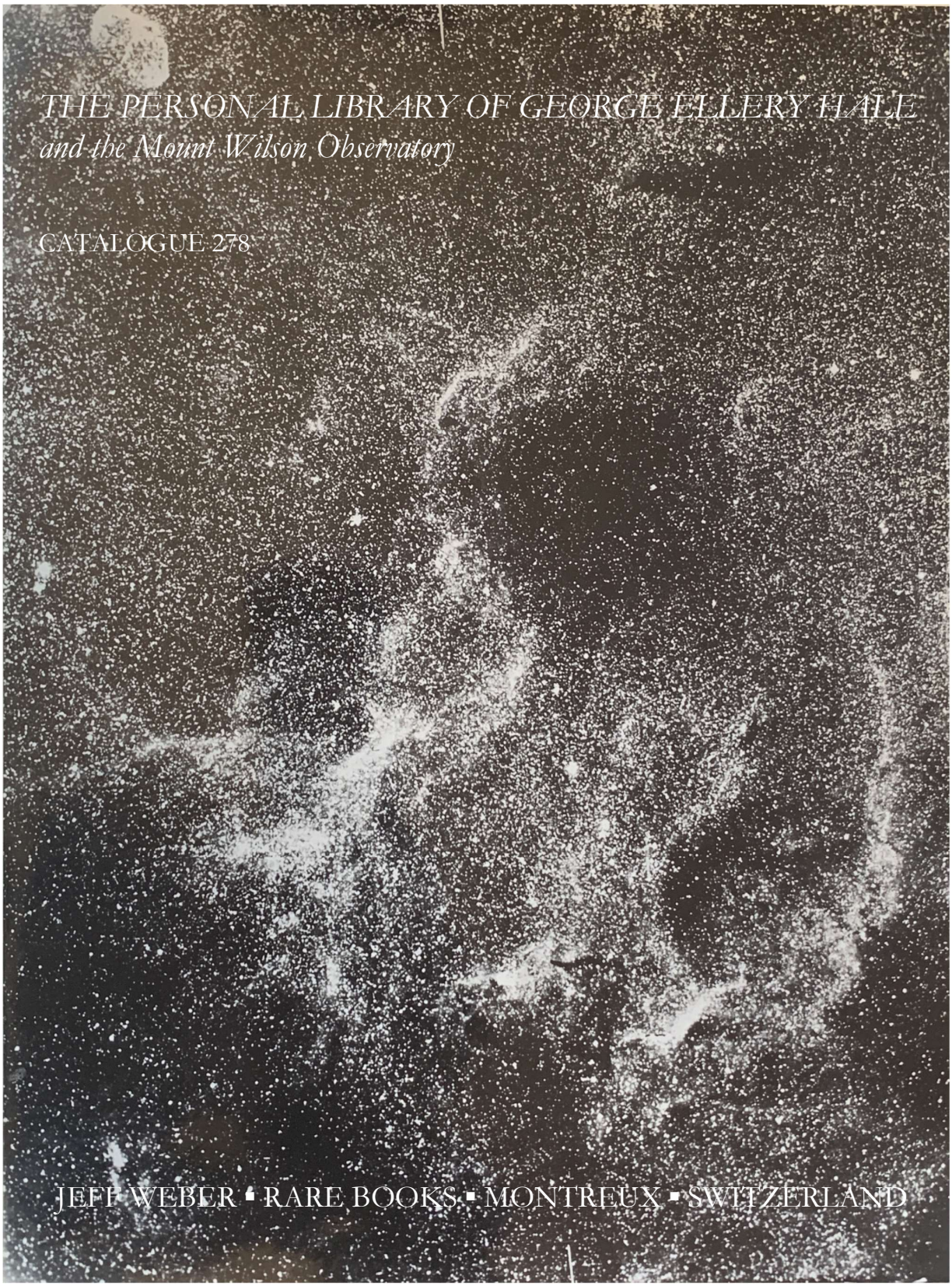
THE PERSONAL LIBRARY OF GEORGE ELLERY HALE
and the Mount Wilson Observatory

JEFF WEBER ▪ RARE BOOKS ▪ MONTREUX ▪ SWITZERLAND



THE PERSONAL LIBRARY OF GEORGE ELLERY HALE
and the Mount Wilson Observatory

CATALOGUE 278

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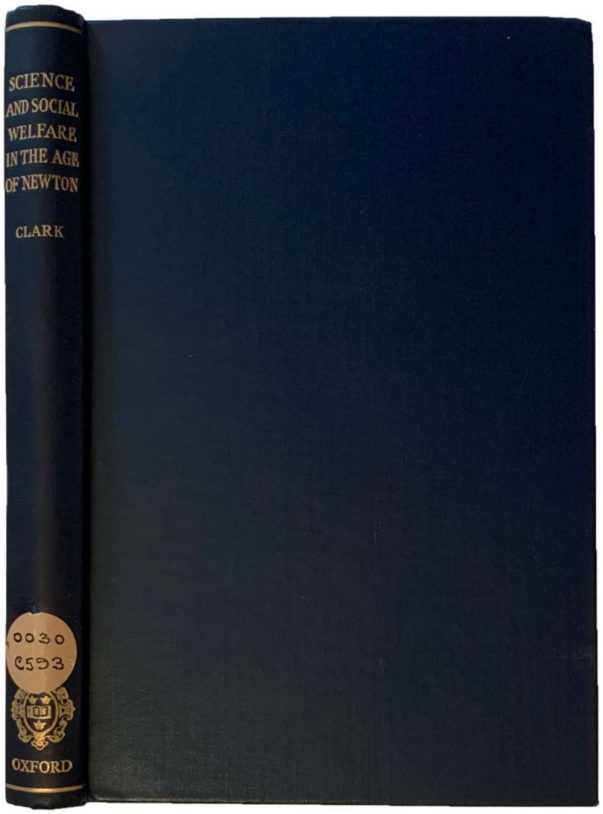
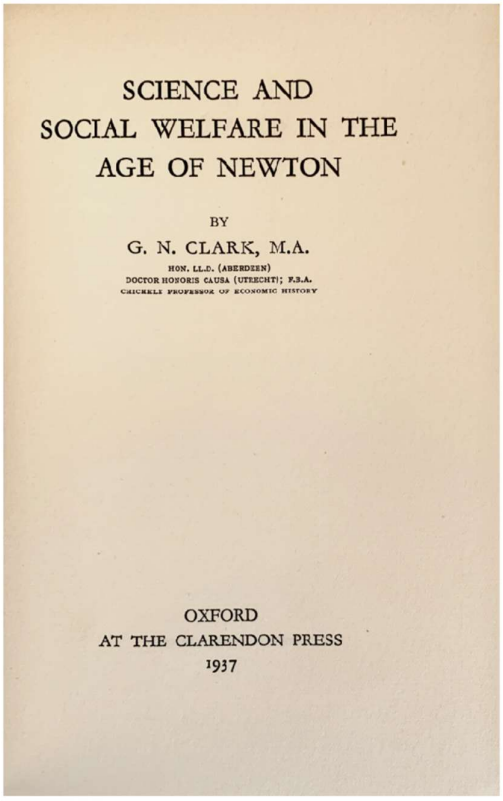
America's Greatest Twentieth century Solar Astronomer

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.

GEORGE ELLERY HALE, "who has been called America's greatest astronomer, had a far-reaching influence on astrophysics and on the overall growth of science and scientific institutions in the twentieth century. The inventor of the spectroheliography and discoverer of magnetic fields in sunspots, he contributed to out understanding of that typical star – our sun. As founder of the Yerkes and Mount Wilson Observatories and initiator of the great Palomar project, he created those giant telescopes that have made astronomical history: the 40-inch refractor and the 60-, 100-, and 200-inch reflectors. From the 1890s to his death in 1938 Hale demonstrated his outstanding ability to conceive, plan, finance, and build a new type of research institution linking astronomical telescopes of unprecedented size with modern physical laboratories. As a result, man's senses have been expanded to the far reaches of the heavens, making possible revolutionary advances in our comprehension of the nature, evolution, and size of the universe. Hale's vision of the role of research extended also to the organization of science and its relation to society. National and international organizations and leading educational institutions in the sciences and humanities today reflect his original conceptions." – Helen Wright.

TITLE-PAGE: **FESSENKOV [4]**




SCIENCE AND
SOCIAL WELFARE IN THE
AGE OF NEWTON

BY

G. N. CLARK, M.A.

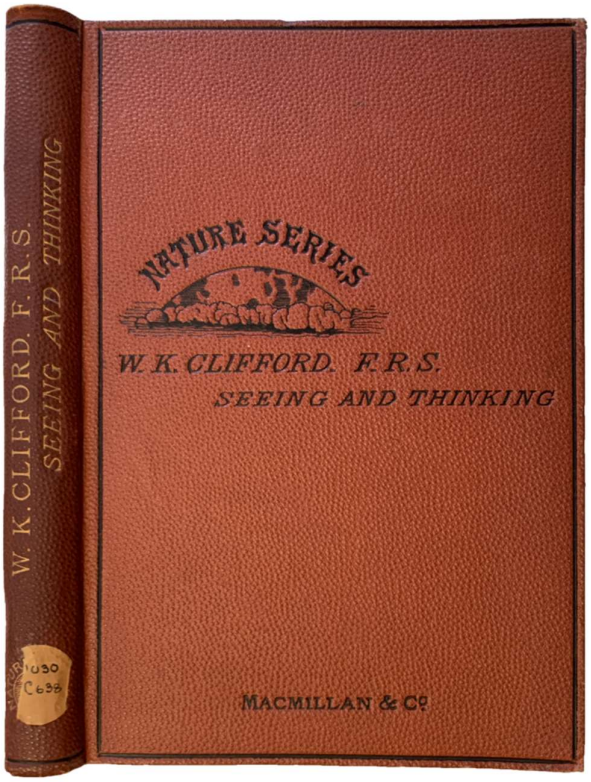
HON. LL.D. (ABERDEEN)
DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA (UTRECHT); F.B.A.
CHICHELE PROFESSOR OF ECONOMIC HISTORY

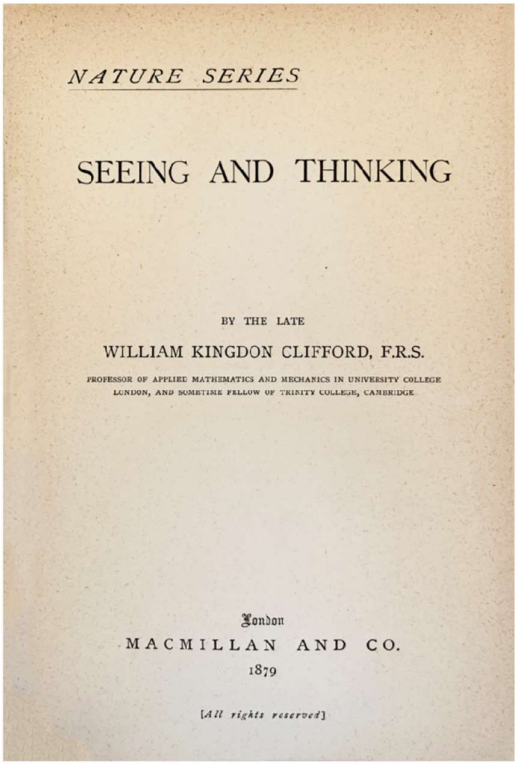
OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1937

1. **CLARK, G. N.** [**Sir George Norman Clark**] (1890-1979). *Science and Social Welfare in the Age of Newton*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1937. ¶ Small 8vo. [viii], 159, [1] pp. Original navy gilt-stamped cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Fine.

$ 25

Clark was regius professorship of modern history at Cambridge, with a fellowship at Trinity College. On return from the war, he became lecturer, fellow, tutor and librarian of Oriel College. In 1929-1930 he served as proctor. His main writings included The Dutch Alliance and the War against French Trade; The Seventeenth Century; The Later Stuarts; Science and Social Welfare in the Age of Newton; Guide to English Commercial Statistics 1696—1782; The Colonial Conferences between England and the Netherlands; The Wealth of England 1498-1760; Early Modern Europe; War and Society in the Seventeenth Century, and The Campden Wonder. His last book, published when he was over 80, was the highly acclaimed English History. A Survey. In addition, he did much editorial work for the English Historical Review, the Home University Library, and the immense undertakings of the Oxford History of England and the New Cambridge Modern History. [Royal College of Physicians].





2. **CLIFFORD, William Kingdon** (1845-1879). *Seeing and Thinking*: London: Macmillan, 1879. ¶ Series: Nature Series. Small 8vo. [viii], 156, [2] pp. Figures. Original black- and gilt-stamped brick-red cloth; paper label affixed to spine, kozo applied to front joint. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

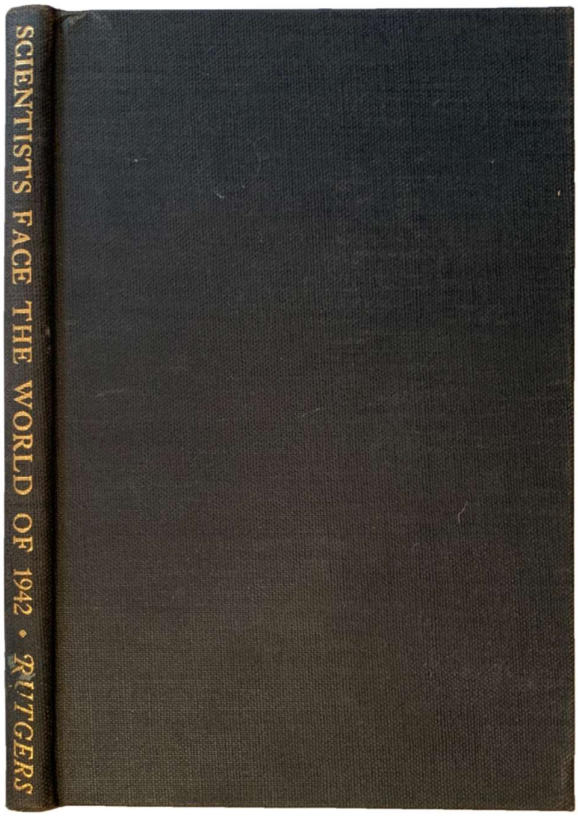
$ 50

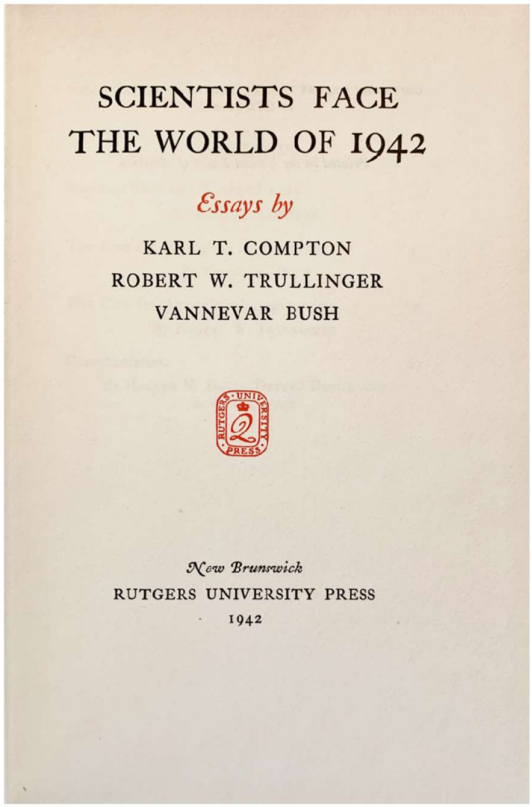
First edition. Four lectures by Clifford, illustrated in the printed form with diagrams. In his writings, Clifford applies ethics, philosophy and logic to the principles he espouses.

Clifford was professor of applied mathematics and mechanics, University College London. Fellow, Trinity College, Cambridge. He died the same year this was published, due to overwork and tuberculosis.

CONTENTS: The Eye and the Brain – The Eye and Seeing – The Brain and Thinking – Boundaries in General.

See: Maria Popova, "The Ethics of Belief: The Great English Mathematician and Philosopher William Kingdon Clifford on the Discipline of Doubt and How We Can Trust a Truth." The Marginalian [blog].




SCIENTISTS FACE
THE WORLD OF 1942

Essays by

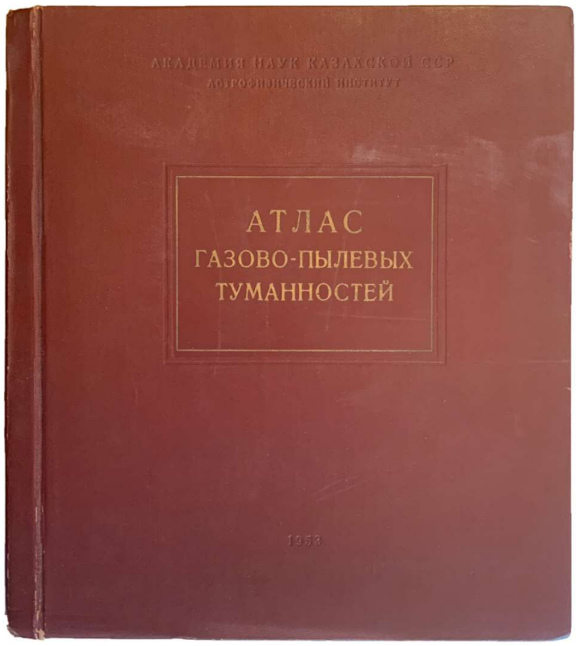
KARL T. COMPTON
ROBERT W. TRULLINGER
VANNEVAR BUSH

New Brunswick
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY PRESS
1942

3. **COMPTON, Karl T**. (1887-1954); **Robert W. TRULLINGER** (-1955); **Vannevar BUSH** (1890-1974); **Rutgers University**. *Scientists Face the World of 1942*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1942. ¶ Series: Rutgers University, pub. of the 175th Anniversary Celebration, no. 3. 8vo. [vi], 80 pp. Black-gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 15

Karl Taylor Compton was a physicist and served as President of MIT (starting in 1930). he was also the brother of Nobel Prize winner Arthur Compton. Trullinger was an agriculturalist. Vannevar Bush, an engineer, inventor and science administrator, also served under Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.



59 Original Photographs of Nebulae

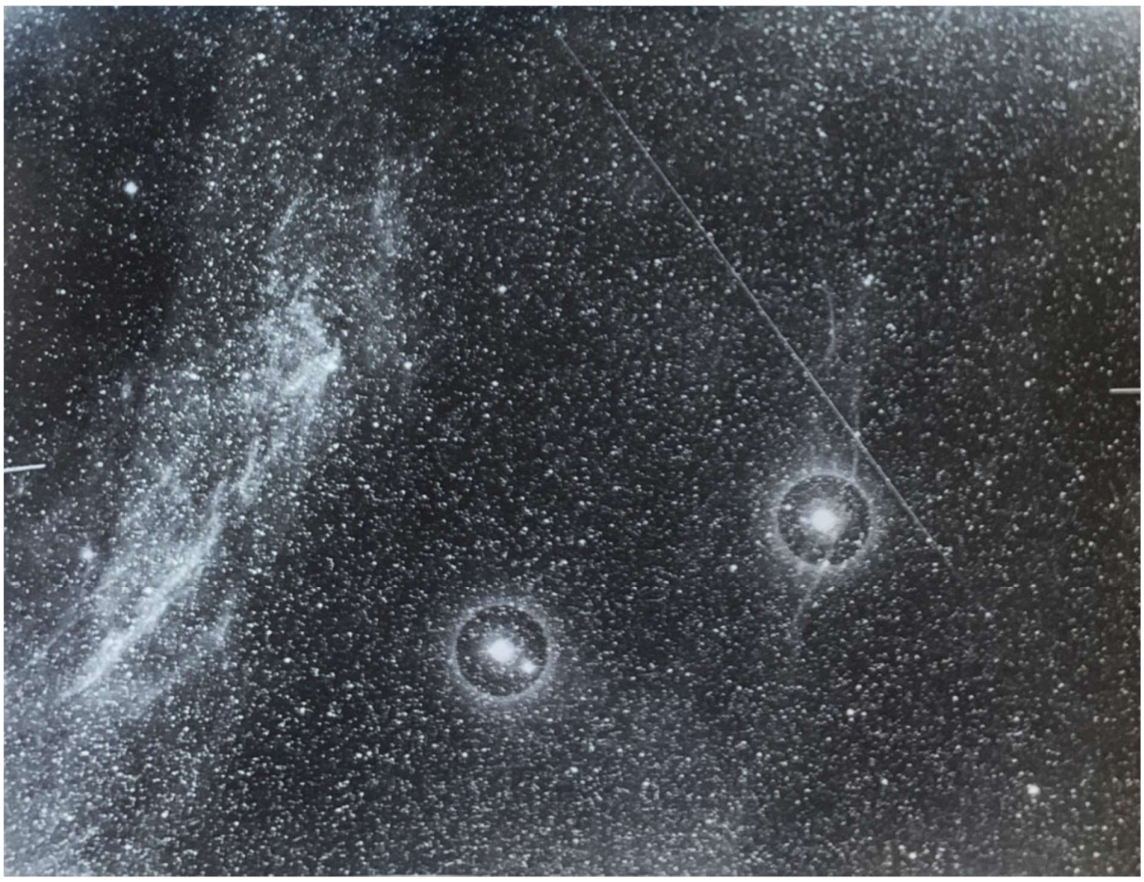
4. **FESSENKOV, Vasiliy [Vasily Grigor'evich FESENKOV] [V. G. FESENKOV (Vasiliĭ Grigor′evich)]** (1889-1972); **ROZHKOUSKI, D. A. [ROZHKOVSKY, Dmitry Alexandrovich]**. Атлас газово-пылевых туманностей. [Atlas of Gaseous Dust Nebulae]. Academic of Sciences of the Kazakh, SSR, Astrophysical Institute. соавт., 1953. ¶ Small folio. 10.5 x 11.75 inches. Not paginated. 59 original mounted photographs, with text referencing each photograph and additional text material. Original gilt-stamped maroon cloth; a touch of wear, some soiling to fore-edge, embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very clean and well preserved. No copy in WordCat. RARE.

$ 7,500

First and only edition of this large atlas volume of original photographs with accompanying text compiled by V. G. Fesenkov and D.A. Rozhkovsky who pioneered studying the gaseous nebulae. These are the leading Russian astrophysicists of their time who were the first to make a photographic "Atlas of Gas and Dust Nebulae" in trying to understand the "evolution of structure of nebulae, turbulent phenomena in interstellar clouds and in the vicinity of hot stars."

