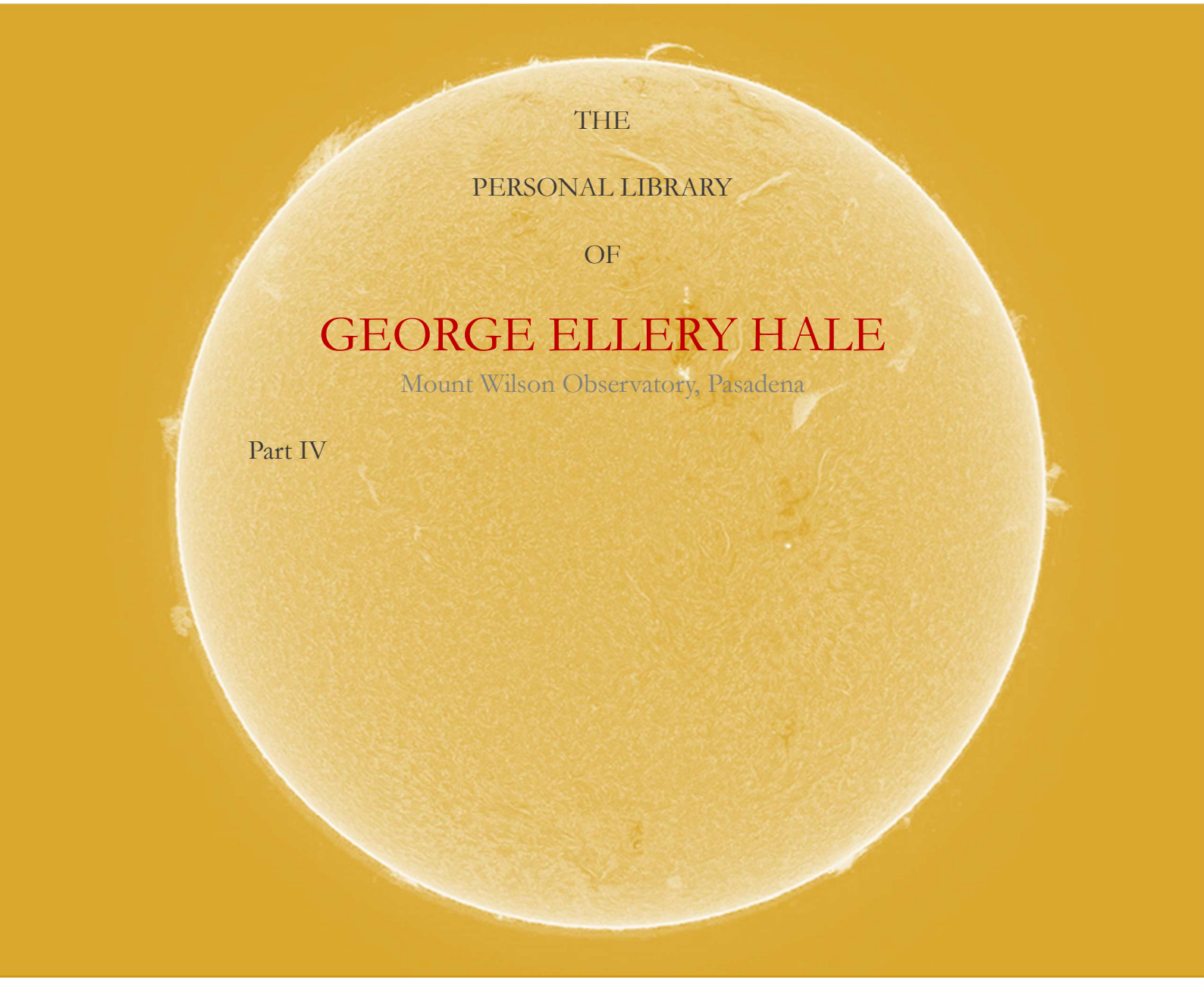
CATALOGUE 341



THE

PERSONAL LIBRARY

OF

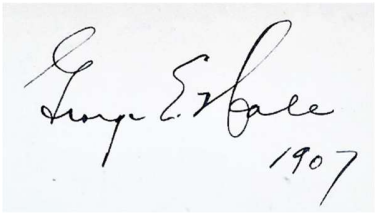
GEORGE ELLERY HALE

Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena

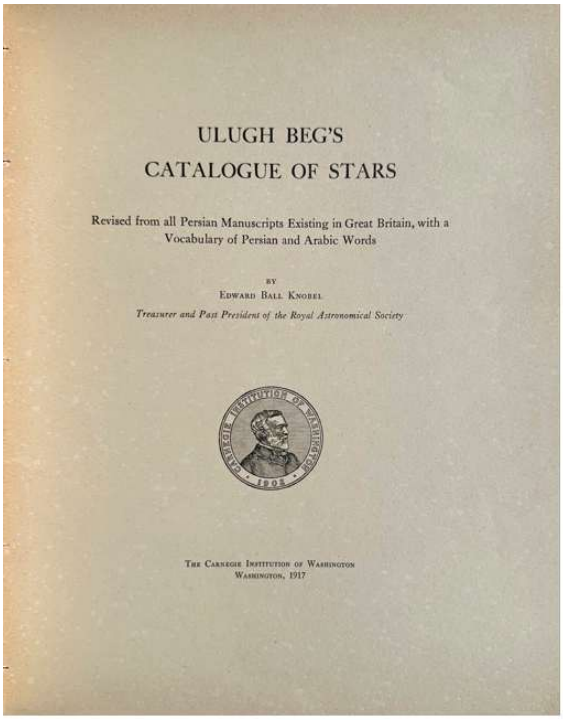
Part IV

JEFF WEBER
RARE BOOKS

Neuchatel Switzerland



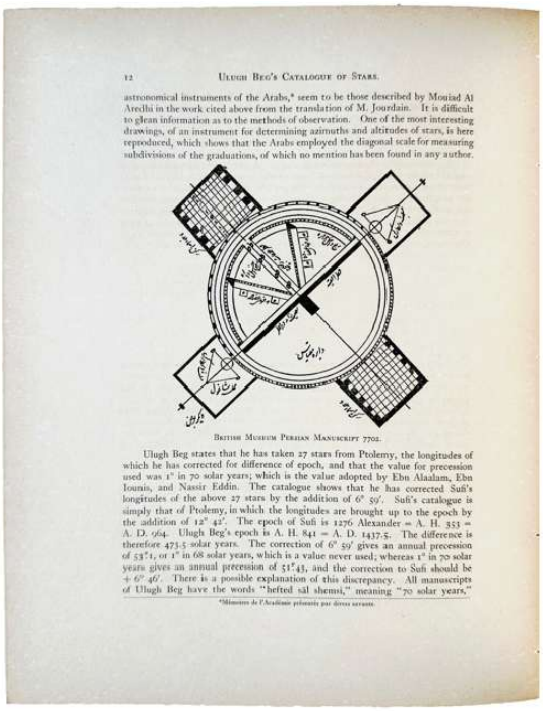
GEORGE ELLERY HALE (June 29, 1868 – February 21, 1938) was an American solar astronomer, best known for his discovery of magnetic fields in sunspots, and as the leader or key figure in the planning or construction of several world-leading telescopes; namely, the 40-inch refracting telescope at Yerkes Observatory, 60-inch Hale reflecting telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory, 100-inch Hooker reflecting telescope at Mount Wilson, and the 200-inch Hale reflecting telescope at Palomar Observatory. He also played a key role in the foundation of the International Union for Cooperation in Solar Research and the National Research Council, and in developing the California Institute of Technology into a leading research university.


ULUGH BEG'S
CATALOGUE OF STARS

Revised from all Persian Manuscripts Existing in Great Britain, with a Vocabulary of Persian and Arabic Words

BY
EDWARD BALL KNOBEL
Treasurer and Past President of the Royal Astronomical Society

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, 1917


12 ULUGH BEG'S CATALOGUE OF STARS.

astronomical instruments of the Arabs,* seem to be those described by Mouïad Al Arcthi in the work cited above from the translation of M. Jourdain. It is difficult to glean information as to the methods of observation. One of the most interesting drawings, of an instrument for determining azimuths and altitudes of stars, is here reproduced, which shows that the Arabs employed the diagonal scale for measuring subdivisions of the graduations, of which no mention has been found in any author.

BRITISH MUSEUM PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT 7702.

Ulugh Beg states that he has taken 27 stars from Ptolemy, the longitudes of which he has corrected for difference of epoch, and that the value for precession used was 1° in 70 solar years; which is the value adopted by Ebn Alaalam, Ebn Iounis, and Nassir Eddin. The catalogue shows that he has corrected Sufi's longitudes of the above 27 stars by the addition of 6° 59'. Sufi's catalogue is simply that of Ptolemy, in which the longitudes are brought up to the epoch by the addition of 12° 42'. The epoch of Sufi is 1276 Alexander = A. H. 353 = A. D. 964. Ulugh Beg's epoch is A. H. 841 = A. D. 1437.5. The difference is therefore 473.5 solar years. The correction of 6° 59' gives an annual precession of 53".1, or 1° in 68 solar years, which is a value never used, whereas 1° in 70 solar years gives an annual precession of 51".43, and the correction to Sufi should be + 6° 46'. There is a possible explanation of this discrepancy. All manuscripts of Ulugh Beg have the words "hefted sâl shemsi," meaning "70 solar years,"

*Mémoires de l'Académie présentés par divers savants.

164. [**BEG, Ulugh** (1394-1449)] **Edward Ball KNOBEL** (1841-1930). *Ulugh Beg's Catalogue of Stars; revised from all Persian Manuscripts existing in Great Britain, with a vocabulary of Persia and Arabic words*. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1917. ¶ Series: *Carnegie Institution of Washington*, pub. 250. 4to. 109, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers. Initials of 'AP', 1953, being Alexander Pogo. Rare.

$ 50

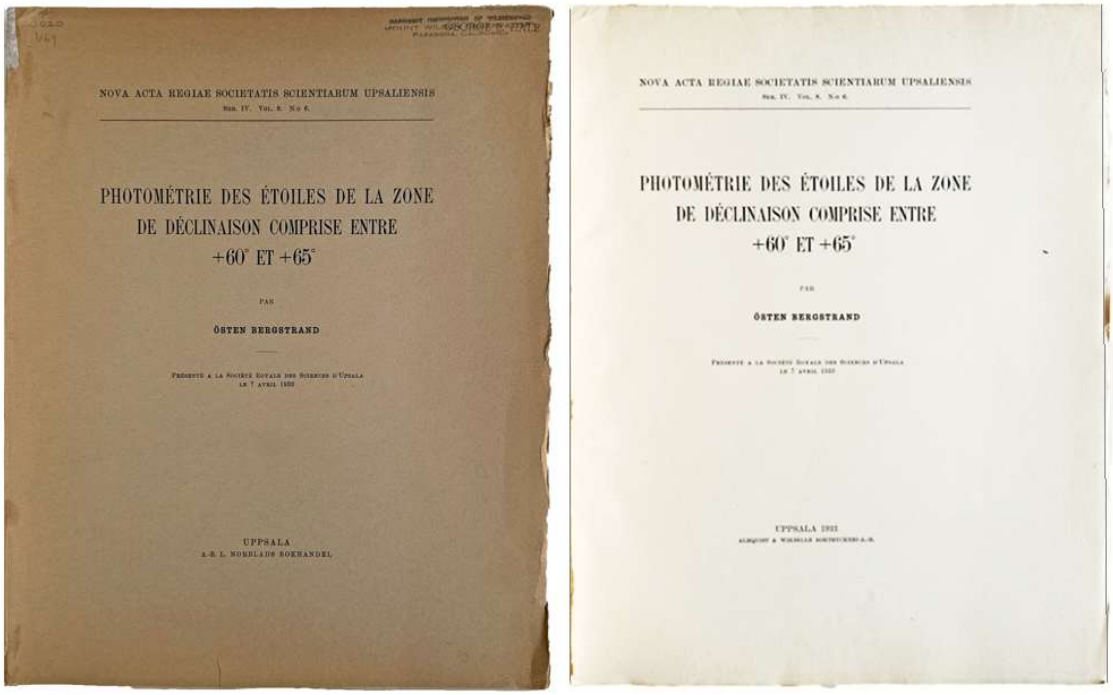
Ulugh Beg's Catalogue of the stars was the first comprehensive stellar catalogue since that of Ptolemy.

Mīrzā Muhammad Tarāghāy bin Shāhrukh, better known as Ulugh Beg, born in Persia, was a Timurid sultan, as well as an astronomer and mathematician. Ulugh Beg was notable for his work in astronomy-related mathematics, such as trigonometry and spherical geometry, as well as his general interests in the arts and intellectual activities.

In 1872, Knobel "purchased an 8.5 inch reflecting telescope to further his interest in astronomy. His work on a publication about the chronology of star catalogues in 1875 let him to study the work of early Arab astronomers and

learn some Arabic and Persian. He then prepared a new edition of the star catalogue in the Almagest using all available sources in Greek, Arabic and Latin. After a long collaboration with C. H. F. Peters, a final collated version was published in 1915. In 1917 he published a translation of Ulugh Beg's star catalogue. He was President of both the British Astronomical Association and the Royal Astronomical Society (1892–1893 and 1900–1901)." – Wikip.

PROVENANCE [signed with his initials]: Alexander Pogo (1893-1988) was an astronomer, classical scholar, and librarian at the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, California, known for his work in the early 20th century. He was involved in astronomical research, including topics like pseudo-Cepheids.

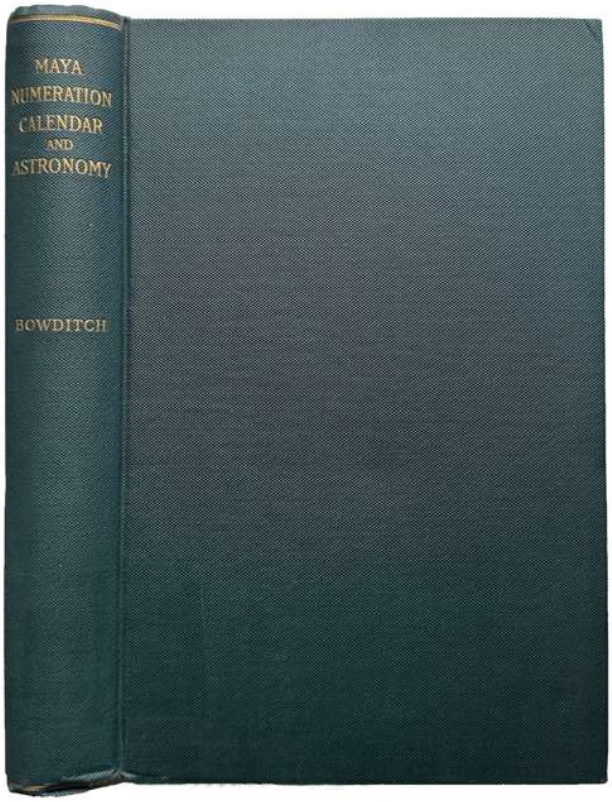


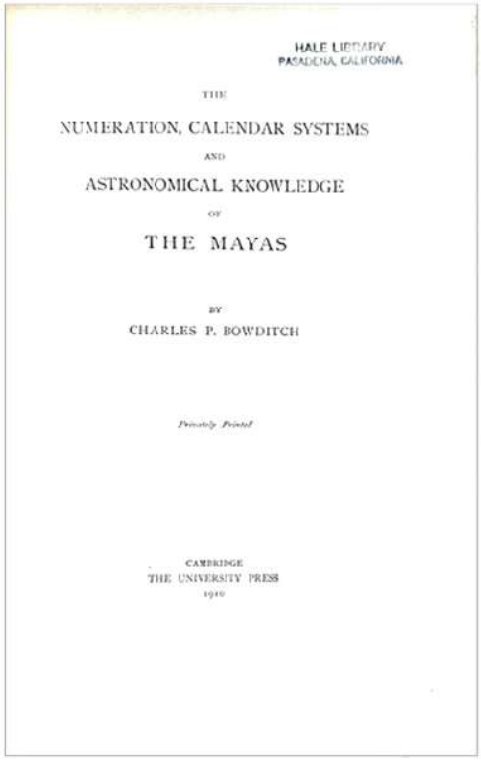
165. **BERGSTRAND, Östen** (1873-1948). *Photométrie des Étoiles de la zone de déclinaison comprise entre +60 º et 65º*. Uppsala : A.-B. L. Norblads Bokhandel ; Almqvist & Wiksell, 1933. ¶ Series: *Nova acta Regiae Societatis Scientiarum Upsaliensis*, ser. 4, vol. 8, no. 6. 8vo. 113, [1] pp. Original tan printed wrappers; spine mended, rear cover with short tear and chipped at corner and for-edge. Rubber-stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. RARE.

$ 20

Carl Östen Emanuel Bergstrand was a Swedish astronomer. He was Professor of Astronomy at Uppsala University from 1909 until 1938 and from where he received his Ph.D. in astronomy in 1899 under Nils Christoffer Dunér. His early work was focused on astrometrics, particularly in the examination of photographic plates to measure stellar parallax. He used the orbital motions of the moons of Uranus to measure the rotation period and equatorial flattening of the planet. He also made studies of the solar corona, using photographs from the 1914 solar eclipse expedition.

§ Hockey, Thomas. *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*. 2009.





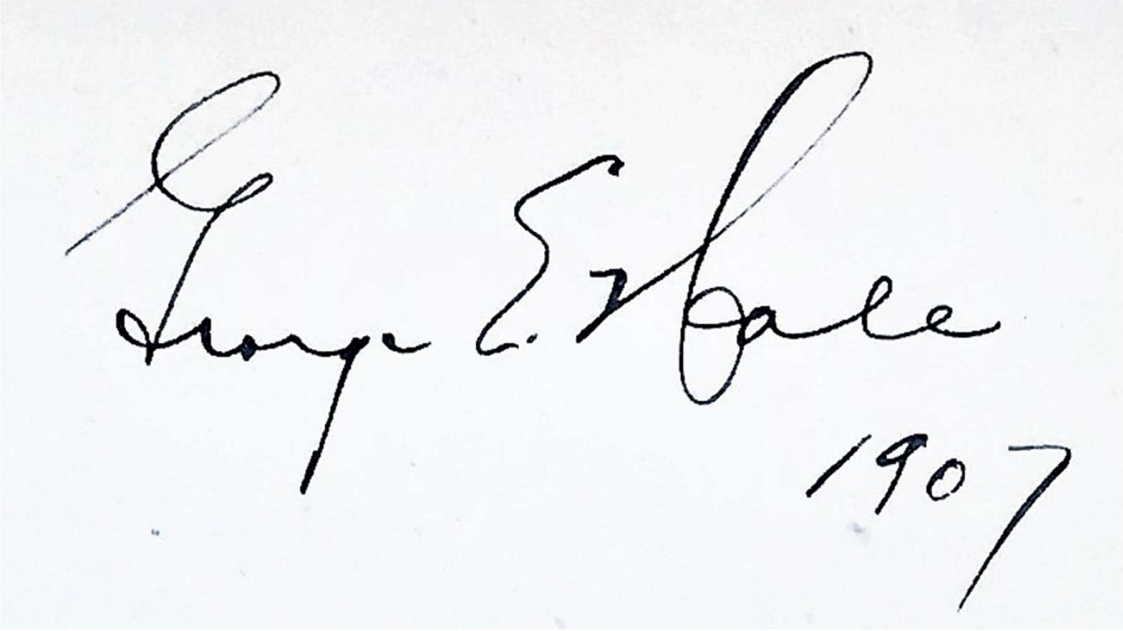
166. **BOWDITCH, Charles P**. [**Pickering**] (1842-1921). *The Numeration, Calendar Systems and Astronomical Knowledge of the Mayas*. Privately printed. Cambridge: University Press, 1910. ¶ Large 8vo. xvi, [2], 346 pp. 19 folding double-page plates, 64 figures (including some actual plates), 33 tables. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, rubber-stamps on

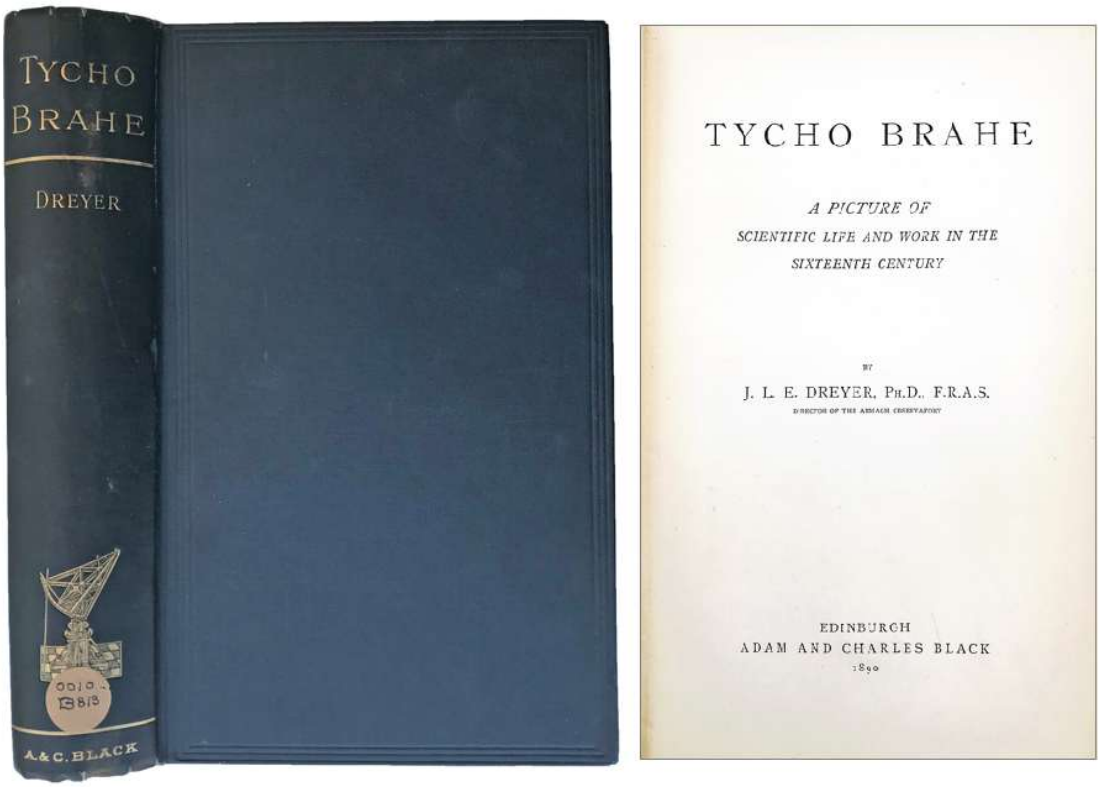
top edge and also on the title; ownership signature, 1937. This is a very handsome copy. RARE.

$ 200

Printed for the use of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

Bowditch is perhaps best known for his pioneering work as an archeologist, specializing in Maya hieroglyphic writing. In 1910, he published The Numeration, Calendar Systems and Astronomical Knowledge of the Mayas, one of the premier studies of the subject. – Charles P. Bowditch Family Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society.





Signed by George Ellery Hale, 1907

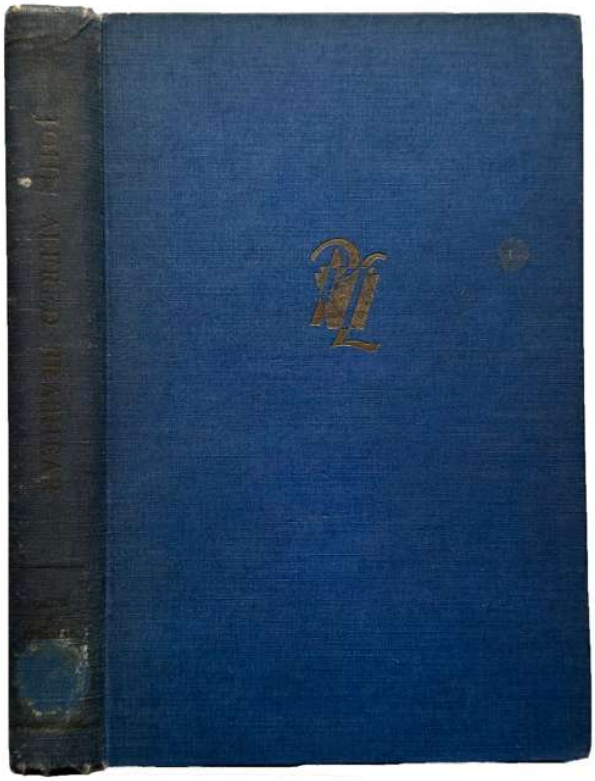
167. [**BRAHE, Tycho**] **DREYER, John Louis Emil** (1952-1926). *Tycho Brahe; a picture of scientific life and work in the sixteenth century*. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, 1890. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 405, [3] pp. Frontispiece, 4 plates, index, errata. Original navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Small call no. label on spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institute, Mt. Wilson Observatory; SIGNED BY FORMER OWNER, astronomer GEORGE E. HALE, 1907. Very good copy. S13689

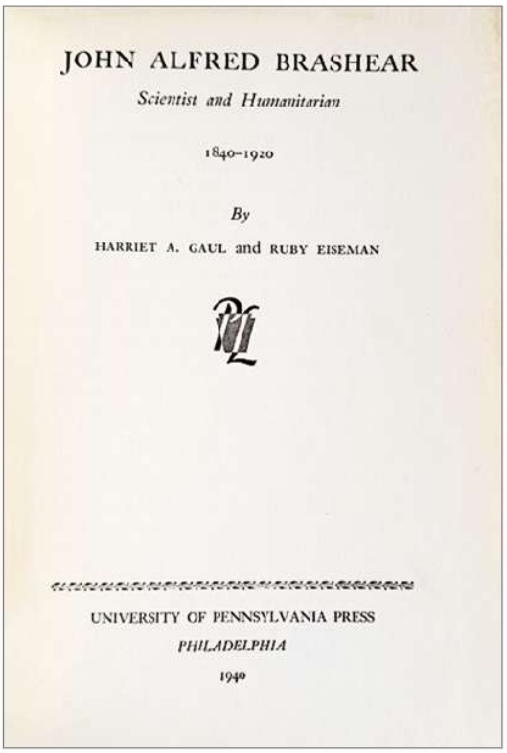
$ 750

First edition. "The best single treatment of Tycho's life and work" -- C. Doris Hellman, *DSB*, vol. II, p. 415.

Dreyer, born in Copenhagen, studied astronomy under professional mentors for whom he worked in Parsontown, Ireland, Dunsink at Trinity College, Dublin, under Sir Robert Stawell Ball. From this point his career takes him to Armagh Observatory where he becomes its Director. Dreyer edited the 15-volume collected works of Brahe. He won the Gold Medal of the Royal

Astronomical Society in 1916 and served as the society's president from 1923 until 1925.

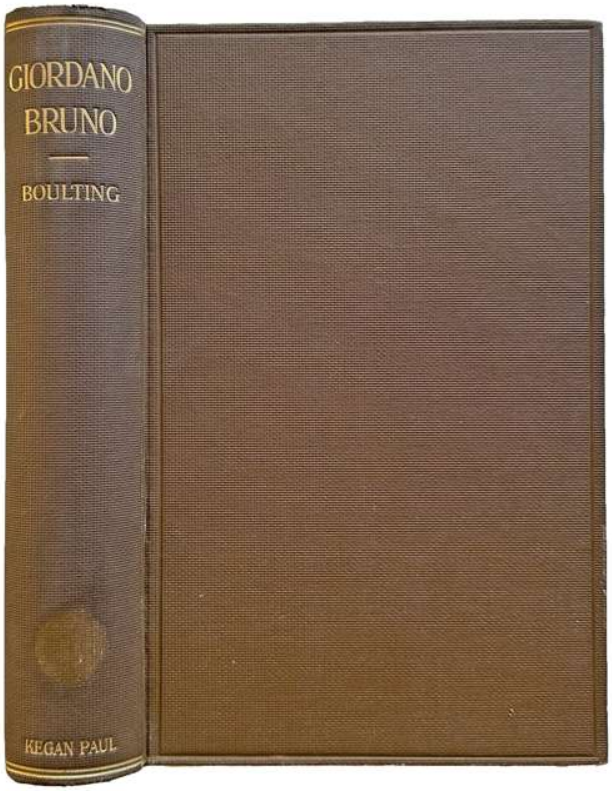


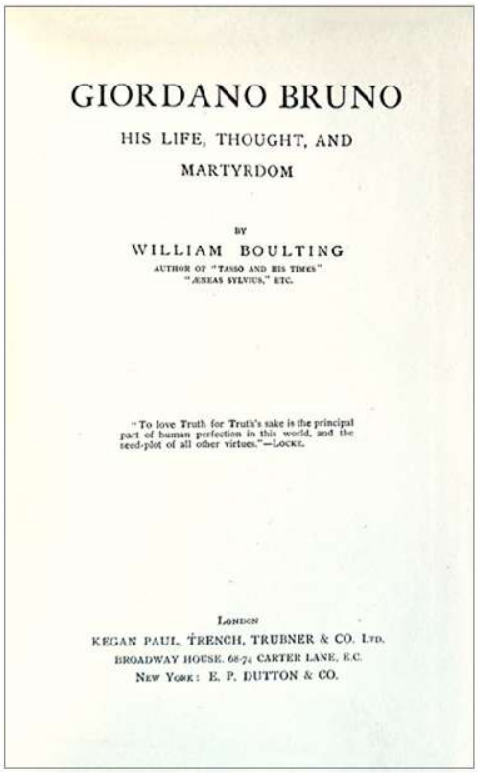


168. [**BRASHEAR, John Alfred** (1840-1920)] **Harriet A. GAUL**; **Ruby EISEMAN**. *John Alfred Brashear, Scientist and Humanitarian 1840-1920*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1940. ¶ 8vo. viii, 220 pp. Frontispiece, index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine darkened. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 12.95

John Alfred Brashear was an American astronomer and instrument builder.




GIORDANO BRUNO

HIS LIFE, THOUGHT, AND MARTYRDOM

BY

WILLIAM BOULTING

AUTHOR OF "TASSO AND HIS TIMES" "ÆNEAS SYLVIUS," ETC.

"To love Truth for Truth's sake is the principal part of human perfection in this world, and the seed-plot of all other virtues."—LOCKE.

LONDON

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO. LTD.

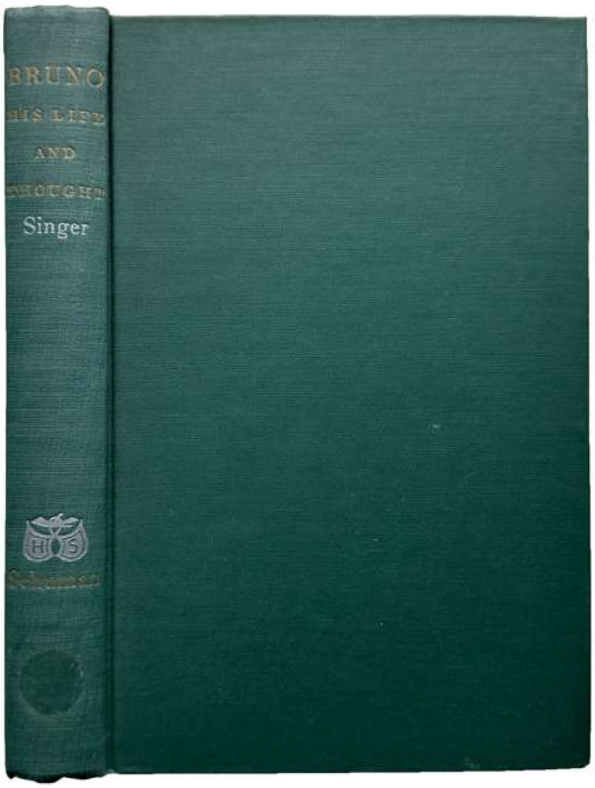
BROADWAY HOUSE, 68-74 CARTER LANE, E.C.

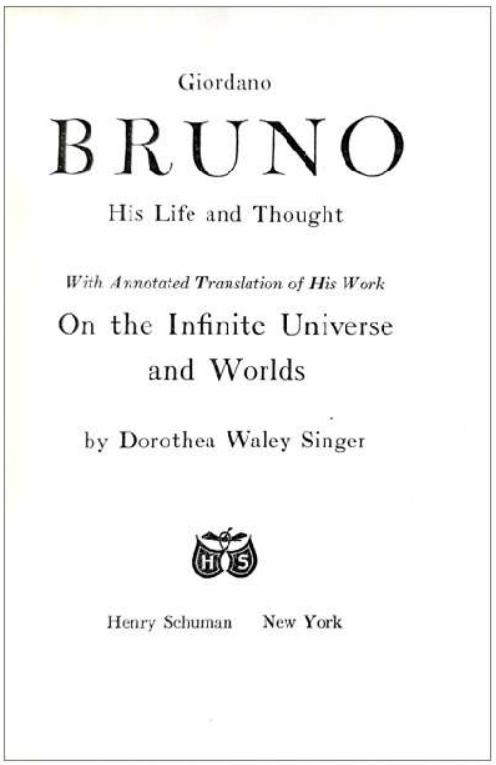
NEW YORK: E. P. DUTTON & CO.

169. [**BRUNO, Giordano** (1548-1600)] **William BOULTING**. *Giordano Bruno: his life, thought, and martyrdom*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, n.d. [ca. 1914]. ¶ Second issue (unstated). 8vo. viii, 315, [1] pp. The title is a cancel. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; small paper sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 50

Bruno, who was martyred for his beliefs and his "sharp tongue", was "known for his cosmological theories, which conceptually extended to include the then novel Copernican model. He proposed that the stars were distant suns surrounded by their own planets, and he raised the possibility that these planets might foster life of their own, a cosmological position known as cosmic pluralism. He also insisted that the universe is infinite and could have no 'center'." [Wikip.].




Giordano

BRUNO

His Life and Thought

With Annotated Translation of His Work

On the Infinite Universe and Worlds

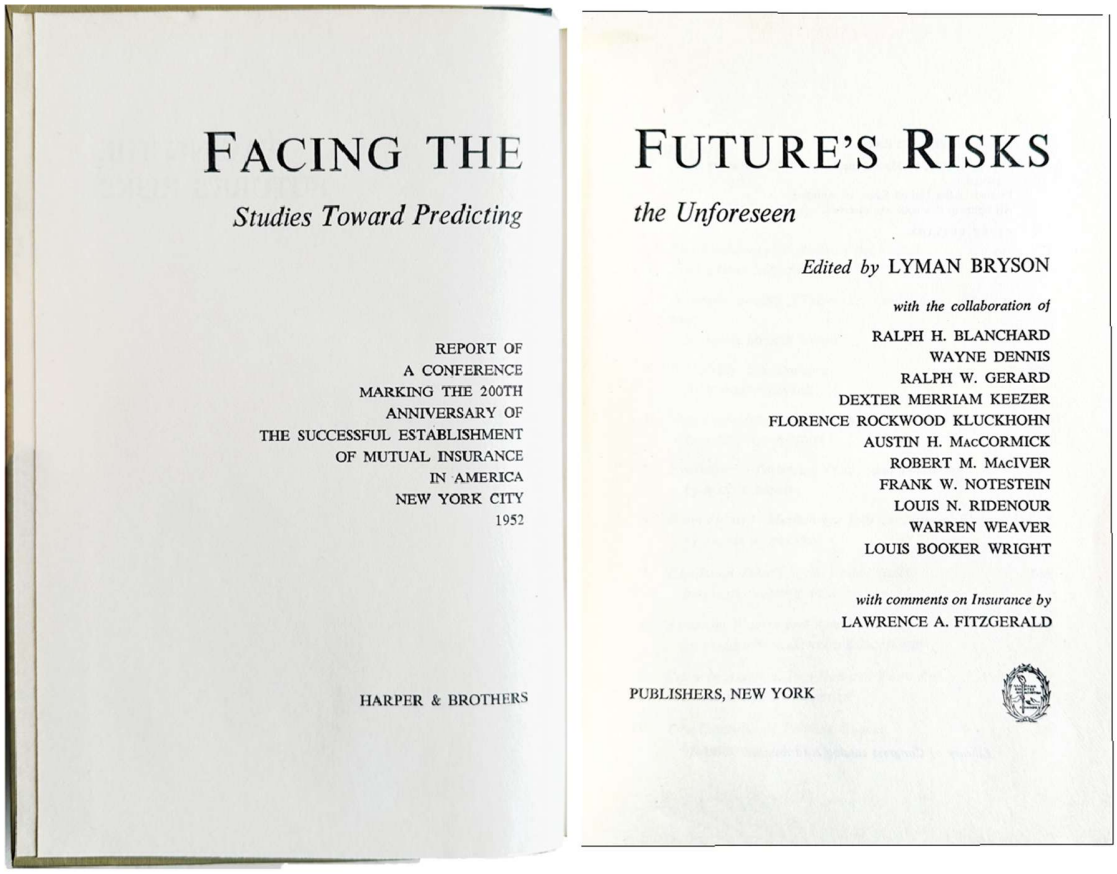
by Dorothea Waley Singer

Henry Schuman New York

170. [**BRUNO, Giordano** (1548-1600)] **Dorothea Waley SINGER** (1882-1964). *Giordano Bruno his life and thought. With annotated translation of his work, On the Infinite Universe and Worlds*. New York: Henry Schuman, 1950. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 389, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 14 illustrations, index. Original green cloth, spine stamped in gilt & silver; small paper label removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 30

Dorothea Singer, the former wife of Charles Singer, was a renowned scholar herself, in particular she spearheaded a research project specializing in Medieval and Early Modern paleography. Her index of all medical and scientific manuscripts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the Middle Ages to the early modern era, is still being worked on today.



FACING THE

Studies Toward Predicting

REPORT OF
A CONFERENCE
MARKING THE 200TH
ANNIVERSARY OF
THE SUCCESSFUL ESTABLISHMENT
OF MUTUAL INSURANCE
IN AMERICA
NEW YORK CITY
1952

HARPER & BROTHERS

FUTURE'S RISKS

the Unforeseen

Edited by LYMAN BRYSON

with the collaboration of

RALPH H. BLANCHARD
WAYNE DENNIS
RALPH W. GERARD
DEXTER MERRIAM KEEZER
FLORENCE ROCKWOOD KLUCKHOHN
AUSTIN H. MacCORMICK
ROBERT M. MacIVER
FRANK W. NOTESTEIN
LOUIS N. RIDENOUR
WARREN WEAVER
LOUIS BOOKER WRIGHT

with comments on Insurance by
LAWRENCE A. FITZGERALD

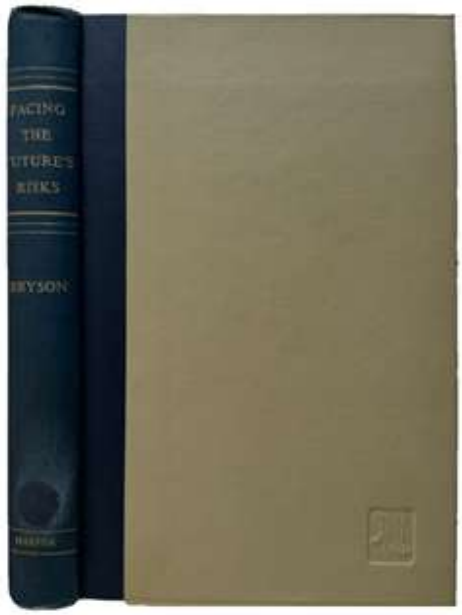
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

171. **BRYSON, Lyman** (1888-1959). *Facing the Future's Risks; studies toward predicting the unforeseen. Report of a Conference marking the 200th anniversary of successful establishment of Mutual Insurance in America New York City*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1953. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, [2], 318 pp. Index. Original two-tone navy-blue & beige cloth, gilt-stamped spine; small added spine label removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate of the Mount Wilson Observatory, given by Alexander Pogo. Very good.

$ 7.95

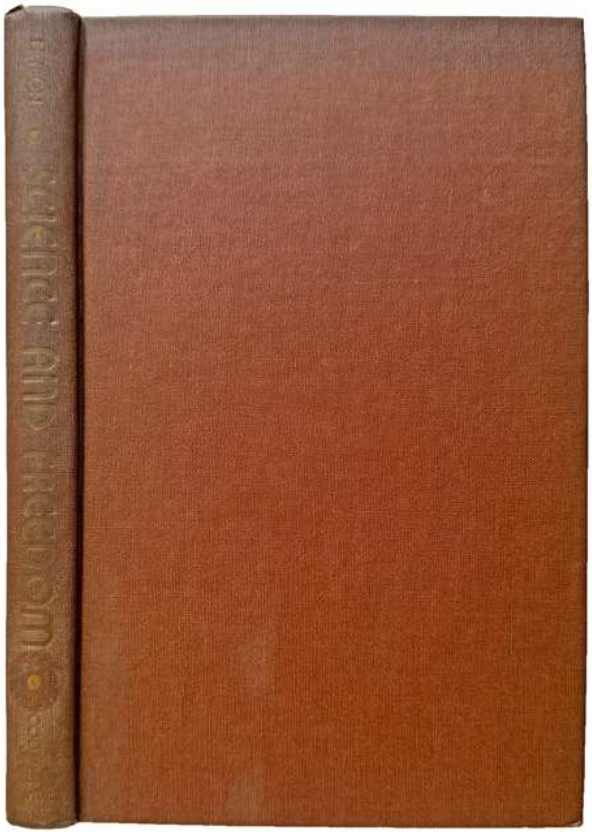
Contributions included: The conference on risks of the future, by L. Bryson – American society, 1752-1952: comparison and contrast, by Louis Booker Wright [Director, Folger Shakespeare Library] – Probability and statistics, by Warren Weaver [Rockefeller Foundation] – Physical science and the future, by Louis N. Ridenour [physicist] – Psychology: yesterday, today, and tomorrow, by Wayne Dennis [Head, Dept. of Psychology, Brooklyn College] – From spirits to mechanism: two centuries of biology, by Ralph W. Gerard [Professor

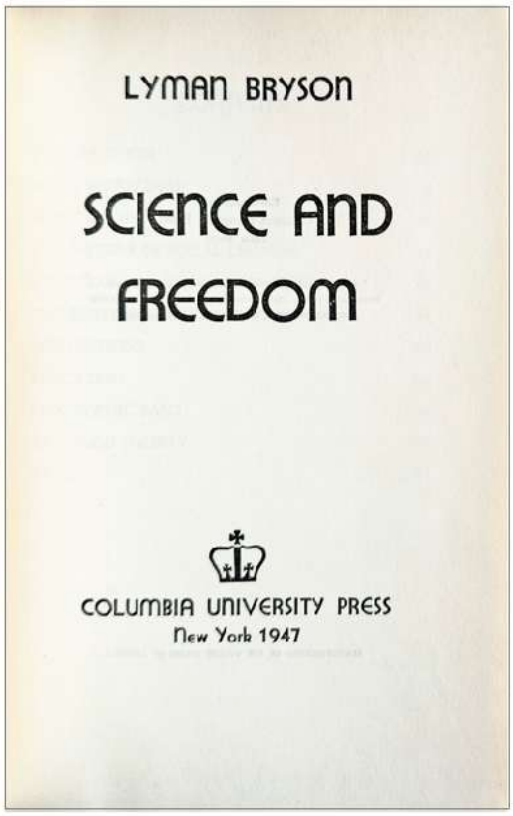
Physiology, University of Chicago] – Population trends in the United States, by Frank W. Notestein [Princeton Univ.] – American women and American values, by Florence Rockwood Kluckhohn [Harvard Univ.] – Crime in America, two hundred years ago and today, by Austin H. MacCormick [Professor of Criminology, Univ. of California] – Two centuries of political change, by Robert M. MacIver [Columbia Univ.] – Foundations of America's economic greatness, by Dexter M. Keezer [McGraw-Hill] – Risk and insurance, by Ralph H. Blanchard [Professor of Insurance, Columbia Univ.] – Mutual insurance and the risks of the future, by Lawrence A. Fitzgerald – [Mutual Insurance].



Lyman Lloyd Bryson was an American educator, media advisor and author known for his work in educational radio and television programs for CBS from the 1930s through the 1950s. He was professor of Education at Columbia University.

PROVENANCE: Alexander Pogo (1893-1988) was an astronomer, classical scholar, and librarian at the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, California, known for his work in the early 20th century. He was involved in astronomical research, including topics like pseudo-Cepheids.



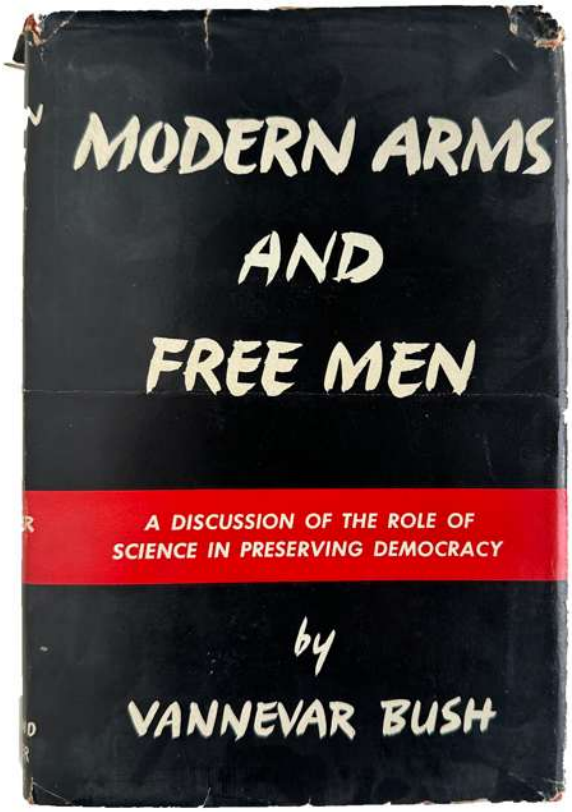


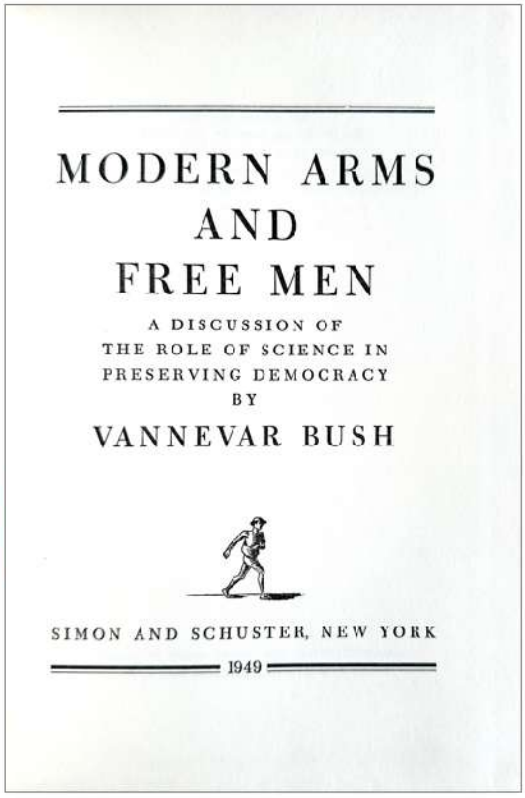
172. **BRYSON, Lyman** (1888-1959). *Science and Freedom*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. ¶ Small 8vo. xi, [1], 191, [1] pp. Original brown gilt-stamped cloth; small added spine label removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate of the Mount Wilson Observatory, given to them by Alexander Pogo. Very good.

$ 7.95

Lyman Lloyd Bryson was an American educator, media advisor and author known for his work in educational radio and television programs for CBS from the 1930s through the 1950s.

PROVENANCE: Alexander Pogo (1893-1988) was an astronomer, classical scholar, and librarian at the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, California, known for his work in the early 20th century. He was involved in astronomical research, including topics like pseudo-Cepheids.



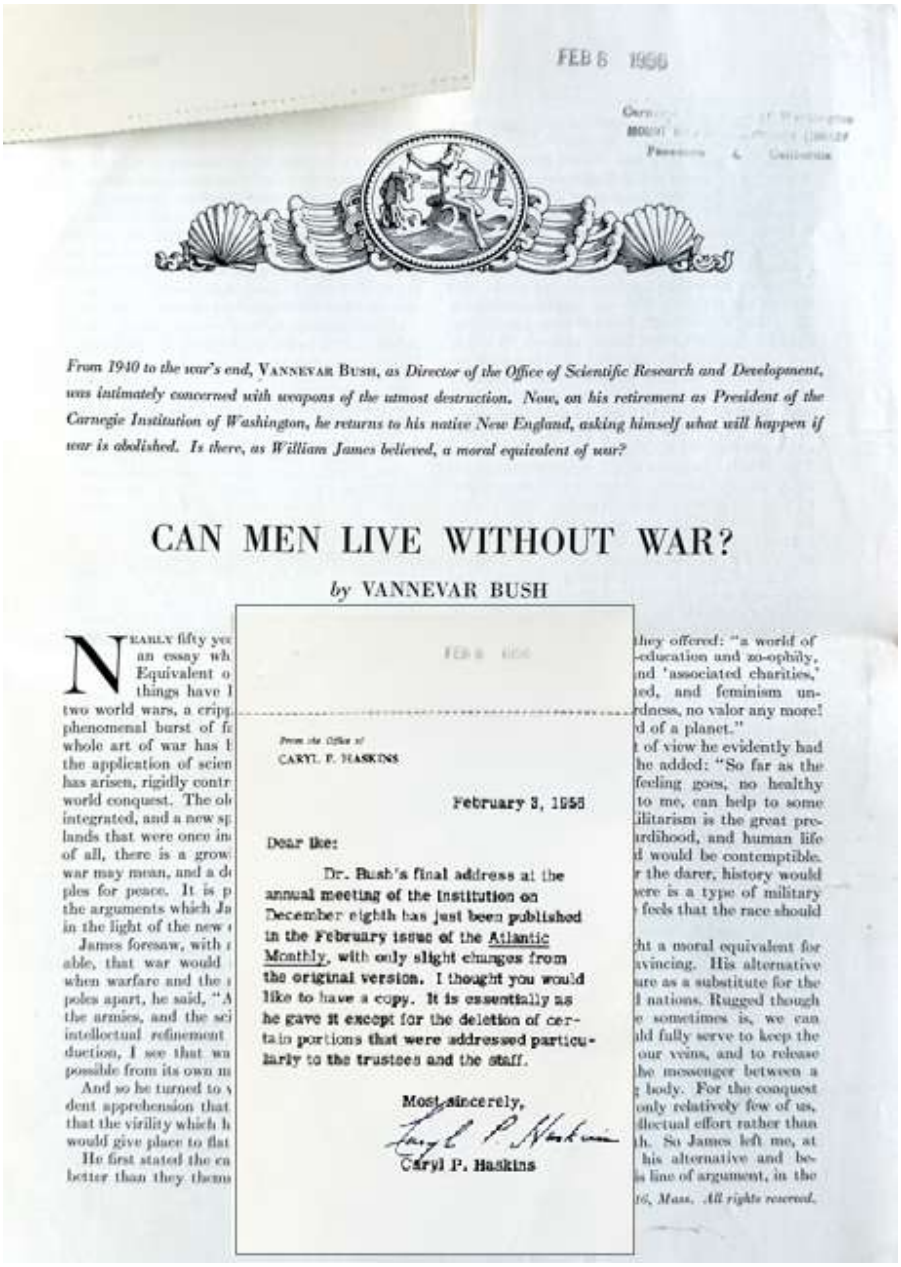


173. **BUSH, Vannevar** (1890-1974). *Modern Arms and Free Men; a discussion of the role of science in preserving democracy*. New York: Simon Schuster, 1949. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. 273, [1] pp. Index. Original red cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 15

Bush "continued to be skeptical about rockets and missiles, writing in his 1949 book, *Modern Arms and Free Men*, that intercontinental ballistic missiles would not be technically feasible "for a long time to come . . . if ever"." Not exactly a realistic vision of the future.

