GEORGE ELLERY HALE &

PERCIVAL LOWELL'S
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SWITZERLAND

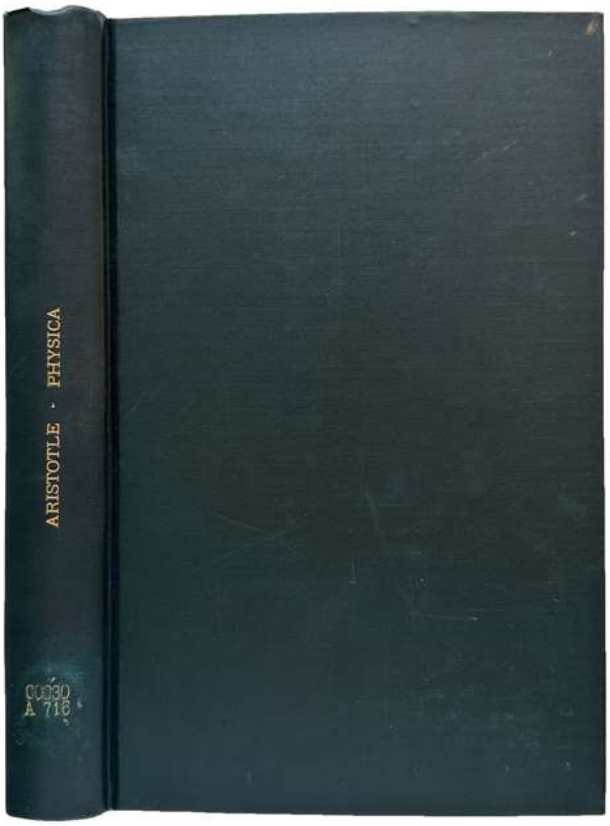
SCIENCE

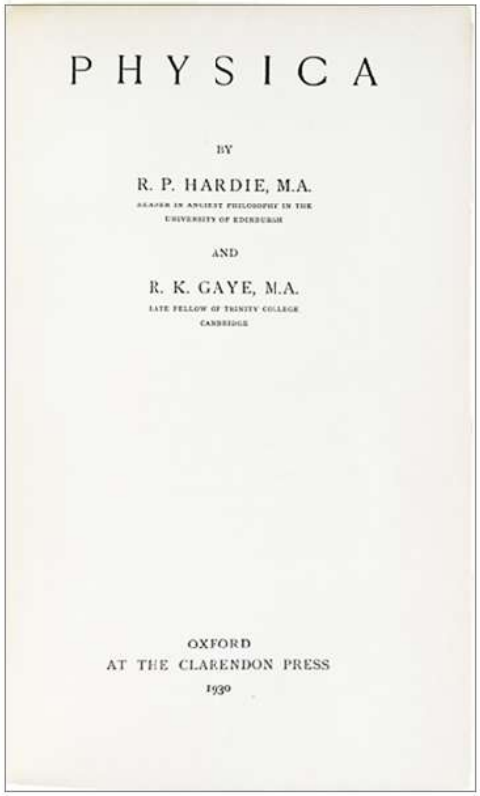
CATALOGUE 343

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

NEUCHATEL SWITZERLAND

George Ellery Hale library – Pt. V




PHYSICA

BY

R. P. HARDIE, M.A.

AND

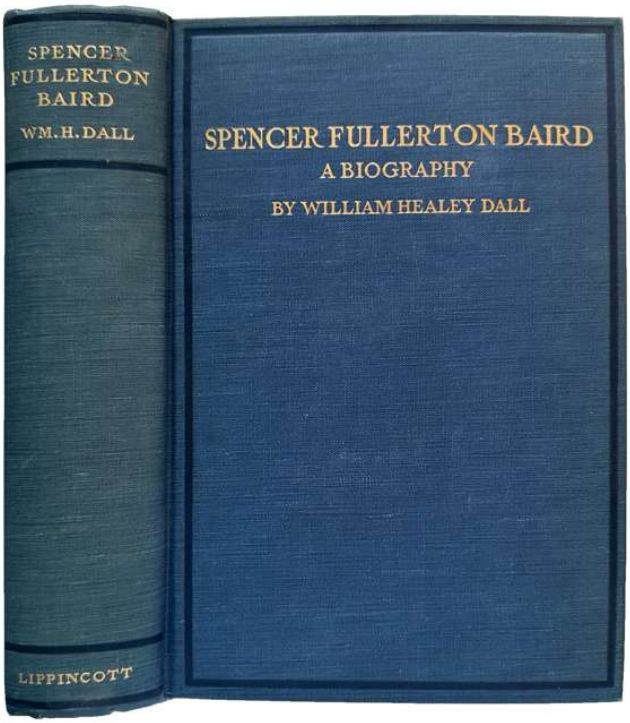
R. K. GAYE, M.A.

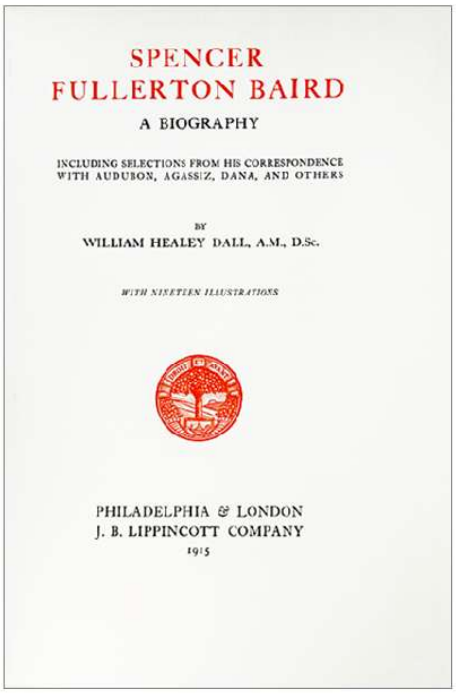
OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1930

245. **ARISTOTLE**; **HARDIE, Robert Purves** (1864-1942); **Russell Kerr GAYE**. *Physica*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1930. ¶ Series: *The works of Aristotle translated into English*, 2. 8vo. viii, [183a]-267b, [6] pp. Pagination varies. Early full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; library call-no. gilt-stamped on spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. Scarce.

$ 15

Translation of Aristotle, books I-VIII of the *Physica*.





Inscribed by George E. Hale, June 1915

246. [**BAIRD, Spencer Fullerton** (1823-1887)]. **William Healey DALL** (1845-1927). *Spencer Fullerton Baird, a biography. Including selections from his correspondence with Audubon, Agassiz, Dana, and others*. Philadelphia & London: J.B. Lippincott, 1915. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 462 pp. Title printed in red & black. Plates, index. Original full dark blue black-ruled, gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. INSCRIBED by George Ellery Hale, June 1915. Very good. Scarce.

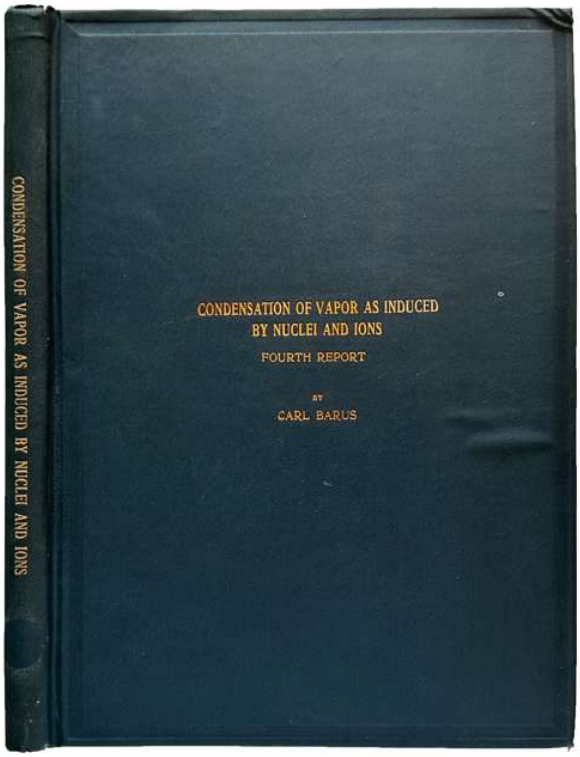
$ 45

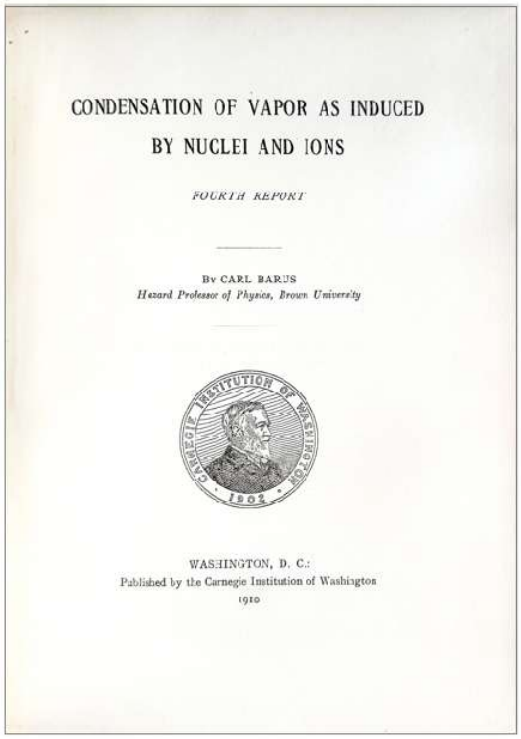
Spencer Fullerton Baird was an American naturalist, ornithologist, ichthyologist, herpetologist, and museum curator. Baird was the first curator to be named at the Smithsonian Institution. He eventually served as assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian from 1850 to 1878, and as Secretary from 1878 until 1887. Baird's bibliography included more than a thousand titles, about ninety of which were formal scientific contributions. When he arrived at the

Smithsonian in the fall of 1850, Baird brought with him two railroad box cars full of his personal collections. The new curator immediately focused on developing a world-class museum and soon set forth a museum program to Secretary Henry. Acknowledging Henry's stated policy of gathering only materials not previously collected by others, Baird proposed concentrating on collections illustrating the natural history of North America. He created a system of exchange using duplicate specimens and proposed to furnish travelers with the means of "determining the character of objects collected in various part of North America," thus creating an expansive network of collectors. – Smithsonian.

Baird was also founder of the Woods Hole Laboratory and Fisheries Science, and, while confined to a wheelchair due to his progressive poor health, he died there at the age of 65.

William Healey Dall was an American naturalist, a prominent malacologist, and one of the earliest scientific explorers of interior Alaska. He described many mollusks of the Pacific Northwest of North America, and was for many years America's preeminent authority on living and fossil mollusks.

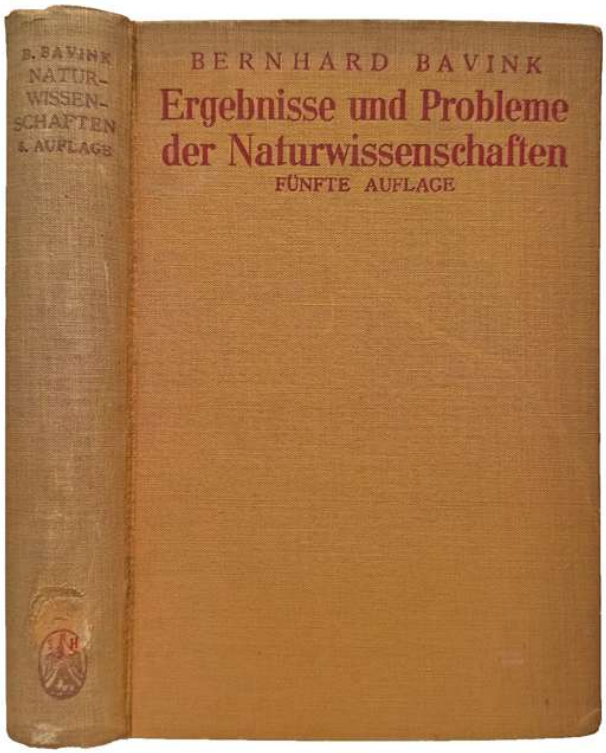


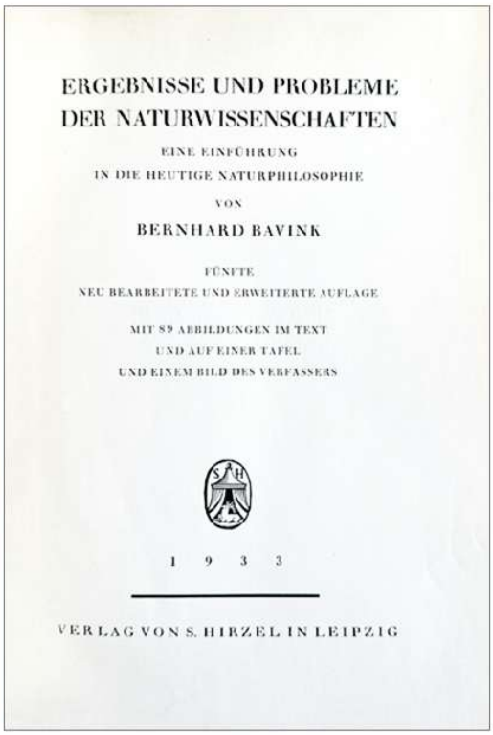


247. **BARUS, Carl** (1856-1935). *Condensation of vapor as induced by nuclei and ions. Fourth report*. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution, 1910. ¶ Pub. 96 (pt. 2). Tall 8vo. VIII, 84 pp. 29 figs., tables. Original dark green cloth. Fine. Ex-Carnegie. With: Condensation of vapor . . . Fourth report. Washington, D.C., 1910. ¶ Pub. 96. Tall 8vo. viii, 84 pp. Figs. Dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; corner bumped. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 25

Barus (1856-1935), physicist, worked for the US Geological Survey, the US Weather Bureau, and the Smithsonian Institution. The present work was the product of his research at the Weather Bureau, later published when Barus was professor of physics at Brown University (1903-26). ". . . he studied the effects of X-rays and radioactivity on condensation in a fog chamber. The chamber, a cylinder made of wood impregnated with resin, was filled with moist air at atmospheric pressure and connected through a stopcock to another chamber at lower pressure. When the stopcock was opened, the air became supersaturated." - DSB, I, p. 490.



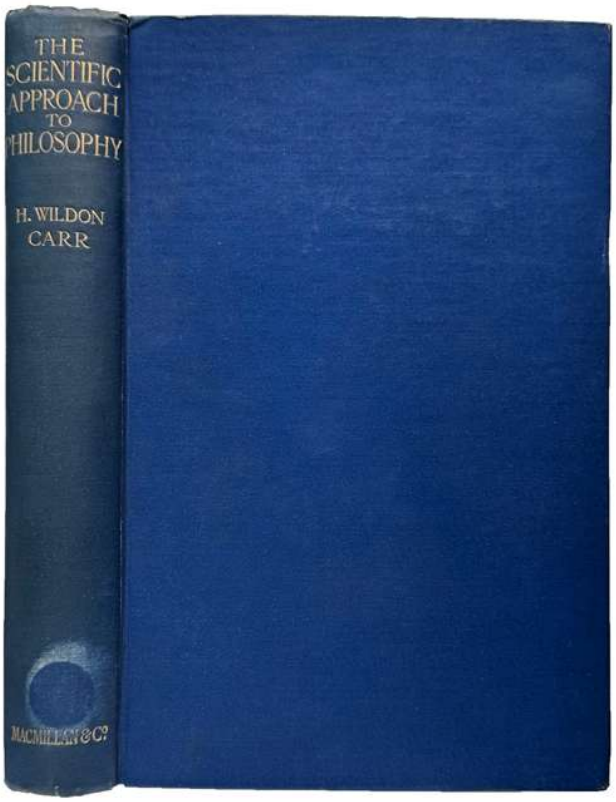

ERGEBNISSE UND PROBLEME
DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN
EINE EINFÜHRUNG
IN DIE HEUTIGE NATURPHILOSOPHIE
VON
BERNHARD BAVINK
FÜNFTE
NEU BEARBEITETE UND ERWEITERTE AUFLAGE
MIT 89 ABBILDUNGEN IM TEXT
UND AUF EINER TAFEL
UND EINEM BILD DES VERFASSERS
1 9 3 3
VERLAG VON S. HIRZEL IN LEIPZIG

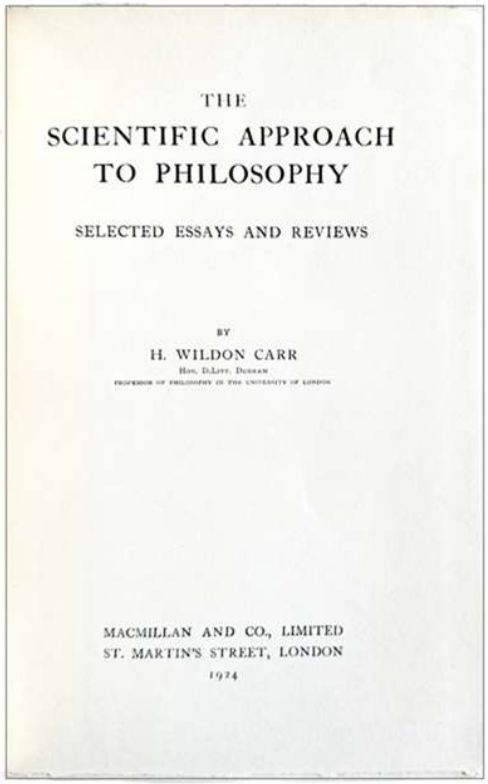
248. **BAVINK, Bernhard** (1879-1947). *Ergebnisse und Probleme der Naturwissenschaften; Eine Einführung in die heutige Naturphilosophie*. Leipzig: Hirzel, 1933. ¶ Fifth edition. 8vo. XII, 650, [2] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 89 figures, index. Original full orange-tan cloth with red stamped letters; some wear to extremities, sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good.

$ 6

'Results and problems of the exact sciences; an introduction to contemporary natural philosophy.'

"He was one of the few men of science who never lost sight of the "whole while commanding very specialized knowledge of the sciences. His publications and lectures always attempted to bridge the gulf between modern, technically informed science and the sphere of faith and ethics and all the higher spiritual values." – Obituary, *Prof. B. Bavink*. *Nature* 161, 122 (1948).





249. **CARR, H. Wildon [Herbert]** (1857-1931). *The Scientific Approach to Philosophy, selected essays and reviews*. London: Macmillan, 1924. ¶ 8vo. viii, 278, [2] pp. Original navy blue gilt-stamped cloth; paper label affixed to spine. Embossed stamp of Carnegie Institution [HALE]. Very good. [S13920]

$ 20

Herbert Wildon Carr was a British philosopher, known for reconciling Leibnizian Monadology with Bergsonian vitalism. He was Professor of Philosophy, King's College London from 1918 to 1925, and visiting professor at the University of Southern California from 1925 until his death. The last chapter in his life is probably why this book was in the Hale collection. See: NUNN, T. Prof. H. Wildon Carr. Nature, 128, 98-99 (1931).

Contains 17 papers by Carr, whose interest in Henri Bergson (1859-1941) and Benedetto Croce (1866-1952), Einstein, Descartes and Pascal, all detailed herein.

CONTENTS: The scientific approach to philosophy – The new idealism – Philosophy and history – Achilles and the tortoise – The future of Bergson's philosophy – Bergson's Mind-energy – Bergsons' theory of memory – Why the mind seems to be and yet cannot be produced by the brain – Benedetto Croce – Croce's criticism of Hegel – Einstein's theory and philosophy – The metaphysical aspects of relativity – "And Gallio cared for none of these things" – The voyage in a canon-ball – Descartes and the rise of modern philosophy – The tercentenary of Pascal – Human intercourse by means of speech.

250. **CHAPMAN, Sydney** (1888-1970); **P.J.** [**Philibert Jacques**] **MELOTTE** (1880-1961). *The Number of stars of each photographic magnitude down to 17m. 0, in different Galactic latitudes*. London: Royal Astronomical Society, 1914. ¶ Series: *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, LX. 4to. [145]-173, [1] pp. Original green printed boards, brown cloth spine; inner joints reinforced with cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate. Ownership signature of F.H. Seares, his marginalia. Rare.

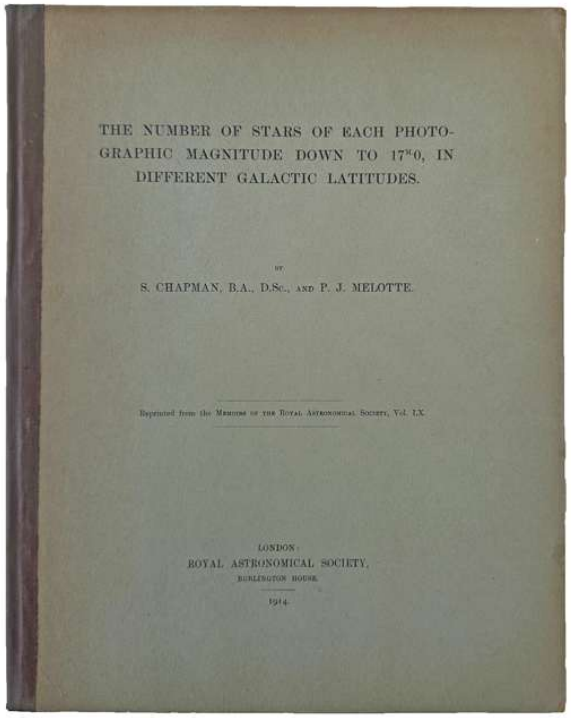
$ 25

On Galactic Distribution: In Chapman's early career at Greenwich (around the 1910s), the renowned geophysicist and mathematician Sydney Chapman published papers with P.J. Melotte on the number and galactic distribution of stars.

One of his earliest scientific contributions was to modify Maxwell's kinetic theory of gases, thereby predicting the phenomenon of thermal diffusion and later confirming it experimentally (1912–17). His interest in geophysics was aroused while he served as chief assistant (1910–14, 1916–19) to Sir Frank W. Dyson, the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, where he helped design a new magnetic observatory. This involvement led him to study magnetic storms and variations in the Earth's magnetic field, discovering that the geomagnetic field is at least partly generated in the atmosphere. – *Britannica*.

In 1908 Melotte discovered a moon of Jupiter, today known as Pasiphaë. It was simply designated "Jupiter VIII" and was not given its present name until 1975. He was awarded the Jackson-Gwilt Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1909.

PROVENANCE: Frederick Hanley Seares (1873-1964) was an American astronomer. He worked at Mount Wilson Observatory and won the Bruce Medal in 1940.



THE NUMBER OF STARS OF EACH PHOTOGRAPHIC MAGNITUDE DOWN TO 17m0, IN DIFFERENT GALACTIC LATITUDES.

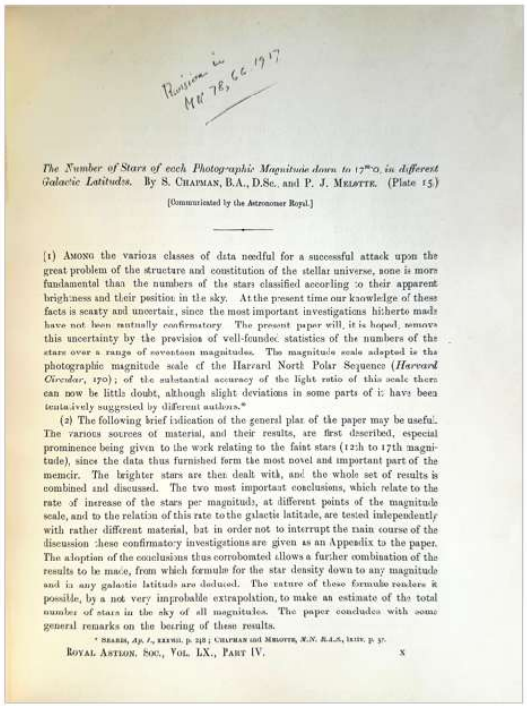
BY

S. CHAPMAN, B.A., D.Sc., AND P. J. MELOTTE.

Reprinted from the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, Vol. LX.

LONDON:
ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY,
BURLINGTON HOUSE.

1914.



Received in MN 78, 6 1917

The Number of Stars of each Photographic Magnitude down to 17m0, in different Galactic Latitudes. By S. CHAPMAN, B.A., D.Sc., and P. J. MELOTTE. (Plate 15)

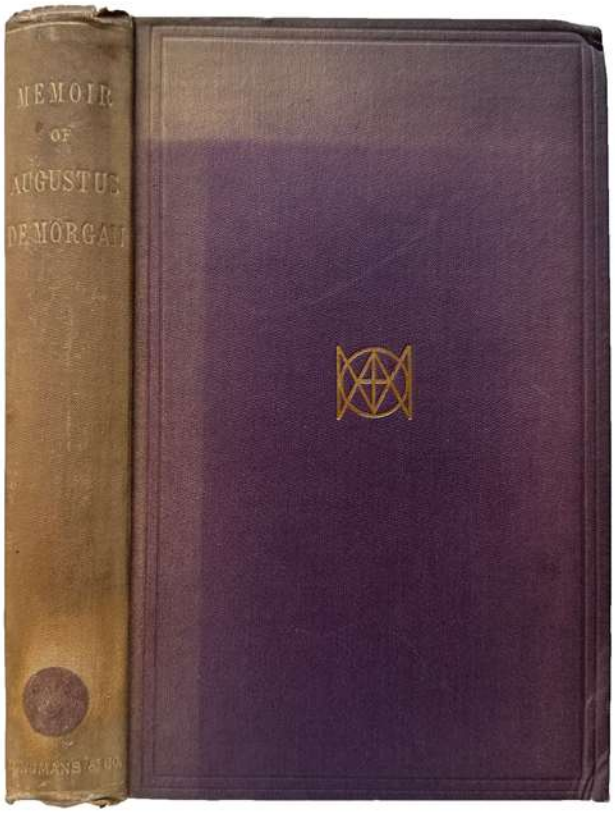
[Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.]

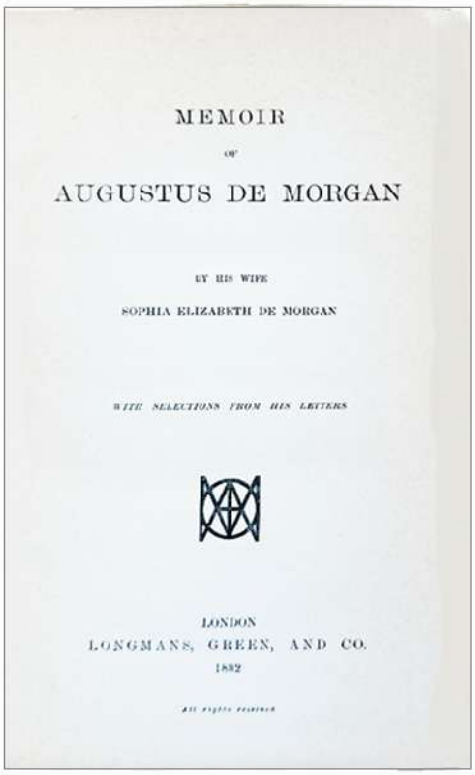
(1) AMONG the various classes of data needful for a successful attack upon the great problem of the structure and constitution of the stellar universe, none is more fundamental than the numbers of the stars classified according to their apparent brightness and their position in the sky. At the present time our knowledge of these facts is scanty and uncertain, since the most important investigations hitherto made have not been mutually confirmatory. The present paper will, it is hoped, remove this uncertainty by the provision of well-founded statistics of the numbers of the stars over a range of seventeen magnitudes. The magnitude scale adopted is the photographic magnitude scale of the Harvard North Polar Sequence (*Harvard Circular*, 170); of the substantial accuracy of the light ratio of this scale there can now be little doubt, although slight deviations in some parts of it have been tentatively suggested by different authors.*

(2) The following brief indication of the general plan of the paper may be useful. The various sources of material, and their results, are first described, especial prominence being given to the work relating to the faint stars (12th to 17th magnitude), since the data thus furnished form the most novel and important part of the memoir. The brighter stars are then dealt with, and the whole set of results is combined and discussed. The two most important conclusions, which relate to the rate of increase of the stars per magnitude, at different points of the magnitude scale, and to the relation of this rate to the galactic latitude, are tested independently with rather different material, but in order not to interrupt the main course of the discussion these confirmatory investigations are given as an Appendix to the paper. The adoption of the conclusions thus corroborated allows a further combination of the results to be made, from which formulæ for the star density down to any magnitude and in any galactic latitude are deduced. The nature of these formulæ renders it possible, by a not very improbable extrapolation, to make an estimate of the total number of stars in the sky of all magnitudes. The paper concludes with some general remarks on the bearing of these results.

* SEARES, *Ap. J.*, xxxvii. p. 246; CHAPMAN and MELOTTE, *M.N. R.A.S.*, lxxiv. p. 37.

[250]




MEMOIR

OF

AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN

BY HIS WIFE

SOPHIA ELIZABETH DE MORGAN

WITH SELECTIONS FROM HIS LETTERS

LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1882

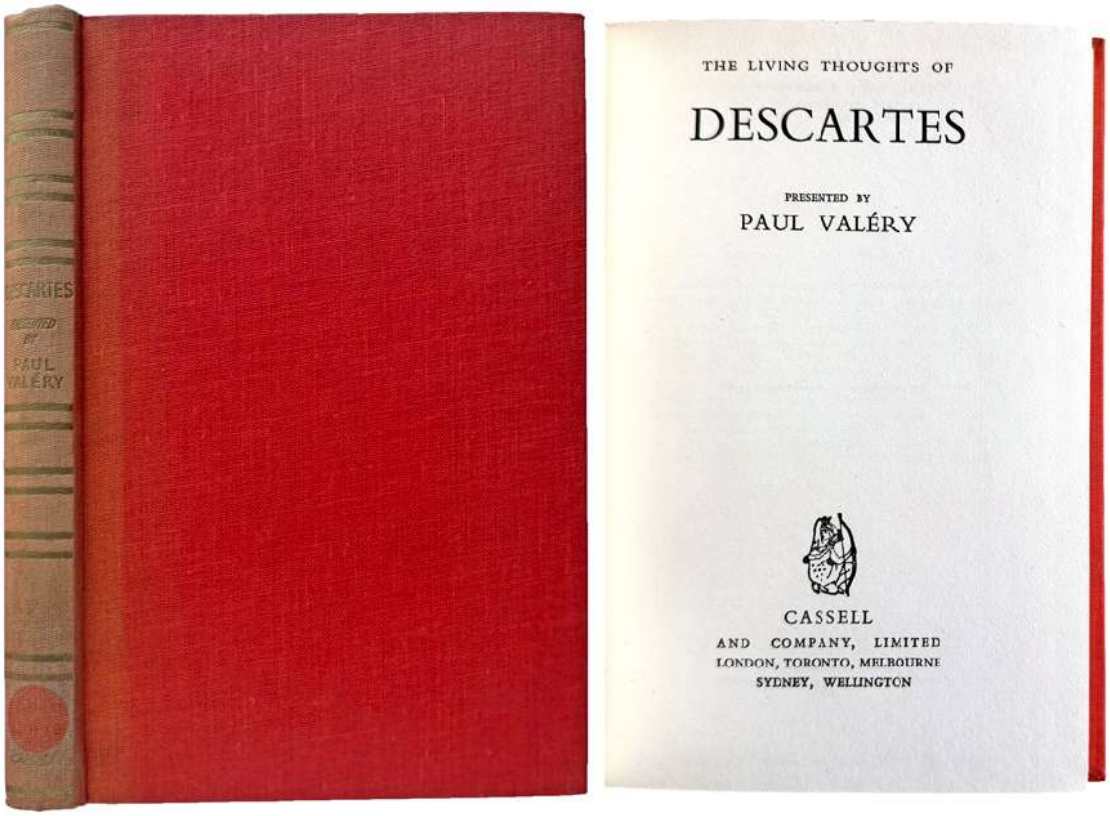
251. **DE MORGAN, Augustus** (1806-1871). *Memoir of Augustus De Morgan. By his wife Sophia Elizabeth De Morgan. With selections from his letters*. London: Longmans, Green, 1882. ¶ 8vo. x, 422, 2, 24 pp. Frontispiece (from a photograph), index, ads. Errata slip. Original full maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; much fading, heavily bumped/dented (particularly) upper corner. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good.

$ 115

The Memoir written by De Morgan's widow, with many letters being published.

The fame of Augustus De Morgan (1806-1871), a brilliant mathematician and logician . . . as readers of his *Memoir* will discover, De Morgan senior enjoyed an equally distinguished, if turbulent, career. Collated by his wife, and published in 1882, nine years after his death, the Memoir of Augustus de Morgan chronicles the varied life of an under-appreciated genius. Biographical narrative is

interleaved with his own correspondence, revealing a humorous and warm personality as well as an exceptional intellect. As the Pall Mall Gazette told its readers, 'quaint and original to the last, every word of De Morgan's correspondence is well worth reading'. Although rich in detail about his work and publications, Sophia Elizabeth's affectionate account of her husband is also sympathetic and witty, making it an ideal introduction to one of Britain's greatest minds. – Cambridge University Press.

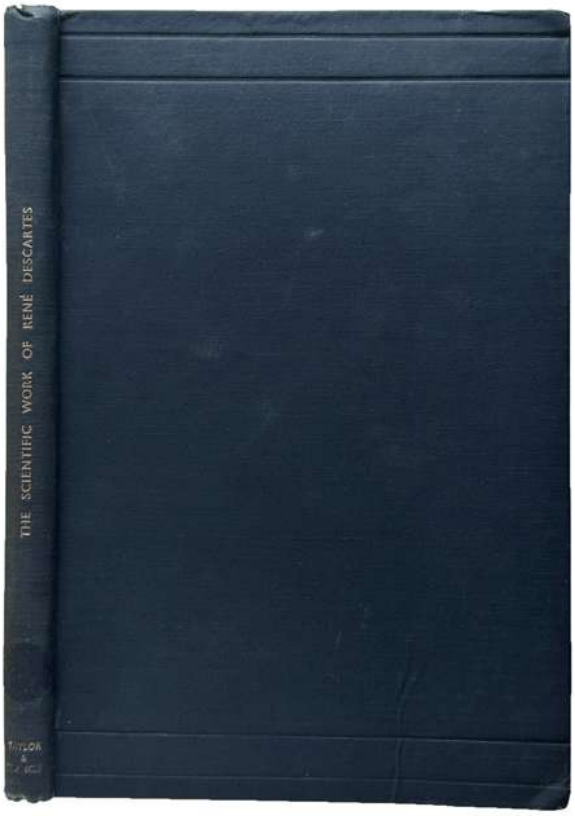


252. **DESCARTES, Rene** (1596-1650). *The Living Thoughts of Descartes*. Presented by Paul Valéry. London: Cassell, 1948. ¶ Small 8vo. [vi], 133, [1] pp. Original full red cloth, gilt-stamped spine; small spine label removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; presentation bookplate and hand-written name of Alexander Pogo. Very good.

$ 7.95

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.

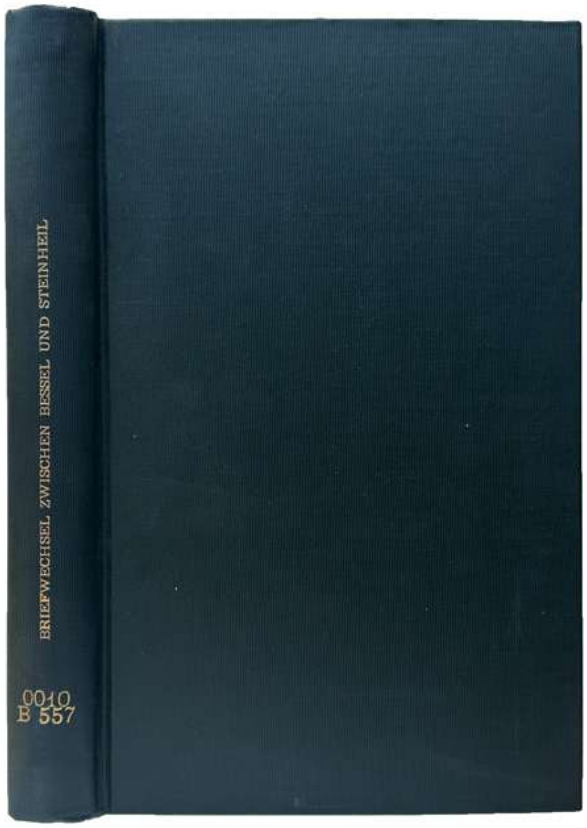



THE SCIENTIFIC WORK
OF
RENÉ DESCARTES
(1596–1650)
BY
J. F. SCOTT, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D
WITH A FOREWORD BY
H. W. TURNBULL, M.A., F.R.S.

253. **[DESCARTES, Rene** (1596-1650)] **J. F. [Joseph Frederick] SCOTT** (1892-1971). *The Scientific Work of Rene Descartes (1596-1650)*. London: Taylor & Francis, 1952. ¶ 8vo. [x], 211, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 82 figures, index. Original black cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; rubbed, small spine label removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 20

With a foreword by Professor H. W. Turnbull, M.A., F.R.S.



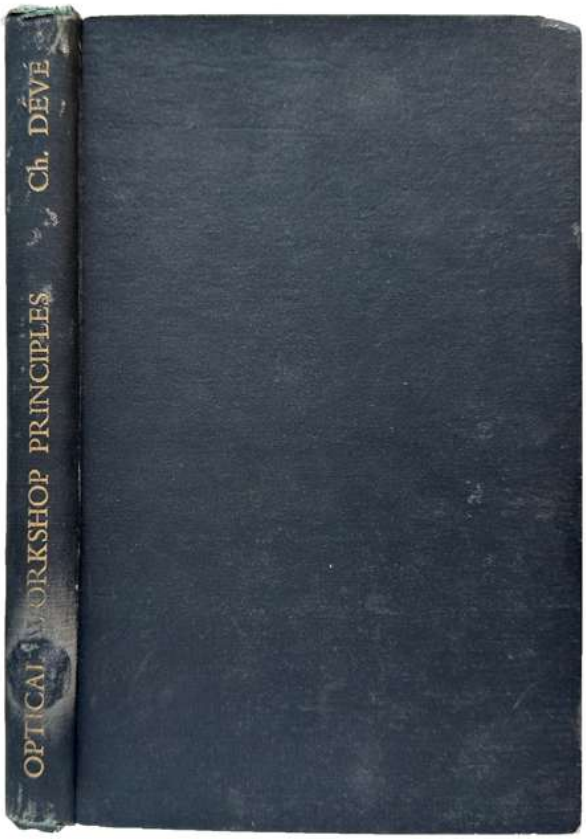
254. **Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin**; **F. W. [Friedrich Wilhelm] BESSEL** (1784-1846); **Carl August von STEINHEIL** (1801-1870). *Briefwechsel zwischen Bessel und Steinheil. Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Königlichen Akademien der Wissenschaften zu Berlin und München*. Leipzig: Engelmann, 1913. ¶ 8vo. XVI, 249, [1] pp. Index. Later full gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good +.

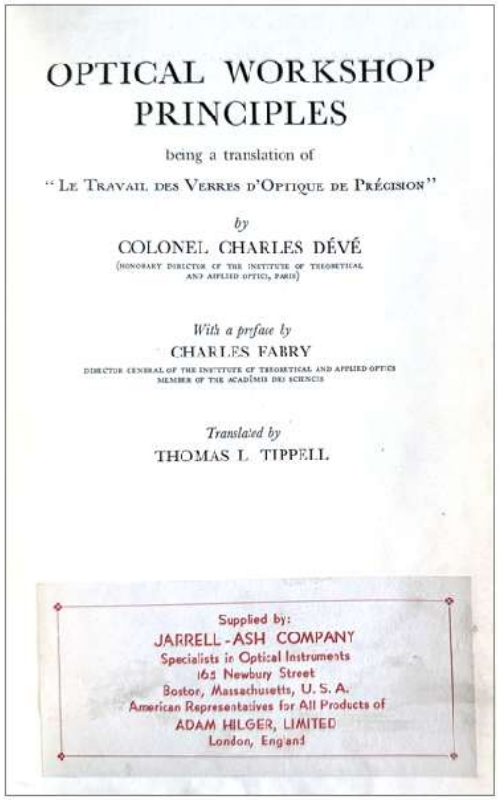
$ 75

Correspondence, lasting some 20 years, between Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel and Carl August von Steinheil, 1824-1844. Published on behalf of the Royal Academies of Sciences in Berlin and Munich.

Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel was a German astronomer, mathematician, physicist, and geodesist. He was the first astronomer who determined reliable values for the distance from the Sun to another star by the method of parallax.

Carl August von Steinheil was an Alsatian physicist, inventor, engineer and astronomer.




OPTICAL WORKSHOP PRINCIPLES

being a translation of

"Le Travail des Verres d'Optique de Précision"

by

COLONEL CHARLES DÉVÉ

(HONORARY DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED OPTICS, PARIS)

With a preface by

CHARLES FABRY

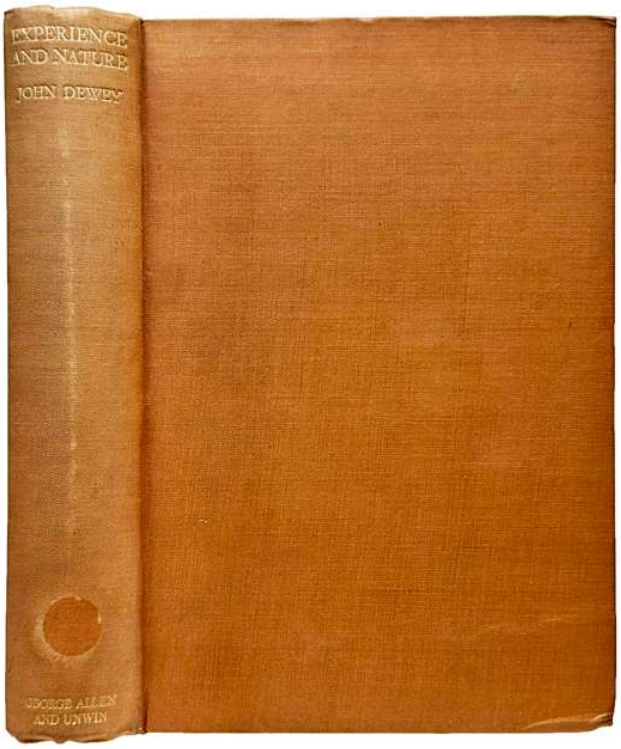
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED OPTICS
MEMBER OF THE ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES

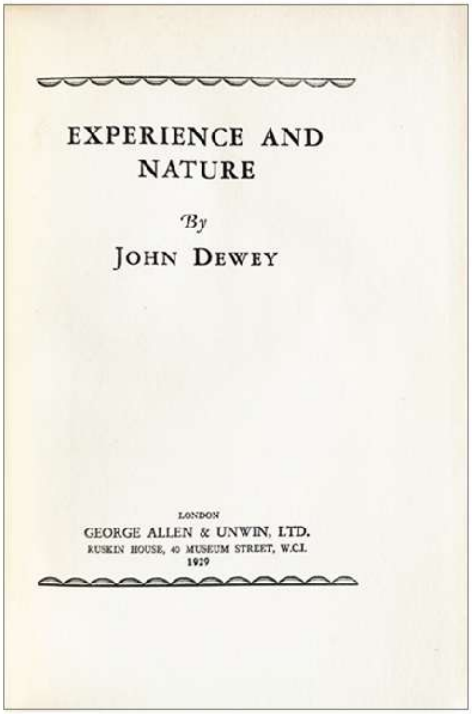
Translated by

THOMAS L. TIPPELL

Supplied by:
JARRELL-ASH COMPANY
Specialists in Optical Instruments
165 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
American Representatives for All Products of
ADAM HILGER, LIMITED
London, England

255. **DÉVÉ, Colonel Charles** (1861-1945). *Optical Workshop Principles; being a translation of "Le Travail des Verres d'Optique de Précision".* Boston : Jarrell-Ash, 1936. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 306 pp. 120 figures, index. Original black gilt-stamped cloth; worn, spine faded irregularly. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good. $ 6





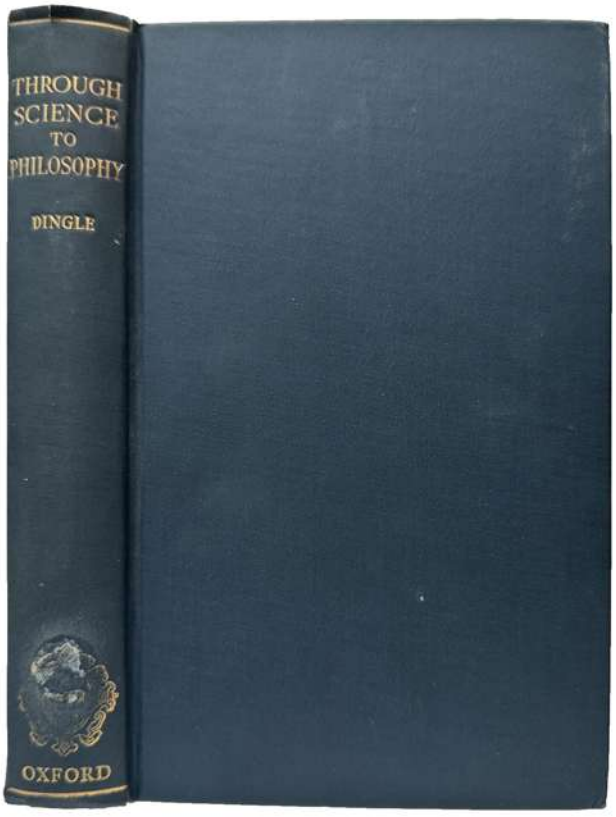
256. **DEWEY, John** (1859-1952). *Experience and Nature*. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1929. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 4a, 443, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, index. Original tan gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamps (see p. 50) of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

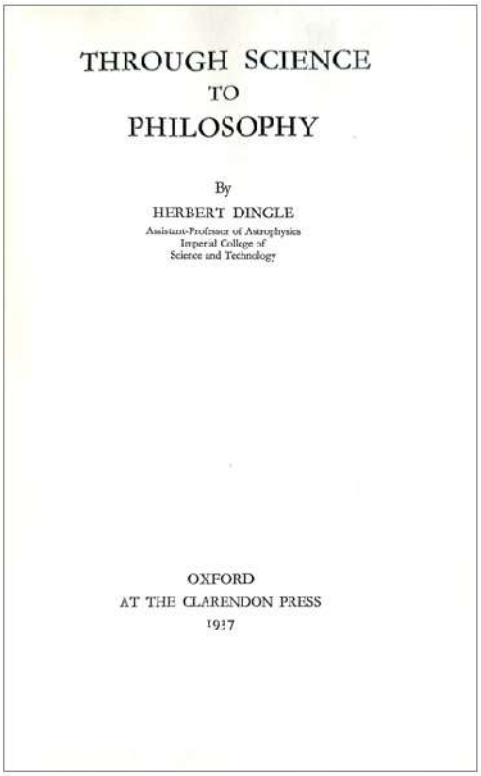
$ 40

Printed in the United States. First issued in 1925 by Open Court Publishing in Chicago; there is also a 1926 issue (containing the same odd pagination). W.W. Norton printed another issue in America (1929). In this issue, printed in America, but distributed in England, contains the same odd pagination "error" in the beginning of the book, showing four pages numbered 1a-4a, at the beginning of the text.