"In 1950, academician V. G. Fesenkov and D.A. Rozhkovsky began a detailed study of gas-dust galactic nebulae. A large collection of original photographs of them, over 700 negatives, made it possible to prepare and publish in 1953, for the first time in the USSR, the Atlas of Gas and Dust Nebulae, in which reproductions of several dozen nebulae and their individual details were presented. The purpose of this work was to study the evolution and structure of nebulae, turbulent

phenomena in interstellar clouds and in the vicinity of hot stars. High-quality photographs of the atlas clearly illustrated a peculiar panorama of the fine structure of objects formed by the radiation of ionized gas and made it possible to reveal dust scattering the light of stars. The atlas contained new, very useful information and stimulated the interest of astronomers in observing nebulae."
"A detailed study of a large observational material allowed D.A. Rozhkovsky to discover about 30 new diffuse nebulae."



Since 1951 and over the next forty years D.A. Rozhkovsky headed the department of astrophysics of the Astrophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (AFI). Since the 50s, the scientific interests of D.A. Rozhkovsky are mainly associated with the study of the interstellar medium and gas-dust nebulae. Such studies became possible after the high-aperture meniscus telescope of the D.D. Maksutov. This telescope was the first domestic instrument of this type. Its effective use was provided by D.A. Rozhkovsky, who put a lot of effort into carefully analyzing all the characteristics of this instrument in order to achieve its maximum efficiency in observations of very faint objects. For this purpose, he applied a special, original technique for studying the telescope itself, while eliminating a number of design flaws, as well as developed expedient methods of photographic and polarimetric observations, which were constantly improved in subsequent years. During his almost half a century of scientific activity, D.A.

Rozhkovsky obtained more than 5000 photographs of celestial objects and created a glass library of negatives of these objects.

Fesenkov is one of the founders of Russian astrophysics. He participated in many scientific expeditions (to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Egypt, the Caucasus and Ukraine) to observe solar eclipses, zodiacal light, measure the transparency of the atmosphere, the glow of the night sky, the trembling of stars and their temperatures. Author of major works on the study of the physical properties of planets, meteoric matter, on the physics of the Sun and stars, the evolution of stars, the structure of gas-dust nebulae.

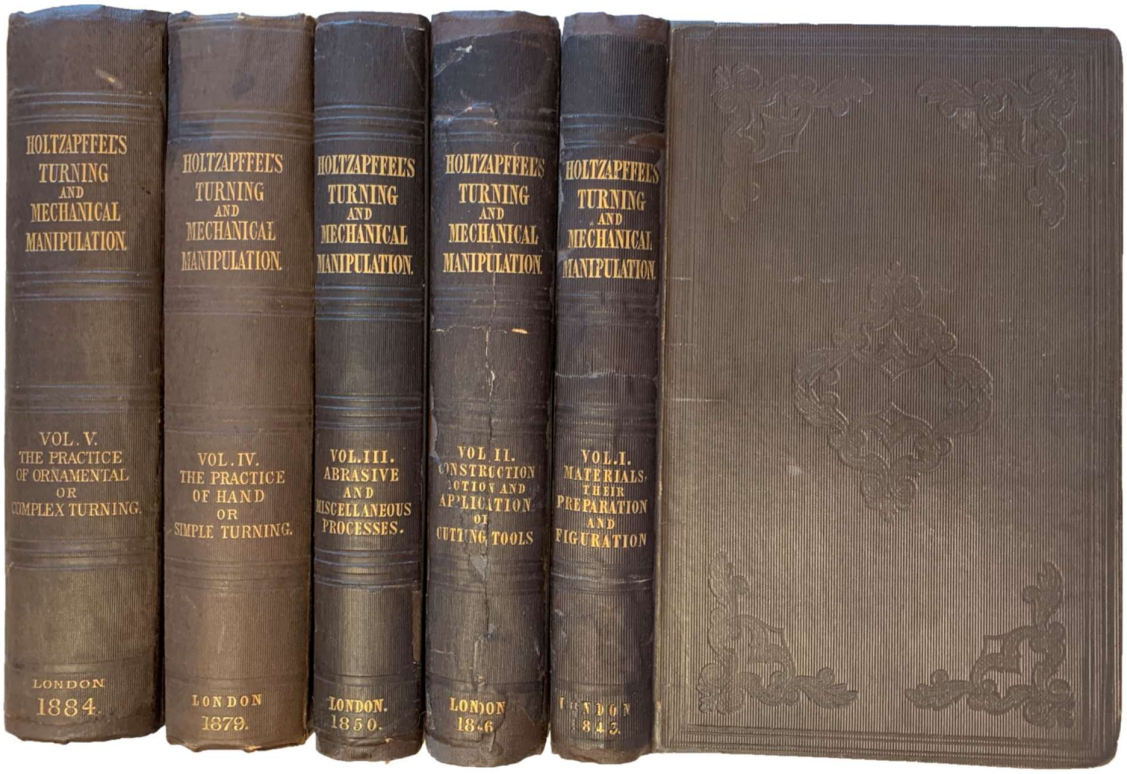
For the first time, Fesenkov made a photometric study of zodiacal light using an independently constructed surface photometer and on this basis obtained data on the distribution of interplanetary dust. He showed that the matter that causes the zodiacal light is the product of the disaggregation of comets and asteroids. He investigated the problem of the origin of the solar system, put forward a rotational hypothesis, according to which the Sun and the planets were formed simultaneously from a gas-dust nebula in a single development process.

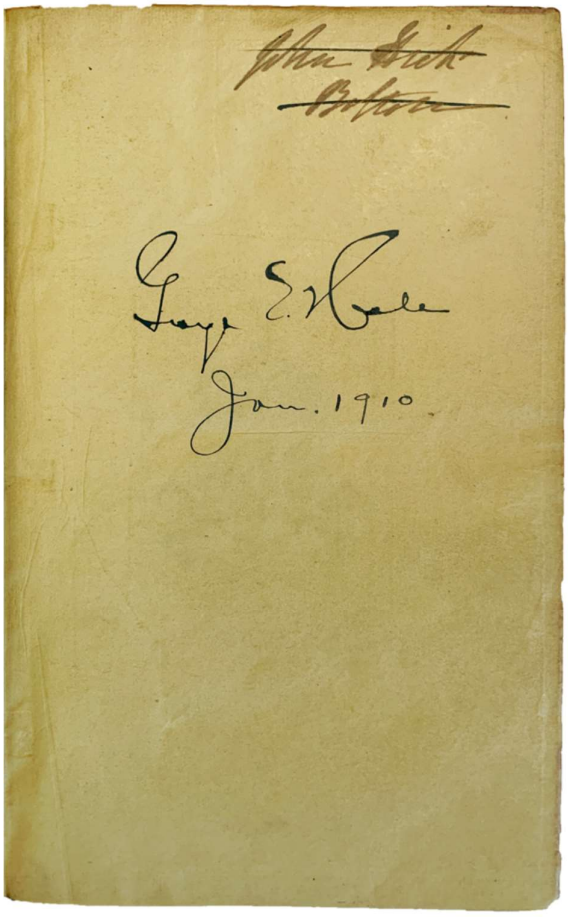
Fesenkov was born in Novocherkassk. After graduating from the Kharkov University (1911) he entered the Sorbonne, where he defended a dissertation for the Doctor of Science degree in 1914; in between he interned at the Paris, Meudon, and Nice observatories. Fesenkov was one of founders of the Russian astrophysical institute (1923). It was later renamed to Sternberg Astronomical Institute, where he worked as a director in 1936 - 1939. In 1935 Fesenkov was elected an Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He was the first to make a study of Zodiacal light using photometry, and suggested a theory of its dynamics.

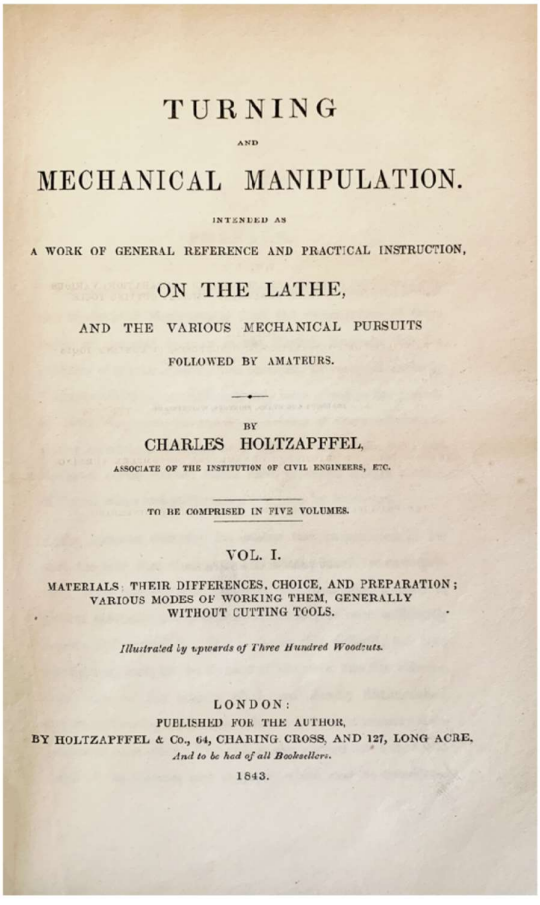
He founded the Astrophysical Institute in Alma-Ata (currently Almaty) and was its director until his retirement in 1964. Fesenkov was also a member of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences.

He worked on cosmogony, planetary and Solar System astronomy. In 1947 he travelled to the site of the Tunguska event and estimated the mass and orbit of the impact body. He did the same for the Sikhote-Alin Meteorite that fell in 1947.

Fesenkov was awarded three Orders of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner and various medals. The lunar crater Fesenkov is named after him, as is a crater on Mars. A minor planet 2286 Fesenkov discovered in 1977 by Soviet astronomer Nikolai Stepanovich Chernykh is named after him.







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.

BY

CHARLES HOLTZAPFFEL,

ASSOCIATE OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, ETC.

TO BE COMPRISED IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

MATERIALS, THEIR DIFFERENCES, CHOICE, AND PREPARATION; VARIOUS MODES OF WORKING THEM, GENERALLY WITHOUT CUTTING TOOLS.

Illustrated by upwards of Three Hundred Woodcuts.

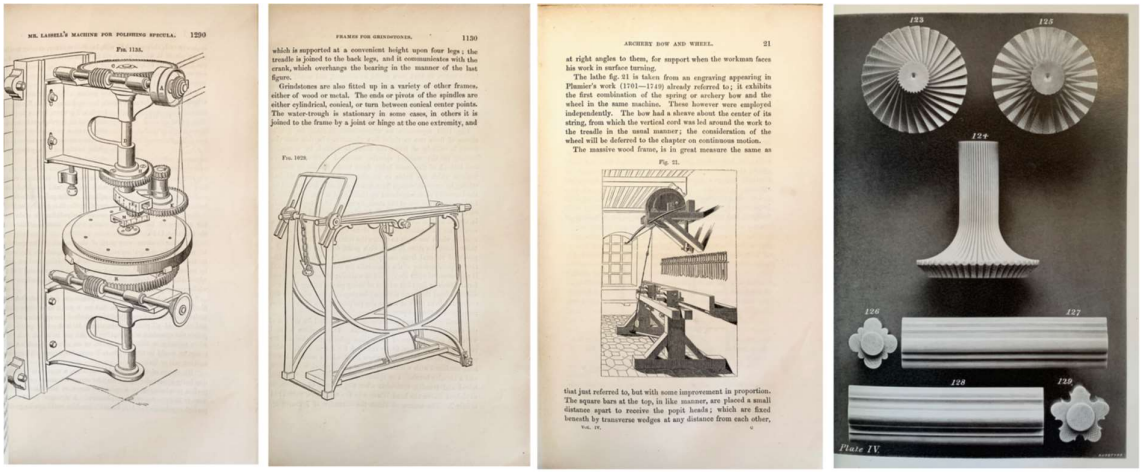
LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY HOLTZAPFFEL & Co., 64, CHARING CROSS, AND 127, LONG ACRE.

And to be had of all Booksellers.

1843.



George Ellery Hale's copy with his Signature, 1910.

5. **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.

Vol. I. *Materials, their differences, choice and preparation; various modes of working them, generally without cutting tools*.

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

Vol. III. *Abrasive and miscellaneous processes, which cannot be accomplished with cutting tools*.

Vol. IV. *The principles and practice of hand or simple turning*.

Vol. V. *The principles and practice of ornamental or complex turning*.

$ 1,500

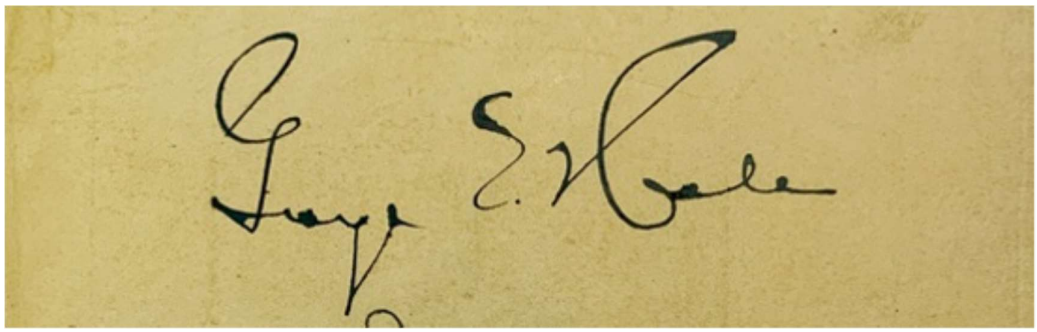
First edition of the greatest work in English on the lathe and its accessories. The set was published for the author. It is rare today and, when found, often either incomplete, mixed issues, or rather worn. The series was proposed to be issued in 6 volumes, but only 5 volumes were ever published.

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*.

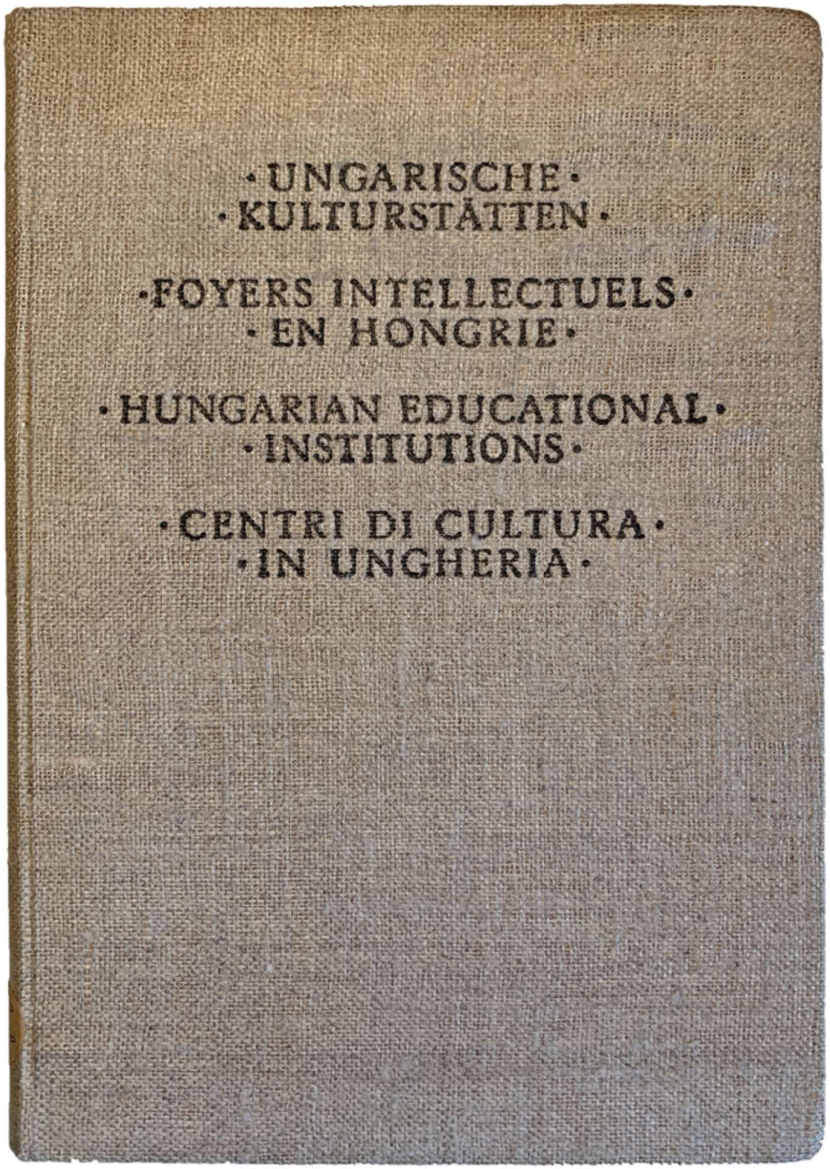
His son, John Jacob II, was eleven years old when his father died. Twenty years later (in 1867), he became head of the firm, which he ran until 1896. He completed Vol. 4, "The Principles and Practice of Hand or Simple Turning," which was published in 1879. (He also made the 750 woodcut illustrations 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 – [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. Hick’s bookplate is mounted on the half-title.

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.



UNGARISCHE
KULTURSTÄTTEN

–

FOYERS INTELLECTUELS
EN HONGRIE

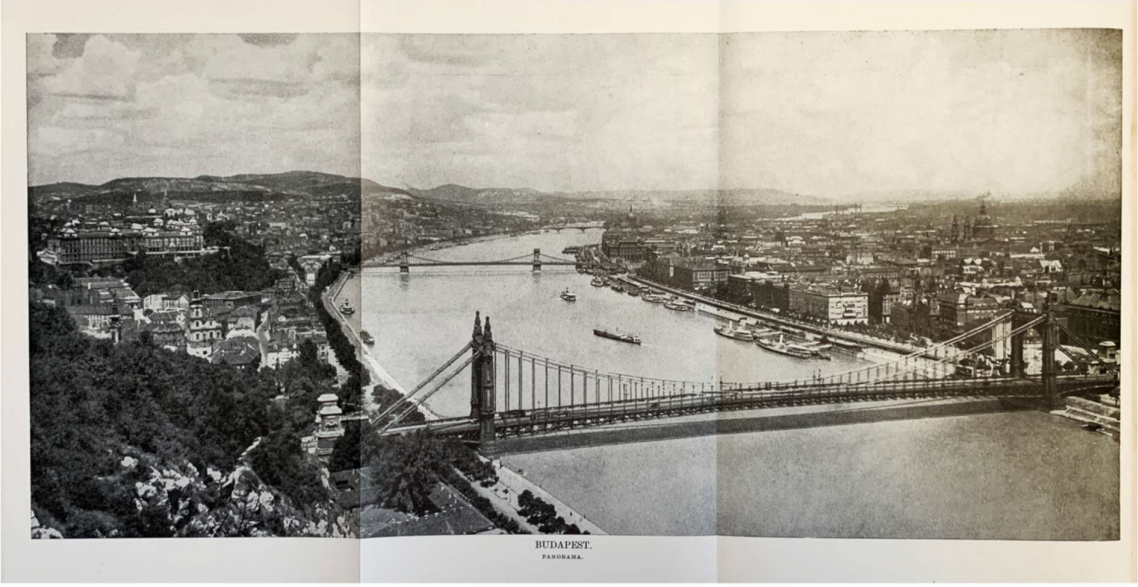
–

HUNGARIAN EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS

–

CENTRI DI CULTURA
IN UNGHERIA

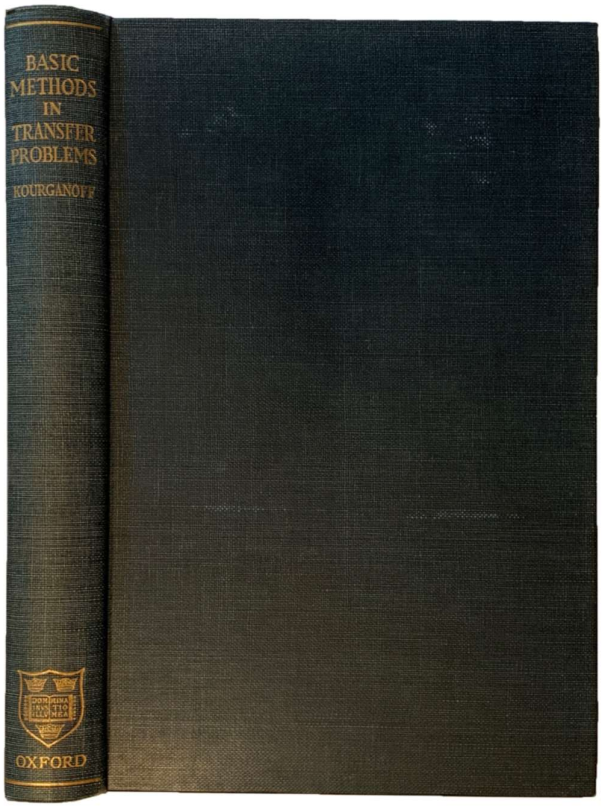
TYPOGRAPHIA REGIAE UNIVERSITATIS HUNGARICAE BUDAPEST

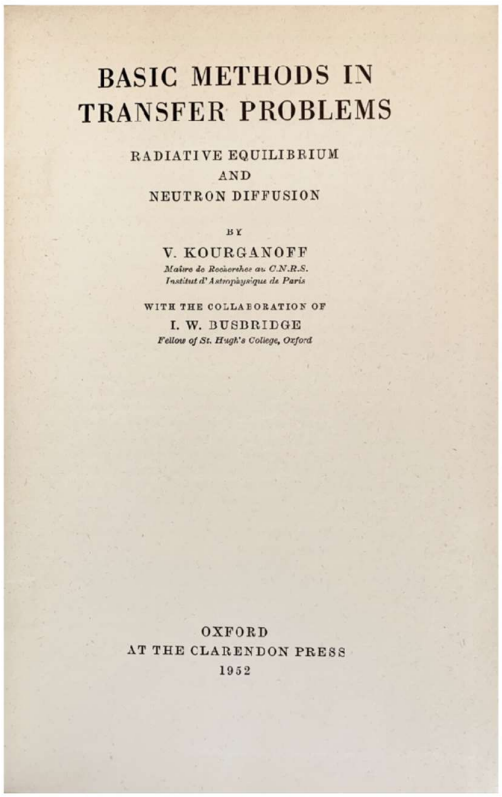


6. [**Hungary**] **Tudományos társulatok és intézmények országos szövetsége, Budapest**. *Ungarische Kulturstätten – Foyers Intellectuels en Hongrie – Hungarian Educational Institutions – Centri di Cultura in Ungheria*. Budapest: Typographia Regiae Universitatis Hungaricae, [1931?]. ¶ 8vo. 192 pp. 2 folding plates, 152 illustrations. Text in German, French, English, and Italian. Original linen with dark brown stamped titles on upper cover. Presentation from the Hungarian National Observatory, Budapest, to the Director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, W.S. Adams.