Accompanying this copy is a paper written by Bush, "Can Men Live Without War?" Atlantic Monthly (separate), 1956. The paper was published with 'slight changes' over the journal issue.



FEB 6 1950

From 1940 to the war's end, VANNEVAR BUSH, *as Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, was intimately concerned with weapons of the utmost destruction. Now, on his retirement as President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, he returns to his native New England, asking himself what will happen if war is abolished. Is there, as William James believed, a moral equivalent of war?*

CAN MEN LIVE WITHOUT WAR?

by VANNEVAR BUSH

NEARLY fifty ye
an essay wh
Equivalent o
things have l
two world wars, a cripp
phenomenal burst of fr
whole art of war has l
the application of scien
has arisen, rigidly contr
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the arguments which Ja
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And so he turned to
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would give place to flat

He first stated the ca
better than they them

they offered: "a world of
-education and zo-ophily,
nd 'associated charities,'
ed, and feminism un-
rdness, no valor any more!
d of a planet."
t of view he evidently had
he added: "So far as the
feeling goes, no healthy
to me, can help to some
ilitarism is the great pre-
urdihood, and human life
d would be contemptible.
r the darer, history would
ere is a type of military
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ht a moral equivalent for
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ure as a substitute for the
l nations. Rugged though
e sometimes is, we can
ld fully serve to keep the
our veins, and to release
he messenger between a
body. For the conquest
only relatively few of us,
llectual effort rather than
h. So James left me, at
his alternative and be-
is line of argument, in the

From the Office of
CARYL P. HASKINS

February 3, 1950

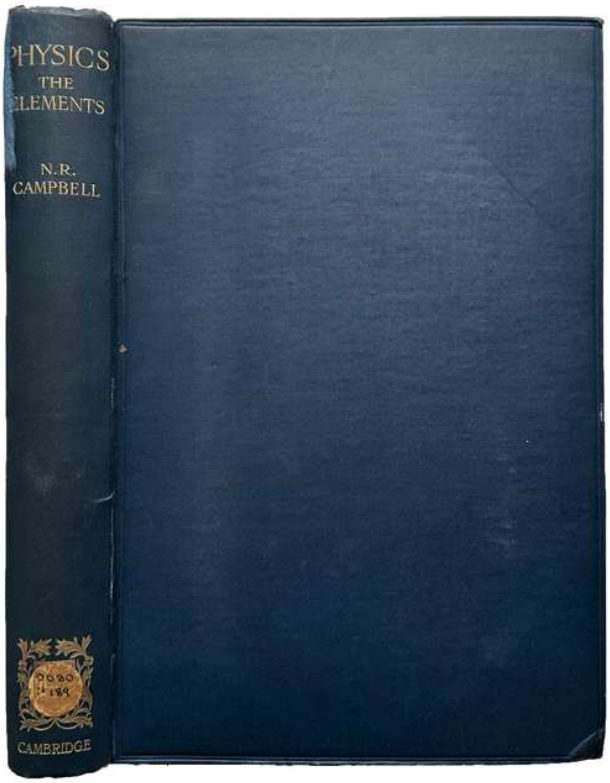
Dear Ike:

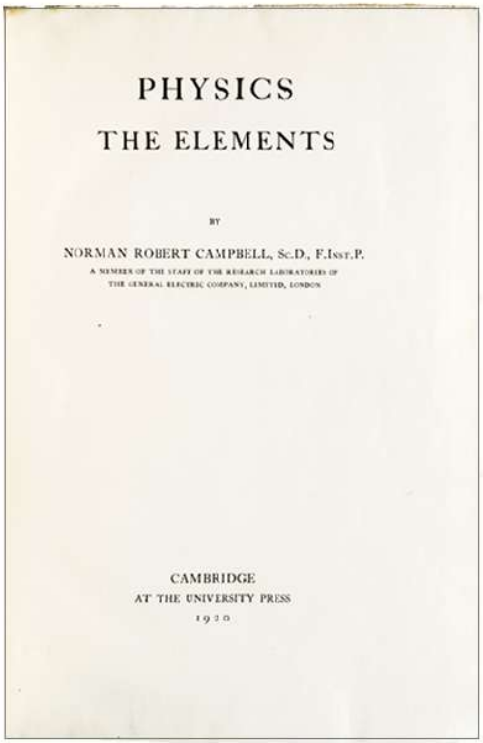
Dr. Bush's final address at the annual meeting of the Institution on December eighth has just been published in the February issue of the Atlantic Monthly, with only slight changes from the original version. I thought you would like to have a copy. It is essentially as he gave it except for the deletion of certain portions that were addressed particularly to the trustees and the staff.

Most sincerely,

Caryl P. Haskins

[173]




PHYSICS

THE ELEMENTS

BY

NORMAN ROBERT CAMPBELL, Sc.D., F.Inst.P.

A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON

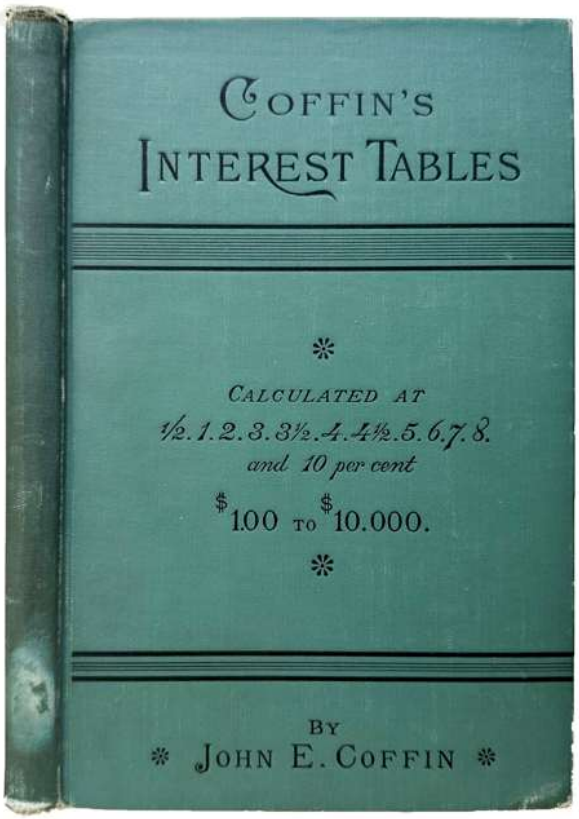
CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1920

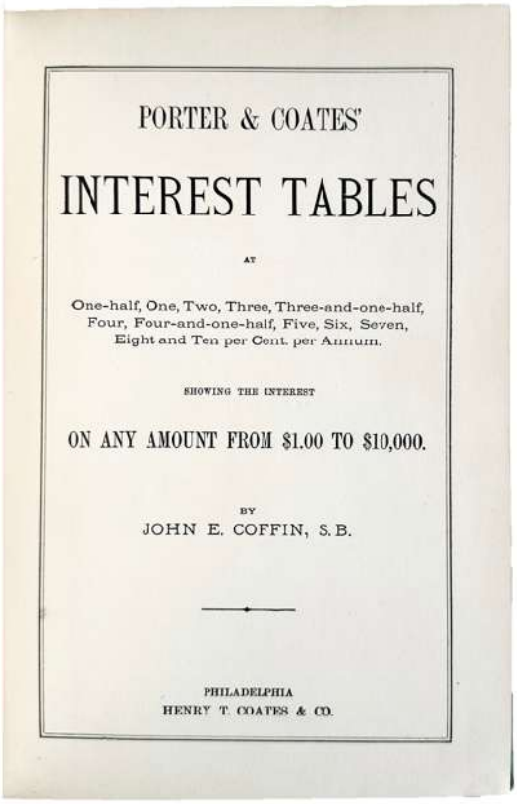
174. **CAMPBELL, Norman Robert** (1880-1949). *Physics: the elements*. Cambridge: University Press, 1920. ¶ Tall 8vo. vii, [3], 565, [1] pp. Index. Original navy cloth; inner joint strengthened, back hinge mended with kozo. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Solar Observatory. Very good.

$ 30

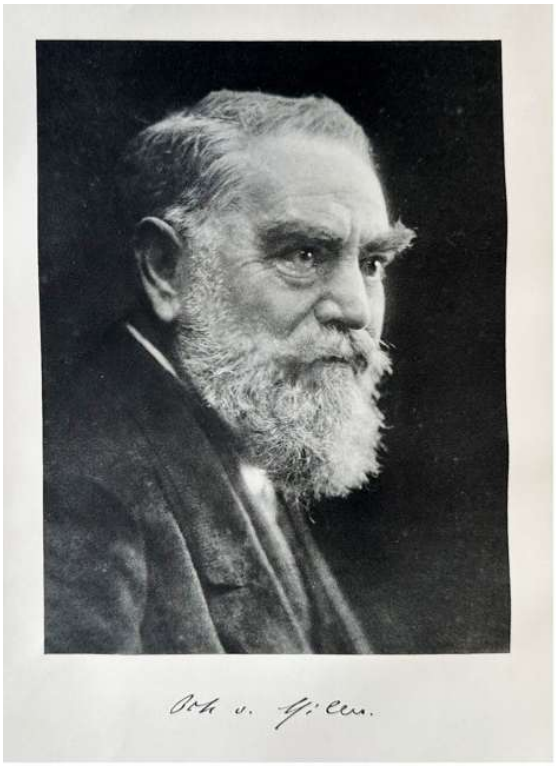
"This work consists of the first two parts of a planned five-part work that was never completed. In this book Campbell developed his thesis that a critical analysis of science might not require any philosophy at all, but that an investigation of the meaning of reality and truth in science as opposed to metaphysics might be fruitful. Campbell believed that what might be considered "truth" in the realm of science might not be applicable at all in other fields." – Wikip.

Campbell became a fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1902. He was also a research assistant at the Cavendish Laboratory under the direction of J. J. Thomson. He became an honorary fellow in physics research at Leeds University in 1913.





175. **COFFIN, John E**. *Porter & Coates' Interest Tables at one-half, one, two, three, three-and-one-half, four, four-and-one-half, five, six, seven, eight and ten per cent. per annum Showing the interest on any amount from $1.00 to $10,000*. Philadelphia: Porter and Coates, 1884. ¶ 8vo. 138 pp. Original full teal black-stamped cloth; rubbed, small library spine label removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 10




DAS DEUTSCHE MUSEUM
GESCHICHTE/AUFGABEN/ZIELE

IM AUFTRAGE DES VEREINES DEUTSCHER INGENIEURE UNTER MITWIRKUNG HERVORRAGENDER VERTRETER DER TECHNIK UND NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN BEARBEITET VON

CONRAD MATSCHOSS

1925

VDI-VERLAG GMBH./BERLIN SW 19
R. OLDENBOURG/MÜNCHEN

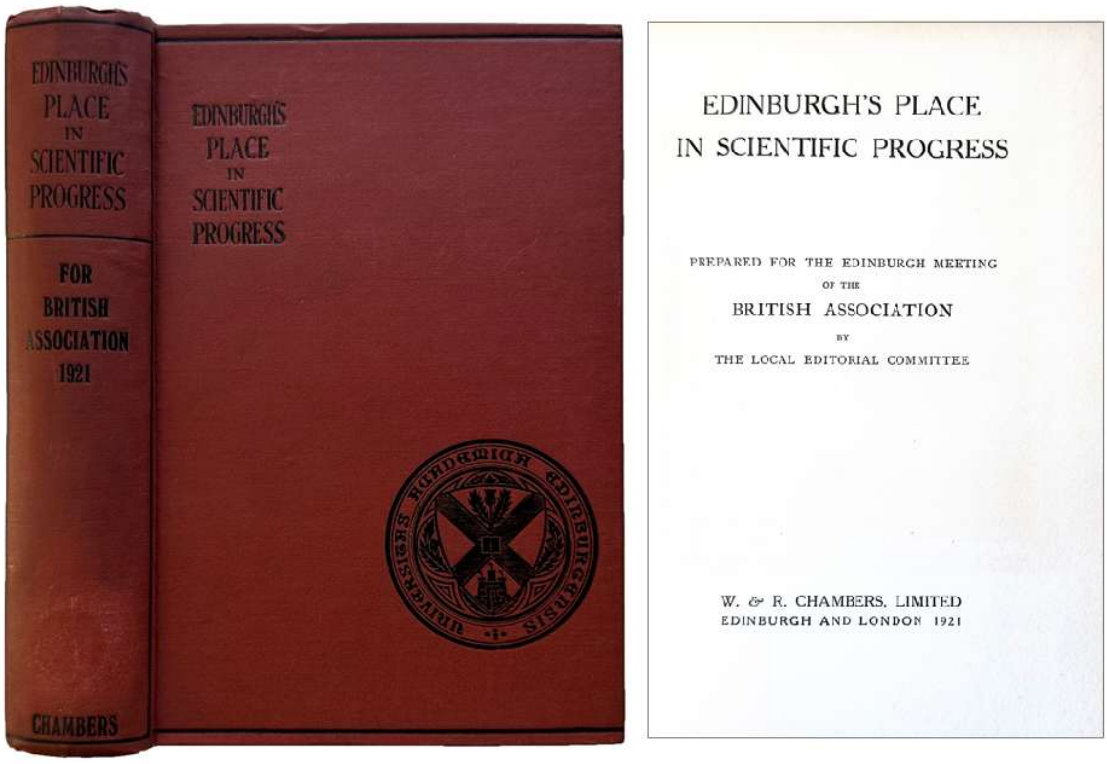
176. **Deutsches Museum (Munich, Allemagne); MATSCHOSS, Conrad** (1871-1942) (editor). *Das Deutsche Museum, Geschichte aufgaben Ziele. Im Auftrage des Vereins deutscher Ingenieure unter Mitwirkung hervorragender Vertreter der Technik und Naturwissenschaften bearbeitet von Conrad Matschoss.* Berlin: VDI-verlag [Verein deutscher Ingenieure]; Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1925. ¶ 4to. IV, 364 pp. Frontispiece portrait, figures. Original full gilt-stamped black cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good +.

$ 4

Hale and his successors were interested in gathering information both on education and forming institutions of science.

Laboratorium des 18. Jahrhunderts (Phlogistisches Laboratorium) mit Originalen und Nachbildungen aus den Arbeitsstätten von Boyle, Marggraf, Priestley und ihren Zeitgenossen

A well-illustrated review of German science & technology museums, commissioned by the Association of German Engineers with the collaboration of outstanding representatives of technology and natural sciences, between the world wars. The museums in this volume cover: metal working, power machines, transportation, bridge construction, ship building, tunnels, mathematics, chemistry, astronomy, physics, telegraphy, paper production, agriculture, water supply, writing, lighting, geodesy, textiles, electricity, etc. With numerous contributors.



177. [**Edinburgh**] **British Association for the Advancement of Science, Edinburgh**. *Edinburgh's Place in Scientific Progress. Prepared for the Edinburgh meeting of the British Association by the Local Editorial Committee*. Edinburgh & London: W. & R. Chambers, 1921. ¶ Small 8vo. xvi, 263, [1] pp. Color frontispiece, 8 plates. Original full brownish-red black-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good +.

$ 15

Cargill Gilston Knott, D.Sc., F.R.S., headed a committee consisting of Professor J. H. Ashworth, D.Sc., F.R.S., E.B. Bailey, B.A., F.G.S., W.B. Blaikie, LL.D., Marion I. Newbigen, D.Sc., Professor R.A. Sampson, M.A., F.R.S.

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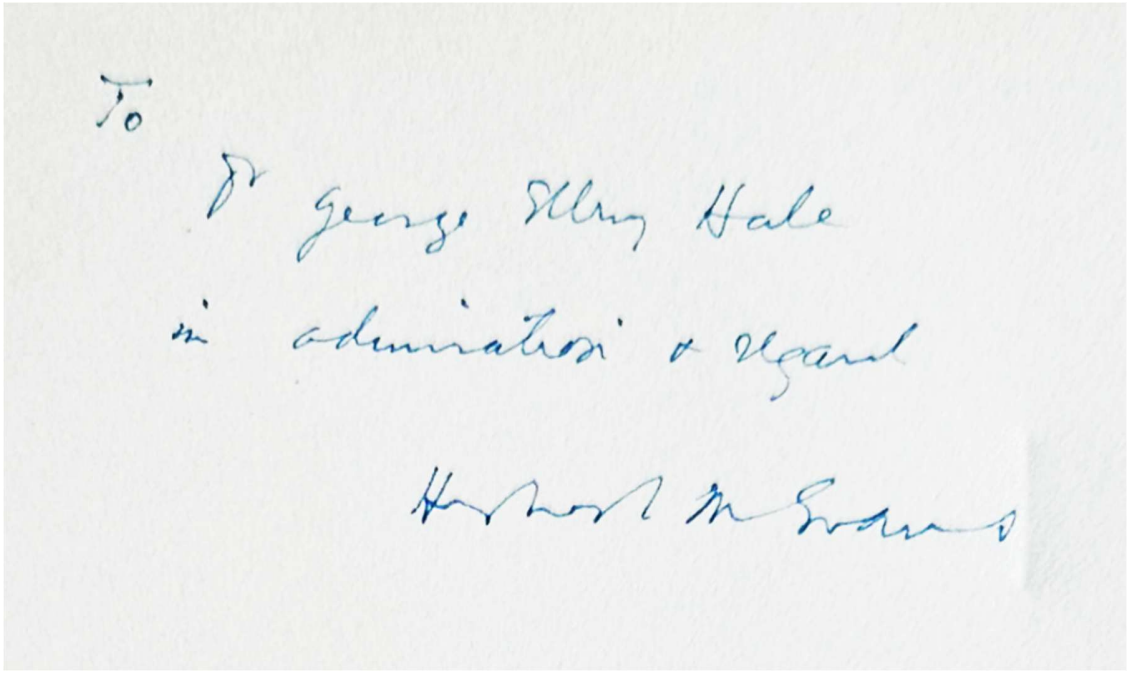
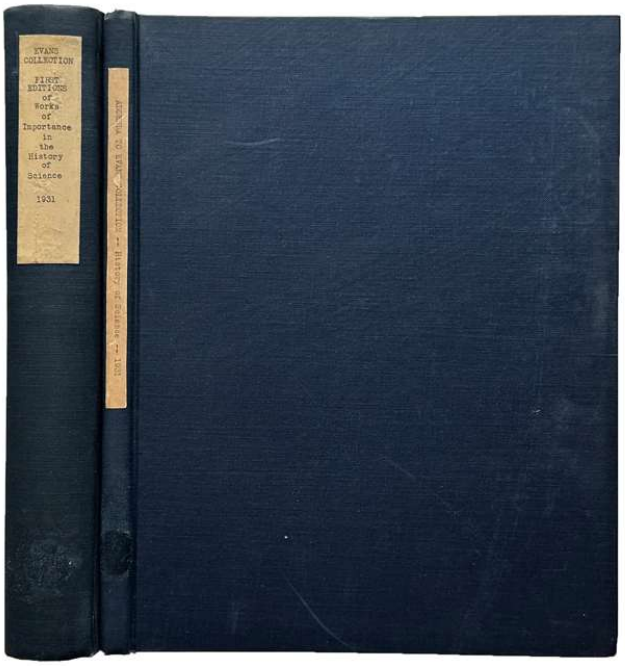
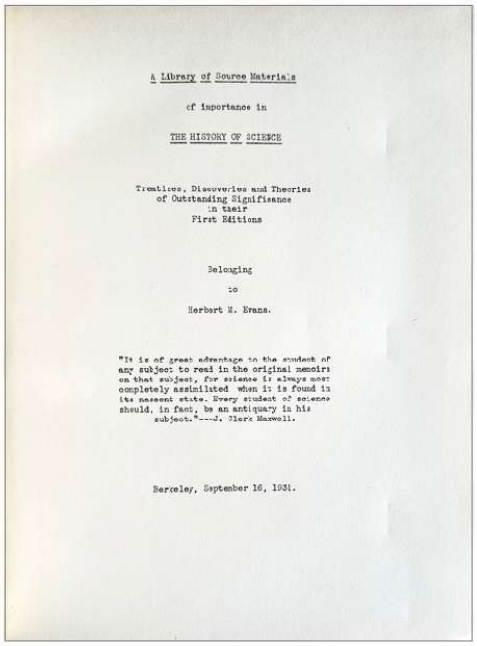
The contributors: E.B. Bailey, Thomas Hudson Beare (British civil engineer 1859-1940), George Goudie Chisholm (Scottish geographer. 1850-1930), John

Dixon Comrie (Scottish physician 1875-1939), J.H. Cunningham, Leonard Dobbin (chemist 1858–1952), James Drever, William Guy, W.A. Herdman, Cargill Gilston Knott, A.P. Laurie, Alexander Miles, Nora Milnes, J. Shield Nicholson, James Ritchie, Arthur Robinson, R.A. Sampson, W.W. Smith, A.E. Sprague, D.R. Steuart, Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Maxwell (1866-1956), Sir James Anderson Scott Watson (Scottish agriculturalist 1889-1966), Andrew Watt, F.R.S.E. (meteorologist 1869-1929).


To
Dr George Ellery Hale
in admiration & regard

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"It is of great advantage to the student of any subject to read in the original memoirs on that subject, for science is always most completely assimilated when it is found in its nascent state. Every student of science should, in fact, be an antiquary in his subject."---J. Clerk Maxwell.

Berkeley, September 16, 1931.

Inscribed by the Author, a Nobel Prize winner, to George Ellery Hale

178. **EVANS, Herbert M. [McLean]** (1882-1971). *A Library of Source Materials of importance in the History of Science: Treatises, Discoveries and Theories of Outstanding Significance in their First Editions Belonging to Herbert M. Evans*. Berkeley: For the Author, September 16, 1931. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. [iv], 398 pp.; [II], 35 ff. Original full navy-blue cloth with paper spine labels. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR "To George Elley Hale in admiration + regard, Herbert M. Evans". Near fine. RARE.

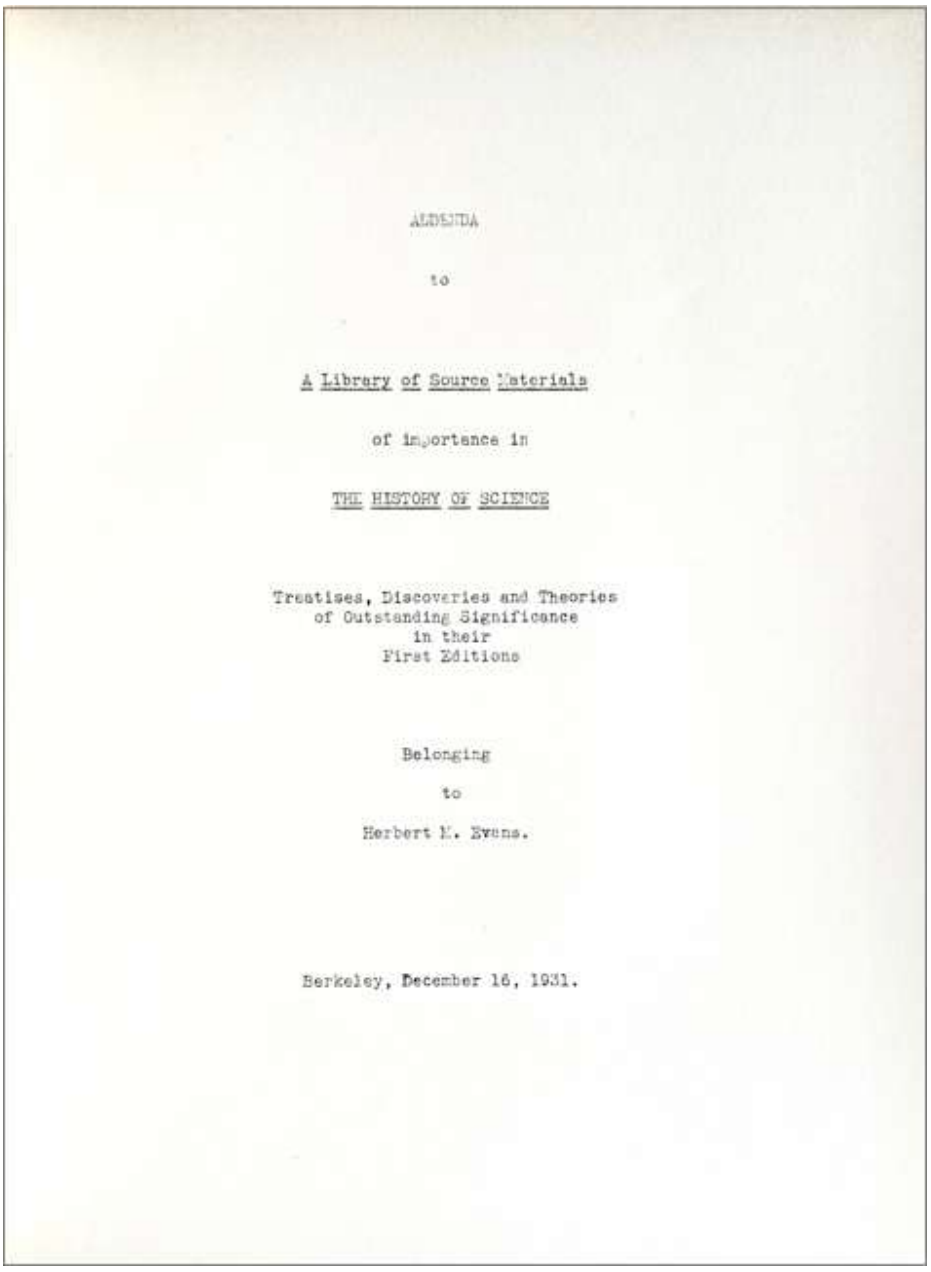
With: *Addenda to A Library of Source Materials of importance in the History of Science* . . . December 16, 1931.

With: Jacob Israel Zeitlin (1902-1987) "Herbert M. Evans, Pioneer collector of books in the history of science." *Isis* 62: pp. 507–509, 1971. Offprint with printed wrappers.

$ 750

This pioneering collection on the history of science is arranged within by topics: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, botany, zoology, psychology, philosophy, history of science.

Later, in 1934, Evans would produce an exhibit catalogue, *Exhibition of First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science*, issued in 48 pages. This was compiled to commemorate the ninety-fourth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Berkeley.



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THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

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First Editions

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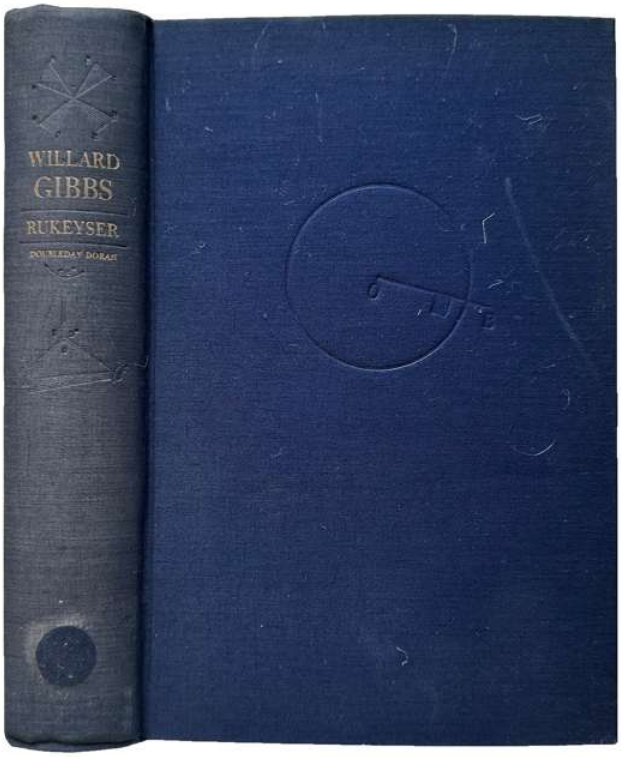
Herbert M. Evans.

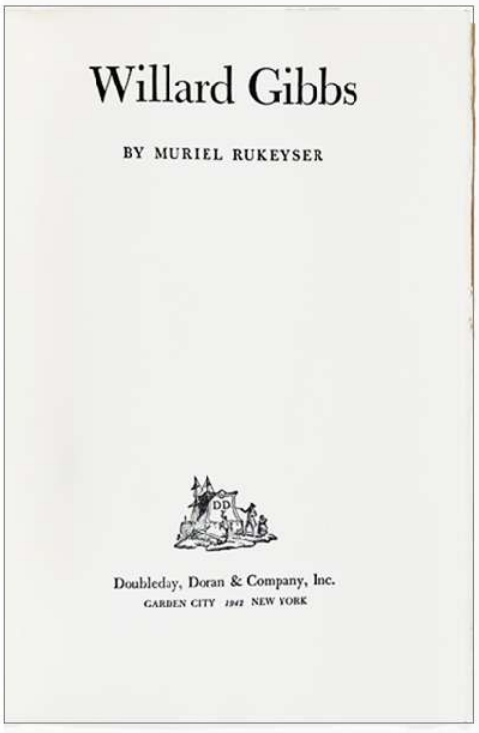
Berkeley, December 16, 1931.

"An anatomist, endocrinologist, embryologist, reproductive physiologist, nutritionist, teratologist, and educator, not to mention bibliophile, historian of

science and medicine, connoisseur of the arts, and Californian, [Herbert M.] Evans was a dominant and colorful figure in the establishment of endocrinology as a scientific discipline and one of the most influential figures in the development of modern biomedical science during the first half of this century." – Springer.

Herbert McLean Evans "made a monumental contribution to the field of endocrinology through his studies of the physiology of reproduction. Many have remarked that the ultimate recognition of his achievements eluded him. Four of his lines of research and discovery were often mentioned as deserving of the Nobel Prize: (1) development of the vascular system, (2) elucidation of the estrous cycle in the rat, and the role of pituitary gonadotropin in reproduction, (3) discovery of growth hormone, and (4) discovery of and isolation of vitamin E. The first of these was entirely Evans' own work. The other three were collaborative efforts, but Evans' contribution to each was crucial." – UCSF Library.




Willard Gibbs

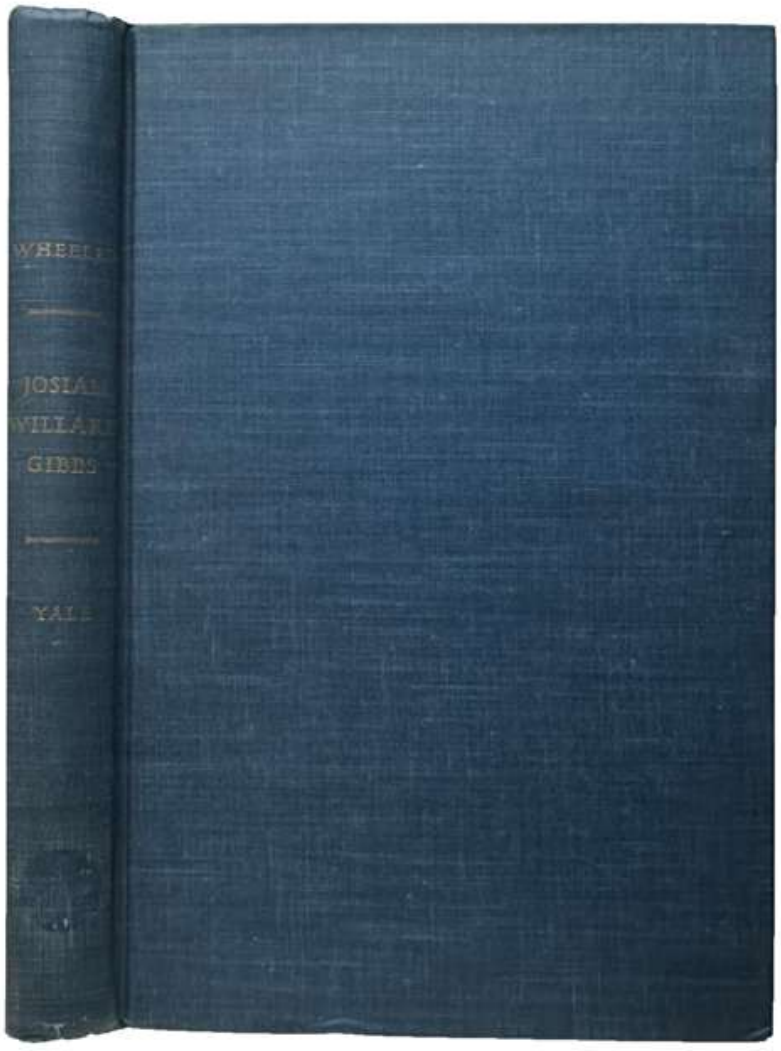
BY MURIEL RUKEYSER

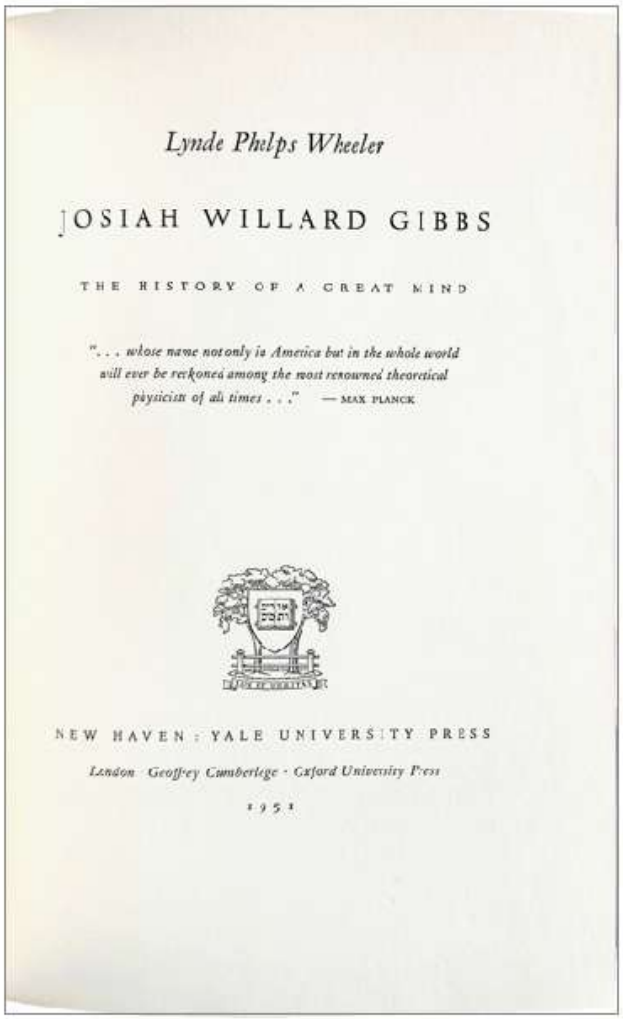
Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.
GARDEN CITY 1942 NEW YORK

179. [**GIBBS, Josiah Willard** (1839-1903)] **Muriel RUKEYSER** (1913-1980). *Willard Gibbs*. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1942. ¶ 8vo. xi, [3], 465, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 4 figs., index. Original full navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine library sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; small spine sticker removed. Very good.

$ 20

Josiah Willard Gibbs was an American mechanical engineer and scientist who made fundamental theoretical contributions to physics, chemistry, and mathematics.





Lynde Phelps Wheeler

JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS

THE HISTORY OF A GREAT MIND

"... whose name not only in America but in the whole world will ever be reckoned among the most renowned theoretical physicists of all times ..." — MAX PLANCK

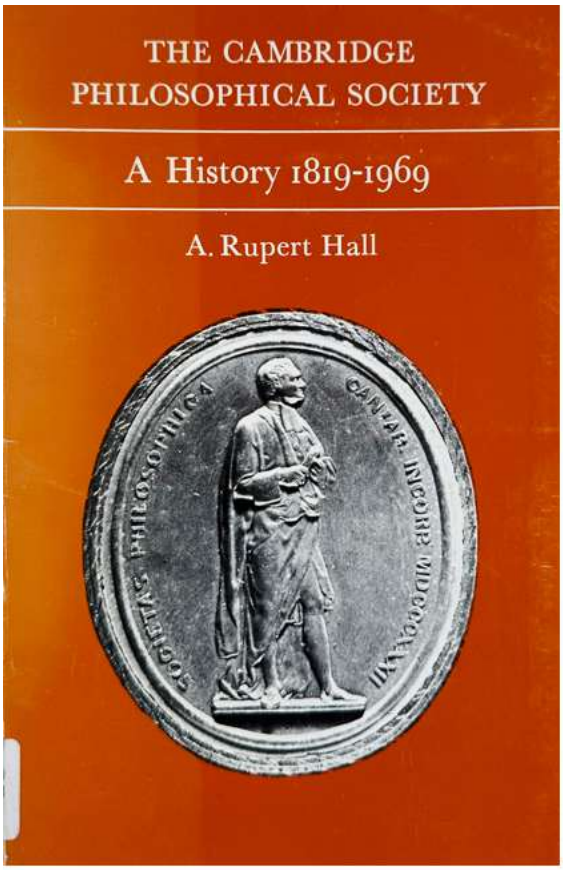
NEW HAVEN : YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

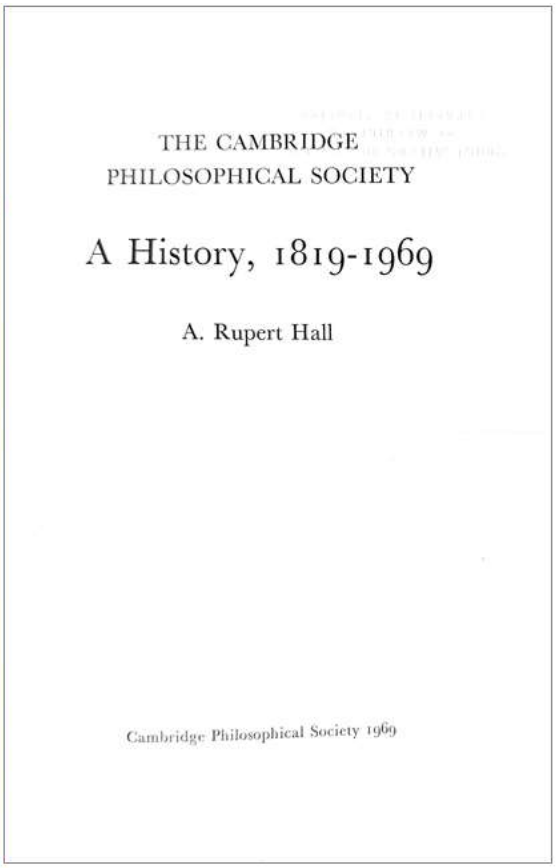
London · Geoffrey Cumberlege · Oxford University Press

1951

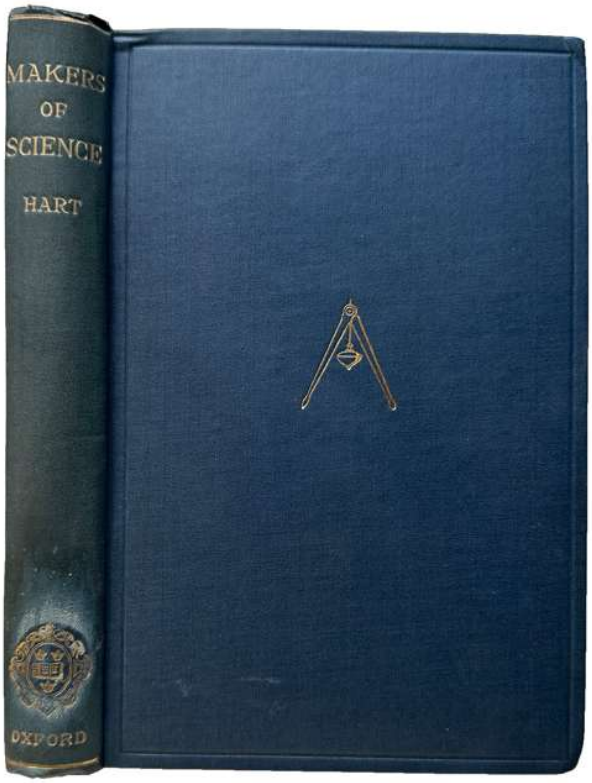
[180]

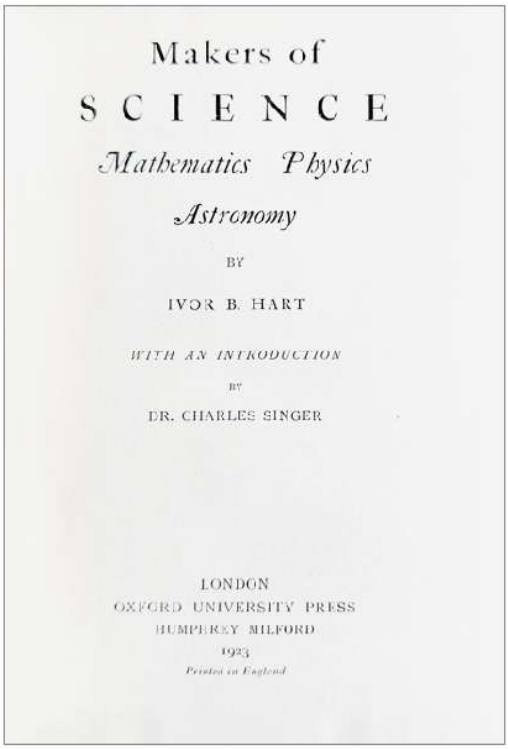
180. [**GIBBS, Josiah Willard** (1839-1903)] **Lynde Phelps WHEELER** (1874-1959). *Josiah Willard Gibbs, the history of a great mind*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1951. ¶ 8vo. viii, [4], 264 pp. Frontispiece, 16 figures, index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 20





181. **HALL, A. Rupert** (1920-2009). *The Cambridge Philosophical Society: a history 1819-1969*. Cambridge: Cambridge Philosophical Society, 1969. ¶ 8vo. vi, 114 pp. Numerous figures, index. Original printed wrappers; small spine library label applied, rubbed, fading. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. $ 5

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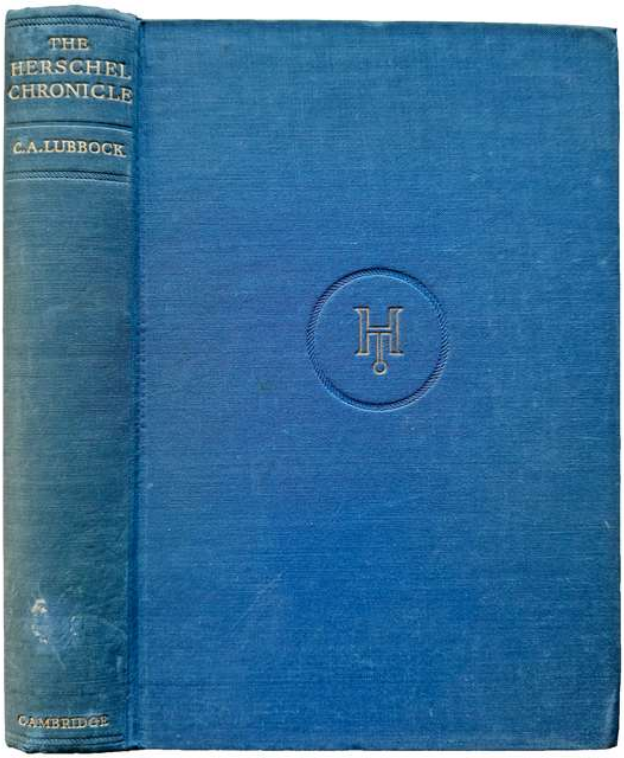
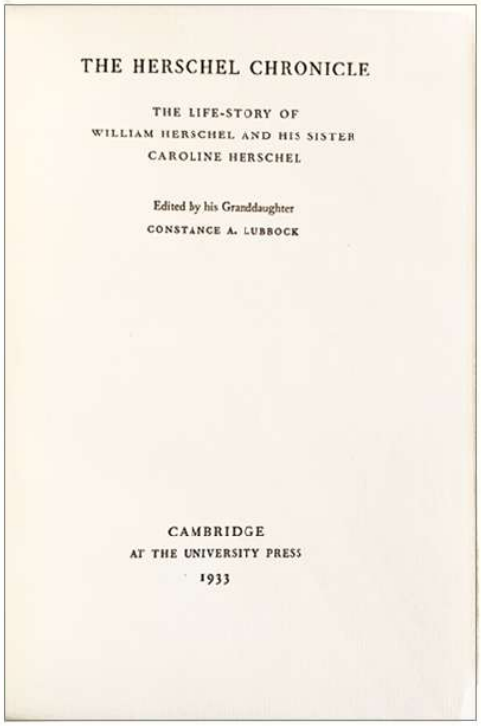
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
DR. CHARLES SINGER
LONDON
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
HUMPHREY MILFORD
1923
Printed in England

182. **HART, Ivor B. [Blashka]** (1889-1962). *Makers of Science: Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy. With an introduction by Dr. Charles Singer*. London: Oxford University Press, 1923. ¶ 8vo. 320 pp. Frontispiece, 120 figures, index. Original navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; small spine sticker removed. Very good. $ 22.95




THE HERSCHEL CHRONICLE

THE LIFE-STORY OF
WILLIAM HERSCHEL AND HIS SISTER
CAROLINE HERSCHEL

Edited by his Granddaughter
CONSTANCE A. LUBBOCK

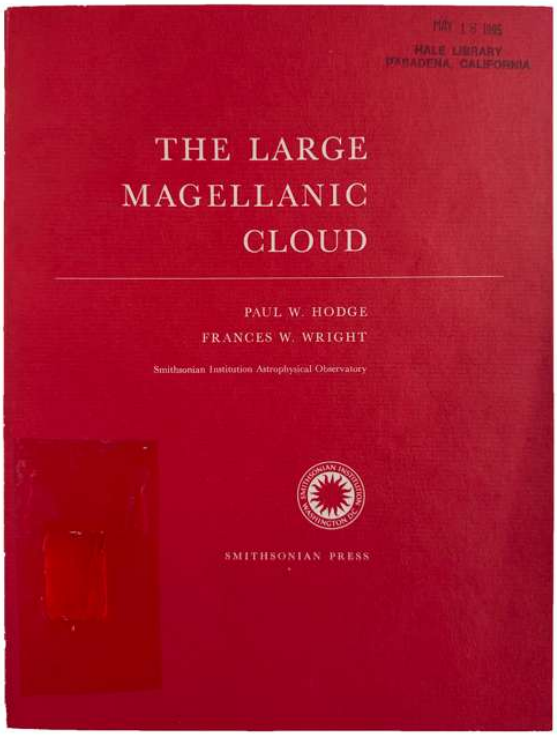
CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1933

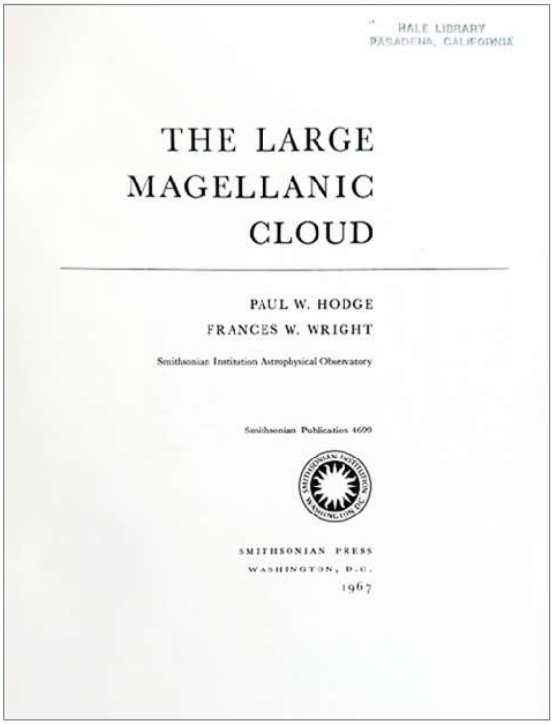
183. [**HERSCHEL**] **Constance A. LUBBOCK** (1855-1939). *The Herschel Chronicle; the life-story of William Herschel and his sister Caroline Herschel. Edited by his Granddaughter Constance A. Lubbock*. Cambridge: University Press, 1933. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 388 pp. Frontispiece, 8 illustrations, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth; paper sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 40

184. **HODGE, Paul W**. (1934-2019); **Frances E. WRIGHT** (1897-1989). *The Large Magellanic Cloud*. Washington: Smithsonian Press, 1967. ¶ Series: Smithsonian publication 4699. 2 volumes in a large box. Box is full of 168 astronomical charts. Original full red-cloth box; pamphlet bound in red wrappers; taped to the front of the pamphlet is a library sticker (removed and over-painted). Rubber-stamp of the [George Ellery] Hale Library, Pasadena, California; gift from the Dept. of Terrestrial Magnetism, Geophysical laboratory, Carnegie Institution.

$ 250

Vast study of the Large Magellanic Cloud, one of two near-by galaxies. Complete with the accompanying booklet.





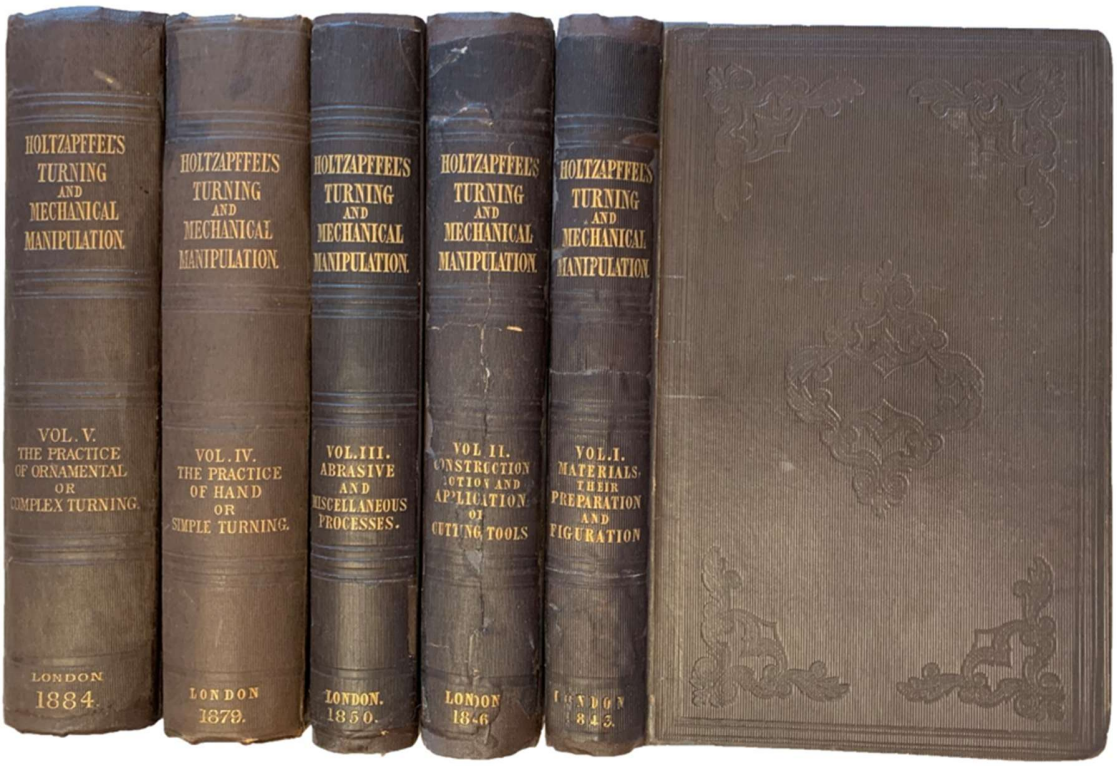
"A vast amount of observational data on the Large Magellanic Cloud has been accumulated during the last half century. It is the purpose of this atlas of the Large Cloud to collect this widely dispersed information in a single volume. The atlas consists of 83 photographic charts obtained in yellow light and 84 charts taken in the blue. The charts have a scale of 16 seconds of arc per millimetre, i.e., about four times that of the *Palomar Sky Survey* and shows stars down to V = 17.0 and 3a- 17.5. All known star clusters and emission nebulae are marked on the yellow charts of the atlas. The blue charts list the positions of known variable stars. The identification maps for the variables are of particular importance because of the existing confusion regarding their identification. This contusion had progressed to the point where astronomers at Harvard were re-discovering and publishing variables which had originally been discovered by the Harvard workers themselves! A short history of work on the Large Magellanic Cloud is given in a descriptive booklet which accompanies the atlas. This booklet also gives more detailed information on each of the known variables and a rather incomplete bibliography."

