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19 New Arrivals:

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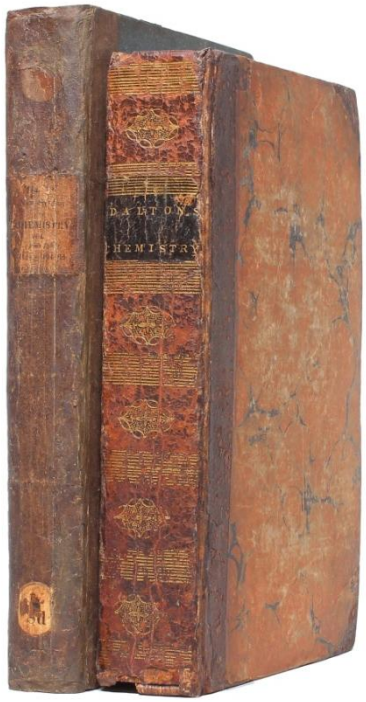
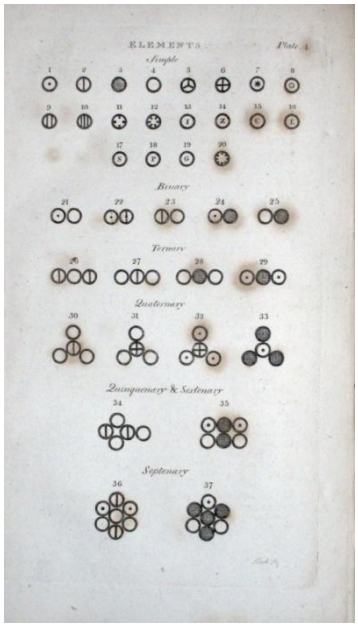
The rare complete set of all tree parts

1 DALTON, John. *A New System of Chemical Philosophy*. Part I. ... [Part III.]. Manchester: S. Russell for R. Bickerstaff, 1808 [vol. 1, part I]; Russell and Allen for R. Bickerstaff, 1810 [vol. 1, part II]; the executors of S. Russell for George Wilson, 1827 [vol. 2]. Vol. 1: 8vo (204x125 mm), vi, [2], 220 pp., with four leaves of plates; [8], 221-560 pp., with four leaves of plates. Vol. 2: 8vo (225x145 mm), xii, 357, [3] pp., including half title. Vol. 1: contemporary quarter calf (hinges repaired, some wear to spine ends, rubbed), internally little browned, occasional light spotting and staining; vol. 2: untrimmed and mainly unopened, original drab boards with paper spine and paper label with title in script (boards soiled and bumped, hinges and spine ends repaired, label chipped), RCSI stamps to title and first page, very minor browning, occasional spotting and marginal soiling. A fine, complete set. (#001939) € 38,000



Dibner 44; Horblit 22; PMM 26; Sparrow 47.

First edition. Very rare when complete with the tree parts and the half title to volume 2 present. While the idea that all matter is composed of singular, indestructible particles goes back to speculative philosophers and scientists (Democritus and Lucretius among the ancients, Newton among the moderns), the great exposition of such a theory and its physical implications is by John Dalton (1766-1844), as presented in his *New System of Chemical Philosophy*. Here, for the first time, Dalton argued that each of the *éléments* of Lavoisier – as defined in 1789 - 'is composed of atoms all alike ... the composition of each being constant' (PMM 261), the identity of each atom being established by its particular weight. Taking the lightest atom (hydrogen) as his integer, Dalton found that oxygen weighed 6.5 times as much, sulphur thirteen times as much, and so on, providing here (also for the first time) a 'periodic table' of the then-known elements: see pp. 213-15, and p. 219 and the facing plate. He proposed to express the age-old problem of chemical composition in terms of the number of atoms of each contributing element that combined into the smallest unit (later termed a 'molecule') of any compound substance; this model of all physical matter proved confirmable through experiment, and has dominated chemical theory (with modifications) ever since. Dalton's emphasis on the indestuctablity of matter was also 'new' in 1808: 'we might as well attempt to introduce a new planet into the solar system, or to annihilate one already in existence, as to create or destroy a particle of hydrogen' (p.212, see DSB III, p.537ff).

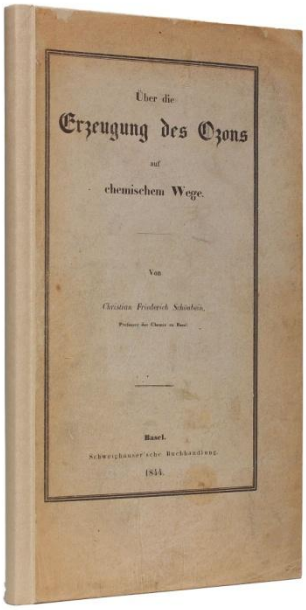


Dalton explains the publication strategy of his *New System* in his Preface: he first intended 'to publish it intire in one volume', but changed his mind in order to 'exhibit and elucidate ... those primary Laws, which seem to obtain in regard to heat, and to chemical combinations' as swiftly as possible, being warned by colleagues that 'the interests of science, and his own reputation might suffer by delay'. Since his exposition of 'the doctrine of heat, and the general principles of Chemical Synthesis, are in a good degree independent of the future details, there can no detriment arise to the author, or inconvenience to his readers, in submitting what is already prepared, to the inspection of the public.' Hence Dalton put into print the essential 'Part I' of his *New System* in May 1808, reserving the 'details' of his experiments and

analysis for two years: that supplement, entitled 'Part II', appeared in 1810, with a prefatory apology for its two-and-a-half year delay, and with its pagination continued from that of Part I. A very belated third part (described as 'Volume II, Part I', but effectively a new work under the old title) saw print only in 1827, by which time 'the theory had borne such widespread fruit that Dalton's own conclusions were almost all out-of-date' (*PMM*).

The discovery of ozone

2 SCHÖNBEIN, Christian Friedrich. *Über die Erzeugung des Ozons auf chemischem Wege*. Basel: Schweighauser'sche Buchhandlung, 1844. 8vo (232x132 mm). x, [3], 4-159 [1] pp. Modern paste paper binding with original publishers front cover pasted onto front board, new endpapers. Internally clean and unmarked with minor spotting in places. Good copy with ample margins. (#002003) € 650

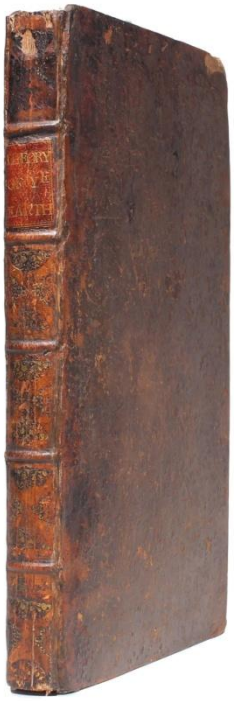

Über die
Erzeugung des Ozons
auf
chemischem Wege.
Von
Christian Friedrich Schönbein,
Basel.
Schweighauser'sche Buchhandlung.
1844.

Ferchl 483; Roller/Goodman II, 410; Hirsch/Hüb. V,119; DSB XII, 196 ff.

FIRST EDITION. "Schönbein is known primarily for his work on ozone... He recognized that the substance is a gas, that it is produced at the anode, and that it resembles chlorine and bromine in its chemical and electric properties" DSB).

Erste Ausgabe. Ein Markstein der Geschichte der Chemie vom Entdecker des Ozons, dem aus Schwaben stammenden Schönbein (1799-1868), der an der Universität Basel Physik und Chemie lehrte. 1839 entdeckte er, auf elektrischem Wege, das Ozon und "1844 stellte er es auf chemischem Wege aus Phosphor dar" (Hirsch).

3 **BURNET, Thomas.** *The Theory of the Earth: Containing an Account of the Original of the Earth, and of all the General Changes which it hath Undergone, or is to Undergo, till the Consummation of All Things*. Two parts in one volume. London: R. Norton for Walter Kettilby, 1684, Folio (313x195 mm). [20], 327 [1] pp., including engraved frontispiece, two engraved plates, engraved illustrations in text (one full-page). Wormtrail through lower margin of approximately 15 leaves occasionally touching text, little dampstain to top margin, little age-toning and very minor spotting in places. Contemporary calf with red morocco spine label (boards, extremities and corners worn, hinges repaired, spine ends chipped). Provenance: William North, 6th Baron North and 2nd Baron Grey (1678-1734), with his large armorial bookplate dated 1703 to front pastedown and signature to title page. Fine copy. (#002000) € 1,200



Wing B5950 - Rare first English edition of Telluris Theoria Sacra (Latin 1681).

