his generation, especially on the general and structural design of warships. He wrote several books on naval design and construction and the history thereof, but also on a diversity of other subjects, and he received a significant number of orders, awards and merits during his life.” – Wikip.

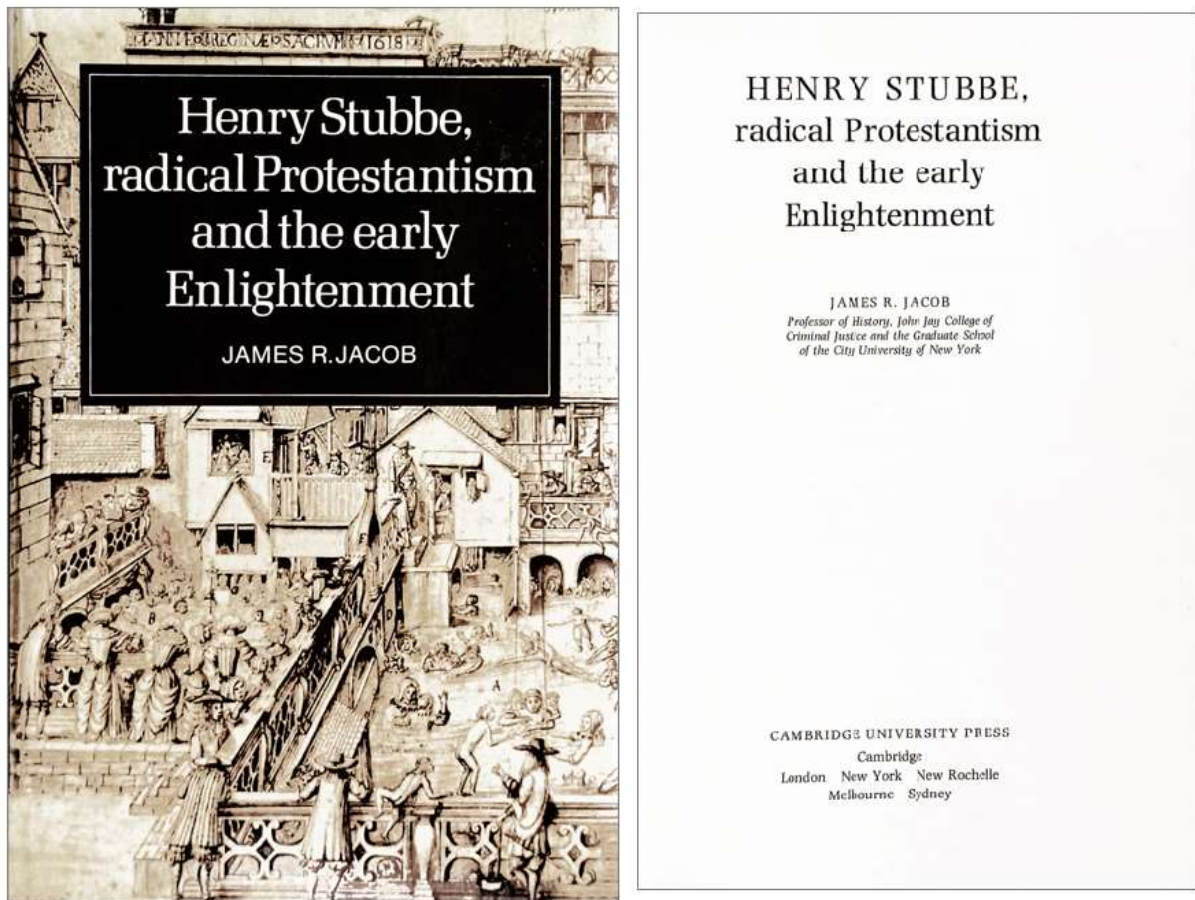
Contents: Armored Battleships - Cruisers - Vessels of Special Type - Gunboats - Surface Torpedo-Vessels - Submarines- Aircraft - Design and Construction of Hull - Machinery - Ordnance - Mines and Torpedoes – Protection, etc.



39. **HUNTER, Michael** (1949-). *Science and Society in Restoration England*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981. ¶ 8vo. xii, 233 pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Fine. S13305 \$ 20
40. **JACOB, James R.** (1940-). *Henry Stubbe, Radical Protestantism and the Early Enlightenment*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983. ¶ 8vo. viii, 222 pp. Index. Brown gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S13009 \$ 25

“Called ‘the most noted person of his age’ by Anthony Wood, Henry Stubbe (1632–76), classicist, polemicist, physician, philosopher and the most important critic of the early Royal Society, has never had a biography. This study seeks to fill that gap, while standing received opinion about him on its head. The older view has it that at the Restoration Stubbe renounced his radical past and became the enemy of scientific progress and a reactionary defender of church and monarchy. Professor Jacob shows instead that Stubbe continued to espouse radical views after 1660 by devious means. Publicly he resorted to a rhetoric of subterfuge, while he let the full extent of his radicalism be known in private conversations at Bath and in

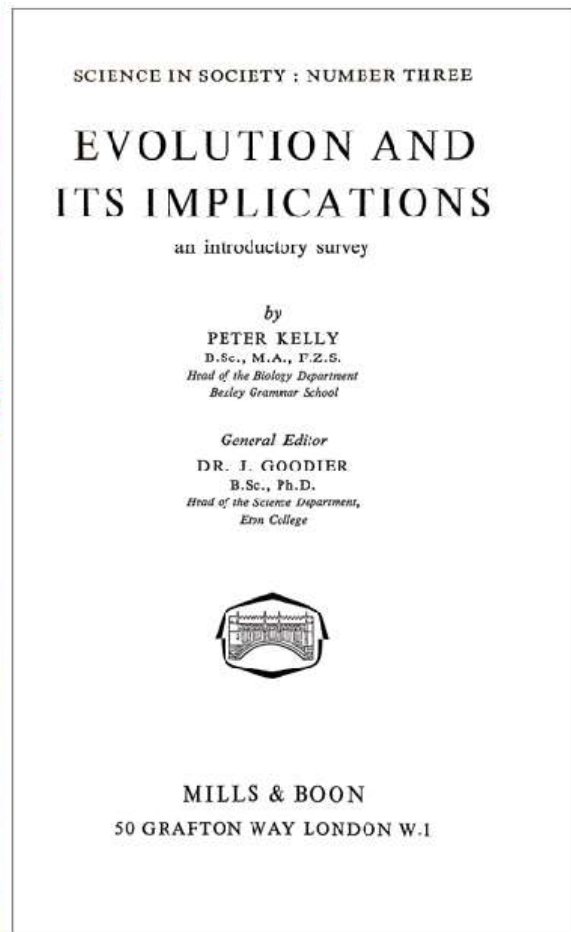
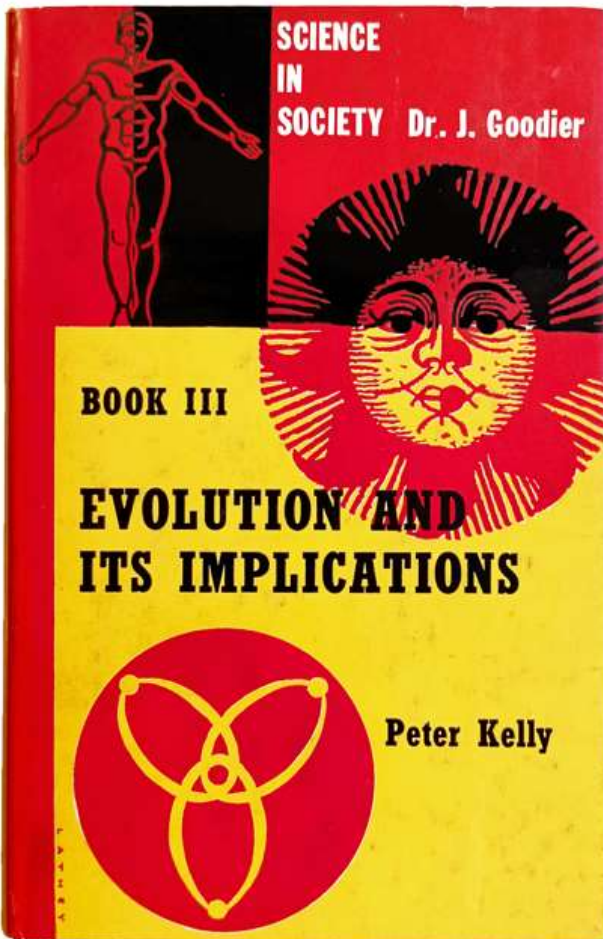
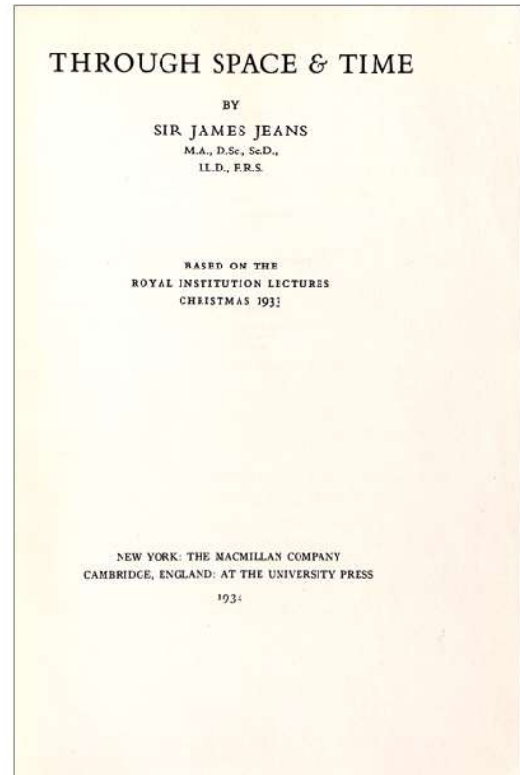
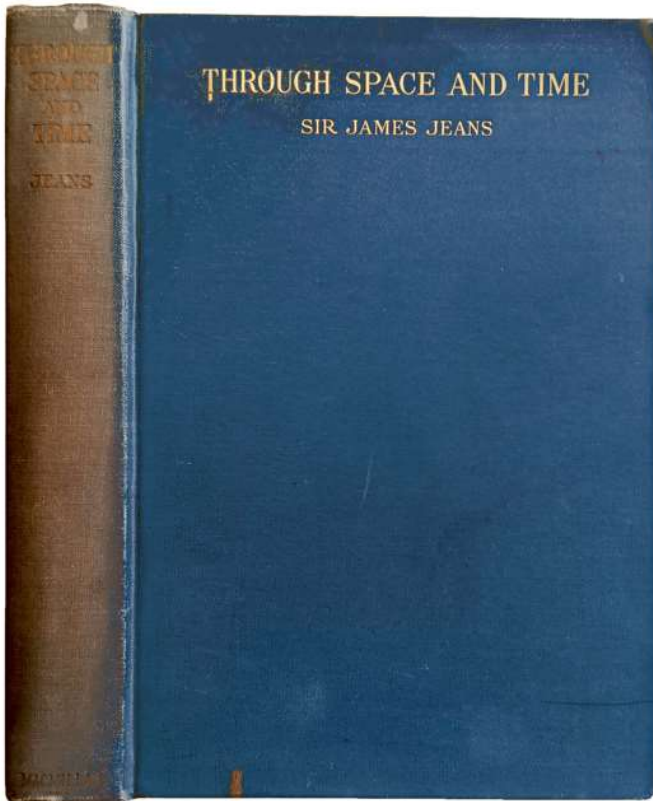
an important clandestine manuscript (which Jacob proves to be his) that circulated among radicals from the early 1670s well into the eighteenth century.” – publisher.



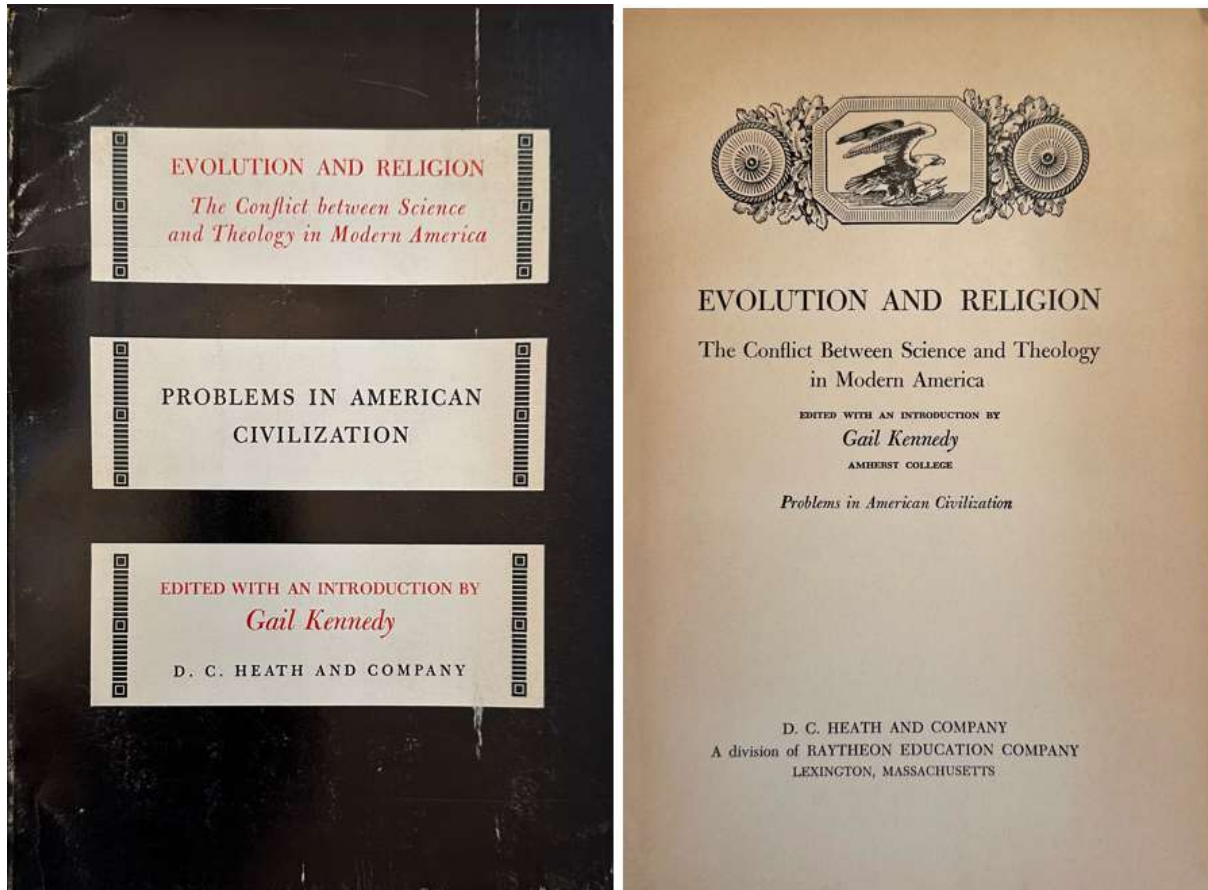
James R. Jacob, now retired, was Professor of History at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY. His publications include *Robert Boyle and the English Revolution* (1978) and *Henry Stubbe: Radical Protestantism and the early Enlightenment* (1983).

41. **JEANS, Sir James** (1877-1946). *Through Space and Time. Based on the Royal Institution Lectures, Christmas 1933*. New York: The Macmillan Company, and Cambridge at the University Press, 1934. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 224 pp. 106 figures, including 53 photographic plates, index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Very good. S13010

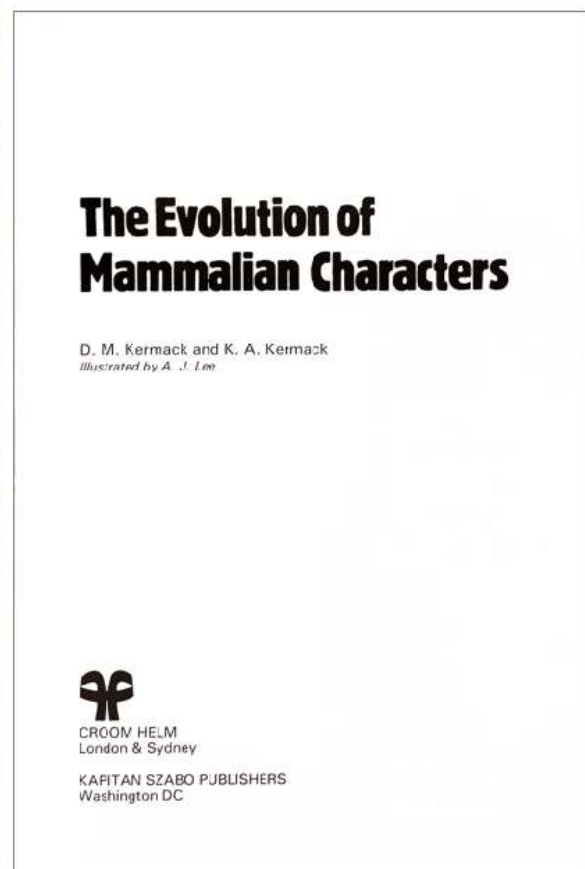
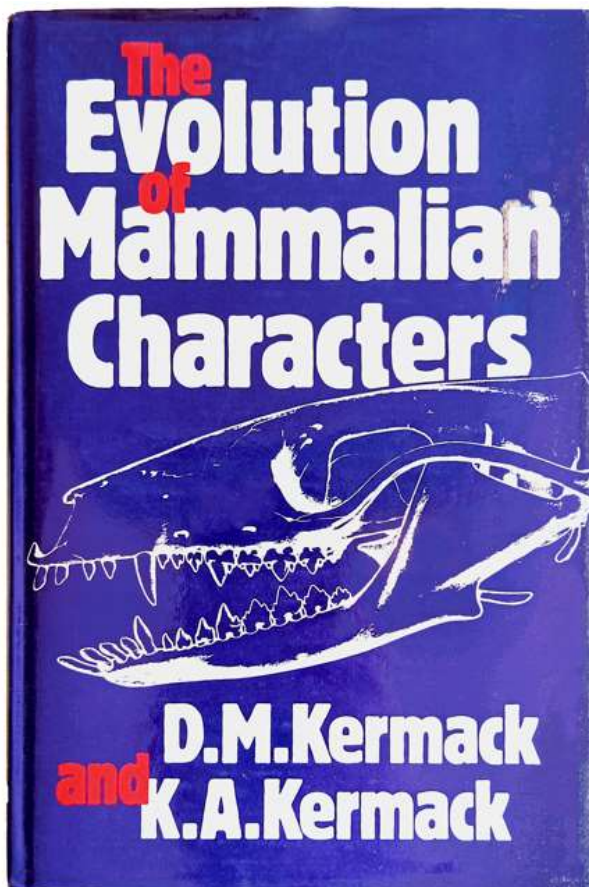
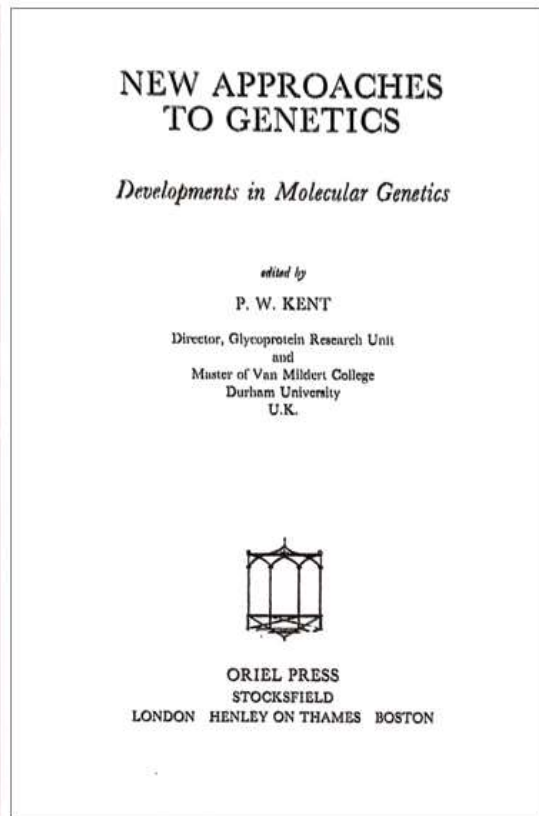
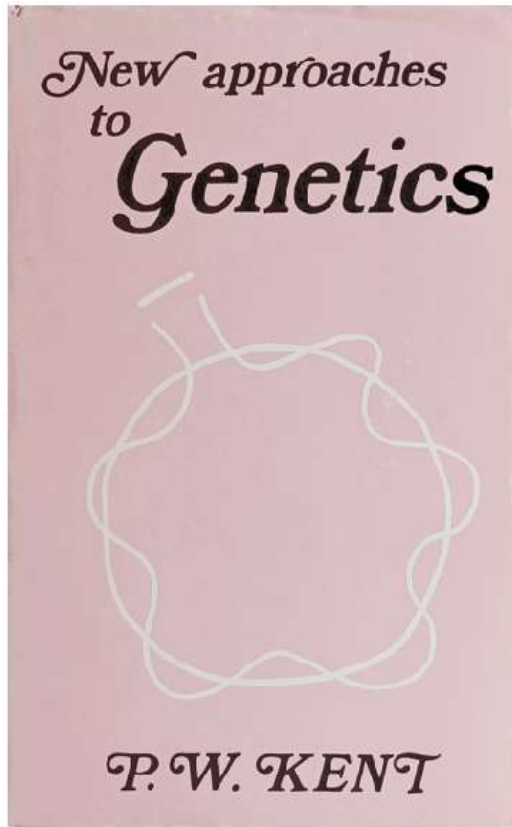
\$ 4



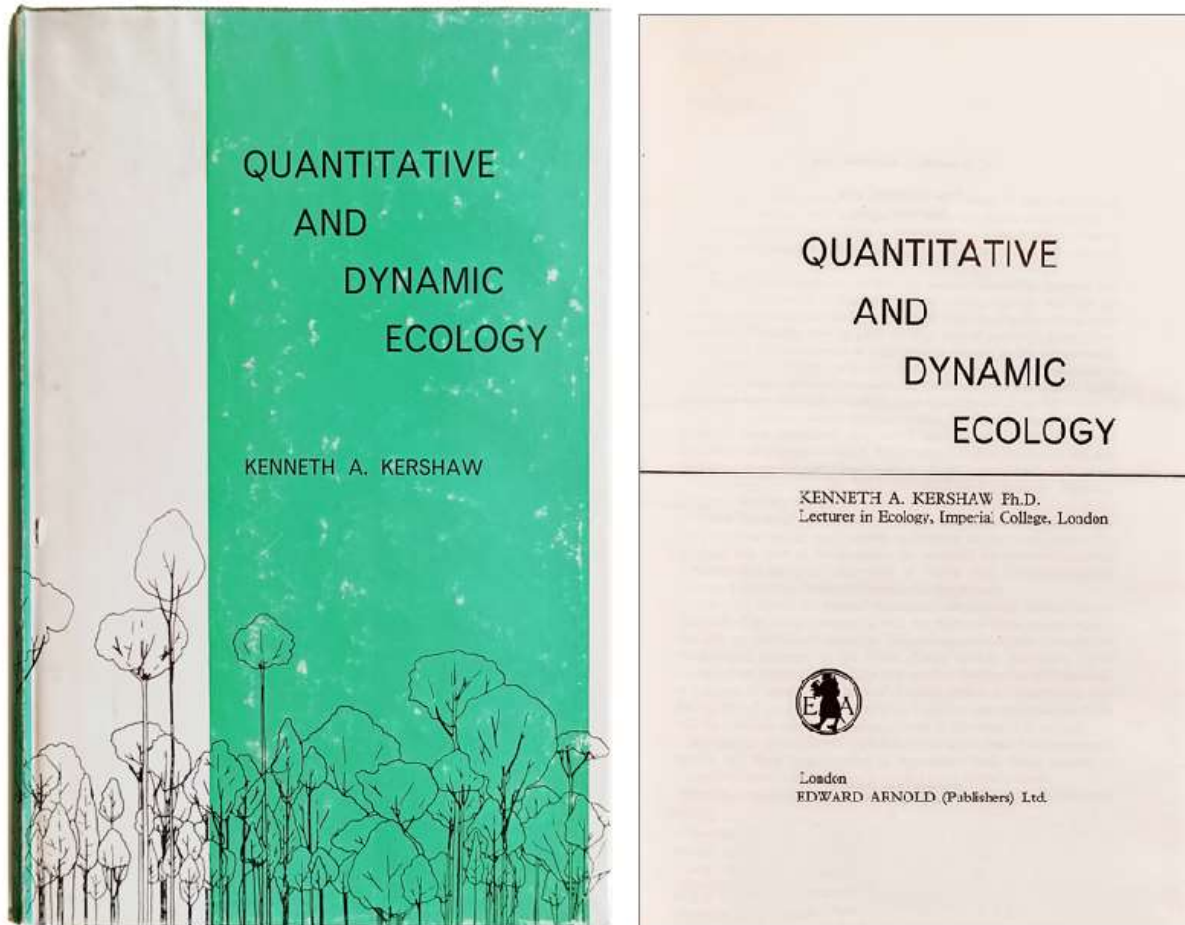
42. **KELLY, Peter** (1929-). *Evolution and its Implications, an introductory survey*. London: Mills & Boon, 1962. ¶ Series: *Science in Society*, 3. 8vo. 232 pp. Numerous figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Ownership rubberstamp of Monroe W. Strickberger. Very good. BL4482 \$ 6



43. **KENNEDY, Gail** (editor). *Evolution and Religion: The Conflict Between Science and Theology in Modern America. Problems in American Civilization*. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath, 1968. ¶ 8vo. xii, 124 pp. Printed wrappers; rubbed. Good. Ownership rubberstamp of Monroe W. Strickberger. BL4487 \$ 3.75
44. **KENT, P.W.** [Paul Welberry Kent] (editor). *New Approaches to Genetics: Developments in Molecular Genetics*. Stocksfield: Oriol Press, 1978. ¶ 8vo. xii, 308 pp. Figs., index. Red cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. BL4507 \$ 6.95



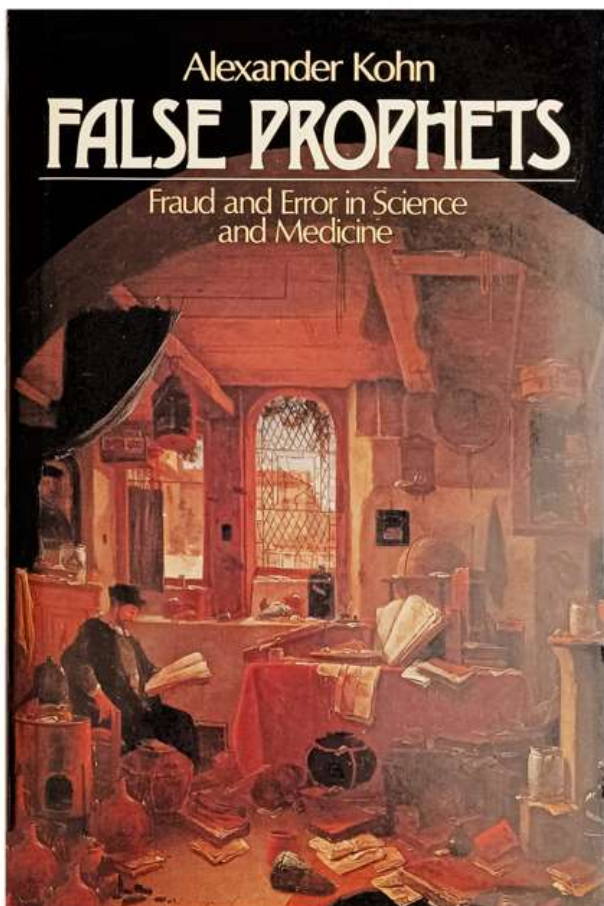
45. **KERMACK, D.M.; K.A. KERMACK.** *The Evolution of Mammalian Characters. Illustrated by A.J. Lee.* Washington, DC: Kapitan Szabo, 1984. ¶ 8vo. x, 149 pp. Figs., index. Black cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. BL4491 \$ 15



46. **KERSHAW, Kenneth A.** (1930–2019). *Quantitative and Dynamic Ecology.* London: Edward Arnold, 1966. ¶ Reprint. 8vo. viii, 183 pp. Figs., index. Green cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed, a few minor nicks. Ownership rubberstamp of Monroe W. Strickberger. Very good. BL4493

\$ 6.95

Kenneth A. Kershaw was a botanist and lichenologist, especially studying lichen ecophysiology.



FALSE PROPHETS

Alexander Kohn

Basil Blackwell

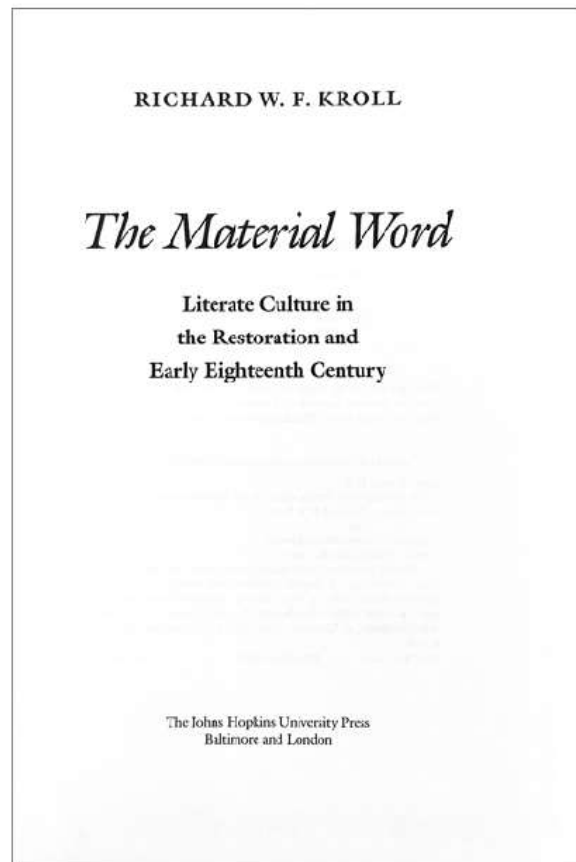
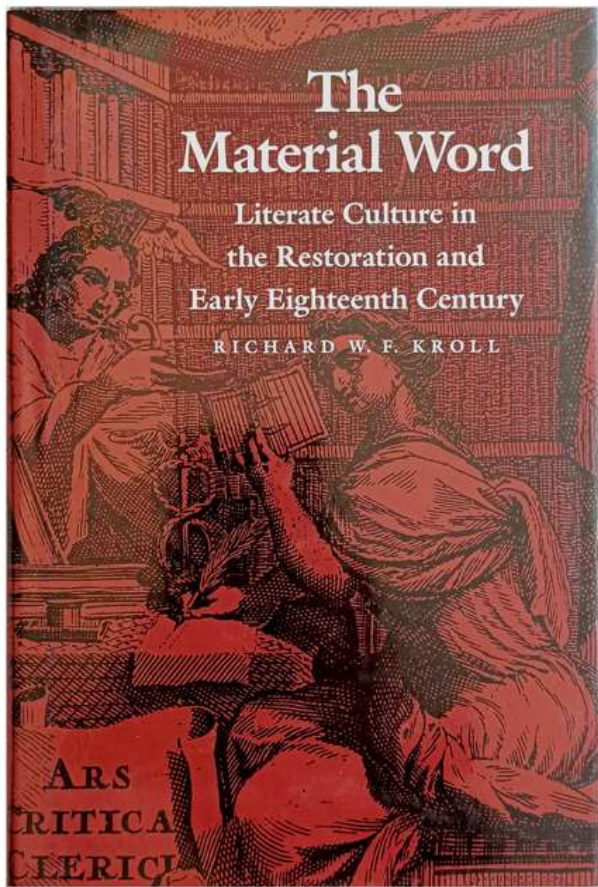
47. **KOHN, Alexander** (1919–1994). *False Prophets*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 1986. ¶ First edition. 8vo. x, 226 pp. Illustrated, index. Gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Very good +. S13156

\$ 10

“It is naive to expect that the dishonesty that permeates many fields of human endeavor should be conspicuously absent in the realm of science. In fact, scientific breaches of ethics abound, covering a full spectrum of misconduct ranging from faulty research to outright fraud. ...”

Subtitle: Fraud and error in science and medicine. “Did Newton fudge his figures? Who counted Mendel’s peas? What lay behind Cyril Burt’s disturbing statistics on race and intelligence? Fraud can take many forms. Plagiarism, forgery, suppression of the truth -- all these can be conscious and calculating, inspired by ambition, prejudice, even greed. Or it can be clumsy and negligent . . . Whatever the reasons, the stories of the frauds and errors that punctuate the history of science make fascinating reading. *False Prophets* chronicles the famous frauds - from Piltdown man to the Hitler diaries - and unearths some lesser-known incidents buried in the scientific literature. Taking examples from all areas of science and medicine as well

as anthropology, archaeology and psychology the author explores the deceivers' motives and discusses the conditions and pressures that make fraud possible."



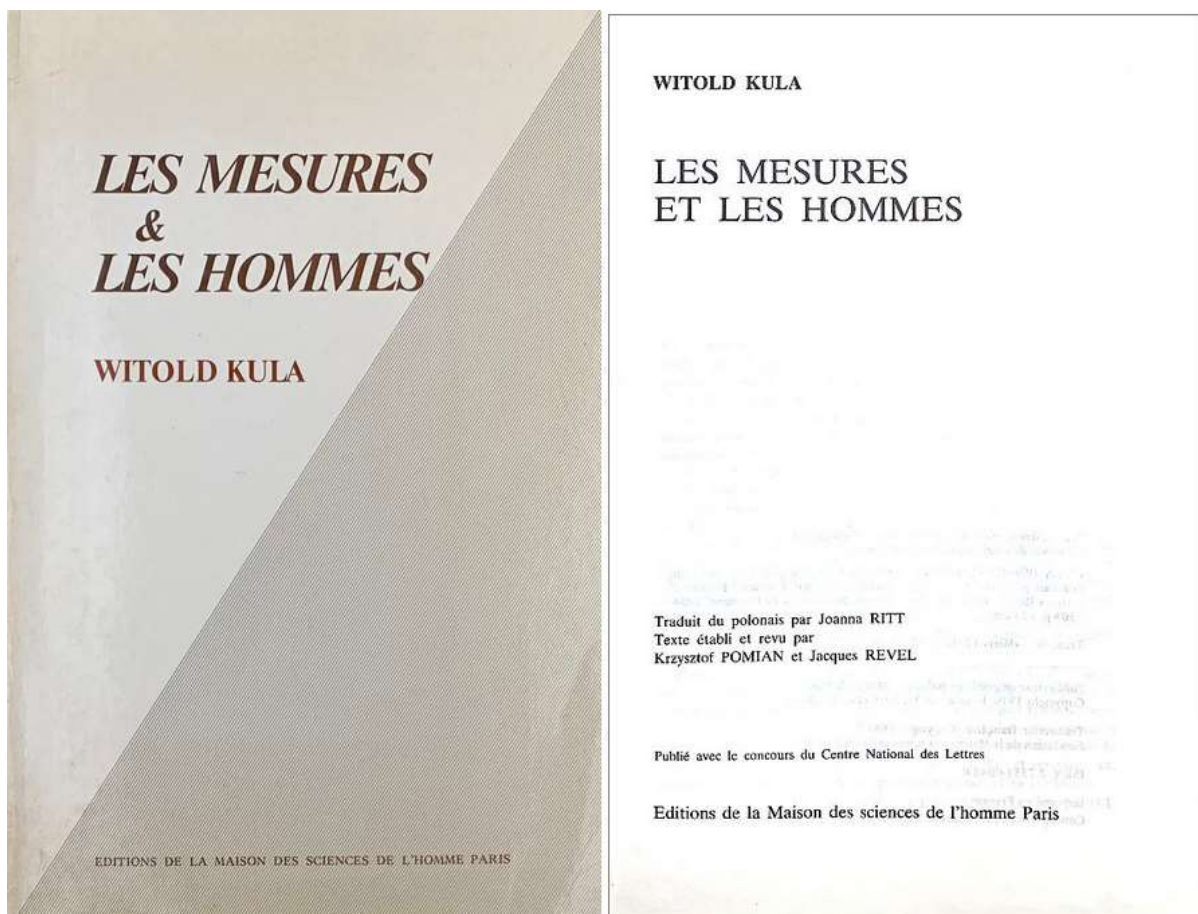
48. **KROLL, Richard W.F.** *Material Word; Literate Culture in the Restoration and Early Eighteenth Century*. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991. ¶ 8vo. xxii, 420 pp. Illus., index. Gray-black silver-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Very good +. S13015

\$ 18

"Dr. Kroll was the author of two groundbreaking studies on the literature and culture of the English Restoration period. His first book, *The Material Word: Literate Culture in the Restoration and Early Eighteenth Century* (1991), is rigorously argued, meticulously substantiated, and yet epic in scope. In a terminology that was radical at the time, it identifies a new "literate culture, in which all forms of knowledge [. . .] were commonly known and confessed to be rhetorical." *The Material Word* scrutinizes several such "forms of knowledge," from theology to natural philosophy and from illustration to poetry. These are seen to have gained new efficacy in the efflorescent print culture of the later seventeenth century, even as they were configured under Epicureanism, a revived classical model previously very little in evidence. Dr. Kroll powerfully redefined neoclassicism in the rhetorical and

social terms of Lucretian atomism as mediated by Gassendi and others. His intricate discussions of contemporary intersections of method, image, and action in the work of such figures as Davenant, Hobbes, Rymer, Dennis, and Dryden reveal a socially constitutive symbolic economy that had been previously invisible. The *Material Word* remains an essential work in its field . . ." – Professor Jayne E. Lewis and Allison Adler Kroll.