"This magnificent atlas of the Large Magellanic Cloud will greatly facilitate observational work on the Large Cloud. The atlas will undoubtedly prove to be a valuable guide for northern hemisphere astronomers making use of the marvelous new observational facilities which are now being erected under clear southern skies." – Sidney van den Bergh. *Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada*, Vol. 61, p.347.

The Magellanic Clouds are two irregular dwarf galaxies in the southern celestial hemisphere. Orbiting the Milky Way galaxy, these satellite galaxies are members of the Local Group.

Paul W. Hodge was an American astronomer whose principal area of research was the stellar populations of galaxies. He obtained a BS degree in physics at Yale University in 1956 and a PhD degree in astronomy at Harvard University in 1960. He was a National Science Foundation Post-doctoral Fellow at the Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories before joining the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley in 1961. He moved to the University of Washington in 1965, where he remained until 2006, and became Professor Emeritus of Astronomy. With colleague Frances Woodworth Wright, he published two widely used atlases of the Magellanic Clouds. The present volume was the first; a subsequent study was issued on *The Small Magellanic Cloud,* in 1977.

Frances E. Wright was an American astronomer known as Frances Woodworth Wright, who worked at the Harvard College Observatory. She is recognized for her work as an astronomer and especially for teaching celestial navigation to Navy officers during World War II.



George Ellery Hale's copy with his Signature, 1910

185. **HOLTZAPFFEL, Charles** (1806-1847); **John Jacob HOLTZAPFFEL II** (1836-1897). *Turning and Mechanical Manipulation. Intended as a work of general reference and practical instruction, on the lathe, and the various mechanical pursuits followed by amateurs*. London: Published for the author, by Holtzapffel & Co., … 1843, 1846, 1850, 1878, 1884. ¶ [Complete] Five volumes. 8vo. [vol. I] xiv, [2], 462; [II] xx, [457]-1025, [3], [8]; [III] viii, [8], [1026]1477, [2], [16]; [IV] xix, [1], 592, [12]; [V] xxi, [1], 652, [6] pp. Profusely illustrated, figs., plates, indexes, ads. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped dark brown cloth; vols. 1-2-3-5 each neatly restored preserving the original covers, spines laid down. Bookbinder's tickets of J. & J. Thomson, Manchester, Westleys & Co., and Westleys & Clark, London. Handsome set. Very good. [S13870]

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Vol. II. The principles of construction, action, and application, of cutting tools used by hand; and also of machines derived from the hand tools.

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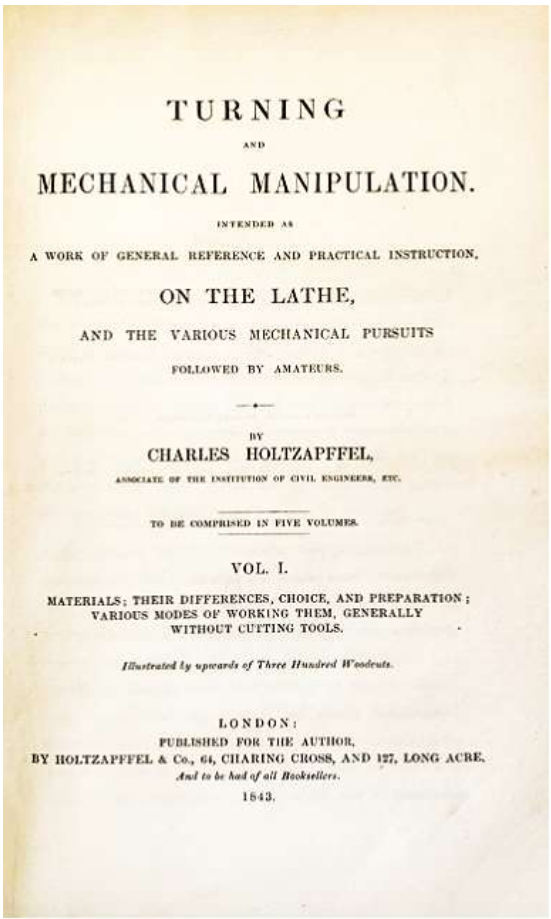
First edition of the greatest work in English on the lathe and its accessories. The set was published for the author. It is rare today and, when found, often either incomplete, mixed issues, or rather worn. The series was proposed to be issued in 6 volumes, but only 5 volumes were ever published.



TURNING
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AND THE VARIOUS MECHANICAL PURSUITS
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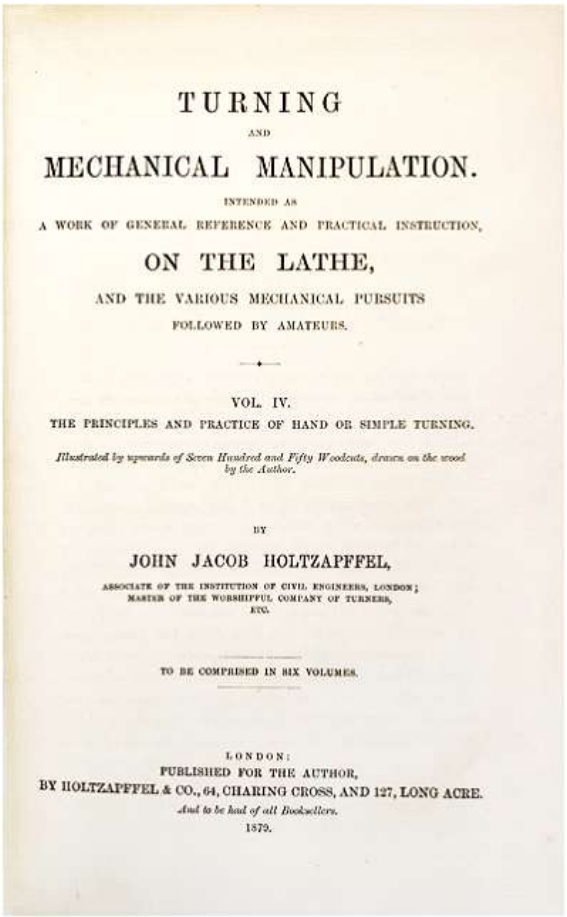

TURNING
AND
MECHANICAL MANIPULATION.
INTENDED AS
A WORK OF GENERAL REFERENCE AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION,
ON THE LATHE,
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BY
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MASTER OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF TURNERS,
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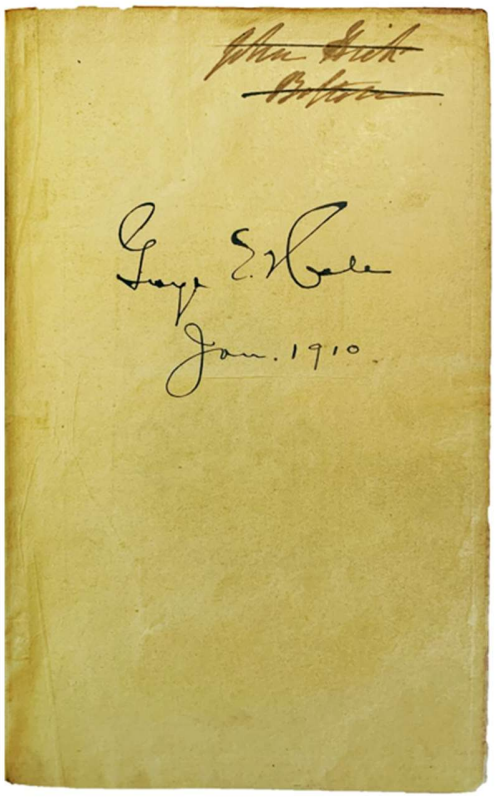
Charles was the son of John Jacob Holtzapffel (1768-1835). He joined his father's firm, making tools and lathes for ornamental turning. "He set about writing a treatise entitled Turning and Mechanical Manipulation, eventually running to some 2,750 pages, and which came to be regarded as the bible of ornamental turning. The first volume was published in 1843, but the final two volumes were completed and published after his death by his son, John Jacob Holtzapffel (1836–1897)." Wikip.

Holtzapffel, Charles (1805–1847), mechanical engineer and technical writer, was born on 28 December 1805 in London, where he was baptized at St Martin's in the Fields on 13 May 1806, the son of John Jacob Holtzapffel and his wife, Ann. His father, who was from Strasbourg, settled in London in 1792 as a tool and lathe maker, and was naturalized as a British subject. In addition to a thorough training in workshop practice, Holtzapffel received a good general education and, by assiduous study and practice, became a skilled mechanical engineer. He married, on 9 September 1830, Amelia Vaux Dutton (1803–1889) of Islington, with whom he had three daughters and three sons. In 1838 he published his *New system of scales of equal parts applicable to various purposes of engineering, architecture and general science*, followed by *List of Scales of Equal Parts* suitable for his system. His principal work, *Turning and mechanical manipulation*, intended as a work of general reference and practical instruction on the lathe, was designed to fill six volumes, but only five were published. The first three volumes appeared in 1843, 1846, and 1850 (posthumously published by Holtzapffel's widow). The final two volumes were completed by his son, John Jacob Holtzapffel. The family business was Holtzapffel & Co., 64 Charing Cross Road, London. They made lathes and other machines, and published a number of works in connection with woodworking. They also marketed an amateur printing press, about which they published a number of booklets.

In his writing, Holtzapffel throughout displayed a masterly knowledge of technical art and of the scientific principles underlying it. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and a member of its council. He was for a time chairman of the mechanics' committee of the Society of Arts. He died on 11 April 1847 at 127 Long Acre, Covent Garden, London, of chronic abscesses of the liver, and was buried at St Marylebone. – *DNB*.

His son, John Jacob II, was eleven years old when his father died. Twenty years later (in 1867), he became head of the firm, which he ran until 1896. He

completed Vol. 4, "The Principles and Practice of Hand or Simple Turning," which was published in 1879. (He also made the 750 woodcut illustrations that it contains.) Vol. 5, "The Principles and Practice of Ornamental or Complex Turning," was published in 1884.

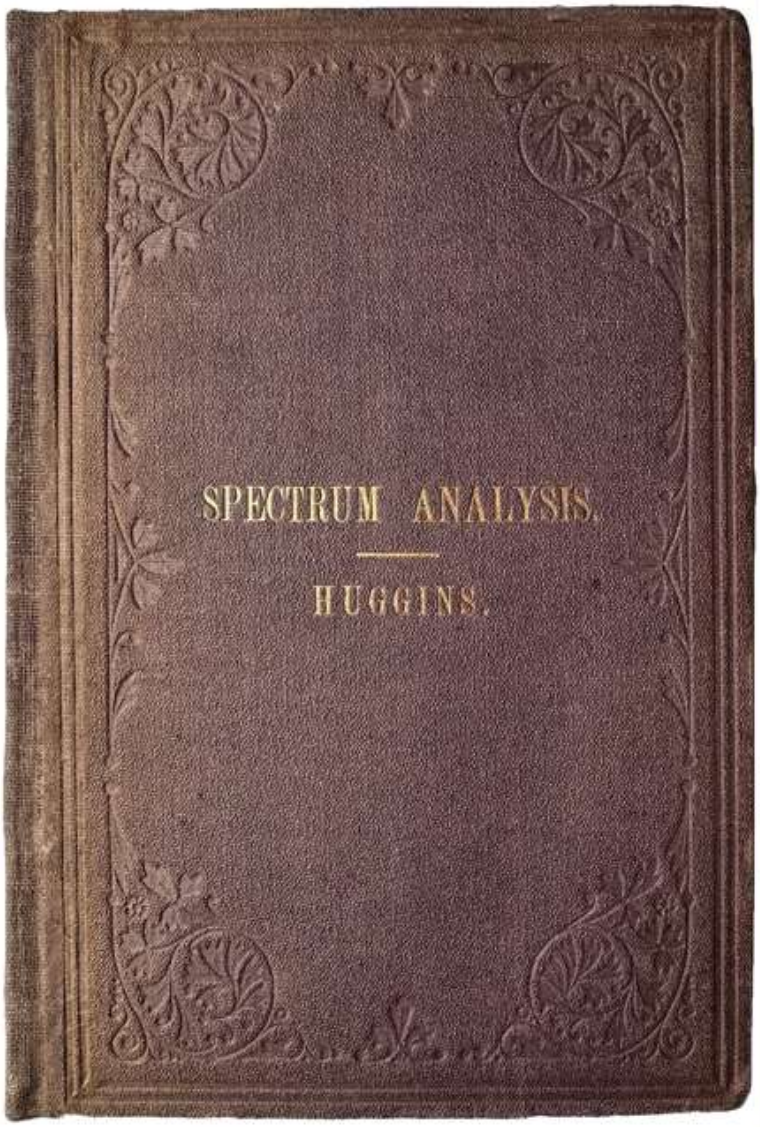


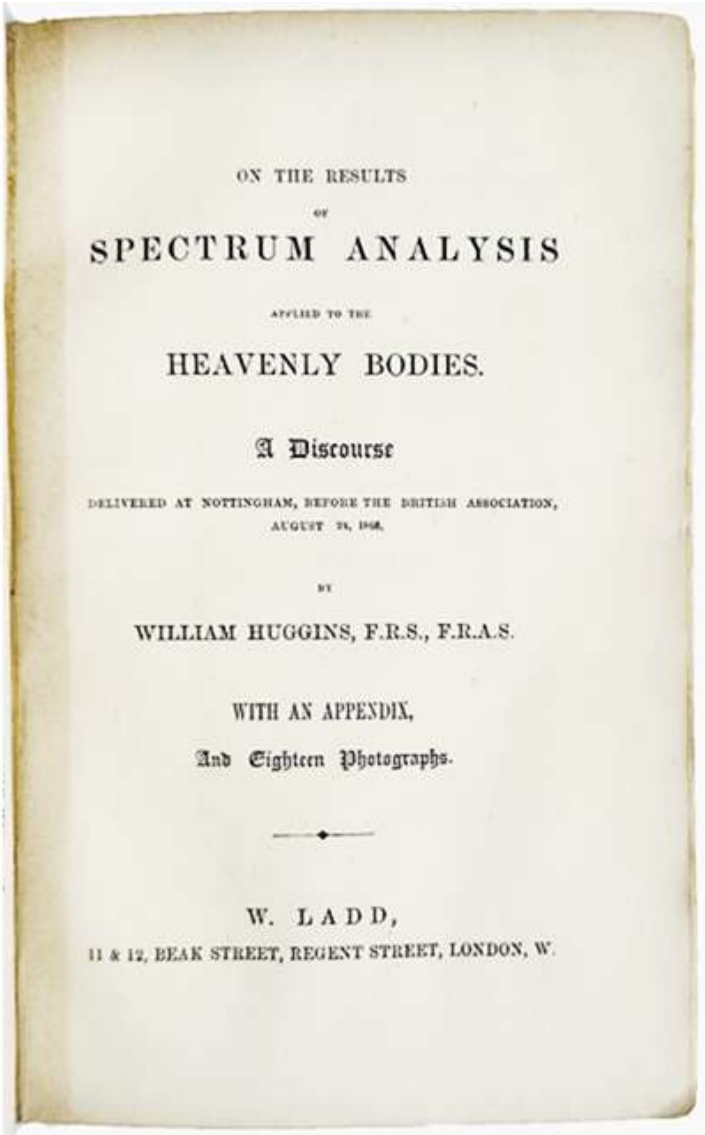
PROVENANCE: Signature and armorial bookplate of John Hick (1815-1894) ["Omne Bonum" Desupee], Bolton, Hick's bookplate is mounted on the half-title. – [vol V] Charles [possibly S. or E.?] Fletcher, Aug. 1844[sic] and again 1884 on half-title – signature of George Ellery Hale (1868-1938), astronomer, Jan 1910.

NOTE: John Hick JP DL (1815-1894), of Bolton, was a wealthy English industrialist, art collector and Conservative Party politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1868 to 1880, he is associated with the improvement of steam-engines for cotton mills and the work of his firm Hick, Hargreaves and Co. universal in countries where fibre was spun or fabrics woven. "His final years at Mytton Hall [were devoted]to compiling an elaborately illustrated

catalogue of the collection; some of these works were auctioned by Christie's during June and July 1909 following Rebecca Hick's death in 1908. The Hick library at Mytton Hall was dispersed at Capes Dunne & Co. Manchester in November 1909." [Wikip.].

See: Sinkankas 3008–3010.




ON THE RESULTS

OF

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

APPLIED TO THE

HEAVENLY BODIES.

A Discourse

DELIVERED AT NOTTINGHAM, BEFORE THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,

AUGUST 24, 1866.

BY

WILLIAM HUGGINS, F.R.S., F.R.A.S.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

And Eighteen Photographs.

W. LADD,

11 & 12, BEAK STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

[186] HUGGINS

I will exhibit upon the screen, a few of the more remarkable of the nebulæ *which are gaseous in their constitution.*

Nebula, I. H. IV.

This photograph is from a drawing by Lord Rosse of a small nebula in Aquarius (I. H.IV.).

We have here a gaseous system which reminds the observer of Saturn and his rings. The ring is seen edgeways.

ebula 72 *H. IV.* (*Analogous to* 45 *H. IV.*)

C

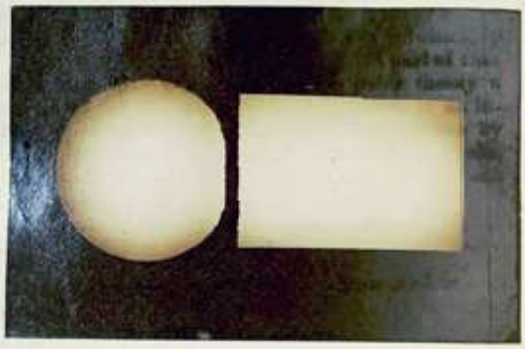
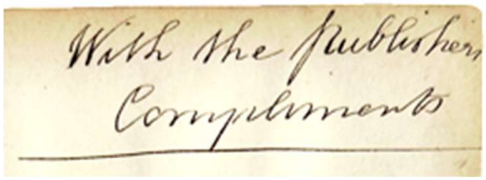


Diagram and Spectrum of Comet 1, 1866.

Last January a small telescopic comet was visible. Its appearance in a large telescope is represented on the screen. It was a nearly circular, very faint vaporous mass. Nearly in the centre, a small and rather dim nucleus was seen. When this object was viewed in the spectroscope, two spectra were distinguished. A very faint continuous spectrum of the coma showing that it was visible by reflecting solar light. About the middle of this faint spectrum, a bright point was seen. This bright point was the spectrum of the nucleus, and showed that its light was different from that of the coma. This short bright *line* indicated that the nucleus of this comet was self-luminous; and further, the position of this line in the spectrum suggested that *the material of the comet was similar to the matter of which the gaseous nebulæ consist.**

* See Appendix, Note L.



William Crookes, H.B. Rumrill, Tredyffrin Observatory & Owen Gingerich copy

With 18 Original mounted Photographs

186. **HUGGINS, William** (1824-1910). *On the Results of Spectrum Analysis applied to the Heavenly Bodies. A Discourse Delivered at Nottingham, Before the British Association, August 24, 1866*. London: W. Ladd, [1866]. ¶ Small 8vo. (180 x 120 mm). 56, [2] pp. Advertising slip for lantern slides illustrating Huggin's lecture and 2-page advertisement at end. 18 ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS MOUNTED IN TEXT SHOWING diagrams of spectrums, sketches of nebulae, and "Apparatus for the Measurement and Comparison of Stellar Spectra". Original plum flexible blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered on front cover (neatly rebacked, preserving original yellow endleaves). Provenance: Armorial bookplate of Sir William Crookes, D.Sc., F.R.S.; rubber stamp of H.B. Rumrill, Tredyffrin Observatory, Berwyn, Pennsylvania; Owen Gingerich (his bookplate). INSCRIBED "With the Publisher's Compliments" [to Crookes]. [S14187]

$ 8,750

FIRST EDITION OF HUGGINS' SCARCE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY-ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC WORK explaining his pioneering use of the spectroscope and his method of analyzing the results of his observations. New discoveries in astronomic research in the 19th century necessitated the advancement of instruments used by scientists for observations. Working in collaboration with his friend William Allen Miller (1817-1870), a professor of chemistry at King's College, London, and an experienced spectroscopist and photographer, Huggins was able to perfect a spectroscope attached to his telescope that brought the spectral lines of bright stars into view. Huggins' developments pushed the boundaries of astronomical research, and he is generally considered the founder of celestial spectroscopy. THE SIR WILLIAM CROOKES & OWEN GINGERICH COPY.

HUGGINS PIONEERING STUDIES IN SPECTROSCOPY WAS THE ROSETTA STONE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATION AS IT LEAD DIRECTLY TO THE BIG BANG THEORY RELATING TO THE EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE. By the of both the measurement of star spectroscopy and their individual chemical make-up, these first spectrographic analysis of the stars lead directly to a new understanding of how the universe was created.

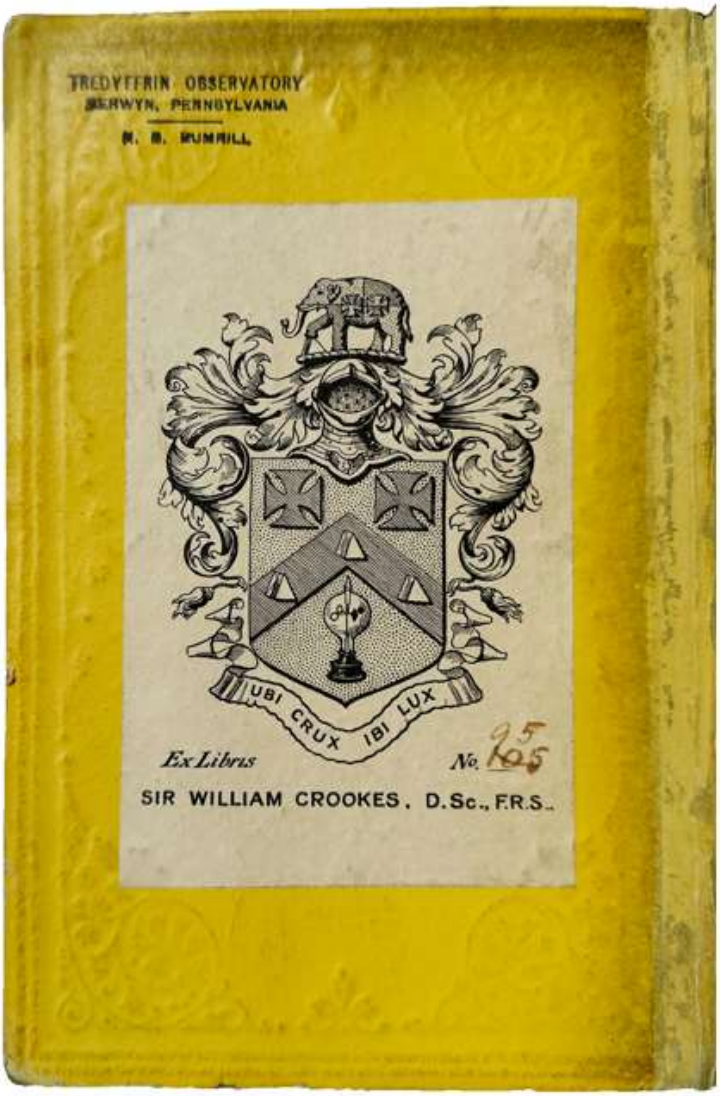
"Huggins perfected a spectroscope which, attached to his telescope, brought the prominent spectral lines of the brighter stars into view. Huggins's star spectroscope enabled astronomers to ask new questions and undertake new mensuration, and ultimately altered the boundaries of acceptable astronomical research" – ODNB.

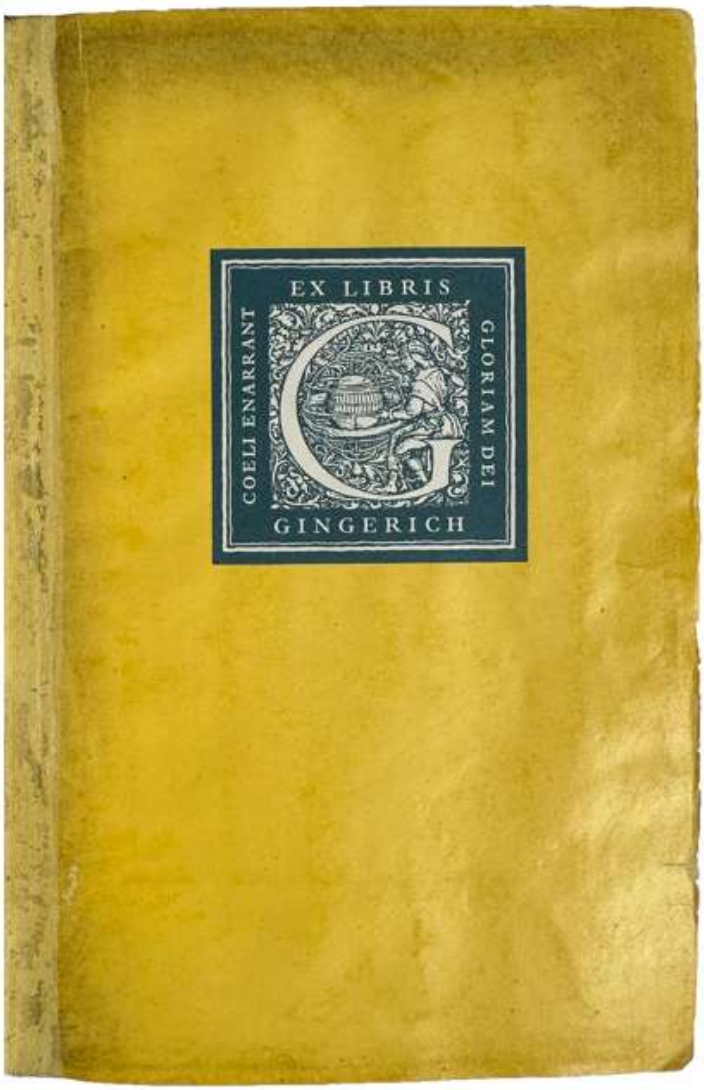
Ladd, the publisher, appears to have also been a manufacturer and retailer of spectroscopes and apparatus.

Huggins, Sir William (1824-1910), was President of the Royal Society. Huggins started as an amateur astronomer, but he soon devoted his career to the field. He built his own observatory on his own property, at Tulse Hill, London, in 1856. "And when spectrum analysis made its way, Huggins was among the first to apply it to astronomy. His pioneering work in celestial spectroscopy, which involved the technique of splitting starlight into its various wavelengths, brought him fame in the 1860s." – Ganesh.

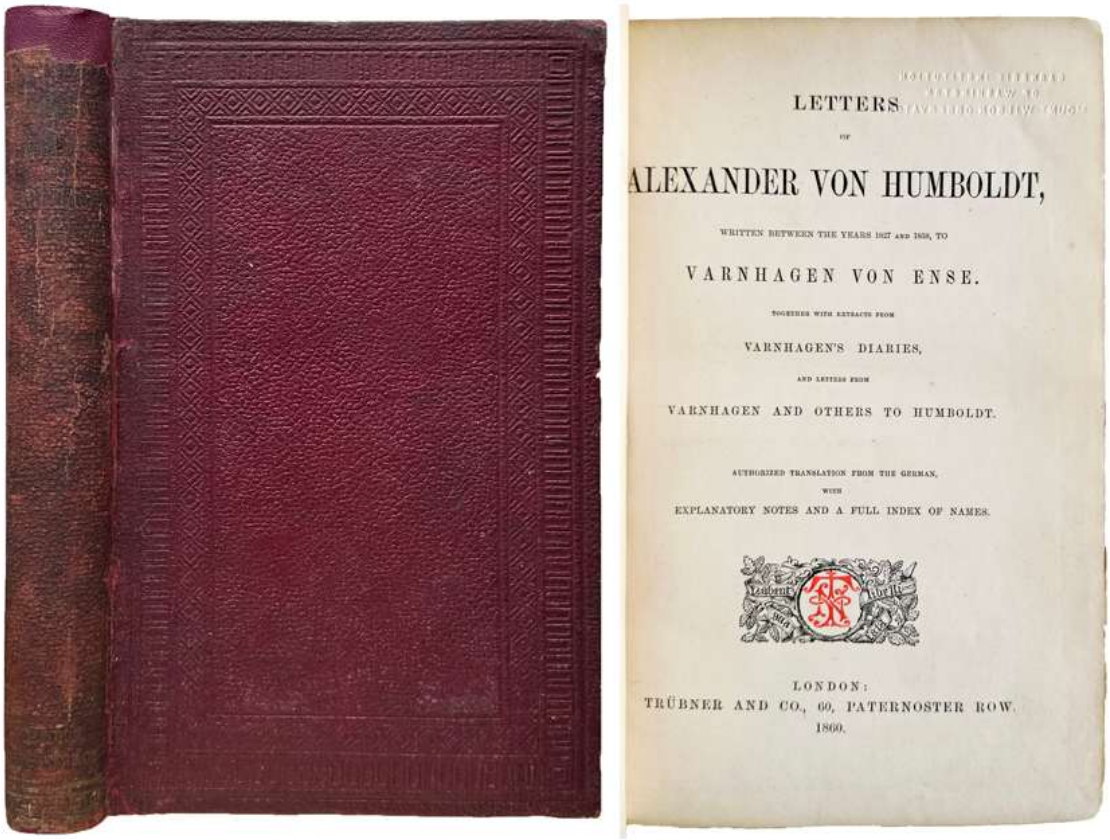
PROVENANCE: [1] SIR WILLIAM CROOKES (1832-1919), this is a publisher's presentation copy to Crookes. Crookes and Huggins both pioneered the use of spectroscopy. He also invented the Crookes vacuum tube in 1875; [2] Rubber stamp of HARRY BARLOW RUMRILL (1867-1951) of the TREDYFFRIN OBSERVATORY, Berwyn, Pennsylvania (privately built), who was known for his recorded observations of sunspots; [3] OWEN GINGERICH (1930-), Professor Emeritus of Astronomy and of the History of Science at Harvard University and a senior astronomer emeritus at the Smithsonian Institution; [4] David BLOCK, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, Professor Emeritus, School of Computer Science and Applied Mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

See: Leila Belkora, *Minding the Heavens: The Story of our Discovery of the Milky Way; Becke*r, Barbara J. *Unravelling Starlight: William and Margaret Huggins and the Rise of the New Astronomy*, Cambridge University Press, 2011; Ganesh, A.S. *How Huggins changed observational astronomy*, The Hindu, 2019; H. Kayser, "Scientific Worthies: XXXIII-Sir William Huggins, K.C.B." *Nature*, 64, pages 225–226 (1901).


TREDYFFRIN OBSERVATORY
BERWYN, PENNSYLVANIA
N. B. RUMRILL
UBI CRUX IBI LUX
Ex Libris
No. 95
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, D.Sc., F.R.S.


EX LIBRIS
COELI ENARRANT
GLORIAM DEI
G
GINGERICH

[186] HUGGINS



LETTERS

OF

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT,

WRITTEN BETWEEN THE YEARS 1827 AND 1858, TO

VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.

TOGETHER WITH EXTRACTS FROM

VARNHAGEN'S DIARIES,

AND LETTERS FROM

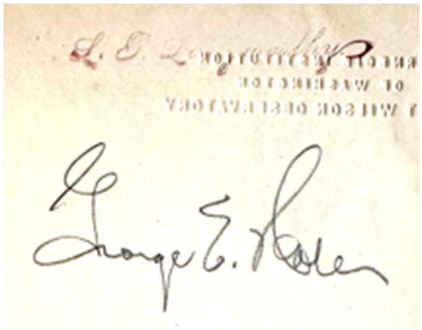
VARNHAGEN AND OTHERS TO HUMBOLDT.

AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN,

WITH

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND A FULL INDEX OF NAMES.

LONDON:
TRÜBNER AND CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
1860.



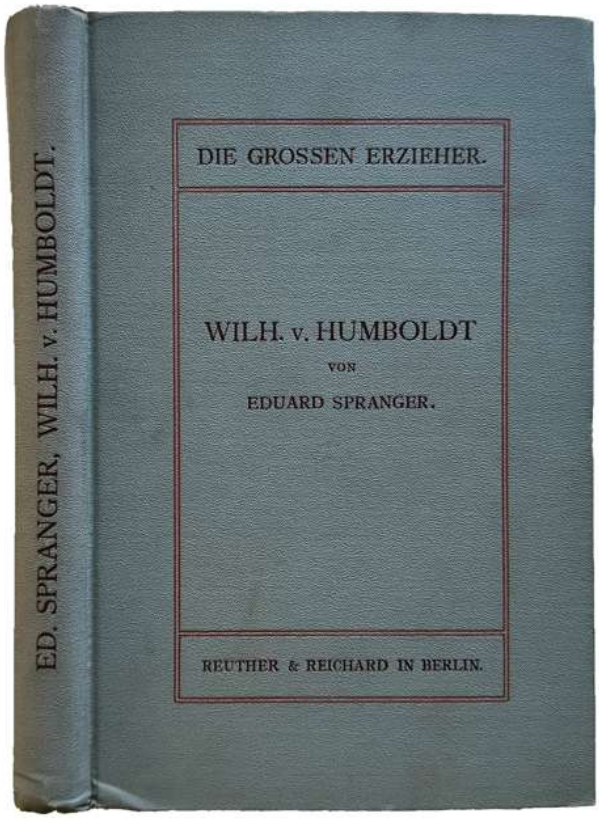
George Ellery Hale's copy with his signature

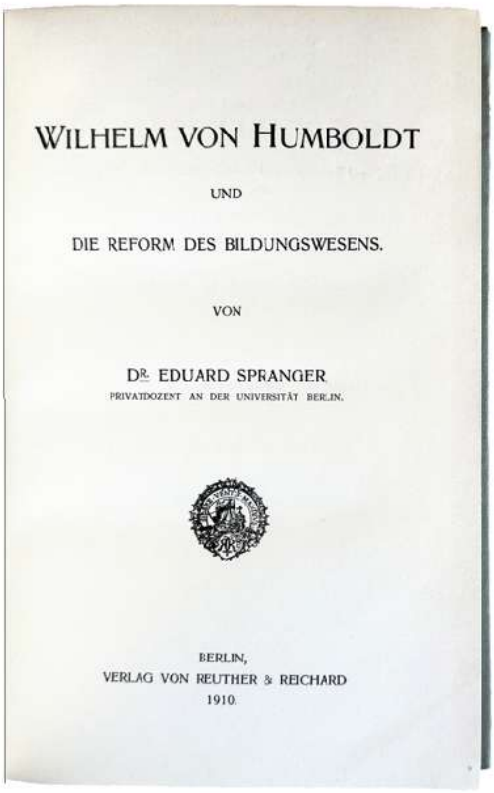
187. **HUMBOLDT, Wilhelm von** (1767-1835). *Letters of Alexander von Humboldt, written between the years 1827 and 1858, to Varnhagen von Ense. Together with extracts from Varnhagen's Diaries, and letters from Varnhagen and others to Humboldt. Authorized translation from the German, with explanatory notes and a full index of names*. London: Trübner and co., 1860. ¶ 8vo. xxvi, 334, [2] pp. Index. Original full maroon blind-stamped cloth, gilt spine

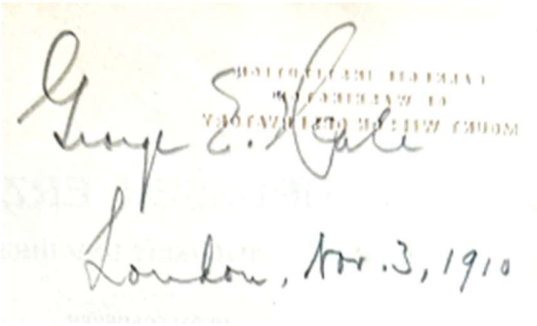
titles; neatly rebacked preserving original spine, covers darkened. Trübner ads found on all endsheets. SIGNED by George E. Hale; earlier signature showing (but difficult to read); embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 175

English translation. Karl August Varnhagen von Ense (1785-1858), a German diplomat and soldier, carried on an extensive correspondence with Humboldt.







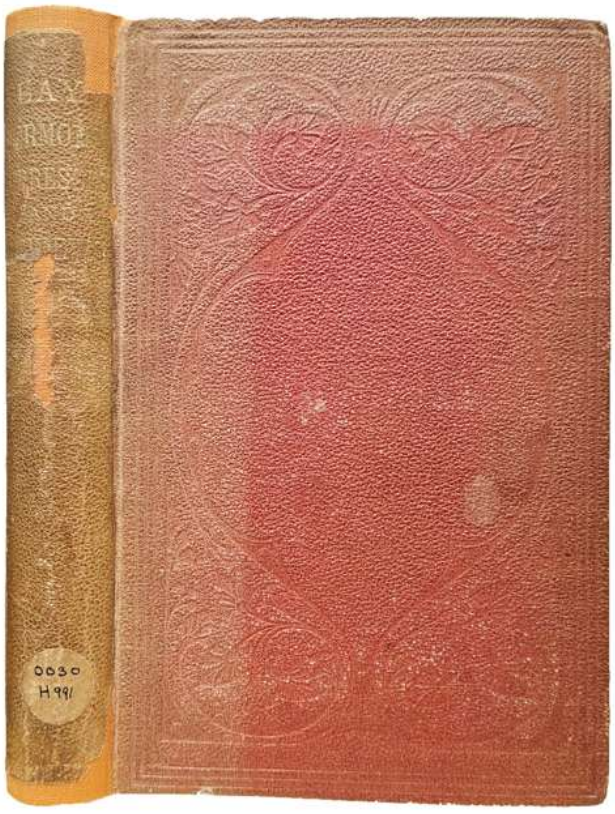
[188]

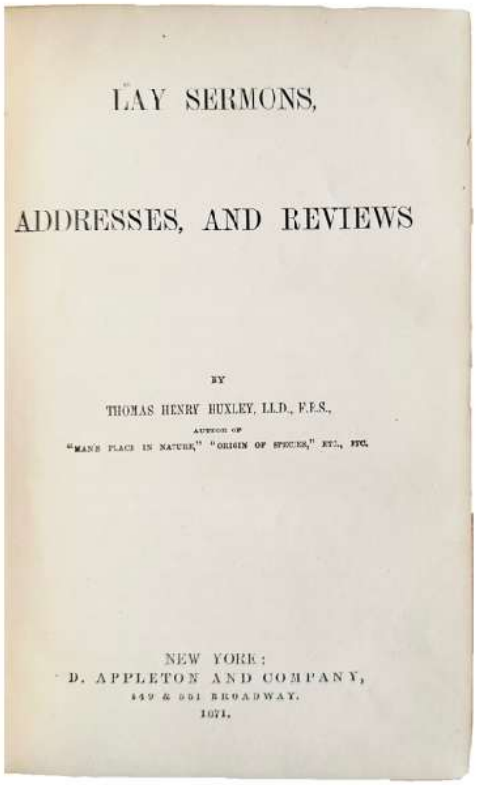
188. [**HUMBOLDT, Wilhelm von** (1767-1835)] **Eduard SPRANGER** (1882-1963). *Wilhelm von Humboldt und die reform des bildungswesens*. Berlin: Reuther & Reichard, 1910. ¶ Series: *Die Grossen Erzieher* . . . band IV. Small 8vo. XIV, 255, [9] pp. Original full gray cloth, stamped in red with black titles. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, signed by George E. Hale, London, Nov. 3, 1910. Very good+.

$ 50

This paper on von Humboldt was based on the author's dissertation, *Wilhelm von Humboldt und die Humanitätsidee*, 1909.

Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Karl Ferdinand von Humboldt was a Prussian philosopher, linguist, government functionary, diplomat, and founder of the Humboldt University of Berlin. His younger brother was the famous naturalist Alexander von Humboldt.




LAY SERMONS,

ADDRESSES, AND REVIEWS

BY

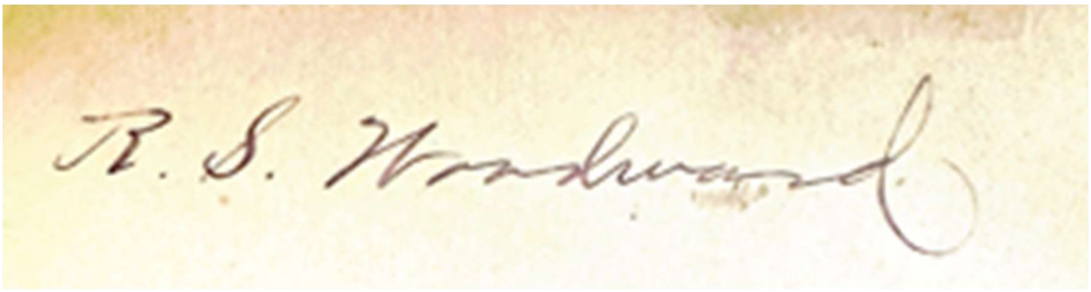
THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S.,

AUTHOR OF

"MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE," "ORIGIN OF SPECIES," ETC., ETC.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
549 & 551 BROADWAY.
1871.

[189]



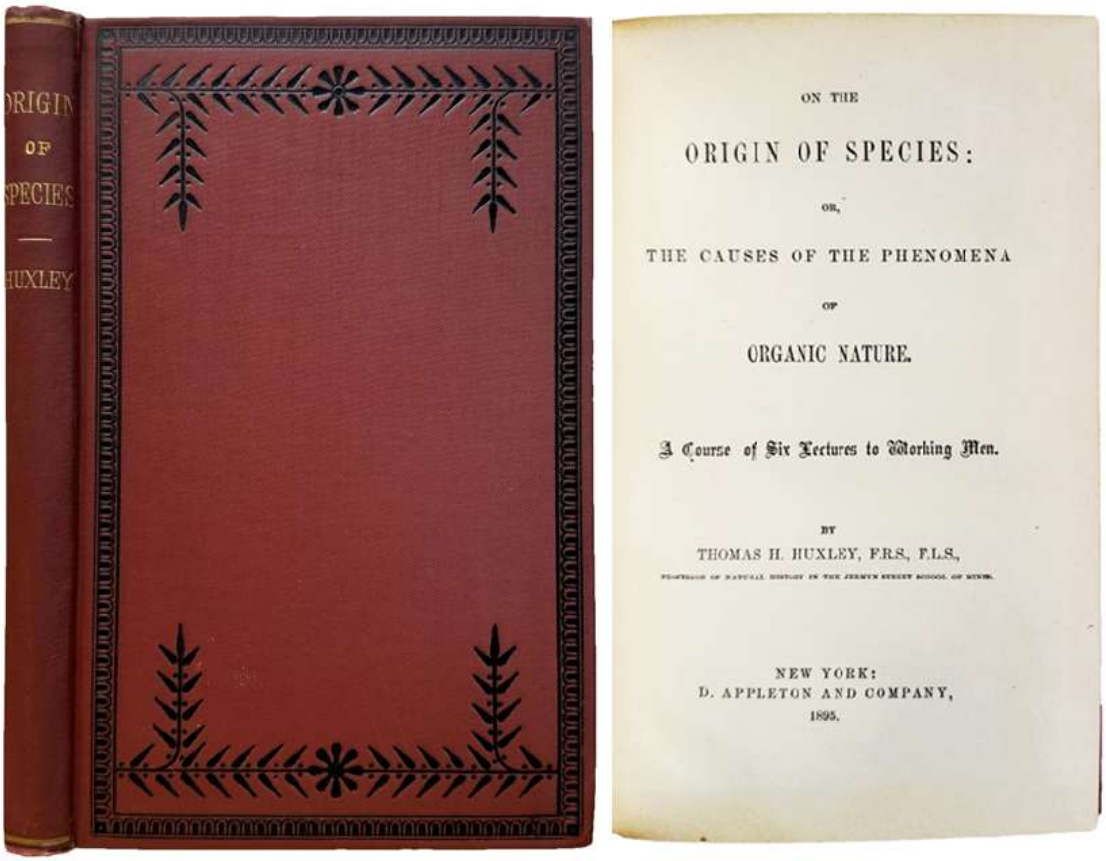
Signed by Robert Simpson Woodward

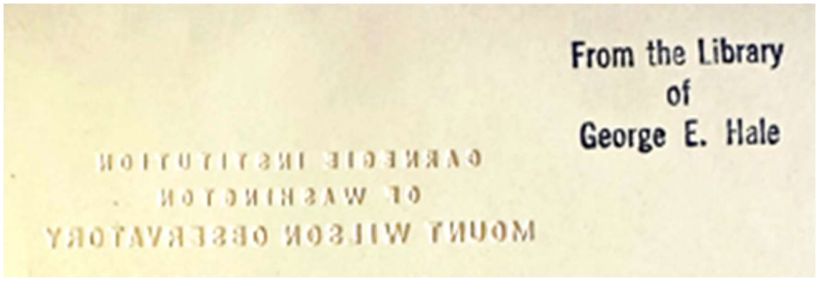
189. **HUXLEY, Thomas H**. (1825-1895). *Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews*. New York: D. Appleton, 1871. ¶ 12mo. xi, [1], 378, [6] pp. Ads; occasional light pencil marks in margins. Original full blind-stamped brick-red cloth, gilt-stamped spine; rebacked with original spine mounted, inner joints reinforced. Bookplate and embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; signature of R. S. Woodward. Very good.

$ 50

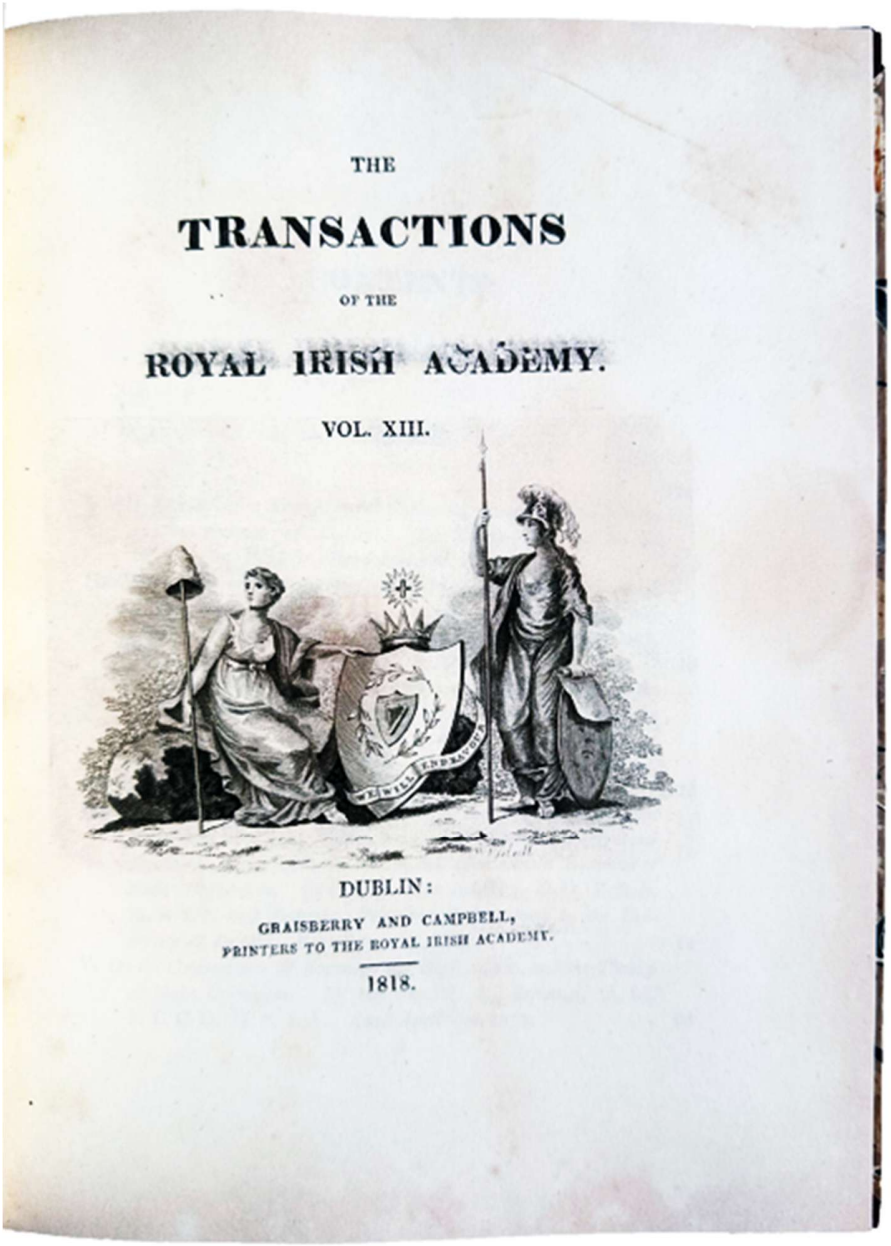
First American edition. Chapters XII and XIII are devoted to Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, and the subsequent criticisms.

PROVENANCE: Robert Simpson Woodward (1849-1924), physicist, mathematician, and geophysicist, was president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington (1904-1921). He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1896. In 1898-1900 he was president of the American Mathematical Society, and in 1900 he became President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1902, he was elected as a member to the American Philosophical Society.





190. **HUXLEY, Thomas H**. (1825-1895). *On the Origin of Species: or, the causes of the phenomena of organic nature. A course of six lectures to working men*. New York: D. Appleton, 1895. ¶ 12mo. 150, [6] pp. Original full blind- and black-stamped brick-reddish-brown cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; rubber-stamp of the library of George E. Hale. Fine. $ 35



THE

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

VOL. XIII.