"While each of these works focuses on one particular philosophical theme, Dewey included his major themes in *Experience and Nature*. However, dissatisfied with the response to the first (1925) edition, for the second (1929) edition he rewrote the first chapter and added a Preface in which he stated that the book presented what was later called a new (Kuhnian) paradigm: *'I have not*

striven in this volume for a reconciliation between the new and the old' [E&N:4]. He asserts Kuhnian incommensurability:
'To many the associating of the two words ['experience' and 'nature'] will seem like talking of a round square' but 'I know of no route by which dialectical argument can answer such objections. They arise from association with words and cannot be dealt with argumentatively'. The following can be interpreted now as describing a Kuhnian conversion process: *'One can only hope in the course of the whole discussion to disclose the [new] meanings which are attached to "experience" and "nature," and thus insensibly produce, if one is fortunate, a change in the significations previously attached to them' [all E&N:10]."*




THROUGH SCIENCE
TO
PHILOSOPHY

By
HERBERT DINGLE
Assistant-Professor of Astrophysics
Imperial College of
Science and Technology

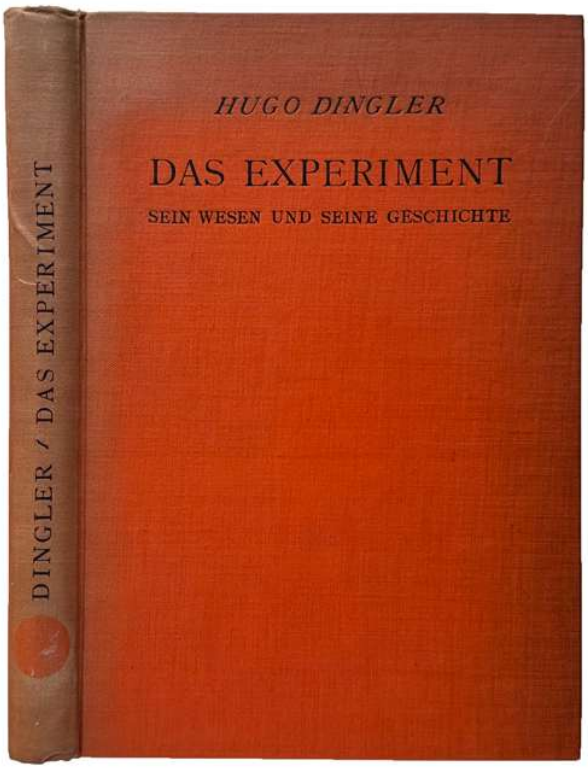
OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1937

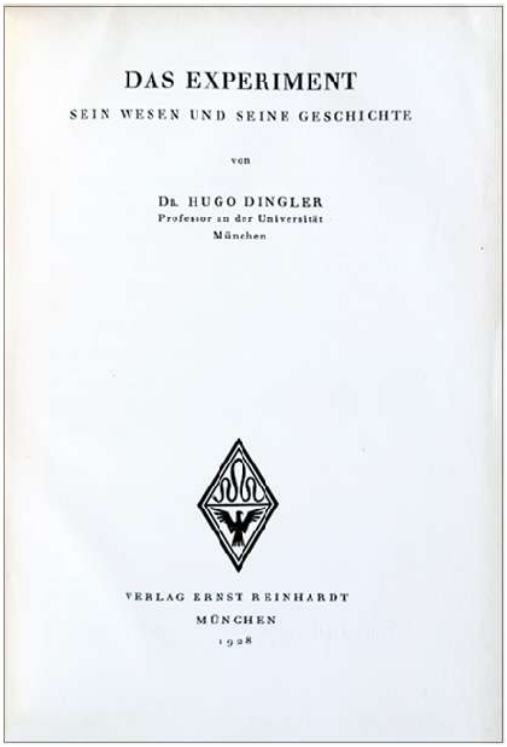
257. **DINGLE, Herbert** (1890-1978). *Through Science to Philosophy*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1937. ¶ First edition. 8vo. vi, [2], 363, [1] pp. Index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; sticker removed from lower spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 20

This volume was based on the author's 1936 Lowell Lectures at Harvard.

Herbert Dingle was an English physicist and philosopher of science, who served as president of the Royal Astronomical Society (1951-1953).



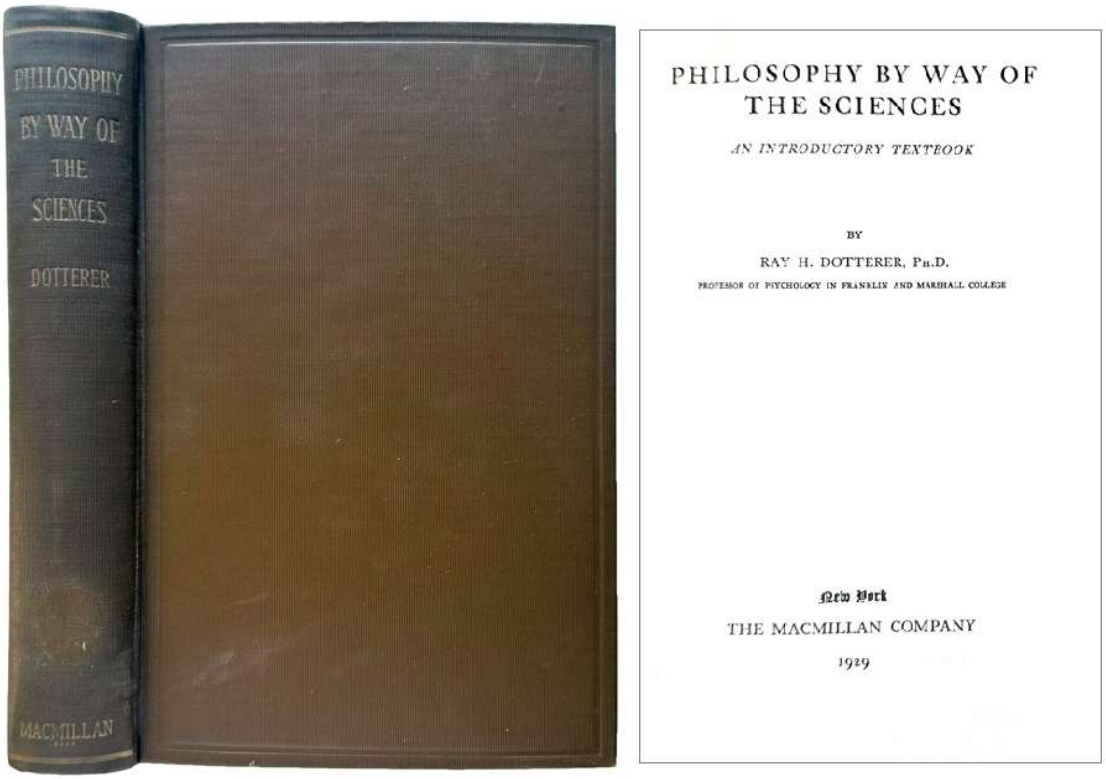


258. **DINGLER, Hugo** (1881-1954). *Das Experiment sein wesen und eins geschichte*. Munich: Ernst Reinhardt, 1928. ¶ 8vo. [VIII], 262, [2] pp. Index. Original black-stamped orange cloth; spine faded, spine sticker removed, cover is a bit dust-struck. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 15

'The Experiment – Its Nature and History'.

Hugo Albert Emil Hermann Dingler was a German scientist and philosopher.



259. **DOTTERER, Ray H**. *Philosophy by Way of the Sciences; an introductory textbook.* New York: Macmillan, 1929. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 469, [1] pp. Index. Original full olive-green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; small sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

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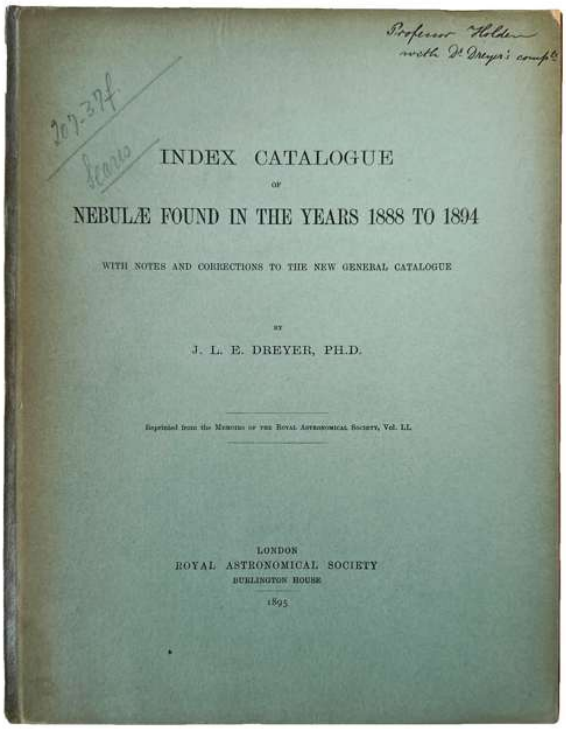
Dotterer was professor of psychology, Franklin and Marshall College.


Professor Holden
with Dr Dreyer's compl.

207-34
Sears

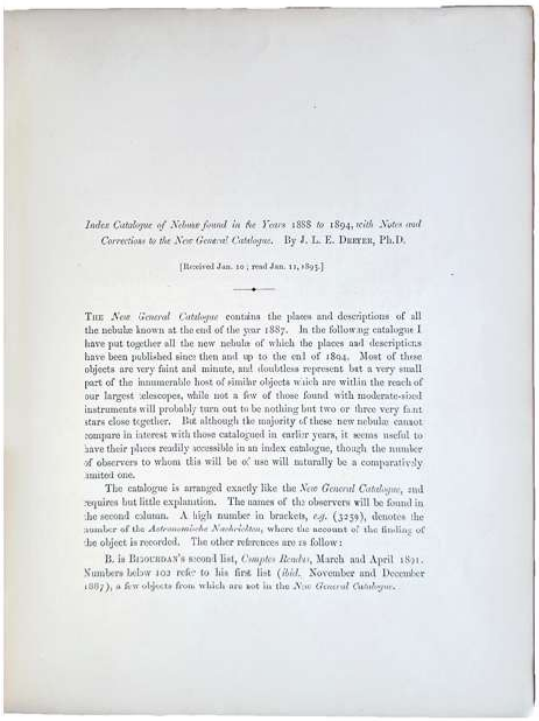
INDEX CATALOGUE
OF
NEBULÆ FOUND IN THE YEARS 1888 TO 1894

WITH NOTES AND CORRECTIONS TO THE NEW GENERAL CATALOGUE

BY
J. L. E. DREYER, PH.D.

Reprinted from the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, Vol. LI.

LONDON
ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY
BURLINGTON HOUSE
1895


Index Catalogue of Nebulæ found in the Years 1888 to 1894, with Notes and Corrections to the New General Catalogue. By J. L. E. Dreyer, Ph.D.

[Received Jan. 10; read Jan. 11, 1895.]

The *New General Catalogue* contains the places and descriptions of all the nebulæ known at the end of the year 1887. In the following catalogue I have put together all the new nebulæ of which the places and descriptions have been published since then and up to the end of 1894. Most of these objects are very faint and minute, and doubtless represent but a very small part of the immeasurable host of similar objects which are within the reach of our largest telescopes, while not a few of those found with moderate-sized instruments will probably turn out to be nothing but two or three very faint stars close together. But although the majority of these new nebulæ cannot compare in interest with those catalogued in earlier years, it seems useful to have their places readily accessible in an index catalogue, though the number of observers to whom this will be of use will naturally be a comparatively limited one.

The catalogue is arranged exactly like the *New General Catalogue*, and requires but little explanation. The names of the observers will be found in the second column. A high number in brackets, *e.g.* (3258), denotes the number of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, where the account of the finding of the object is recorded. The other references are as follow:

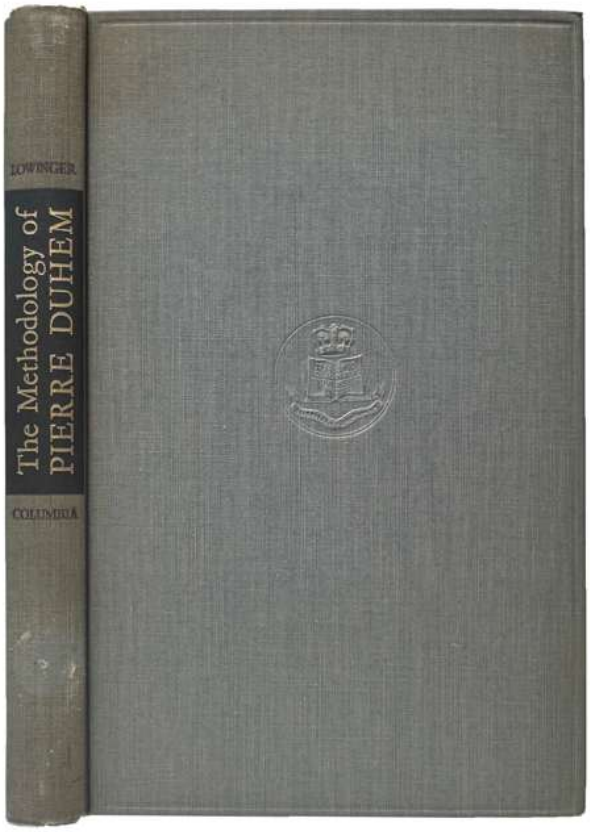
B. is Bigourdan's second list, *Comptes Rendus*, March and April 1891. Numbers below 103 refer to his first list (*ibid.* November and December 1887), a few objects from which are not in the *New General Catalogue*.

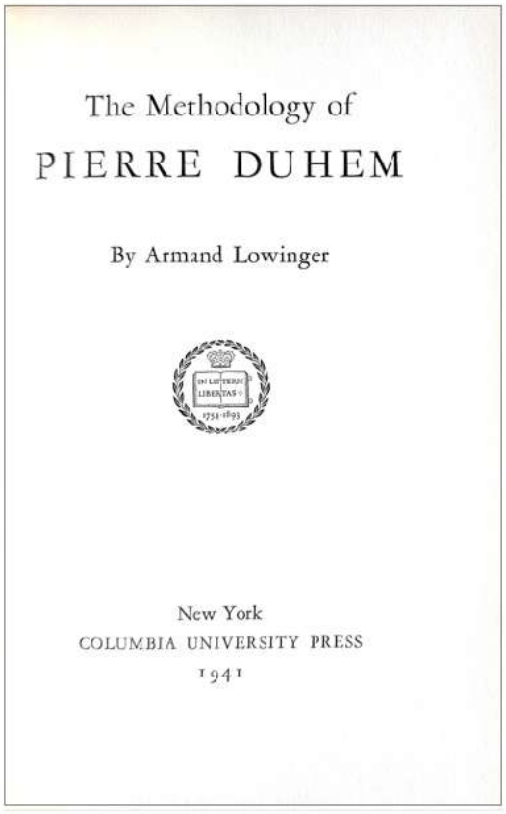
260. **DREYER, J. L. E**. [**John Louis Emil**] (1852-1926). *Index Catalogue of Nebulae found in the years 1888 to 1894 with notes and corrections to the new general catalogue*. London: Royal Astronomical Society, 1895. ¶ Series: Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, vol. LI. 4to. pp. [185]-228. Index. Original full green printed boards; spine reinforced with kozo. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION from the author, Dreyer, to Edward Singleton Holden, with his compliments; ownership signature of Frederick Hanley Seares. Very good. RARE.

$ 40

John Louis Emil Dreyer [also Johan Ludvig Emil Dreyer], was a Danish astronomer and historian, who spent most of his career working in Ireland. He spent the last decade of his life in Oxford, England.

PROVENANCE: [1] Edward Singleton Holden (1846-1914) was an American astronomer and the fifth president of the University of California. [2] Frederick Hanley Seares (1873-1964) was an American astronomer. He worked at Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, and won the Bruce Medal in 1940.

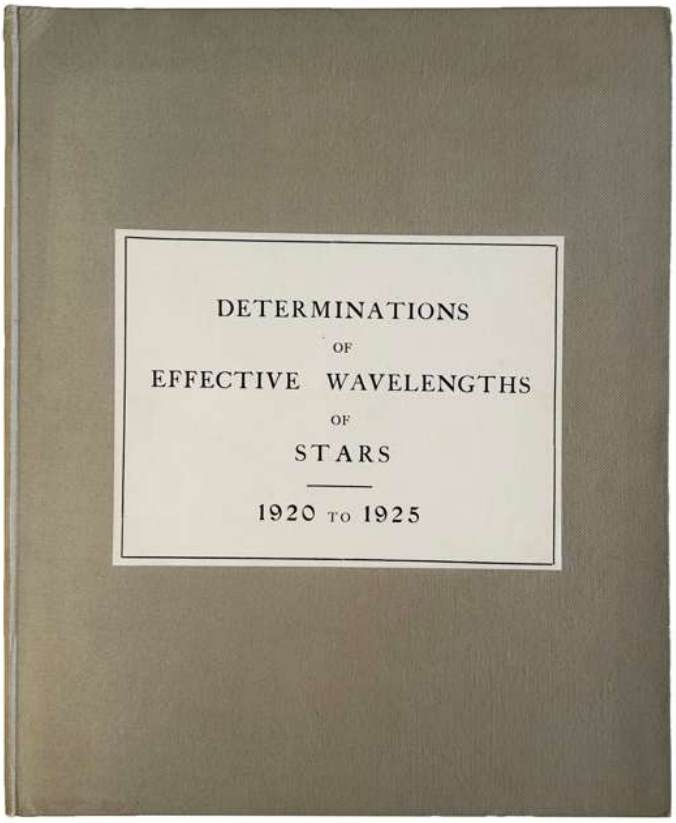


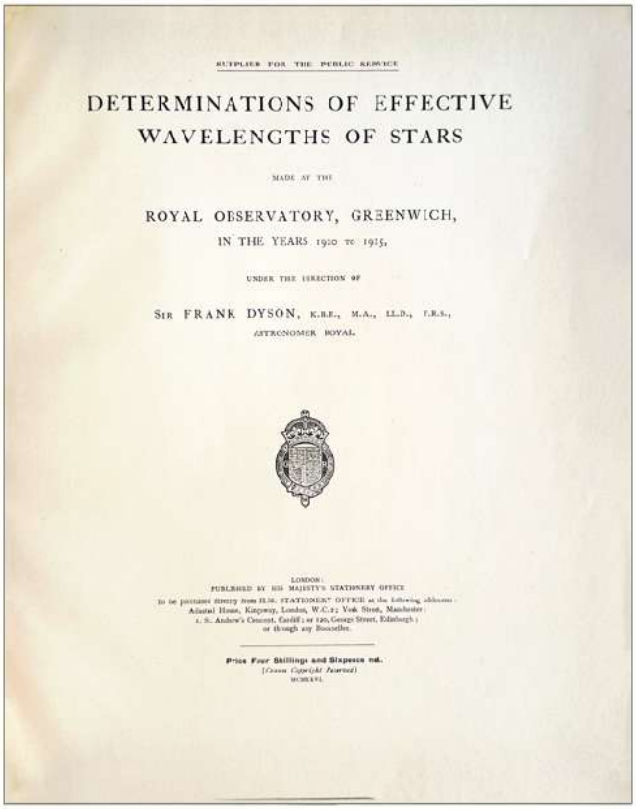

The Methodology of
PIERRE DUHEM

By Armand Lowinger

New York
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
1941

261. [**DUHEM, Pierre** (1861-1916)] **Armand LOWINGER** (1909-). *The Methodology of Pierre Duhem.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. ¶ Small 8vo. [x], 184 pp. Index. Original gray blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, dark brown colored spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 40



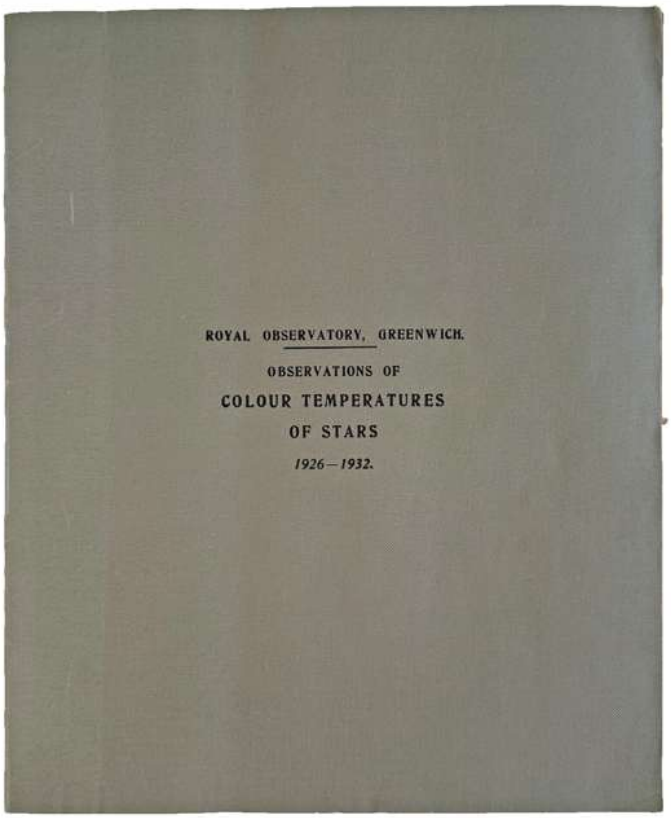


F.H. Seares' copy with his notes

262. **DYSON, Frank Watson** (1868-1939), KBE, FRS, FRSE. *Determinations of Effective Wavelengths of Stars made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the years 1920 to 1925*. London: HSO, 1926. ¶ 4to. [2], 58 pp. Numerous charts. Original full gray cloth boards, large printed paper title label on upper cover. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Ownership signature of F.H. Seares. Very good.

$ 25

With the personal notes of Frederick Hanley Seares, written in pencil.

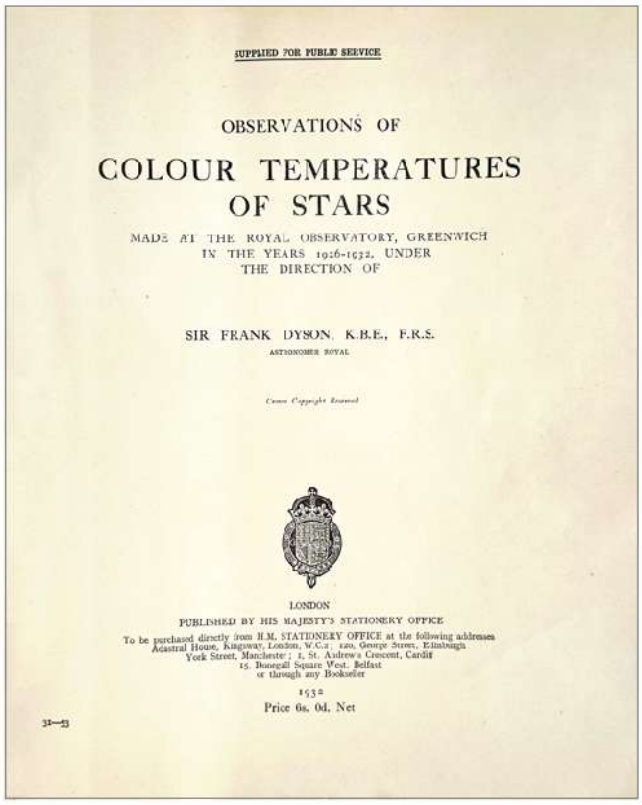

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

OBSERVATIONS OF

COLOUR TEMPERATURES

OF STARS

1926—1932.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COLOUR TEMPERATURES OF STARS

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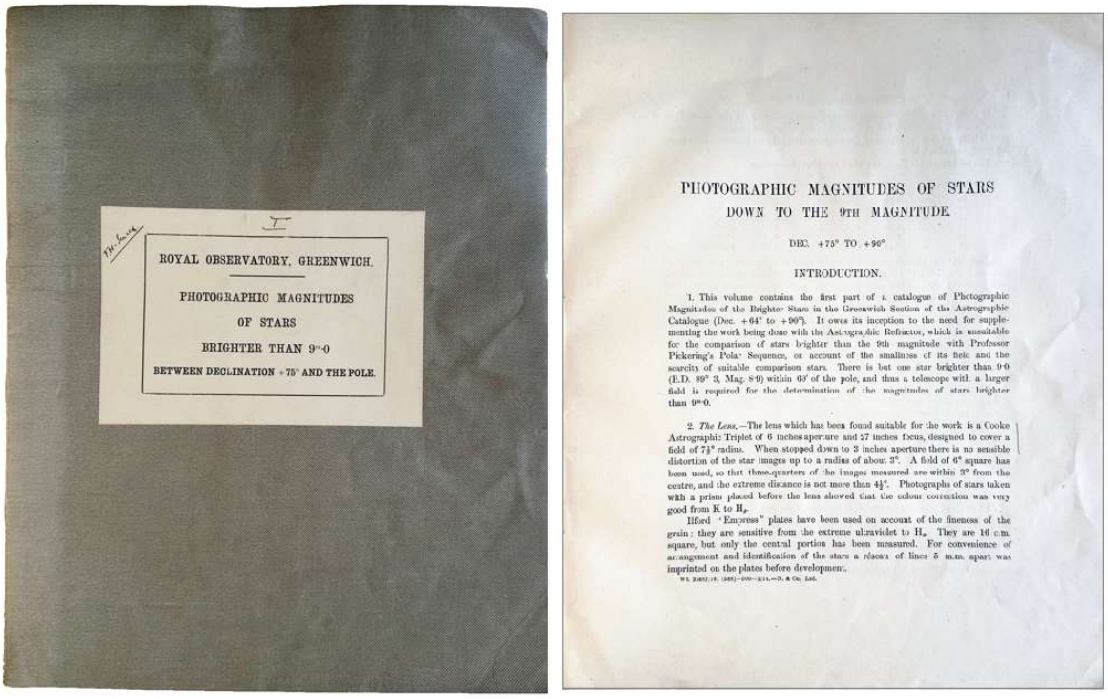
31—53

263. **DYSON, Frank Watson** (1868-1939), KBE, FRS, FRSE. *Observations of Colour Temperatures of Stars made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the years 1926-1932*. London: HMSO, 1932. ¶ 4to. iii, [1], 63, [1] pp. Frontispiece, numerous diagrams, 5 tables. Original full gray cloth boards, large printed paper title label on upper cover. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Ownership signature of F.H. Seares. $ 25



F.H. Seares' copy with his notes

264. **DYSON, Frank Watson** (1868-1939), KBE, FRS, FRSE. *Photographic Magnitudes of Stars Brighter than 9m 0 between declination +75 [degrees] and the pole determined at the Royal Observatory. Greenwich*. London: HMSO, 1913-14. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. 34; 61 pp. Numerous charts. Later full gray limp cloth, printed paper title label on upper cover. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Ownership signature of F.H. Seares. Rare.

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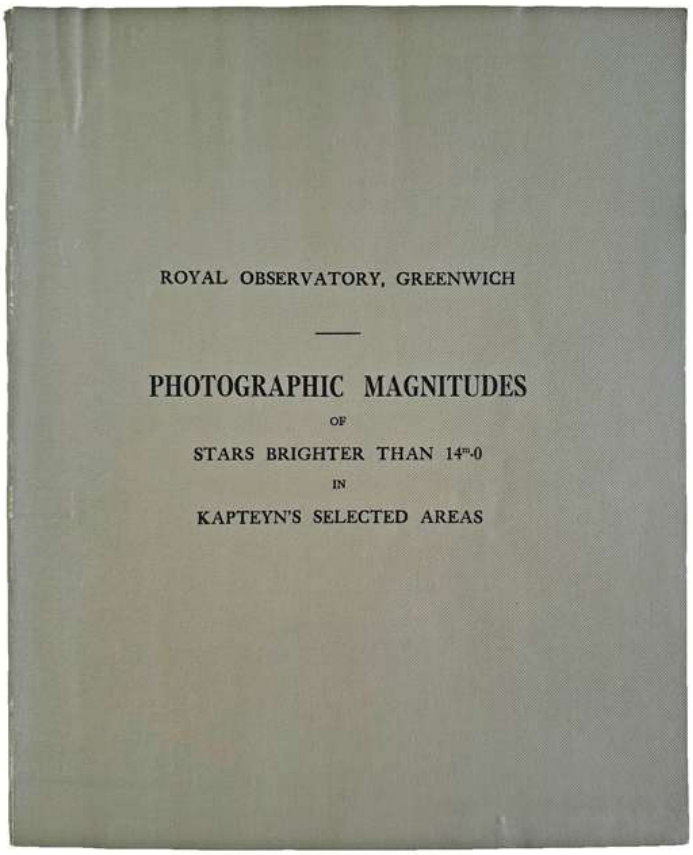
With the personal notes of Frederick Hanley Seares, written in pencil, throughout the 1913 work. The 1914 part is devoid of handwritten annotations.

PROVENANCE: Frederick Hanley Seares (1873-1964) was an American astronomer. He worked at Mount Wilson Observatory and won the Bruce Medal in 1940.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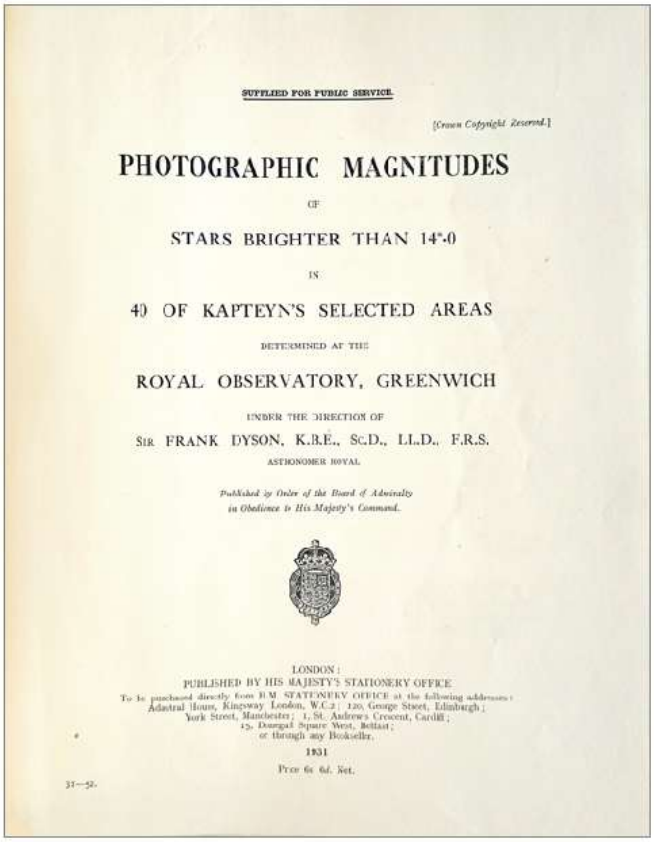
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31—52.

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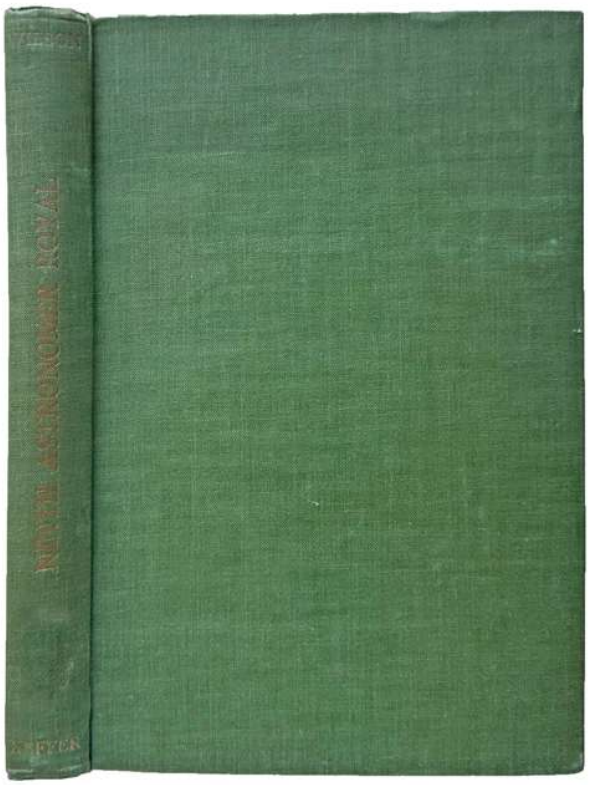
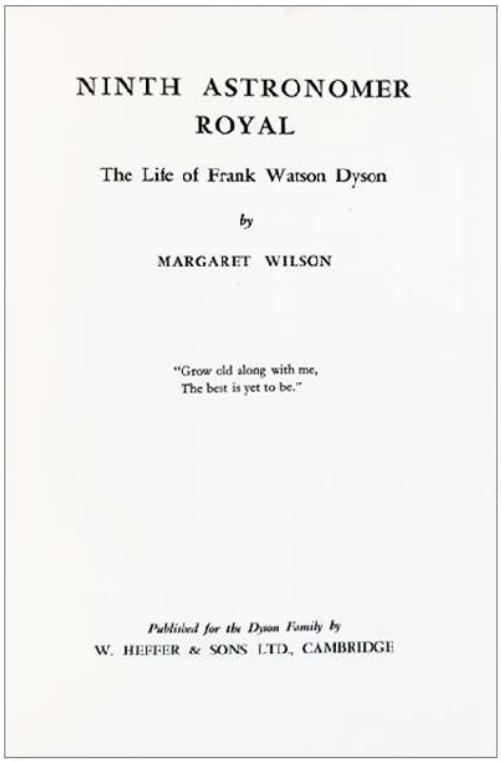
265. **DYSON, Frank Watson** (1868-1939), KBE, FRS, FRSE. *Photographic Magnitudes of Stars Brighter than 14m.0 in 40 of Kapteyn's selected areas determined at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.* London: HMSO, 1931. ¶ 4to. 69, [1] pp. Numerous tables. Original full gray limp cloth, title printed on upper cover. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate. Ownership signature of F.H. Seares.

$ 25

Sir Frank Dyson, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Astronomer Royal.



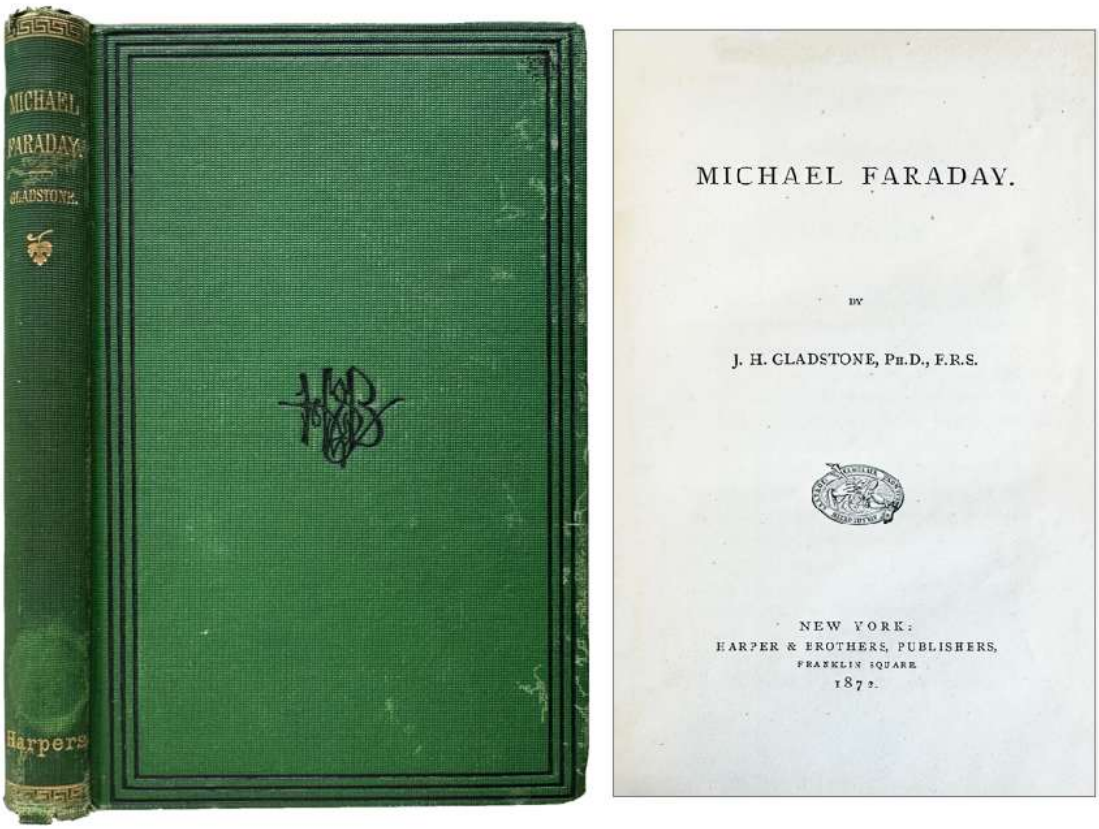


266. [**DYSON, Frank Watson** (1868-1939), KBE, FRS, FRSE] **Margaret WILSON**. *Ninth Astronomer Royal*. Cambridge: W. Heffer & Sons, 1951. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xiv, [2], 294 pp. Plates, index. Original green cloth, gilt-stamped title. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 50

This biography was written by Dyson's daughter, Margaret Wilson.

Sir Frank Watson Dyson, KBE, FRS, FRSE was an English astronomer and the ninth Astronomer Royal. He is remembered today largely for introducing the Greenwich time signal ("six pips") to BBC radio, and for the role he played in proving Einstein's theory of general relativity. He was knighted in 1915 and appointed KBE in 1926. He retired in 1933 and died at sea on board the 'Ascanius' returning from Australia on 25 May 1939. He was buried at sea the same day.

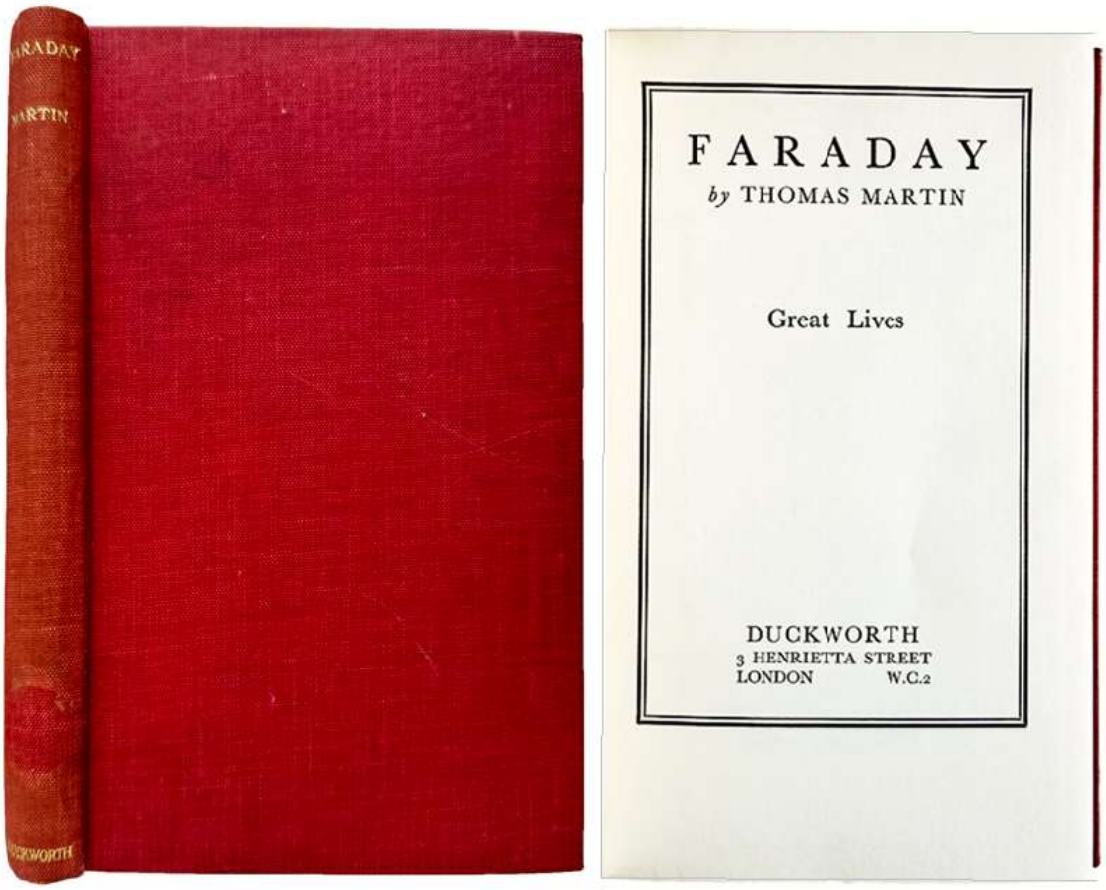


Early Biographical Treatment

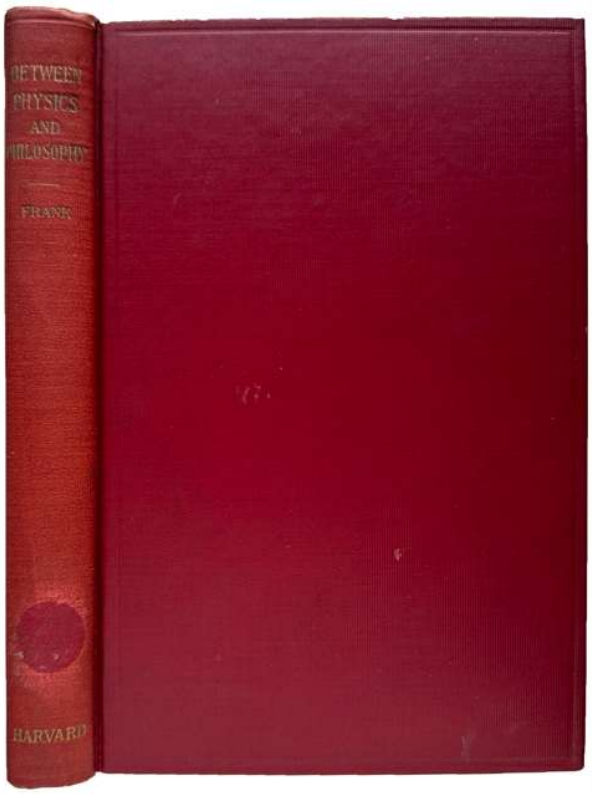
267. [**FARADAY, Michael** (1791-1867)] **J.H. [John Hall] GLADSTONE** (1827-1902). *Michael Faraday.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1872. ¶ Small 8vo. vi, [2], (9)-223, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, index. Original full green cloth, with triple black rules, gilt-stamped spine; spine ends frayed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good+.

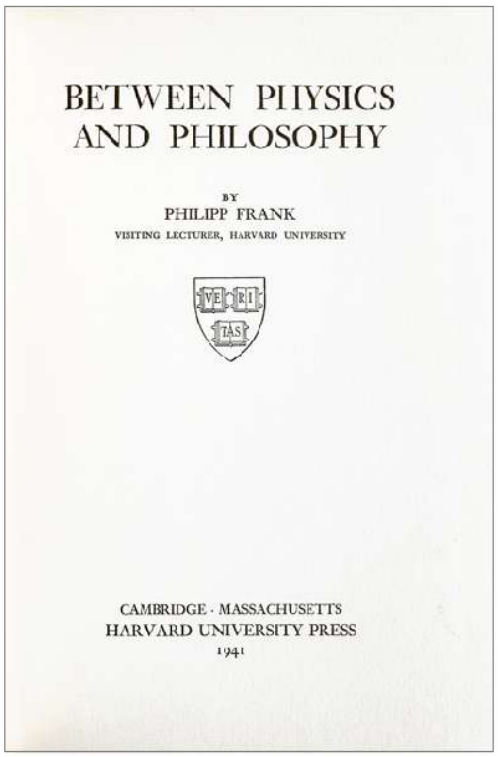
$ 30

John Hall Gladstone FRS was a British chemist, who served as President of the *Physical Society* 1874-1876 and was President of the *Chemical Society* 1877–1879.



268. [**FARADAY, Michael** (1791-1867)] **Thomas MARTIN**. *Faraday. Great lives.* London: Duckworth, 1934. ¶ Small 8vo. 144 pp. Original full red gilt-stamped cloth; spine sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 35




BETWEEN PHYSICS
AND PHILOSOPHY

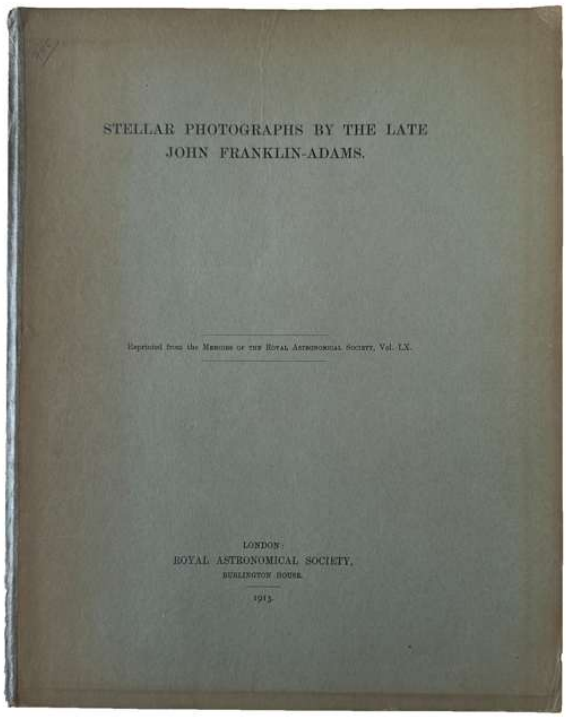
BY
PHILIPP FRANK
VISITING LECTURER, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1941

269. **FRANK, Philipp** (1884-1966). *Between Physics and Philosophy*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1941. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 238 pp. Index. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; small spine sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 25

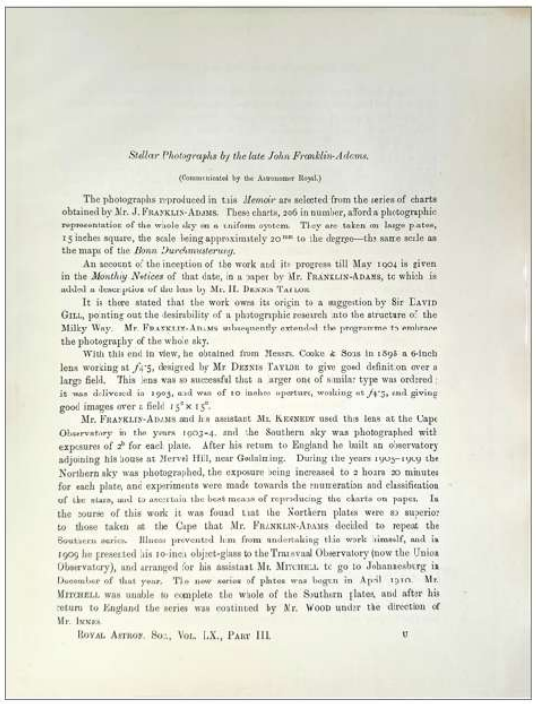
Philipp Frank was an Austrian-American physicist, mathematician and philosopher of the early-to-mid 20th century. He was a logical positivist, and a member of the Vienna Circle. He was influenced by Mach and was one of the Machists criticised by Lenin in Materialism and Empirio-criticism.


STELLAR PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE LATE
JOHN FRANKLIN-ADAMS.

Reprinted from the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, Vol. LX.

LONDON:
ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY,
BURLINGTON HOUSE.

1913.


Stellar Photographs by the late John Franklin-Adams.

(Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.)

The photographs reproduced in this *Memoir* are selected from the series of charts obtained by Mr. J. Franklin-Adams. These charts, 206 in number, afford a photographic representation of the whole sky on a uniform system. They are taken on large plates, 15 inches square, the scale being approximately 20^{mm} to the degree—the same scale as the maps of the *Bonn Durchmusterung*.

An account of the inception of the work and its progress till May 1904 is given in the *Monthly Notices* of that date, in a paper by Mr. Franklin-Adams, to which is added a description of the lens by Mr. H. Dennis Taylor.

