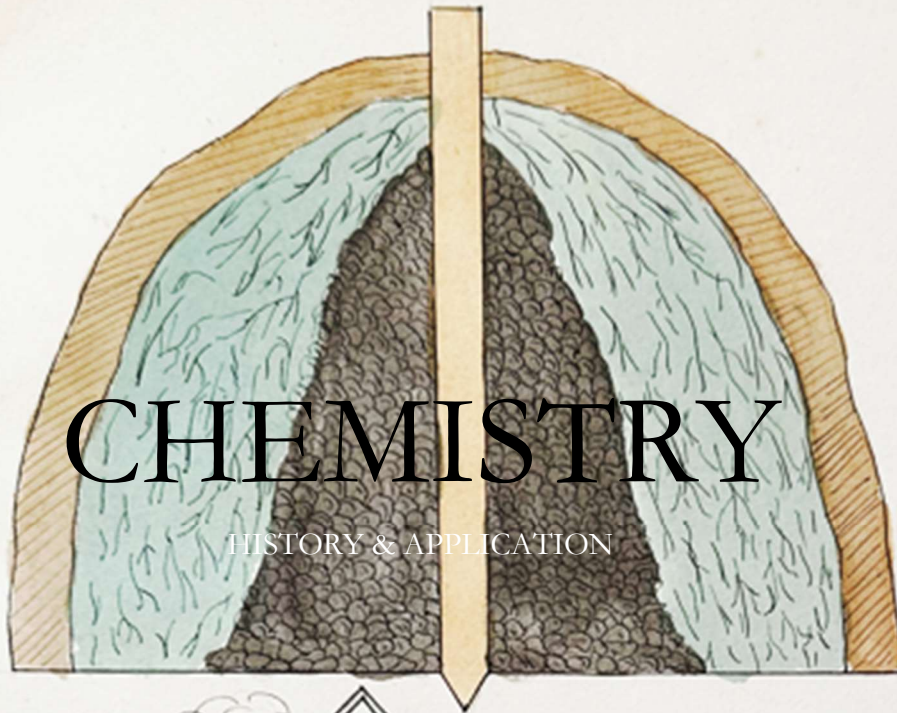
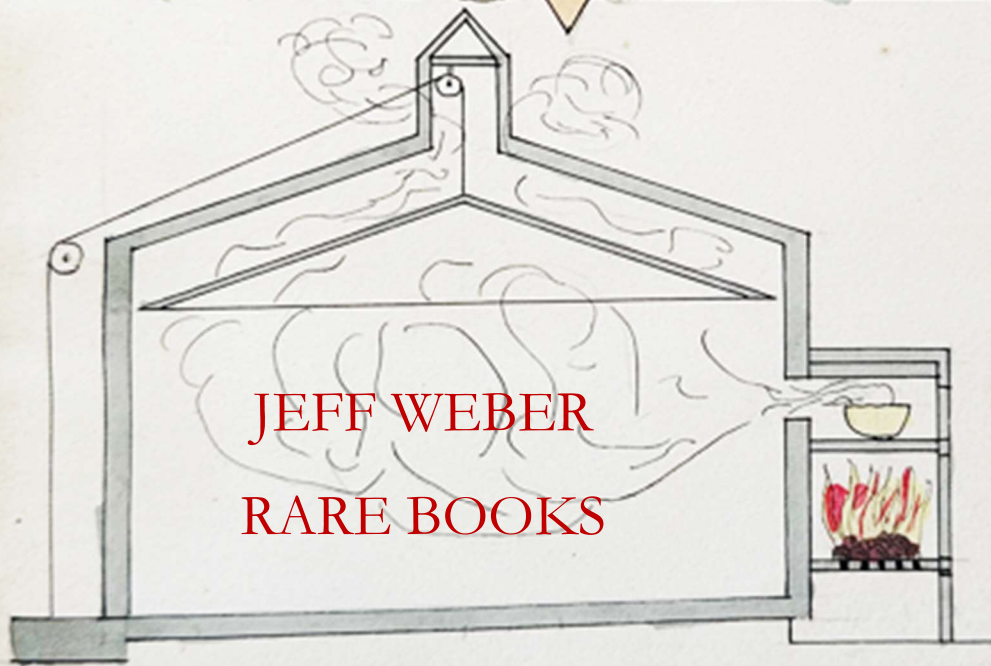


Catalogue 320



CHEMISTRY

HISTORY & APPLICATION

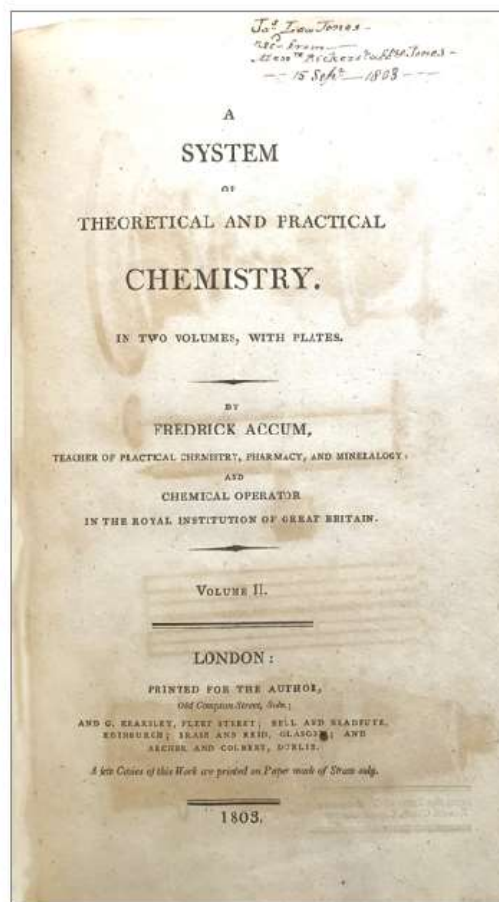


JEFF WEBER

RARE BOOKS

Neuchâtel, Switzerland

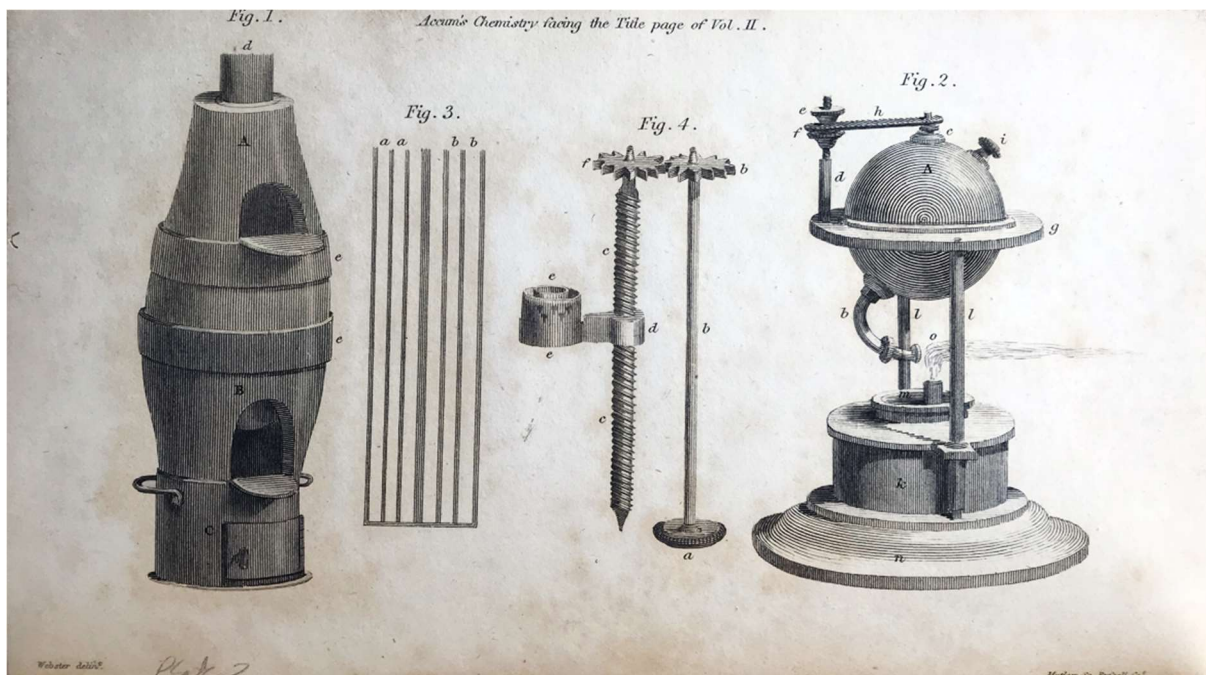
COVER & TITLE: JUGE, Marc. *Leçons de Chimie à l'usage de l'enseignement secondaire inférieur*. Genève: Atar, 1913.



1. **ACCUM, Fredrick** (1769-1838). [showing as spelled on title] [**Frederick**] [**Friedrich Christian Accum**] (1769-1838). *A System of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. Volume II* [only]. London: Printed for the Author, 1803. ¶ 8vo. [iv], xxvii, [1], 360, xxxi, [1] pp. 4 engraved plates of apparatus (Plate II acts as frontispiece, all plates are unnumbered), index. Crudely rebound in quarter calf, marbled paper over old boards. Armorial bookplate of Aske's Boy School, Haberdasher's Livery Company. Ownership signature on title of Jas. Law Jones, "rec'd from Messrs. Rickers staff & Jones -- 15 Sept. 1803". Scarce. [SS13442]

\$ 60

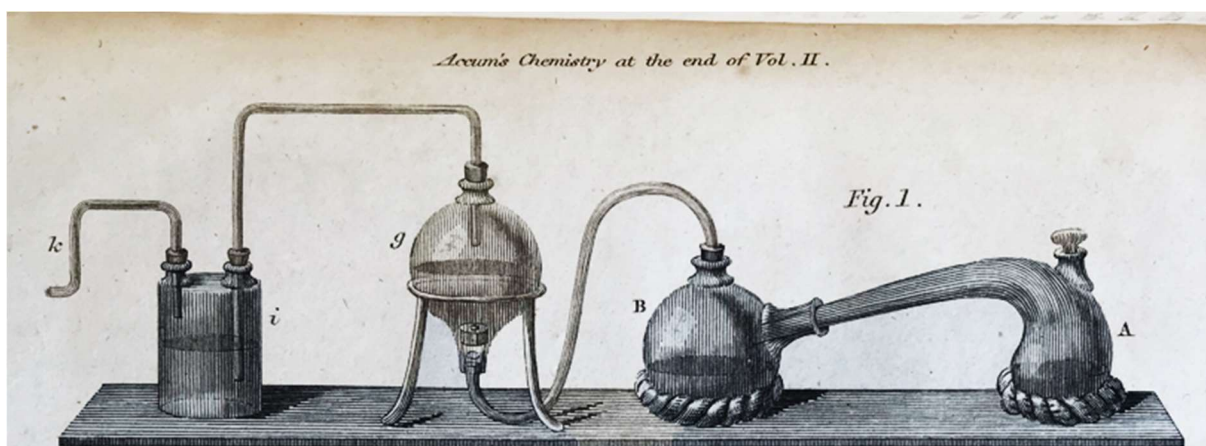
First edition, vol. II only. With added paper (laid in): A Manual of Analytical Mineralogy. Review. Quarterly Review, 1809. 9 pp. pp. 153-161. "This clearly written and well organized book is called the first textbook of general chemistry written in the English language to be based on Lavoisier's new chemistry. The principles are illustrated with experiments." -- Cole.

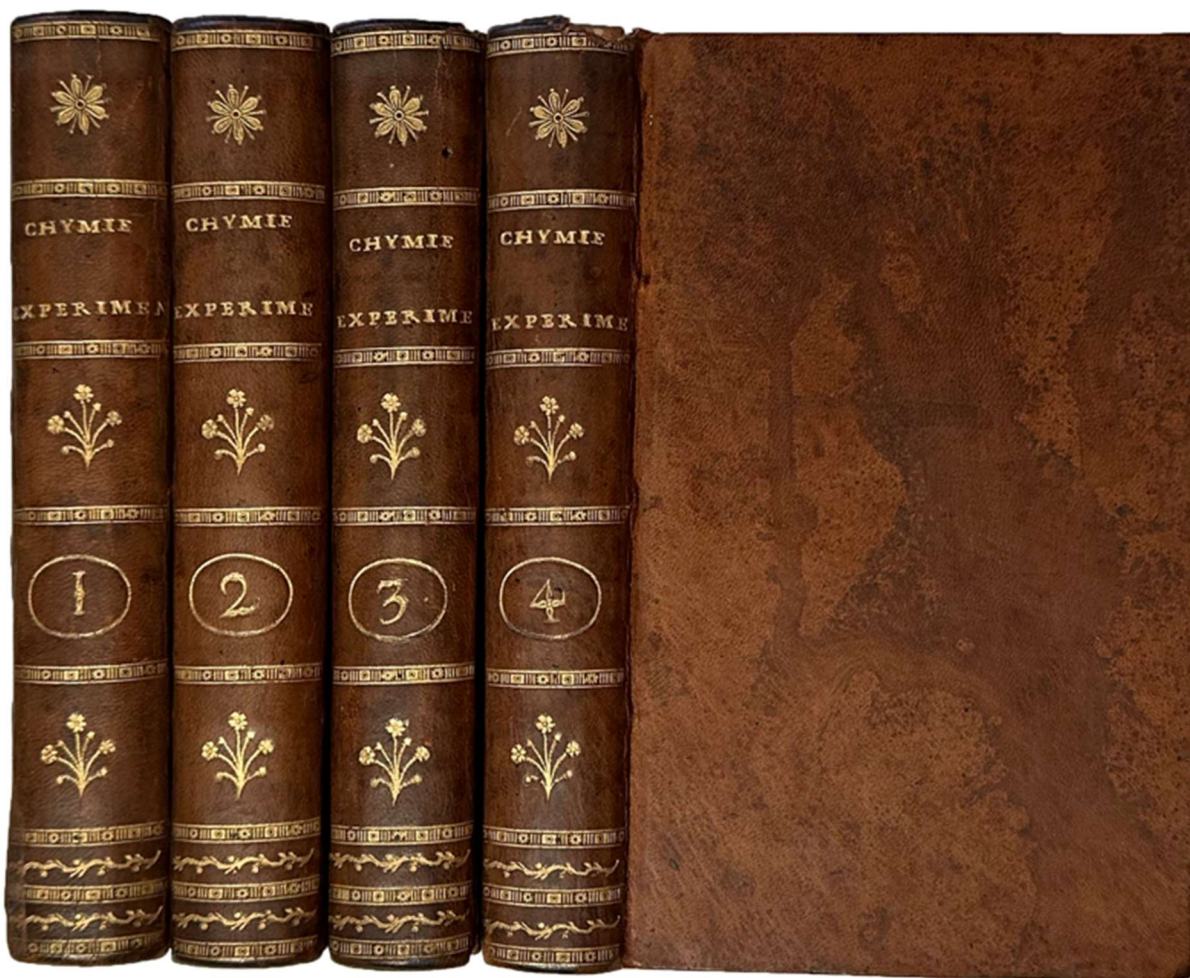


Accum (1769-1838), born in Germany where the family operated a small soap boiling business. In 1793 Accum came to London to take a position at Brande, apothecaries to George II. He became friends with Anthony Carlisle and William Nicholson and established his own laboratory. He assisted Sir Humphry Davy until 1803 (the year this book was issued). He also began lecturing in 1802 where his students included Benjamin Silliman and William Peck. He supplied apparatus to institutions abroad. Amazingly, in December 1820, he was arrested for mutilating books at the Royal Institution Library, which triggered his exiting England for Germany.

“The value of Accum’s work lies in the way he saw and exploited the technological possibilities of the rapidly advancing science of chemistry.” [DSB].

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

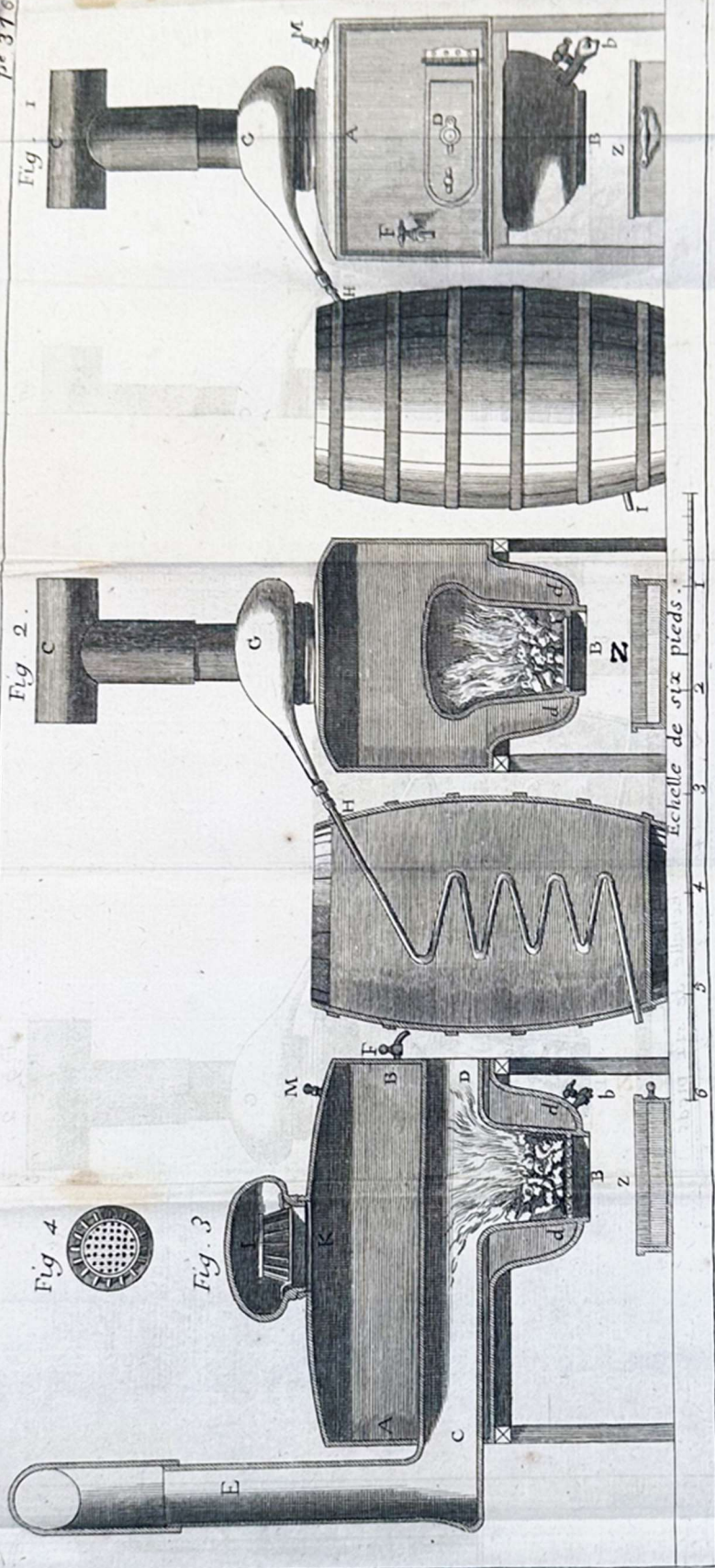




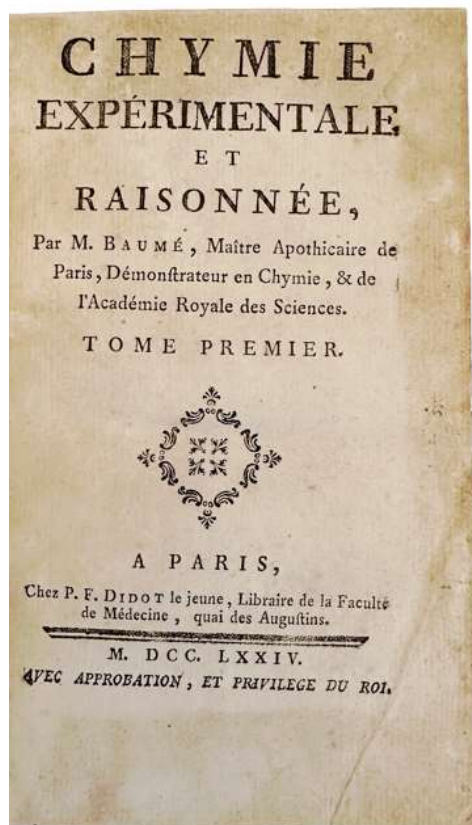
2. **BAUME, Antoine** (1728-1804). *Chymie expérimentale et raisonnée, par M. BAUME, Maître Apothicaire de Paris, Démonstrateur en Chymie et de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*. Paris : P.F. Didot le jeune, 1774. ¶ 4 volumes. 12mo. [2], clxvi, 353, [1] ; [2], 499, [1] ; [2], 506 ; [2], 492, [4] pp. PLATES: Vol. I : 6 of 7 engraved folding plates (lacking pl. V, lacks frontispiece); vol. II: 3 engraved folding plates; vol. IV: 2 engraved folding plates. [Should be Frontis., 12 plates, yet this copy lacks the frontis., and pl. V in vol. I.] Contemporary full tree calf, smooth backs, gilt-stamped spines; two spine heads with chipping. Very good. [023]

\$ 175

Second edition, essentially a reprint of the first edition of 1773 with errata corrected. “The present work is the author’s extensive textbook of chemistry. It is characterized by Partington as being ‘clear, detailed, and practical,’ in its treatment of the subject and is one of the last major textbooks to be based on the phlogiston theory.” – Cole.

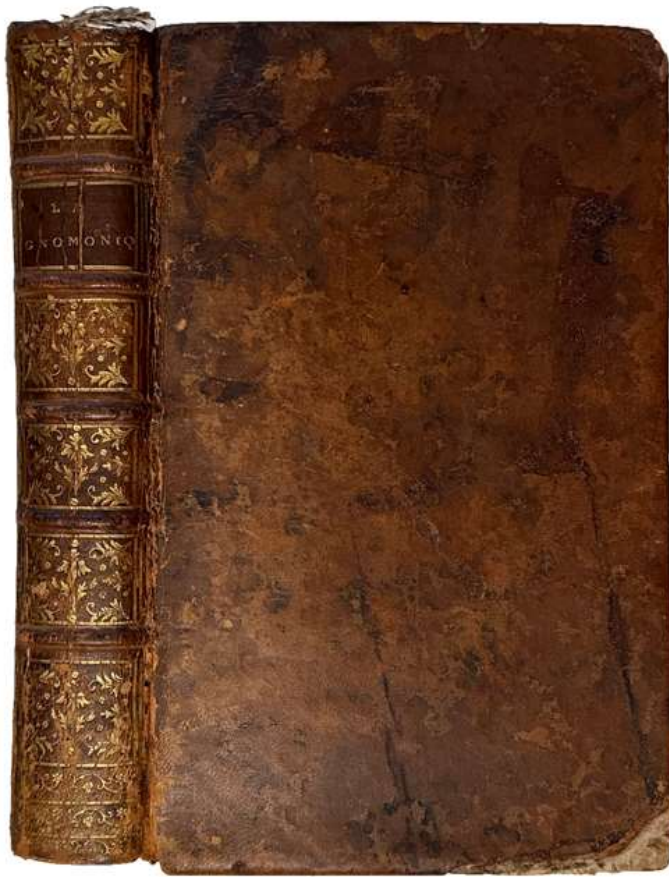


“One of the very latest and at the same time the best text books based on the Phlogiston theory by one of the most distinguished eighteenth century French chemists.” – Duveen (with incorrect date “1783” instead of 1773 edition).



“[This work] contains a long preface (I, i-xl) summarising its contents, an elaborate table of contents (I, xli-Ixxiv), ‘prolegomena’ (I, Ixxv-cxlv) containing descriptions of furnaces and apparatus, a glossary of terms (I, cxlvii-clx), and the text proper is on theory, lime, vitriolic acid and sulphur, gypsum, nitric, hydro chloric and acetic acids, fixed alkali, alum, clay, liver of sulphur, saltpetre. Vol. ii is on mineral alkali (soda), animal alkali (ammonia) and their salts, borax and boric acid (sel sedatif), arsenic, cobalt, nickel, antimony, zinc, bismuth, mercury, tin, lead, iron, and copper; vol. iii is on silver, gold, platinum, ceramics, glass, ores and assaying (essai ou docimasie), pyrites, mineral waters, salines, and ‘reflexions on the philosophers’ stone’. Vegetable and animal chemistry are missing, being treated in VI. The treatment is clear, detailed, and practical.” – Partington (referencing the 1773 first edition, but the two issues have the same elements, so this applies).

□ Cole 48; Duveen p. 53; Ferguson, I, pp. 83-84; Partington III, p. 91.



3. **BEDOS DE CELLES, Dom François** (1709-1779). *La gnomonique pratique, ou l'art de tracer les cadrans solaires avec la plus grande précision, par les meilleures méthodes, mises à la portée de tout le monde. Avec des observations sur la manière de régler les horloges.* Paris : Briasson; Despilly; Hardy, 1760. ¶ 8vo. [4], xxii, 404, [2] pp. Engraved frontispiece after Gazet, title-vignette, preface to the Academie Royale with vignette, vignette with cherubs (p.1), 33 of 34 engraved folding plates*, numerous tables, 1 large folding engraved map of France by R. Bonne, woodcut head and tail pieces, errata; frontispiece with small hole, lacks plate 9 (torn away), small marginal ink note p. 311, pls. 22 & 23 with minor holes. Original full mottled calf, raised bands, gilt spine compartments, maroon gilt-stamped spine label; extremities worn, considerable wear to front lower corner (exposed board), spine label cracked, marbled endleaves. Good. [025]

\$ 350

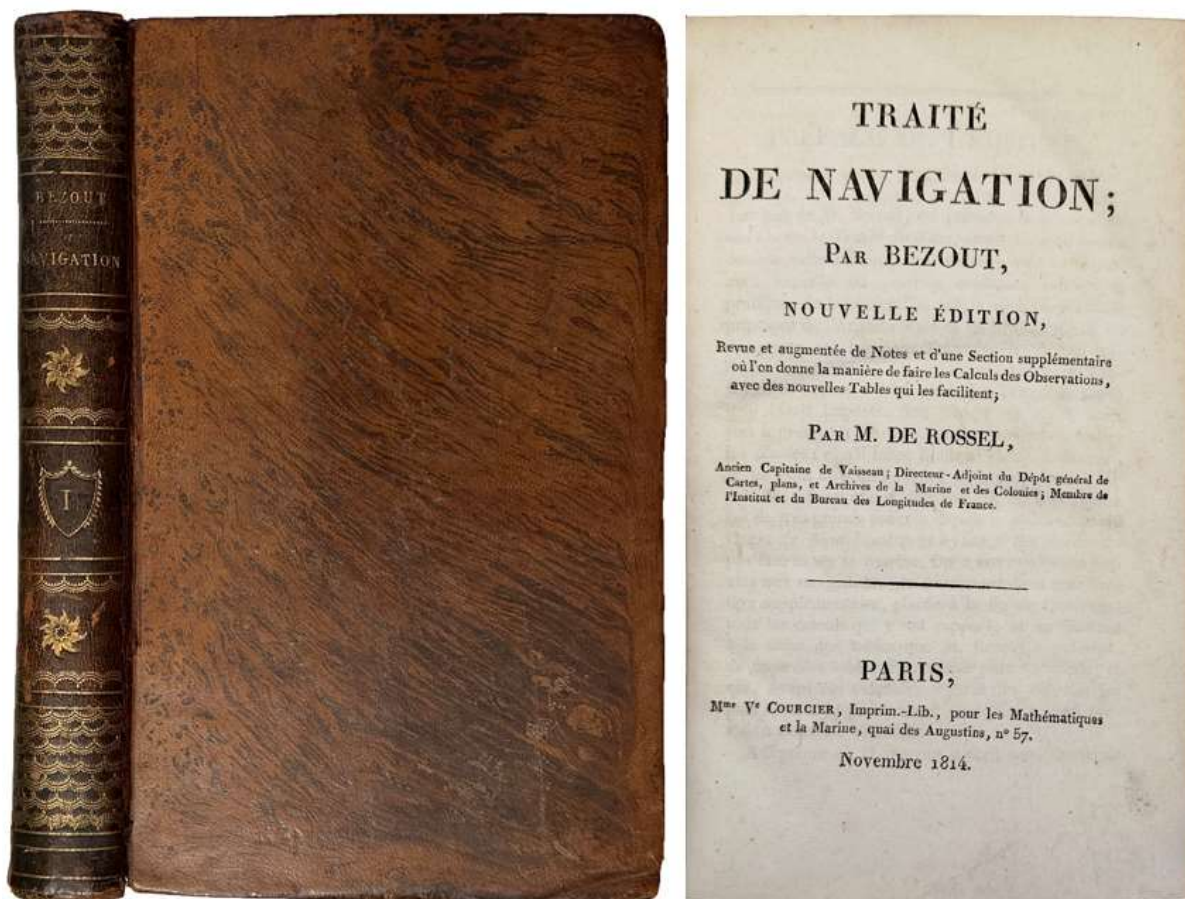
First edition. Written by the renowned organ builder Benedictine monk, Dom Bedos de Celles, himself a learned mathematician and member of the Académie Royale des Sciences de Bordeaux.



□ Houzeau & Lancaster 11654; Poggendorff I, 131.



[3]

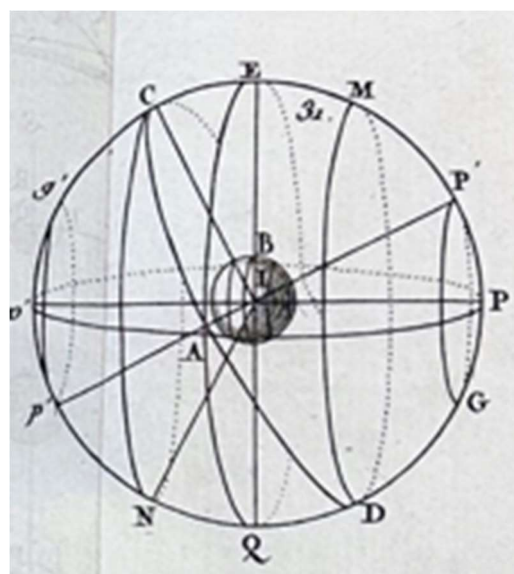
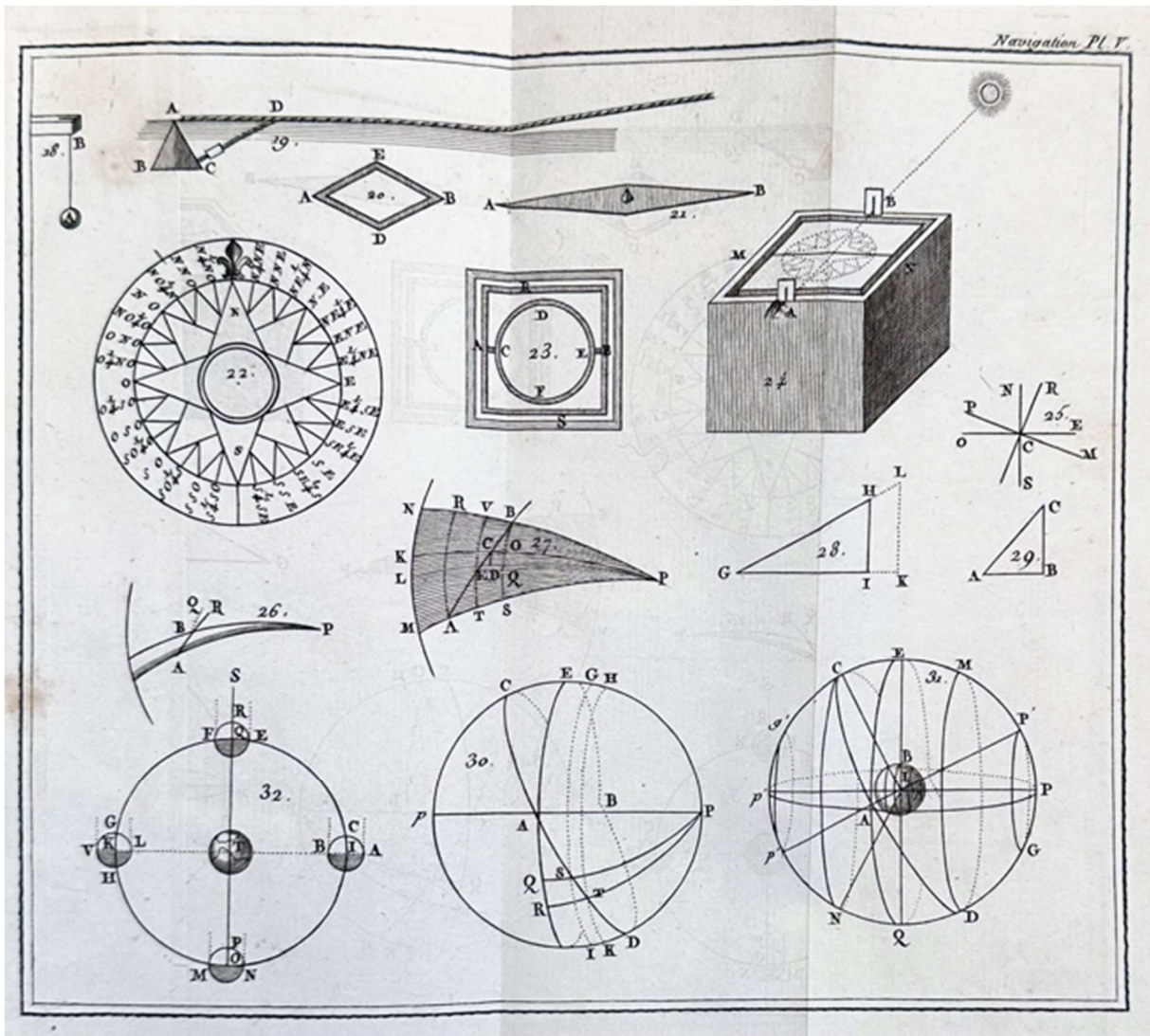


4. **BEZOUT, Etienne** (1730-1783). *Traité de Navigation. Nouvelle édition, revue et augmentée de notes et d'une section supplémentaire où l'on donne la manière de faire les Calculs des Observations, avec des nouvelles Tables qui les facilitent ; par M. de Rossel* . . . Paris : Mme. V^e Courcier, 1814. ¶ Two parts in one volume. 8vo. XVI, 338, [60] pp. Half-title, 5 folding tables (p. 268, 288, 310, 312, 316), 19 numbered "Tables à l'usage de la navigation", Supplemental tables (numbered I-XIV), 5 folding plates (including 2 maps/cartes). Original full tree calf, elaborately gilt-stamped spine, flat-back, showing "I" on the spine, marbled endsheets; upper joint cracked. Good or better. [050]

\$ 100

Originally published in 1769, this is the new edition containing Rossel's supplement. The arrangement of this publication is that the author had issued under the title "*Cours de mathématiques*" a 6-volume collection of his works, of which this "*Traité de Navigation*" was volume 1. This volume contains the second part, a '*Section supplémentaire*' 'Calculs des observations que l'on fait en mer.' [pp. 253+].

□ Houzeau-Lancaster 10756.



[4 detail]



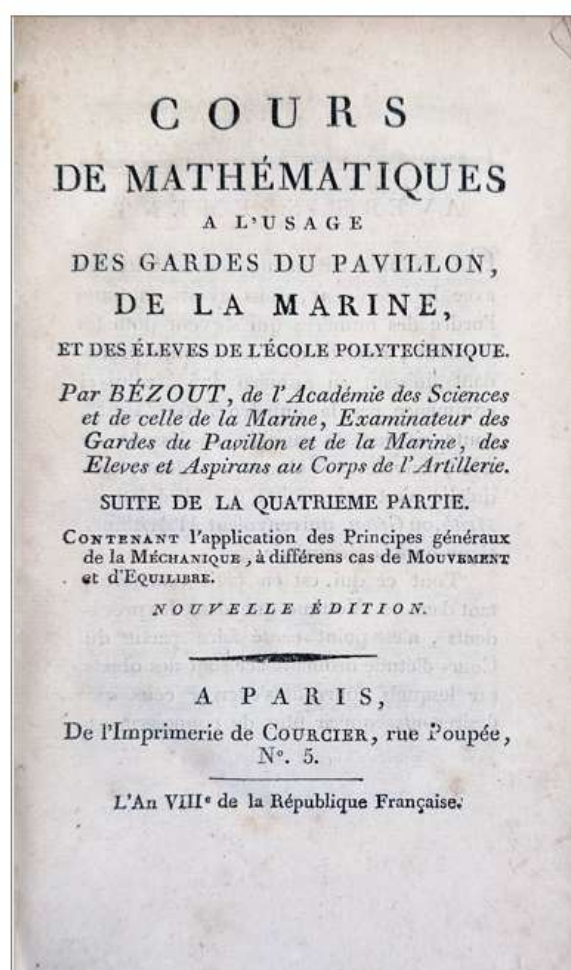
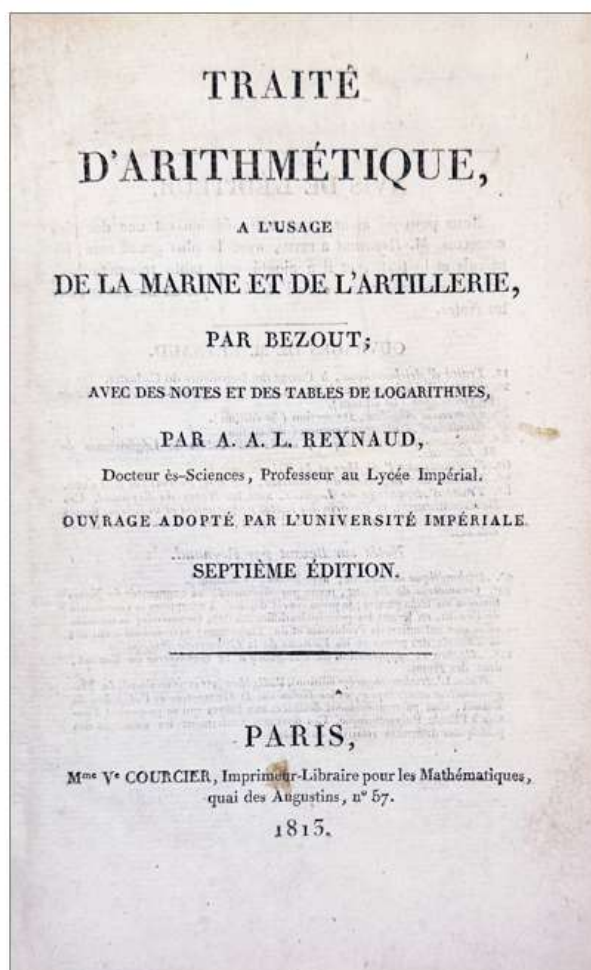
5. **BEZOUT, Etienne** (1730-1783) ; **A.-A.-L. [Antoine-André-Louis] REYNAUD** (1771-1844). Series title : *Cours de Mathématiques*. [Vol. I] : *Traité d'arithmétique, à l'usage de la marine et de l'artillerie . . . avec des notes et des tables de logarithmes par A. A. L. Reynaud . . .* Paris : Mme. Ve. Courcier, [1799], 1812-13. ¶ SPINE TITLES : *Cours de Mathématiques*. 5 volumes. 8vo. Volume 1 : [1813] *Traité d'arithmétique . . . septième édition*. vii, (1), 144, [2], 126 pp. Followed by 40 unnumbered pages of tables; marginal tear pp. 131-2, final leaf of tables also torn, with some of the blank margin missing (top corner – not effecting the text). Vol. 2 : [1812] *Cours de Mathématiques. Seconde partie, contenant, La géométrie, la trigonométrie rectiligne et la trigonométrie sphérique. Notes sur la Géométrie, éléments de géométrie descriptive et problèmes. Seconde édition*. viii, 191, [1], 199, [1] pp. 10 of 12 engraved folding plates ; lacks plates I and 3. Vol. 3 : [1812] *Cours de Mathématiques . . . Troisième partie, contenant l'Algèbre et l'application de l'Algèbre a la géométrie*. viii, 322, [2], 216, [2] pp. 4 engraved folding plates. Vol. 4 : VIII [1799]. With GARNIER. *Cours de Mathématiques a l'usage des gardes de Pavillon de la Marine . . . Quatrième partie. Nouvelle édition*. viii, 366 pp. 10 engraved folding plates. Vol.