$ 12

This work supports the unification of Hungarian Scientific Societies.




BASIC METHODS IN TRANSFER PROBLEMS

RADIATIVE EQUILIBRIUM AND NEUTRON DIFFUSION

BY

V. KOURGANOFF

Maître de Recherches au C.N.R.S. Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

I. W. BUSBRIDGE

Fellow of St. Hugh's College, Oxford

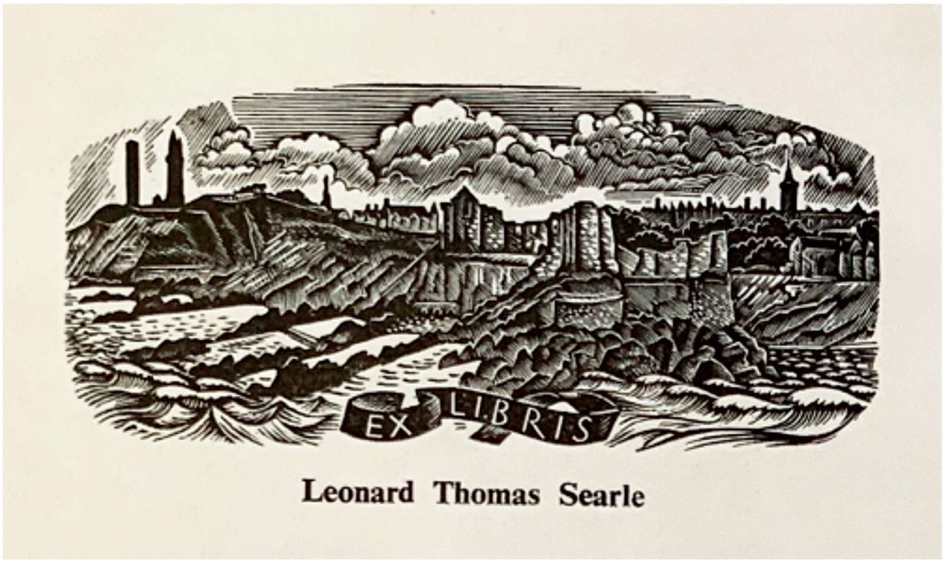
OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1952

7. **KOURGANOFF, Vladimir** (1912-2006); **Ida Winifred BUSBRIDGE** (1908–1988). *Basic methods in transfer problems; radiative equilibrium and neutron diffusion*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 281, [1] pp. Original navy gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature and bookplate of Leonard Thomas Searle, Princeton, April 1953. Very good.

$ 20

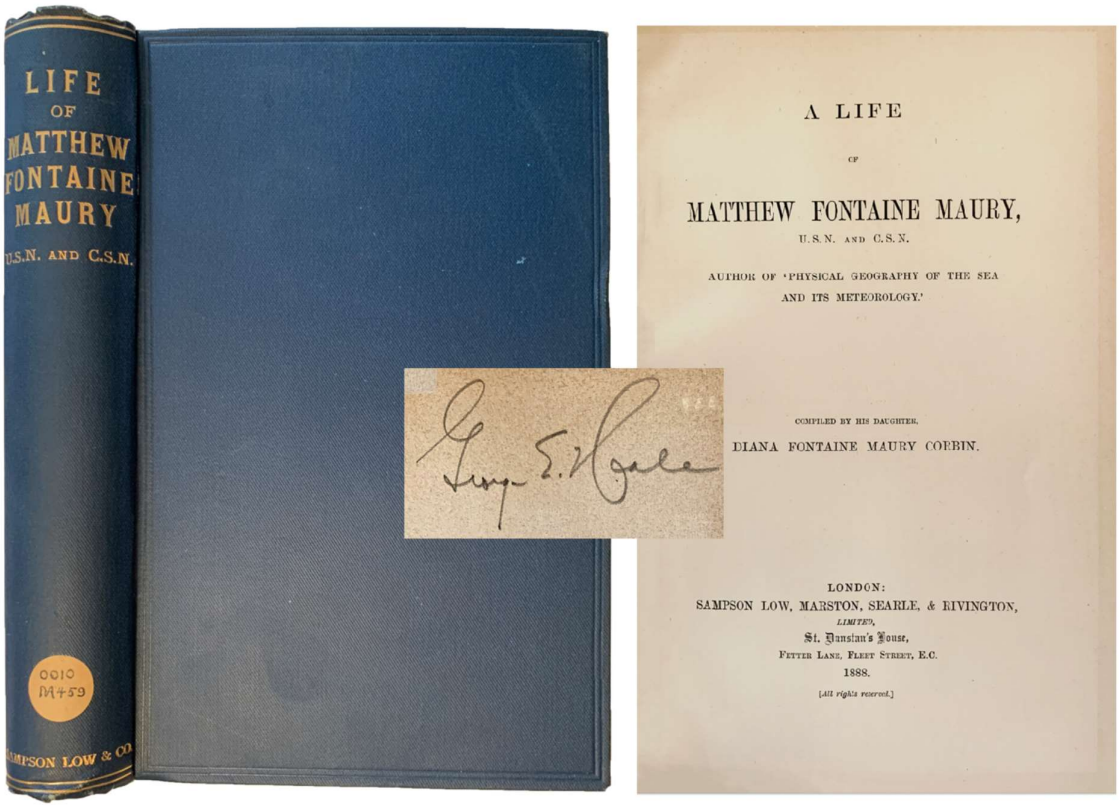
First edition.

Vladimir Kourganoff, Russian-French mathematician and astronomer. From 1946 to 1950, he spent time in various astronomy laboratories around the world. He became director of the Lille Observatory (1952-1961), then served as professor of astronomy at the University of Paris-Sud (1961-1977). □ Busbridge was the first woman to be appointed to an Oxford fellowship in mathematics. She taught at the University of Oregon (1935-1970).



PROVENANCE: Leonard Thomas Searle (1930-2010), was an English-born American astronomer who worked on theories of the Big Bang. After receiving his doctorate, he started working at the University of Toronto in 1953, leaving in 1960 for the California Institute of Technology. In 1963 he moved to Australia for a post at the Mount Stromlo Observatory, before settling finally at the Carnegie observatories in Pasadena, California, in 1968. In 1989 he became director of the Carnegie Observatories.

[8] MAURY

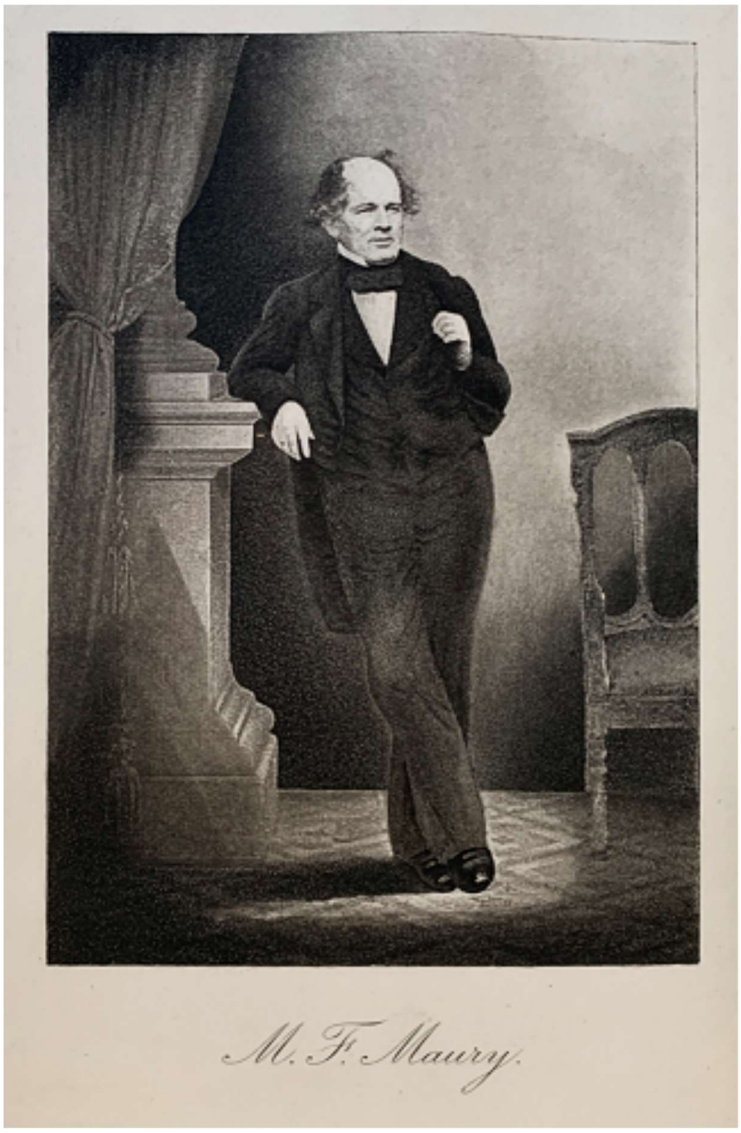


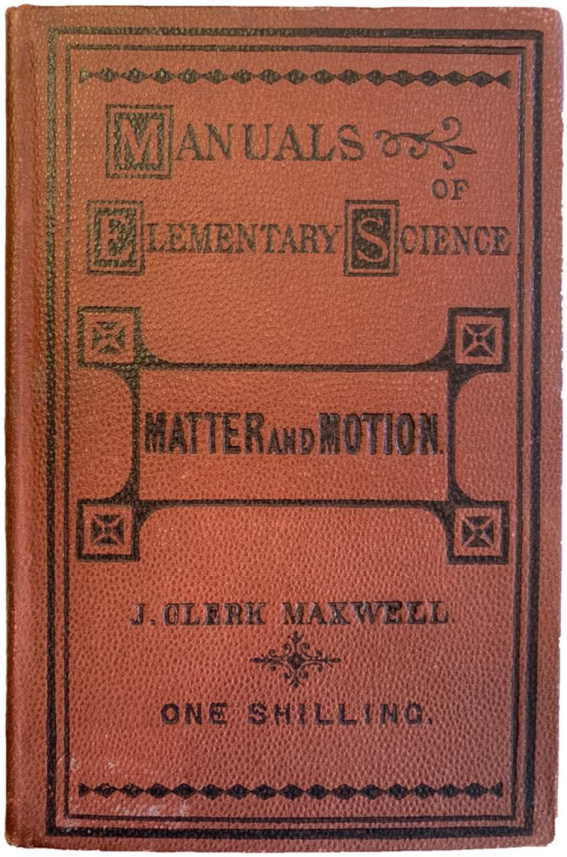
Inscribed by George Ellery Hale

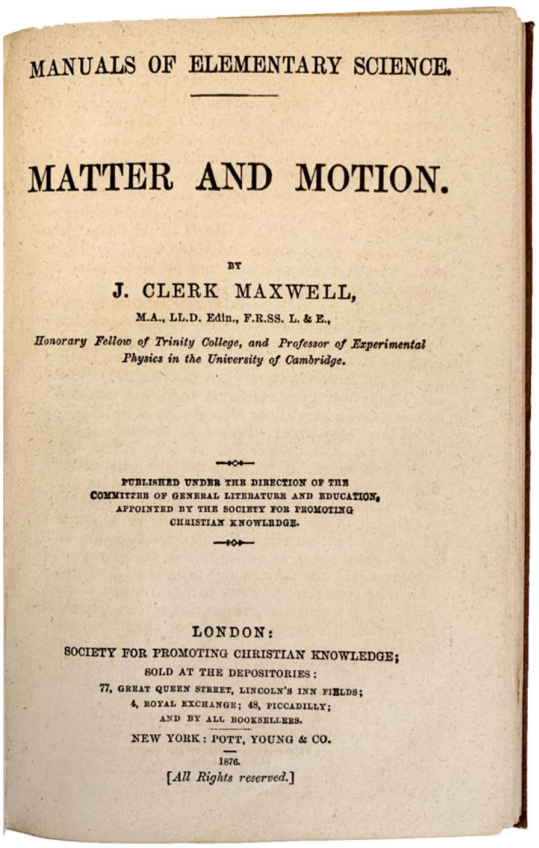
8. **MAURY, Matthew Fontaine** (1806-1873); **Diana Fontaine MAURY CORBIN** (1837-1900). *A Life of Matthew Fontaine Maury, U.S.N. and C.S.N. author of 'Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology.' Compiled by his daughter* … London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, 1888. ¶ 8vo. vi, [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+.

$ 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.






MANUALS OF ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

MATTER AND MOTION.

BY

J. CLERK MAXWELL,

M.A., LL.D. Edin., F.R.SS. L. & E.,

Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND EDUCATION, APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE;
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4, ROYAL EXCHANGE; 48, PICCADILLY;
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NEW YORK: POTT, YOUNG & CO.
1876.
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First Use of the Term "Relativity" in Physics

9. **MAXWELL, James Clerk** (1831-1879). *Matter and Motion*. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1876. ¶ Series: *Manuals of Elementary Science*. Slim 8vo. viii, (9)-128, (4) pp. 18 figures, index, ads. Original black-stamped dark brick-reddish-brown cloth; slight hint of wear to one corner as well to the spine ends, but a very handsome, clean copy. From the Franklin Institute Library with their bookplate (no other markings). Very good +.

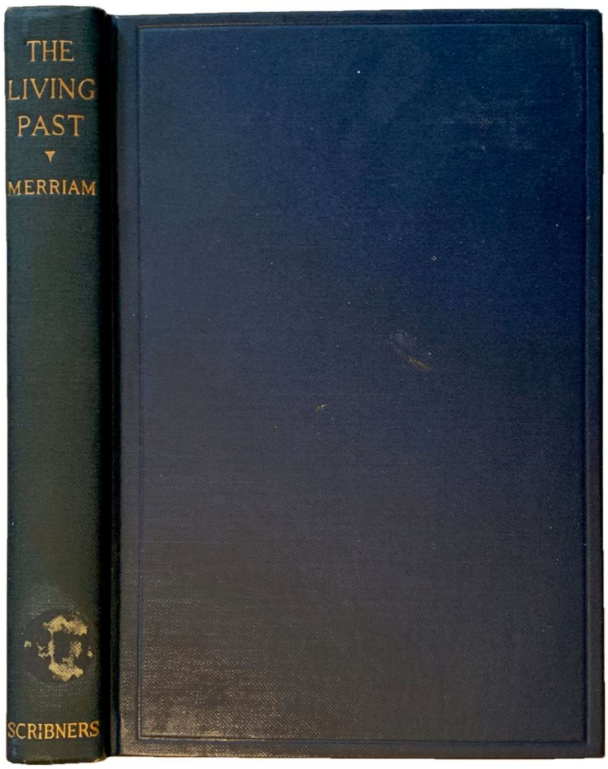
$ 3,250

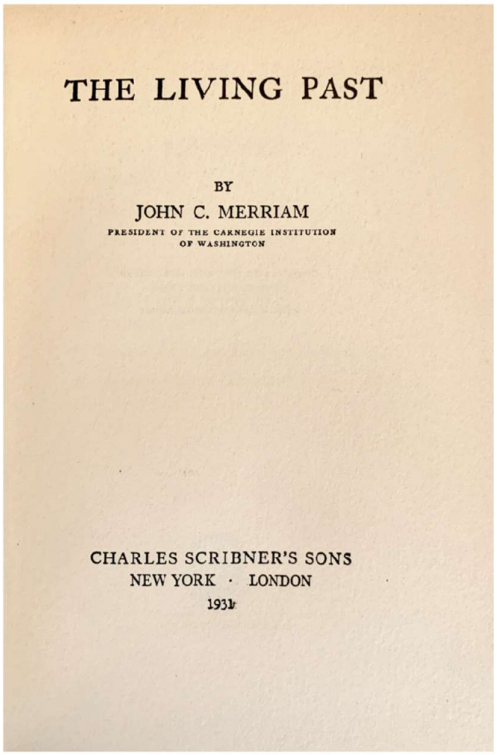
First edition and the work that first introduced the term "relativity" in physics.

A "masterpiece of natural philosophy, notable especially for introducing into physics the term relativity in a passage that combines strenuous scientific insight with a mystical awareness . . . [It] had a strong influence on Poincaré." – *Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, p. 209.

"More light is thrown on Maxwell's own opinions about the problem of relative and absolute motion and the connection between dynamics and other branches of physics by the delightful monograph *Matter and Motion*, published in 1876." – *DSB*.

See: Flood, McCartney & Whitaker, *James Clerk Maxwell: Perspectives on his Life and Work,* 2014, p. 27.




THE LIVING PAST

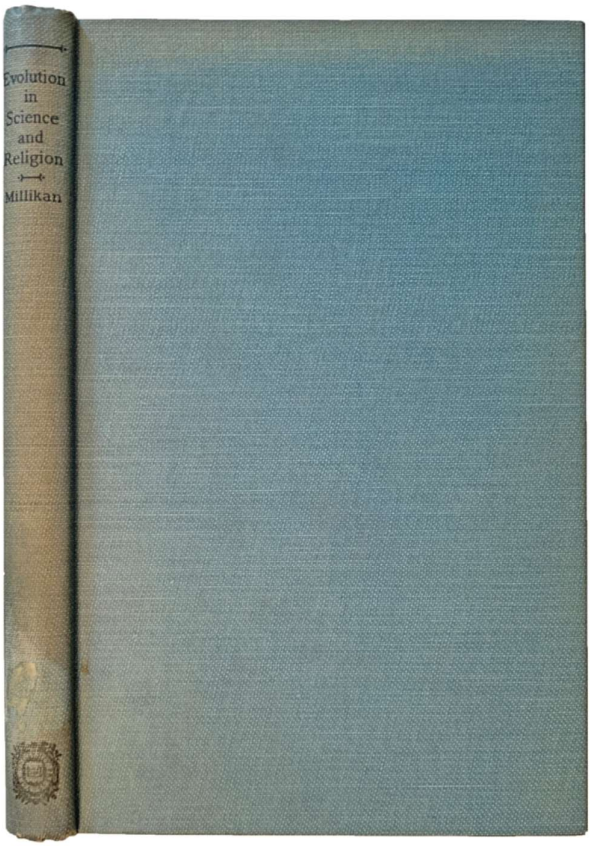
BY
JOHN C. MERRIAM
PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION
OF WASHINGTON

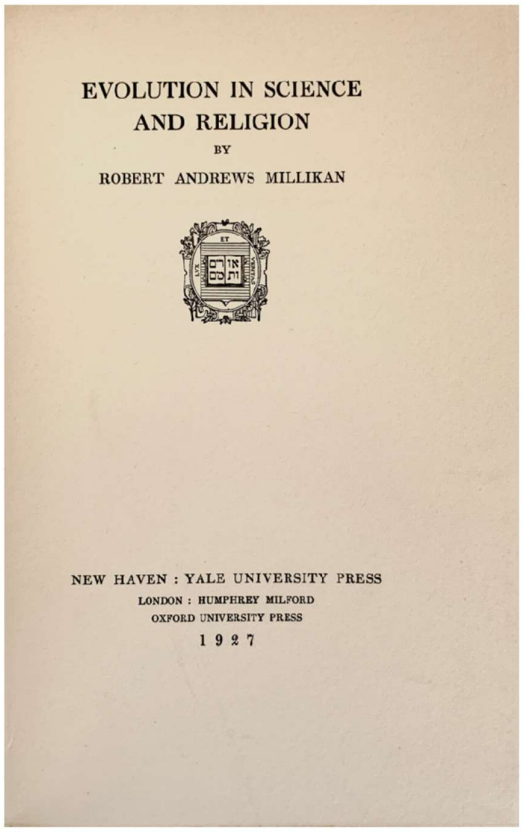
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
NEW YORK · LONDON
1931

10. **MERRIAM, John C.** [**Campbell**] (1869-1945). *The Living Past.* New York & London: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931. ¶ Small 8vo. xi, [3], 144 pp. 15 plates. Original blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Near fine.

$ 30

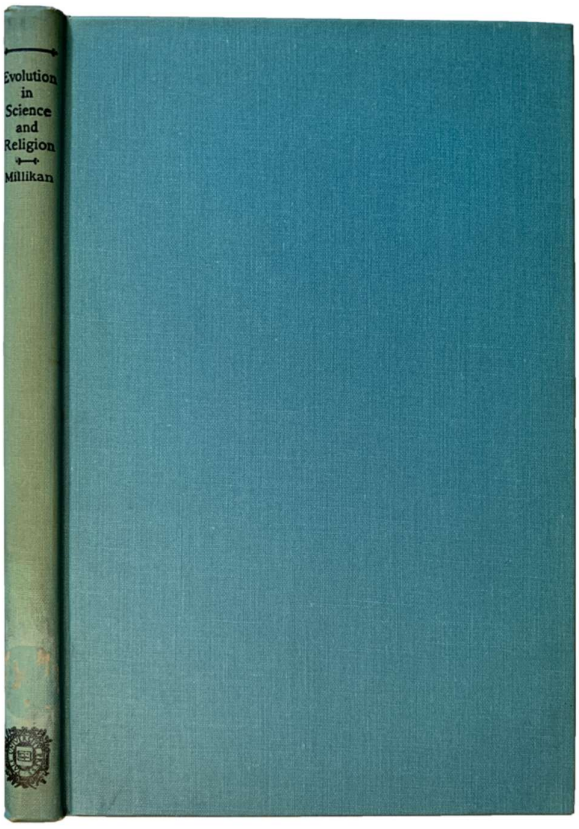
John Campbell Merriam was an American paleontologist, educator, and conservationist. The first vertebrate paleontologist on the West Coast of the United States, he is best known for his taxonomy of vertebrate fossils at the La Brea Tar Pits in Los Angeles, particularly with the genus Smilodon, more commonly known as the sabertooth cat.