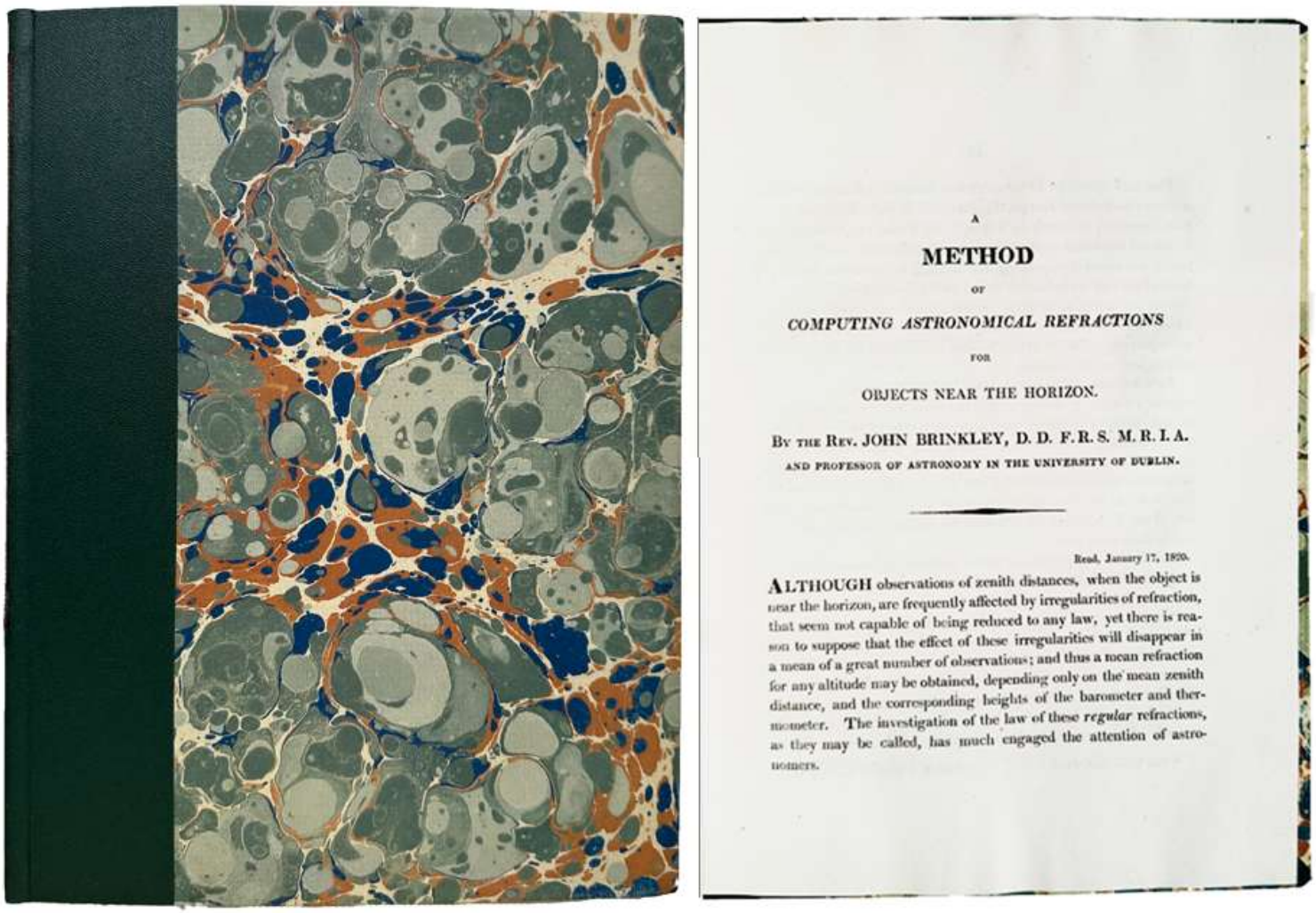
DUBLIN:

GRAISBERRY AND CAMPBELL,
PRINTERS TO THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

1818.

BEGIN – *Royal Irish Academy, Transactions.*

ENTRIES 191-204 are all extracted papers issued in the *Royal Irish Academy, Dublin,* 1818. Each item is individually bound in marbled boards with a cloth spine and gilt-stamped spine label, all brand new and properly making these papers – of a sort that are not to be found on the market – are both appealing for their science, personage, their diverse interests shown here from 1818:



A

METHOD

OF

COMPUTING ASTRONOMICAL REFRACTIONS

FOR

OBJECTS NEAR THE HORIZON.

By the Rev. JOHN BRINKLEY, D. D. F. R. S. M. R. I. A.

AND PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Read, January 17, 1820.

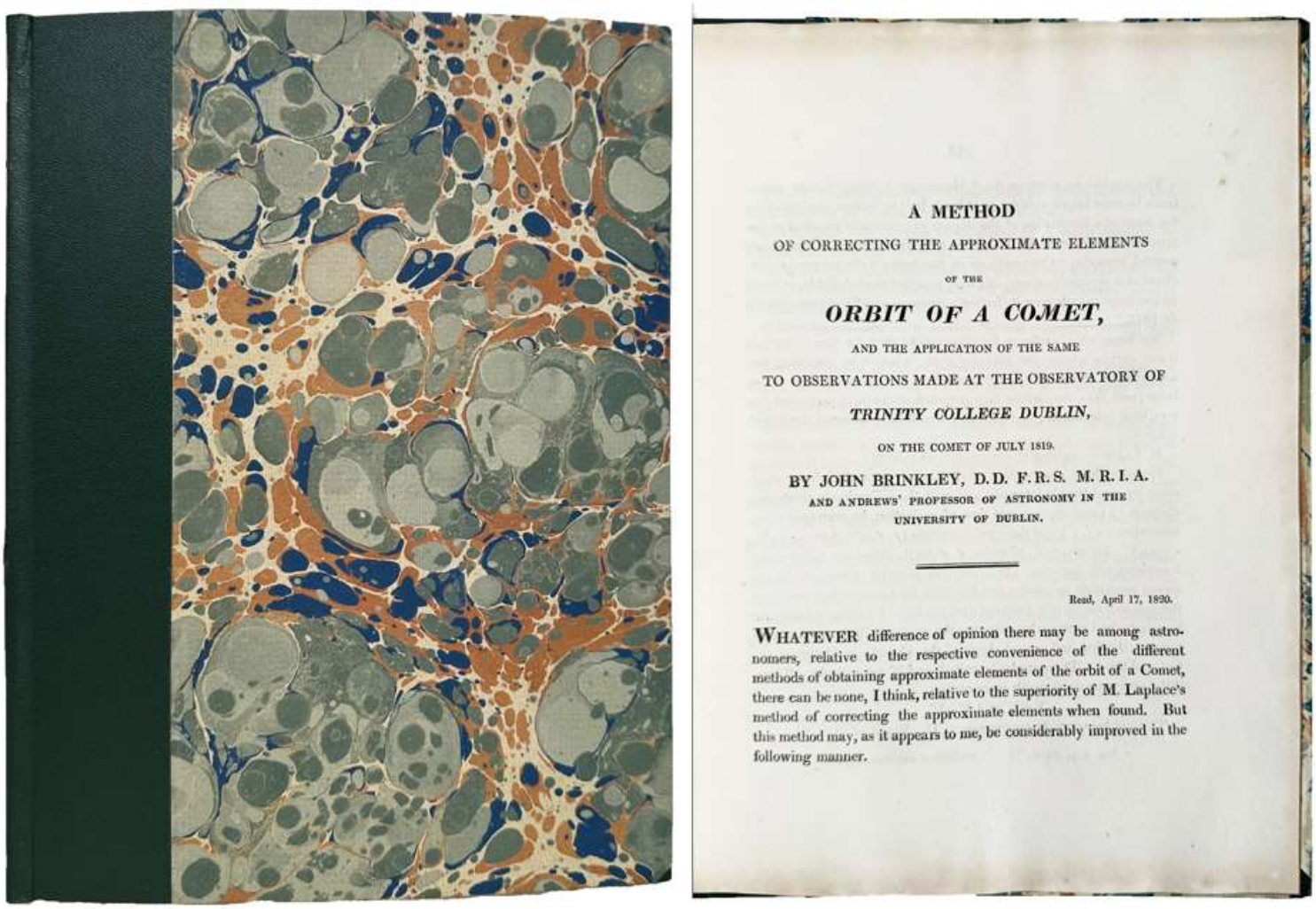
ALTHOUGH observations of zenith distances, when the object is near the horizon, are frequently affected by irregularities of refraction, that seem not capable of being reduced to any law, yet there is reason to suppose that the effect of these irregularities will disappear in a mean of a great number of observations; and thus a mean refraction for any altitude may be obtained, depending only on the mean zenith distance, and the corresponding heights of the barometer and thermometer. The investigation of the law of these *regular* refractions, as they may be called, has much engaged the attention of astronomers.

Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

191. **BRINKLEY, Rev. John** (1766?–1835). *A method of Computing Astronomical Refractions for objects near the horizon*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 165-173, [1]. 1 plate. Modern quarter dark green cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 50

This paper provides mathematical methods to calculate atmospheric refraction for celestial bodies, particularly those at low altitudes.



A METHOD

OF CORRECTING THE APPROXIMATE ELEMENTS

OF THE

ORBIT OF A COMET,

AND THE APPLICATION OF THE SAME

TO OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE OBSERVATORY OF

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN,

ON THE COMET OF JULY 1819.

BY JOHN BRINKLEY, D.D. F.R.S. M.R.I.A.

AND ANDREWS' PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Read, April 17, 1820.

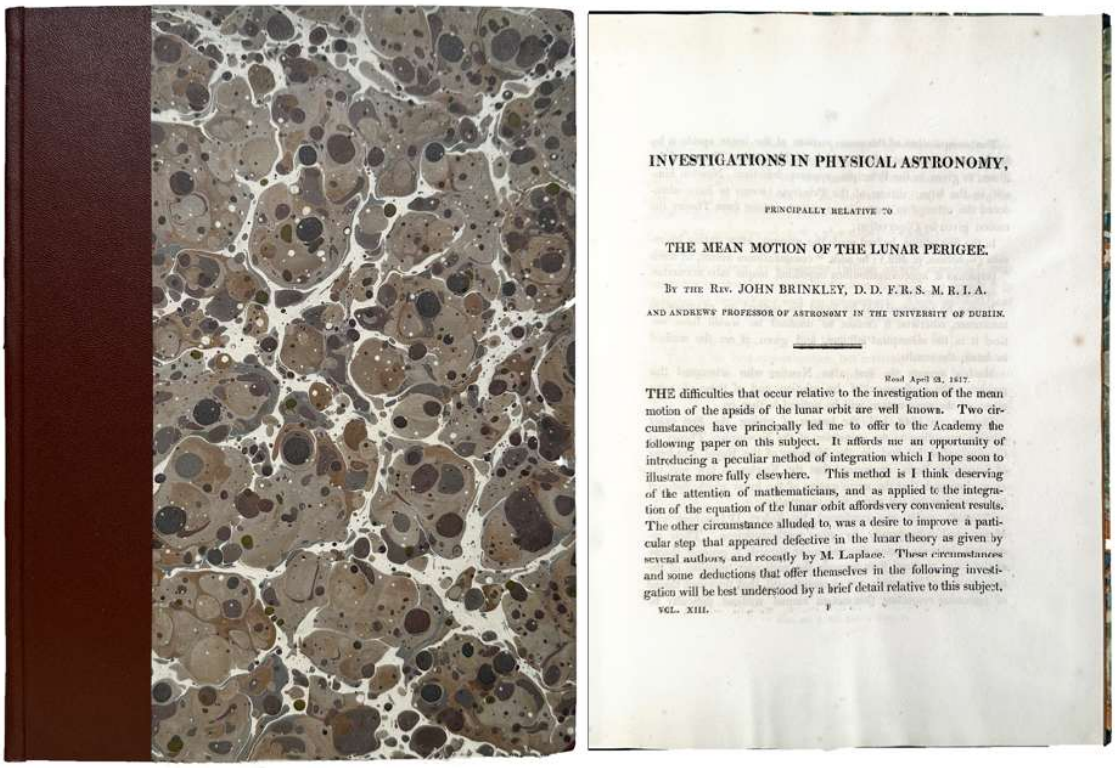
WHATEVER difference of opinion there may be among astronomers, relative to the respective convenience of the different methods of obtaining approximate elements of the orbit of a Comet, there can be none, I think, relative to the superiority of M. Laplace's method of correcting the approximate elements when found. But this method may, as it appears to me, be considerably improved in the following manner.

Orbit of a Comet

Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

192. **BRINKLEY, Rev. John** (1766?–1835). *A method of correcting the approximate elements of the Orbit of a Comet, and the application of the same to observations made at the observatory of Trinity College Dublin, on the comet of July 1819*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 189-198. Modern quarter dark green cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 50



INVESTIGATIONS IN PHYSICAL ASTRONOMY,

PRINCIPALLY RELATIVE TO

THE MEAN MOTION OF THE LUNAR PERIGEE.

By the Rev. JOHN BRINKLEY, D. D. F. R. S. M. R. I. A.

AND ANDREWS PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Read April 13, 1817.

THE difficulties that occur relative to the investigation of the mean motion of the apsids of the lunar orbit are well known. Two circumstances have principally led me to offer to the Academy the following paper on this subject. It affords me an opportunity of introducing a peculiar method of integration which I hope soon to illustrate more fully elsewhere. This method is I think deserving of the attention of mathematicians, and as applied to the integration of the equation of the lunar orbit affords very convenient results. The other circumstance alluded to, was a desire to improve a particular step that appeared defective in the lunar theory as given by several authors, and recently by M. Laplace. These circumstances and some deductions that offer themselves in the following investigation will be best understood by a brief detail relative to this subject.

VOL. XIII. F

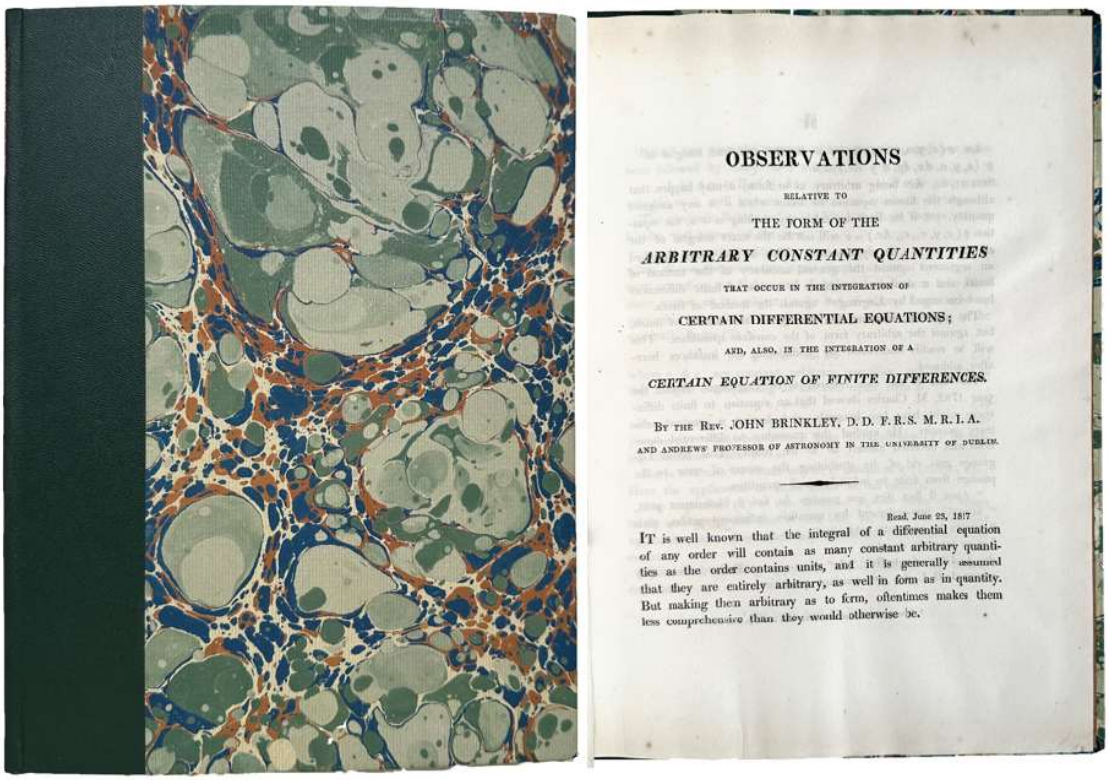
Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

193. **BRINKLEY, Rev. John** (1766?–1835). *Investigation in Physical Astronomy, principally relative to the mean motion of the Lunar Perigee*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 129-152. Modern quarter dark brown cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 75

Rev. John Brinkley, was both an astronomer and bishop. Brinkley's contributions to astronomy were honoured by the RIA with the Cunningham medal (1818) and by the Royal Society with the Copley medal (1824). He was president of the RIA from 1822 until his death, and president of the Astronomical Society of London 1831–4. His work was known internationally, greatly increasing the status of Dunsink observatory, and was recognised by promotions within the church to be prebend of Kilgoghlin (1806), the archdiaconate of Clogher (1808), and the see of Cloyne (1826), an unusual level of attainment for someone of illegitimate birth. Increased ecclesiastical duties curtailed astronomical activity; indeed, it is said he refused to allow a telescope into the episcopal palace at Cloyne, lest he be distracted from his

religious responsibilities, and he published little more. – *Dictionary of Irish Biography*.



OBSERVATIONS

RELATIVE TO

THE FORM OF THE

ARBITRARY CONSTANT QUANTITIES

THAT OCCUR IN THE INTEGRATION OF

CERTAIN DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS;

AND, ALSO, IN THE INTEGRATION OF A

CERTAIN EQUATION OF FINITE DIFFERENCES.

By the Rev. JOHN BRINKLEY, D. D. F. R. S. M. R. I. A.

AND ANDREWS' PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Read June 25, 1817

IT is well known that the integral of a differential equation of any order will contain as many constant arbitrary quantities as the order contains units, and it is generally assumed that they are entirely arbitrary, as well in form as in quantity. But making them arbitrary as to form, oftentimes makes them less comprehensive than they would otherwise be.

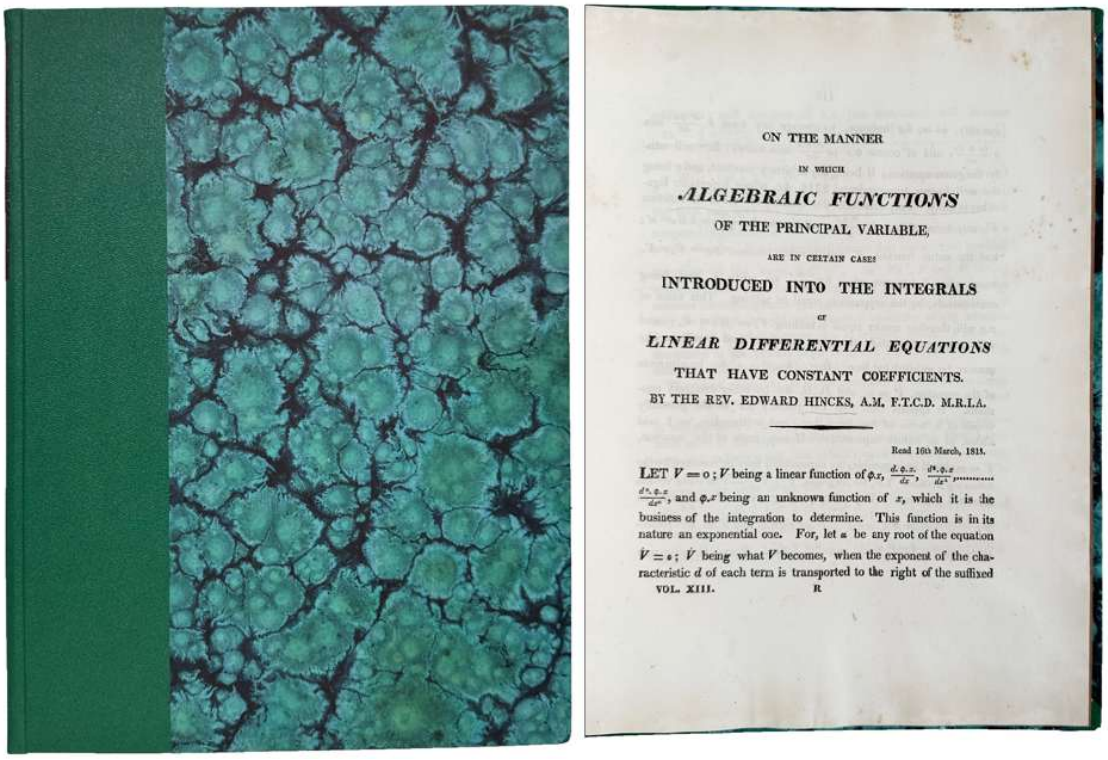
Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

194. **BRINKLEY, Rev. John** (1766?–1835). *Observations relative to the form of the Arbitrary Constant Quantities that occur in the integration of certain differential equations; and, also, in the integration of a certain equation of finite differences*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 53-61, [1]. Modern quarter dark green cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 50

This work focuses on analyzing the structure of constants in integrated equations and finite differences.

Brinkley received many honors both for his mathematical work and for his contributions to astronomy. In 1803 he was elected to the Royal Society of London.



ON THE MANNER

IN WHICH

ALGEBRAIC FUNCTIONS

OF THE PRINCIPAL VARIABLE,

ARE IN CERTAIN CASES

INTRODUCED INTO THE INTEGRALS

OF

LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

THAT HAVE CONSTANT COEFFICIENTS.

BY THE REV. EDWARD HINCKS, A.M. F.T.C.D. M.R.I.A.

Read 16th March, 1818.

LET $V = 0$; V being a linear function of $\phi.x$, $\frac{d.\phi.x}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2.\phi.x}{dx^2}$, ... $\frac{d^n.\phi.x}{dx^n}$, and $\phi.x$ being an unknown function of x, which it is the business of the integration to determine. This function is in its nature an exponential one. For, let a be any root of the equaton $V = 0$; V being what V becomes, when the exponent of the characteristic d of each term is transported to the right of the suffixed

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Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

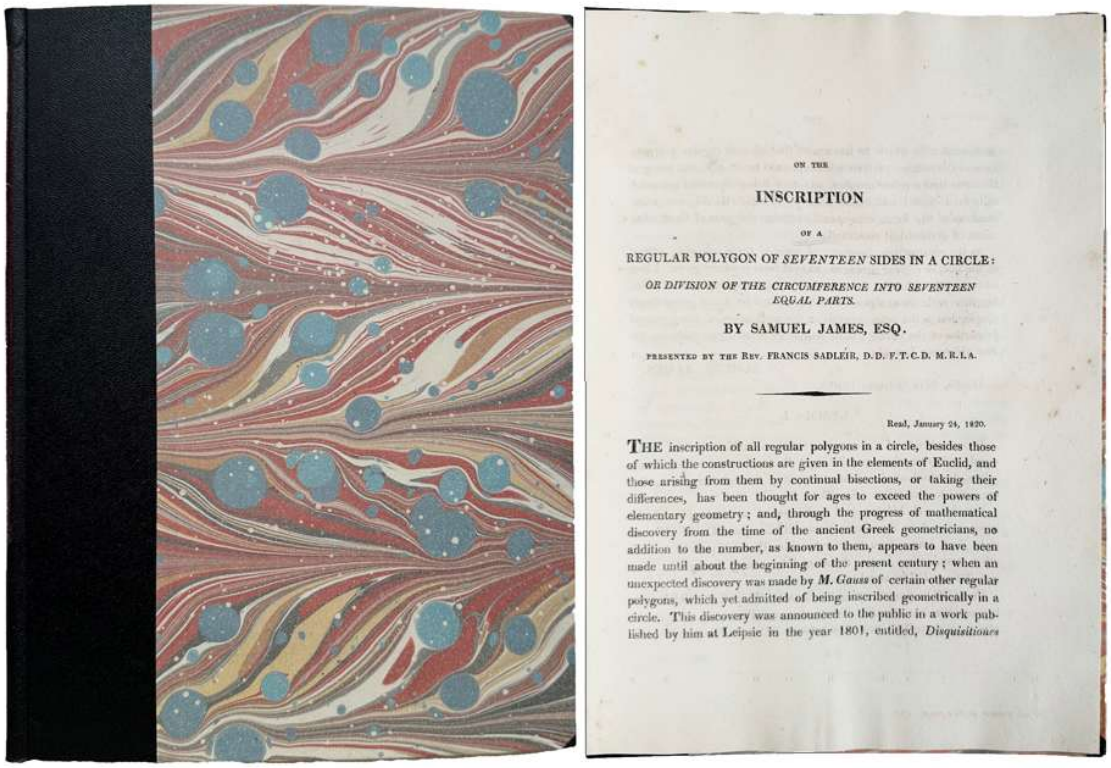
195. **HINCKS, Rev. Edward**, A.M. F.T.C.D. M.R.I.A. (1792–1866). *On the manner in which Algebraic Functions on the principal variable, are in certain cases introduced into the integrals of linear differential equations that have constant coefficients*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 115-119. Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. XIII. Modern quarter green cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 45

This mathematical work was published early in his career, dated 1817. While Hincks is predominantly known as a pioneering Assyriologist and decipherer of cuneiform, this paper represents his early work in mathematics. The paper specifically investigates how algebraic functions appear within the solutions (integrals) of a particular class of differential equations.

An unusual man. He was a graduate of Trinity College, and taught as a philologist, Assyriologist, archeologist, and was deeply interested in Egyptology. "Hincks was one of the great pioneers in the decipherment of ancient near

eastern languages. As early as 1833, ten years after Champollion had deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, Hincks published a paper 'On the Enchorial language of Egypt' in the Dublin University Review. Some years later he recognised the relationship between Egyptian and the Semitic languages." – *Dictionary of Irish Biography*.



ON THE

INSCRIPTION

OF A

REGULAR POLYGON OF *SEVENTEEN* SIDES IN A CIRCLE:

OR DIVISION OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE INTO SEVENTEEN EQUAL PARTS.

BY SAMUEL JAMES, ESQ.

PRESENTED BY THE REV. FRANCIS SADLEIR, D.D. F.T.C.D. M.R.I.A.

Read, January 24, 1820.

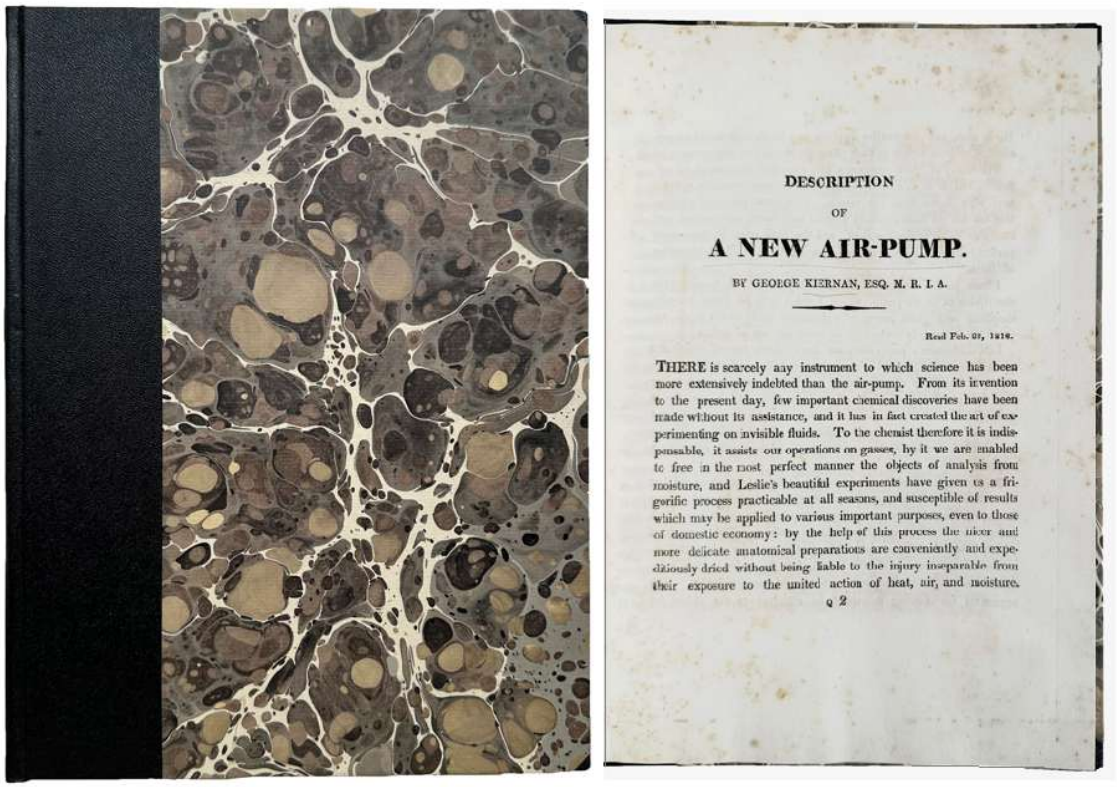
THE inscription of all regular polygons in a circle, besides those of which the constructions are given in the elements of Euclid, and those arising from them by continual bisections, or taking their differences, has been thought for ages to exceed the powers of elementary geometry; and, through the progress of mathematical discovery from the time of the ancient Greek geometricians, no addition to the number, as known to them, appears to have been made until about the beginning of the present century; when an unexpected discovery was made by *M. Gauss* of certain other regular polygons, which yet admitted of being inscribed geometrically in a circle. This discovery was announced to the public in a work published by him at Leipsic in the year 1801, entitled, *Disquisitiones*

Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

196. **JAMES, Samuel**. *On the Inscription of a regular polygon of seventeen sides in a circle: or division of the circumference into seventeen equal parts*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 175-187, [1]. Modern quarter black cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 50

This work specifically addresses the geometric construction of a heptadecagon (a 17-sided regular polygon), which is famous in mathematics for being constructible using only a compass and straightedge, a result famously derived by Carl Friedrich Gauss in 1796.



DESCRIPTION

OF

A NEW AIR-PUMP.

BY GEORGE KIERNAN, ESQ. M. R. I. A.

Read Feb. 23, 1818.

THERE is scarcely any instrument to which science has been more extensively indebted than the air-pump. From its invention to the present day, few important chemical discoveries have been made without its assistance, and it has in fact created the art of experimenting on invisible fluids. To the chemist therefore it is indispensable, it assists our operations on gasses, by it we are enabled to free in the most perfect manner the objects of analysis from moisture, and Leslie's beautiful experiments have given us a frigorific process practicable at all seasons, and susceptible of results which may be applied to various important purposes, even to those of domestic economy: by the help of this process the more and more delicate anatomical preparations are conveniently and expeditiously dried without being liable to the injury inseparable from their exposure to the united action of heat, air, and moisture.

Q 2

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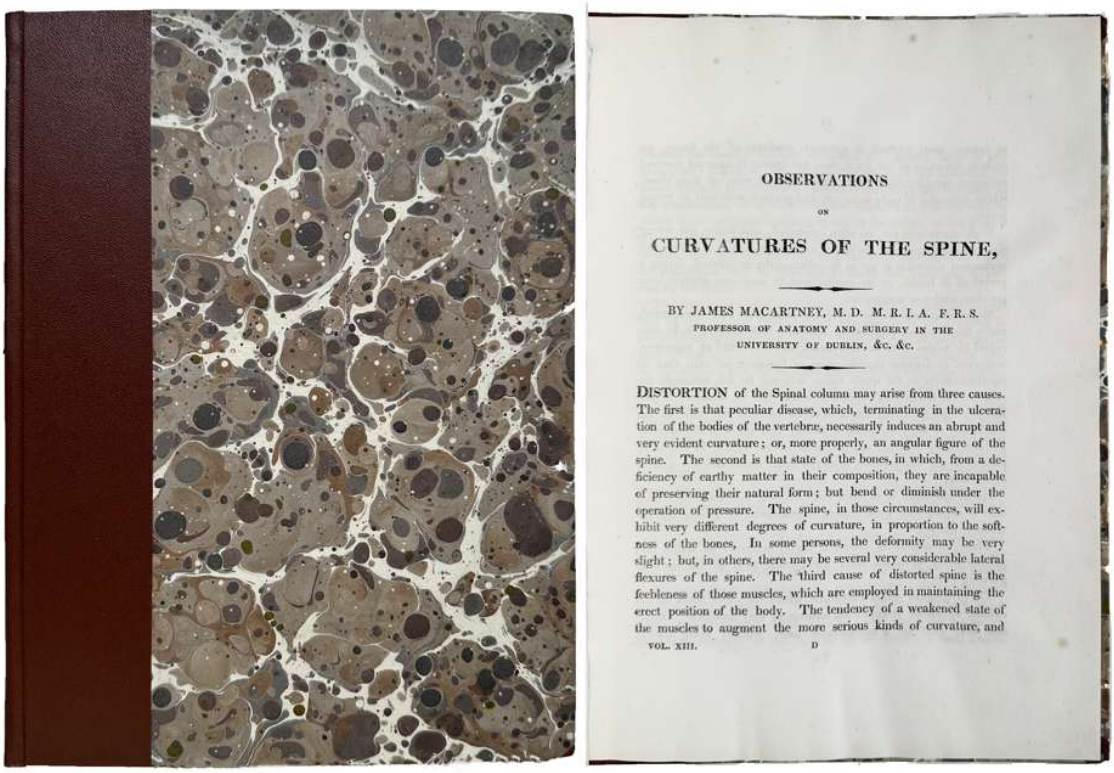
197. **KIERNAN, George Shirley** (abt.1791-1845). *Description of a New Air-Pump*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 109-114. 2 engraved plates of the pump. Modern quarter black cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 100

FIRST EDITION. Article on a new design for a water pump with 2 engraved plates showing the pump and its workings. Kiernan became member of the Irish Royal Academy in 1816.

"THERE is scarcely any instrument to which science has been more extensively indebted than the air-pump. From its invention to the present day, few important chemical discoveries have been made without its assistance, and it has in fact created the art of experimenting on invisible fluids. To the chemist therefore it is indispensable, it assists our operations on gasses, by it we are enabled to free in the most perfect manner the objects of analysis from

moisture, and Leslie's beautiful experiments have given us a frigorific process practicable at all seasons, and susceptible of results which may be applied to various important purposes, even to those of domestic economy: by the help of this process the nicer and more delicate anatomical preparations are conveniently and expeditiously dried without being liable to the injury inseparable from their exposure to the united action of heat, air, and moisture." – Author.



OBSERVATIONS

ON

CURVATURES OF THE SPINE,

BY JAMES MACARTNEY, M. D. M. R. I. A. F. R. S.
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND SURGERY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, &c. &c.

DISTORTION of the Spinal column may arise from three causes. The first is that peculiar disease, which, terminating in the ulceration of the bodies of the vertebræ, necessarily induces an abrupt and very evident curvature; or, more properly, an angular figure of the spine. The second is that state of the bones, in which, from a deficiency of earthy matter in their composition, they are incapable of preserving their natural form; but bend or diminish under the operation of pressure. The spine, in those circumstances, will exhibit very different degrees of curvature, in proportion to the softness of the bones. In some persons, the deformity may be very slight; but, in others, there may be several very considerable lateral flexures of the spine. The third cause of distorted spine is the feebleness of those muscles, which are employed in maintaining the erect position of the body. The tendency of a weakened state of the muscles to augment the more serious kinds of curvature, and

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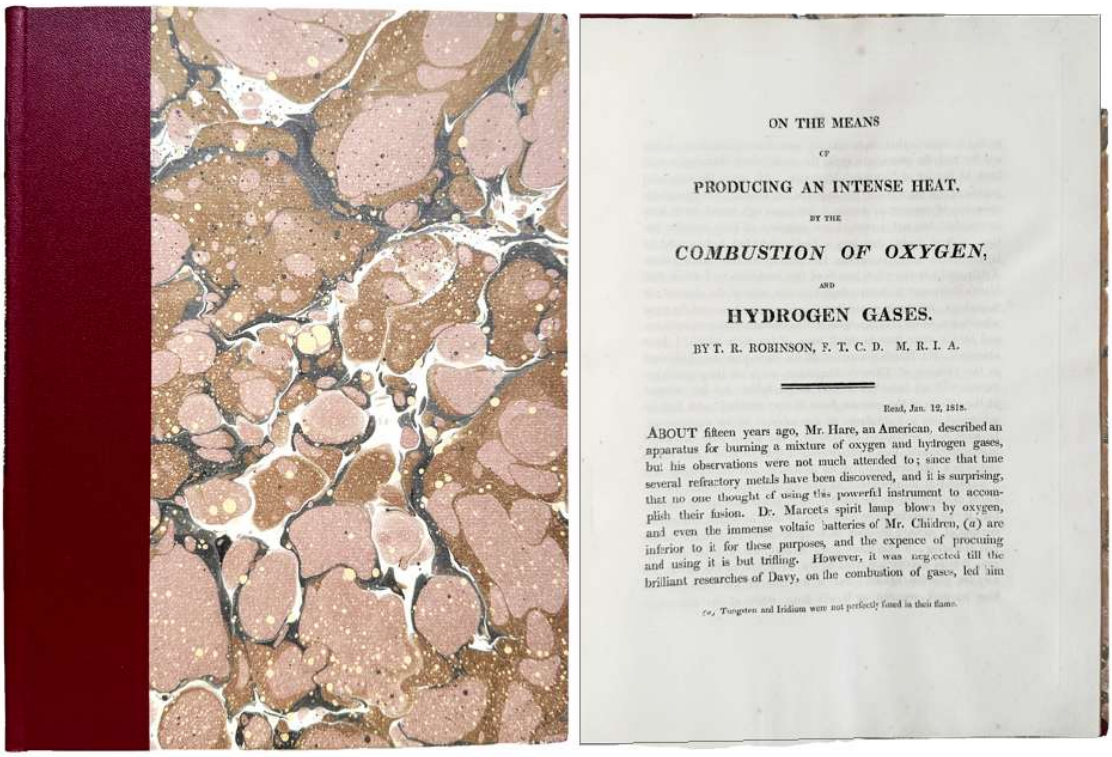
Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

198. **MACARTNEY, James** (1770–1843). *Observations on Curvatures of the Spine*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 13-24. Modern quarter dark brown cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.
$ 50

Macartney, James (1770–1843), surgeon and anatomist. After an unhappy love affair he decided to become a surgeon, in the hope that it would harden his heart. He moved to Dublin (1794), was apprenticed to William Hartigan (qv), and studied anatomy at the RCSI. Determined to create a medical school equal or superior to the schools of Edinburgh and London, he carried out a policy

of reorganisation and reform and succeeded in bringing the school from obscurity to great distinction. He introduced strict rules requiring the compulsory attendance of medical students, refused to sign attendance certificates for absentees, and raised the standard of examinations. He extended the medical curriculum, introducing a lecture course on pathology – the first in the British Isles. Having opened Dublin's first skin and eye dispensary (1814), he organised lectures on ophthalmology (1818) given by Arthur Jacob (qv), and a comprehensive course on midwifery, on which only introductory lectures had previously been given. Founder (1814), president, treasurer, and librarian (1814–28) of the student Medical Society, a stimulating teacher and a distinguished anatomist, Macartney attracted so many students that a new medical school building (for which he had persistently campaigned) was opened in 1825 – an inspiration to many of his students, who included such luminaries as Robert Graves (qv), Dominic Corrigan (qv), and William Wilde (qv). He thereby made a fundamental contribution to the development of the Irish school of medicine, making Dublin one of the leading medical centres in Europe. – *Dictionary of Irish Biography*.



ON THE MEANS

OF

PRODUCING AN INTENSE HEAT,

BY THE

COMBUSTION OF OXYGEN,

AND

HYDROGEN GASES.

BY T. R. ROBINSON, F. T. C. D. M. R. I. A.

Read, Jan. 12, 1818.

ABOUT fifteen years ago, Mr. Hare, an American, described an apparatus for burning a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, but his observations were not much attended to; since that time several refractory metals have been discovered, and it is surprising, that no one thought of using this powerful instrument to accomplish their fusion. Dr. Marcets spirit lamp blown by oxygen, and even the immense voltaic batteries of Mr. Children, (a) are inferior to it for these purposes, and the expence of procuring and using it is but trifling. However, it was neglected till the brilliant researches of Davy, on the combustion of gases, led him

(a) Tungsten and Iridium were not perfectly fused in their flame.

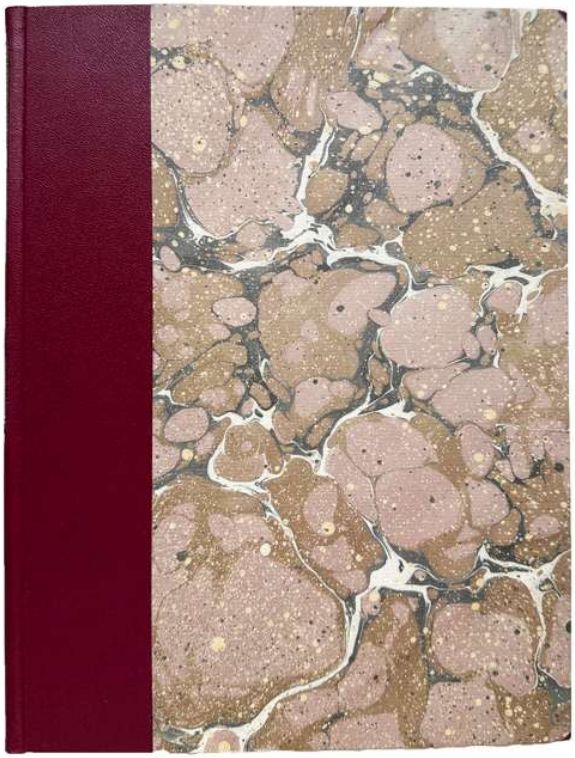
Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

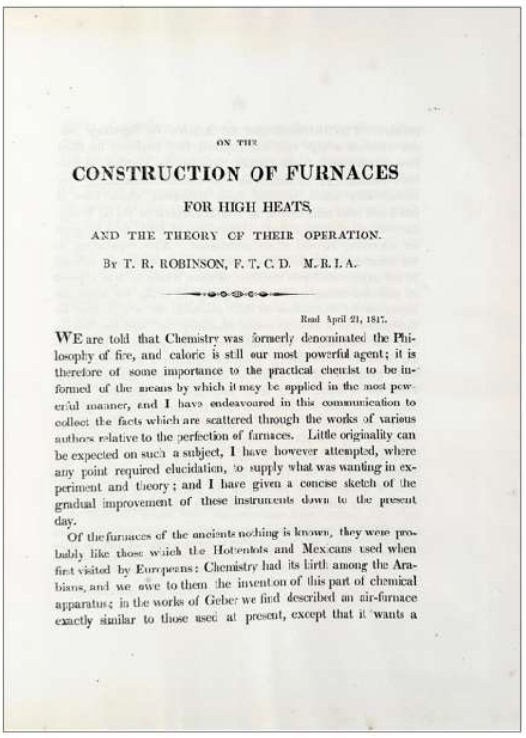
199. **ROBINSON, Rev. Thomas Romney** (1792/3-1882). *On the Means of Producing an Intense Heat by the Combustion of Oxygen and Hydrogen Gases*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 93-107, [1]. 1 engraved folding plate. Modern quarter dark red cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 65

This paper details early experiments using oxyhydrogen mixtures to generate extreme temperatures. It explores the practical application of this combustion for achieving high-temperature melting.

Thomas Romney Robinson (1792-1882) was an Irish astronomer and physicist who made significant contributions to astronomy, meteorology, electricity, magnetism, turbines, air-pumps, fog signals, and balloons. He was the director of the Armagh Observatory, one of the chief astronomical observatories in the UK of its time. He was president of the Royal Irish Academy from 1851 to 1856. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.





ON THE

CONSTRUCTION OF FURNACES

FOR HIGH HEATS,

AND THE THEORY OF THEIR OPERATION.

By T. R. ROBINSON, F. T. C. D. M. R. I. A.

Read April 21, 1817.

WE are told that Chemistry was formerly denominated the Philosophy of fire, and caloric is still our most powerful agent; it is therefore of some importance to the practical chemist to be informed of the means by which it may be applied in the most powerful manner, and I have endeavoured in this communication to collect the facts which are scattered through the works of various authors relative to the perfection of furnaces. Little originality can be expected on such a subject, I have however attempted, where any point required elucidation, to supply what was wanting in experiment and theory; and I have given a concise sketch of the gradual improvement of these instruments down to the present day.

Of the furnaces of the ancients nothing is known, they were probably like those which the Hottentots and Mexicans used when first visited by Europeans: Chemistry had its birth among the Arabians, and we owe to them the invention of this part of chemical apparatus; in the works of Geber we find described an air-furnace exactly similar to those used at present, except that it wants a

200. **ROBINSON, Rev. Thomas Romney** (1792/3-1882). *On the Construction of Furnaces for high heats, and the theory of their operation*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 63-91, [1]. 1 folding plates with 2 figures. Modern quarter dark red cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 55

This paper details the design, construction, and theoretical operation of high-temperature furnaces.

"WE are told that Chemistry was formerly denominated the Philosophy of fre, and caloric is still our most powerful agent; it is therefore of some importance to the practical chemist to be informed of the means by which it may be applied in the most powerful manner, and I have endeavoured in this communication to. collect the facts which are scattered through the works of various authors relative to the perfection of furnaces. Little originality can be expected on such a subject, I have however attempted, where any point required elucidation, to supply what was wanting in experiment and theory; and I have given a concise sketch of the gradual improvement of these instruments down to the present day." – Author.

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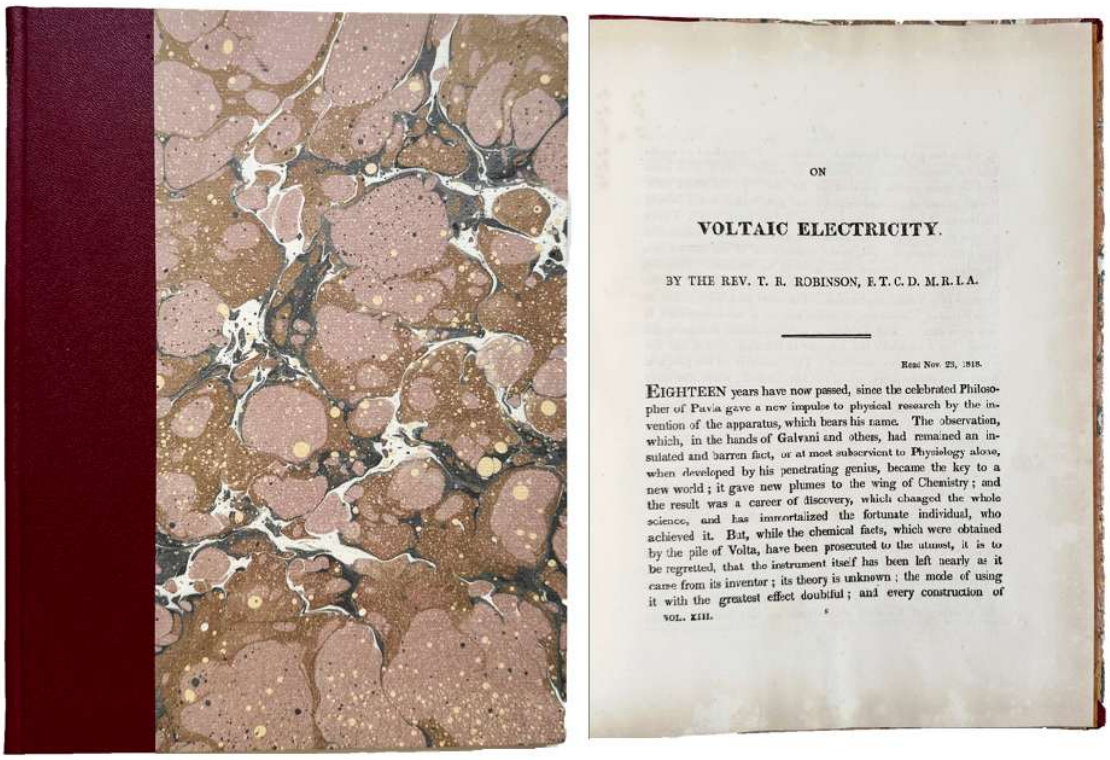

ON

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.

BY THE REV. T. R. ROBINSON, F.T.C.D. M.R.I.A.

Read Nov. 23, 1818.

EIGHTEEN years have now passed, since the celebrated Philosopher of Pavia gave a new impulse to physical research by the invention of the apparatus, which bears his name. The observation, which, in the hands of Galvani and others, had remained an insulated and barren fact, or at most subservient to Physiology alone, when developed by his penetrating genius, became the key to a new world; it gave new plumes to the wing of Chemistry; and the result was a career of discovery, which changed the whole science, and has immortalized the fortunate individual, who achieved it. But, while the chemical facts, which were obtained by the pile of Volta, have been prosecuted to the utmost, it is to be regretted, that the instrument itself has been left nearly as it came from its inventor; its theory is unknown; the mode of using it with the greatest effect doubtful; and every construction of

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201. **ROBINSON, Rev. Thomas Romney** (1792/3-1882). *On Voltaic Electricity*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 121-128. Modern quarter dark red cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 65

"EIGHTEEN years have now passed, since the celebrated Philosopher of Pavia gave a new impulse to physical research by the invention of the apparatus, which bears his name. The observation, which, in the hands of Galvani and others, had remained an insulated and barren fact, or at most subservient to Physiology alone, when developed by his penetrating genius, became the key to a new world; it gave new plumes to the wing of Chemistry; and the result was a career of discovery, which changed the whole science, and has immortalized the fortunate individual, who achieved it. But, while the chemical facts, which were obtained by the pile of Volta, have been prosecuted to the utmost, it is to be regretted, that the instrument itself has been left nearly as it came from its inventor; its theory is unknown; the mode of using it with the greatest effect doubtful; and every construction . . ." – Author.

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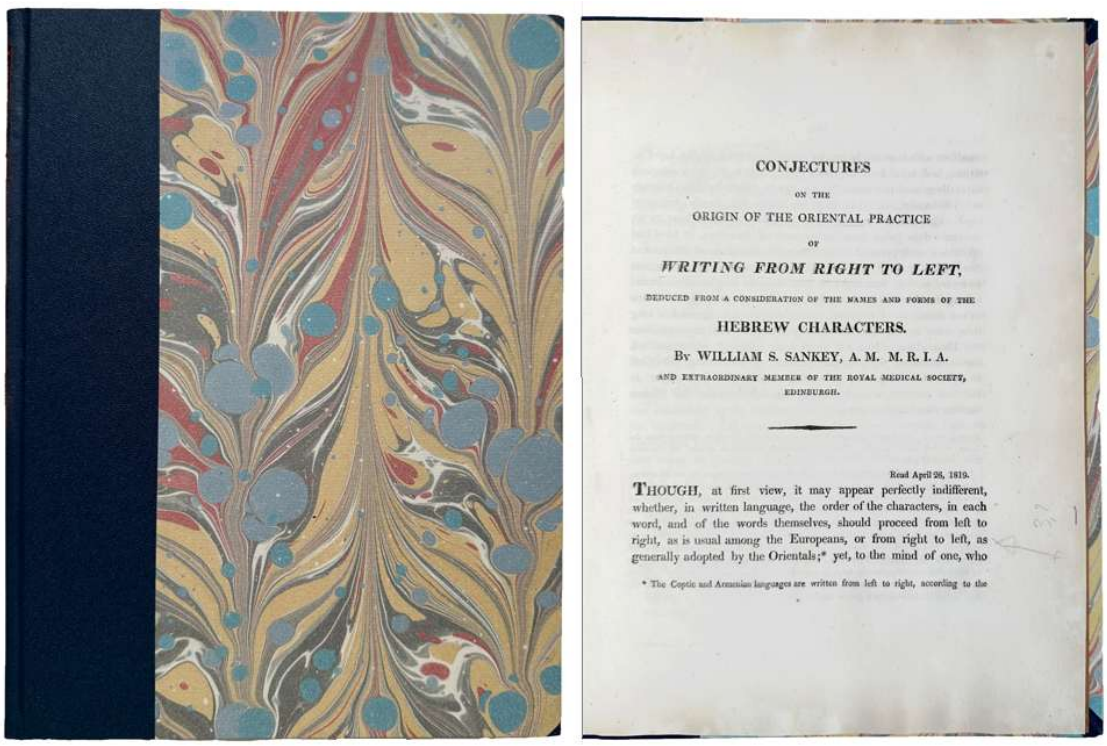


CONJECTURES

ON THE

ORIGIN OF THE ORIENTAL PRACTICE

OF

WRITING FROM RIGHT TO LEFT,

DEDUCED FROM A CONSIDERATION OF THE NAMES AND FORMS OF THE

HEBREW CHARACTERS.