5 : VIII [1799]. *Cours de Mathématiques . . . suite de la quatrième partie.*
iv, 402 pp. 11 engraved folding plates. Early full tree calf, gilt-stamped
spines, marbled endsheets ; rubbed, corners showing, 3 joints & spine head
(vol. I) with a few kozo repairs, general wear. As is. [051]

\$ 100

Made-up set, uniformly bound. Includes 35 (of 37) engraved plates, with the full
allotment of 40-pages of tables (vol. I).

Details of the volumes, which concern different aspects and fields of mathematics:
Volume 1: Treatise on arithmetic. 2: The elements of geometry, rectilinear
trigonometry, and spherical trigonometry. 3: On algebra and its applications to
arithmetic & geometry. 4: The general principles of mechanics, preceded by the
principles of calculus which serve as an introduction to the physical-mathematical
sciences. 5: Applying the general principles of mechanics, etc.



Etienne Bezout, inspired by Euler, he became a mathematician, and taught at the
École Polytechnique. "In 1768 [Charles-Étienne] Camus, who was the examiner for

the artillery, died. Bézout was appointed to succeed him becoming examiner of the Corps d'Artillerie. He began work on another mathematics textbook and as a result he produced *Cours complet de mathématiques à l'usage de la marine et de l'artillerie*, a [multi]- volume work which [originally] appeared between 1770 and 1782. This was a very successful textbook and for many years it was the book which students hoping to enter the École Polytechnique studied.” [Math history].

TABLE pour réduire un nombre quelconque de poids anciens en poids nouveaux, et réciproquement.

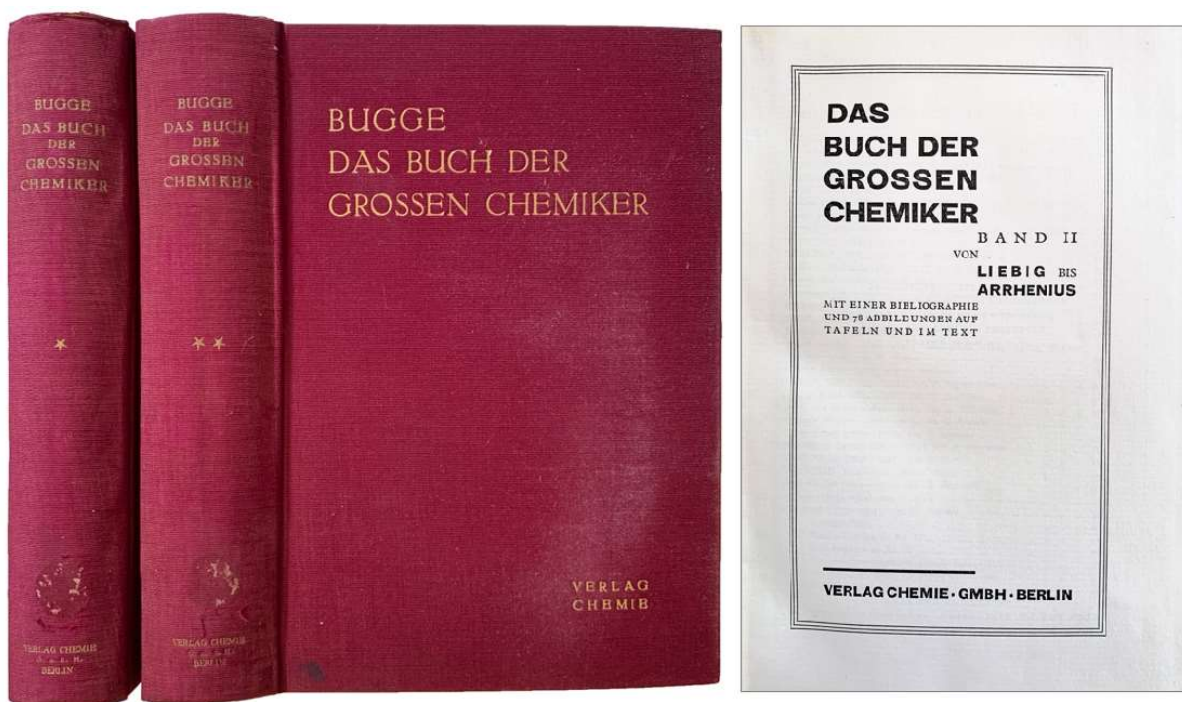
N.	Livres en kilogramm.	Onces en kilogramm.	Gros en kilogramm.	Grains en kilogramm.	Quintaux en myriagramm.
1	0,48951	0,03659	0,003824	0,0000531	4,8951
2	0,97901	0,07119	0,007648	0,0001062	9,7901
3	1,46852	0,10678	0,011472	0,0001593	14,6852
4	1,95802	0,14238	0,015296	0,0002124	19,5802
5	2,44753	0,17797	0,019120	0,0002655	24,4753
6	2,93704	0,21356	0,022944	0,0003186	29,3704
7	3,42654	0,24916	0,026768	0,0003717	34,2654
8	3,91605	0,28475	0,030592	0,0004248	39,1605
9	4,40555	0,32035	0,034416	0,0004779	44,0555
10	4,89506	0,35594	0,038240	0,0005310	48,9506

N.	Kilogramm. en livres.	Kilogramm. en onces.	Kilogramm. en gros.	Kilogramm. en grains.	Myriagramm. en quintaux.
1	2,04288	32,686	261,49	18827,15	0,20429
2	4,08575	65,372	522,98	37654,30	0,40858
3	6,12863	98,058	784,46	56481,45	0,61286
4	8,17150	130,744	1045,95	75308,60	0,81715
5	10,21438	163,430	1307,44	94135,75	1,02144
6	12,25726	196,116	1568,93	112962,90	1,22573
7	14,30013	228,802	1830,42	131790,05	1,43011
8	16,34301	261,488	2091,90	150617,20	1,63430
9	18,38588	294,174	2353,39	169444,35	1,83859
10	20,42876	326,860	2614,88	188271,50	2,04288

TABLE pour réduire un nombre quelconque de mesures de capacités anciennes, en mesures nouvelles, et réciproquement.

N.	Pintes de Paris en litres.	Muids de vin de Paris en hectolit.	Septiers de blé de Par. en hectolit.	Boisseaux en litres.	Litrons en litres.
1	0,0313	2,6822	1,5610	13,068	0,8130
2	1,8626	5,3644	3,1220	26,017	1,6260
3	2,7940	8,0466	4,6830	39,025	2,4391
4	3,7253	10,7288	6,2440	52,033	3,2521
5	4,6566	13,4110	7,8050	65,042	4,0651
6	5,5879	16,0932	9,3660	78,050	4,8781
7	6,5192	18,7754	10,9270	91,058	5,6911
8	7,4506	21,4576	12,4880	104,066	6,5042
9	8,3819	24,1398	14,0490	117,075	7,3172
10	9,3132	26,8220	15,6100	130,083	8,1302

N.	Litres en pint. de Par.	Hectolit. en muids de vin de Paris.	Litres en boisseaux.	Litres en litrons.
1	1,0737	0,3728	0,07687	1,2300
2	2,1475	0,7457	0,15375	2,4600
3	3,2212	1,1185	0,23062	3,6900
4	4,2950	1,4913	0,30750	4,9199
5	5,3687	1,8642	0,38437	6,1499
6	6,4424	2,2370	0,46124	7,3799
7	7,5162	2,6098	0,53812	8,6099
8	8,5899	2,9826	0,61499	9,8399
9	9,6637	3,3555	0,69187	11,0699
10	10,7374	3,7283	0,76874	12,2998

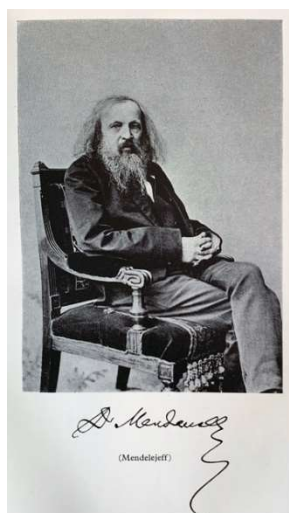


6. **BUGGE, Gunther** (editor). *Das Buch der Grosser Chemiker. Band 1: Von Zosimos bis Schonbein. Band 2: Von Liebig bis Arrhenius.* Leipzig: Arno Pries, [no date, but ca. 1950s or 60s]. ¶ Reprint by Arno Pries, Leipzig. 2 volumes. 8vo. XII, 496; X, 559, [1] pp. 62 + 52 plates, figs. Original full dark red gilt-stamped cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [George Ellery Hale's copy]. Very good. [S13919]

\$ 40

Biographies of the great chemists, embellished with 114 plates.

Reprint by Arno Pries, Leipzig, of the 1929-30 original issue, Berlin, Verlag Chemie. With contributions from numerous scholars.



[6]



7. **CHAPTAL, Jean-Antoine, comte de Chanteloup** (1756-1832). *Chimie appliquée aux arts*. Paris : Déterville, 1807. ¶ 4 volumes. 8vo. LXXIX, 302 ; VIII, 544 ; [4], VIII, 534 ; [4], VIII, 554 pp. 12 engraved folding plates by Sixdeniers after drawings by St Romain. Contemporary half speckled calf, spines elegantly tooled with gilt rules, spine labels of tan/orange and dark green (volume numbers), paper boards, speckled edges. A stunning copy, clean and close to new. [092]

\$ 450

First edition of this important work, in which Chaptal (1756-1832), member and treasurer of the French Senate, Grand-Officer of the Légion d'Honneur, Member of the Institut de France, Honorary Professor of the Ecole de Médecine de Montpellier etc., advises industrialists to promote scientific research within their companies: "science comes to the aid of industry, and industry to that of science". Napoleon 1st, then Louis XVIII, to whom the book is dedicated, appointed Chaptal with a commission by to develop the French industry and hopefully promote scientific discoveries.

Jean-Antoine Chaptal, comte de Chanteloup was a French chemist, physician and politician.

CHIMIE APPLIQUÉE AUX ARTS,

PAR M. J. A. CHAPTAL,

Membre et Trésorier du Sénat, Grand-Officier de la
Légion d'Honneur, Membre de l'Institut de France,
Professeur honoraire de l'École de Médecine de
Montpellier, etc. etc. etc.

TOME PREMIER.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE CRAPELET.

A PARIS,

Chez DETERVILLE, Libraire, rue Hautefeuille, n° 8,
au coin de celle des Poitevins.

1807.

CHIMIE APPLIQUÉE AUX ARTS,

PAR M. J. A. CHAPTAL,

Membre et Trésorier du Sénat, Grand-Officier de la
Légion d'Honneur, Membre de l'Institut de France,
Professeur honoraire de l'École de Médecine de
Montpellier, etc. etc. etc.

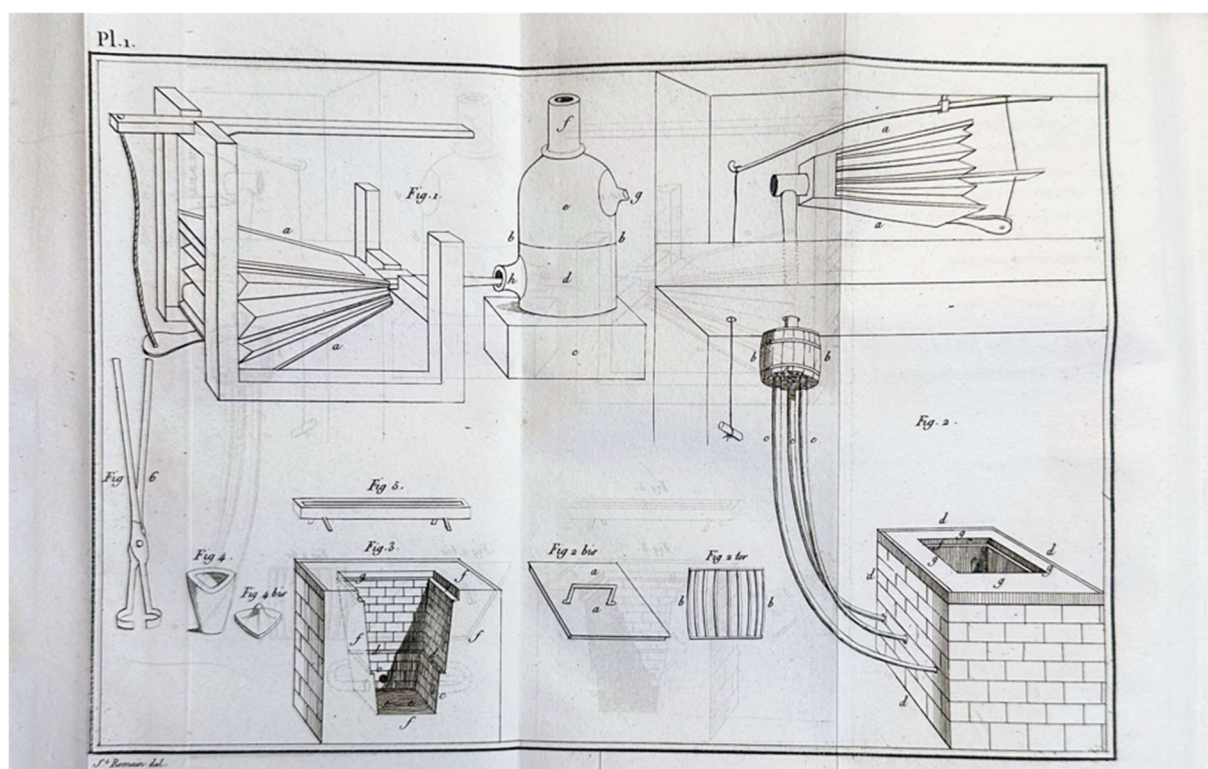
TOME QUATRIÈME.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE CRAPELET.

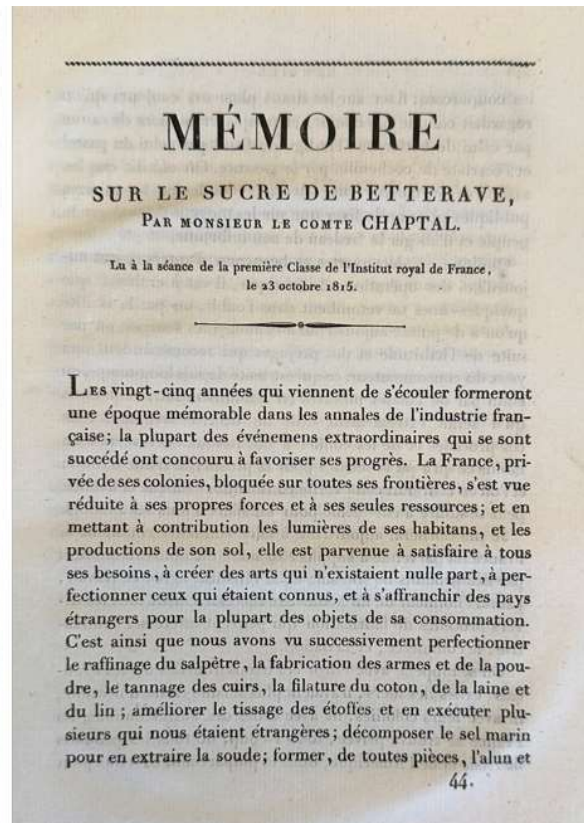
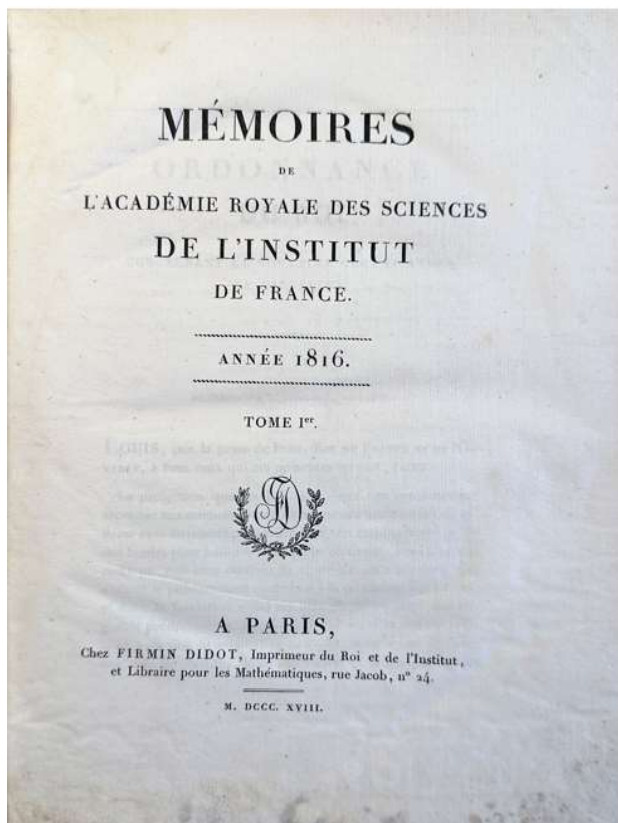
A PARIS,

Chez DETERVILLE, Libraire, rue Hautefeuille, n° 8,
au coin de celle des Poitevins.

1807.



[7]



On Beet Sugar

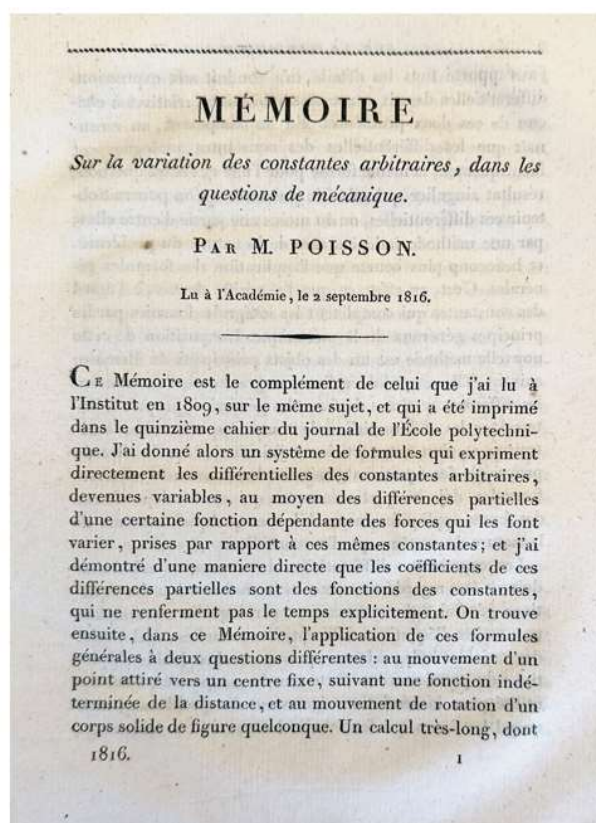
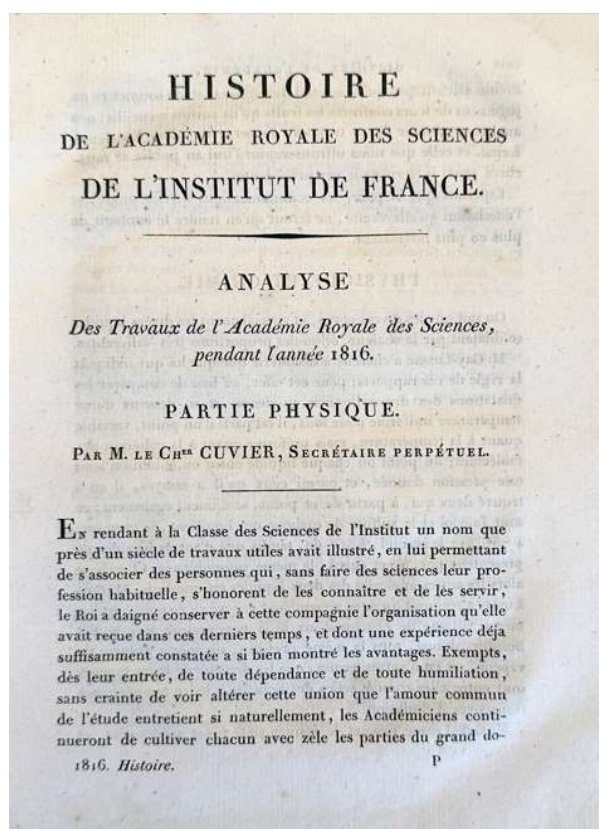
8. **CHAPTAL, Jean Antoine** (1756-1832) (et.al.). *“Mémoire sur le sucre de betterave. Lu à la séance de la première classe de l’Institut Royal de France, le 23 octobre 1815.”* In: *Memoires de l’Academie Royale des Sciences de l’Institute de France. Année 1816, Tome 1er.* Paris: Chez Firmin Didot, 1818. ¶ 264 x 203 mm. 4to. 347-388 pp. [Entire volume included: xii, clxiv, 388 pp.] Light water-stain (sometimes mold) along bottom margin. Quarter calf, boards, spine replaced with dark kozo, simple paper spine label; worn. Bookplate of the Bibliothèque de Liancourt. Good. [SS2493]

\$ 125

Chaptal was a constant advocate of France’s self-sufficiency and an early enthusiast of the possibility of replacing cane sugar with beet sugar. “In 1811 he was a member of a committee appointed by the First Class of the Institute to examine the possible production of beet sugar. It was not until 1815, when the end of the war permitted the resumption of trade with the West Indies and threatened the ruin of the sugar beet industry, that Chaptal presented a memoir on the subject to the Institute. He was anxious to show that the industry, if efficiently run, could justify itself economically. It was largely due to his efforts, with the later support of Thenard, that this industry continued to function in France.” *DSB*, III, p. 202.

Chaptal is known for his leadership in the field of applied chemistry. In 1780 Chaptal was appointed to a specially created chair of chemistry at Montpellier. He came to Paris in 1798 and on November 6, 1800 he became minister of the interior. "For four crucial years in the reconstruction of post-revolutionary France Chaptal held the key post in the government. As minister of the interior he was responsible, through the system of prefects, for the general administration of the whole of France. In particular he was responsible for education, religion, public works, customs and excise, theaters, state factories, palaces and museums, hospitals, and prisons." *DSB*, III, p. 199.

Chaptal made few original contributions to pure chemistry, but he was one of the greatest chemical manufacturers of his age. Included in this volume of the *Memoires* is an essay by Jean-Baptiste Biot on the laws of the polarization of light, two essays by Pierre-Simon Girard on hydraulic engineering, and summary articles on the past year's developments in physics by Georges Cuvier and mathematics by Jean Baptiste Joseph Delambre.

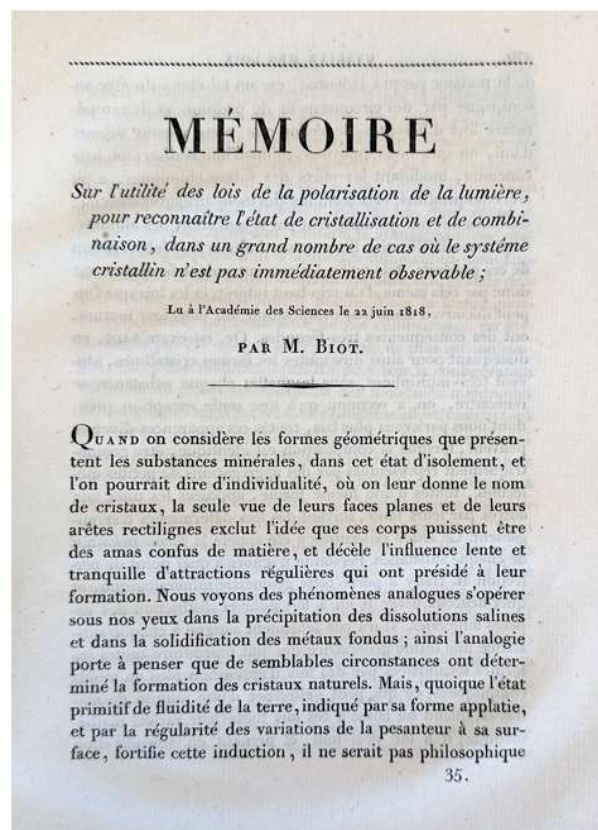
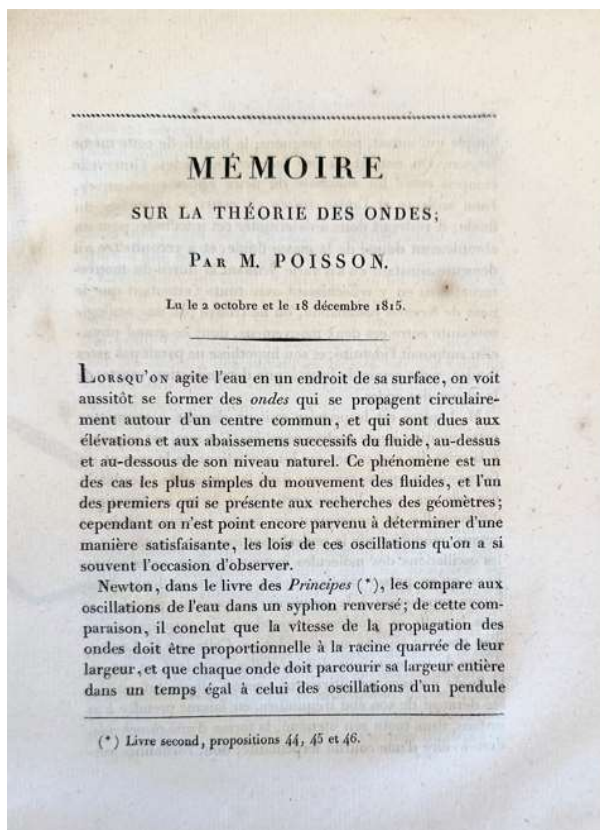


OTHER SELECTED CONTENTS: Delambre, *Notice sur la vie et les ouvrages de M. L'Evêque*; Georges Cuvier, *Analyse des Travaux de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, pendant l'année 1816*; Siméon-Denis Poisson, *Mémoire Sur la variation des constants arbitraires, dans les questions de mécanique*; Siméon-Denis Poisson (1781-1840), *Mémoire sur la*

Théorie des Ondes [on wave theory of optics]; Pierre-Simon Girard, *Mémoire Sur l'écoulement linéaire de diverses substances liquides par des tubes capillaires de verre*. [on the flow of various liquids through capillary glass tubes]; Jean-Baptiste Biot (1774-1862), *Mémoire Sur l'utilité des lois de la polarisation de la lumière, pour reconnaître l'état de cristallisation et de combinaison*. [on the polarization of light].

Poisson was a member of the academic 'old guard' at the Académie royale des sciences de l'Institut de France, who were staunch believers in the particle theory of light and were skeptical of its alternative, the wave theory. – Wikip.

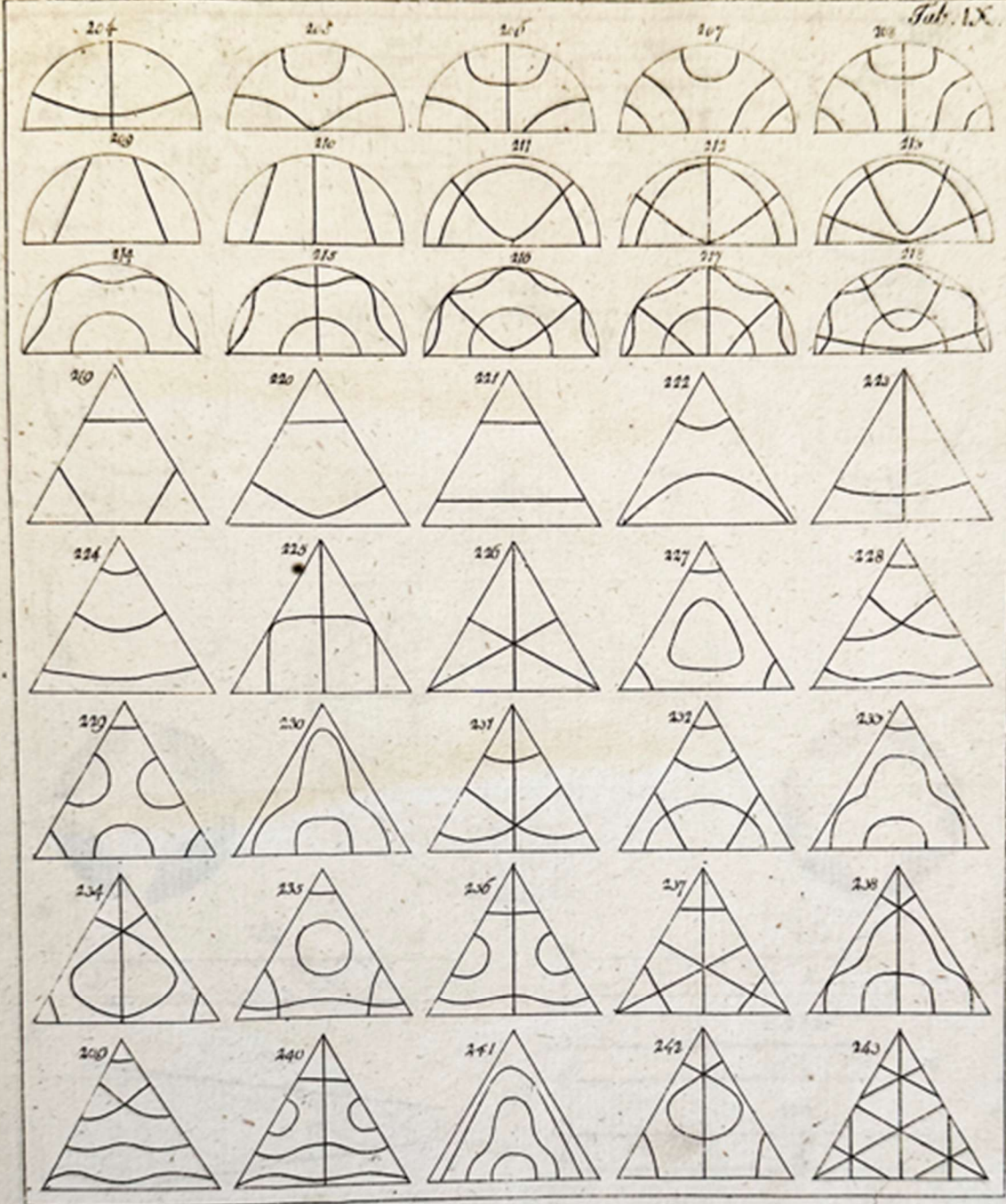
“Biot’s work on the polarization of light has led to many breakthroughs in the field of optics. Liquid crystal displays (LCDs), such as television and computer screens, use light that is polarized by a filter as it enters the liquid crystal, to allow the liquid crystal to modulate the intensity of the transmitted light. This happens as the liquid crystal’s polarisation varies in response to an electric control signal applied across it.” – Wikip.



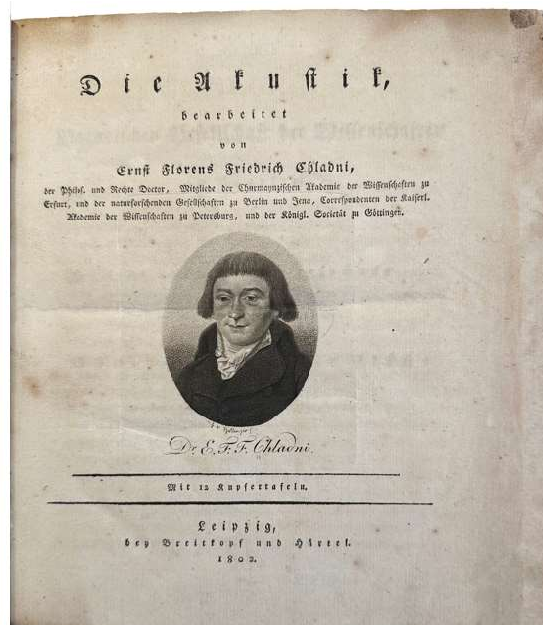
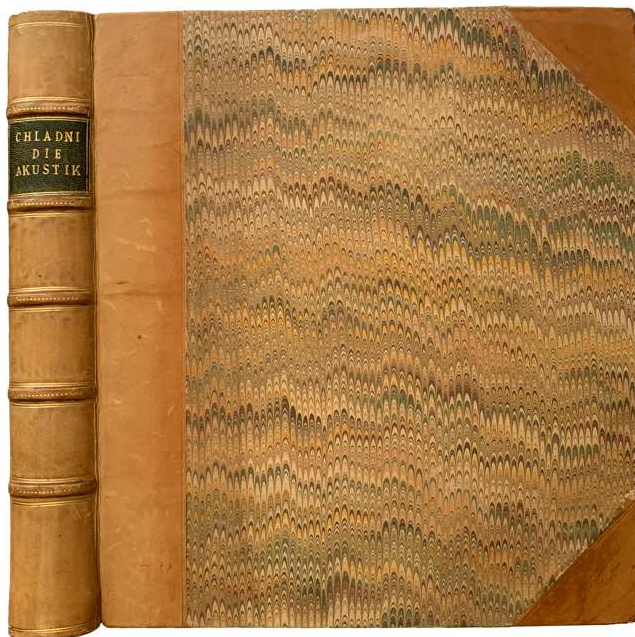
Poisson [and] Biot [8]

Chladni's Akustik.

Tab. IX.



[9] CHLADNI on acoustics



9. **CHLADNI, Ernst Florens Friedrich** (1756-1827). *Die Akustik*.

Leipzig: Breitkopf & Hartel, 1802. ¶ Square 4to. (233 x 210 mm) xxxii, 310 pp. Engraved portrait vignette of the author, by F.W. Bollinger, on title-page, plus 11 engraved plates*. Modern half tan calf over marbled boards, raised bands, gilt-stamped green morocco spine label. Exlib ink stamps, bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine. [S14051]

\$ 1,750

FIRST EDITION. “Chladni, professor of physics in Breslau, was the first to reduce the general association between vibration and pitch to a tabular basis and thus to lay the foundation of the modern science of acoustics. His first results were reported in *New Discoveries in the Theory of Sound* (1787) and were greatly enlarged in *Acoustics* (1802). [*Printing and the Mind of Man*].

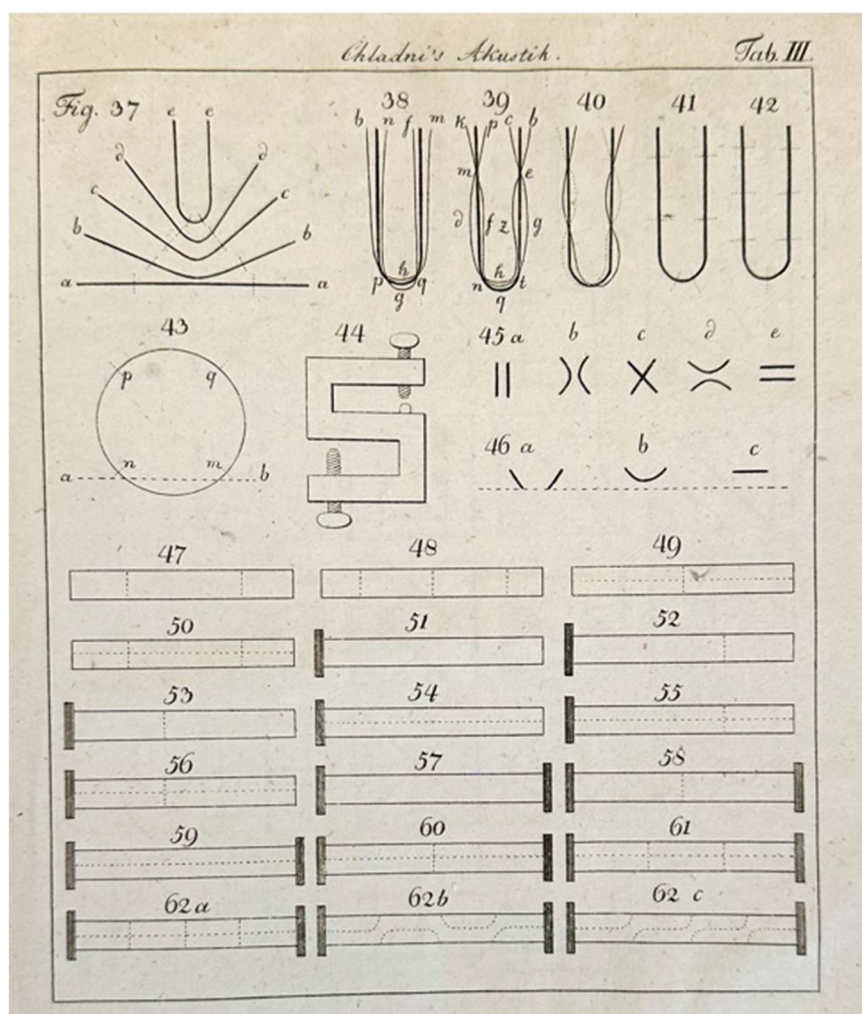
“By spreading sand over plates and running a violin bow over their edges, Chladni was able to observe the structure of the resulting vibrations, because the sand collected along the nodal curves where there was no motion. Patterns formed in this way were symmetrical and often spectacular, the lines of sand forming circles, stars, and other geometric patterns. Chladni first used circular and rectangular plates of glass and copper, three to six inches in diameter. Later he extended his observations to ellipses, semicircles, triangles, and six-sided polygons. He generally fixed the plates at one internal point, which became a node, and left the sides free.” [DSB].

In work not related to acoustics, Chladni was the first to propose that meteorites are extra-terrestrial in origin. “Contemporary scholars viewed the idea of rocks

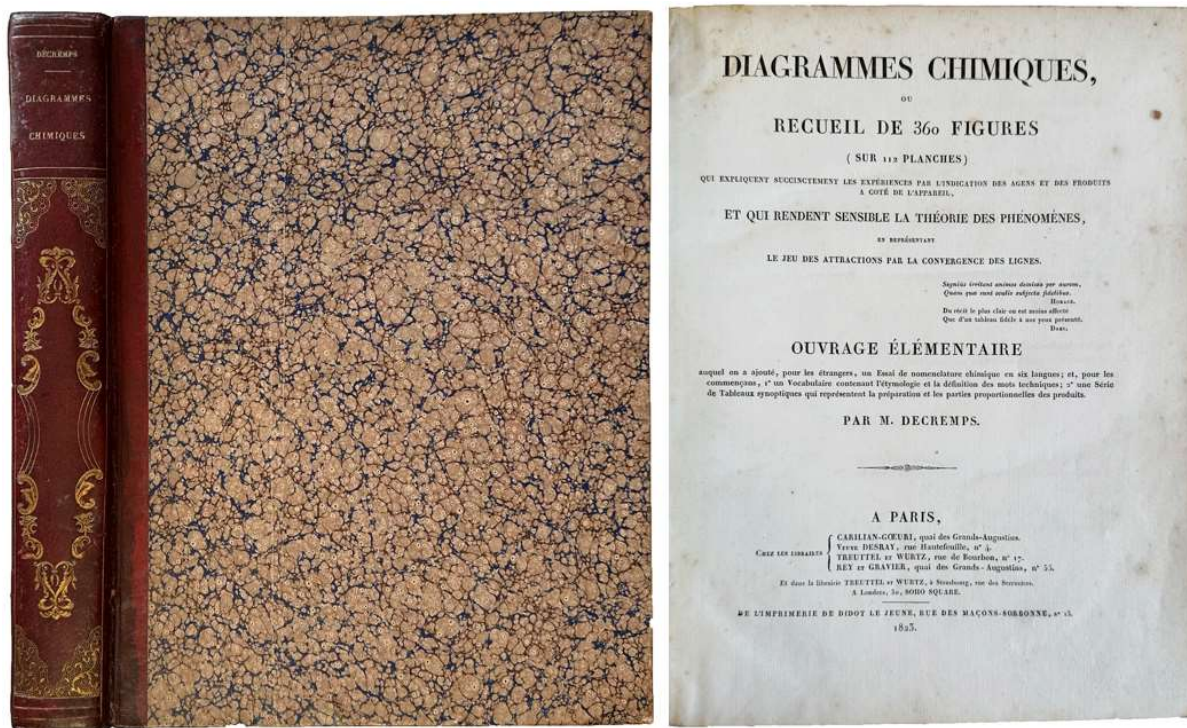
from the sky as vulgar superstition. But Chladni selected the 18 most detailed fireball reports from those dating between 1676 and 1783 and compared their apparent beginning and end points, magnitudes, velocities, and the number and force of their explosions. His results were so consistent, and the eyewitness testimony so convincing to his lawyer's ear, that Chladni concluded that solid bodies falling from fireballs are authentic natural phenomena." [Hockey].