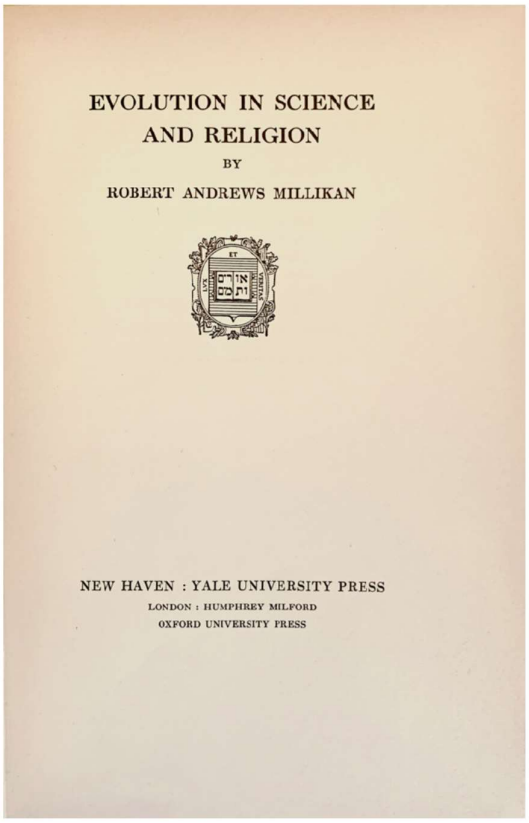



EVOLUTION IN SCIENCE
AND RELIGION
BY
ROBERT ANDREWS MILLIKAN

NEW HAVEN : YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON : HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1927

11. **MILLIKAN, Robert Andrews** (1868-1953). *Evolution in Science and Religion*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1927. ¶ Second printing. Small 8vo. [vi], 95, [1] pp. Blue cloth with black-stamped spine title; covers darkened, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good. $ 10




EVOLUTION IN SCIENCE
AND RELIGION
BY
ROBERT ANDREWS MILLIKAN

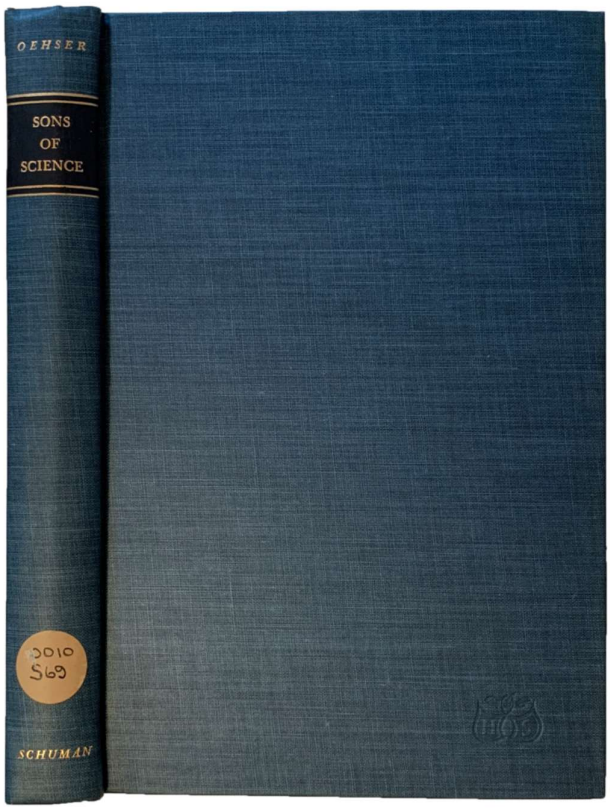
NEW HAVEN : YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON : HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

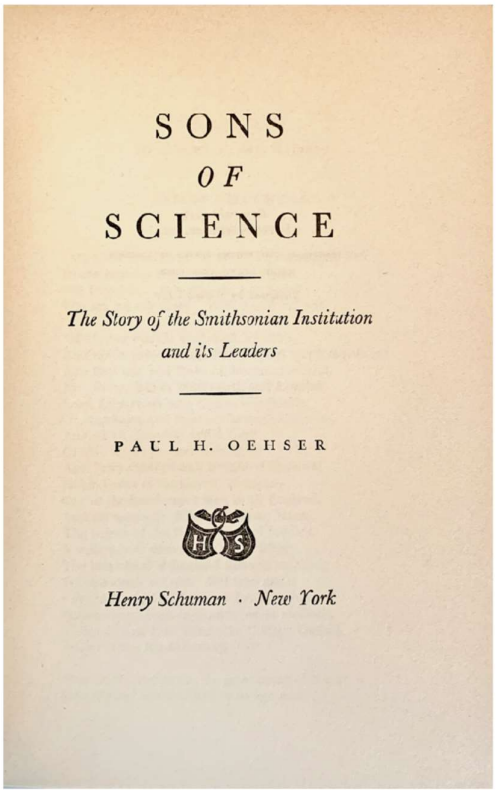
12. **MILLIKAN, Robert Andrews** (1868-1953). *Evolution in Science and Religion*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1940. ¶ Eighth printing. Small 8vo. [x], 95, [1] pp. Turquoise cloth with black-stamped spine title; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Gift of Gustaf Stromberg. Very good.

$ 10

Robert Andrews Millikan was an American experimental physicist honored with the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1923 for the measurement of the elementary electric charge and for his work on the photoelectric effect.

PROVENANCE: Gustaf Stromberg (1882-1962), Swedish-American astronomer and known to have parapsychological interests including using psychic phenomena to explain what is uncertain. After assisting at the Stockholm Observatory during his school years (1906-13) as World War I began, he moved to the United States to become an astronomer at Mount Wilson Observatory in California, where he remained for the next three decades (1917-46).



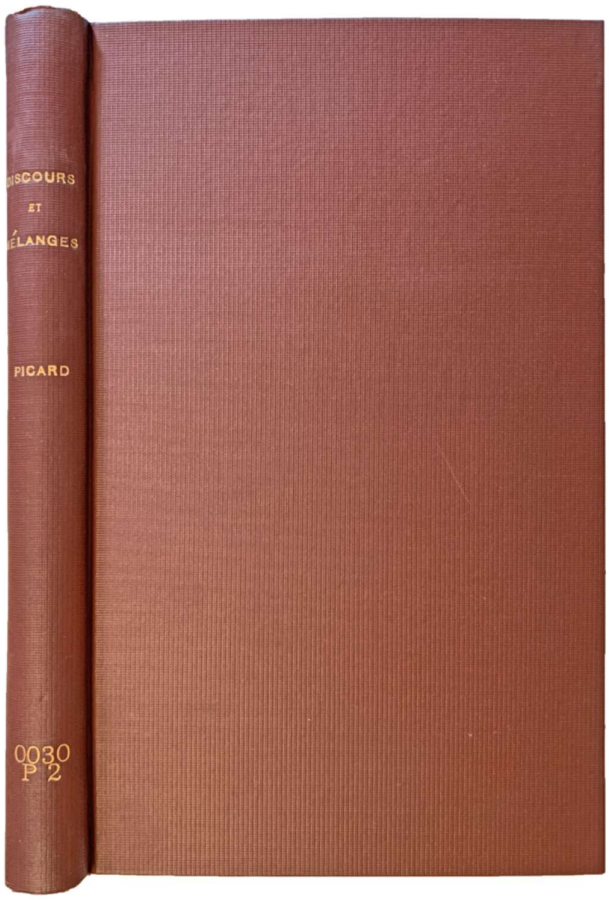


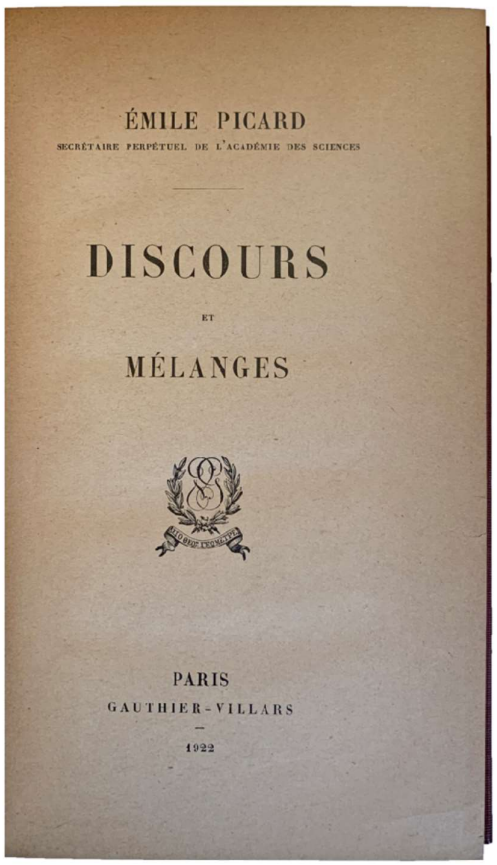
13. **OEHSER, Paul Henry** (1904-1996). *Sons of Science; the story of the Smithsonian Institution and its leaders*. New York: Henry Schuman, 1949. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [3], 220 pp. 39 illustrations, index. Original gilt-stamped cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 5

First edition. Contains a lot about Charles Greeley Abbot, Spencer Fullerton Baird, George Brown Goode, Joseph Henry, Samuel Pierpont Langley, Charles Doolittle Walcott and more.

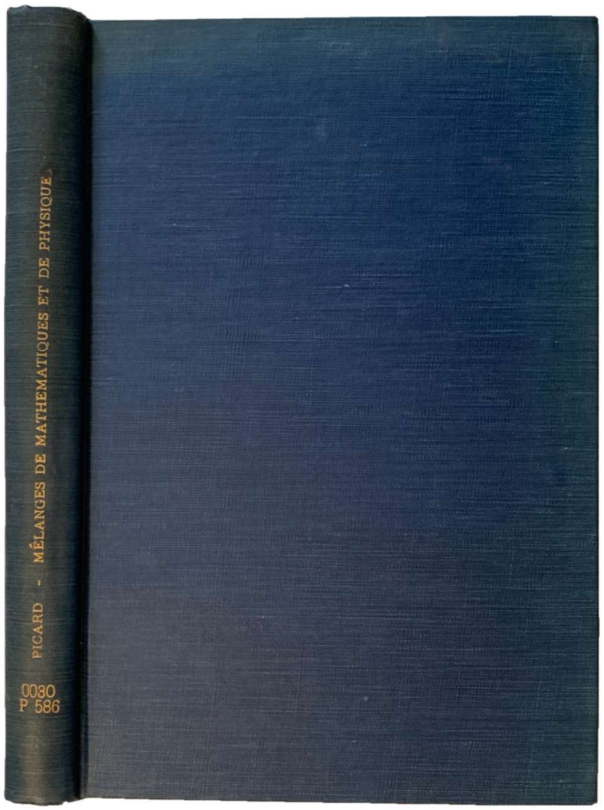
Beginning in 1931 Oehser was an editor working for the Smithsonian Institution and in 1950 became director of the Institution's Editorial and Publications Division.

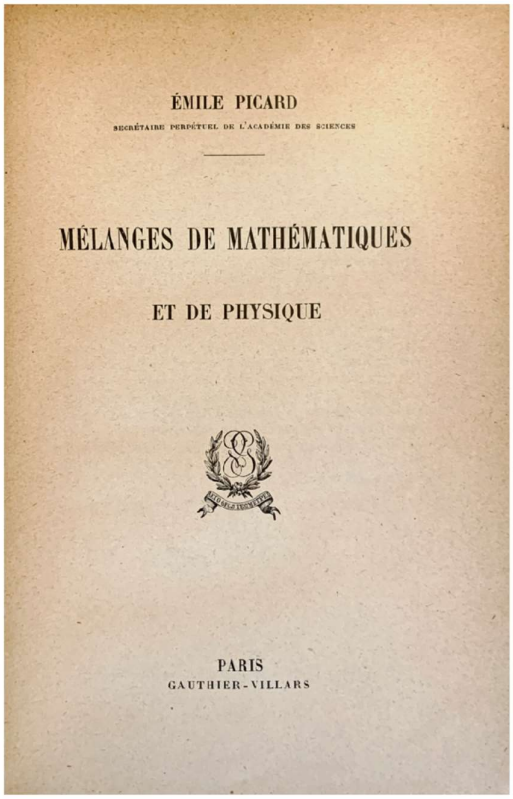




14. **PICARD, Émile** (1856-1941). *Discours et Mélanges*. Paris : Gauthier-Villars, 1922. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 291, [3] pp. Paper browned throughout. Later gilt-stamped brown cloth. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.
$ 25

CONTENTS: La vie et l'œuvre de Pierre Duhem – La vie et l'œuvre de Lord Kelvin – Gaston Darboux – Le commandant Guyou – Les sciences mathématiques en France depuis un demi-siècle – Quelques réflexions sur la science et l'industrie après la guerre – L'histoire des sciences et les prétentions de la science allemande – La vaccination antityphoïdique – Conférence sur la dépopulation – L'œuvre de Henri Poincaré – La science et la recherche scientifique – Discours prononcé à la séance annuelle de l'Académie des sciences, le 19 décembre 1910 – Le voyage du "Pourquoi-pas?" – Maurice Levy – L'aviation française en 1909 – La mécanique classique et ses approximations successives – Les œuvres de Galois – Une distribution des prix au Lycée Henri IV.




ÉMILE PICARD

SECRÉTAIRE PERPÉTUEL DE L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES

MÉLANGES DE MATHÉMATIQUES

ET DE PHYSIQUE

PARIS

GAUTHIER-VILLARS

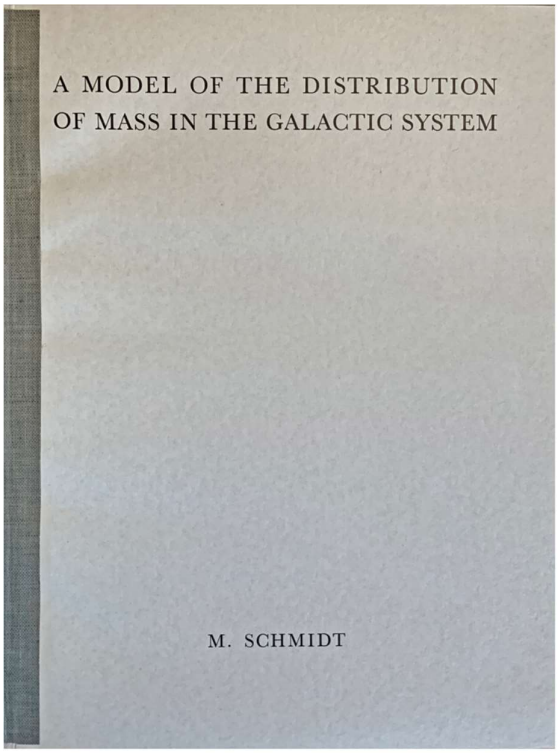
15. **PICARD, Émile** (1856-1941). *Mélanges de Mathématiques et de Physique*. Paris : Gauthier-Villars, [1924]. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 363, [3] pp. Title vignette; text browned. Contemporary gilt-stamped dark blue cloth; gilt-stamped library spine numbers. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 32

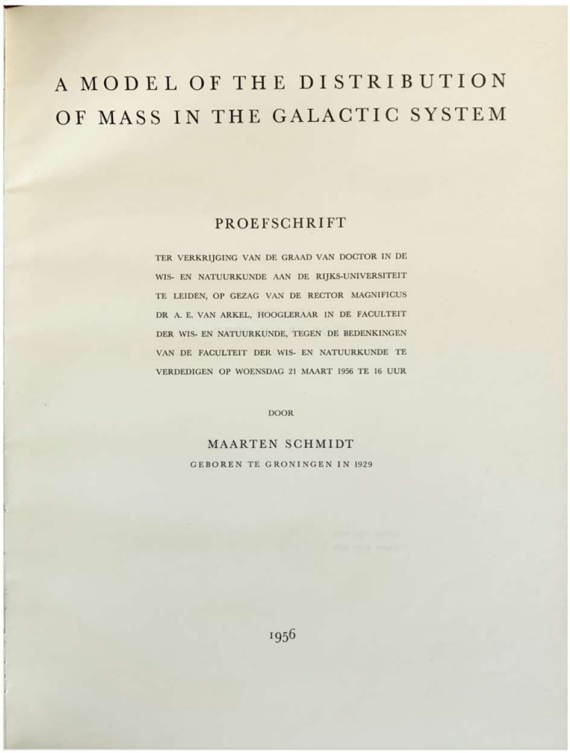
Like his contemporary, Henri Poincaré, Picard was much concerned with the training of mathematics, physics, and engineering students. He wrote a classic textbook on analysis and one of the first textbooks on the theory of relativity. Picard's popular writings include biographies of many leading French mathematicians, including his father in law, Charles Hermite.

CONTENTS: La vie et les travaux de Georges Halphen – Sur une équation aux dérivées partielles de la théorie de la propagation de l'électricité – Sur la rotation d'un système déformable – Karl Weierstrass – James Joseph Sylvester – Quelques réflexions sur la mécanique – La vie et l'œuvre de Charles Hermite – Les principes de l'analyse et de la géométrie – Introduction à la correspondance d'Hermite et de Stieltjes – De la science – La mathématique dans ses rapports avec la physique – Le problème des trois corps à propos des recherches de M. Sundmann – Quelques réflexions sur certains résultats de Henri Poincaré concernant la mécanique analytique – Le Congrès international des mathématiciens en 1920 – Discours d'ouverture de la Conférence des Poids et Mesures en 1921 – H.-G. Zeuthen – La théorie de la relativité et ses applications à l'astronomie – Pascal mathématicien et

physicien – Marc Seguin – Abraham Brèguet – Le théories de l'optique et l'œuvre d'Hippolyte Fizeau – Le cinquantenaire de la Société française de Physique -- Le cinquantenaire de la Société mathématique de France – Une introduction à l'histoire des sciences – Pasteur et l'Ecole Normale supérieure.


A MODEL OF THE DISTRIBUTION
OF MASS IN THE GALACTIC SYSTEM

M. SCHMIDT


A MODEL OF THE DISTRIBUTION
OF MASS IN THE GALACTIC SYSTEM

PROEFSCHRIFT

TER VERKRIJGING VAN DE GRAAD VAN DOCTOR IN DE WIS- EN NATUURKUNDE AAN DE RIJKS-UNIVERSITEIT TE LEIDEN, OP GEZAG VAN DE RECTOR MAGNIFICUS DR A. E. VAN ARKEL, HOOGLERAAR IN DE FACULTEIT DER WIS- EN NATUURKUNDE, TEGEN DE BEDENKINGEN VAN DE FACULTEIT DER WIS- EN NATUURKUNDE TE VERDEDIGEN OP WOENSDAG 21 MAART 1956 TE 16 UUR

DOOR

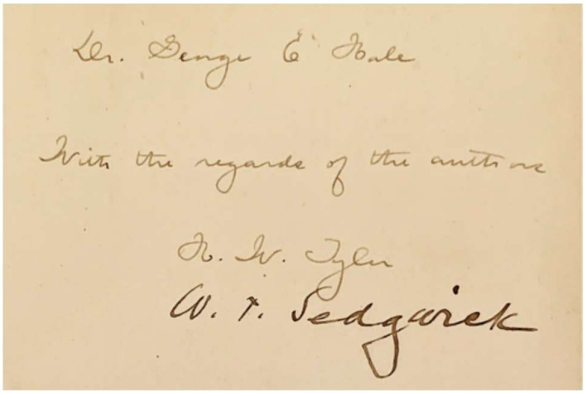
MAARTEN SCHMIDT
GEBOREN TE GRONINGEN IN 1929

1956

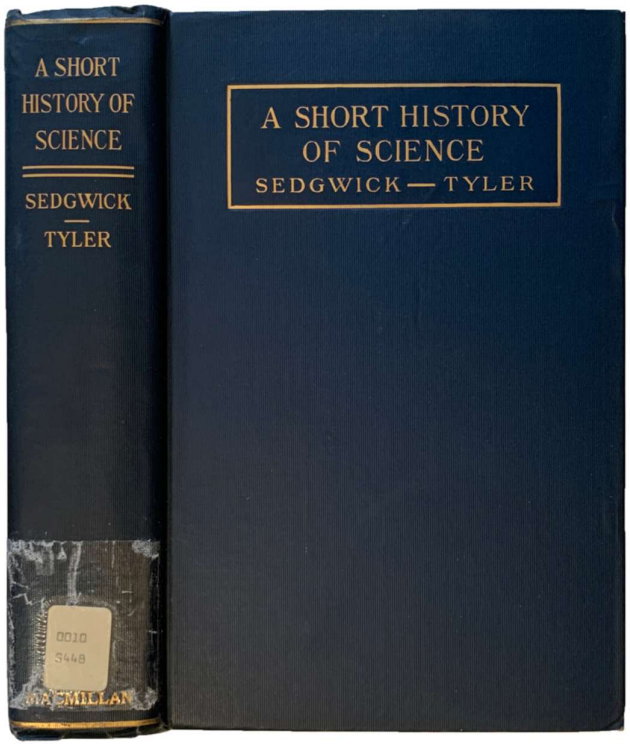
16. **SCHMIDT, Maarten** (1929-). *A Model of the Distribution of Mass in the Galactic System.* [Denmark], Oort, 1956. ¶ 4to. [viii], 27, [1], [2] pp. Original printed wrappers, mounted within later cloth-back card covers, hinged with cloth-tape. Very good. Scarce.

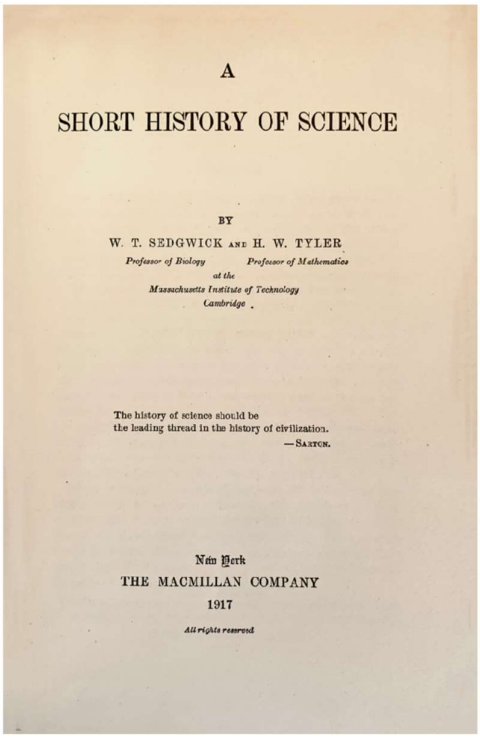
$ 20

Maarten Schmidt is a Dutch-American astronomer who measured the distances of quasars. Schmidt studied with Jan Hendrik Oort, to whom this volume is dedicated.