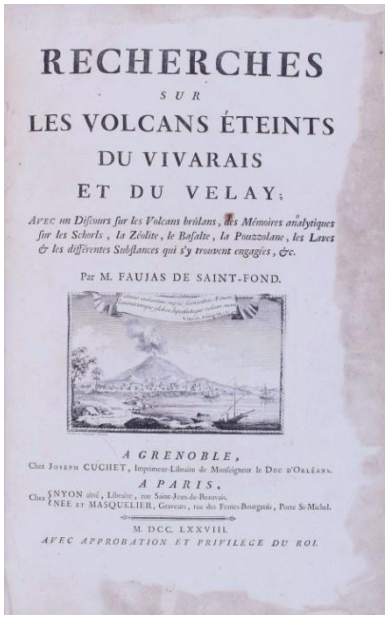
The work was the most popular geologic work of the seventeenth century. Thomas Burnet (ca. 1635-1715), a fellow of Christ's College Cambridge, had travelled on the European continent as governor of the earls of Wiltshire and Orrery. During these travels, Burnet had commenced writing his theory of the earth. "Burnet believed that there were four major events in the Earth's history: its origin from chaos, the universal deluge, the universal conflagration, and the consummation of all things." (DSB II, pp. 612-613). Burnet believed that initially the surface of the earth had covered the subterranean waters, but that the Earth flooded when the surface caved into the abyss. Both the Latin and English editions were initially received favourably. "Many praised the style and thought, a few questioned the theory" (DSB). When the book became a subject of greater controversy, Burnet answered the criticism with an expanded Latin edition published in 1689, and a similar English edition in 1691, containing two additional books and 'A review of the Theory of the Earth'. "Whether accepted or ridiculed, the theory helped popularise the idea that the features of the earth's surface were constantly changing" (DSB). The first map shows Europe, Asia, Africa and a poorly defined Indonesian Archipelago and Southern continent, as well as Terra Incognita at the Poles. The second map shows North and South America (California is still shown as an island). The large figure on p. 101 shows the Earth during the Flood with Noah's Ark perched on Mount Ararat held up by two Angels.

Probably the most attractive work published on vulcanology

4 **FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthelemy de.** *Recherches sur les Volcans eteints du vivarais et du Velay; Avec un Discours sur les Volcans brülans, des Memoires analytiques sur les Schorls, la zeolite, le Basalte, la Pouzzolane, les Laves & le differentes Substances qui s'y trouvent engagees, &c.* Grenoble: Cuchet, Paris: Nyon, Nee & Masquelier, 1778. Large folio (446x290 mm). [4], xviii, [2], 460, [4] pp., 2 engraved vignettes and 20 engraved plates (one double-page). Contemporary mottled calf, spine with 5 raised bands and with paper lettering piece (spine ends somewhat chipped, hinges cracked but holding, extremities rubbed, boards little soiled). Very little occasional spotting and light uneven browning to text, title and dedication page with brown-staining of outer margins. A fine copy with ample margins. (#002004) € 2,000

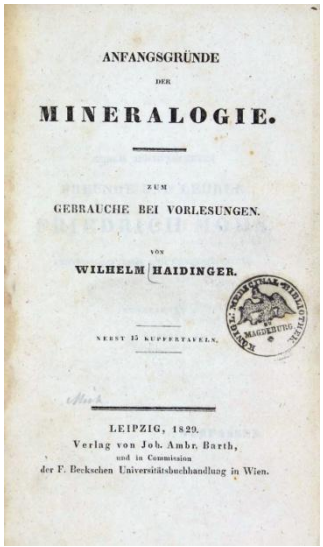
DSB IV, p.548; Brunet II, 1192; Hoover Coll. 294; Ward & Carozzi 779; Ebert 7369; Poggend. I, 724; Wellcome III, 12.

FIRST FOLIO EDITION of probably the most attractive work published on vulcanology. The volcanoes of central France had previously been studied by others but basalt was thought to be produced by the crystallization of water. This work, and that of Desmarest published in 1764, proved that it was formed through volcanic action.


RECHERCHES
SUR
LES VOLCANS ÉTEINTS
DU VIVARAIS
ET DU VELAY;
Avec un Discours sur les Volcans brûlans, des Mémoires analytiques sur les Schorls, la Zéolite, le Basalte, la Pouzzolane, les Laves & les différentes Substances qui s'y trouvent engagées, &c.
Par M. FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND.
A GRENOBLE,
Chez JOSEPH CUCHET, Imprimeur-Libraire de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans.
A PARIS,
Chez CLOUSIER, Libraire, rue Saint-Jean-de-Beauvais.
M. DCC. LXXVIII.
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

"Meanwhile, Faujas had been exploring the hilly districts of Vivarais and Velay in the east-central France and found that the basalt there was also volcanic ... he embodied them in 1778 in a great folio work on the ancient volcanoes of Vivarais and Velay (accounts of other researches were included). The work established once and for all that basalt, a rock important scientifically because of its distinctive characteristics, its widespread occurrence, and the manner of its association with other kinds of rocks, was the product of volcanic action" (D.S.B. IV, p. 548).

En Français dans le Texte 169: "Mais il fut le premier à mener dans cette province une enquête systématique, le premier à constituer une riche collection des différentes variétés de basalte, le premier à publier le résultat de ses investigations dans un ouvrage in-folio, superbement illustré de vingt grandes planches gravées par les meilleurs artistes du moment (...)"


ANFANGSGRÜNDE
DER
MINERALOGIE.
ZUM
GEBRAUCHE BEI VORLESUNGEN.
VON
WILHELM HAIDINGER.
MIT 15 KUPFERTAFELN.
LEIPZIG, 1829.
Verlag von Joh. Ambr. Barth,
und in Commission
der F. Beckschen Universitätsbuchhandlung in Wien.

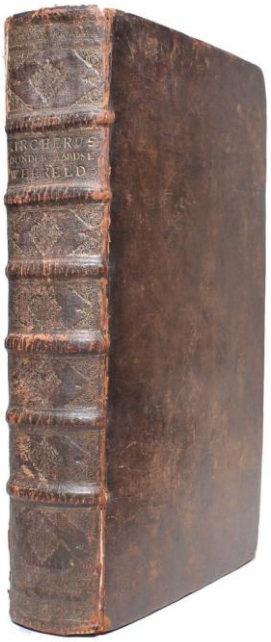
5 HAIDINGER, Wilhelm. *Anfangsgründe de Mineralogie.* Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1829. 8vo (204x121 mm). vi, 312, [4] pp. 15 engraved plates of crystal structures. Contemporary paper card boards (rubbed and soiled, spine label gone), edges red-dyed, text clean and unfoxed with only little dampstaining towards gutter. (#002013) € 600

Sotheby's Freilich Sale Catalog, 220; Curtis Schuh's Bibliography, Min. Record Lib.

FIRST EDITION. The author's introduction to mineralogy. Wilhelm Haidinger (1795-1871), a prominent Austrian mineralogist, was the first Director of the Imperial Geological Survey founded in 1849 in Vienna. He is also credited with discovering a phenomena that enables detection of plane polarized light, now known as "Haidinger's brushes" in his honor.

First Dutch edition of Kircher's most popular work

6 **KIRCHER, Athanasius**. *d'Onder-aardse weereld in haar goddelijk maaksel en wonderbare uitwerkselen aller dingen; in XII boeken nauwkeurig beschreven. Waar van dit eerste handeld van het wiskundig werkstuk des aardkloots in 't heel-al. (...) het tweede deel; daar in de wonderbare kracht der werksame natuur in de voortbrenging der menigerlei schepselen, en der selver gedurige op en ondergang (...) de waare en valsche goudsoekerye (...) de nuttigheid der destilleerkunde en veel vermogende stofscheidinge, glasblasen en allerhande konst en handgrepen (...).* Amsterdam: J. Jansson and E. Weyerstraet, 1682. 2 vols in one, Folio (394x243 mm). [20], 425, [11]; [8], 415, [13] pp. Engraved frontispiece, engraved title vignette, 13 engraved plates (7 double-page and 6 folding), 4 tables (1 folding and 3 double page), 80 engraved illustrations (many full-page), 2 mounted volvelles [vol. 1, pp.185, 187], leaf aaa2 misbound after aaa3. Small tear to 3 folding plates, one repaired, tiny repair to margin Q2, occasional very light browning. Contemporary calf, spine with raised bands, lettered and decorated in compartments (some rubbing, corners bumped, upper joint partly cracked). *Provenance*: Bibliotheca Kircheriana (book label). An outstanding copy, internally bright and unstained. Collated complete, with the assembled volvelles.



(#001919) € 7,900

Alden & Landis 682/00; De Backer & Sommervogel IV, col. 1061; DSB VII, pp. 374-8; Ferguson, Bib. Chem. I, p. 466; Hoover 483; Merrill, Athanasius Kircher 17; Nissen, ZBI 2197; Poggendorf I, pp. 1258-9; Sabin 37968; Wellcome III, p. 395; cf. Caillet I, 5783 (Latin ed.)