It is there stated that the work owes its origin to a suggestion by Sir David Gill, pointing out the desirability of a photographic research into the structure of the Milky Way. Mr. Franklin-Adams subsequently extended the programme to embrace the photography of the whole sky.

With this end in view, he obtained from Messrs. Cooke & Sons in 1898 a 6-inch lens working at $f/5$, designed by Mr Dennis Taylor to give good definition over a large field. This lens was so successful that a larger one of similar type was ordered: it was delivered in 1903, and was of 10 inches aperture, working at $f/5$, and giving good images over a field $15° \times 15°$.

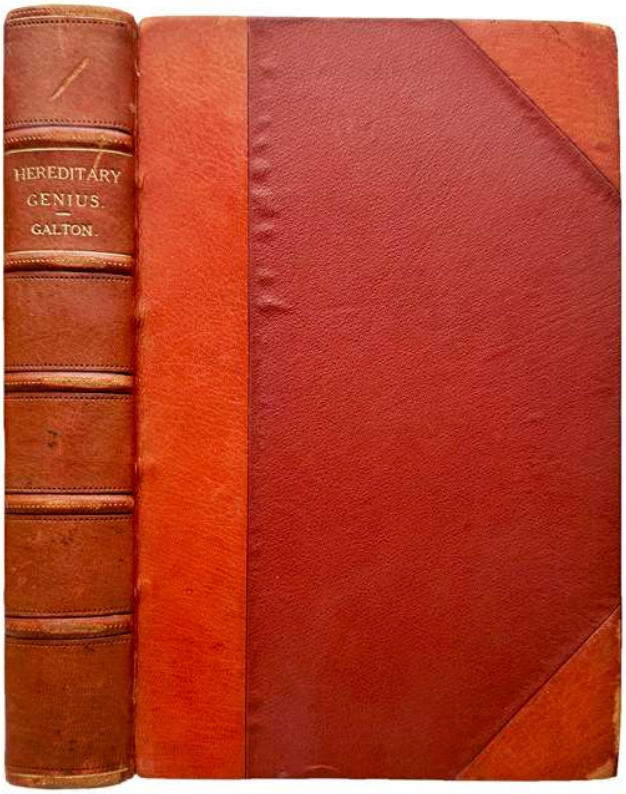
Mr. Franklin-Adams and his assistant Mr. Kennedy used this lens at the Cape Observatory in the years 1903-4, and the Southern sky was photographed with exposures of 2^h for each plate. After his return to England he built an observatory adjoining his house at Mervel Hill, near Godalming. During the years 1905-1909 the Northern sky was photographed, the exposure being increased to 2 hours 20 minutes for each plate, and experiments were made towards the enumeration and classification of the stars, and to ascertain the best means of reproducing the charts on paper. In the course of this work it was found that the Northern plates were so superior to those taken at the Cape that Mr. Franklin-Adams decided to repeat the Southern series. Illness prevented him from undertaking this work himself, and in 1909 he presented his 10-inch object-glass to the Transvaal Observatory (now the Union Observatory), and arranged for his assistant Mr. Mitchell to go to Johannesburg in December of that year. The new series of plates was begun in April 1910. Mr. Mitchell was unable to complete the whole of the Southern plates, and after his return to England the series was continued by Mr. Wood under the direction of Mr. Innes.

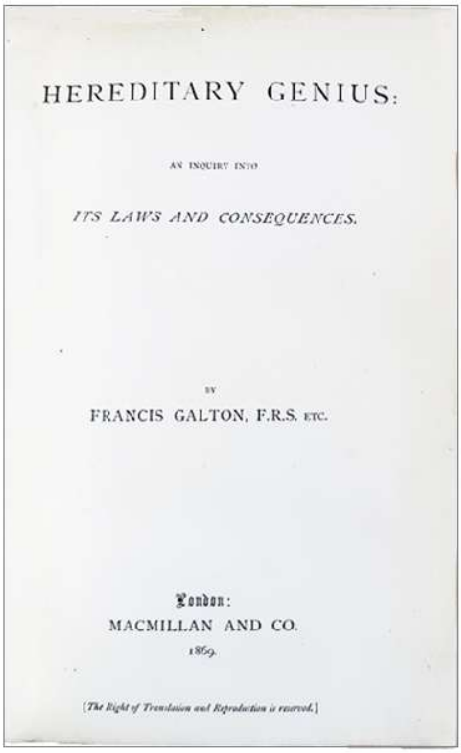
270. **FRANKLIN-ADAMS, John** (c.1843-1912). *Stellar Photographs by the Late John Franklin-Adams.* London: Royal Astronomical Society, 1913. ¶ Series: *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, LX. 4to. [141]-144 pp. 11 plates. Original green printed boards, spine reinforced with kozo. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate. Ownership initials of F.H. Seares. Rare.

$ 35

John Franklin-Adams was an amateur astronomer who made valuable contributions in this field, with his "photographic star-charting and developing a branch of astronomy which deals with stellar magnitudes and statistics." – D. Gill, *Obituary: John Franklin-Adams*, within: *The Observatory*, Vol. 35, p. 330-334 (1912).

PROVENANCE: Frederick Hanley Seares (1873-1964) was an American astronomer. He worked at Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, and won the Bruce Medal in 1940.




HEREDITARY GENIUS:

AN INQUIRY INTO

ITS LAWS AND CONSEQUENCES.

BY

FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S. ETC.

London:
MACMILLAN AND CO.
1869.

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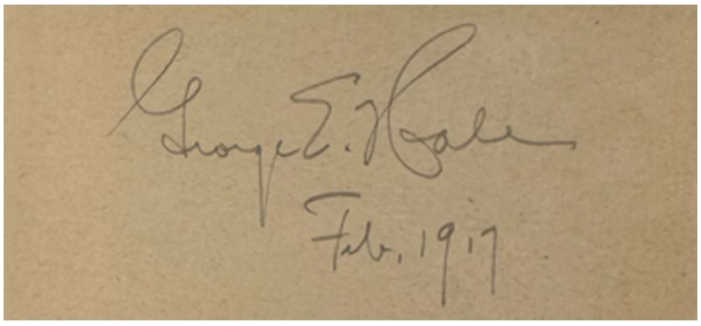


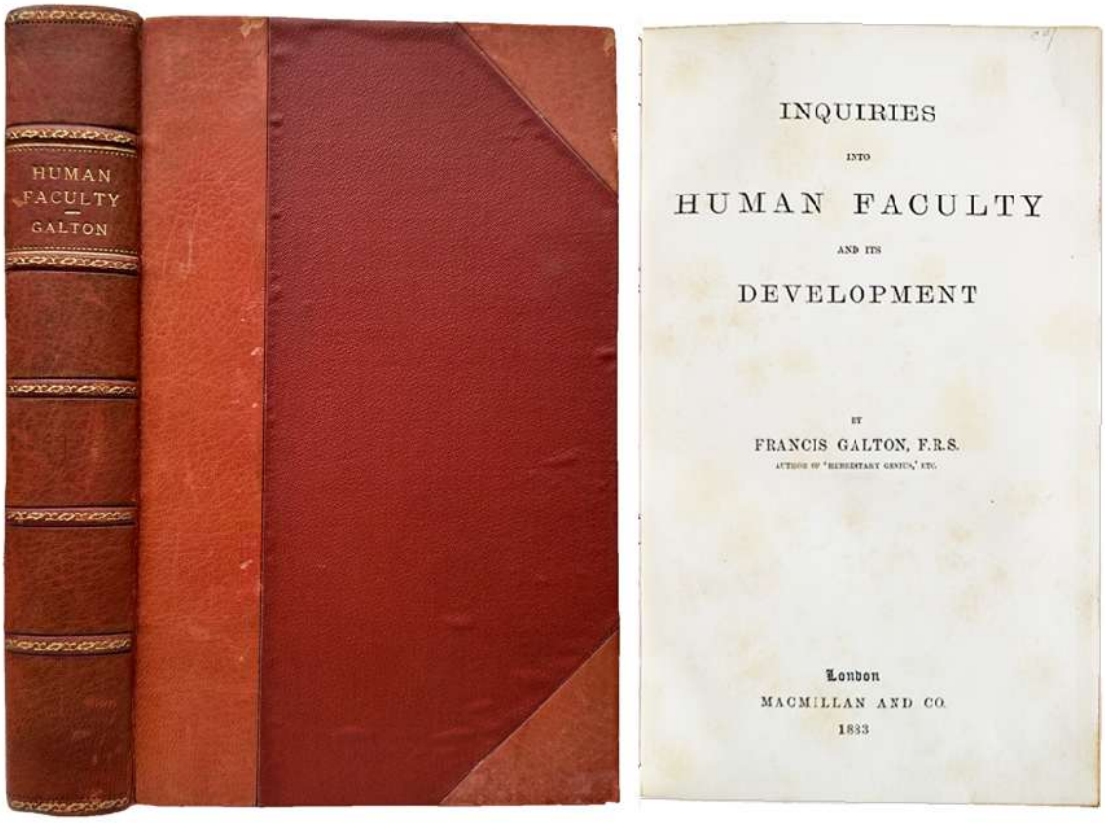
Signed by George E. Hale, 1917

271. **GALTON, Francis** (1822-1911). *Hereditary Genius: an inquiry into its laws and consequences*. London: Macmillan, 1869. ¶ 8vo. vi, [2], 390, [2] pp. 2 folding tables, index. Custom half calf, maroon cloth, spine with gilt-stamped bands and title; rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Signed by George E. Hale, Feb. 1917. Good+.

$ 500

First edition. This study convinced him that man's talent and character are inherited and that by proper planning man can direct his own evolution.

§ Garrison and Morton, 226; Sturtevant, *A History of Genetics*, p. 126.



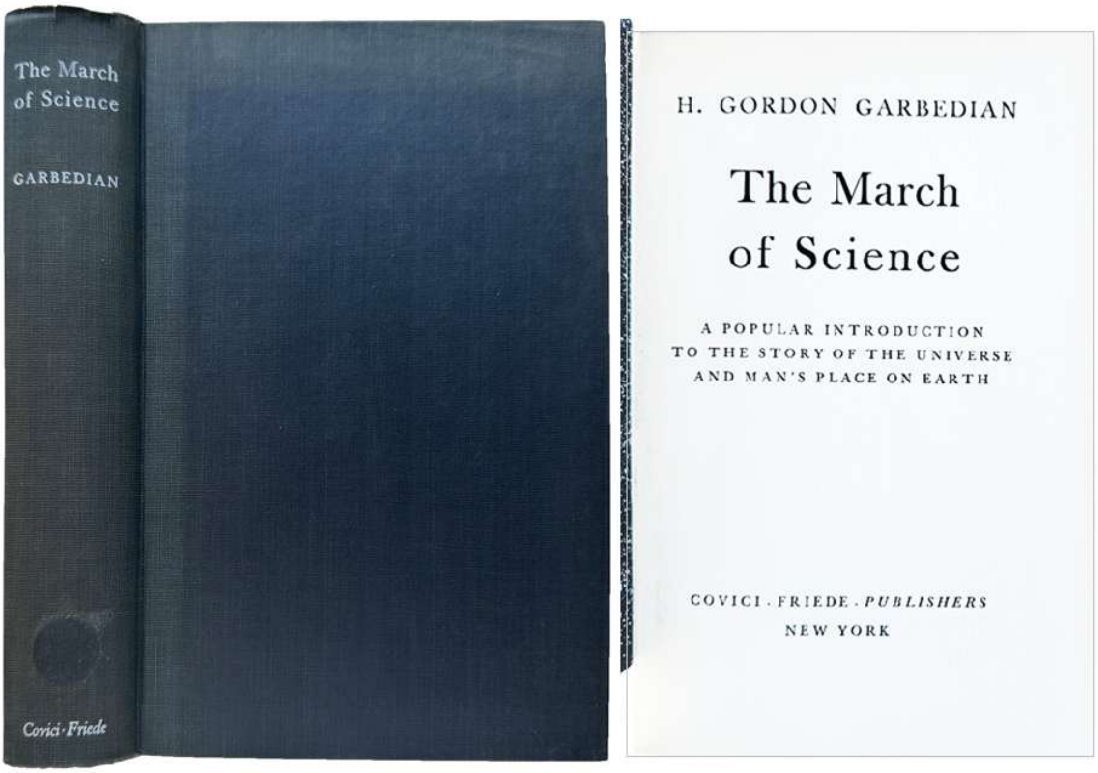
Signed by George E. Hale

272. **GALTON, Francis** (1822-1911). *Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development*. London: Macmillan, 1883. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 387, [1] pp. Original photographic mounted frontispiece, 4 plates (1 in full color), a couple of figs., index; title lightly foxed, final plates ius trimmed with the loss of the plate number IV on top of the plate, due to binding's decision; foxed. Custom half calf, maroon cloth, spine with gilt-stamped bands and title; rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Signed by George E. Hale. Good+.

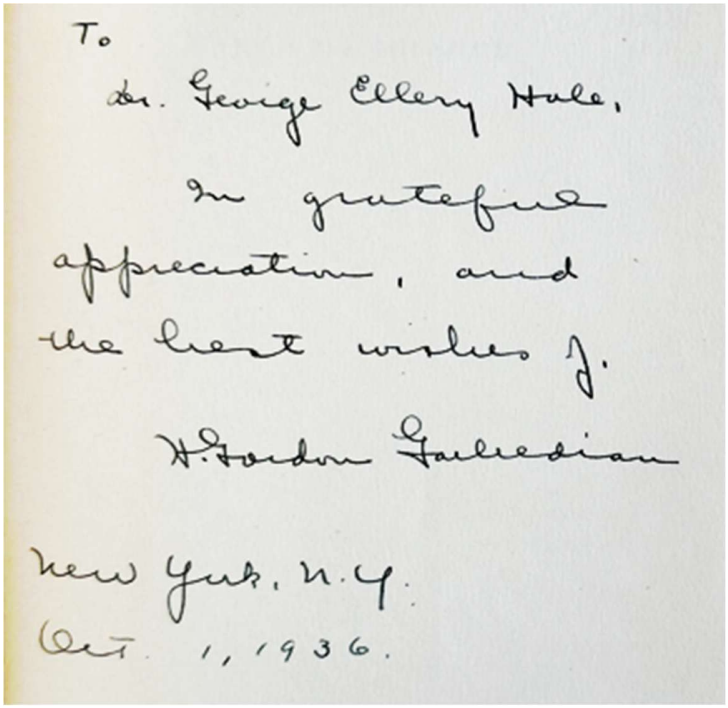
$ 225

First edition. The steady and pitiless march of the hidden weaknesses in our constitutions, through illness to death, is painfully revealed by these histories of twins. In this text he also references the idea of eugenics and coined the term for the first time.

[272] GALTON – Signed by George Ellery Hale



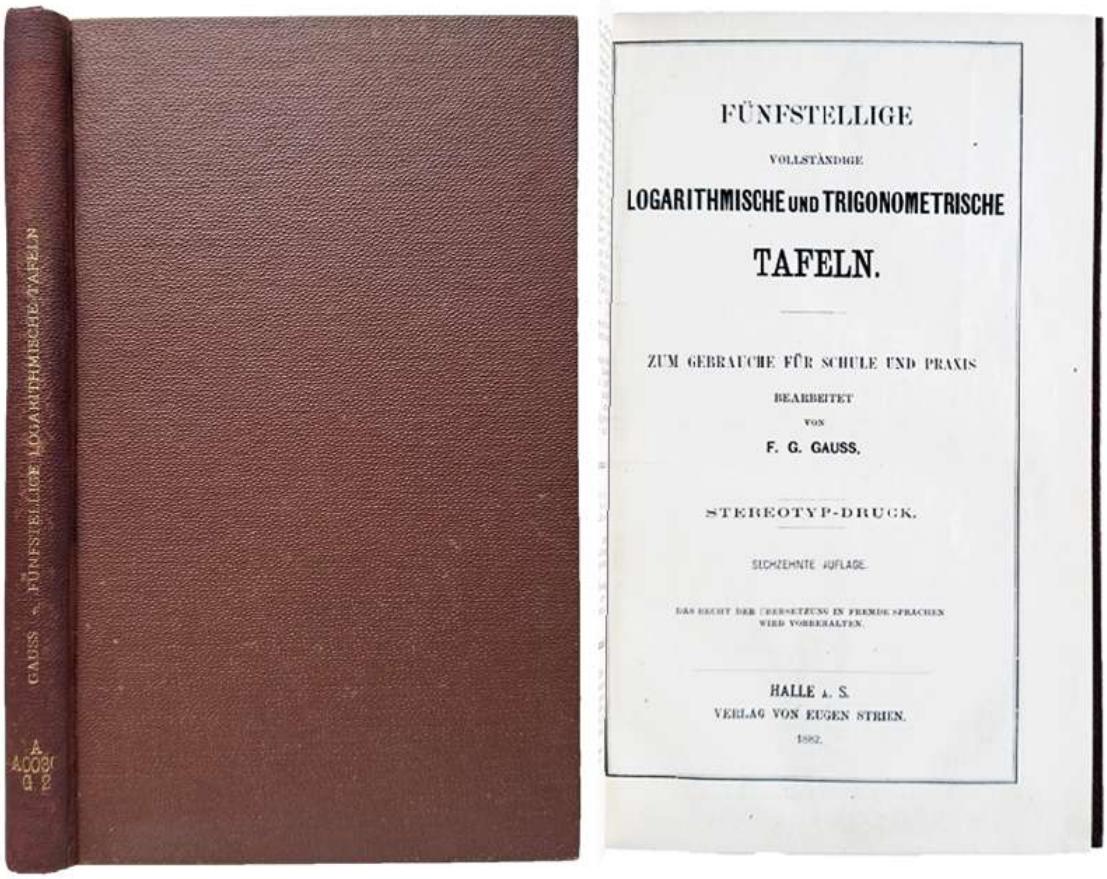
273. **GARBEDIAN, H. Gordon**. *The March of Science; a popular introduction to the story of the universe and man's place on earth*. New York: Covici Friede, 1936. ¶ 8vo. viii, [4], 13-320 pp. Plates, index. Original slate-gray-black cloth with silver-stamping; fading, a bit dry(!). Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. INSCRIBED by the author to Dr. George Ellery Hale "In



grateful appreciation, and the best wishes of . . . New York, NY Oct. 1, 1936. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 5

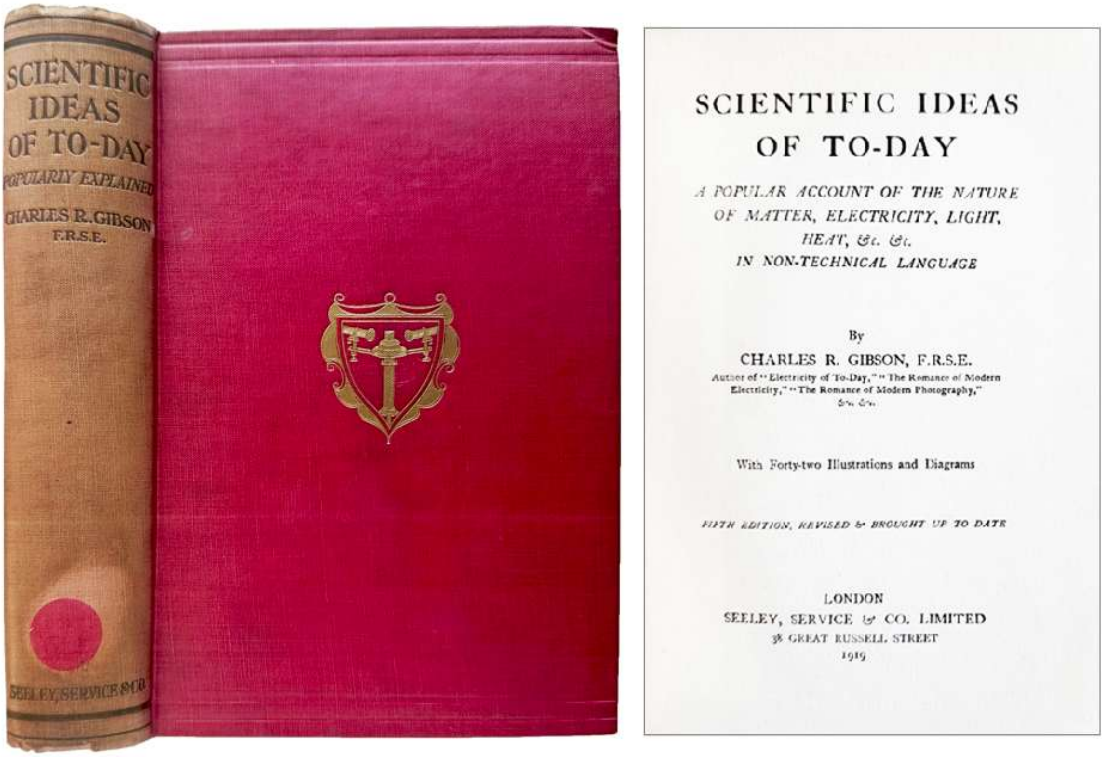
H. Gordon Garbedian was a science writer for the *New York Times*.



274. **GAUSS, Friedrich Gustav** (1829-1915). *Fünfstellige vollständige Logarithmische und Trigonometrische Tafeln. Zum gebrauche für Schule und Praxis. Stereotyp-druck. Sechzehnte Auflage*. Halle: Eugen Strien, 1882. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 145, [1], XLIV, [2] pp. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; ownership signature [and bookplate] of R.S. Woodward, 1883.

$ 5

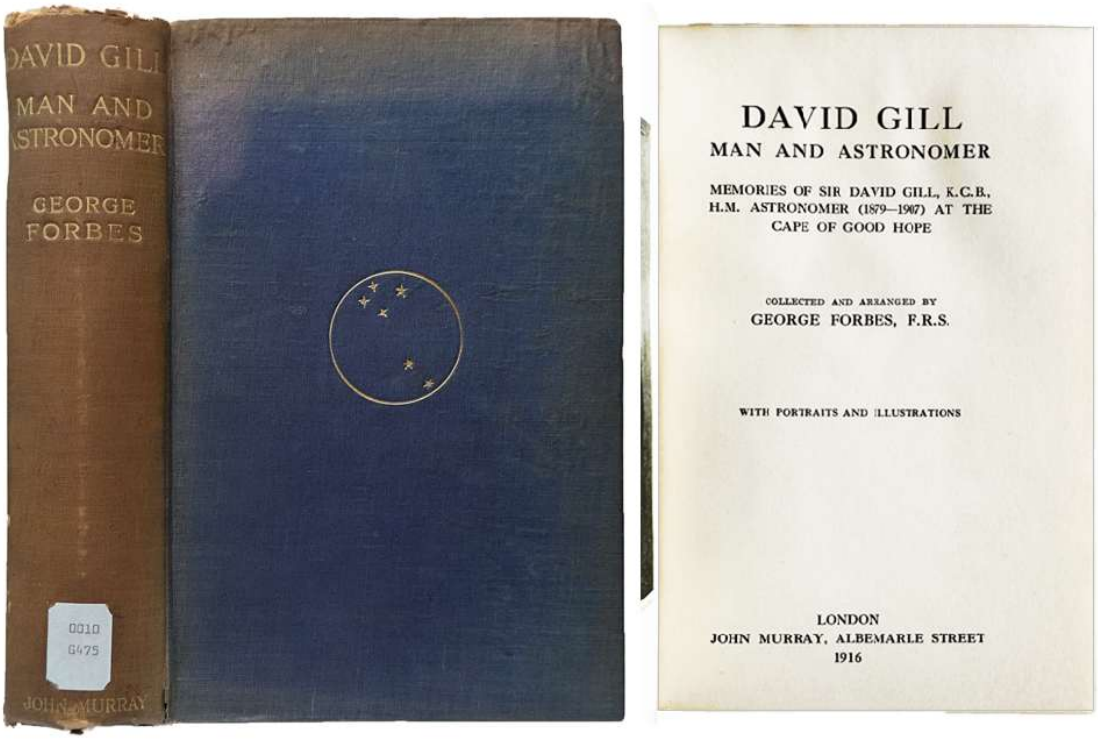
PROVENANCE: Robert Simpson Woodward 1849-1924), physicist, mathematician, and geophysicist, was president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington (1904-1921). He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1896. In 1898-1900 he was president of the American Mathematical Society, and in 1900 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.



275. **GIBSON, Charles R.** (1870-1931). *Scientific Ideas of To-Day; a popular account of the nature of matter, electricity, light, heat, &c. &c. in non-technical language. Fifth edition, revised & brought up to date*. London: Seeley, Service, 1919. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 15-343, [1], [8], 16 pp. Numerous plates, figs., index, ads. Original blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded, sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 8

One of many books Gibson wrote for teaching science to children.



276. [**GILL, David** (1843-1914)] **George FORBES**, F.R.S. (1849-1936). *David Gill man and astronomer; memories of Sir David Gill, K.C.B., H.M. Astronomer (1879-1907) at the Cape of Good Hope*. London: John Murray, 1916. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 418, [2] pp. Frontispiece, 13 plates, index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; faded, heavily worn, waterstaining, later permanent library-sticker applied to spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate 'Aster Viaticum Meum'. Good-.

$ 10

Sir David Gill was a Scottish astronomer who spent most of his career as H.M. Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope.

GREEK THINKERS

A HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY

BY THEODOR GOMPERZ

PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, AND MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY; HON. LL.D., DUBLIN; HON. PH.D., KÖNIGSBERG

AUTHORIZED EDITION

VOLUME I

TRANSLATED BY

LAURIE MAGNUS, M.A.

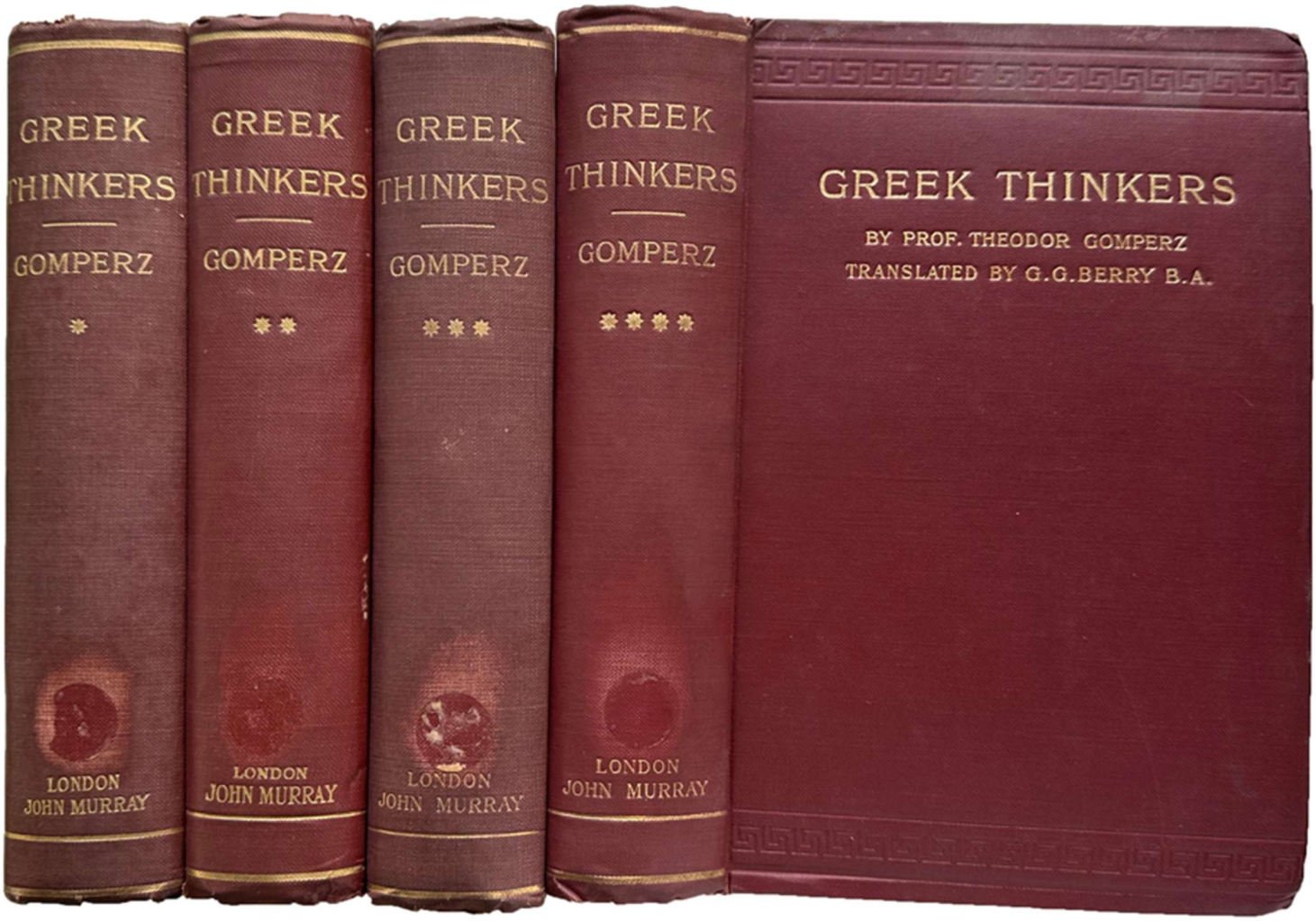
MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET

1906

[277] Gomperz

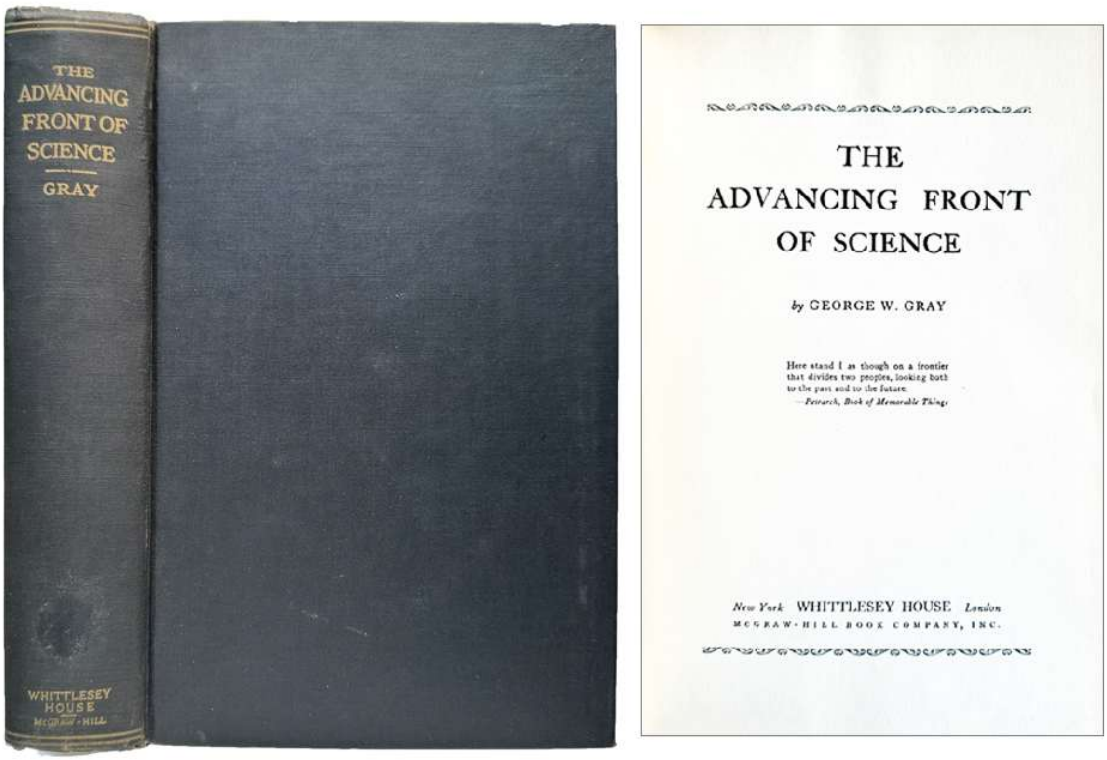


277. **GOMPERZ, Theodor** (1832-1912). *Greek Thinkers; a history of ancient philosophy. Translated by Laurie Magnus. Authorized edition*. London: John Murray, 1906, 1905, 1912. ¶ 4 volumes. 8vo. xv, [1], 610; xii, 397, [1]; vii, [1], 386, [2]; xvii, 587, [1] pp. Original full brick-red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed, stickers removed from spines. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good +. Scarce. Complete.

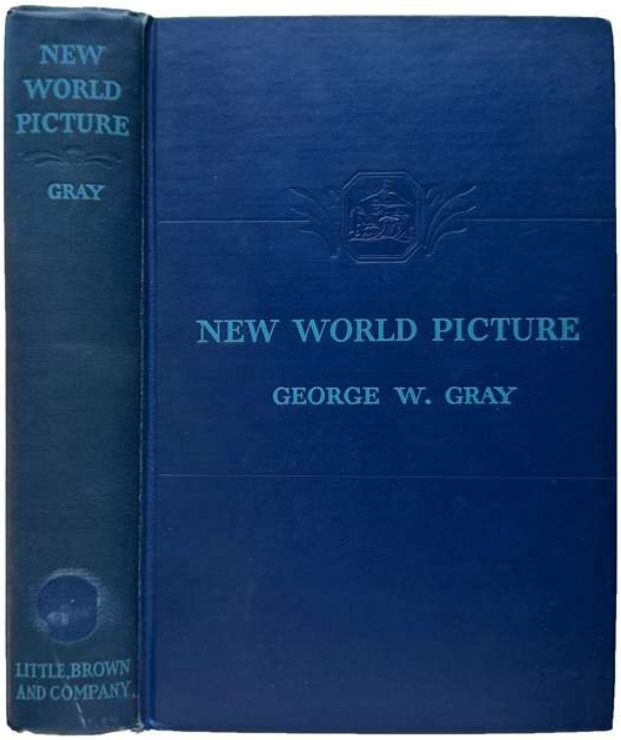
$ 225

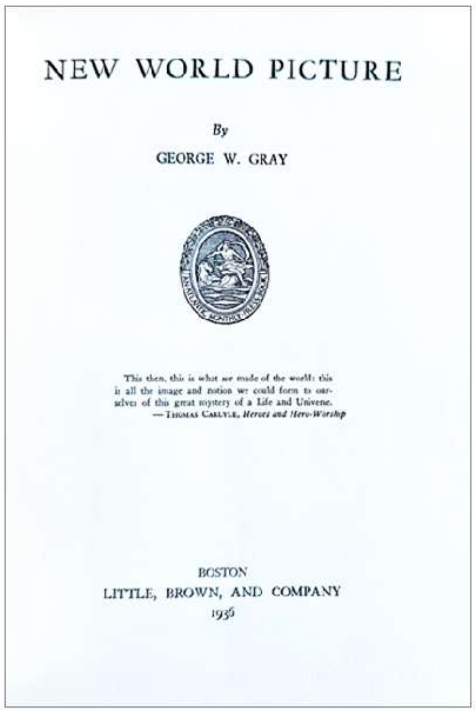
English edition. Books 1: The beginnings. 2: From metaphysics to positive science. 3-4: The age of enlightenment. 1901.

Theodor Gomperz was an Austrian philosopher and classical scholar, is remembered chiefly for his *Griechische Denker: eine Geschichte der antiken Philosophie*, 2 vol. (1893–1902; *Greek Thinkers: A History of Ancient Philosophy*, 4 vol., 1901–12). He resigned his professorship at Vienna in order to devote all his energy to his magnum opus *Griechische Denker* ("Greek Thinkers" – this work), which first appeared in 1893. Laurie Magnu (1872-1933), and George Godfrey Berry of Balliol College, Oxford, translators.



278. **GRAY, George W. [William]** (1886-ca.1960?). *The Advancing Front of Science*. New York: Whittlesey House; McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1937. ¶ Third printing. 8vo. xiii, [1], 364 pp. Figures, index. Original black yellow-stamped cloth; rubbed, spine sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good +. $ 5




NEW WORLD PICTURE

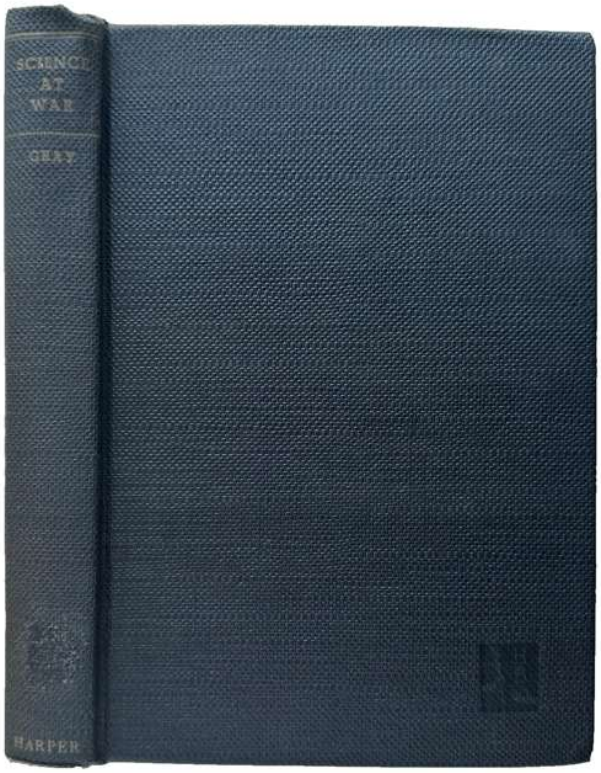
By

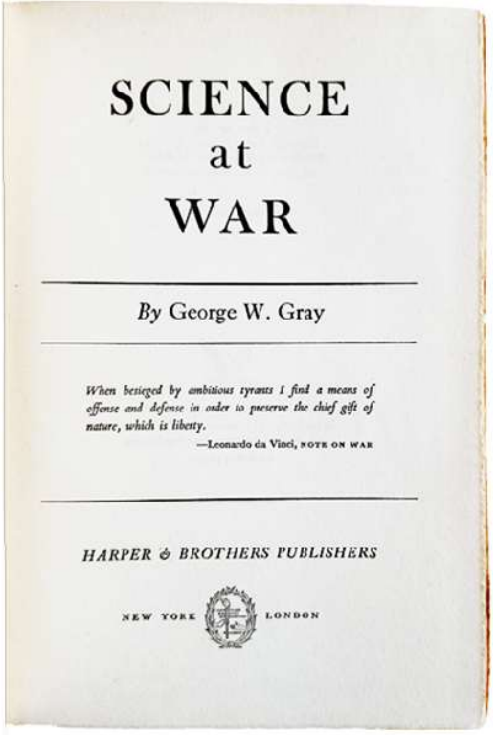
GEORGE W. GRAY

This then, this is what we made of the world: this is all the image and notion we could form to ourselves of this great mystery of a Life and Universe.
—THOMAS CARLYLE, *Heroes and Hero-Worship*

BOSTON
LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY
1936

279. **GRAY, George W. [William]** (1886-ca.1960?). *New World Picture*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1936. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [3], 402 pp. Frontispiece, plates, figs., index. Original blue blind- and light-blue printed cloth; rubbed inner joint a bit cracked. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good. $ 10




SCIENCE
at
WAR

By George W. Gray

When besieged by ambitious tyrants I find a means of offense and defense in order to preserve the chief gift of nature, which is liberty.
—Leonardo da Vinci, NOTE ON WAR

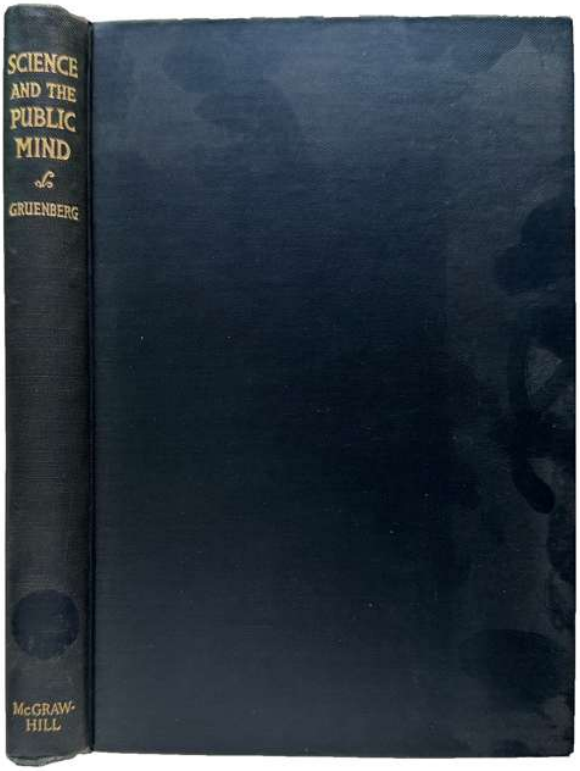
HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS

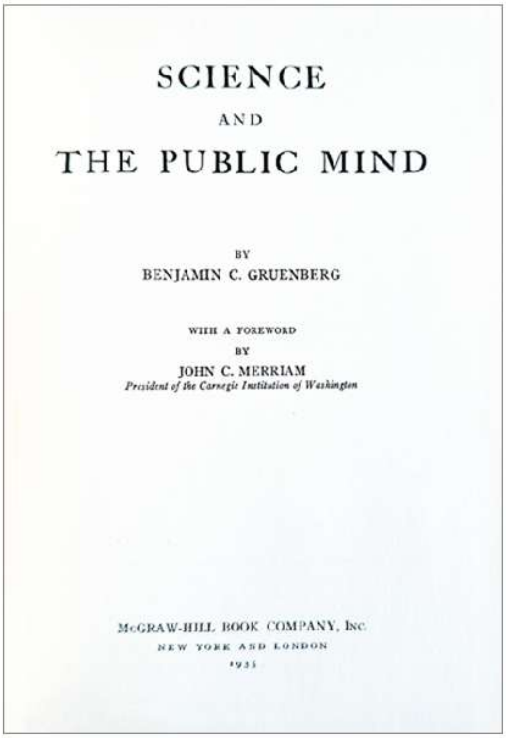
NEW YORK LONDON

280. **GRAY, George W. [William]** (1886-ca.1960?). *Science at War*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1943. ¶ Second edition. 8vo. xi, [3], 296, [2] pp. Index. Original black cloth, titles in ochre(wartime!).

$ 7.95

George W. Gray was a journalist.




SCIENCE
AND
THE PUBLIC MIND

BY
BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG

WITH A FOREWORD
BY
JOHN C. MERRIAM
President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

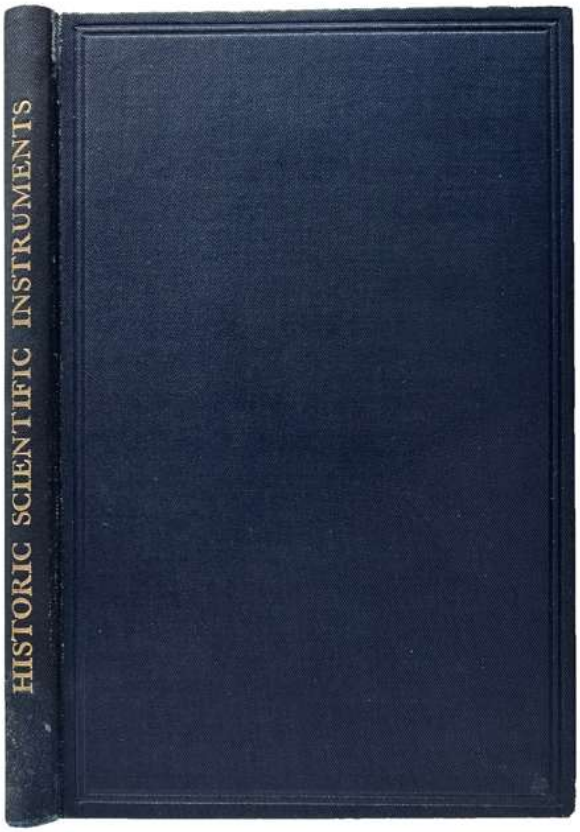
McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK AND LONDON
1935

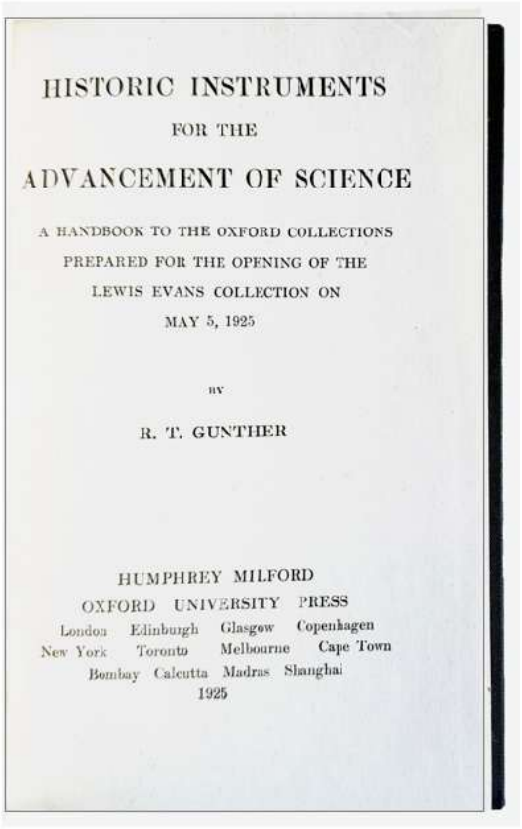
281. **GRUENBERG, Benjamin C. [Charles]** (1875-1965). *Science and the Public Mind*. New York & London: McGraw-Hill, 1935. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 196 pp. Index. Original full gilt-stamped black cloth; small spine sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 10

With a foreword by John C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Benjamin Charles Gruenberg was a Russian-born American biology educator and writer. He was involved in establishing high school biology curricula for New York high schools and sex education in the United States.




HISTORIC INSTRUMENTS

FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

A HANDBOOK TO THE OXFORD COLLECTIONS
PREPARED FOR THE OPENING OF THE
LEWIS EVANS COLLECTION ON
MAY 5, 1925

BY

R. T. GUNTHER

HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
London Edinburgh Glasgow Copenhagen
New York Toronto Melbourne Cape Town
Bombay Calcutta Madras Shanghai
1925

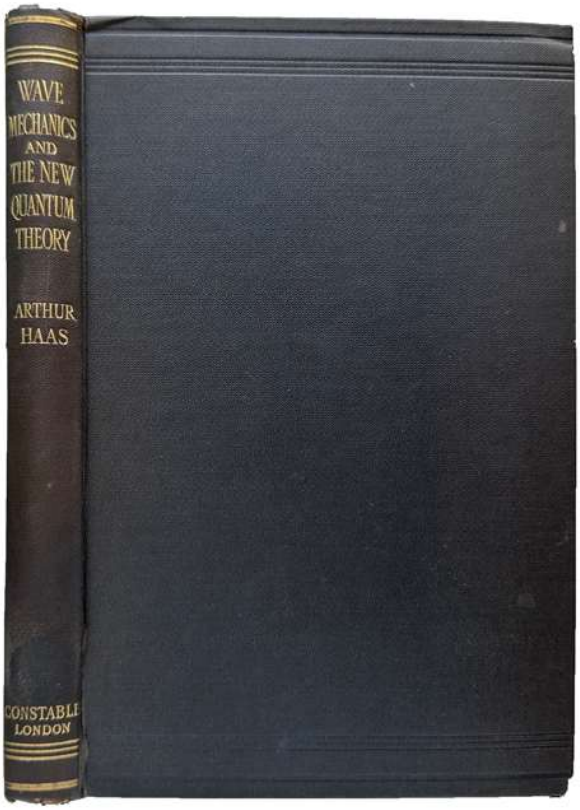
282. **GUNTHER, R.T.** [**Robert Theodore**] (1869-1940). *Historic Instruments for the Advancement of Science; a Handbook to the Oxford Collections prepared for the opening of the Lewis Evans Collection on May 5, 1925*. London: Oxford University Press, 1925. ¶ Small 8vo. iv, 90 pp. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped navy-blue cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very scarce.