Dr. George E. Hale
With the regards of the author
R. W. Tyler
W. T. Sedgwick

[17]




A

SHORT HISTORY OF SCIENCE

BY

W. T. SEDGWICK AND H. W. TYLER

Professor of Biology *Professor of Mathematics*

at the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge

The history of science should be
the leading thread in the history of civilization.
—SARTON.

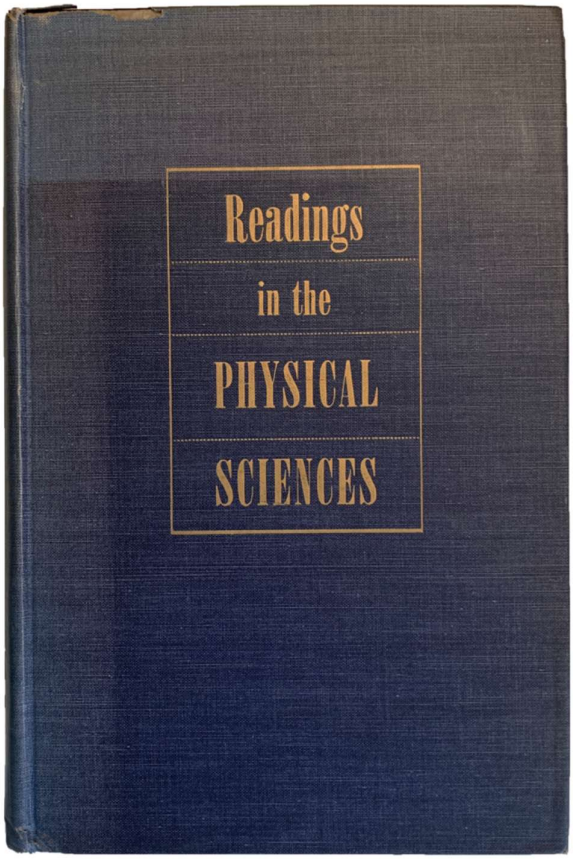
New York
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
1917

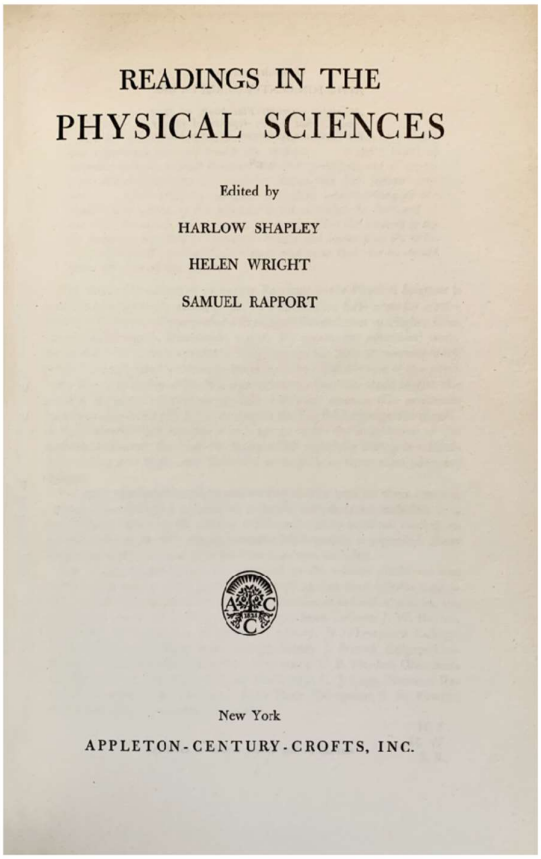
All rights reserved

17. **SEDGWICK, W.T. [William Thompson]** (1855-1921); **H. W. [Harry Walter] TYLER** (1863-1938). *A Short History of Science*. New York: Macmillan, 1917. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1] 474, [6] pp. Illustrations, index. Original gilt-stamped navy cloth; paper label affixed with tape to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY to GEORGE ELLERY HALE "with the regards of the authors [signed by both] Tyler & Sedgwick. Good.

$ 25

First edition. Sedgwick was one of three founders of the joint MIT-Harvard School of Public Health in 1913. Tyler took his degree from MIT where he also worked. After retiring from MIT he worked in Washington D.C. at the Library of Congress as Consultant in Science, and later as Honorary Consultant.




READINGS IN THE
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Edited by
HARLOW SHAPLEY
HELEN WRIGHT
SAMUEL RAPPORT

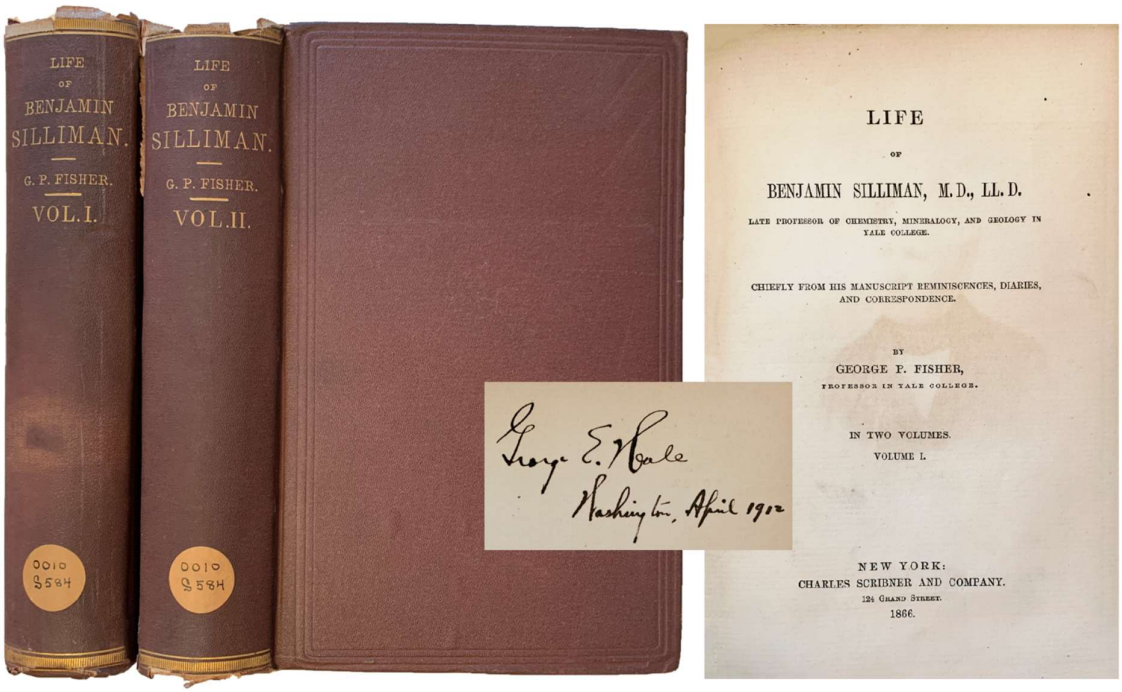
New York
APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, INC.

18. **SHAPLEY, Harlow** (1885-1972); **Helen WRIGHT**; **Samuel RAPPORT**. *Readings in the Physical Sciences*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1948. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 501, [1] pp. Index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth; upper extremity worn, faded, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Good.

$ 8

"A collection of readings in six parts – Science and Scientific Methods, Astronomy, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry – has been selected from the writings of fifty-eight distinguished individuals covering a wide range of time and interests. The object is cultural and instructional. The admirable choices are intended to give some historical background … The names include Einstein, Huxley, Copernicus, Gallilei, Sir James Jeans, Poincare, Newton, Benjamin Franklin, Marie Curie, H.D. Smyth, Gilbert N. Lewis, J.B. Conant (etc.)." – [review], *J. Phys. Chem.* 1949, 53, 4, 594, April 1, 1949.

Shapley was head of the Harvard College Observatory (1921–1952).

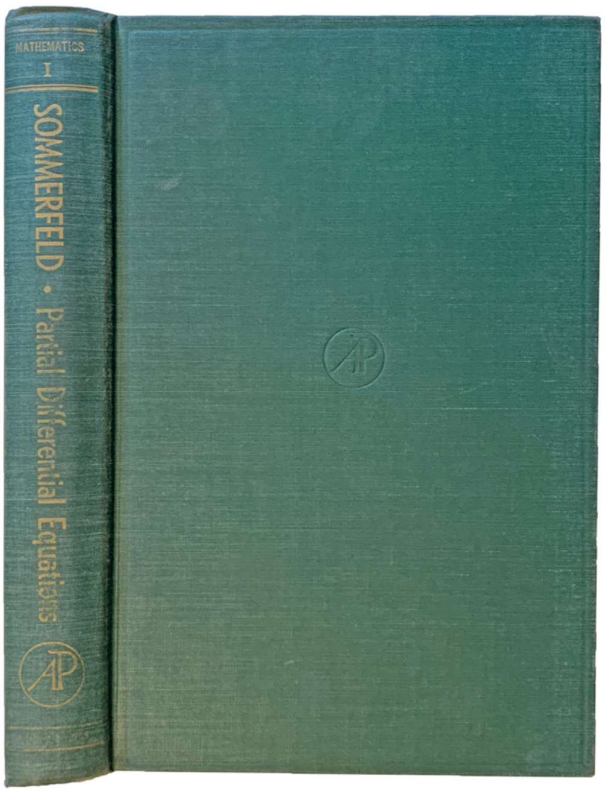


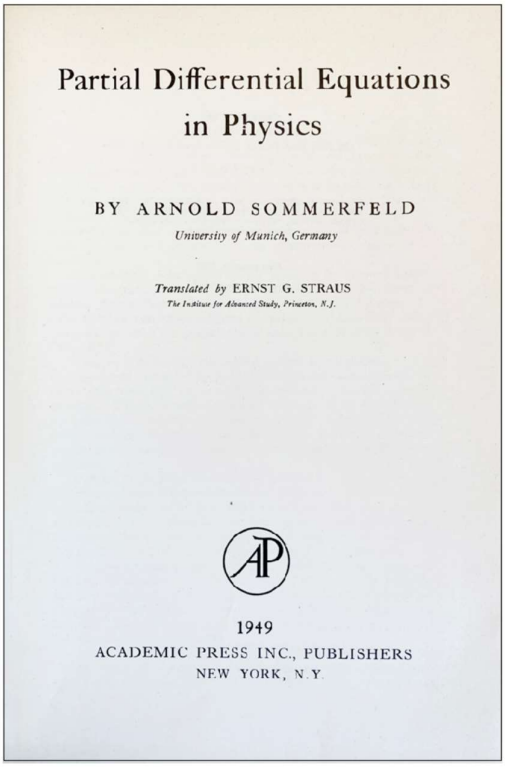
19. [**SILLIMAN, Benjamin** (1779-1864)] **FISHER, George Park** (1827-1909). *Life of Benjamin Silliman, M.D., LL.D., Late Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in Yale College. Chiefly from his manuscript reminiscences, diaries, and correspondence*. [Two volumes]. New York: Charles Scribner and Co., 1866. ¶ Two volumes. Small 8vo. Original blind- and gilt-stamped maroon (brownish) cloth; spine ends worn, rear joint (vol. II) mended with kozo, hinge broken, paper label affixed to each spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. As is. SIGNED TWICE BY THE FORMER OWNER, GEORGE ELLERY HALE, WASHINGTON, 1912.

$ 100

First edition. Benjamin Silliman was an early American chemist and science educator. He was one of the first American professors of science, at Yale College, the first person to use the process of fractional distillation in America, and a founder of the American Journal of Science, the oldest continuously published scientific journal in the United States.

George Park Fisher was an American theologian and historian. He took his theological degree at Yale Divinity School, studied further in Germany, then returned and accepted a teaching position at professor of divinity at Yale (becoming emeritus in 1901). He was also ordained as pastor of the College church.




Partial Differential Equations
in Physics

BY ARNOLD SOMMERFELD

University of Munich, Germany

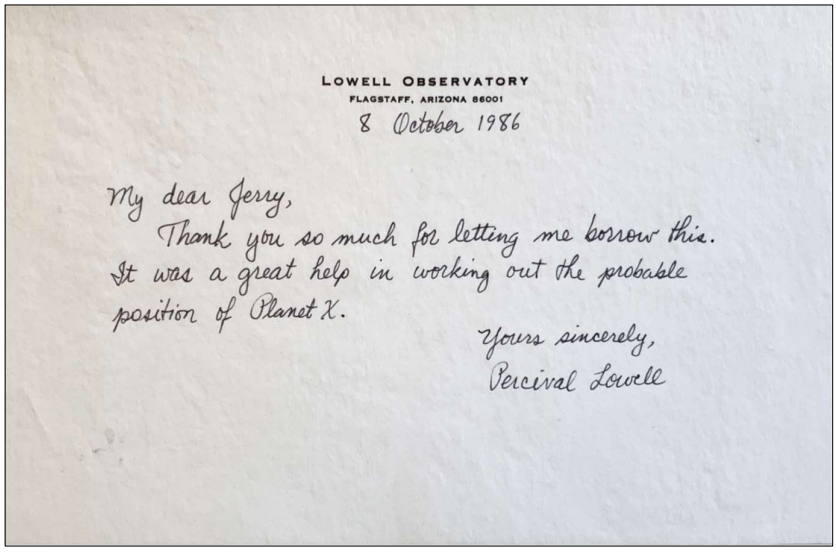
Translated by ERNST G. STRAUS

The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.

1949

ACADEMIC PRESS INC., PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK, N.Y.


LOWELL OBSERVATORY

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA 86001

8 October 1986

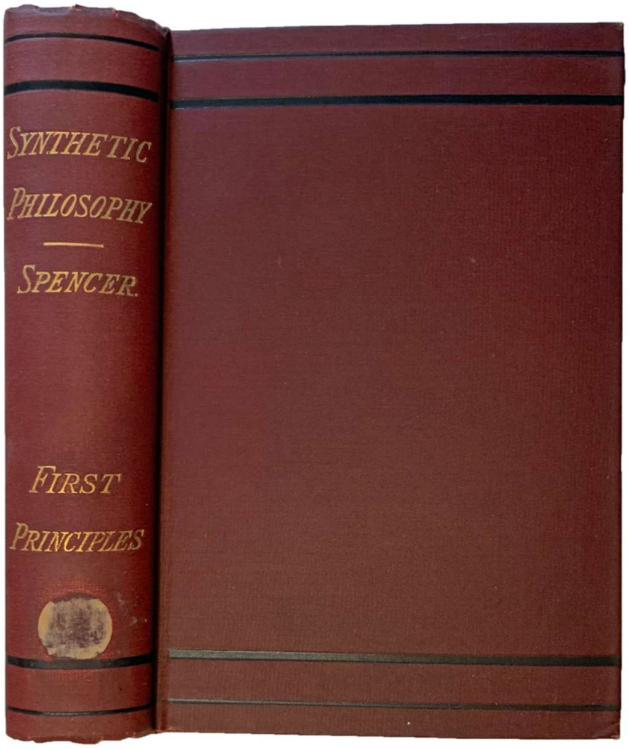
My dear Jerry,

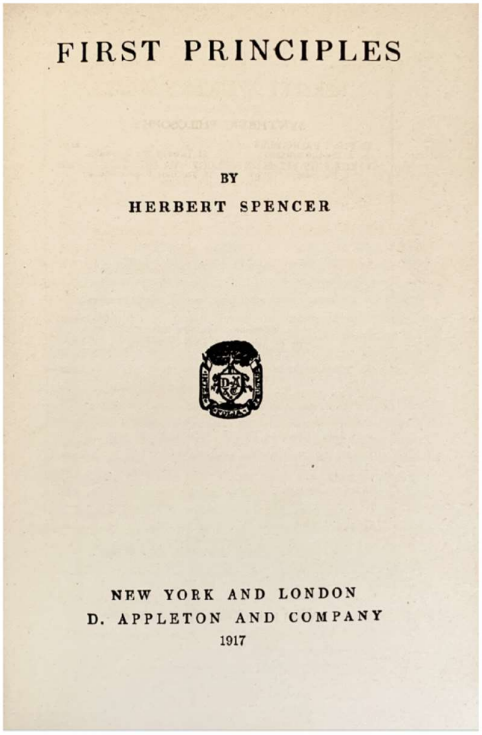
Thank you so much for letting me borrow this. It was a great help in working out the probable position of Planet X.

Yours sincerely,

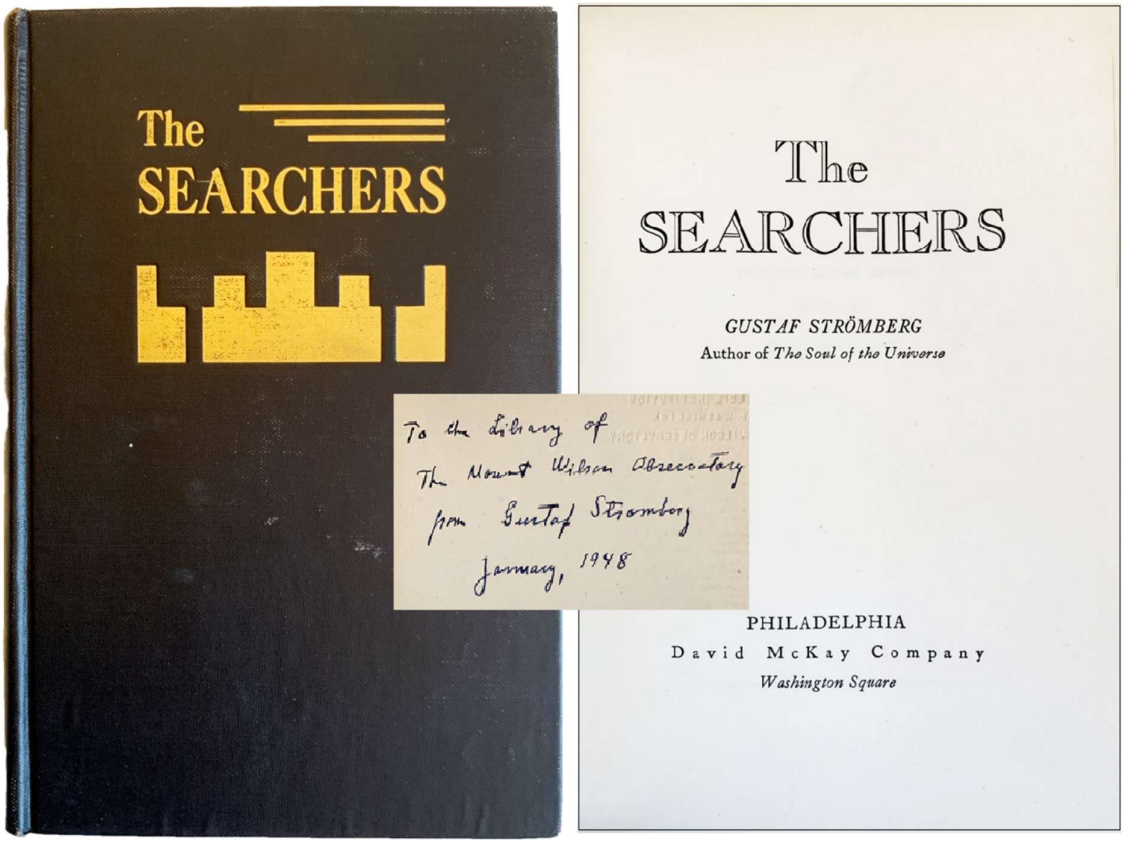
Percival Lowell

20. **SOMMERFELD, Arnold** (1868-1951). *Partial Differential Equations in Physics. Translated by Ernst G. Straus.* New York: Academic Press, 1953. ¶ Second printing. Volume one (only). Series: *Pure and Applied Mathematics*. 8vo. xi, [1], 335, [1] pp. Index; pencil notes on rear endsheet. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth. Laid-in: ALS from Percival Lowell (a decedent), Lowell Observatory, 8 October 1986. Addressed to Jerry, presumably Jerome Kustian, who signed this book in 1956. $ 30





21. **SPENCER, Herbert** (1820-1903). *First Principles*. New York and London: D. Appleton, 1917. ¶ Small 8vo. xviii, 550 pp. Index. Original marron blind- and black- and gilt-stamped cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Near fine. $ 35

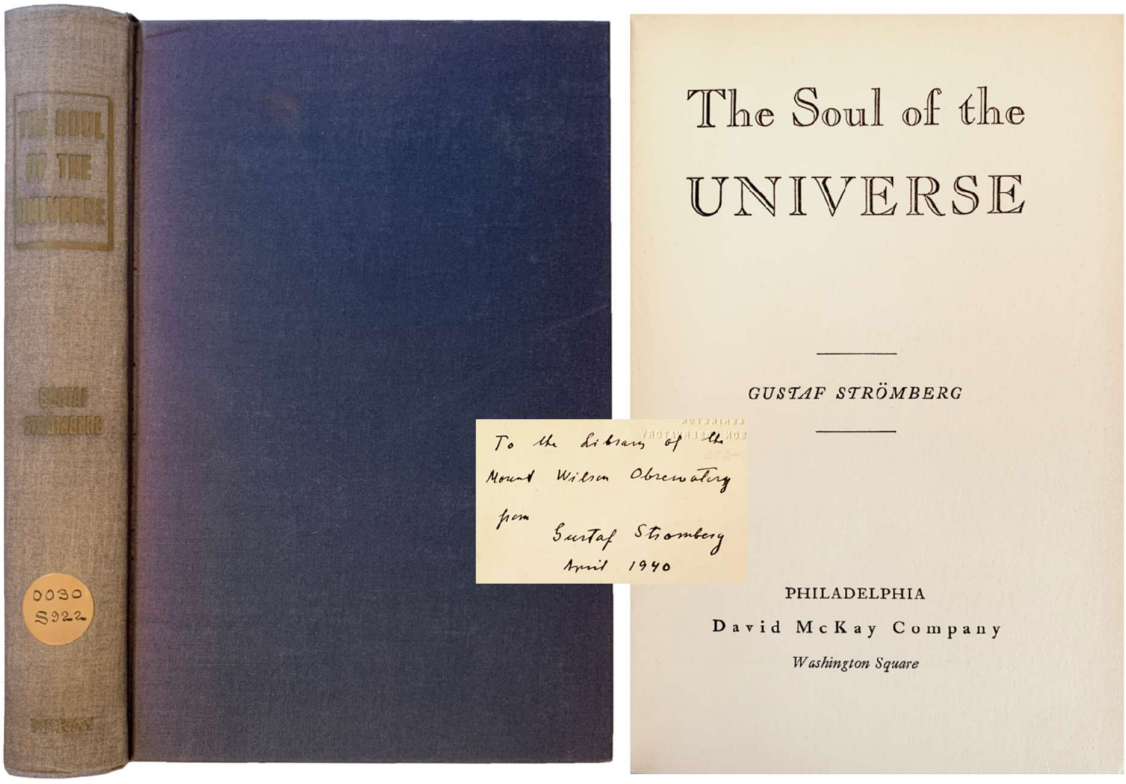


22. **STRÖMBERG, Gustaf B.** (1882-1962). *The Searchers*. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1948. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 242 pp. Index. Original full gilt-stamped black cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, "To the Library of the Mount Wilson Observatory … January, 1948."