By WILLIAM S. SANKEY, A. M. M. R. I. A.

AND EXTRAORDINARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.

Read April 26, 1819.

THOUGH, at first view, it may appear perfectly indifferent, whether, in written language, the order of the characters, in each word, and of the words themselves, should proceed from left to right, as is usual among the Europeans, or from right to left, as generally adopted by the Orientals;* yet, to the mind of one, who

* The Coptic and Armenian languages are written from left to right, according to the

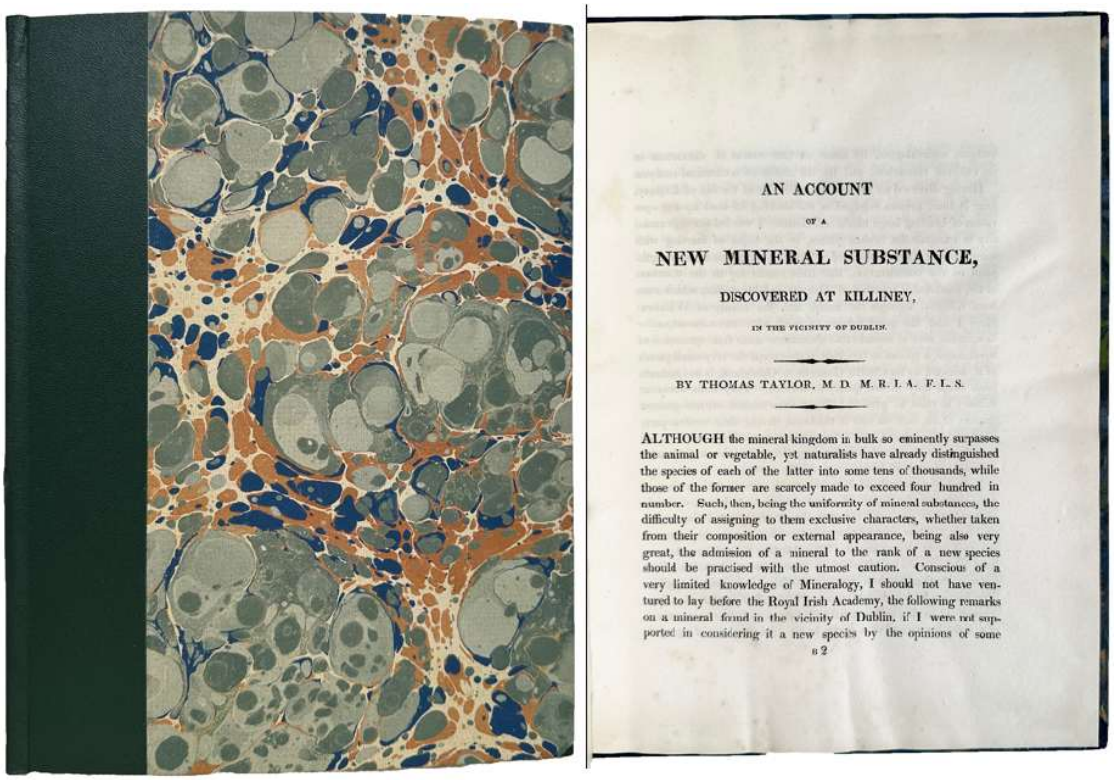
Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

202. **SANKEY, William S. Villiers** (1793–1860). *Conjectures on the Origin of the Oriental Practice of Writing from Right to Left, Deduced from a Consideration of the Names and Forms of the Hebrew Characters*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 151-160. Modern quarter navy-blue cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 50

This paper studies the history and evolution of letter forms. Sankey proposes that the right-to-left direction of Hebrew and other Oriental scripts originated from the physical, anatomical, and practical constraints of early carving or

writing, which were influenced by the shape and meaning of the character names.



AN ACCOUNT

OF A

NEW MINERAL SUBSTANCE,

DISCOVERED AT KILLINEY,

IN THE VICINITY OF DUBLIN.

BY THOMAS TAYLOR, M. D. M. R. I. A. F. L. S.

ALTHOUGH the mineral kingdom in bulk so eminently surpasses the animal or vegetable, yet naturalists have already distinguished the species of each of the latter into some tens of thousands, while those of the former are scarcely made to exceed four hundred in number. Such, then, being the uniformity of mineral substances, the difficulty of assigning to them exclusive characters, whether taken from their composition or external appearance, being also very great, the admission of a mineral to the rank of a new species should be practised with the utmost caution. Conscious of a very limited knowledge of Mineralogy, I should not have ventured to lay before the Royal Irish Academy, the following remarks on a mineral found in the vicinity of Dublin, if I were not supported in considering it a new species by the opinions of some

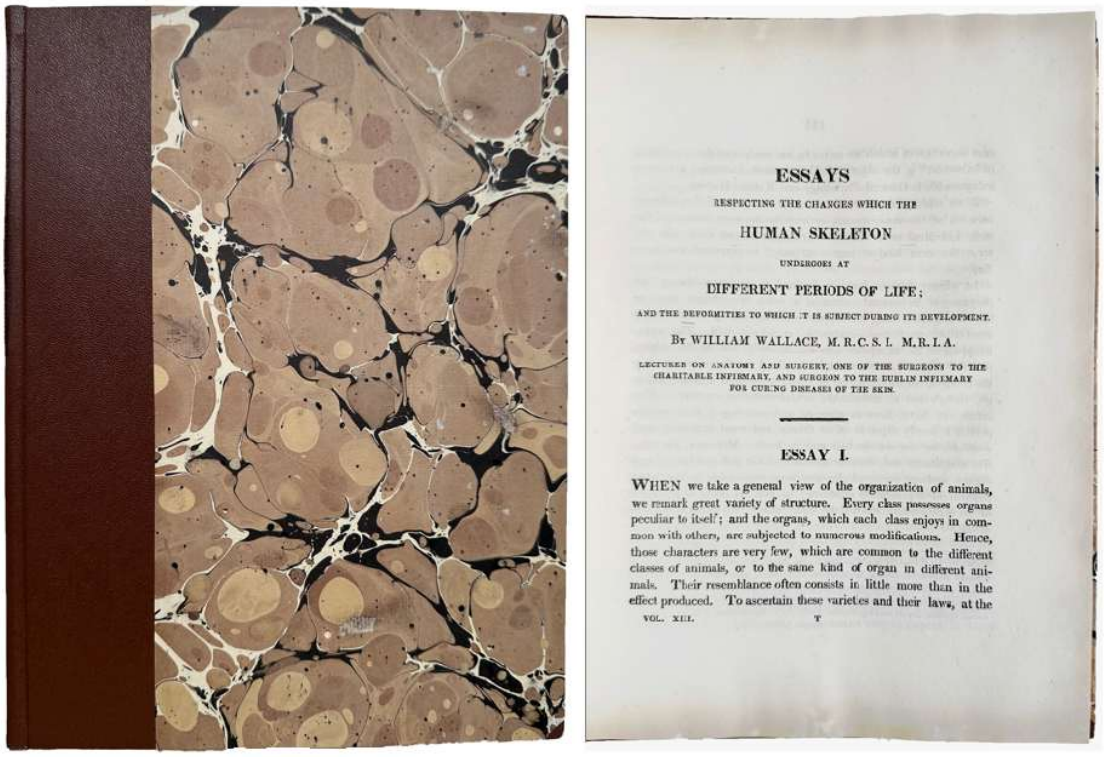
Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

203. **TAYLOR, Thomas**. *An account of a New Mineral Substance, discovered at Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. xii, [2], 11, [1] pp. Modern quarter dark green cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

$ 50

Taylor describes a new mineral he names Killinite. Killinite is a historical mineral name for an altered, greenish, or brownish variety of spodumene (a lithium-rich pyroxene) that has turned into a mixture of fine-grained mica, primarily illite or hydromuscovite. Named after its type locality at Killiney Hill near Dublin, Ireland, it represents a pseudomorph, often found in pegmatites where lithium minerals have undergone hydrothermal alteration.

See: R. Nawaz, Killinite: A Re-Examination of Its Status as a Mineral Species, *The Irish Naturalists' Journal*, 1980. Vol. 20, No. 3 (Jul., 1980).



ESSAYS

RESPECTING THE CHANGES WHICH THE

HUMAN SKELETON

UNDERGOES AT

DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE;

AND THE DEFORMITIES TO WHICH IT IS SUBJECT DURING ITS DEVELOPMENT.

By WILLIAM WALLACE, M. R. C. S. I. M. R. I. A.

LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND SURGERY, ONE OF THE SURGEONS TO THE CHARITABLE INFIRMARY, AND SURGEON TO THE DUBLIN INFIRMARY FOR CURING DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

ESSAY I.

WHEN we take a general view of the organization of animals, we remark great variety of structure. Every class possesses organs peculiar to itself; and the organs, which each class enjoys in common with others, are subjected to numerous modifications. Hence, those characters are very few, which are common to the different classes of animals, or to the same kind of organ in different animals. Their resemblance often consists in little more than in the effect produced. To ascertain these varieties and their laws, at the

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Royal Irish Academy, Transactions

204. **WALLACE, William** (1791–1837). *Essays respecting the changes which the Human Skeleton undergoes at different periods of life; and the deformities to which it is subject during its development*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1818. ¶ Extracted from the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. XIII. 4to. pp. 129-152. Modern quarter dark brown cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label. Fine.

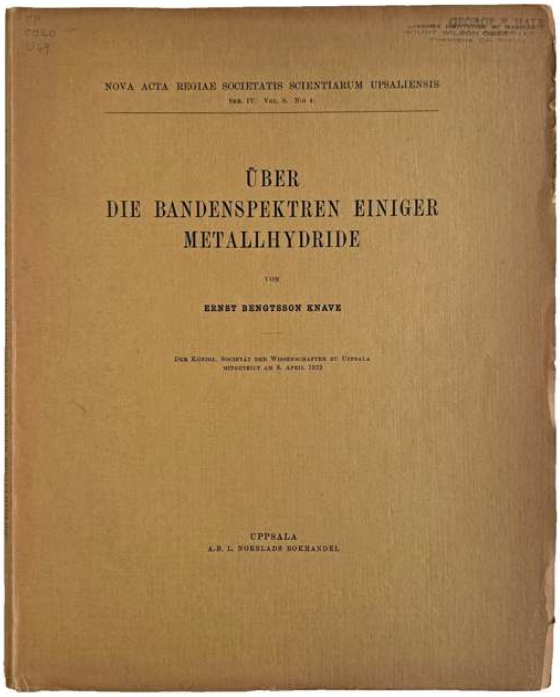
$ 125

In this paper Wallace describes in detail his views on the structure and growth of the cranium.

Wallace, William (1791–1837), surgeon, dermatologist, and venereologist, was born in Downpatrick, Co. Down, son of a solicitor. He is arguably the leading figure in the history of dermatology in Ireland. Apprenticed (1808) to Charles Bowden, a Dublin surgeon, he transferred after his master's death (1810) to Charles Hawkes Todd (qv), who was on the staffs of the Richmond and the Lock Hospitals, where his apprentices saw the manifestations of syphilis and other venereal infections in abundance. He acted as house-surgeon at both

hospitals, becoming dedicated to dermatology. He took the letters testimonial of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland on 13 June 1813, proceeding MRCSI (equivalent to the later FRCSI) two years later. In London he was a pupil of Thomas Bateman (1778–1821), an established dermatologist, and clinical clerk to Dr Laird at Guy's Hospital. He spent some time, too, with Sir Astley Cooper and John Abernethy (1764–1831). Wallace returned to Dublin in 1817, and in the following year opened the Dublin Infirmary for Diseases of the Skin at 20 Moore St. He advocated potassium iodide as useful therapy for syphilitic lesions. Appointed surgeon to the Charitable Infirmary in Jervis St. (1819), he does not seem to have been an easy colleague. His row with the surgeon James O'Beirne was reported by the medical board to the management committee; both surgeons were admonished for unprofessional behaviour. It appears that in O'Beirne's absence one of his postoperative cases had died, and the surgeon attributed the death to neglect on the part of his junior, who in turn maintained that the operation should never have been performed. Their altercation took place in public, and in the presence of patients. In March 1824 Wallace reported the apothecary and the housekeeper to the Charitable Infirmary's board of management because there was no lint or tow. He complained, too, of the lack of leeches and the dirtiness of the beds and wards. – *Dictionary of Irish Biography*.

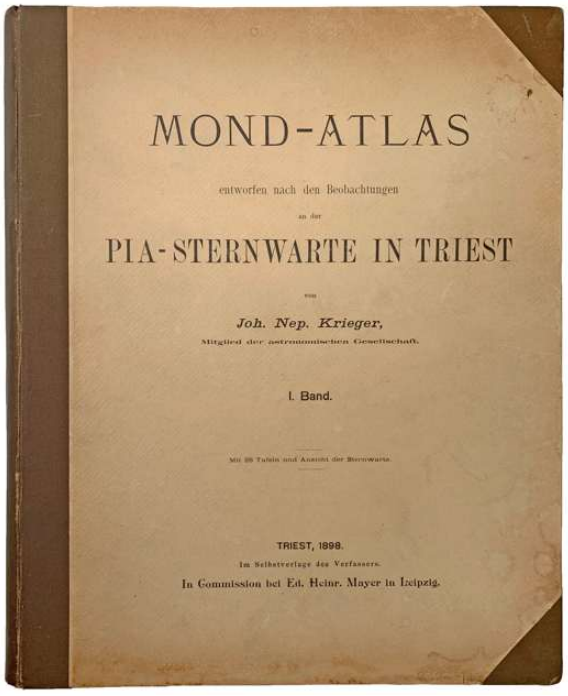
END – *Royal Irish Academy, Transactions.*

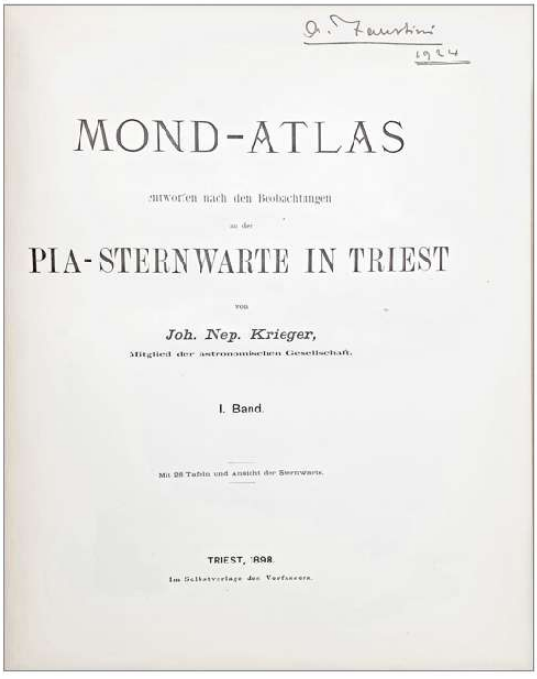


205. **KNAVE, Ernst Bengtsson**. *Über die Bandenspektren einiger Metallhydride.* Uppsala, Almqvist & Wiksells boktryckeri a. b., 1932. ¶ Series: Acta *Universitatis Upsaliensis. Nova acta Regiae Societatis Scientiarum Upsaliensis,* Ser. IV, v. 8, no. 4. 4to. 98 pp. 35 figures. Original printed wrappers; slightly darkened, a bit of wear to spine end. PROVENANCE: rubber-stamps of George Ellery Hale (1868-1938), Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena. Very good. Scarce.

$ 45

On the band spectra of some metal hydrides. Extending the work of T. Heurlinger and W. Lentz at the institute of physics [Fysiska institutionen], Lund. Some of the author's work was assisted by E. Svensson.


MOND-ATLAS
entworfen nach den Beobachtungen
an der
PIA-STERNWARTE IN TRIEST
von
Joh. Nep. Krieger,
Mitglied der astronomischen Gesellschaft.
I. Band.
Mit 28 Tafeln und Ansicht der Sternwarte.
TRIEST, 1898.
Im Selbstverlage des Verfassers.
In Commission bei Ed. Heinr. Mayer in Leipzig.


MOND-ATLAS
entworfen nach den Beobachtungen
an der
PIA-STERNWARTE IN TRIEST
von
Joh. Nep. Krieger,
Mitglied der astronomischen Gesellschaft.
I. Band.
Mit 28 Tafeln und Ansicht der Sternwarte.
TRIEST, 1898.
Im Selbstverlage des Verfassers.

[206]

206. **KRIEGER, Johann Nepomuk** (1865-1902). *Mond-Atlas entworfen nach den Beobachtungen an der Pia-Sternwarte in Triest*. [Together, 3 volumes] Triest: Ed. Heinr. Mayer, 1898. ¶ Small folio. 20 pp. 28 plates. Original portfolio. Bookplate of "A.F." (being a collector of Arctic voyages: Antonio Zeno Barentz, Franklin, James C. Ross, Adrien de Gerlache, Scott); title-page signed "A. Faustini", [Brooklyn], 1924.

WITH: **KONIG, Rudolf** (1865-1927). *Joh. Nep. Kriegers Mond-Atlas; nach seinen an der Pia-Sternwarte in Triest angestellten Beobachtungen unter Zugrundelegung der hinterlassenen Zeichnungen und Skizzen. Bearb. und mit Unterstutzung der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien aus den Mitteln der Treitl-Stiftung, hrsg. von Rudolf Konig. Neue Folge*. Vienna: In Kommission bei Eduard Heinrich Mayer, 1912. Two volumes [Text & Atlas]. XVIII, 376 pp. 31 illustrations. Atlas: 58 plates, numbered from 29-86, with an additional unnumbered large folding map-plate of the Moon. Original cloth; recased. Title-pages both signed "A. Faustini", [Brooklyn], 1924. [S13763]

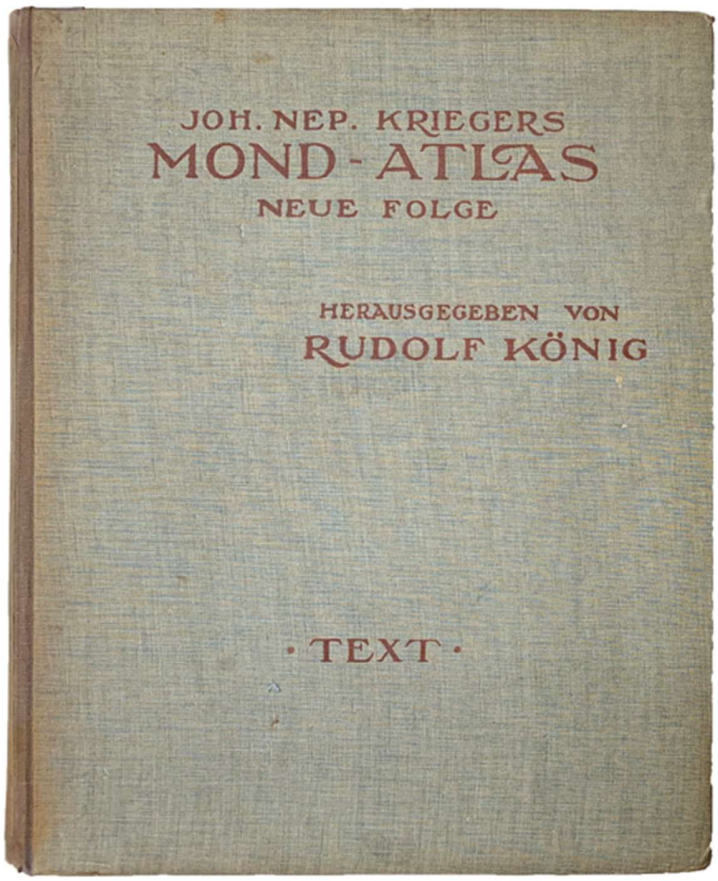
3 volumes: $ 3,000

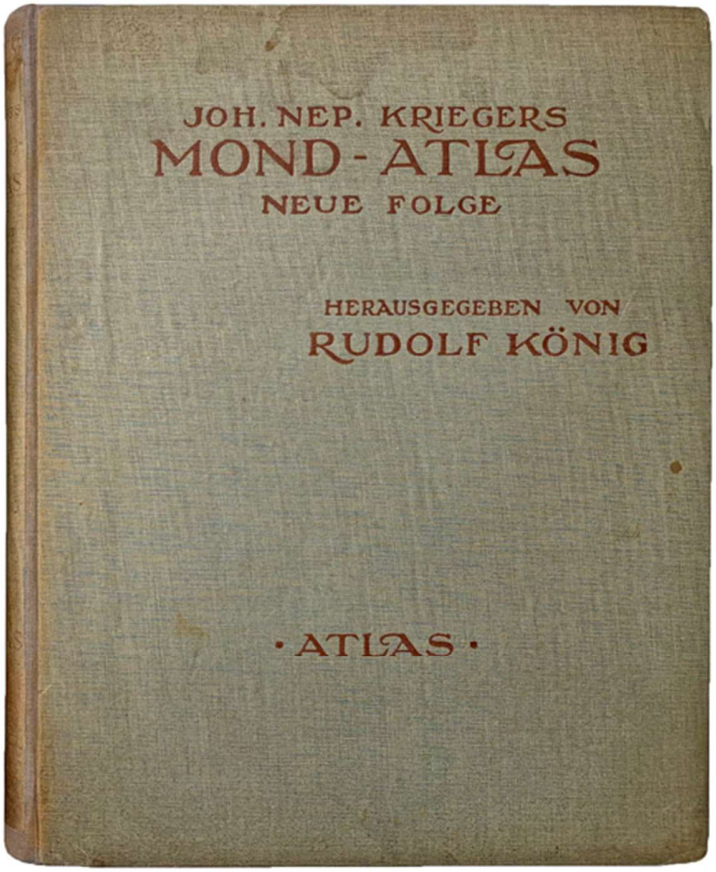
FIRST EDITIONS. Krieger was a draftsman and selenographer who produced detailed hand-drawn maps of the lunar surface at his Italian observatory. Krieger decided to create a definitive map of the Moon. For this purpose, he obtained a series of low-resolution negatives of the lunar surface that had been taken at the Lick and Paris observatories. He enlarged these images and used them to provide positional accuracy for his subsequent drawings. His illustrations of the Moon were made in charcoal, graphite pencil, and ink, and were considered superior to any previously produced lunar maps in their accuracy and level of detail, and continue to be considered works of art.

He lived long enough to see his first 28 plates published as volume 1 of his "*Mond Atlas*". However, his health had suffered, possibly due to his long nightly labors at his telescope. About 10 years following his death, his remaining drawings and sketches were published in a second volume by the Austrian selenographer Rudolf Konig [included].

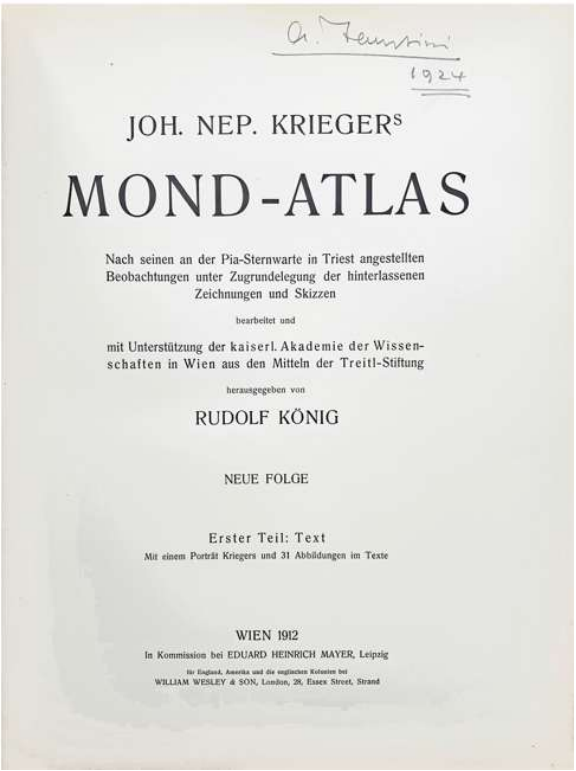
Rudolf Konig (1865-1927), born in Vienna, was an Austrian merchant, amateur astronomer and selenographer. He was friends with Krieger and finished the

book his friend had intended, though it would appear by enhancing it much further.





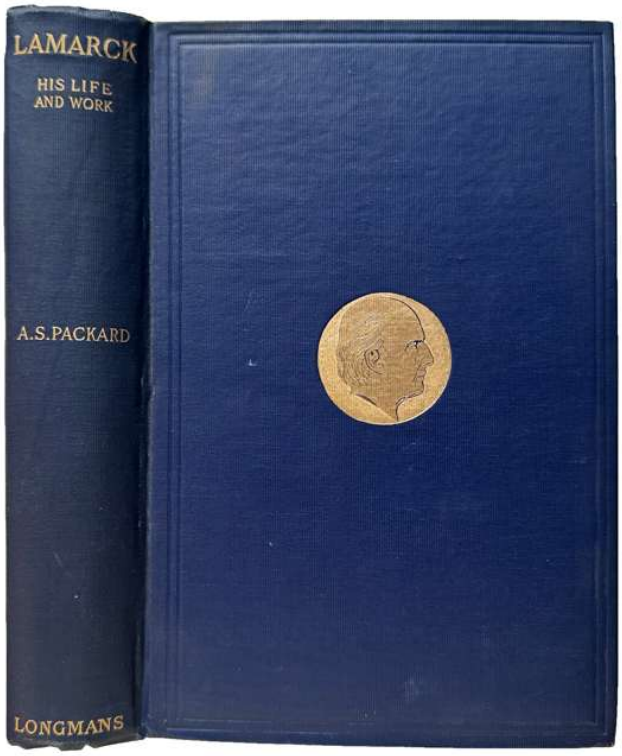
PROVENANCE: Arnaldo Faustini (1872–1944) was an Italian polar explorer, geographer, writer, and cartographer. He is considered by some to be the first South European polar specialist. Born in Rome, he received his doctorate at the University of Rome at the age of 21. Faustini worked at a newspaper based in Rome as scientific editor. He had a special interest in polar subjects, and published 19 books on polar subjects in his native Italian. He also wrote numerous articles. Among the polar explorers Faustini knew personally were Roald Amundsen, Ernest Shackleton, Robert F. Scott, and Adrien de Gerlache, of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition. Faustini translated into Italian De Gerlache's French language account of his voyage. Faustini also drew the map of the area explored by the Belgians. In gratitude, De Gerlache gave him the flag from the expedition's ship, the SS Belgica.

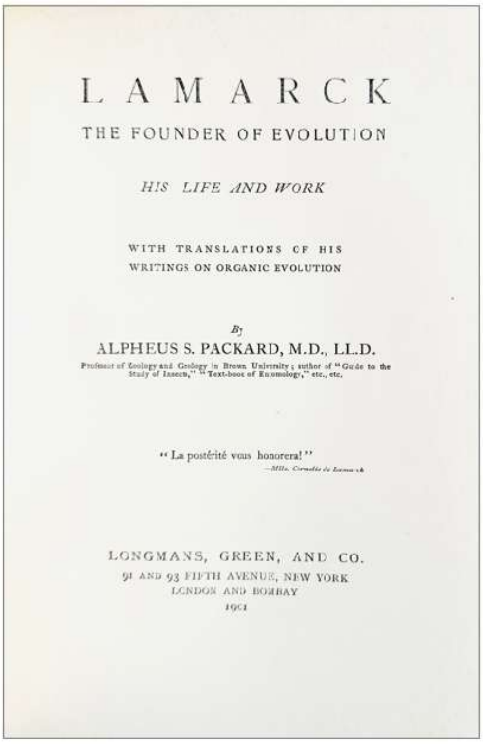


The polar explorer Augustus Greely invited Faustini to the United States in 1915 for a lecture tour. While lecturing at Columbia University, Faustini met Amelia Del Colle, who later became his wife.

Faustini's interests were wide-ranging. In an unpublished 1918 manuscript entitled Catalogo Descrittivo di Ponti ed Archi Naturali ("Descriptive Catalog of Natural Bridges and Arches"), Faustini wrote: "Completed under every standpoint, for a future, eventual publication -- text, topographical sketches, illustrations, contents, indexes, etc., that I think to be my greatest work of physical geography." He was fluent in French, English, Spanish and Russian and understood Greek.

The crater Faustini on the Moon is named after him. His papers on the Arctic and Antarctic are held in the Archives of the Istituto Geografico Polare "Silvio Zavatti" (Zavatti Polar Institute) in Fermo. In 1908 his polar geography appeared, Le Terre Polari. In 1912 was issued his Eskimo & their customs book, Gli eschimesi; la razza, gli usi e i costume.




LAMARCK

THE FOUNDER OF EVOLUTION

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WITH TRANSLATIONS OF HIS
WRITINGS ON ORGANIC EVOLUTION

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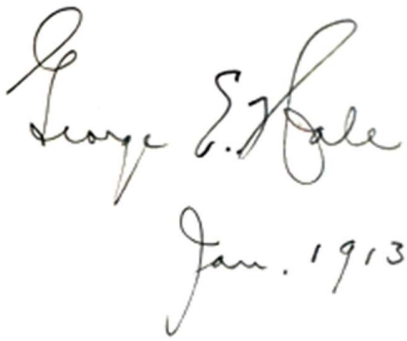

George E. Hale
Jan. 1913

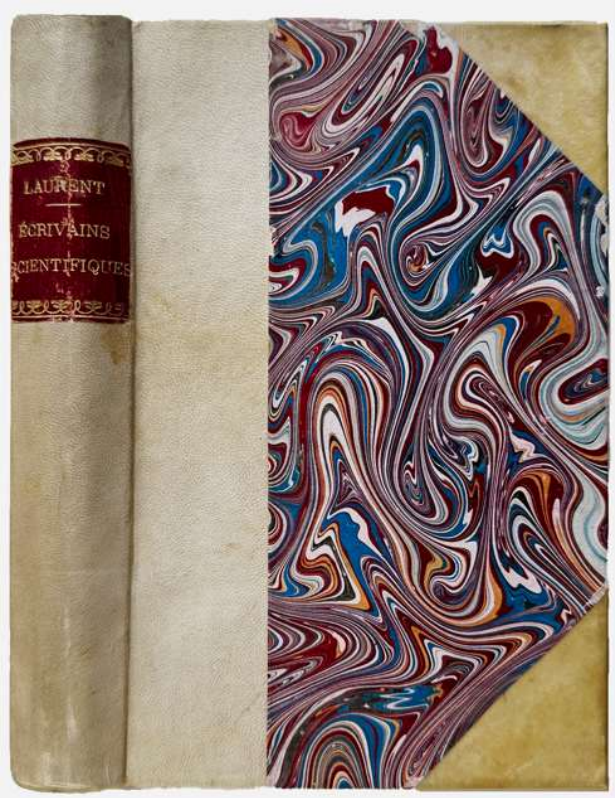
Inscribed by George Ellery Hale

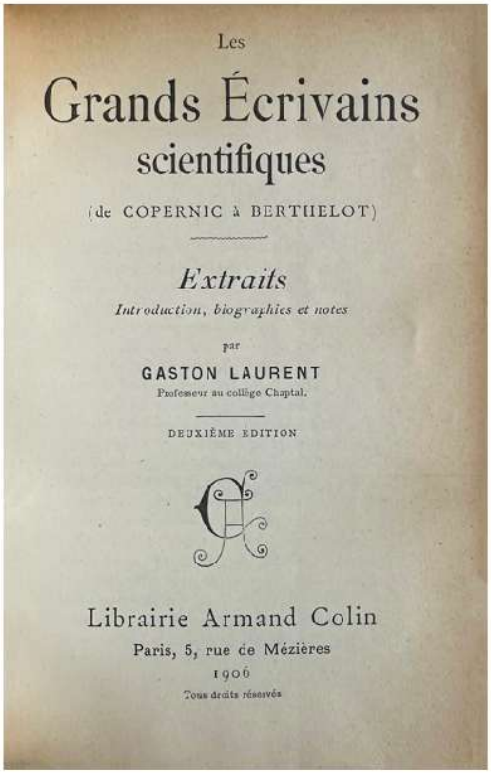
207. [**LAMARCK, Jean-Baptiste** (1744-1829)] **Alpheus S. PACKARD** (1839-1905). *Lamarck, the founder of evolution: his life and work. With translations of his writings on organic evolution*. New York: Longmans, Green, 1901. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 451, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 9 illus., index. Original navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; signed by George Ellery Hale and with his pencil notes at rear. Very good. Scarce.

$ 250

First edition. Jean-Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, chevalier de Lamarck was a French naturalist, biologist, and an early proponent of the idea that biological evolution occurred and proceeded in accordance with natural laws.

Alpheus Spring Packard Jr. LL.D. was an American entomologist and palaeontologist. He was a vocal proponent of Neo-Lamarckism during the eclipse of Darwinism. He described over 500 new animal species – especially butterflies and moths – and was one of the founders of The American Naturalist. He served as a professor at Brown University.




Les
Grands Écrivains
scientifiques
(de COPERNIC à BERTHELOT)
Extraits
Introduction, biographies et notes
par
GASTON LAURENT
Professeur au collège Chaptal.
DEUXIÈME EDITION
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1906
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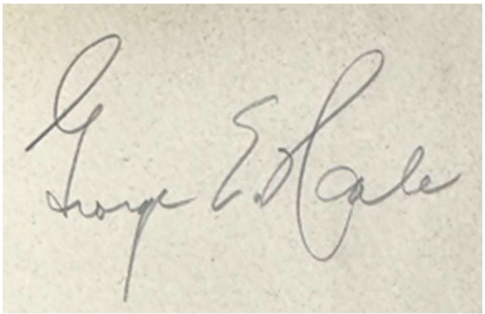
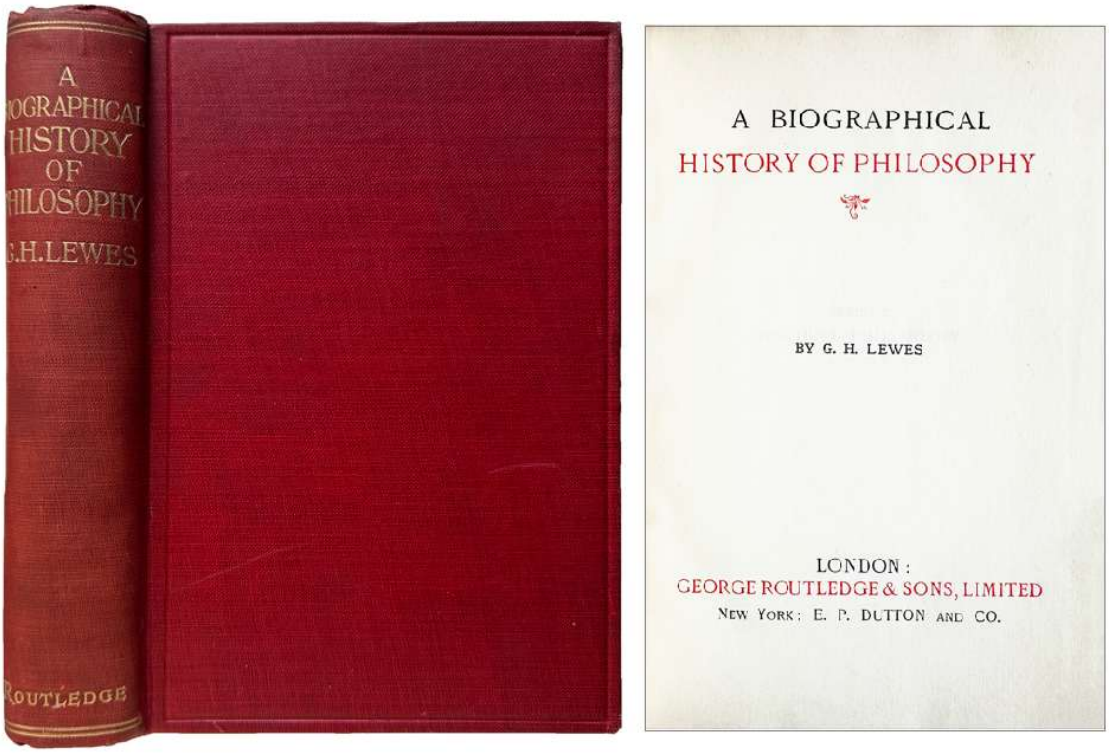


Signed by George Ellery Hale

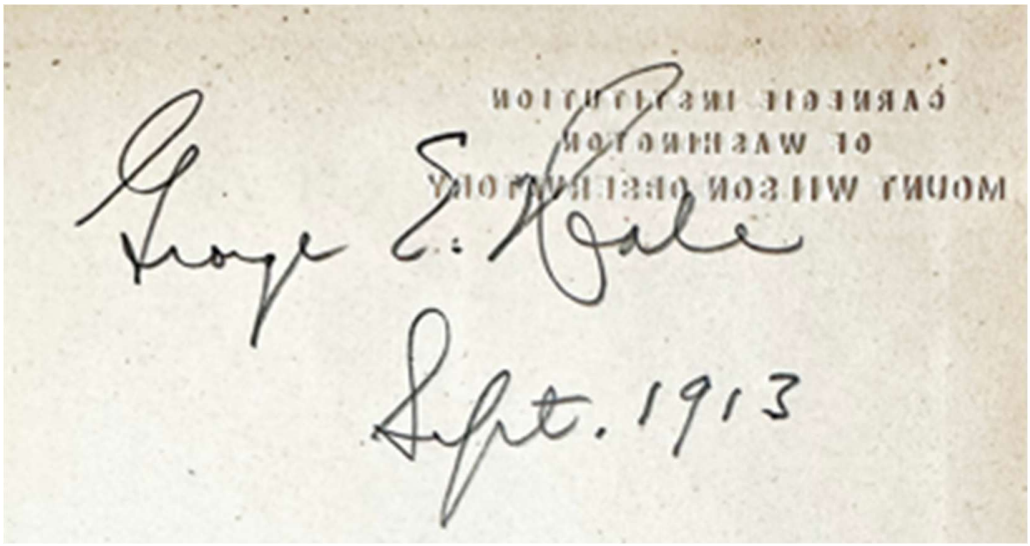
208. **LAURENT, Gaston**. *Les Grands Ecrivains scientifiques (de Copernic à Berthelot). Extraits, introduction, biographies et notes*. Deuxième édition. Paris : Armand Colin, 1906. ¶ Small 8vo. XI, [1], 384 pp. Early half vellum, marbled boards, red leather gilt-stamped spine label; rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, signed by George E. Hale. Very good.

$ 35

Usually seen in wrappers, this copy has a sturdy cover and signed by the famous astronomer-solar observer and astrophysicist, George Ellery Hale.



[209] LEWES



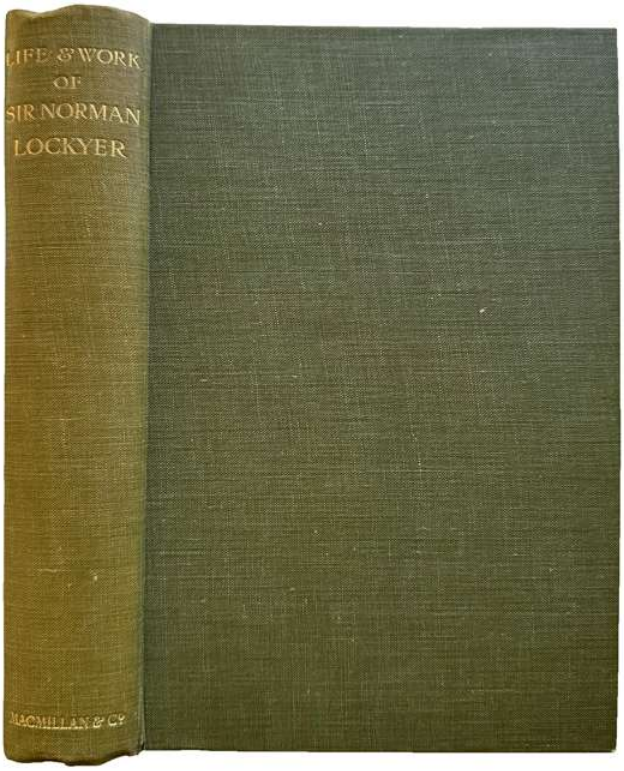
Inscribed by George Ellery Hale

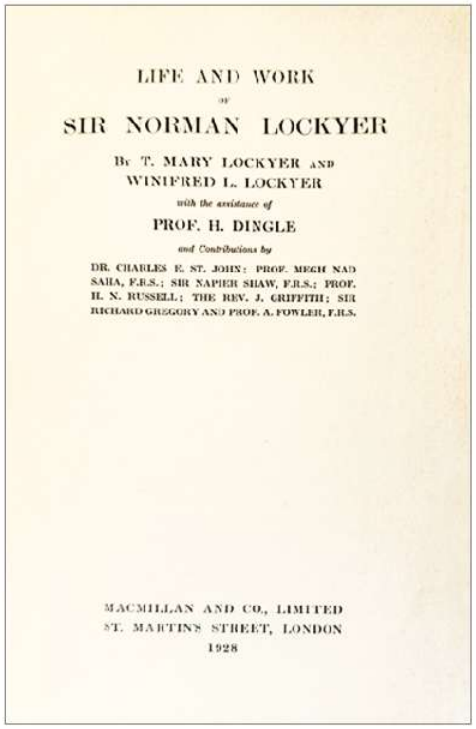
209. **LEWES, G.H.** [**George Henry**] (1817-1878). *A Biographical History of Philosophy*. London: George Routledge & Sons, [1913?]. ¶ Two parts in one vol. 8vo. xxiv, [25]-656 pp. Title printed in red & black. Original dark red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, signed by George E. Hale, Sept. 1913. Very good.

$ 50

First issued 1845-6. Lewes is famous for his relationship with the authoress George Eliot (1819-1880).

The text deals with the early philosophers: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, the Epicureans, Stoics, Neo-Platonism, Proclus, Bacon, Spinoza, Hobbes, Leibnitz, Idealism, Hume & Causation, Reid, Kant, Fichte, Auguste Comte, etc.





LIFE AND WORK
OF
SIR NORMAN LOCKYER

By T. MARY LOCKYER AND
WINIFRED L. LOCKYER
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PROF. H. DINGLE
and Contributions by
DR. CHARLES E. ST. JOHN; PROF. MEGH NAD SAHA, F.R.S.; SIR NAPIER SHAW, F.R.S.; PROF. H. N. RUSSELL; THE REV. J. GRIFFITH; SIR RICHARD GREGORY AND PROF. A. FOWLER, F.R.S.

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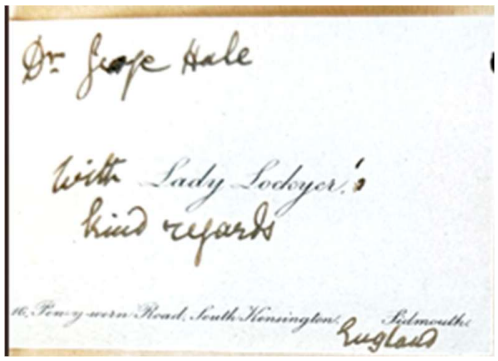


210. **LOCKYER, Sir Norman** (1836-1920); **T. Mary LOCKYER [Thomazine]** (1852-1943); **Winifred L. [Lucas] LOCKYER**. *Life and Work of Sir Norman Lockyer. With the assistance of Prof. H. Dingle* . . . London: Macmillan, 1928. ¶ 8vo. xii, 474, [2] pp. 17 plates, index. Original full gray-green gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Tipped-in the Lady Lockyer's card, Sidmouth, inscribed by her to Dr. George Hale, with . . . kind regards". Fine.

$ 100

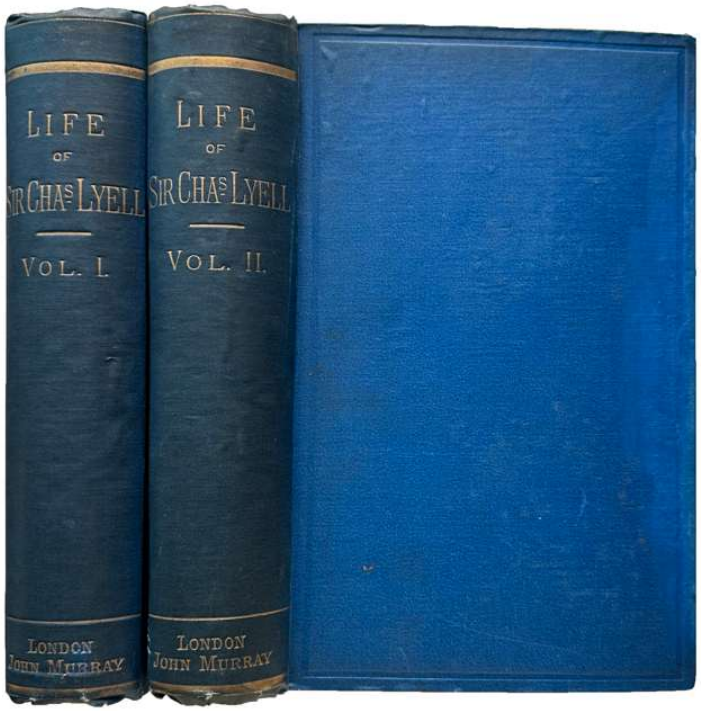
With contributions by Dr. Charles E. St. John (1857-1935), Prof. Megh Nad Saha, F.R.S. (1893-1956), Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S. (1854-1945), [and others], etc.

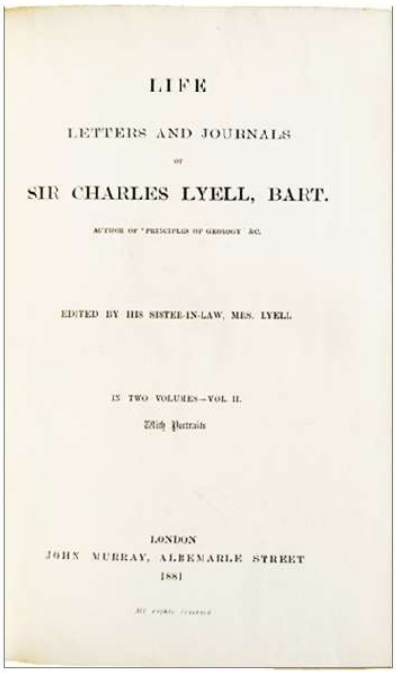
Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer was an English scientist and astronomer. Along with the French scientist Pierre Janssen, he is credited with discovering the gas

helium. Lockyer also is remembered for being the founder and first editor of the influential journal *Nature*.

Thomazine Mary Lockyer was a British astronomer, suffragist, and Unitarian. She was elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1923. Winifred was the Lockyer's daughter.

See: Steele, B. H. "Norman Lockyer and the Controversial Beginnings of Archaeoastronomy." *Journal of Astronomy in Culture*. 2024; Wilkins, G.A. 'The Lockyer Ladies'. *Antiquarian Astronomer*, 2006, Issue 3, p. 101-106.




LIFE

LETTERS AND JOURNALS

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SIR CHARLES LYELL, BART.

AUTHOR OF "PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY" &C.

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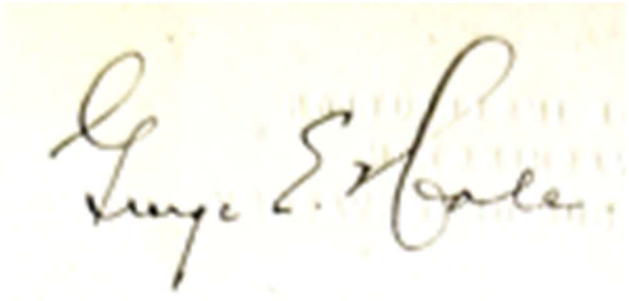

[211]

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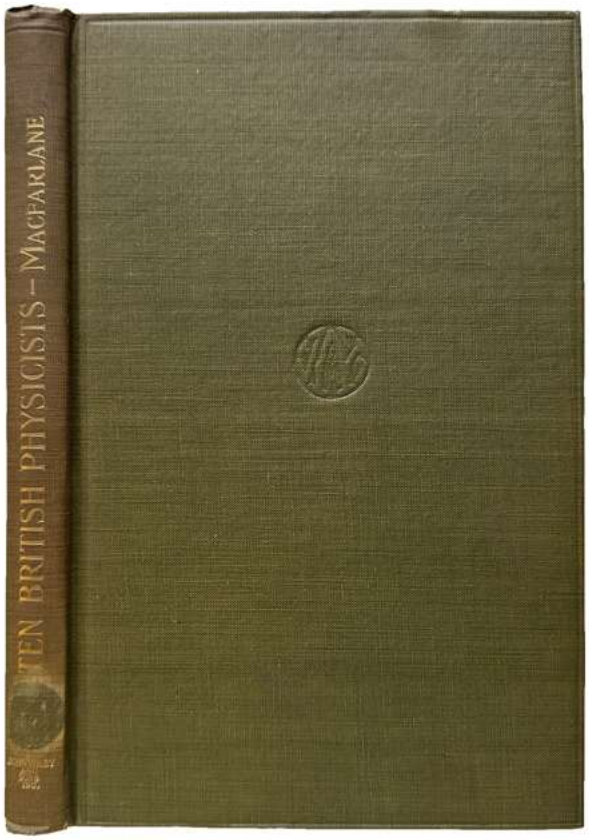
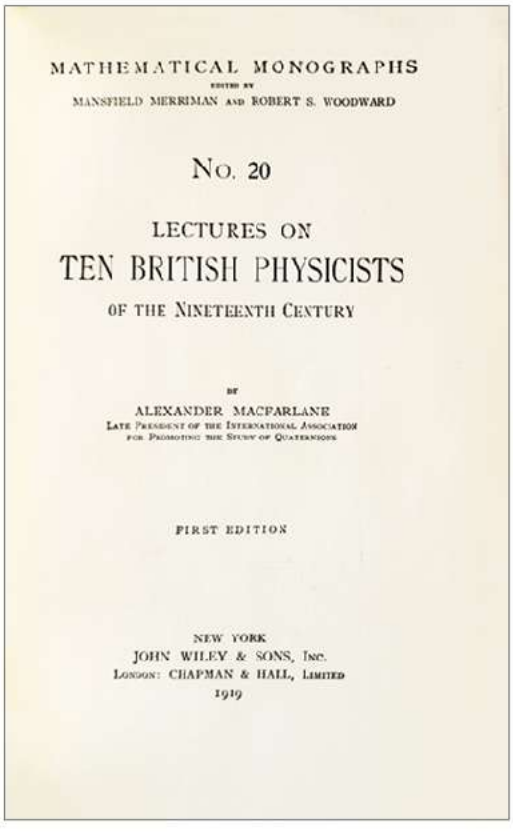
211. **LYELL, Sir Charles** (1797-1875). *Life Letters and Journals of Sir Charles Lyell, Bart. Edited by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lyell.* London: John Murray, 1881. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xi, [1], 475, [1]; ix, [1], 489, [1], [2] pp. 2 frontispieces, portrait, 1 plate (his birthplace), index, ads. Original full dark lavender blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; all four covers waterstained on the outer cover and fore-edge (opposite the spine), thusaffter re-colored to tone. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; SIGNED by George Ellery Hale, 1907. Good. Scarce.