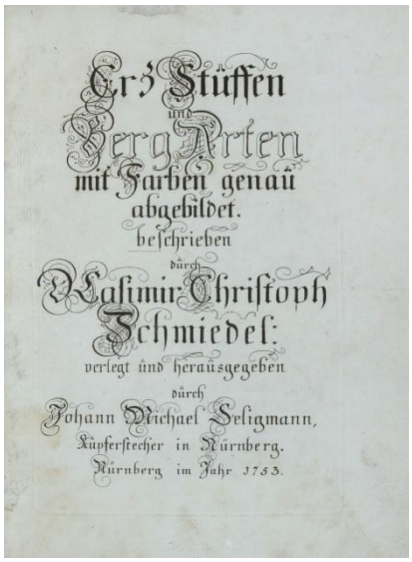
FOURTH, MOST COMPLETE EDITION of 'PERHAPS KIRCHER'S MOST POPULAR WORK' (Merrill).

First printed in 1664-65 in Latin, this is the first Dutch edition of the "Mundus Subterraneus, perhaps the most popular of Kircher's works in his day and the best known in ours, is cited in letters and works of such contemporaries as Martin Lister (1639-1712), the zoologist and geologist; Robert Moray (1608?-73), chemist, metallurgist, and first president of the Royal Society; the philosophers Baruch Spinoza (1632-77) and John Locke (1632-1704); Henry Oldenburg (1618-77), the secretary of the Royal Society and the first professional scientific administrator; Nicolaus Steno (1638-86), the anatomist and geologist; and the physicist Christian Huygens (1629-95). The basis and impetus for the Mundus Subterraneus was Kircher's visit to Sicily in 1637-38, where he witnessed an eruption of Aetna and Stromboli. He prefaced the work with his own narrative of the trip, including his spectacular descent into Vesuvius upon his return to Italy. His observations of these volcanoes led him to conclude that the center of the earth is a massive internal fire for which the volcanoes are mere safety valves. But the work is not solely geologic. Kircher continues with fantastic speculations about the interior of the earth, its hidden lakes, its rivers of fire, and its strange inhabitants. Major topics include gravity, the moon, the sun, eclipses, ocean currents, subterranean waters and fires, meteorology, rivers and lakes, hydraulics, minerals and fossils, subterranean giants, beasts and demons, poisons, metallurgy and mining, alchemy, the universal seed and the generation of insects, herbs, astrological medicine, distillation, and fireworks. In this work he discloses his experience with palingenesis: he had allegedly resuscitated a plant from its ashes. Much of the work deals with alchemy. Kircher

ridicules Paracelsus' belief in transmutation and discredits the work of alchemists in general, complaining about the obscurity of their writings. This diatribe brought him vicious criticism and abuse later in life from alchemists who no longer feared the authority of the Jesuit order. Kircher does, however, praise the work of the "true chemist," the chymiotechnicus." (Merrill).

One of the most beautiful mineralogical works of the 18th century

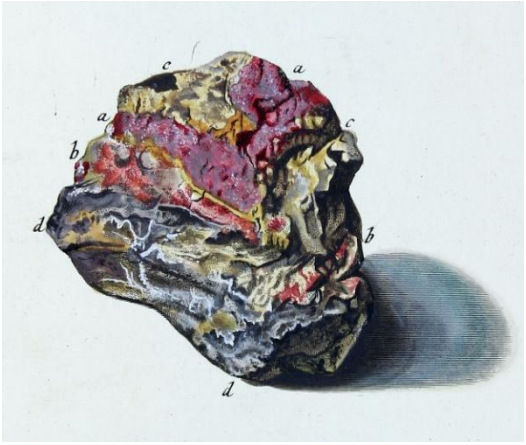
7 SCHMIDEL, Casimir Christoph. *Erz Stüffen und Berg Arten mit Farben genaü abgebildet… herausgegeben durch Johann Michael Seligmann / Fossilium metalla et res metallicas concernentium glebae suis coloribus expressae.* Nuremberg: Johann Michael Seligmann, 1753. 4to (254x201 mm). 34 hand-coloured engraved plates (only, of 46) many heightened with gold and silver, 44 pp. only (of 56) of explanatory text plus engraved title page in Latin and 44 pp. only (of 56) of German text plus additional engraved title-page. Modern calf-backed boards with morocco letting pieces to spine, new endpapers, contemporary marbled edges. Internally with only very minor toning and spotting, pp.37-44 of German text misbound among Latin text. A crisp copy with the plates finely colored, very rare in any condition. (#001982) € 7,500


Erz Stüffen
und
Berg Arten
mit Farben genaü
abgebildet.
beschrieben
durch
Casimir Christoph
Schmiedel:
verlegt und herausgegeben
durch
Johann Michael Seligmann,
Kupferstecher in Nürnberg.
Nürnberg im Jahr 1753.

Hoover 728; DSB XII, 185-86; Honeyman 2796; Freilich Cat. 480.

Rare first edition of a work intended as a guide for miners and prospectors, providing detailed descriptions of the physical properties, localities, and modes of occurrence of various minerals ores, with beautifully coloured illustrations. Schmidel's work is hardly ever found complete, perhaps because of its publication in 28 parts from 1753 to 1765. Three of the four copies in the BL are imperfect, as were the Hoover, Freilich and Honeyman copies. Hoover calls for 46 plates. None of three copies sold at auction since 1980 contained more that 26; the Freilich copy had 21. This copy contains 34 plates an thus constitutes the most complete copy which has come up on the market for many decades. The plates included here are of the highest quality, several being beautifully heightened in silver and gold.

"Schmiedel's interests as a naturalist focused on mineralogy, ore mineralogy in particular, and in 1753 he began issuing parts of a book designed to help miners and prospectors recognize the different kinds of metalliferous ore minerals. *Erz Stuffen und Berg Arten* ("Ore Specimens and Mineral Species of the Mines") consisted of descriptive text written by Schmiedel, complemented by an eventual total of 46 hand-colored copper-plate engravings of mineral specimens. The engravings were nearly all done by the Nuremberg engraver Johann Michael Seligmann (1720-1762). Seligmann had received his training in art at the Nürnberg Malerakademie, and in his short lifetime created illustrations for many books on science and natural history. Several artists produced the original paintings from which Seligmann executing his engravings; these included J. F. Kiefhaber, N. Gabler, J. C. Keller, J. C. Dietzsch and Christian Leinbarger, with engraving assistance from Johann Sebastian Leitner and Johann Christoph von Mayr. The last plates were issued sometime after 1771" (C. Schuh, 2005. Mineralogy & Crystallography: An Annotated Bibliography of Books Published 1469 through 1919).

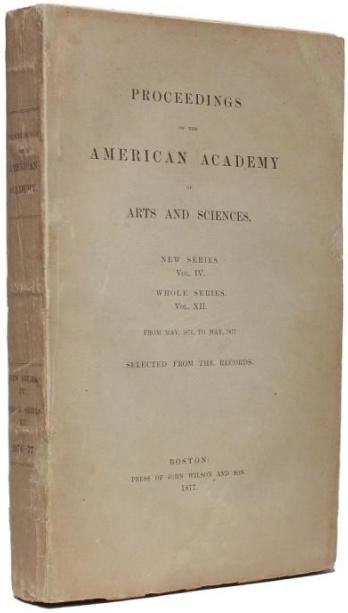


"The objective of this volume was to accurately portray minerals of economic importance in their "exact" colors, so that miners and prospectors could use it as a handbook and a guide to locate valuable ores. The noted engraver Johann Michael Seligmann [see note below] was responsible for the majority of the fine copper plates which show various specimens of copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold ores. The text, written in both Latin and German, meticulously describes the physical properties and modes of occurrence of the figured specimens, thus anticipating the importance of external characteristics in mineralogy. The specimens shown on the plates are unfortunately not fine crystallized specimens, but typical examples of valuable ores; therefore, one will be disappointed if too much is expected of the illustrations as mineral specimen depictions. They are, however, well executed pictures of ores samples.The Berlinischer Sammlungen review notice of Fossilium Metalla et res Metallicas indicates that sections containing 3 plates were to be issued every 2 months. Probably due to an insufficient number of subscribers however, the flow of new descriptions and plates became erratic, and with only twenty-eight plates distributed, eventually halted in 1765, although by this time, Schmidel's book was highly admired and much used as a practical tool. Yet, no new descriptions or plates appeared until after 1771. At this point, new sections were published until a total of forty-two plates were issued, then apparently publication again ceased, for copies with 42 plates are considered complete in the standard bibliographic references. Nevertheless, a very few copies exist with descriptions and four additional plates, thereby totaling 46 plates. Since the added plates do not identify their engraver or year of creation, it is assumed they were issued at some later time, and therefore not included in many copies. The signature collation of the leaves clearly shows that the text was published in such a way that the book could be sold in separate German and Latin volumes as well as the configuration with the German and Latin combined into a single volume... Since most copies of this work appear to be the combination text, it can probably be assumed that both sets of text were sent to subscribers, and it was the subscribers who made the final determination as to what should be bound or not." (Min. Record Lib.)

Technology

The invention of the telephone

8 **BELL, Alexander Graham**. Researches in Telephony. Boston: Press of John Wilson and son, 1877. In: *Proceedings of the American Academy of arts and science*. pp. 1-10. New Series vol. IV, whole series vol. XII, from May 1876 to May 1877. Entire volume. 8vo (247x155 mm). iv, 351 [1] pp. Original publishers wrapper, minor soiling and tanning, paper at spine ends and edges somewhat chipped, untrimmed and unopened. Internally fresh and unspotted, cover and first 3 leaves with closed tear at lower margin not affecting text or Bell's paper. An outstanding copy in original wrappers, very uncommon in this unsophisticated state.