$ 50

First edition. Gustaf (Benjamin) Stromberg, Astronomer, lecturer, was born at Gothenburg, Sweden, and studied at the University of Lund, Sweden (Ph.D., 1916). After assisting at the Stockholm Observatory during his school years (1906-13) as World War I began, he moved to the United States to become an astronomer at Mount Wilson Observatory in California, where he remained for the next three decades (1917-46). Above and beyond his astronomical work, he turned his scientific training toward explanations for psychic phenomena.

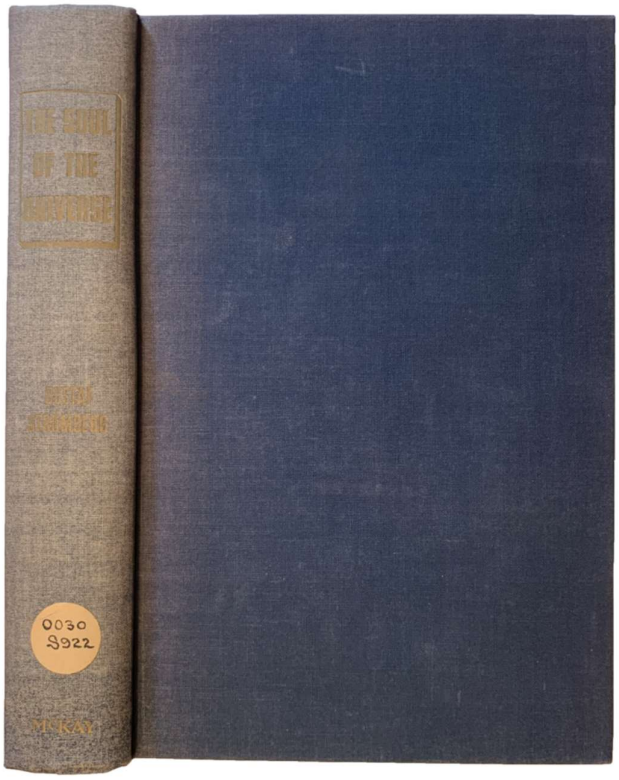
Contents: Boris Charkoff – A world of things and a world of shadows – Gravitation – Expanding waves and small particles – Vibrating atoms and exploding bombs – Living dust – The roots of our consciousness – The immortal soul and an Almighty God – Conversation in a city of sleepwalkers.

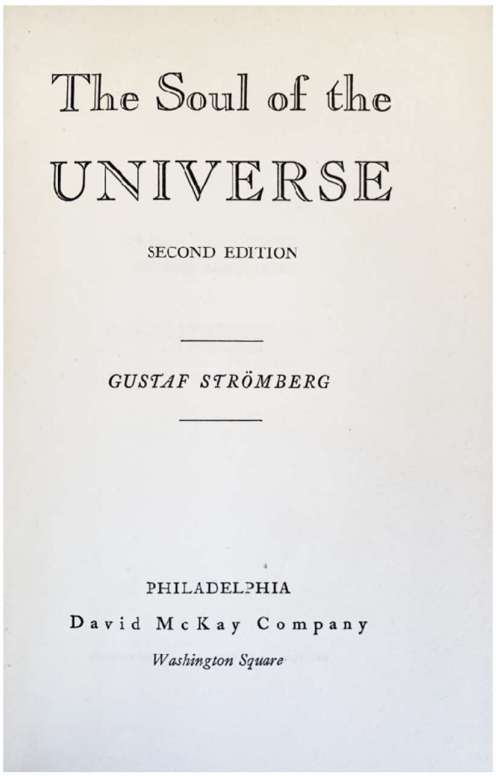


23. **STRÖMBERG, Gustaf B.** (1882-1962). *The Soul of the Universe*. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1940. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 244 pp. 2 plate sections (containing figs.), index. Purple gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, "To the Library of the Mount Wilson Observatory … April 1940." Very good.

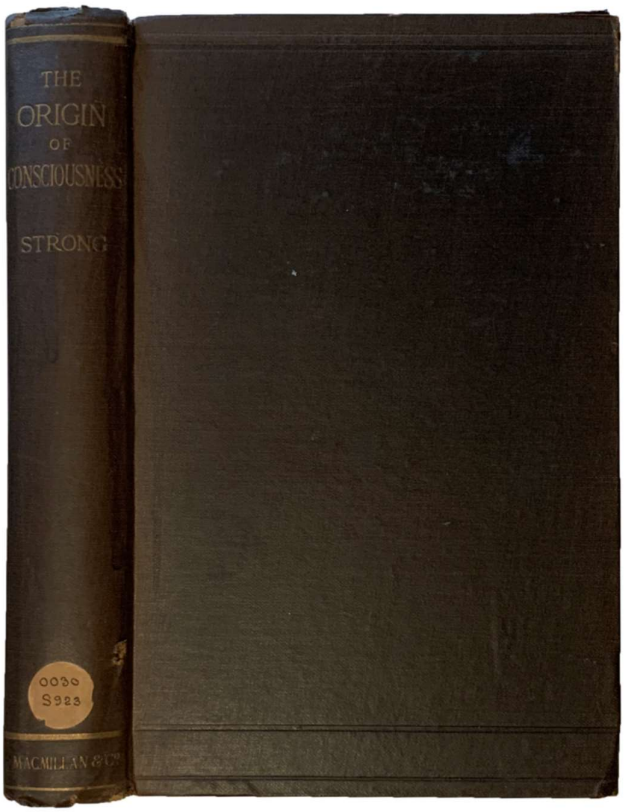
$ 50

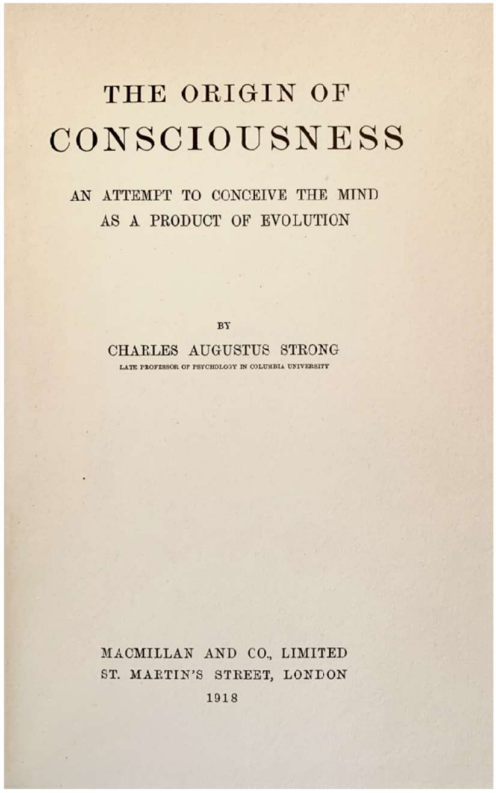
First edition. Gustaf (Benjamin) Stromberg, Astronomer, lecturer, was born at Gothenburg, Sweden, and studied at the University of Lund, Sweden (Ph.D., 1916). After assisting at the Stockholm Observatory during his school years (1906-13) as World War I began, he moved to the United States to become an astronomer at Mount Wilson Observatory in California, where he remained for the next three decades (1917-46). Above and beyond his astronomical work, he turned his scientific training toward explanations for psychic phenomena.





24. **STRÖMBERG, Gustaf B.** (1882-1962). *The Soul of the Universe. Second edition*. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1948. ¶ 8vo. xx, [2], 312 pp. 3 plate sections (containing figs.), index. Purple gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Bookplate. Very good. $ 20




THE ORIGIN OF
CONSCIOUSNESS

AN ATTEMPT TO CONCEIVE THE MIND
AS A PRODUCT OF EVOLUTION

BY

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STRONG

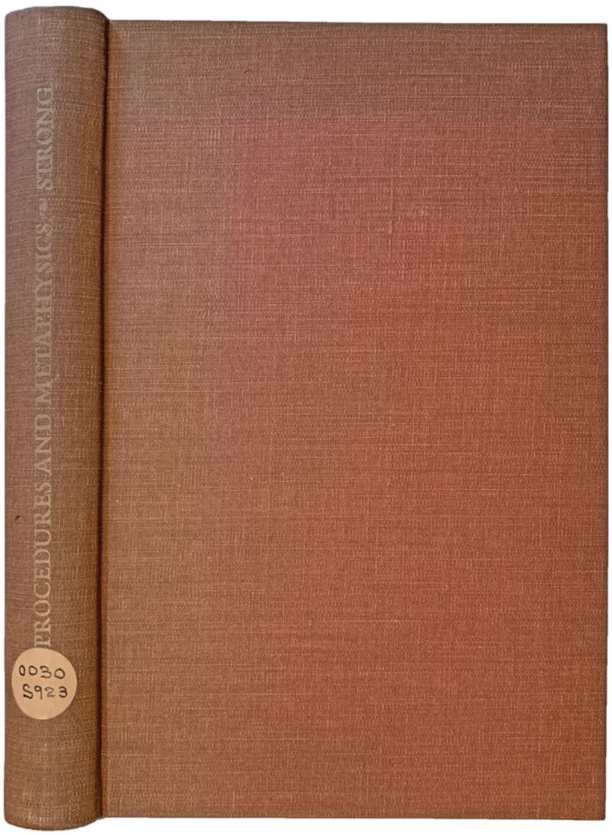
LATE PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

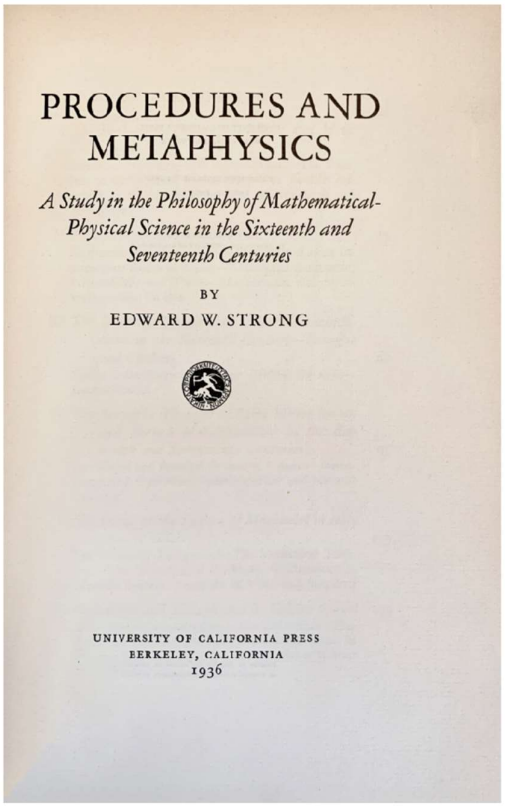
MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON
1918

25. **STRONG, Charles Augustus** (1862-1940). *The Origin of Consciousness; an attempt to conceive the mind as a product of evolution*. London: Macmillan, 1918. ¶ 8vo. viii, 330, [2] pp. Original blind- and gilt-stamped black cloth; some wear to extremities, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Good.

$ 75

First edition. In *The Origin of Consciousness* (1918), Strong advocated a form of panpsychism. The book expanded on William Kingdon Clifford's (1845-79) mind-stuff theory. Philosopher David Skrbina has noted that "Strong stands out as one of the more consistent and open advocates of panpsychism in the first part of the century." – David Skrbina, *Panpsychism in the West*. MIT Press, 2005.



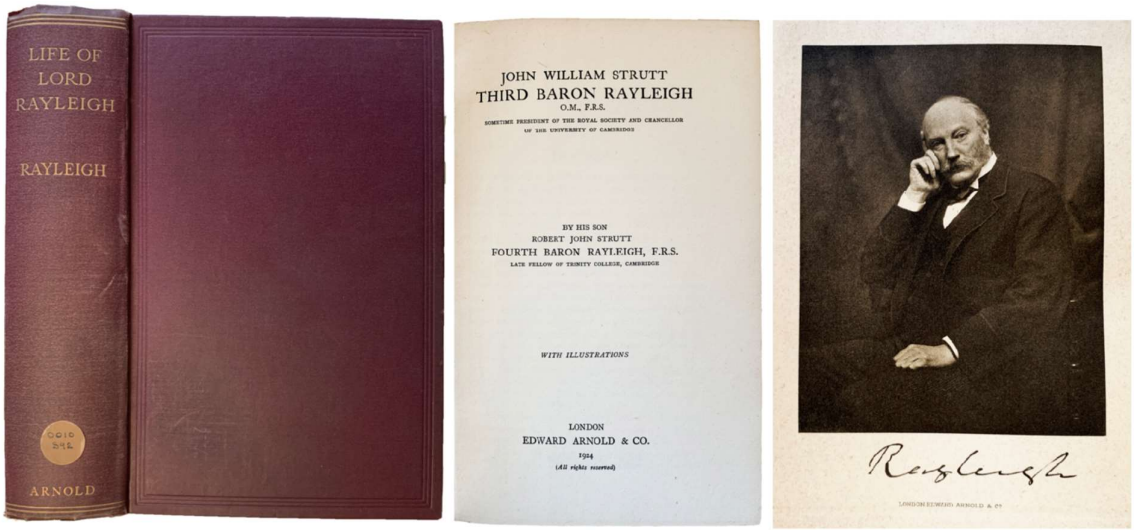


26. **STRONG, Edward W.** (1901-1990). *Procedures and Metaphysics; a study in the philosophy of mathematical-physical science in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1936. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 301, [1] pp. Frontispiece, index. Russet-brown gilt-stamped cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 25

First edition of this respected history of sixteenth-century scientific thought.

Edward William Strong was the Chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley (1961-1965). Strong joined the faculty of the University of California as a lecturer in 1932 and became a full professor in 1947. "For 35 years he was a popular lecturer on campus, noted especially for the course he initiated in the philosophy of history. He served as President of the American Philosophical Association and was the principal founder of the Journal of the History of Philosophy. His close relationship with campus scientists led to his appointment in 1941 as Facilities Manager for the construction of the Radiation Laboratory on Charter Hill, now known as the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, which became a crucial component in the Manhattan Project during World War II, leading to the development of the atomic bomb." [Bancroft Library]. Four months of campus disruptions led to his eventual resignation in March 1965. He resigned, in large part due to his actions during the Free Speech Movement, which was beginning at that time.



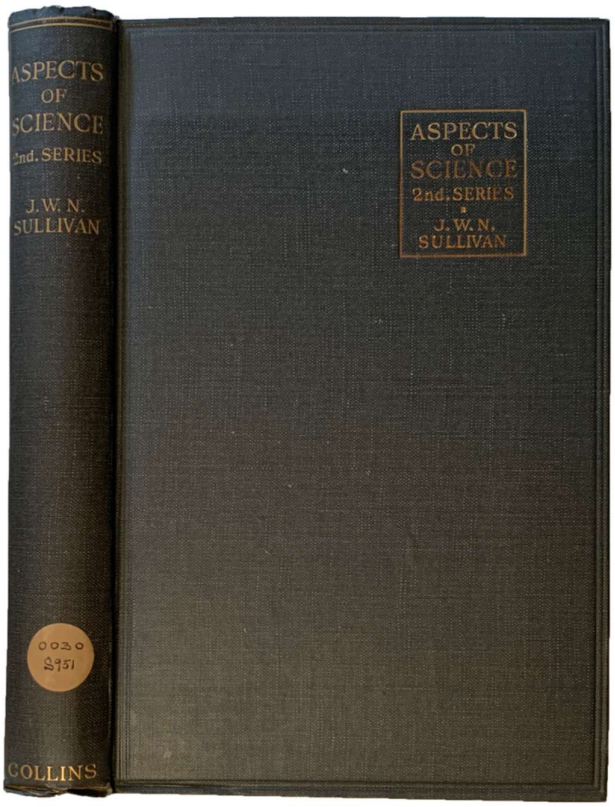
27. **[STRUTT, John William, 3rd Baron Rayleigh** (1842-1919)] **STRUTT, John William, 4th Baron Rayleigh**. *John William Strutt, Third Baron Rayleigh*. London: Edward Arnold, 1924. ¶ Thick 8vo. xi, [1], 403, [1], 16 pp. Frontispiece, 4 plates, 1 fig. (p. 251), index, ads. Original blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

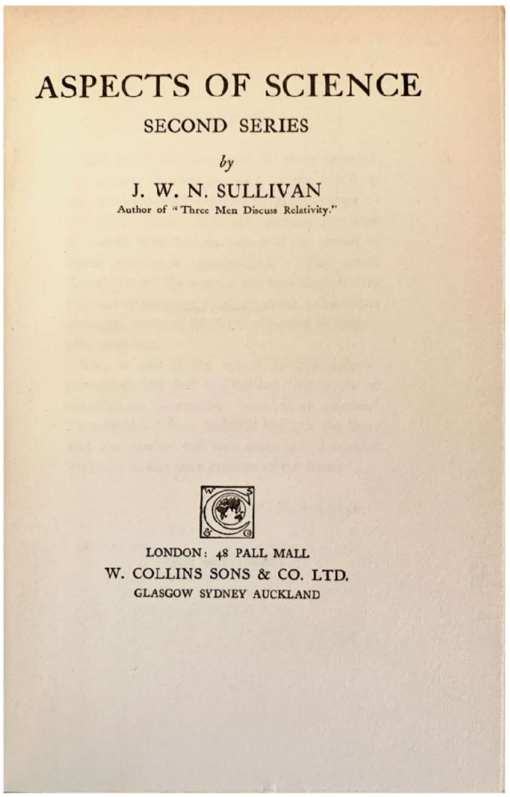
$ 75

"Rayleigh's greatest single contribution to science is generally considered to have been his discovery and isolation of argon, one of the rare gases of the atmosphere. Precision measurements of the density of gases conducted by him in the 1880s led to the interesting discovery that the density of nitrogen obtained from the atmosphere is greater by a small though definite amount than is the density of nitrogen obtained from one of its chemical compounds, such as ammonia. Excited by this anomaly and stimulated by some earlier observations of the ingenious but eccentric 18th-century scientist Henry Cavendish on the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen, Rayleigh decided to explore the possibility that the discrepancy he had discovered resulted from the presence in the atmosphere of a hitherto undetected constituent. After a long and arduous experimental program, he finally succeeded in 1895 in isolating the gas, which was appropriately named argon, from the Greek word meaning "inactive." Rayleigh shared the priority of the discovery with the chemist William Ramsay, who also isolated the new gas, though he began his work after Rayleigh's publication of the original density discrepancy." – *Britannica.*

Lord Rayleigh, a former Chancellor of Cambridge University, was a Justice of the Peace and the recipient of honorary science and law degrees. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society (1873) and served as Secretary from 1885 to 1896, and as President from 1905 to 1908. He was an original recipient of the Order of Merit (1902), and in 1905 he was made a Privy Councillor. He was awarded the Copley,

Royal, and Rumford Medals of the Royal Society, and the Nobel Prize for 1904. – *Nobel Lectures, Physics 1901-1921*, Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam, 1967.



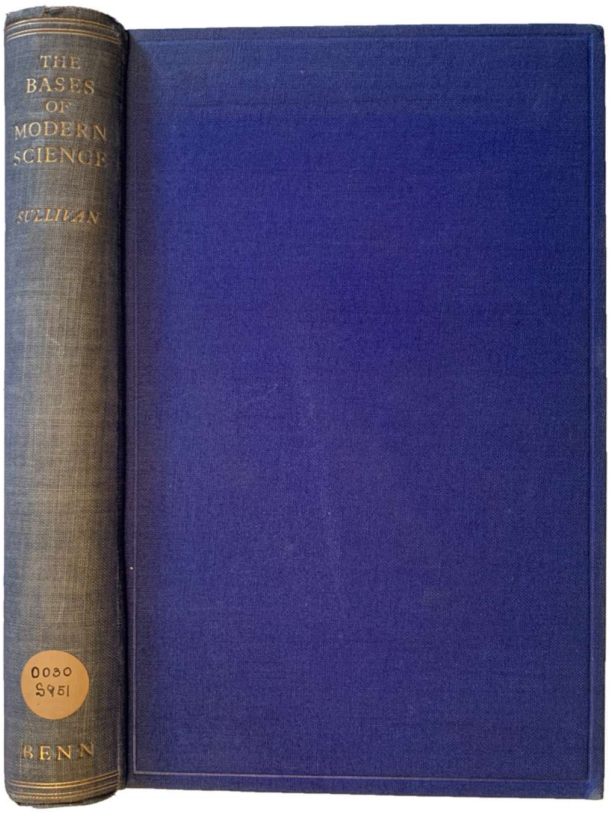


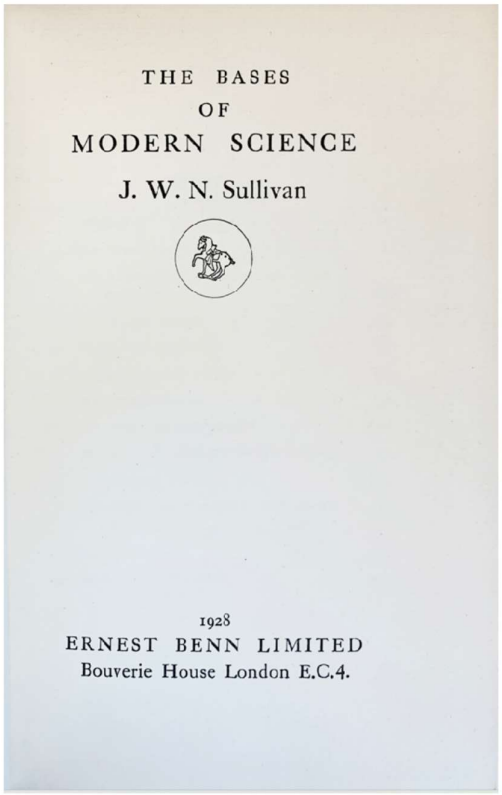
28. **SULLIVAN, J.W.N. [John William Navin]** (1886–1937). *Aspects of Science; second series*. London: Collins, 1926. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 238, [6] pp. Ads. Original blind- and gilt-stamped slate-black cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 10

Fifteen essays, including two popular and untechnical treatments of Einstein & relativity, also: Mathematics as an art, Imagination in Art and Science, Psycho-analysis examined, Herman Melville.