Richard Wilhelm Francis Kroll, was a much-loved professor of English at the University of California, Irvine.



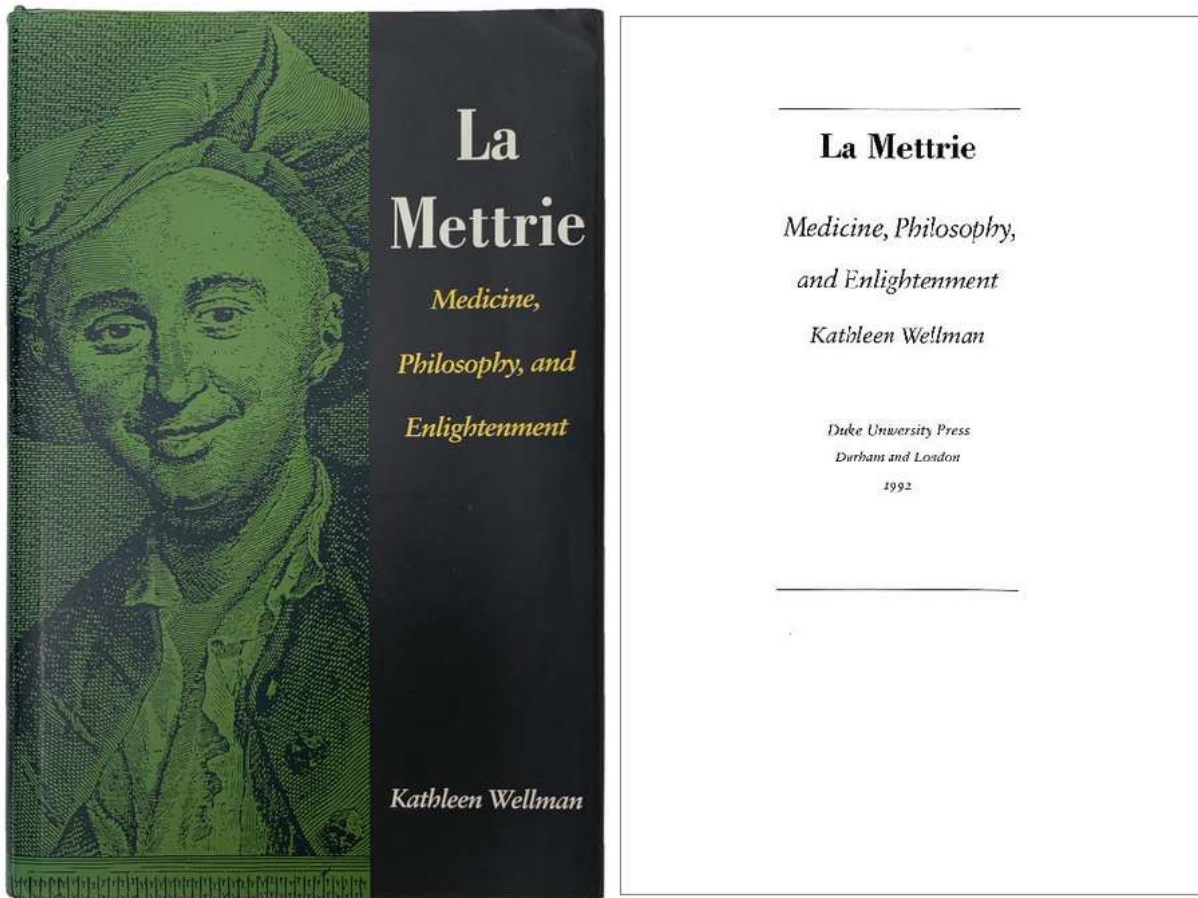
Roger Hahn's copy

49. **KULA, Witold** (1916-1988). *Les Mesures et les Hommes*. Paris: Editions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, 1984. ¶ 8vo. 304 pp. Printed wrappers. Ownership signature of Roger Hahn. Very good. [SS12904]

\$ 28

Witold Kula was professor at the University of Warsaw and a member of the Marxist Historians Association. He was one of the most prominent representatives of the Polish school of social and economic history. He was also Vice-President of

the International Commission for the History of Metrology and member of the Czonek Polskiej Akademii Nauk [Polish Academy of Sciences].



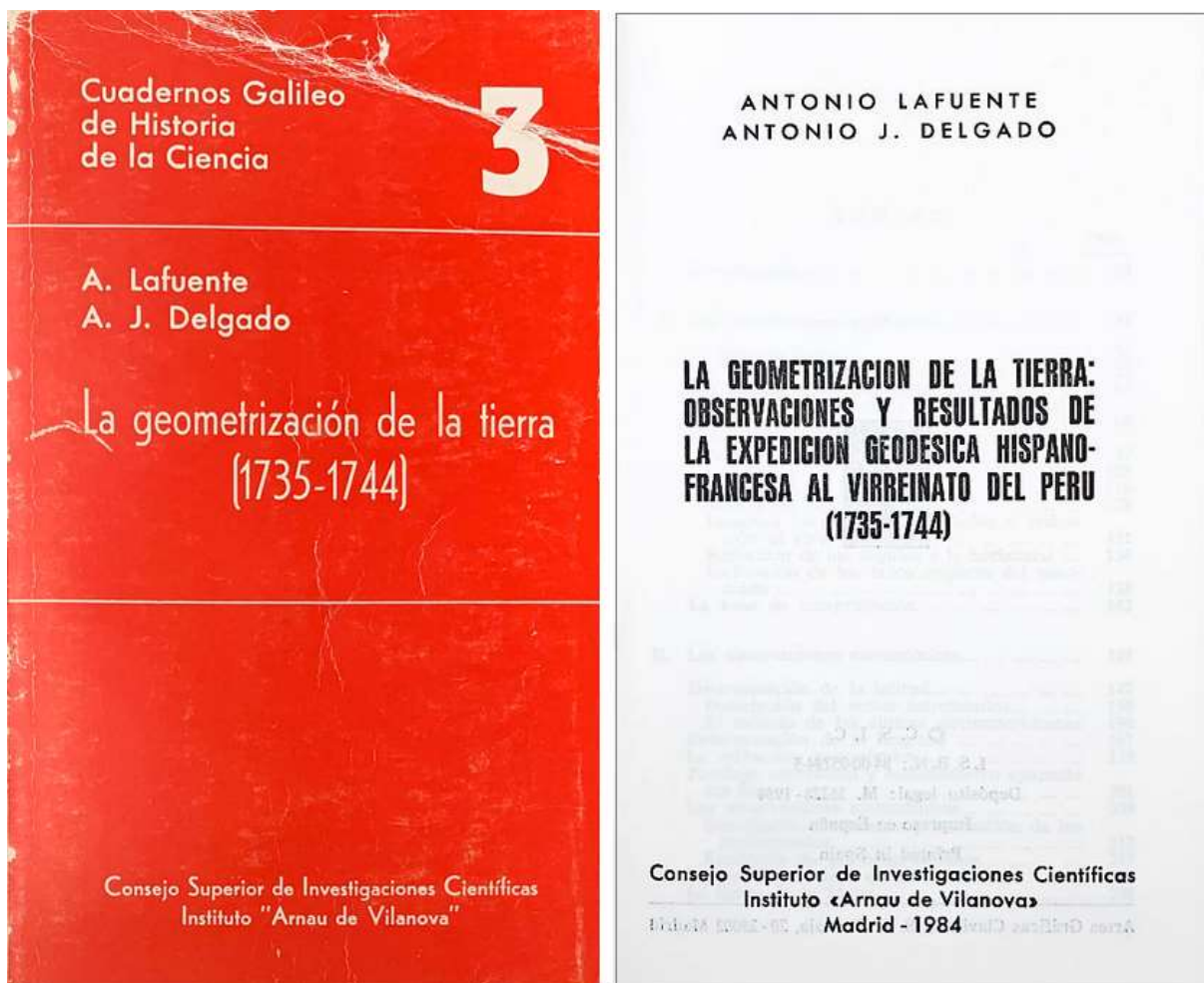
50. [LA METTRIE, Julien Offray de (1709-1751)] WELLMAN, Kathleen A. (1939-2019). *La Mettrie: Medicine, Philosophy, and Enlightenment*. Durham & London: Duke University Press, 1992. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 342 pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. RARE IN JACKET. [SS12906]

\$ 23.95

Wellman was Dedman Family Distinguished Professor and History Department Chair. "Professor Kathleen Wellman's work focuses on the connections between science and culture in early modern France. Her career reflects the evolution of both the history of science and of intellectual history, disciplines which have become more sensitive to the broad cultural contexts that shape scientific careers and the production of knowledge in which intellectuals flourish. . . In *La Mettrie: Medicine, Philosophy, and Enlightenment*, Wellman explores the ways in which philosophe and physician, Julien Offray de La Mettrie's medical concerns shaped his views on philosophy, morals, and social reform, and, conversely, how the emerging thought of the Enlightenment was reflected in his medical writings. La Mettrie emerges as a central figure in connecting medicine to the Enlightenment

and in elucidating the medical view of nature, human beings, and society that the Enlightenment bequeathed to the modern world." [Wellman's].

“In *La Mettrie: Medicine, Philosophy, and Enlightenment*, Wellman explores the ways in which philosophe and physician, Julien Offray de La Mettrie’s medical concerns shaped his views on philosophy, morals, and social reform, and, conversely, how the emerging thought of the Enlightenment was reflected in his medical writings. *La Mettrie* emerges as a central figure in connecting medicine to the Enlightenment and in elucidating the medical view of nature, human beings, and society that the Enlightenment bequeathed to the modern world.” – author.

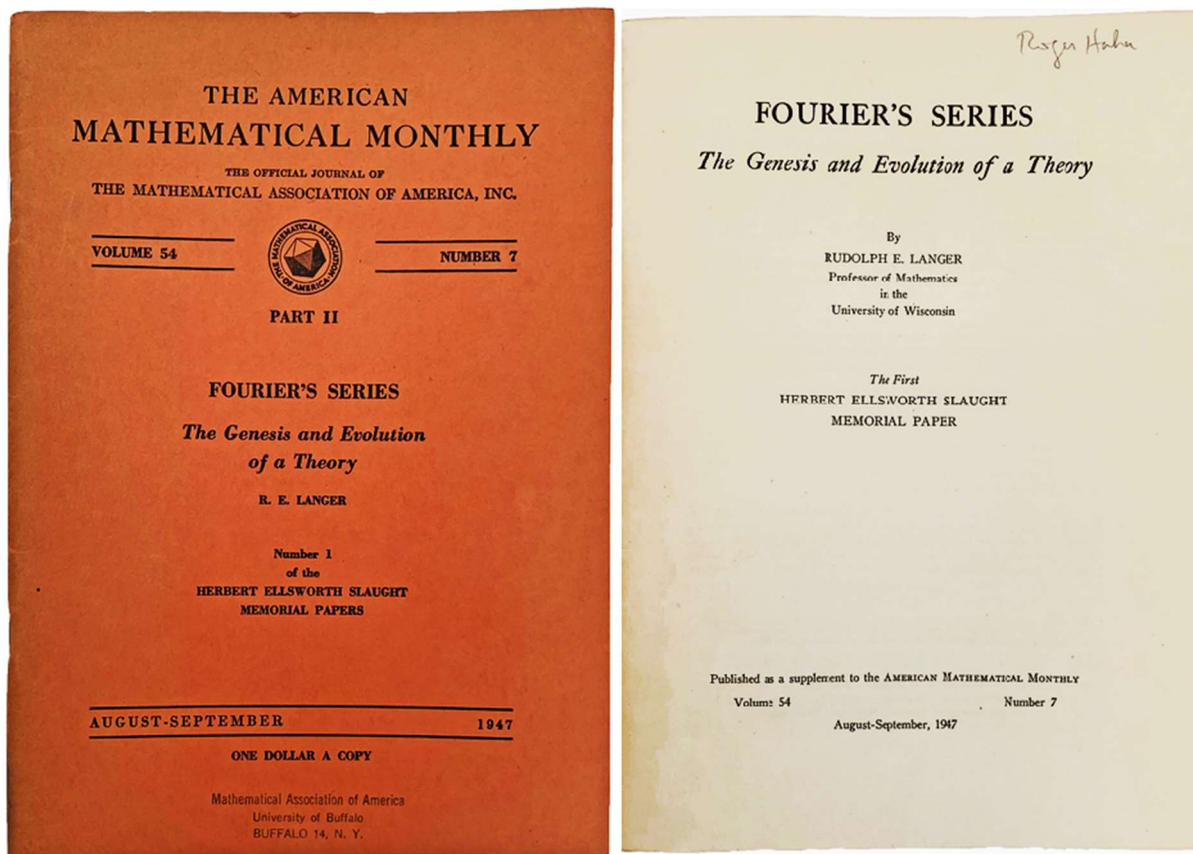


51. **LAFUENTE, Antonio** (1953-); **Antonio J. DELGADO**. *La geometrización de la tierra: observaciones y resultados de la expedición geodésica hispano-francesa al Virreinato del Perú, 1735-1744*. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto "Arnau de Vilanova", 1984. ¶ Series: *Cuadernos Galileo de historia de la ciencia*, 3. Sm. 8vo. 275 pp. Figs. Red printed wrappers; covers bent. Very good. [SS12905]

\$ 10

The work is divided into two parts: The geodetic observations; Astronomical observations.

Antonio Lafuente currently works at the Departamento de Historia de la Ciencia, Instituto de Historia, Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales.



Roger Hahn's copy

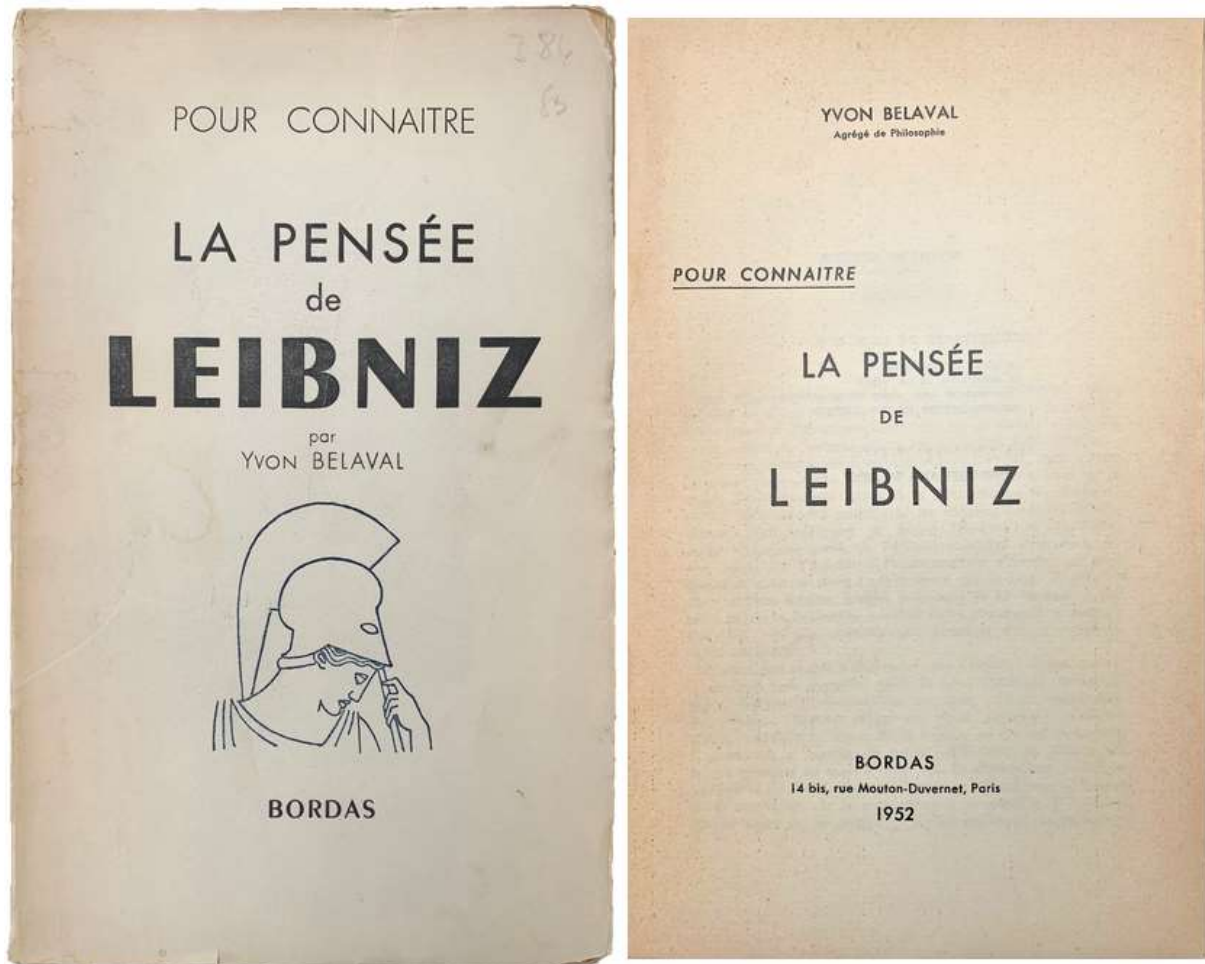
52. **LANGER, Rudolph E. [Rudolf Ernest]** (1894-1968). *Fourier's Series; The Genesis and Evolution of a Theory*. Menasha, Wisconsin: The American Monthly, 1947. ¶ Series: The American Monthly, vol. 54, no. 7, August-September January 1947. Journal of the Mathematical Association of America. 8vo. 86 pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Cover rubber-stamp, dent (cover through pp. 30). Ownership signature of Roger Hahn. Very good. [SS12908]

\$ 20

Langer authored the first Herbert Ellsworth Slaughter (1861-1937) Memorial Paper, *Fourier's Series; The Genesis and Evolution of a Theory*, 1947. About Fourier, he once said, "It was, no doubt, partially because of his very disregard for rigor that he was

able to take conceptual steps which were inherently impossible to men of more critical genius."

Rudolf Ernest Langer was an American mathematician, known for the Langer correction and as a president of the Mathematical Association of America. He directed the Army Mathematics Research Center at the University of Wisconsin.



53. [LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646-1716)] Yvon BELAIVAL (1908-1988). *La Pensée de Leibniz*. Paris : Bordas, 1952. ¶ Head of title: *Pour Connaître*. 8vo. 284, [3] pp. Original printed wrappers. Ownership signature of Roger Hahn. Very good. [SS12913]

\$ 18

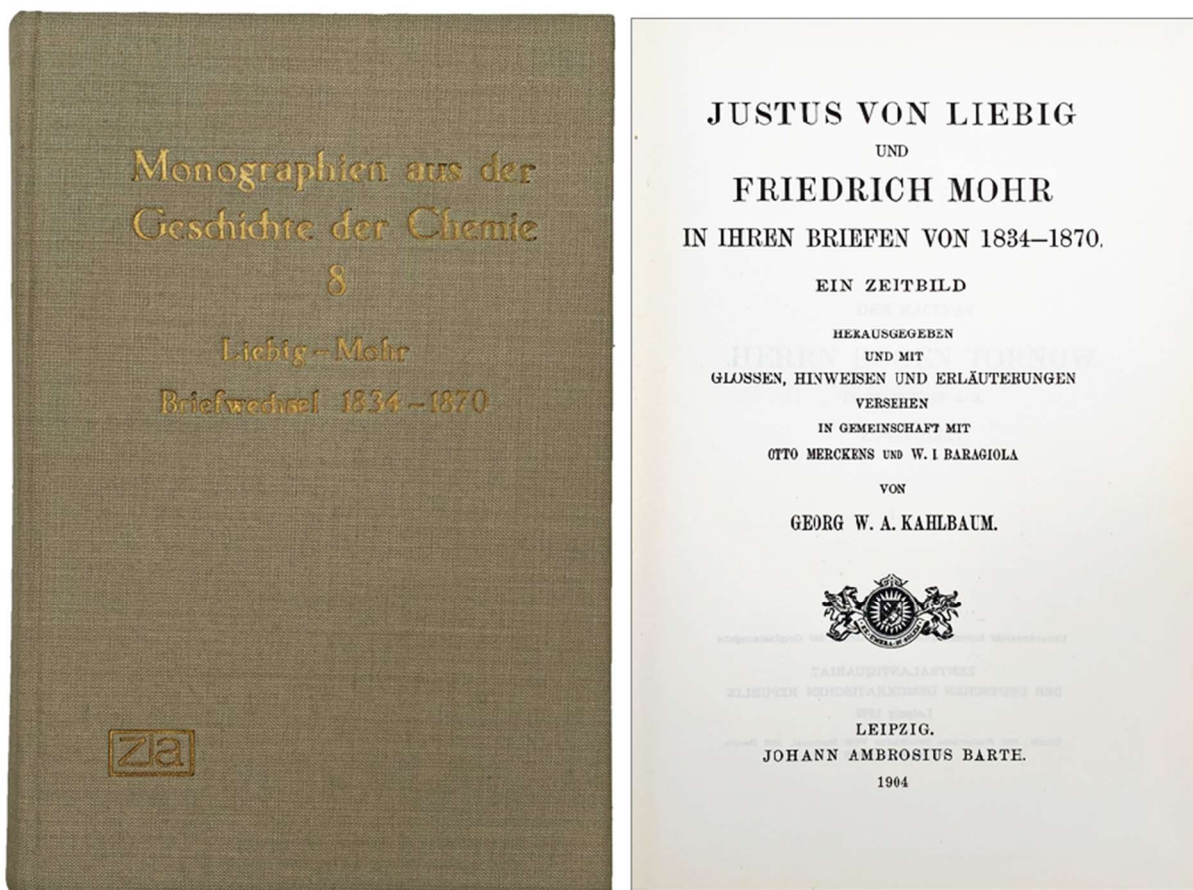
Yvon Belaival was a French philosopher and philologist, specialist in Leibniz and the 18th century. Playing an important institutional role, he was at the origin of the renewal of collective studies on Leibnizian unpublished works. He was also secretary general of the International Institute of Philosophy.



54. [LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646-1716)] COSTABEL, Pierre (1912-1989). *Leibniz et la Dynamique ; les textes de 1692*. Paris : Hermann, 1960. ¶ Series: *Histoire de la Pensée, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes : Sorbonne*, I. Sm. 8vo. viii, 120 pp. Indexes. Printed wrappers. Very good. [SS12914]

\$ 16

Pierre Costabel, father of the Oratory, was a French historian of science, specializing in Cartesianism and mechanism. Includes "Essay de dynamique" and "Règle générale de la composition des mouvements" of Leibniz.

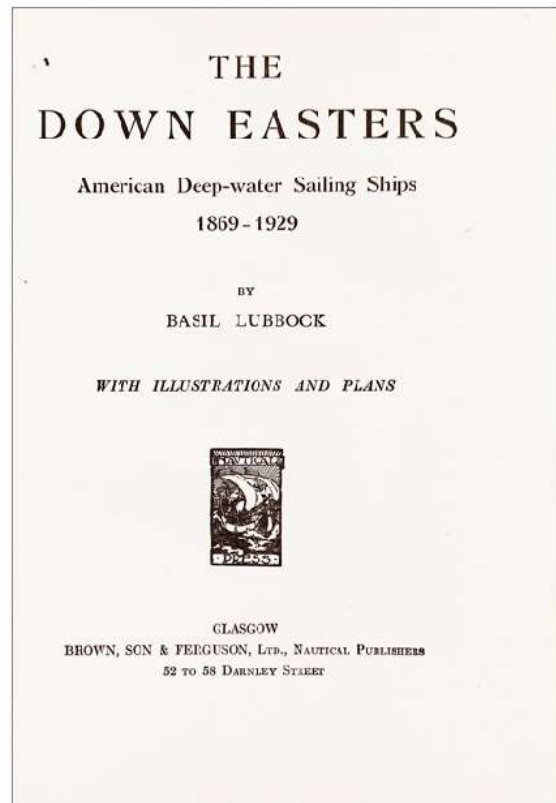
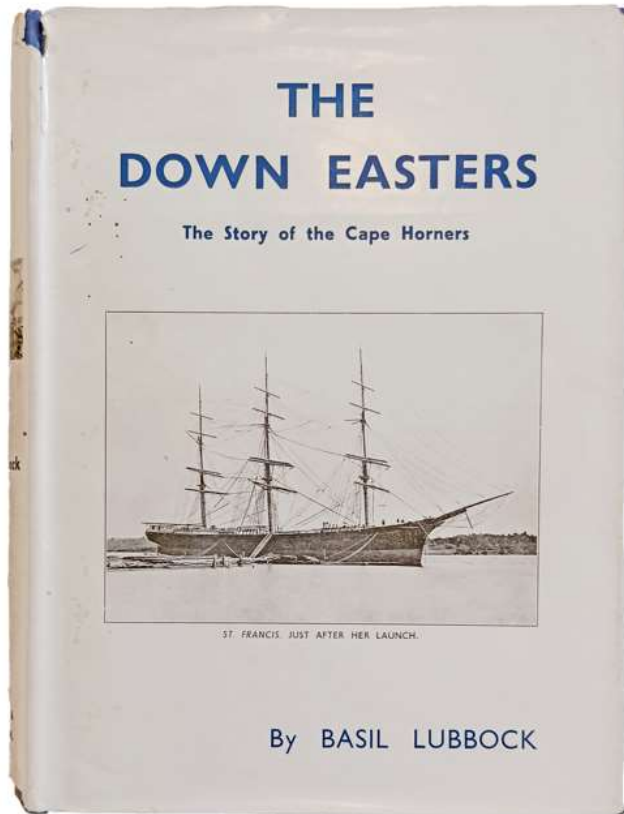


55. **LIEBIG, Justus von** (1803-1873); **Friedrich MOHR** (1806-1879); **KAHLBAUM, Georg Wilhelm August** (1853-1905). *Justus von Liebig und Friedrich Mohr in Ihren Briefen Von 1834 : 1870; ein Zeitbild, herausgegeben und mit Glossen, Hinweisen und Erläuterungen versehen in Gemeinschaft mit Otto Merckens und W. I. Baragiola, von Georg W. A. Kahlbaum.* [Leipzig: Barth, 1904]. Leipzig: [Zentralantiquariat der DDR], [1970]. ¶ Series: *Monographien aus der Geschichte der Chemie*, Heft 8. Facsimile of 1904 printing, issued in 1970. 8vo. 274 pp. 2 ports., index. Beige gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. [SS12901]

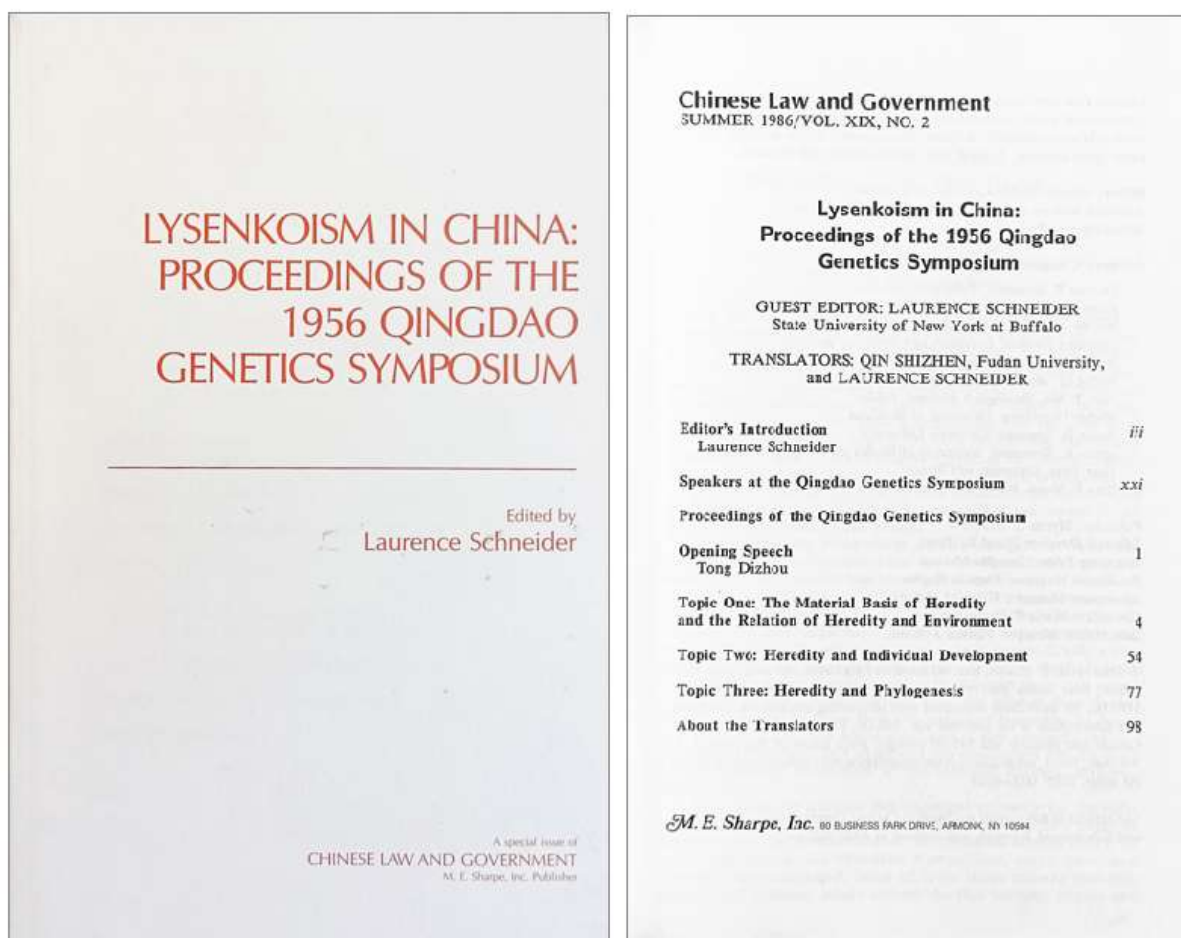
\$ 28

‘The letters of Justus von Liebig and Friedrich Mohr from 1834-1870’.

Kahlbaum was a chemist and chemical historian.



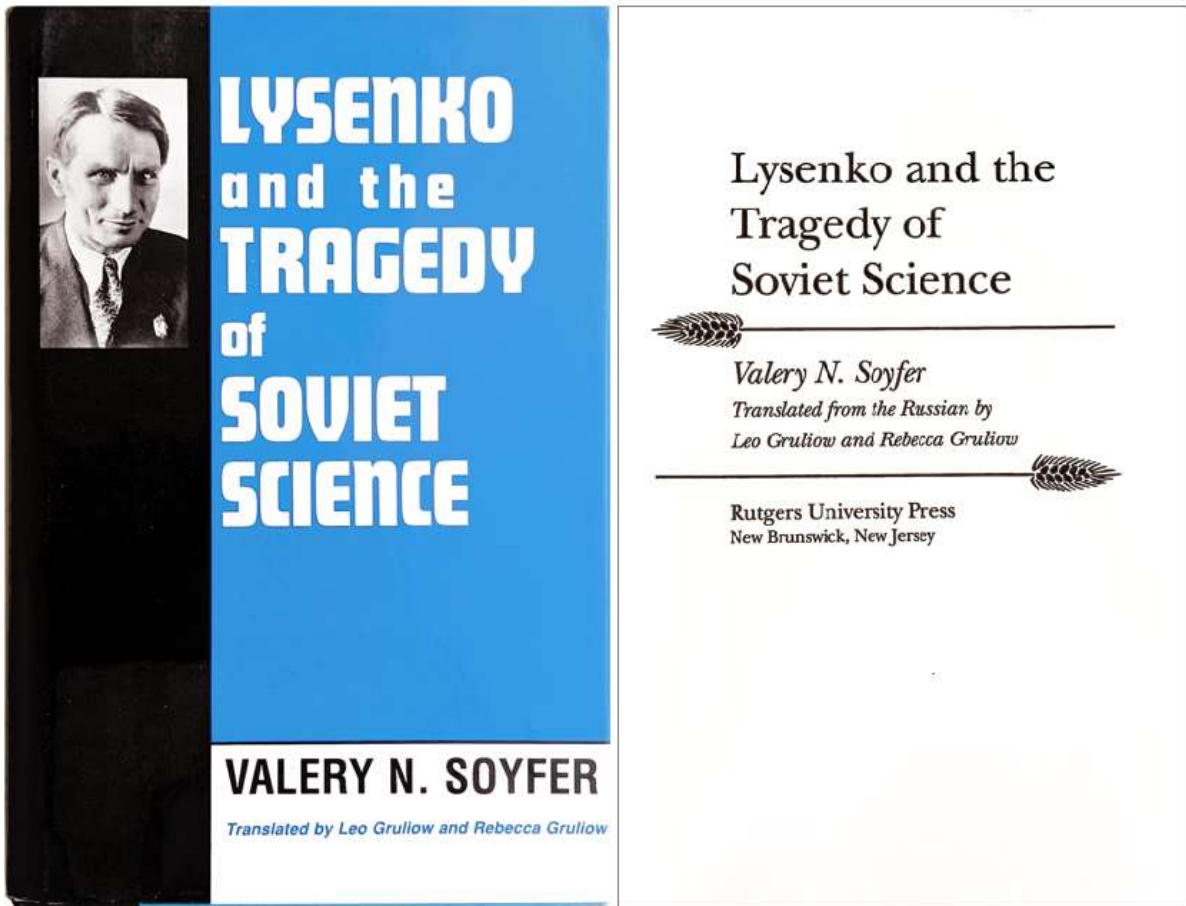
56. **LUBBOCK, Basil** (1876-1944). *The Down Easters; the story of the Cape Horners*. Glasgow: Brown, Son & Ferguson, 1953. ¶ First issued in 1929. 8vo. xvi, 288 pp. Plates, index. Blue cloth, dust-jacket; jacket chipped. Good. BL4498 \$ 12



57. [Lysenkoism] Yi chuan xue zuo tan hui (1956: Qingdao, China). *Lysenkoism in China: Proceedings of the 1956 Qingdao Genetics Symposium*. Edited by Laurence Schneider. Armonk, NY; London: M. E. Sharpe, 1986. ¶
8vo. xxii, 98 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine. S13017

\$ 10

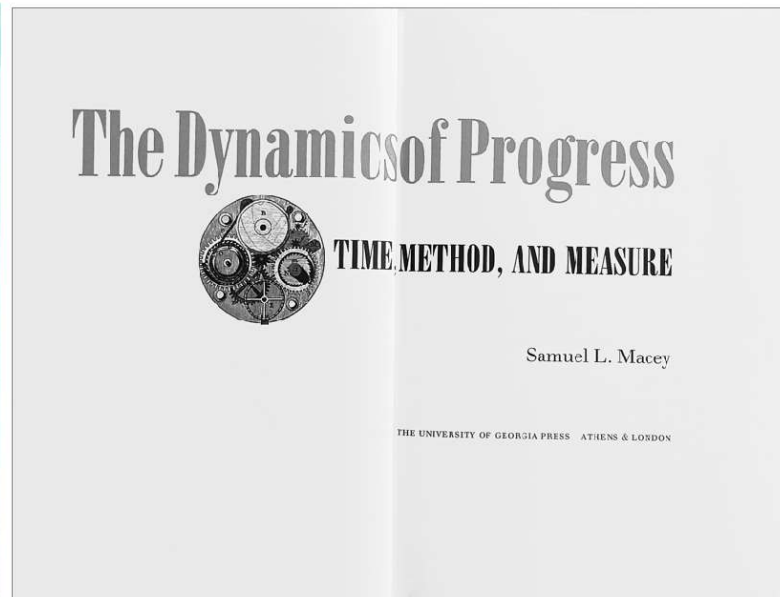
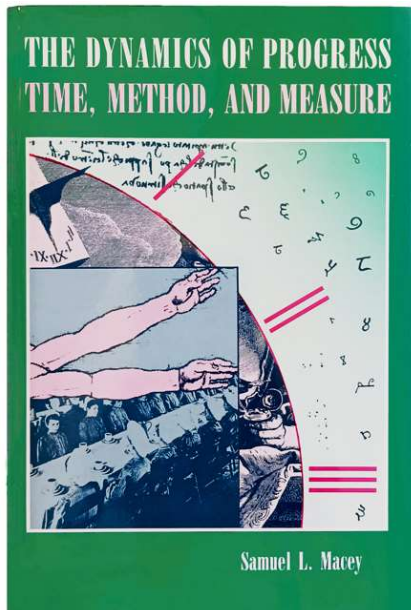
Chinese Law and Government, Summer 1986, vol. XIX, no. 2. Lysenkoism is a biological doctrine asserting the fundamental influence of somatic and environmental factors on heredity in contradiction of orthodox genetics.