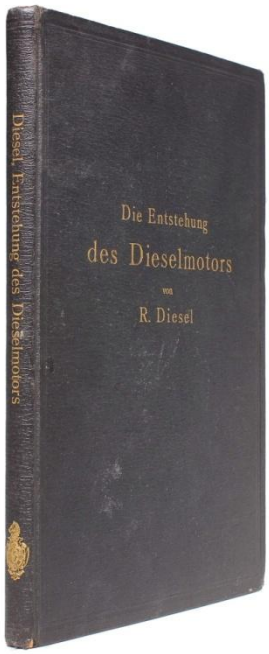
(#002014) on hold

Dibner 69; PMM 365; Origins of Cyberspace 116; From Gutenberg to the Internet 5.3; Norman 164.

THE VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. Philipp Reis had produced the first telephone in 1861, but it was not capable of transmitting intelligible speech. In March 1876 Bell spoke the first words to be heard and understood over the telephone, patented his invention the same month, and on 10 May this paper was read to the American Academy The following year the first public telephone service was installed between Boston and New York..

Outstanding association copy, inscribed and signed by Rudolf Diesel

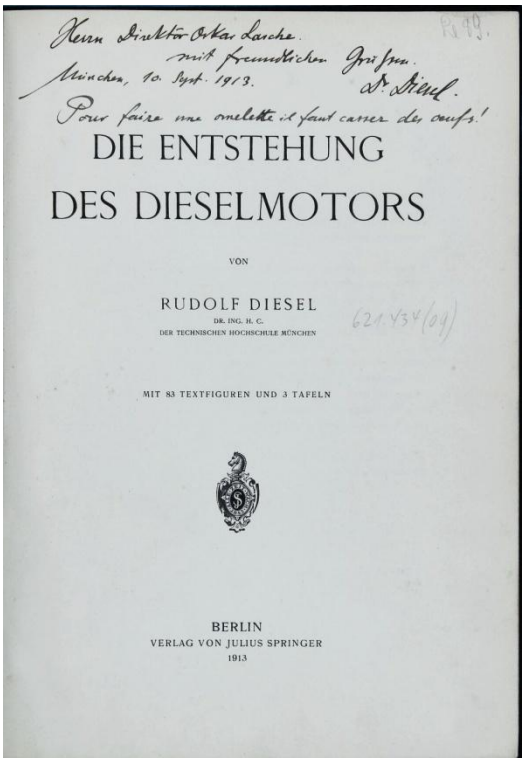
9 **DIESEL, Rudolf.** *Die Entstehung des Dieselmotors*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1913. 4to (270x192 mm). 158 pp., including 3 folding plates and 83 illustrations in text. Original gilt lettered cloth (little soiling and rubbing to boards), internally clean and unfoxed, some unobtrusive markings in red to a few pages, ink spot to final page, shelf marks in pencil to title. Provenance: Oskar Lasche (inscription by Rudolf Diesel and ex-libris "Bücherei Dr. Lasche" on front pastedown). Excellent, bright and clean copy.



(#001977) € 13,000

FIRST ENLARGED EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY, signed and inscribed by Rudolf Diesel on title page less than three weeks before committing suicide on his way to England: "Herrn Direktor Oskar Lasche, mit freundlichen Grüssen, München, 10. Sept. 1913, Dr. Diesel" and the saying in French "Pour faire une omelette il faut casser des oeufs" (you cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs). The book gives a chronological account of the origin of the diesel engine. A brief account of only 90 pp. was published in the preceeding year. Both publications are VERY RARE. ABPC/AE record no copies of the 1912 edition, and only 4 copies of this present lot selling at auction, including the only other presentation copy in the Richard Green collection (Christie's New York, 17 June 2008, lot 88). The work stands as testimony to Diesel's vision of using renewable energy sources like vegetable oils to fuel his engine.

Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913) was the inventor of the diesel fueled internal combustion engine. Born in Paris in 1858, Diesel was educated at the Munich Polytechnic. After his graduation he was employed as a refrigerator engineer, but his true love laid in engine design. He designed many heat engines, including a solar-powered air engine. In 1893, he published a first paper describing an engine with combustion within a cylinder, the internal combustion engine. In 1894, he filed for a patent for his first engine model, the first to prove that fuel could be ignited without a spark. He operated his first successful engine in 1897. In 1898, Rudolf Diesel was granted patent #608,845 for an "internal combustion engine" the Diesel engine. The diesel engines of today are refined and improved versions of Rudolf Diesel's original concept. They are often used in ships, locomotives, large trucks and electric generating plants. In 1913 Diesel vanished overboard from a steam boat bound for London; his body was discovered ten days later. Some believe he committed suicide, citing his neurotic personality and numerous breakdowns. Others believe he was murdered by either Germans who resented his lack of nationalism or by coal industrialists who resented his engine.


Herrn Direktor Oskar Lasche.
mit freundlichen Grüssen.
München, 10. Sept. 1913. Dr Diesel.
Pour faire une omelette il faut casser des oeufs!
DIE ENTSTEHUNG
DES DIESELMOTORS
VON
RUDOLF DIESEL
DR. ING. H. C.
DER TECHNISCHEN HOCHSCHULE MÜNCHEN
621.434(04)
MIT 83 TEXTFIGUREN UND 3 TAFELN
BERLIN
VERLAG VON JULIUS SPRINGER
1913

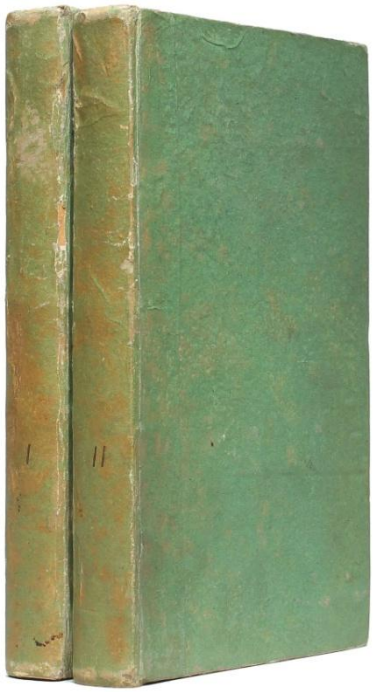
Oskar Lasche (1868-1923) was a German mechanical engineering-, electrical- and railway engineer who early recognized the importance of the Diesel engine, especially in shipbuilding. He studied Mechanical Engineering at the TH Charlottenburg and became Director of the Maschinenfabrik in Berlin-Wedding in 1902. From 1904 on he was the first director of the AEG turbine factory in Berlin-Moabit. Lasche has been known for his steam turbine designs and the construction of the electric fast train under his leadership at the Studiengesellschaft für Elektrische Schnellbahnen, which established a speed world record in 1903 with a speed of 210 km/h. (Wikipedia).

Interesting association copy from the library of Gaston Tissandier.

10 FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthelemy de. *Description des experiences de la machine aerostatique de MM. de Montgolfier et de celles auxquelles cette decouverte a donne lieu*. Paris: [Chardon for] Cuchet, 1783-1784. 2 volumes, 8vo (204x127 mm). Vol. 1: [i-iii] iv-xl, [1] 2-299, [3], [4] pp., 9 engraved plates (plate v as frontispiece), folding table; Vol. 2: [2], [1] 2-24, *24-24*, 25-62, [67] 68-366, [2] pp., 5 engraved plates (plate I as frontispiece). Contemporary green paste paper boards (light chipping along spine and edges). Internally crisp, with only very minor occasional spotting and toning, offsetting to a few plates, title and frontispiece of vol. 2 slightly soiled, leaves partially untrimmed. Provenance: Gaston Tissandier (ex-libris to front paste-downs); Aéro-club de France (ex-libris stamp and affixed deaccession card to first fly-leaves). A fine, wide margined set with interesting provenance. (#001996) € 6,500