See: Richard H. Popkin, "*Edward W. Strong, 1901-1990*," Journal of the History of Philosophy, Johns Hopkins University Press, Volume 29, Number 1, January 1991, pp. 9-12.



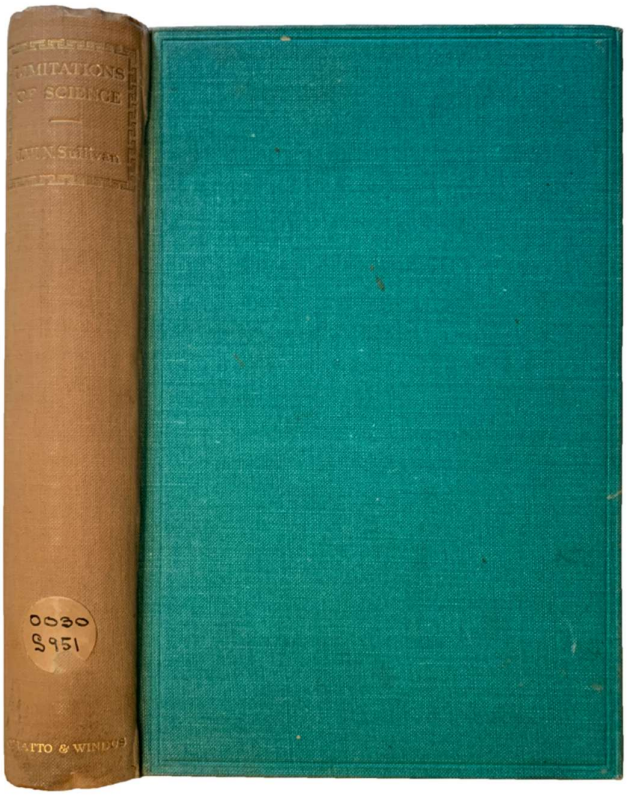


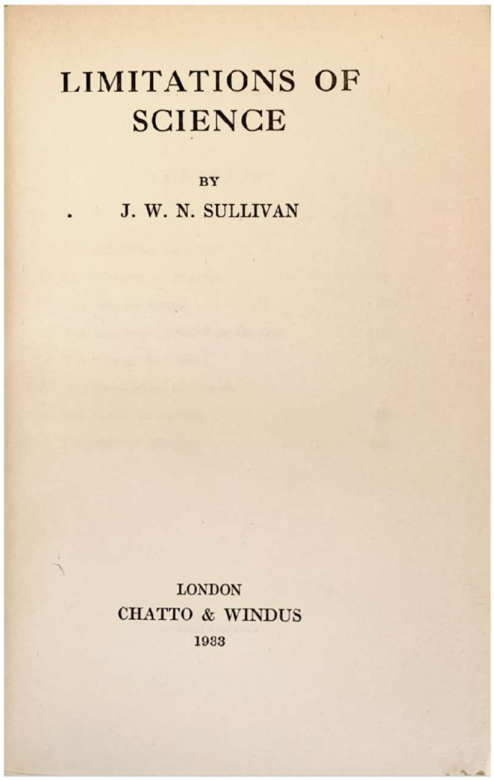
29. **SULLIVAN, J.W.N. [John William Navin]** (1886–1937). *The Bases of Modern Science*. London: Ernest Benn, 1928. ¶ 8vo. x, 246 pp. Original blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 20

First edition. Cloth issue.

CONTENTS: Preface – The first sketch – The Newtonian conceptions: space, time, mass – The ether theory – Heat and energy – Molecules and atoms – Electromagnetism – The atom of electricity – The electric theory of matter – Relativity – Geometry and physics: the entire universe – New problems – General conclusions.

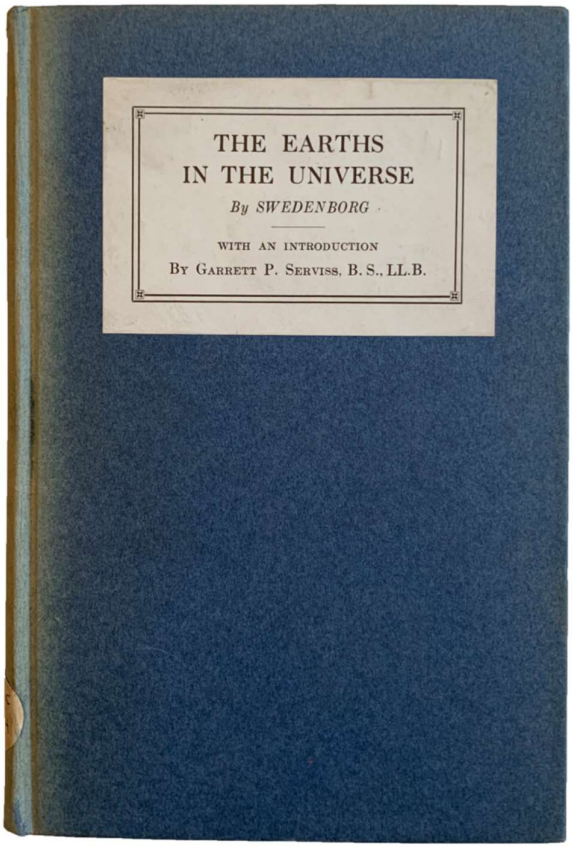


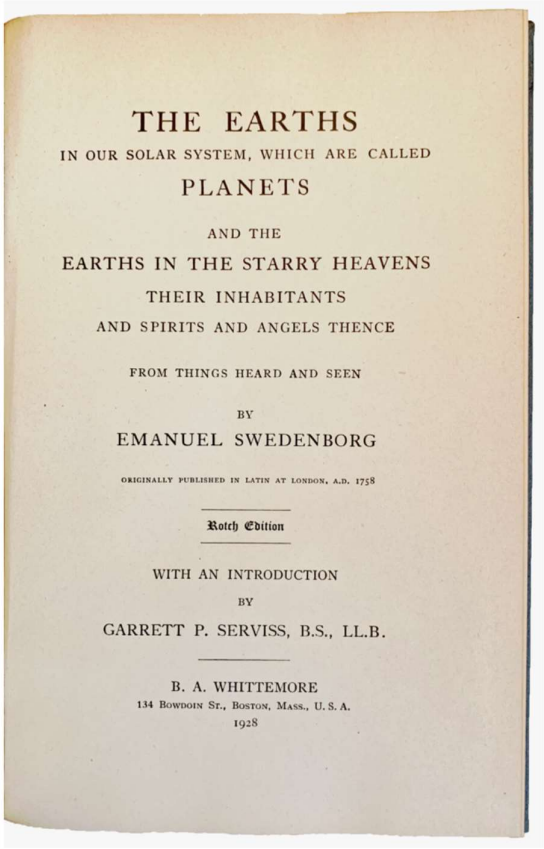


30. **SULLIVAN, J. W. N. [John William Navin]** (1886–1937). *Limitations of Science*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1933. ¶ Small 8vo. [viii], 303, [1], [4] pp. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth; spine totally faded, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 20

CONTENTS: The expanding universe – The mystery of matter – The web of reason – The scientific account of origins – The nature of mind – The limitations of science – The values of science – Towards the future.

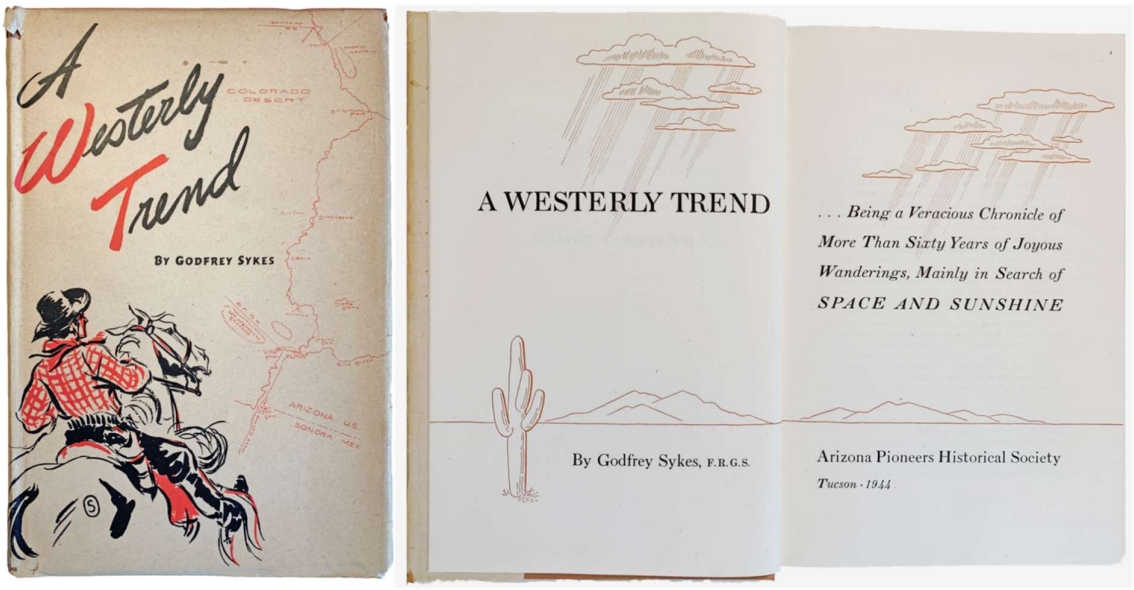



THE EARTHS
IN OUR SOLAR SYSTEM, WHICH ARE CALLED
PLANETS
AND THE
EARTHS IN THE STARRY HEAVENS
THEIR INHABITANTS
AND SPIRITS AND ANGELS THENCE
FROM THINGS HEARD AND SEEN
BY
EMANUEL SWEDENBORG
ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN LATIN AT LONDON, A.D. 1758
Rotch Edition
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
GARRETT P. SERVISS, B.S., LL.B.
B. A. WHITTEMORE
134 Bowdoin St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
1928

31. **SWEDENBORG, Emanuel** (1688-1772). *The Earths in our solar system which are called planets, and the earths in the starry heavens, their inhabitants, and spirits and angels thence, from things heard and seen. Rotch edition*. Boston: B.A. Whittemore, 1928. ¶ Small 8vo. vi, [2], 124, [4] pp. Original pale blue boards, upper cover printed label; paper label affixed to spine, spine faded. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 28

With an introduction by Garrett P. Serviss. Originally published in Latin at London, A.D. 1758.

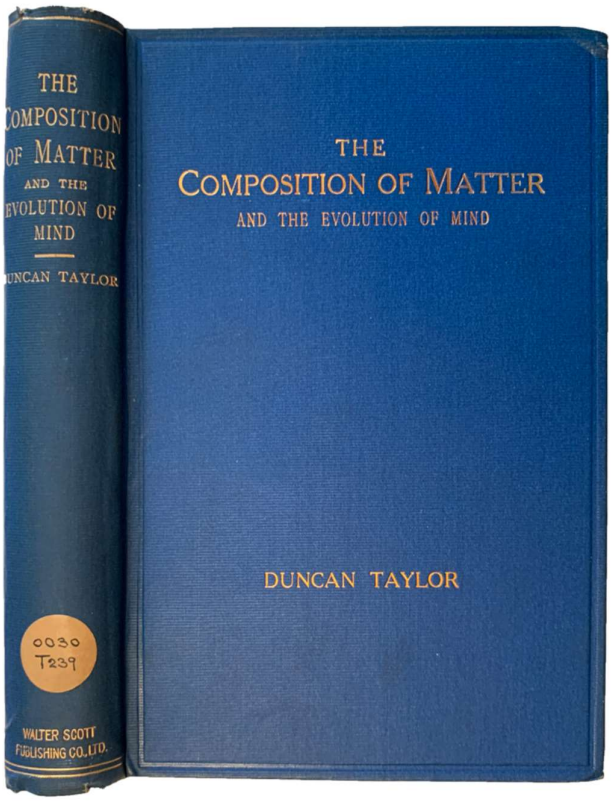


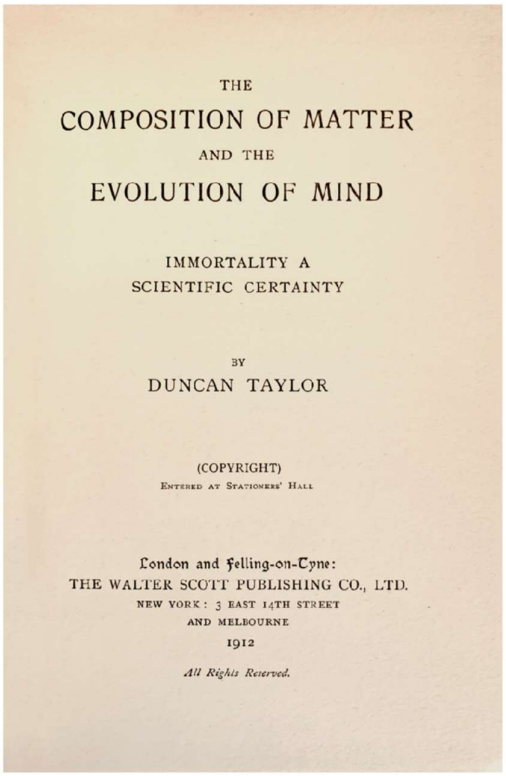
32. **SYKES, Godfrey** (1861-1948). *A Westerly Trend … Being a Veracious Chronicle of more than sixty years of joyous wanderings, mainly in search of space and sunshine*. Tucson: Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, 1944. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 325, [3] pp. Title in red & black. Figs. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn, paper label affixed to d.j. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 10

First edition. The author's autobiography. One of 2000 copies printed and bound at the Lakeside Press.

Sykes "first explored the Colorado delta in 1891 and continued to study and visit the area throughout his life. In 1906, he came to Tucson to work for Daniel T. MacDougal at the Desert Carnegie Laboratory. That year he began a study of the Salton Sea. In 1907, he was a member of the Pinacate Expedition, and in 1912 he accompanied MacDougal on a trip to Africa to study sand drifts and the absence of plant life. He is the author of several scientific works including *The Colorado Delta* and *The Reclamation of a Desert* as well as his autobiography *A Westerly Trend*." – Arizona Historical Society.

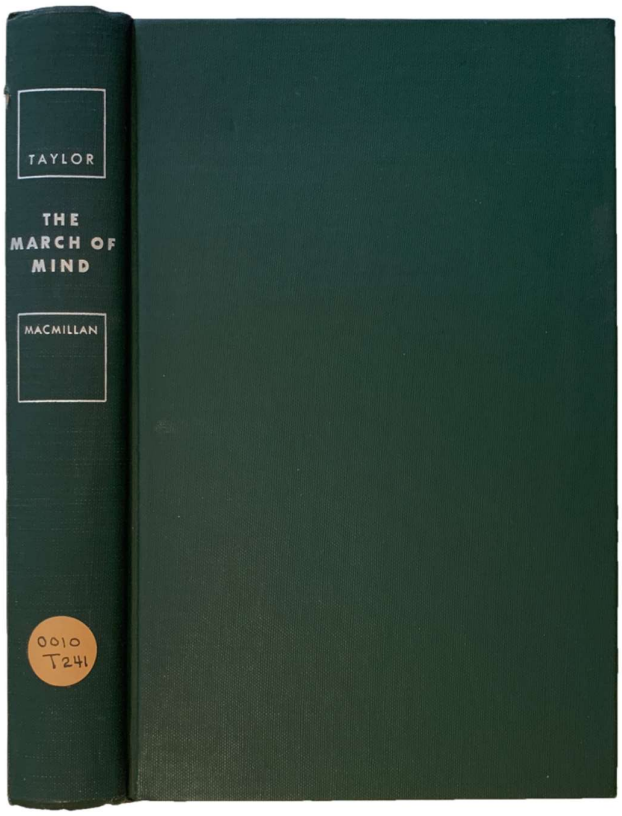


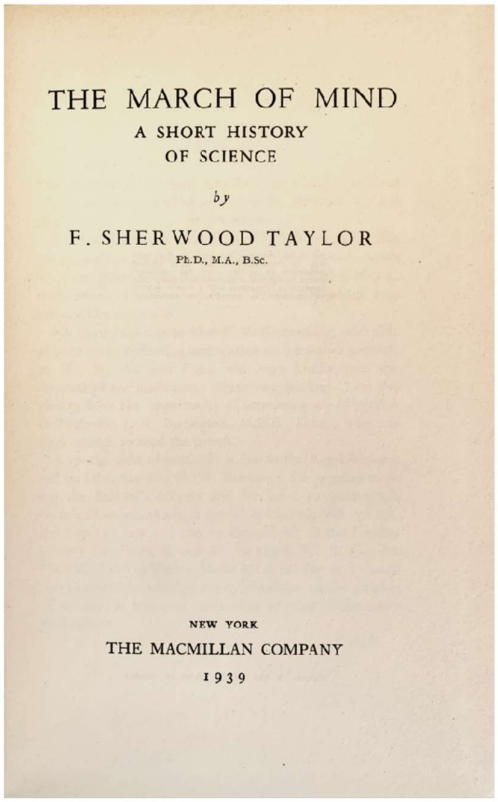


33. **TAYLOR, Duncan [professor R. Duncan Taylor]**. *The Composition of Matter and the evolution of mind; immortality a scientific certainty*. London [etc.]: Walter Scott, Ltd., 1912. ¶ Small 8vo. vi, [4], 11-176, [16] pp. Ads. Original blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Bookplate of Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 25

"Its aim is to make plain the cause of evolutionary transformation the culminated in the mind of man, which was, and is capable of aspiration for renewal, 'dominion,' and individually, of progress and immortality." – *Aukland Star*, vol. XLIV, #201, 23 Aug. 1913. (p.14).

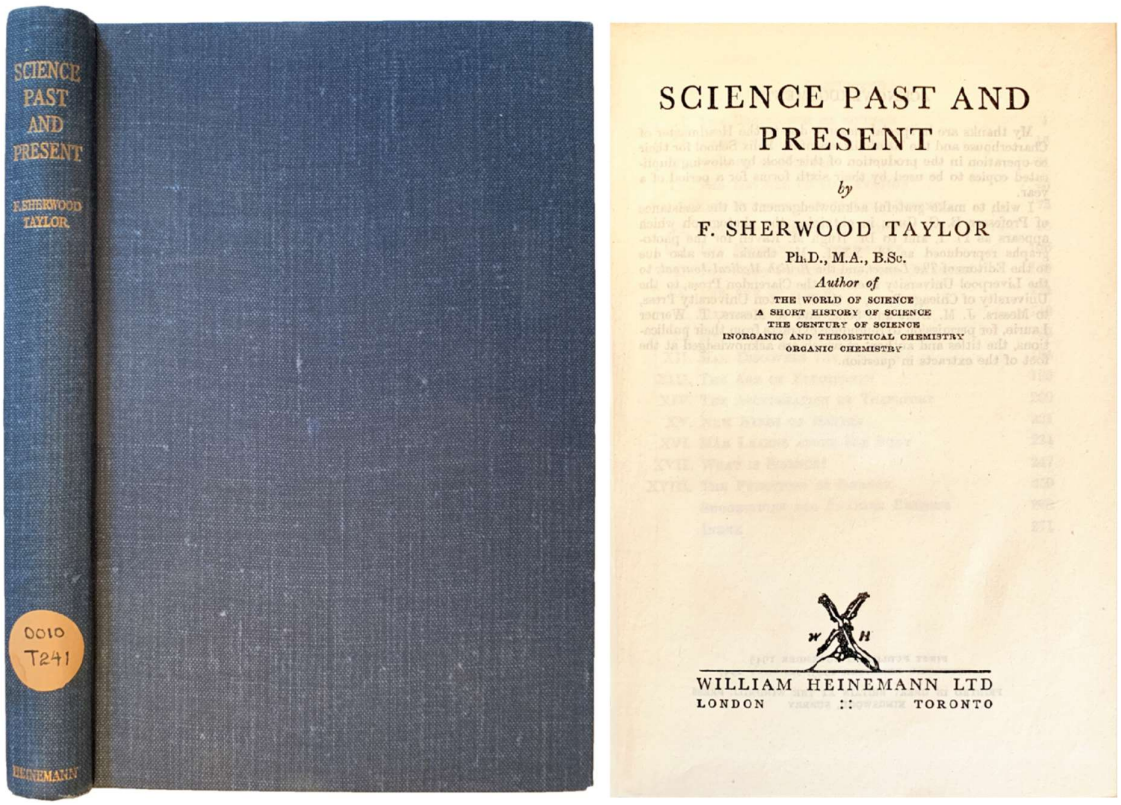




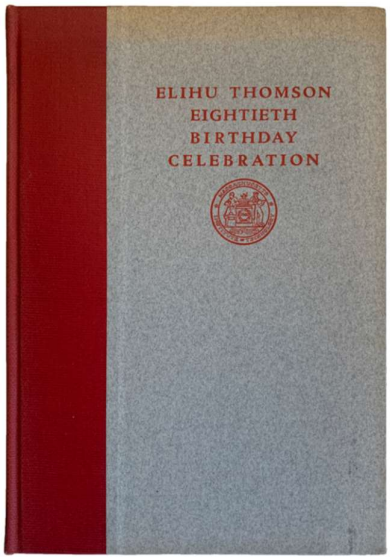
34. **TAYLOR, F. Sherwood** (1897-1956). *The March of Mind; a short history of science*. New York: Macmillan, 1939. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 320 pp. 14 plates, 36 figs., index. Original silver-stamped black cloth; small nick on spine edge, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

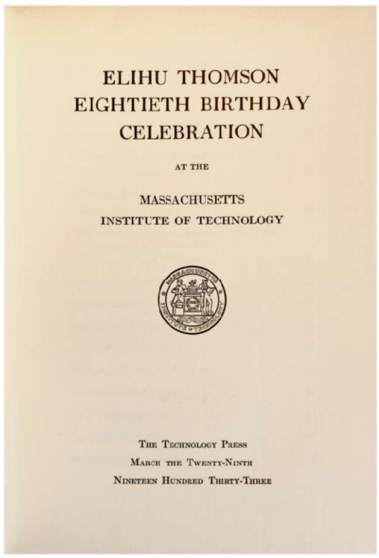
$ 15

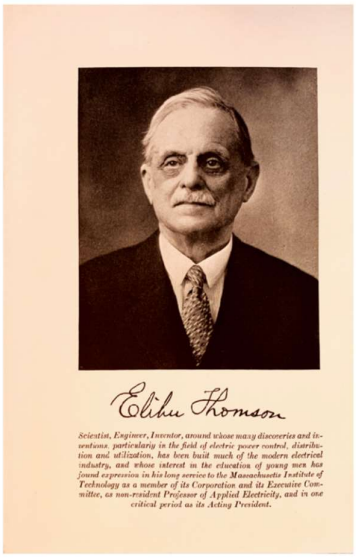
Frank Sherwood Taylor was a British historian of science, museum curator, and chemist who was Director of the Science Museum in London, England.