$ 200

Contains a lot of source material for Lyell's life and correspondence.

[212]

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LATE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF QUATERNIONS

FIRST EDITION

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1919

212. **MACFARLANE, Alexander** (1851-1913). *Lectures on Ten British Physicists of the nineteenth century. First edition.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1919. ¶ Series: *Mathematical Monographs*, no. 20. 8vo. [ii], 144 pp. Frontispiece, index. Original full blind-stamped green cloth, gilt stamped spine title; upper edges of the book damaged with dent marks (as when one ties cord too tightly and crushes the top edge of this book thus), paper sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine label removed. Good+.

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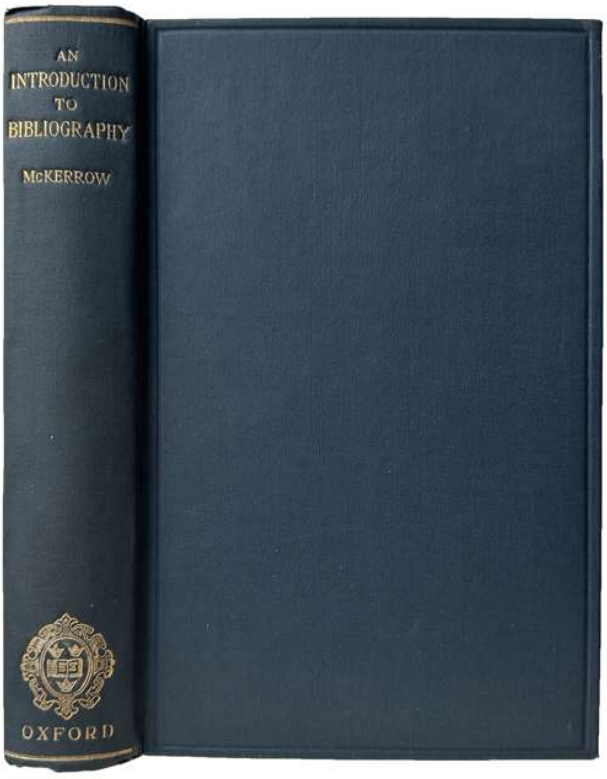
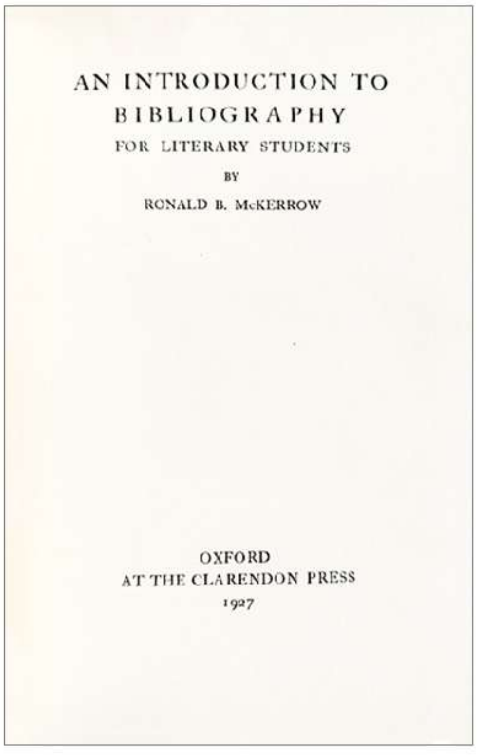
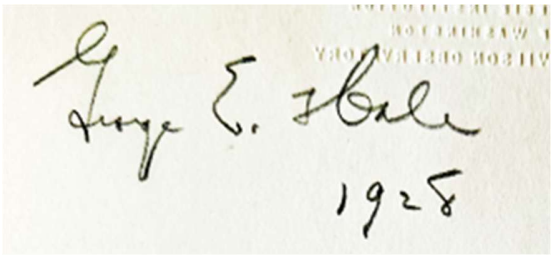



AN INTRODUCTION TO
BIBLIOGRAPHY
FOR LITERARY STUDENTS
BY
RONALD B. McKERROW

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1927

[213]



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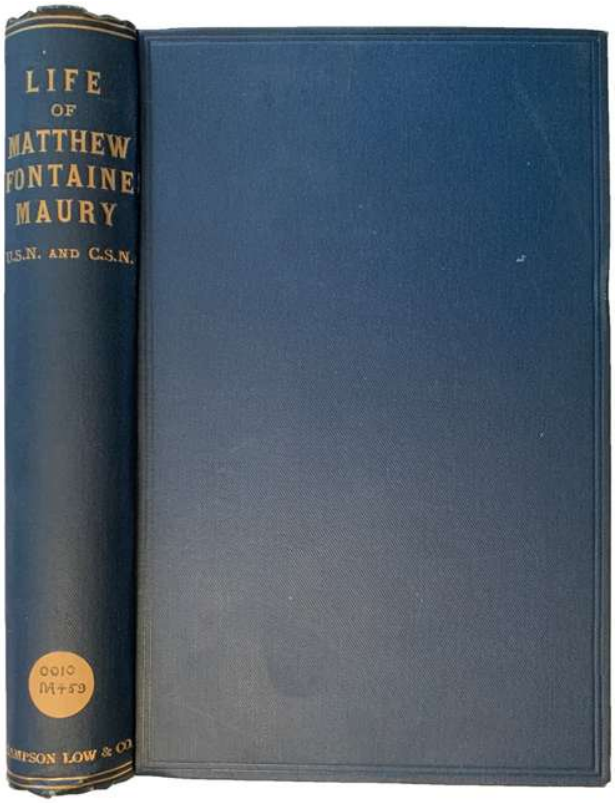
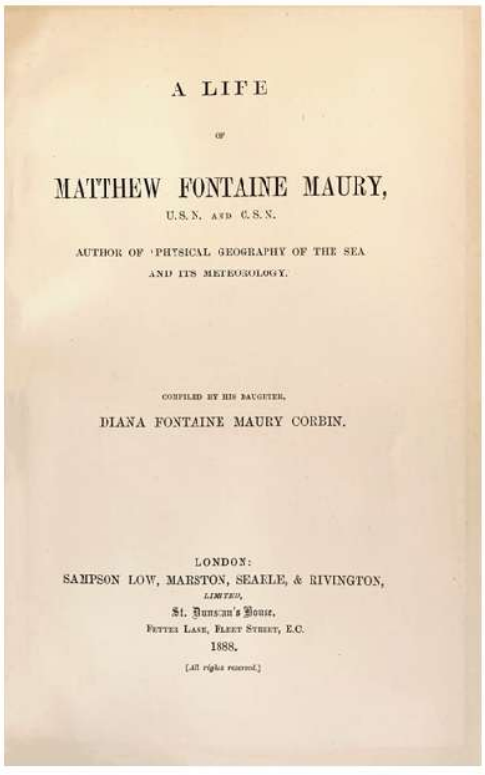
213. **McKERROW, Ronald B.** (1872-1940). *An Introduction to Bibliography for literary students*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1927. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 358, [2] pp. 23 figures, index; offsetting to half-title. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; SIGNED by George Ellery Hale, 1928. Very good.
$ 45

One of the most important bibliographer's manuals ever written, still useful.




A LIFE

OF

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY,

U.S.N. AND C.S.N.

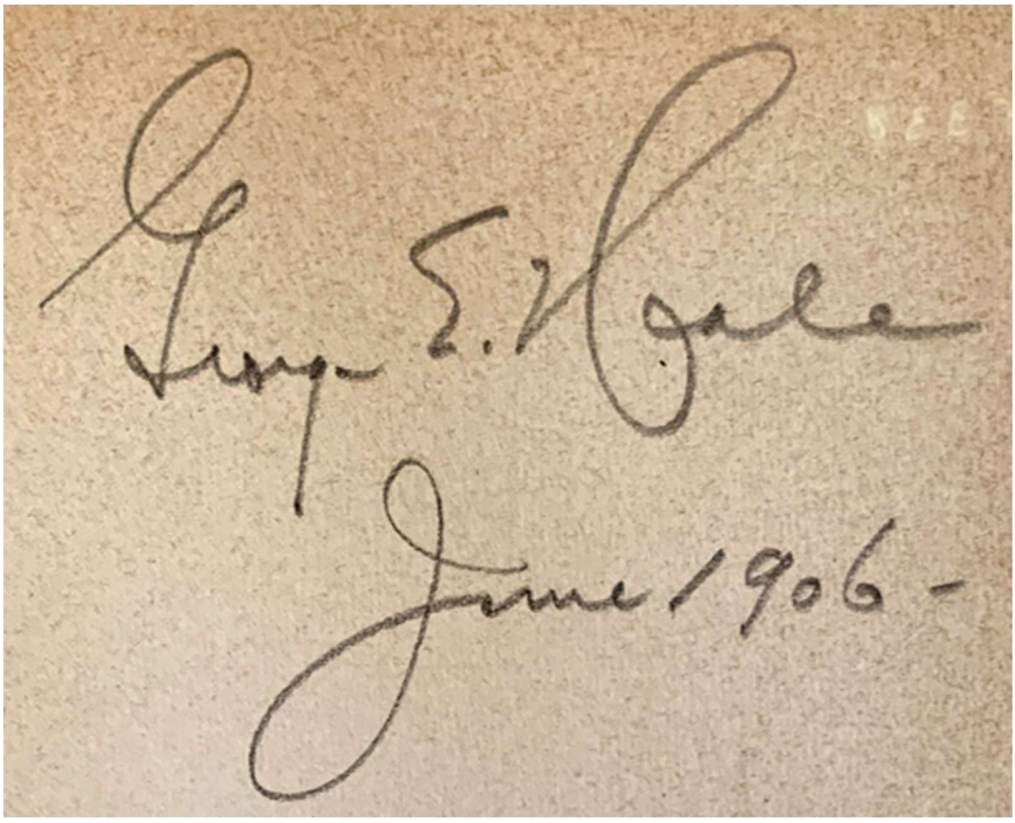
AUTHOR OF 'PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA AND ITS METEOROLOGY.'

COMPILED BY HIS DAUGHTER,

DIANA FONTAINE MAURY CORBIN.

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,
LIMITED,
St. Dunstan's House,
Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.
1888.
[All rights reserved.]

[214]



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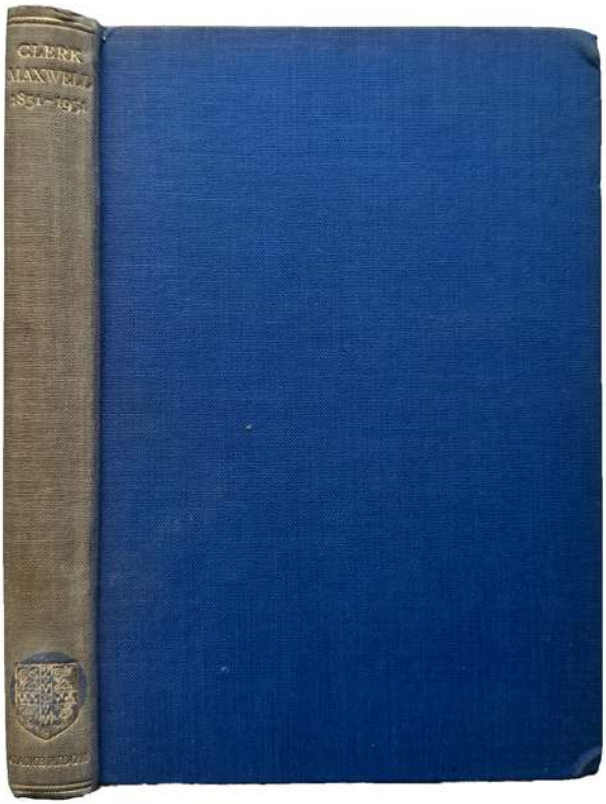
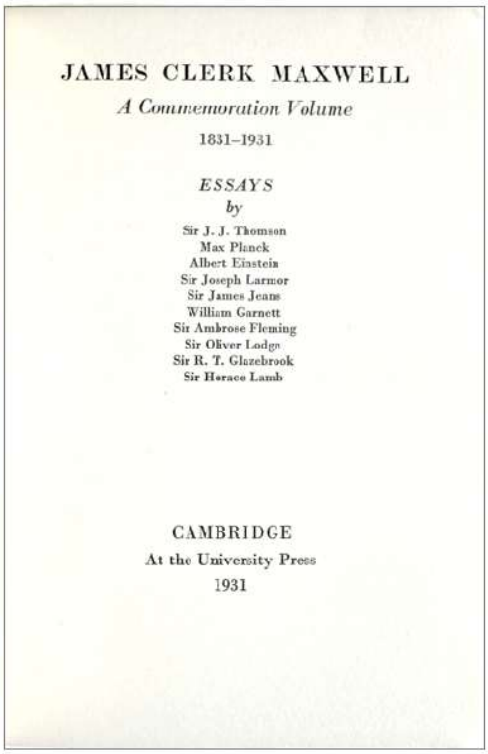
214. **MAURY, Matthew Fontaine** (1806-1873); **Diana Fontaine MAURY CORBIN** (1837-1900). *A Life of Matthew Fontaine Maury, U.S.N. and C.S.N. author of 'Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology.' Compiled by his daughter …* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, 1888. ¶ 8vo. vi, [2], 326 pp. Frontispiece. Original blind- and gilt-stamped navy cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. INSCRIBED BY GEORGE ELLERY HALE, April 1906. Very good+. S13873

$ 400

First edition. Diana Fontaine Maury Corbin (1837-1900) was the daughter of Matthew Fontaine Maury. Her biography of her father is a compilation of letters organized with a narrative sketch of his life. Mrs. Corbin emphasized his scientific life along with his devotion to his family. She also defines his work with the Confederacy and his fact-finding trips to Mexico after the War Between the States seeking the possibility of the colonization of "A New

Virginia." At last, the family is united in Virginia when Matthew Fontaine Maury accepted a teaching post at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington.




JAMES CLERK MAXWELL

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1831–1931

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Max Planck
Albert Einstein
Sir Joseph Larmor
Sir James Jeans
William Garnett
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Sir Oliver Lodge
Sir R. T. Glazebrook
Sir Horace Lamb

CAMBRIDGE
At the University Press
1931

215. [**MAXWELL, James Clerk** (1831-1879)]. *James Clerk Maxwell, a Commemoration Volume 1831-1931. Essays by . . .* Cambridge: University Press, 1931. ¶ Small 8vo. 146 pp. 2 portraits. Blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

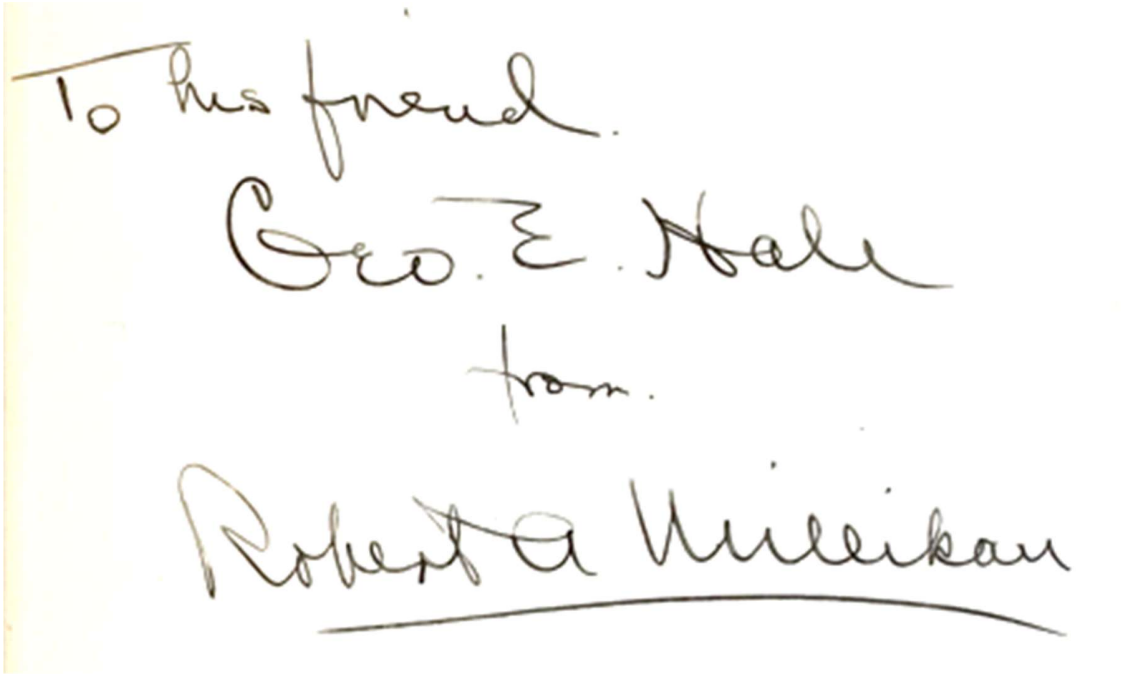
$ 65

This volume was created to mark the centenary of James Clerk Maxwell's birth. It is comprised of ten essays dealing with various aspects of Maxwell's life and achievements.

With contributions from J. J. Thomson, Max Planck, Albert Einstein, Joseph Larmor, Sir James Jeans, William Garnett, Sir Ambrose Fleming, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir R.T. Glazebrook, Sir Horace Lamb.

SCIENCE AND
THE NEW CIVILIZATION
BY
ROBERT A. MILLIKAN
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
NEW YORK · LONDON
1930
SCIENCE AND THE NEW CIVILIZATION — MILLIKAN
SCRIBNERS

[216]



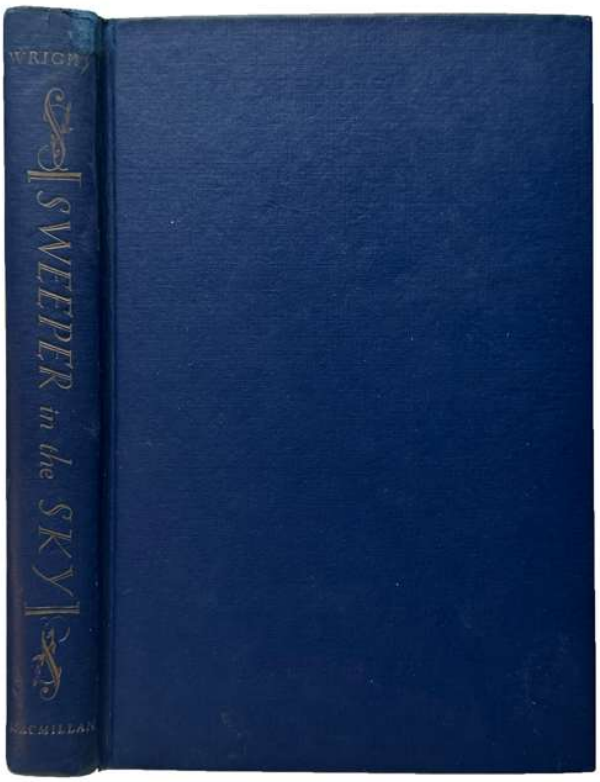
Inscribed by Millikan (Nobel Prize winner) to "his friend" George Ellery Hale

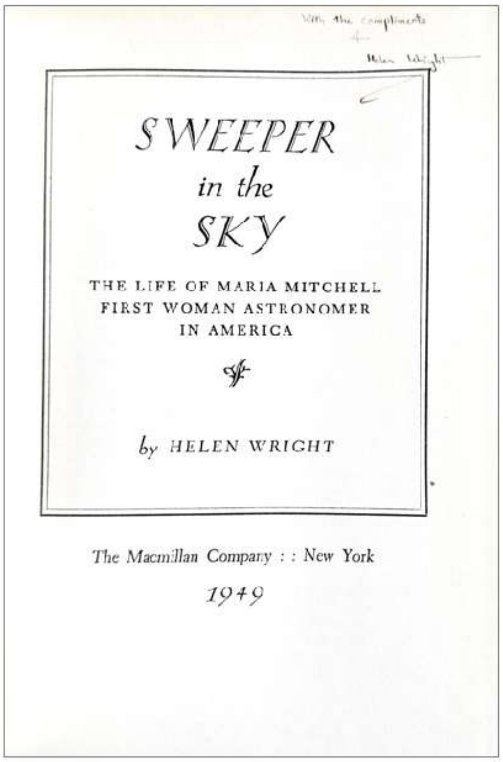
216. **MILLIKAN, Robert A**. (1868-1953). *Science and the New Civilization*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930. ¶ Small 8vo. 194 pp. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR "To his friend Geo. E. Hale from Robert A. Millikan". Fine copy.

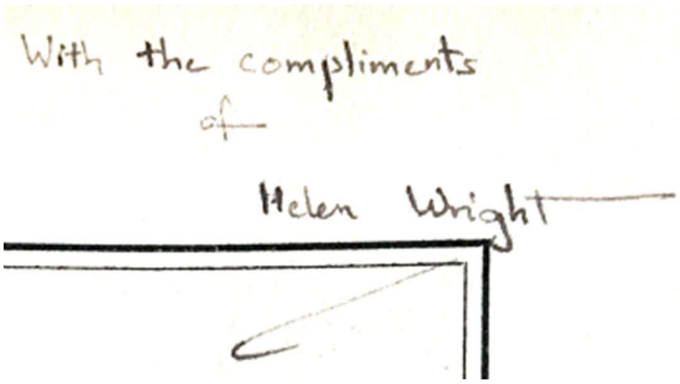
$ 400

First edition. Rare inscription from the Nobel Prize winner to the noted solar-astronomer.

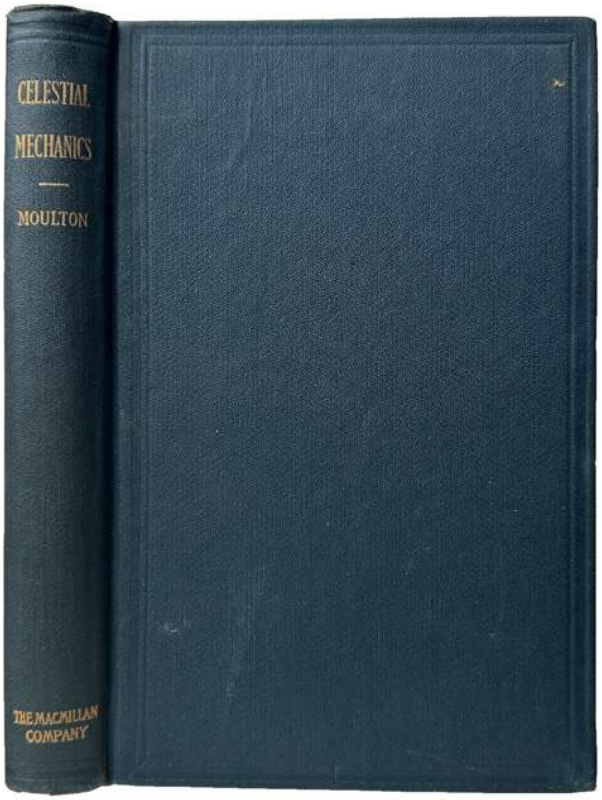
Robert Andrews Millikan was an American experimental physicist who received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1923 "for his work on the elementary charge of electricity and on the photoelectric effect".

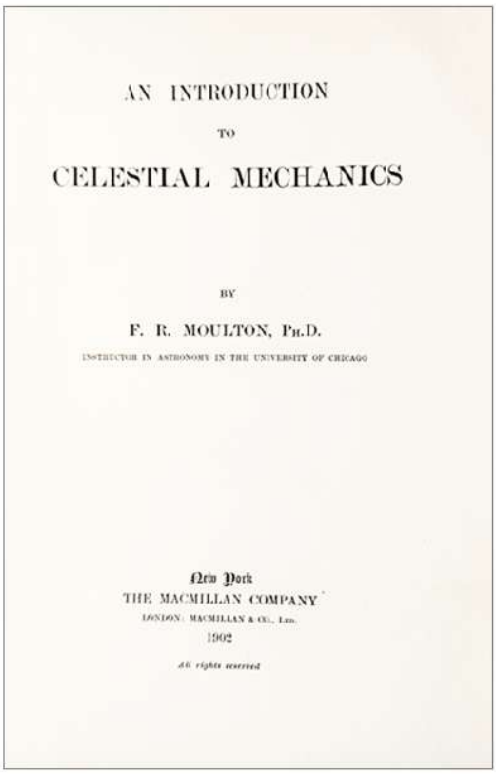






217. [**MITCHELL, Maria** (1818-1898)] **Helen WRIGHT** (1914-1997). *Sweeper in the Sky: the life of Maria Mitchell, first woman astronomer in America*. New York: Macmillan, 1949. ¶ First printing. Small 8vo. viii, [5], 253, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 2 plates, index. Original full navy-blue cloth; rubbed, spine ends worn. INSCRIBED by the author, signed on the title, "With the compliments of Helen Wright.". Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, & bookplate [also signed by the author]. $ 40




AN INTRODUCTION

TO

CELESTIAL MECHANICS

BY

F. R. MOULTON, PH.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

New York

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

LONDON: MACMILLAN & CO., LTD.

1902

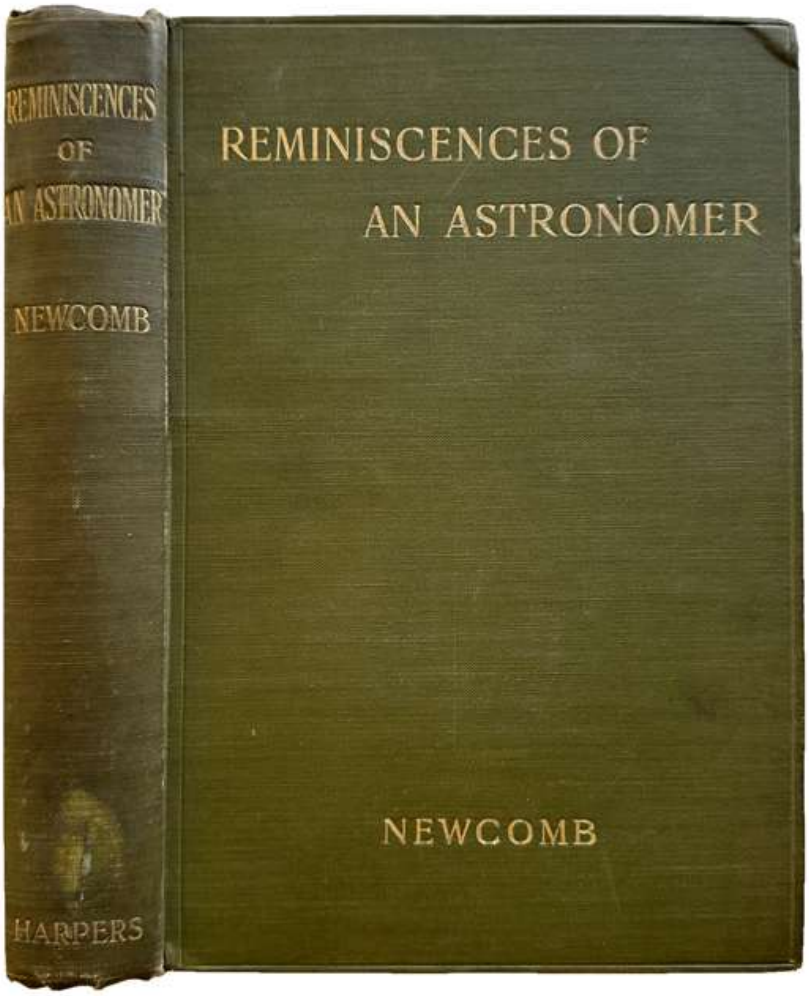
All rights reserved

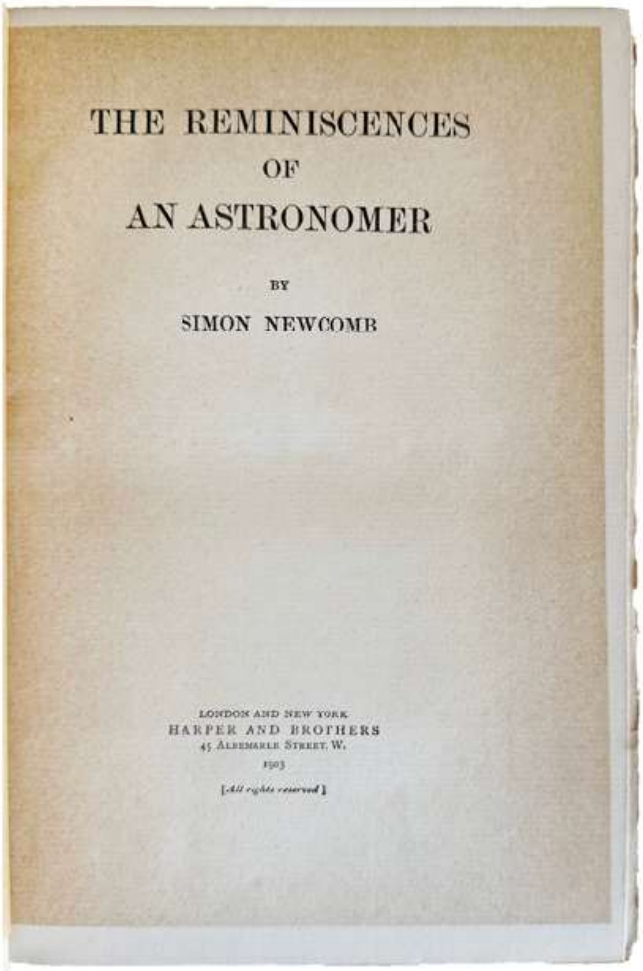
218. **MOULTON, F. R.** [**Forest Ray**] (1872-1952). *An Introduction to Celestial Mechanics*. New York: Macmillan, 1902. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 384 pp. Index. Original full navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. Scarce.

$ 45

First edition. Moulton's main interests were in the application of mathematics to problems in astronomy.

"Moulton was a first-rate teacher and public speaker as well as an accomplished writer, and he ranked as one of the greatest masters of celestial mechanics, not only of his own generation but of all time. As man and scholar, through his sympathetic interest and generous encouragement, he inspired the warmest affection and highest admiration in the student who was privileged to have him for a friend." – F. C. Leonard, obituary, *Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada*. See: J. J. O'Connor & E. F. Robertson, *MT*, School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of St Andrews, Scotland.



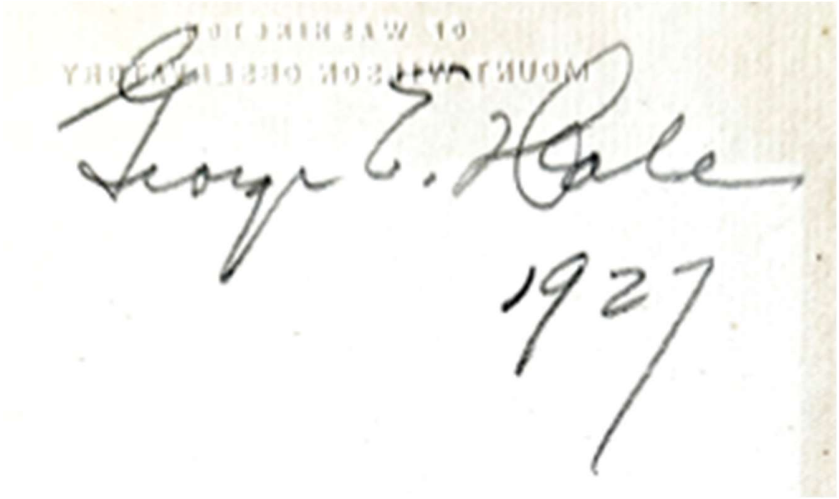

THE REMINISCENCES
OF
AN ASTRONOMER

BY

SIMON NEWCOMB

LONDON AND NEW YORK
HARPER AND BROTHERS
45 ALBEMARLE STREET, W.
1903

[*All rights reserved*]


George E. Hale
1927

[219]

Inscribed by George Ellery Hale

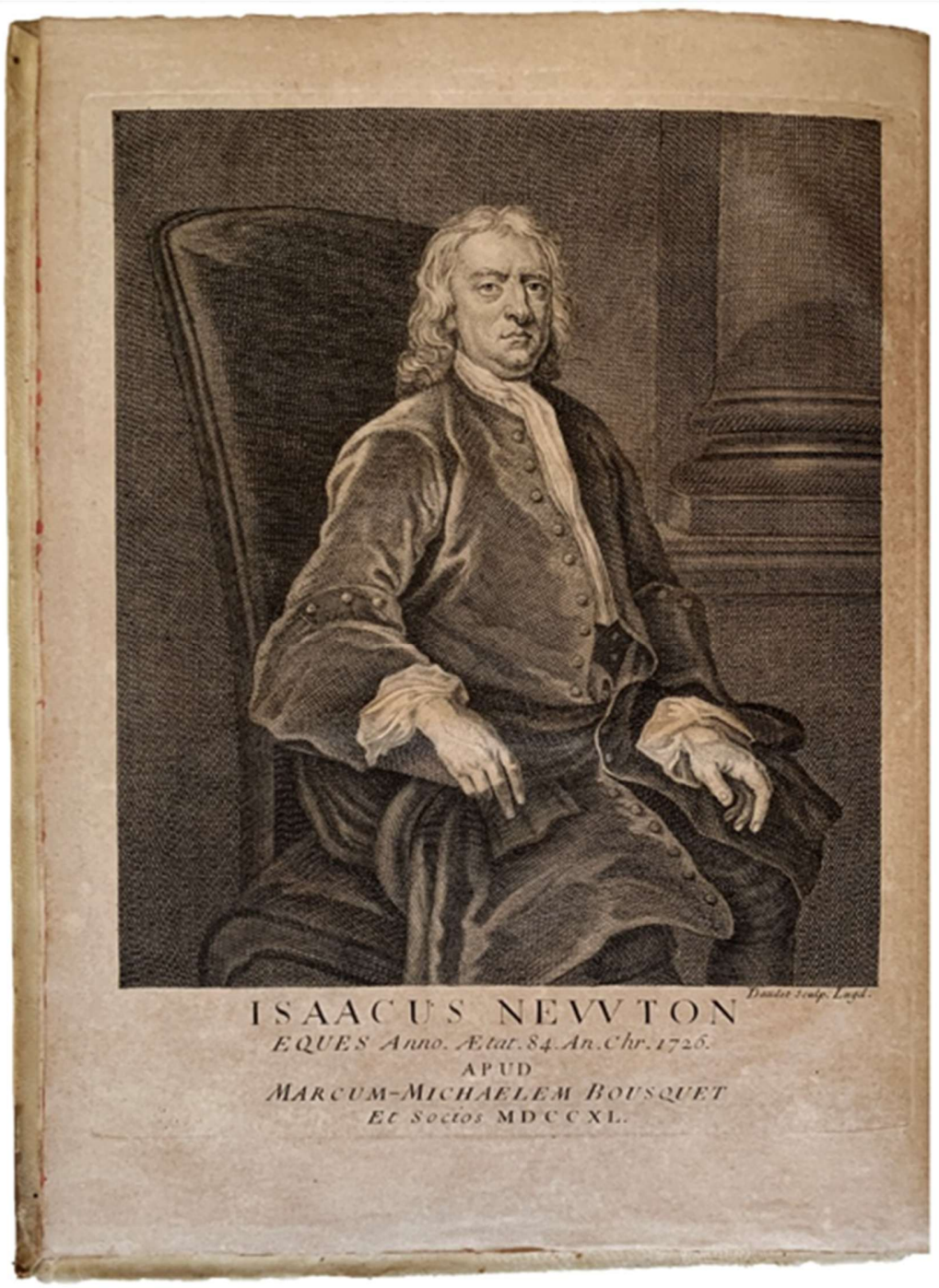
219. **NEWCOMB, Simon** (1835-1909). *Reminiscences of an Astronomer*. London & New York: Harper and Brothers, 1903. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 424 pp. Frontispiece portrait, index; title-page with considerable off-setting (facing tissue guard). Original full green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g.; rubbed, small paper spine label removed, corner bumped. Bookplate of Edward Thomas Davenant Cotton-Jodrell (1847-1919); embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. SIGNED by George Ellery Hale, 1927. Good.

$ 100

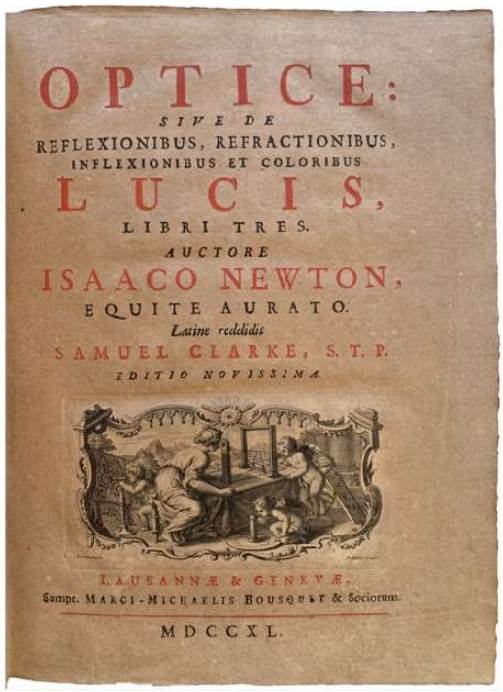
Hale was interested in this prominent figure in the generation prior, Newcomb being a poly-math, astronomer, and with a diverse life experience.

PROVENANCE [3]: Edward Thomas Davenant Cotton-Jodrell (1847-1919); George Ellery Hale (1868-1938); Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory.

Edward Thomas Davenant Cotton-Jodrell KCB DL, was a British Army officer and Conservative politician who sat in the House of Commons from 1885 to 1900. George Ellery Hale was an American astrophysicist, best known for his discovery of magnetic fields in sunspots. He was director of the Mount Wilson Observatory – resigning his post, in 1923, due to personal 'neurological' problems, often described as bouts of severe depression.


ISAACUS NEVVTON
EQUES Anno. Ætat. 84. An. Chr. 1726.
APUD
MARCUM-MICHAELEM BOUSQUET
Et Soctos MDCCXL.

[220] NEWTON



220. **NEWTON, Isaac** (1643-1727). *Optice: sive de Reflexionibus, Refractionibus, Inflexionibus et Coloribus Lucis, libri tres. Latine reddidit Samuel Clarke . . . Editio novissima*. Lausannae & Geneva, Marci-Michaelis Bousquet & Sociorum, 1740. ¶ 4to. [iv], xxxii, 363, [1] pp. Half-title, engraved frontispiece portrait of Newton (engr. Jean-Louis Daudet after Vanderbank), title printed in red & black, 12 engraved folding plates, title vignette of 4 cherubs and a female figure, each using an optical instrument, representing learning optics/perspective (drawn by Delamoncein and engraved by Daudet), head & tail pieces and woodcut initial letters drawn by Papillon, index; first 11 leaves browned. Contemporary full vellum, green leather gilt-stamped spine label, edges with decorative red freckling as designed by the binder; foot of spine with faint ink marking "11-[??]". Paper unevenly browned. Verso of title with small ink annotation "=1135="; rear pastedown with another notation "a 20.Luglio 1801." Very good. [S13116]

$ 2,750

Third Latin edition, edited by Bousquet, with a dedication to Joannes Bernoulli. This edition contains the full array of 31 querries.*

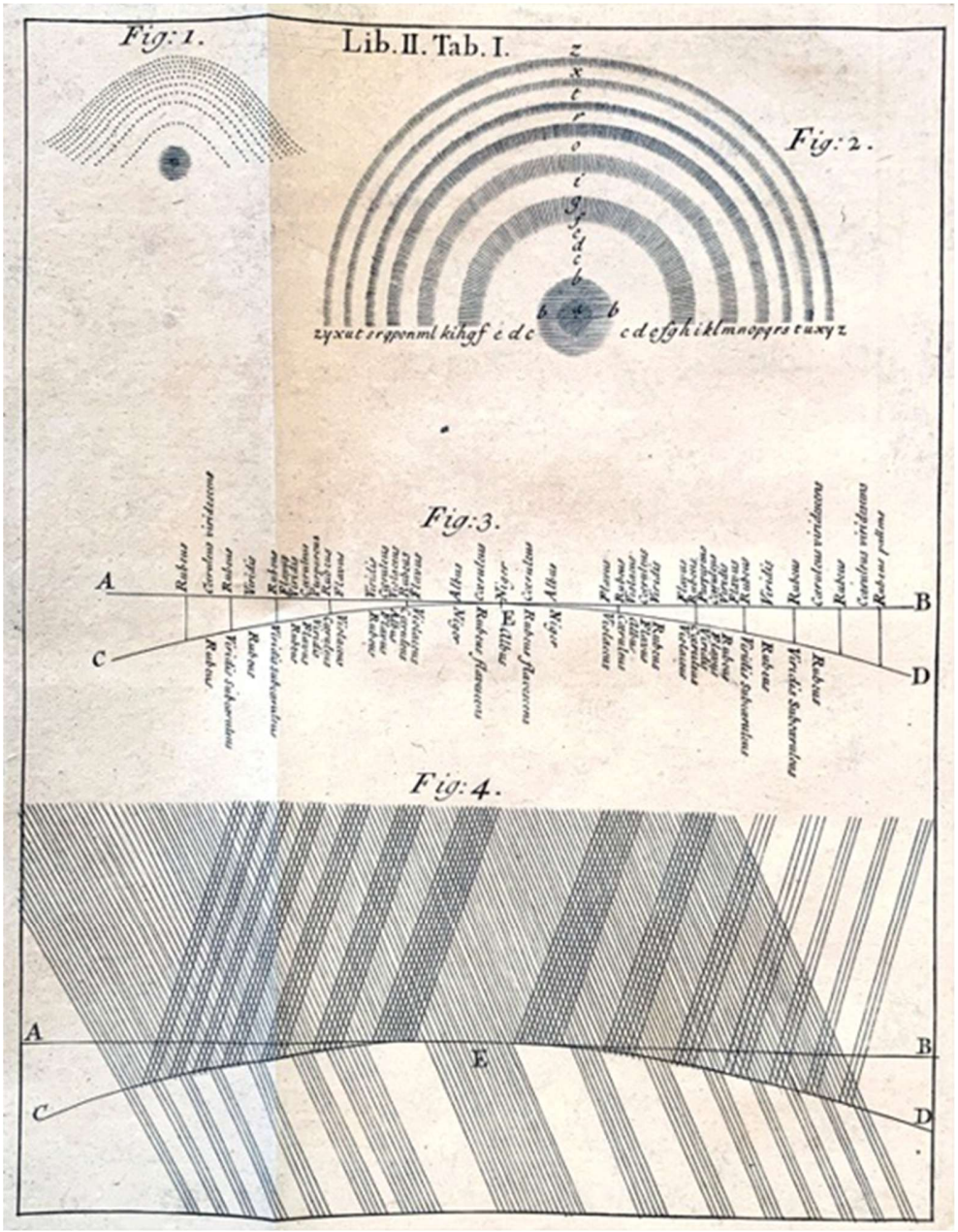
"Newton's contributions to the science of optics: his discovery of the unequal refractions of rays of different color, his theory of color, and his investigations of 'Newton's rings,' to mention only a few of the most noteworthy: place him among the premier contributors to that science . . . Today we recognize that his work on optics offers unique rewards in its exciting, innovative conjunction of physical theory, experimental investigation, and mathematics, and in the revealing glimpse that it provides of a crucial period in the evolution of experimental science." – Alan E. Shapiro, *The Optical Papers of Isaac Newton.* Volume 1, (1984), p. xi.

Jean-Louis Daudet (1695-1756), who made the frontispiece and title vignette, was an engraver and print publisher active in Lyon, inherited his business from his father Etienne Joseph Daudet. He flourished from 1722 till his death in 1756. Thereafter the business continued by his widow in association with his son-in-law Louis Martin Roch Joubert until 1773.

"Newton famously declared that it is not the business of science to make hypotheses. However, it's well to remember that this position was formulated in the midst of a bitter dispute with Robert Hooke, who had criticized Newton's writings on optics when they were first communicated to the Royal Society in the early 1670's. The essence of Newton's thesis was that white light is composed of a mixture of light of different elementary colors, ranging across the visible spectrum, which he had demonstrated by decomposing white light into its separate colors and then reassembling those components to produce white light again. However, in his description of the phenomena of color Newton originally included some remarks about his corpuscular conception of light (perhaps akin to the cogs and flywheels in terms of which James Maxwell was later to conceive of the phenomena of electromagnetism). Hooke interpreted the whole of Newton's optical work as an attempt to legitimize this corpuscular hypothesis and countered with various objections."

"Newton quickly realized his mistake in attaching his theory of colors to any particular hypothesis on the fundamental nature of light, and immediately back-tracked, arguing that his intent had been only to describe the observable phenomena, without regard to any hypotheses as to the cause of the phenomena. Hooke (and others) continued to criticize Newton's theory of colors by arguing against the corpuscular hypothesis, causing Newton to

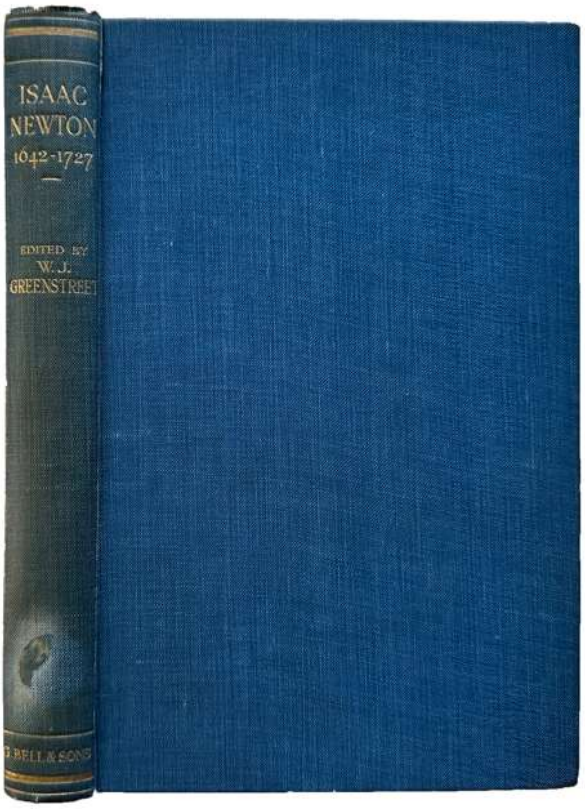
respond more and more angrily that he was making no hypothesis, he was describing the way things are, and not claiming to explain why they are. This was a bitter lesson for Newton and, in addition to initiating a life-long feud with Hooke, went a long way toward shaping Newton's rhetoric about what science should be. . .."

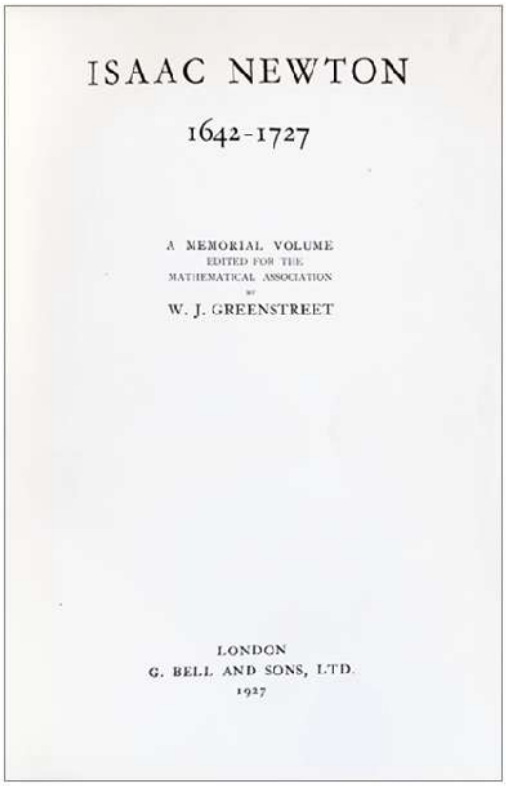


"The first edition of the *Opticks* (1704) contained only 16 queries, but when the Latin edition was published in 1706 Newton was emboldened to add seven

more, which ultimately became Queries 25 through 31 when, in the second English edition, he added Queries 17 through 24. Of all these, one of the most intriguing is Query 28, which begins with the rhetorical question "Are not all Hypotheses erroneous in which Light is supposed to consist of Pression or Motion propagated through a fluid medium?" In this query Newton rejects the Cartesian idea of a material substance filling in and comprising the space between particles. Newton preferred an atomistic view, believing that all substances were comprised of hard impenetrable particles moving and interacting via innate forces in an empty space (as described further in Query 31)." :: *Newton's Cosmological Queries* :: MathPages.

□ Grace K. Babson, *Sir Isaac Newton*, (1950), 141; George J. Gray, *A Bibliography of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton*, 182; Wallis 182. See: *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 172.