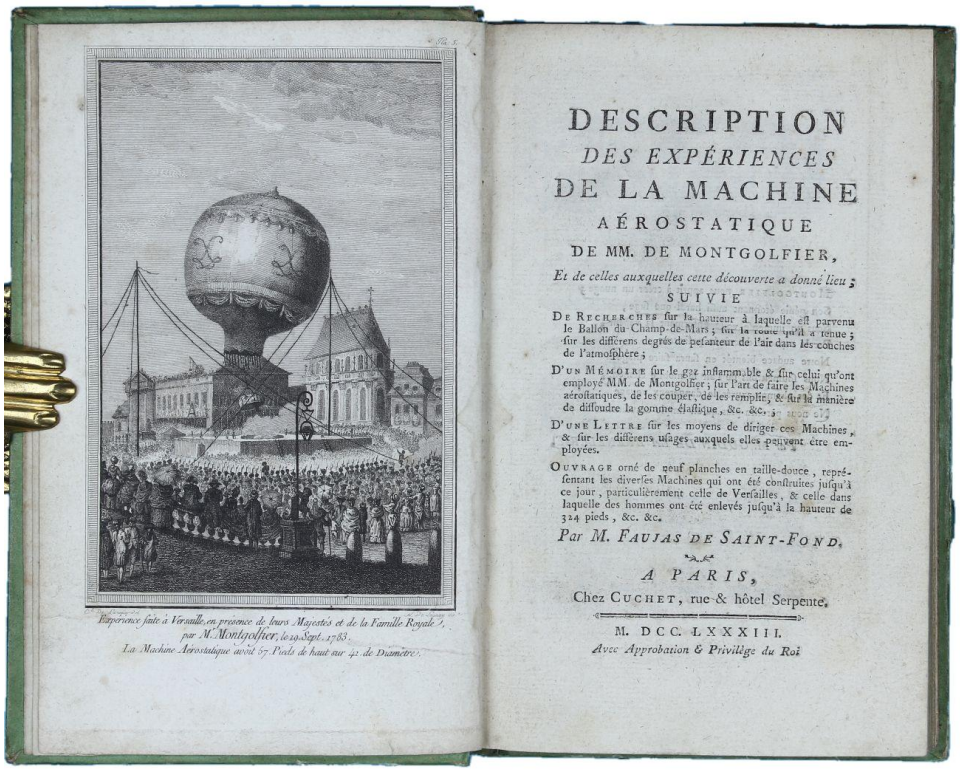
Dibner, Heralds of Science 179; PMM 229; Norman 769; Sparrow, Milestones of Science 179; Tissandier p.21 (this copy).

FIRST EDITION, second issue, with the four page supplement. "THE FIRST SERIOUS TREATISE ON AEROSTATION AS A PRACTICAL POSSIBILITY" (Printing and the Mind of Man), a detailed historical and technical account of the first balloon flights carried out in 1783 by the brothers Etienne and Joseph de Montgolfier, written by one of their principal sponsors, the geologist Faujas de Saint-Fond. The first successful balloon ascent took place in Annonay on June 5, 1783 using the Montgolfiere' technique of heating air with a straw fire sufficiently to make the balloons rise. Although subscribers preferred the hydrogen balloons invented by the physicist Jacques-A.-C. Charles, whose first launch was a 13-foot balloon from the Champ-de-Mars in August 1783, the Montgolfiers



created a sensation by sending up ever more populated hot-air balloons; a trio of farm animals were the first mammals to fly, on September 19, and the first manned ascent followed two months later, on November 20, when Pilâtre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes ascended from the Bois de Boulogne and crossed Paris, covering a total distance of 5 1/2 miles in approximately 20 minutes. (Rozier was later killed in an attempted balloon crossing of the English Channel.) The second volume contains accounts of later balloon flights, all inspired by the Montgolfiers' initial successes - "their experiments were so successful, and so decisive, that it is inarguably to them that we owe all of the experiments that followed" (vol. 2, pp. 1-2) - including the first flight of a passenger-carrying hydrogen balloon, designed and manned by Jacques Charles, who on December 1, 1783 made a two-hour ascent from Paris, landing near a village 27 miles distant (this trip was also largely underwritten by Faujas de Saint-Fond). Charles's hydrogen balloon, constructed with the aid of the celebrated artisans the Robert brothers, formed the prototype for later modern balloon construction.

The copy of Gaston Tissandier (1843-1899), French chemist, meteorologist and aviaton pioneer. He founded and edited the scientific magazine La Nature and wrote several books, including the important bibliography on aeronautics in 1887 ("Bibliographie aéronautique: Catalogue de livres d'histoire, de science, de voyages et de fantaisie, traitant de la navigation aérienne ou des aérostats"). His interest in meteorology led him to take up aviation. His first trip in the air was conducted at Calais in 1868 together with Claude-Jules Dufour, where his balloon drifted out over the sea and was brought back by an air stream of opposite direction in a higher layer of air. In September 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, he managed to leave the besieged Paris by balloon. His most adventurous airtrip took place in April 1875. Together with Joseph Croce-Spinelli and Théodore Sivel, he was able to reach in a balloon the unheard-of altitude of 8,600 metres. Both of his companions died from breathing the thin air. Tissandier survived, but became deaf. In 1883, Tissandier fit a Siemens electric motor to an airship, thus creating the first electric-powered flight. The technical problems encountered by the Montgolfiers and those who followed them are discussed by Tissandier in *Histoire des ballons et des aéronautes célèbres* (1887–89).



Expérience faite à Versailles, en présence de leurs Majestés et de la Famille Royale, par M. Montgolfier, le 19 Sept. 1783.
La Machine Aérostatique avoit 57 Pieds de haut sur 41. de Diamètre.

DESCRIPTION
DES EXPÉRIENCES
DE LA MACHINE
AÉROSTATIQUE
DE MM. DE MONTGOLFIER,
Et de celles auxquelles cette découverte a donné lieu ;
SUIVIE

De Recherches sur la hauteur à laquelle est parvenu le Ballon du Champ-de-Mars ; sur la route qu'il a tenue ; sur les différens degrés de pesanteur de l'air dans les couches de l'atmosphère ;

D'un Mémoire sur le gaz inflammable & sur celui qu'ont employé MM. de Montgolfier ; sur l'art de faire les Machines aérostatiques, de les couper, de les remplir, & sur la manière de dissoudre la gomme élastique, &c. &c. ;

D'une Lettre sur les moyens de diriger ces Machines, & sur les différens usages auxquels elles peuvent être employées.

Ouvrage orné de neuf planches en taille-douce, représentant les diverses Machines qui ont été construites jusqu'à ce jour, particulièrement celle de Versailles, & celle dans laquelle des hommes ont été enlevés jusqu'à la hauteur de 324 pieds, &c. &c.

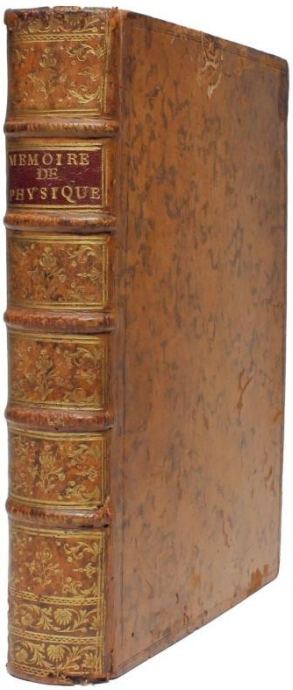
Par M. Faujas de Saint-Fond.

A PARIS,
Chez Cuchet, rue & hôtel Serpente.

M. DCC. LXXXIII.
Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi

Of considerable importance to the history of metallurgy and crystallography

11 GRIGNON, Pierre-Clément. *Memoires de Physique sur l'Art de fabriquer le fer, d'en fondre & forger des canons d'artillerie; sur l'histoire naturelle, et sur divers suites particuliers de physique et d'economie.* Paris: Delalain, 1775. 4to (255x198 mm), xxxvii, [3], 654, [2] pp., including half title and 13 engraved plates. Contemporary full calf with richly decorated gilt-tooled spine, marbled edges and endpapers. Some worming to boards, little wear to extremities. Internally little browned, occasional minor spotting. An outstanding copy of a milestone work in metallurgy. (#001978) € 10,000

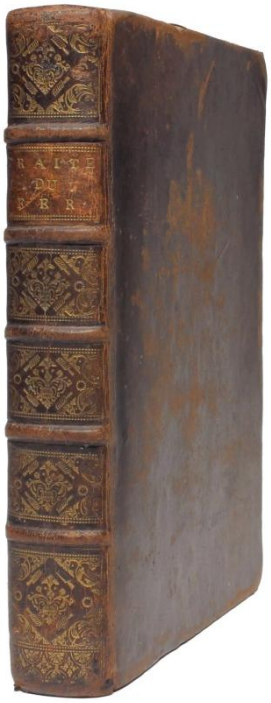


Smith, History of Metallography, pp. 132-136.

Exceedingly rare first edition. In 1775 Pierre Grignon published the present book on various aspects of iron mineralogy and metallurgy which is of considerable importance to the history of metallurgy and crystallography. Grignon was occupied in the commerical operation of a blast furnace and forge plant and his science stemmed from observations on a much larger scale than those of his laboratry contemporaries. He had the opportunity to see large crystals in shrinkage heads of large castings. The first memoir of structural interest « Mémoire sur les métamorphoses du fer » had been read before the French Academy in 1761, but was not published until 1775. Here, he provides a model of crystal structure which is qualitatively the same as that used by Romé de l'Isle in 1772, by Tobern Bergman in 1773, and particularly by the great Haüy in 1784, and it is not improbable that Grignon's ideas, public but unpublished, provided the stimulus for the mathematical approach of these more famous crystallographers. Although the possibility of solid solutions as a mixed aggregate is implicit in the ideas of many of the corpuscular philosophers, it is Grignon who first describes a crystallographic model of a mixed crystal.