58. [LYSENKO, Trofim (1898-1976)] SOYFER, Valery N. (1936-). *Lysenko and the Tragedy of Soviet Science. Translated by Leo Gruliov and Rebecca Gruliov*. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1994. ¶ 8vo. xxiv, 379 pp. Illustrations, index. Cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket. Fine. S13158

\$ 75

Valery Nikolayevich Soyfer is a Russian-American biophysicist, molecular geneticist, historian of science, human rights advocate, and humanitarian. From 1988 to 1990, was a distinguished university visiting professor in the Department of Molecular Genetics and the Center of Biotechnology of Ohio State University in Columbus.

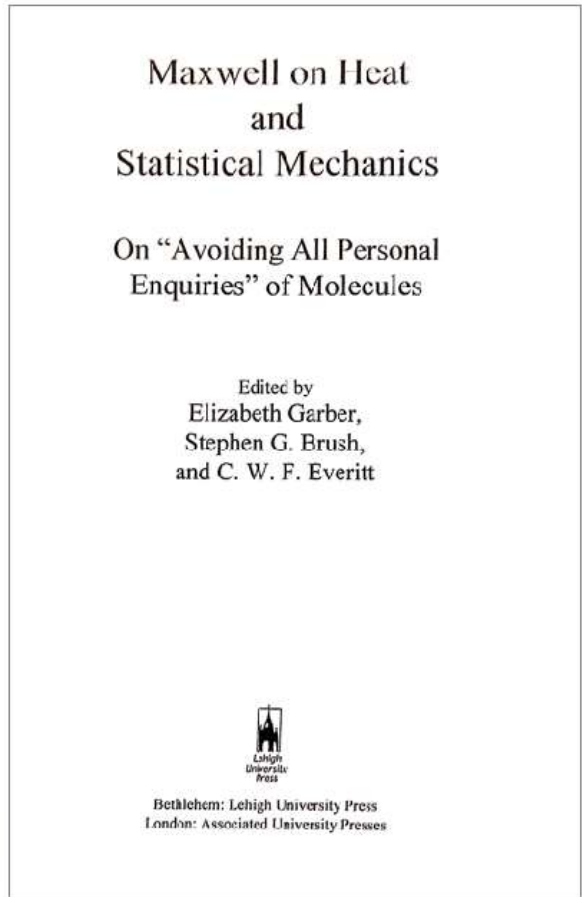
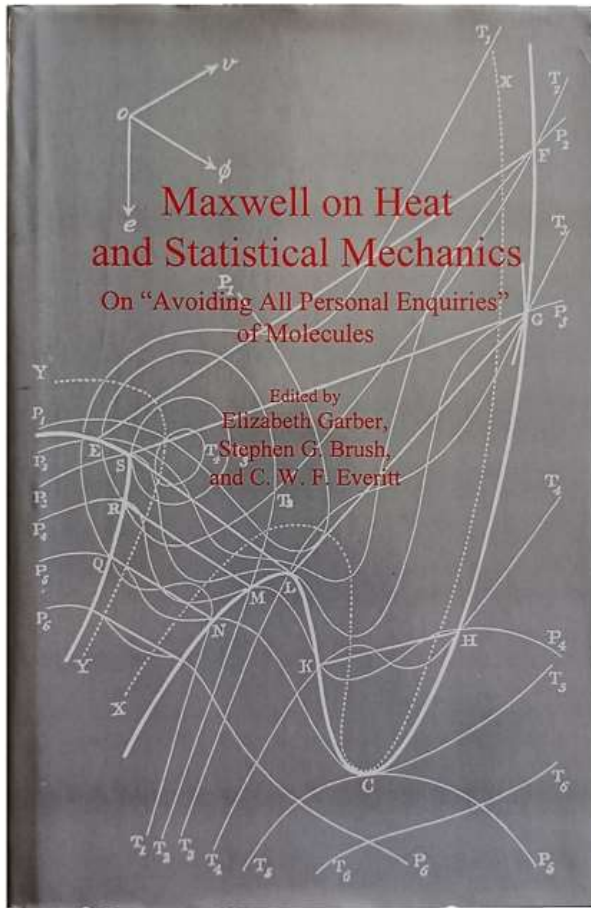


59. **MACEY, Samuel L.** (1922-2013). *The Dynamics of Progress; Time, Method, and Measure*. Athens & London: University of Georgia Press, 1989. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 273 pp. Figs., index. Mauve, black-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S13018

\$ 10

“The development of increasingly precise measurements is an essential part of what Samuel L. Macey identifies as the West's wide-ranging effort to rationalize human activity--to simplify and standardize the way we work and communicate with one another. In *The Dynamics of Progress*, Macey examines the history of such rationalizations as they have manifested themselves. He identifies a symbiotic relationship among these different types of rationalization, demonstrating that without the rationalizing of time, weights and measures, numbers, and language, the scientific, technological, and industrial advances of the past three hundred years would have been inconceivable.”

Samuel L. Macey was an emeritus professor of English at the University of Victoria, where he was also the Dean of Graduate Studies. He is founder of the *English Literary Studies Monograph Series* and a former president of the *International Society for the Study of Time*. Among his books are *Clocks and the Cosmos: Time in Western Life and Thought*, *Patriarchs of Time: Dualism in Saturn-Cronus*, *Father Time, the Watchmaker God, and Father Christmas (Georgia)*, *Time: A Bibliographic Guide*, and *Encyclopedia of Time*.

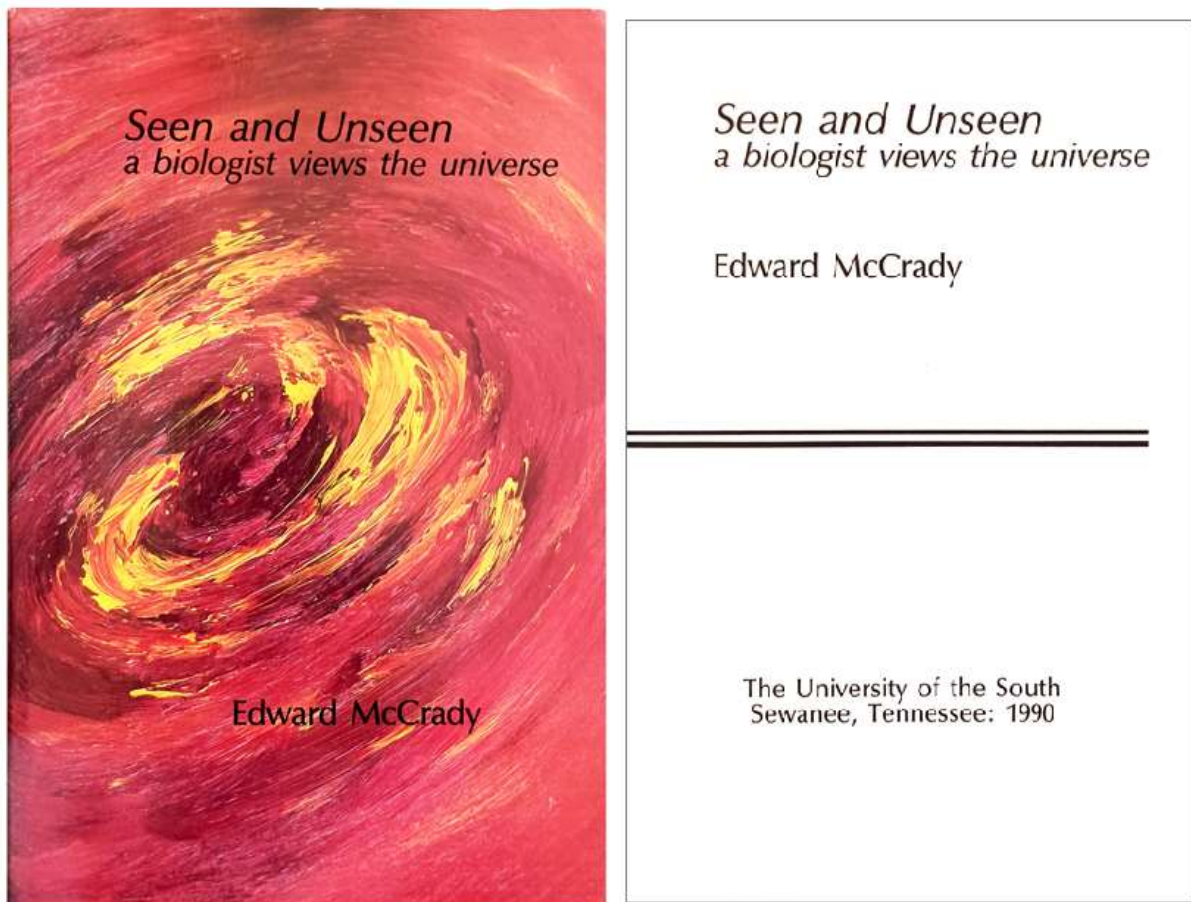


60. [MAXWELL, James Clerk (1831-1879)] GARBER, Elizabeth (1939–2020); STEPHEN G. BRUSH (1935–); C. W. F. EVERITT (1934–) (editors). *Maxwell on Heat and Statistical Mechanics: On “Avoiding All Personal Enquiries” of Molecules*. Bethlehem: Lehigh University Press, 1995. ¶ 8vo. 550 pp. Index. Black gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket with short tears to extremities. Very good. S13021

\$ 40

“This is the third and final volume in the study and publication of James Clerk Maxwell's work in gas theory, molecules, and thermodynamics. The nineteenth-century Scottish physicist derived his ideas on thermodynamics from an interest in theories of matter, not contemporary concerns with heat engines and engineering. The manuscripts and papers presented here reveal the development of his ideas and the uniqueness of his interpretations of mechanics, the necessity of a statistical interpretation of the second law of thermodynamics, and his understanding of the dynamics of rare gases. They also reveal the context of a well-developed discipline and professional community to which Maxwell reacted and to whom he needed to respond.”

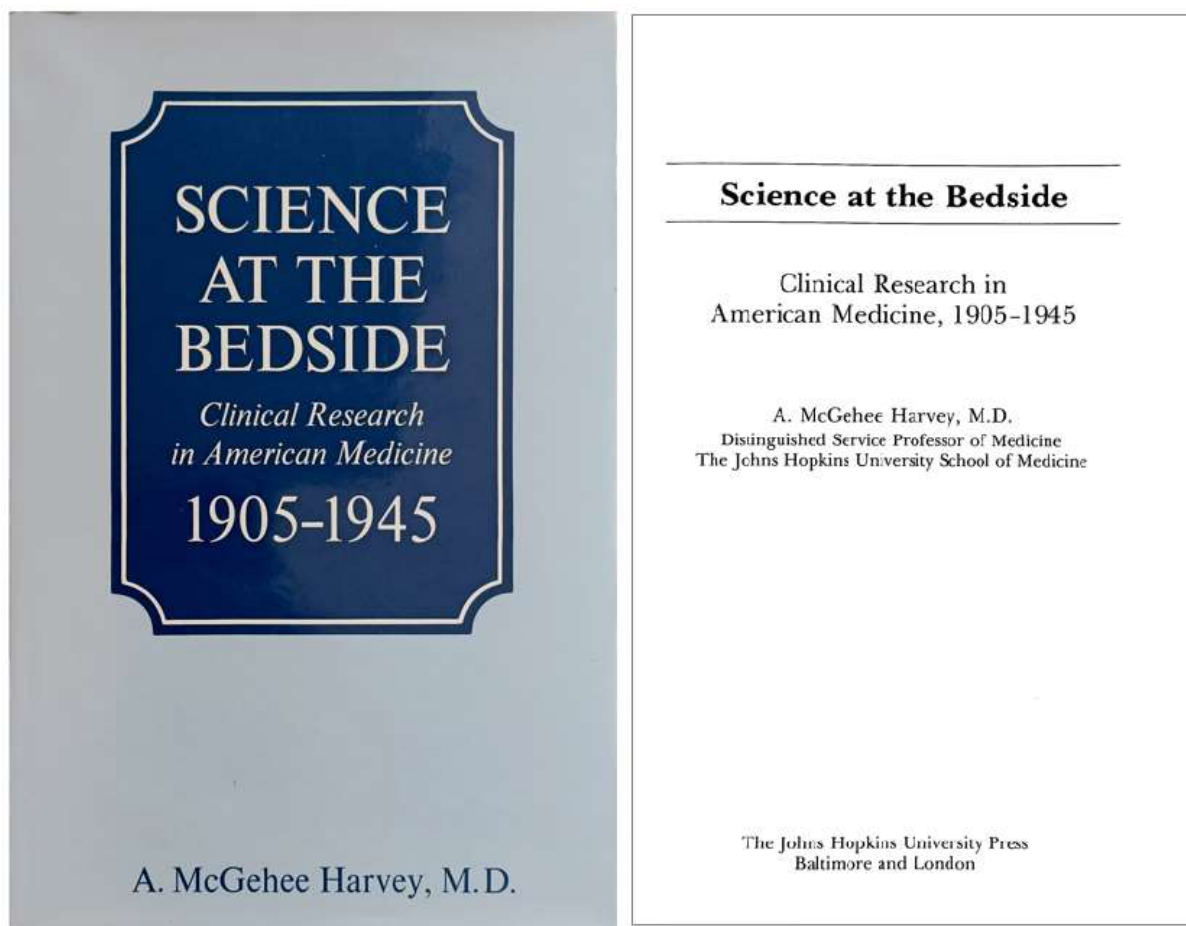
Elizabeth Anne Garber was an American historian of science known for her work on James Clerk Maxwell and the history of physics. She was a professor of history for many years at Stony Brook University. Stephen George Brush is a scholar in the field of history of science whose career spanned the late twentieth and early twenty-first century. His research resulted in hundreds of journal articles and over a dozen books. Brush retired from the University of Maryland in 2007 after 39 years. At retirement he was Distinguished Professor of the History of Science. Charles William Francis Everitt is a US-based English physicist working on experimental testing of general relativity.



61. **MCCRADY, Edward** (1906-1971). *Seen and Unseen, a biologist*. Sewanee, Tennessee: University of the South Press, 1990. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 351 pp. Port. Printed wrappers; corner bumped. Very good. S13022

\$ 2.95

Dr. McCrady, whose father is an alumnus of Sewanee University of the South, and whose grandfather was a professor here, received his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania. Before coming to Sewanee he did research work in Biology for seven years.

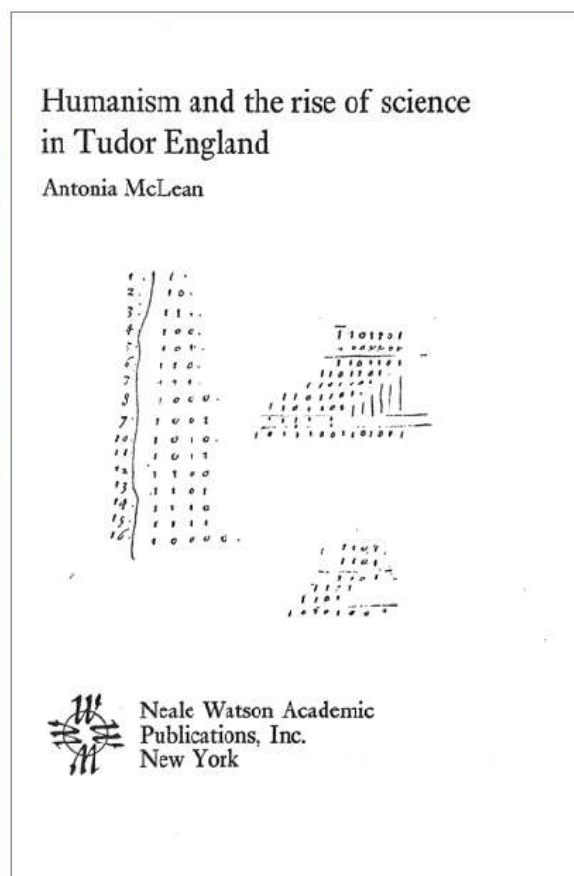
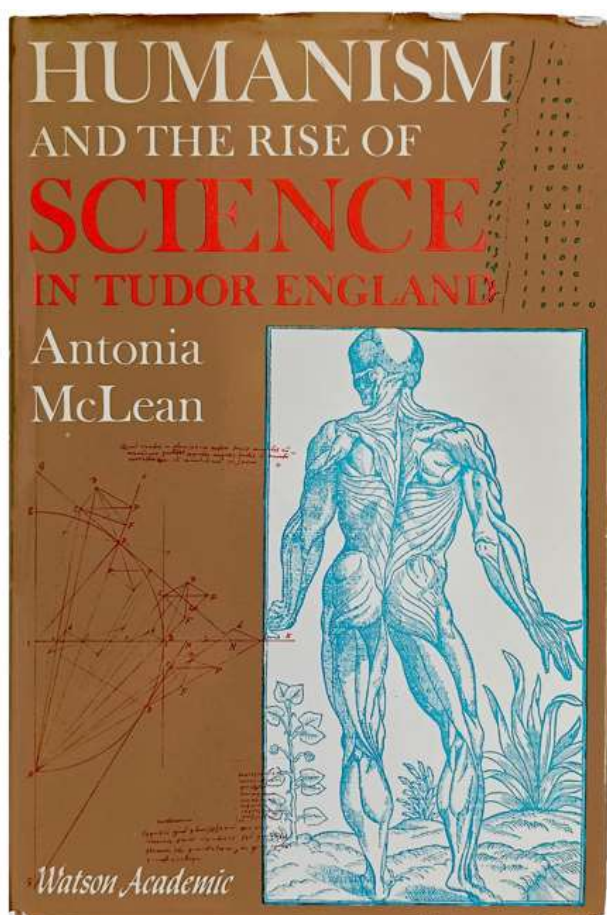


62. **McGEHEE, Harvey A.** (1930-1998). *Science at the Bedside: Clinical Research in American Medicine, 1905-1945*. Baltimore & London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981. ¶ 8vo. xix, 554, [1] pp. Frontis., index. Navy cloth, dust-jacket; short tear to d.j. edge. Very good. S13159

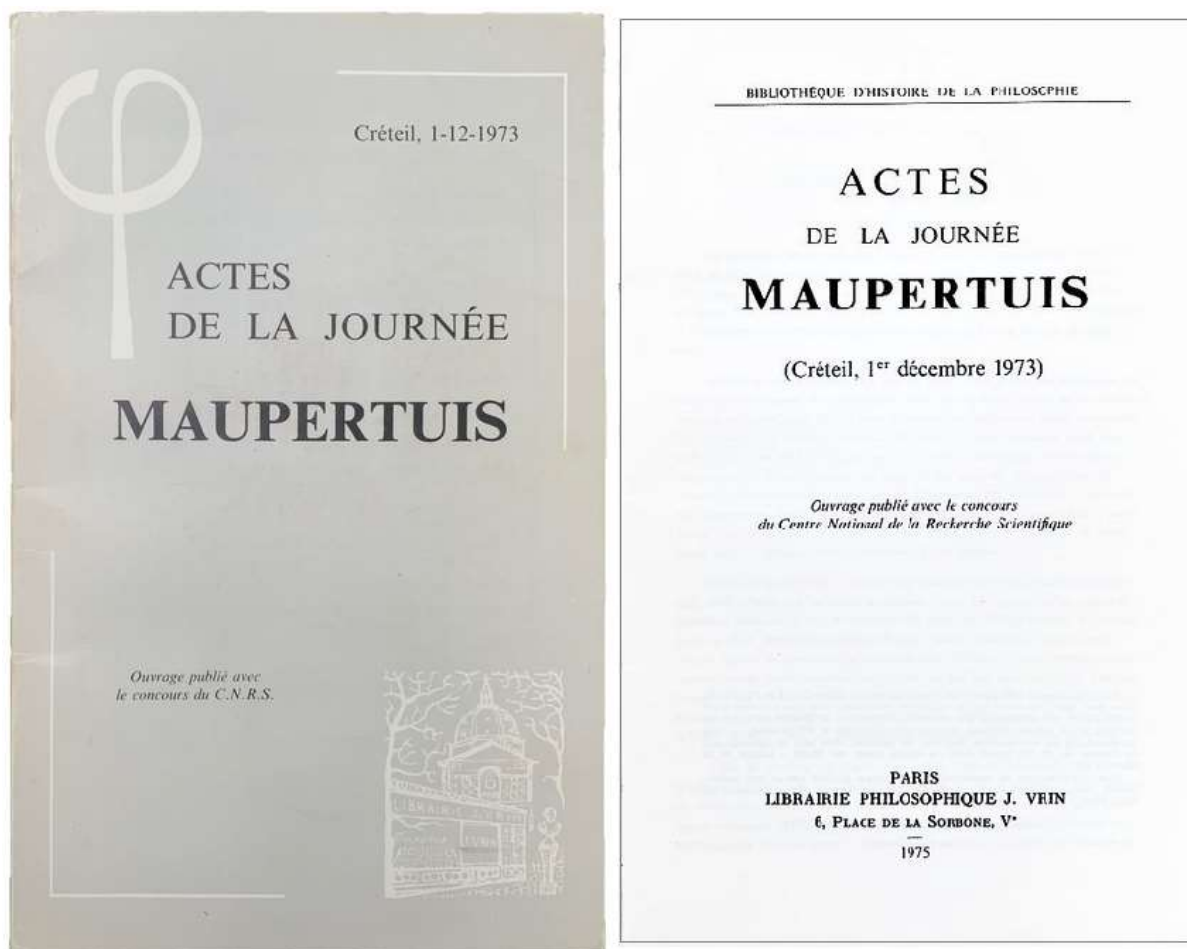
\$ 15

“A. McGehee Harvey was born in Little Rock, Arkansas. He received his A.B. in 1930 from Washington and Lee University and his M.D. in 1934 from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He spent three years as a Johns Hopkins house officer before doing a fellowship at the National Institute for Medical Research in London. He also worked at the Johnson Foundation for Biophysics at the University of Pennsylvania. Harvey returned to Johns Hopkins for a year as the chief medical resident, then left in 1941 to join the faculty at Vanderbilt University Medical School. From 1942 to 1945, he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Harvey was appointed professor and chairman of the department of medicine and physician-in-chief at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1946. During the post-war period, he initiated change and growth in the department by creating new departments and

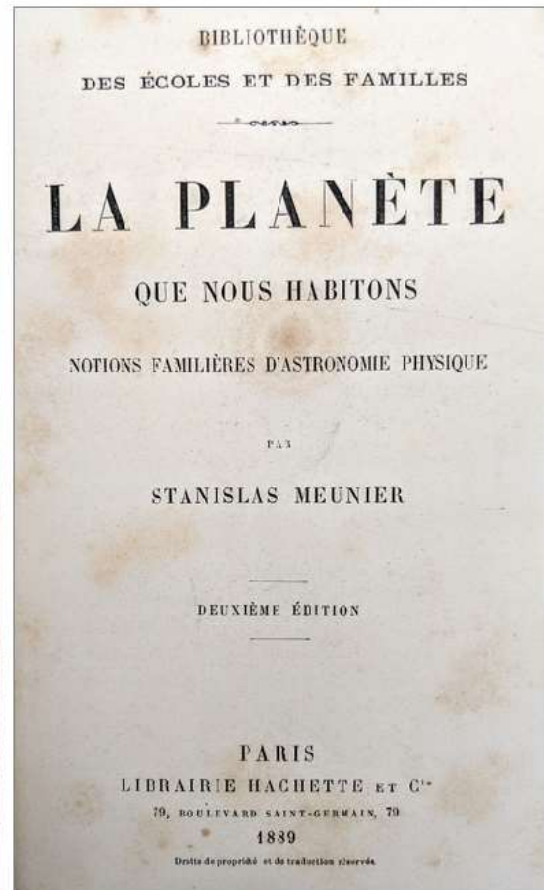
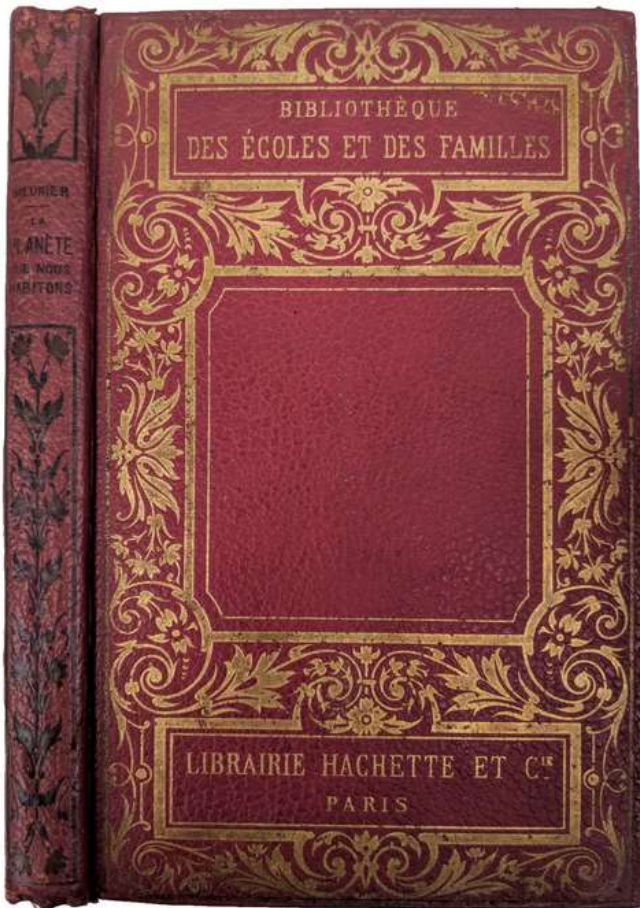
divisions for the emerging subspecialties. In addition to his accomplishments as an administrator, Harvey distinguished himself as a researcher, clinician, diagnostician, and teacher. His early research centered on diseases of the neuromuscular junction, and later he concentrated on systemic lupus erythematosus and paraneoplastic syndromes. In 1973, Harvey was the first faculty member to be named a Distinguished Service Professor. After stepping down as director of the department of medicine, Harvey concentrated on the history of medicine and also served as archivist of the Medical Institutions from 1982 until 1987. He directed planning for the centennial of the medical institutions and was co-author of the two-volume centennial history, *A Model of Its Kind.*” -- JHU Medical Archives.



63. **MCLEAN, Antonia.** *Humanism and the Rise of Science in Tudor England.* New York: Neale Watson Academic, 1972. ¶ 8vo. 258 pp. Figs., illus., index. Navy gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket edge worn. Very good. S13023



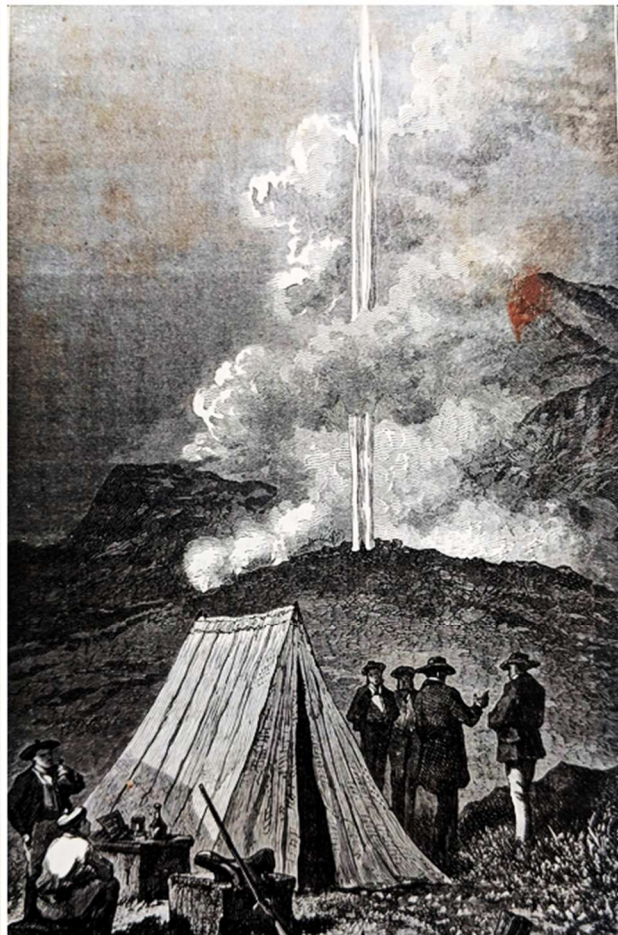
64. **MAUPERTUIS, Pierre-Louis Moreau de** (1698-1759). *Actes de la Journée Maupertuis: (Créteil, 1er décembre 1973)*. Paris: Librairie Philosophique J. Vrin, 1975. ¶ Series: *Bibliothèque d'histoire de la philosophie*. 8vo. 205 pp. Printed wrappers; dented. Very good. Scarce. [SS12921] \$ 25



[65]



UN CHAMP DE NEIGE (LE COL DE SASSER).



65. **MEUNIER, Stanislas-Etienne** (1843-1925). *La Planète que Nous Habitons; Notions Familiales d'Astronomie Physique*. Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1889. ¶ 8vo. 224 pp. Figs. Original crimson gilt-stamped pebbled cloth, all edges gilt; corners rubbed, small waterstain along the fore-edge of later pages, foxing. Very good. [SW1561]

\$ 25

Second edition. Profusely illustrated.

Stanislas-Étienne Meunier was a French geologist. In 1864 he began work as an "assistant naturalist" to geologist Gabriel Auguste Daubrée (1814–1896), who was an important and lasting influence to his career. In 1867 he became affiliated with the *Muséum national d'histoire naturelle*, where from 1892 to 1920 he served as chair of geology. Meunier is remembered for his work in comparative and experimental geology, and is credited for introducing experimental geology into the classroom as a specific branch of physical science. In his studies of meteorites, he identified thirty chemical elements that could also be found in Earth-based rocks. Referring to research of Gustav Kirchhoff (1824-1887) and Robert Wilhelm Bunsen (1811-1899) involving spectral analysis of the Sun, he stated that a unity of chemical composition existed in the solar system. Meunier also performed important

geological studies (general and experimental) of the Paris Basin. Meunier was a prolific author, publishing more than 570 works that included around thirty books. [Conchology]



Contributions by Ernst Haeckel

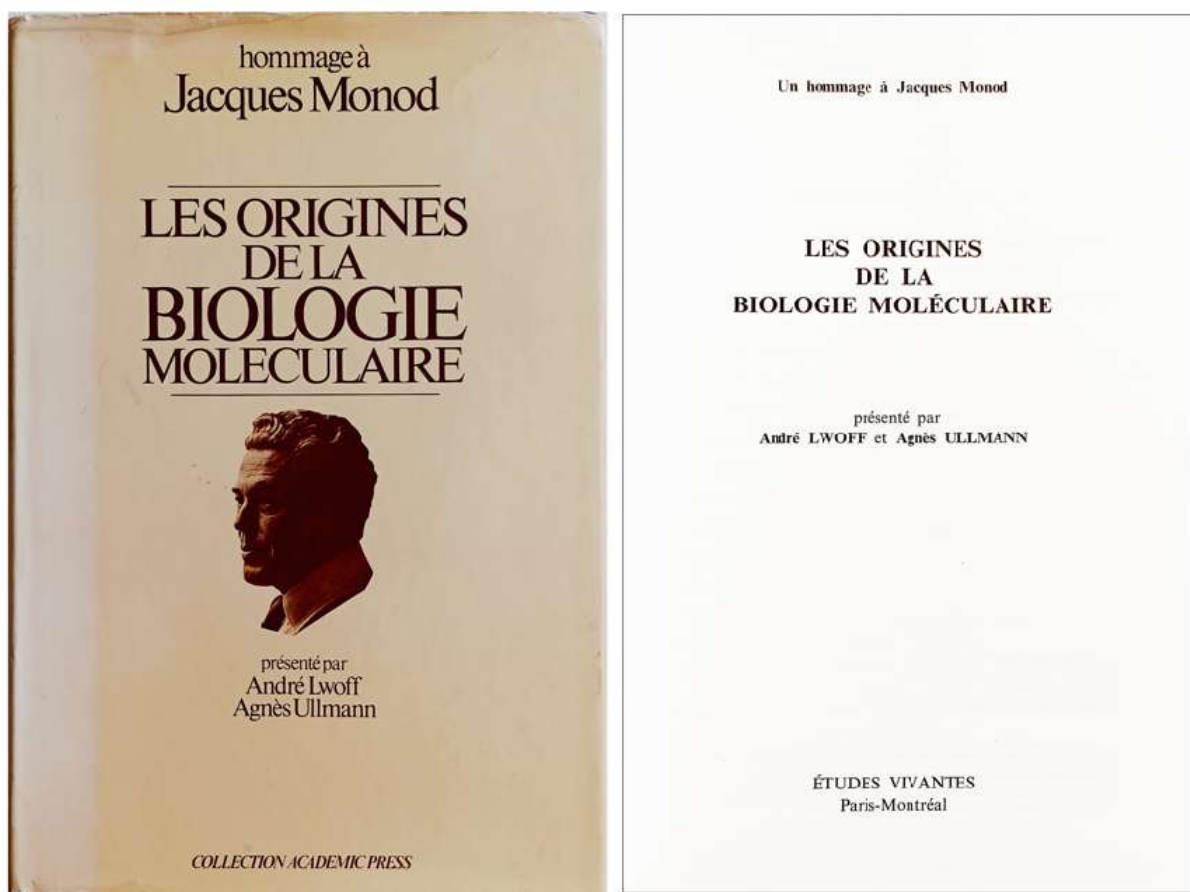
66. [Monism: Monismus] SCHMIDT, Heinrich (editor). *Blätter des Deutschen Monistenbundes. Band I & II. July-December 1906 and January-December 1907*. Berlin: Deutschen Monistenbundes, [1908]. ¶ Cover title: *Der Monismus: Zeitschrift für einheitliche Weltanschauung und Kulturpolitik : Blätter des Deutschen Monistenbundes*. 8vo. [iv], 100, 308, 16, 12, 15, 8 pp. Original dark blue cloth with black printed decorative titling. Ownership rubber stamp on title of Hans Dollinger. Very good copy. Scarce. [SS12928]

\$ 45

First two years of this short-lived periodical on monism, philosophy and evolution; it includes contributions by Ernst Haeckel (1834-1919). Heinrich Schmidt (1874-1935) attended a teacher training college in Hildburghausen (1890-1894) and worked as a primary school teacher. In 1897 he joined the scientific training to Jena. From 1899 he studied science under the financial support of Ernst Haeckel

and, in 1900, became his private secretary. In 1904 Haeckel sent Schmidt to Zurich to study with his former student Arnold Lang. From 1912 he was archivist at Phyletic archive, from 1916, he curated Haeckel's archive. In 1919 he was awarded the title of professor. Schmidt was the Haeckel's executor and from 1920 until his own death he was director of the Ernst Haeckel house of Friedrich Schiller, University of Jena. As Haeckel Schmidt was a member of the German Monist, from 1919-1920, he was its chairman until his death in 1935. He was also editor of the "Monistic Monatshefte".