ISAAC NEWTON

1642-1727

A MEMORIAL VOLUME
EDITED FOR THE
MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION
BY
W. J. GREENSTREET

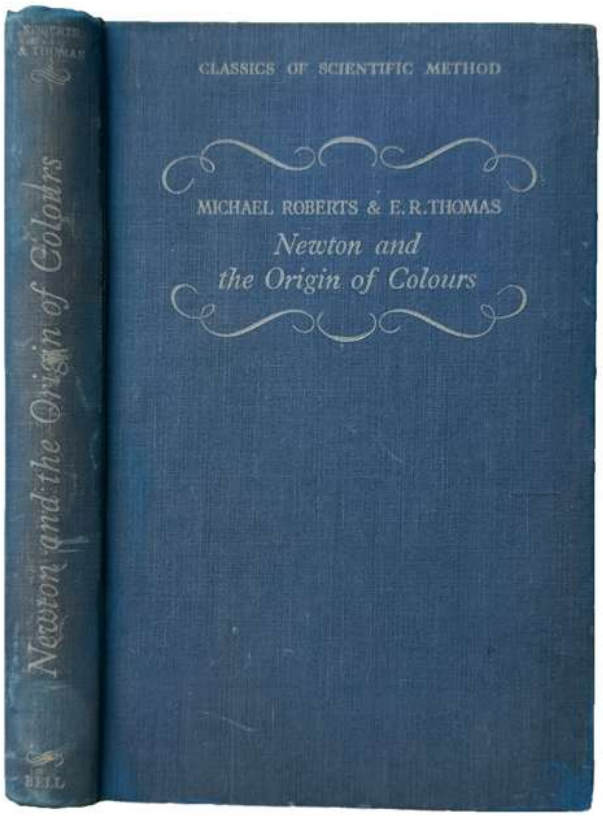
LONDON
G. BELL AND SONS, LTD.
1927

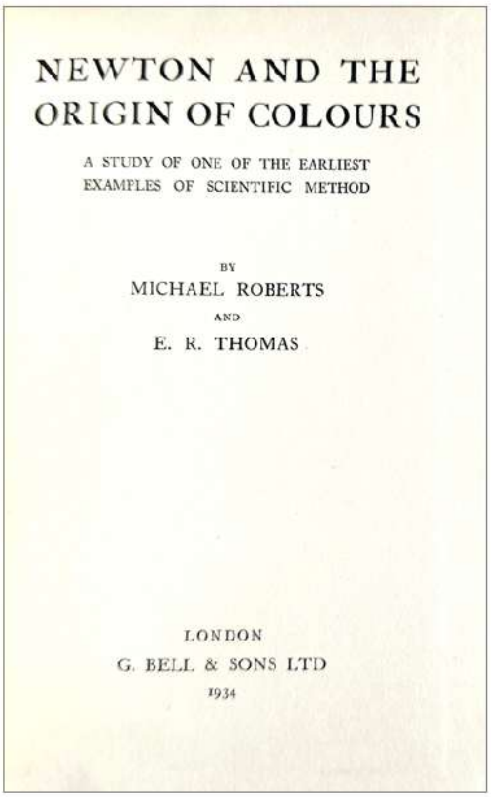
[221]

221. [**NEWTON, Isaac** (1643-1727)] **William John GREENSTREET** (1861-1930), editor. *Isaac Newton 1642-1727*. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1927. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 181, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 8 plates. Original full blue gilt-stamped cloth; library sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 20

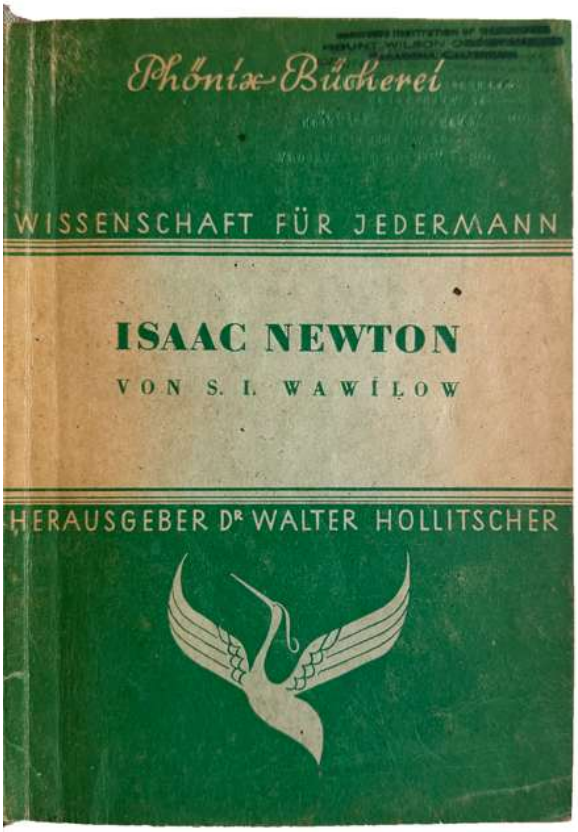
Also issued in wrappers, this is the cloth version of the book.

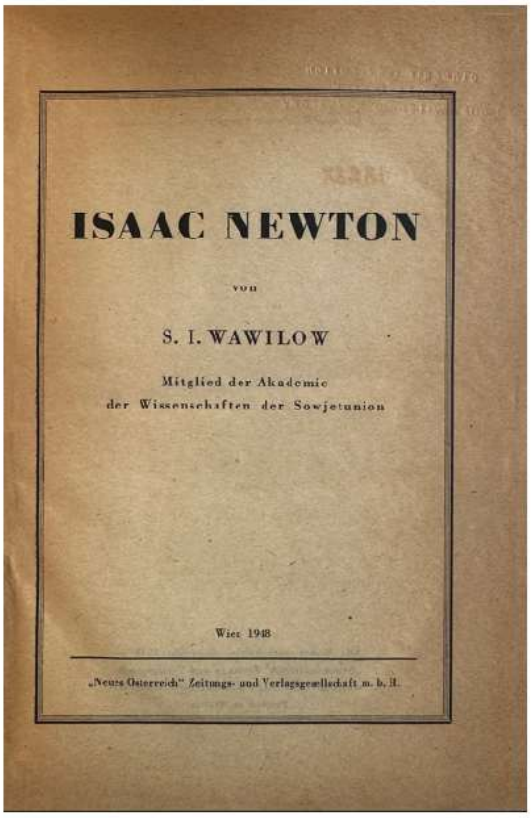




222. [**NEWTON, Isaac** (1643-1727)] **Michael ROBERTS** (1902-1948); **Ebenezer Rees THOMAS**. *Newton and the Origin of Colours*. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1934. ¶ Series: *Classics of scientific method*. Small 8vo. viii, 133, [1] pp. Half-title, 8 plates. Original full light-blue gilt-stamped cloth; library sticker removed from spine, heavily rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 18



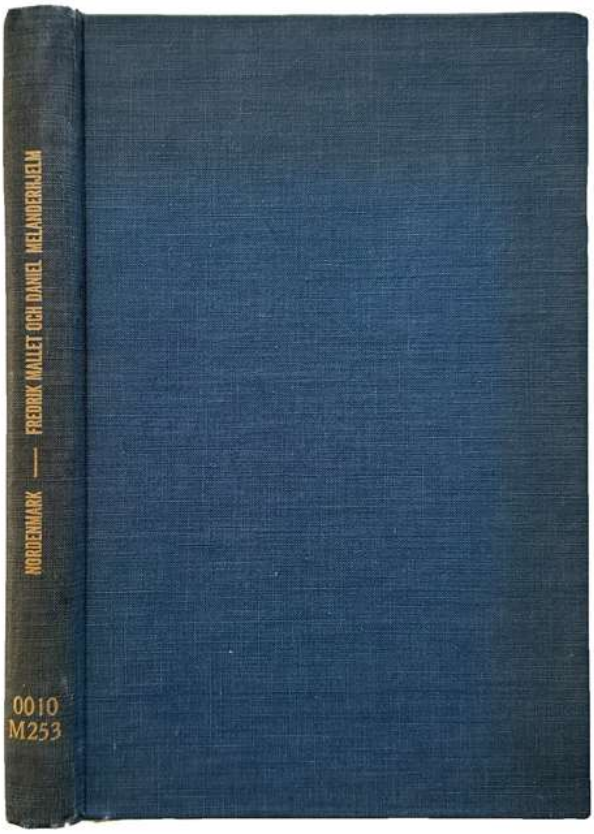


223. [**NEWTON, Isaac** (1643-1727)] **S.I. WAWILOW** [**Sergei Iwanowitsch Vavilov**] (1891-1951). *Isaac Newton*. Wien: "Neues Osterreich" Zeitungs- und Verlags-Gesellschaft m.b.h., 1948. ¶ Series: *Phönix Bücherei*. 8vo. 174, [2] pp. 8 figs. Original green printed wrappers; the pamphlet is subsequently bound into a quarter cloth, stiff covers. Embossed stamp and rubber-stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 5

With introduction by Walter Hollitscher. Translated by Josef Grün.

Vavilov was a Russian physicist, professor, academician and President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences from 1945 to 1951.




FREDRIK MALLET
OCH
DANIEL MELANDERHJELM
TVÅ UPPSALA-ASTRONOMER
AV
N. V. E. NORDENMARK
Utgiven av
Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien
ALMQVIST & WIKSELLS
BOKTRYCKERI AKTIEBOLAG
UPPSALA 1946

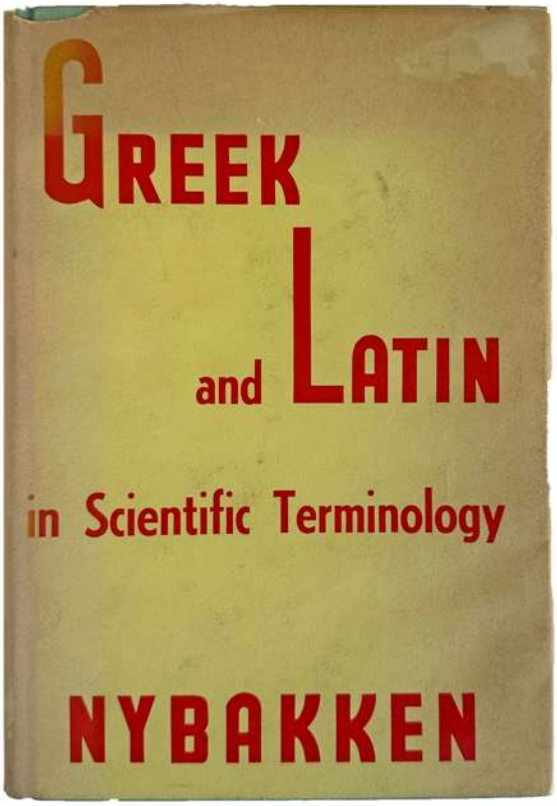
224. **NORDENMARK, N.V.E. [Nils Viktor Emanuel]** (1867-1962). *Fredrik Mallet och Daniel Melanderhjelm tva Uppsala-astronomer*. Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells, 1946. ¶ 8vo. 256 pp. 2 portrait plates, figs., index. Early full blue gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

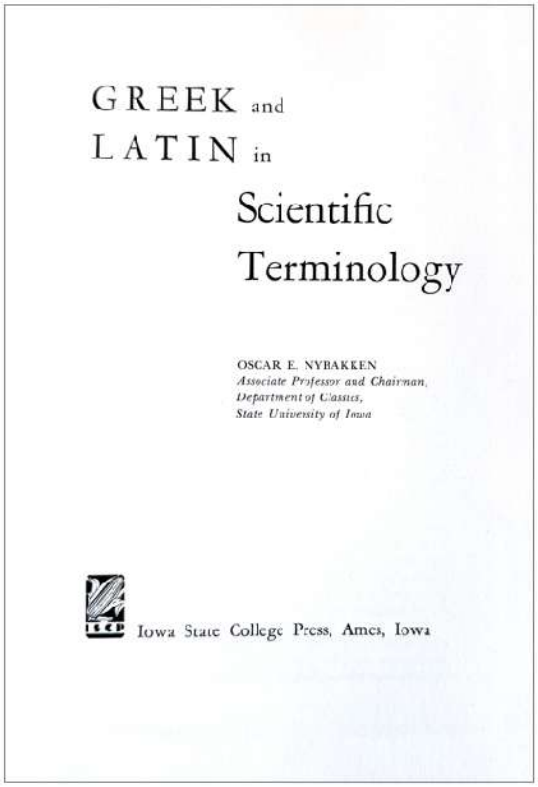
$ 25

Fredrik Mallet (1728-1797), "Observator Regius", was professor in observational astronomy at the Uppsala astronomical observatory 1757-1773 and professor in mathematics at Uppsala university 1773-1794. His dissertation in 1752, "Mercurii Theoria", contained theory and calculations of the orbit of Mercury.

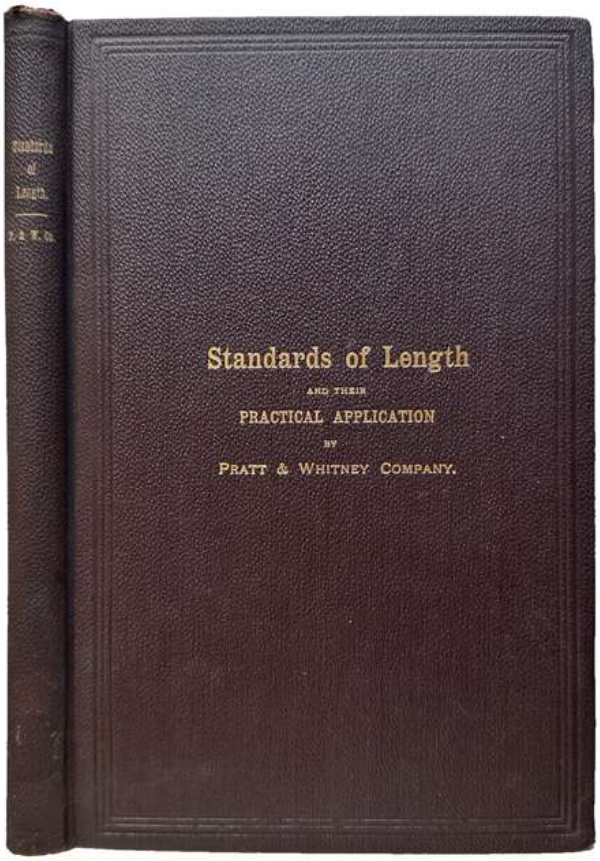
Daniel Melanderhjelm (1726-1810) was a Swedish mathematician and astronomer, professor and rector of Uppsala University, secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and councillor.

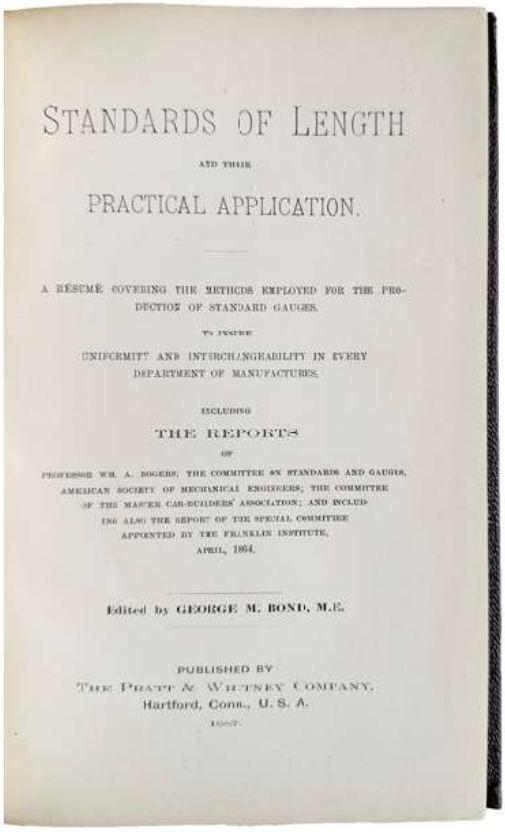
Nils Viktor Emanuel Nordenmark was a Swedish astronomer and academic historian, known for his work as a historian of science and several books on astronomy.





225. **NYBAKKEN, Oscar E**. (1904-1997). *Greek and Latin in Scientific Terminology.* Ames, Iowa: Iowa State College Press, 1959. ¶ 8vo. XI, [1], 321, [3] pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket browned, showing some wear. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 5




STANDARDS OF LENGTH

AND THEIR

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

A RÉSUMÉ COVERING THE METHODS EMPLOYED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF STANDARD GAUGES.

TO INSURE

UNIFORMITY AND INTERCHANGEABILITY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES,

INCLUDING

THE REPORTS

OF

PROFESSOR WM. A. ROGERS; THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS AND GAUGES, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS; THE COMMITTEE OF THE MASTER CAR-BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION; AND INCLUDING ALSO THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, APRIL, 1864.

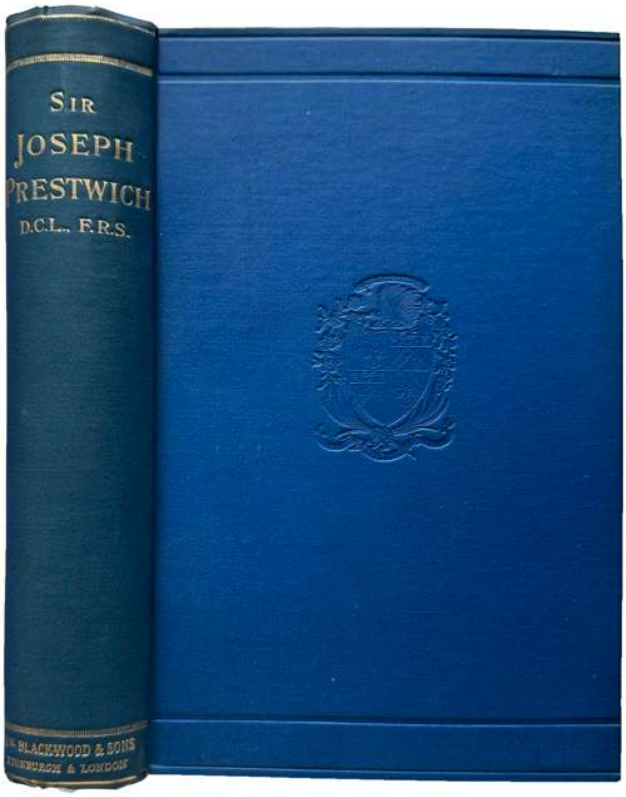
Edited by GEORGE M. BOND, M.E.

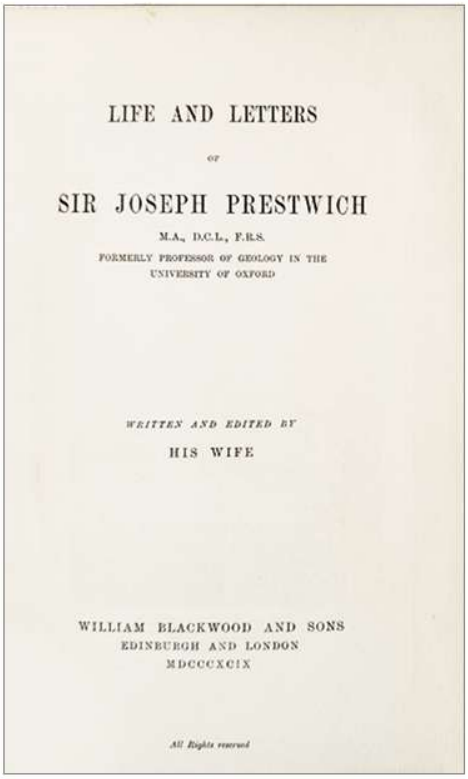
PUBLISHED BY
THE PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.
1887.

226. **Pratt & Whitney Company**; **BOND, George M. [Meade]** (editor) (ca.1820-1902). *Standards of Length and their Practical Application. A résumé covering the methods employed for the production of standard gauges, to insure uniformity and interchangeability in every department of manufactures, including the reports of Professor Wm. A. Rogers; the committee on standards and gauges, American society of mechanical engineers; the committee of the Master car-builders' association; and including also the report of the special committee appointed by the Franklin institute, April, 1864*. Hartford, Conn.: Pratt and Whitney Co., 1887. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 180 pp. Frontispiece, 28 figures, index. Original full dark maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Near fine.

$ 25

George Meade Bond, engineer, an authority on standardization of measurements in machine manufacturing and in appliances used in the mechanical arts, designed appliances, including gauges, for standardizing machine manufacture.




LIFE AND LETTERS

OF

SIR JOSEPH PRESTWICH

M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.

FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

WRITTEN AND EDITED BY

HIS WIFE

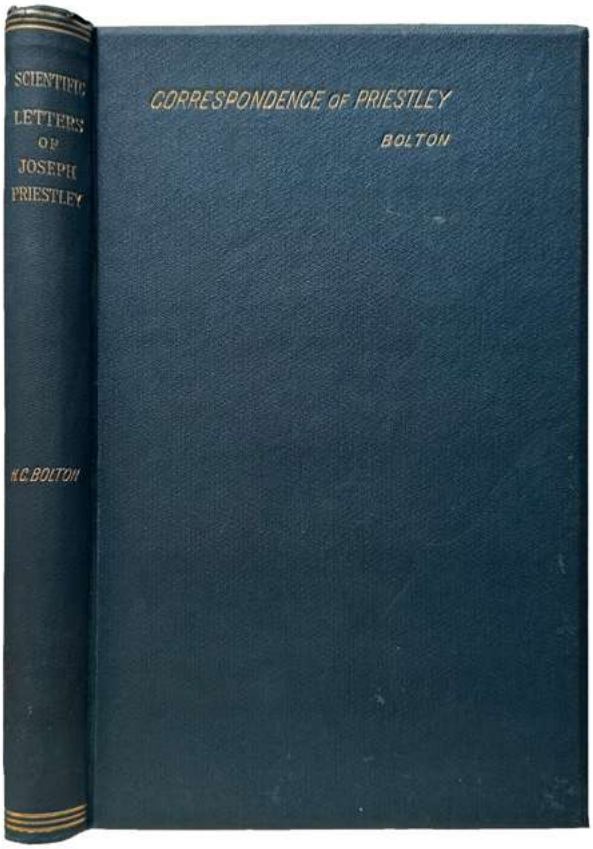
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
EDINBURGH AND LONDON
MDCCCXCIX

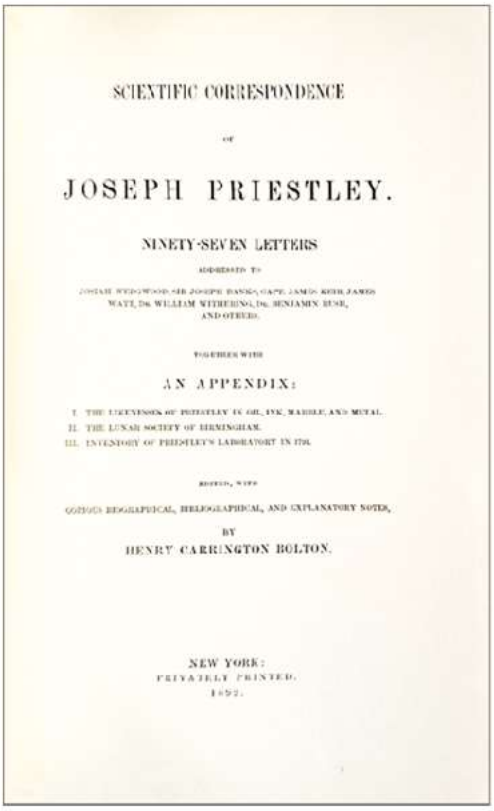
All Rights reserved

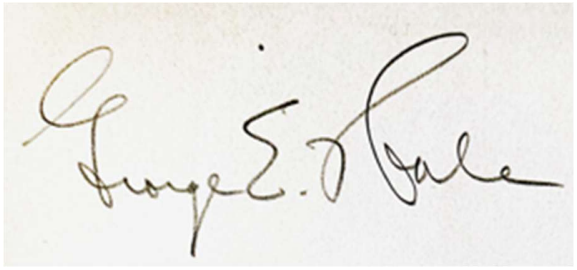
227. [**PRESTWICH, Sir Joseph** (1812-1896)] **Grace Anne PRESTWICH** (1832-1899). *Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich*. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1899. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 444 pp. 24 illustrations, index. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth, black endsheets; extremities rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; rubber-stamped of George E. Hale.

$ 50

Sir Joseph Prestwich was a noted geologist. His wife, Grace, 20 years her junior, was also a practicing geologist. She suffered a lack of recognition due to her gender. She was also ill and died the same year this book was issued, as she honored her husband's life and writings.







Signed by George Ellery Hale

228. **PRIESTLEY, Joseph** (1733-1804); **Henry Carrington BOLTON** (editor) (1843-1903). *Scientific Correspondence of Joseph Priestley. Ninety-seven letters addressed to Josiah Wedgwood, Sir Joseph Banks, Capt. James Keir, James Watt, Dr. William Withering, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and others. Together with an appendix: I. The likenesses of Priestley in oil, ink, marble and metal. II. The Lunar Society of Birmingham. III. Inventory of Priestley's laboratory in 1791. Edited, with copious biographical, bibliographical, and explanatory notes, by . . . Bolton.* New York: Privately Printed, 1892. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 240 pp. Frontispiece,

plates, index. Original full dark green gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate of the Mount Wilson Observatory; SIGNED by George Ellery Hale. Fine.

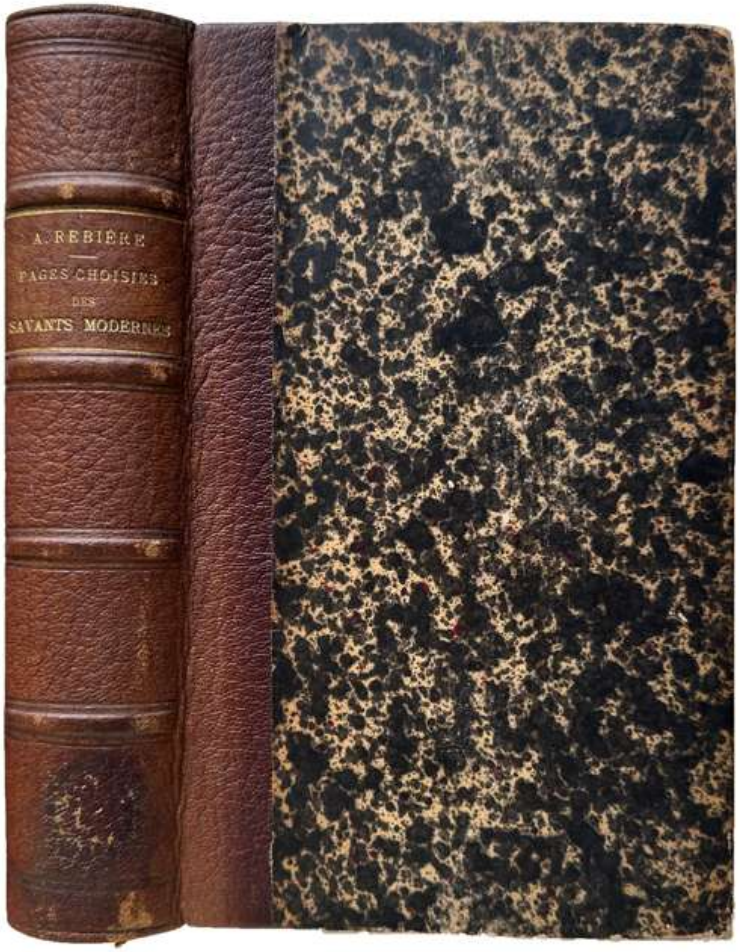
$ 75

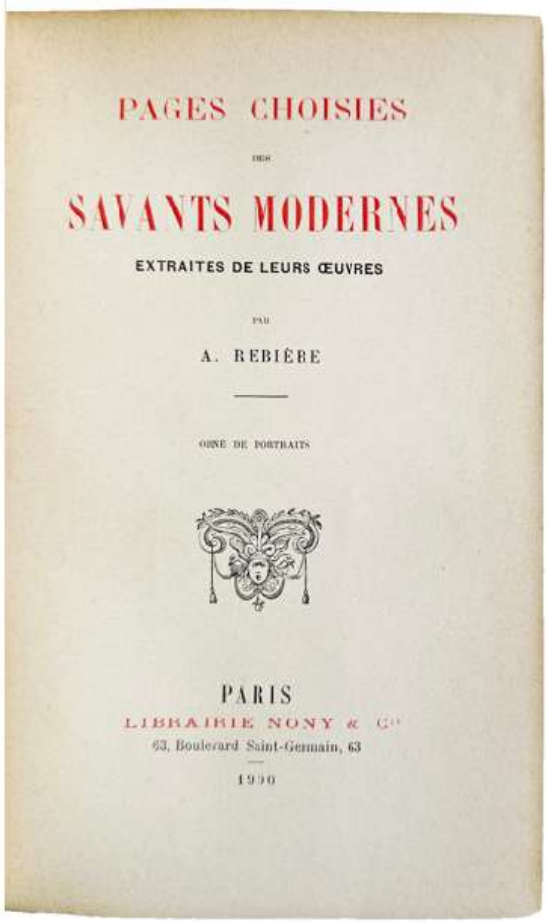
Limited edition of 250 copies printed.

Appendix I. The likenesses of Priestley in oil, ink, marble, and metal. Appendix II. The Lunar Society of Birmingham. Appendix III. Inventory of Priestley's laboratory in 1791.

Henry Carrington Bolton was an American chemist and bibliographer of science.

[229]





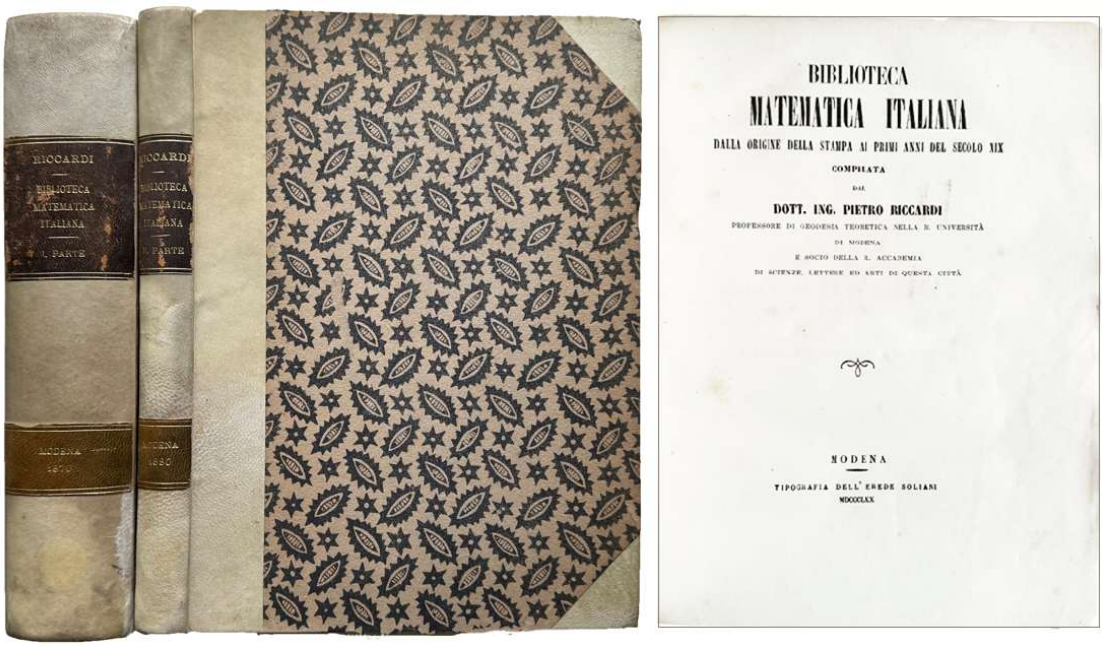
229. **REBIÈRE, A**. [**Alphonse**] (1842-1900). *Pages Choisies des Savants Modernes.* Paris : Nony & cie, 1900. ¶ 8vo. VIII, 618 pp. Numerous portraits. Contemporary quarter maroon morocco, raised bands, blind-stamped rules, gilt-stamped spine title; marbled boards; spine somewhat discolored (fading), sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate of the Mount Wilson Observatory, presented by Robert Simpson Woodward. Very good.

$ 20

Extracts from those who made great advances in the sciences: relating to the history of science: astronomy, geodesy, celestial mechanics, botany, chemistry, geography, topography, ethnography, geology, mineralogy, prehistory, history of science, mathematics, mechanics, scientific method, philosophy of science, physics, meteorology, zoology, biology, anthropology, etc.

Not well reviewed in *Nature*, but others have recognized the pioneering contributions made by this historian, namely his attention to the role of women in science (another book, 1897, not this one). This comment is aptly applied here, as this work is similarly compiled, nonetheless lacking the inclusion of women: "The work [on mathematics] is not, then, strictly a book of quotations but a sort of admixture of quotations, history, mathematical recreations, and table-talk. In defense of his mixture of things gay and serious the author makes appeal to the authority of Pascal: "Les matières de géométrie sont sérieuses d'elles-mêmes, qu'il est avantageux qu'il s'offre quelque occasion pour les rendre un peu divertissaints." – Archibald, R. C. (1916). "Review of Memorabilia Mathematica or the Philomath's Quotation-Book by Robert Edouard Moritz". *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society.* 22 (4): 188–192.

PROVENANCE: Robert Simpson Woodward (1849-1924) was an American civil engineer, physicist and mathematician. "He was dean of the faculty of pure science at Columbia from 1895 to 1905, when he became president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, whose reputation and usefulness as a means of furthering scientific research was widely extended under his direction."



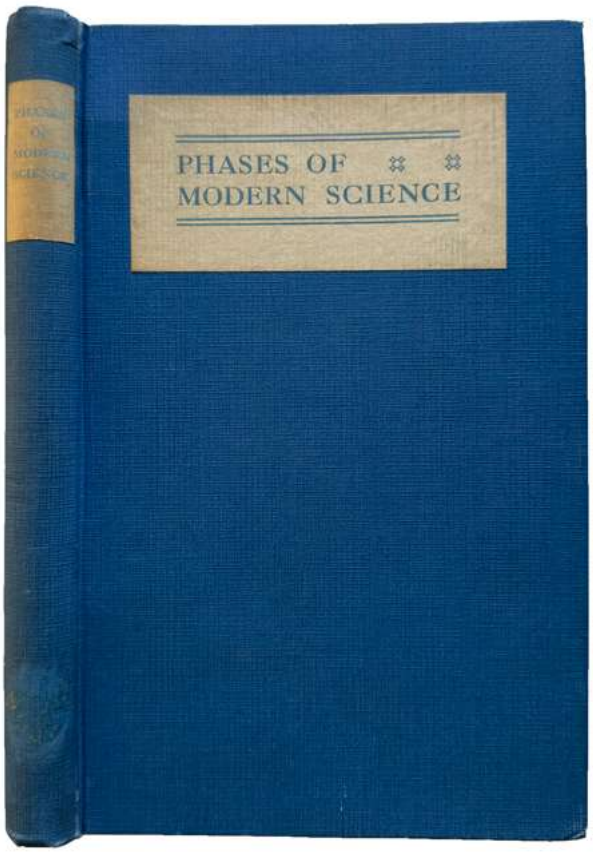
230. **RICCARDI, Pietro** (1828-1898). *Biblioteca Matematica Italiana dalla origine della stampa ai primi anni del secolo XIX*. Modena: Erede Soliani, 1870, 1873, 1876; 1880. ¶ 5 volumes bound in 2. 4to. XXIX, [7] pp., 656 [double columns]; [2], [II] pp., 676 [double columns]; [II] pp., 212 [double columns]; [4]; 228 [double columns], [2] pp. XXII, [2], 294; [2], 54 [double columns], [1] pp. Early half-vellum, decorative boards, brown morocco gilt-stamped spine labels; labels rubbed, upper joint of vol. I reinforced with kozo. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 350

Limited edition, the original issue, printed in an edition of 250 copies. Original edition of this indispensable index of Italian books pertaining to the sciences: mathematics, geometry, mechanics, hydraulics, physics, astronomy, gnomonics, etc. More than 10,000 works are described with collations and bio-bibliographical information. Still very useful.

Riccardi conducted intense scientific research in various fields (mathematics, geodesy, engineering, agriculture, cartography), but especially in the history and bibliography of science, especially mathematics. His most important publication, which immediately won international acclaim (among others by Maximilian Curtze, Jules Hoüel, Michel Chasles, and Albert Benoît Marie Lancaster), was *Biblioteca matematica italiana dalle origini della stampa fino ai primi*

anni del secolo XIX (Italian Mathematical Library from the Origins of Printing to the Early Years of the Nineteenth Century), on which he worked for over twenty-five years. Part I (I, 1, Modena 1870; I, 2, 1873-1876) records the works of Italian mathematicians from 1472 to Joseph Louis Lagrange, listed alphabetically or by title, if anonymous or printed. Each entry is accompanied by biographical and bibliographical information on the author and the various editions. An asterisk marks the works owned by Riccardi in his extensive library (over 20,000 volumes and pamphlets). Part II (Modena 1878) contains a classification by subject of the works in Part I. If we also consider those in the seven appendices of additions and corrections (I-II, Modena 1878-1880-1893; posthumous, 1928, edited by E. Bortolotti), they amount to 8063 and even today the indication 'unknown to Riccardi' is an indication of rarity (re-editions: Milan 1952; Sala Bolognese 1985, with *an introductory note* by PL Pizzamiglio). – Franca Cattelani Degani*, Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* - Volume 87 (2016).




PHASES
OF
MODERN SCIENCE

Published in connexion with the Science Exhibit arranged by a Committee of the Royal Society in the Pavilion of His Majesty's Government at the British Empire Exhibition, 1925.

Sold by A. and F. Denny, Ltd., 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

[231]

231. **Royal Society (Great Britain), British Empire Exhibition**. *Phases of modern science, published in connexion with the Science Exhibit arranged by a Committee of the Royal Society in the Pavilion of His Majesty's Government at the British Empire Exhibition, 1925*. London: A. and F. Denny, [1925]. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 232 pp. Original full blue cloth, paper spine and cover title labels. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 35

Bound with (from p. 159) *Guide to the Exhibits in the Science Galleries . . .*

With contributions from Dr. F. W. Aston, Sir William Bragg, Sir Frank Dyson, Professor A.S. Eddington, Professor J.A. Fleming, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Ernest Rutherfod, Sir Napier Shaw, Sir George Clarke Simpson, Sir Joseph Thomson, F. J. W. Whipple, and others.

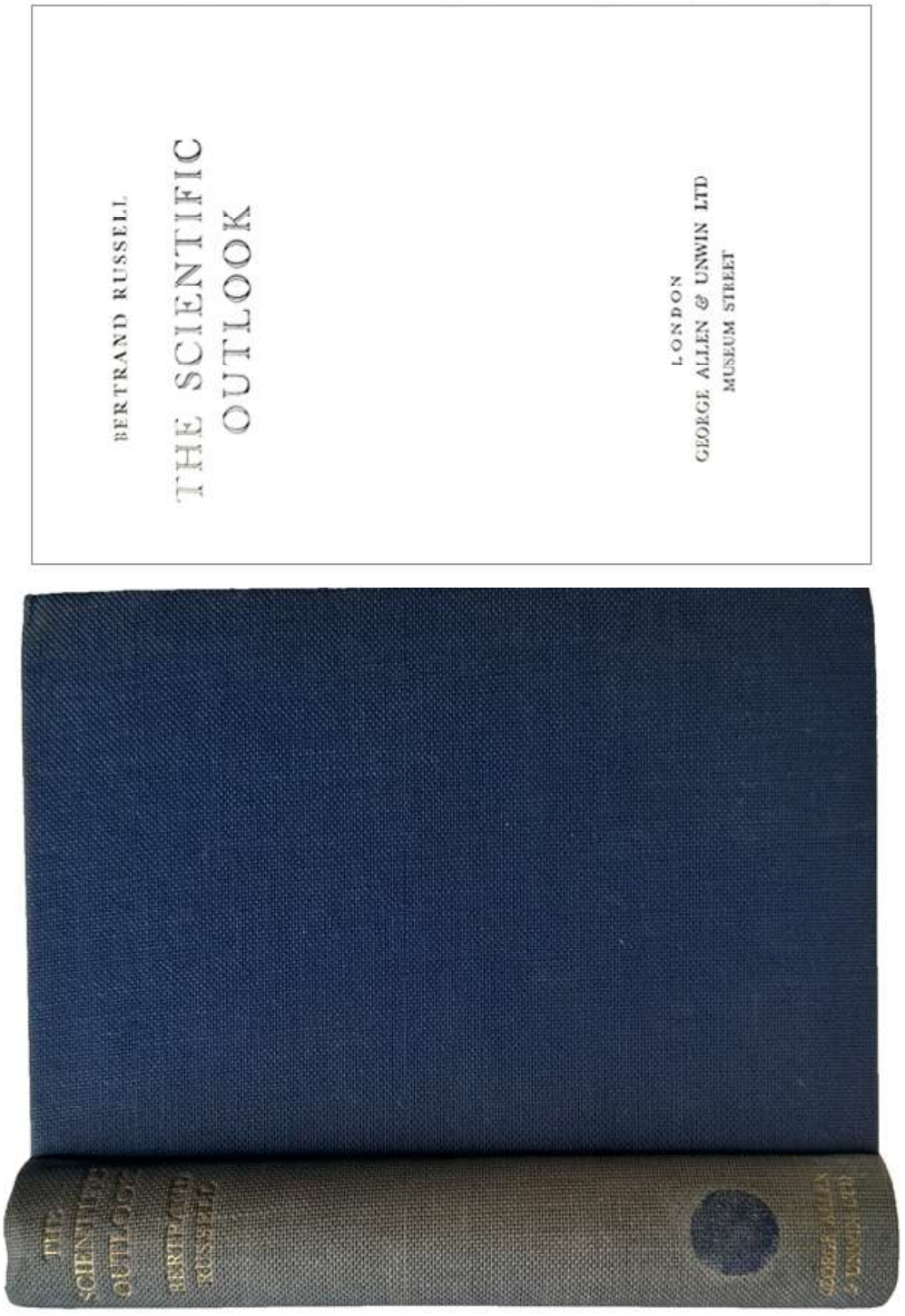
232. **RUSSELL, Bertrand** (1872-1970). *The Scientific Outlook*. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1931. ¶ Small 8vo. 285, [3] pp. Index. Original full dark blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

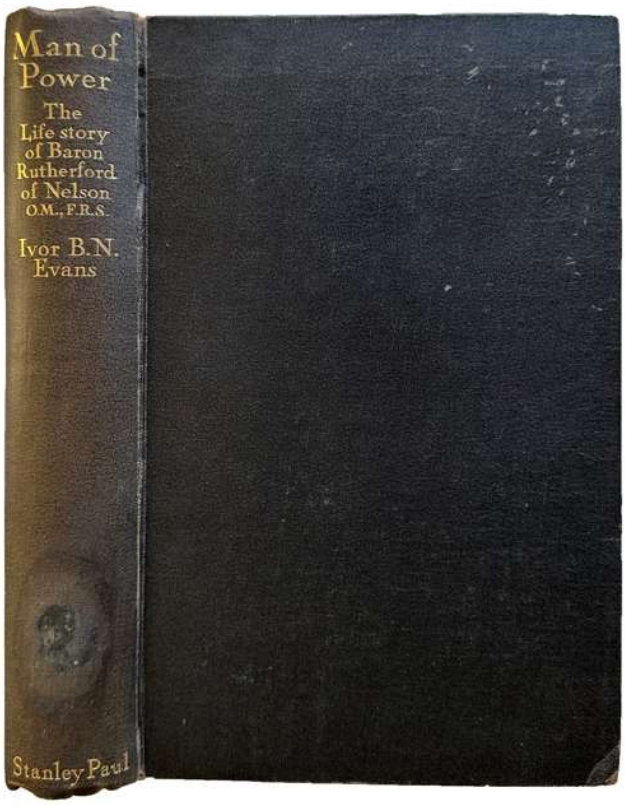
$ 18

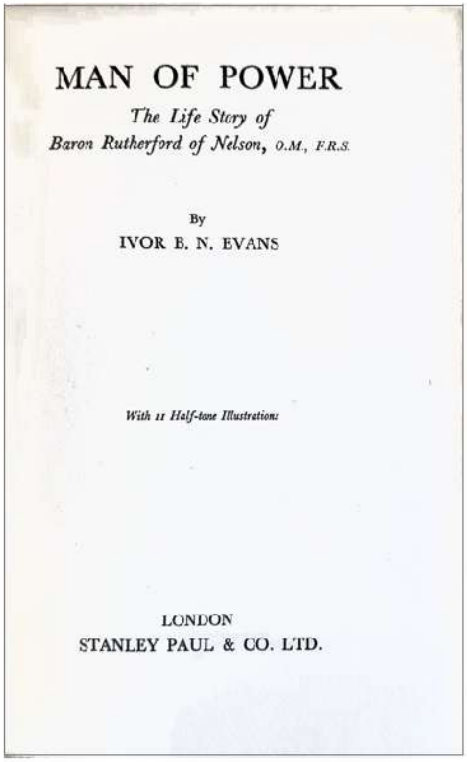
"According to Bertrand Russell, science is knowledge; that which seeks general laws connecting a number of particular facts. It is, he argues, far superior to art, where much of the knowledge is intangible and assumed. In The Scientific Outlook, Russell delivers one of his most important works, exploring the nature and scope of scientific knowledge, the increased power over nature that science affords and the changes in the lives of human beings that result from new forms of science. Insightful and accessible, this impressive work sees Russell at his very best".

CONTENTS: Introduction Part 1: Scientific Knowledge 1. Examples of Scientific Method 2. Characteristics of Scientific Method 3. Limitations of Scientific Method 4. Scientific Metaphysics 5. Science and Religion Part 2: Scientific Technique 6. Beginnings of Scientific Technique 7. Technique in Inanimate Nature 8. Technique in Biology 9. Technique in Physiology 10. Technique in Psychology 11. Technique in Society Part 3: The Scientific Society 12. Artificially Created Societies 13. The Individual and the Whole 14. Scientific

Government 15. Education in a Scientific Society 16. Scientific Reproduction 17. Science and Values.






MAN OF POWER

The Life Story of Baron Rutherford of Nelson, O.M., F.R.S.

By

IVOR B. N. EVANS

With 11 Half-tone Illustrations

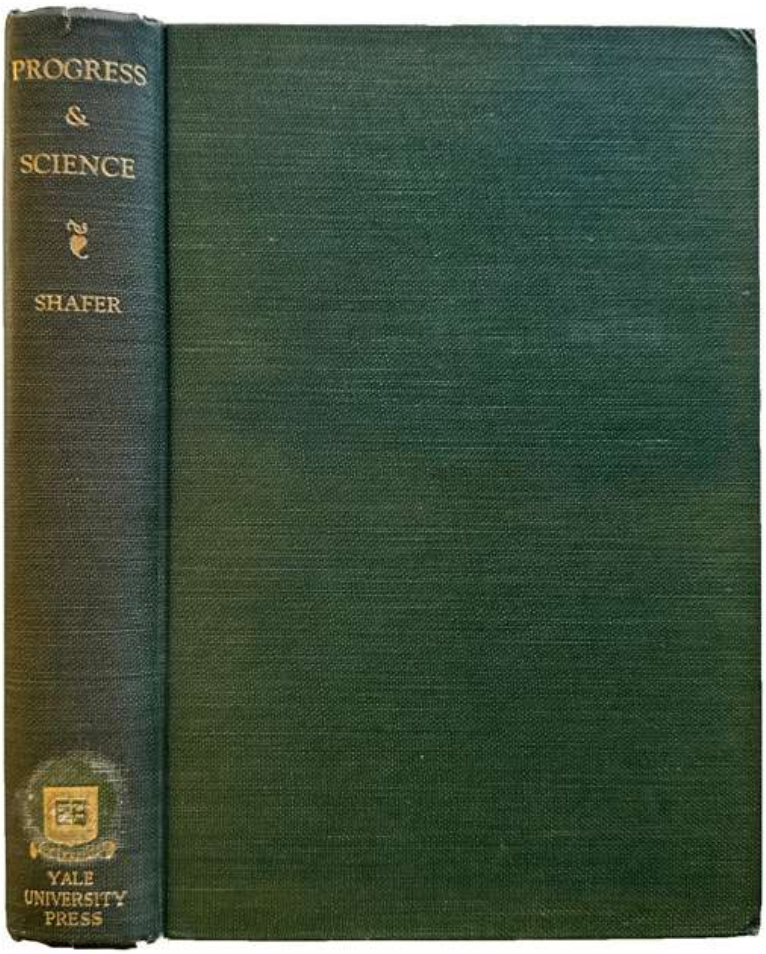
LONDON

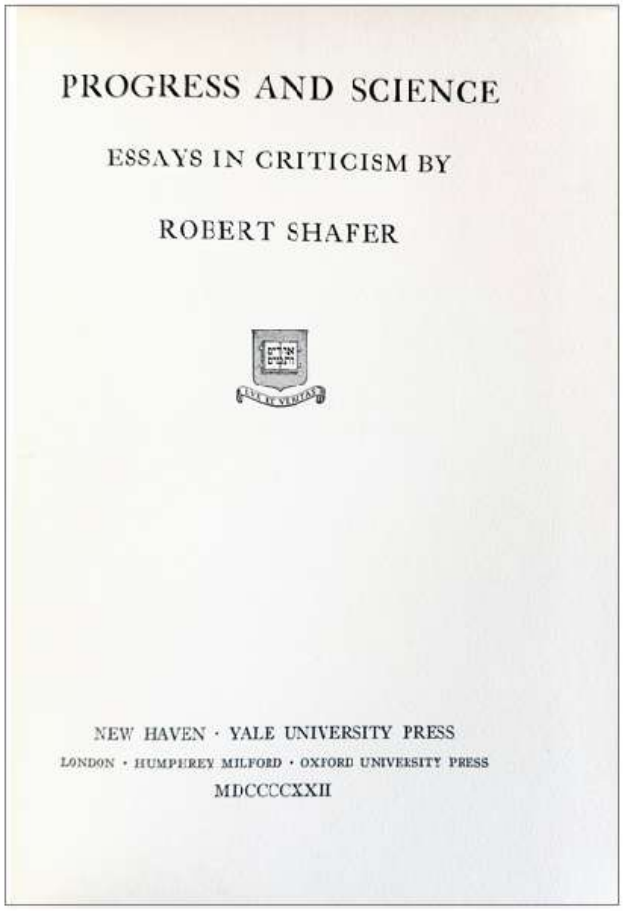
STANLEY PAUL & CO. LTD.

233. [**RUTHERFORD, Ernest** (1871-1937)] **Ivor B. N. EVANS** (1913-). *Man of Power: The life story of Baron Rutherford of Nelson, O.M., F.R.S.* London: Stanley Paul, 1939. ¶ Small 8vo. 288, 16 pp. Frontispiece, 11 half-tones consisting of 8 illustrations (plates), index. Original full black gilt-stamped cloth; library sticker removed from spine, rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good+.

$ 7.95

Published shortly after Rutherford's passing, this book covers his life, academic and scientific achievements, Rutherford's Nobel Prize, and his eventual ennoblement in 1931, which made him Baron Rutherford of Nelson.




PROGRESS AND SCIENCE

ESSAYS IN CRITICISM BY

ROBERT SHAFER

NEW HAVEN · YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

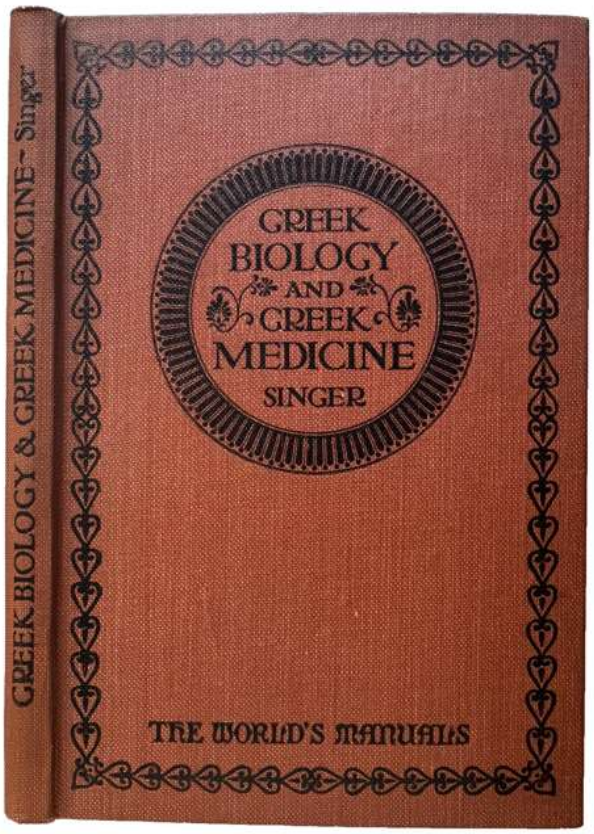
LONDON · HUMPHREY MILFORD · OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

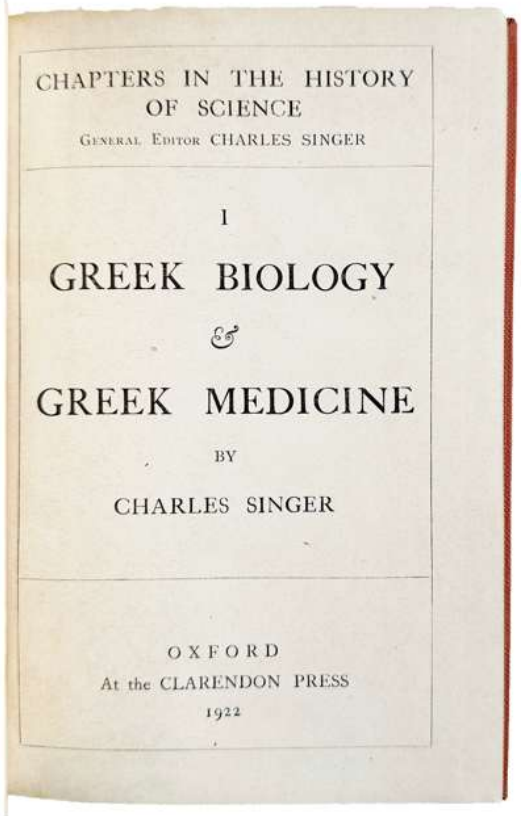
MDCCCCXXII

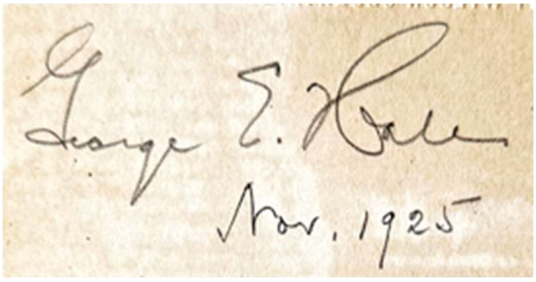
234. **SHAFER, Robert** (1889-1956). *Progress and Science; essays in criticism*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1922. ¶ Small 8vo. x, [2], 243, [1] pp. Index. Original full dark gray gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 25

Robert Shafer was a distinguished humanist scholar and professor of English literature.