A milestone work on iron metallurgy

12 REAUMUR, Rene-Antoine Ferchault de. *L'Art de convertir le Fer forgé en Acier, et l'Art d'adoucir le fer fondu, ou de faire des Puvrages de fer fondu aussi finis que de fer forgé.* Paris: Michel Brunet, 1722. Large 4to (290 x 215 mm). 568 pp., 17 folding engraved plates by Ph. Simonneau. Contemporary full calf gilt, spine gilt in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second, marbled endpapers. Some light marginal spotting and browning. Beautiful copy. (#001947) € 5,600

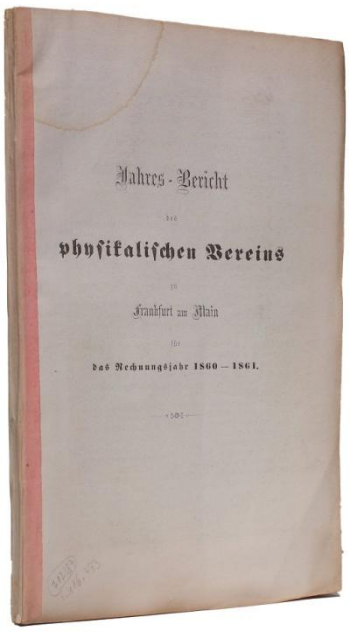


Hoover 677; Norman 1803; Singer, Technology III, pp. 28-29; Wolf II, p. 530; Smith, History of Metallography, pp. 102-112.

FIRST EDITION. Reaumur's work on converting iron into steel is the first reliable treatise on ferrous metal metallurgy. He "revealed for the first time hitherto secret details of the process and also came very close to the correct explanation of the nature of steel, that it is iron combined with a small quantity of carbon" (Hoover). It also contains information on rendering cast iron ductile. Reaumur's scientific interests covered a great many subjects and he made contributions to various fields including industrial technology, natural history, biology and genetics).

Coining the term "telephone"

13 **REIS, Johann Philipp**. Ueber Telephonie durch den galvanischen Strom. In: *Jahres-Bericht des physikalischen Vereins zu Frankfurt am Main für das Rechnungsjahr 1860-1861*, pp. 57-64. Frankfurt am Main, 1861. 8vo (219x142 mm). Whole volume, 80 pp., illustrations in text and 6 folding plates. Wrapper to spine only, Pages clean with just very minor spotting, light waterstain to top gutter, otherwise fine copy with the rare milestone paper. (#002008) on hold



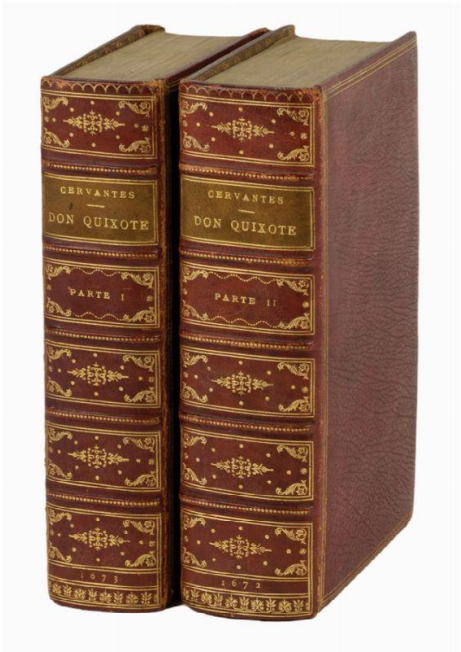
Darmstaedter 612. Wheeler Gift 1532 (detailed with ills.); see also DSB I, 582 and PMM 365 (for Ball).

The RARE FIRST EDITION of Reis's paper on the invention of the telephone as presented in a lecture before the Physical Society of Frankfurt on 26 October 1861. Reis was the second man after Bourseul to think of transmitting speech electrically. It was Reis who coined the term "telephone" and he was the first, in 1860, to produce a functioning device that could transmit musical notes, indistinct speech, and occasionally distinct speech by means of electric signals. Practically, Reis's telephones had varying success; some worked well and others produced only static. Nevertheless, they were displayed all over Europe and one was on show in Scotland when Bell was there visiting his father.

Erstdruck von Reis' Vortrag vor dem physikalischen Verein in Frankfurt, in dem er den von ihm entwickelten Apparat zur Reproduktion von Tönen über beliebige Entfernungen durch den elektrischen Strom vorstellt. Seine Erfindung geriet, nicht zuletzt durch die Gegnerschaft Poggendorffs, in Vergessenheit. Erst mit Graham Ball, der 1876 ein verbessertes Gerät als eigene Erfindung zum Patent anmeldete, begann der Siegeszug des Telephons. - Enthält noch 11 weitere Artikel, darunter vier von R. C. Böttger (vgl. DSB II, 340).

The rare second illustrated edition of Don Quichote in Spanish

14 **CERVANTES , Miguel de**. *Vida y hechos del ingenioso cavallero Don Quixote de la Mancha [...] parte primera (-parte segunda)*. Amberes: En casa de Geronymo y Juanbautista Verdussen, 1673-1672. 2 volumes. 8vo (176x104 mm). [20], 611, [5]; [16], 649, [7], including engraved frontispiece to each volume and 32 engraved plates (16 for each volume). Near contemporary full red morocco, spines with 5 raised bands richly gilt in compartments and lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, inner hinge of vol. I repaired, plate fol. 198 with repair to lower corner without loss, plate fol. 607 in vol. II offsetted with upper margin trimmed just touching image. Text with only very minor spotting and light age-toning, few leaves with faint dampstain to lower margin. A very fine copy of this rare edition. (#002028) € 12,000

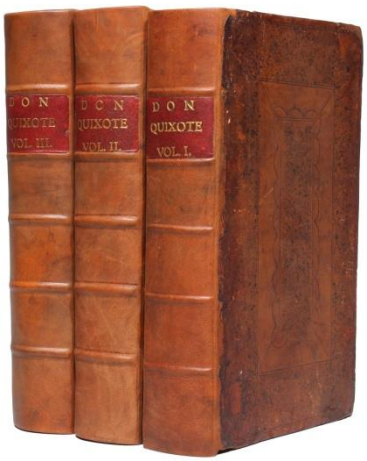


Palau 51998.

Rare edition, which follows the Brussels 1662 edition by Mommarte. The beautiful illustrations are taken from drawings by Jacob Savery and Frederik Bouttats, half were engraved by the same Bouttats. Volume I is dated 1673 and volume II is dated 1672.

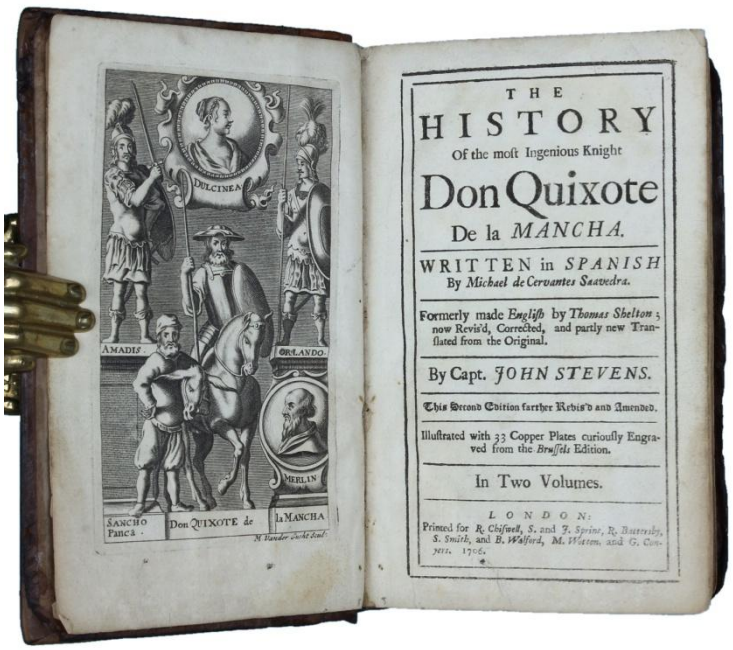

VIDA Y HECHOS
Del Ingenioso Cavallero
DON QVIXOTE
DE LA MANCHA,
COMPUESTA
Por Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.
PARTE PRIMERA.
Nueva Edicion, coregida y ilustrada con 32. diferentes Estampas muy donosas, y apropriadas à la materia.
EN AMBERES,
En casa de Geronymo y Juanbautista Verdussen.
Año 1673.
Con Licencia y Privilegio.