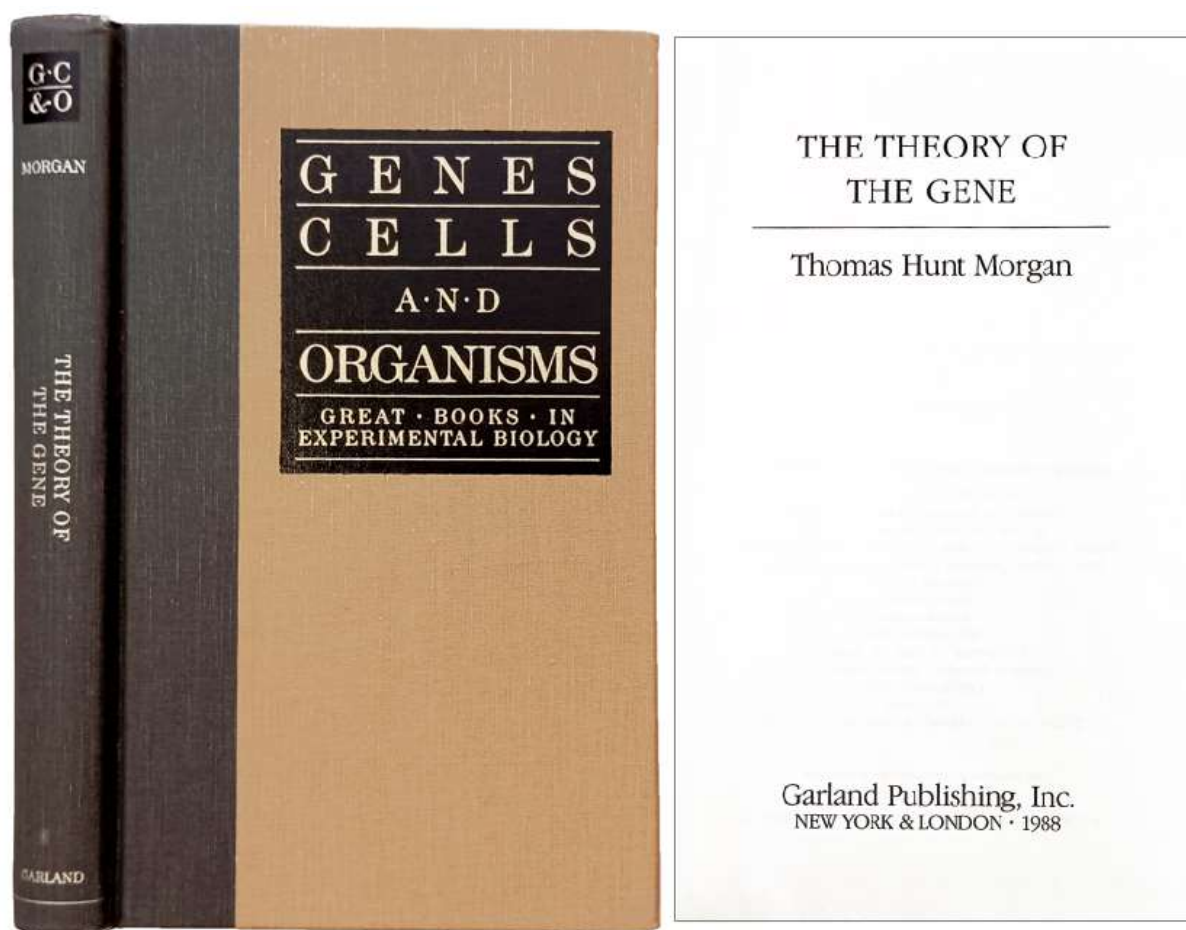
After the banning of the magazine in 1933 politically-content motifs, Schmidt founded the journal *Natur und Geist, Monatshefte für Wissenschaft, Weltanschauung und Weltgestaltung*. Schmidt died in Jena, his long place of residence. See: Schmidt, Heinrich, *Ernst Haeckel. Denkmal eines großen Lebens* Schmidt, Heinrich, Jena 1934 *Denkmal eines großen Lebens*, Jena 1934.



67. [MONOD, Jacques (1910-1976)] LWOFF, André (1902-1994); Agnes ULLMANN (1927-2019). *Les origines de la biologie moléculaire. Hommage à Jacques Monod*. Paris & Montréal: Etudes Vivantes, 1980. ¶ 8vo. X, 252 pp. Figs. Gilt-stamped hard-cover, dust-jacket; jacket spine faded, short tear to bottom d.j. edge. Very good. S13157

\$ 40

An homage to Jacques Monod, who won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1965, shared with François Jacob and André Lwoff “for their discoveries concerning genetic control of enzyme and virus synthesis.” Jacques Lucien Monod was a French biochemist who won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1965, sharing it with François Jacob and André Lwoff “for their discoveries concerning genetic control of enzyme and virus synthesis”. André Michel Lwoff was a French microbiologist of Russian-Polish origin. Agnes Ullmann was also a noted French microbiologist. She moved from Budapest to Paris in 1958 to work with Jacques Monod, François Jacob and Elie Wollman at Institut Pasteur.



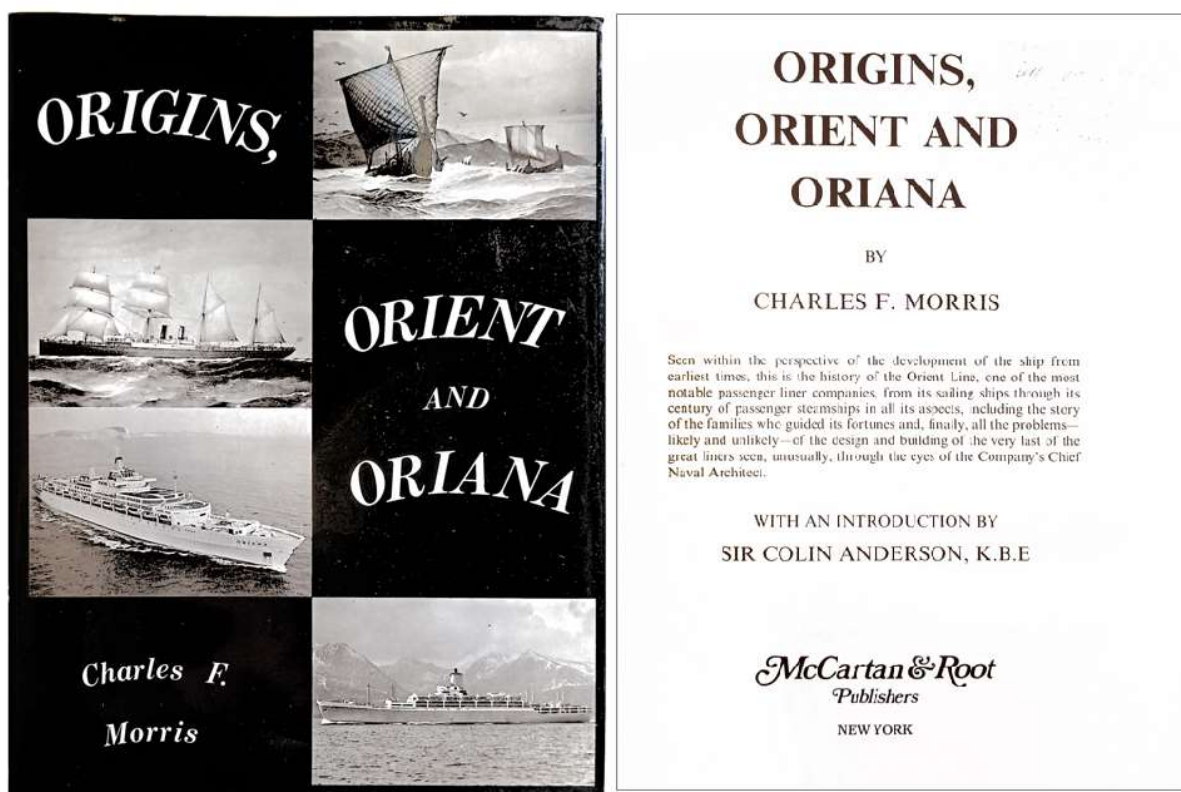
68. **MORGAN, Thomas Hunt** (1866-1945). *The theory of the gene*. New York & London: Garland Pub., 1988. ¶ Series: Great Books in Experimental Biology, 5. Small 8vo. xvi, 343 pp. Figs., index. Gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. S13162

\$ 25

Facsimile, originally published in 1926. “By conducting statistical studies of the way genetic traits are passed on in fruit flies, Thomas Hunt Morgan broke new ground in genetics during the first decade of the 20th century. His work confirmed that

genes are stored in chromosomes inside cell nuclei. He came to understand that genes are organized in a long row inside chromosomes and how traits related to each other correspond to genes that lie close to one another on the chromosomes. He also discovered the crossover phenomenon, in which parts of different chromosomes can trade places with one another.” – Nobel Prize.

Thomas Hunt Morgan was an American evolutionary biologist, geneticist, embryologist, and science author who won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1933 for discoveries elucidating the role that the chromosome plays in heredity. Following the rediscovery of Mendelian inheritance in 1900, Morgan began to study the genetic characteristics of the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*. In his famous Fly Room at Columbia University, Morgan and his team demonstrated that genes are carried on chromosomes and are the mechanical basis of heredity. These discoveries formed the basis of the modern science of genetics.



69. **MORRIS, Charles F.** *Origins, Orient and Oriana. With an introduction by Sir Colin Anderson.* New York: McCartan & Root, 1980. ¶ Tall 8vo. Frontis., 211 illus. (9 in color), index; pencil note on title-page. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good (note penciling). BL4500

\$ 13.95

Of the design, construction and management of this ship, the Oriana, and the Orient Company. Among the points given treatment are safety and the reasons for

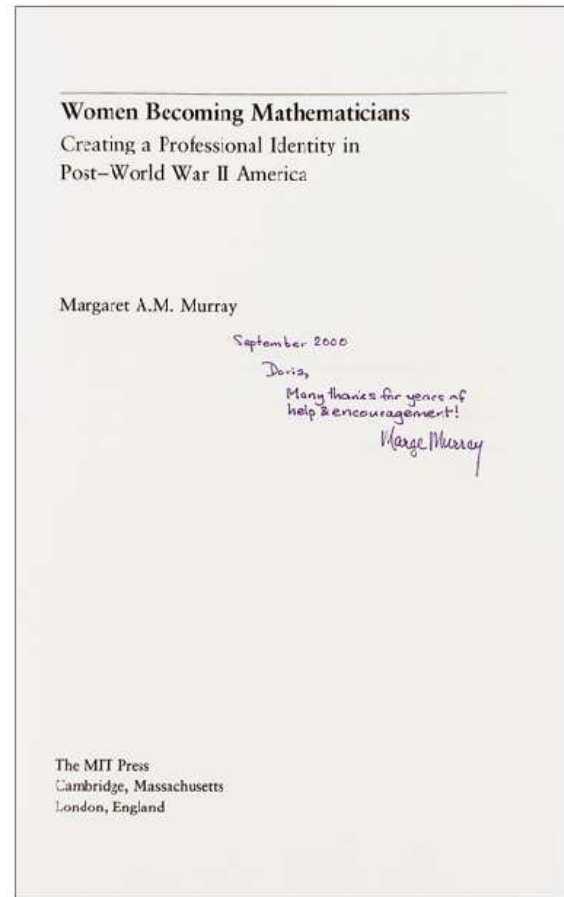
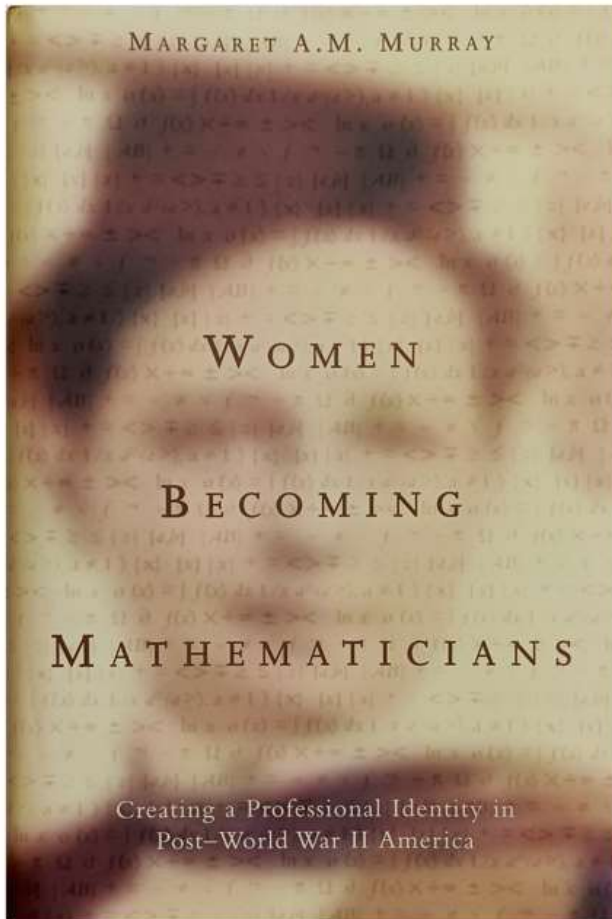
design differences in ships intended for voyaging to Australia to those designed for service in the North Atlantic.



70. **MOSCOVICI, Serge** (1925-2014). *L'Expérience du Mouvement ; Jean-Baptiste Baliani disciple et critique de Galilée*. Paris: Hermann, 1967. ¶ 8vo. 261, [3] pp. 26 illus., 16 figs. Printed wrappers; creased. Very good. [SS12929]

\$ 22

"A critical examination of the misinterpretation by earlier writers of Baliani's law of acceleration occupies Ottaviano Cametti's *Lettera criticoineccanica* (Rome, 1758): its subsequent fate and its implications for the concepts of mass and inertia are discussed in S. Moscovici, *L'expérience de mouvement. Jean-Baptiste Baliani—disciple et critique de Galilée* (Paris, 1967), which discusses extensively the barometric correspondence with Mersenne and others and which has an appendix with many previously unpublished letters of Baliani." *DSB*, I: p. 425 by Stillman Drake.



Inscribed by the Author

71. **MURRAY, Margaret A. M.** *Women Becoming Mathematicians: Creating a Professional Identity in Post-World War II America.* Cambridge: MIT Press, 2001. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 277 pp. Illus., index. Brown cloth, dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR. Near fine. S13171

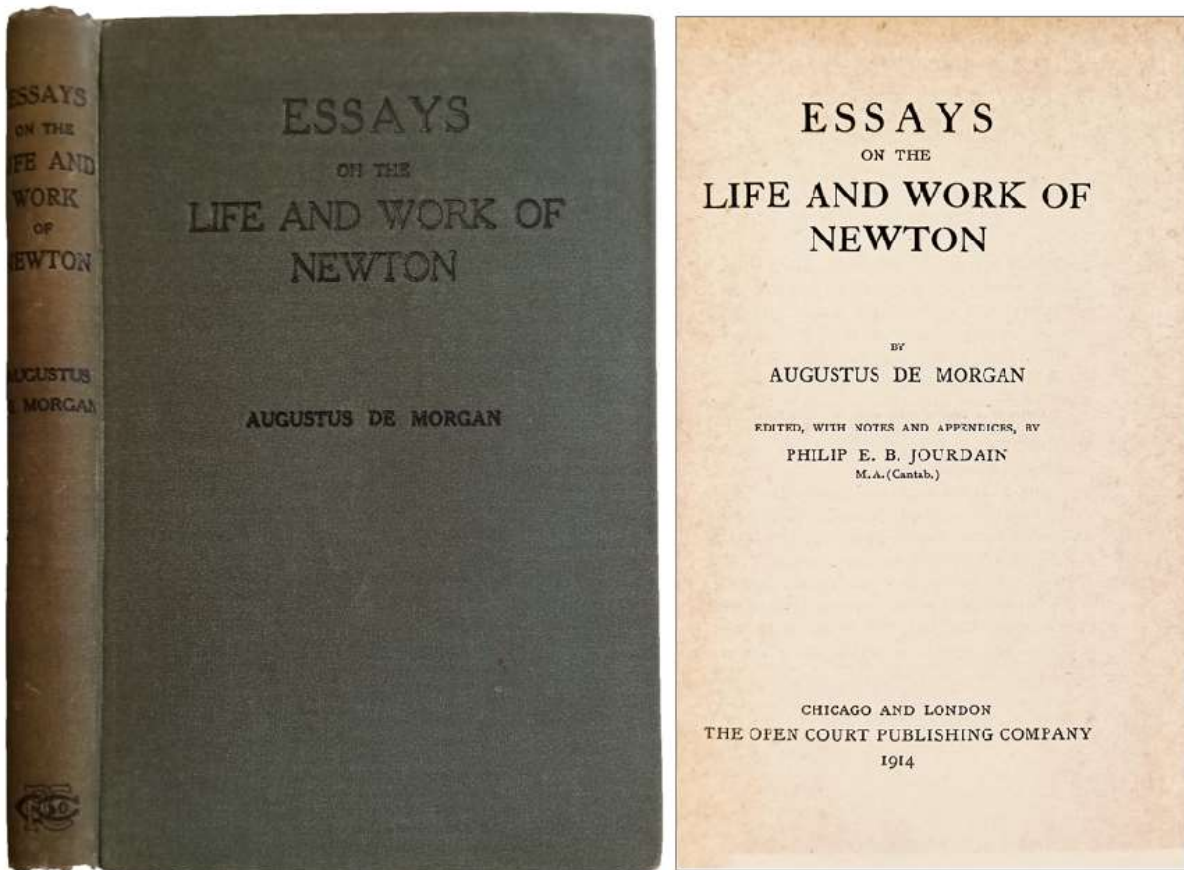
\$ 8

“Women Becoming Mathematicians looks at the lives and careers of thirty-six of the approximately two hundred women who earned Ph.D.s in mathematics from American institutions from 1940 to 1959. During this period, American mathematical research enjoyed an unprecedented expansion, fueled by the technological successes of World War II and the postwar boom in federal funding for education in the basic sciences. Yet women’s share of doctorates earned in mathematics in the United States reached an all-time low. This book explores the complex interplay

between the personal and professional lives of those women who embarked on mathematical careers during this period, with a view to understanding how changes in American society during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s affected their career development and identities as mathematicians. The book is based on extensive interviews with thirty-six women mathematicians of the postwar generation, as well as primary and secondary historical and sociological research. Taking a life-course approach, the book examines the development of mathematical identity across the life span, from childhood through adulthood and into retirement. It focuses on the process by which women who are actively involved in the mathematical community come to “know themselves” as mathematicians. The women’s stories are instructive precisely because they do not conform to a set pattern; compelled to improvise, the women mathematicians of the 1940s and 1950s followed diverse paths in their struggle to construct a professional identity in postwar America.” -- d.j.

“A sophisticated, scholarly, and readable study— this is without a doubt the best book yet written on American women mathematicians. It is a ‘must read’ for women (and men) of the mathematical community, as well as for specialists in history of science, sociology of the professions, and women’s studies.”“ -- Ann Hibner Koblitz, Women’s Studies Program, Arizona State University.

“This book is not only an insightful and useful study of women in mathematics -- it is a page-turner. As thirty-six women mathematicians come alive in these pages Margaret A. M. Murray destroys the myth of the cloistered mathematical life and implicitly challenges us to find a new mythology that works for the next century. I couldn’t put it down.” -- Howard Georgi, Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics, Harvard University, and Former Co-chair, Committee on Women in Science and Engineering, National Research Council.



72. [NEWTON, Isaac (1642-1726/27)] Augustus de MORGAN (1806-1871). *Essays on the Life and Work of Newton. Edited, with notes and appendices, by Philip E.B. Jourdain*. Chicago & London: Open Court, 1914. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 198, ads. 16 pp. Frontis. port., index. Olive green cloth stamped in black. Bookplate of Roger Hahn; ownership signature of C. Todd [?]. Very good. BL4516

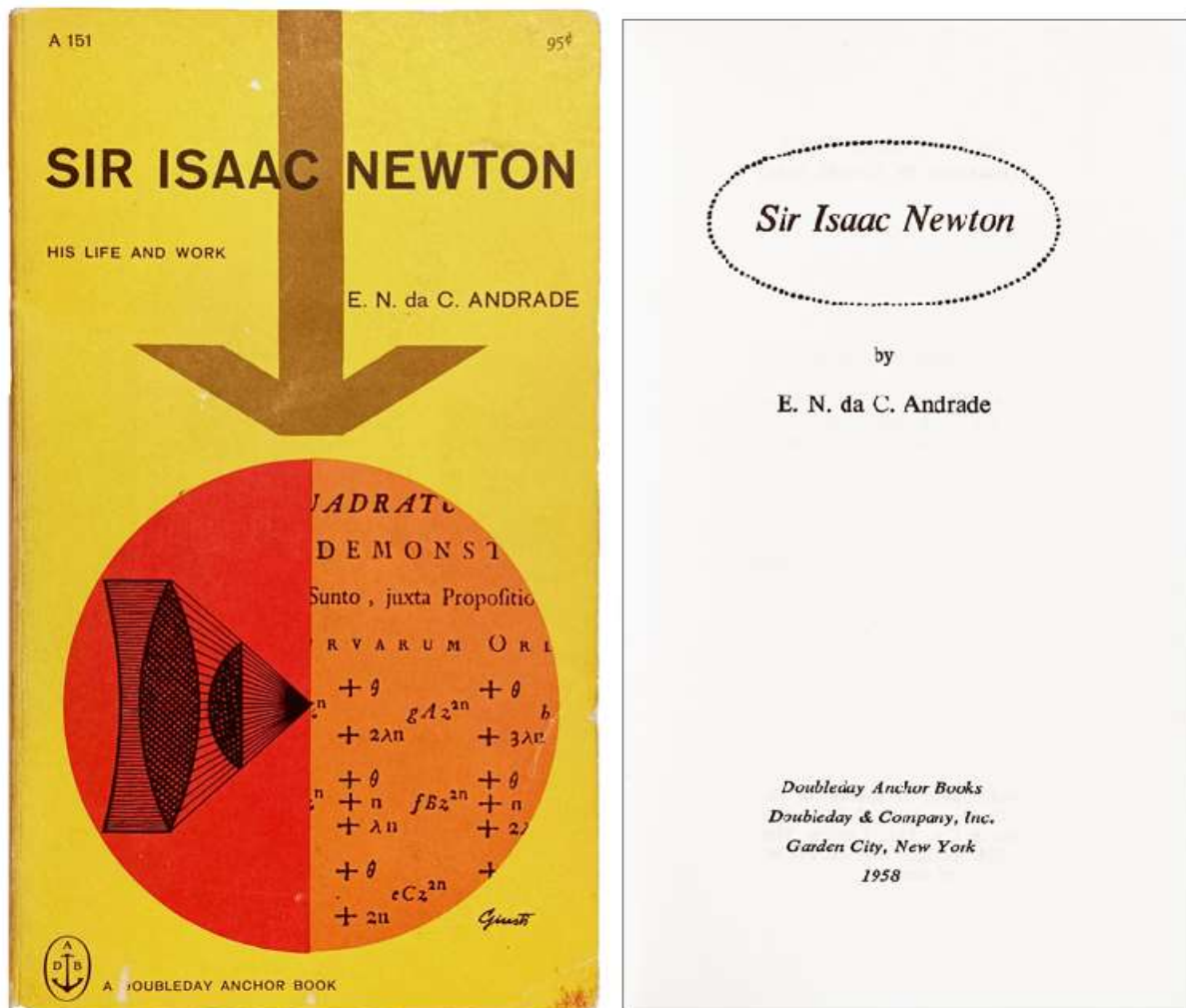
\$ 35

“De Morgan also made important contributions to the history of science. The Scottish physicist David Brewster wrote and published the first modern English biography of Isaac Newton largely as a reaction to the English translation of the biography by the French physicist Jean-Baptiste Biot, which had been published by the SDUK. De Morgan didn’t like what he saw as Brewster’s Newton hagiography and wrote and published a series of biographical pamphlets on Newton, correcting what he saw as Brewster’s errors. This led to a literary dispute between the two men with both of them digging deeper and deeper into the original sources, Newton’s letters, papers, notebooks etc., in order to prove the correctness of their Newton picture. This development led scientific biography away from literary hagiography towards modern historiography.” – Thony C., *A lover of paradoxes* (blog).

CONTENTS: I. Newton (Appeared in the Cabinet portrait gallery of British worthies. 1846).

II. A short account of some recent discoveries in England and Germany relating to the controversy on the invention of fluxions (From the Companion to the almanac. 1852) Appendix on the manuscripts and publications of Newton and Leibniz.

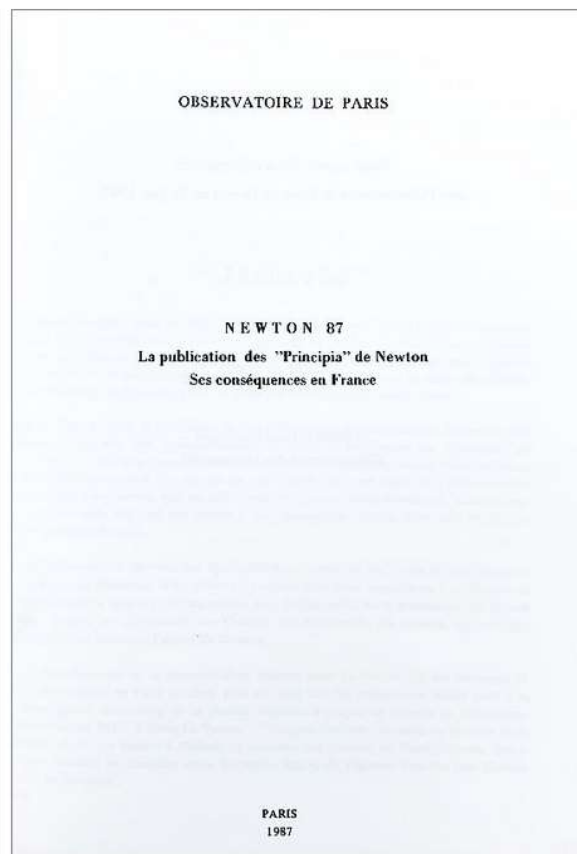
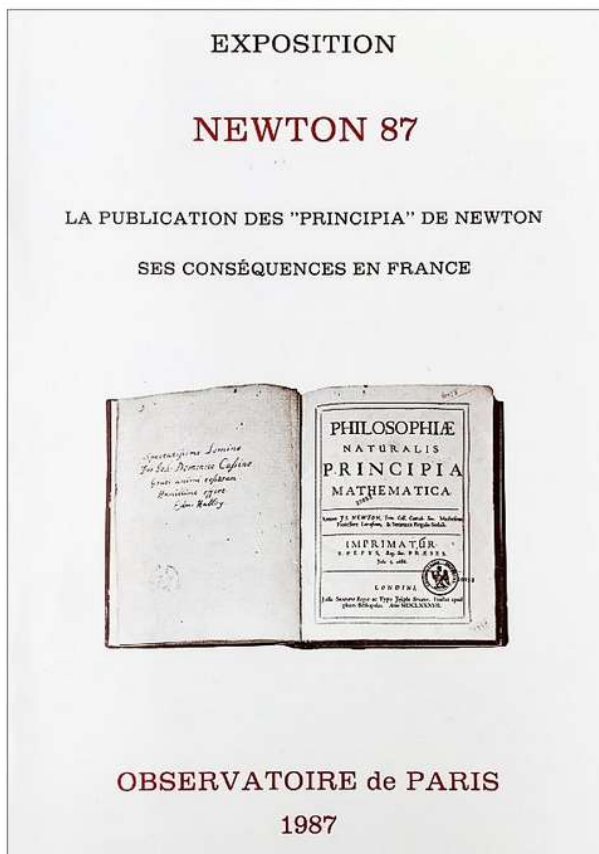
III. Review of Brewster's Memoirs of the life, writings, and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton (From the North British review. 1855) Appendix I. De Morgan's view of Leibniz's character. Appendix II. Note by De Morgan on the character of Newton and on the actions of the Royal Society, written in 1858.



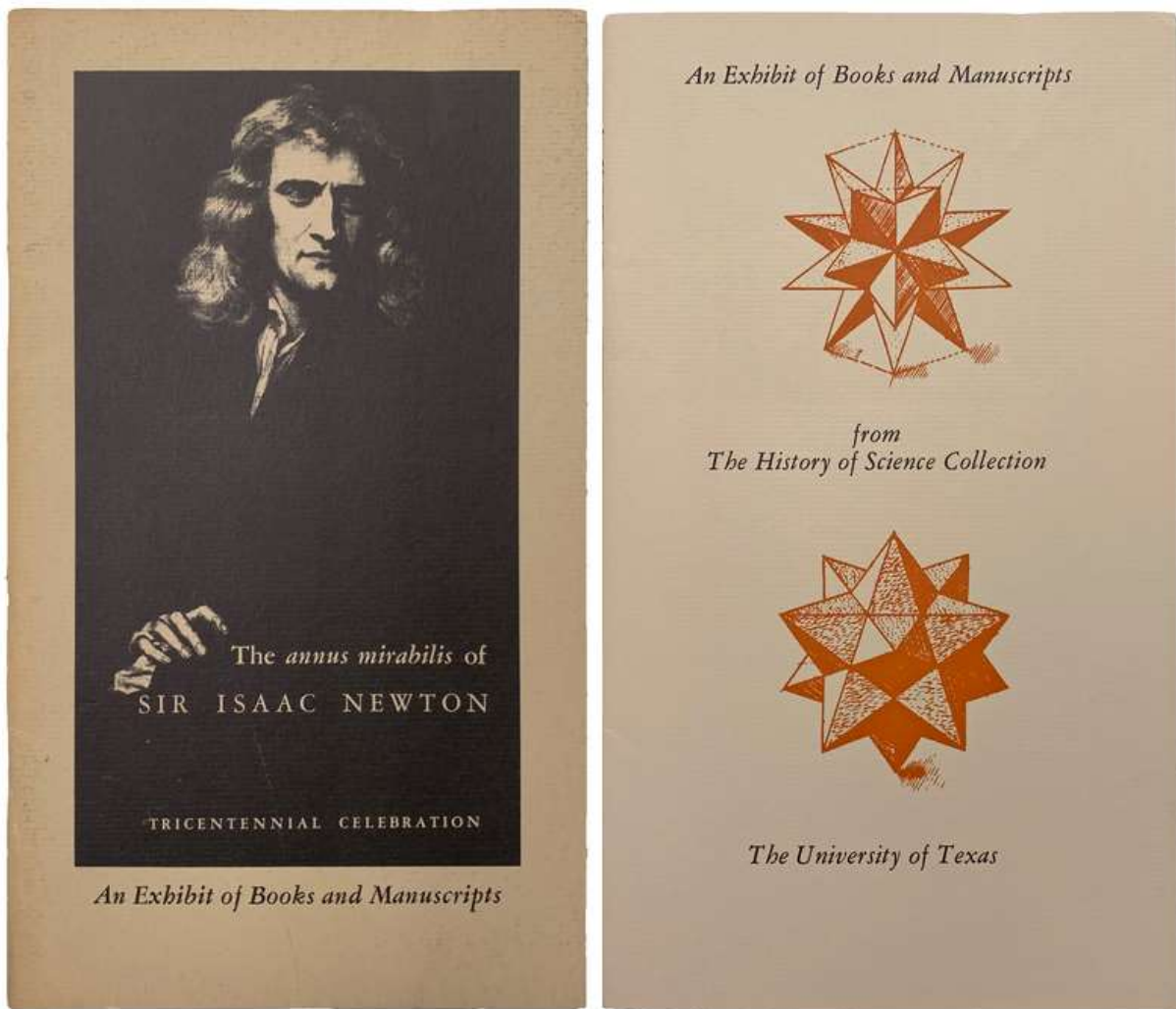
73. [NEWTON, Isaac (1642-1726/27)] **Edward Neville da Costa ANDRADE**, FRS (1887-1971). *Sir Isaac Newton*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday Anchor, 1958. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 140 pp. 6 figs. Paperback. Very good. BL4515

\$ 6.95

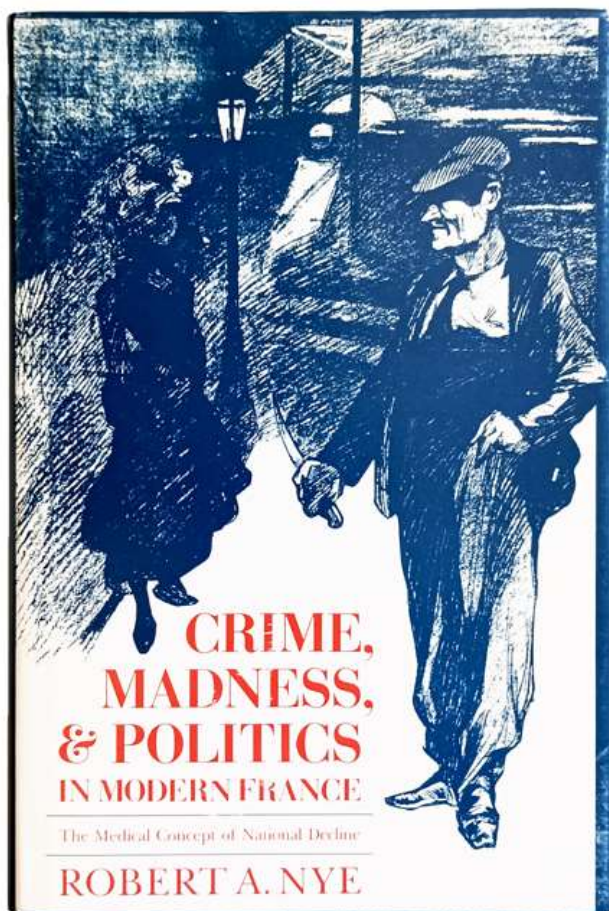
Edward Neville da Costa Andrade FRS, English physicist, writer, and poet. He was also a substantial book collector in the history of science.



74. [NEWTON, Isaac (1642-1726/27)] **Observatoire de Paris. *Exposition Newton 87; la publication des "Principia" de Newton ses consequences en France.*** Paris: Observatoire de Paris, 1987. ¶ Sm. 8vo. [60] pp. Printed wrappers. Fine. [SS12930] \$ 13.95



75. [NEWTON, Isaac (1642-1726/27)] **University of Texas.** *An Exhibit of Books and Manuscripts from the History of Science Collection. Tricentennial celebration.* Austin: The University of Texas, 1966. ¶ On cover: The annus mirabilis of Sir Isaac Newton. 23 cm. Illus. 32 pp. Printed wrappers. Very good. [SS12931] \$ 10



**CRIME,
MADNESS,
& POLITICS
IN MODERN FRANCE**

The Medical Concept of National Decline

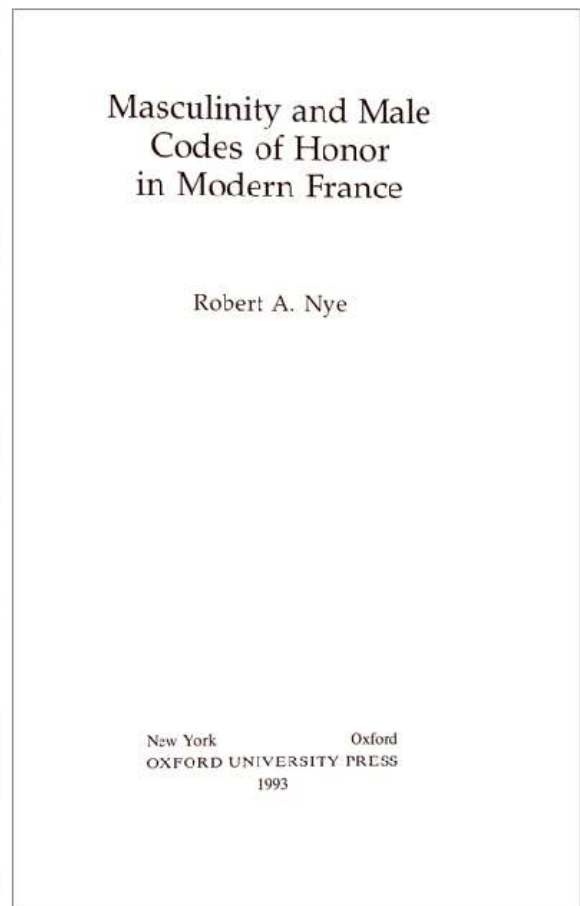
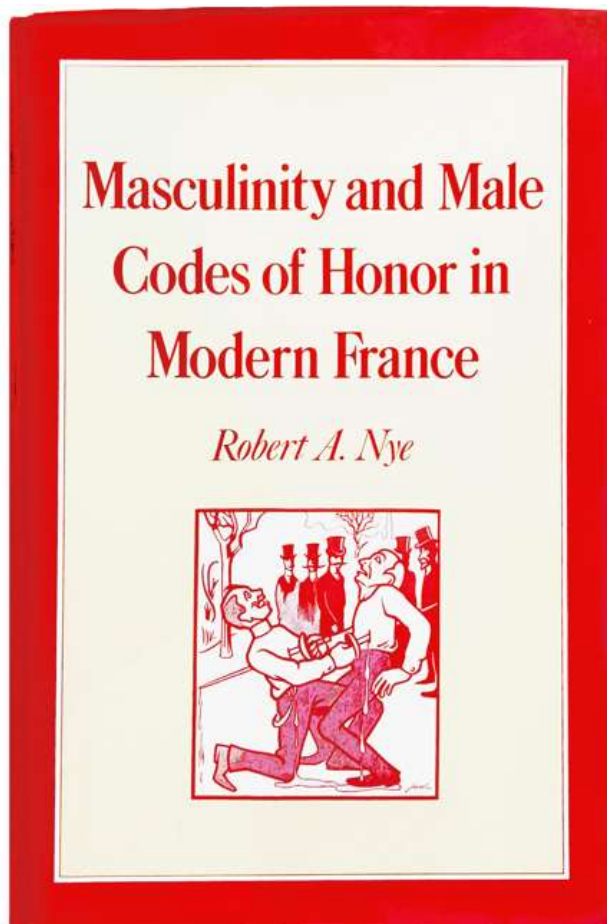
ROBERT A. NYE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS | PRINCETON, N.J.