In 1817 a continuation of this treatise was issued *Neue Beytrage zur Akustik* (xii, 90) pp. and is not included here; they are rarely seen together.* The title-page engraving of the author is counted as one of the twelve engravings as indicated on the title-page.

□ Dibner, *Heralds of science* 150 (1787 ed.); *DSB* Vol. III, pp. 258-9; Hockey, *Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*, Vol. I, pp. 229-31; Norman 481; Poggenorff I, 430; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 233(b); Roberts & Trent p. 70; Sparrow, *Milestones of science* 38.



[9]



10. **DECREMPS, Henri** (1746-1827). *Diagrammes Chimiques, ou recueil de 360 figures (sur 112 planches) et qui rendent sensible la théorie des phénomènes, en représentant le jeu des attractions par la convergence des lignes. Ouvrage élémentaire.* Paris : Carilian-Goeuri [et.al.], 1823. ¶ Two parts in one. Large 4to. XLVII, [1] ; 80 pp. 111 of 112 engraved plates (including 360 diagrams); [plate 20 supplied in photocopy]. Contemporary red quarter calf with gilt-stamping, marbled boards, marbled endleaves. Very good. [117]

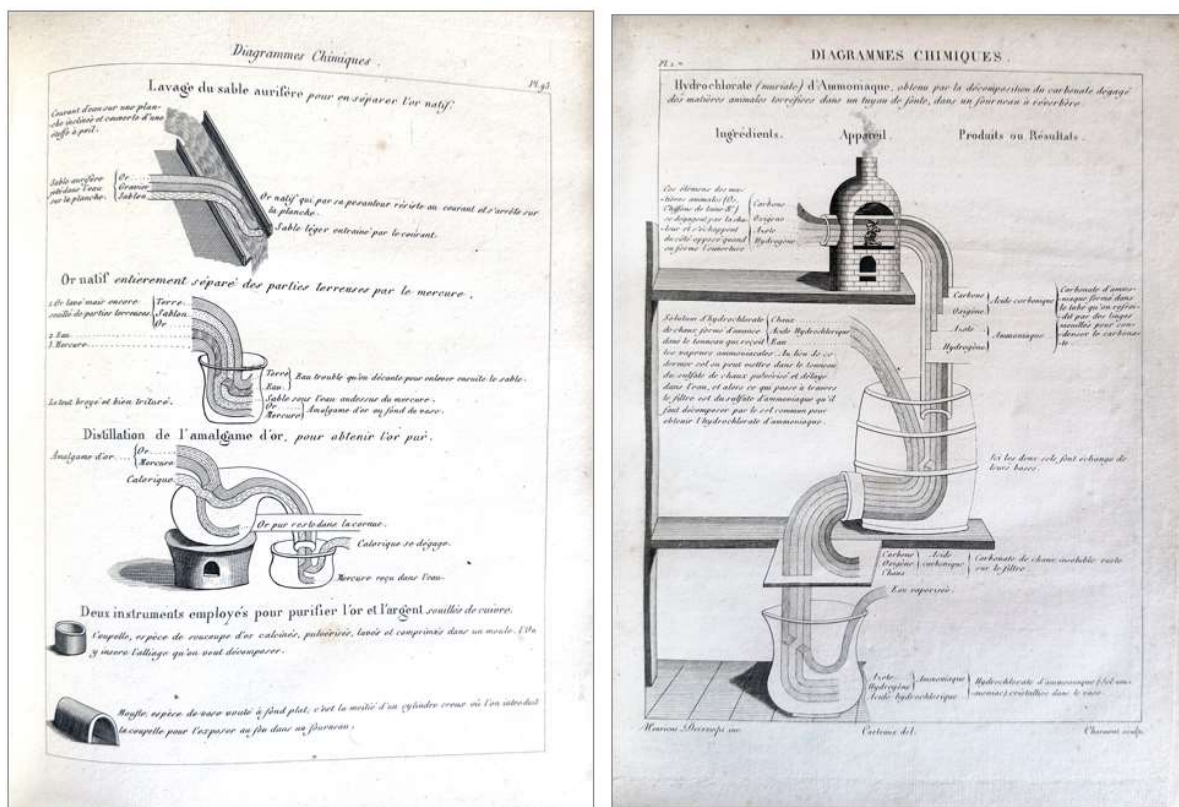
\$750

FIRST (and only) edition of this introduction to chemistry: “a remarkable and curious production, including a chemical glossary in six languages and ‘tableaux synoptiques qui représentent le préparation et les parties proportionnelles des produits.’” (Duveen). Plates 1-109 are diagrams, plates 110-112 are of apparatus and experiments. The elegance of the diagrams on the printed pages make this both a printer’s challenge and a successful production.

BOUND WITH: *Nouvelle série de diagrammes, ou Tableaux synoptiques de la préparation et de la composition des produits chimiques les plus intéressans.* [80 pp.]

“Decremps felt that the use of diagrams to indicate chemical processes would serve as an instructive introduction to chemistry. The diagrams indicate the compositions of reactants and products and how the components are ‘re-arranged’ in the reaction, e.g. dilute sulphuric acid (acide sulfurique, calorique, eau (oxigène, hydrogène) plus iron filings produces gaz hydrogène (calorique, hydrogène) and

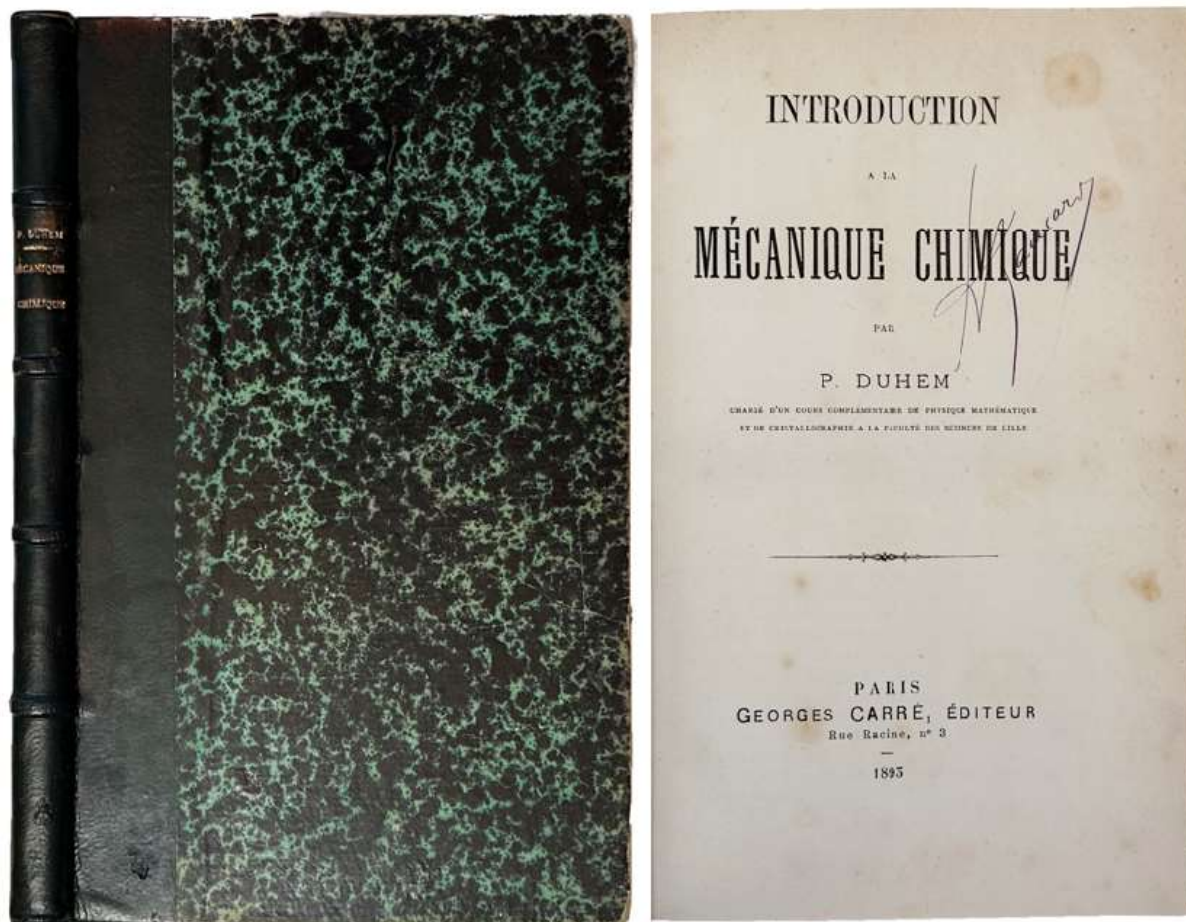
sulfate de fer (acide sulfurique, oxigène, fer (oxide de fer)). The glossary gives not only the definitions but etymologies. The nomenclature table is in French, English, Italian, Latin, German and Spanish. The “Tableaux synoptiques”, pp 1-80, is divided into 7 chapters covering affinities, caloric, gaseous compounds, bases, acids and salts, metals and organic substances.” – Cole.



“An extraordinary publication, probably the most richly illustrated book ever published depicting chemical operations in diagrammatic form.” – Neville.

The interesting aspect of Henri DeCrempey was that he was a magician practicing ‘white’ magic. DeCrempey was a lawyer and mathematician who devoted himself to the unmasking charlatans who deceived people for profit. “He studied Western esotericism and stage magic, developing some skills that he used to publish in 1783 his book *La Magie blanche dévoilée* (White Magic Revealed). The book was immediately successful and was translated into English. DeCrempey explained there how state magicians produced their tricks, focusing on Joseph Pinetti.” [Wikip.]. He published a book, *La Science sanculotisée . . .* (Science Brought to Serve Revolution), issued in 1794. The work was the first book written to support a scientific theory (a scientific revolution), a truth. He seems to have redirected his efforts into education as a teacher. This work, *Diagrammes chimiques*, 1823, was his last published work.

□ Bolton (1893) p. 393; Christie's-NY, Edward Tufte Library, lot 83, December 2, 2010 [\$2,250] ; Cole 353; Duveen 161; Caillet 2860; Morgan 44; Neville, I, p. 345; Wellcome, II, 439.

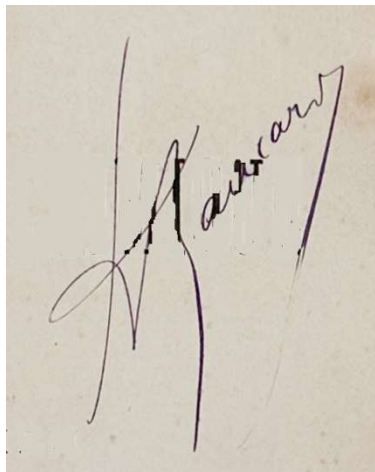


11. **DUHEM, Pierre** (1861-1916). *Introduction à la Mécanique Chimique*. Paris : Georges Carré, 1893. ¶ 8vo. VII, [1], 177, [1] pp. Half-title; this copy with frequent ink underlining and occasional scholarly annotations, some spotting. Contemporary quarter dark green calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title, marbled paper over boards. Former ownership ink signature on title, the notations within the volume being this person's signature. Very good (noting the underlining). [134]

\$ 45

Pierre Maurice Marie Duhem was a French theoretical physicist who worked on thermodynamics, hydrodynamics, and the theory of elasticity. This is his 'introductory' book on physical chemistry.

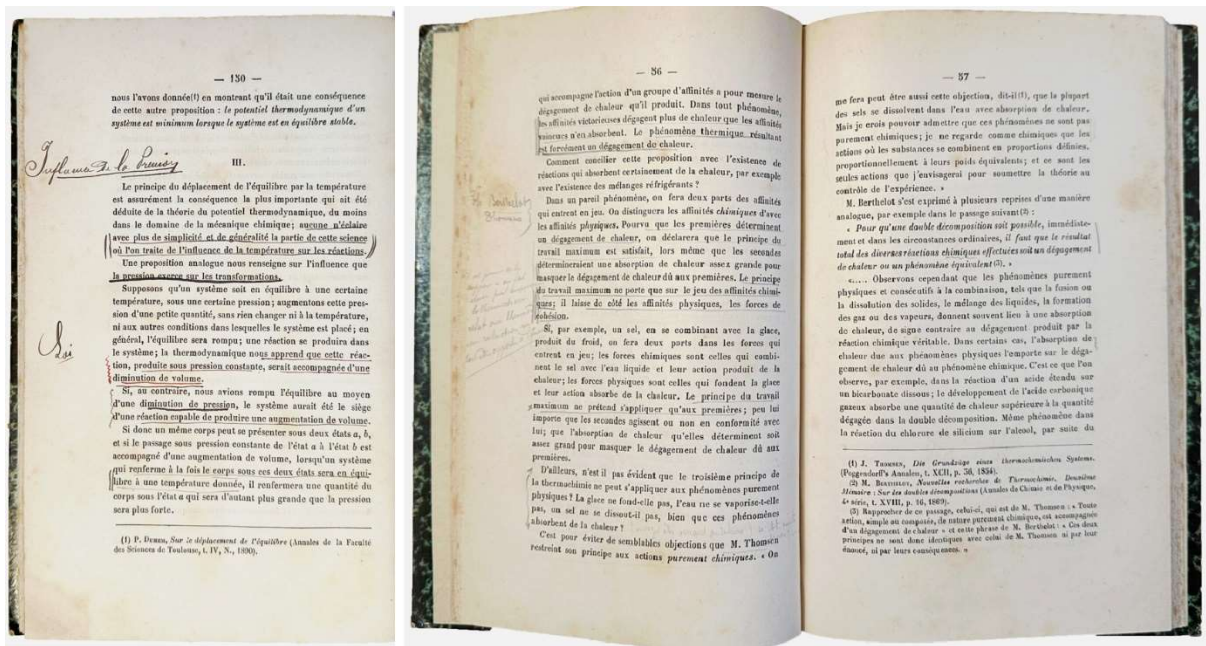
”Duhem assumed the position of Maître de Conférences at the Faculté des Sciences at Lille in October 1887. There he met Adèle Chayet, whom he married in October 1890. Their daughter Hélène was born in September 1891. Tragically, Adèle died in childbirth the following summer; the newborn child also did not survive. Duhem never remarried. He left the upbringing of Hélène to his mother who lived with him after his father Pierre-Joseph died. The situation in Lille soured for Duhem. Never one to back off from a dispute, he fought with the Dean of his faculty over a minor issue: an assistant had failed to unlock the door of Duhem’s laboratory for his students during their licentiate examinations. The assistant complained about his mistreatment by Duhem to the Dean, who requested that the assistant write a letter of apology; Duhem rejected the apology and took issue with

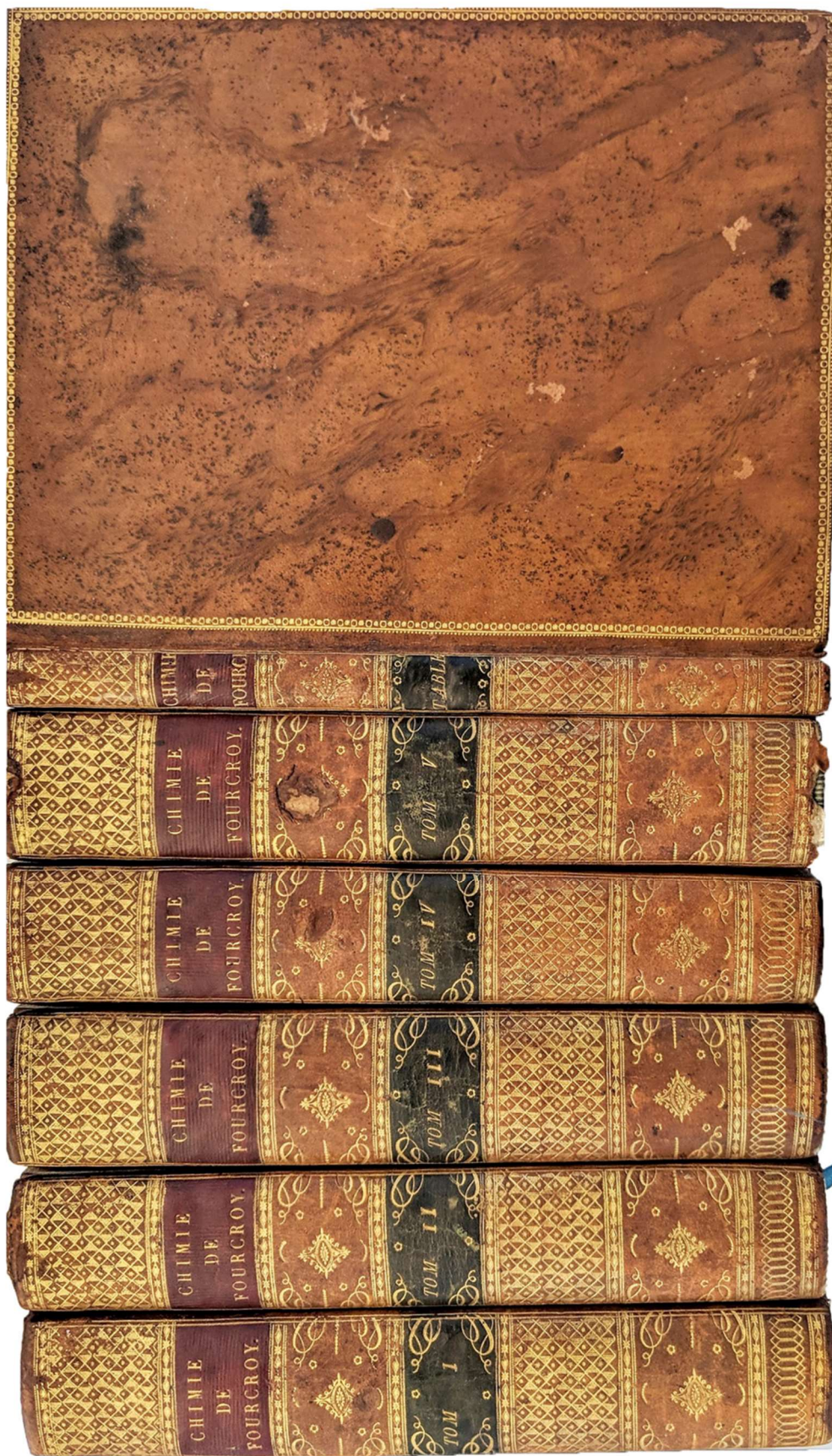


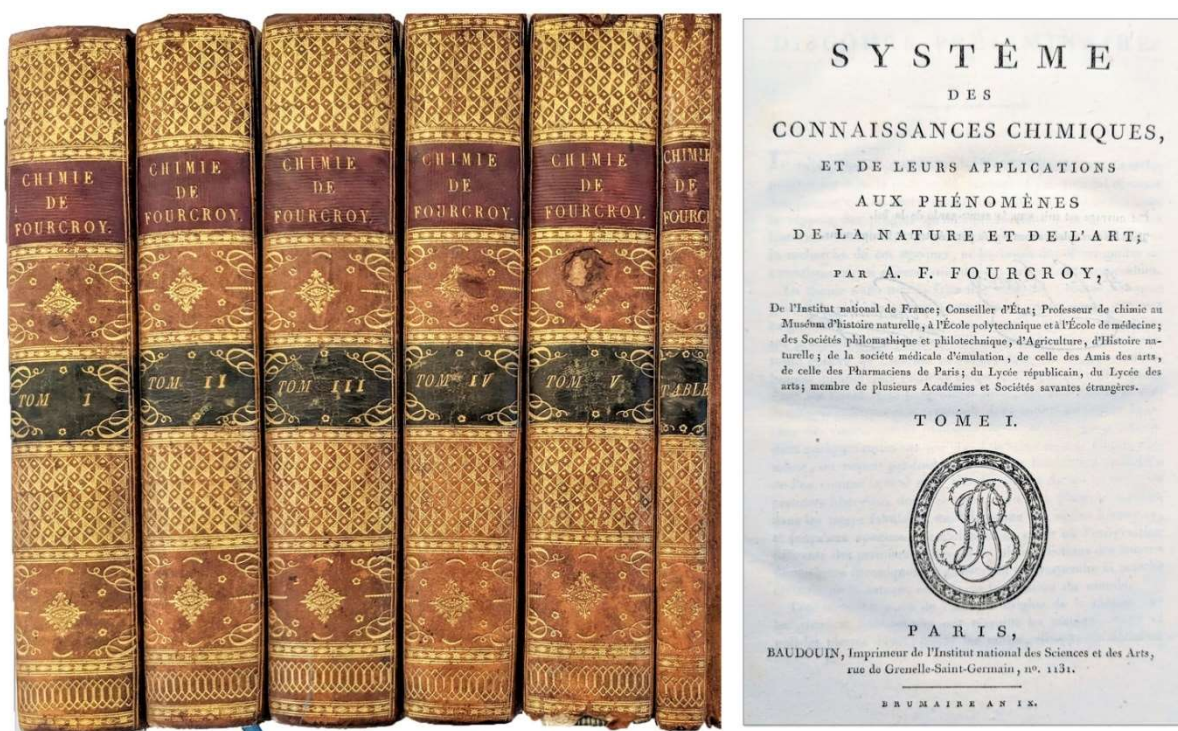
Ownership signature (above).

the Dean, who then brought the matter to the Rector, adding further complaints against Duhem. The minor issue having escalated to immense proportions, Duhem requested and received a change of positions at the end of academic year 1893. During these formative years, Duhem worked very hard on his science. He published six books: a two-volume work on hydrodynamics, elasticity, and acoustics, his lectures on electricity and magnetism, in three volumes, and an introduction to physical chemistry.” – Ariew.

See: Roger Ariew, “Pierre Duhem,” *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.





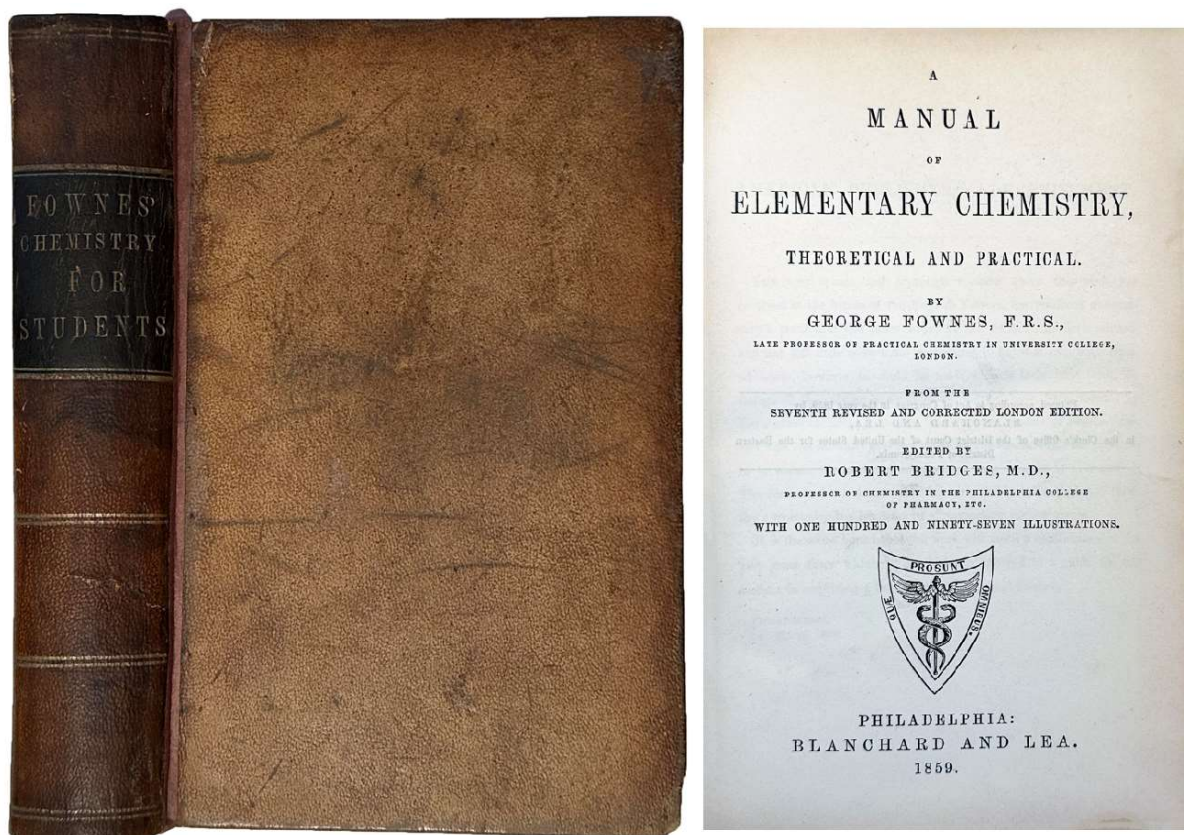


12. **FOURCROY, Antoine François, comte de** (1755-1809). *Systeme des Connaissances Chimiques, et de Leurs Applications aux Phenomenes de la Nature et de l'Art*. [6 volumes]. Paris: Baudouin, an IX-X (1800-1802). ¶ 5 volumes + index vol. 4to. [4], cxi, 474; [iv], 576; [iv], 700; 593, [1]; [iv], 686; [iv], 170 pp. Half-titles, title vignettes, index. Original full gilt-stamped tree calf, red and green leather gilt-stamped spine labels; vol. V spine ends worn, several covers with minor surface wear, corners showing. Early bookseller's label of Potey, Libraire, Paris. Despite the wear to vol. V, this is clearly a beautiful copy with minimal wear, very clean & fresh. [RW1434]

\$ 3,750

First edition, in the preferred taller quarto format. Fourcroy was a French chemist and a collaborator of Antoine Lavoisier. Politically active, he was appointed to the council of state by Napoleon in 1799, shortly before publishing this set. In 1802 Fourcroy became director-general of public instruction, where Fourcroy played an instrumental role in modernizing France's educational system. During this time, Fourcroy's *Systeme des Connaissances Chimiques* played an important role in popularizing a systematic approach to chemical research throughout France. "This great treatise contained more information than any previously published, and was not intended for beginners, but for those who wished to make a thorough study of chemistry" – William Arthur Smeaton, *Fourcroy: Chemist and revolutionary: 1755- 1809*. Cambridge: Heffer, (1962), pp. 76-77.

□ Cole 481; Duveen p. 226; Neville I, pp. 472-473; Partington III, p. 538.

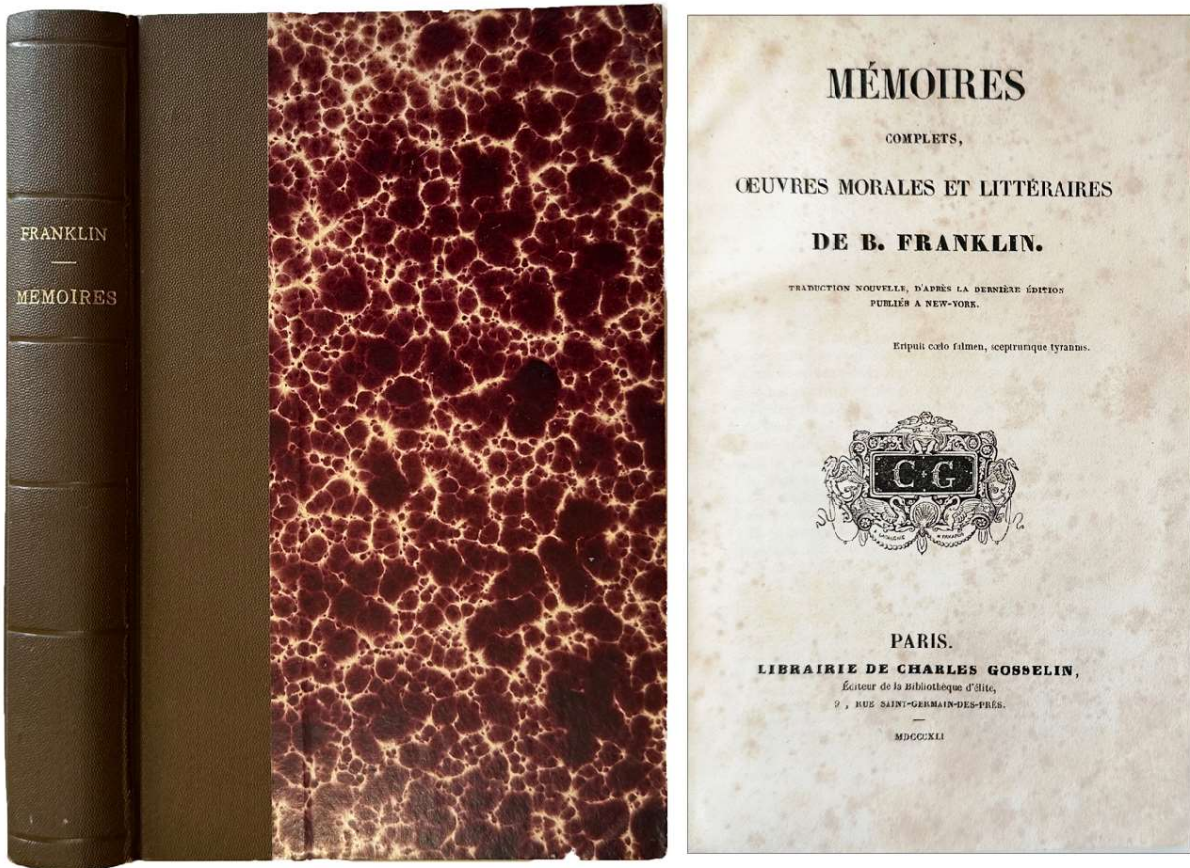


13. **FOWNES, George** (1815-1849); **BRIDGES, Robert** (1806–1882). *A manual of elementary chemistry, theoretical and practical by. . . From the seventh revised and corrected London edition. Edited by Robert Bridges.* Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1859. ¶ 197 x 130 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 37-600 pp. 197 figs., tables, index. Full contemporary sheep, black leather spine labels, gilt spine; rubbed, outer hinges reinforced with kozo. Early book-label of Charles H. Boardman, 1311 Spruce Street [Philadelphia]. Very good. [S9294]

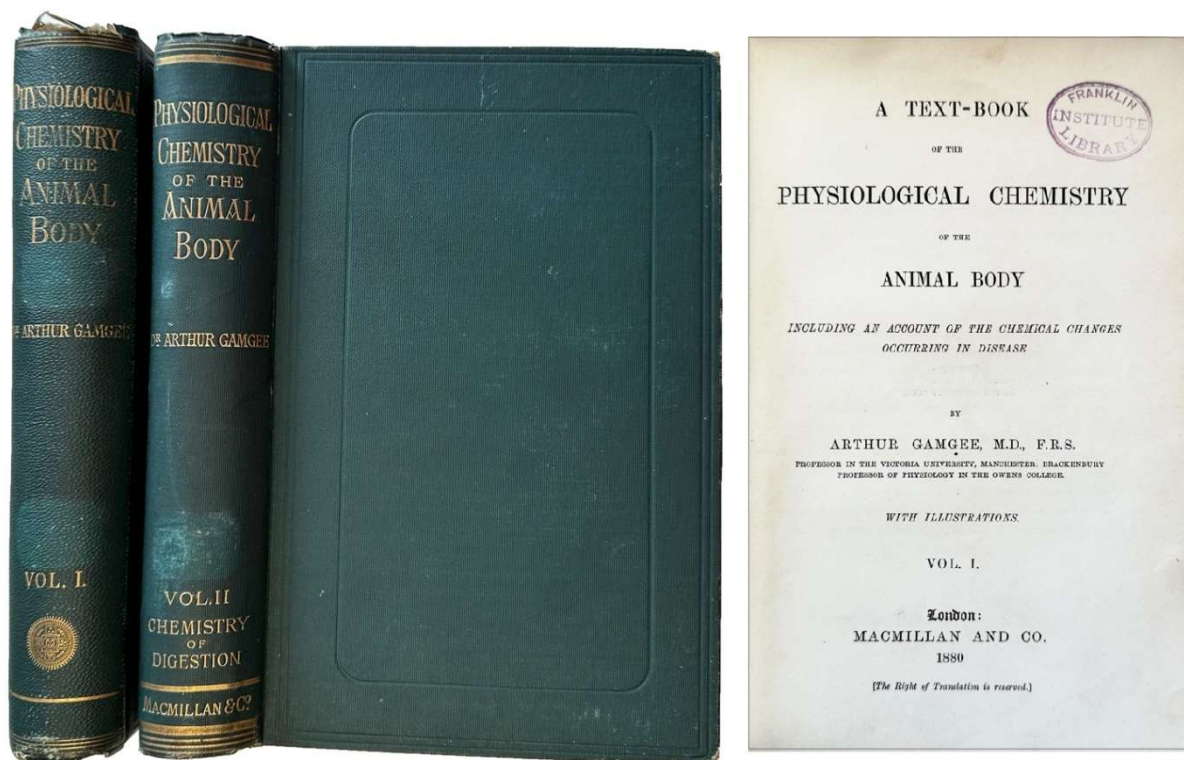
\$ 20

Later American edition. Fownes' Manual of elementary chemistry (1844) was a very popular textbook for half a century." DSB, V, pp. 103-104. Besides his papers on chemistry, many of which appeared in the American Journal of Pharmacy, he wrote reviews of books on chemistry for the American Journal of Sciences; he edited several American editions of Fownes's "Elementary Chemistry . . ." (1852); also the American edition of Graham's "Elements of Chemistry;" and assisted George B. Wood in preparing the twelfth (1865), the thirteenth (1870) and the fourteenth (1877) editions of the United States Dispensatory.

PROVENNACE: Probably Dr Charles Hodge Boardman (1838-1907), Philadelphia.



14. **FRANKLIN, Benjamin** (1706-1790). *Mémoires complets, œuvres morales et littéraires*. Paris : Charles Gosselin, 1841. ¶ 12mo. [4], 388 pp. Half-title, title vignette ; foxed. Later quarter olive green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, marbled boards. Very good +. [159] \$ 40

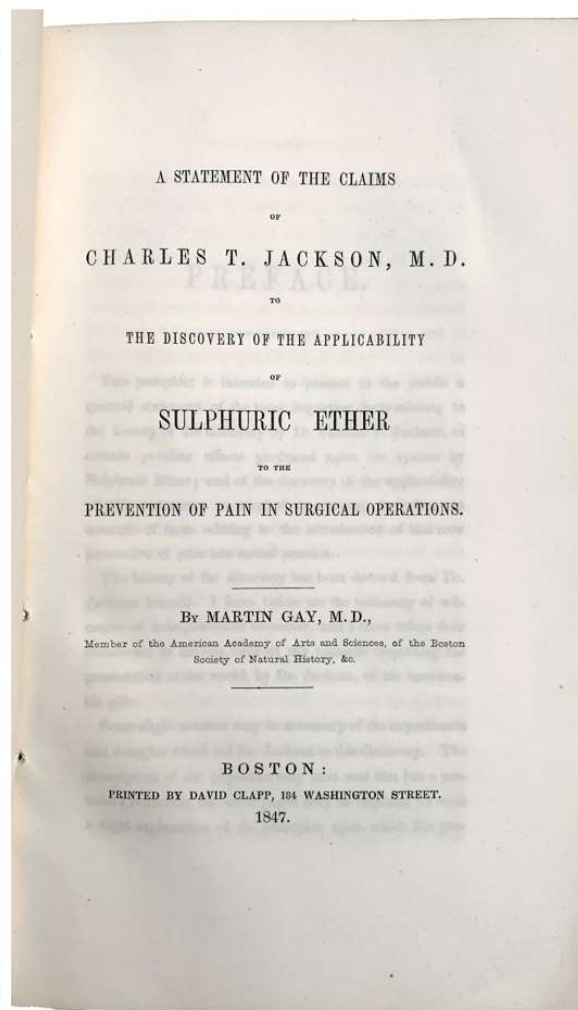
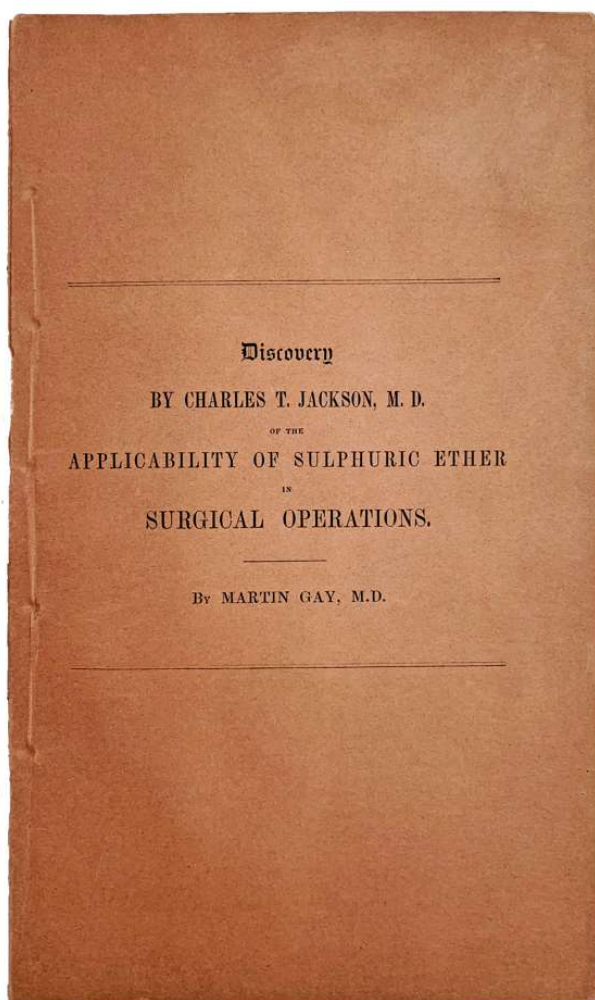


15. **GAMGEE, Arthur** (1841-1909). *A text-book of the physiological chemistry of the animal body including an account of the chemical changes occurring in disease*. London: Macmillan, 1880-1893. ¶ Two volumes. 234 x 160 mm. 8vo. xix, 487, [ads 1]; xix, 528 pp. 64 figs., numerous tables, index; 24 figs., tables (1 folding), index. Original blind-stamped dark green cloth, gilt spine; rubbed. Ex library bookplates, rubber stamps, pockets on rear pastedowns. A MISS-MATCHED SET (bindings do differ). Very good. [167] \$ 50

FIRST EDITION. "In 1880 Gamgee published the first volume of '*A Textbook of the Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body*.' The second volume appeared in 1893. The publication of this book marked an epoch in the progress of English physiological study." *DNB*.

Arthur Gamgee received the MD in 1862 and became professor of physiology and histology and dean of the medical department at Owens College, Manchester, and physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children. His contributions to English physiology include translation of Hermann's *Lehrbuch der Physiologie* (1875) and studies of hemoglobin, and the temperature of the body, among others.