35. **TAYLOR, F. Sherwood** (1897-1956). *Science Past and Present*. London: William Heinemann, 1947. ¶ Reprinted. Small 8vo. [viii], 275, [1] pp. 22 plates, 42 figures, index. Original gilt-stamped dark blue cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good. $ 5



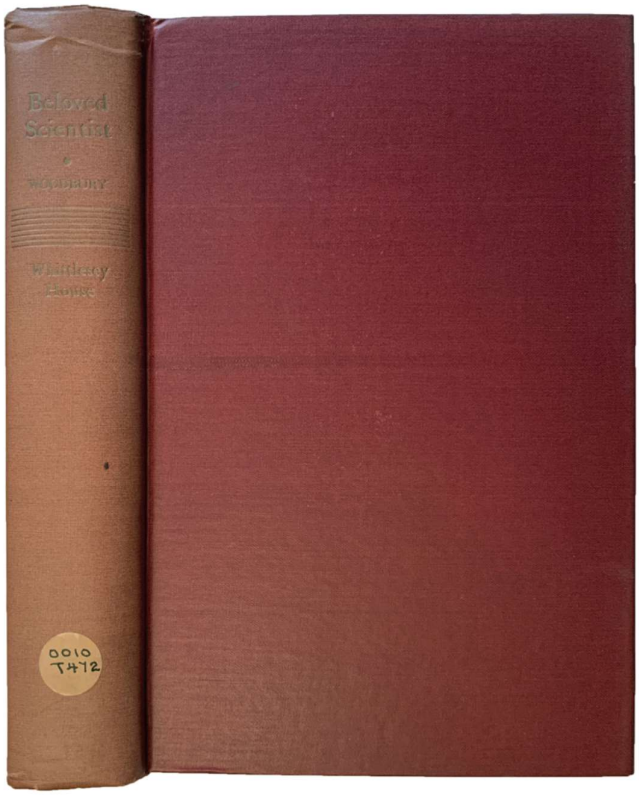


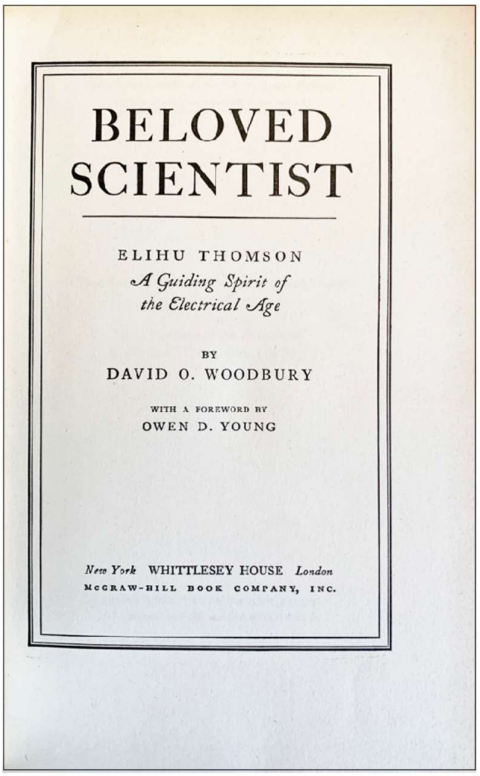


36. [**THOMSON, Elihu** (1853-1937)] **Massachusetts Institute of Technology**. *Elihu Thomson Eightieth Birthday Celebration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology*. Boston: MIT, 1933. ¶ Small 8vo. 79, [1] pp. Plates. Quarter red gilt-stamped cloth with gray boards and red-printed title on upper cover. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

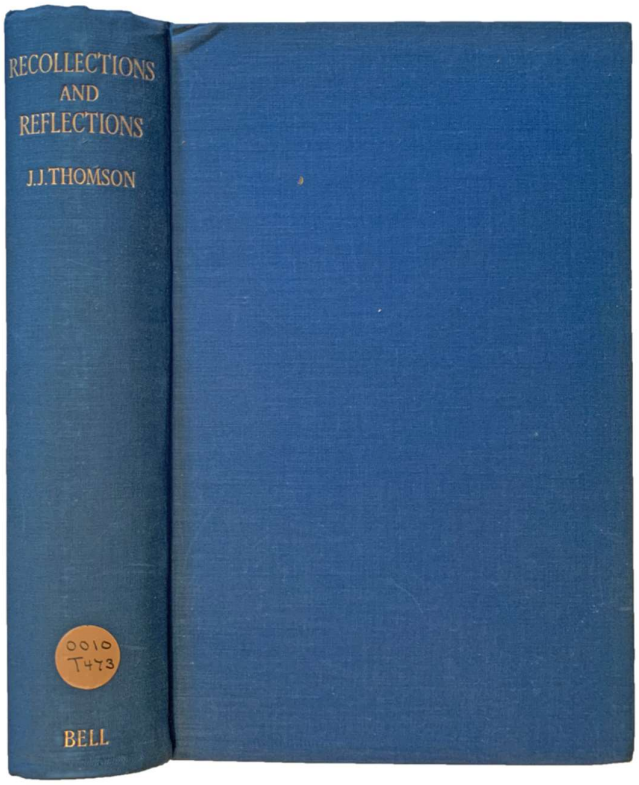
$ 25

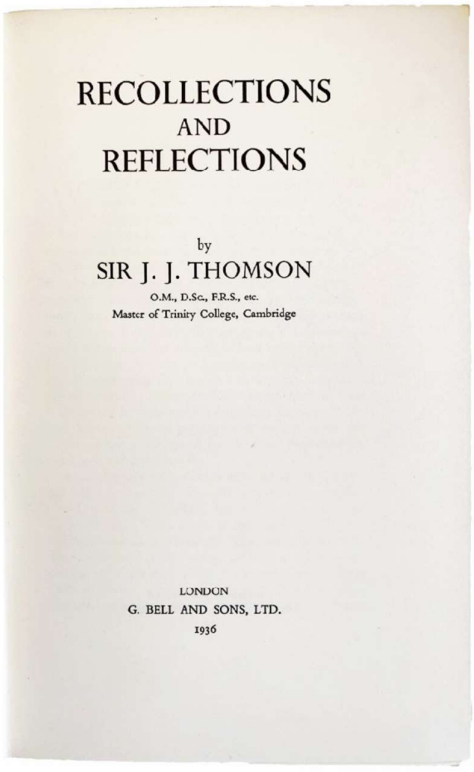
This remarkable little volume contains eleven papers by prominent persons: physicist John C. Slater (1900-1976), "Electron Theory of Metallic Conduction"; physicist Karl K. Darrow (1891-1982), "Electricity Released from Matter"; President & physicist Karl T. Compton (1887-1954), "Significance of Professor Thomson's Work in the Development of Electrical Engineering"; lawyer Joseph B. Ely (1881-1956), US Cabinet secretary George B. Cortelyou (1862-1940), President of the American *Institute of Electrical Engineers,* H.P. Charlesworth, American electrical engineer & Prof. Dugald C. Jackson (1865-1951), neurosurgeon Harvey W. Cushing (1869-1939), engineer & Dean Vannevar Bush (1890-1974), Dr. E. W. Rice, Jr. (1862-1935), considered one of the three fathers of General Electric, and Elihu Thomson (1853-1937).





37. [**THOMSON, Elihu** (1853-1937)] **WOODBURY, David O.** (1896-1981). *Beloved Scientist; Elihu Thomson; a guiding spirit of the electrical age*. New York: Whittlesey House, 1944. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 358 pp. 19 illus. on plates, index. Original full gilt-stamped red cloth; spine faded, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Severe offsetting due to newspaper inserts at rear (with paperclip damage). Good. $ 7.95

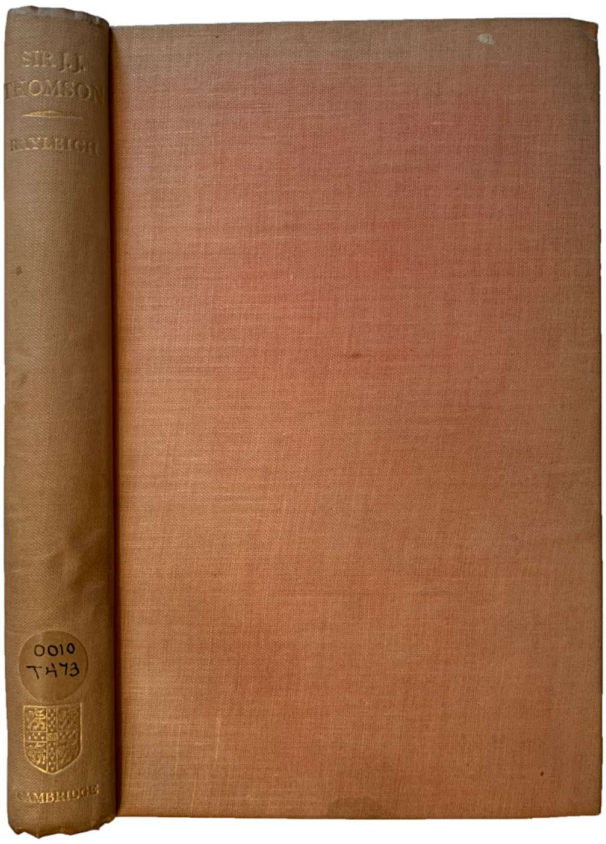


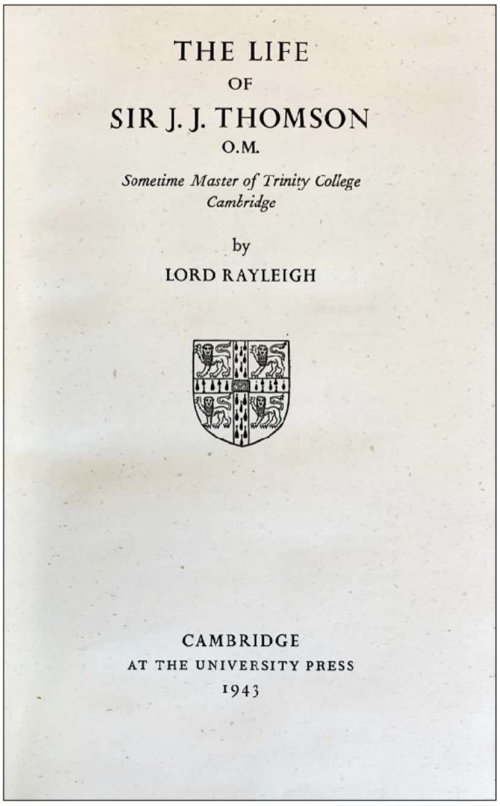


38. **THOMSON, Sir J. J. [Joseph John]** (1856-1940). *Recollections and Reflections*. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1936. ¶ Reprinted. 8vo. viii, 451, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 9 plates, index. Original gilt-stamped blue cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE].

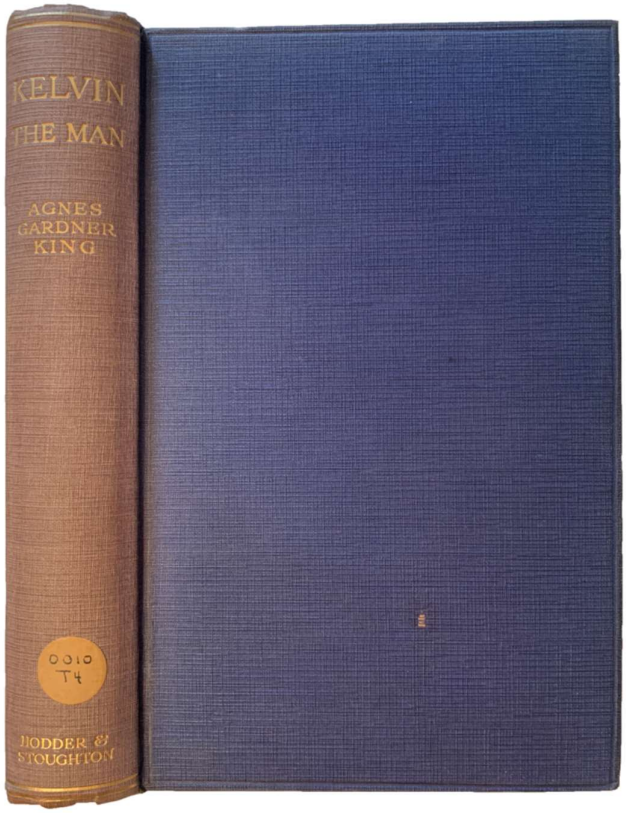
$ 20

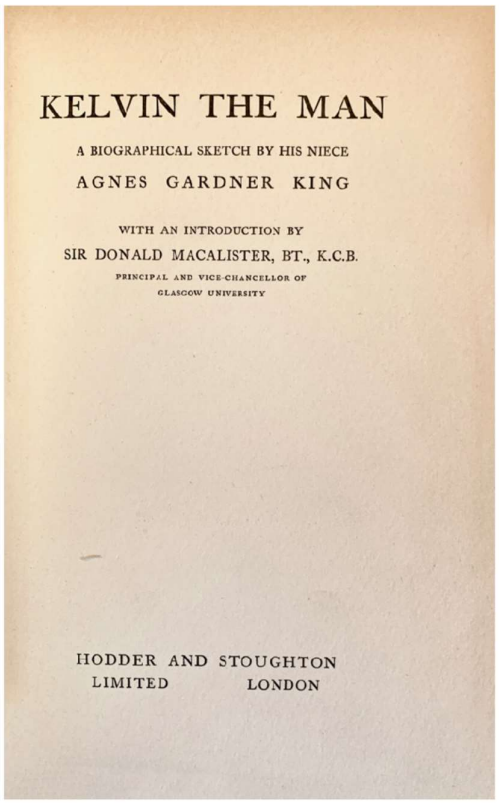
Sir Joseph John Thomson OM PRS was a British physicist and Nobel Laureate in Physics, credited with the discovery of the electron, the first subatomic particle to be discovered. Thomson was awarded the 1906 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the conduction of electricity in gases. Thomson was also a teacher, and nine of his mentees also went on to win Nobel Prizes.





39. [**THOMSON, Sir Joseph John** (1856-1940)] **RAYLEIGH, 4th Lord**, **Robert STRUTT** (1875-1947). *The Life of Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., Sometime Master of Trinity College,* Cambridge. Cambridge: University Press, 1943. ¶ Reprinted (i.e. second printing). 8vo. x, 299, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 7 plates, index. Original gilt-stamped salmon-colored cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good. $ 30




KELVIN THE MAN

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY HIS NIECE

AGNES GARDNER KING

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

SIR DONALD MACALISTER, BT., K.C.B.

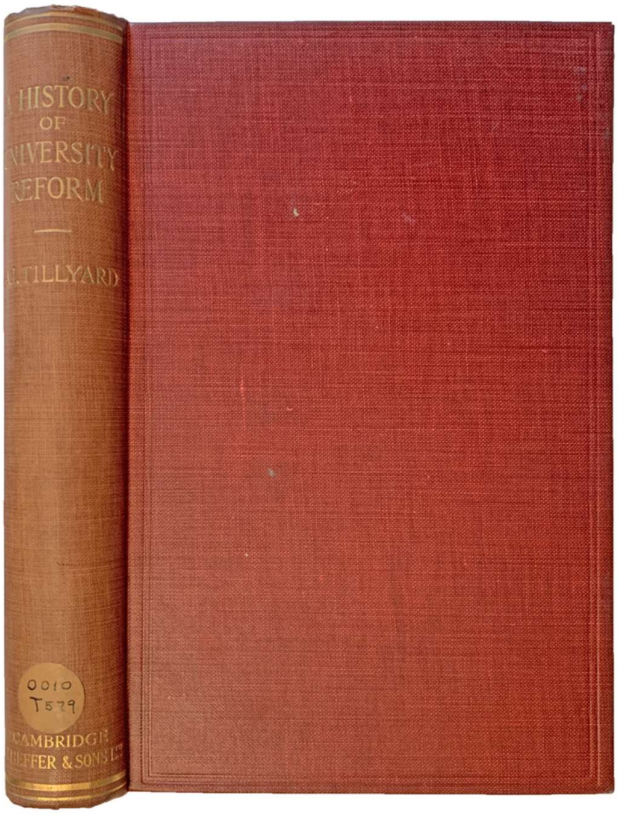
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

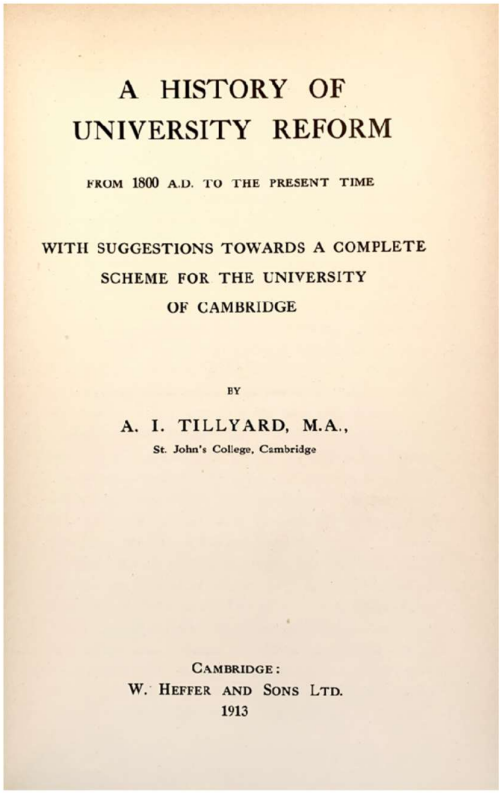
HODDER AND STOUGHTON LIMITED LONDON

40. [**THOMSON, William, 1st Baron Kelvin "Lord Kelvin"** (1824-1907)] **KING, Agnes Gardner** (1856-1929). *Kelvin the Man; a biographical sketch* … London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1925. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 142, [2] pp. Frontispiece, plates, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth; spine faded, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 35

First edition. Two of King's maternal uncles were scientific professors at Glasgow University: Professor William Thomson who became Lord Kelvin and Professor James Thomson. King was an accomplished artist and photographer and it is mostly with her drawings that this book is illustrated.





A HISTORY OF
UNIVERSITY REFORM

FROM 1800 A.D. TO THE PRESENT TIME

WITH SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS A COMPLETE
SCHEME FOR THE UNIVERSITY
OF CAMBRIDGE

BY

A. I. TILLYARD, M.A.,
St. John's College, Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE:
W. HEFFER AND SONS LTD.
1913

41. **TILLYARD, A. I. [Alfred Isaac]** (1852-1929). *A History of University Reform from 1800 A.D. to the present time, with suggestions towards a complete scheme for the University of Cambridge*. Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, 1913. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 392 pp. Original blind- and gilt-stamped deep red cloth; spine head slightly frayed, spine faded, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

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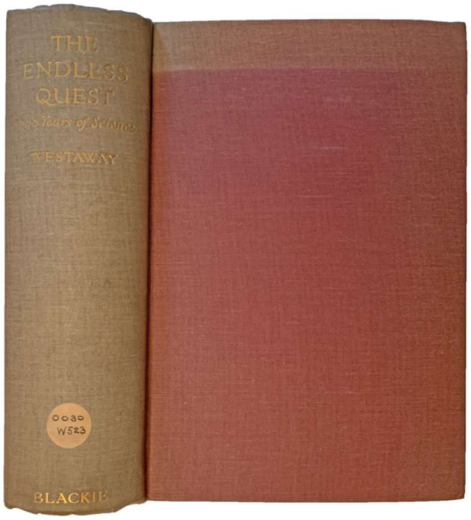
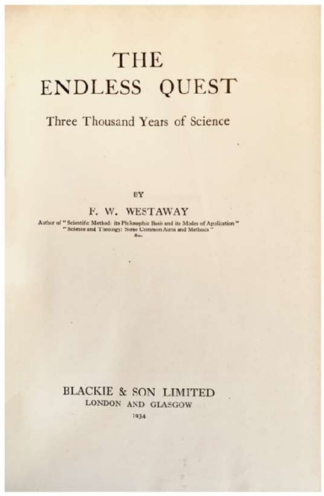
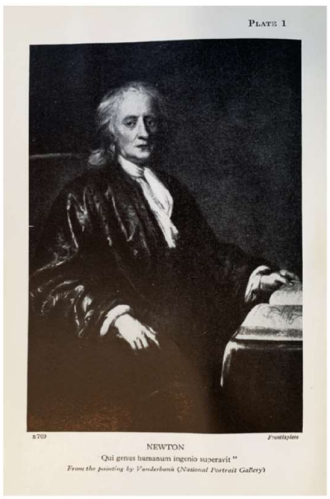
Tillyard was Editor (and Proprietor) of the Cambridge Independent Press, and Mayor of Cambridge (1899-1900).







42. **WESTAWAY, Frederic William** (1864–1946). *The Endless Quest; three thousand years of science*. London & Glasgow: Blackie & Son, Ltd., 1934. ¶ Thick 8vo. xix, [1], 1080 pp. 48 plates (3 color), 193 figs., index. Maroon gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded, paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good.

$ 25

First edition.

In addition to writing books on the teaching of Latin and English (for science specialists), Westaway wrote a volume of over 1000 pages entitled The Endless Quest: Three Thousand Years of Science (1934). This huge, richly illustrated book written in his lucid style, when the history of science was in its infancy, was an appealing and challenging book. *The School Science Review* described it as 'a veritable encyclopaedia of science', adding that only 'a writer of extreme scientific versatility' could have written it (*School Science Review*, 16, 1935, 135). … Westaway was a notable scholar with an unusual breadth of knowledge and abiding commitment to understanding and promoting science as an endeavour dedicated to improving the sum of human happiness and well-being. Throughout his life he tried to bridge the gap between science and the humanities and to broaden schoolchildren's education. – *DNB*.

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