76. **NYE, Robert A.** (1942-). *Crime, Madness, & Politics in Modern France; The Medical Concept of National Decline*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984. ¶ 8vo. xv, 367 pp. Figs., index. Blue cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S13033

\$ 20

Robert A. Nye is the Thomas Hart and Mary Jones Horning Professor of the Humanities and Professor of History at Oregon State University.

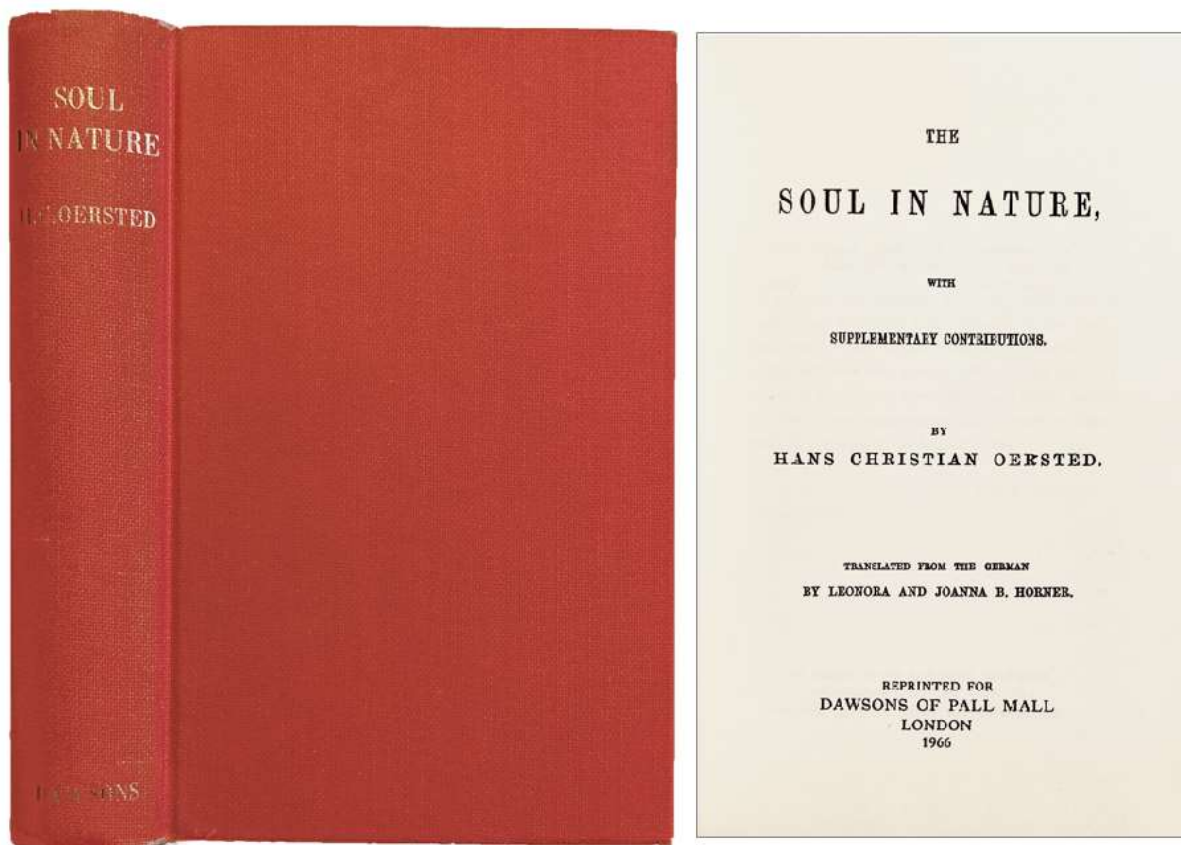


77. **NYE, Robert A.** (1942-). *Masculinity and Male Codes of Honor in Modern France*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. ¶ 8vo. ix, 316 pp. Figs., index. Red gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S13034

\$ 15

In this study of upper-class masculinity from the end of the ancien régime in 1789 to the end of World War I, Robert Nye argues that manhood, masculinity, and male sexuality is, like femininity, a cultural construct, comprising a strict set of heroic ideals and codes of honor which few men have been able to realize in practice. In doing so, Nye destabilizes and historicizes the male body, and incorporates gender into the brand of cultural history inaugurated by Norbert Elias in the 1930s. – pub.

Robert Nye teaches at Oregon State University, offering courses in European Intellectual History and The History of Sexuality. His research interests are in the history of the social sciences, medicine and society, and sexuality, particularly in France and Western Europe.



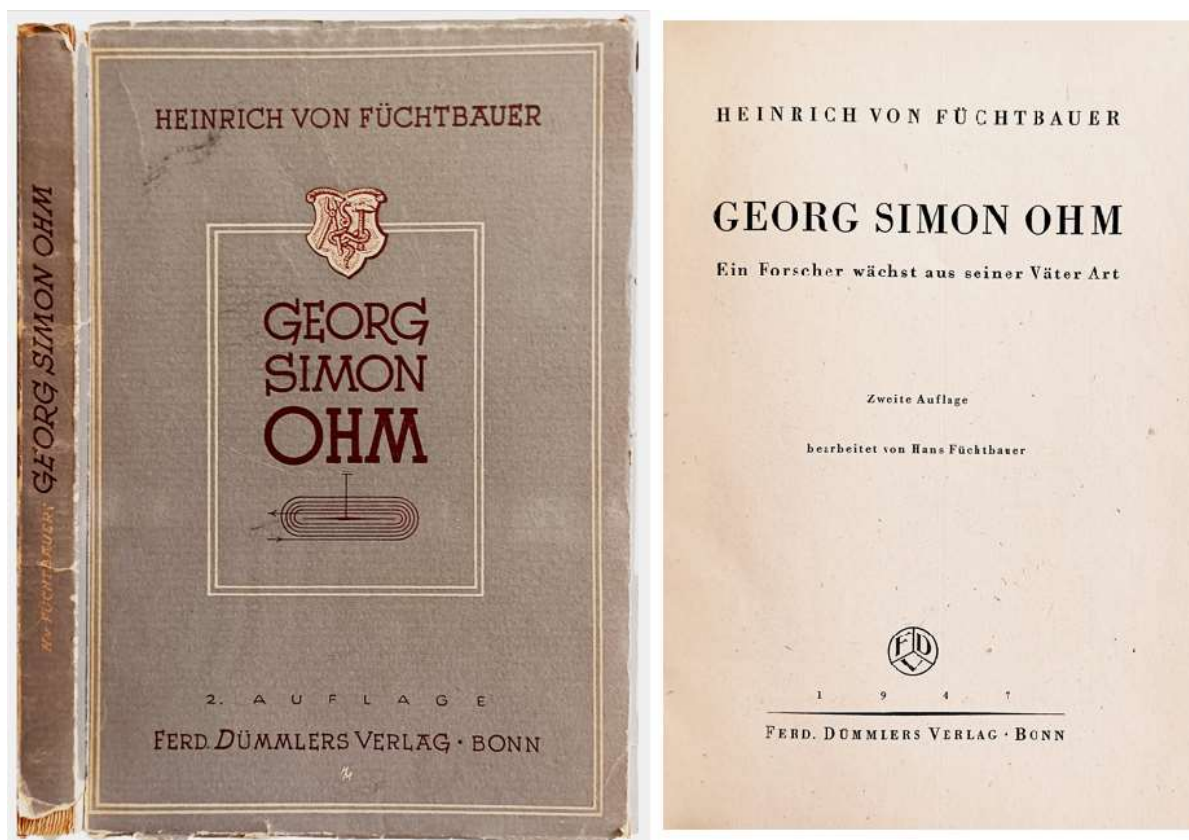
78. **ØRSTED, Hans Christian FRSE** (1777-1851). *The Soul in Nature, with supplementary contributions. Translated from the German by Leonora and Joanna B. Horner.* London: Dawsons of Pall Mall, 1966. ¶ 8vo. xlv, 465 pp. Frontis. port. Orange gilt-stamped cloth; light wear to spine ends. Very good. S13035

\$ 45

Reprinting the first edition, English translation, issued by Bohn in 1852.

Contents: -- Certain colours by their union yield white light -- This Idea is not a mere Thought but is realized through the forces -- THE COMPREHENSION OF NATURE BY THOUGHT AND IMAGINATION -- The impression on men who have reached the first step in astro -- The impression of beauty in that which is full of life -- The origin of Superstition and Infidelity and their mode of develop -- The injurious effects which Superstition exercises on all the concerns -- The effects of Infidelity p -- Speech at the opening of the Fifth Meeting of the Scandinavian -- OF THE SCHOOL IN LIFE -- A speech

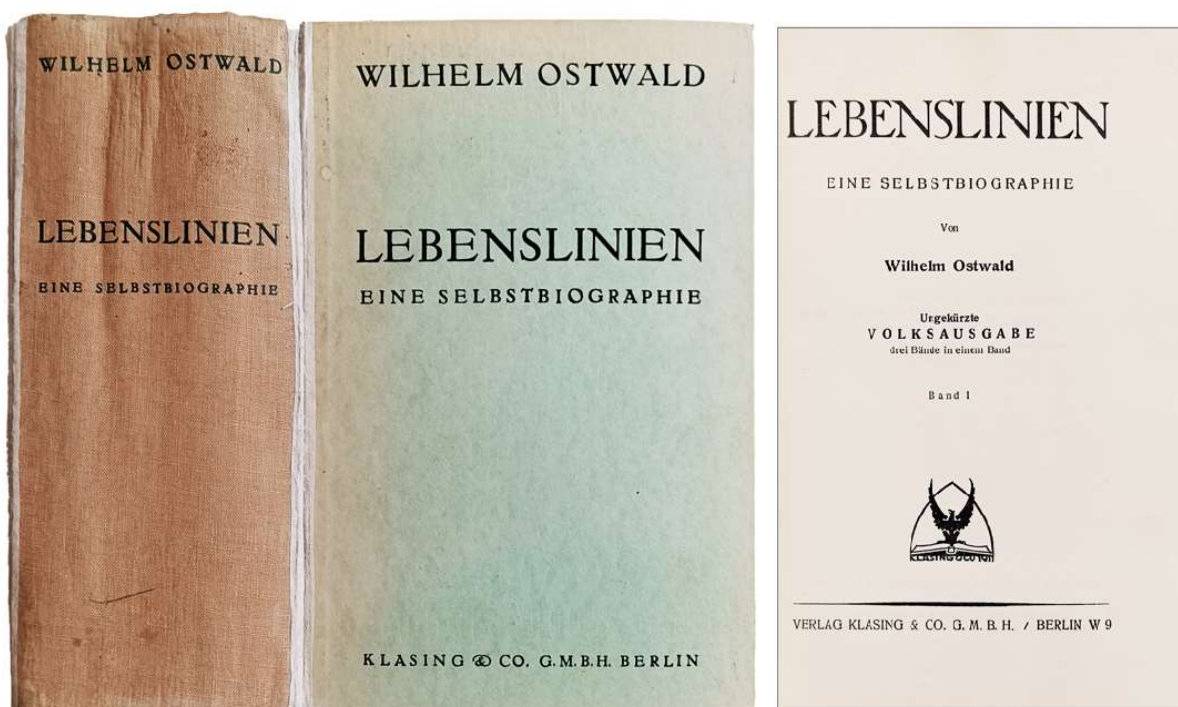
delivered on the reception of Young Students as Academical -- Men were neither greater nor stronger in ancient times -- Mankind in a moral point of view has not receded but -- The Author only considers Schillers Gods of Greece as -- CHRISTIANITY AND MENTAL CULTIVATION MUTUALLY SUPPORT EACH -- OBSERVATIONS ON THE HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY -- The Influence of Natural Science when opposed to Infidelity -- ALL EXISTENCE A DOMINION OF REASON -- The fundamental similarity of the Laws of Beauty in the Uni -- Gravity is a result of reciprocal force of attraction in all material -- On the Intercommunication which exists between the Planets -- THE RELATION BETWEEN NATURAL SCIENCE AND POETRY -- Introductory words A festival at our University commemorating -- THE RELATION OF NATURAL SCIENCE TO VARIOUS IMPORTANT -- Can the Government of God dispense with his arbitrary Will? -- The Development from the lower to the higher -- Some explanations in reference to what I have said about Faith -- ON THE INTELLECTUAL INFLUENCE EXERCISED BY NATURAL SCIENCE -- SPEECHES DELIVERED AT TWO DIFFERENT SCANDINAVIAN SCIENTIFIC -- Everything in Science prevailing throughout a certain period contains -- That there is a true course of development in the theories which have -- A closer view of the Law of Oscillation in the development of Science -- The Beautiful pleases us as the impression of an Idea without -- THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF TONES -- TWO CHAPTERS ON THE NATURAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE BEAUTIFUL -- Sound and Light are produced by vibrations the first in the air -- ON THE UNBEAUTIFUL IN NATURE IN ITS RELATION TO THE HAR -- CHRISTIANITY AND ASTRONOMY -- Newtons theory also proves that the figure of the earth entirely -- UPON THE SPIRIT AND STUDY OF UNIVERSAL NATURAL PHILOSOPHY -- Methods of Universal Natural Philosophy.



79. [OHM, Georg Simon (1789-1854)] FÜCHTBAUER, Heinrich von. *Georg Simon Ohm; Ein Forscher wächst aus seiner Väter Art*. Bonn: Ferd. Dümmlers, 1947. ¶ Second edition. Sm. 264 pp. 8vo. Frontis. port., illus. Original printed wrappers; rubbed, edge-worn. Very good. BL4518

\$ 8

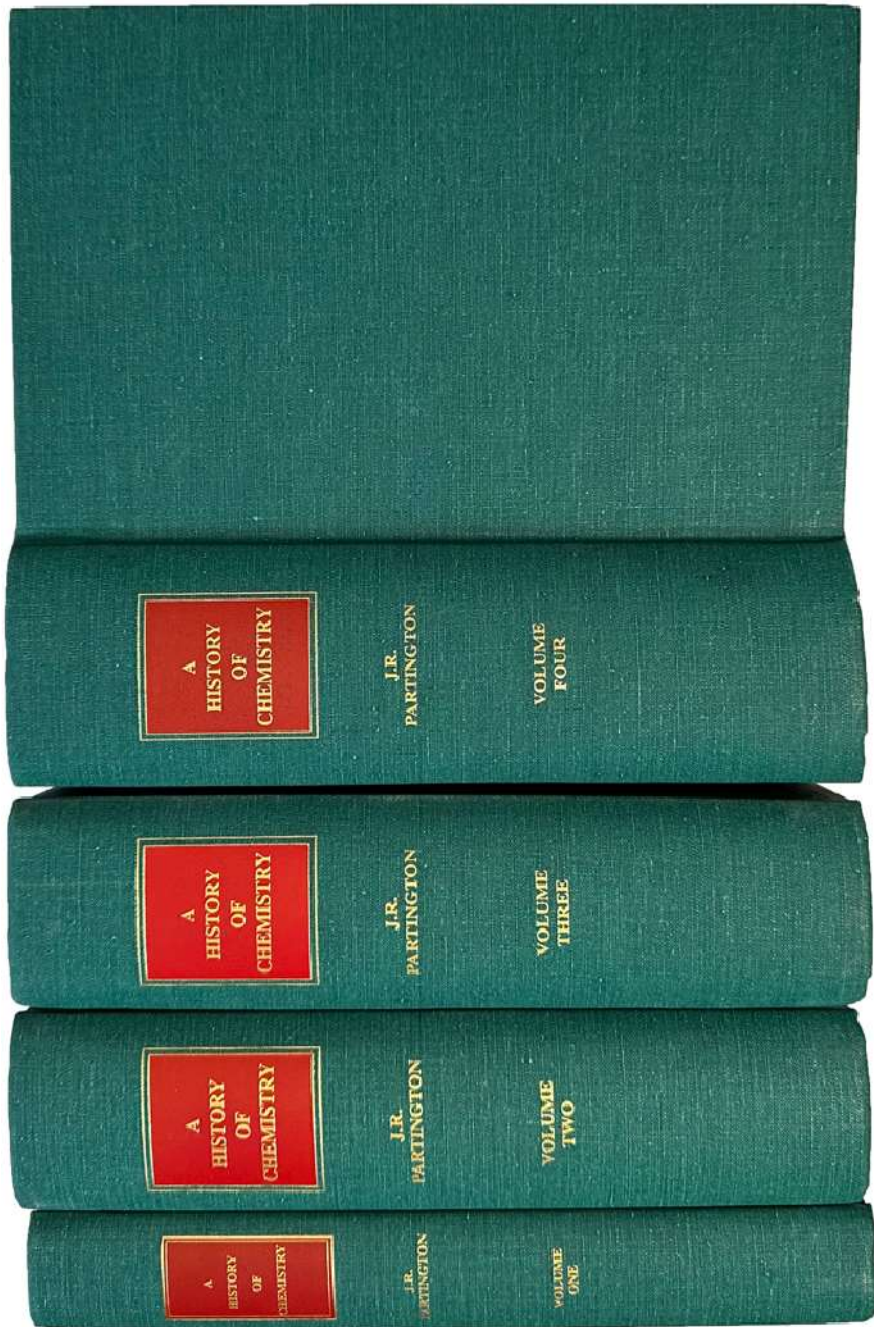
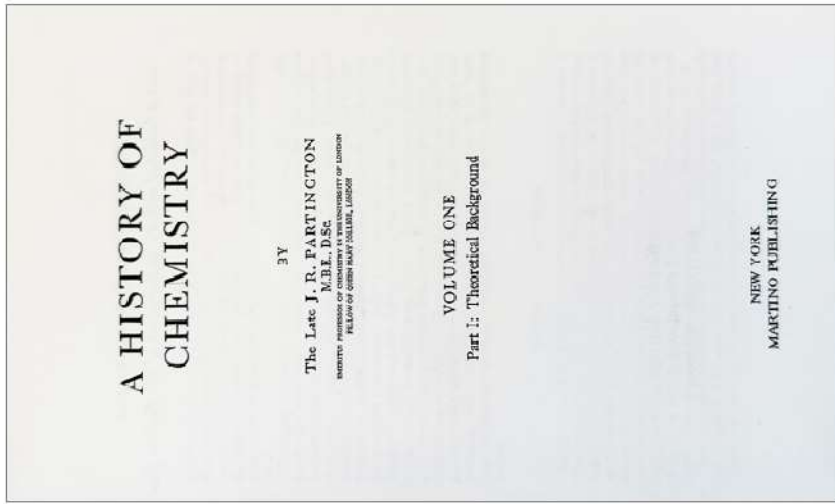
Biographical work on the noted German physicist and mathematician. “Regarding biographical material, the only extensive – though rather hagiographic – biography is Heinrich von Füchtbauer, *Georg Simon Ohm: Ein Forscher wächst aus seiner Väter Art* (Berlin: VDI, 1939).” Melle Jan Kromhout, “The Unmusical Ear”, *Isis* – Volume 111, Number 3, September 2020, p.478.



80. **OSTWALD, Wilhelm** (1853-1932). *Lebenslinien eine Selbstbiographie* [3 vols. in 1]. Berlin: KLASING, 1933. ¶ 3 volumes in 1. 8vo. VIII, 268; XI, 445; XI, 481 pp. Frontis., index. Original cloth-backed printed boards; hinges torn and mended with kozo. Good (note repairs made). BL4439

\$ 45

Wilhelm Ostwald (1853-1932) received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1909 for his work on catalysis, chemical equilibria and reaction velocities.



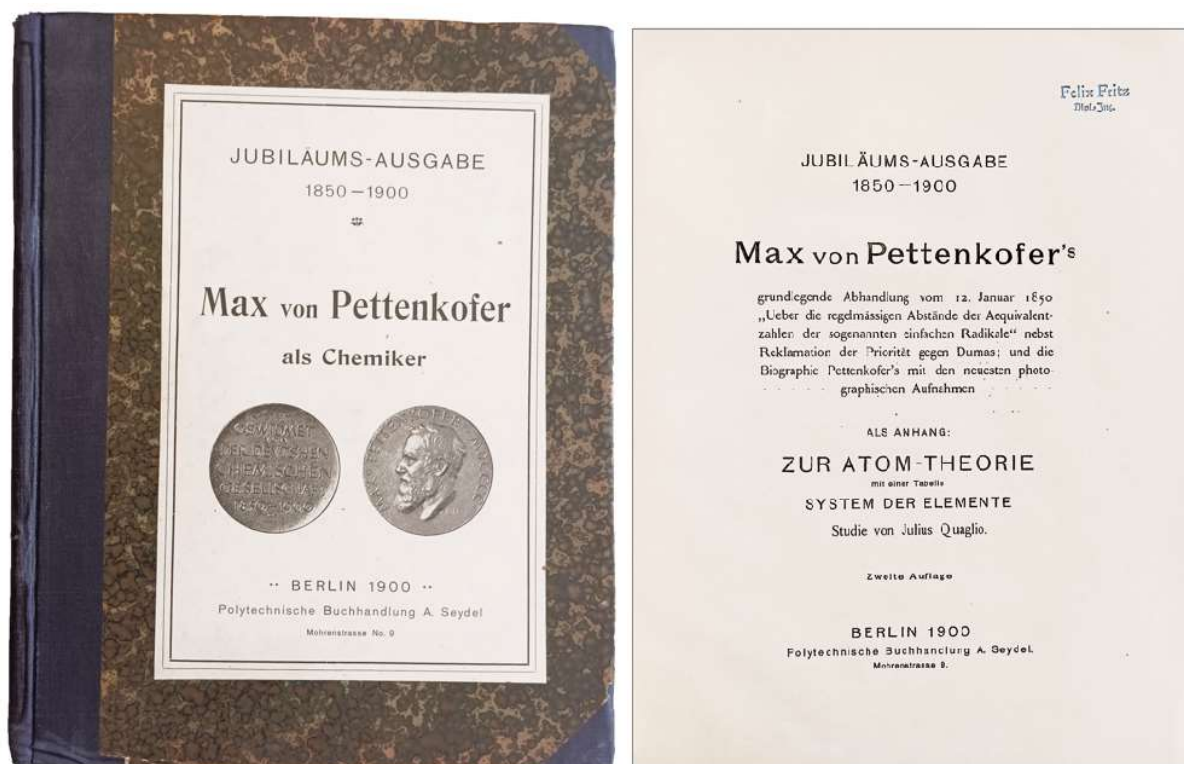
Extremely Useful Research Tool

81. **PARTINGTON, James Riddick** (1886-1965). *A History of Chemistry*. New York: Martino Publishing, [no date]. ¶ Four volumes. Thick 8vo. xlv, 370; xxiv, 795; xxiii, 854; xxxi, 1007 pp. Photos, illus., index. Green cloth, gilt & red spines. FINE. S8374

\$ 350

Reprint. Vital reference work and still one of the most authoritative histories of chemistry today. Comprehensively details the earliest chemists and their discoveries right up to the modern era.

James Riddick Partington was a British chemist and historian of chemistry who published multiple books and articles in scientific magazines. His most famous works were *An Advanced Treatise on Physical Chemistry* and *A History of Chemistry*, for which he received the Dexter Award and the George Sarton Medal.



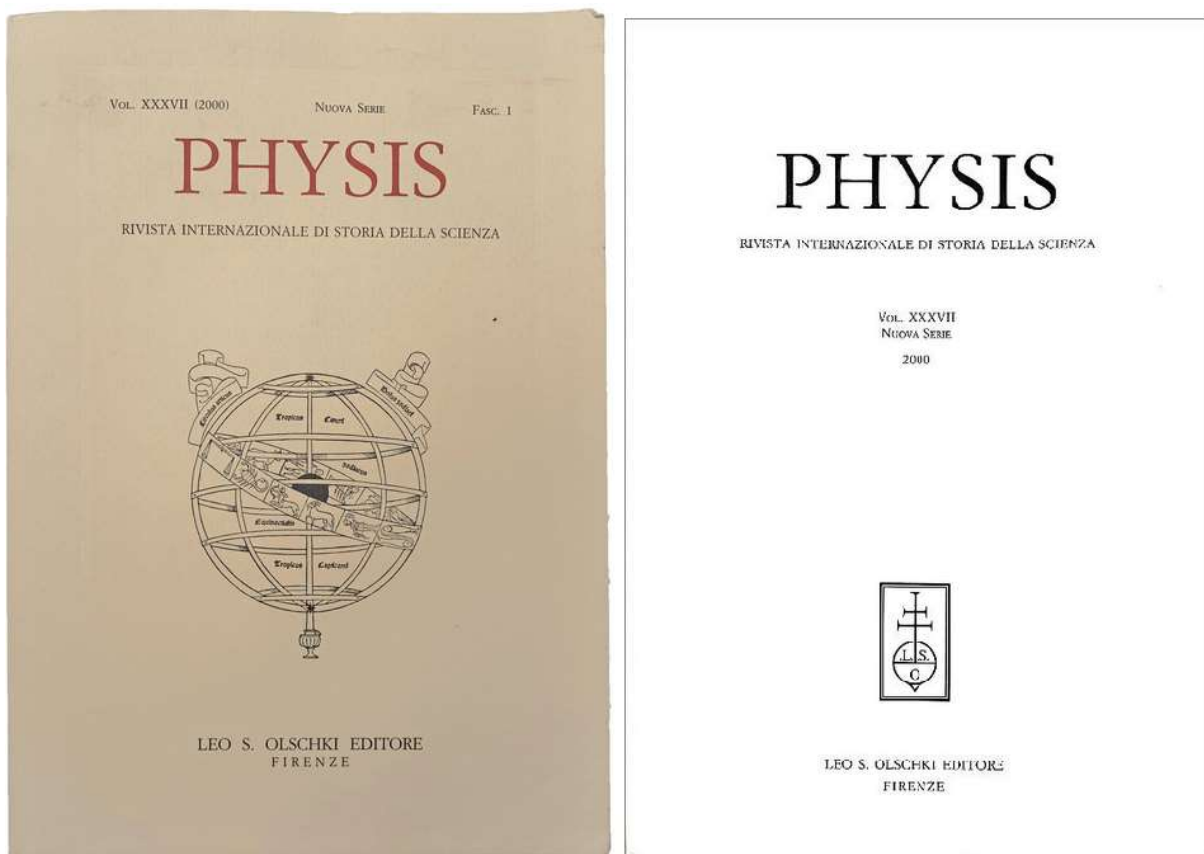
82. **PETTENKOFER, Max von** (1818-1901); **JULIUS QUAGLIO** (1833-1899). *Max von Pettenkofer's grundlegende Abhandlung vom 12. Januar 1850 "Über die regelmässigen Abstände der Aequivalentzahlen der sogenannten einfachen Radikale" nebst Reklamation der Priorität gegen Dumas; und die Biographie Pettenkofer's mit den neuesten photographischen Aufnahmen*. [Head of title: *Jubiläums-Ausgabe 1850 – 1900*]. Berlin: A. Seydel, 1900. ¶ Second edition. 4to. 54 pp.

Frontis. portrait, 5 pls., folding table. Black cloth-backed boards, with original printed cover mounted. Ownership rubber-stamp of Dipl.-Ing Felix Fritz. Very good. BL4226

\$ 45

Pettenkofer's fundamental treatise of January 12, 1850 "On the regular distances between the equivalent numbers of the so-called simple radicals' along with the claim of priority against Dumas: and the biography of Pettenkofer with the latest photographic images".

Max Josef Pettenkofer, since 1883 as an ennobled court official of Pettenkofer, was a German physician, physiologist, chemist and pharmacist as well as hygienist epidemiologist. He founded the Hygiene Institute, which was posthumously named after him, in Munich and is considered the first hygienist in Germany and the founder of modern hygiene, especially since the first professorship for hygiene in the world was established for him in 1865. – Wikip.



83. [Physis]. *Physis; Rivista Internazionale di Storia della Scienza*. Florence: Leo S. Olschki, 2000. ¶ Series: New series, vol. XXXVII, fasc. 1. 8vo. v, 281 pp. Printed wrappers. Very good. SS12933

\$ 15

Contents: [1] P. PAGLI, La regola logica 'per contronominale' e gli Elementi di Euclide; [2] Christiane VILAIN, La question du 'centre d'oscillation' de 1660 a 1690; [3] H. ERLICHSON, Andre-Marie Ampere, the 'Newton of Electricity' and How the Simplicity Criterion Resulted in the Disuse of his Formula; [4] Antonio CADEDDU, The Heuristic Function of 'Error' in the Scientific Methodology of Louis Pasteur: The Case of the Silkworm Diseases; [5] Heinz POST, The Impersonal Atom; [6] M. MASSIMI, La teoria dei temperamenti nei cataloghi dei gesuiti in missione in Brasile nei secoli XVI e XVII; [7] F.A. MFSCHINI, Postilla cartesiana. Note di lessicografia e fflogia cartesiana in margine ad alcune recenti pubblicazioni; [8] Fabio BELLISSIMA, A Problem of Fermat Relative to the Decomposition of the Epimoric Fractions; [9] Rinat M. NUGAYEV, Einstein's Revolution: Reconciliation of Mechanics, Electrodynamics and Thermodynamics; [10] R. CESAREO, Dalla radioattivita artificiale alla fissione nucleare: 1934-1939.

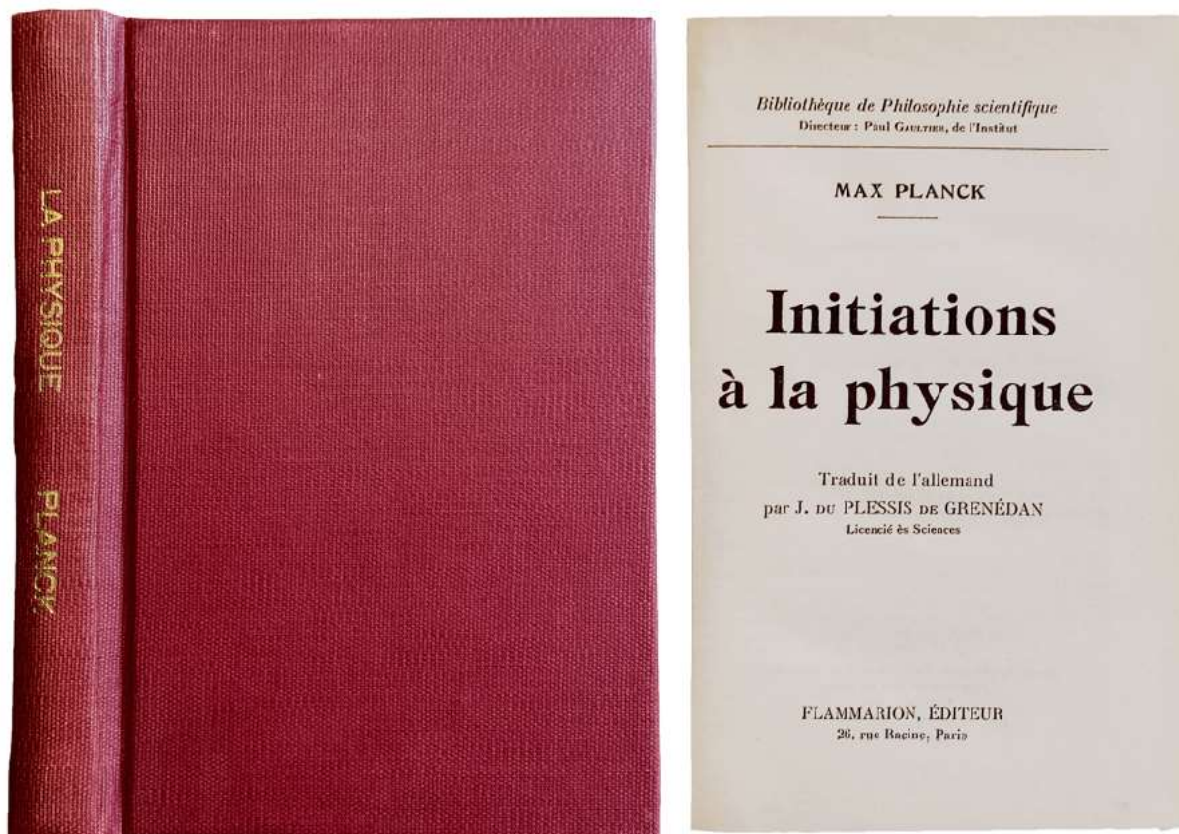


84. **PLANCK, Max** (1858-1947). *Dynamische und Statistische Gesetzmäßigkeit. Rede, gehalten bei der Feier zum Gedächtnis des Stifters der Berliner Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität am 3. August 1914.* Leipzig: Johan Ambrosius Barth, 1914. ¶ Thin 8vo. 31 pp. [and:] **PLANCK, Max.** *Determinismus oder Indeterminismus?* Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1938. Thin 8vo. 32 pp. Printed wrappers; a few corners slightly damaged. Housed together in a modern clamshell box. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Very good.

\$ 155

FIRST SEPARATE EDITIONS of Planck's lectures, *Dynamische...* [Dynamic and Statistical Laws] being the third major publication of Planck.

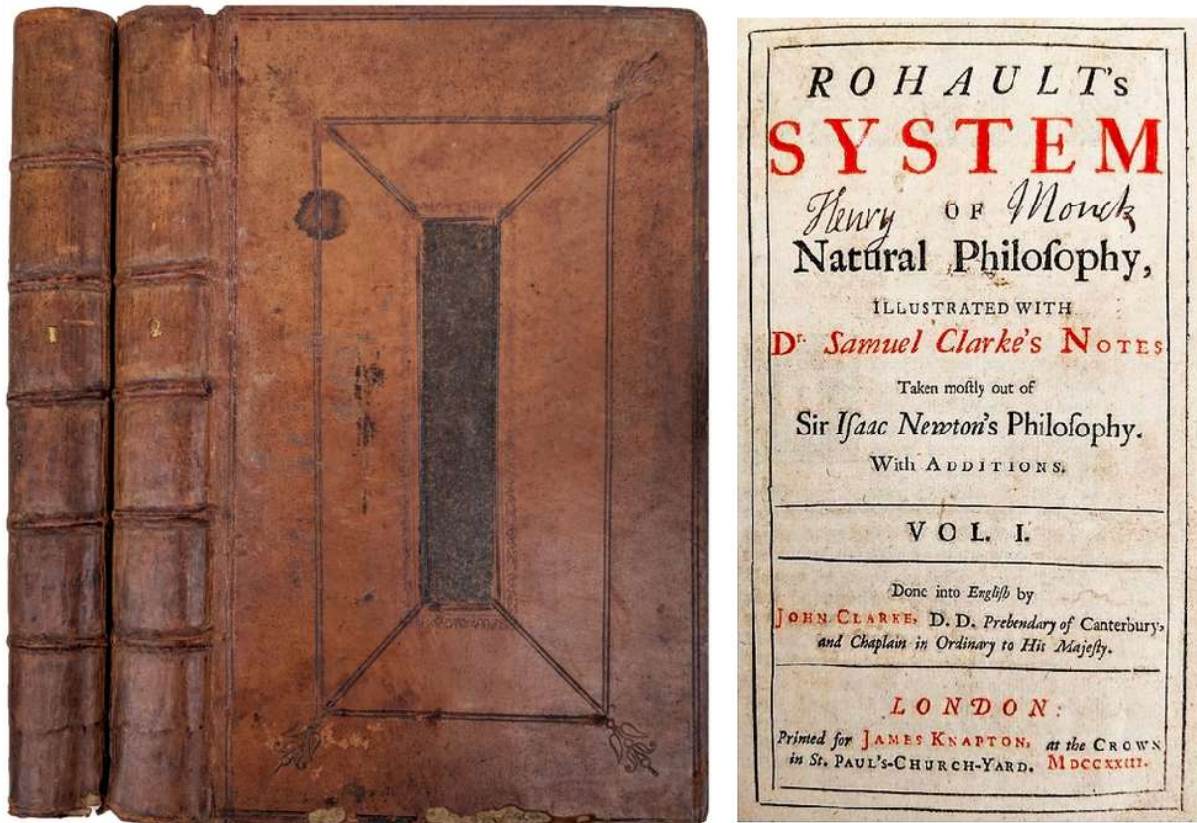
☼ DSB Vol. XI, p. 7-17; Poggendorff V, pp. 982-3.