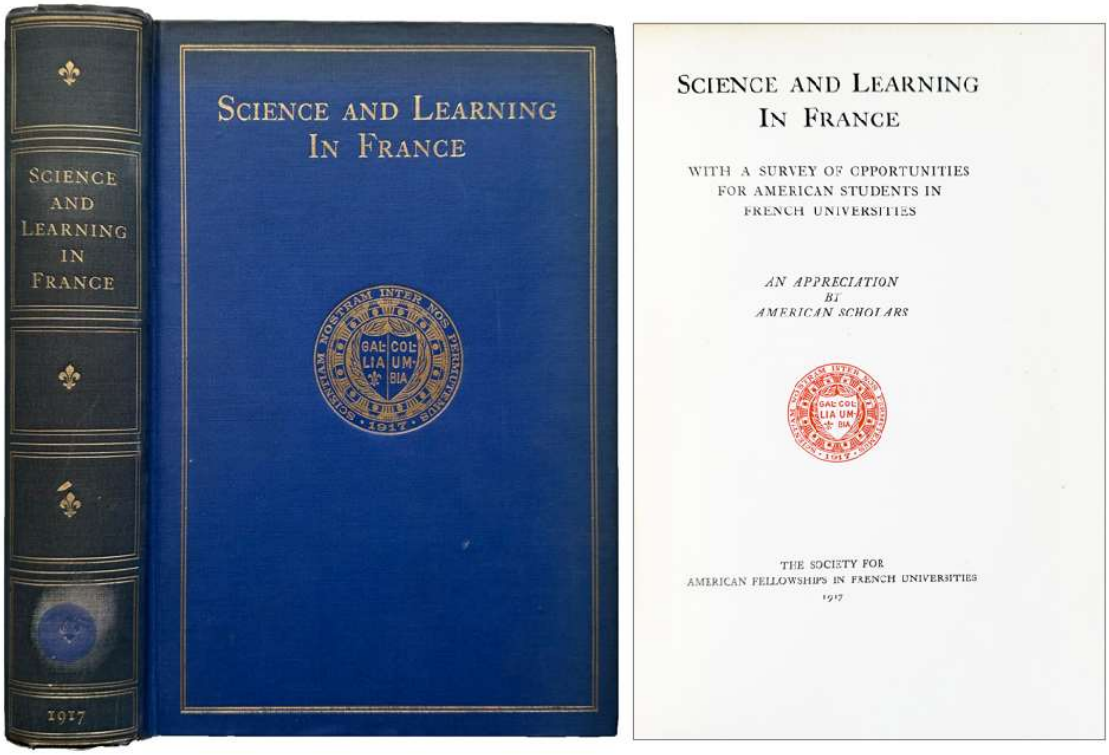
Inscribed by George Ellery Hale

235. **SINGER, Charles** (1876-1960). *Greek Biology and Greek Medicine*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1922. ¶ Series: *Chapters in the History of Science*, 1. Two parts in 1 volume. Small 8vo. 128, [1] pp. Figures. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; SIGNED by George Ellery Hale, Nov. 1925. Very good.

$ 35

§ Garrison and Morton 6480.

See: A. Rupert Hall, 'Eloge: Charles Joseph Singer, 1876-1960', *Isis* 51:4 (1960), 486, 558–560.



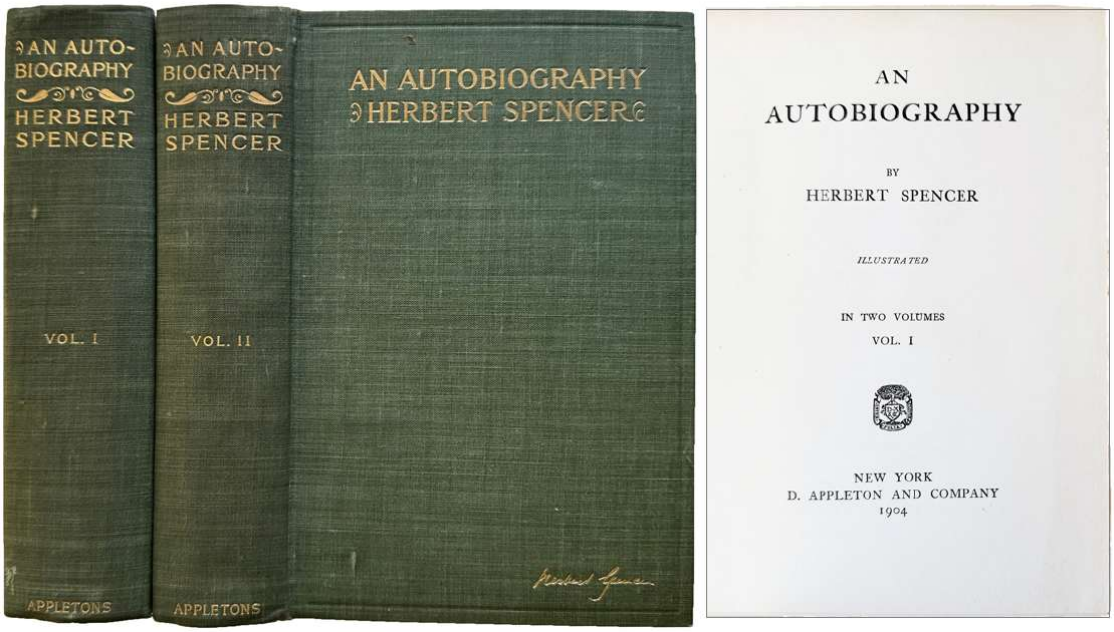
236. **The Society for American Fellowships in French Universities; John Henry Wigmore** (editor) (1863-1943). *Science and Learning in France: with a survey of opportunities for American students in French universities; an appreciation by American scholars*. Chicago: The Society for American Fellowships in French Universities, 1917. ¶ 8vo. xxxviii, [2], 454, [2] pp. Plates, index. Original full blue gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; small sticker removed from spine. Very good.

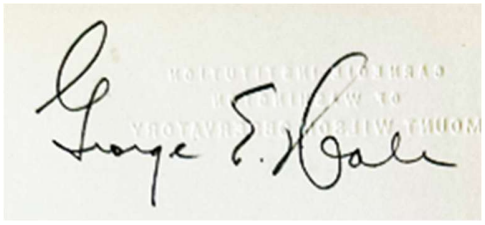
$ 10

This is a contributor's copy, as this copy belonged to George Ellery Hale (unsigned). A rather remarkable publication, with many important persons who made contributions in all the fields of education & science: anthropology, archaeology, astronomy, botany & agriculture, chemistry, criminology, education, engineering, geography, geology, history, law, mathematics, medicine, philology, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, religions, sociology, zoology.

Contributors include: Wilder D. Bancroft, Joseph Beale, George H. Chase, David Curtiss, John Dewey, Franklin Edgerton, Charles W. Eliot, Charles

Ellwood, Philip Fox, George Ellery Hale, Theodore C. Janeway, J.R. Jewett, Charles R. Lanman, A.A. Michelson, Ralph Eliahim Moore, Henry F. Osborn, Ralph B. Perry, Wallace C. Sabine, James Tufts, E.B. Wilson, etc.





Signed by George Ellery Hale

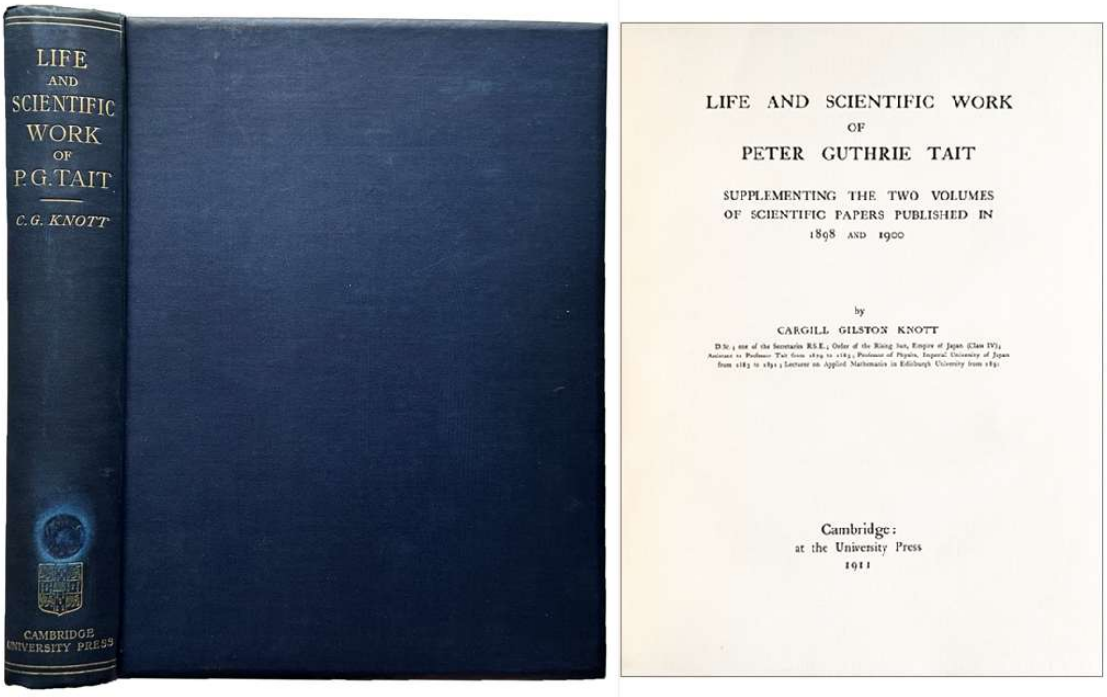
237. **SPENCER, Herbert** (1820-1903). *An Autobiography*. New York: D. Appleton, 1904. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xv, [1], 655, [1]; vii, [1], 613, [3] pp. 2 folding diagrams, 8 portraits, figures, index. Original full green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. SIGNED twice and with the rubber-stamp of George E. Hale. Fine.

$ 65

First American edition.

Herbert Spencer was an English polymath active as a philosopher, psychologist, biologist, sociologist, and anthropologist. Spencer originated the expression "survival of the fittest", which he coined in *Principles of Biology* (1864) after reading Charles Darwin's 1859 book *On the Origin of Species*.

Spencer also invented a precursor to the modern paper clip, though it looked more like a modern cotter pin. This "binding-pin" was distributed by Ackermann & Company. Spencer shows drawings of the pin in Appendix I (following Appendix H) of his autobiography along with published descriptions of its uses.



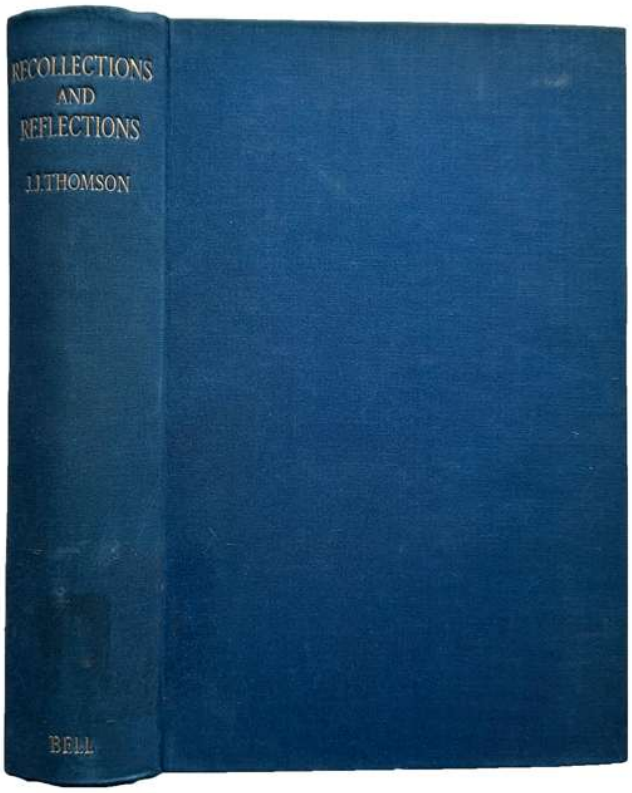
238. **TAIT, Peter Guthrie** (1831-1901); **Cargill Gilston KNOTT** (1856-1922). *Life and Scientific Work of Peter Guthrie Tait; supplementing the two volumes of scientific papers published in 1898 and 1900*. Cambridge: University Press, 1911. ¶ 4to. ix, [1], 379, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 4 plates, index. Original full navy blue gilt-stamped cloth; paper sticker/label removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

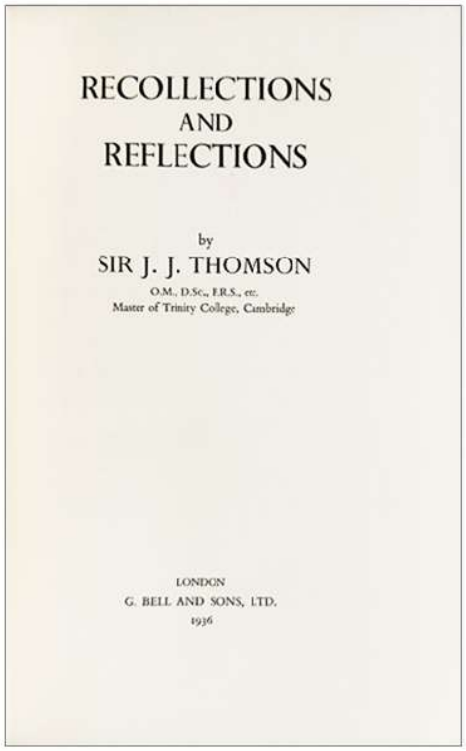
$ 45

Peter Guthrie Tait, FRSE, was a Scottish mathematical physicist and early pioneer in thermodynamics. He is best known for the mathematical physics

textbook Treatise on Natural Philosophy, which he co-wrote with Lord Kelvin, and his early investigations into knot theory. He also enjoyed his time on the golf course, resulting in a classic paper on the trajectory of golf balls. See: pages 329-344 "Long Driving."

This works lists 365 papers and 22 books written by Tait.



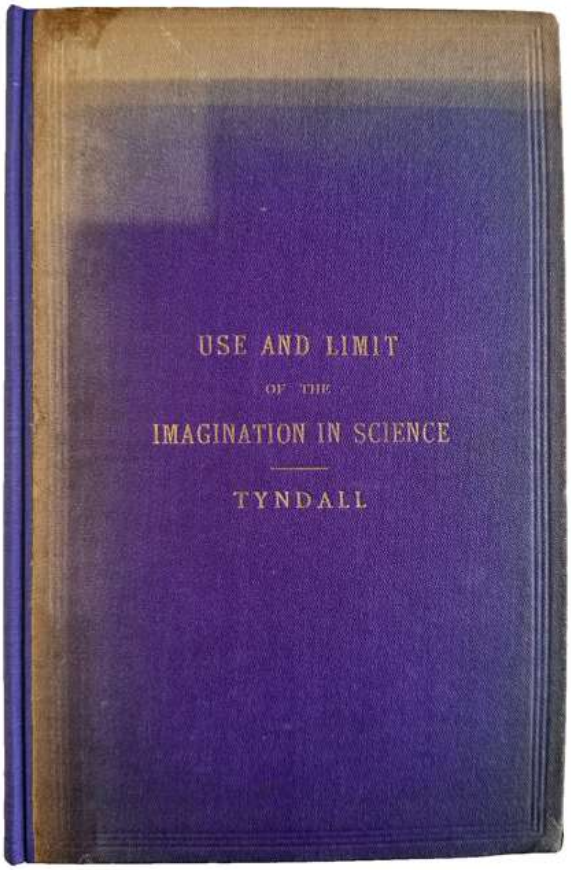


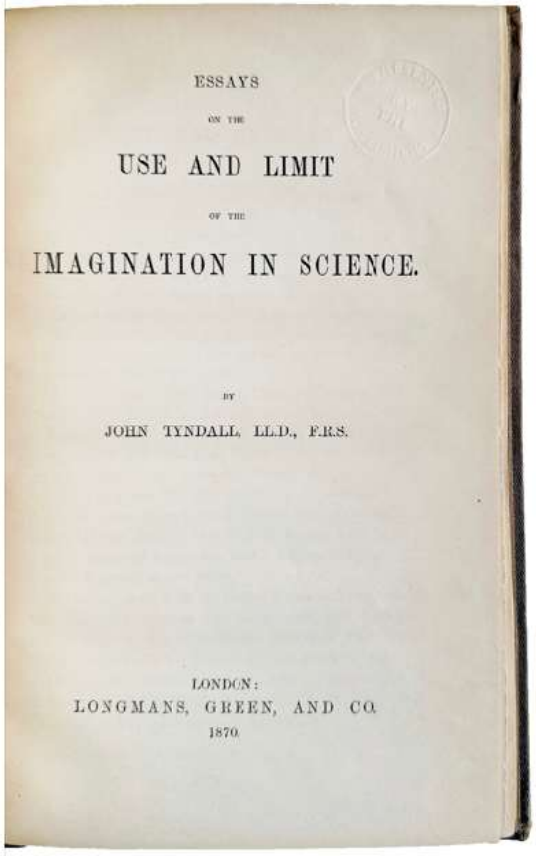
239. **THOMSON, Sir J.J. [Joseph John]** (1858-1940). *Recollections and Reflections*. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1936. ¶ 8vo. viii, 451, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 2 plates, 7 figs., index. Original full blue gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 20

First edition. Sir Joseph John Thomson, discoverer of the electron, was one of the most important Cambridge physicists of the later nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth centuries. Succeeding Lord Rayleigh as Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics, he directed the research interests of the

laboratory, and eight of his students, including Rutherford, went on to win Nobel Prizes, as Thomson himself did in 1906. He was knighted in 1908, received the Order of Merit in 1912, and became Master of Trinity College in 1918. He also served as President of the Royal Society from 1915 from 1920 and was a government advisor on scientific research during World War I. This autobiography, published in 1936, covers all aspects of his career - his student days in Manchester, arrival in Cambridge, and growing international reputation. It gives a fascinating picture of Cambridge life and science at a dynamic period of development.

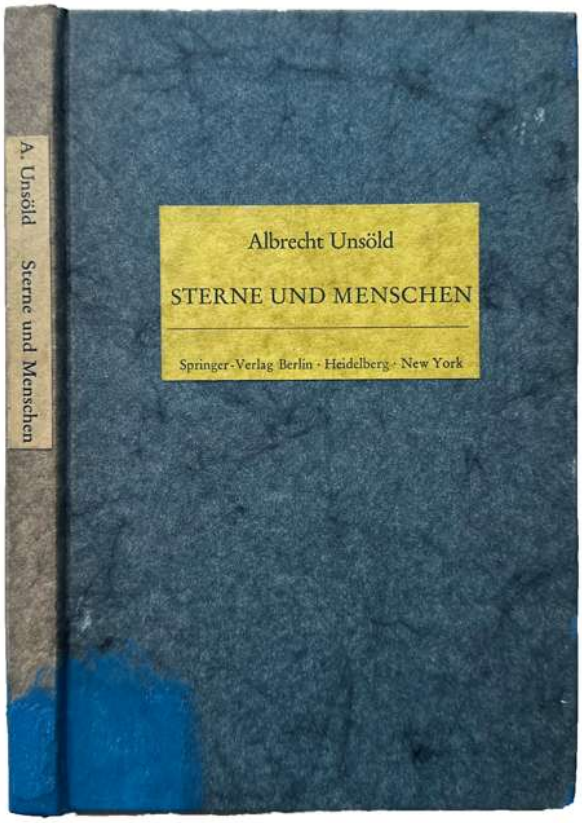



ESSAYS
ON THE
USE AND LIMIT
OF THE
IMAGINATION IN SCIENCE.
BY
JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D., F.R.S.
LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1870.

240. **TYNDALL, John** (1820-1893). *Essays on the Use and Limit of the Imagination in Science.* London: Longmans, Green, 1870. ¶ Second edition. 8vo. [viii], 72, 24 pp. Ads. Original violet blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rebacked with new violet cloth; covers are irregularly faded, new endleaves. PRESENTATION embossed stamp from the publisher. Very good+.

$ 150

Contains three speeches delivered in Britain in 1868–1870.

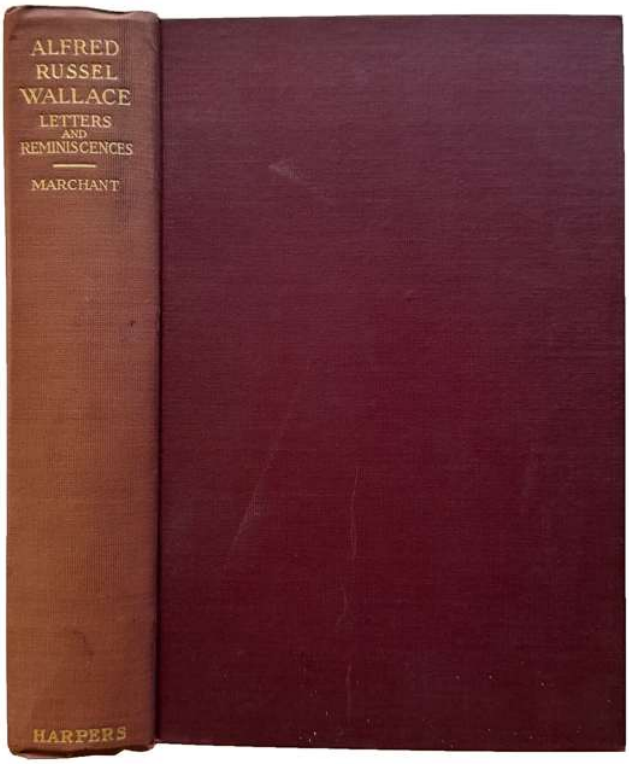


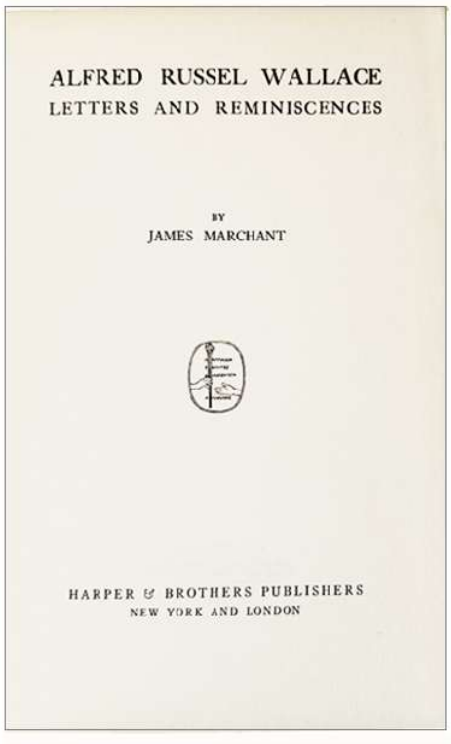
241. **UNSÖLD, Albrecht** (1905-1995). *Sterne und Menschen. Aufsätze und Vorträge.* Heidelberg & New York: Springer, 1972. ¶ Small 8vo. VIII, 170 pp. 16 figures; small rubber date stamp on title. Original full blue decorative paper boards, yellow cover label, paper spine label; library call number affixed to lower spine and wrapped around (painted over). Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, small date ink-stamp applied to title. Good.

$ 5

14 essays relating to astronomy and astrophysics. The papers include Physics, Max Planck, Heinrich Hertz, Walther Kossel (German theoretical physicist known for his theory of the chemical bond) (1888-1956), German astronomer and astrophysicist Paul ten Bruggencate (1901-1961), Otto Struve, Belgian astronomer Marcel Gilles Jozef Minnaert (1893-1970), Ptolemy, Copernicus, Einstein, chemical composition of stars, etc.

Albrecht Otto Johannes Unsöld was a German astrophysicist known for his contributions to spectroscopic analysis of stellar atmospheres.



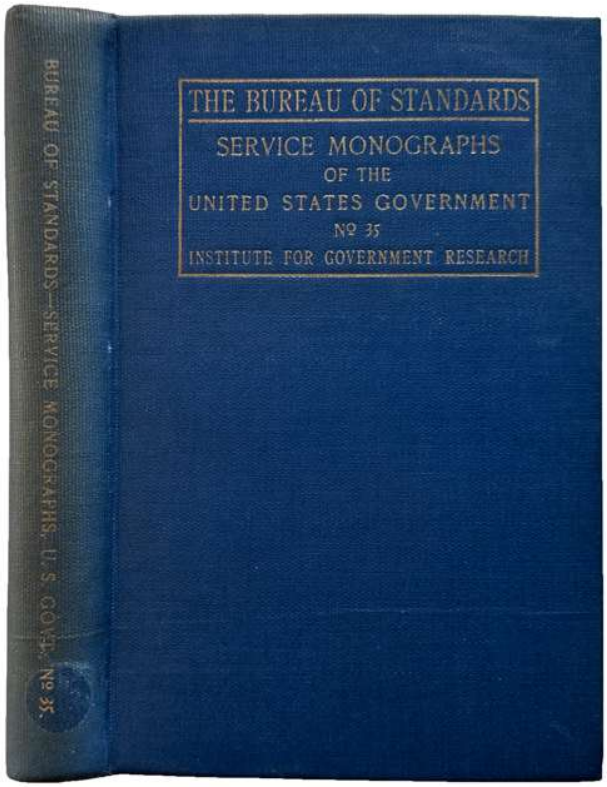


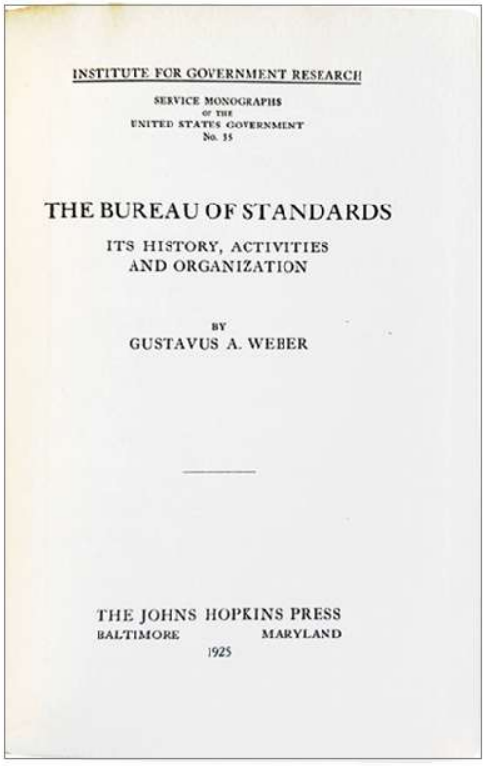
242. [**WALLACE, Alfred Russel** (1823-1913)] **James MARCHANT** [**Sir**] (1867-1956). *Alfred Russel Wallace, letters and reminiscences*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1916. ¶ "F-Q" [i.e. June, 1916]. 8vo. viii, [2], 507, [1] pp. Frontispiece, index. Original full lavender gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 125

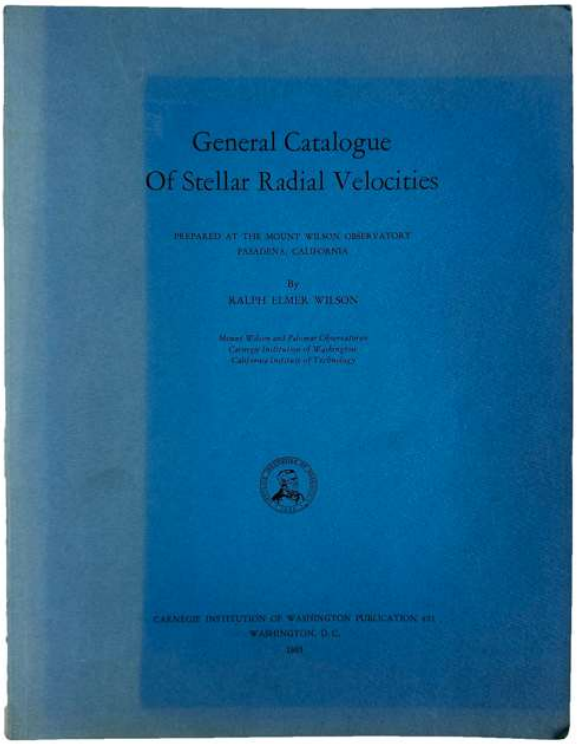
First American edition. The British version of this book was issued in 2 volumes.

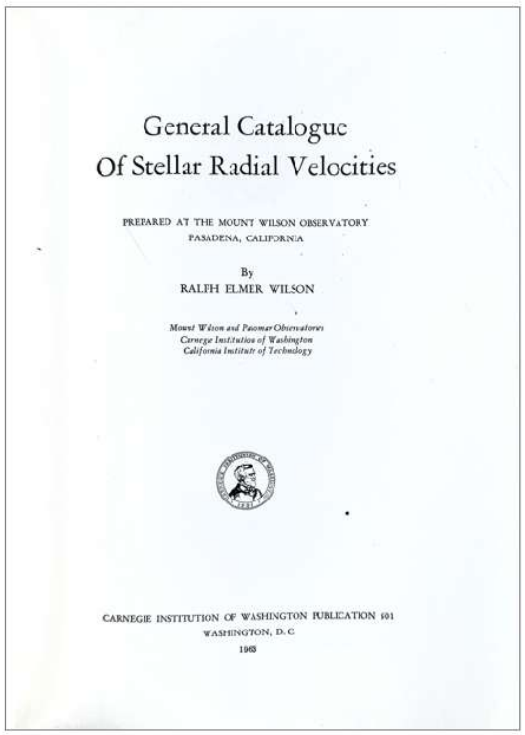
Reverend Sir James Marchant KBE FRSE FLS FRAS LLD, was a British eugenicist, social reformer and author.





243. **WEBER, Gustavus A**. (1863-1942). *The Bureau of Standards, its history, activities and organization*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1925. ¶ Series: *Institute for Government Research, Service monographs*, 35. 8vo. xv, [1], 299, [1] pp. Index. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth; paper sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. Scarce. $ 20





244. **WILSON, Ralph Elmer** (1886-1960). *General Catalogue of Stellar Radial Velocities. Prepared at the Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California.* Washington, DC: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1963. ¶ Series: Publication 601. Papers of the Mount Wilson Observatory, vol. VIII. 4to. x, 344 pp. Original blue printed wrappers; fading. Very good.

$ 7

Second printing (first issued in 1953). Catalogue of 15,106 entries for various stars. This work advances that of Dr. Joseph H. Moore, whose Lick Observatory findings in 1932 listed data on 6739 stars.

Wilson joined the Mount Wilson Observatory in 1939. He published multiple papers on stellar absolute magnitudes, proper motions, and radial velocities of various stars, along with binary star systems and orbital derivations of spectroscopic binaries. Among his publications was the *General Catalogue of Stellar Radial Velocities* in 1953.

Sue Buckingham Moulton (1873–1956), of Hartford, Connecticut.
The object in her left hand is a magnifying glass.

Uncovering the Hidden Histories of Fore-edge Paintings – a Review of Methods

JEFF WEBER[1]

This paper is primarily a review of a series of applied methods with the purpose of investigating a reliable history of fore-edge painting and the artists or binders involved. I will be speaking from the examples of numerous known fore-edge artists. A variety of methods must be applied to uncover the histories of these artists, each with their own individual story. Among them, I have made thorough studies of two Britons, John T. Beer (c.1826–1903), who painted and applied his name on the fore-edges of books, and Ms C. B. Currie (1849–1940) who painted for Sotheran's. A third study was made of Vera Dutter (1904–1991), an independent artist who worked in America (this work is unpublished).

The mere fact that a fore-edge painting can be applied at any time to an older binding means that they come in basically two forms. One is the binder's design and the other, which dominates the resale market, are paintings that have been applied later than the time of the binder's work. The artist in this second type can be difficult to identify correctly. The subjects depicted often hearken back to England's 18th century. This second type, which alters the binder's original intent, brings new interest and life to a book that otherwise may not be as attractive in itself.

Any binding can receive any painting. British binderies such as Edwards of Halifax, Taylor & Hessey, Fazakerley and Riviere made

1. Jeff Weber is the grandson of Professor Carl J. Weber (a Thomas Hardy scholar), who was the author of two books on fore-edge painting history: Carl Jefferson Weber, *A Thousand and One Fore-edge Paintings* (Waterville, Maine: Colby College Press, 1949) and *Fore-edge Paintings* (New York: Harvey House, 1966).

For those interested in how to look at fore-edge paintings & who painted them

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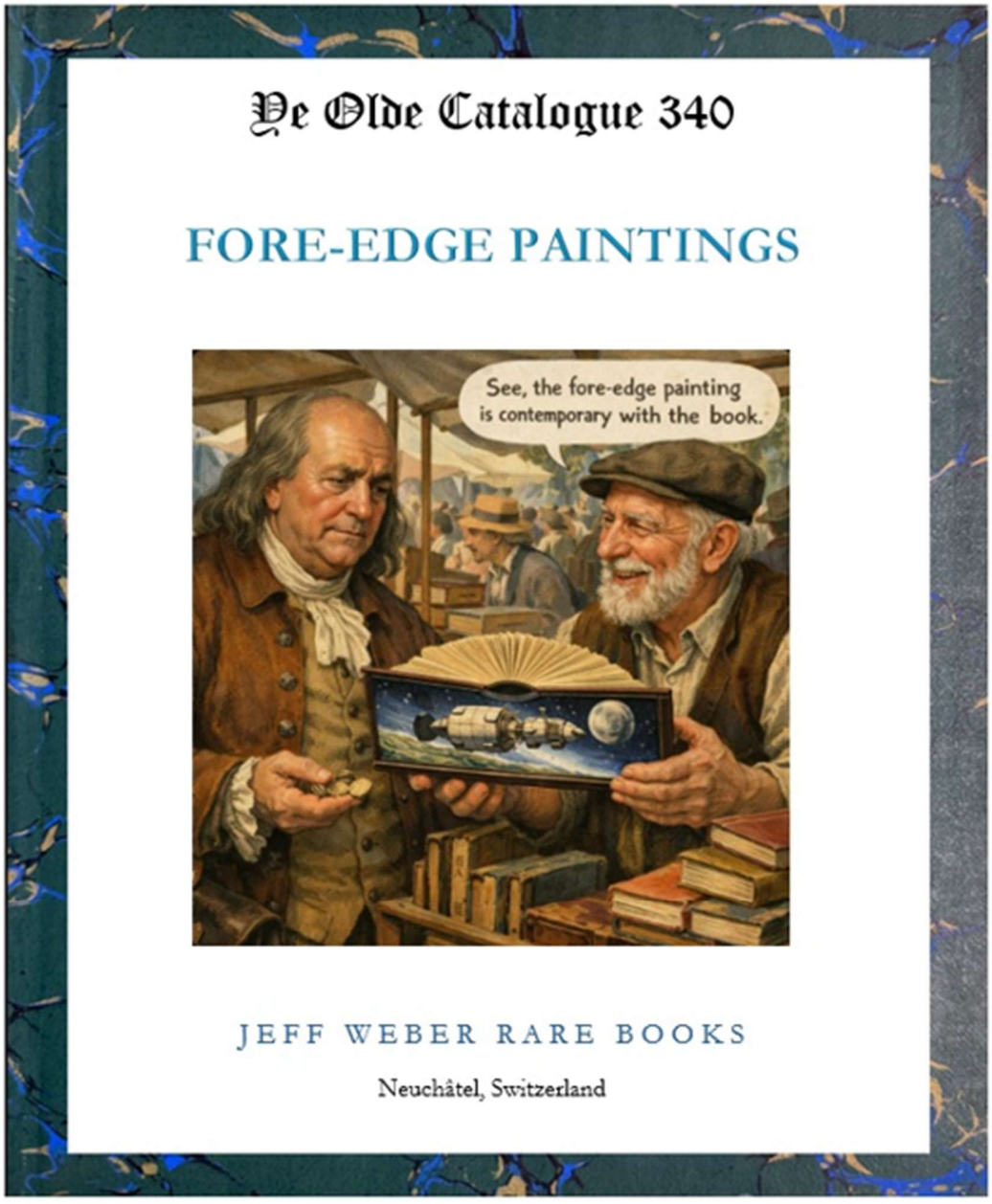

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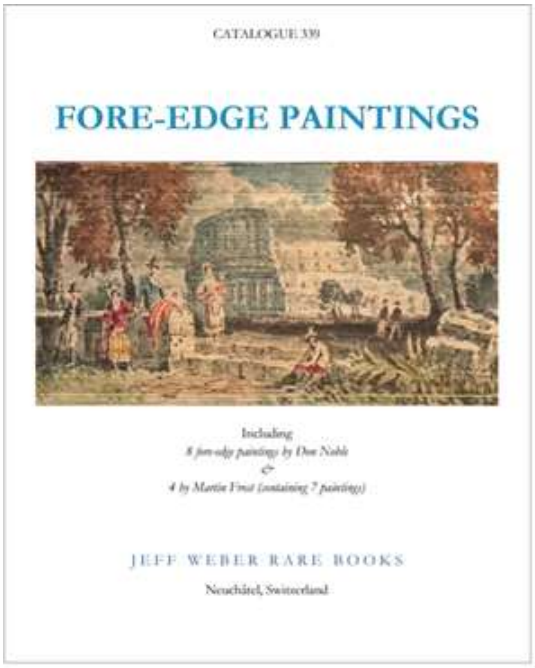

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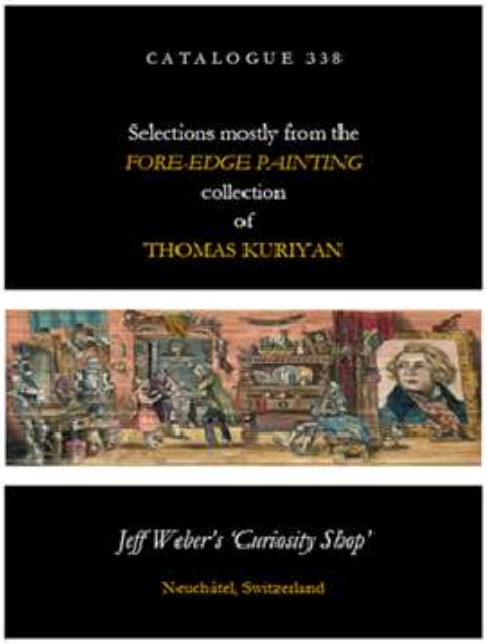

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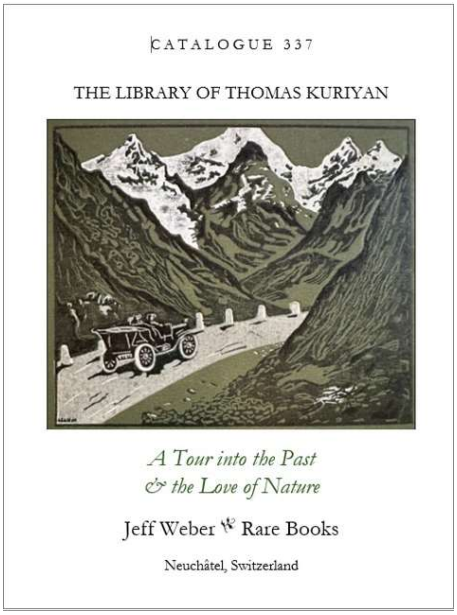

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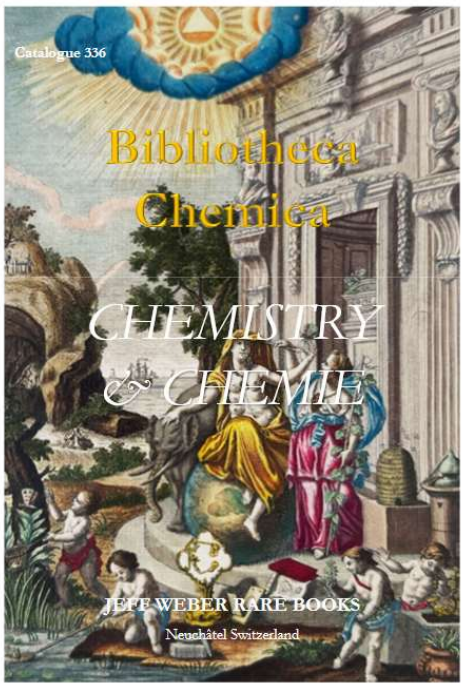

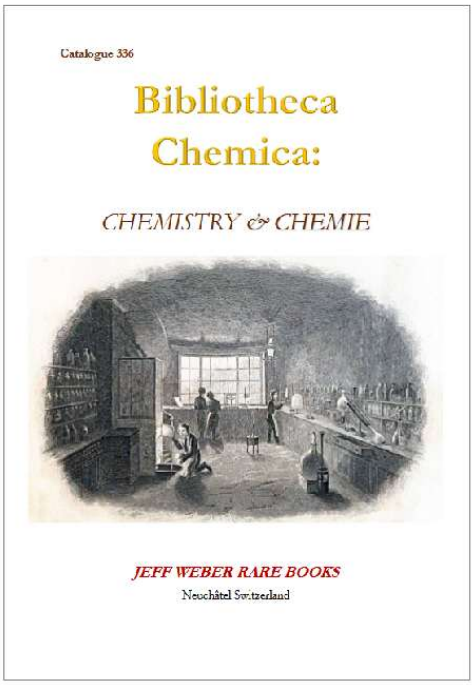

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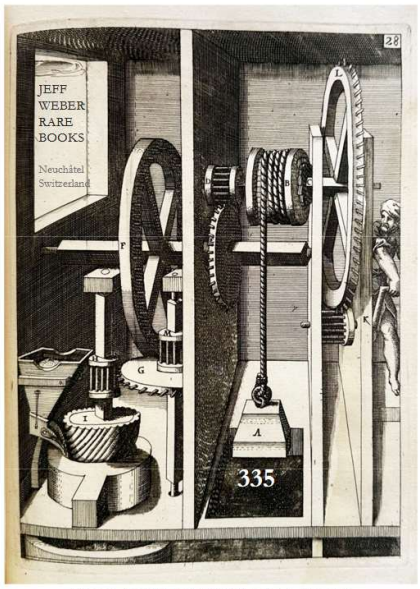

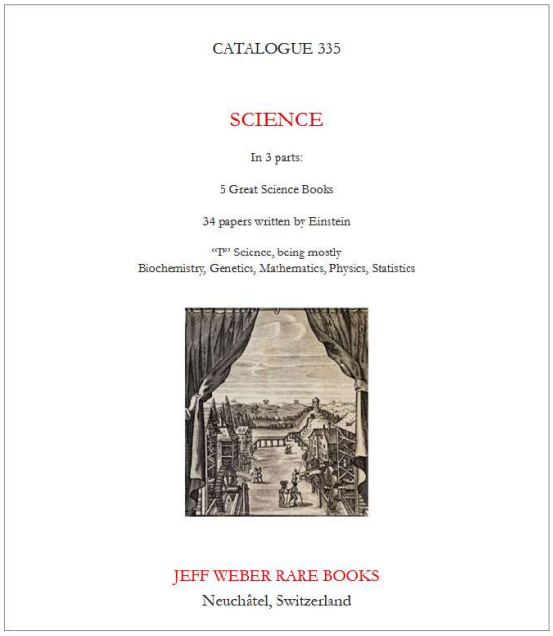

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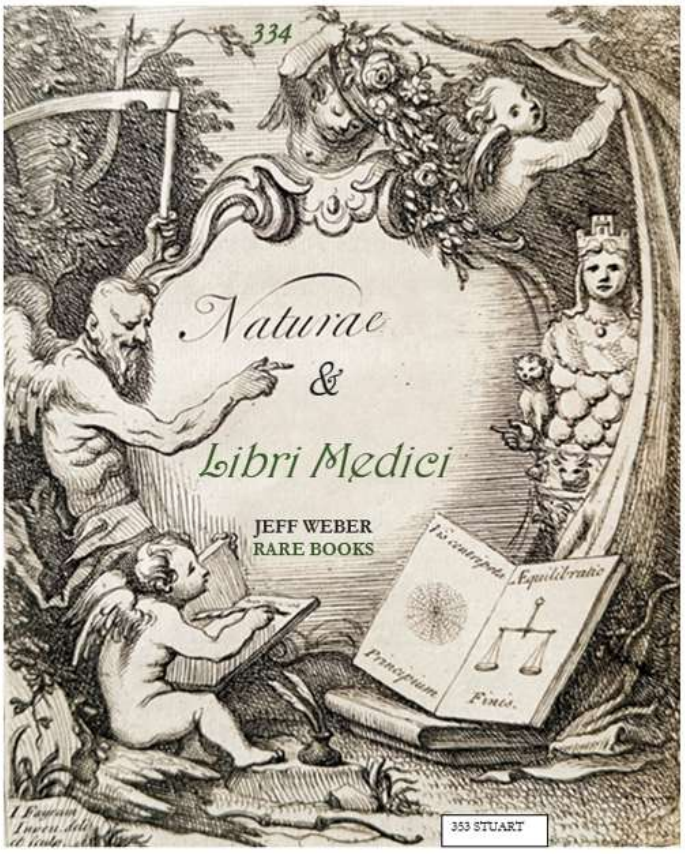

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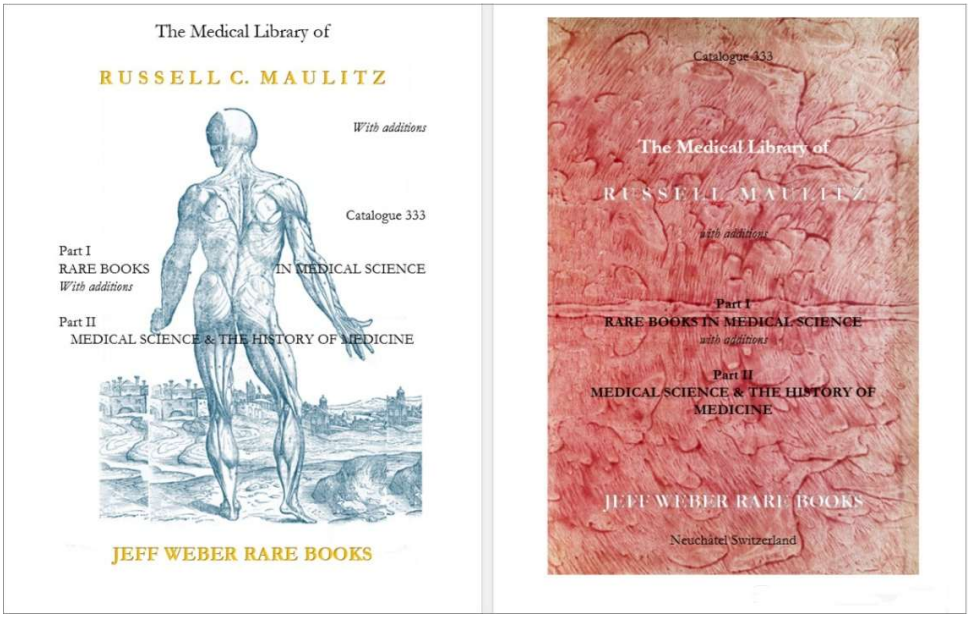

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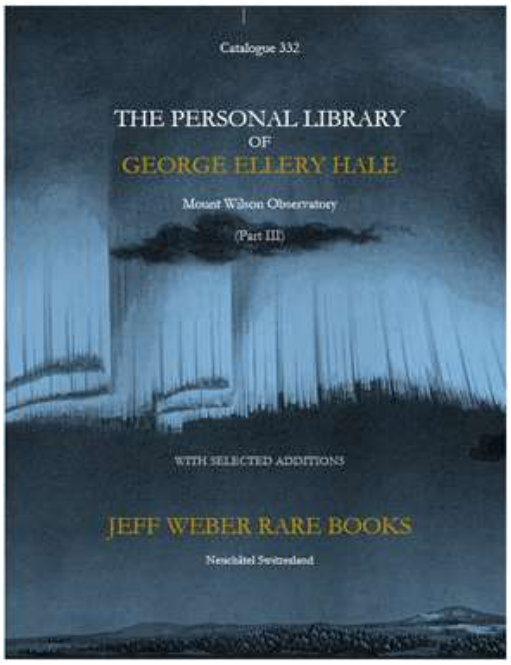

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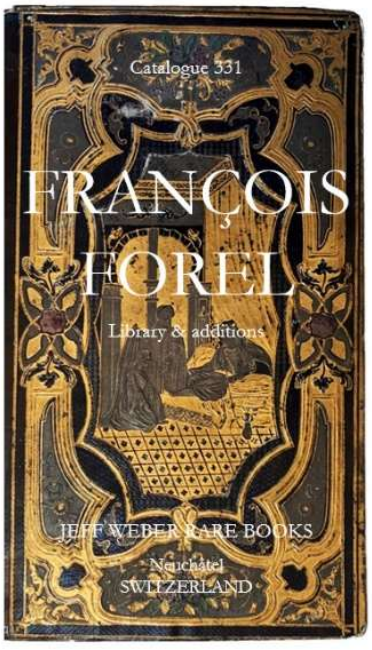

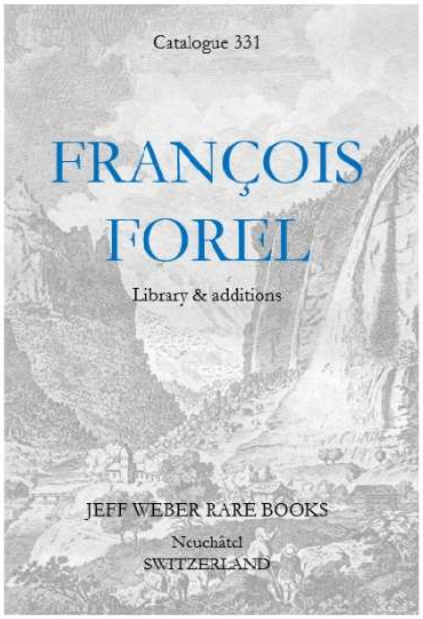

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