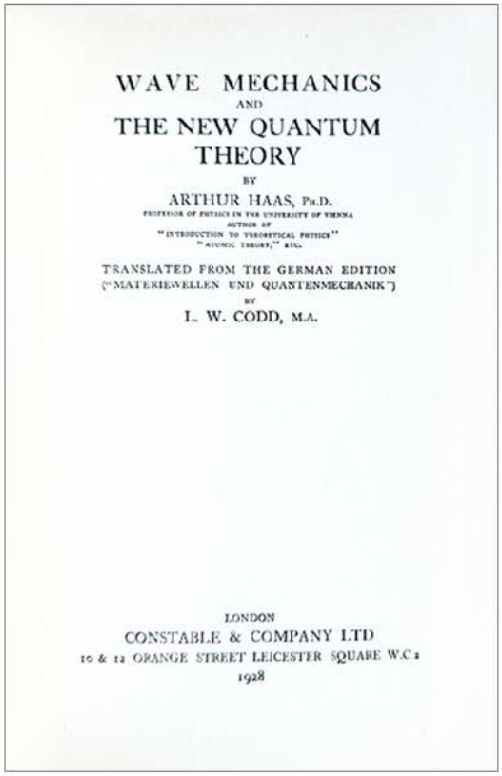
$ 35

Containing: astrolabes, air pumps, orreries, portable dials, drawing instruments, slide rules, quadrants, compasses, surveying instruments, optical instruments, telescopes, and microscopes, etc.

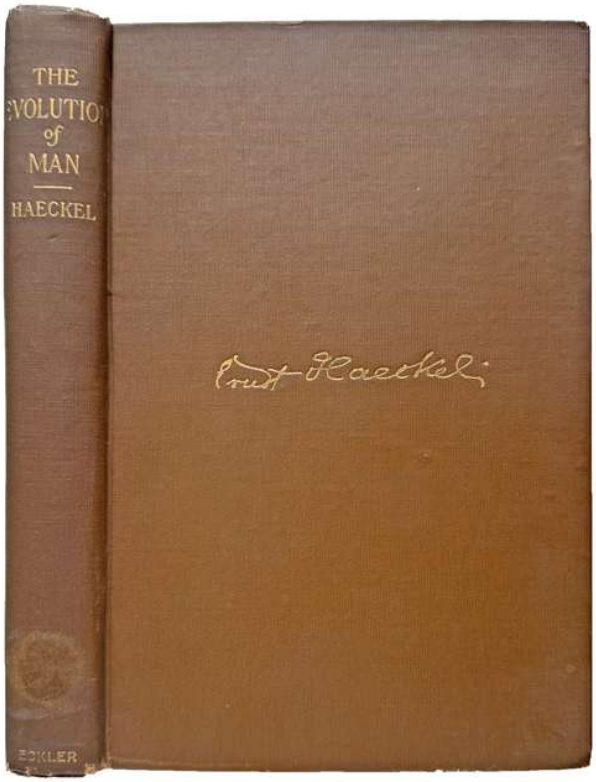
"Few of those who use scientific instruments realise the important part which Great Britain has played in their development; although not written at all from this point of view, it is easy to see from Dr. Gunther's book many examples of the contributions of the British makers and men of science. He points out, for example, that among nautical instruments, the backstaff, which was a great

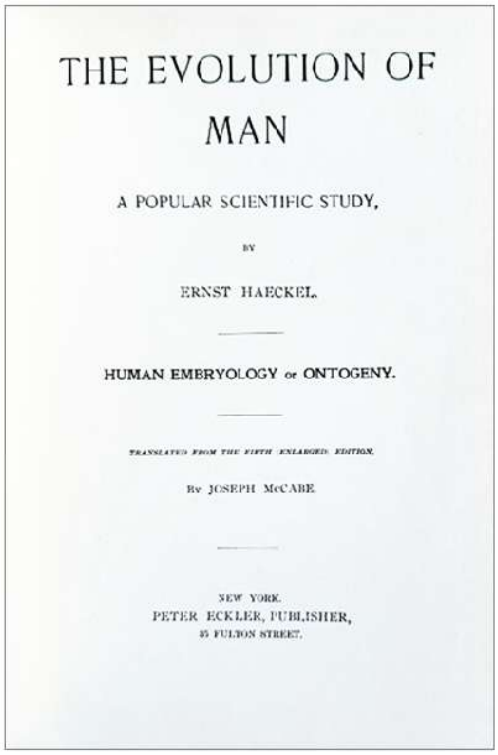
improvement on the fore-staff for the determination of the sun's altitude, was invented by an English captain, John Davis, in 1590, to avoid having to look directly at the sun; then there were the improved quadrants of Edmund Gunter of Oxford, and of Sisson; lastly, the reflecting octants of Newton and Hadley—the immediate predecessors of the modern sextant." – *Nature*, review, 116, pages 493–494 (1925).




WAVE MECHANICS
AND
THE NEW QUANTUM THEORY
BY
ARTHUR HAAS, Ph.D.
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN EDITION
("MATERIEWELLEN UND QUANTENMECHANIK")
BY
L. W. CODD, M.A.
LONDON
CONSTABLE & COMPANY LTD
10 & 12 ORANGE STREET LEICESTER SQUARE W.C.2
1928

283. **HAAS, Arthur** (1884-1941). *Wave Mechanics and the New Quantum Theory. Translated from the German by L. W. Codd*. London: Constable, 1928. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 124, [2] pp. Index. Original full dark brown cloth with blind- and gilt-stamping; rear joint mended with kozo. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 25




THE EVOLUTION OF MAN

A POPULAR SCIENTIFIC STUDY,

BY

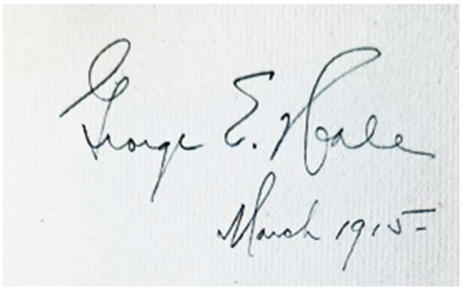
ERNST HAECKEL.

HUMAN EMBRYOLOGY or ONTOGENY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FIFTH ENLARGED EDITION.

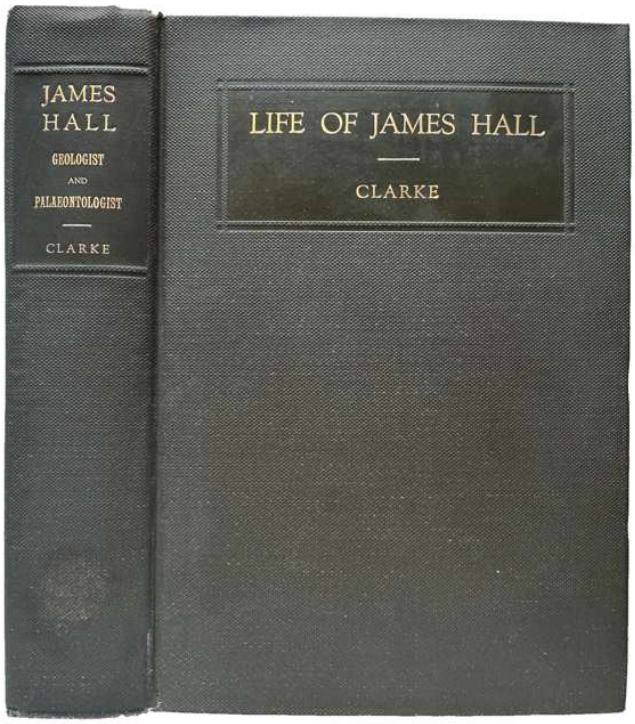
By JOSEPH McCABE.

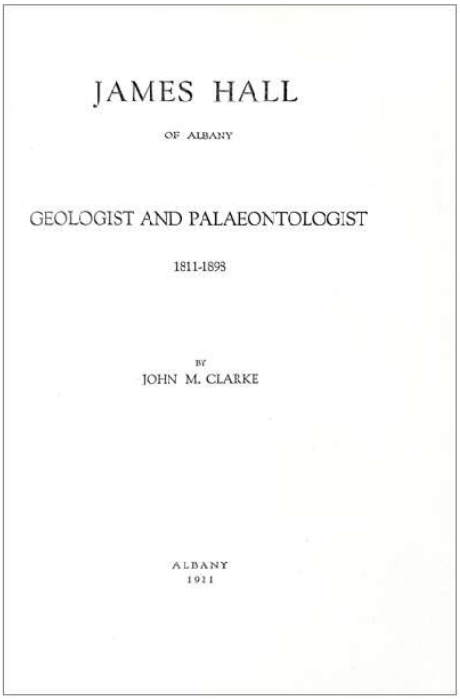
NEW YORK.
PETER ECKLER, PUBLISHER,
35 FULTON STREET.



Signature of George E. Hale, 1915

284. **HAECKEL, Ernst** (1834-1919). *The Evolution of Man; a popular scientific study. Human embryology or ontogeny. Translated from the fifth (enlarged) edition, by Joseph McCabe*. New York: Peter Eckler, [n.d.] [ca.1914]. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 364 pp. 408 figures, index. Original full gilt-stamped brown cloth; small spine sticker removed, rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate. Ownership signature of George Ellery Hale, March 1915. Very good. $ 30



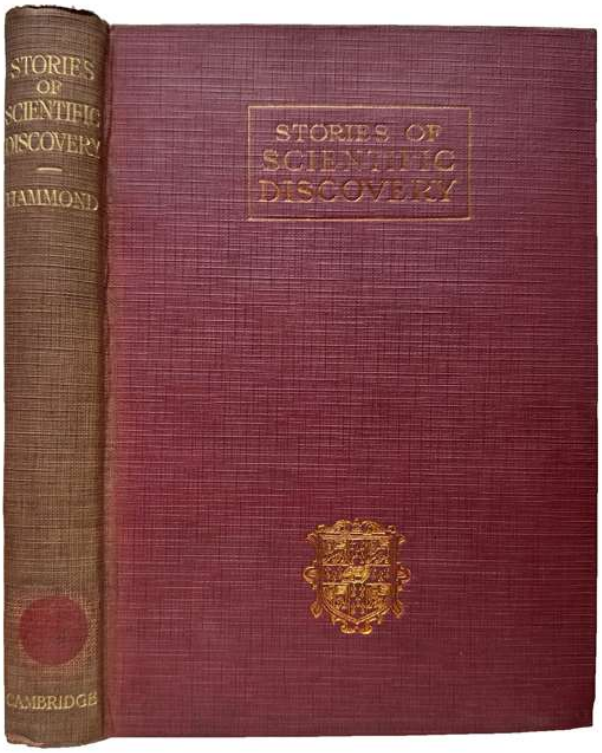


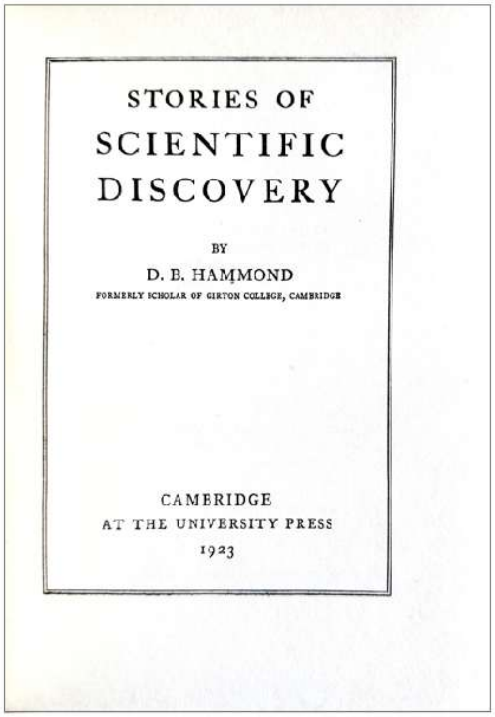
285. [**HALL, James** (1811-1898)] **John M. [Mason] CLARKE** (1857-1925). *James Hall of Albany, geologist and palaeontologist 1811-1898*. Albany, 1921. ¶ 8vo. 565, [1] pp. Plates, index. Original full olive-green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 40

James Hall Jr. was an American geologist and paleontologist. He was a noted authority on stratigraphy. When fossils are found in strata, geologists can identify the age of the fossil by the age of the strata. He is sometimes called the "father of modern geology."

John Mason Clarke, New York state paleontologist, state geologist, director of the state museum, and professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1894-1925).



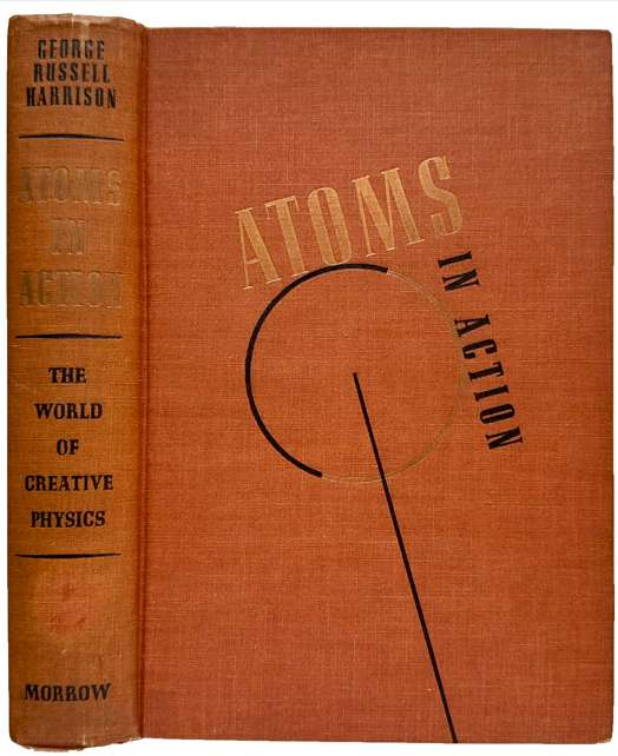


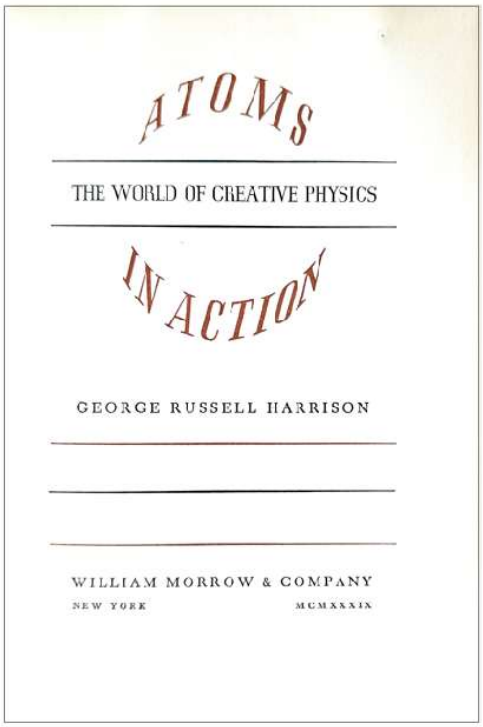
286. **HAMMOND, D.B**. *Stories of Scientific Discovery*. Cambridge: University Press, 1923. ¶ 8vo. vii, [3], 199, [1] pp. 8 plates, index; offsetting to the endsheets. Original full burgundy gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 10

In particular: Priestley, Benjamin Thompson, William Herschel, Fabre, Faraday, Pierre & Marie Currie, Charles Darwin & Alfred Russel Wallace, Pasteur.

D. B. Hammond, was from Girton College, Cambridge.

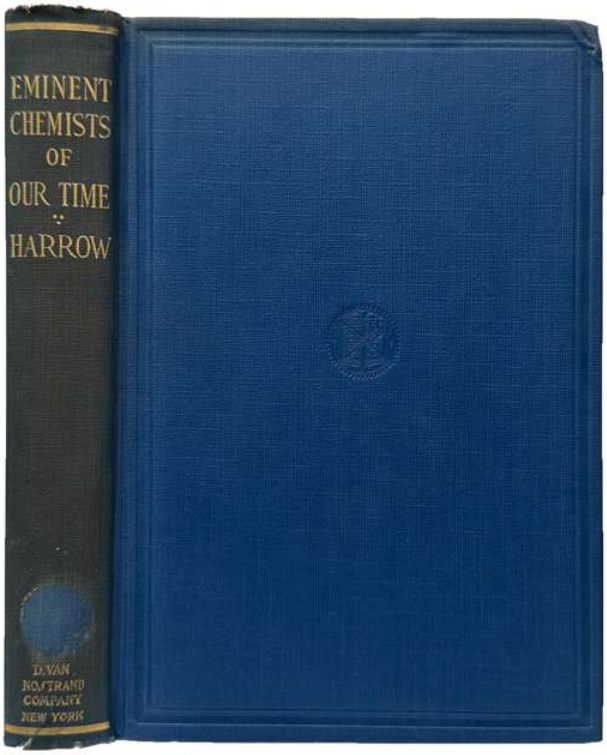


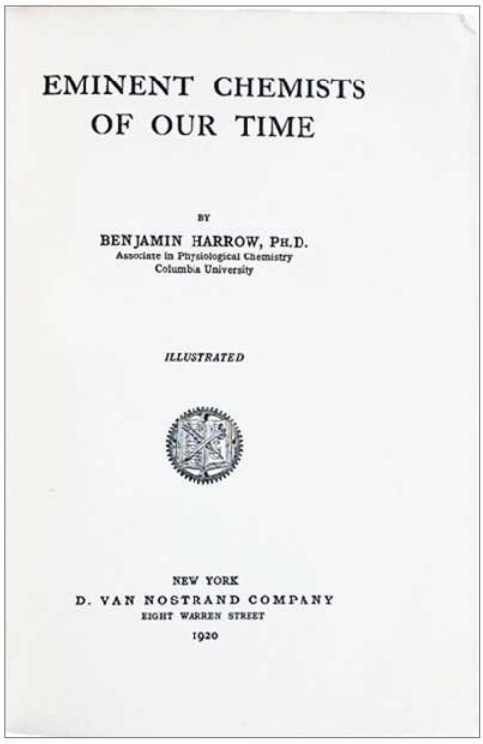


287. **HARRISON, George Russell** (1898-1979). *Atoms in Action; the world of creative physics*. New York: William Morrow, 1939. ¶ First edition. 8vo. x, 370, [2] pp. 9 figures, index. Original black & gilt-stamped brick-red cloth; small puncture hole/impression on the first few leaves. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 8

Harrison became professor of experimental physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1930, and was appointed the school's Dean of Science in 1942; he also headed MIT's Spectroscopy Laboratory.




EMINENT CHEMISTS
OF OUR TIME

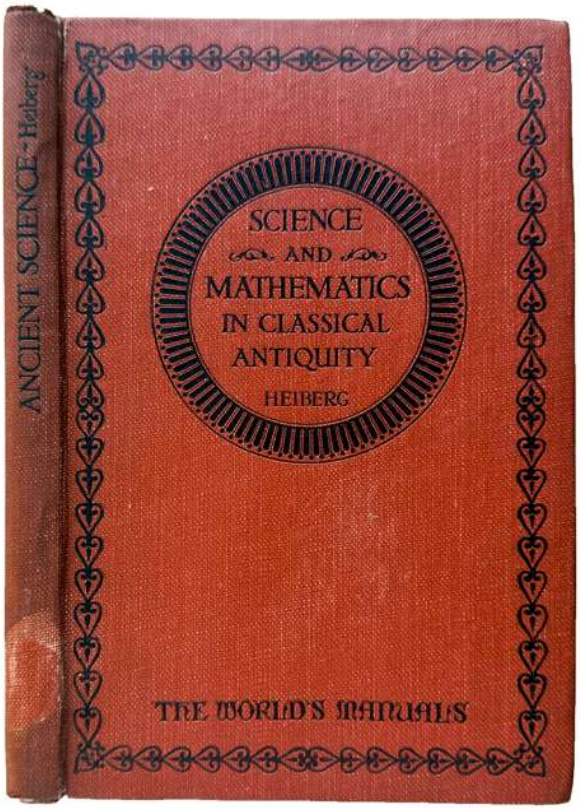
BY

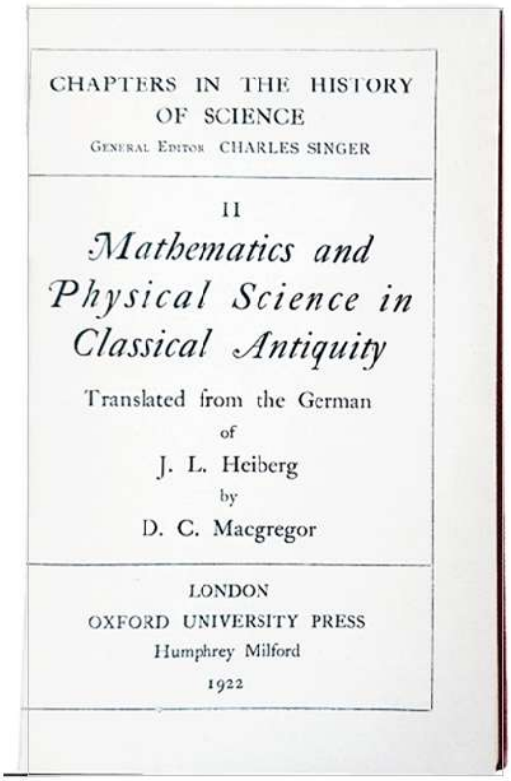
BENJAMIN HARROW, PH.D.
Associate in Physiological Chemistry
Columbia University

ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK
D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY
EIGHT WARREN STREET
1920

288. **HARROW, Benjamin** (1888-1970). *Eminent Chemists of Our Time*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1920. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xvi, 248, [2] pp. Illustrations, index. Original blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 16.95





289. **HEIBERG, J.L. [Johan Ludvig]** (1854-1928). *Mathematics and Physical Science in Classical Antiquity. Translated from the German*. London: Oxford University Press, 1922. ¶ Series: *Chapters in the History of Science*, II. Small 8vo. 110 pp. Index. Original brick-red black-stamped cloth; a tad rubbed, spine sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 18

Translated from the German by Donald Campbel Macgregor (1875-1946). The book was well reviewed by T.L. Heath.

MAGIÆ NATURALIS

Dritter Theil.

Das ist;

Ein new außerlesen Planeten Buch/ darinnen beschrieben vnd eigentlich gelehret wird/ wie ein jeder

Mensch/ so nur schreiben vnd lesen kan/ jhme selbsten aus seiner Geburtsstunde/mit hülffe des hieby gefügeten Calendarii perpetui, sein Zeichen/Planeten vnd vornemst Gestirn/darunter er geboren/außrechnen/ vnd hiedurch seine Complexion, Natur vnd Eigenschafft/ zusampt allerhand jhme bevorstehenden vornemsten Glücks vnd Vnglücksfällen an Gesundheit/langem Leben/Ehre vnd dergleichen/jedoch in der furcht Gottes/vernünfftig conjiciren vnd ermessen könne/ damit er sein Glück durch Gottes Segen vnd Allmacht befördern/ dem Vnglück aber zeitlichen begegnen vnd vorkommen möge:

Beneben einer angehefften kurtzen Beschreibunge der

Physiognomiæ, Chiromantiæ, vnd einem gründlichen Bericht/von Auffrichtunge einer Figur des gantzen Himels/mit seinen zwölff Heusern/ vnd andern sehr nützlichen Künsten mehr.

Alles nach den sieben Planeten/zwölff himlischen

Zeichen vnd Fixsternen. Allen hohen vnd niedern Standes-Personen/vornemlich den Rechtsgelehrten/Artzten/Alchymisten/Künstlern/Schiff-Wanders- vnd Kriegsleuten/Bawren vnd Gärtnern/vnd sonst menniglichen/ nützlich vnd notwendig zu gebrauchen.

Aus den alten/vnd newen/vnd dieser zeit berühmbtesten Astronomis vnd Mathematicis, mit grossem fleisse zusammen

getragen/ mercklichen gemehret/mit zugehörigen Figuren gezieret/ vnd zum dritten mal in den Druck gegeben/ Durch

WOLFGANGUM HILDEBRANDUM

Notarium Cæsareum Gebesch-Tyrigetam.

Leipzig/ In verlegung Henning Großen des Jüngern/ Buchf.

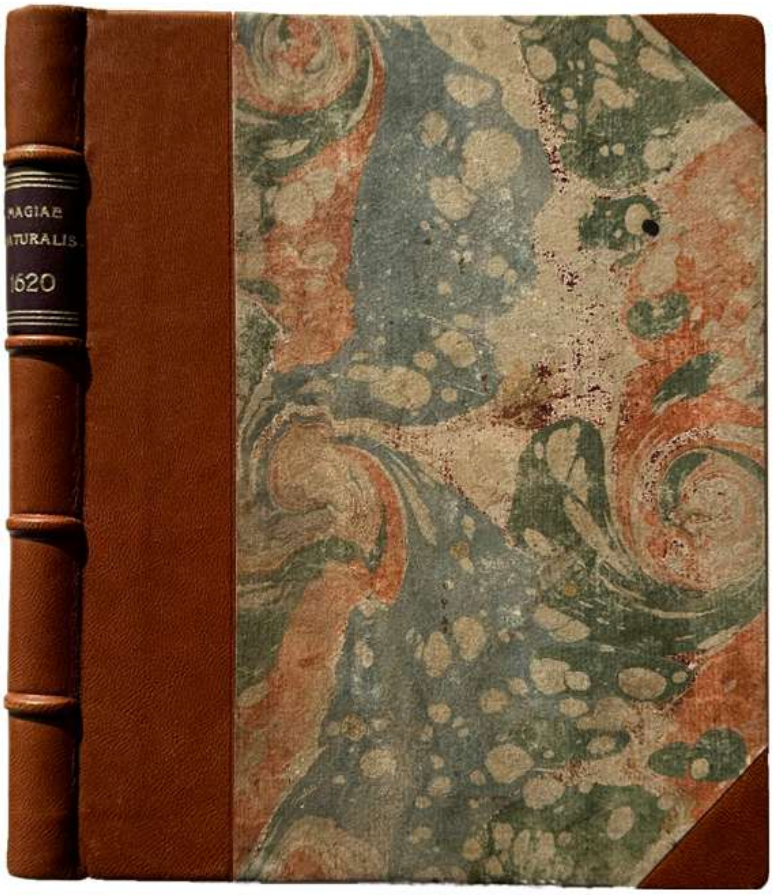
ANNO M. DC. XX.

[290] HILDEBRAND. 1620

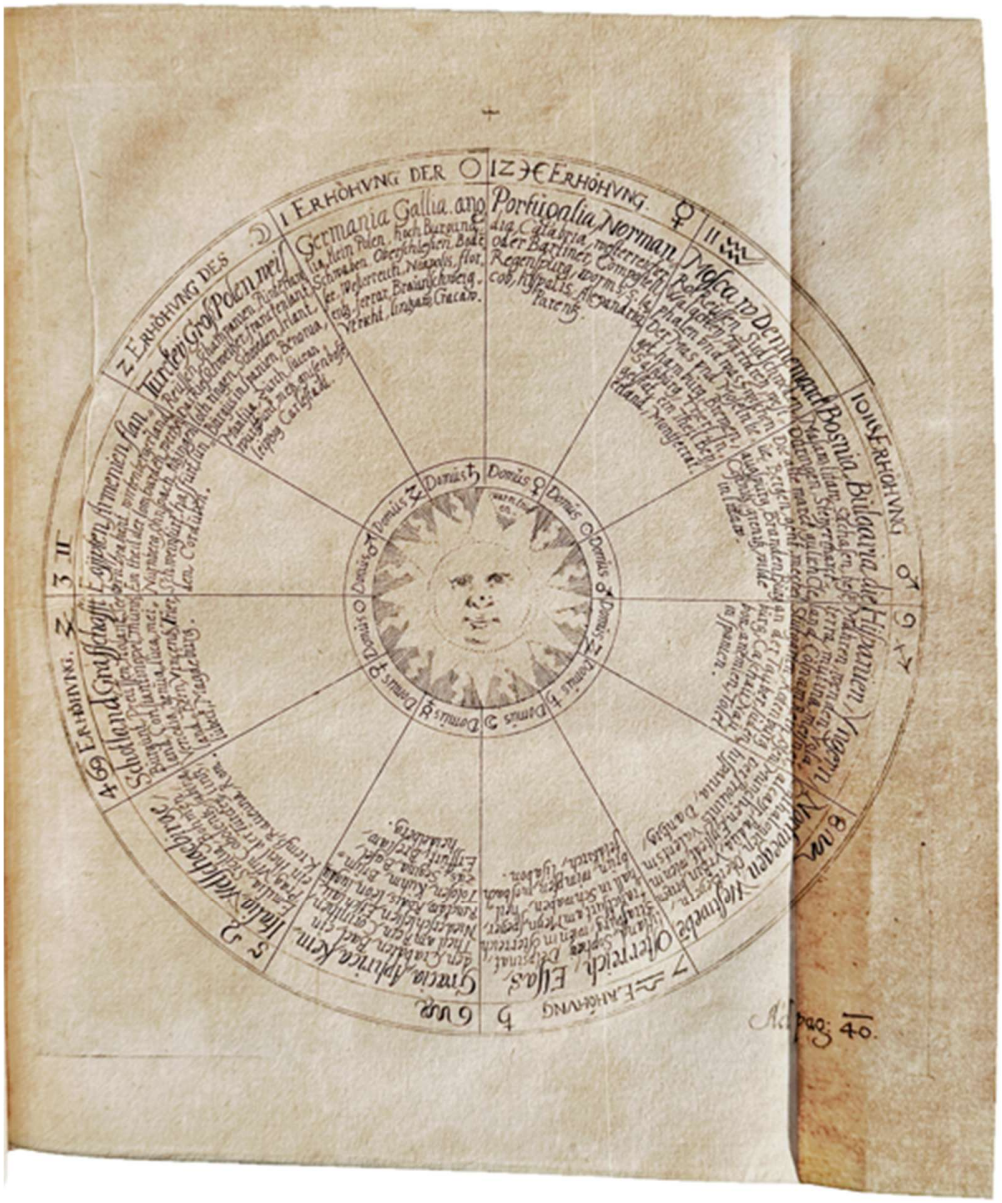
290. **HILDEBRAND, Wolfgang** (ca. 1571/2-ca.1635). *Magiae Naturalis. Dritter Theil: Das ist: Ein new außerlesen Planeten-Buch, darinnen beschrieben und eigentlich gelehret wird, wie ein jeder Mensch, so nur schreiben und lesen kan, ihme selbsten aus seiner Geburtsstunde, mit hülffe des hiebey gefügeten Calendarii perpetui, sein Zeichen, Planeten und vornemst Gestirn, darunter er geboren, außrechnen . . . könne ...: Beneben einer angehefften kurtzen Beschreibunge der Physiognomiae, Chiromantiae* . . . Leipzig, Henning Grossen des Jüngern, 1620. ¶ Three parts in one volume. Sm. 4to. 222 pp. (the final 4 pages in sympathetic facsimiles). Collation: a-d4, A-Dd4, Ee4. Title printed in red & black. Dedication poem by Henning Dedekind, woodcut portrait of the author (facing b1), 7 woodcuts (see pages 42, 48, 52, 57, 62, 66, 71), folding astrological chart with the sun at center (facing p. 40), astrological chart of the solar system (p.77). Some leaves slightly trimmed with some loss at bottom margin, general tanning of leaves throughout. Modern half-calf, 4 raised bands, leather gilt-stamped spine label, marbled boards, new endleaves. NOTE: last 4 pages in facsimile. RARE. [S14228]

$ 825

Early edition of Hildebrand's popular work on natural magic, re-published many times in the 17th century. The work contains recipes and secrets relating to natural magic and the zodiac. The text is written in German, appealing to the common reader, not the predominant Latin texts that were used by readers or scholars, theologians. As the title suggests, "how every person who can only read and write can calculate for himself from the hour of his birth, with the help of the perpetual calendar compiled here, his sign, planet and foremost star under which he was born."



The first book covers all twelve signs of the zodiac. The second part, referencing the influence of Albertus Magnus, is a lunar chart paired with the zodiac, as applied to every day of the year, meaning auspicious days for various activities. The third part supplies a chart, being a perpetual calendar and the influences from the seven 'planets' [Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Moon, and Mercury – the Earth is considered the center of the system] and reading the zodiacal meanings. The fourth part deals with Chiromancy or making prophecies by reading the palm of a hand, specifically the hand lines.

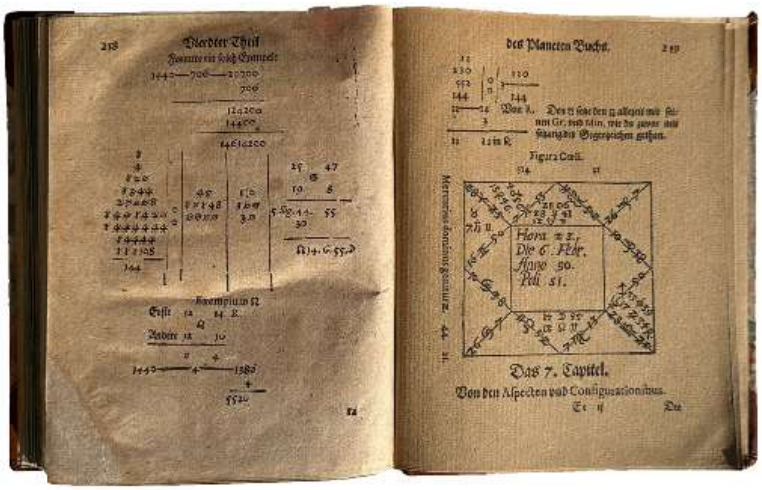


"In 1610 appeared the first edition of a work in German by Wolfgang Hildebrand on natural magic. It contains recipes for coloring the hair, improving the memory, making a man merry or melancholy. To see by night one rubs one's eyes with the blood of a bat, a prescription taken from the *De mirabilibus mundi* current under the name of Albertus Magnus. Other secrets are to see marvels in one's dreams, not to get intoxicated quickly, to make men

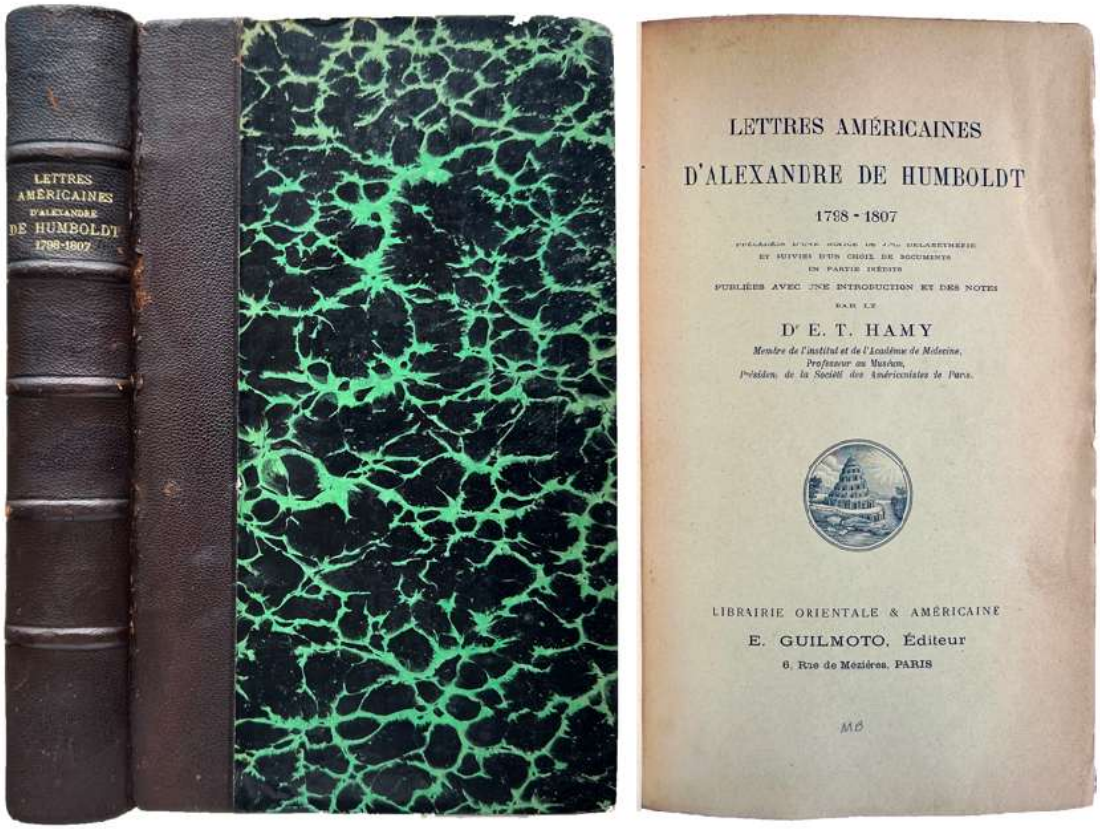
seem headless or with the heads of animals – an old favorite of medieval manuals of marvelous experiments, and to sleep for three days at a stretch. [etc.]" He also published an astrological work at Erfurt in 1613 … - Thorndike, *History of Magic*, VII, pp. 277-278.

The *Astrologia naturalis* of Johannes ab Indagine and the *Planeten-Buch* by Wolfgang Hildebrand (fl. 1622–1631) form the basis for the conversation with Indagine (Bauer). In all three of these columns, Simplicissimus plays the role of the naïve one, who knows absolutely nothing, not even how one is to read the signs of the calendars. Zonagri reproaches him again and again because of his lack of knowledge and he mocks him, whereas Indagine adopts a very different attitude, namely he informs him very objectively about both astronomy and astrology. That is to say, in the fourth through sixth columns, we are dealing with a type of meta-text of the far left-hand column. This column is contrasted with the premises of calendar making in that left-hand column. Although Grimmelshausen has taken his astronomical and astrological knowledge verbatim from his sources, one can nevertheless ask what kind of knowledge he wanted to transmit and what function the transmission of this knowledge has within the text. Those sources of Grimmelshausen which have been traced, at least to date, show that we are dealing with a popularized scientific literature that was not on a par with the most recent investigations, but which was nonetheless widely disseminated through numerous treatises and broadsides." - Karl F. Otto, *A companion to the works of Grimmelshausen,* (2003), p. 181.

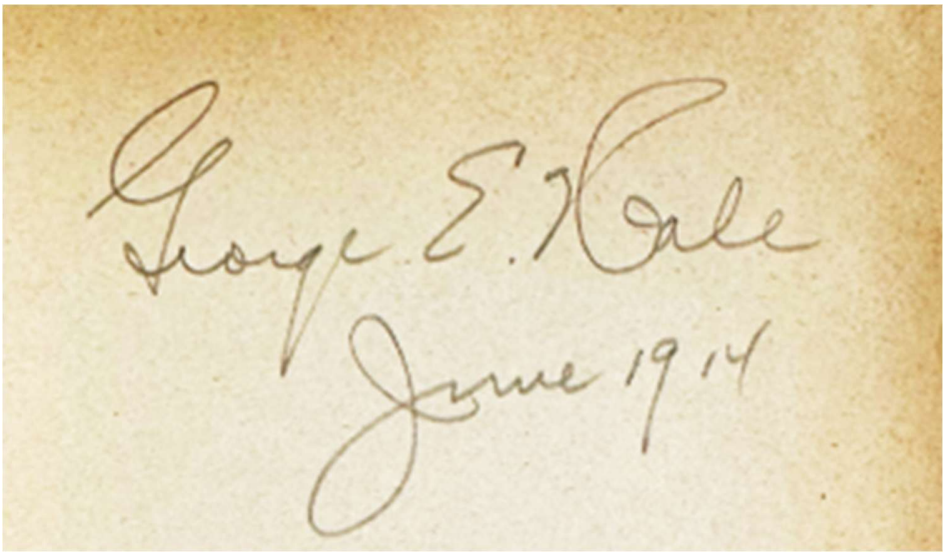
See: Ernst Weil, 3:103 (1625 in 3 pts.); 28:152 (1629). Zinner 4814. See also: Telle, Joachim, "Die 'Magia naturalis' des Wolfgang Hildebrand", *Sudhoffs Archiv*. 1976; 60(2): pp. 105-22.



[290] original page on left, facsimile on the right



[291] Alexander Humboldt's American letters



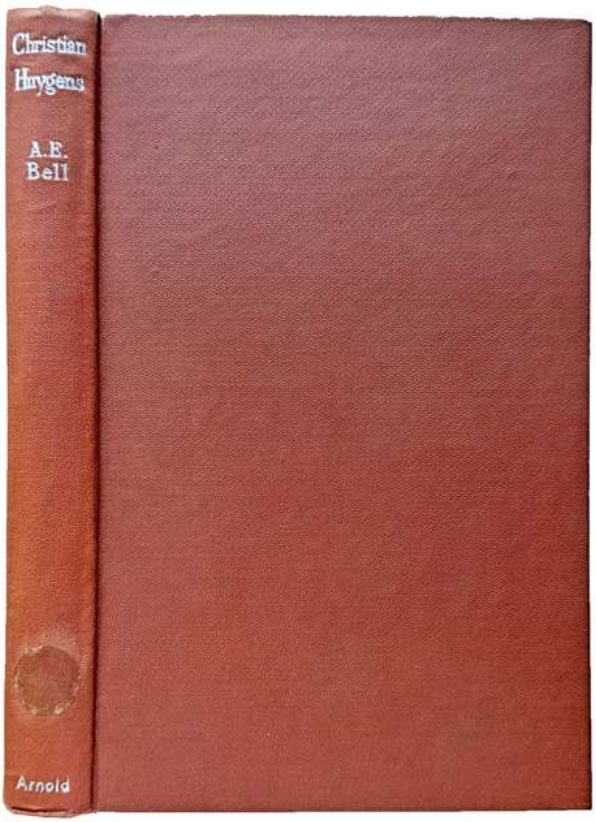
Signed by George E. Hale

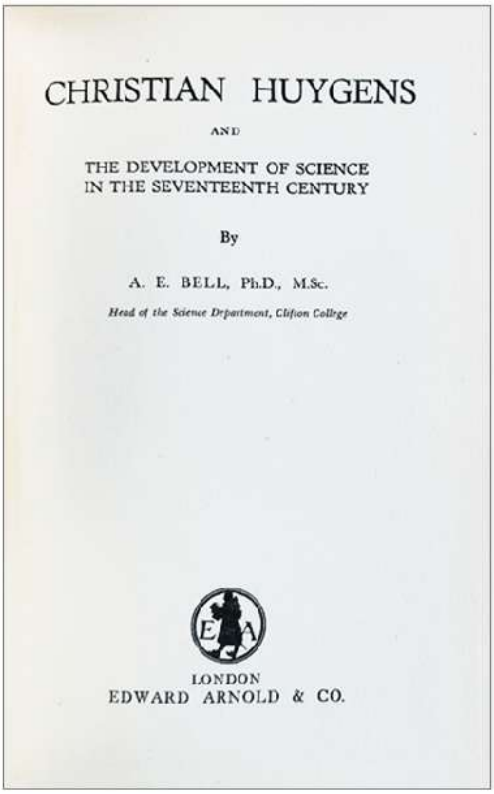
291. **HUMBOLDT, Alexander von** (1769-1859). *Lettres Américaines d'Alexandre de Humboldt 1798-1807*. Paris : Librairie Orientale & Américaine, E. Guilmoto, [1904]. ¶ 8vo. XXXIX, [1], 309, [1] pp. Half-title, 1 map, contents. Early quarter dark brown morocco, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title, original printed wrappers bound in; joints worn. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Signed by George E. Hale, June 1914. Very good.

$ 60

The American letters of Alexander von Hunboldt, with the notes by Dr. Ernest-Théodore Hamy (1842-1908), who was a French anthropologist and ethnologist.

Hamy was a member of many of the leading scientific societies in France. He served as the editor of the *Journal de la Société des Américanistes* from its inception in 1895 until 1908.




CHRISTIAN HUYGENS

AND

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

By

A. E. BELL, Ph.D., M.Sc.

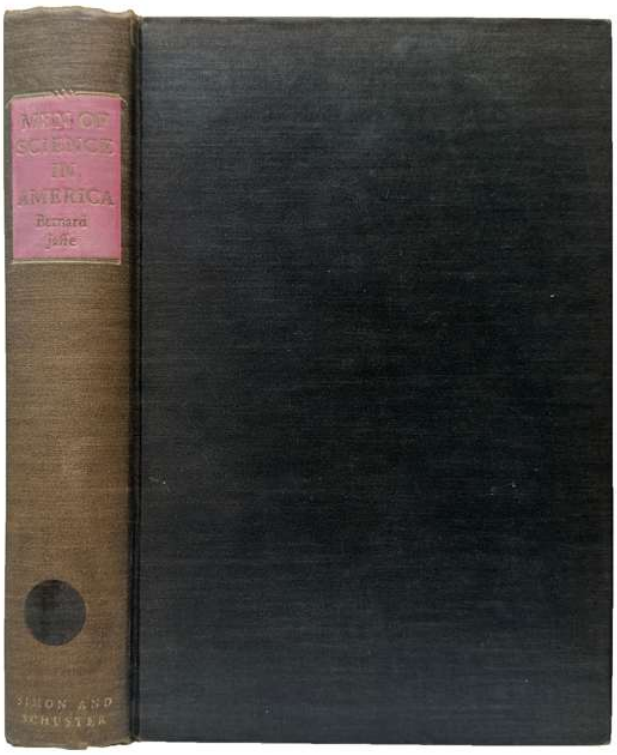
Head of the Science Department, Clifton College

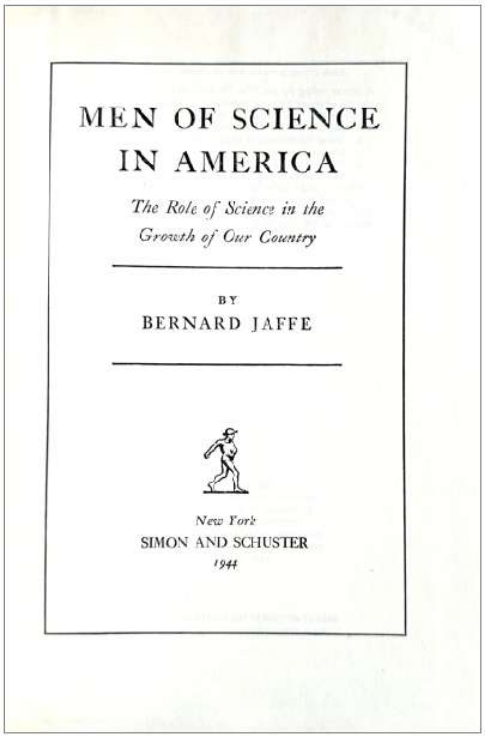
LONDON
EDWARD ARNOLD & CO.

292. [**HUYGENS, Christian** (1629-1695)] **A. E.** [**Arthur Ernest**] **BELL** (1926-2006). *Christian Huygens and the development of science in the seventeenth century*. London: Edward Arnold, 1947. ¶ 8vo. 220 pp. Frontis., 6 plates, 61 figs., index. Original full light brown cloth with silver-stamping; rubbed, sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine sticker removed. Good.

$ 12.95

Ernest Arthur Bell CB was an English botanist and chemist who was Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (1981-88).