85. **PLANCK, Max** (1858-1947). *Initiations à la physique. Traduit de l'allemand par J. du Plessis de Grenedan.* Paris: Flammarion, 1941. ¶ Series: *Bibliothèque de Philosophie scientifique*. Sm. 8vo. 278, [4] pp. Later deep red buckram, gilt-stamped spine. Very good. BL4459 \$ 10
86. **ROHAULT, Jacques** (1618-1672). *Rohault's System of Natural Philosophy. Illustrated with Dr. Samuel Clarke's Notes, Taken mostly out of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy. With Additions.* London: James Knapton, 1723. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [xxxvi], 285, [3]; 292, [24] pp. 27 folding engraved plates, decorative headpieces, titles printed in red and black. Original paneled blind-stamped calf, raised bands; extremities worn, joints slightly cracked at head and tail. Contemporary signature of Henry Mouck on titles. Very good. RW1631

\$ 1,275

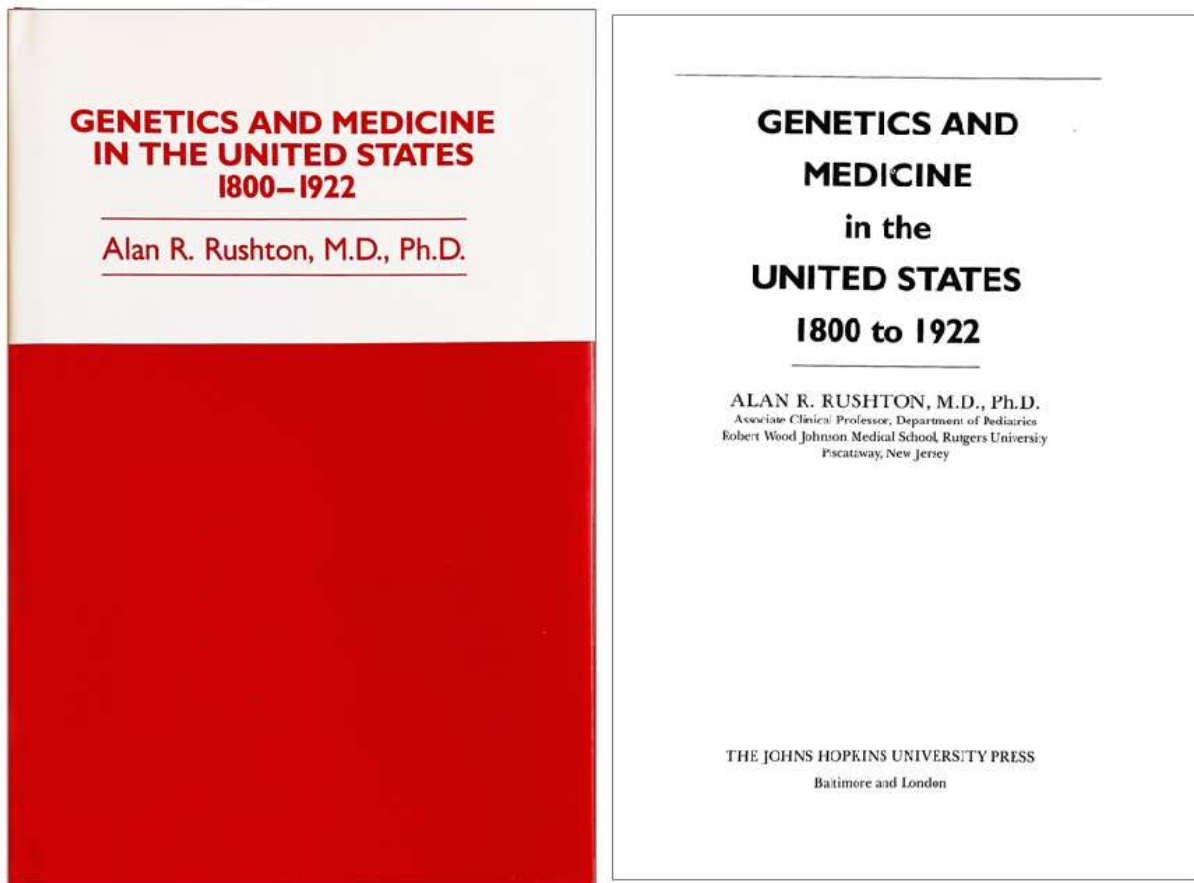
The first English edition of Rohault's *Traite de Physique* (1671), with Newtonian commentary provided by Samuel Clarke, first published in Latin in 1697, and here translated into English by Samuel Clarke's brother John Clarke.



"Prior to this version's publication, the standard physics text used at Cambridge was Theophile Bonnet's clumsy Latin translation of Jacques Rohault's *Physics*. Clarke's tutor, Sir John Ellis, urged him to prepare a more elegant version of the work. Making use of his familiarity with Newtonian theory, Clarke included a series of detailed notes that had the novel effect of turning a Cartesian treatise into a vehicle for disseminating the ideas of Newton. His translation remained the standard text at Cambridge for over forty years." – *DSB* III, p. 294.

PROVENANCE: Henry Monck was likely Henry Stanley Monk of St. Stephen's Green, though it could also be one of his descendants, including Henry Stanley Monk, 1st Earl of Rathdowne.

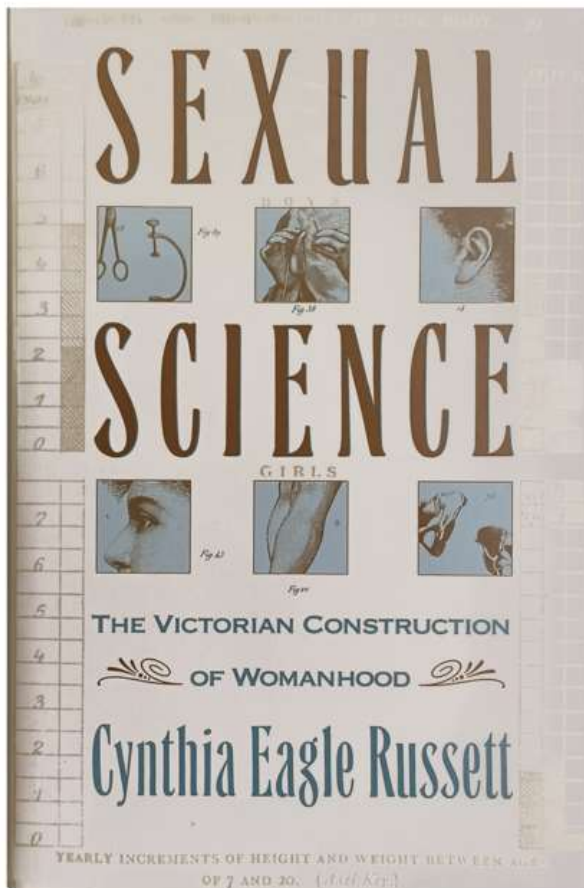
□ Wallis 143; Babson 103; ESTC t115947.



87. **RUSHTON, Alan R.** *Genetics and Medicine in the United States, 1800-1922*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994. ¶
8vo. xi, 209, [1] pp. Index. Red cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine.
S13166

\$ 10

Rushton (pediatrics, Rutgers Univ.) “is primarily concerned with how the 1900 discovery of Gregor Mendel's genetic research changed the theory and practice of medicine in the US. To do so he reviews the ideas about genetics and inheritance during the 19th century, then traces the slow acceptance of new ideas generally and in medical specialties. The study ends at a period when physicians and researchers believed that genetic disorders were of relatively little importance and were also turning away from genetics because of their distaste for eugenics.”



S · E · X · U · A · L
S · C · I · E · N · C · E

*The Victorian Construction
of Womanhood*

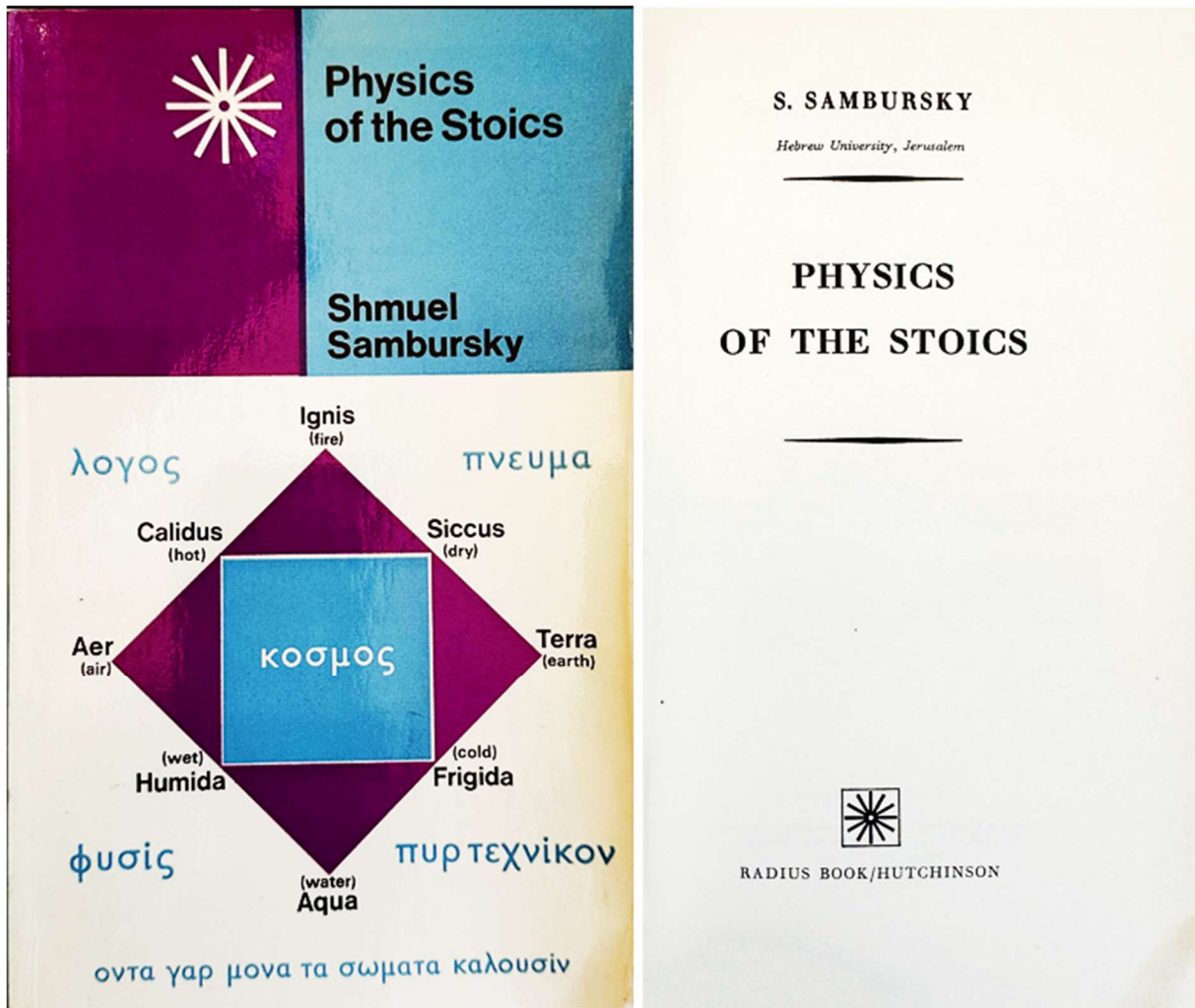
CYNTHIA EAGLE
RUSSETT

Harvard University Press
Cambridge, Massachusetts
London, England
1989

88. **RUSSETT, Cynthia Eagle** (1937-2013). *Sexual Science; The Victorian Construction of Womanhood*. Cambridge, et al.: Harvard University Press, 1989. ¶ 8vo. 245 pp. Index. Beige metallic-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S13048

\$ 12.50

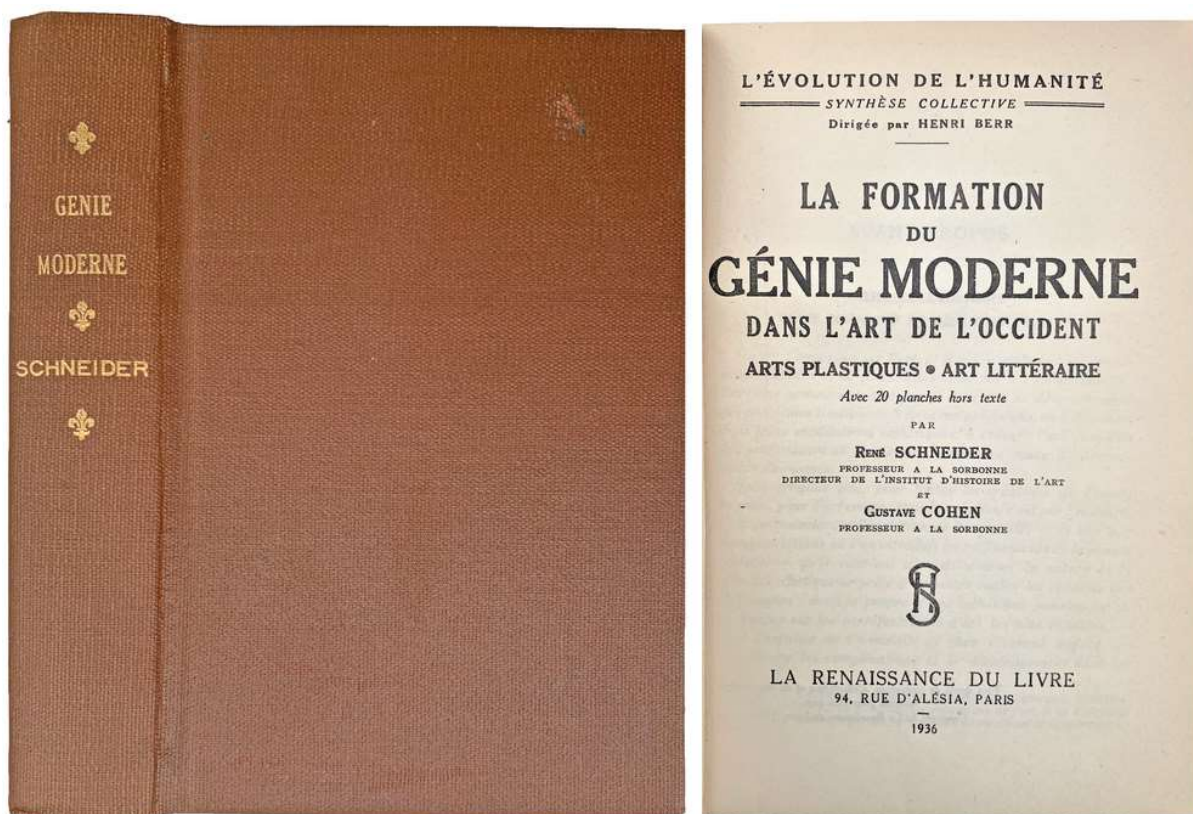
Cynthia Eagle Russett was an American historian, noted for her studies of 19th century American intellectual history, and women and gender.



89. **SAMBURSKY, Shmuel** (1900-1990). *Physics of the Stoics*. London: Hutchinson, 1971. ¶ 8vo. xi, 155 pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Very good. [S13049]

\$ 8

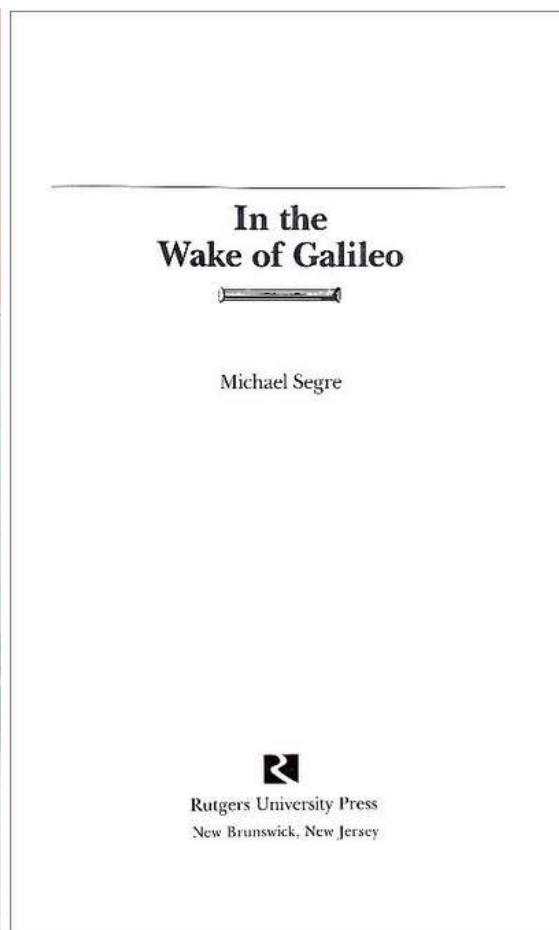
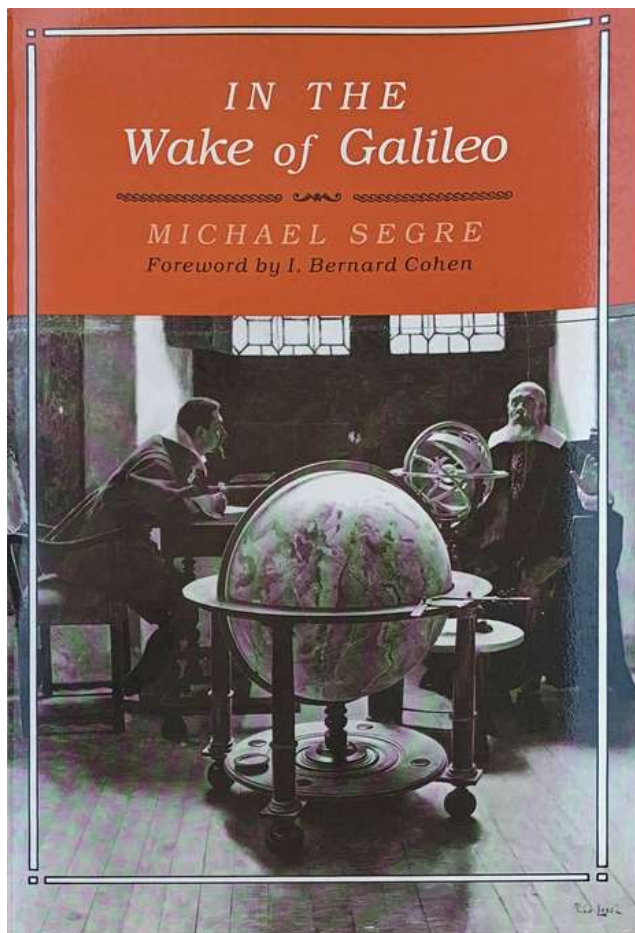
Shmuel Sambursky, or Samuel Sambursky (1900-1990), was a German, Palestinian, and Israeli physicist, professor, and author during the respective epochs of his country – Germany, Mandatory Palestine, and Israel.



90. **SCHNEIDER, René** (1867-1938); **Gustave COHEN**. *La Formation du Génie Moderne dans l'art de l'Occident arts plastiques, art littéraire*. Paris: La Renaissance du Livre, 1936. ¶ Series: *L'Evolution de l'Humanité synthèse collective*, 48. Sm. 8vo. xiii, 491 pp. 22 plates, index. Brown buckram. Fine. SS12935

\$ 5

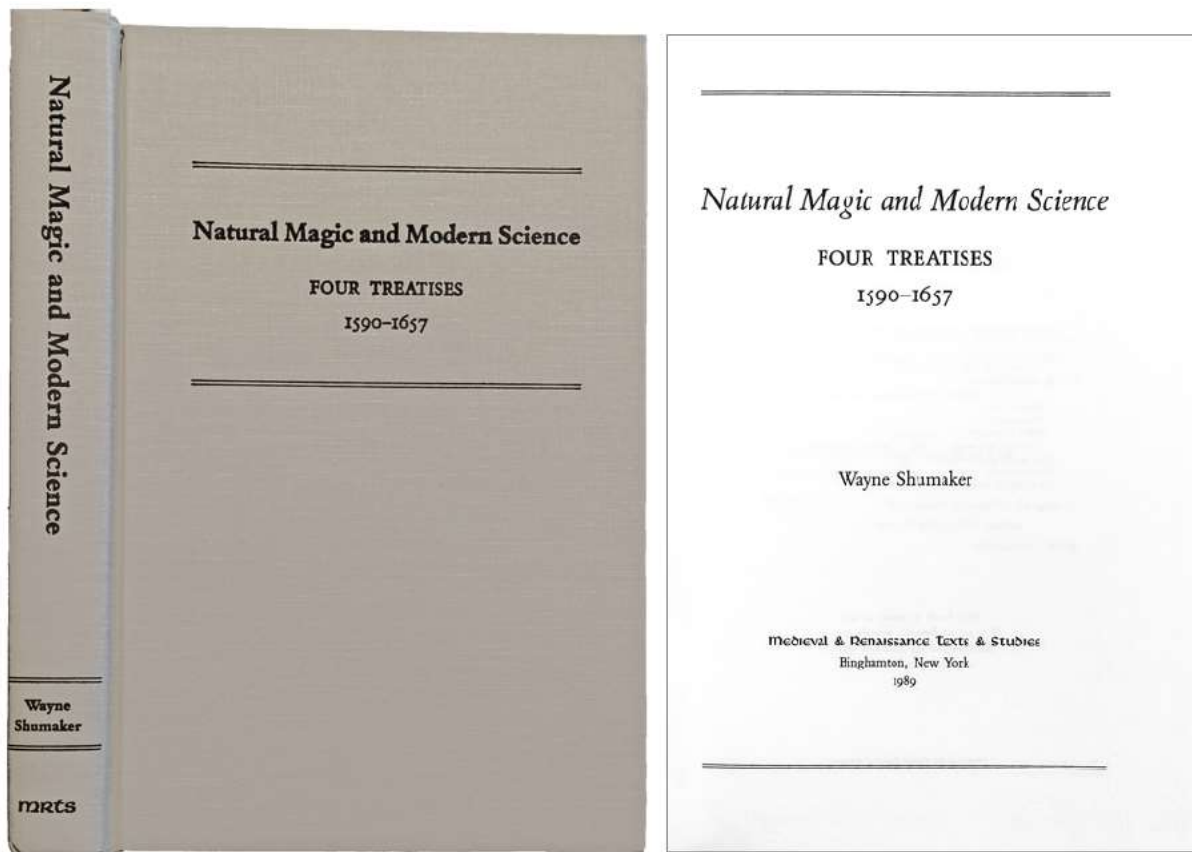
"His last major work, an extensive synthesis of the visual arts of the new era, "Les arts plastiques", was published in 1936 as the second part of *La formation du génie moderne dans l'art de l'occident. Arts plastiques. Art littéraire*. The first part, "*La littérature expression de la société (XIV^e-XV^e siècles)*," was authored by Gustave Cohen. Schneider retired in 1937, succeeded by Pierre Lavadan. The next year he lost his speech as the result of a stroke and he died a few months later." See: Sorensen, Lee. "Wittkower, Rudolf." *Dictionary of Art Historians* (web.site).



91. **SEGRE, Michael** (1950-). *In the Wake of Galileo. Foreword by I. Bernard Cohen*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1991.
¶ 8vo. xix, Figs., index. 192 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine. [SS12937]
\$ 5.95

“Michael Segre's elegant survey of Galileo takes a close look at the myths that have grown up around this figure of genius. Segre assesses Galileo's place in the scientific, cultural, and political communities of post-Renaissance Italy:”

Michael Segre is Professor of the History of Science at the Gabriele D'Annunzio University in Chieti.

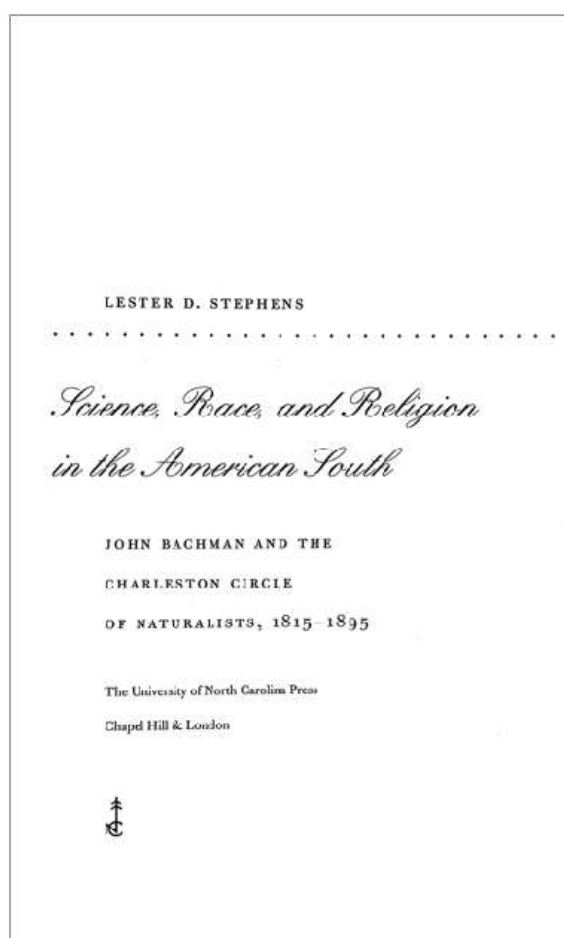
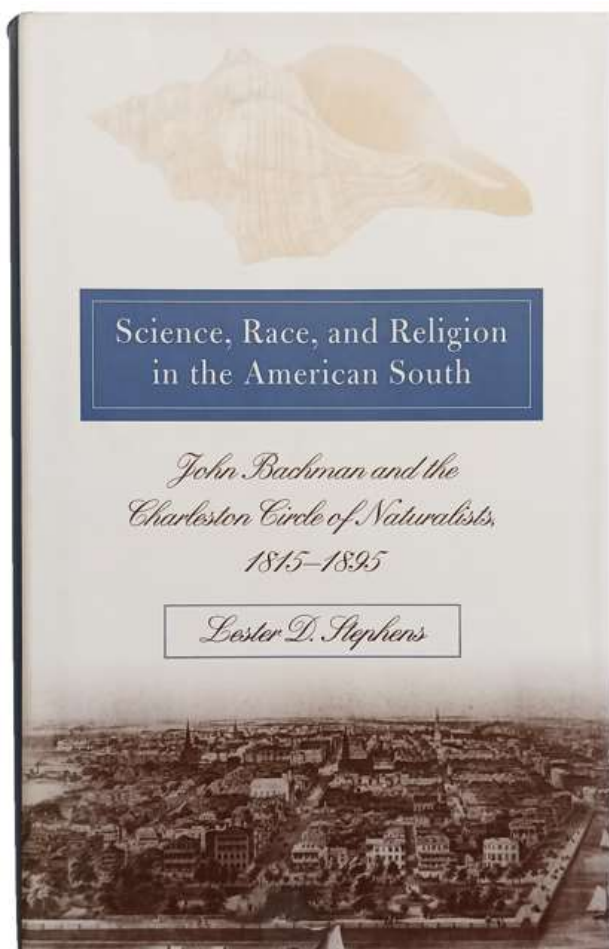


92. **SHUMAKER, Wayne.** *Natural Magic and Modern Science; Four Treatises, 1590-1657.* Binghamton, NY: Medieval & Renaissance Texts & Studies, 1989. ¶ Series: *Medieval & Renaissance Texts & Studies*, 63. 8vo. xi, 233 pp. Illus., index. Gray black-stamped cloth. Fine. S13057

\$ 50

Study of Giordano Bruno (1548-1600) the Italian philosopher, poet, cosmological theorist and esotericist, Dutch Jesuit theologian Martin Delrio (1551-1608), Italian Dominican friar, philosopher, theologian, astrologer, and poet Tommaso Campanella (1568-1639), and Gaspar Schott (1608-1666), the German Jesuit and scientist, specializing in the fields of physics, mathematics and natural philosophy.

Wayne Shumaker was Professor of English at University of California, Berkeley.



93. **STEPHENS, Lester D.** *Science, Race, and Religion in the American South; John Bachman and the Charleston circle of naturalists, 1815-1895.* Chapel Hill & London: University of North Carolina Press, 2000. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 338 pp. Illus., index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S13059

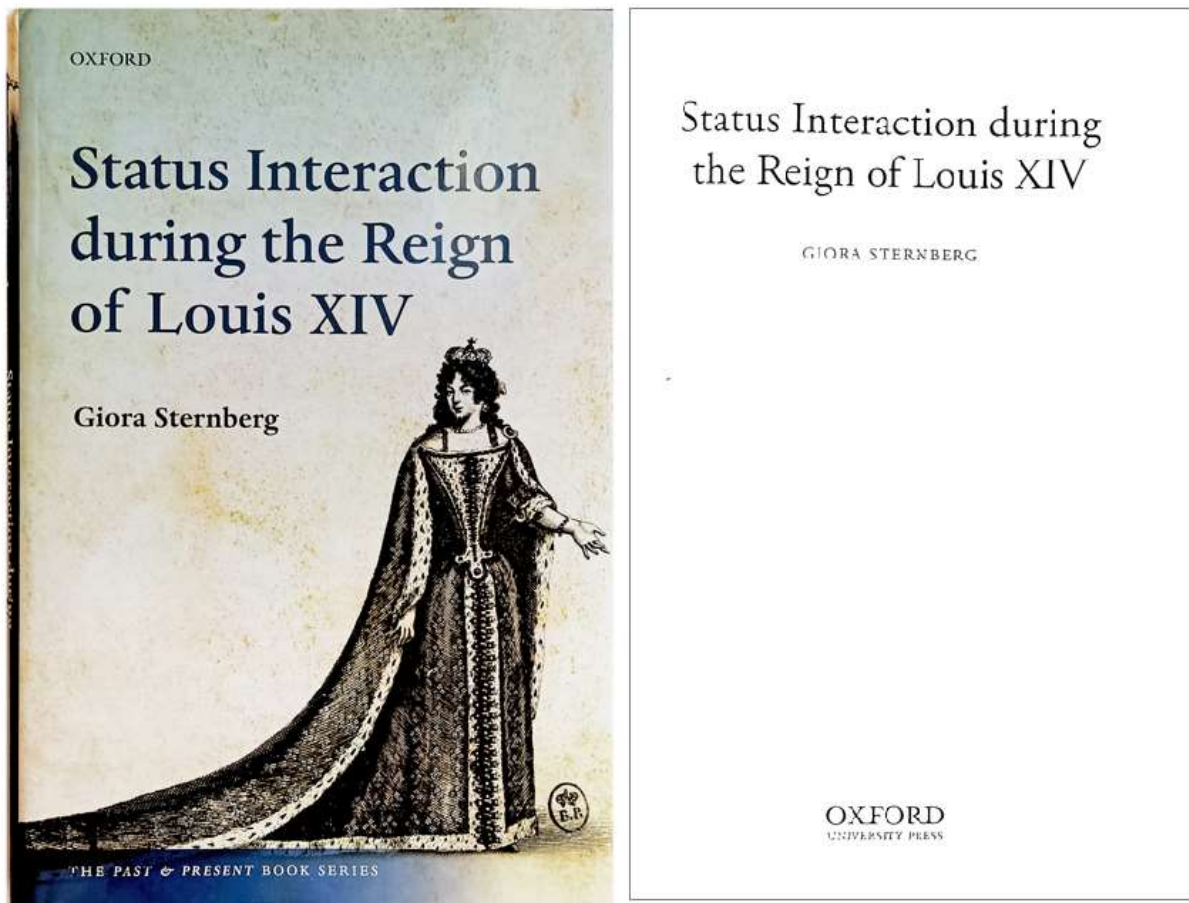
\$ 22

“In the decades before the Civil War, Charleston, South Carolina, enjoyed recognition as the center of scientific activity in the South. By 1850, only three other cities in the United States--Philadelphia, Boston, and New York--exceeded Charleston in natural history studies, and the city boasted an excellent museum of natural history. Examining the scientific activities and contributions of John Bachman, Edmund Ravenel, John Edwards Holbrook, Lewis R. Gibbes, Francis S. Holmes, and John McCrady, Lester Stephens uncovers the important achievements of Charleston's circle of naturalists in a region that has conventionally been dismissed as largely devoid of scientific interests.”

“Stephens devotes particular attention to the special problems faced by the Charleston naturalists and to the ways in which their religious and racial beliefs interacted with and shaped their scientific pursuits. In the end, he shows, cultural commitments proved stronger than scientific principles. When the South seceded

from the Union in 1861, the members of the Charleston circle placed regional patriotism above science and union and supported the Confederate cause. The ensuing war had a devastating impact on the Charleston naturalists--and on science in the South. The Charleston circle never fully recovered from the blow, and a century would elapse before the South took an equal role in the pursuit of mainstream scientific research.” – publisher.

Lester D. Stephens is emeritus professor of history at the University of Georgia.



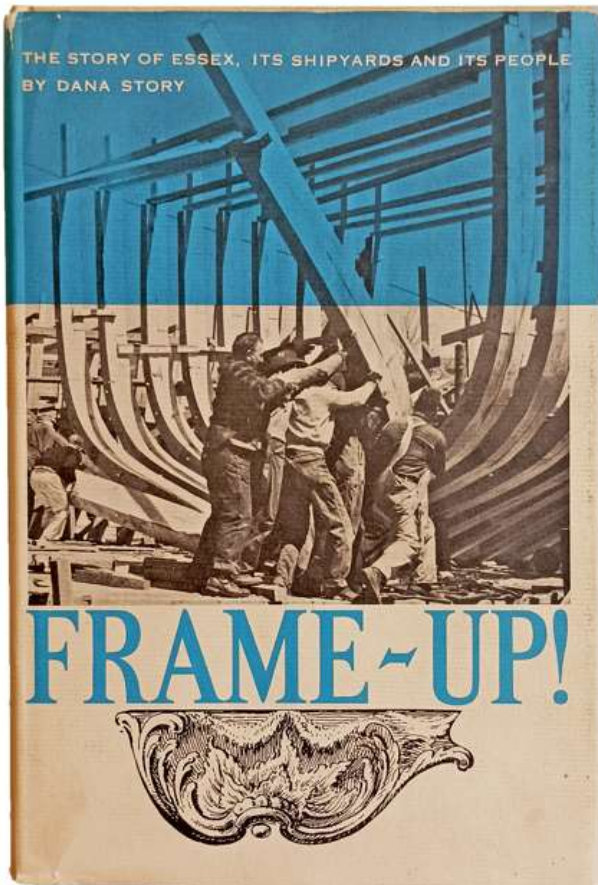
94. **STERNBERG, Giora.** *Status Interaction during the Reign of Louis XIV*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. x, 209 pp. Illus., index. Black cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. BL4530 \$ 25

“Who preceded whom? Who wore what? Which form of address should one use? One of the most striking aspects of the early modern period is the crucial significance that contemporaries ascribed to such questions. In this hierarchical world, status symbols did not simply mirror a pre-

defined social and political order; rather, they operated as a key tool for defining and redefining identities, relations, and power. Centuries later, scholars face the twofold challenge of evaluating status interaction in an era where its open pursuit is no longer as widespread and legitimate, and of deciphering its highly sophisticated and often implicit codes.

Status Interaction during the Reign of Louis XIV addresses this challenge by investigating status interaction - in dress as in address, in high ceremony and in everyday life - at one of its most important historical arenas: aristocratic society at the time of Louis XIV. By recovering actual practices on the ground based on a wide array of printed and manuscript sources, it transcends the simplistic view of a court revolving around the Sun King and reveals instead the multiple perspectives of contesting actors, stakes, and strategies. Demonstrating the wide-ranging implications of the phenomenon, macro-political as well as micro-political, this study provides a novel framework for understanding early modern action and agency.” – publisher.

CONTENTS: 1. The Marriage of 1679: High Ceremonies as Multifaceted Status Interactions; 2. The affaire des sieges: The Anatomy of Ceremonial Crisis; 3. The Battles of the Mantles: Ceremonial Gear and Status Conflict; 4. To Wear or Not To Wear? Mantled Visits in the Early Eighteenth Century; 5. The Duality of Service: Between Honour and Humiliation, between Primary and Secondary Functions; 6. Epistolary Ceremonial: Manuscript Correspondence as Unmediated Status Interaction; Conclusion; Appendix I: The Royal House of Bourbon, 1643-1715; Appendix II: The Conde-Gourville Correspondence; Appendix III: Train-Length and Train-Bearing in Bourbon Funerary Services at Saint-Denis and at Notre Dame, 1643-1715; Appendix IV: A Schematised Hierarchy of Free-Address Forms.