15 CERVANTES, Miguel de. *The history of the most ingenious knight Don Quixote de la Mancha : Written in Spanish By Michael de Cervantes Saavedra. Formerly made English by Thomas Shelton; now Revis'd, Corrected, and partly new Translated from the Original. By Capt. John Stevens. Illustrated with 33 Copper Plates curiously Engraved from the Brussels Edition.* London: printed for R. Chiswell, S. and J. Sprint, R. Battersby, S. Smith, and B. Walford, M. Wotton, and G. Conyers, 1706. 2 vols., 8vo (189x114 mm). [20], 416, [4]; [2], 434, [6] pp., including 2 engr. frontispieces and 31 engr. plates in text. Spotting and browning (some leaves stronger), lacking title-page in vol. II, occasional offsetting of pages and plates caused trimming of some headlines, light dampstaining of plate to p.78 in vol. I, little marginal worming to last pages of vol. II. [IDEM] III. *A Continuation of the Comical History of the most Ingenious Knight, Don Quixote de la Mancha. By the Licentitiate Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda / Being a third volume / never before printed in English / Illustrated with ceveral curious copper cuts / Translated by Captain John Stevens*. London: printed for Jeffrey Wale and John Senex, 1705. 8vo (188x115 mm). [18], 437, [4:ads] pp., including engr. frontispiece and 12 engr. plates in text. Even light browning and occasional spotting of text. Vol. I+II uniformly bound in contemporary panelled calf, spines rebacked to style with gilt morocco labels, vol. III with matching new boards and spine. Provenance: Edw. Levino (inscription "Edw. Levino, Jan. 2, 1730" to pastedown of vol. II); William Henry Brockett (ex-libris to pastedown of vol. III). (#001983) € 3,800

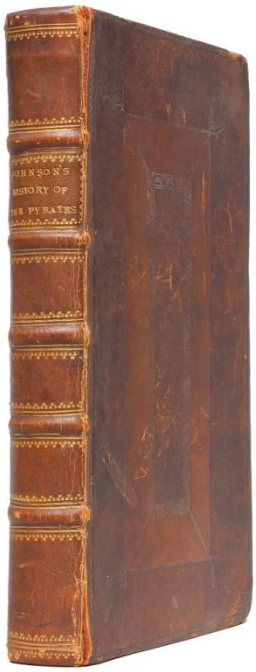


I+II: The second edition of the corrected text by John Stevens (first edition 1700 for vol. I, vol. II is dated 1706). The title page announces "Illustrated with 33 Copper Plates, curiously engraved from the Brussels Edition." These 33 plates, newly engraved by Michael van der Gucht after Savery (Dordrecht: Savery, 1657; Brusells: Mommarte, 1662) and Bouttats (Amberes: Verdussen, 1673), contain 32 chapter illustrations and a frontispiece (the frontis appears twice; once in each volume). Ashbee refers to 33 engravings and two frontis. Our copy has 31 illustrations and two frontis. in the first two vols. The two title pages are not illustrated. These engravings were reprinted in this second 1706 edition.

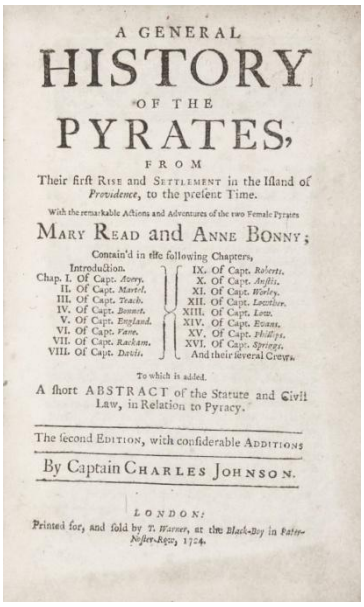
III. First edition and translation of Segundo tomo del Ingenioso hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha. Translated from the French version of A.R. Lesage (Cf. Brit. Mus. Cat.). Very rare. Worldcat list only 4 places (2 in the UK and 2 in the US). Apparently a complete copy with 12 engr. plates and the frontispiece matching the copy in the New York Public Library



16 [DEFOE, Daniel]. JOHNSON, Charles, Capt., pseud. *A General History of the Pyrates, from their First Rise and Settlement in the Island of Providence, to the Present Time. With the remarkable Actions and Adventures of two Female Pyrates Mary Read and Anne Bonny...*



London: T. Warner, 1724. 8vo (200x122 mm). [20], 17-427, [1] pp., 3 engraved plates including 1 folding, woodcut head and tail pieces. Contemporary panelled calf, moderate wear to hinges and extremities, rebacked in period style, joints just starting but firm; minor ink spotting on a few leaves, tear to fore margin of Bb7 and gutter of folding plate (without loss), faint dampstaining to first plate. Text evenly browned with some occasional spotting, marginal browning of pastedowns and free endpapers from binder's glue. Good copy of a rare and much sought after work. (#001972) € 8,500

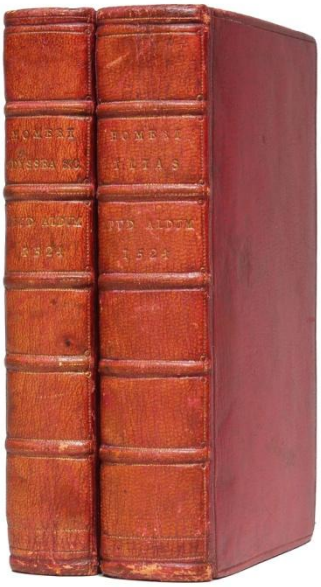


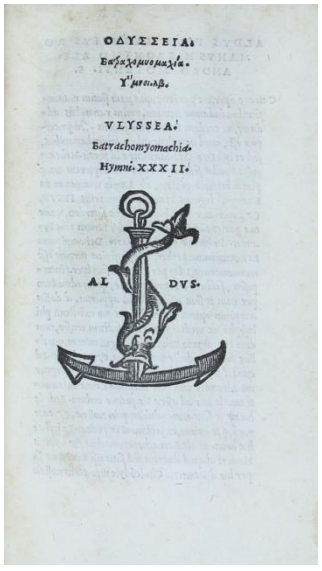
A GENERAL
HISTORY
OF THE
PYRATES,
FROM
Their first Rise and Settlement in the Island of *Providence*, to the present Time.
With the remarkable Actions and Adventures of the two Female Pyrates
MARY READ and ANNE BONNY;
Contain'd in the following Chapters,
Introduction.
Chap. I. Of Capt. *Avery*.
II. Of Capt. *Martel*.
III. Of Capt. *Teach*.
IV. Of Capt. *Bonnet*.
V. Of Capt. *England*.
VI. Of Capt. *Vane*.
VII. Of Capt. *Rackam*.
VIII. Of Capt. *Davis*.
IX. Of Capt. *Roberts*.
X. Of Capt. *Anstis*.
XI. Of Capt. *Worley*.
XII. Of Capt. *Lowther*.
XIII. Of Capt. *Low*.
XIV. Of Capt. *Evans*.
XV. Of Capt. *Philips*.
XVI. Of Capt. *Springe*.
And their several Crews.
To which is added,
A short ABSTRACT of the Statute and Civil Law, in Relation to Pyracy.
The second EDITION, with considerable ADDITIONS
By Captain CHARLES JOHNSON.
LONDON:
Printed for, and sold by *T. Warner*, at the *Black-Boy* in *Pater-Noster-Row*, 1724.

Sabin 36188. European Americana 724/51; Howes J127 ("aa"); Moore 458.

The second, expanded edition. The source of many enduring pirate facts and legends concerning Blackbeard, Anne Bonny, buried treasure, and the Jolly Roger. The purported author, Captain Charles Johnson, was possibly a pseudonym. Daniel Defoe's 1960 bibliographer asserts that Defoe was the true author (Moore 458), though this attribution has been disputed. "This rare work embodies many items relating to the Colonial History of British America, nowhere else extant, as, the Adventures of Blackbeard, and his Capture by Lieut. Maynard in the James River, Va., Life and Career of Captain Kyd, &c." (Sabin).

17 HOMER. *Ὁμηρου Ἰλιας. Homeri Ilias. Ὀδυσσεια. Βατραχομυομαχια. Ὑμνοι λϐ. Ulyssea. Batrachomyomachia. Hymni XXXII.-Ἡροδοτου βιος Ὁμηρου.-Πλουταρχου βιος Ὁμηρου. [Works in Greek] Ilias and Ulyssea. Batrachomyomachia. Hymni XXXII*, 2 volumes. Venice: Heirs of Aldus the Elder, April 1524. 8vo (162x100 mm), [1-8] 9, 20-26, [1-40], [1-2] 3-277 [1]; [1], 2-251 [1] leaves; signatures (1-7)8 (A-Z)8 (AA-LL)8 MM6; (a-z)8 (A-H)8 I4; titles in Greek and Latin, Aldine device on titles and verso of the final leaf in each volume. Late 18th century red morocco gilt, spines with 5 raised bands (spines slightly faded), cut edges gilt, internally very fresh with only a little very light foxing / browning to first and final few leaves and few mm of light brown staining to fore-margin of a few leaves, old faded inscription to first title page. An exceptionally fine copy with ample margins, free of stamps or markings. (#001958) € 14,000





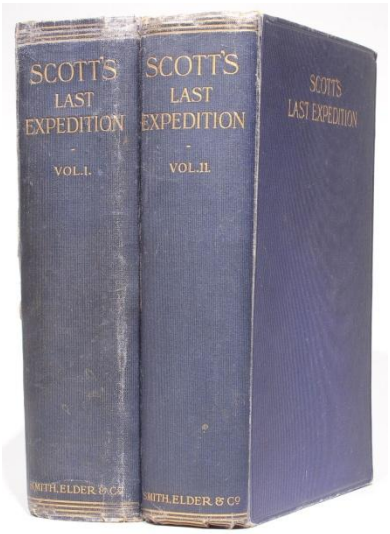
ΟΔΥΣΣΕΙΑ.
Βατραχομυομαχία.
Υ'μνοι λϐ.
VLYSSEA.
Batrachomyomachia.
Hymni XXXII.
AL DVS.