□ *DNB*, 1901-1911, pp73-74; Hirsch, II, p. 490; Munk's Roll, IV, pp. 387-388.



16. **GAY, Martin** (1803-1850). *A Statement of the Claims of Charles T. Jackson, M.D. to the discovery of the applicability of sulphuric ether to the prevention of pain in surgical operations.* Boston: Printed by David Clapp, 1847. 8vo. 29, [3], xviii pp. Original brown printed wrappers. Near fine. [M13946]

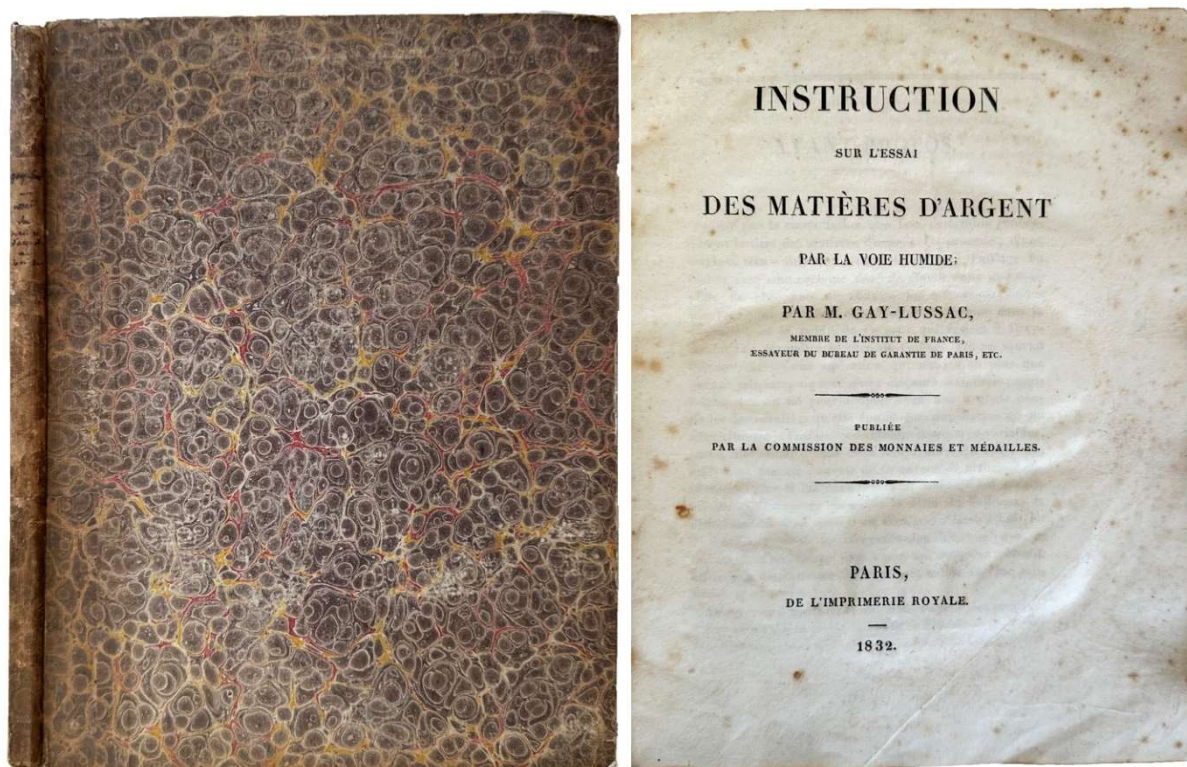
\$ 400

This is the one and only publication of Martin Gay, though he was learned and lectured widely. Publishing his papers was not something he did more than this once. "He published nothing in his own name except a pamphlet, in the year 1847, entitled, "Discovery, by Charles T. Jackson, M.D., of the Applicability of Sulphuric Ether in Surgical Operations." Whatever difference of opinions may exist as to the question at issue in the controversy respecting the discovery of Etherization, there can be none as to the ability, fairness, and gentlemanly spirit with which that production is written, nor the generous devotion of friendship which prompted him to undertake the defense of what he believed, with the strongest conviction, to use his language, to be 'the cause of truth and justice.'" [Obituary]. *Littell's Living*

Age, edited by Eliakim Littell, Robert S. Littell. vol. XXIV, Jan-Feb-March 1850. p. 462.

Martin Gay, M.D., educated at Harvard University, taking his medical degree in 1826. He was considered expert in chemistry and mineralogy. "His judgment was sound and discriminating, and he was skillful in the application of his knowledge to practical purposes . . . In many of the analytical processes of [chemistry], especially those required in toxicological researches, he was thoroughly versed; and his scientific services were sought in many cases of suspected poisoning." He was one of the founding members of the Boston Society of Natural History and a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

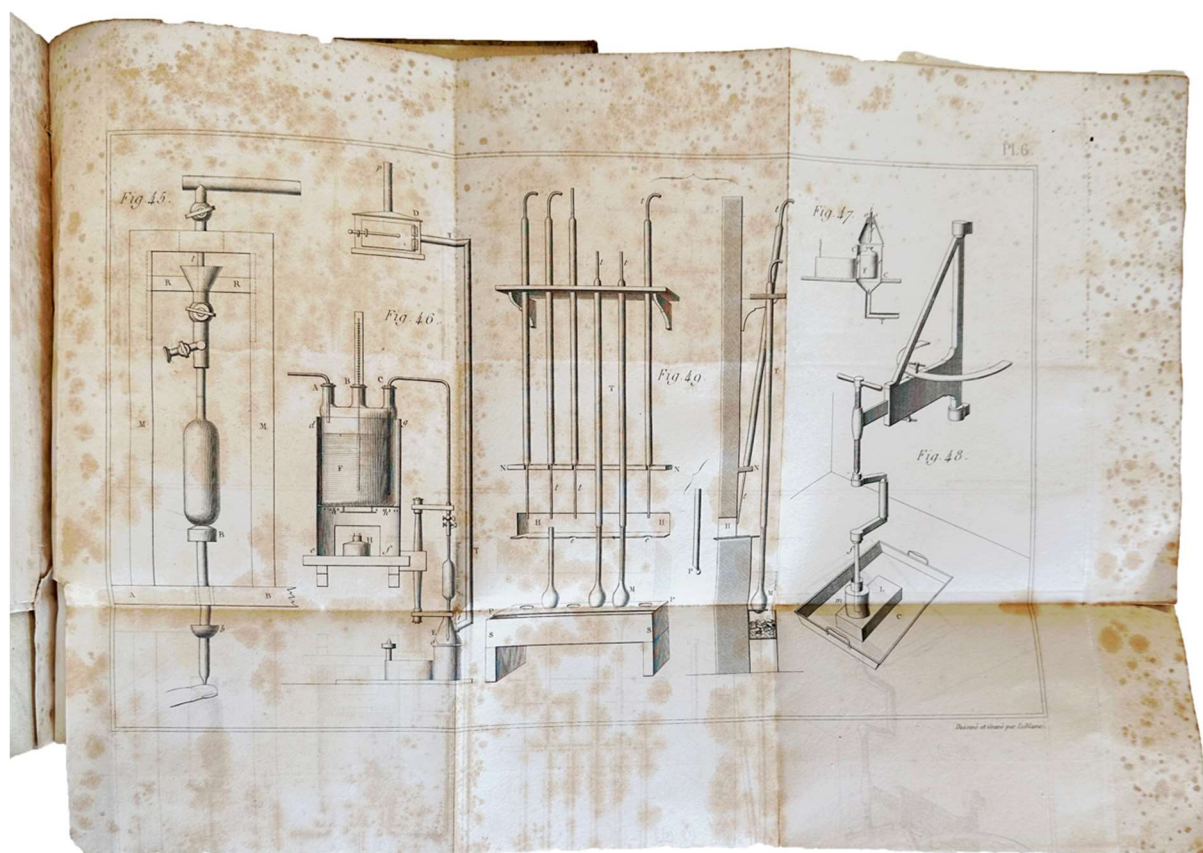
□ Fulton & Stanton, *The Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, (1946), V, 8 (pp. 71). [241-20].



17. **GAY-LUSSAC, Louis-Joseph** (1778-1850). *Instruction sur l'essai des matières d'argent par la voie humide. Publiée par la Commission des monnaies et des Médailles*. Paris : de l'impr. Royale, 1832. ¶ 4to. 88 pp. 6 engraved folding plates of apparatus by Le Blanc; heavily foxed. Contemporary marbled boards with manuscript spine label; extremities somewhat shelf worn. Very good. [170]

\$ 400

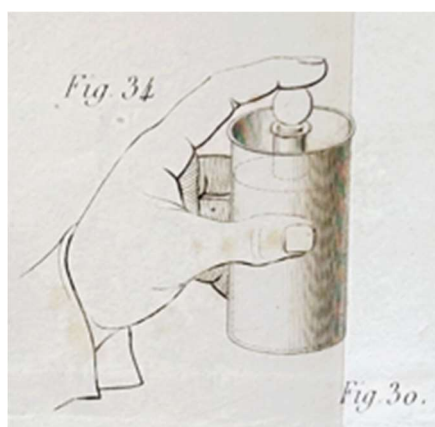
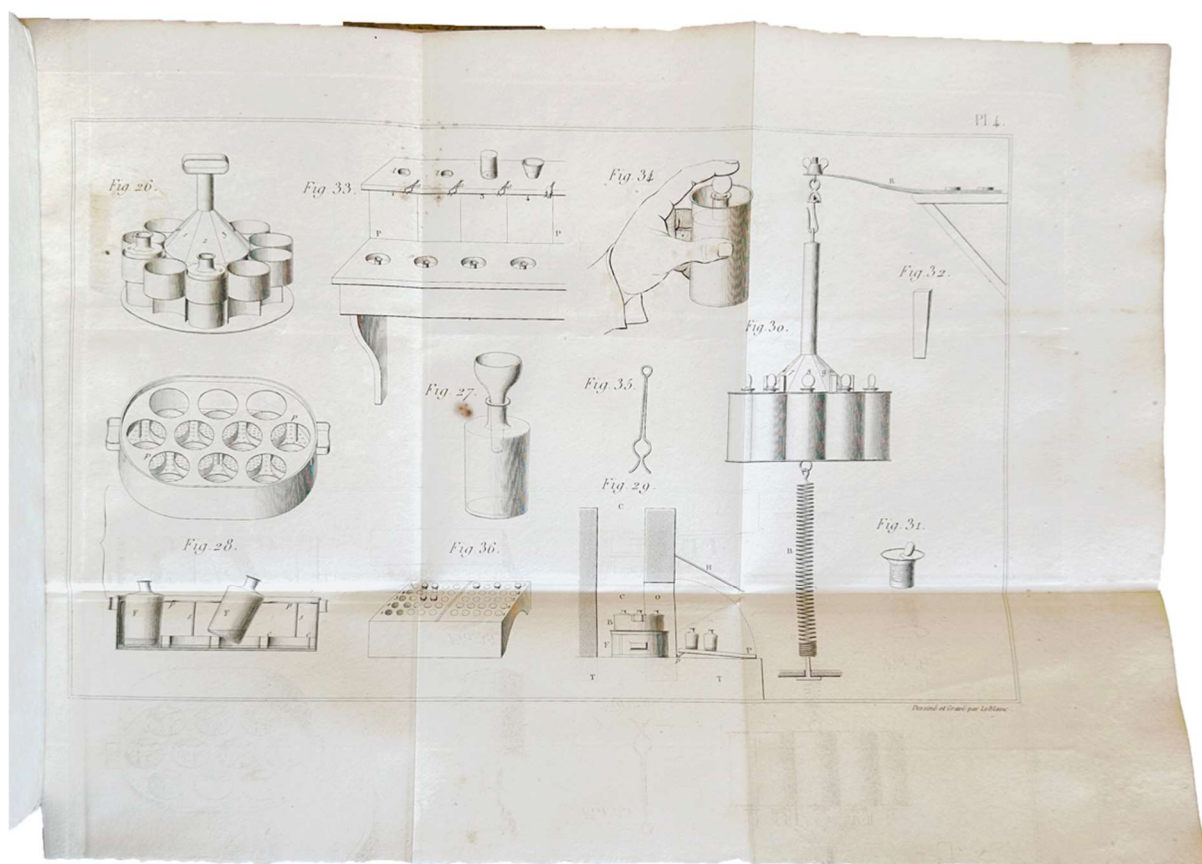
First edition of this work on the testing of silver materials using a wet method, published by the Commission on Coins and Medals.

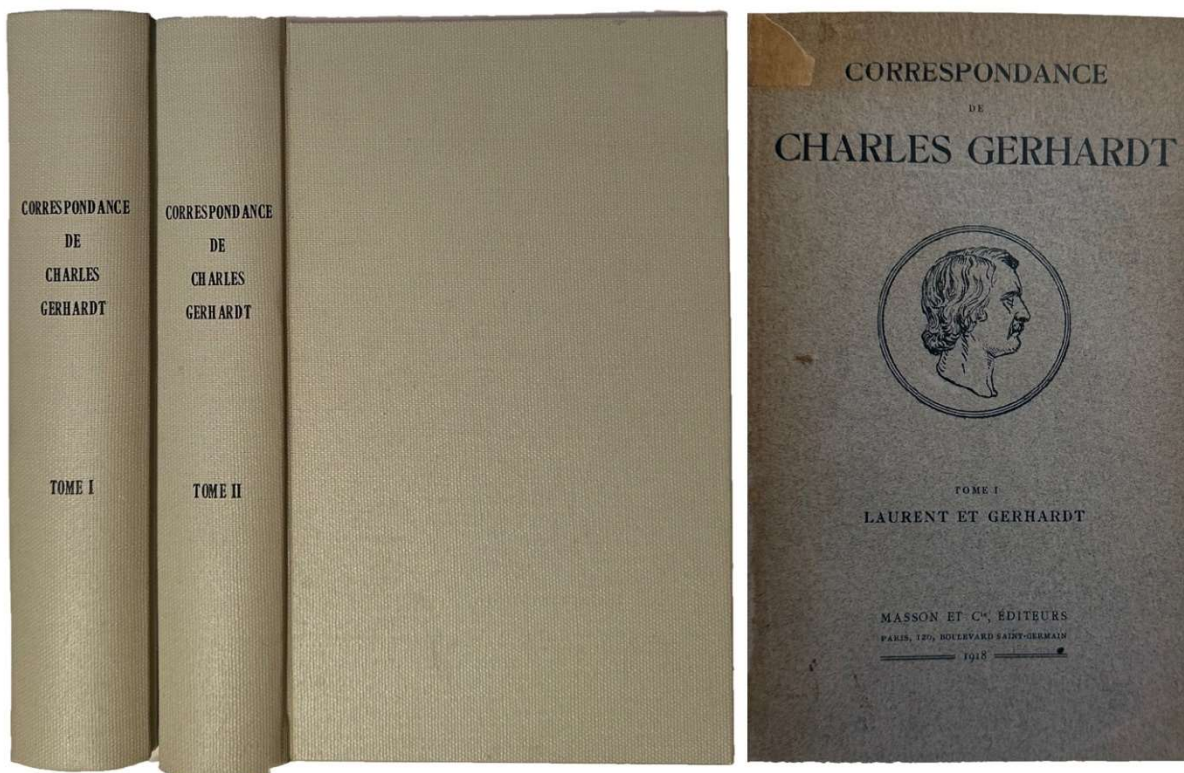


“Gay-Lussac made a major contribution to chemical analysis in 1832 when he introduced a volumetric method of estimating silver, which he justly claimed was much more accurate than the centuries-old method of cupellation. He proposed two parallel procedures for this method, one gravimetric, which he said was the more accurate, and one volumetric, which had the advantage of simplicity. The principle of both methods was the precipitation of silver chloride. He prepared a standard solution of sodium chloride of such concentration that 100 milliliters precipitated rather less than one gram of silver. Another standard solution of sodium chloride one-tenth of the concentration of the first was also prepared. One gram of silver was accurately weighed and then dissolved in nitric acid; 100 milliliters of the concentrated sodium chloride solution was added, and the precipitate of silver chloride was allowed to settle. The procedure was continued until further addition caused no precipitation. This final excess of sodium chloride was found exactly by back-titrating with standard silver nitrate solution. It was characteristic of Gay-Lussac’s standard solutions that they could be used only for specific analysis and for given weights of a sample, since the concentration of his solutions had no chemical basis related to equivalent weights. While, therefore,

Gay-Lussac must be given credit for showing volumetric analysis to be convenient, rapid, and accurate, the establishment of a general system of volumetric analysis had to wait until the achievements of Fredrik Mohr in the next generation of chemists.” – *DSB*.

□ Bolton (1893) 471; Cole 509; *DSB* V, pp. 317-27; Edelstein 960; Ferchl 174; Neville I, p. 504; Partington IV, p. 85; Poggendorff I, pp. 860-864 (putting the imprint date for this item as 1833). See: Maurice Crosland, *Gay-Lussac: Scientist and bourgeois*, Cambridge University Press, 1978, pp. 188-190, 219-222.



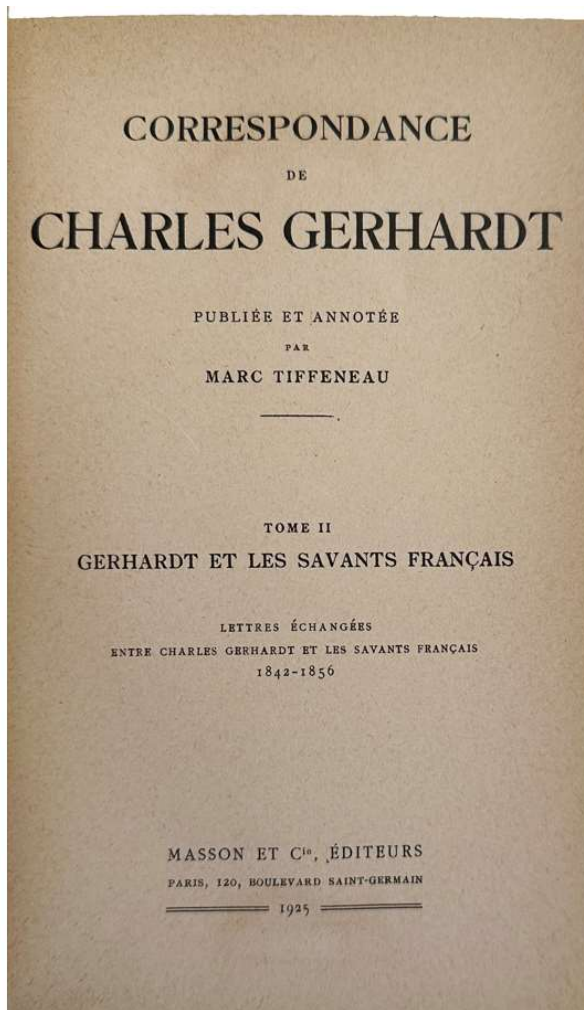
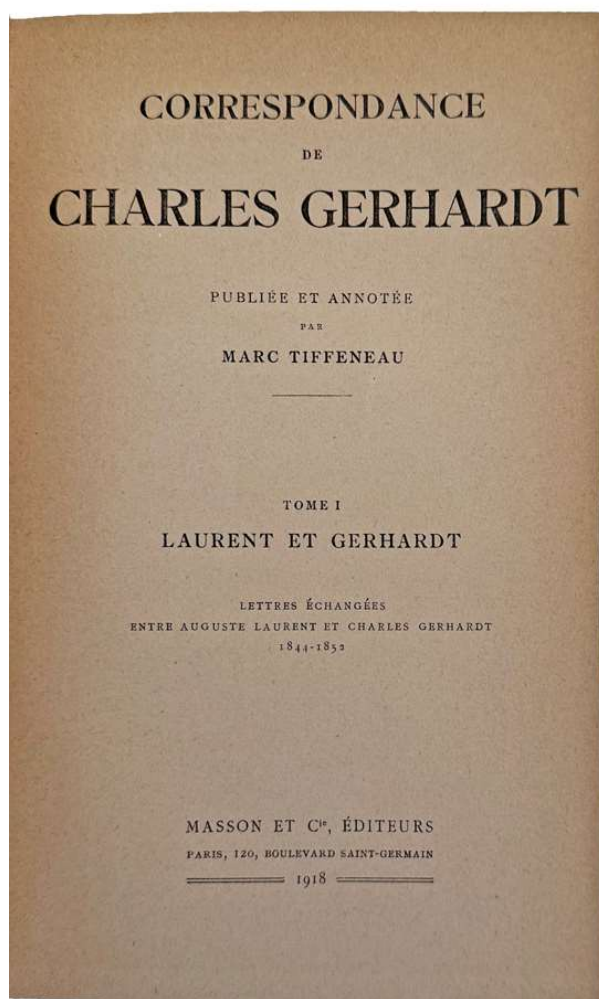


18. **GERHARDT, Charles** (1816-1856). *Correspondance de Charles Gerhardt*. *Publiée et annotée par Marc Tiffeneau*. *Tome I : Laurent & Gerhardt . . . ; Tome II : Gerhardt et les savants étrangers. Lettres échangées entre Charles Gerhardt et les savants français, 1842-1856*. Paris : Masson et Cie 1918, 1925. ¶ 2 volumes. [6], XXXI, [1], 366 ; [6], VI, 322 pp. 5 photogravure portraits. Modern full pale gray-green cloth with black-stamping on spine for title, original printed wrappers bound in. INSCRIBED by the editor Marc Tiffeneau to Professor [Einar] Büilmann, Marbourg, 1921. [176]

\$ 75

Charles Frédéric Gerhardt was a French chemist from Alsace, and active in Paris, Montpellier, and his native Strasbourg. An organic chemist, he realized that some of the summation formulas previously used in organic chemistry were incorrect. He improved theory and realized that the boiling and melting points of organic compounds change uniformly with each additional methylene group.

Marc Émile Pierre Adolphe Tiffeneau (1873-1945) was a French chemist who co-discovered the Tiffeneau-Demjanov rearrangement. In 1899 he graduated from the *École de pharmacie de Paris*, and afterwards began work as a pharmacy intern in Paris hospitals.



PROVENANCE: Professor Einar Büilmann (1873-1946), Marburg. See: Stock, John T., "Einar Büilmann (1873-1946): pH determination made easy." *Journal of Chemical Education*, 1989.

*à Monsieur le Professeur Büilmann
 en souvenir de sa cordiale visite à Strasbourg
 pour les fêtes de Gerhardt et de Wurtz
 5 juillet 1921
 Wiffeneau*



Centenaire de la mort de Charles GERHARDT

(1816 - 1856)

par J. JACQUES.

On a pu dire que, parmi les gloires scientifiques dont notre pays peut légitimement s'enorgueillir, « depuis Lavoisier jusqu'à Pasteur nul ne peut être comparé à Charles Gerhardt, aussi bien pour la valeur intrinsèque de son œuvre réformatrice, que pour l'influence décisive qu'elle a exercée sur le développement de la chimie générale et en particulier de la chimie organique ». Il n'est donc pas de ceux (à l'inverse de son ami Auguste Laurent) que les historiens des sciences, à propos de tel anniversaire, sont obligés de tirer d'un injuste oubli. Par les soins de son fils et d'Edouard Grimaux, un livre de 600 pages éclaire jusque dans leurs détails la vie et l'œuvre de ce grand chimiste. Plus encore, M. Tiffeneau, qui fut un admirateur fervent et admirablement informé de Gerhardt, a publié deux volumes de sa Correspondance qui constituent, pour les curieux d'histoire de la chimie, un des documents les plus vivants que je connaisse. C'est dire que pour célébrer le centenaire de la mort de cet homme d'exception, il sera vain d'espérer un éloge original.

Charles Gerhardt est né à Strasbourg le 21 août 1816. Poussé, dès son adolescence, par un goût irrésistible pour la science (ce qui n'alla pas sans conflit avec son père qui le destinait à l'industrie) il se familiarisa avec la chimie dans le laboratoire d'Erdmann, à Leipzig, puis dans celui de Liebig, à Giessen.

Venu à Paris en 1838, il y fait la connaissance de J.-B. Dumas dont il subit tout d'abord la puissante influence. Nommé à 22 ans chargé du cours de Chimie à la Faculté des Sciences de Montpellier, il restera sept ans dans cette ville de province où le dénuement des laboratoires fait du travail de recherche un tour de force quotidien.

Il s'était lié au début de l'année 1844 avec Auguste Laurent, son collègue de Bordeaux : leur amitié ne fut pas la moindre de leurs forces au cours des combats pour cette véritable révolution qu'ils imposèrent à la chimie de leur temps.

Définitivement dégoûté des conditions de travail qui lui sont faites à Montpellier, il rejoint Laurent à Paris, quand, en 1848, celui-ci est nommé essayeur à la Monnaie. Mais il ne parvient pas à trouver, dans la capitale, le poste stable dont il rêve. Après avoir fondé et dirigé pendant quelques années une école de chimie, rue Monsieur-le-Prince, il est enfin nommé en 1854, professeur de

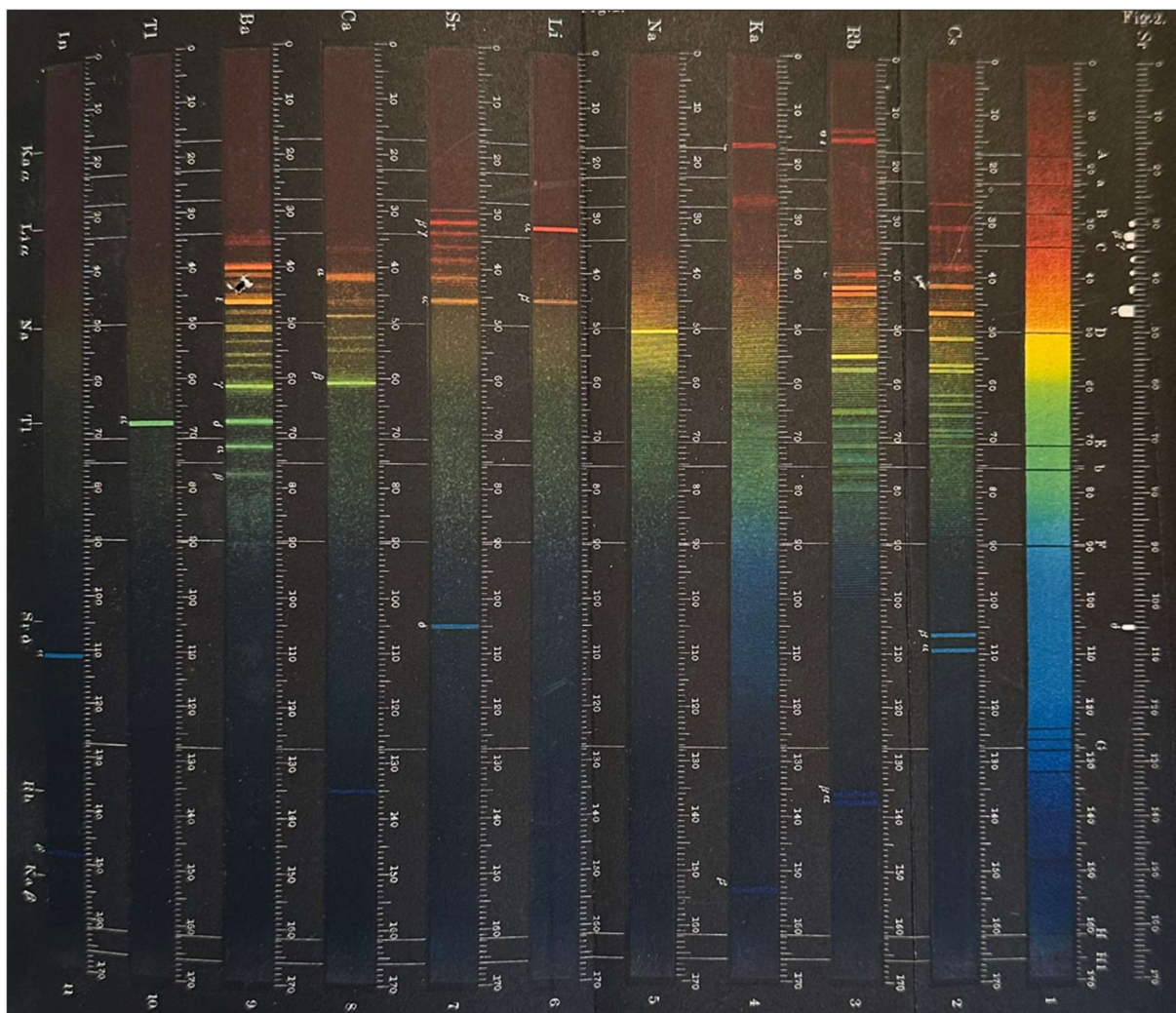
19. [GERHARDT, Charles-Frédéric (1816-1856)] J. JACQUES.

Centenaire de la mort de Charles Gerhardt (1816-1856).

Separate : 1956. ¶ Series : Bulletin 556, *Mineral facts and problems*, [1956]. 8vo. pp. [153]-157. As is. [181]

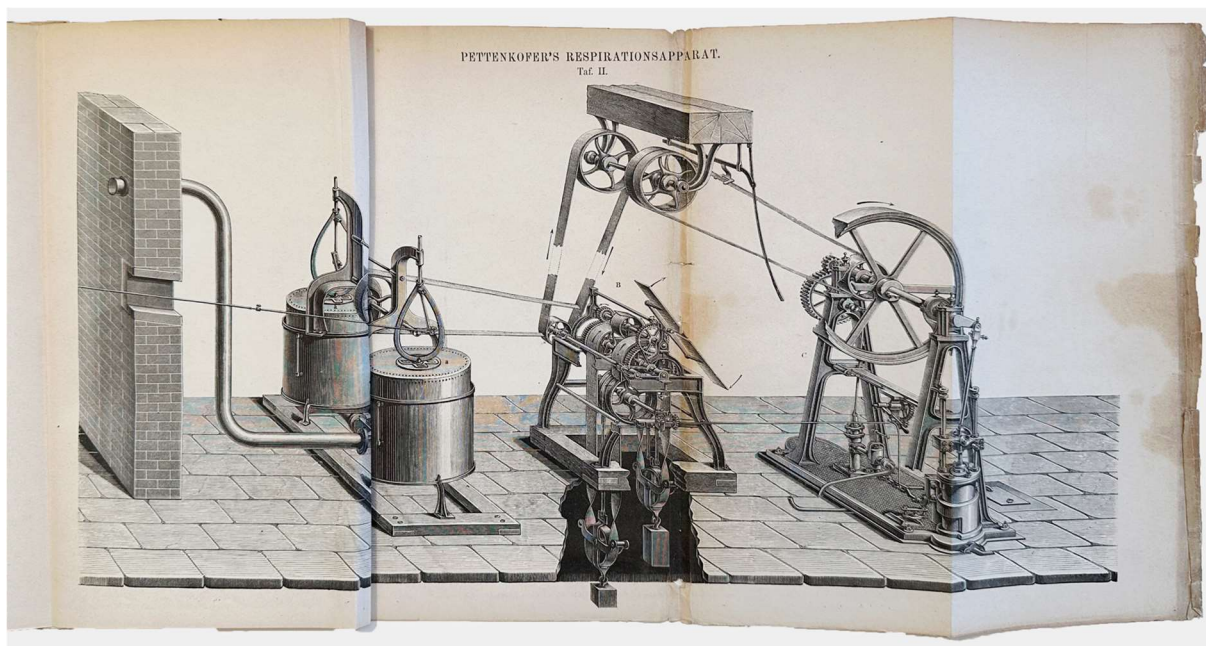
\$ 4.95

Charles Frédéric Gerhardt was a French chemist from Alsace, and active in Paris, Montpellier, and his native Strasbourg. An organic chemist, he realized that some of the summation formulas previously used in organic chemistry were incorrect. He improved the type theory and realized that the boiling and melting points of organic compounds change uniformly with each additional methylene group.



20. **GORUP-BESANEZ, Eugen Franz von** (1817-1878). *Lehrbuch der Chemie, für den Unterricht auf Universitäten, Technischen Lehranstalten und für das Selbststudium. . . in drei Bänden. Erster Band: Lehrbuch der Anorganischen Chemie . . . Fünfte, verbesserte Auflage mit zahlreichen in den Text eingedruckten Holzstichen und einer farbigen Spectraltafel.* Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1873. ¶ 8vo. X; 691, [1], [XI]-XXIII, [1] pp. NOTE: pages 113-128 mis-bound in front of page 1. 1 color lithographic plate (small hole puncture), 177 figs.; occasional foxing. Contemporary quarter dark green cloth, dark green paper over bds.; rubbed. Very good. [187] [S14203]

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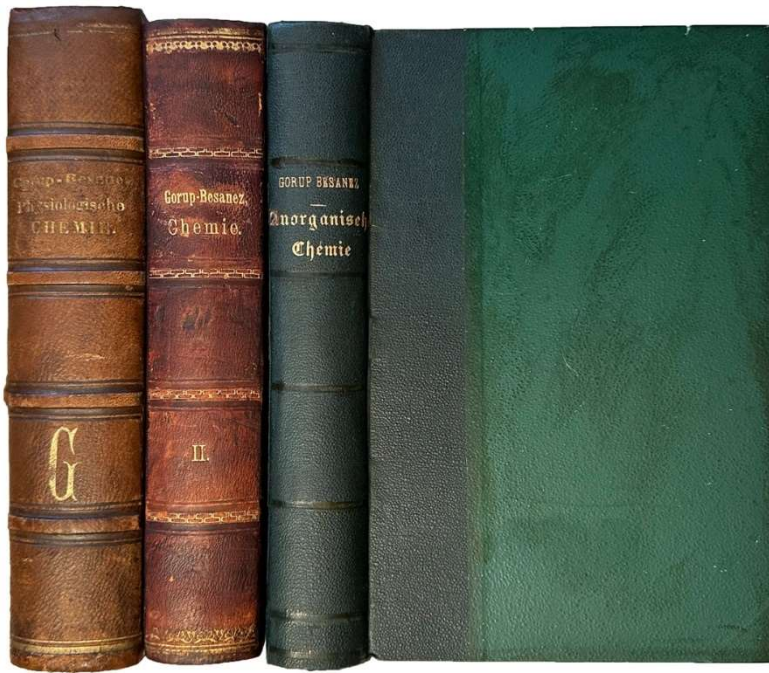


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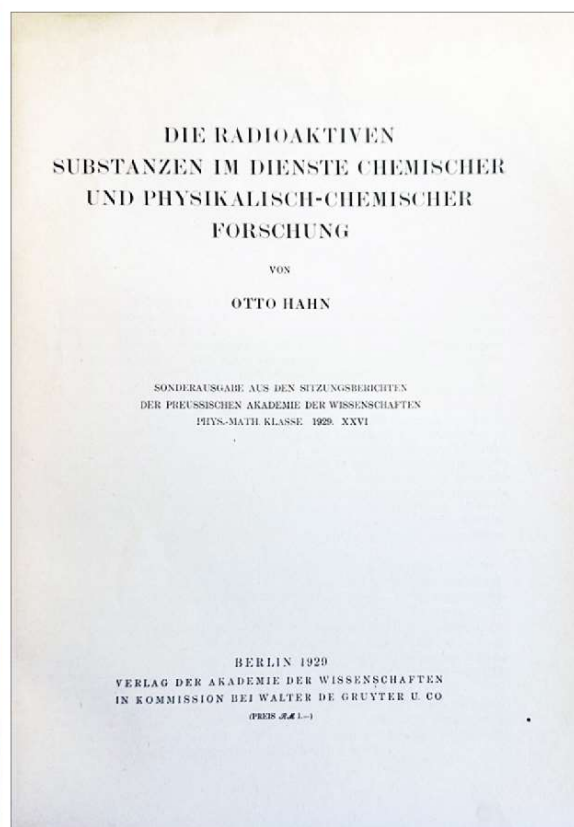
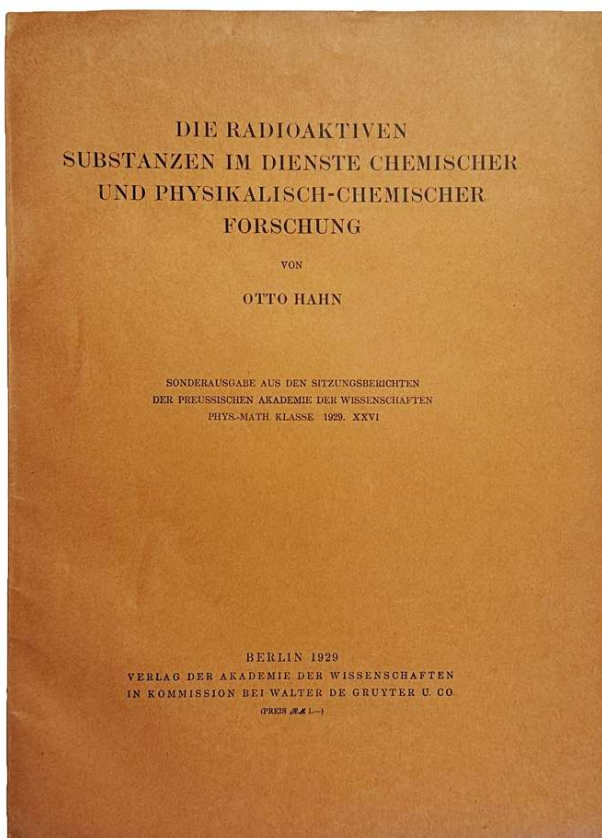
Eugen Franz von Gorup-Besanez, a German chemist, receiving his doctorate in Munich in 1842, then studied chemistry in Munich and at the University of Göttingen. He taught at the Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen.



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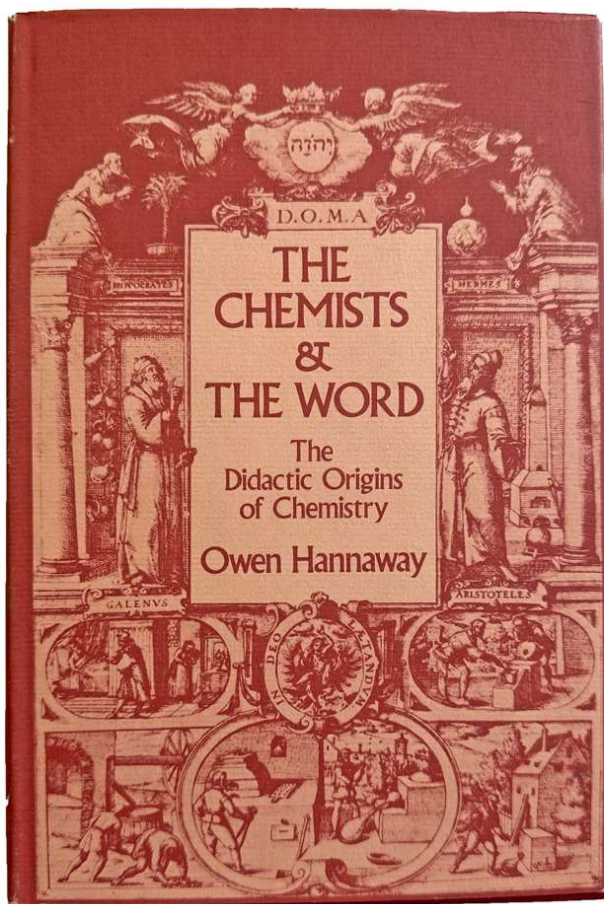
21. **HAHN, Otto** (1879-1968). *“Die radioaktiven Substanzen im Dienste chemischer und physikalisch-chemischer Forschung.”* Offprint from: *Sitzungsberichten der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phys.-Math. Klasse*, 1929, XXVI. Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften, in Kommission bei Walter de Gruyter, 1929. ¶ 257 x 185 mm. 8vo. 10 pp. 6 figs., 2 tables. Original tan wrappers. Fine. [199]

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energy - for peaceful purposes, as nuclear power, or for war purposes as atomic bombs.