Frame-Up!

The Story of Essex, Its Shipyards and Its People

By DANA STORY



BARRE PUBLISHERS
BARRE, MASSACHUSETTS
1964

95. **STORY, Dana.** *Frame Up! The story of Essex, Its Shipyards and Its People.* Barre, MA: Barre, 1964. ¶ 8vo. ix, 128 pp. Illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; light wear to extremities of jacket, otherwise very good. BL4502 \$ 10

France et de Crookes en Angleterre prennent en vieillissant une importance plus grande au lieu de tomber dans l'oubli.

Comment transmettre économiquement les tensions alternatives énormes utilisées dans ces expériences? On peut tout d'abord rapprocher autant que possible la bobine du lieu d'utilisation, mais, même pour une courte transmission, un fil traversant une salle perdrait déjà les $\frac{2}{3}$ de l'énergie qu'il transmet. La question est encore à l'étude. Le meilleur système serait peut-être un fil isolé dans une gaine de plomb en ménageant des divisions dans la couverture métallique.

Quelle sera la lumière de l'avenir? Utilisera-t-on les corps solides ou les gaz incandescents? L'incandescence sera-t-elle due à des phénomènes chimiques ou électriques? Le rendement des sources de lumière actuelle est déplorable, des perfectionnements dans la nature de ces sources peuvent apporter des économies énormes. M. Tesla pense que l'on trouvera la solution dans l'emploi des courants électriques alternatifs de très grandes fréquences et de très hauts potentiels.

M. le Président remercie M. Tesla et lui souhaite de continuer avec le même succès le cours de ses belles recherches.

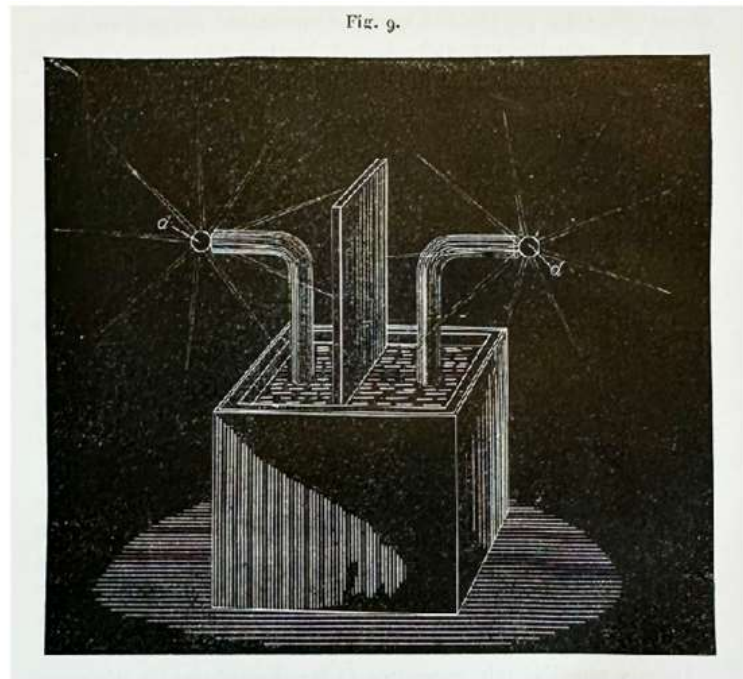
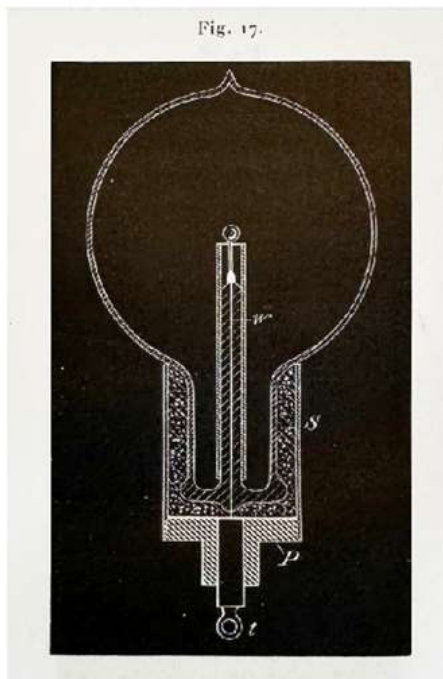
*Expériences avec les courants alternatifs de grande fréquence
et de haute tension (*)*

PAR M. NIKOLA TESLA.

Messieurs, il y a déjà quelque temps que j'ai eu l'honneur d'apporter à l'Institut américain des Ingénieurs électriciens les résultats auxquels j'étais arrivé dans une direction nouvelle. Je ne m'étendrai pas sur les expériences déjà décrites, sauf pour compléter ou exprimer plus clairement quelques idées que j'ai avancées auparavant, et aussi dans le but de faire un tout homogène de l'exposé de mes travaux sur ce sujet.

Mes recherches, vous le savez, portent sur les courants alternatifs, et plus spécialement sur ceux de haute tension et de grande fréquence. Jusqu'à quel point la grande fréquence est-elle essen-

(*) Nous avons cru pouvoir résumer sur quelques points le texte de M. Tesla, et supprimer la description de quelques expériences qui n'avaient pas été répétées devant la Société et ne présentaient pas un intérêt capital.



*Expériences avec les courants alternatifs de grande fréquence
et de haute tension (¹);*

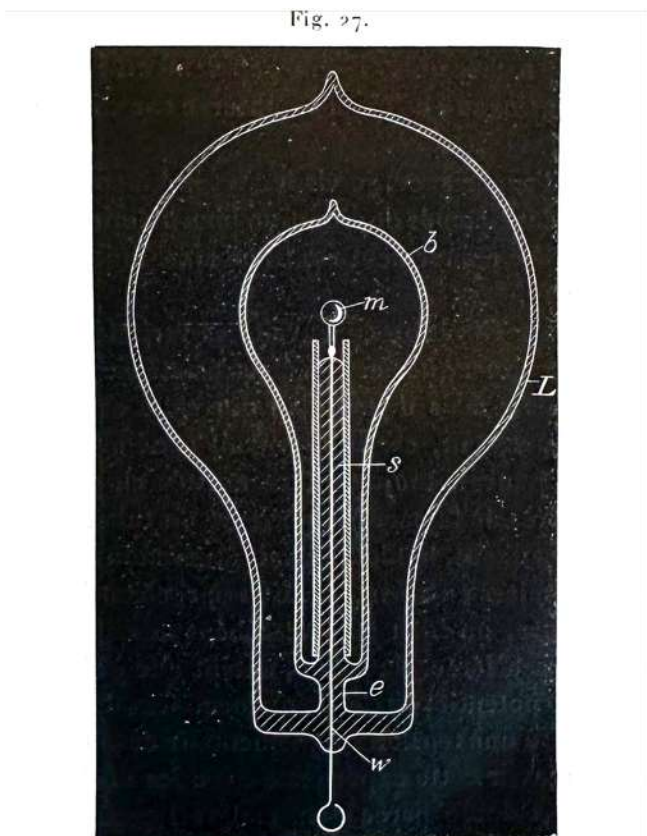
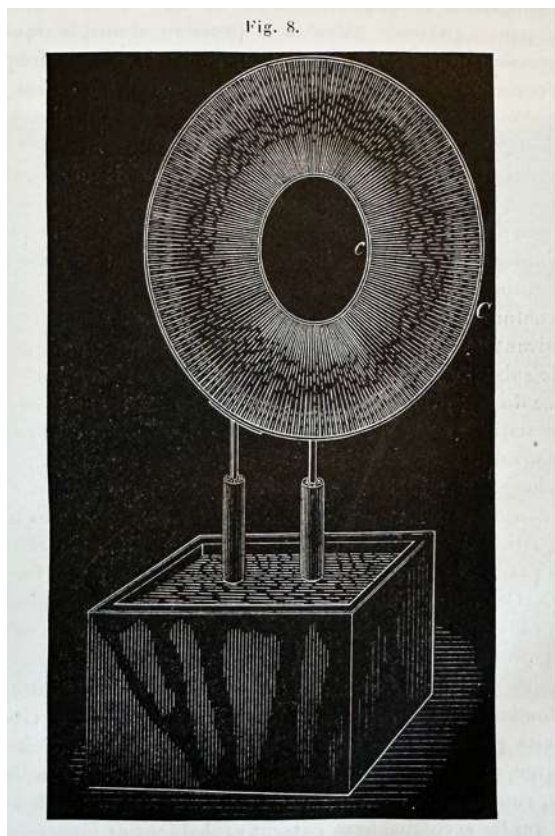
PAR M. NIKOLA TESLA.

96. **TESLA, Nikola** (1856-1943). “Expériences les Courant Alternatifs de Grande Fréquence et de la Haute Tension.” Within : *Séance de la Société Française de Physique*. Paris : Société Française de Physique, 1892. ¶ 8vo. pp. 62-128. 33 figures (showing Tesla’s electric bulbs and schematics for other electrical devices). Whole volume: 4 issues bound together. 466, 63, [1] pp. Contemporary green calf-backed marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 650

First printing in French.

This work begins (in French) “Gentlemen, some time ago I had the honor of bringing to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers the results I had arrived at in a new direction. I will not dwell on the experiences already described, except to complete or express more clearly some ideas that I have put forward previously, and also with the aim of making a homogeneous whole of the presentation of my work on this subject.



My research, as you know, concerns alternating currents, and more especially those of high voltage and high frequency. To what extent is high frequency essential?” – Tesla.

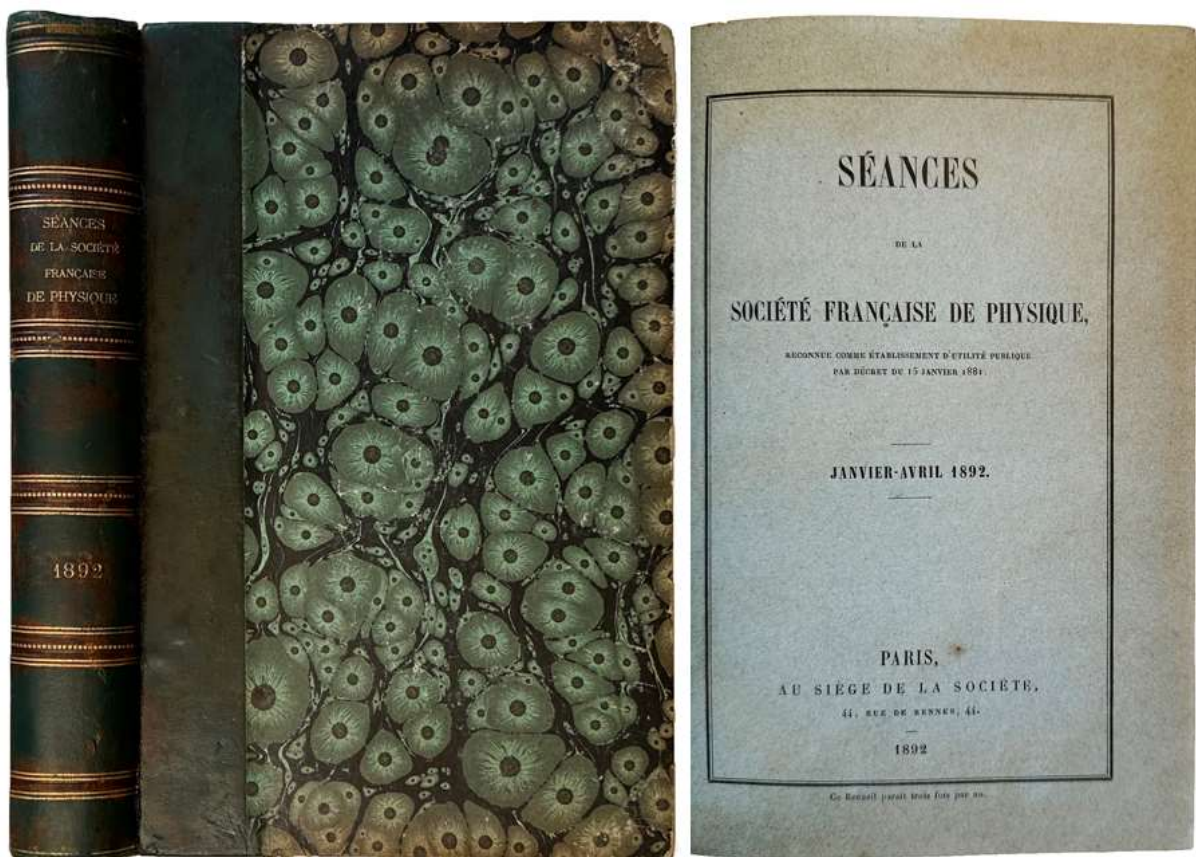
Mr. Jules Joubert (1834-1910) announces on the meeting of February 18, 1892, a lecture by Nikola Tesla: “Mr. President presents to the Members of the two Societies (1) the American engineer Mr. Tesla, who was kind enough to come to France to show us his great experiments on the effects produced by high frequency alternators.”

“Mr. Tesla explains very briefly that he has created an alternator giving 10,000 to 20,000 alternations per second. The current from this alternator passes into the primary circuit of a small, perfectly insulated induction coil immersed in the oil. The terminals of the secondary coil then make it possible to collect electricity under high voltages, with very rapid alternations. We will designate this coil by the letter A in the description of the experiments.” – Joubert.

On February 3, 1892, Nikola Tesla delivered a lecture before the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London concerning his then current work on alternating currents. His talk was titled “Experiments with alternate Currents of High Potential and High Frequency”. The talk was published the same year in book form by W. J.

Johnson in New York. On February 18, about two weeks later, Tesla appeared before the Société Française de Physique in Paris where he addressed the Society, in French, concerning his work and delivered to them the same paper which he had presented in London. In French, his paper was titled “Experiences les Courant Alternatifs de Grande Frequence et de la Haute Tension.” This paper and his accompanying remarks are found in *Séance de la Société Française de Physique* (Janvier – Avril 1892) published in Paris that same year, at pages 58 – 62 (remarks) and 62 – 128 (paper).

NOTE: Includes: Pierre and Marie Curie, « Sur la conductibilité des diélectriques solides. » [pp. 261-263].



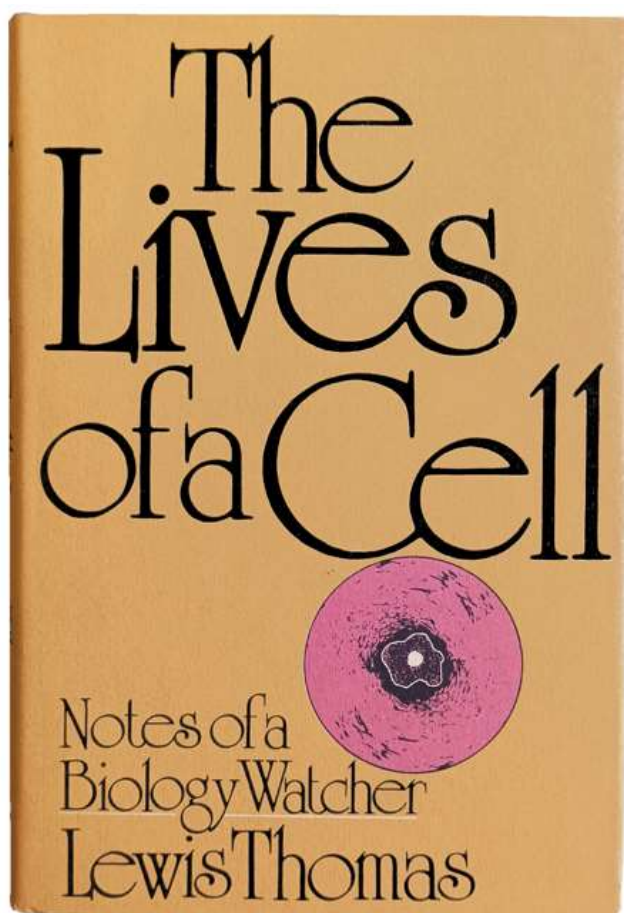


97. **THACKRAY, Arnold** (1939-) (ed.). *Private Science; Biotechnology and the Rise of the Molecular Sciences*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1998. ¶ Series: *The Chemical Sciences in Society Series*. 8vo. xi, 268 pp. Figs., index. Green silver-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. S13060

\$ 15

Thackray “sees his main contributions to the history of science as lying at the intersection of intellectual and institutional innovation.”

Arnold Thackray is an emeritus professor at the University of Pennsylvania. Initially an English chemist, he became an entrepreneurial American. Dr. Thackray has been active in the public life of scholarship, serving on a number of boards, including that of the American Council on Education. He is a former President of the Society for Social Studies of Science, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Royal Historical Society and the Royal Society of Chemistry. Dr. Thackray was the Treasurer of the American Council of Learned Societies from 1985 to 1996, and is currently a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania Press. He has twice been awarded fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, has served as George Sarton lecturer of AAAS, and is a recipient of the Dexter Award of the American Chemical Society.



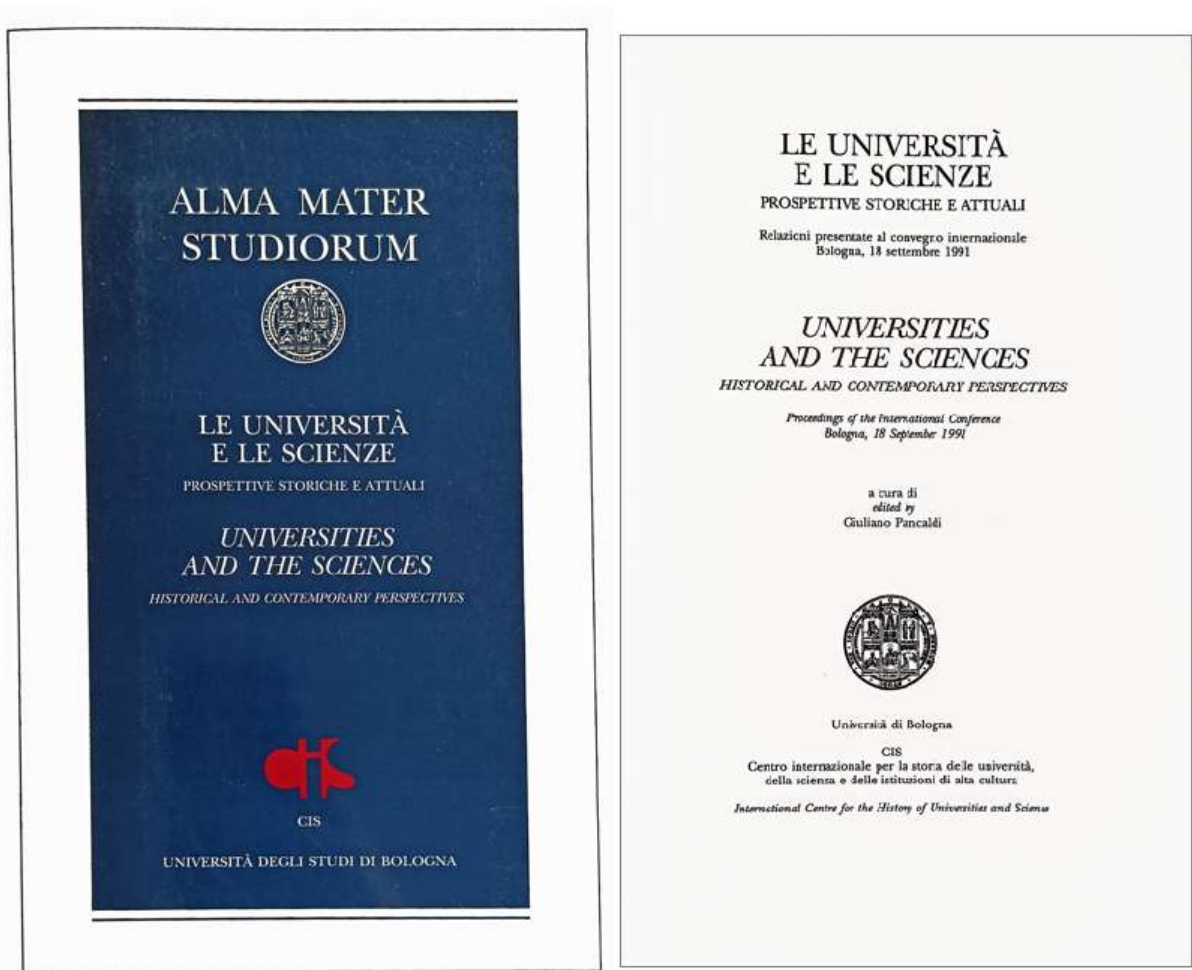
The Lives of a Cell

Notes of a
Biology Watcher

Lewis Thomas

The Viking Press
New York

98. **THOMAS, Lewis.** *The Lives of a Cell; notes of a biology watcher.* New York: Viking Press, 1974. ¶ Fifth printing. Sm. 8vo. 153 pp. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket back torn. Good +. BL4427 \$ 6.95

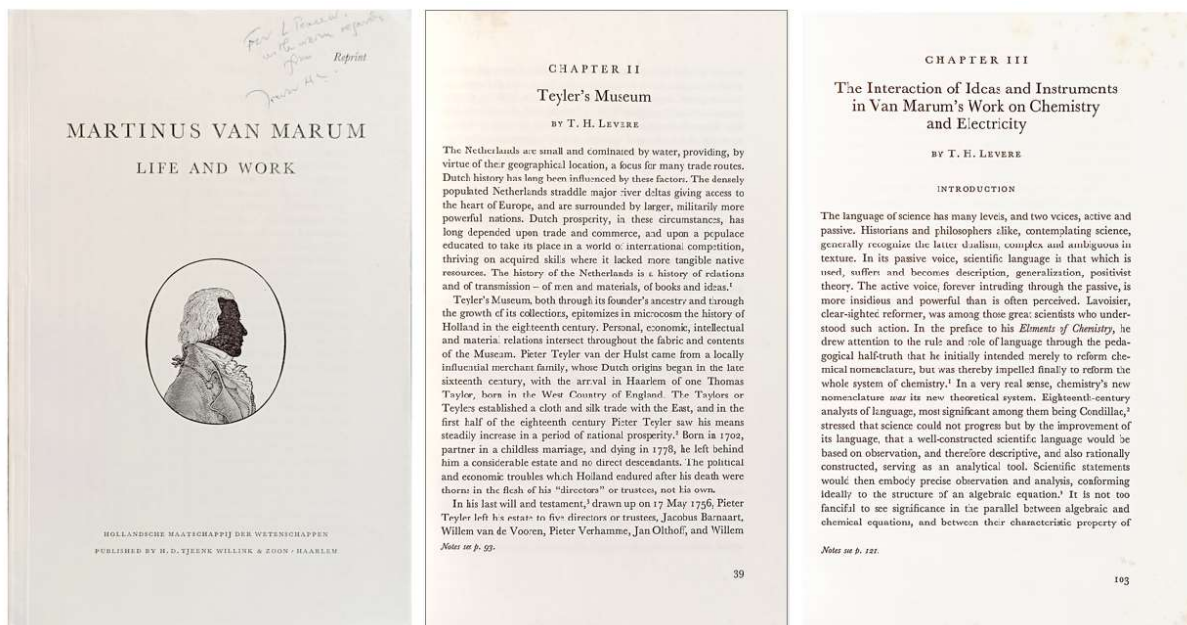


99. **Università di Bologna; Giuliano PANCALDI** (ed.). *Le università e le scienze . . . Universities and the sciences: historical and contemporary perspectives: Proceedings of the international conference, Bologna, 18 September 1991*. Bologna: Università di Bologna: CIS, 1993. ¶ Series: Alma mater studiorum. Tall 8vo. [29 cm] 253 pp. Illus. Printed wrappers. Fine. S12952 \$ 18

[Contributions in both Italian, English, and 2 solely in French].

Partial contents: Fabio Roversi Monaco, Universities in Italy: Problems and Perspectives; John I. Heilbron, Science in the American Research University. 13 total essays.

FULL TITLE: *Le università e le scienze : prospettive storiche e attuali: relazioni presentate al convegno internazionale, Bologna, 18 settembre 1991. Universities and the sciences : historical and contemporary perspectives: proceedings of the international conference, Bologna, 18 September 1991.*

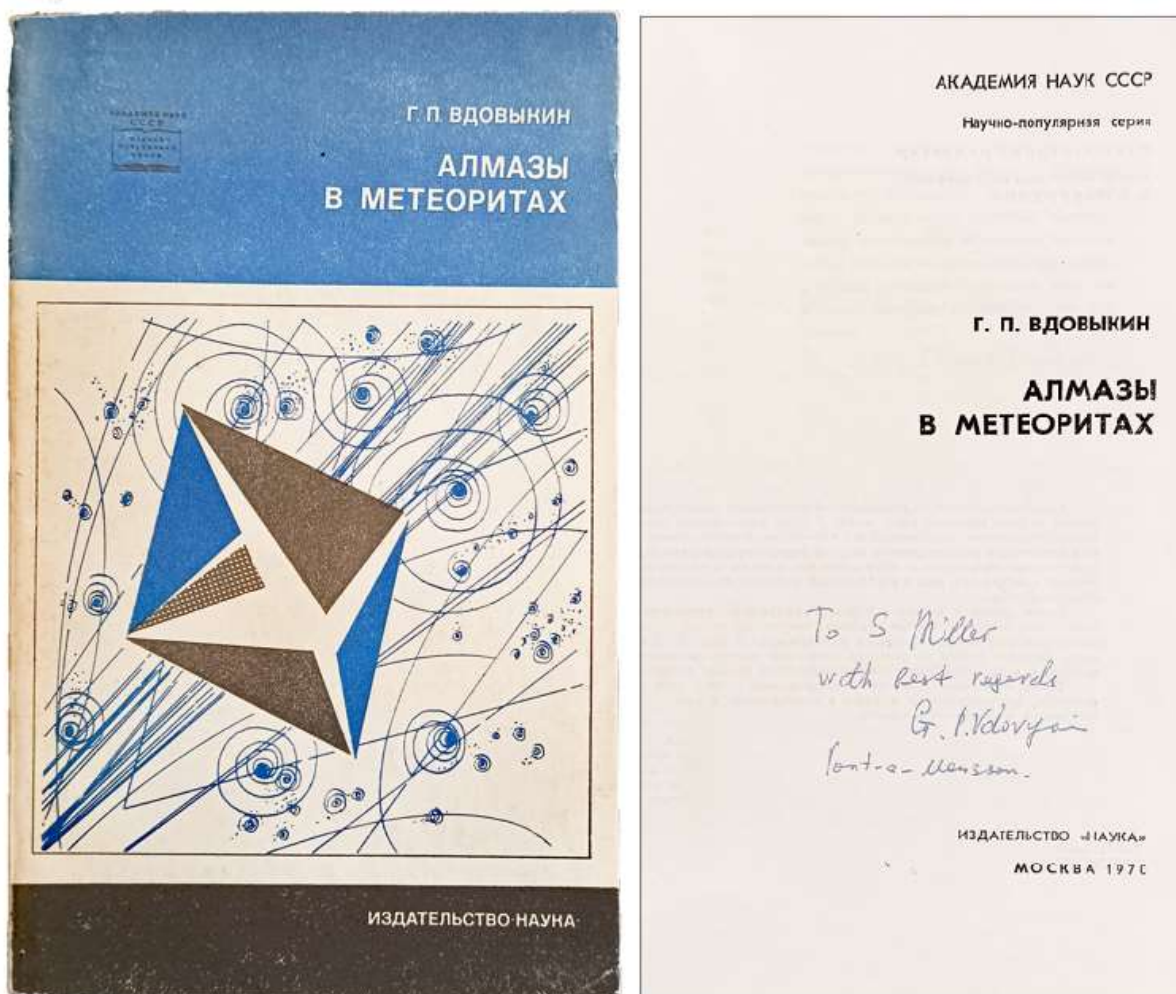


Inscribed to L. Pearce Williams

100. **VAN MARUM, Martin (Martinus)** (1750-1837). *Martinus Van Marum life and work. Chapter II: Teyler's Museum; Chapter III: The Interaction of Ideas and Instruments in Van Marum's Work on Chemistry and Electricity, by T.H. Levere.* Haarlem: Hollandsche Maatschappij Der Wetenschappen, [1973]. ¶ 2 offprints. pp. 39-102; 103-122. Printed wrappers. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to L. Pearce Williams. S12941

\$ 10

Martin van Marum was a Dutch physician, inventor, scientist and teacher, who studied medicine and philosophy in Groningen. Van Marum introduced modern chemistry in the Netherlands after the theories of Lavoisier, and several scientific applications for general use.



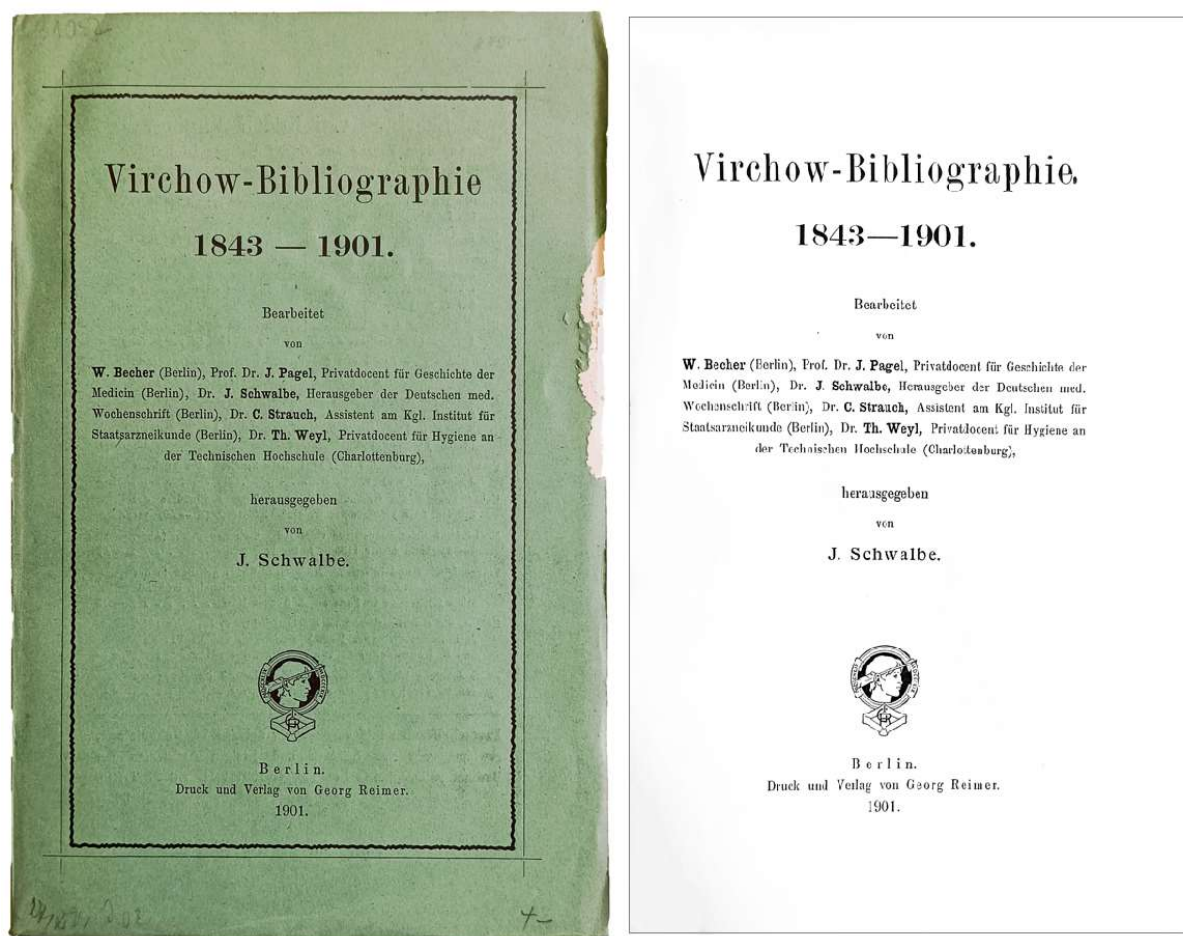
Inscribed by the Author to Stanley Miller

101. **VDOVYKIN, Gennadi Petrovich.** *Almazы v meteoritakh.*
Moskva: Nauka, 1970. ¶ Series: *Nauchno-populiarnaiia seriia.* 21 cm.
124, [3] pp. Illus. Original printed wrappers. INSCRIBED BY
THE AUTHOR TO STANLEY MILLER, "With best regards".
Very good. BL4521

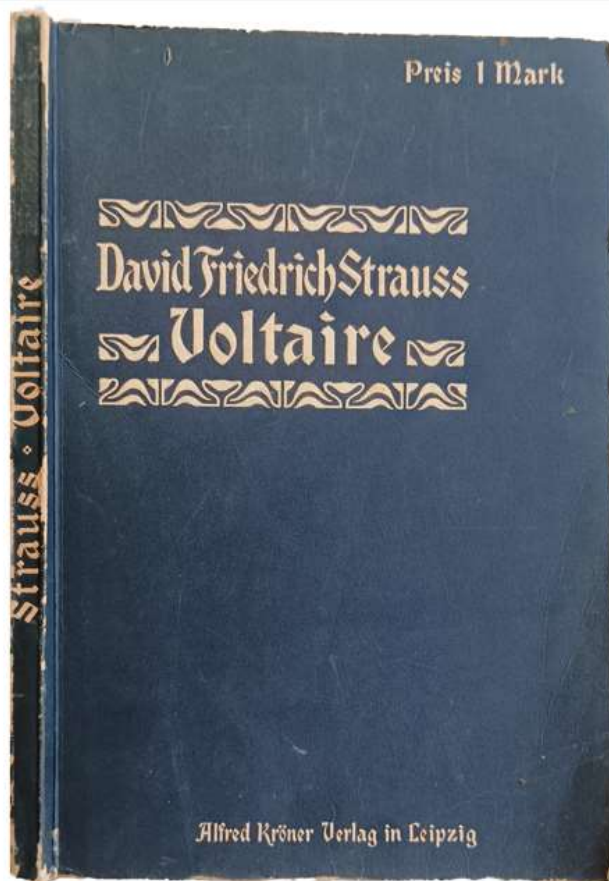
\$ 125

Vdovikin is the leading Russian expert on meteorites and exobiology or astrobiology. He has shown that meteors contain carbon and diamonds. This particular work appears to have not been translated into English. Vdovikin worked at the V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Science, Moscow, USSR.

PROVENANCE: Stanley Lloyd Miller (1930-2007) was a brilliant American chemist and biologist known for his studies into the origin of life, particularly the Miller-Urey experiment which demonstrated that organic compounds can be created by fairly simple physical processes from inorganic substances. The experiment used conditions then thought to provide an approximate representation of those present on the primordial Earth.