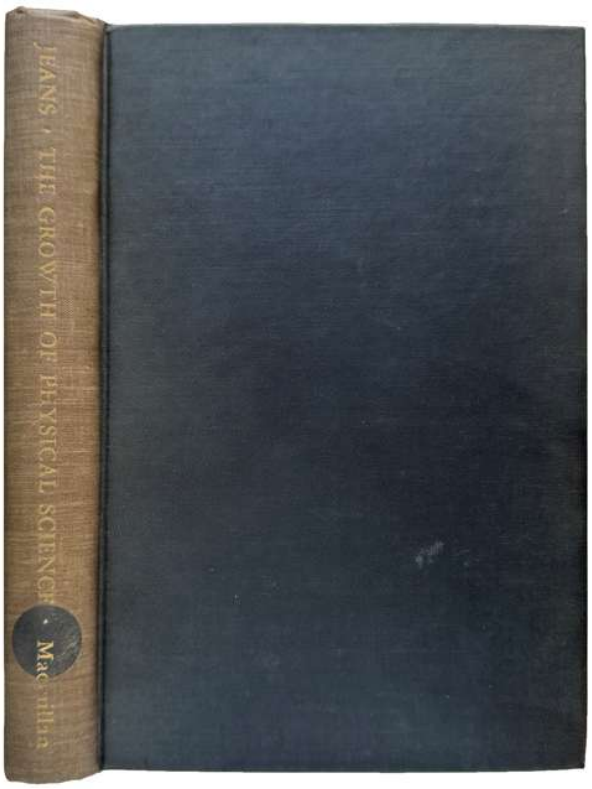


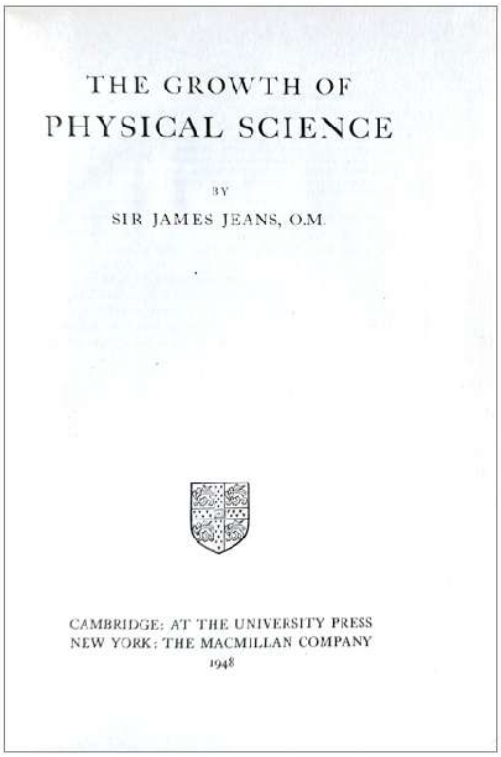
293. **JAFFE, Bernard** (1896-1986). *Men of Science in America; The role of science in the growth of our country*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1944. ¶ 8vo. xl, 600 pp. 27 illus. on plates, 25 figures, index. Original black gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed, a bit of fading, later spine sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 4.95

Contains 19 biographies of prominent scientific figures from Thomass Harriot, Benjamin Franklin, Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, Thomas Say, to Herbert McLean Evans, and Ernest Orlando Lawrence, etc.

Bernard Jaffe was an American chemist, chemistry teacher, science journalist, and historian of science, specializing in the history of chemistry.




THE GROWTH OF
PHYSICAL SCIENCE

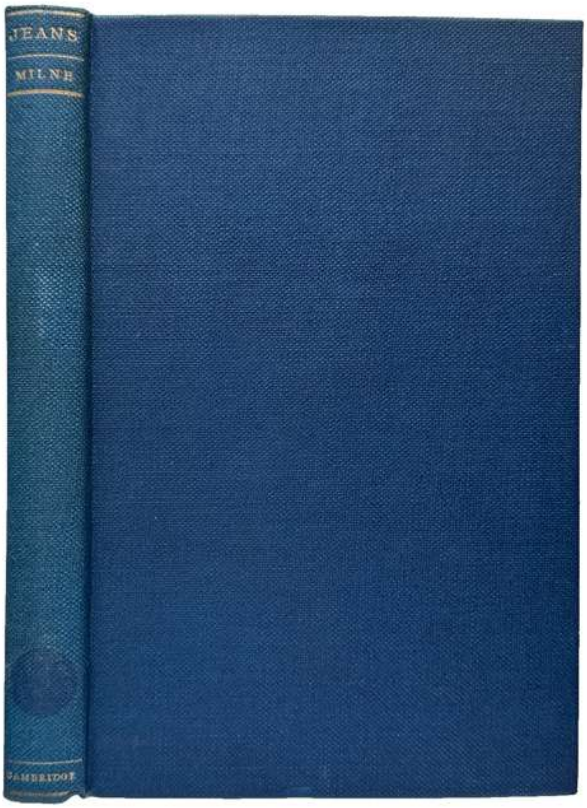
BY
SIR JAMES JEANS, O.M.

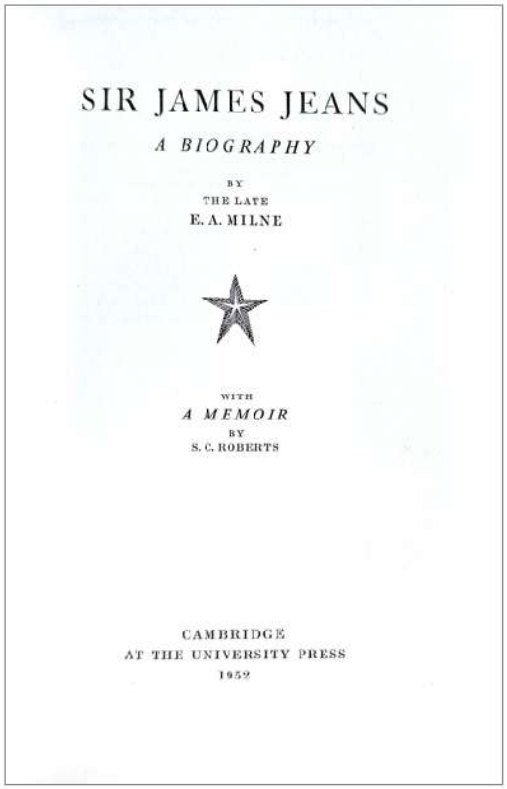
CAMBRIDGE: AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
1948

294. **JEANS, Sir James** (1877-1946). *The Growth of Physical Science*. Cambridge: University Press, 1948. ¶ 8vo. x, 364 pp. Frontispiece, 13 illustrations, index. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine sticker removed. Very good.

$ 10.95

Sir James Hopwood Jeans OM FRS was an English physicist, mathematician and an astronomer. He served as a secretary of the Royal Society from 1919 to 1929, and was the president of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1925 to 1927, and won its Gold Medal.




SIR JAMES JEANS

A BIOGRAPHY

BY
THE LATE
E. A. MILNE

WITH
A MEMOIR
BY
S. C. ROBERTS

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1952

295. **[JEANS, Sir James** (1877-1946)] **E.A. [Edward Arthur] MILNE** (1896-1950); **S.C. ROBERTS**. *Sir James Jeans, a biography*. Cambridge: University Press, 1952. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 175, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 1 other plate, index. Original full deep-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate and embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine sticker removed. This copy previously owned by P. W. Merrill. Very good +.

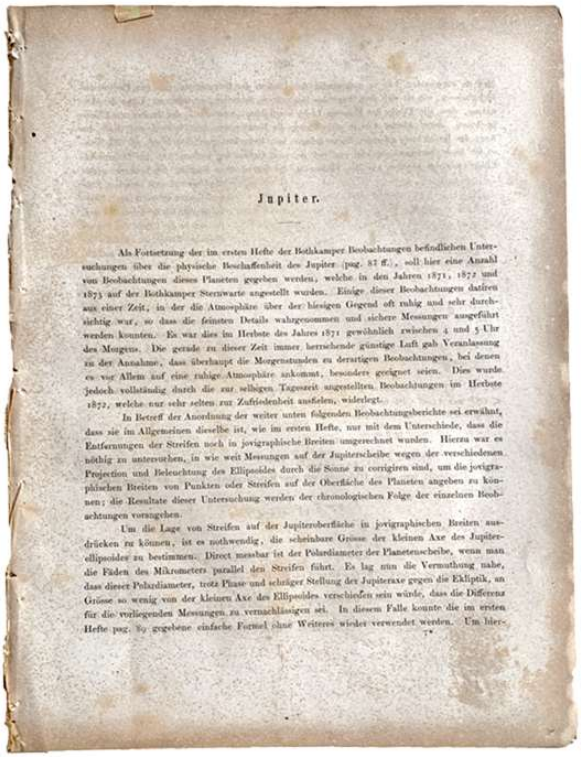
$ 10

Sir James Hopwood Jeans OM FRS was an English physicist, mathematician and an astronomer. He served as a secretary of the Royal Society from 1919 to 1929, and was the president of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1925 to 1927, and won its Gold Medal.

Milne wrote Jeans' obituary for the Royal Society and the *DNB*. Clearly from that paper, this book was derived, though the manuscript was finished in its 'current' draft, it still needed editing for publication, after his untimely death.

"Edward Arthur Milne (nearly always referred to as E. A. Milne), a British astrophysicist and cosmologist . . . Milne's last years were not pleasant ones, for reasons that had nothing to do with cosmology. His first wife had committed suicide in 1938, and his second wife did the same in 1945. What a terrible double tragedy to have to deal with! On top of that, Milne suffered a recurrence of encephalitis, which he had first contracted during the epidemic of the 1920s when he was 25, and, although he recovered, the "sleepy sickness" was apparently merely sleeping, and came back with a vengeance in the late 1940s. He died of it, in 1950, at the age of 52." – Bill Ashworth, Linda Hall Library.

PROVENANCE: Paul Willard Merrill (1887-1961), joined the Mount Wilson Observatory in 1919 and remained there the rest of his life. He discovered hundreds of hitherto unknown Be and Ae stars. See: Olin C. Wilson, Paul Willard Merrill obituary, *National Academy of Sciences*, 1964.



Jupiter.

Als Fortsetzung der im ersten Hefte der Bothkamper Beobachtungen befindlichen Untersuchungen über die physische Beschaffenheit des Jupiter (pag. 87 ff.), soll hier eine Anzahl von Beobachtungen dieses Planeten gegeben werden, welche in den Jahren 1871, 1872 und 1873 auf der Bothkamper Sternwarte angestellt wurden. Einige dieser Beobachtungen datiren aus einer Zeit, in der die Atmosphäre über der hiesigen Gegend oft ruhig und sehr durchsichtig war, so dass die feinsten Details wahrgenommen und sichere Messungen ausgeführt werden konnten. Es war dies im Herbste des Jahres 1871 gewöhnlich zwischen 4 und 5 Uhr des Morgens. Die gerade zu dieser Zeit immer herrschende günstige Luft gab Veranlassung zu der Annahme, dass überhaupt die Morgenstunden zu derartigen Beobachtungen, bei denen es vor Allem auf eine ruhige Atmosphäre ankommt, besonders geeignet seien. Dies wurde jedoch vollständig durch die zur selbigen Tageszeit angestellten Beobachtungen im Herbste 1872, welche nur sehr selten zur Zufriedenheit ausfielen, widerlegt.

In Betreff der Anordnung der weiter unten folgenden Beobachtungsberichte sei erwähnt, dass sie im Allgemeinen dieselbe ist, wie im ersten Hefte, nur mit dem Unterschiede, dass die Entfernungen der Streifen noch in jovigraphische Breiten umgerechnet wurden. Hierzu war es nöthig zu untersuchen, in wie weit Messungen auf der Jupiterscheibe wegen der verschiedenen Projection und Beleuchtung des Ellipsoides durch die Sonne zu corrigiren sind, um die jovigraphischen Breiten von Punkten oder Streifen auf der Oberfläche des Planeten angeben zu können; die Resultate dieser Untersuchung werden der chronologischen Folge der einzelnen Beobachtungen vorangehen.

Um die Lage von Streifen auf der Jupiteroberfläche in jovigraphischen Breiten ausdrücken zu können, ist es nothwendig, die scheinbare Grösse der kleinen Axe des Jupiterellipsoides zu bestimmen. Direct messbar ist der Polardiameter der Planetenscheibe, wenn man die Fäden des Mikrometers parallel den Streifen führt. Es lag nun die Vermuthung nahe, dass dieser Polardiameter, trotz Plasse und schräger Stellung der Jupiteraxe gegen die Ekliptik, an Grösse so wenig von der kleinen Axe des Ellipsoides verschieden sein würde, dass die Differenz für die vorliegenden Messungen zu vernachlässigen sei. In diesem Falle konnte die im ersten Hefte pag. 89 gegebene einfache Formel ohne Weiteres wieder verwendet werden. Um hier-

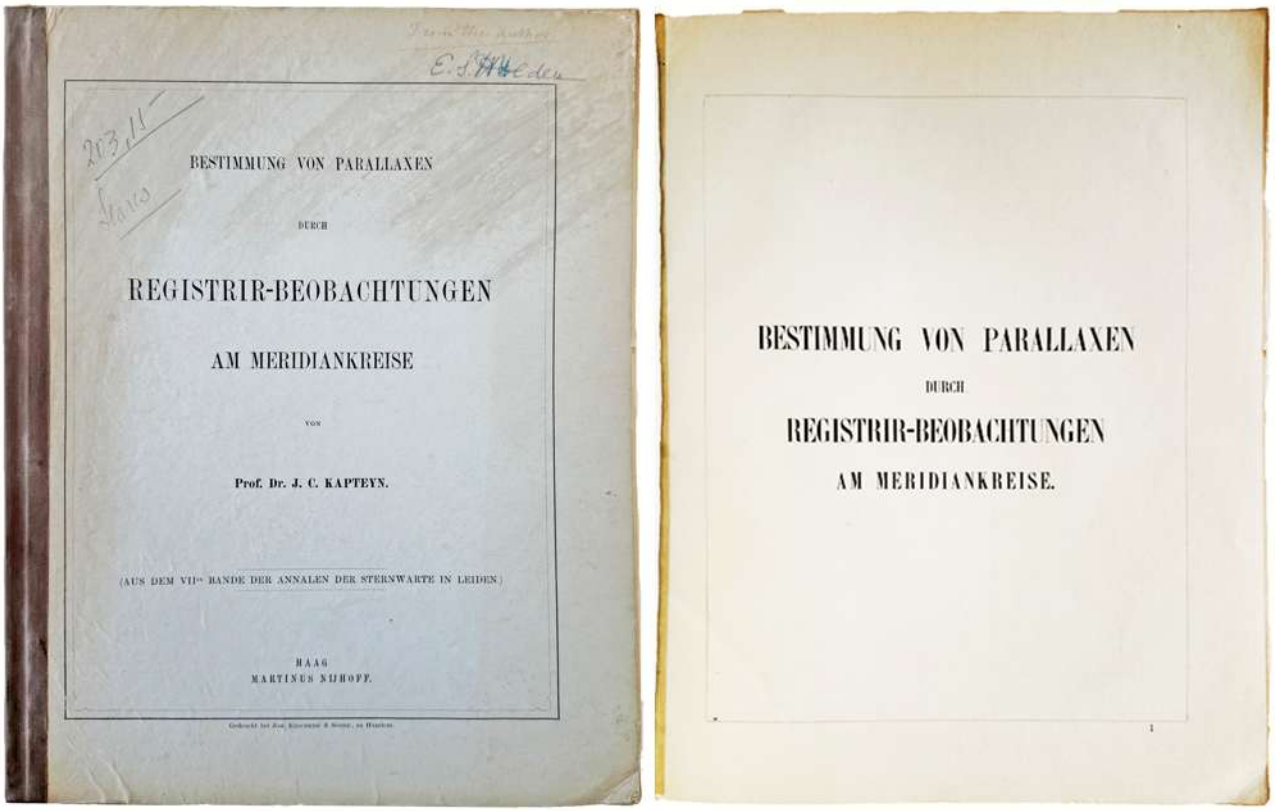
[296]

296. **[Jupiter] LOHSE, W. Oswald** (1845-1915). "*Jupiter*." Extracted from: *Beobachtungen angestellt auf der Sternwarte des Kammerherrn von Bulow zu Bothkamp*, Volume 2, herausgegeben von Dr. H.C. Vogel. Leipzig:, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1873. ¶ 4to. (51)-117 pp. With folding "Circular" plate, 5 tinted lithographic plates by Druck v. F. M. Strassberger of Leipzig (showing 58 of 60 views of Jupiter) [the plates are numbered [8]-12], 21 figures; Circular plate torn, with loss to lower section of plate, the final leaf unfortunately has 2 Jupiter images clipped away [missing], some foxing or browning. Otherwise complete. German text. Disbound. Good. [S13139]

$ 18

The publication featured sections on the spectra, Sun, Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury. The present offering is the "Jupiter" section.

Wilhelm Oswald Lohse (1845-1915), German astronomer, first worked at the private Bothkamp Observatory, followed by the Potsdam Astrophysical Observatory in 1874, becoming its Chief Astronomer at the time of his death. His main work involved the investigation of the surface features of Mars and Jupiter.



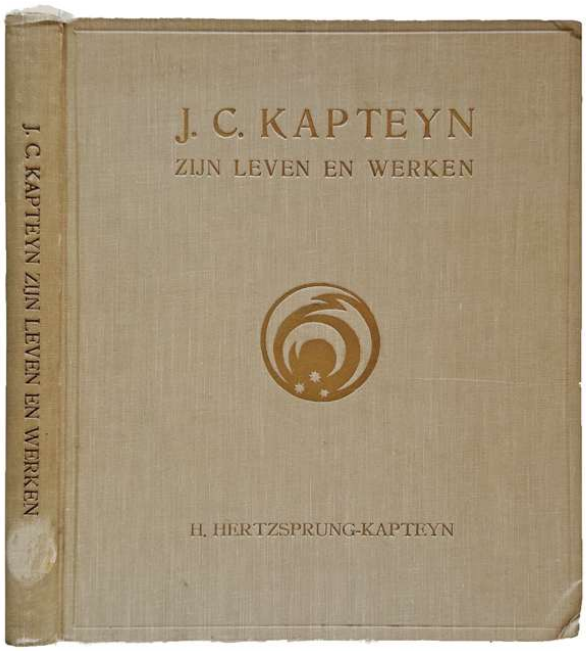
"From the Author"

297. **KAPTEYN, J.C. [Jacobus Cornelius]** (1851-1922). *Bestimmung von Parallaxen durch Registrir-Beobachtungen am Meridiankreise*. Haag: Martinus Nijhoff, [1897]. ¶ Series: *Annalen der Sternwarte in Leiden*, bande VII. 4to. [2], 128, [4] pp. Original pale blue printed boards, dark gray cloth over spine; a bit stained, cellophane tape applied twice to gutter. INSCRIBED "FROM THE AUTHOR" with the signature of E. S. Holden. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; bookplate from F.H. Seares. Very good. Rare.

$ 45

Jacobus Cornelius Kapteyn was a Dutch astronomer. "He carried out extensive studies of the Milky Way. He found that the apparent movement of stars was not randomly distributed but had two preferential directions: the two star streams."

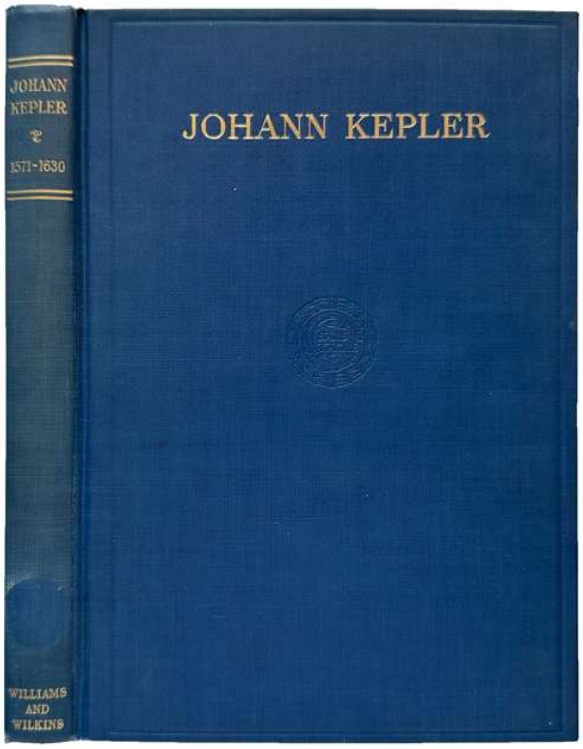
PROVENANCE: [1] Edward Singleton Holden (1846-1914) was an American astronomer and the fifth president of the University of California. [2] Frederick Hanley Seares (1873-1964) was an American astronomer. He worked at Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, and won the Bruce Medal in 1940.

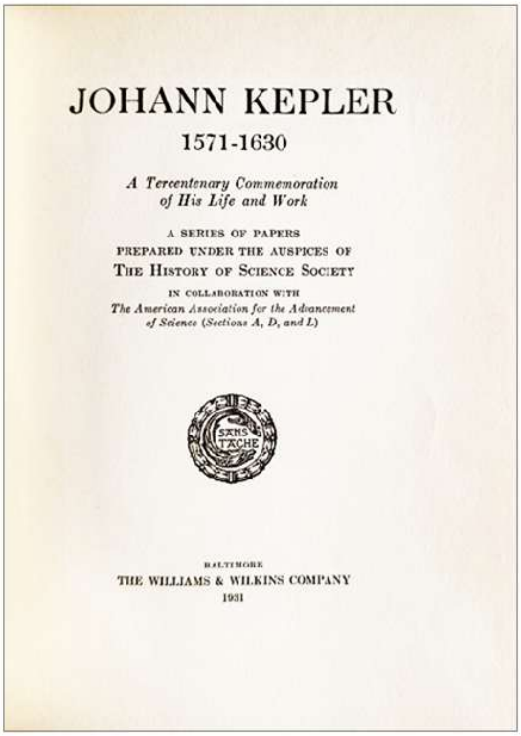


298. **KAPTEYN, J.C. [Jacobus Cornelius]** (1851-1922). *J.C. Kapteyn zijn leven en werken door H. Hertzsprung-Kapteyn*. Groningen: P. Noordhoff, 1928. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 176 pp. Errata slips. Frontispiece portrait. Original beige blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; corner bumped, sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 12

Jacobus Cornelius Kapteyn was a Dutch astronomer. "He carried out extensive studies of the Milky Way. He found that the apparent movement of stars was not randomly distributed but had two preferential directions: the two star streams."




JOHANN KEPLER

1571-1630

A Tercentenary Commemoration of His Life and Work

A SERIES OF PAPERS PREPARED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY IN COLLABORATION WITH *The American Association for the Advancement of Science (Sections A, D, and L)*

BALTIMORE
THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
1931

299. **KEPLER, Johann** (1571-1630). *Johann Kepler 1571-1630; a Tercentenary Commemoration of his life and work. A series of papers prepared under the auspices of the History of Science Society . . .* Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. ¶ 8vo. xii, 133, [5] pp. Frontispiece of Kepler, illus., figures. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine sticker removed. Near fine.

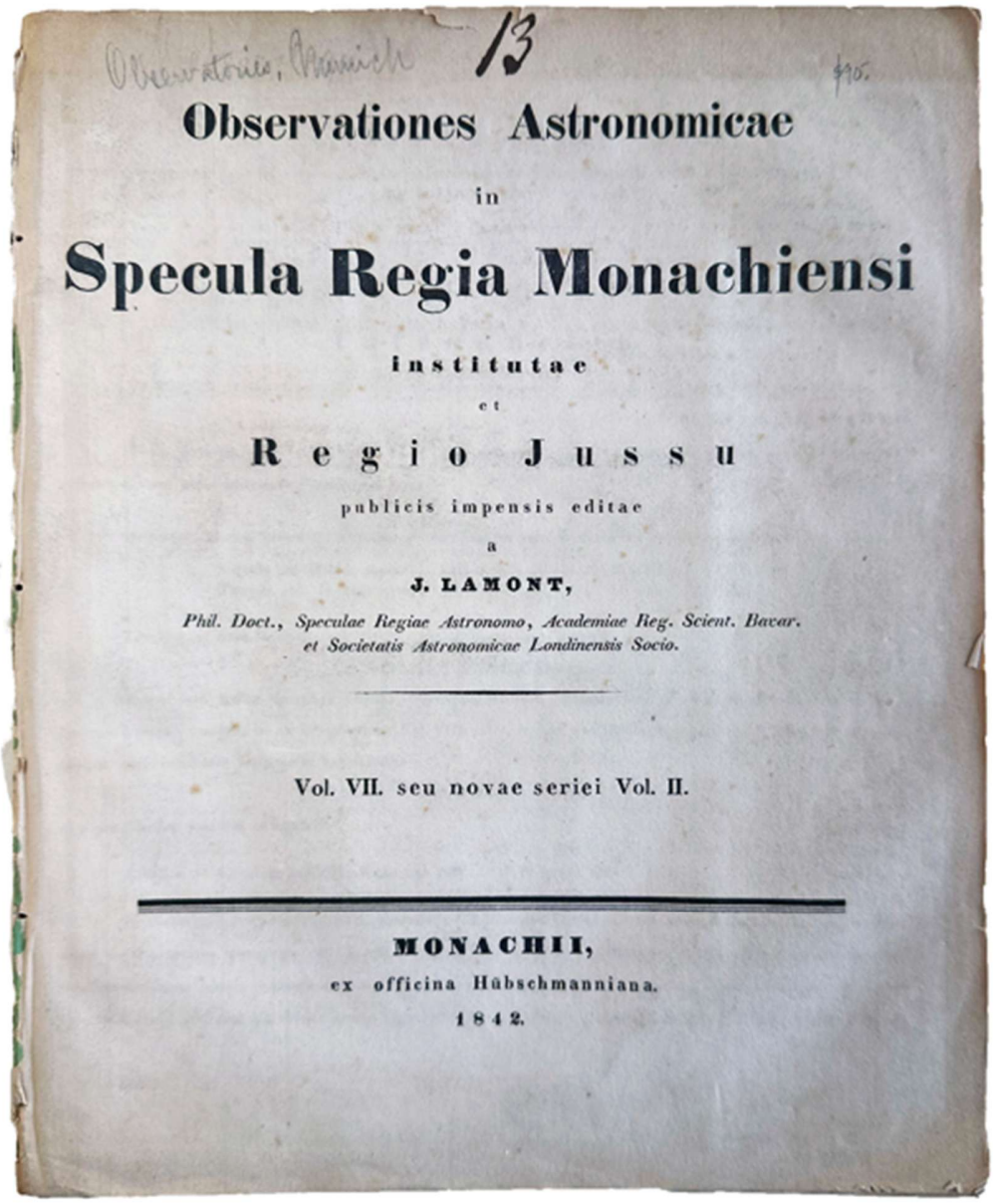
$ 30

With contributions by Sir Arthur Eddington (1882-1944), *Introduction*, W. Carl Rufus (1876-1946), *Kepler as an Astronomer*, D. J. [Dirk Jan] Struik (1894-2000), *Kepler as a Mathematician*, E.H. Johnson, *Kepler and Mysticism*, F. E. [Frederick Edward] Brasch (1875-1967), *Bibliography*. Brasch was a librarian and bibliographer with an interest in the history of science, particularly the history of astronomy from Isaac Newton to the modern period. His Isaac Newton collection is held at Stanford University.

300. **LADENBERG, Albert** (1842-1911). *Die kosmischen Consequenzen der Spectralanalyse. Rede bei Antritt des Rectorates der Koniglichen Christian-Albrechts-Universitat zu Kiel am 5 Marz 1884* . . . Kiel: Schmidt & Klaunig, 1884. ¶ 8vo. 24 pp. Original printed wrappers; extremities chipped, top cover loose. Ex library ms. notations on top cover. Very good. [S6326]

$ 20

Albert Ladenberg pioneered investigations of organic compounds of silicon and tin and advanced theories on the structure of aromatic compounds, but his chief contributions were the elucidation of the structure of alkaloids and their synthesis. In 1860 Ladenburg studied at Heidelberg, inspired by Bunsen's and Kirchhoff's lectures. *DSB*, VII, pp. 551-552.



Observationes Astronomicae

in

Specula Regia Monachiensi

institutae

et

Regio Jussu

publicis impensis editae

a

J. LAMONT,

Phil. Doct., Speculae Regiae Astronomo, Academiae Reg. Scient. Bavar. et Societatis Astronomicae Londinensis Socio.

Vol. VII. seu novae seriei Vol. II.

MONACHII,

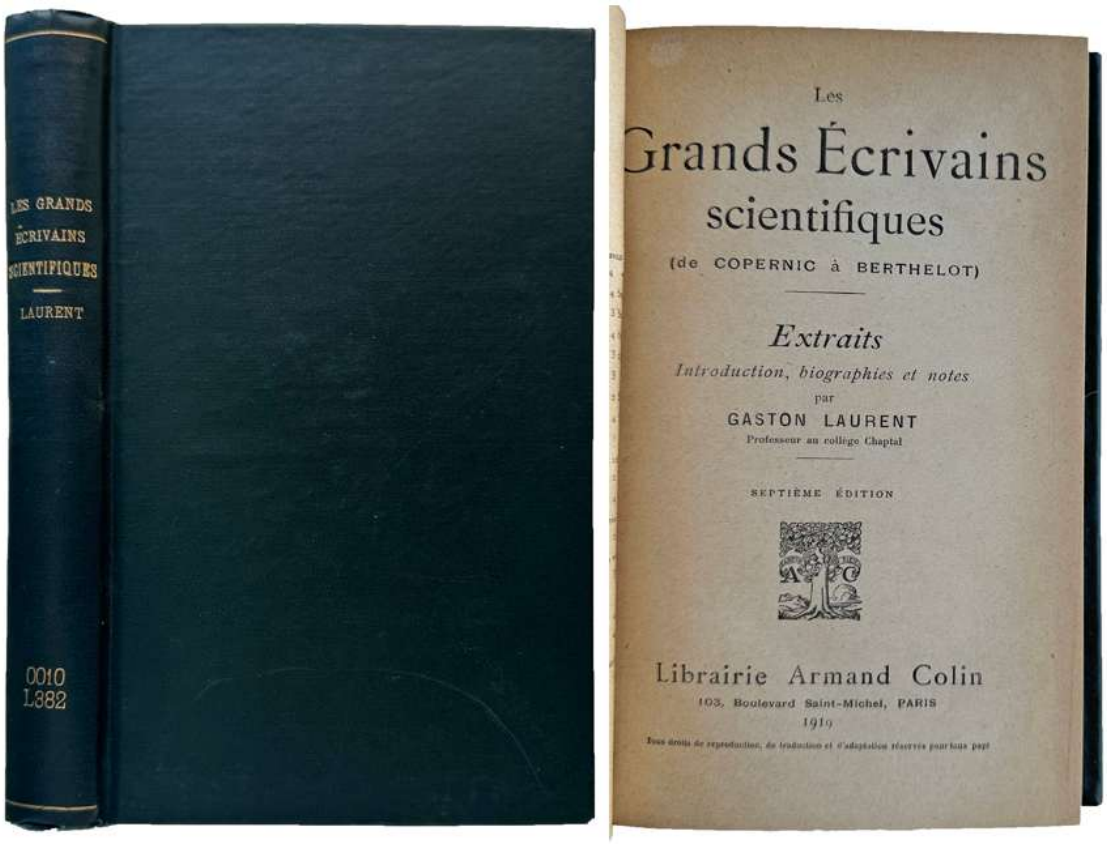
ex officina Hübschmanniana.

1842.

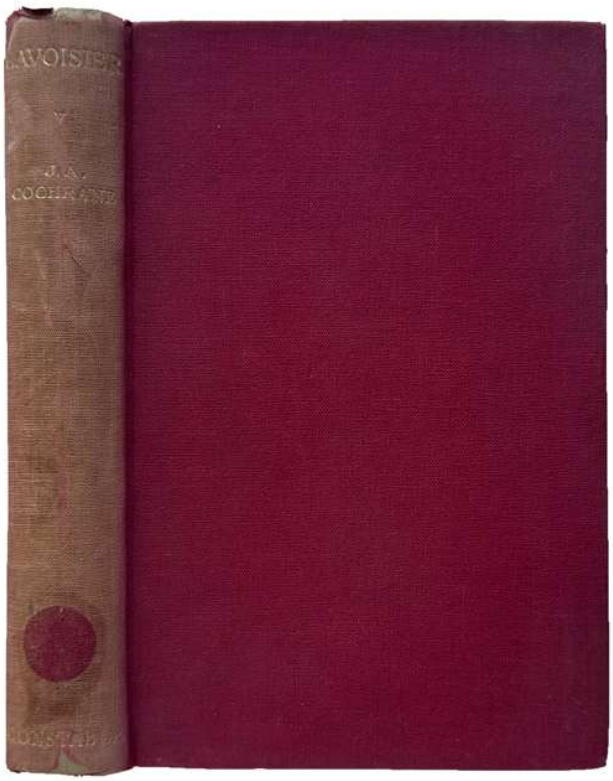
301. **LAMONT, Johann von** (1805-1879). "*Observationes Astronomicae in Specula Regia Monachiensi institutae . .* ." Extract from: *Annalen d. Munchnen Sternwarte*, Vol. 26, 1833. Monachii: Hubschmanniana, 1842. ¶ FIRST EDITION. Two parts in one. 4to. [iv], 147; [iv], 119, [1] pp. Tables. Lacks binding. Ms. notation on top cover. Very good. [S6329]

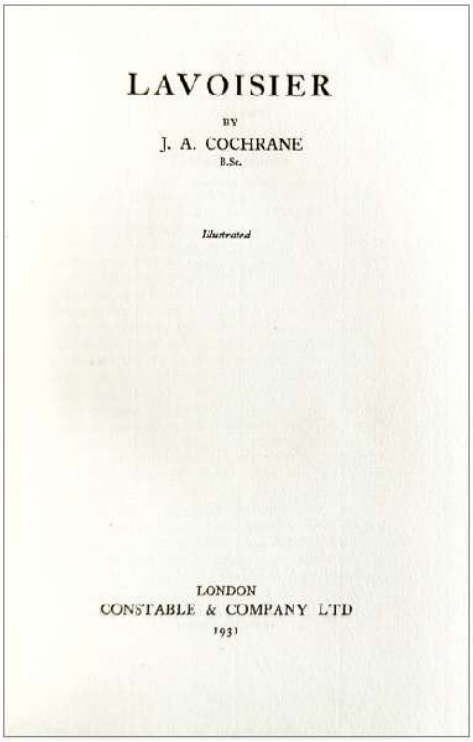
$ 35

"Lamont was the son of Robert Lamont, custodian of an earl's estate in Scotland. One of three sons of a second marriage, he displayed superior talents as early as primary school; but his education was placed in question when he was twelve by the death of his father. In 1817, however, he was accepted as a pupil at the St. Jacob Scottish Foundation in Regensburg. He never saw his family again. In Regensburg, Lamont studied primarily German, Latin, and Greek, but was particularly fond of mathematics. He studied the works of Euler and other classics in the original languages. In a mechanics workshop he acquired practical knowledge of great importance for his later work in constructing scientific measuring instruments. In 1827 he was sent to the astronomical observatory at Bogenhausen, near Munich, in order to develop his knowledge and abilities. His intelligence and dexterity won the full approval of the observatory's director, Soldner, and Lamont was consequently appointed an assistant at the observatory only one year later. Following Soldner's death in 1833, Lamont provisionally took over the directorship of the observatory. In this capacity he displayed initiative and extraordinary scientific industry. . .. The majority of his scientific findings are contained in the series of publications of the Bogenhausen observatory, especially *Observationes Astronomicae in Specula Regia Monachiensi institutae*. . .." - *DSB*. *DSB*, VII, pp. 607-609; Poggendorff, I, col. 1361.

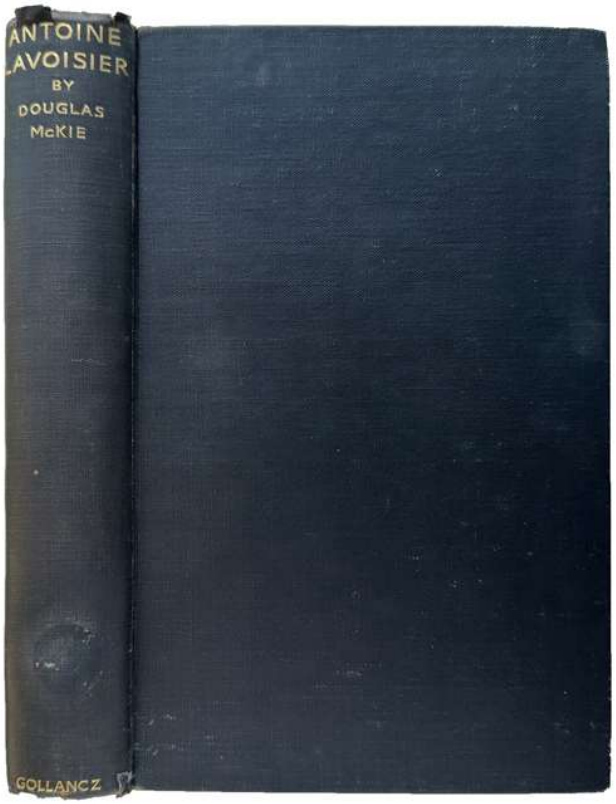


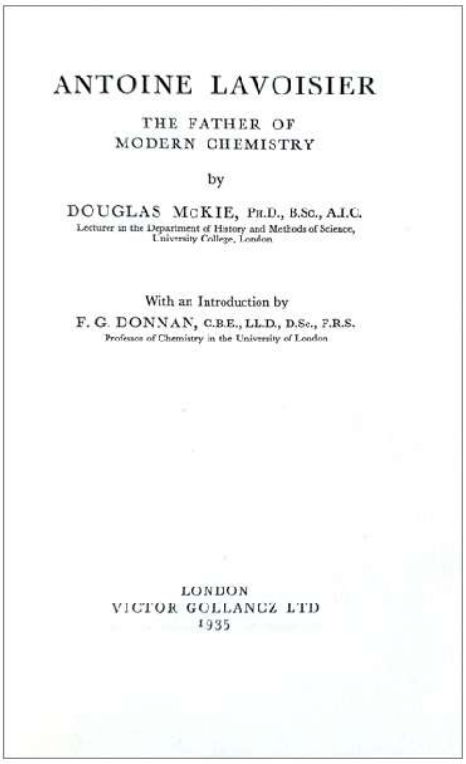
302. **LAURENT, Gaston**. *Les Grands Ecrivains scientifiques (de Copernic a Berthelot). Septième édition*. Paris : Armand Colin, 1919. ¶ Small 8vo. xi, [1], 384 pp. Index; paper browned. Early full dark green-black gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 5





303. [**LAVOISIER**] **J. A. COCHRANE**, B.Sc. *Lavoisier*. London: Constable, 1931. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 264 pp. Frontispiece, 7 plates, index. Original rouge cloth, gilt-stamped spine; spine quite worn. Good. $ 10





ANTOINE LAVOISIER

THE FATHER OF
MODERN CHEMISTRY

by

DOUGLAS McKIE, PH.D., B.SC., A.I.C.
Lecturer in the Department of History and Methods of Science,
University College, London

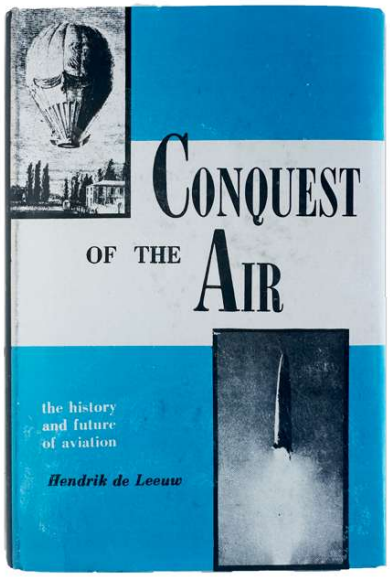
With an Introduction by
F. G. DONNAN, C.B.E., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of London

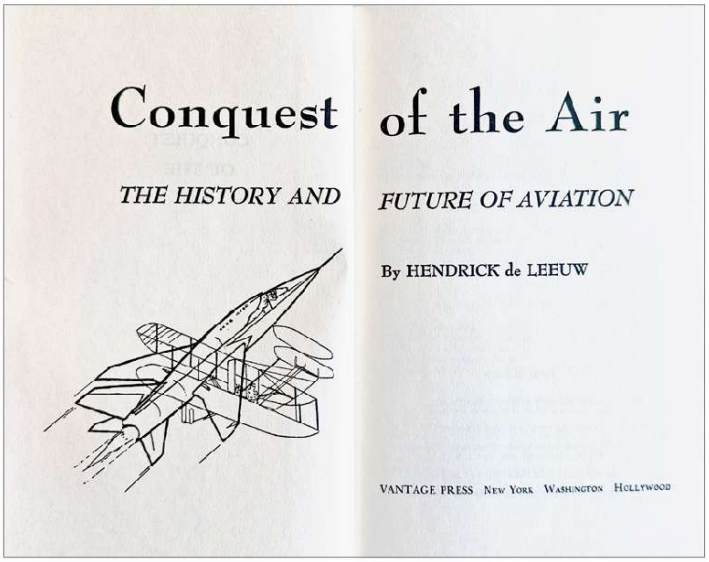
LONDON
VICTOR GOLLANCZ LTD
1935

304. [**LAVOISIER, Antoine** (1743-1794)] **McKIE, Douglas** (1896-1967). *Antoine Lavoisier; the father of modern chemistry*. London: Victor Gollancz, 1935. ¶ 8vo. 303, [1] pp. Frontis., 6 figs., index. Original black gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends frayed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine sticker removed. Good.

$ 10

Professor Douglas McKie (1896–1967) was a British chemist and science historian. He was a member of the International Academy of the History of Science, the Society for the History of Alchemy and Chemistry, and the Society of Apothecaries.





305. **LEEUW, Hendrick de** (1891-1977). *Conquest of the Air. The history and future of aviation*. New York, Washington & Hollywood: Vantage Press, 1960. ¶ First edition. 8vo. 300 pp.28 photo plates. Grey cloth, black-stamped spine title, dust jacket. Fine. [S9167]

$ 15

Written for young readers.

[Portrait of Lowell]

Lowell and his Observatory

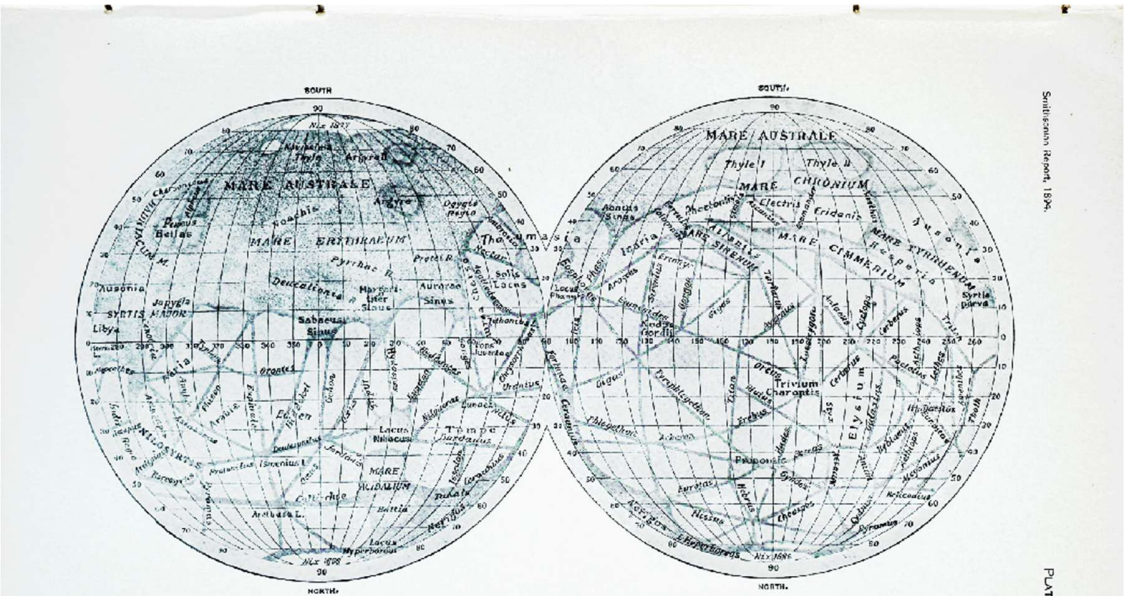
65 Papers on Mars & other planets (Jupiter & Pluto):
Including 31 Papers SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR, or Percival Lowell

306. **[MARS] Lowell Observatory; PERCIVAL LOWELL** (1855-1916). Collection of 65 offprints and papers from astronomers associated with the Lowell Observatory. [Various places: various publishers], 1892-1938. ¶ Original printed wrappers. Numerous items SIGNED BY AUTHOR. Fine.

$ 15,000

Splendid set of papers & offprints from members of the Lowell Observatory including Percival Lowell, Clyde W. Tombaugh, E. C. Slipher, & V. M. Slipher.

Contains 4 papers from astronomer Andrew Ellicott Douglass (1867-1962). 26 papers are authored by Percival Lowell (1855-1916), 13 issues of William H. Pickering's "Monthly Report on Mars." There are 3 papers written by T. J. J. See. Thomas Jefferson Jackson (1866-1962). The collection contains 16 papers by the Slipher brothers, Earl C. Slipher (1883-1964) and his older brother Vesto Melvin Slipher (1875-1969). Both were born in Indiana and both worked at the Lowell Observatory. Two of the Vesto Slipher papers came from E. E. Barnard who signed his name to the papers, as owner. From this group 5 are signed by Clyde W. Tombaugh, also employed at the Lowell Observatory.



SCHIAPARELLI'S MAP OF MARS, 1888, WITH A FEW NAMES ADDED FROM HIS EARLIER CHARTS.
(Reproduced from Astronomy and Astro-physics.)

"Percival Lowell, an American businessman, astronomer, and observatory director, died Nov. 12, 1916, at the age of 61. Lowell came from a moneyed and distinguished Boston family, and he spent quite a few years in the Far East, establishing business connections, and he wrote and published several books on Korea and Japan, none of which we have in our collections. After his return in the early 1890s, he almost instantly turned himself into an astronomer. He says he read Camille Flammarion's book on Mars, and then learned about Giovanni Schiaparelli's claim to have seen canali on Mars (canali means channels, not canals), and Lowell was hooked. Mars would be the focus of his life for the next

15 years." – Linda Hall Library. Lowell "was assisted in setting up his observatory by William H. Pickering [1858-1938], another observer of Mars who had noted the lines seen by Schiaparelli as well." – Wikip.

Arranged in DATE order:

I. PICKERING, William H. "Mars." In: *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, New Series no. 10, Dec. 1892. 8vo. 849-864 pp. Marginal stains. Self-wraps; corner gnawed. Good.