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22. HANNAWAY, Owen (1939-2006). *The Chemists and the Word: The Didactic Origins of Chemistry*. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press, 1975. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 165 pp. 3 full-page black-and-white plates, index. Dark red cloth, white-stamped spine, dust-jacket. Ownership signature. Fine in near fine jacket. [201]

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256 HATSCHEK—A STUDY OF SOME REACTIONS IN GELS. [March 15, 1911.]

alkalinity of glass was in the action of water on aluminium in glass vessels.

A STUDY OF SOME REACTIONS IN GELS.

BY EMIL HATSCHEK.

Although diffusion in gels has been studied extensively by a large number of observers, including Pringsheim, Löwenberg, Beckhold and Ziegler, and others, and although certain reactions leading to the formation of insoluble precipitates, such as silver chromate, silver chloride, etc., have been constantly used to make the progress of diffusion visible, no special attention appears to have been devoted to the forms in which these insoluble compounds were precipitated. As some experiments, undertaken for a different purpose and involving the precipitation of several insoluble calcium salts in gelatin, showed the formation of unusual aggregates differing very considerably from the precipitates obtained in corresponding aqueous solutions, a systematic investigation of a number of calcium, barium, lead, and silver compounds was undertaken.

The experiments were conducted in groups in the following manner:—A quantity of gelatin or agar solution containing definite percentage of one of the following salts, viz., calcium chloride, barium chloride, lead nitrate, or silver nitrate, was prepared. The percentage of gelatin was varied in different series from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., and that of agar from 11 per cent. to 2 per cent. A number of test tubes were filled to about half their height with each batch of solution, and the latter was allowed to set. The tubes were then filled up with aqueous solutions of various salts or acids, capable of forming insoluble compounds with the salts contained in the gels, including in these preparations, instances, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, ammonium chloride, ammonium or potassium bicarbonate, potassium iodide, potassium ferrocyanide, hydrofluosilicic acid, and oxalic acid. Full particulars of all the various series of gels and of the reacting solutions are given in Table I.

The reaction begins at once at the surface of the gel and proceeds into the latter with the velocity depending on the ratio of the osmotic pressures and on the percentage of gelatin or agar, provided certain conditions are fulfilled. It has been shown by Pringsheim, that when two salt solutions diffuse into a gel in opposite directions, the reaction does not proceed beyond an often extremely thin film which forms at their first contact, if the two solutions are isotonic. If their osmotic pressures are different, the hypertonic solution continues to diffuse into the hypotonic one, and any precipitate formed by their reaction is deposited in the latter. The same condition, if allowance is made for the great difference between the velocities of diffusion in water and in gel, appears to hold good where one salt is dissolved in the gel and the other in water. In this case diffusion may, if the gel is hypertonic towards the aqueous solution, take place into the latter. An instance is recorded in Table I, when a 5 per cent. gelatin gel containing 2 per cent. crystallized barium chloride ($\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was covered with a 23 per cent. solution of crystallized sodium sulphate ($\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$). The latter solution was therefore hypotonic, as the ratio of barium chloride to sodium sulphate would have to be 2443:292, or about 2:264 in the case of isotonic solutions. The barium chloride accordingly diffused out of the gel into the sodium sulphate solution and in reacting with the same produced the well-known "melyn" form. As this effect can be studied much more conveniently by other means, solutions of similar strength to diffuse into the gel were used in all other cases.

The first phenomenon to be noted as the precipitate forms in the gel is that it is not continuous, but forms strata separated by more or less clear spaces. The distance between the strata increases as the reaction proceeds into the gel, i.e., as both solutions become more and more dilute. The formation of these strata has been explained by Wilhelm Ostwald on the assumption that layers of super-saturated metastable solution are formed (Ostwald, *Allg. Chem.*, (2. Ed.) II, 778, 780). The influence of the solubility of the precipitate in the solution

product of the reaction—e.g., of ammonium nitrate on silver chromate in the reaction between silver nitrate and ammonium chromate—has been studied by H. Beckhold (*Zeits. Physik. Chem.*, 52, 185-199), who also draws attention to the extreme interest which these stratifications save for the anatomist and physiologist, as throwing light on the numerous stratified deposits of mineral matter occurring in organisms.

In the present investigation these stratifications received attention only in so far as an obvious connection exists between them and the sizes and shapes of the particles of precipitate found in them at various depths. A few typical specimens are illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 show a 5 per cent. gelatin gel containing 5 per cent. calcium chloride, into which 3 per cent. agar gel with 11 per cent. calcium chloride, on which had been poured 20 per cent. 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. sodium carbonate solutions. These were photographed at the same time, i.e., after the same length of contact, and illustrate the difference in the velocity of diffusion, as well as the fact that the distances of adjoining strata are the same in the different test tubes at those levels at which the diffusing solutions had previously reached the same dilution. Fig. 4 shows a test tube containing a 5 per cent. gelatin gel with 2 per cent. crystallized barium chloride after 21 days' contact with a 10 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate. The strata in this case are extremely numerous and well marked, and a duplicate of this specimen was chosen for a careful microscopic investigation at different depths.

Various methods can, of course, be adopted for such an examination. The cylinders of gel are melted out of the test tubes by dipping into hot water, or by rapid heating in a small flame, and dropped into cold water, to prevent further melting. In the case of gelatin the cylinders may be hardened in formaldehyde and sections can then be cut and mounted. This method is rather laborious while possessing only the one advantage that the deposits are preserved *in situ*, and their distribution and possible orientation can be studied. It was used in the case of the gelatin gel with barium carbonate particles just mentioned. In all other cases small samples of the gelatin or agar were taken at different levels, placed on the slide and sectioned. Such preparations can be kept for a short time—sufficient to permit photographing—without any special precautions, or they can be preserved by ringing the cover glass with varnish and thus preventing the gel from drying out. Finally, short pieces of the gel were taken from the test tubes, placed in a small flask, and heated in a small flame, and the precipitates allowed to settle; they are then repeatedly washed with hot water, dried, and finally mounted in some suitable medium suited to their refractive index. Preparations which decompose on boiling, such as silver chromate, must of course be obtained from gelatin.

Two vertical sections taken through the gelatin gel shown in Fig. 4 approximately at the levels A and B are illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, magnified 100 diam. Fig. 5 shows two strata and the clear space—a zone of diffusion—between them. It will be seen that the strata consist almost exclusively of single crystals, whereas in the space between them aggregates—partly shaglike bundles and partly spherical aggregates—appear. Fig. 5, which shows the section at B, where the dilution had become much greater, includes the edge of a stratum and the clear space below it, and the same arrangement may again be noticed, with the addition that the crystals and especially the aggregates in the clear zone have become very much precipitate at the bottom of the gel, below the last well-defined stratum, magnified 100 diam. only. The size of these aggregates is very remarkable compared with the size of the particles of barium carbonate precipitated from aqueous solutions of the same strengths.

It may be mentioned at once that this tendency of the precipitates to form large and frequently perfectly spherical aggregates occurs with notable persistence throughout the whole series of experiments. Practically every precipitate produced could be obtained as spherulites by

23. HATSCHEK, Emil (d.1944). *"A Study of Some Reactions in Gels."* London: Society of Chemical Industry, 1911. Series: Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, no. 5, vol. XXX, March 15, 1911. 4to. pp. 256-257. 16 figs. on 3 plates. Original printed wrappers; creased. Very good. [S]13521

\$ 25

Complete issue of the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry. Hatschek (d.1944) was known as a leading authority on colloid-chemistry.

"EMIL HATSCHEK, who died in London on June 4, at the age of seventy-five, carried out pioneer work in many branches of colloid science and did much to direct attention in England to this subject. In spite of the stimulus supplied by the classical researches of Thomas Graham, little was being done in this country on colloids when, in 1911, Hatschek started a systematic course of lectures on colloidal chemistry at the Sir John Cass Institute. This was, I believe, the first regular course on the subject to be given in England, and it continued until 1935, when Hatschek reached the age limit for retirement. From about 1910 until 1932 Hatschek was producing original papers, all marked by elegance and strong individuality, which appeared in various periodicals, including the Proceedings of the Royal Society, the

Transactions of the Faraday Society, Chemistry and Industry, the Biochemical Journal and the Transactions of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, apart from the twenty-six or so that appeared in the *Kolloid-Zeitschrift*. These names do something to indicate the width of interest of his work. His services to colloid science were acknowledged when he was made the guest of honour at the Colloid Symposium at Ottawa in 1932, a distinction much appreciated by him. His contribution at Ottawa was a paper on "The Study of Gels by Physical Methods", a subject to which he had devoted much attention." -- Obituary, by E. N. DA C. ANDRADE, "Mr. Emil Hatschek," *Nature* 154, 46-46 (08 July 1944).

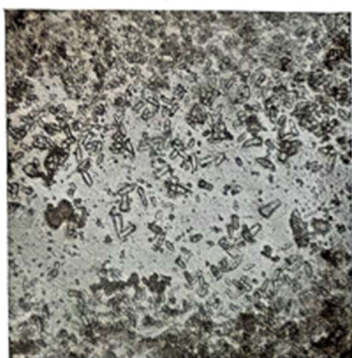


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

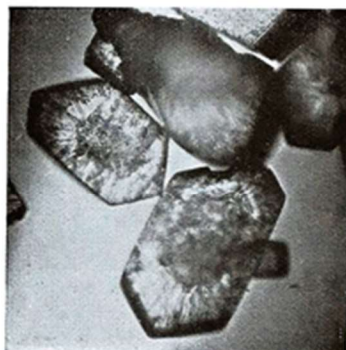


FIG. 8.

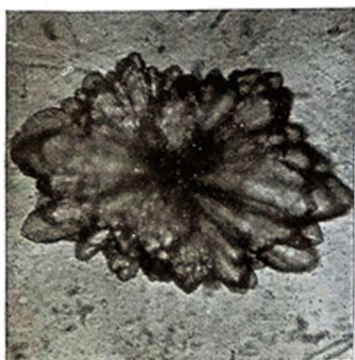


FIG. 9.

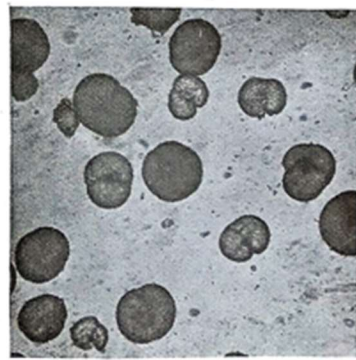
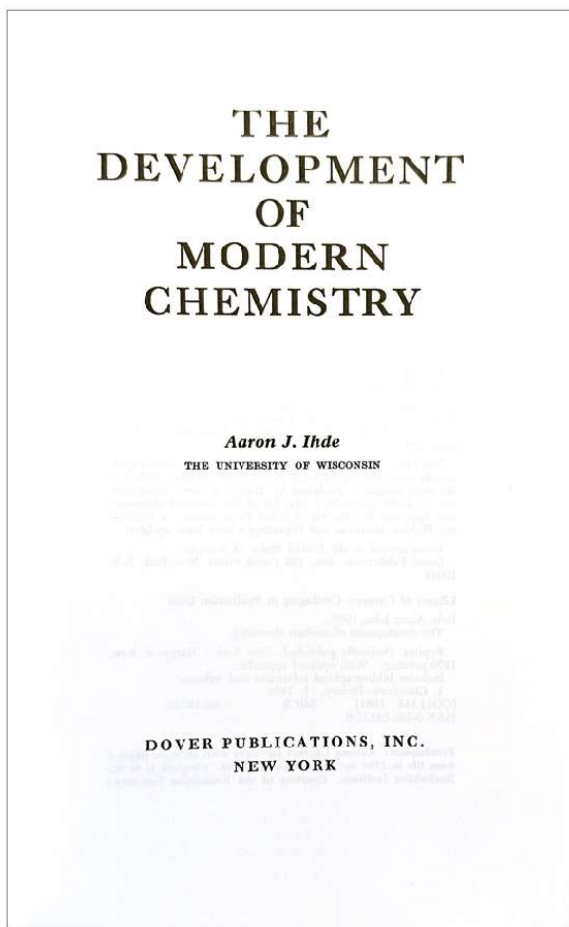
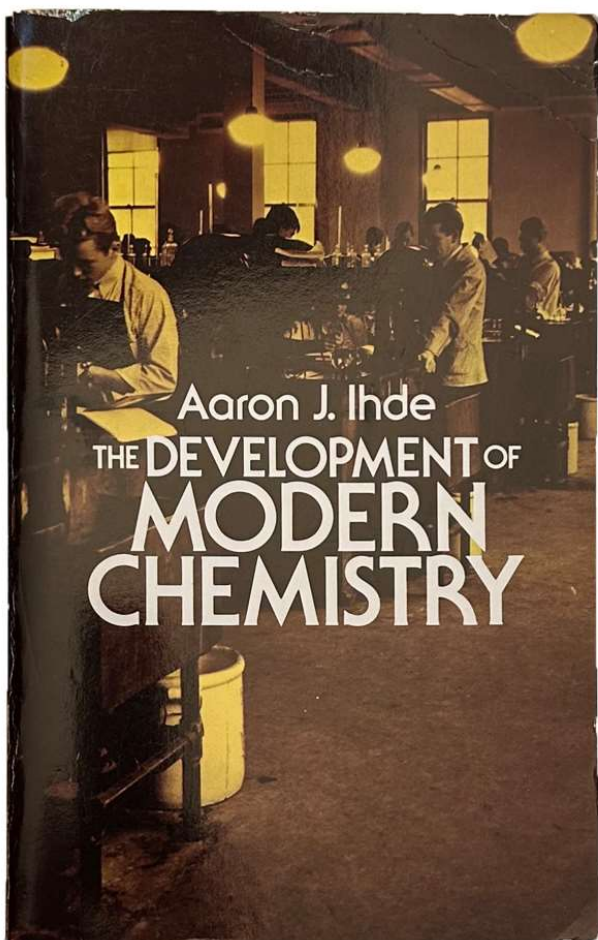


FIG. 10.



24. **IHDE, Aaron J.** (1909-2000). *The Development of Modern Chemistry*. New-York: Dover, 1984. ¶ 8vo. xii, 851, [1] pp. Figures, index. Printed wrappers; rubbed. Ownership signature of M. Joyeux. Very good. [223]

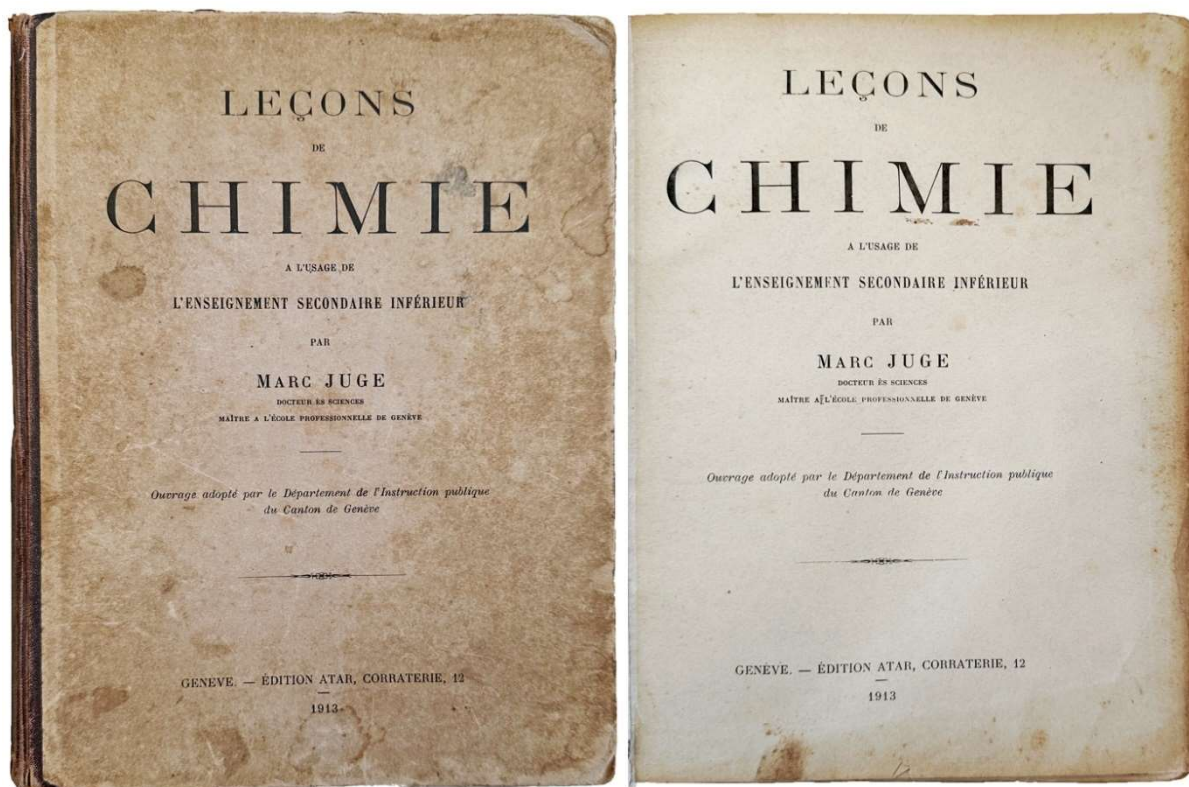
\$ 12

Reprinting the 1964 edition. Ihde worked in the food industry as a staff chemist and developed a strong interest in the history of food controls.

“His best-known books are, *The Development of Modern Chemistry* (1964) and his volumes of *Selected Readings in the History of Chemistry*, culled from *the Journal of Chemical Education* and co-edited with the journal’s editor William Kieffer. *The Development of Modern Chemistry*, the standard textbook in the field, included the history of chemical technology, biochemistry, agricultural chemistry, and chemical physics, extending coverage to the first half of the twentieth century.” – Division of History of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.



[25] JUGE



With 18 hand-colored drawings by a young chemist

25. **JUGE, Marc.** *Leçons de Chimie à l'usage de l'enseignement secondaire inférieur.* Genève: Atar, 1913. ¶ 4to. 64 pp. Interleaved and annotated, with 18 hand-colored drawings, throughout (student work, probably the hand of François Adler). Original quarter black cloth, printed boards ; some soiling, extremities worn, joints strengthened with kozo. Ownership signature of François Adler, Ecole Professionnelle II B. Rare. [235]

\$ 1,500

Subtitle : *Ouvrage adopté par le Département de l'Instruction publique du Canton de Genève.*

This is a student's school workbook for chemistry. The student., François Adler, of the Ecole Professionnelle, would have been a chemistry student, near or in Geneva. Education is a very strong element of Swiss society. The value of education and innovation are evident in Swiss social systems and in everything up to patents and law, the Swiss are often leading the world in education and science. With this manual one can see the teachings ca. 1913 and the student's writing and in this case, especially the drawings, serve as a full record of this class and the student's work, understanding and level.

Préparation du phosphore par le traitement des os
 Les os sont formés d'une partie minérale représentée
 d'autre par du phosphate de chaux ($\frac{2}{3}$ environ), d'une
 partie organique l'osséine ($\frac{1}{3}$ environ). Après avoir
 séparé ces 2 parties par un procédé spécial, on
 utilise la 1^{re} pour la fabrication du phosphore, la
 2^e pour celle de la gélatine ou colle forte -

a) Préparation du phosphore -
 On chauffe dans des cornues en terre réfractaire
 le phosphate de chaux des os avec de l'acide sul-
 furique & du charbon. Il est alors converti en
 acide phosphorique sous l'action de l'ac. sulfurique
 qui s'empare de la chaux - Quant au charbon
 il sert à enlever l'O de l'ac. phosphorique et
 à mettre le phosphore au libre.

Phosphate de chaux $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ac. phosphorique} \\ \text{et} \\ \text{Chaux + Soufre} \end{array} \right.$ \rightarrow Phosphore + O₂

\downarrow Soufre de chaux.

b) Préparation de la gélatine - Osséine, c'est
 la partie organique des os, qui est insoluble
 dans l'eau, se transforme en gélatine
 soluble par action de l'eau chaude / pression
 cette gélatine est un corps solide transparent, un
 coloré jaunâtre se est pur, mais possédant surtout
 une saveur amère, surtout quand il provient
 des os des $\frac{1}{2}$ animaux. Elle trouve, s. le nom
 de colle forte de nombreux emplois en chimie
 et en médecine. La colle de poisson est de la gélatine
 pure et incolore que l'on prépare avec la partie minérale
 des esturgeons. On s'en sert pour la clarification d.

- 41 -

CHAPITRE VI

LE PHOSPHORE

ET SES PRINCIPALES COMBINAISONS

LE PHOSPHORE

Etat naturel. - Le phosphore existe dans le sol sous forme de phosphates, surtout de phosphate de chaux. Ce dernier constitue en certains endroits des gisements que l'on exploite; il sert à préparer un engrais très important.

Le phosphore se trouve aussi dans la plupart des matières organiques. Les plantes en prennent à la terre sous la forme de phosphates; les animaux tirent leur phosphore, soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire d'autres animaux. Les matières animales les plus riches en phosphore sont: les os, la matière grise du système nerveux et l'urine.

Préparation. - Le phosphore a été découvert en 1669, à Hambourg, par l'alchimiste Brand, qui cherchait la pierre philosophale dans l'urine. Ce n'est qu'en 1769 qu'on parvint à le fabriquer industriellement, en le retirant des os.

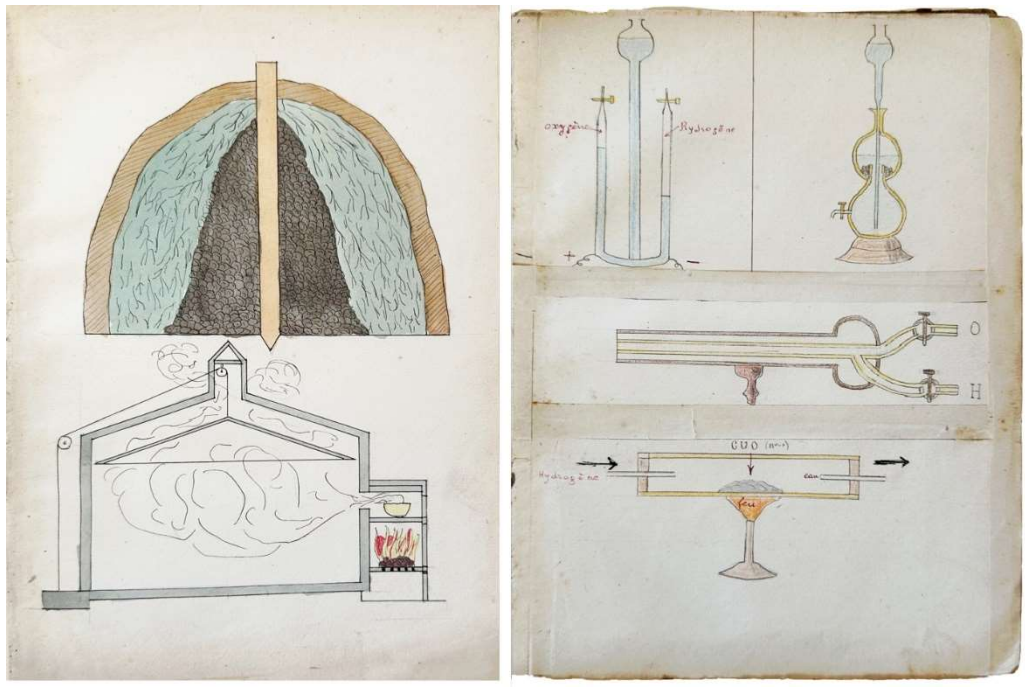
Le procédé consiste à séparer d'abord la partie organique des os de la partie minérale. La partie organique est une matière flexible appelée osséine. Pour l'extraire, il suffit de faire agir sur les os de l'eau à 120° ou de la vapeur à la même température; on obtient ainsi une gelatine qui, refroidie, donne la colle forte. Ce qui reste des os est la partie minérale, qui est formée de carbonate et de phosphate de chaux. On dissout cette partie minérale dans de l'acide chlorhydrique, puis on extrait le phosphore par des opérations assez compliquées. Souvent, on sépare l'osséine en traitant immédiatement les os par l'acide chlorhydrique, qui n'attaque que la partie minérale.

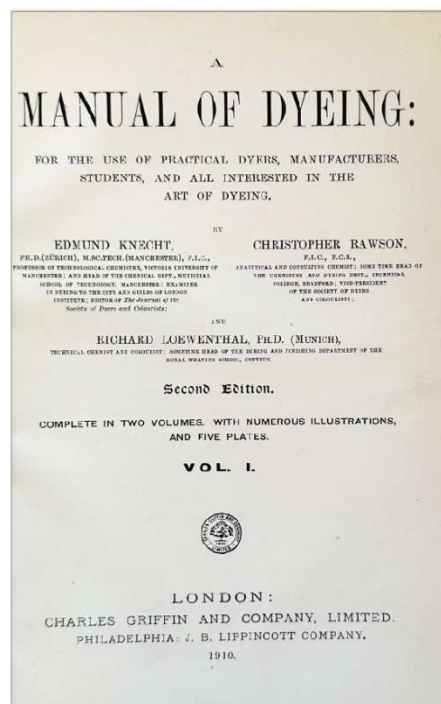
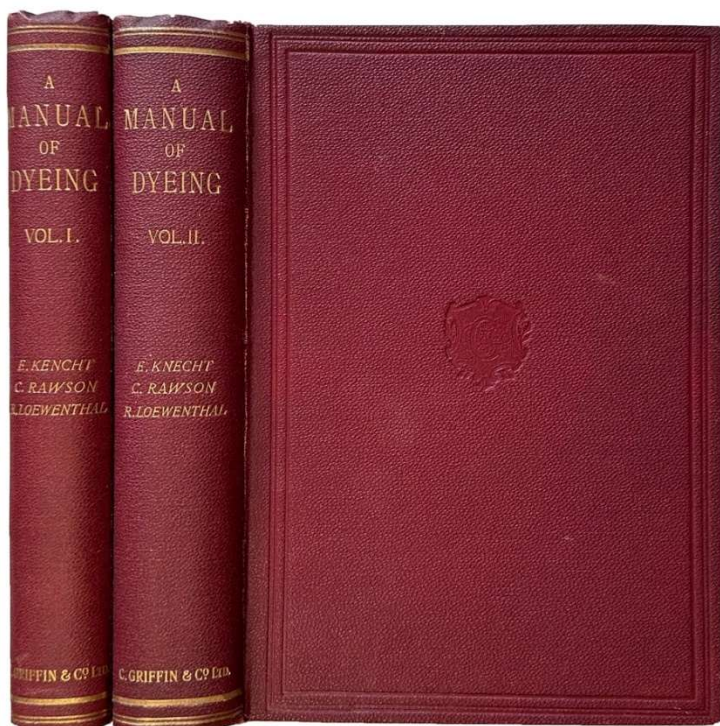
Les deux états du phosphore. - Le phosphore, tel qu'on l'obtient par le traitement des os, est le phosphore ordinaire ou phosphore blanc. Il est d'un blanc jaunâtre et se vend sous forme de prismes triangulaires. Si on chauffe longtemps ce phosphore à l'abri de l'air, il se transforme en une poudre d'un rouge violacé, appelé phosphore rouge. A la longue, la lumière solaire produit aussi ce changement à la surface des morceaux de phosphore ordinaire.

de la colle dont on élimine les impuretés en les traitant au four des sels - elle entre aussi dans la confection des plaques photographiques -

Marc Juge was a doctor of science and taught at the Professional School of Geneva. He seems to have a family connection to Jura. Also, and this is an aside, there is a later person of the same name who was a notable personage in the French resistance during WWII. Given the unusual name I am wondering if there is indeed a familial relationship, as of yet unproven to me.

PROVENANCE: François Adler, Ecole Professionnelle II B.





26. **KNECHT, Edmund (1861-1925); Christopher RAWSON; Richard LOWENTHAL.** *A Manual of Dyeing: For the Use of Practical Dyers, Manufacturers, Students, and All Interested in the Art of Dyeing.* [2 volumes]. London & Philadelphia: Charles Griffin & J.B. Lippincott, 1910. ¶ Complete in two volumes. 8vo. (230 x 165 mm). xi, (xii), 371; 374-902 pp. 5 plates, numerous illustrations, tables (7 foldouts) index; small marginal tear on p. 53. Original maroon cloth, blind-stamped publisher's emblem on front cover, gilt-stamped spine title; inner hinge cracked (Vol. II). Previous owner's blind-stamp on ffp (John M. Andreas). Very good. Complete sets are scarce. [S9640] [243]

\$ 75

Second edition of this excellent resource and practical guide concerning the art of dyeing.

NOTE: Author's name misspelled on spine of vol. I ["Kencht" instead of "Knecht"].

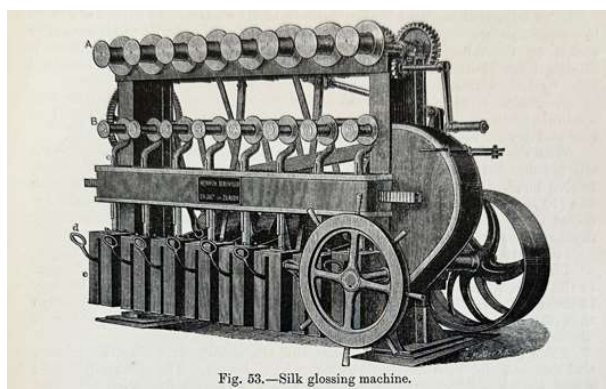


Fig. 53.—Silk glossing machine.

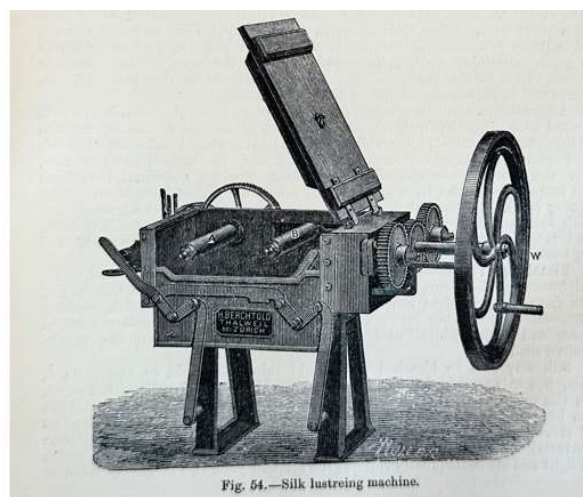


Fig. 54.—Silk lustring machine.

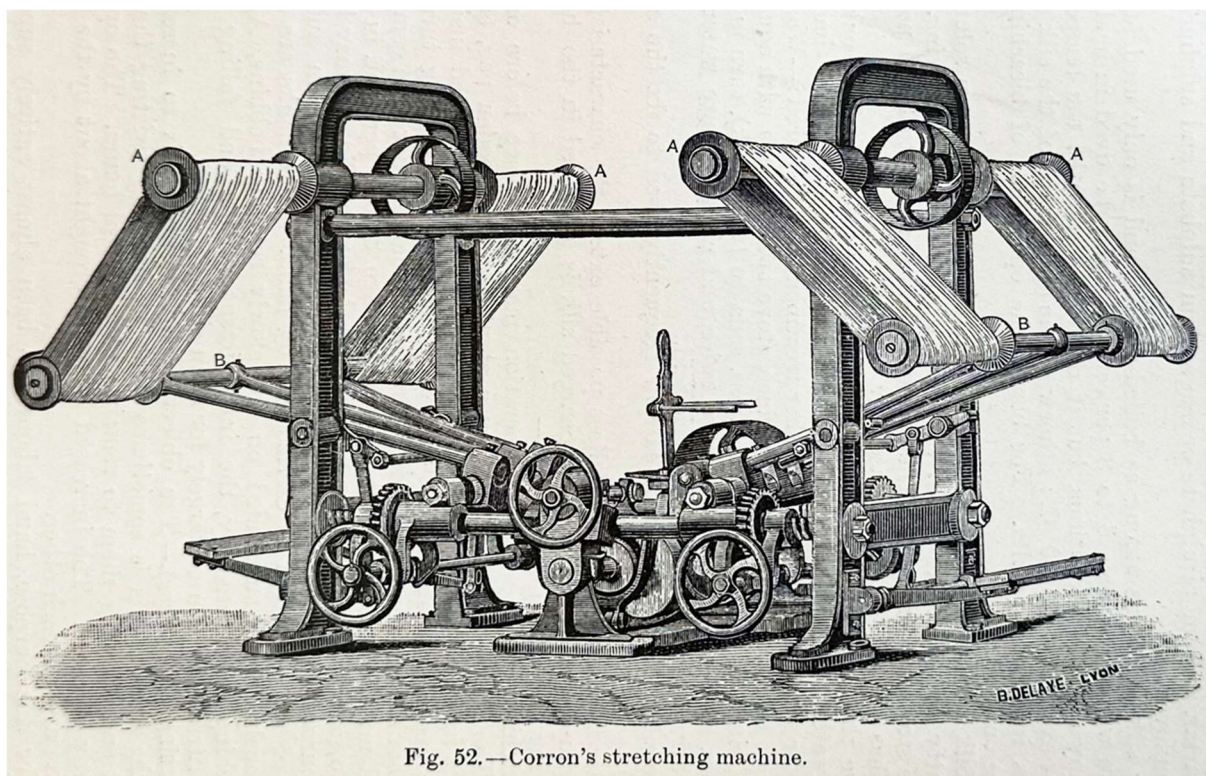
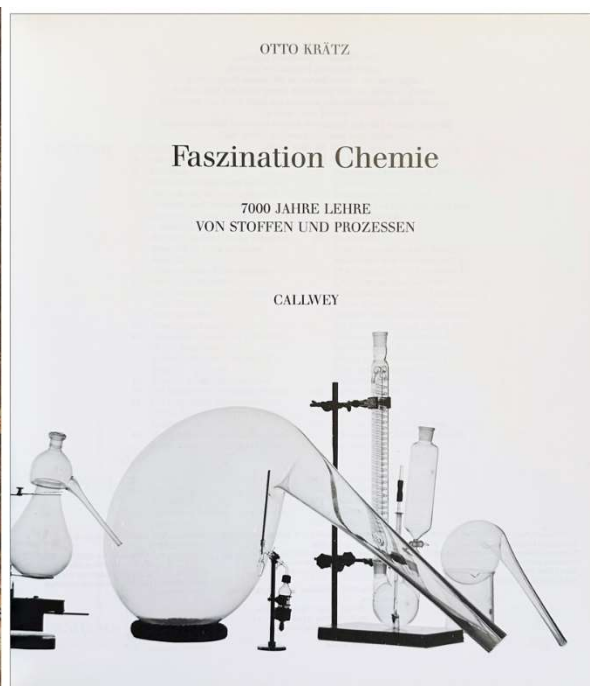
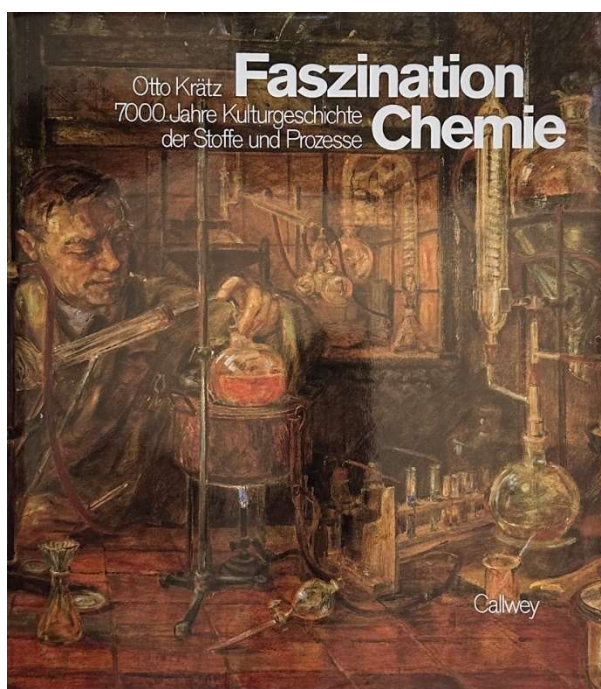


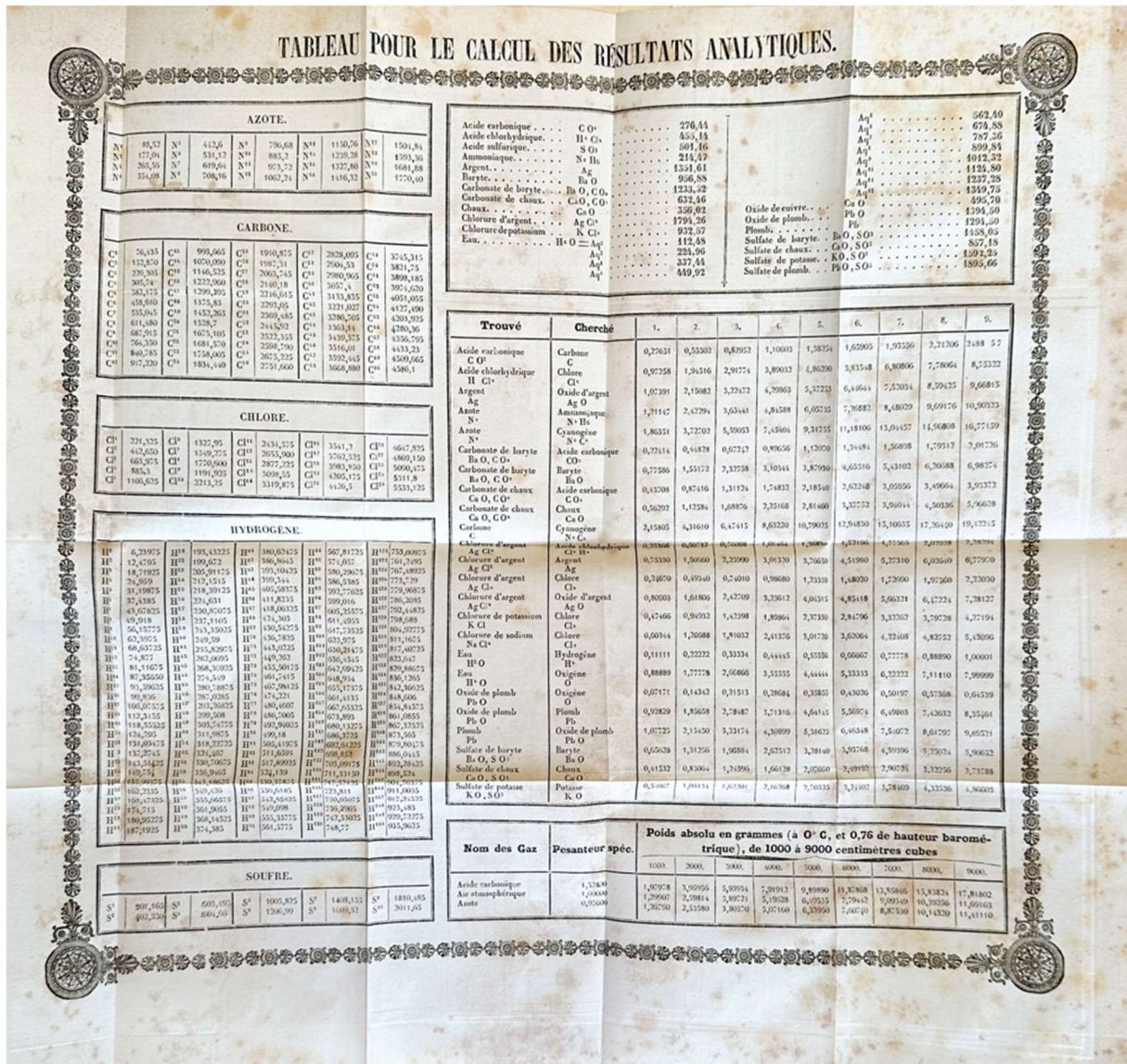
Fig. 52.—Corron's stretching machine.