Ahmanson-Murphy, Aldine Coll. 197/1; Renouard, Annales de l'imprimerie des Alde, 98:1; Fock, Bibliotheca Aldina, 44; Adams H745; Brunet III, p. 269-70; Graesse III, 326; Fletcher, H.G. New Aldine studies, p. 47-49.

Third Aldine edition, printed in Greek throughout except for the two letters in Latin from Aldus Manucius to Girolamo Aleandro, which were reprinted from the first Aldine edition. The text is based on the 1517 edition, with additional typographic errors. The first volume contains the Iliad and Herodotus' Life of Homer, and the second comprises the Odyssey and Homeric Hymns

Outstanding association copy, signed by Scott's expedition members and Amundsen

18 SCOTT, Robert Falcon. *Scott's Last Expedition*. 2 volumes [vol. I: *The journals of Captain R.F. Scott*; vol. II: *The reports of the journeys & the scientific work undertaken by Dr. E.A. Wilson and the surviving members of the expedition*]. London: Smith Elder & Co, 1913.



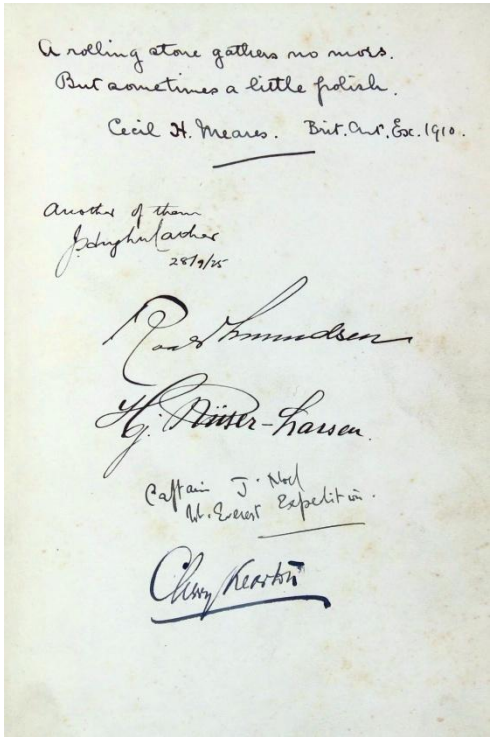
4to (244x173 mm) preface by Sir Clements Markham, half-titles, titles printed in red and black. 2 photogravure portrait frontispieces, 2 folding panoramas, 8 folding maps, numerous plates after Herbert Ponting, Edward Wilson and others (3 double-page, 18 coloured), publisher's blue cloth (some wear and bumping to extremities, some fading to spines), gilt lettering on spines, pages untrimmed. Inscriptions and illustrations to first free endpapers. One of the finest accessible collectors items from the heroic age of Antarctic exploration. (#001960) € 8,600

Conrad p.188; Renard 1386; Rosove 290.A1; Spence 1056; Taurus 77].

FIRST EDITION, the copy of Edward R.G.R. Evans, first Baron Mountevans ('Teddy Evans', commander on Scott's second Antarctic expedition, 1910-13) with two original drawings and his signature. Evans was the last living man to see Captain Scott and his Polar Party on Jan 4.1912. Also signed by Roald Amundsen, Cecil H. Meares, Capt. J. Neil, Cherry Keaton, Hjalmar Riiser Larsen, John Hugh Mather, and John Baptist Lucius Noel.

The work is a classic of Antarctic exploration, the official account of Scott's tragic last expedition, arranged from his journals that had been retrieved from his tent in 1912. Scott had attained the South Pole on 18 January, 1912, having been beaten by Amundsen just over a month earlier. But it is the disastrous return journey that made this failed expedition so poignant, with Scott, Oates, Bowers, and Wilson all dying before reaching safety.

Edward Evans was sub-lieutenant on the 'Morning', which relieved Scott's first expedition and took Shackleton home. He was selected by Scott himself as second in command of his second expedition and captain of the Terra Nova, which left England in June 1910. He accompanied Scott in January 1912 to within 150 miles of the pole, where he turned back. Struck down by scurvy he was saved only by the devotion of his two companions, Chief Stoker Lashly and Petty Officer Crean. After a brief period of convalescence in England, which he devoted to raising money for the expedition, he returned to take command of the 'Terra Nova' in New Zealand and sailed south, only to find on arrival at Cape Evans in January 1913 that Scott had died in an unparalleled period of bad weather when returning from the pole in March of the previous year. After bringing home the expedition and clearing up its affairs Evans went on half pay and spent some time lecturing in Canada and the United States. He had been promoted commander in 1912." (ODNB). Cape Evans was later named after him. He also was the author of South with Scott, 1921.



Roald Engelbregt Gravning Amundsen (1872-1928) was a Norwegian explorer of polar regions. He led the Antarctic expedition (1910-12) to become the first men to reach the South Pole in December 1911. In 1926, he was the first expedition leader to be recognized without dispute as having reached the North Pole (Wiki).

Hjalmar Riiser Larsen (1890-1965) was a Norwegian aviation pioneer and generally regarded as the founder of the Norwegian Royal Air Force. His polar exploration began in 1925 when Amundsen asked him to be his deputy and pilot for an attempt to fly over the North Pole.

John Hugh Mather was a Petty Officer in Capt Scott's crew, and participated in the allied campaign against the Bolsheviks in Arctic Russia and achieved considerable distinction in that area of operations.

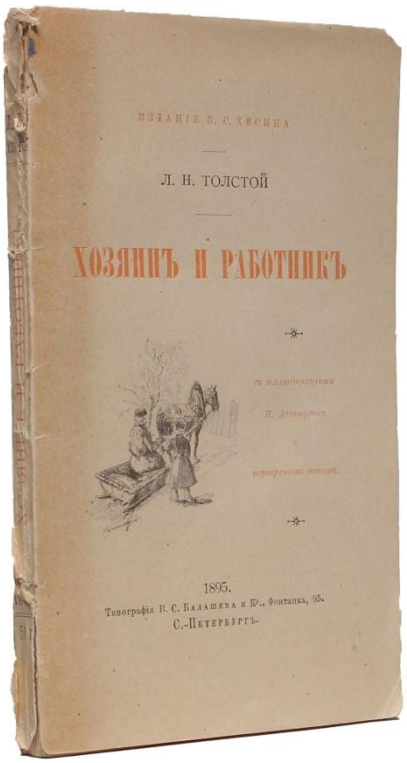
Cecil H. Meares (1877-1937), was the chief dog handler and Russian interpreter on the Terra Nova expedition.

Cherry Keaton, British wildlife photographer and filmmaker, was hired by and accompanied Theodore Roosevelt on his 1909 British East Africa safari and hunting expedition and went on to produce the silent movie "Roosevelt in Africa".

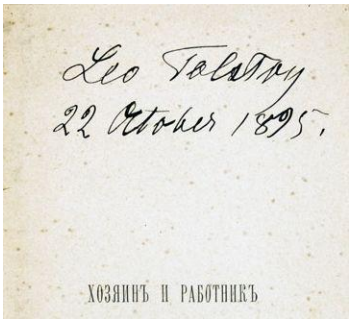
Captain John Baptist Lucius Noel was an official photographer on the 1922 and 1924 Everest Expeditions, the 1924 trip famous now for Mallory and Irvines attempt on the summit, where opinion for decades was split over whether they had got to the top or not.

Signed and dated by Tolstoy in the year of publication

19 TOLSTOY, Lev Nikolayevich. Хозяин и работник *(Master and Man)*. St Petersburg: V. S. Balashev and Co, 1895. 8vo (148x91 mm), [6], 152, [2] pp, with a frontispiece portrait of Tolstoy and 15 text illustrations. Original publisher's wrapper with covers and spine printed in red and black and with illustration to front cover (spine somewhat chipped and cracked, little wear do edges, partial tanning to front- and back-cover). Internally crisp and unmarked. Signed by Tolstoy ("Leo Tolstoy / 22 October 1895.") on half title. Provenance: Walter Nelson Collection of Russian literature, Switzerland. Tolstoy signed books are very rare. (#001992) € 7,800



Published in the year of the first edition, this is one of Tolstoy's greatest late short stories, a painstakingly crafted parable and a tale of tragedy about the passage from life to death. Written in late 1894, 'Master and Man' was first published simultaneously in the periodical 'Severnyi Vestnik' and by Tolstoy's own publishing house 'Posrednik' in Moscow on March 5, 1895. The story became very popular in short time, with several editions in Russia and translations into English, French and German in the same year.



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