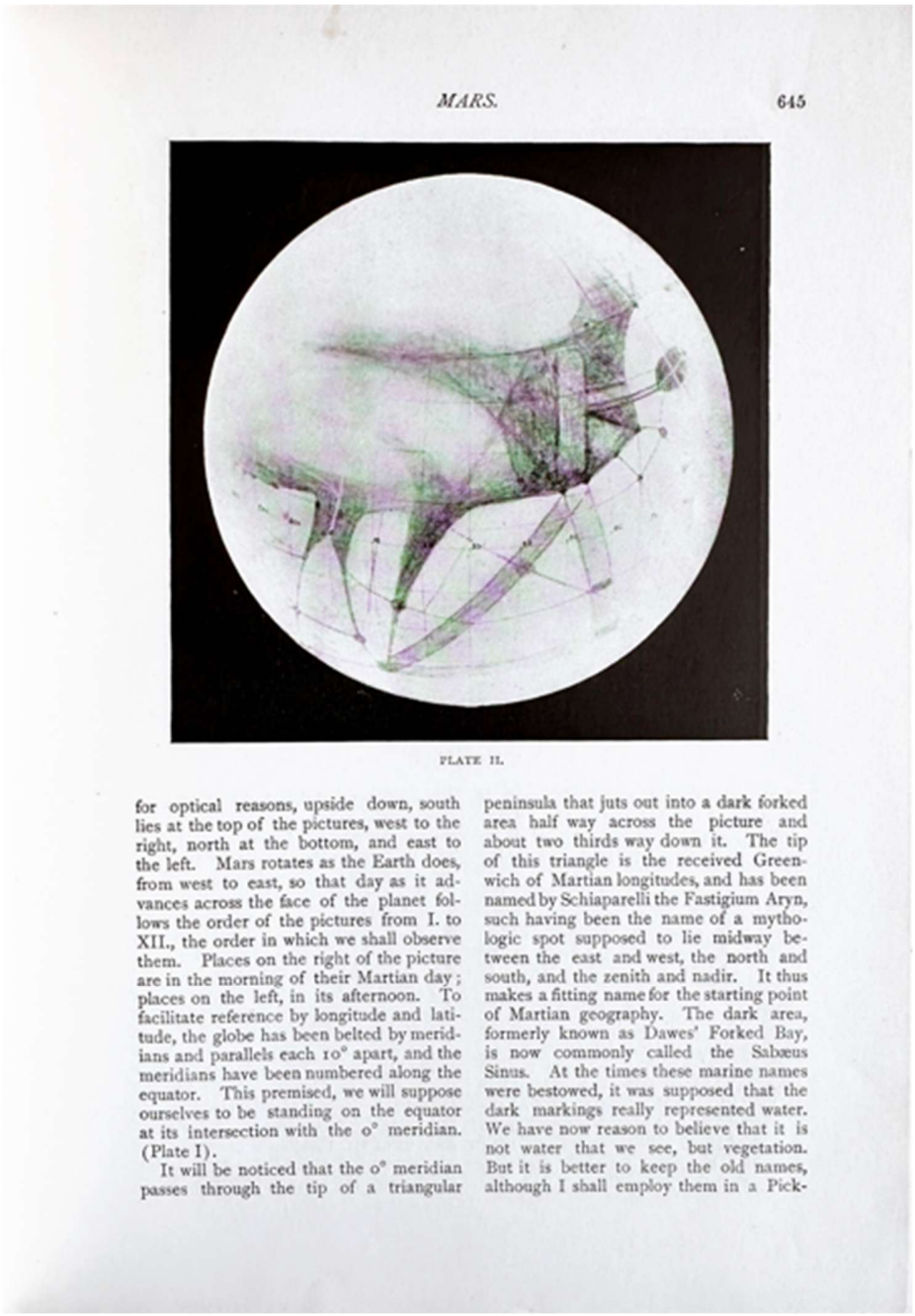
II. HALE, George Ellery (1868-1938). "Photographs of the Occultation of Mars by the Moon (July 11, 1892), Made at the Kenwood Astro-Physical Observatory." Offprint from: *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, no. 107. 8vo. 1 p. 1 photographic plate of Mars. Printed wrappers. "Compliments of the author" [printed on upper cover]. Fine.

III. PICKERING, William H. "Schiaparelli's Latest Views Regarding Mars." Extract from: *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, vol. XIII, nos. 8 & 9, 1894. 8vo. 113-128 pp. 1 plate. Self-wraps. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

IV. LOWELL, Percival. "Mars." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*. [1895?]. 8vo. 5 pp. Figs.; ink marks in text. Printed wrappers; a bit worn. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Very good.

Percival Lowell's series of articles on "*Mars*" in *Popular Astronomy* (beginning in 1895) and subsequent publications popularised the theory that intelligent beings constructed a planet-wide irrigation system. Utilizing his private Arizona observatory, Lowell argued that canal-like lines observed on the surface were streaks of cultivated vegetation dependent on melting polar ice caps, suggesting a dying, advanced civilization.



MARS. 645

PLATE II.

for optical reasons, upside down, south lies at the top of the pictures, west to the right, north at the bottom, and east to the left. Mars rotates as the Earth does, from west to east, so that day as it advances across the face of the planet follows the order of the pictures from I. to XII., the order in which we shall observe them. Places on the right of the picture are in the morning of their Martian day; places on the left, in its afternoon. To facilitate reference by longitude and latitude, the globe has been belted by meridians and parallels each 10° apart, and the meridians have been numbered along the equator. This premised, we will suppose ourselves to be standing on the equator at its intersection with the 0° meridian. (Plate I).

It will be noticed that the 0° meridian passes through the tip of a triangular peninsula that juts out into a dark forked area half way across the picture and about two thirds way down it. The tip of this triangle is the received Greenwich of Martian longitudes, and has been named by Schiaparelli the Fastigium Aryn, such having been the name of a mythologic spot supposed to lie midway between the east and west, the north and south, and the zenith and nadir. It thus makes a fitting name for the starting point of Martian geography. The dark area, formerly known as Dawes' Forked Bay, is now commonly called the Sabæus Sinus. At the times these marine names were bestowed, it was supposed that the dark markings really represented water. We have now reason to believe that it is not water that we see, but vegetation. But it is better to keep the old names, although I shall employ them in a Pick-

V Lowell

Signed by Lowell

V. LOWELL, Percival. "Mars. The Flagstaff Photographs." Offprint from: *New England Magazine*, Aug., 1895. 8vo. 643-656 pp. Photos, frontis. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

VI. LOWELL, Percival. "On Martian Longitudes." Offprint from: *The Astrophysical Journal*, May, 1895. 8vo. 393-400 pp. 3 photographic plates. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

VII. LOWELL, Percival. "Detection of Venus' Rotation Period and of the Fundamental Physical Features of the Planet's Surface." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, no. 36, 1896. 8vo. 5 pp. 5 plates. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

VIII. LOWELL, Percival. "Markings in the Syrtis Major." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, no. 36, 1896. 8vo. 8 pp. 1 plate. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Syrtis Major Planum (formerly Syrtis Major Planitia) is a massive shield volcano in the eastern hemisphere of Mars.

Signed by Lowell

IX. LOWELL, Percival. "Further Proof of the Rotation Period of Venus." Offprint from: *Monthly Notices of R. A. S.*, March 1897. 8vo. 402-405 pp. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

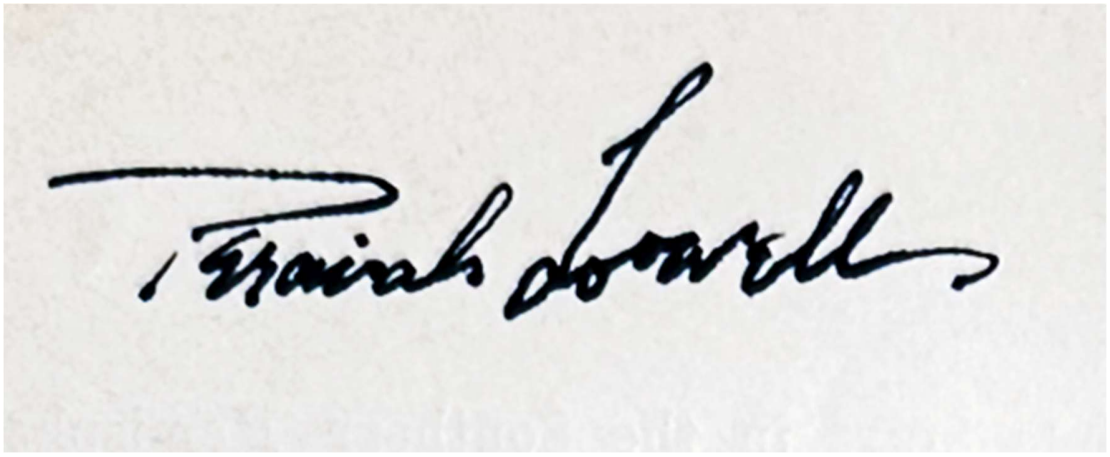
Signed by Lowell

X. SEE, T. J. J. "Atmospheric Conditions Essential to the Best Telescopic Definition." Extract from: *Abdruck aus den Astr. Nachr.*, Bd. 143, 1897. 4to. 81-86 pp. Self-wraps. SIGNED BY PERCIVAL LOWELL. Fine. A good source of anecdotes about the Lowell Observatory.

Signed by Lowell

XI. DOUGLASS, Andrew Ellicott (1867-1962). "Scales of Seeing." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, no. 58, June 1898. 8vo. 16 pp. Printed wrappers. Ownership signature of LOWELL. Fine.

Andrew Ellicott Douglass, an American astronomer . . . Although his principal claim to fame lies in archaeology, Douglass was an astronomer by profession, working first at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, and then, when he fell out with Percival Lowell over his Martian canal interpretations, at the University of Arizona in Tucson. – Linda Hall Library.



Signed by Lowell

XII. SEE, T. J. J. "Micrometrical Measures of Double and Multiple Stars in the Southern Hemisphere Made with the 61 cm Refractor of the Lowell Observatory." [1898]. Offprint from: *Abdruck aus den Astr. Nachr.* Bd. 146. 4to. 225-294 pp. (printed in double columns). Tables. Plain wrappers (as issued). SIGNED BY PERCIVAL LOWELL. Ownership rubber stamps of C. O. Lampland. Fine. Lampland worked with Lowell at the Lowell Observatory.

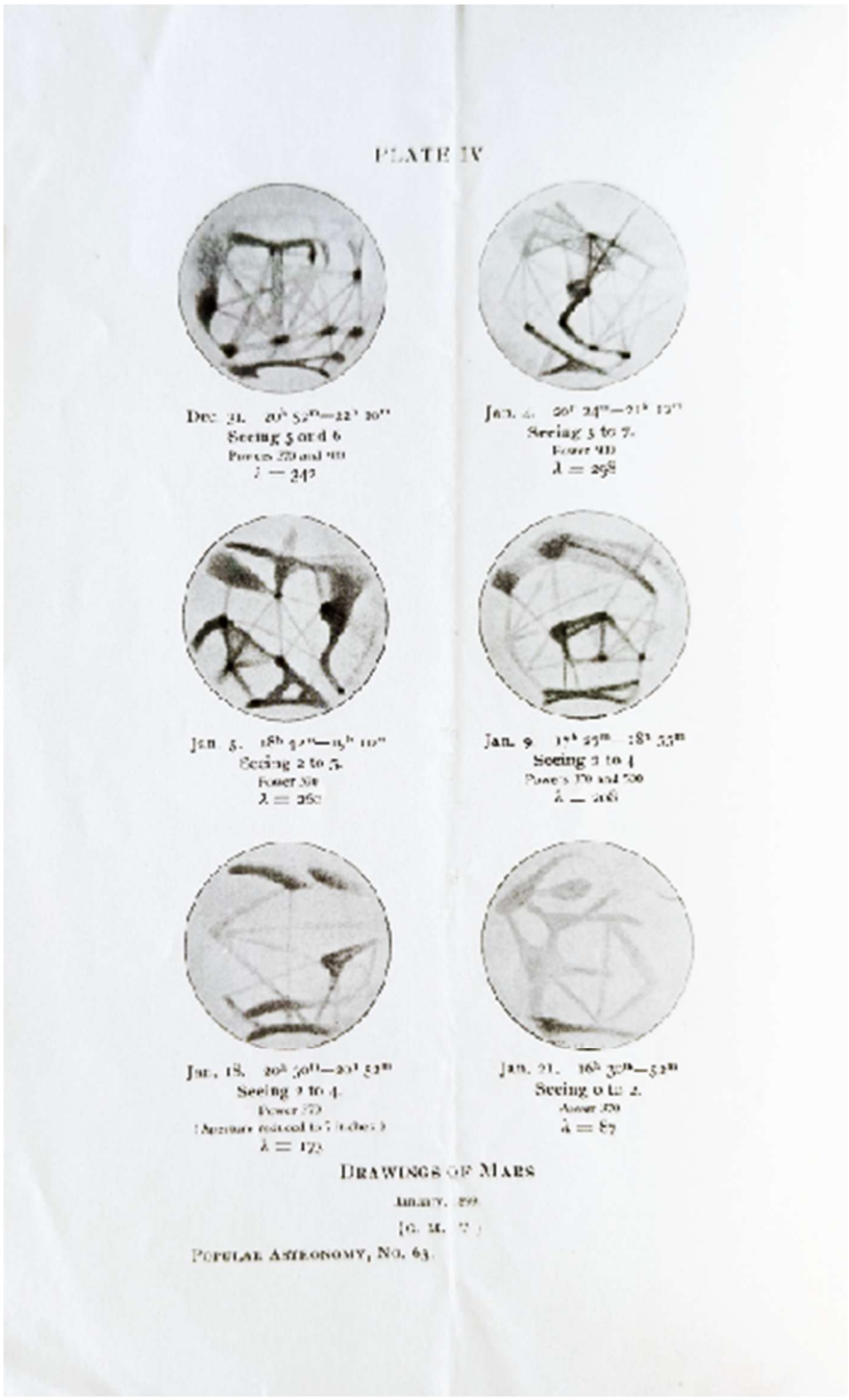


PLATE IV

Dec. 31. 20h 52m—22h 20m
Seeing 5 and 6
Power 370 and 930
λ = 24°

Jan. 4. 20h 24m—21h 12m
Seeing 5 to 7.
Power 930
λ = 29°

Jan. 5. 18h 32m—19h 10m
Seeing 2 to 5.
Power 370
λ = 26°

Jan. 9. 1h 25m—2h 53m
Seeing 3 to 4
Power 370 and 700
λ = 26°

Jan. 18. 20h 50m—22h 53m
Seeing 3 to 4.
Power 370
(Axrtmas restored to 7 o'clock.)
λ = 17°

Jan. 21. 16h 30m—52m
Seeing 0 to 2.
Power 370
λ = 87°

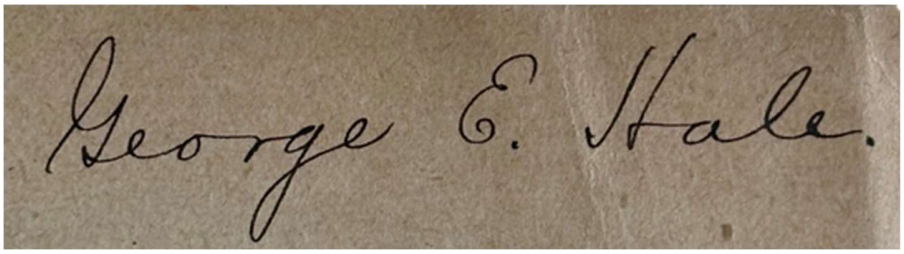
DRAWINGS OF MARS

January, 1909

[G. M. ?]

POPULAR ASTRONOMY, No. 63.

[XIII] Douglass



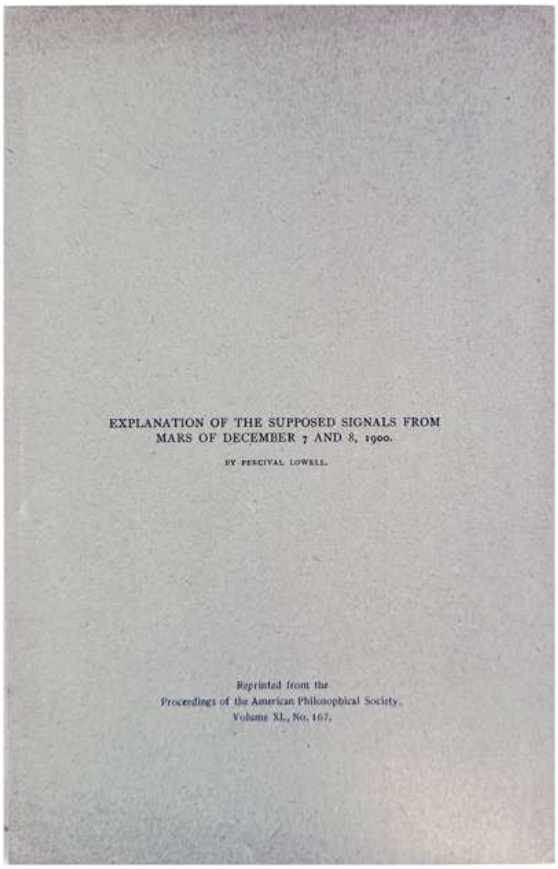
[XIII] Douglass

George Ellery Hale's copy with his signature

XIII. DOUGLASS, Andrew Ellicott. "Mars." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, no. 63, Jan. 1899. 8vo. 5 pp. 1 plate of Mars. Printed wrappers; creased. Ownership signature of George E. Hale. Very good.

George Ellery Hale's copy with his signature

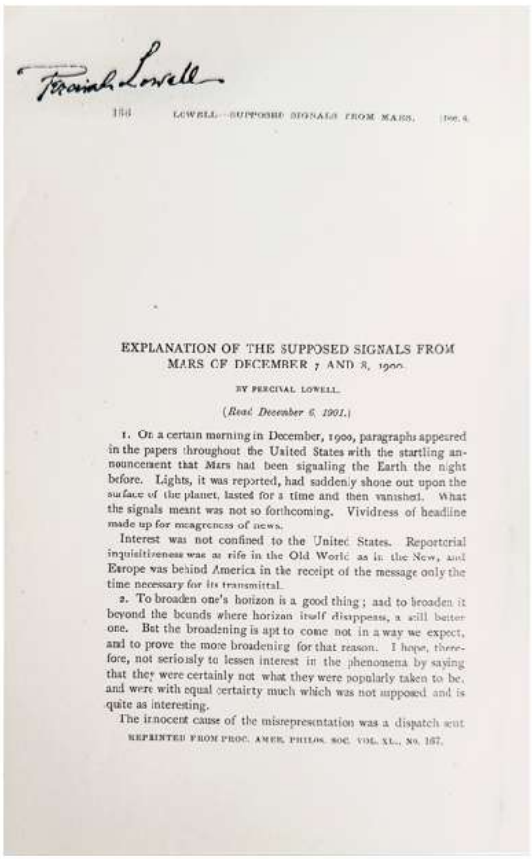
XIV. DOUGLASS, Andrew Ellicott. "A Summary of Planetary Work at the Lowell Observatory and the Conditions Under Which it has Been Performed." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, 1899. 8vo. 11 pp. Printed wrappers. Ownership signature of George E. Hale. Fine.



EXPLANATION OF THE SUPPOSED SIGNALS FROM MARS OF DECEMBER 7 AND 8, 1900.

BY PERCIVAL LOWELL.

Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Volume XL, No. 167.



Percival Lowell

154 LOWELL—SUPPOSED SIGNALS FROM MARS. [Dec. 6,

EXPLANATION OF THE SUPPOSED SIGNALS FROM MARS OF DECEMBER 7 AND 8, 1900.

BY PERCIVAL LOWELL.

(*Read December 6, 1901.*)

1. On a certain morning in December, 1900, paragraphs appeared in the papers throughout the United States with the startling announcement that Mars had been signaling the Earth the night before. Lights, it was reported, had suddenly shone out upon the surface of the planet, lasted for a time and then vanished. What the signals meant was not so forthcoming. Vividness of headline made up for meagreness of news.

Interest was not confined to the United States. Reportorial inquisitiveness was as rife in the Old World as in the New, and Europe was behind America in the receipt of the message only the time necessary for its transmittal.

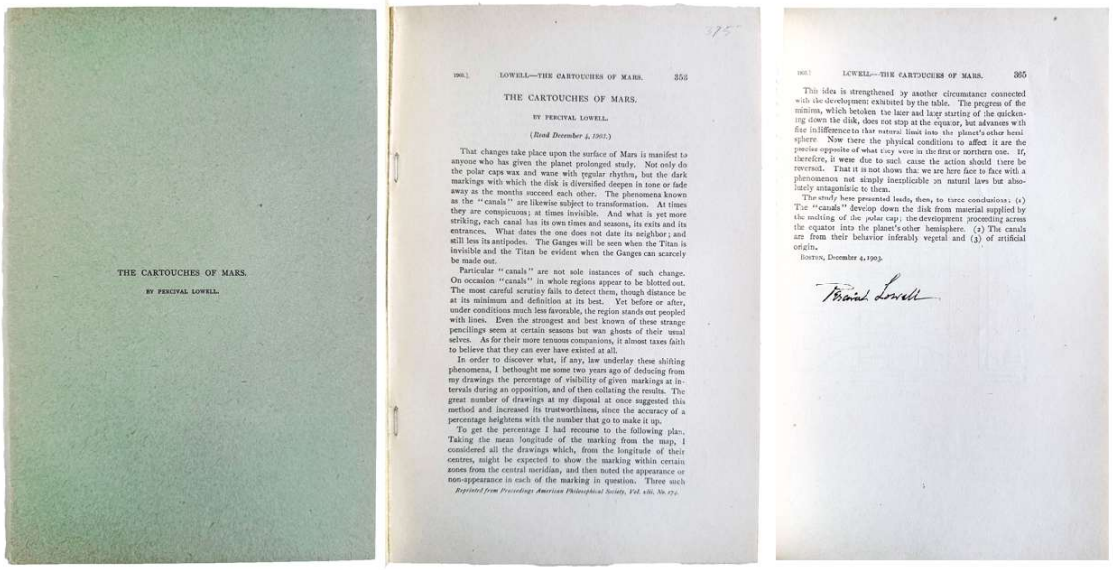
2. To broaden one's horizon is a good thing; and to broaden it beyond the bounds where horizon itself disappears, a still better one. But the broadening is apt to come not in a way we expect, and to prove the more broadening for that reason. I hope, therefore, not seriously to lessen interest in the phenomena by saying that they were certainly not what they were popularly taken to be, and were with equal certainty much which was not supposed and is quite as interesting.

The innocent cause of the misrepresentation was a dispatch sent

REPRINTED FROM PROC. AMER. PHILOS. SOC. VOL. XL., NO. 167.

Signed by Lowell

XV. LOWELL, Percival. "Explanation of the Supposed Signals from Mars of December 7 and 8, 1900." Offprint from: *Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Soc.*, vol. XL, no. 167. 8vo. 166-176 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.


THE CARTOUCHES OF MARS.

BY PERCIVAL LOWELL.

1903.] LOWELL—THE CARTOUCHES OF MARS. 353

THE CARTOUCHES OF MARS.

BY PERCIVAL LOWELL.

(*Read December 4, 1903.*)

That changes take place upon the surface of Mars is manifest to anyone who has given the planet prolonged study. Not only do the polar caps wax and wane with regular rhythm, but the dark markings with which the disk is diversified deepen in tone or fade away as the months succeed each other. The phenomena known as the "canals" are likewise subject to transformation. At times they are conspicuous; at times invisible. And what is yet more striking, each canal has its own times and seasons, its exits and its entrances. What dates the one does not date its neighbor; and still less its antipodes. The Ganges will be seen when the Titan is invisible and the Titan be evident when the Ganges can scarcely be made out.

Particular "canals" are not sole instances of such change. On occasion "canals" in whole regions appear to be blotted out. The most careful scrutiny fails to detect them, though distance be at its minimum and definition at its best. Yet before or after, under conditions much less favorable, the region stands out peopled with lines. Even the strongest and best known of these strange pencilings seem at certain seasons but wan ghosts of their usual selves. As for their more tenuous companions, it almost taxes faith to believe that they can ever have existed at all.

In order to discover what, if any, law underlay these shifting phenomena, I bethought me some two years ago of deducing from my drawings the percentage of visibility of given markings at intervals during an opposition, and of then collating the results. The great number of drawings at my disposal at once suggested this method and increased its trustworthiness, since the accuracy of a percentage heightens with the number that go to make it up.

To get the percentage I had recourse to the following plan. Taking the mean longitude of the marking from the map, I considered all the drawings which, from the longitude of their centres, might be expected to show the marking within certain zones from the central meridian, and then noted the appearance or non-appearance in each of the marking in question. Three such

Reprinted from Proceedings American Philosophical Society, Vol. xlii, No. 174.

1903.] LOWELL—THE CARTOUCHES OF MARS. 365

This idea is strengthened by another circumstance connected with the development exhibited by the table. The progress of the minima, which betoken the later and large starting of the quickening down the disk, does not stop at the equator, but advances with like indifference to that natural limit into the planet's other hemisphere. Now there the physical conditions to affect it are the precise opposite of what they were in the first or northern one. If, therefore, it were due to such cause the action should there be reversed. That it is not shows that we are here face to face with a phenomenon not simply inexplicable on natural laws but absolutely antagonistic to them.

The study here presented leads, then, to three conclusions: (1) The "canals" develop down the disk from material supplied by the melting of the polar cap; the development proceeding across the equator into the planet's other hemisphere. (2) The canals are from their behavior inferably vegetal and (3) of artificial origin.

BOSTON, December 4, 1903.

Percival Lowell

Signed by Lowell

XVI. LOWELL, Percival. "The Cartouches of Mars." Offprint from: *Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Soc.*, vol. XLII, no. 174, 1903. 8vo. 353-377 pp. Photos., tables, figs. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

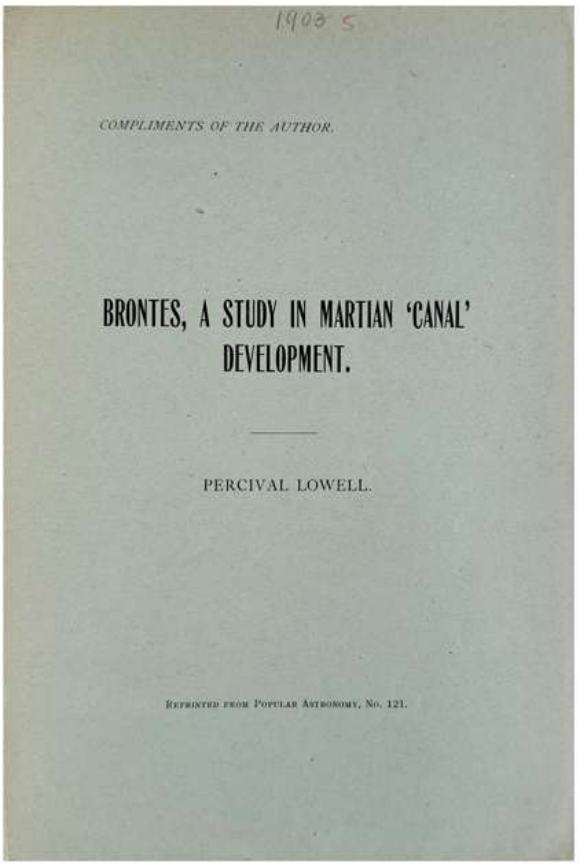
XVII. LOWELL, Percival. "On the Spectrographic Investigation of the Rotation period of the Planet Venus." Offprint from: Abdruck aus den Astr. Nachr., band 163, Aug., 1903. 4to. 33-52 pp. Tables. Plain wrappers; creased. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Very good.

Signed by Lowell

XVIII. LOWELL, Percival. *The Solar System. Six Lectures*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1903. 8vo. 134 pp. Photos, figs., folding table; marginal damp staining. Sewn, never bound. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Inscribed "Proof" in pencil. As is. Appears to be printer's proof copy of one of Lowell's rarest books.

XIX. SLIPHER, V. M. "The Lowell Spectrograph." Offprint from: *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. XX, no. 1, July 1904. 8vo. 20 pp. 3 plates. Printed wrappers. Fine.

Earl Carl Slipher (1883-1964), astronomer and politician, Slipher was born in Mulberry, Indiana. He first joined Lowell Observatory in 1908 and became a noted planetary astronomer, concentrating on Mars. He published Photographic History of Mars (1905–1961). In 1957, he appeared in the "Mars and Beyond" episode of Disneyland discussing the possibility of life on Mars. – Wikip.


1903 5

COMPLIMENTS OF THE AUTHOR.

BRONTES, A STUDY IN MARTIAN 'CANAL' DEVELOPMENT.

PERCIVAL LOWELL.

Reprinted from Popular Astronomy, No. 121.


Percival Lowell

BRONTES, A STUDY IN MARTIAN 'CANAL' DEVELOPMENT.

PERCIVAL LOWELL

At the opposition of Mars in 1903 the planet was held under observation at Flagstaff almost continuously for a period exceeding six months. Out of this long study perhaps the most valuable result was the evidence afforded of the behavior of the so-called canals, that gossamer net-work which lies drawn as a veil over the face of the planet from top to bottom. For meshing alike the ochre and the blue-green the plexus of lines bespreads completely every part of the disk and what is more bears impress of being a something sequent to the main markings themselves. Superior to considerations of light areas or dark the system envelops the surface as a whole and is beholden to the ground-work only for the positioning of its knots. Now the evidence which the observations brought out was that this strange net-work *grows*, and that its mode of growth is all its own.

It appears not only that at every Martian season it is fashioned afresh but that it is evolved in a manner which to us is of most suggestive import.

The evidence was both general and particular. It came out from a consideration of the behavior of all the canals compared together, and as such has been exposed in *Bulletin* No. 12 of this observatory. But it is also showed forth-rightly in the case of individual canals in a manner quite as conclusive and more graphic. One such instance of *multa in particulo* was the great canal called the Brontes. Its intrinsic importance would alone render it noteworthy but it also happens to be so placed upon the disk as to render it typical of the action it exemplified.

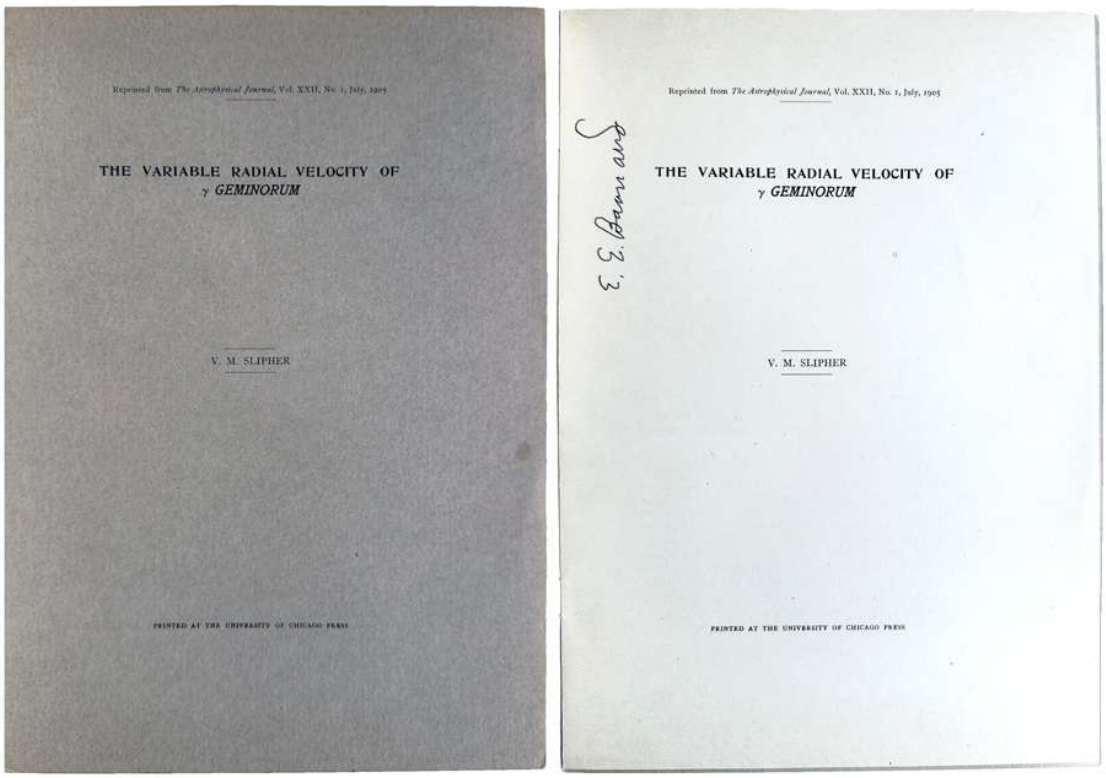
The Brontes is one of the most imposing canals upon the planet. It is 2440 miles in length and connects along a great circle two important points upon the surface the Sinus Titanum and the Propontis. The former is situated in latitude 21° N.,

Signed by Lowell

XX. LOWELL, Percival. "Brontes, a Study in Martian 'Canal' Development." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, no. 121. [1905]. 8vo. 8 pp. 1 plate, 1 chart. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

XXI. LOWELL, Percival. "Position of the Axis of Mars. Comparative Charts of the Region Following δ Ophiuchi." Offprint from: *Monthly Notices of R. A. S.*, Dec. 1905. 8vo. 51-57 pp. Figs., double page plate. Printed wrappers; almost loose. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Very good.



Signed by E. E. Barnard

XXII. SLIPHER, V. M. "The Variable Radial Velocity of γ Geminorum." Offprint from: *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. XXII, no. 1, July 1905. 8vo. 84-86 pp. Printed wrappers. Ownership signature of E. E. Barnard. Fine.

PROVENANCE: Edward Emerson Barnard (1857-1923), was famous for his work photographing the stars in the Milky Way.

George Ellery Hale's copy

XXIII. PICKERING. "The Planet Mars." Offprint from: *Technical World Magazine*, 1906. 8vo. 459-471 pp. Photos, figs. Printed wrappers; marginal soiling. Ownership rubber stamp of George E. Hale. Very good.

Inscribed by Agassiz to George Ellery Hale

XXIV. AGASSIZ, G. R. "Mars as Seen in the Lowell Refractor." Offprint from: *The Popular Science Monthly*, vol. LXXI, Sept. 1907. 8vo. 275-282 pp. Figs.; pages browned. Printed wrappers; browned, extremities rubbed. INSCRIBED "Compliments of the author." Ownership signature of George E. Hale. Very good.

"The Boston geologist George Russel Agassiz noted that Lowell made the decision to begin his observations after hearing that Schiaparelli began to experience failing eyesight." – Wikip.

Signed by Douglass

XXV. DOUGLASS, Andrew Ellicott. "Illusions of Vision and the Canals of Mars." Offprint from: *The Popular Science Monthly*, vol. LXX, May, 1907. 8vo. 464-474 pp. Photos; pages browned. Printed wrappers; creased. INSCRIBED BY DOUGLASS. Very good.

Signed by Lowell

XXVI. LOWELL, Percival. "The Canals of Mars, Optically and Psychologically Considered – a reply to Professor Newcomb." Offprint from: *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. XXVI, no. 3, Oct. 1907. 8vo. 131-140 pp. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

XXVII. LOWELL, Percival. "Méthode Générale pour Évaluer la Température de la Surface des Planètes; Application a Mars." Offprint from: *Bulletin Astronomique*, Dec. 1907. 8vo. 20 pp. Pages uncut. Lacks wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Good.

Signed by Lowell

XXVIII. LOWELL, Percival. "Temperature of Mars. A Determination of the Solar Heat Received." Offprint from: *Proceedings of the Am. Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vol. XLII, no. 25, March 1907. 8vo. 651-667 pp. Pages uncut. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by E. E. Barnard

XXIX. SLIPHER, V. M. "The Spectrum of Mira Ceti." Offprint from: *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. XXV, no. 3, April 1907. 8vo. p. 235. 1 plate. Printed wrappers. Ownership signature of E. E. Barnard. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

XXX. LOWELL, Percival. "The Presence of Water Vapor in the Atmosphere of Mars." Offprint from: *Aus dem Archiv für Optik*, erster band, siebentes heft, 1908. Tall 8vo. 273-274 pp. Table. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

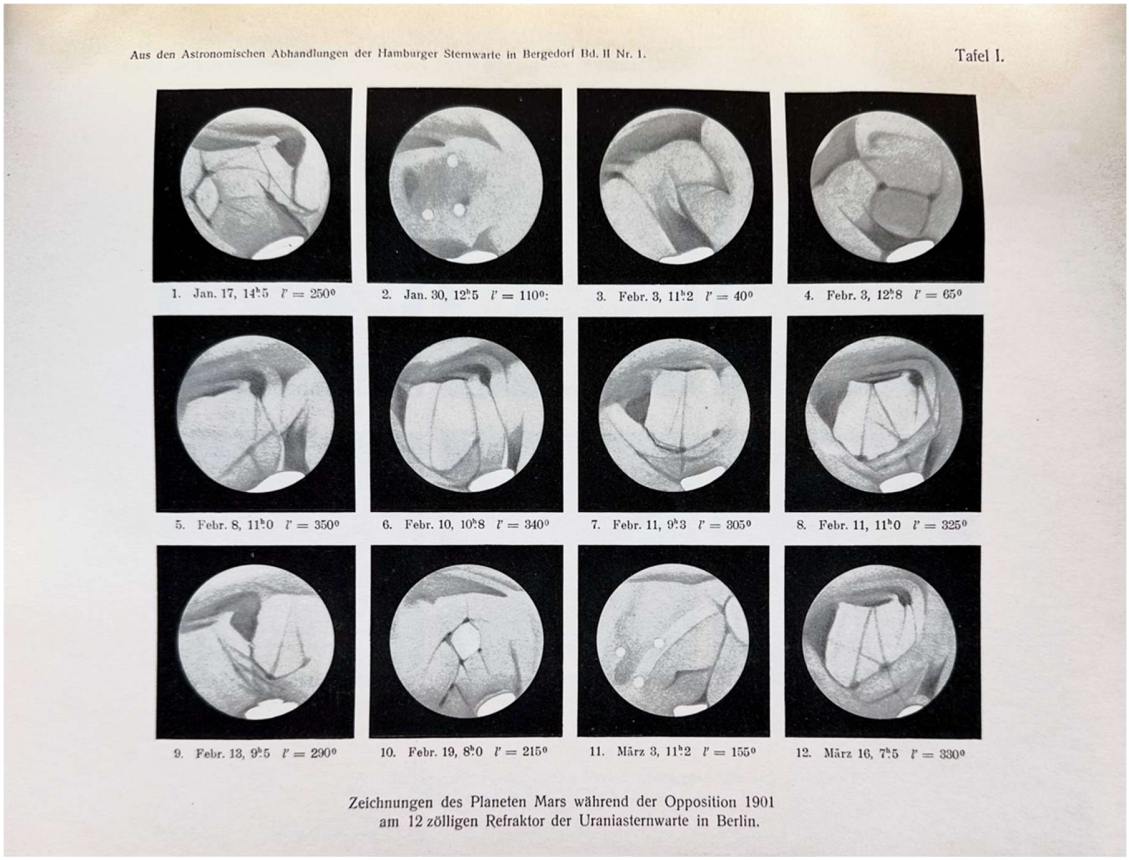
Percival Lowell's work on the presence of water vapor in the atmosphere of Mars, particularly published around 1905–1908, was a cornerstone of his argument that Mars was a dying, inhabited world. He and his assistant, V.M. Slipher, used spectroscopic analysis to argue that water existed on Mars, supporting his theory that an intelligent civilization was using canals to manage water from the polar caps.

XXXI. SLIPHER, V. M. "The Spectrum of Mars." Offprint from: *Astrophysical Journal*, vol. XXVIII, no. 5, Dec. 1908. 8vo. 397-404 pp. 1 plate. Printed wrappers. Fine.

George E. Hale's copy, given to him by the author

XXXII. ANDRÉ, Charles (1842-1912). "Les Canaux de Mars Existent-ils?" Offprint from: *Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Lyon*. [1909]. 8vo. 11 pp. 4 plates. Printed wrappers; creased. INSCRIBED "Homage de l'auteur." Ownership rubber stamp of George E. Hale. Very good.

Charles Louis François André, known as Charles André, was founder of the Lyon observatory and its director from 1878 to 1912.



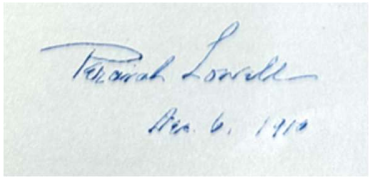
XXXIII. GRAFF, Kasimir (1878-1950). "Beiträge zur Physischen Untersuchung der Groben Planeten. 1. Beobachtungen und Zeichnungen des Planeten Mars Während der Oppositionen 1901 und 1909. In: *Astronomische Abhandlungen der Hamburger Sternwarte in Bergedorf*, band II. 4to. 52 pp. 5 plates, figs., index. Printed wrappers. Fine.

"Professor Kasimir Romuald Graff of the Hamburg Astronomical Observatory has announced that he observed the various canals of Mars discovered by the Italian astronomer Giovanni Schiaparelli and also various land areas, which he regards as proving the existence of continents on Mars.

Black formations, which the professor believes to be seas, were also observed, as were yellow spots of an obscure nature." *NY Times*, August 25, 1924, p. 6.

Signed by Lowell

XXXIV. LOWELL, Percival. "The Hood of a Comet's Head." Offprint from: *The Astronomical Journal*, vol. XXVI, no. 16, Aug. 1910. 4to. 131-138 pp. Figs., tables; pages uncut. Self-wraps; spine splitting. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Very good.



Signed by Lowell

XXXV. LOWELL, Percival. "Dr. Percival Lowell on Comets." In: *Bulletin of the Society of Arts*, April 1910. 8vo. [16] pp. Photos, figs. Self-wraps; rear stained. SIGNED BY LOWELL, 1910. Very good.

Signed by Lowell

XXXVI. LOWELL, Percival. "Photographs of Jupiter Made at the Lowell Observatory, 1909." Offprint from: *Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada*, March-April, 1910. 8vo. 81-90 pp. 2 photographic plates. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

XXXVII. LOWELL, Percival. "Libration and the Asteroids." Offprint from: *The Astronomical Journal*, vol. XXVII, no. 6, 1911. 4to. 41-48 pp. Tables; pages uncut. Self-wraps. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

XXXVIII. LOWELL, Percival. "Spectrocopic Proof of the Repulsion by the Sun of Gaseous Molecules in the Tail of Halley's Comet." Offprint from: *Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Soc.*, vol. L, no. 199, May-June, 1911. 8vo. 254-260 pp. Tables. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Inscribed to George Ellery Hale from the author

XXXIX. BOHLIN, Karl (1860-1939). "Zeichnungen des Planeten Mars am Siebenzölligen Ekvatoreale der Sternwarte zu Stockholm." Uppsala & Stockholm, 1912. Offprint from: *Astronomiska Iakttagelser och Undersökningar Ä Stockholms Observatorium*, band 9, no. 6. 4to. 7 pp. 1 fig., 2 plates. Gilt stamped blue cloth, corners bumped, else fine. INSCRIBED "To G. E. Hale with the author's Compliments." The plates show many images of Mars.

Karl Bohlin was a Swedish astronomer at the Stockholm Observatory.

Signed by Lowell

XL. LOWELL, Percival. "Precision: and the Pyramids." Offprint from: *Popular Science Monthly*, April 1912. 8vo. 449-460 pp. Figs.; pages uncut, pages browned. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

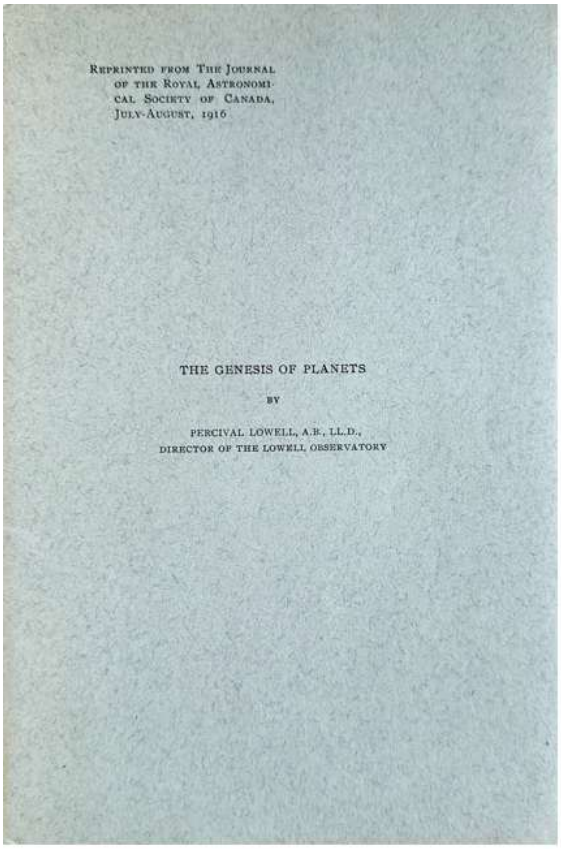
George E. Hale's copy with his ownership mark

XLI. PICKERING, William H. "Monthly Report on Mars." Offprints from: *Popular Astronomy*, vol. XXII, nos. 1, & 5-16. Thirteen issues. 8vo. Various paginations. 1914-ca.1920s. Figs., tables, plates (1 color plate of Mars); some issues affected by water. Printed wrappers. Ownership rubber stamps of George E. Hale. Very good.

William H. Pickering's "*Monthly Report on Mars*" (published early 20th century, notably in *Popular Astronomy* and collected in books) was a series of detailed, serialized observations focusing on Martian surface changes, meteorology, and seasonal vegetation changes, often speculating on the nature of "canals".

Signed by Lowell

XLII. LOWELL, Percival. "The Atmosphere of Mars." Offprint from: *Scientia*, vol. XIX, no. XLV-1, 1916. 8vo. xii, 19-27 pp. Tipped-in spectroscopic image. Original printed wrappers; spine a bit worn. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Very good.

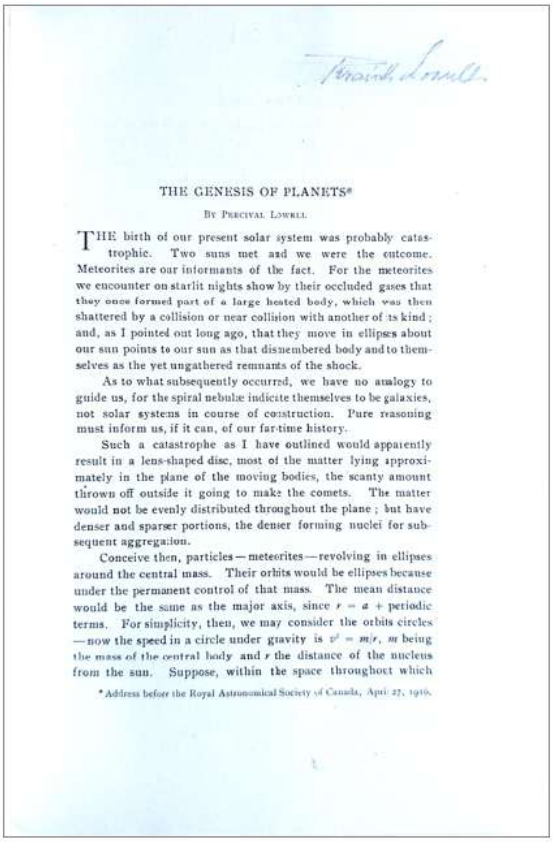


Reprinted from The Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, July-August, 1916

THE GENESIS OF PLANETS

BY

PERCIVAL LOWELL, A.B., LL.D.,
DIRECTOR OF THE LOWELL OBSERVATORY



Percival Lowell.

THE GENESIS OF PLANETS*

By Percival Lowell

THE birth of our present solar system was probably catastrophic. Two suns met and we were the outcome. Meteorites are our informants of the fact. For the meteorites we encounter on starlit nights show by their occluded gases that they once formed part of a large heated body, which was then shattered by a collision or near collision with another of its kind; and, as I pointed out long ago, that they move in ellipses about our sun points to our sun as that dismembered body and to themselves as the yet ungathered remnants of the shock.

As to what subsequently occurred, we have no analogy to guide us, for the spiral nebulæ indicate themselves to be galaxies, not solar systems in course of construction. Pure reasoning must inform us, if it can, of our far-time history.

Such a catastrophe as I have outlined would apparently result in a lens-shaped disc, most of the matter lying approximately in the plane of the moving bodies, the scanty amount thrown off outside it going to make the comets. The matter would not be evenly distributed throughout the plane; but have denser and sparser portions, the denser forming nuclei for subsequent aggregation.