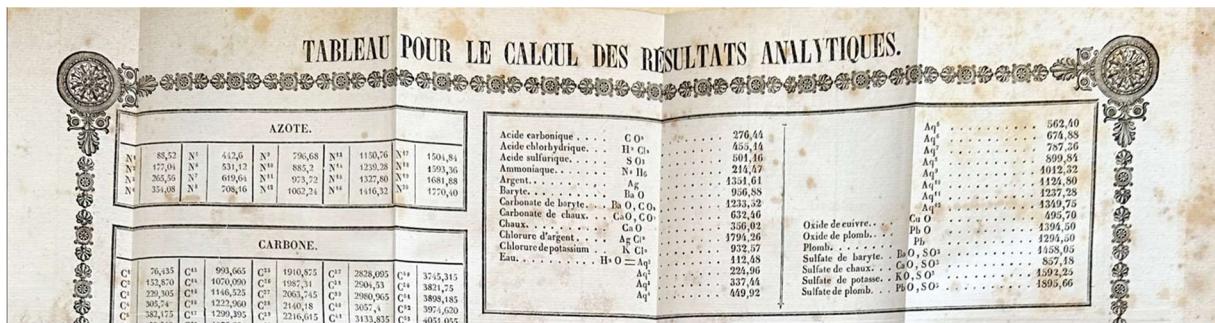
27. **KRÄTZ, Otto** (1937-2023). *Faszination Chemie; 7000 Jahre Lehre von Stoffen und Prozessen*. Munich: Callwey, 1990. ¶ 4to. 331 pp. 501 pictures (some in full color), index. Cloth, dust-jacket, publisher's slip-case. [245]

\$ 15

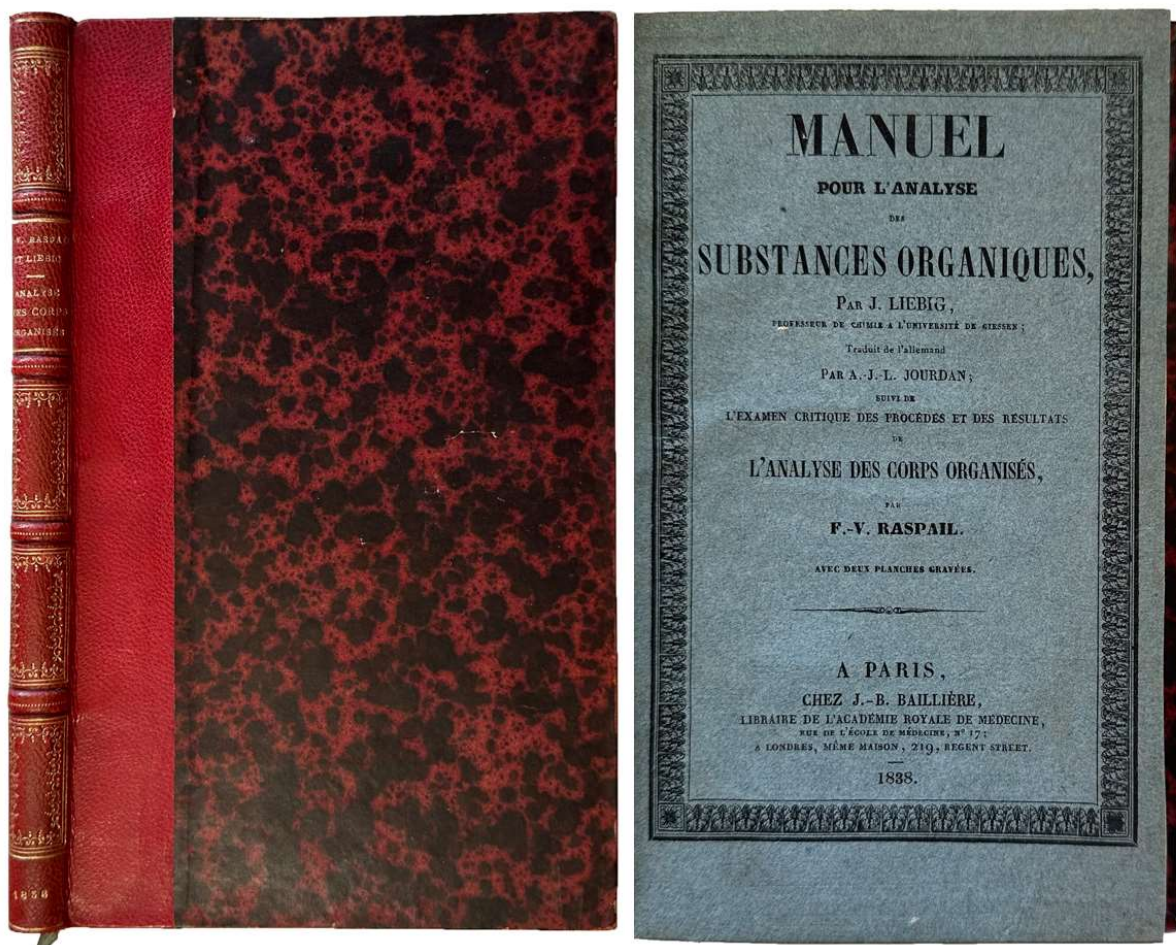
Otto Paul Krätz was a German chemist and historian of chemistry.



[28] LIEBIG & RASPAIL



deatil

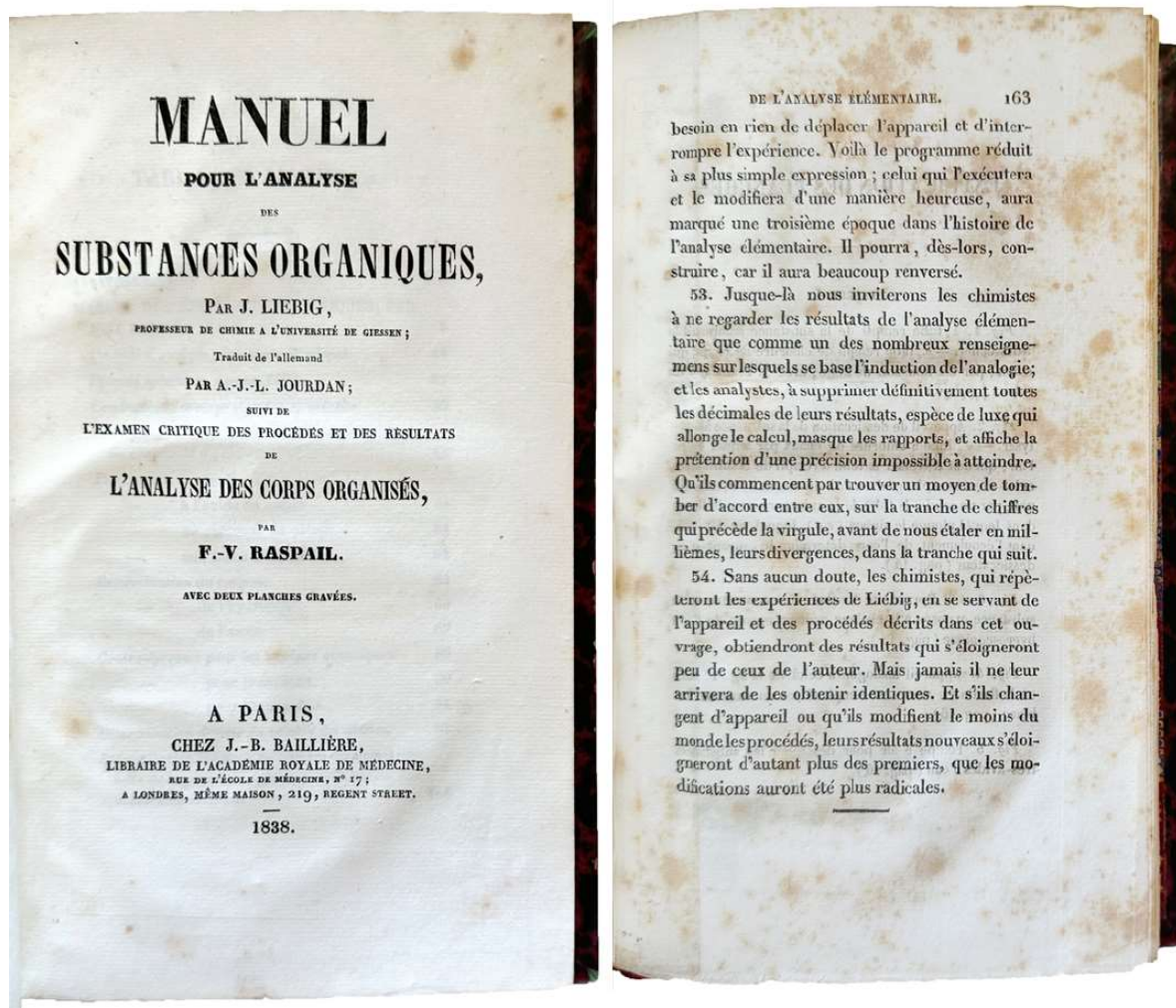


28. **LIEBIG, Justus** (1803-1873) ; **RASPAIL, François-Vincent** (1794-1878).

Manuel pour l'analyse des substances organiques . . . ; suivi de L'examen critique des procédés et des résultats de l'analyse des corps organisés. Paris : J. B. Baillière, 1838. ¶ 8vo. [4], ii, 168 pp. 2 engraved folding plates (with 22+19 figs.), large folding table "Tableau pour le calcul des résultats analytiques" ; foxed. Contemporary quarter red morocco, marbled boards, spine richly gilt-tooled, with the original printed wrappers bound in. Rubber ownership stamp of the Department de la Siene. Lovely copy. [279]

\$ 275

First edition in French, translated from the German edition by Antoine-Jacques-Louis Jourdan (1788-1848). This is an early work from Liebig, here creating a manual of organic substances. In the work he is describing his method, unique procedures he uses, in describing combustion of liquids and volatile bodies, combustion of substances rich in carbon, precautions, carbon determination, other tests, direct determination of the number of atoms by specific gravity of the vapor of the volatile substances, etc.



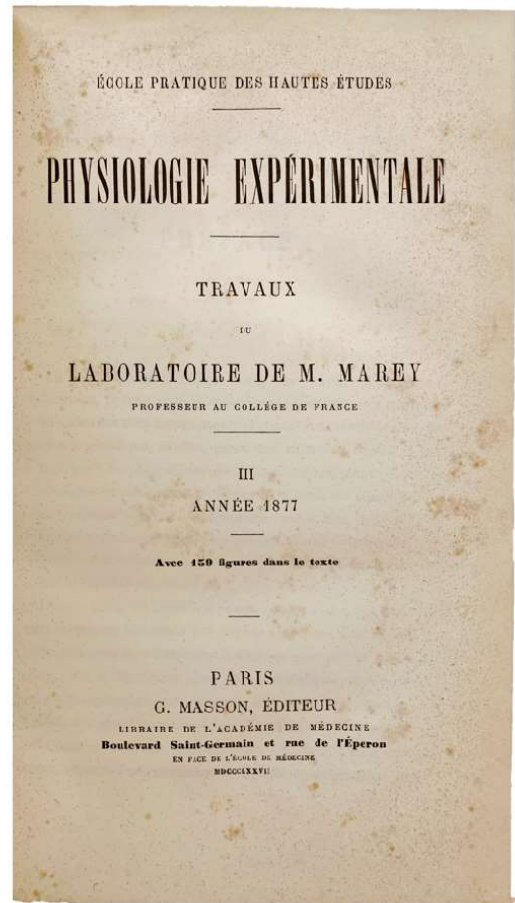
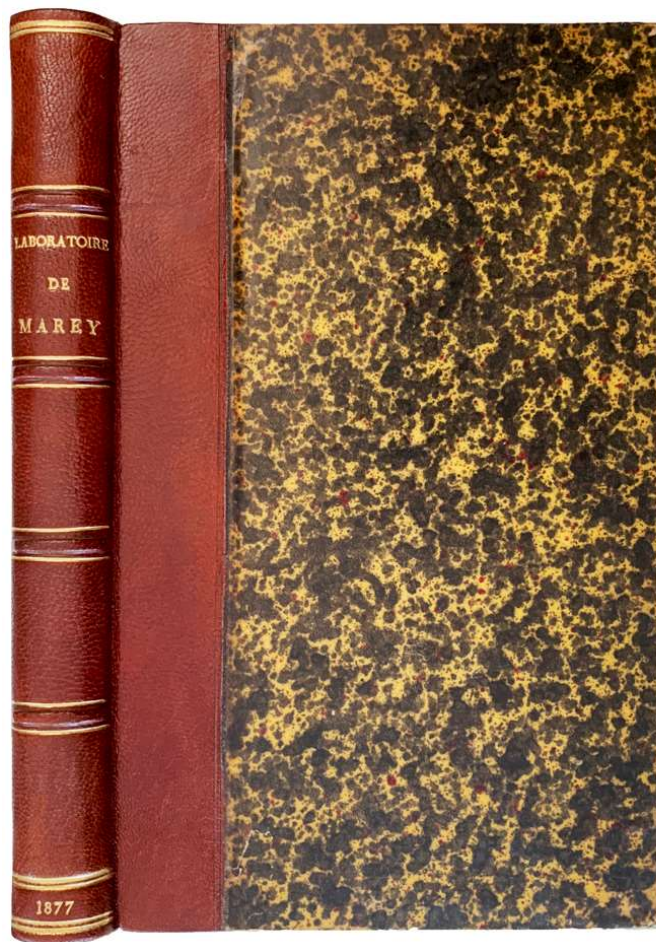
Raspail contributes a second part wherein his study of organized bodies produced this paper on the concerns he found in defects, inaccuracy, and how to obtain better and more accurate results. He also contributed a preface to the work.

The two folding plates contain 41 figures, some being laboratory equipment. The larger folding table gives the author's calculations on the elements: nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, hydrogen, sulphur, and gases.

Liebig's method of combustion analysis was used pharmaceutically, and made possible many other contributions to organic, agricultural and biological chemistry.

François-Vincent Raspail, L.L.D., M.D. was a French chemist, naturalist, physician, etc. Raspail was one of the founders of the cell theory in biology.

□ Bolton, 624.



Studies in cardiology & the brain

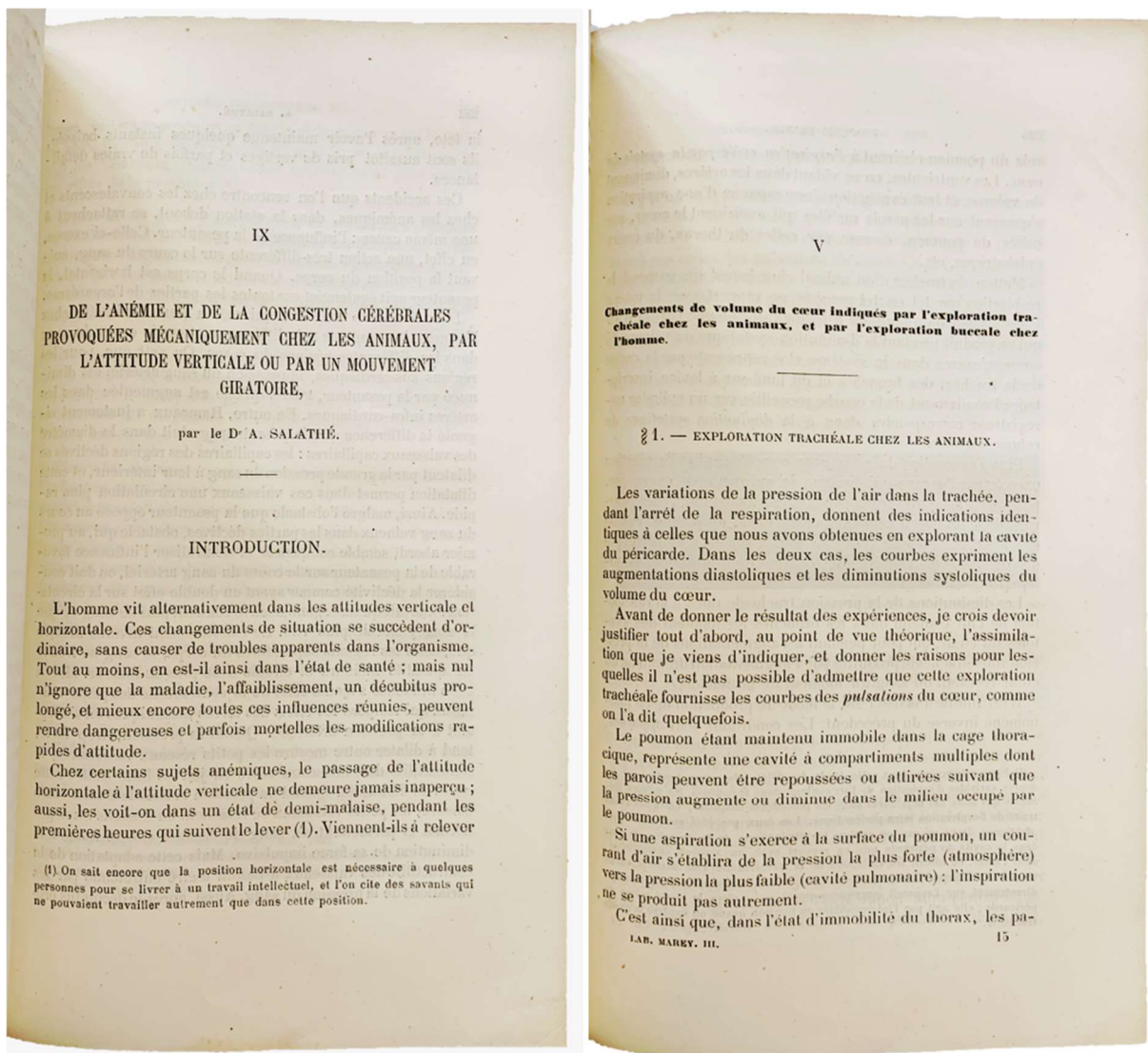
29. **MAREY, Etienne Jules** (1830-1904). *Physiologie expérimentale. Travaux du laboratoire de.... III. Année 1877*. Paris: G. Masson, 1877. ¶ At head of title: *École Pratique des Hautes Études*. 240 x 152 mm. 8vo. iii, 360 pp. 159 figs., indexes; occasional light foxing. Modern quarter dark red morocco, original marbled boards, raised bands, gilt stamped spine. Very good. [M1199LV]

\$ 195

FIRST EDITION. This work contains fifteen memoirs of research conducted in the Paris laboratory of pathologic physiology of the Collège de France, Paris, which Marey founded; it was the first private laboratory in Paris for the study of experimental physiology. Here with a team of researchers, Marey conducted his famous research utilizing graphical methods and cinematography. His initial work utilized modified versions of instruments devised by Carl Ludwig. This volume is one of a series, of at least four, presenting his experimental work from the late 1870s. The laboratory studied the circulation, heartbeat, respiration and muscular contraction in the 1860s and began to turn to

locomotion studies in the 1870s, while continuing investigations into animal heat, electro-physiology and cardiac physiology. This volume contains work by eight researchers; Marey himself contributed one essay, while the majority of the works were written by Charles Émile François-Franck (1849-1921) who was at this time assistant to Marey in the laboratory. This work reports on electrical equipment used to measure various medical conditions, including cranial pressure and cerebral circulation, heart pressure and others. Most of the illustrations are of measurements taken with the equipment, but there are many illustrations of the equipment itself.

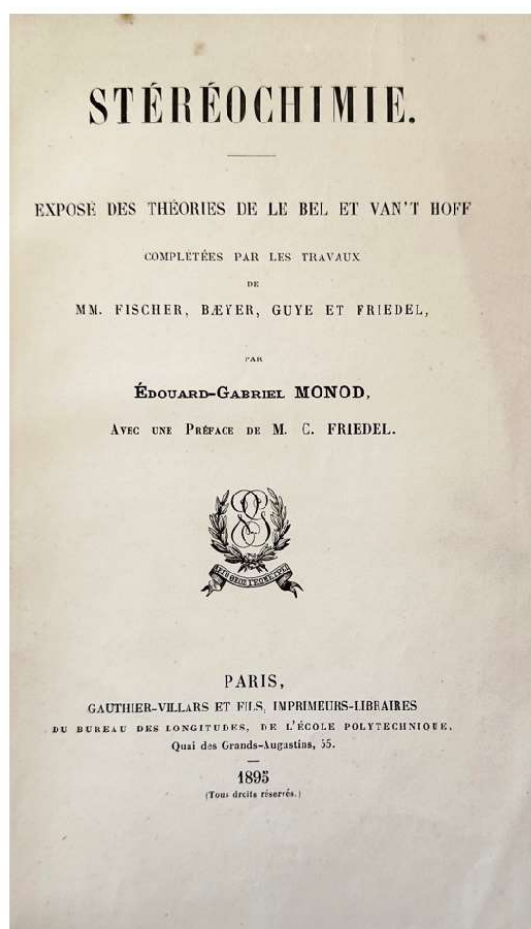
□ *DSB*, IX, pp. 101-103; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, p. 207-209.



[29]

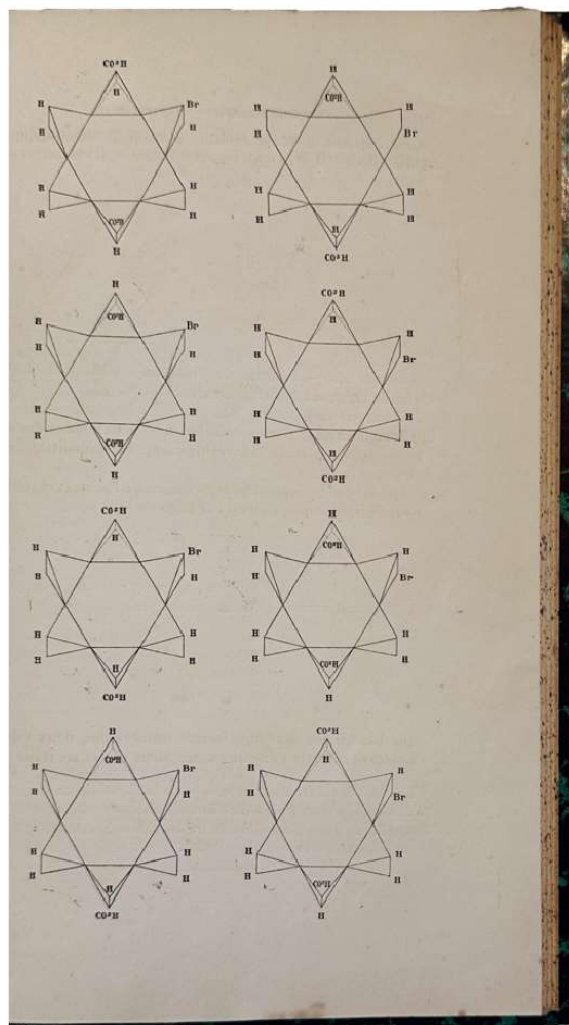
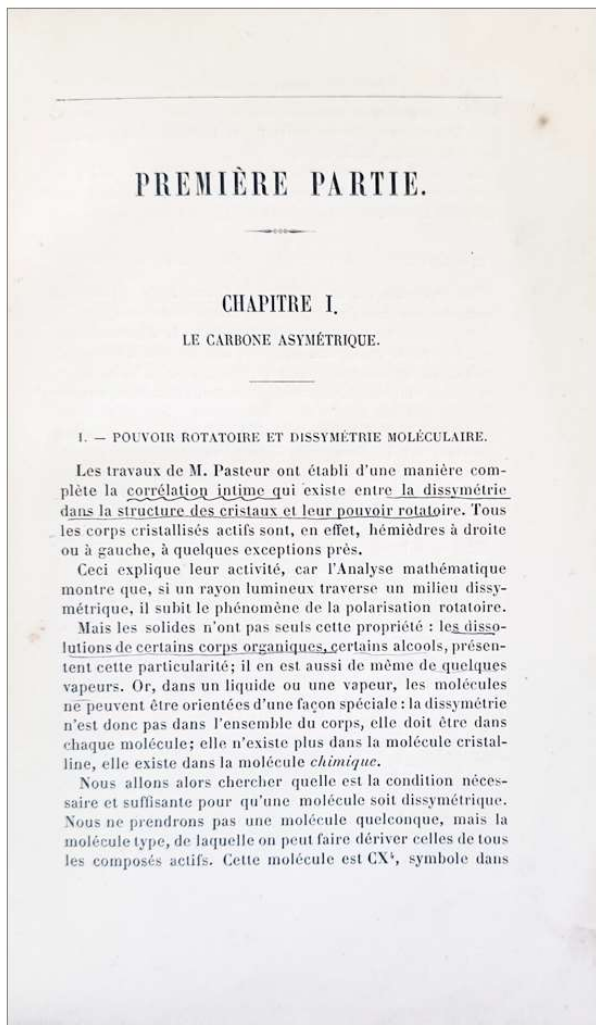
With 14 contributions, all in French: Marey on the electric discharge of the torpedo fish. II: Francois-Frank on the intermittence of the pulse. III: Ch. Richet On the

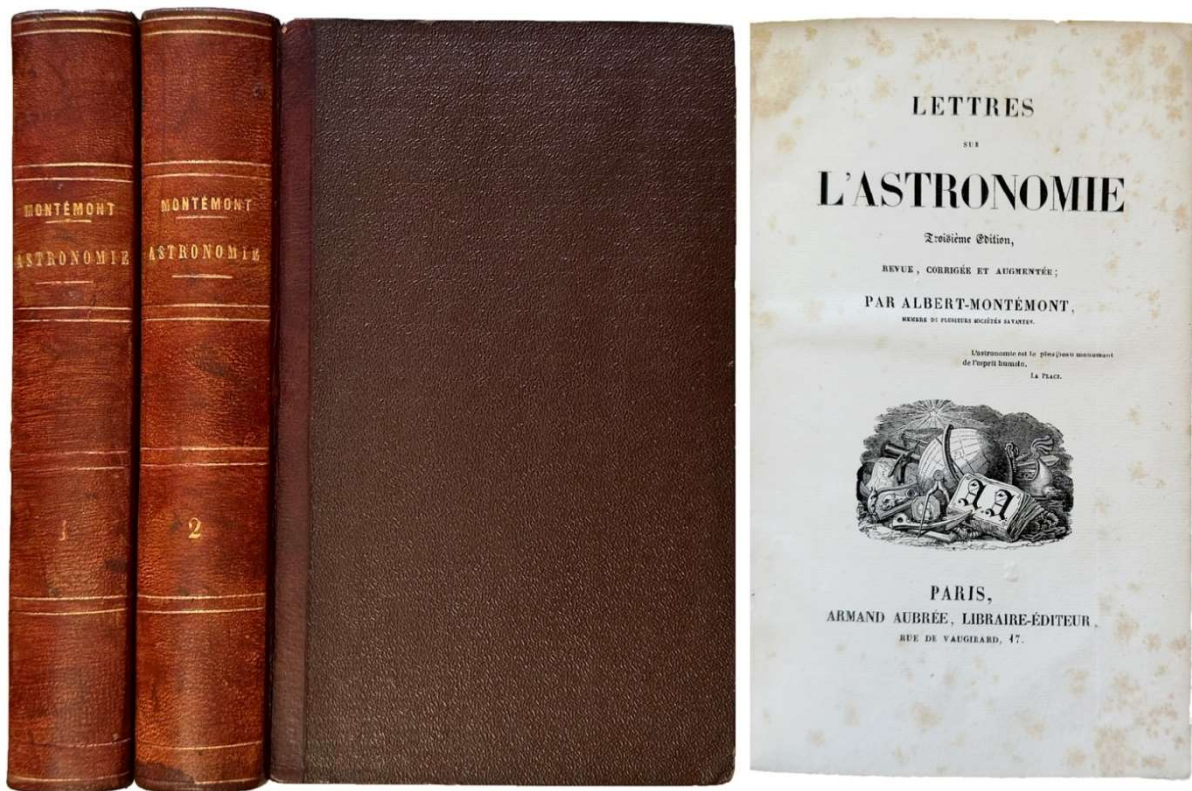
addition of the excitations in the nerves and muscles. IV: François-Franck, Compression of the heart inside the pericardium; V: A. Bloch, Electrical and tactile sensations; VI: Brissaud & François-Franck, Movements of the brain; VII: R. Troquart, Cardiac effects of intravenous injections of chloral. VIII: François-Franck, Changes in the volume and flow of the heart; IX: A. Salathe, On cerebral circulation; X: François-Franck, Intracranial and intracranial pressures & the influence on heart rhythm; XI: V. Tatin, Synthetic research . . . ; XII: François-Franck, Cardiac and vascular effects in brain shock; XIII: François-Franck, Congenital ectopia of the heart; XIV: François-Franck, Notes on the technique and operating procedures.



30. **MONOD, Edouard-Gabriel** (1873-1962). *Stéréochimie. Exposé des théories de Le Bel & Van't Hoff, complétées par les travaux de MM. Fischer, Bayer, Guye et Friedel.* Paris : Gauthier-Villard 1895. ¶ 8vo. [6], 162, [2] pp. Half title, figs.; pages 1-4 with ink underlining. Contemporary quarter dark green calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title, marbled paper over boards, edges speckled; spine re-colored, corners somewhat worn. Very good. Scarce. [307]

'Stereochemistry. Presentation of the theories of Le Bel & Jacobus Henricus Van't Hoff (1852-1911), supplemented by the work of Messrs Emil Fischer (1852-1919), Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Beyer (1835-1917), Philippe A. Guye (1862-1922) and Charles Friedel (1832-1899),' who contributed the preface. All worked on stereochemistry.





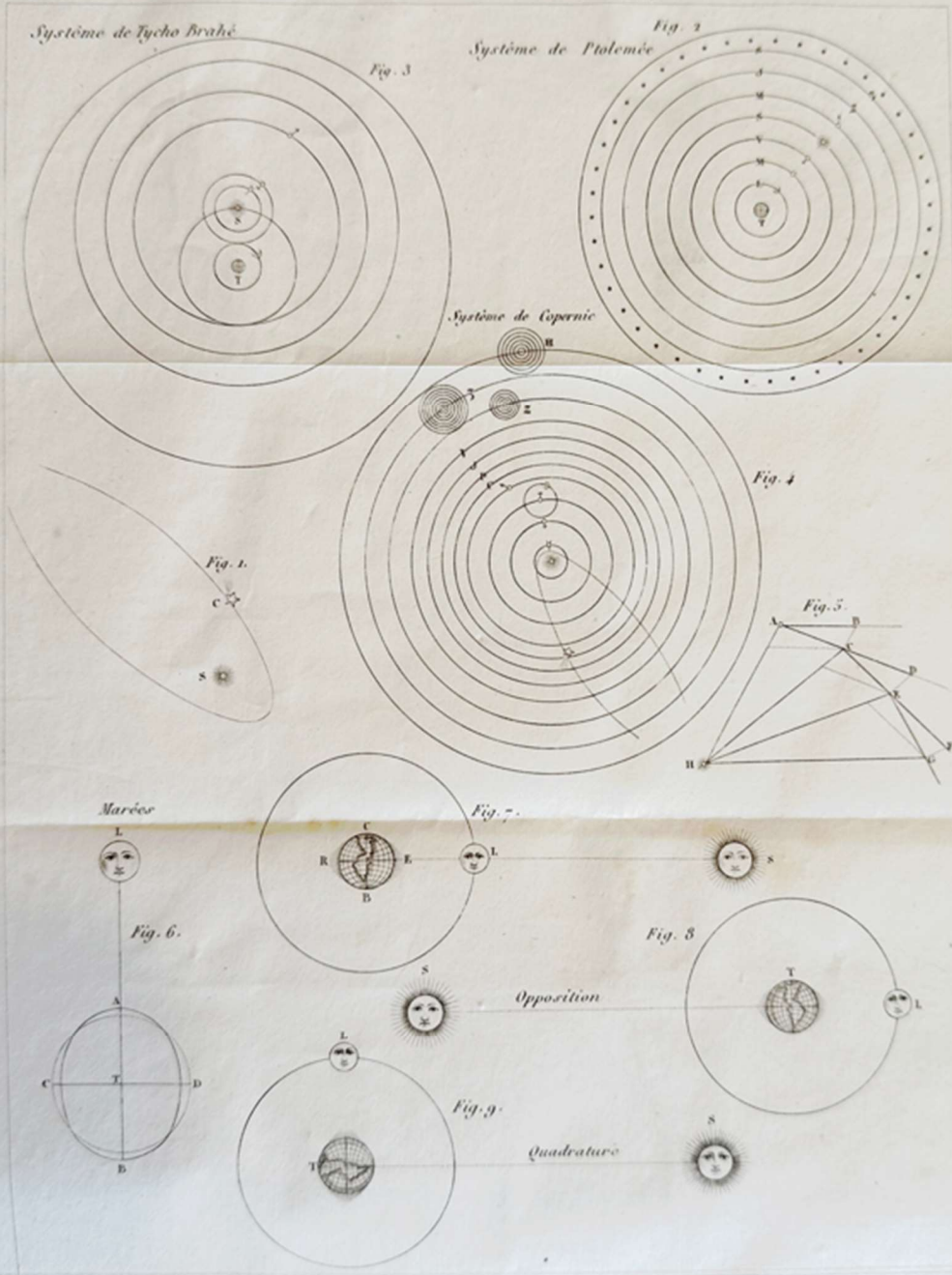
31. **MONTÉMONT, Albert** (1788-1861). *Lettres sur l'astronomie*. Paris : Armand Aubrée, n.d. (ca.1837). ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. 548 ; 574 pp. Half-titles, title-vignette, 2 engraved folding plates ; heavily foxed, vol. I with top corner waterstained throughout. Early quarter maroon calf, gilt-rules, title, darker maroon grained paper over boards. Very good. [309]

\$ 250

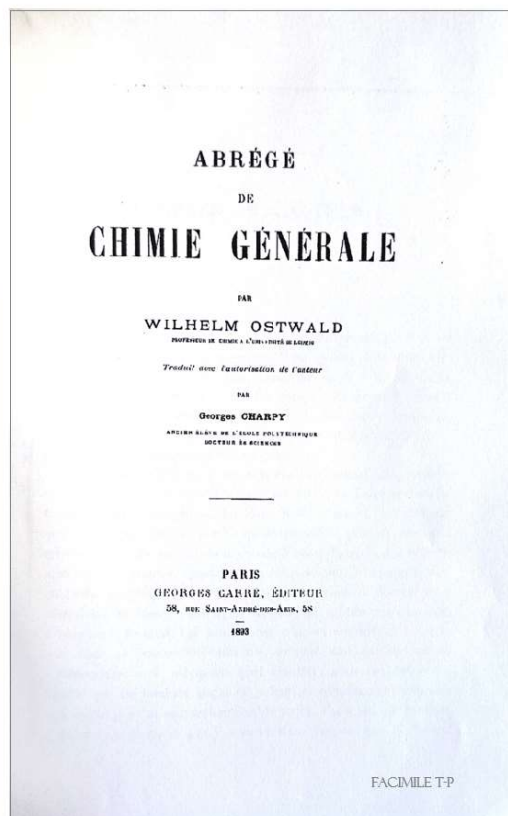
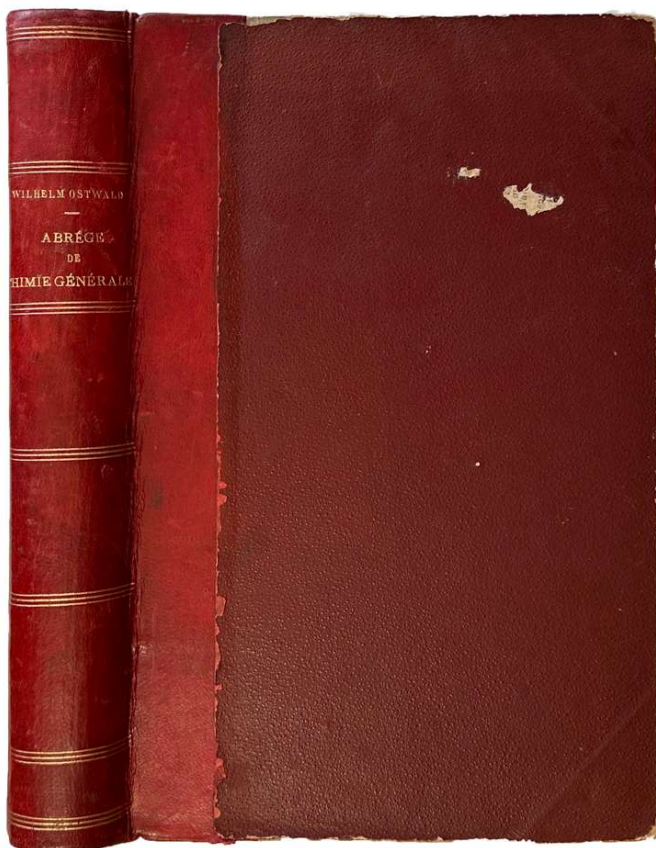
Third edition, revised and corrected (first issued in 1823).

Albert Etienne Montémont was a French writer, geographer, traveller and translator. In 1830, after the revolutionary events of July, he returned to Paris where he was appointed head of office at the Ministry of Finance, in charge of statistical studies, a place he retained until his death. Montémont was responsible for editing the *Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages*, 1833-37, 46 volumes.