102. [VIRCHOW, Rudolf (1821-1902)] J. [Julius] SCHWALBE (ed.). *Virchow-Bibliographie 1843-1901. Bearbeitet von Becher . . . Pagel . . . Schwalbe . . . Strauch . . . Weyl . . .* Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1901. ¶ 8vo. 183 pp. Original green printed wrappers; rat-gnawing evident to front right margin [affects 3 ff. only]. Generally very good. RARE. BL4431 \$ 25

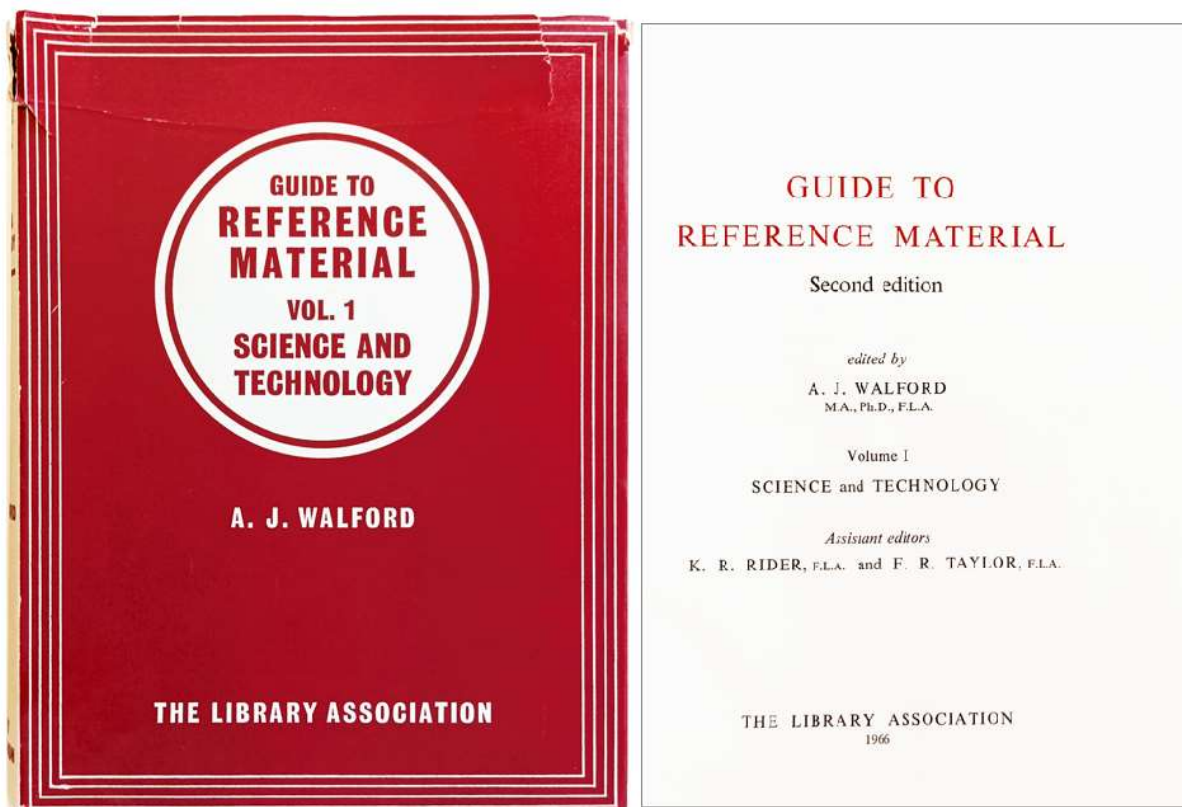


103. [VOLTAIRE (1694-1778)] David Friedrich STRAUSS (1808-1874). *Voltaire. Sechs Vorträge. Neu herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von Hans Landsberg. Volksausgabe.* Leipzig: Alfred Kröner, [1907]. ¶ 8vo. VI, 164 pp. Blue printed wrappers stamped in white; rubbed. Very good. BL4432

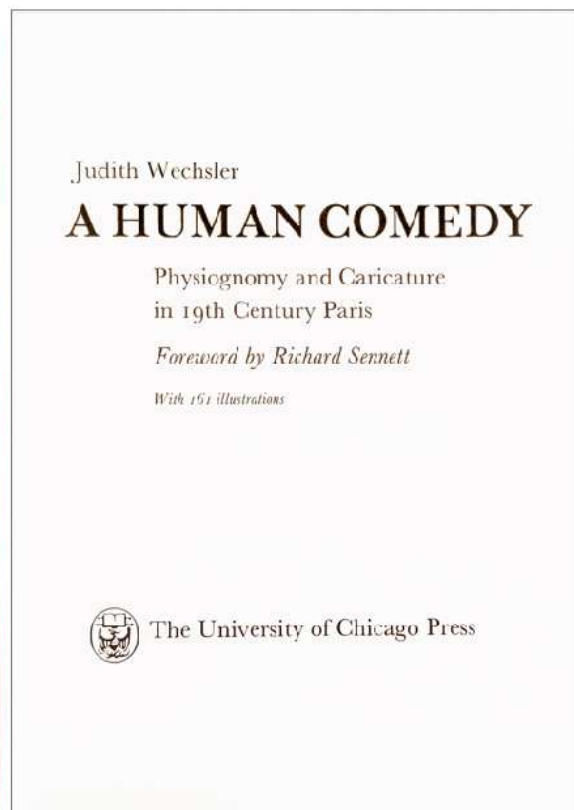
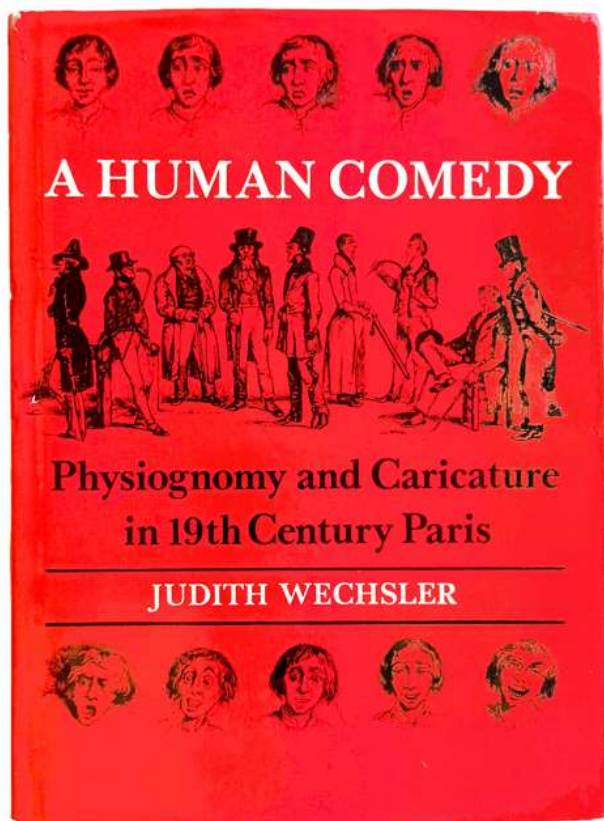
\$ 8

Contained are six lectures on Voltaire, edited by Hans Landsberg. Reprinted (first issued in 1870).

David Friedrich Strauss was a German liberal Protestant theologian and writer, who influenced Christian Europe with his portrayal of the “historical Jesus”, whose divine nature he explored via myth (Strauss conceived of myths as expressions of Truths, as opposed to the modern shorthand of myth for “falsity”- Strauss did not deny Jesus’ divine nature). His work was connected to the Tübingen School, which revolutionized study of the New Testament, early Christianity, and ancient religions. Strauss was a pioneer in the historical investigation of Jesus.



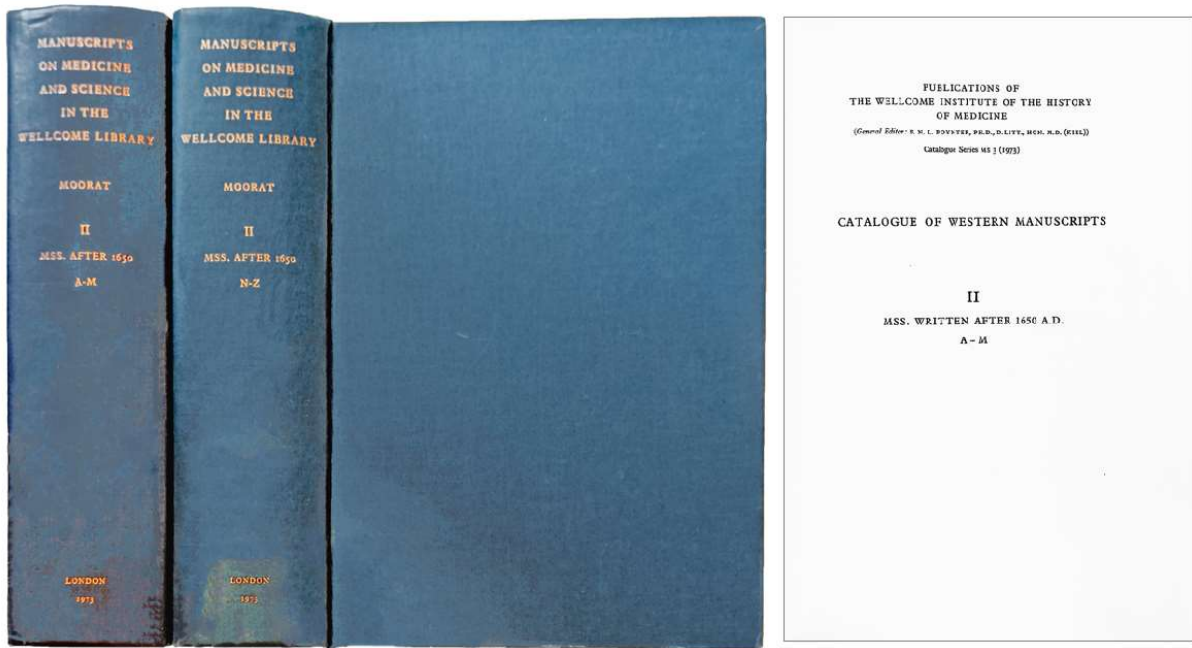
104. **WALFORD, Albert John** (1906-2000) (ed.). *Guide to Reference Material. Second Edition. Volume I: Science and Technology.* London: Library Association, 1968. ¶ Reprint. 8vo. vii, 483 pp. Two color title (printed in dark maroon and black), index. Maroon cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine labels, dust-jacket; jacket chipped. Very good. S12942 \$ 10



105. **WECHSLER, Judith** (1940-). *A Human Comedy; Physiognomy and Caricature in 19th Century Paris*. Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press, 1982. ¶ Sm. 4to. 208 pp. Illus., index. Red gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket verso mended with a small amount of cellophane tape, light edge nicks. Very good. S13067

\$ 25

“Her book, *A Human Comedy: Physiognomy and Caricature in 19th Century Paris*, focuses on Daumier in a political and historical context.” “Judith Wechsler is an art historian primarily of 19th century French art, who has engaged in interdisciplinary studies: the intersection of art and theater, art and film, caricature and physiognomy, art and science.” – author.

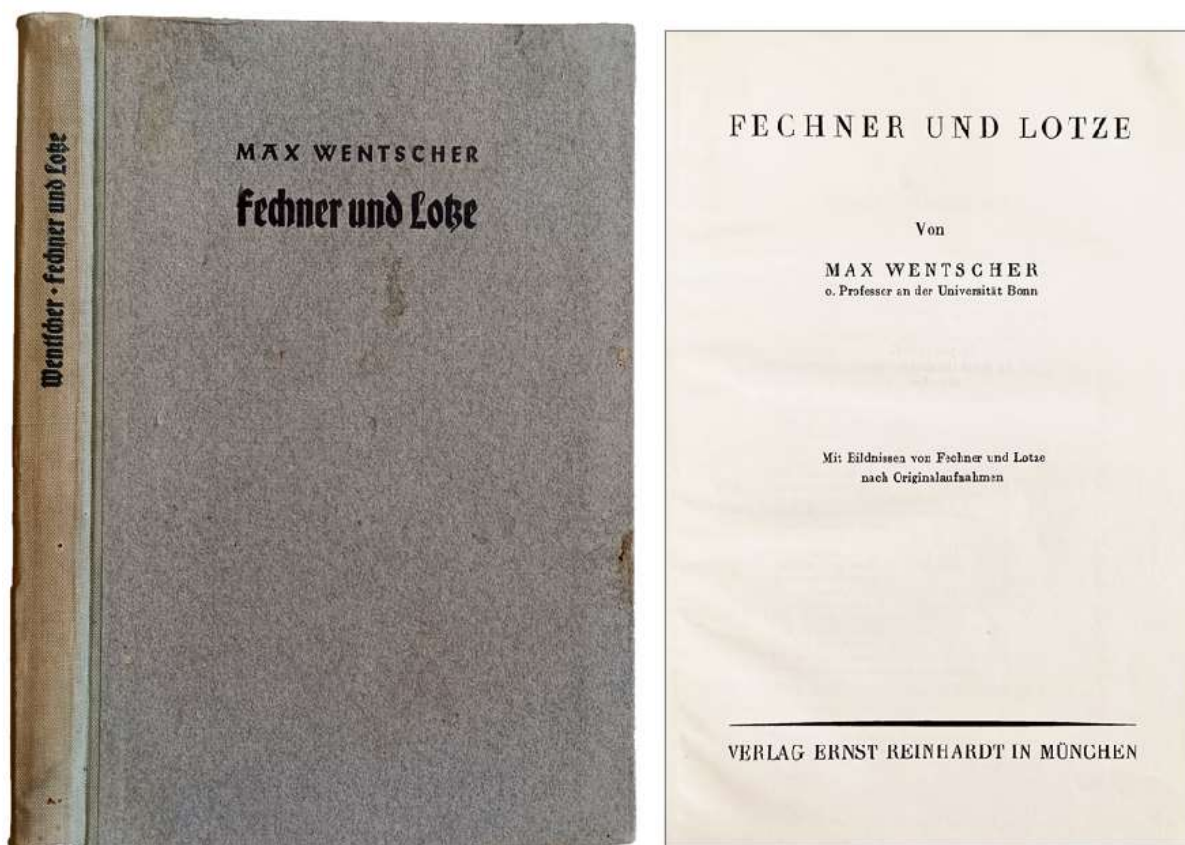


106. **Wellcome Historical Medical Library; S.A.J. MOORAT** (1892-1974). *Catalogue of Western Manuscripts on Medicine and Science in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library. II. Ms. Written after 1650 A.D. A-M [+ N-Z]*. London: Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine. 1973. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. 760; 761-1480 pp. Gilt-stamped navy blue cloth; copper cover of volume one stained, rubbed, otherwise very good (fine internally). Another volume (not offered here) contained the pre-1650 manuscripts. BL4522

\$ 45

A massive contribution to the history of Western medical manuscripts, all located in the Wellcome Library.

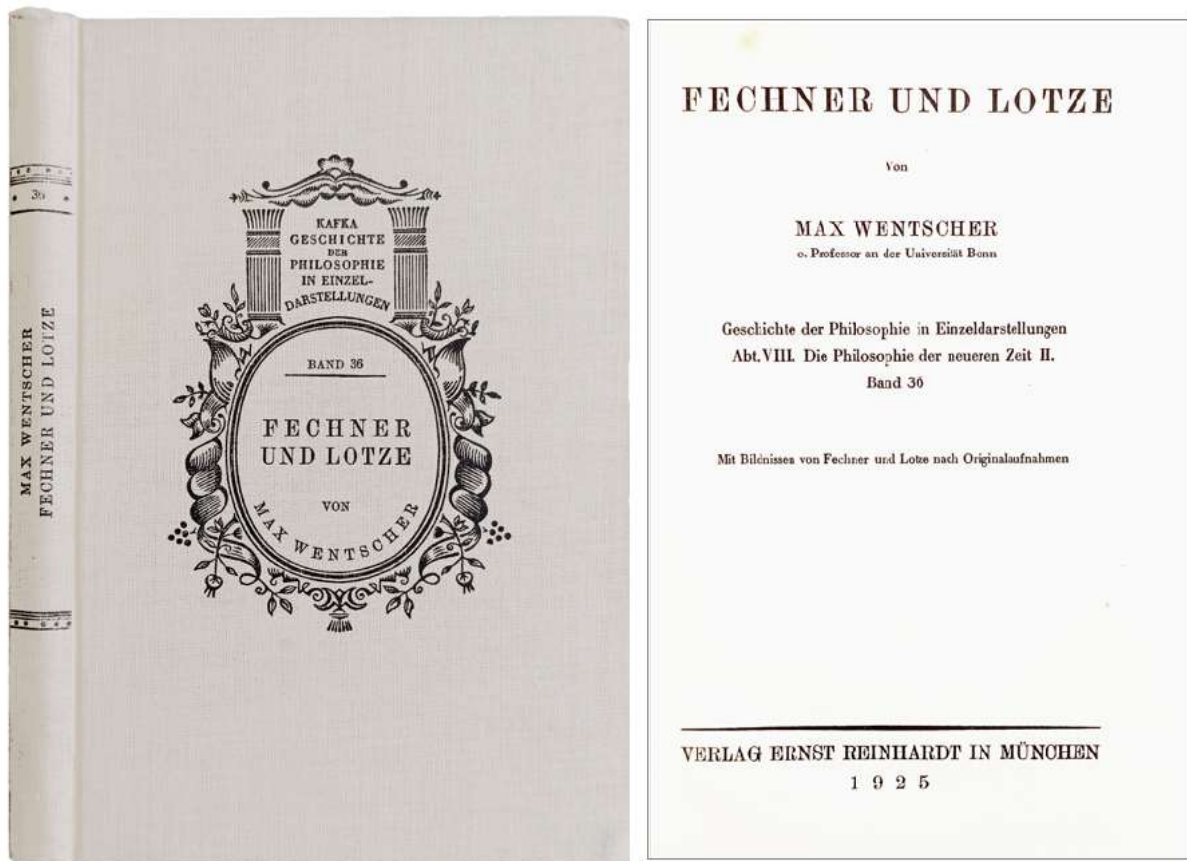
Mr. S. A. J. [Samuel Arthur Joseph] Moorat, was formerly Librarian, and latterly Keeper of Western Manuscripts, in the Library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.



107. **WENTSCHER, Max** (1862-1942). *Fechner und Lotze*. Munich: Ernst Reinhardt, 1925. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 207 pp. Portrait. Original printed beige cloth. BL4436

\$ 10

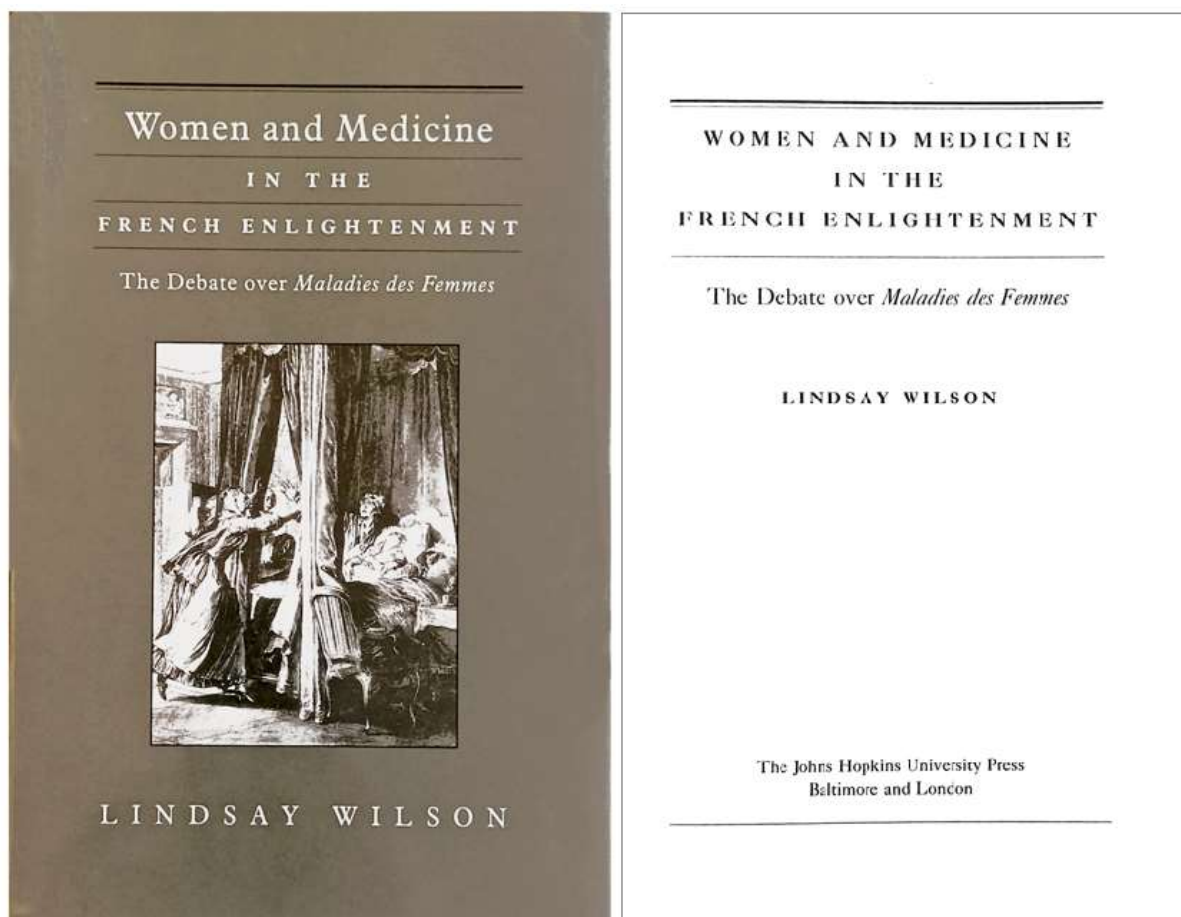
Wentscher was a professor of philosophy at the University of Bonn.



108. **WENTSCHER, Max** (1862-1942). *Fechner und Lotze. Geschichte der Philosophie in Einzeldarstellungen Abt. VIII. Die Philosophie der neueren Zeit II*. Munich: Ernst Reinhardt, 1924. ¶ Band 36. Sm. 8vo. 207 pp. Portrait. Waterstained copy. Original boards. Good-note condition please. BL4435

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Wentscher was a professor of philosophy at the University of Bonn.



109. **WILSON, Lindsay.** *Women and Medicine in the French Enlightenment: The Debate over Maladies des Femmes.* Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993. ¶ 8vo. vii, 246 pp. Index. Black gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. S13069

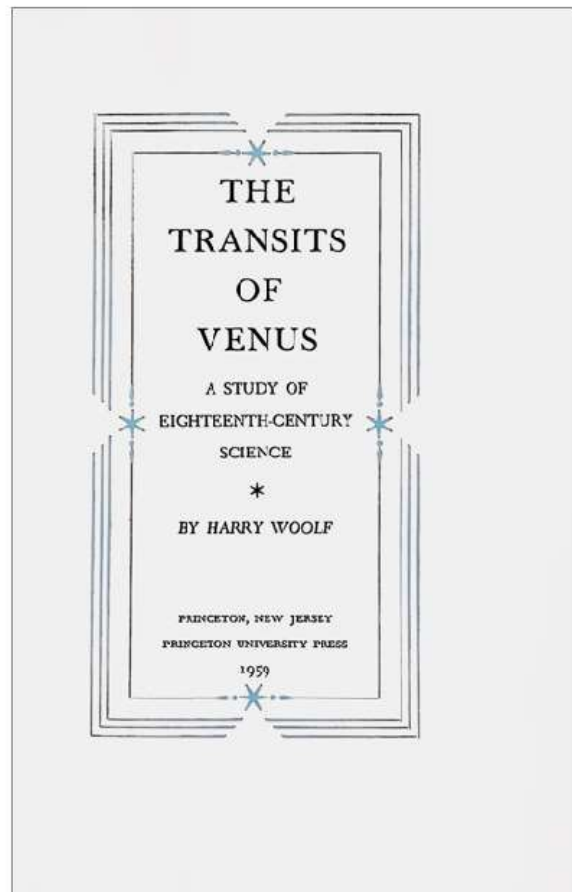
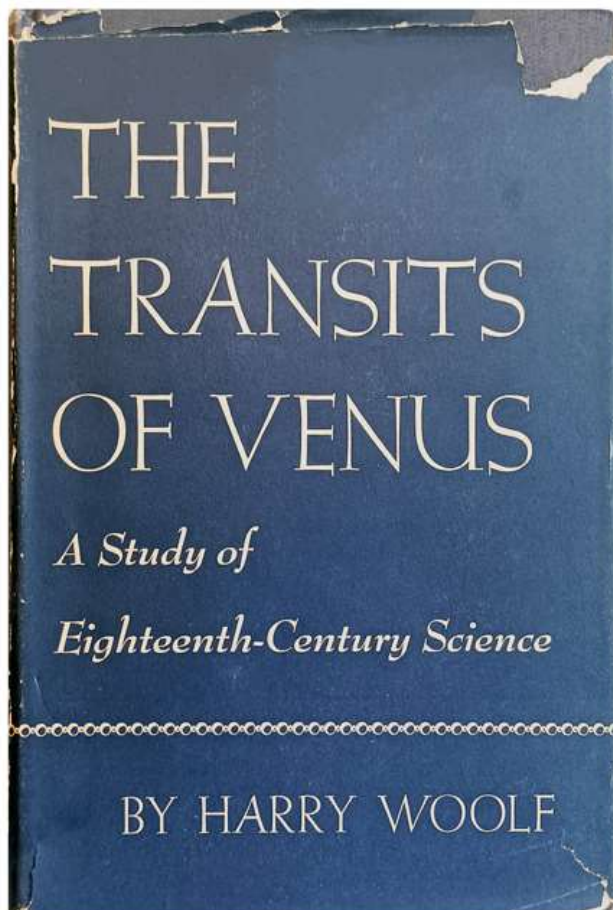
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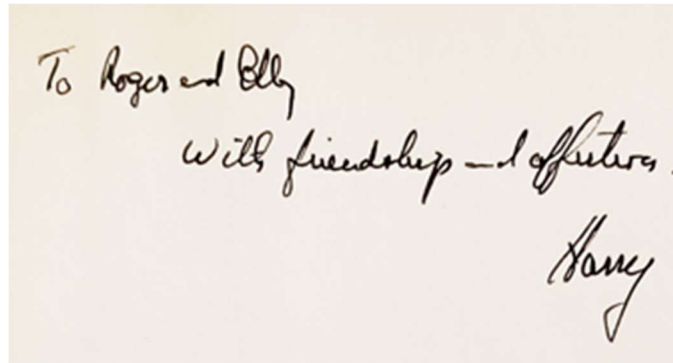
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"Wilson's description of these debates provides insight into the forces that were transforming the family, the church, corporate society, and the state on the eve of the Revolution. She argues for a re-assessment of a period that has been all too easily categorized as an age of triumph - either for enlightenment or for repression. Her work also offers concrete examples of the ways in which sexual symbolism can be employed to maintain social order or promote change. Based on medical treatises, medical topographies, official reports, judicial documents, physicians' correspondence, and memoirs of eighteenth-century women, *Women and Medicine in the French Enlightenment* is a thoroughly interdisciplinary work that will appeal to anyone with an interest in the social history of medicine, women's studies, Enlightenment thought, and French social history." - jacket.





Inscribed by the Author to Roger Hahn

110. **WOOLF, Harry** (1923-2003). *The Transits of Venus; a study of Eighteenth-Century Science*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1959. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 258 pp. 15 illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Roger Hahn "with friendship -- and affection". Very good. S12945

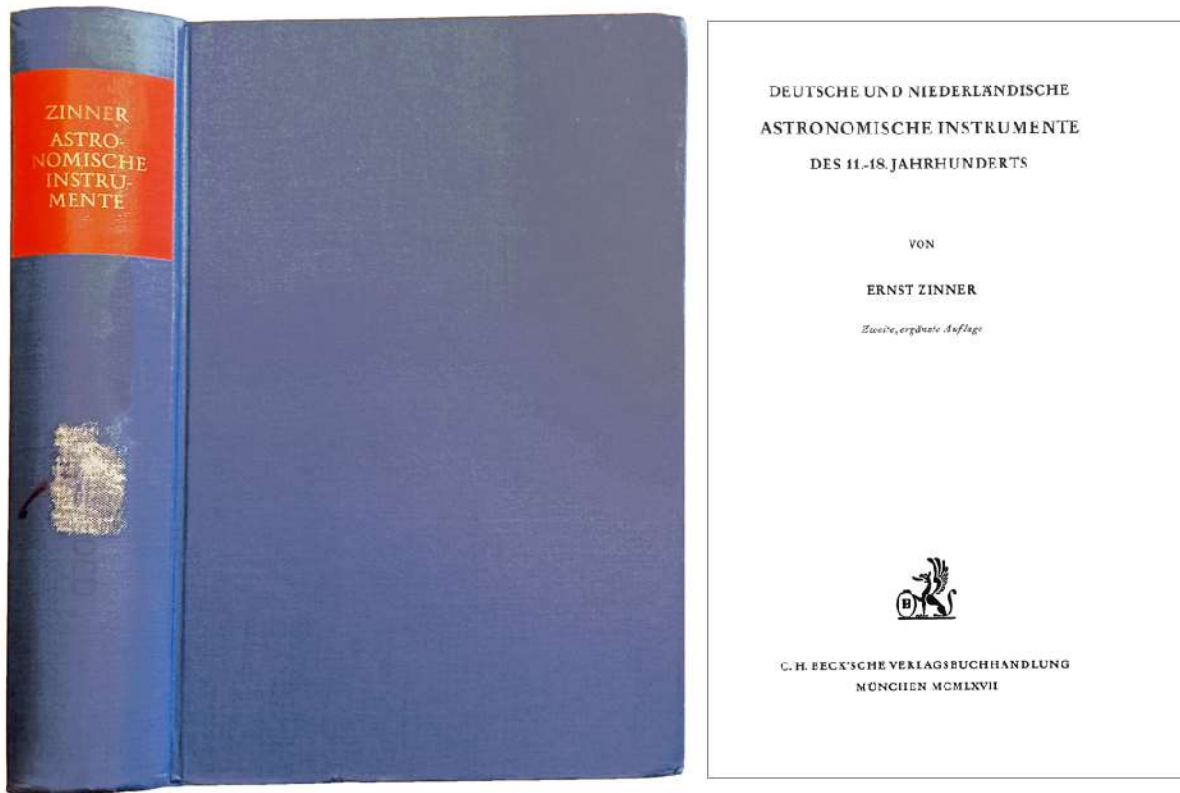
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Harry Woolf was an American educator and historian of science who served as provost of The Johns Hopkins University and was later the fifth Director of the Institute for Advanced Study. Woolf was the author of *The Transits of Venus: A Study of Eighteenth-Century Science* (1959), and the editor of several journals and multiple monographs, including the sixteen-volume *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (1964–1980). His awards and honors include the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung Medal in 1990, and fellowship in the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Roger Hahn (1932-2011), former Professor of History, Emeritus, UC Berkeley. "Hahn was a founding member and served as director of the Office for History of Science and Technology from 1993 to 1998. He also served as co-chair of the French Studies Program from 1987 to 1990, and was chair of the selection committee for the France-Berkeley Fund. Throughout his career Hahn served on numerous committees in the Department of History, the College of Letters and Science, the Academic Senate, the University of California system, and the Office of the President." See: Richard Abrams, Erich Gruen, John Heilbron, *In Memoriam, Roger Hahn*.

I bought Professor Hahn's working library, the contents of his office, in March or April 2011. Though he was battling cancer at the time, he was, as always, a gracious historian and bookman. His contacts with me over the years and his reputation

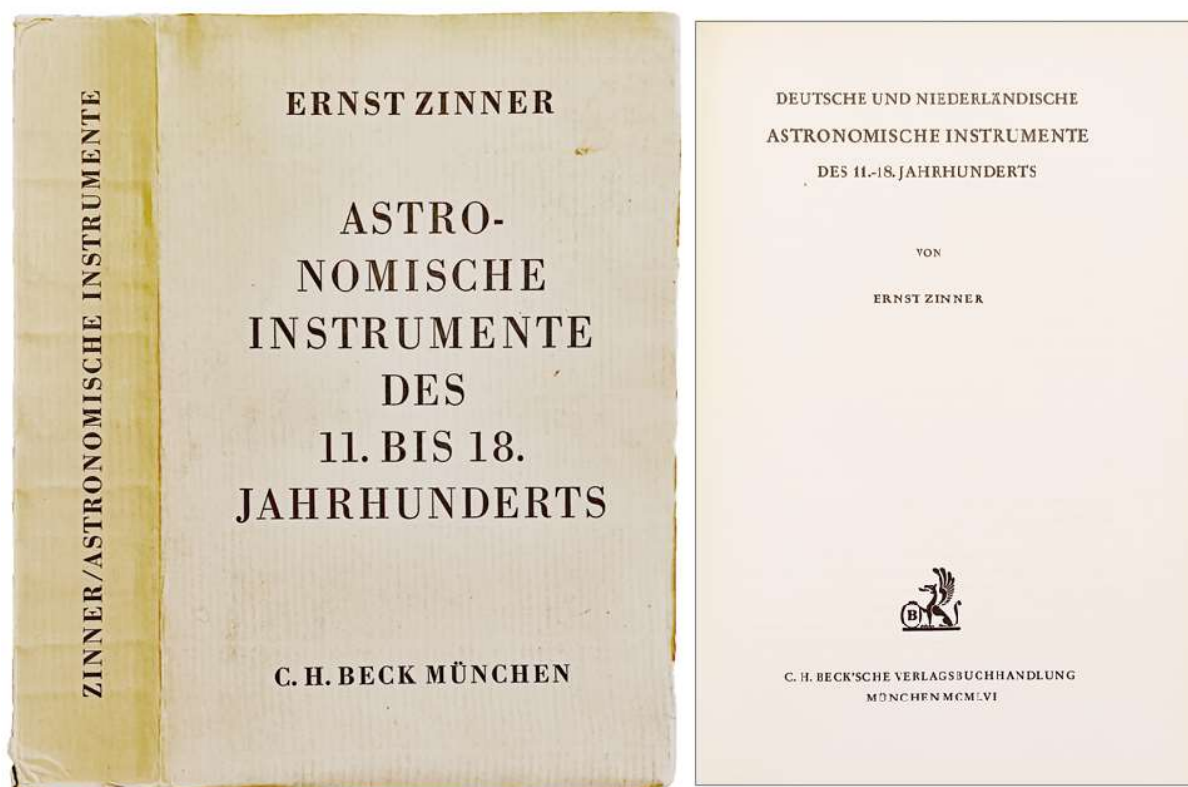
drew me to his books. A year later I discovered his sudden death while “en route to Paris, where he was to hold an early celebration of his 80th birthday.”



111. **ZINNER, Ernst** (1886-1970). *Deutsche und Niederländische Astronomische Instrumente des 11.-18. Jahrhunderts*. Munich: C.H. Beck'sche, 1967. ¶
 Second edition. 8vo. x, 688 pp. 13 illus., 80 plates (containing 169 photographic illustrations), index. Original blue cloth with gilt-stamped on red-printed spine title; ex-library copy with spine markings, 6 “discarded” stamps (including all 3 edges), bookplate and pocket removed – still a tight otherwise unused copy. BL4523

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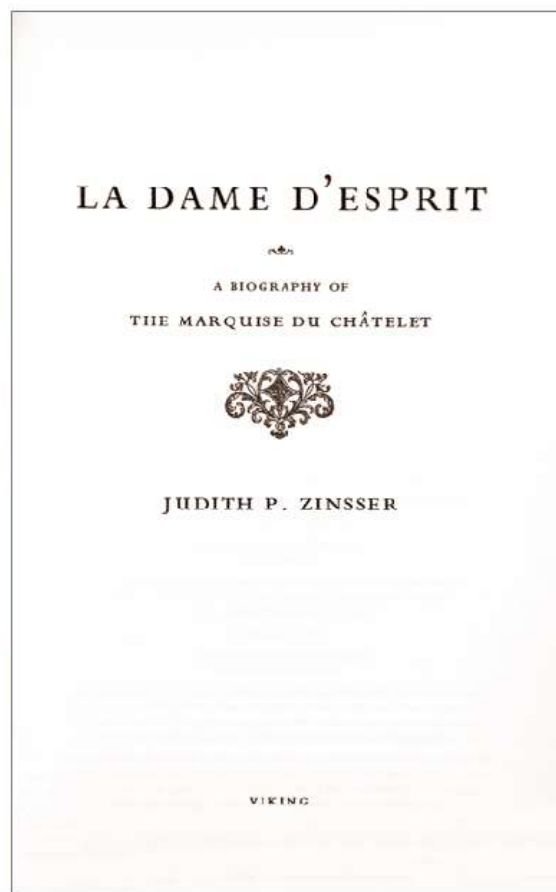
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112. **ZINNER, Ernst** (1886-1970). *Deutsche und Niederländische Astronomische Instrumente des 11.-18. Jahrhunderts*. Munich: C.H. Beck'sche, 1956. ¶ 8vo. x, 678, [2] pp. 13 illus., 80 plates (containing 169 photographic illustrations), index. Original printed wrappers. Near fine. BL4524

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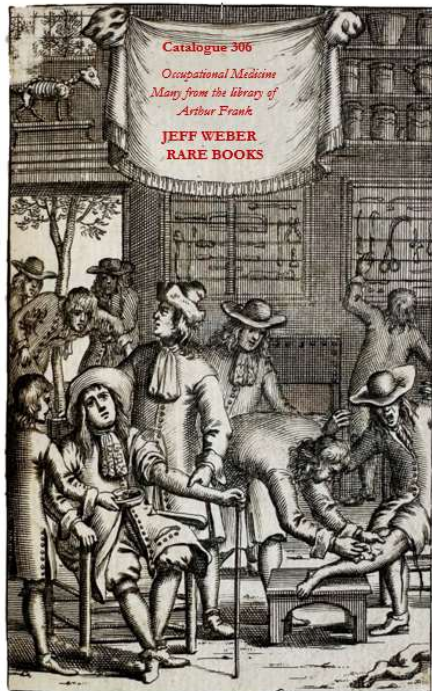
113. **ZINSSER, Judith P.** *La Dame d'Esprit; a Biography of the Marquise de Chatelet*. New York: Viking, 2006. ¶ Cover half-title: From a life of frivolity to a life of the mind. 8vo. viii, 376 pp. Plates, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. BL4525

\$ 6.95

Gabrielle Emilie Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, marquise du Chatelet (1706 – 1749), French mathematician, physicist, and author. Voltaire was one of her lovers. She also translated Newton's Principia.

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