Conceive then, particles — meteorites — revolving in ellipses around the central mass. Their orbits would be ellipses because under the permanent control of that mass. The mean distance would be the same as the major axis, since $r = a +$ periodic terms. For simplicity, then, we may consider the orbits circles — now the speed in a circle under gravity is $v^2 = m/r$, m being the mass of the central body and r the distance of the nucleus from the sun. Suppose, within the space throughout which

* Address before the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, April 27, 1916.

Signed by Lowell

XLIII. LOWELL, Percival. "The Genesis of Planets." Offprint from: *Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada*, July-Aug., 1916. 8vo. 281-293 pp. 4 plates. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine.

Signed by Lowell

XLIV. LOWELL, Percival. *Immigration Versus the United States*. Lynn: Thomas P. Nichols & Son, 1916. 8vo. 13 pp. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY LOWELL. Fine. Lowell's brief but infamous foray into the world of politics. A strong assertion of the need to clamp down on immigration.

XLV. SLIPHER, E. C. "Markings on Aristillus." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, vol. XXIV, no. 2, Feb., 1916. 8vo. 4 pp. 1 plate. Printed wrappers; slightly browned, else fine.

XLVI. SLIPHER, V. M. "The Lowell Observatory Solar Eclipse Expedition." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, vol. XXVI, no. 257, Aug.-Sept. 1918. 8vo. 4 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine.

XLVII. SLIPHER, E. C. "Obscuration of the Martian Syrtis Major." Offprint from: *Popular Astronomy*, vol. XXIX, no. 2, Feb., 1921. 8vo. 5 pp. 2 photographic plates. Printed wrappers. Fine.

XLVIII. SEE, T. J. J. "The Cause of Temporary Stars." Extract from: *Abdruck aus Jubiläumsnummer der Astr. Nachr*, June 20, 1921. 4to. 23-25 pp. 1 plate. Self-wraps; a bit worn. INITIALLED BY SEE. Very good. Includes a map of the observed novae plotted in galactic latitude & longitude.

XLIX. LEPPER, G. H. "The Atmosphere of Mars." In: *Journal of the British Astronomical Association*, vol. XXXII, no. 7, 1921-22. 8vo. (Article): 272-275 pp. (Whole issue): iv, 261-288 pp. Articles. Printed wrappers. Fine.

L. SLIPHER, E. C. "Photographing the Planets with Especial Reference to Mars." Offprint from: *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, no. 193, June 1921. 8vo. 13 pp. 3 plates. Printed wrappers. Fine.

LI. SLIPHER, E. C. "The Great White Spot in the Martian Tropics, July 9, 1922." Offprint from: *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, vol. XXXIV, no. 200, Aug. 1922. 8vo. 215-218 pp. 1 plate. Printed wrappers. Ownership rubber stamps of E. C. SLIPHER. Fine.

LII. SLIPHER, E. C. "Observations of Mars in 1924 Made at the Lowell Observatory." Offprint from: *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, vol. XXXVI, no. 213, Oct. 1924. 8vo. 255-274 pp. 3 plates. Printed wrappers. Fine.

Inscribed by Ross to George Ellery Hale

LIII. ROSS, Frank E. "Photographs of Mars, 1926." Offprint from: *The Astrophysical Journal*, vol. LXIV, no. 4, Nov. 1926. 8vo. 243-249 pp. 1 plate; damp stained. Printed wrappers. INSCRIBED TO G. E. HALE BY ROSS. Very good.

Frank Elmore Ross (1874-1960) was an American astronomer and physicist. During the opposition of Mars in 1926 he photographed the planet in different colors, using the Mount Wilson 60-inch telescope.

LIV. SLIPHER, E. C. "Atmospheric and Surface Phenomena on Mars." Offprint from: *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, vol. XXXIX, no. 230, Aug. 1927. 8vo. 209-216 pp. 1 plate. Printed wrappers. Fine.

Signed by Tombaugh

LV. LAMPLAND, C. O. "Publications of the Lowell Photographic Observations of Pluto." Offprint from: *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, vol. XLIII, no. 254, Aug. 1931. 8vo. Single leaf. SIGNED BY C. W. TOMBAUGH. Fine.

LVI. SLIPHER, E. C. "Recent Photographic Observations of the Planets." Offprint from: *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, vol. XLIII, no. 254, Aug 1931. 8vo. 241-246 pp. 1 photographic plate. Printed wrappers. Fine.

LVII. SLIPHER, V. M. "Planet Studies at the Lowell Observatory." Royal Institution of Britain, May 19, 1933. 8vo. 19 pp. Photos, spectroscopic images. Self-wraps. Fine.

LVIII. SLIPHER, V. M. "Spectrographic Studies of the Planets." [1933]. Offprint from *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 93, no. 9. 8vo. 657-668 pp. 5 spectroscopic plates. Printed wrappers. Fine.

Signed by Tombaugh

LIX. PUTNAM, Roger Lowell, & V. M. SLIPHER. "Searching Out Pluto – Lowell's Trans-Neptunian Planet X." Offprint from: *The Scientific Monthly*, vol. XXXIV, Jan. 1938. 8vo. 5-21 pp. Photos, figs. Ownership signature of Clyde W. Tombaugh. Fine.

LX. SLIPHER, E. C. "The Planets from Observations at the Lowell Observatory." Offprint from: *Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Soc.*, vol. 79, no. 3, 1938. 8vo. 441-472 pp. 11 plates. Printed wrappers. Fine.

Signed by Tombaugh

LXI. SLIPHER, V. M. "The Trans Neptunian Planet Search." Offprint from: *Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Soc.*, vol. 79, no. 3, 1938. 8vo. 435-440 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. SIGNED BY CLYDE W. TOMBAUGH. Fine. Tombaugh discovered the planet Pluto based on a prediction by Lowell.

Signed by Tombaugh

LXII. TOMBAUGH, Clyde W. "Two New Faint Galactic Star Clusters." Single leaf from unknown source. Lowell Observatory, 1938. 8vo. SIGNED BY TOMBAUGH. Fine.

Clyde William Tombaugh (1906-1997) was an American astronomer and telescope maker, best known for discovering Pluto in 1930. "He sent drawings of Jupiter and Mars to the Lowell Observatory, at Flagstaff, Arizona, which offered him a job. Tombaugh worked there from 1929 to 1945." – Wilkip.

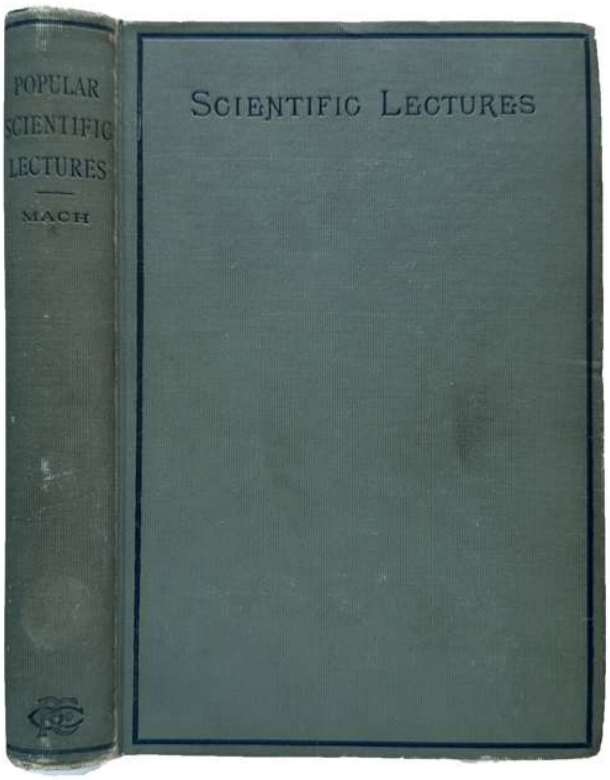
Signed by Tombaugh

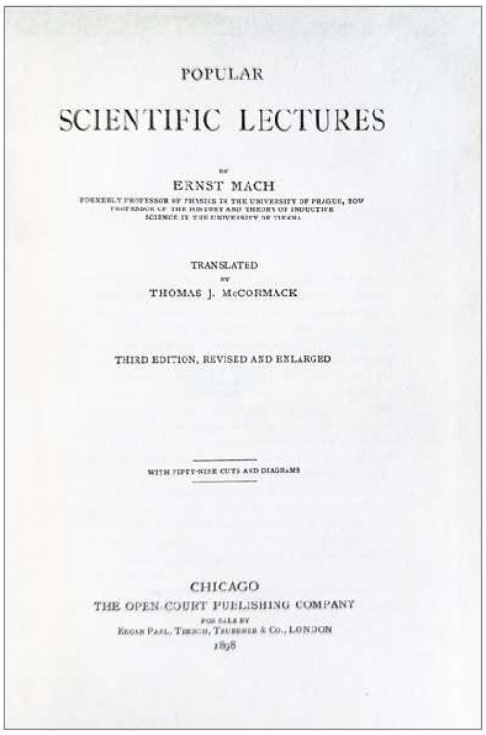
LXIII. TOMBAUGH, Clyde W. "Three More New Galactic Star Clusters." Offprint from: *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, vol. 53, no. 314, Aug. 1941. 8vo. 219-221 pp. 2 plates. Self-wraps. SIGNED BY TOMBAUGH. Fine.

LXIV. LOWELL, Percival. Photocopy facsimile of an original draft (with copious notes, comments, and revisions), typed and hand-written (this is a copy!) of *The Canals of Mars, Optically and Psychologically Considered – A Reply to Professor Newcomb*. Partly unpublished [?]. 4to. Photocopy.

LXV. Original photograph of Mars from unknown source.

[END LOWELL]



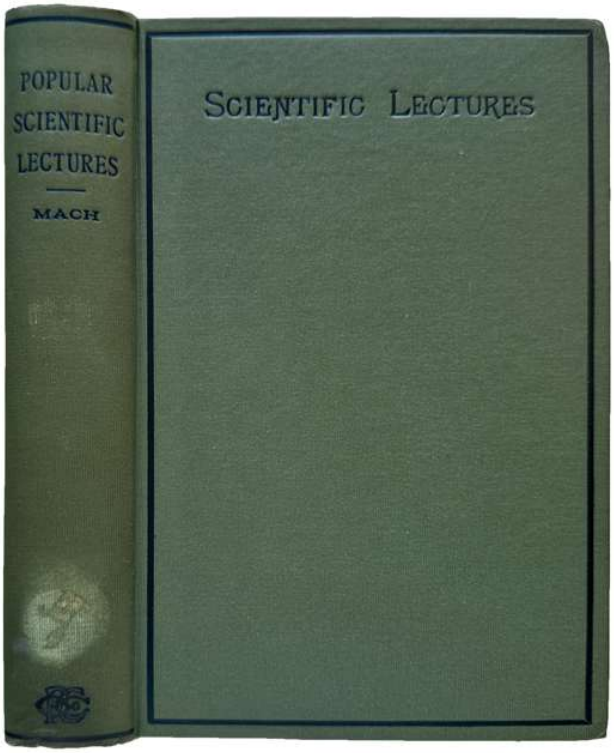


307. **MACH, Ernst** (1838-1916). *Popular Scientific Lectures. Translated by Thomas J. McCormack.* Chicago: Open Court, 1898. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, [2], 411, [1], [12] pp. 59 figures, index. Original olive green black-stamped cloth, t.e.g.; rubbed, front joint reinforced with kozo. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine sticker removed. Ownership signature of Francis G. Pease. Very good.

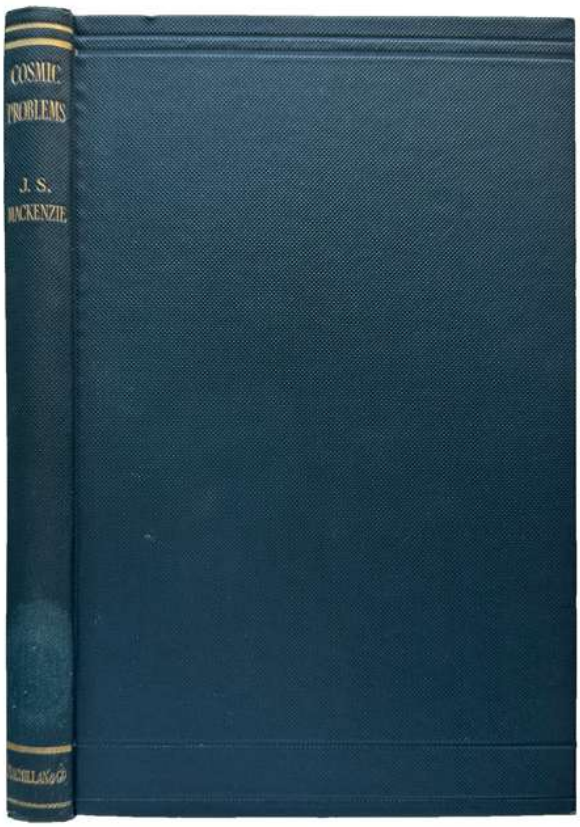
$ 45

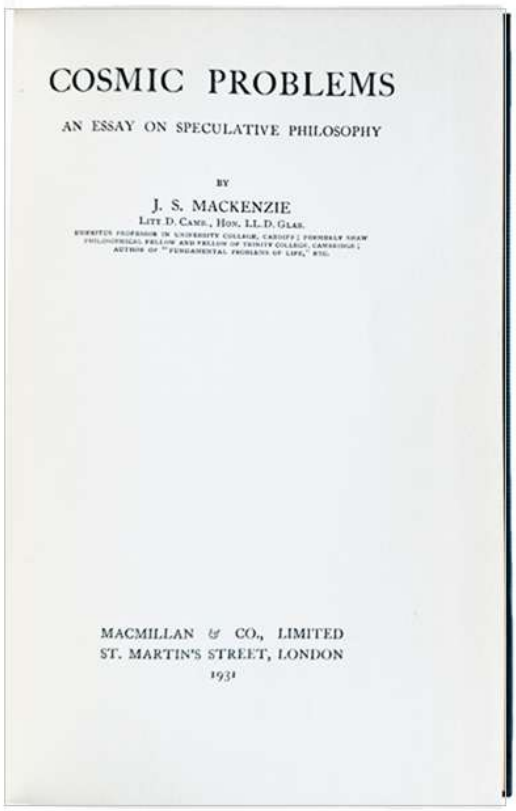
Third edition, revised and enlarged. "Mach tackles a range of topics in an engaging style, demonstrating his abilities as both a researcher and a communicator. In the realm of the physical sciences, he discusses electrostatics, the conservation of energy, and the speed of light. He also addresses physiological matters, seeking to explain aspects of the hearing system and why humans have two eyes. In the final four lectures, he deals with the nature of scientific study. The Science of Mechanics (1893), Mach's historical and philosophical account, is also reissued in this series."

PROVENANCE: Francis Gladheim Pease (1881-1938), American astronomer, joined the Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin, where he was an observer and an optician. There he assisted George Willis Ritchey who built many of America's first large reflecting telescopes. Pease first man to measure the diameter of a star. He joined the Wilson Observatory in 1904 and stayed there for most of the next 34 years. "While at the observatory in 1904-7, Dr. Pease designed a majority of the instruments used at Mount Wilson." – NYT, Feb. 8, 1938.



308. **MACH, Ernst** (1838-1916). *Popular Scientific Lectures. Translated by Thomas J. McCormack.* Chicago: Open Court, 1910. ¶ Fourth edition. Small 8vo. viii, [2], 411, [1] pp. 59 figures, index. Original olive green black-stamped cloth, t.e.g. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine sticker removed. Very good. $ 35




COSMIC PROBLEMS

AN ESSAY ON SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY

BY

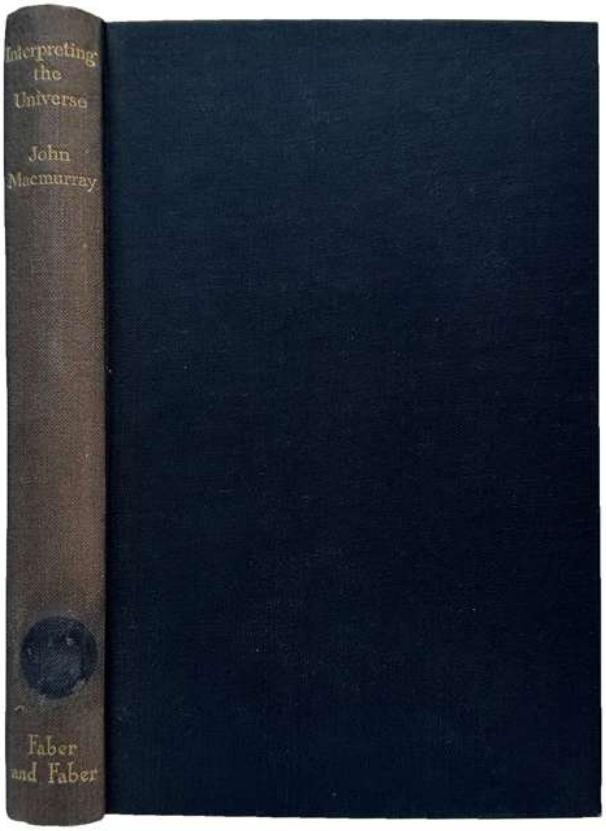
J. S. MACKENZIE

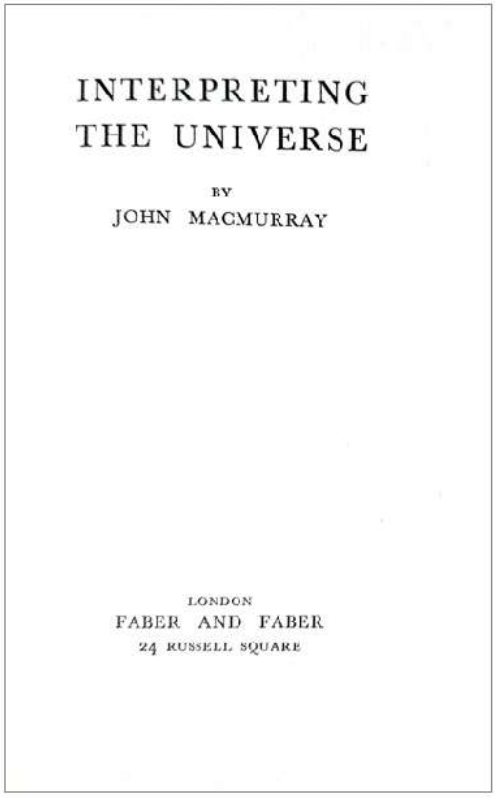
MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON
1931

309. **MACKENZIE, J.S. [John Stuart]** (1860-1935). *Cosmic Problems; an essay on speculative philosophy*. London: Macmillan, 1931. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 122, [2] pp. Index. Original full dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; small label removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good+.

$ 18

First edition. John Stuart Mackenzie was a professor of logic and philosophy at the University College, Cardiff.




INTERPRETING
THE UNIVERSE

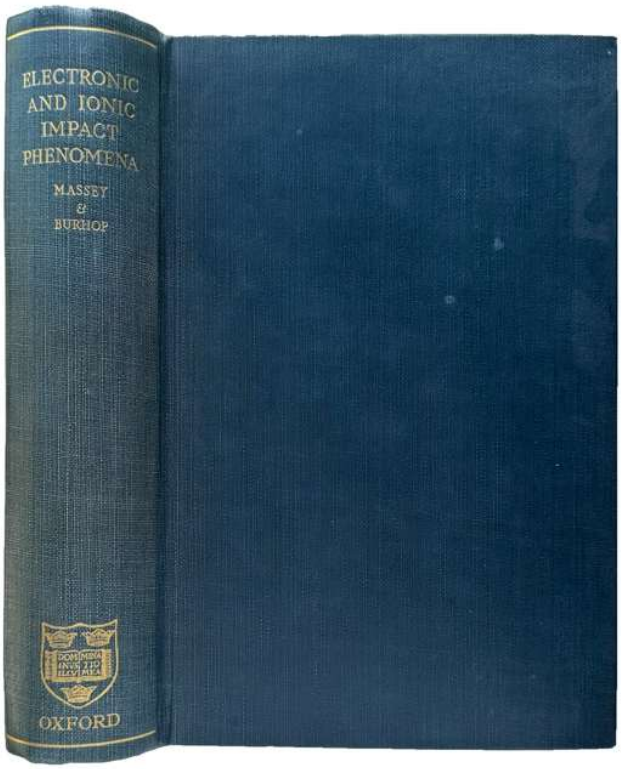
BY
JOHN MACMURRAY

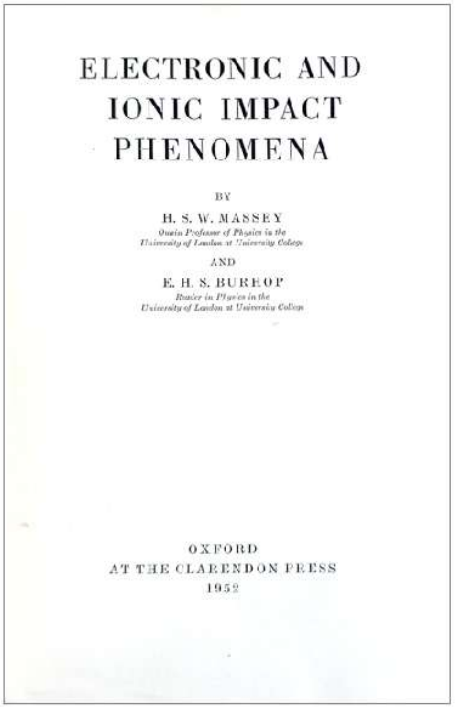
LONDON
FABER AND FABER
24 RUSSELL SQUARE

310. **MACMURRAY, John** (1891-1976). *Interpreting the Universe*. London: Faber and Faber, 1933. ¶ 8vo. 164 pp. Index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good +.

$ 20

John MacMurray MC was a Scottish philosopher. After WWII he joined the University of Edinburgh, where he held the Chair of Moral Philosophy until his retirement in 1958.




ELECTRONIC AND
IONIC IMPACT
PHENOMENA

BY

H. S. W. MASSEY

AND

E. H. S. BURHOP

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1952

311. **MASSEY**, [**Harrie Stewart Wilson**] **H.S.W**. (1908-1983); **E.H.S.** [**Eric Henry Stoneley**] **BURHOP** (1911-1980), F.R.S. *Electronic and Ionic Impact Phenomena.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xviii, 669, [1] pp. 286 figures, index. Original dark blue gilt-stamped cloth. Former ownership signature of Leonard Searle, Toronto 1957. Very good.

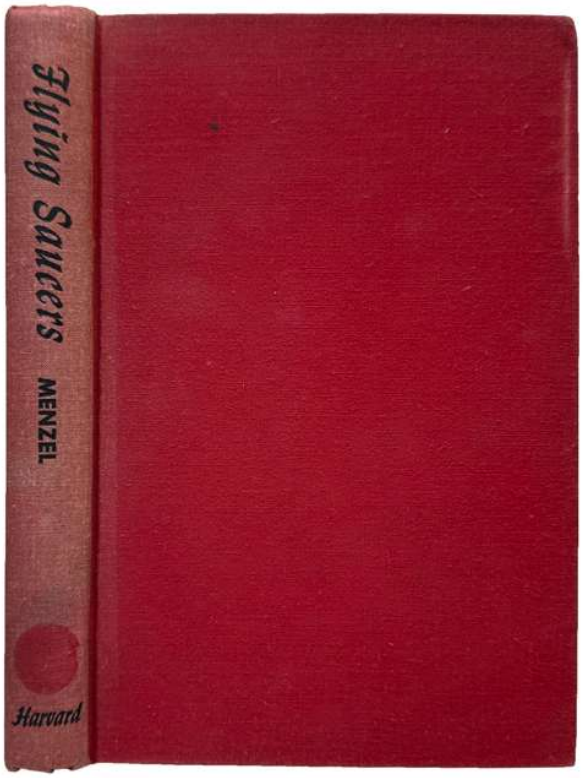
$ 28

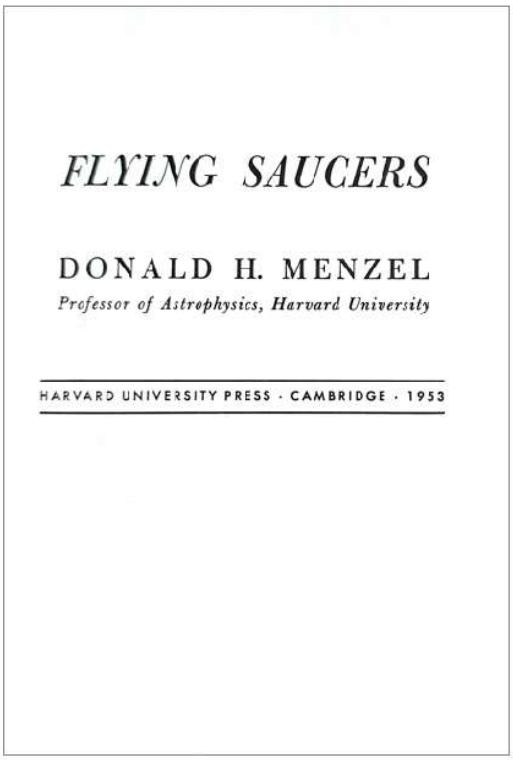
Massey returned to University College London, in October 1945 to find it badly damaged by bombing, and the Mathematics Department in dingy temporary accommodation. He was allowed to pick his own lecturers, so he chose Bates, Burhop, Buckingham and Gunn. While they had to teach mathematics, they were free to choose their own research topics, so they chose to research physics, carrying out physical experiments. [Wikip.].

In May 1944, Burhop became one of three Australian physicists who worked on the Manhattan Project, which created the first atomic bombs. In early 1945, Harrie Massey offered Burhop a position as a lecturer in the Mathematics Department at University College, London. Burhop fostered international

cooperation in nuclear physics. "While never formally charged with atomic espionage or so much as directly questioned by investigators, due to his leftist political views, anti-nuclear activism as well as his personal links to exposed Soviet spies, Burhop was the subject of comprehensive surveillance on the part of the UK, US and Australia's counterespionage agencies in the 1940s–1950s, a fact that was publicised in 2019." [Wikip.].

PROVENANCE: Leonard Searle (1930-2010) was an English-born American astronomer who worked on theories of the Big Bang. He became director of the Carnegie Observatories in 1989.

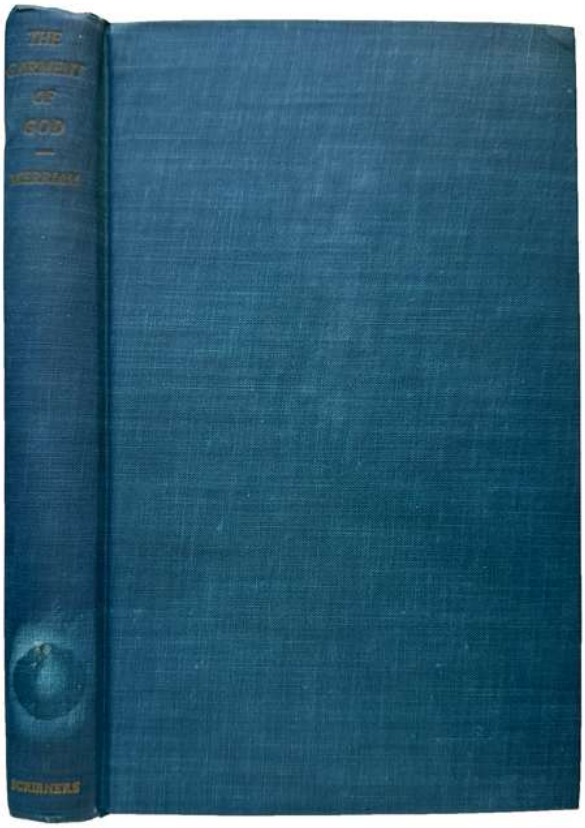


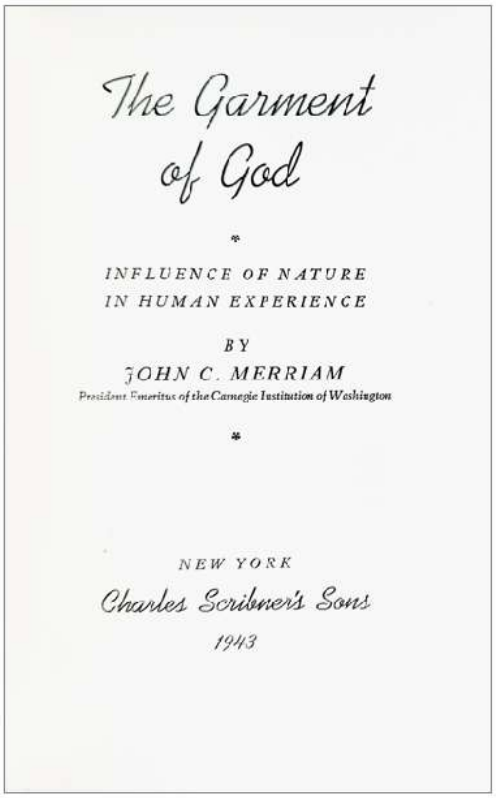


312. **MENZEL, Donald Howard** (1901-1976). *Flying Saucers*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1953. ¶ 8vo. xii, 319, [1] pp. 96 figs., index. Original red cloth, black-stamping; spine faded. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 15

Donald Howard Menzel was one of the first theoretical astronomers and astrophysicists in the United States. He discovered the physical properties of the solar chromosphere, the chemistry of stars, the atmosphere of Mars, and the nature of gaseous nebulae. In addition to his academic and popular contributions to the field of astronomy, Menzel was a prominent skeptic concerning the reality of UFOs. All of Menzel's UFO books argued that UFOs are nothing more than misidentification of prosaic phenomena such as stars, clouds and airplanes; or the result of people seeing unusual atmospheric phenomena they were unfamiliar with. He was among the first prominent scientists to offer an opinion on the matter. Returning to Harvard after the war, he was appointed acting director of the Harvard Observatory in 1952, and was the full director from 1954 to 1966.



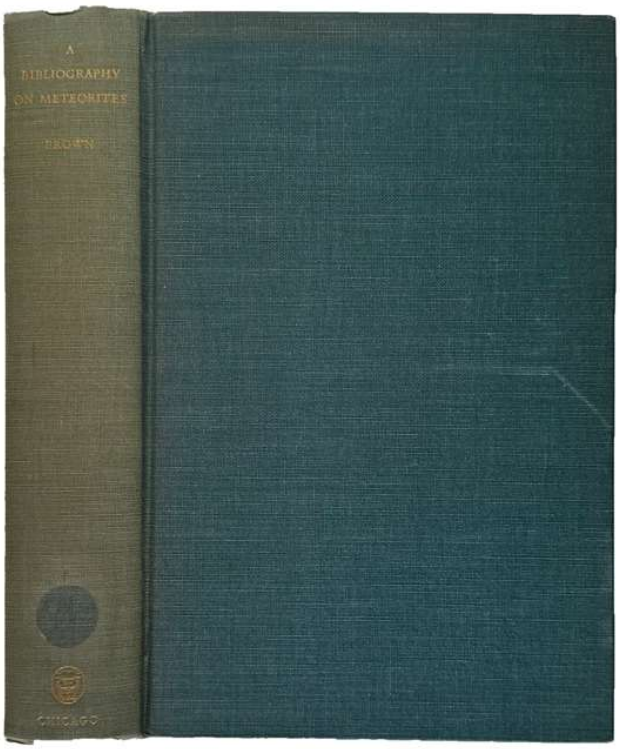


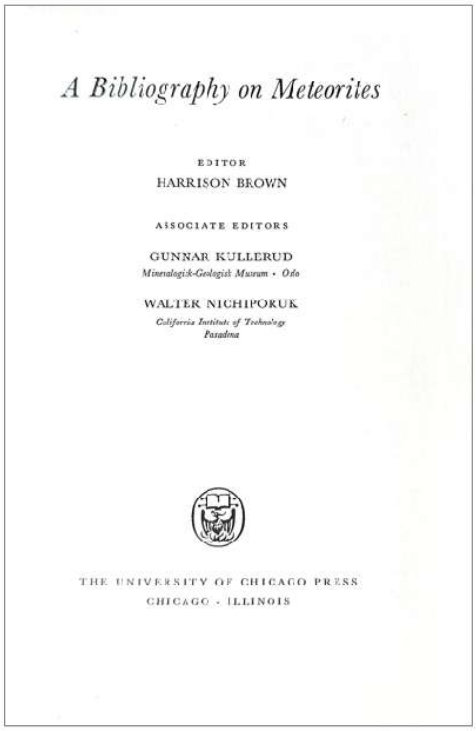
313. **MERRIAM, John C. [Campbell]** (1869-1945). *The Garment of God; influence of nature in human experience.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943. ¶ 8vo. xii, 162 pp. Original full blue yellow-stamped cloth; rubbed,

small sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 15

John Campbell Merriam was an American paleontologist, educator, and conservationist.




A Bibliography on Meteorites

EDITOR
HARRISON BROWN

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

GUNNAR KULLERUD
Mineralogisk-Geologisk Museum • Oslo

WALTER NICHIPORUK
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS

314. [**Meteors**] **Harrison BROWN** (editor) (1917-1986). *A Bibliography on Meteorites*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953. ¶ 8vo. viii, 686 pp. Original blue-green gilt-stamped cloth; fading to spine, small sticker removed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

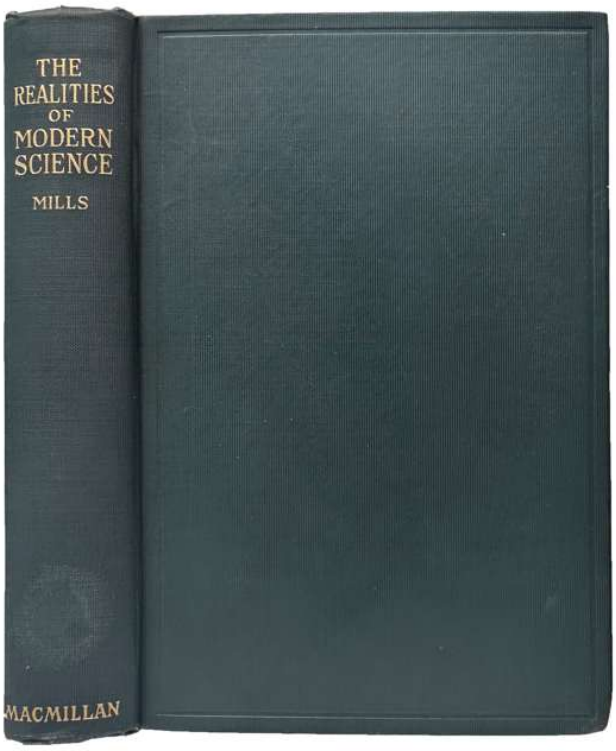
$ 100

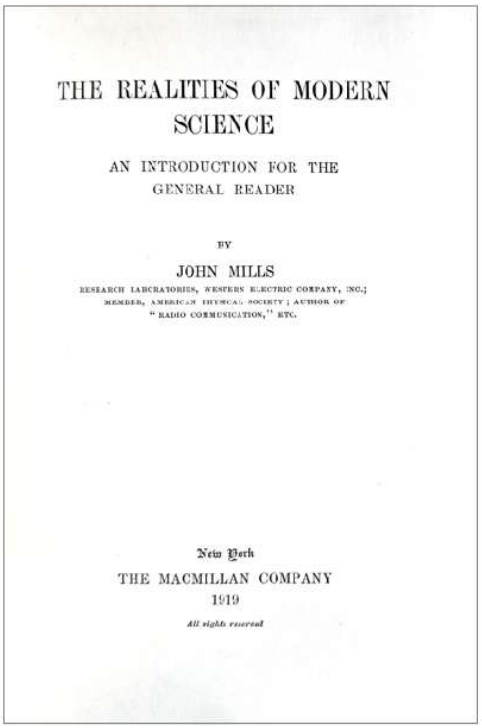
The study of meteorites by Brown and his students led to the first close approximation of the age of the Earth and the solar system.

Associate editors: Gunnar Kullerud and Walter Nichiporuk (of Cal-Tech, he is most likely the reason this book is here (i.e., Cal-Tech is next door to

Pasadena's Mount Wilson Observatory). Probably the remarkable aspect of this bibliography is that the items are all arranged in chronological order from the 15th century to the present [1950].

Harrison Scott Brown was an American nuclear chemist and geochemist. He was a political activist, who lectured and wrote on the issues of arms limitation, natural resources and world hunger. During World War II, Brown worked at the Manhattan Project's Metallurgical Laboratory and Clinton Engineer Works, where he worked on ways to separate plutonium from uranium.




THE REALITIES OF MODERN SCIENCE

AN INTRODUCTION FOR THE GENERAL READER

BY

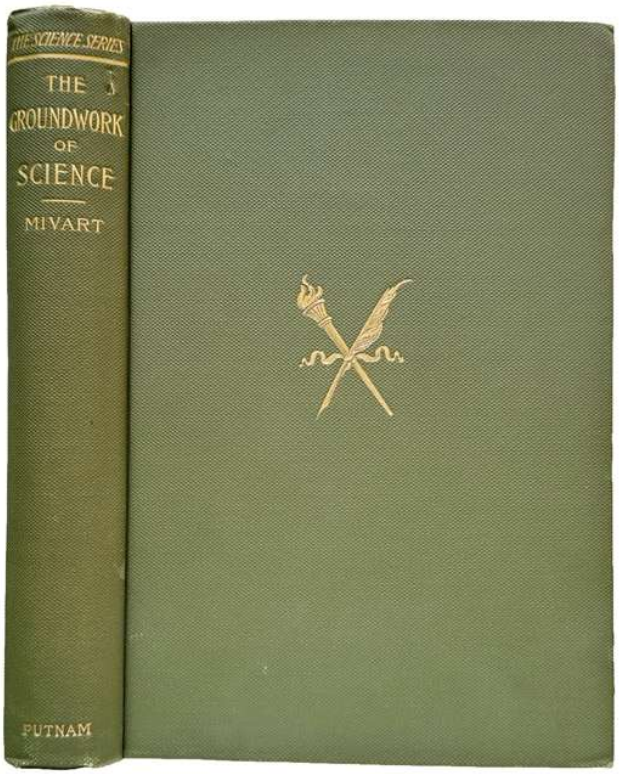
JOHN MILLS

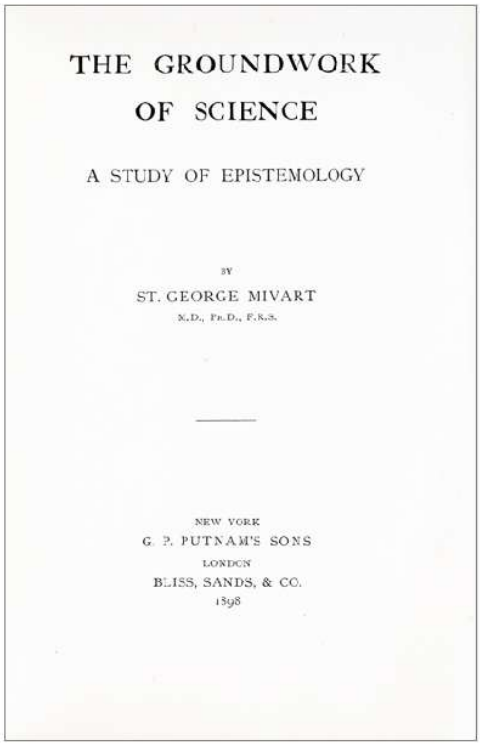
RESEARCH LABORATORIES, WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.; MEMBER, AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY; AUTHOR OF "RADIO COMMUNICATION," ETC.

New York
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
1919

All rights reserved

315. **MILLS, John**. *The Realities of Modern Science; an introduction for the general reader*. New York: Macmillan, 1919. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xi, [1], 327, [1], [6] pp. 44 figures, index. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 35




THE GROUNDWORK
OF SCIENCE

A STUDY OF EPISTEMOLOGY

BY

ST. GEORGE MIVART

M.D., PH.D., F.R.S.

NEW YORK
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
LONDON
BLISS, SANDS, & CO.
1898

Signed by George E. Hale

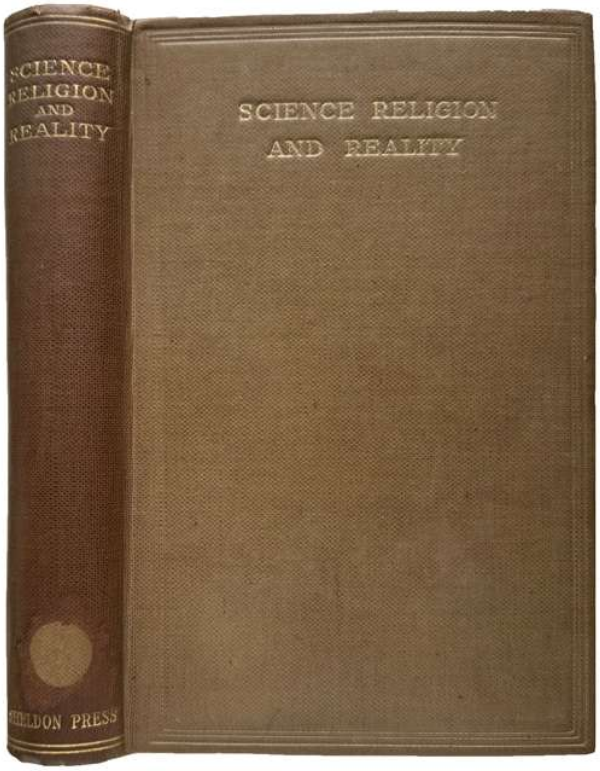
316. **MIVART, St. George** (1827-1900). *The Groundwork of Science; a study of epistemology*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons; London: Bliss, Sands, 1898. ¶ 8vo. xviii, [2], 328, [2] pp. Index. Original green gilt-stamped cloth; small nick on spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; ownership signature of George E. Hale, Dec. 1906. Very good.

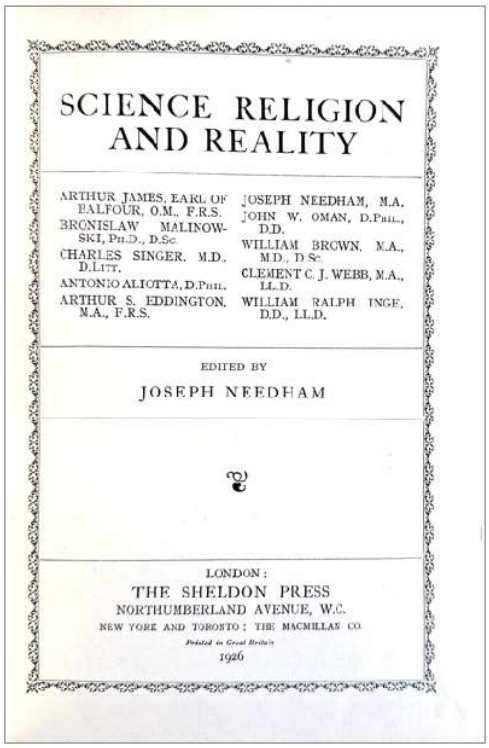
$ 50

Mivart argues that because science is organized knowledge of natural phenomena acquired through the senses and interpreted by the intellect, its foundations must be sought within the human mind.

St. George Jackson Mivart FRS was an English biologist. He is famous for starting as an ardent believer in natural selection and later becoming one of its fiercest critics. Mivart attempted to reconcile the theory of evolution as

propounded by Charles Darwin with the beliefs of the Catholic Church but was condemned by both Darwin and the Church.




SCIENCE RELIGION AND REALITY

ARTHUR JAMES, EARL OF BALFOUR, O.M., F.R.S.
BRONISLAW MALINOWSKI, PH.D., D.Sc.
CHARLES SINGER, M.D., D.LITT.
ANTONIO ALIOTTA, D.PHIL.
ARTHUR S. EDDINGTON, M.A., F.R.S.
JOSEPH NEEDHAM, M.A.
JOHN W. OMAN, D.PHIL., D.D.
WILLIAM BROWN, M.A., M.D., D.Sc.
CLEMENT C. J. WEBB, M.A., LL.D.
WILLIAM RALPH INGE, D.D., LL.D.

EDITED BY
JOSEPH NEEDHAM

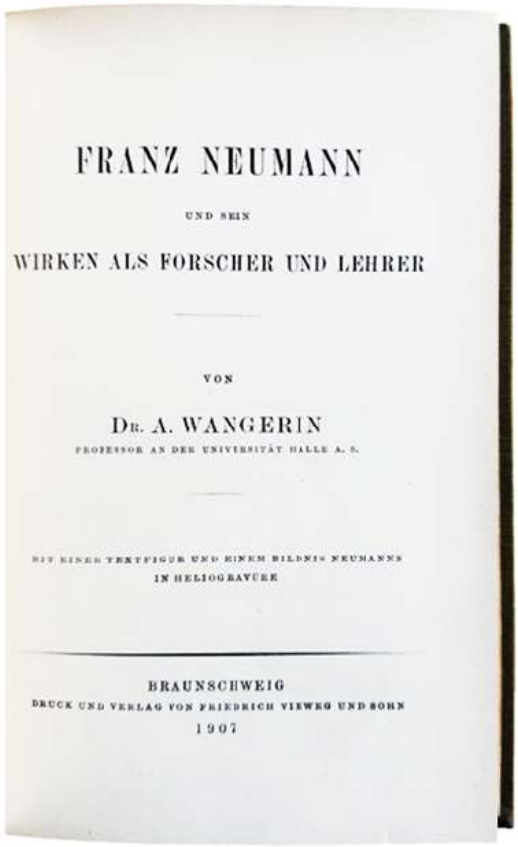
LONDON:
THE SHELDON PRESS
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C.
NEW YORK AND TORONTO: THE MACMILLAN CO.
Printed in Great Britain
1926

317. **NEEDHAM, Joseph** (1900-1995). *Science, Religion and Reality*. London: The Sheldon Press, 1926. ¶ Second impression, corrected. 8vo. [x], 396 pp. Index; bumped. Original full brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rear joint mended with kozo. Vey good.

$ 22

Author's first book, this issue expanded (judging by the pagination). With contributions from Joseph Needham, Arthur James Balfour (1848-1930); Bronislaw Malinowski (1884-1942); Charles Singer (1876-1960); Antonio Aliotta (1881-1964); Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington (1882-1944); John Oman (1860-1939); William Brown (1881-1952); Clement Charles Julian Webb (1865-1954); William Ralph Inge (1860-1954).

Needham would become the leading historian of Chinese science with his monumental work, *Science and Civilisation in China* (1954-2008).