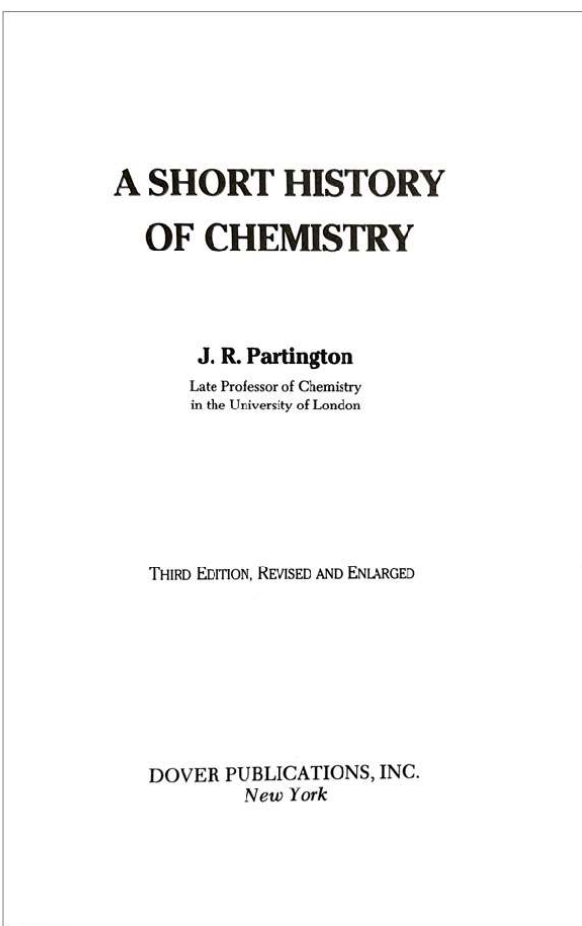
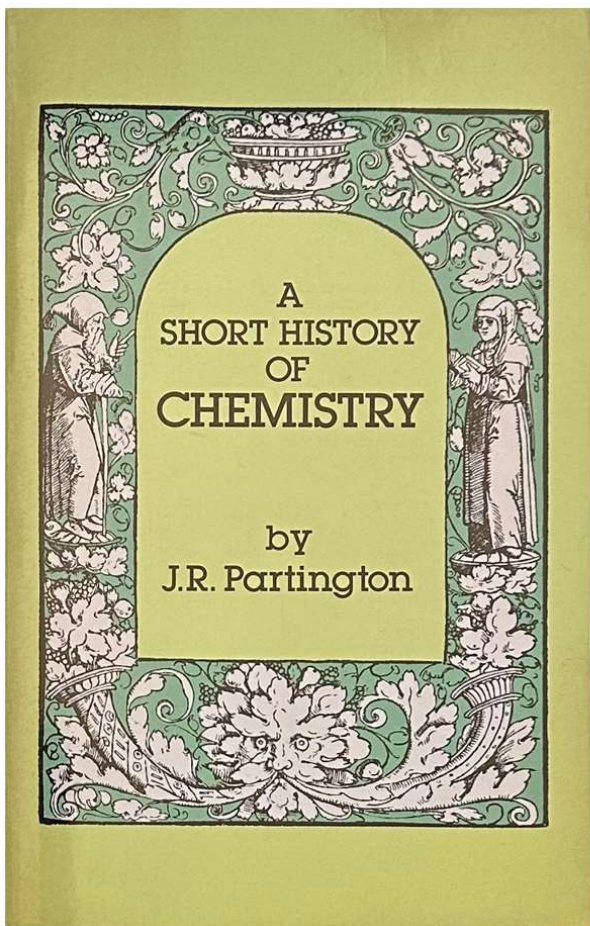


[31] MONTÉMONT



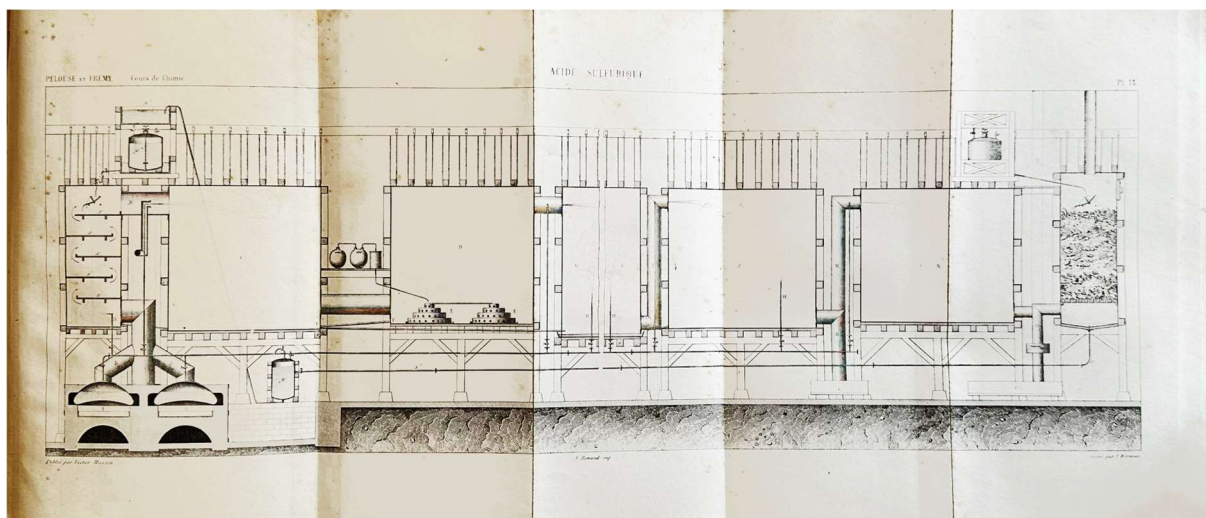
32. **OSTWALD, Friedrich Wilhelm** (1853-1932). *Abrégé de chimie générale : 1ère partie: stœchiométrie; 2ème partie: lois chimiques de l'énergie*. Paris : G. Carré, 1893. ¶ Part II of this work (this volume also with 2 parts). 8vo. [II], [V]-VI, 450 pp. Half-title, 58 figs.; lacks title-page. Early quarter red calf, gilt-stamped gilt, darker red paper over boards; extremities shelf-worn. As is (lacking title). [326] \$ 20

LIVRE X	
Dynamique chimique	
1. Cinétique chimique.	332
2. Equilibre chimique.	340
3. Dissociation	348
4. Application de la thermodynamique à l'équilibre chimique.	356
5. Application de la théorie moléculaire cinétique à l'équilibre chimique.	363
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3. Coefficients spécifiques d'affinité.	401
4. Relations électrochimiques.	414
5. Influence de la nature, de la composition et de la constitution des substances sur l'affinité.	429



33. **PARTINGTON, James Riddick** (1886-1965). *A Short History of Chemistry. Third edition, revised & enlarged.* New-York: Dover, 1989. ¶
 Reprint of 1957 edition. Small 8vo. XIII, [3], 415, [1] pp. Figures, index.
 Printed wrappers. Fine. [333]

\$ 5



PELOUZE ; FREMY [34]

*Machine à papier
(Coup longitudinal)*

Pl. 28

Fig. 1

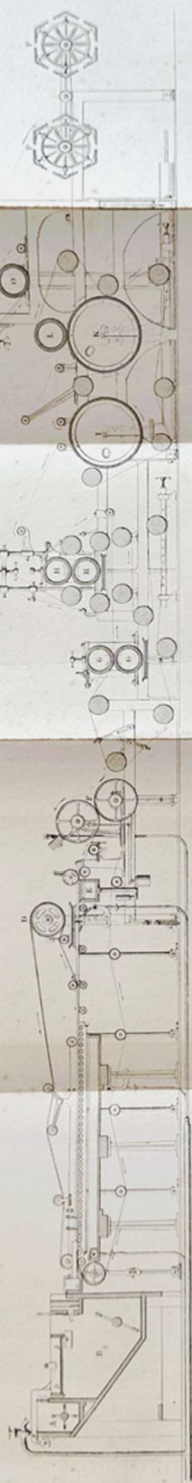
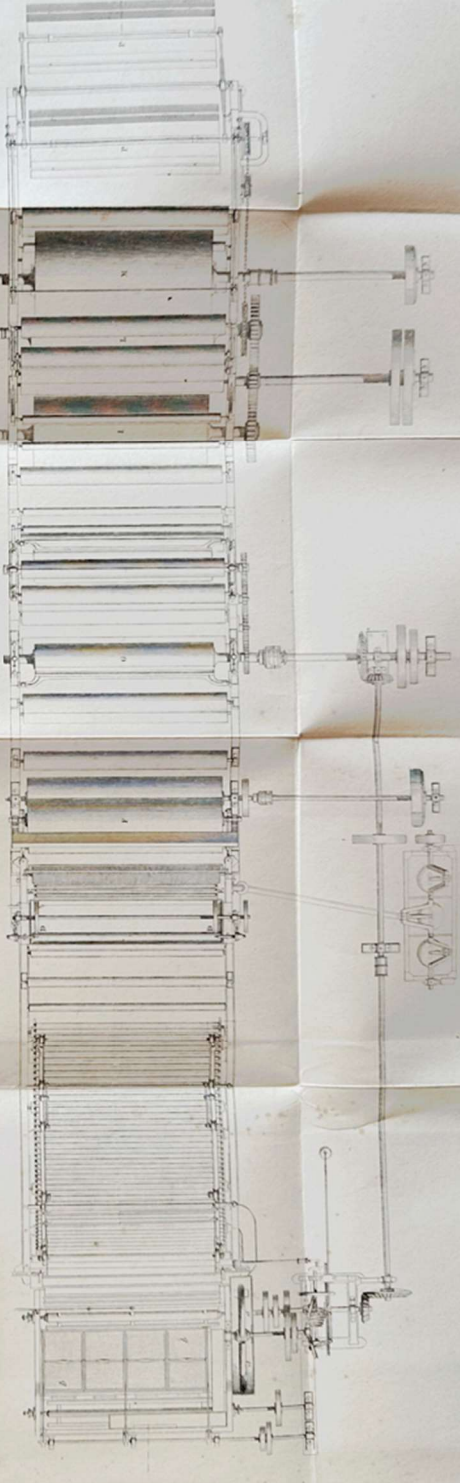
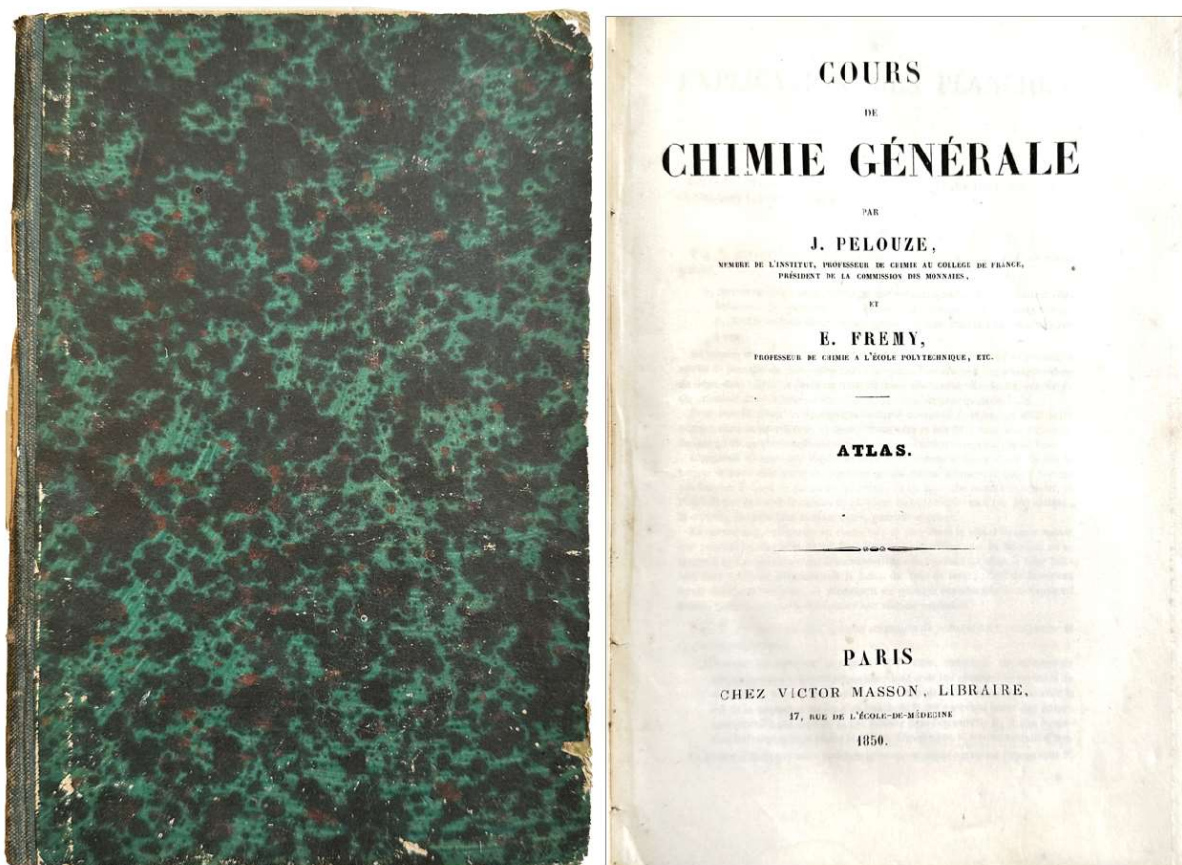


Fig. 2



Atelier pour l'acier Bessemer



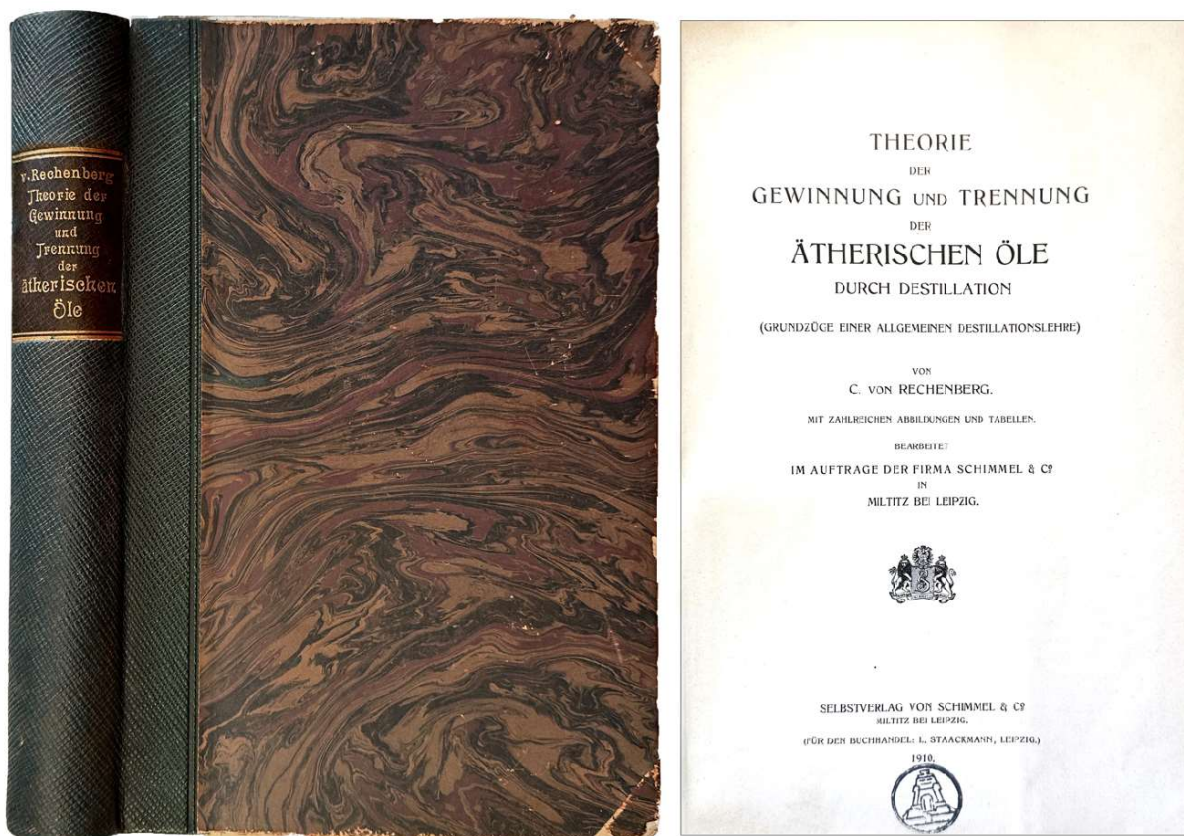
Atlas Plate volume containing 49 plates

34. **PELOUZE, Théophile Jules** (1807-1867) ; **FREMY, Edmond** (1814-1894). *Cours de Chimie Générale. Atlas*. Paris : Victor Masson, 1850. ¶ 8vo. 32 pp. 49 engraved double-page plates (some folding). Contemporary green cloth-backed marbled boards, black gilt-stamped spine label; bound upside down, front hinge reinforced. Very good. [351]

\$ 60

The Atlas volume with 49 double-page (and some folding) plates. issued to accompany a 4-volume text.

Théophile-Jules Pelouze was a French chemist. “Though Pelouze made no discovery of outstanding importance, he was a busy investigator, his work including researches on salicin, on beetroot sugar, on various organic acids (gallic, malic, tartaric, butyric, lactic, etc.), on oenanthic ether (with Liebig), on the nitrosulphates, on guncotton, and on the composition and manufacture of glass.”



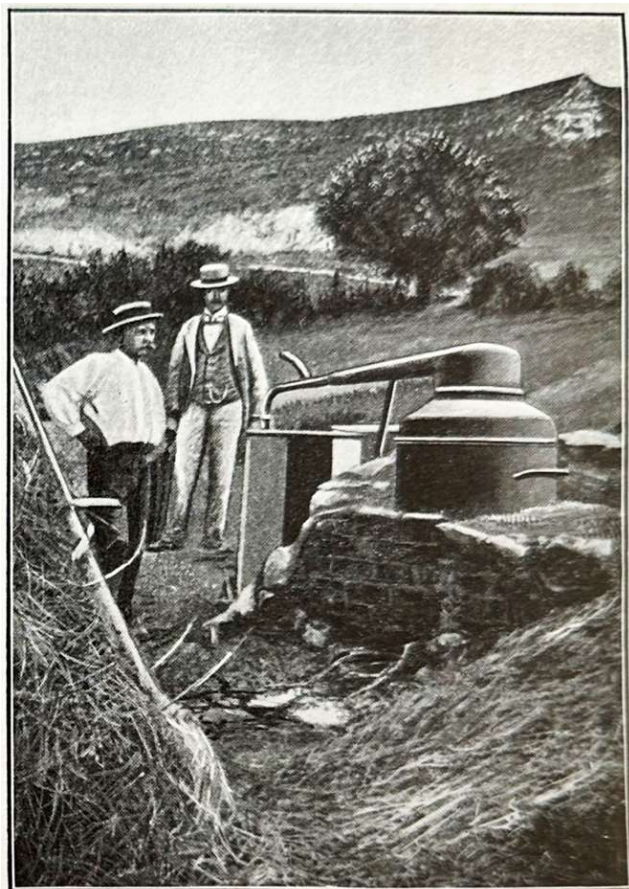
35. **RECHENBERG, Carl von** [also: **Karl Freiherr von . . .**] (1852-1926). *Theorie der Gewinnung und Trennung der Ätherischen Öle durch Destillation. (Grundzüge einer allgemeinen Destillationslehre) . . . bearbeitet im Auftrage der Firma Schimmel & Co. in Miltitz bei Leipzig*. Leipzig: Selbstverlag von Schimmel & Co., 1910. ¶ 8vo. XII, [259]-751, [1] pp. 108 figures, tables, index. Contemporary quarter dark green calf (with striations), gilt-stamped dark green leather spine label, marbled boards; extremities worn. Small symbol rubber-stamp on foot of title. Very good. [384]

\$ 75

An important comprehensive work on the theoretical principles and extraction or obtaining of essential oils by distillation. With author here is teaching methods of distillation. The author states the Eduard Gildemeister and Friedrich Hoffmann, *Die Ätherischen Öle* [The essential oils] being the same topic, was issued in at the same time (1910) as this volume. “Unfortunately, because most of it (on essential oils) had already been printed, the consecutive page numbers could no longer be changed (thus the odd start of the pagination in this book, starting with page 259).”

von Rechenberg wrote in his preface: “Some of these processes will still be unknown to the chemist in the laboratory and in chemical factories. Despite the

need for brevity, I have tried to explain each process in terms of its properties, especially its performance, in more details than is necessary for understanding.”



296 Theorie der Gewinnung und Trennung der ätherischen Öle.

dem Siebboden, wird der durch Wasserabscheider möglichst von flüssigem Wasser befreite Dampf eingeblasen, bei umfangreichen Blasen durch zwei oder mehr Rohrstutzen, bei kleineren Blasen nur durch einen.



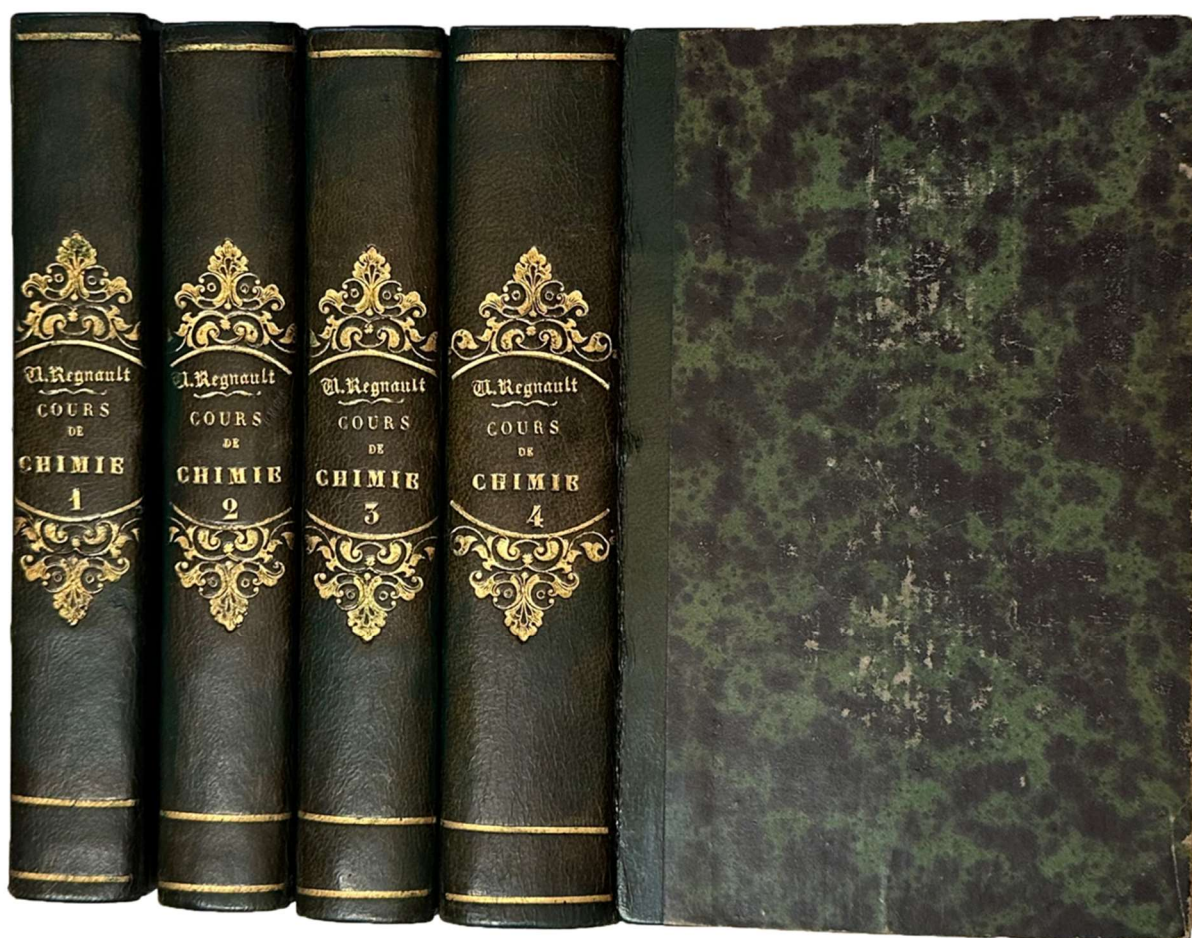
Fig. 68.

Blase zur Dampfdestillation von Pflanzenteilen.

Die Verteilung des Dampfes unterhalb des Siebbodens geschieht bei Blasen von mäßigem Umfange gewöhnlich durch ein mit zahlreichen kleinen Öffnungen versehenes Rohr, das ringförmig gebogen ist. Man hat für die sehr wichtige Dampfverteilung verschiedene andere Einrichtungen konstruiert, von

THEORIE
DER
GEWINNUNG UND TRENNUNG
DER
ÄTHERISCHEN ÖLE
DURCH DESTILLATION

[35]



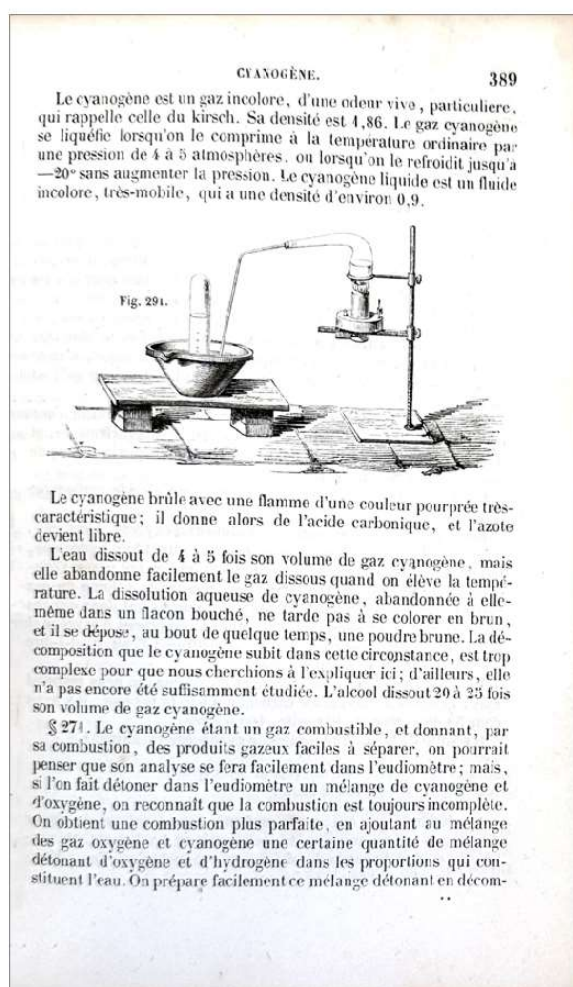
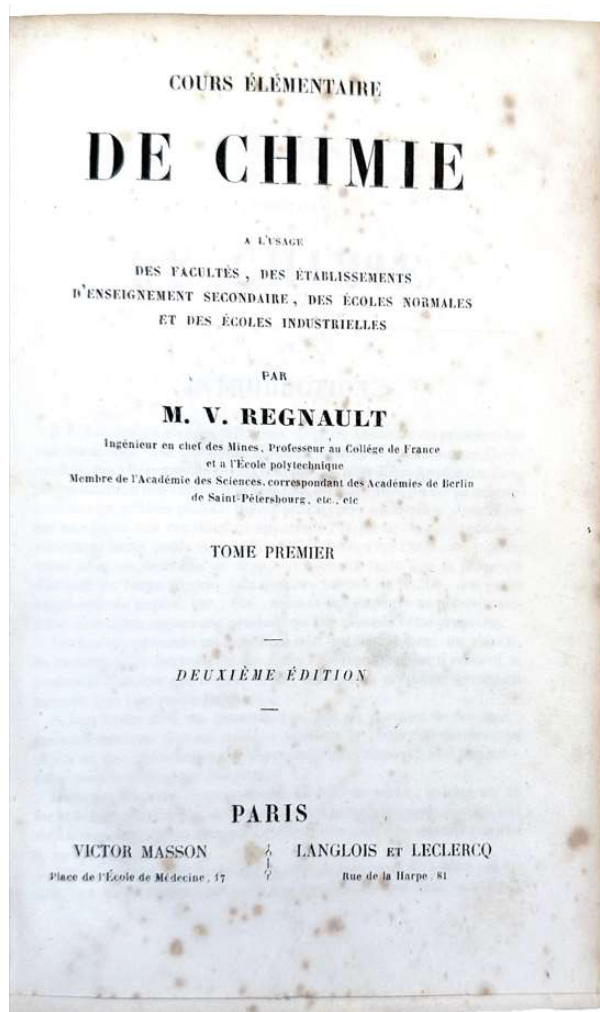
36. **REGNAULT, Henri Victor** (1810-1878). *Cours élémentaire de chimie à l'usage des facultés, des établissements d'enseignement secondaire, des écoles normales et des écoles industrielles*. Paris : Victor Masson ; Langlois et Leclercq, [no date, ca. 1850]. ¶ 4 volumes. 12mo. [4], 407, [1] ; [2] 396 ; [4], 430 ; [4], 523, [1] pp. Half-titles, 689 figures [see vol. IV, p. 462], 1 double-page engraved chart (vol. II, between pp. 56/57), 1 double-page engraved plate (vol. III, between pp. 16/17); lightly foxed. Original quarter dark green gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Beautiful copy. [385]

\$ 120

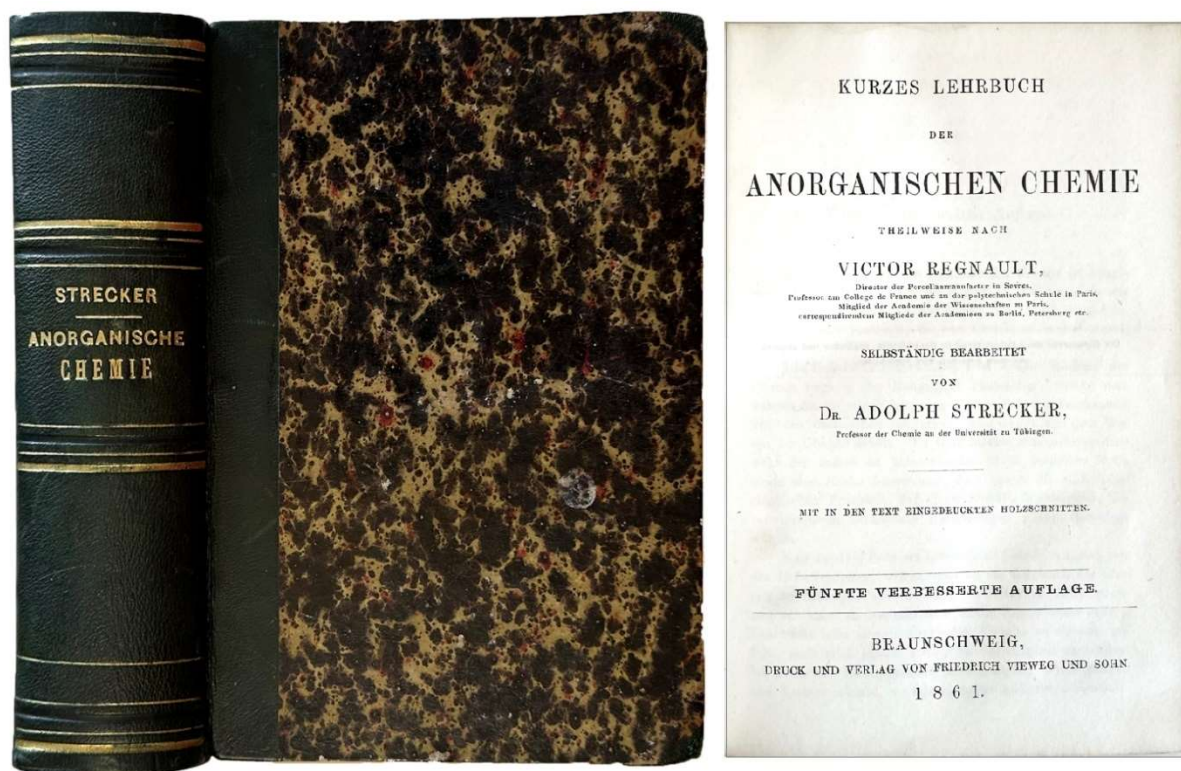
Second edition. 'Elementary chemistry course for faculties, secondary schools, teacher training colleges and industrial schools.' Well-illustrated with 689 numbered figures.

Henri Victor Regnault FRS was a French chemist and physicist best known for his careful measurements of the thermal properties of gases. He entered the Ecole Polytechnique in 1830, then the Ecole des Mines. He worked as Gay-Lussac's répétiteur in 1836, and succeeded Gay-Lussac in 1840 as Professor of Chemistry at the Ecole Polytechnique. He was an early proponent of thermodynamics and was

mentor to William Thomson in the late 1840s. He became a member of the Académie des Sciences. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Physics at the Collège de France. In 1847 he was promoted to Chief Mining Engineer. In 1852 Regnault took a new position as Director of manufacturing at Sèvres, which he held until 1871. He also became a noted photographer. After studying Louis Désiré Blanquart-Evrard's modifications to William Henry Fox Talbot's positive/negative calotype paper process, Regnault probably began to photograph around 1847. He photographed landscapes, architecture, portraits, and genre scenes. A founding member of the *Société héliographique* in 1851, he also served as the founding president of the *Société Française de Photographie* in 1854. He never used his first given name and was known throughout his lifetime as Victor Regnault.



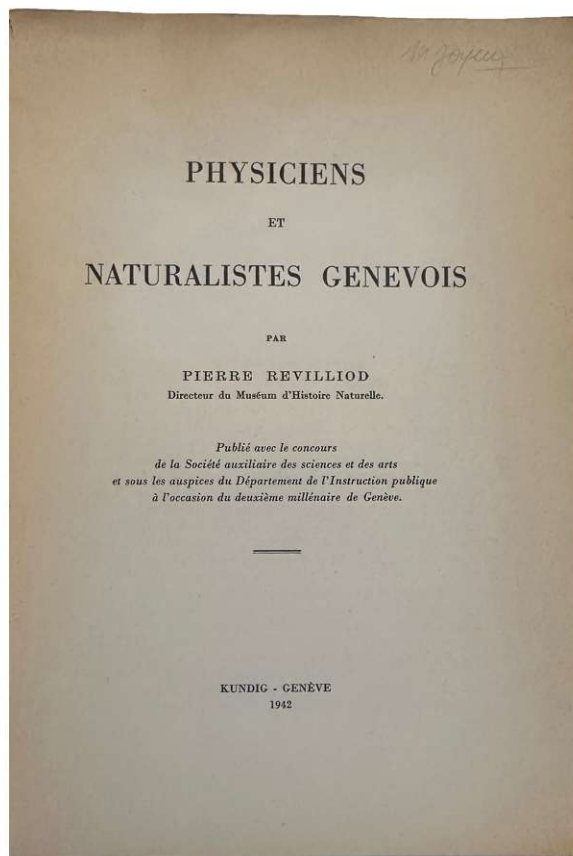
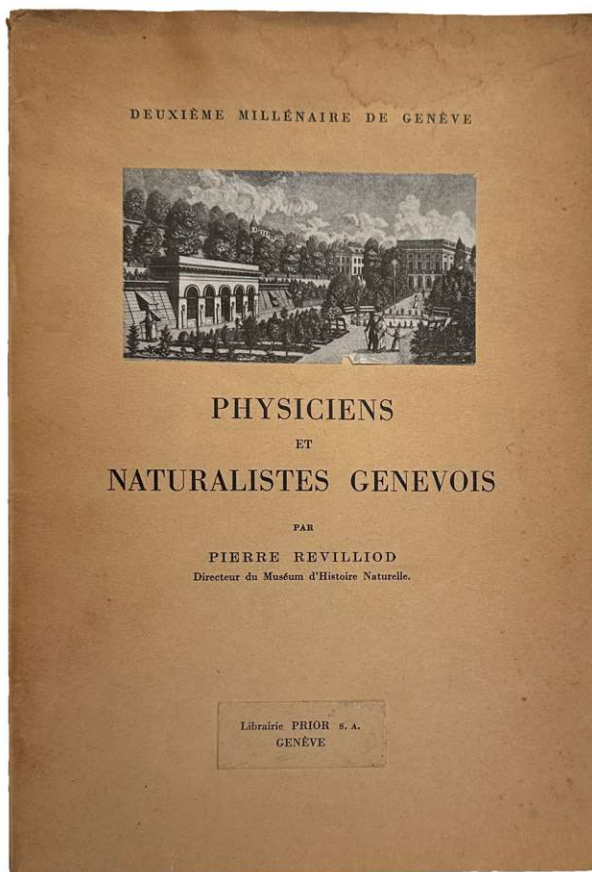
[36]



mentor to William Thomson in the late 1840s. He became a member of the Académie des Sciences. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Physics at the Collège de France. In 1847 he was promoted to Chief Mining Engineer. In 1852 Regnault took a new position as Director of manufacturing at Sèvres, which he held until 1871. He also became a noted photographer. After studying Louis Désiré Blanquart-Evrard's modifications to William Henry Fox Talbot's positive/negative calotype paper process, Regnault probably began to photograph around 1847. He photographed landscapes, architecture, portraits, and genre scenes. A founding member of the *Société héliographique* in 1851, he also served as the founding president of the *Société Française de Photographie* in 1854. He never used his first given name and was known throughout his lifetime as Victor Regnault.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Luigi Gobbi lived in Airolo, Switzerland.





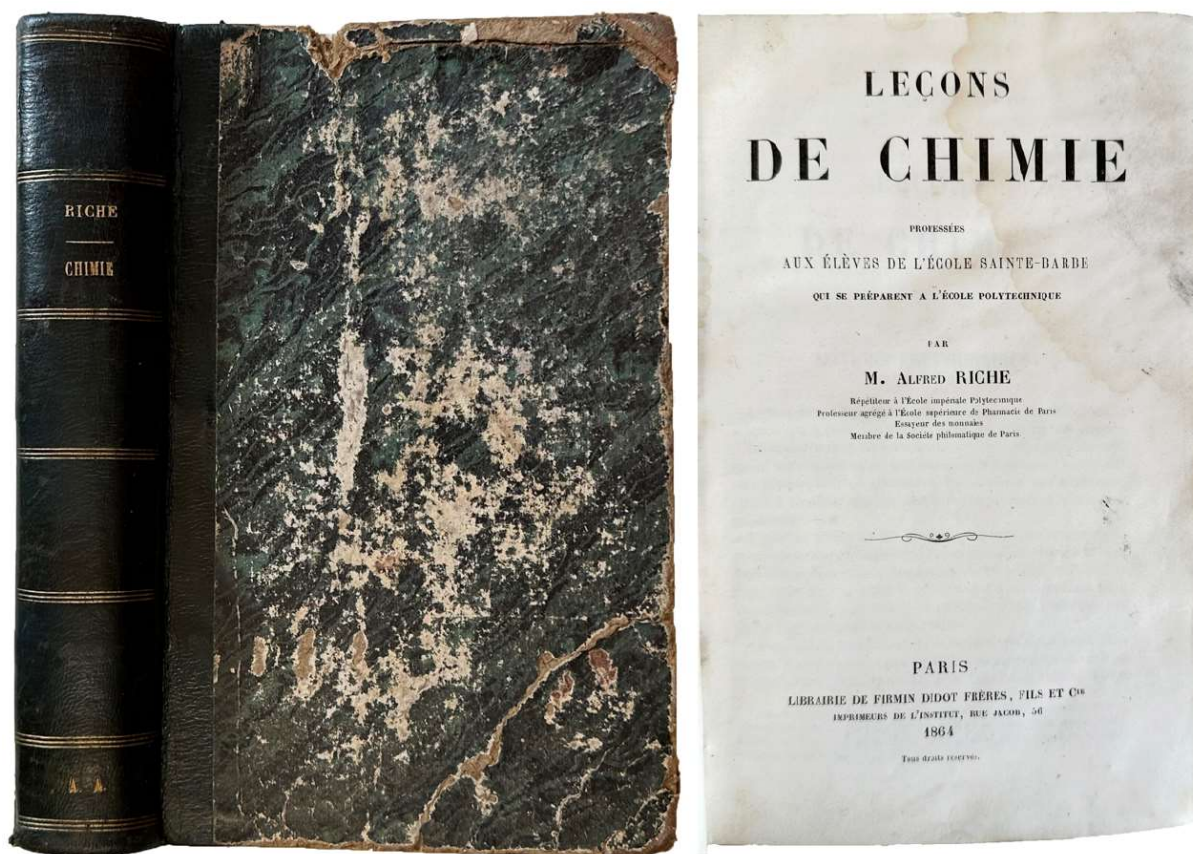
38. **REVILLIOD, Pierre** (1883-1954). *Physiciens et Naturalistes Genevois ... à l'occasion du deuxième millénaire de Genève*. Genève : Kundig, 1942. ¶ 8vo. 55, [1] pp. Plates. Original printed wrappers with mounted figure of the Geneva Natural History Museum; wrapper head a bit worn, a small stain. This copy with a re-distribution note mounted on upper cover from Librairie Prior, Genève. Good. [391]

\$ 15

Contains over 130 biographies and some portraits of physicians and naturalists from Geneva.

Pierre Revilliod was Director of the Natural History Museum, Geneva.



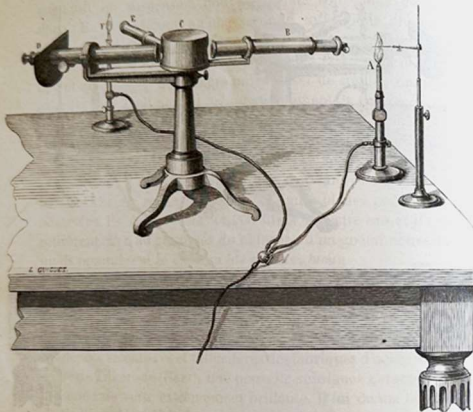


39. **RICHE, Alfred** (1829-1908). *Leçons de chimie professées aux élèves de l'école Sainte-Barbe qui se préparent à l'École Polytechnique*. Paris : Librairie de Firmin Didot frères, fils et Cie, 1864. ¶ 12mo. [4], 652 pp. Half-title, 255 figures, index. Contemporary quarter dark green calf, smooth back, gilt-tooling to spine with title and the initials of "A.A." [see provenance]; one signature sprung, considerable waterstaining. Ownership signature of Axel d'Adelswärd (with his initials on the binding spine), and his pencil notes within. [393]

\$ 40

Jean-Baptiste Léopold Alfred Riche, chemist, was tutor at the Imperial Polytechnic School, professor at the Superior School of Pharmacy in Paris, and Mint assayer (1862-87). In the opinion of his successor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Henri Moissan stated that Riche was one of the most brilliant professors, and it was the enthusiasm that he aroused by his teaching which attracted this illustrious chemist to this career.

PROVENANCE: Axel d'Adelswärd (1847-1887) was a French engineer of Swedish origin.



(Fig. 87.)

Un petit prisme est placé devant une des moitiés de la fente. Deux lampes sont nécessaires : l'une envoie directement sa lumière dans le tube, en passant dans la partie de la fente qui n'est pas derrière le prisme. La lumière de l'autre flamme arrive dans la lunette, après s'être réfléchi sur le prisme.

Pour faire l'expérience, on introduit dans chacune des flammes un fil fin de platine, imprégné de la matière que l'on se propose d'analyser. Ce fil de platine se fixe à un petit support mobile qu'on voit, à droite, dans la figure.

COMPOSÉS OXYGÉNÉS DE L'AZOTE.

CARACTÈRES GÉNÉRAUX.

L'azote donne avec l'oxygène cinq composés définis :

- Le protoxyde d'azote, Az O, neutre,
- Le bioxyde d'azote, Az O², neutre,
- L'acide azoteux, Az O³,
- L'acide hypoazotique, Az O⁴,
- L'acide azotique, Az O⁵.

Ces corps constituent donc une série aussi régulière et aussi simple que possible. Les quatre derniers se transforment avec une extrême facilité les uns dans les autres. Le protoxyde d'azote fournit difficilement les autres.

Le plus stable est l'acide hypo-azotique, qui ne se décompose qu'au rouge. Il donne, dans cette décomposition, de l'azote et de l'oxygène. Les quatre autres se détruisent à une température plus basse et fournissent de l'acide hypoazotique dans leur décomposition.

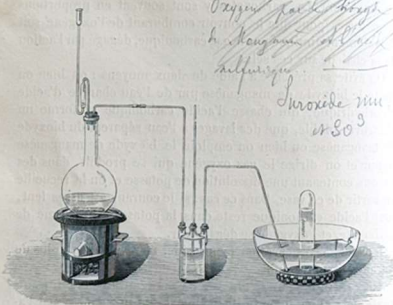
L'acide azotique est de beaucoup le plus important, et comme d'ailleurs il sert à les préparer tous, nous l'étudierons en premier lieu.

ACIDE AZOTIQUE OU NITRIQUE.

Historique. — L'acide azotique hydraté est connu depuis les premiers temps de l'alchimie. Geber, au commencement du neuvième siècle, indique sa production par l'action de la chaleur sur un mélange de sulfate de cuivre, de salpêtre et

qui montre que ce n'est pas le tiers de l'oxygène qu'on recueille, mais la moitié. Malgré cet avantage, il est rare qu'on emploie ce procédé, parce que la réaction est lente, que l'appareil est en verre, et que le ballon est exposé à se briser par suite de la température assez élevée à laquelle il faut le chauffer, et surtout de l'adhérence du bioxyde au fond de ce vase.

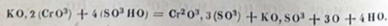
1 kilogramme de bioxyde de manganèse fournit 183gr. d'oxygène, ou environ 128 litres.



(Fig. 25.)

Il convient de faire suivre le ballon d'un flacon laveur (fig. 25) contenant de la potasse, qui retient l'acide carbonique.

125. **Oxygène par le bichromate de potasse.** — Plusieurs sels se décomposent, comme le bioxyde de manganèse, par l'action de l'acide sulfurique. Autrefois, on fabriquait l'oxygène par l'action réciproque de l'acide sulfurique et du bichromate de potasse, qui fournit par kilogramme 112 litres d'oxygène. L'équation suivante rend compte de cette production :



Si bichromate potassique et SO₃

126. **Oxygène par le chlorate de potasse.** — Lorsqu'on veut se procurer de l'oxygène pur, on a recours au chlorate de potasse, qui en fournit rapidement de grandes quantités.

L'expérience s'exécute dans une cornue en verre (fig. 26), qu'on choisit aussi peu fusible que possible; on y adapte un tube

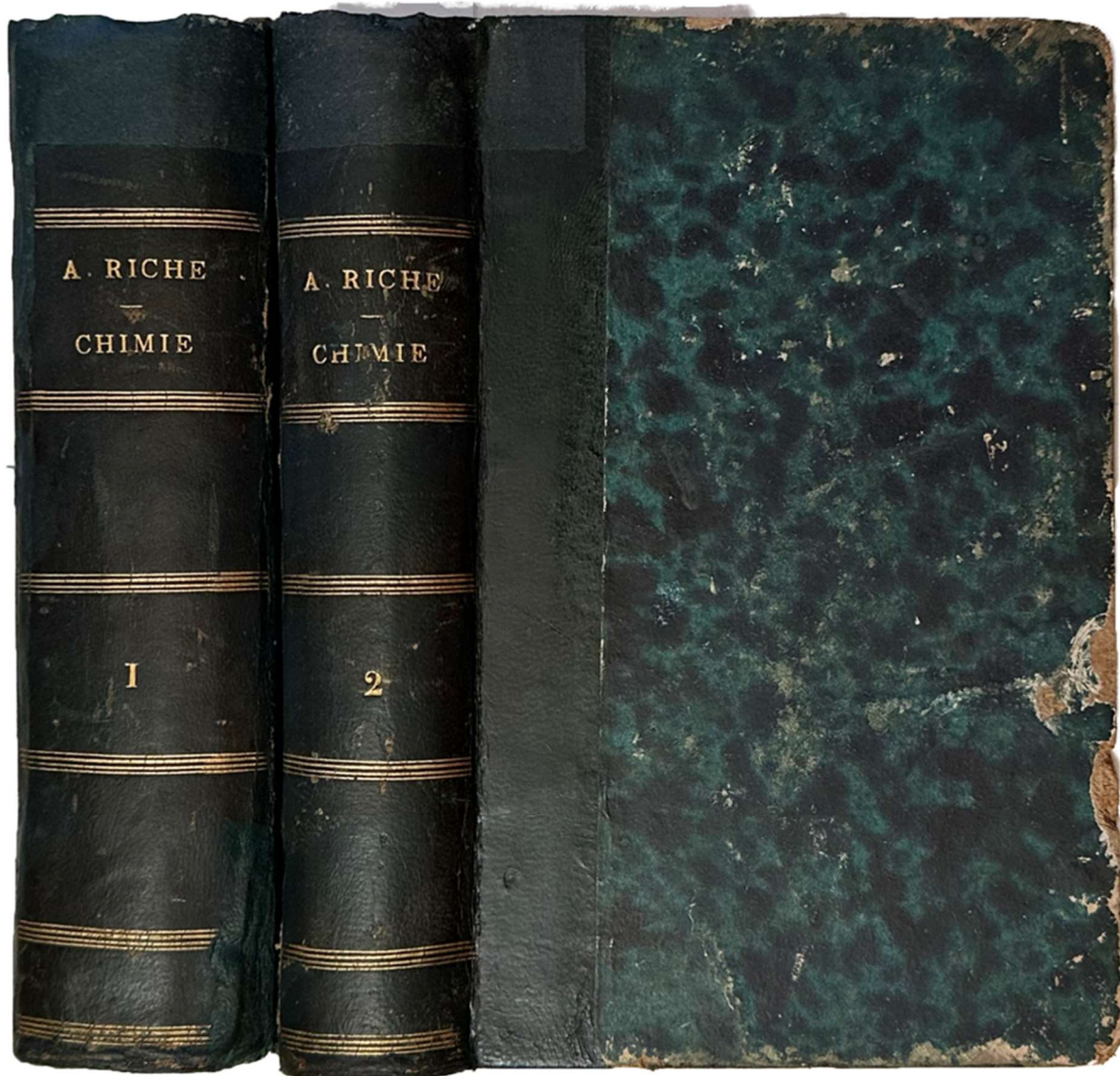


(Fig. 26.)

qui conduit le gaz sur la cuve à eau, et l'on a soin de l'incliner un peu en avant, pour qu'une petite quantité d'eau, retenue mécaniquement entre les lamelles cristallines du chlorate de potasse, qui est vaporisée dans le col de la cornue et qui s'y condense en gouttelettes, ne puisse pas y retomber et la briser.

On évite encore mieux ce danger en faisant usage de chlorate fondu, ce qui est d'ailleurs nécessaire, lorsqu'on veut obtenir de l'oxygène sec. Dans ce cas, on recueille le gaz sur la cuve à mereure.

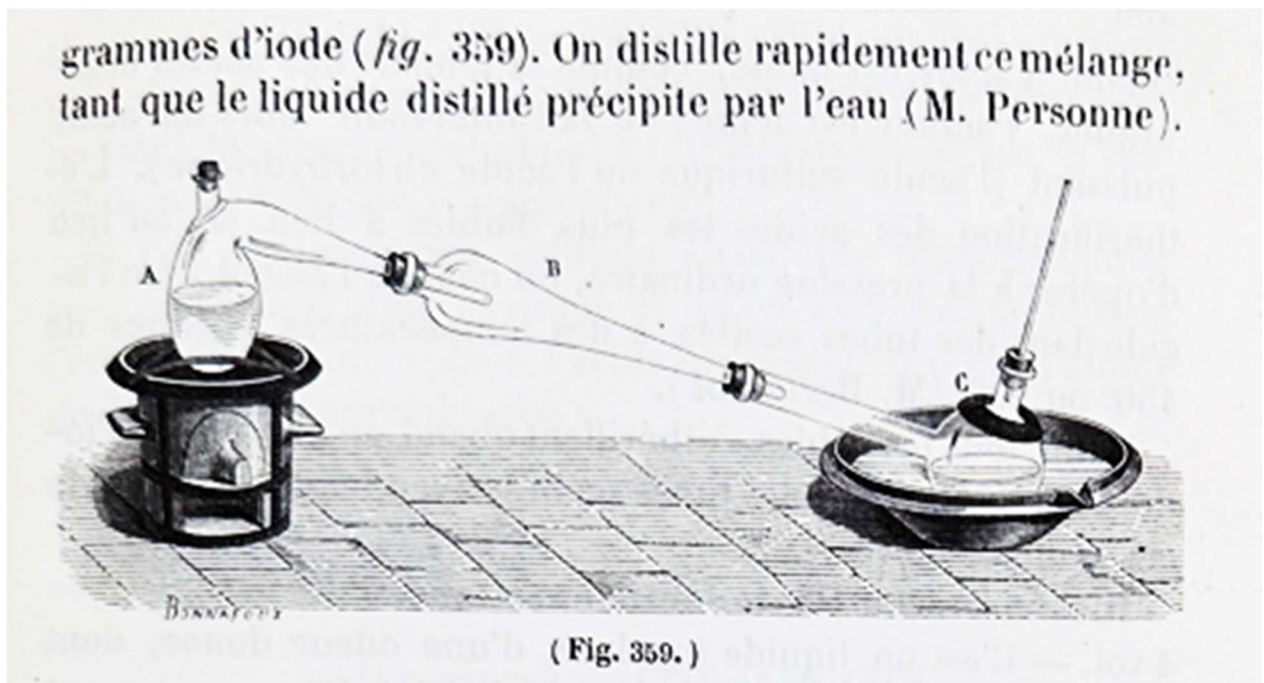
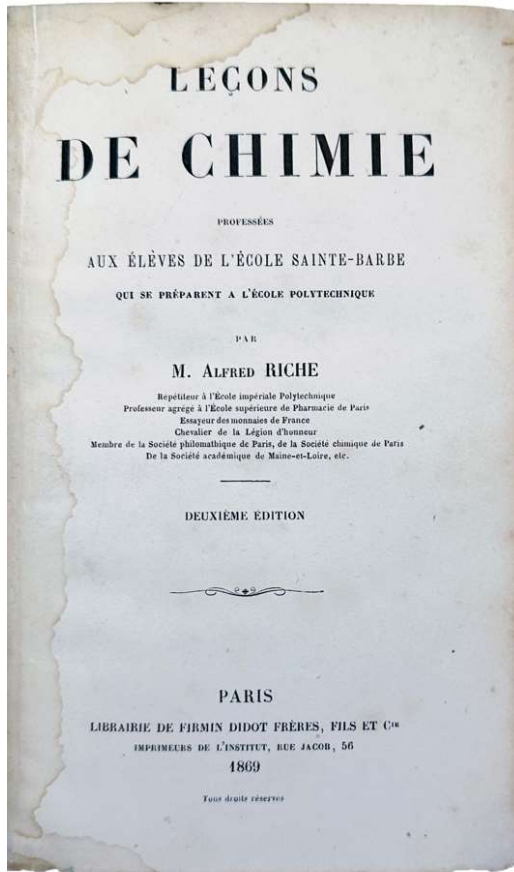
La chaleur commence par fondre le chlorate en un liquide très-limpide; bientôt celui-ci se trouble parce que de tous ses points s'échappent des bulles de gaz. Au bout d'un certain temps la matière s'épaissit, parce que tout l'oxygène produit ne s'est pas dégagé, mais qu'une partie s'est fixée sur le chlorate non décomposé, pour le changer en un sel moins fusible, le perchlorate de potasse. Il faut activer le feu à ce moment et

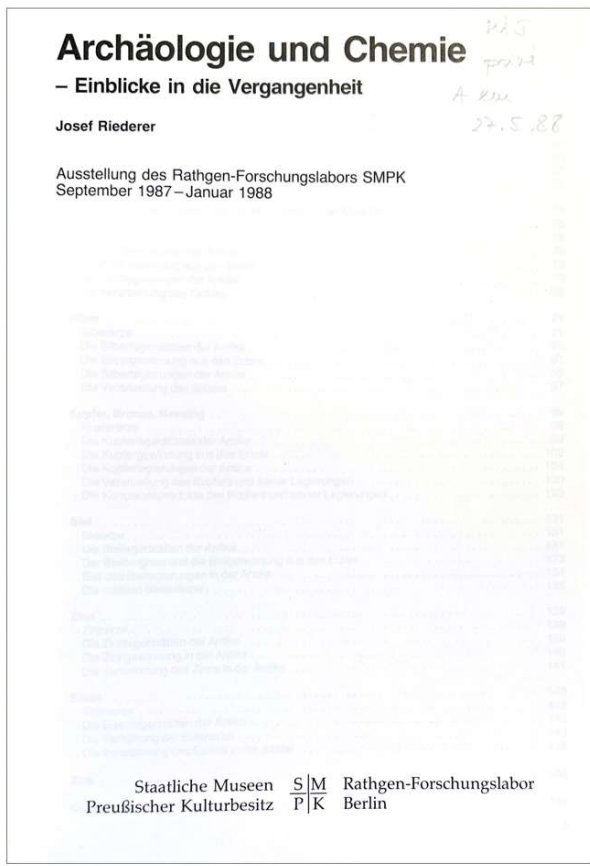
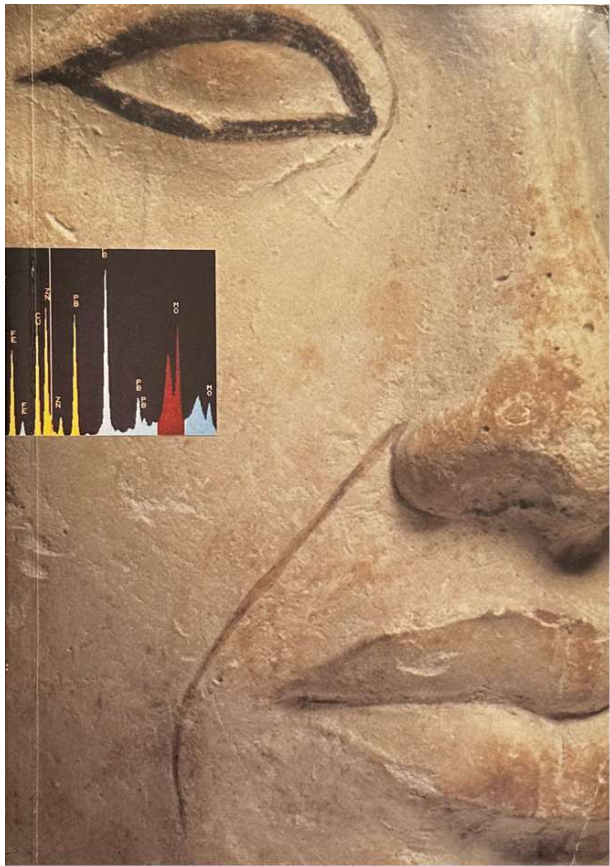


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41. **RIEDERER, Joseph** (1939-2017). *Archäologie und Chemie – Einblicke in die Vergangenheit. Ausstellung des Rathgen-Forschungslabors SMPK September 1987 – Januar 1988*. Berlin: Rathgen-Forschungslabor, 1987. ¶ Square 8vo. 276 pp. Illustrations (some color). Pictorial wrappers. Very good+. Rare. [399]

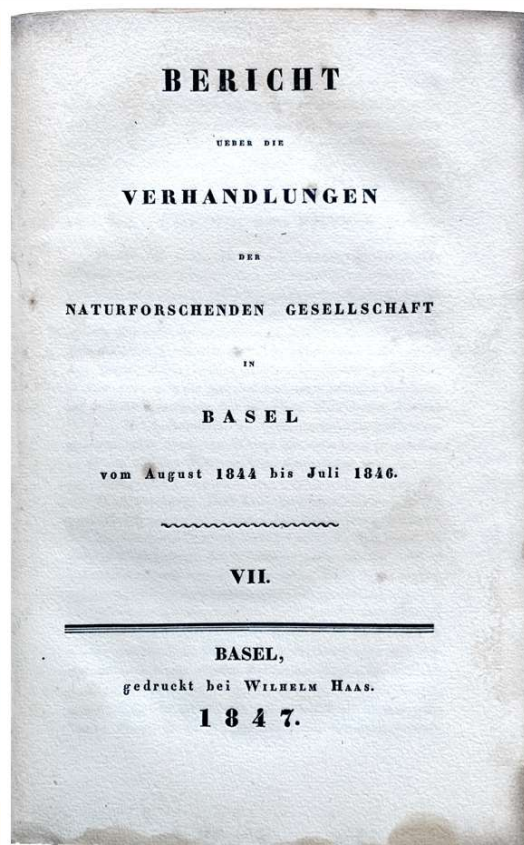
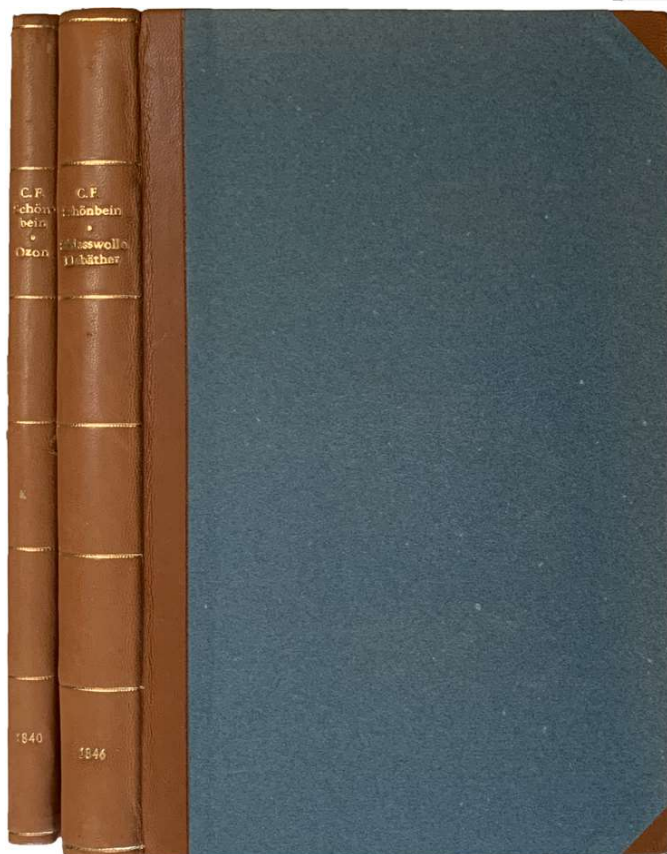
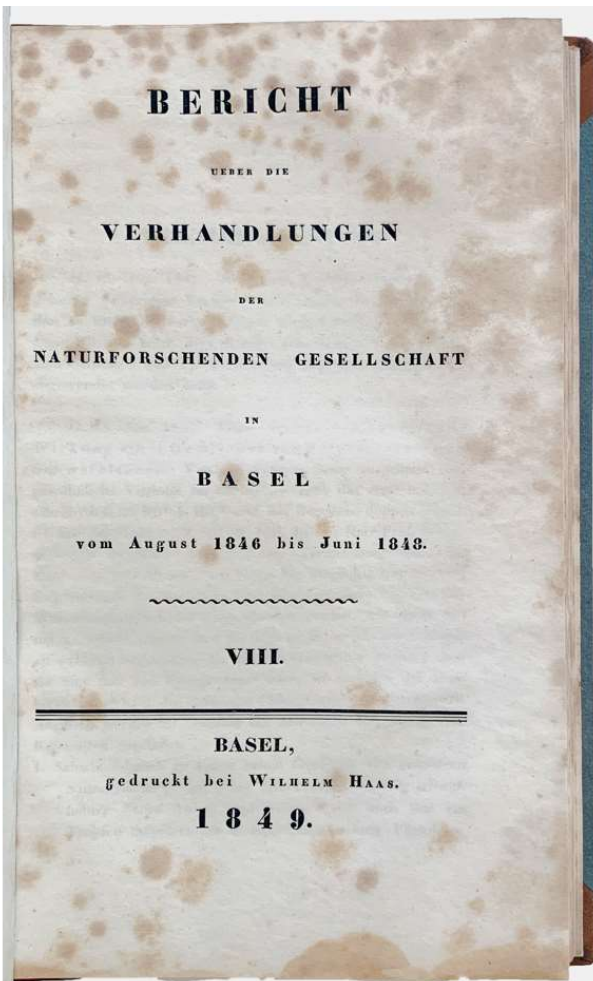
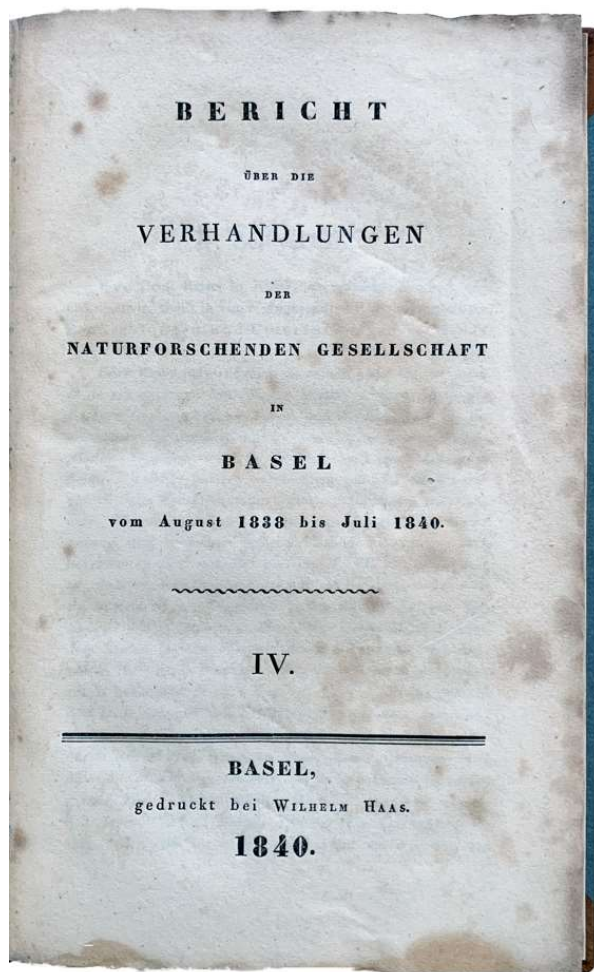
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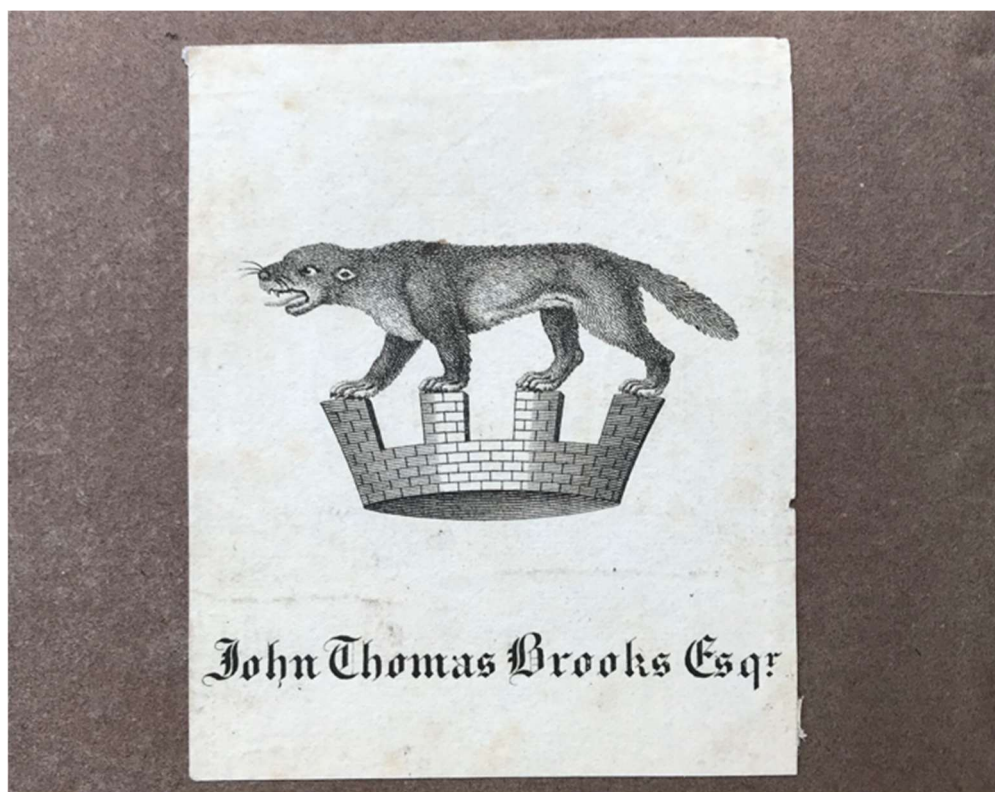
42. **SCHONBEIN, Christian Friedrich** (1799-1868). *Bericht über die verhandlungen der naturforschenden gesellschaft in Basel*. Basel: Wilhelm Hass, 1835-1852. ¶ Ten volumes in 9, Parts 1-10. Small 8vo. (201 x 121 mm) [4], 89, [blank]; 107, [blank]; 96; 118, [errata, blank]; 272; 136; 141, [3 blank], 92; 100; 258 pp. Foxed throughout. Parts 1-3, 5-6 & 9-10 in original wrappers (housed in a modern slipcase), parts 4 & 7-8 in modern half calf over paper boards, gilt-ruled spines, gilt-stamped spine titles. Bookplates of Andras Gedeon. Very good. [S13858]

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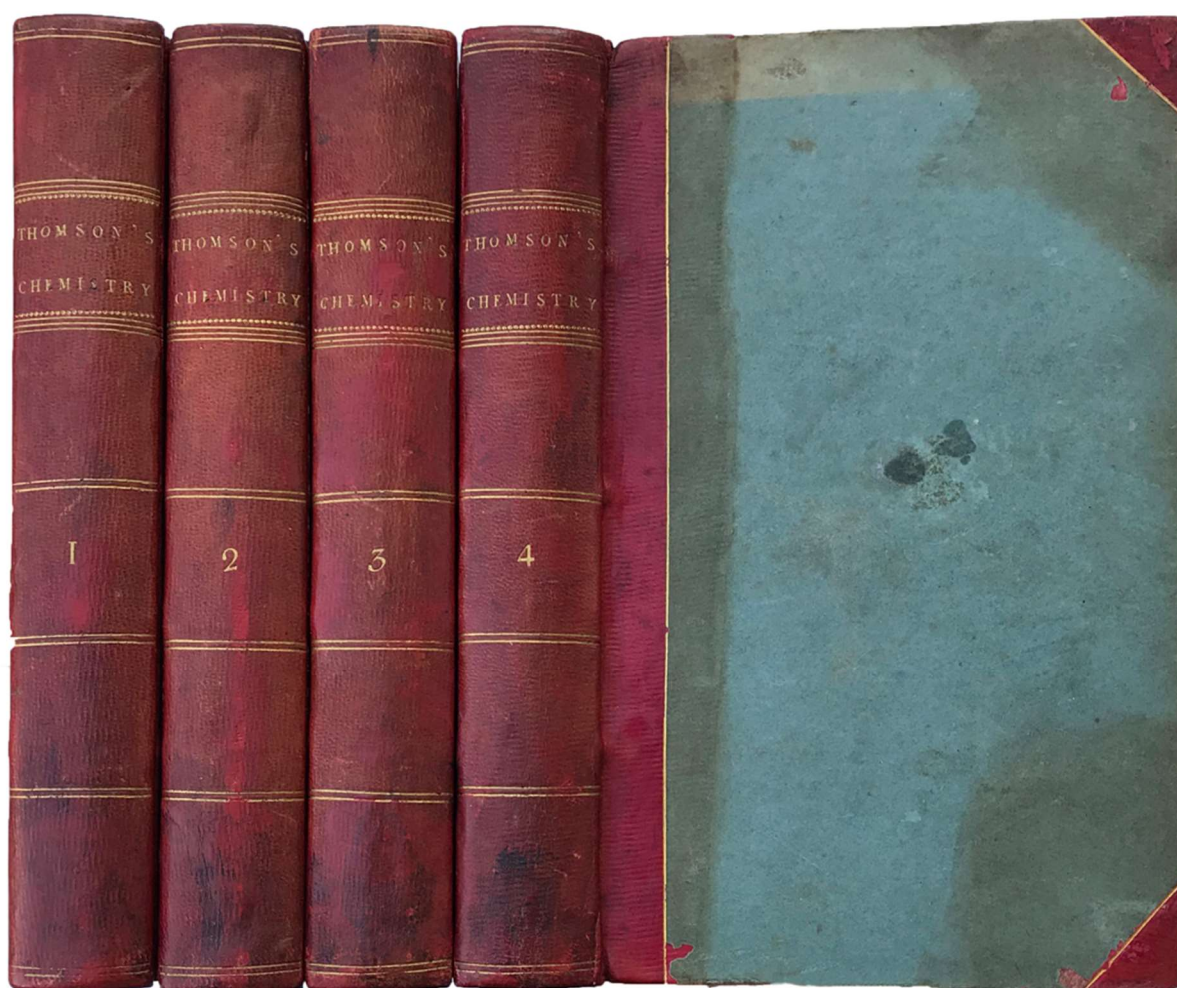
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“Schonbein published more than 350 works, mostly qualitative, covering a wide range of research – but especially ozone, autooxidation, induced reactions, guncotton, electrochemistry, and passive iron.” [DSB].

□ DSB Vol. XII, pp. 196-98; Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, pp. 27, 380, 397-98 & 436.



[43]

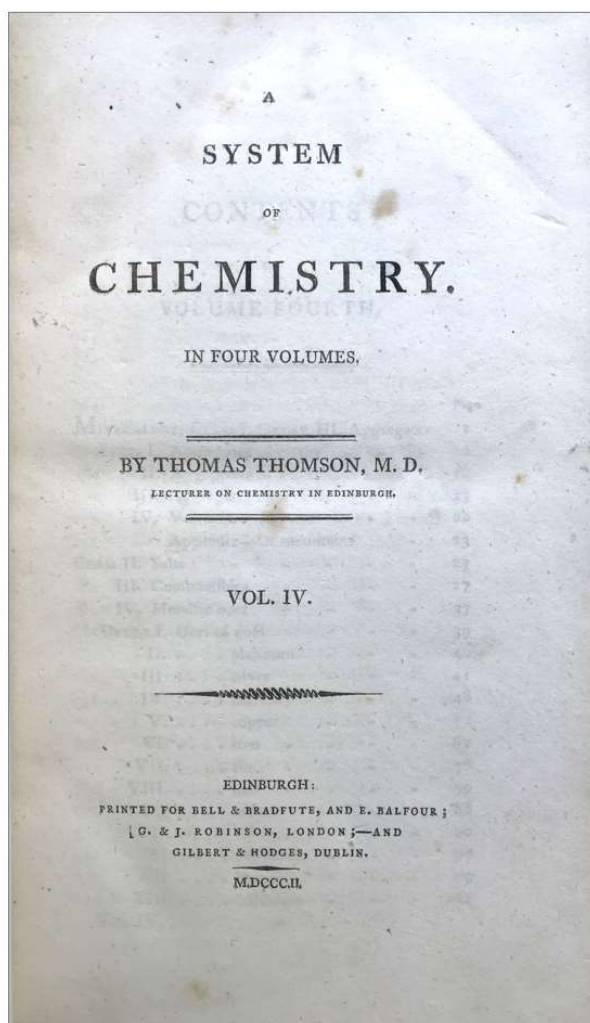
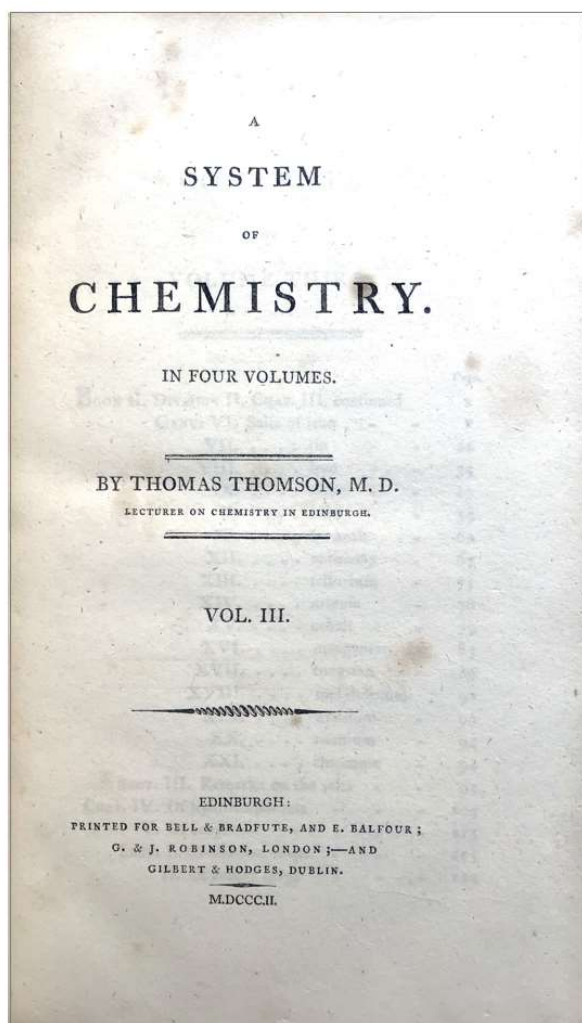


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503, [1]; viii, 514, [2]; vii, [1], 528; vii, 570, [2] pp. Half-titles, 4 engraved
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chemistry written in Great Britain," [Cole].

"Thomson . . . studied chemistry under Joseph Black, who recommended that he
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first Regius Professor there in 1818. Published when he was only twenty-eight, this
work was written during the time when he was a private lecturer at Edinburgh
University. It became is best known and most popular book." [Neville]



“As the first systematic treatise of a non-elementary kind to break the French monopoly of such works, Thomson’s System tried patriotically to do justice to the contributions made by British chemists to the new chemistry, which had been established in the late eighteenth century.’ [DSB].

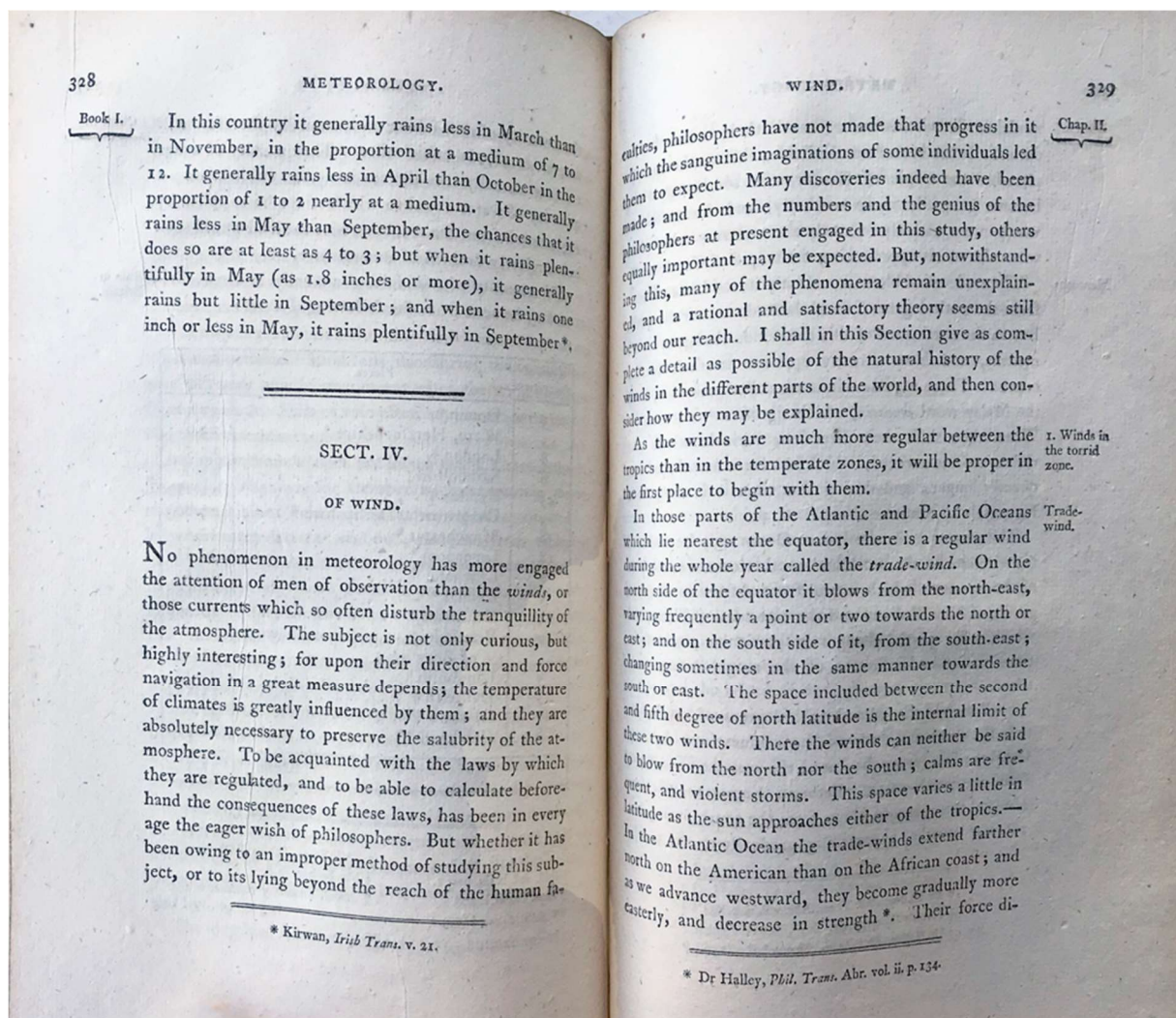
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□ Cole, 1279; Herbert S. Klickstein, "*Thomas Thomson, pioneer historian of chemistry*," *Chymia* I, (1948), 37-53, pp. 38-40; Roy G. Neville, II, p. 550; Partington, III, p. 719; Poggendorff, II, p. 1097. Not in Duveen, Edelstein, Roller & Goodman.





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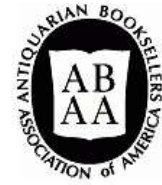
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