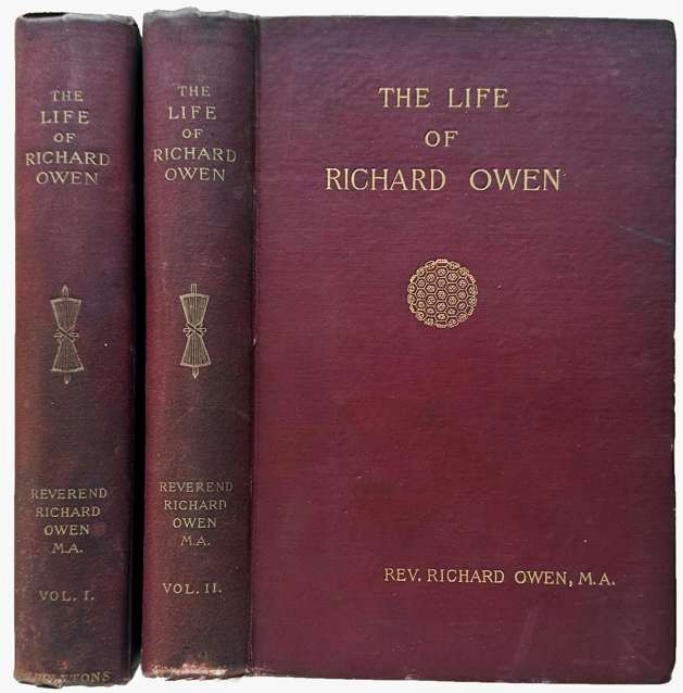


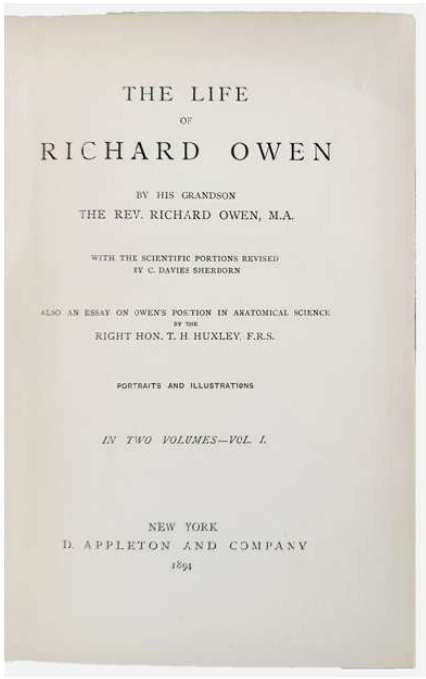
318. [**NEUMANN, Franz** (1798-1895)] **Albert WANGERIN**. *Franz Neumann und sein wirken als forscher und lehrer.* Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1907. ¶ 8vo. X, 185, [3] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 1 fig. Early green gilt-stamped cloth; a bit of wear to spine ends, rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

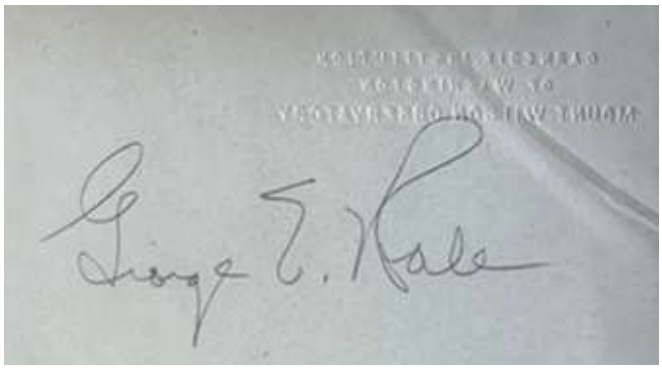
$ 25

Franz Ernst Neumann was a German physicist and is considered one of the founders of theoretical physics.

Friedrich Heinrich Albert Wangerin, Prussian-German mathematician.





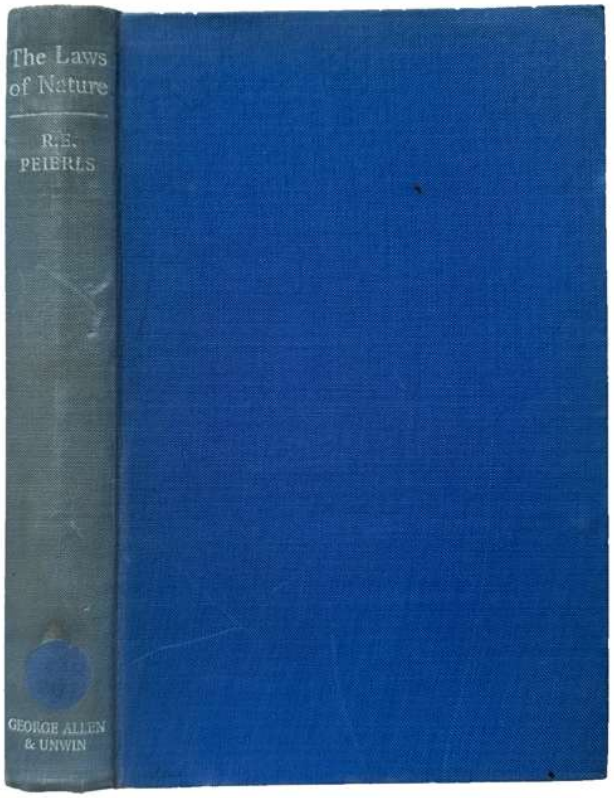


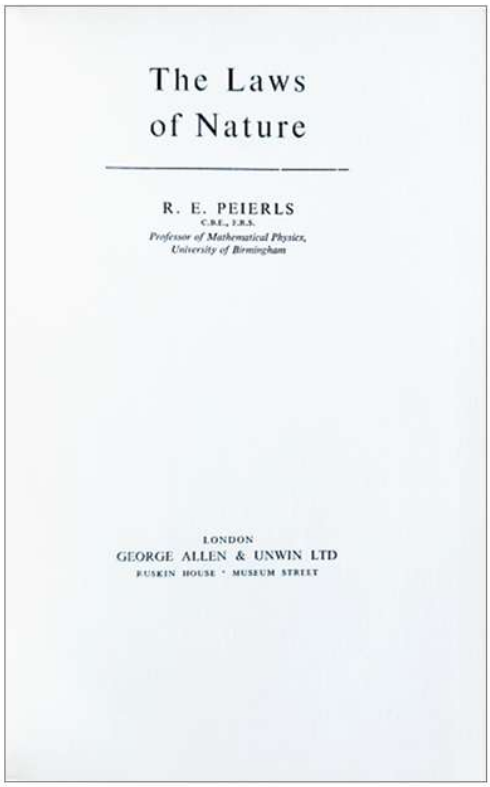
Signed by George E. Hale

319. [**OWEN, Richard** (1804-1892)] **Rev. Richard OWEN**. *The Life of Richard Owen. By his grandson . . . with the scientific portions revised by C. Davies Sherborn. Also as essay on Owen's position in anatomical science by the Right Hon. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.* New York: D. Appleton, 1894. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [14], [2], 409, [1]; [7], [1], 393, [1] pp. 2 frontispieces, 19 figures, index. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Volume II is with the ownership signature of George E. Hale. Very good.

$ 125

"The life of this well-known and eminent anatomist, written by his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen, has been based on such a large amount of material that "the writer's chief difficulty has been to compress the biography within reasonable limits." While acknowledging that the art of compression is a difficult one, we still must express some disappointment at the way in which it has been carried out in the two volumes of this biography. For over sixty years Owen filled a more or less conspicuous place in the scientific world; in a large measure a self-taught anatomist, he at a very early age became a teacher of anatomy to others, with a wondrous collection of material at his disposal to illustrate his teaching. In these volumes we do not seem to find enough about his evolution as a man of science, and we could, in some measure, have dispensed with many of the trifling details of his every-day life, which have, if any, but a passing interest. In the following sketch we attempt to show but a phase of Owen's character; but, in common with all who had any personal knowledge of him, we do not overlook, nor can we forget, the charm of his domestic and cultured life." – *Nature*, 51, pages 169–171 (1894).

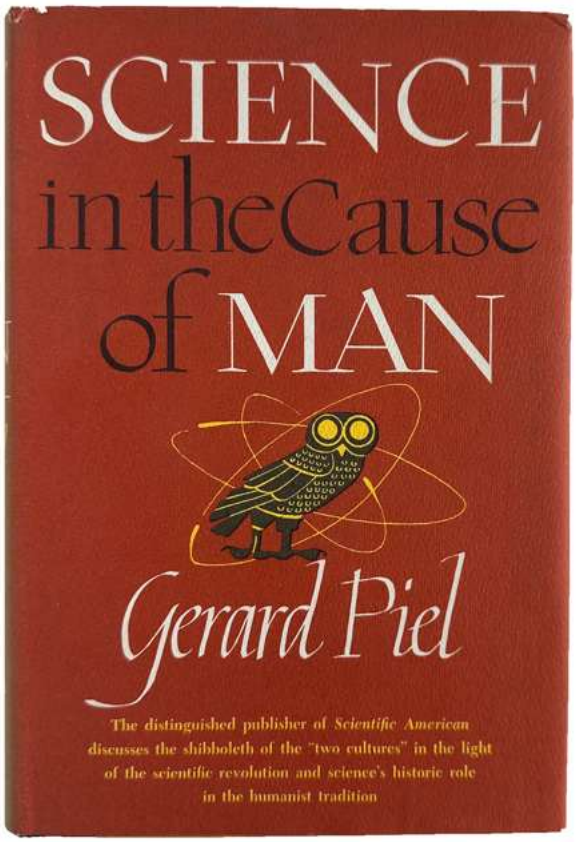


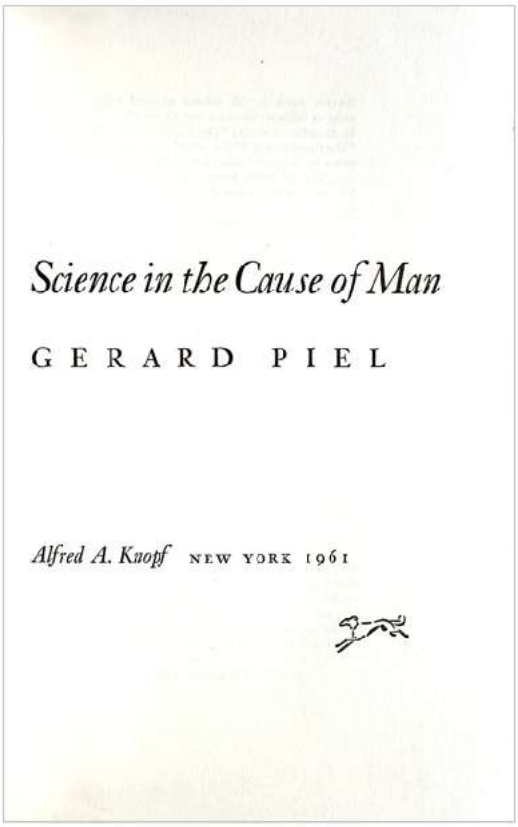


320. **PEIERLS, R. E.** [**Sir Rudolf Ernst**] (1907-1995). *The Laws of Nature*. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1955. ¶ First edition. 8vo. 284, [4] pp. 67 figs., index. Original full light blue white-stamped cloth; spine faded, sticker removed, rubbed, covers somewhat warped. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good.

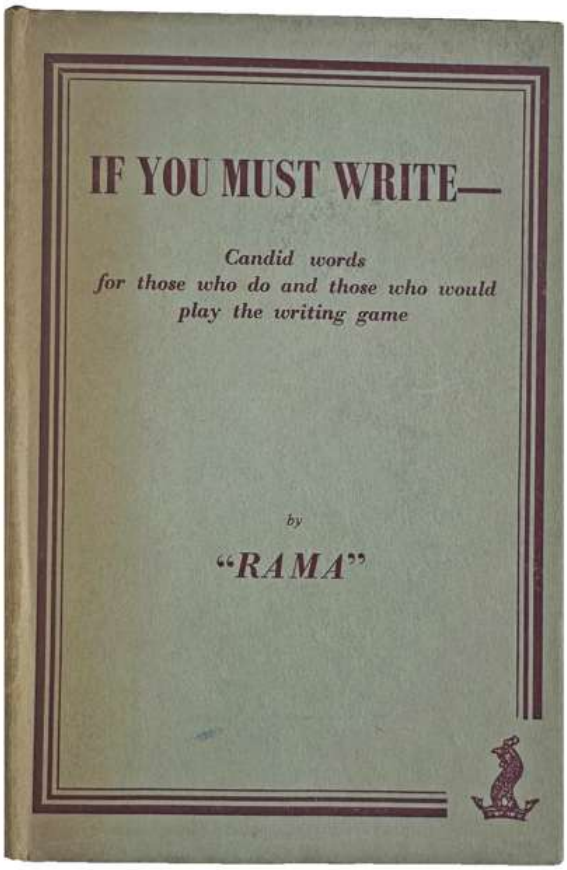
$ 5

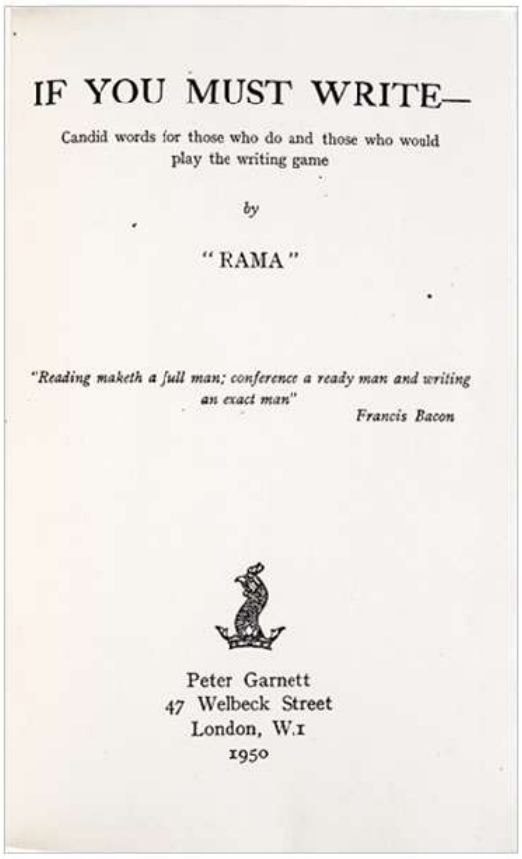
Sir Rudolf Ernst Peierls, physicist, studied under Arnold Sommerfeld and Werner Weisenberg. He worked with Wolfgang Pauli in Zurich.



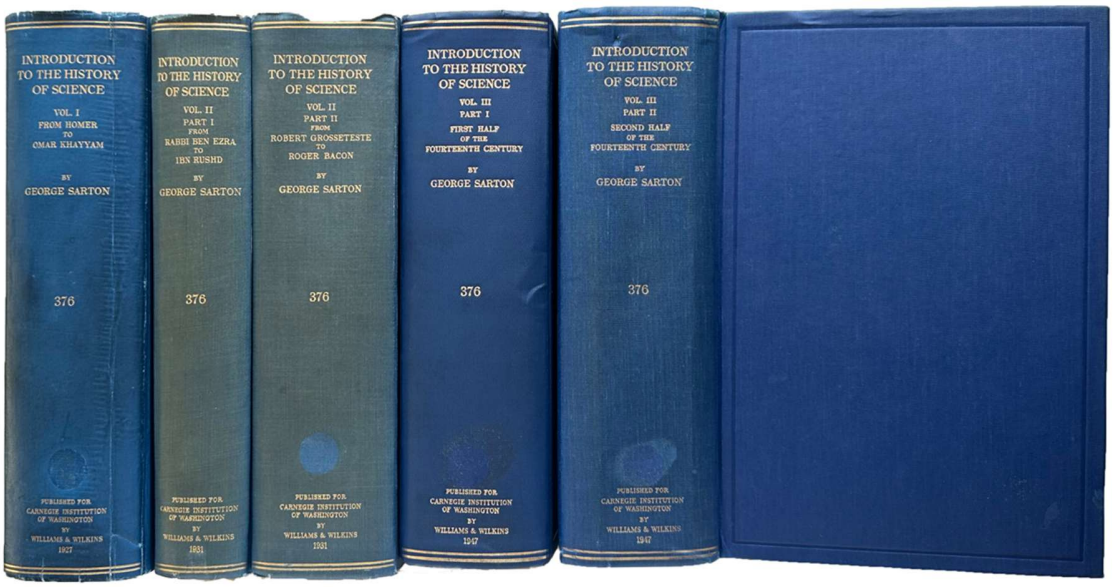


321. **PIEL, Gerard** (1915-2004). *Science in the Cause of Man*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961. ¶ 8vo. x, 297, [5] pp. Original two-tone cloth, gilt-stamped titles, dust-jacket; spine faded. Embossed stamps of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 5





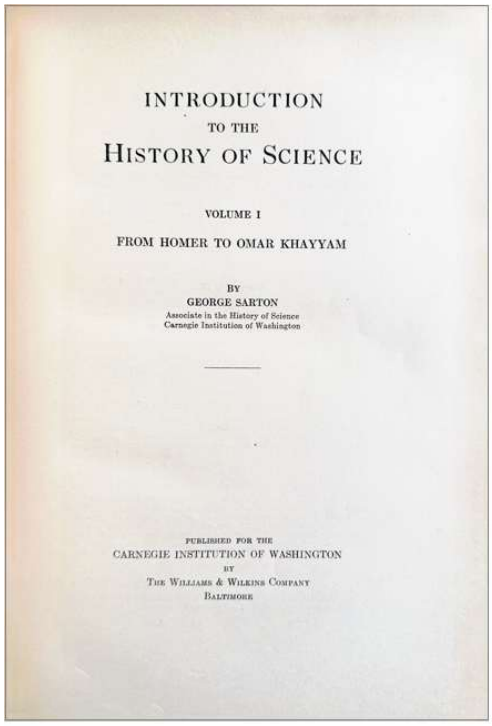
322. "**RAMA**" [**RAMAMURTHY, T.**]. *If you must write – Candid words for those who do and those who would play the writing game*. London: Peter Garnett, 1950. ¶ Small 8vo. vi, 73, [1] pp. Original purple board, with white-stamped titles, dust-jacket; small sticker applied to boards. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. $ 5

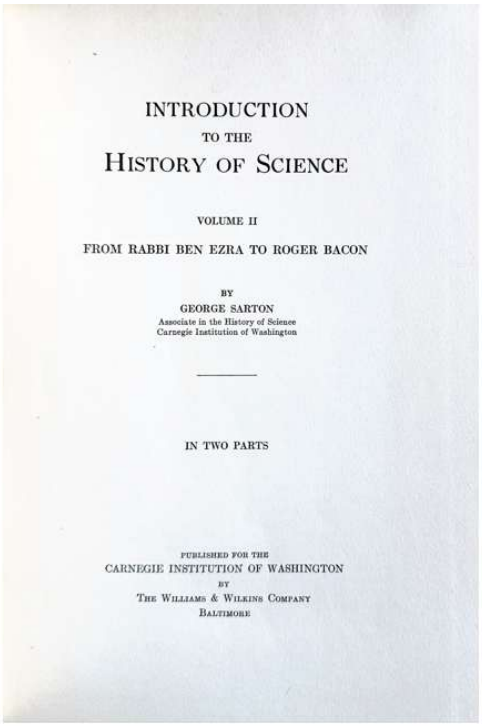


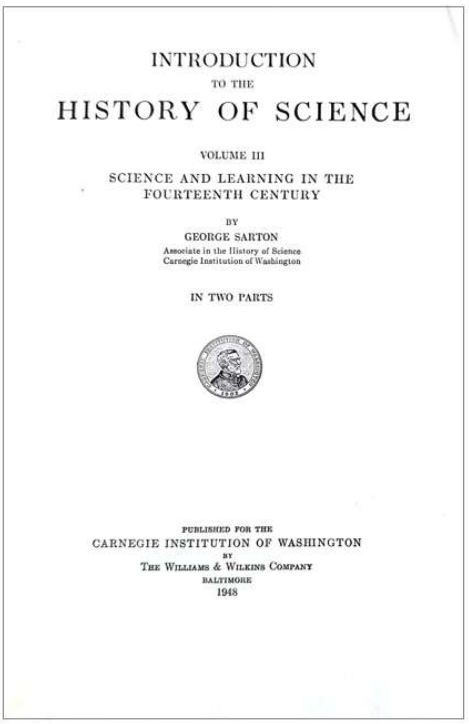
A Monumental History of Science

323. **SARTON, George** (1884-1956). *Introduction to the History of Science: I: From Homer to Omar Khayyam.* II: *From Rabbi Ben Ezra to Roger Bacon* [Pts. I & II].; III. *First half [& second half] of the fourteenth century.* Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1927-48. ¶ Series: *Carnegie Institution of Washington*, 376. 3 volumes in 5 volumes (complete). Large 8vo. [Vol. I]: xi, [1], 839, [1]; [Vol. II in 2 parts]: xxv, [3], 480; xvi, [481]-1251, [1]; [Vol. III in 2 parts]: xxxv, [1], 1018; xi, [3], 1019-2155, [1] pp. Indexes. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth. Embossed stamps of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Some offsetting from newsprint (vol. I, pp. x-xi and front pastedown) from Sarton's obituary which was clipped and saved with this volume. Very good.

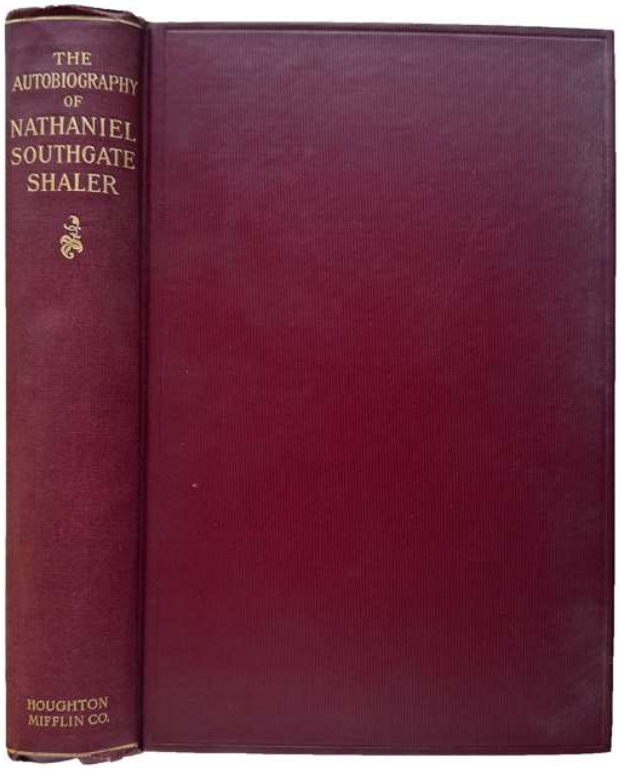
$ 275

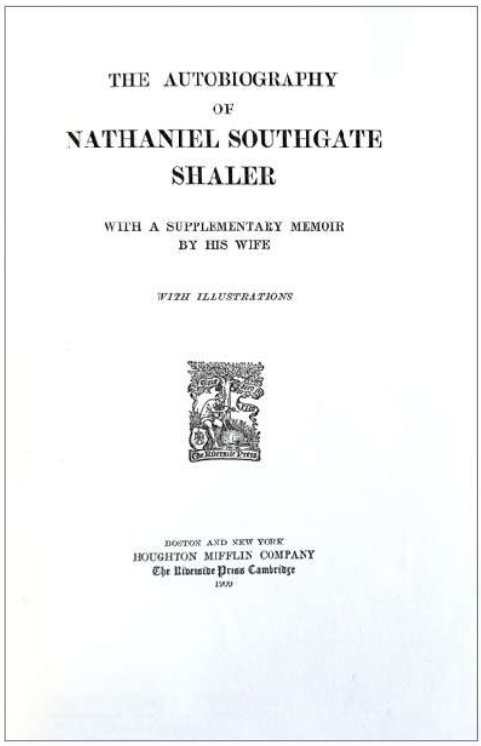

INTRODUCTION
TO THE
HISTORY OF SCIENCE
VOLUME I
FROM HOMER TO OMAR KHAYYAM
BY
GEORGE SARTON
Associate in the History of Science
Carnegie Institution of Washington
PUBLISHED FOR THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
BY
THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE


INTRODUCTION
TO THE
HISTORY OF SCIENCE
VOLUME II
FROM RABBI BEN EZRA TO ROGER BACON
BY
GEORGE SARTON
Associate in the History of Science
Carnegie Institution of Washington
IN TWO PARTS
PUBLISHED FOR THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
BY
THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE


INTRODUCTION
TO THE
HISTORY OF SCIENCE
VOLUME III
SCIENCE AND LEARNING IN THE
FOURTEENTH CENTURY
BY
GEORGE SARTON
Associate in the History of Science
Carnegie Institution of Washington
IN TWO PARTS
PUBLISHED FOR THE
CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON
BY
THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE
1948

George Alfred Leon Sarton is considered the founder of the discipline of history of science. "After publication of the first volume of his classic work, *Introduction to the History of Science*, 3 vol. (1927-47); from Homer through the 14th century), [Sarton] travelled through Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco (1931–32) to learn the Arabic language and to study original manuscripts necessary for completion of the second volume. At the time of his death, Sarton had completed the first two – *Ancient Science Through the Golden Age of Greece* (1952) *and Hellenistic Science and Culture in the Last Three Centuries BC* (1959) – of a projected nine volumes that he had planned for a history of all the sciences up to 1900." – *Britannica.*




THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF
NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE
SHALER

WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY MEMOIR
BY HIS WIFE

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

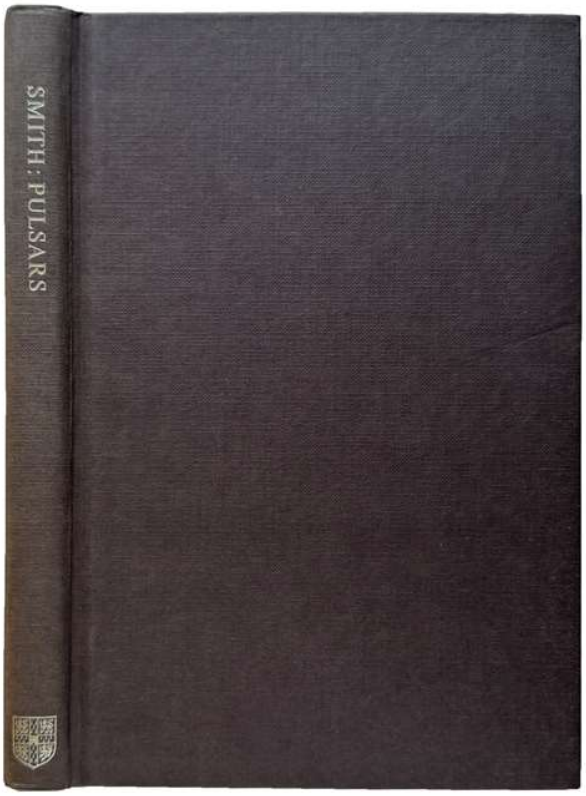
BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
The Riverside Press Cambridge
1909

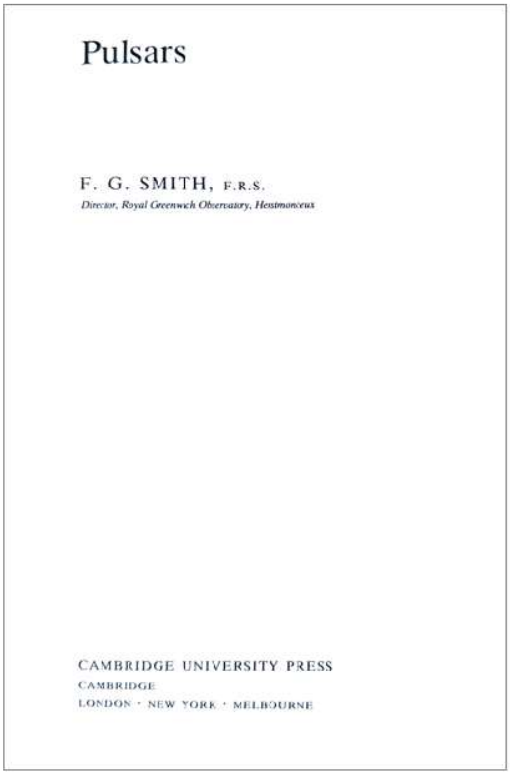
George E. Hale's copy, with his signature

324. **SHALER, Nathaniel Southgate** (1841-1906). *The Autobiography of Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. With a supplementary memoir by his wife.* Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1909. ¶ 8vo. viii, [2], 481, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 15 plates, index. Original full maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory; ownership signature of George E. Hale (faded). Very good.

$ 25

Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, born in Kentucky, was an American paleontologist and geologist. Shaler studied at Harvard College's Lawrence Scientific School under Louis Agassiz. After graduating in 1862, Shaler went on to become a Harvard fixture in his own right, as lecturer (1868), professor of paleontology for two decades (1869–1888) and as professor of geology for nearly two more (1888–1906).

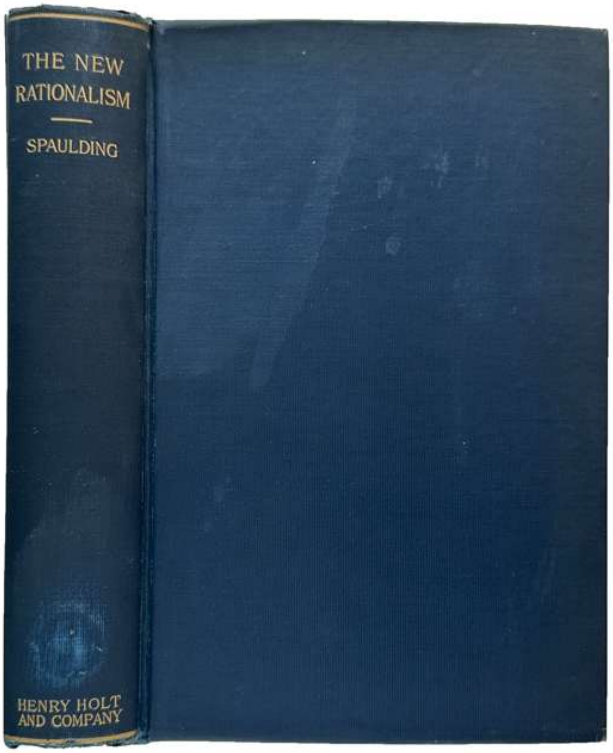


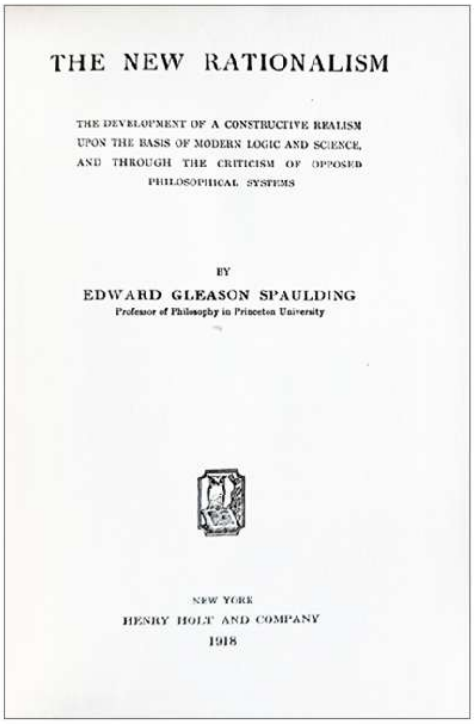


325. **SMITH, F.G.** [**Francis GRAHAM-SMITH**] (1923-2025). *Pulsars*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977. ¶ 8vo. xii, 239, [1] pp. Charts, tables, index. Dark brown silver-stamped cloth. Ink name of Searle. Very good.

$ 6.95

Sir Francis Graham-Smith FRS, was the 13th Astronomer Royal from 1982 to 1990 and knighted in 1986. He was Director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory from 1975 to 1981.





THE NEW RATIONALISM

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CONSTRUCTIVE REALISM
UPON THE BASIS OF MODERN LOGIC AND SCIENCE,
AND THROUGH THE CRITICISM OF OPPOSED
PHILOSOPHICAL SYSTEMS

BY

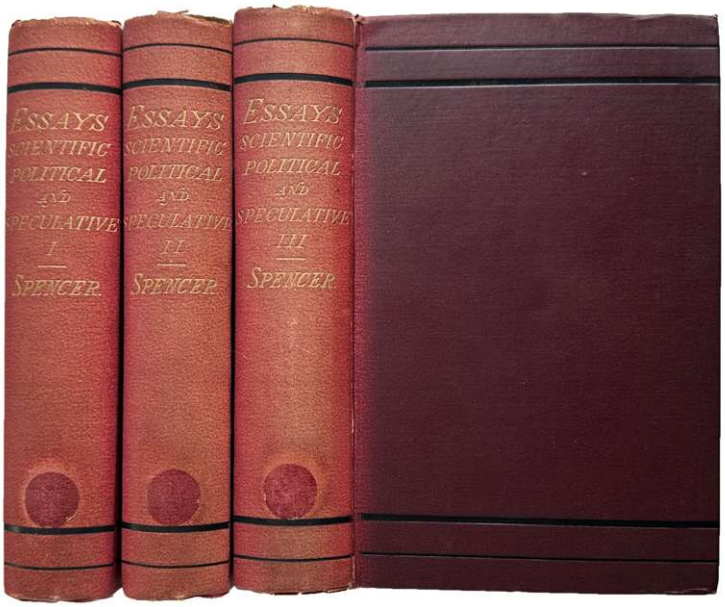
EDWARD GLEASON SPAULDING
Professor of Philosophy in Princeton University

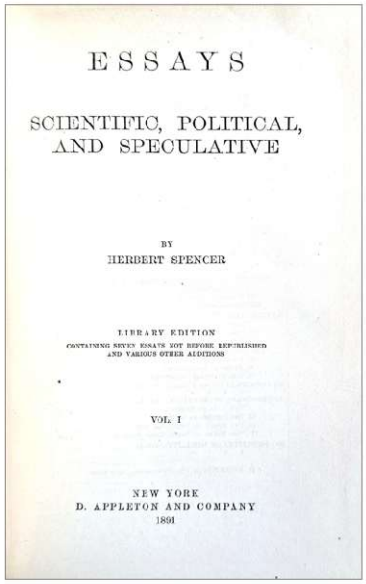
NEW YORK
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY
1918

326. **SPAULDING, Edward Gleason** (1873-1940). *The New Rationalism; the development of a constructive realism upon the basis of modern logic and science, and through the criticism of opposed philosophical systems*. New York: Henry Holt, 1918. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 532 pp. Index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends somewhat worn, rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Good.

$ 10

Edward Gleason Spaulding, Princeton University, was an American philosopher from Burlington, Vermont, a proponent of New Realism.





327. **SPENCER, Herbert** (1820-1903). *Essays; Scientific, political, and speculative. Library edition containing seven essays not before republished and various other additions*. New York: D. Appleton, 1891. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. v, [3], 478; 10, [3], 4; [vi], 466, [8]; [vi], 516, 10, [8] pp. Index. Original maroon cloth, black-stamped lines, gilt-stamped spine; spines faded, spine ends a bit worn, rubbed. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good.

$ 70

American issues. With numerous papers originally published in various journals, the collected works were issued in 1857-1874.

Rare in Original Wrappers of Struve's Pioneering Work on Geodesy

328. **STRUVE, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm** (1793-1864). *Beschreibung der unter allerhöchstem kaiserlichen Schutze von der Universität zu Dorpat veranstalteten Breitengradmessung in den Ostseeprovinzen Russlands ausgeführt und bearbeitet in den Jahren 1821 bis 1831 mit Beihülfe des Capitain-Lieutenants B. W. V. Wrangell und Anderer.* Dorpat, Estonia: J. C. Schünmann, 1831. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 4to. [8], 360; [8], 424, [3] pp. 13 folding plates; light scattered foxing especially at plates and through p. 20, pages largely un-opened. Original printed wrappers; edges and spine chipped, top spine edges torn, hand-written ink front cover title. Spine and front cover

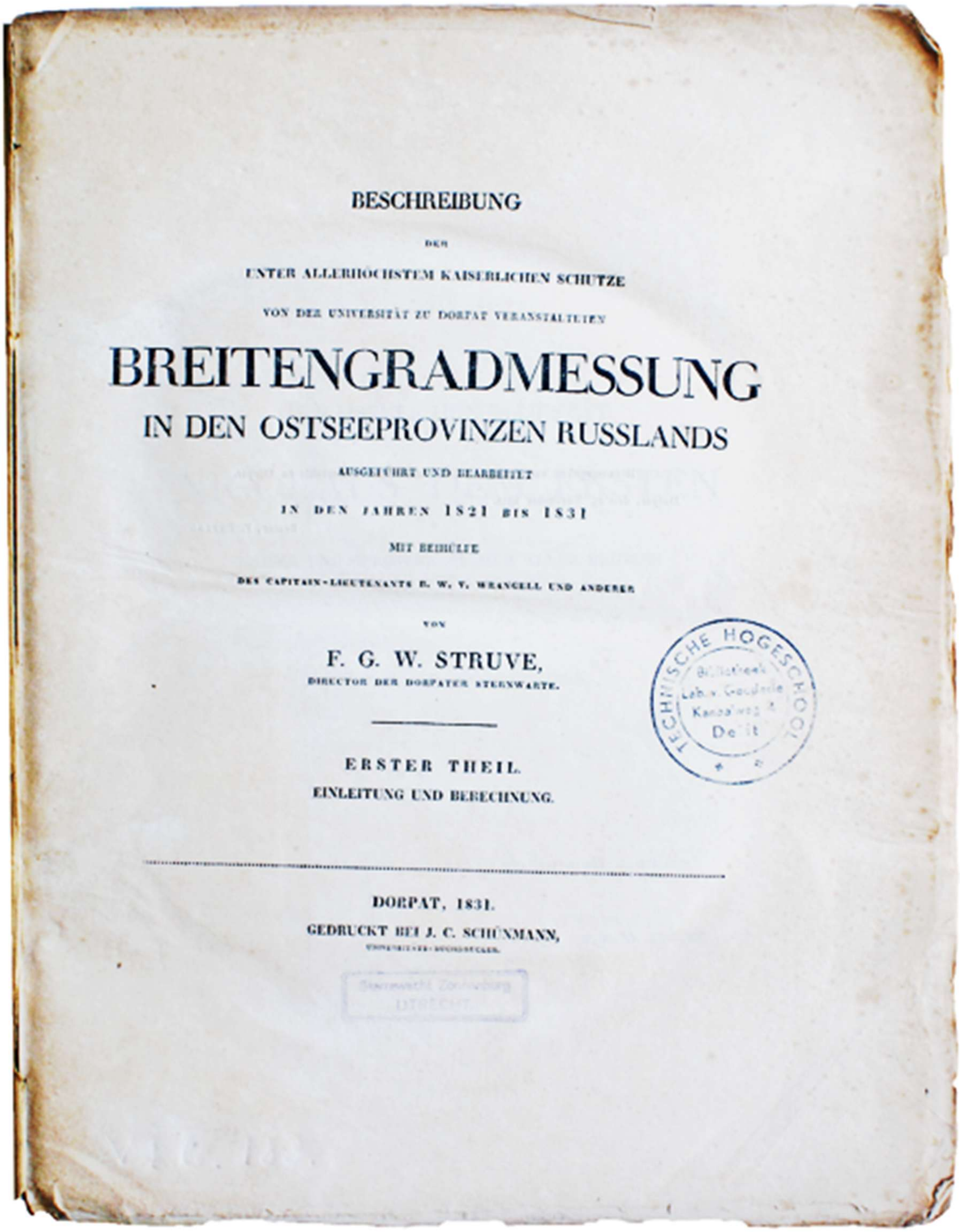
library labels, rubber stamps to front cover and title-page (observatory in Utrecht and a Technical Library in Deft). UNTRIMMED IN ORIGINAL PUBLISHER'S PLAIN WRAPPERS, AS ISSUED. Very good +. Rare. [S13208]

$ 2,500

FIRST EDITION of Struve's pioneering geodetic work. These measurements represent the initiation of the Struve Geodetic Arc, "a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through ten countries and over 2,820 km, which yielded the first accurate measurement of a meridian" (Wikipedia).

"The work carried out under Dr. Struve's supervision in Tartu during 1816-1855 was of considerable importance for determining the shape and size of the Earth and represented an important step in the development of astronomy, geodetics and cartography. The measurement of the arc constituted a rare example of collaboration for a scientific cause between the scientists and rulers of a number of countries" (ER). The plates are mainly diagrams of scientific instruments employed by Struve.

"In 1819, M. Struve, who was then director of the observatory of Dorpat, while engaged in the survey of Livonia, suggested to the University of Dorpat the desirableness of measuring the arc of the meridian included between the island of Hogland in the Gulf of Finland, and the town of Jacobstadt in the province of Courland. The sanction of the emperor having been obtained for the project, the operations were commenced and were finally completed in the year 1827 . . . In the same year in which M. Struve brought to a close the operations connected with this arc, General Tenner also completed measurement of the arc of the meridian included between Bristen in Courland, and Belin in the province of Grodno . . . It became desirable to connect trigonometrically the two arcs together. This was effected in 1827-8, by M. Struve and General Tenner, independently of each other, and the results upon being transmitted separately in sealed letters to Bessel, were found to exhibit a most satisfying accordance" (Knight, p. 349).


BESCHREIBUNG

DER

UNTER ALLERHÖCHSTEM KAISERLICHEN SCHUTZE

VON DER UNIVERSITÄT ZU DORPAT VERANSTALTETEN

BREITENGRADMESSUNG

IN DEN OSTSEEPROVINZEN RUSSLANDS

AUSGEFÜHRT UND BEARBEITET

IN DEN JAHREN 1821 BIS 1831

MIT BEIHÜLFE

DES CAPITAIN-LIEUTENANTS B. W. V. WRANGELL UND ANDERER

VON

F. G. W. STRUVE,

DIRECTOR DER DORPATER STERNWARTE.

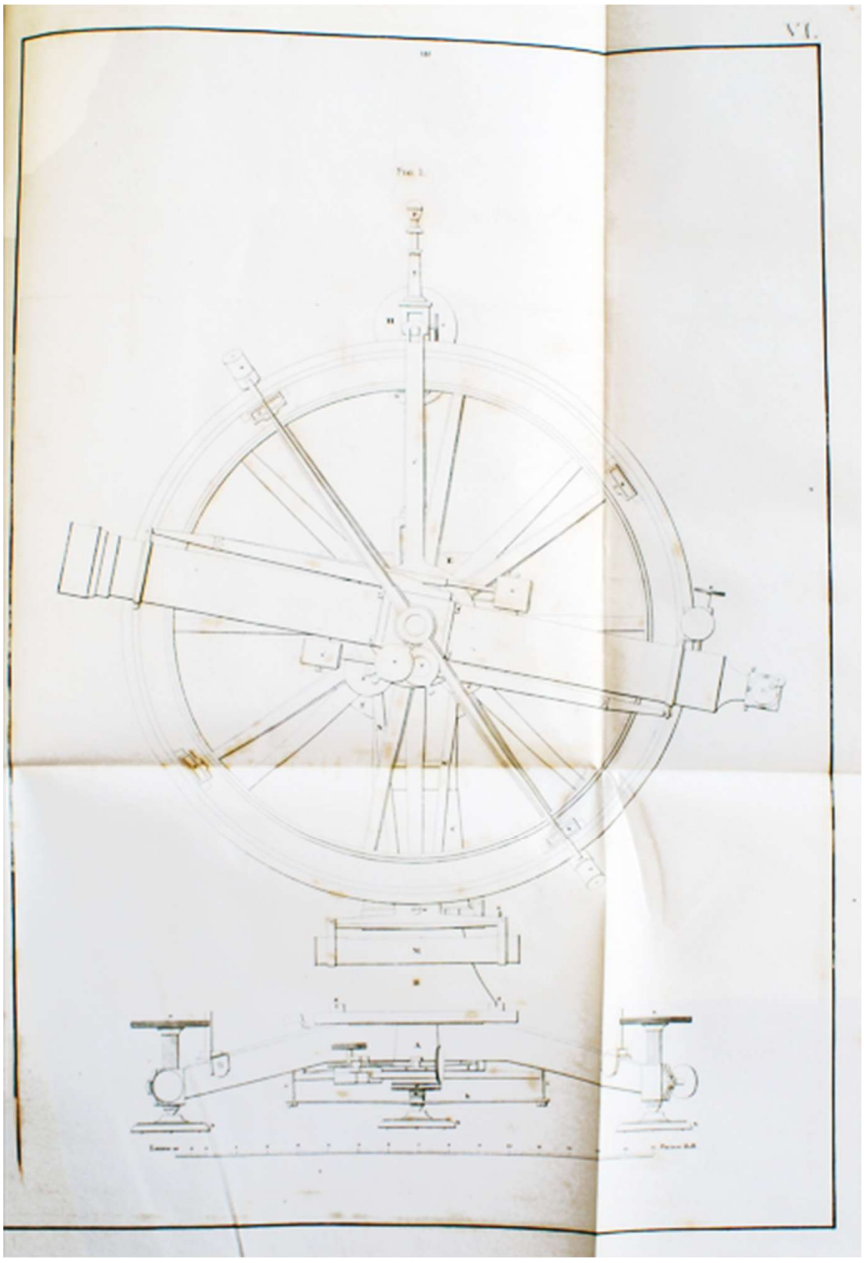
ERSTER THEIL.

EINLEITUNG UND BERECHNUNG.

DORPAT, 1831.

GEDRUCKT BEI J. C. SCHÜNMANN,

[328] STRUVE



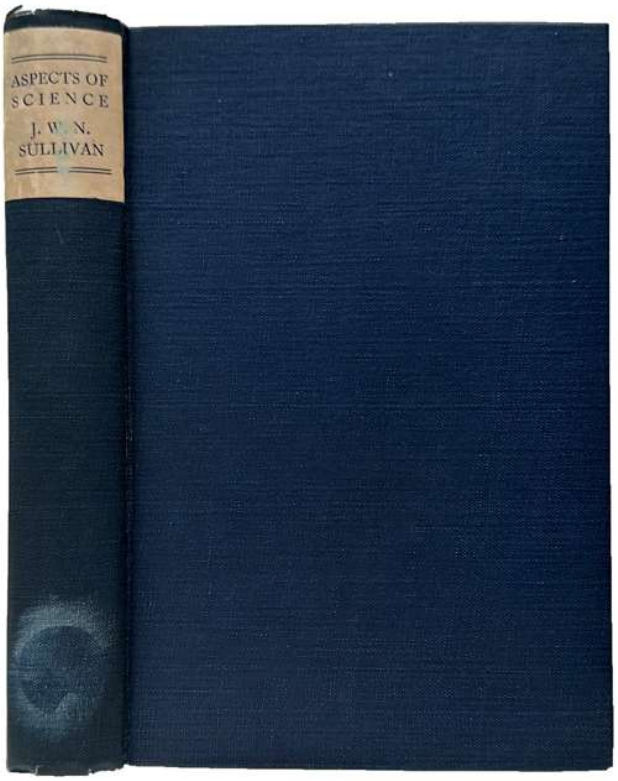
"From 1828 to 1831 Struve and Tenner had been engaged in joining their respective measurements of meridian arcs. The description of this operation was published in 1832; the full account of Struve's work having appeared in 1831 in the . . . *Breitengradmessung*" (Abbe, p. 375).

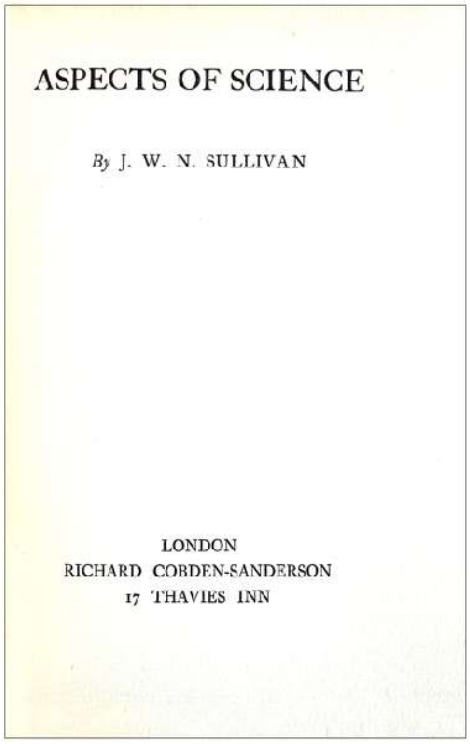
Struve was a Danish-Norwegian astronomer who is best known for his studies of double stars, making micrometric measurements of 2714 of them from 1824-1837, and his work in the field of geodesy. He taught astronomy at the University of Dorpat for many years, before becoming director of the Central Observatory in Pulkova, Russia, in 1839. "In addition to his teaching, Struve's research was also significant in a number of areas, notably observation of double stars; determination of stellar parallaxes and distribution of stars in space; observation of planets, the moon, comets, and auroras; meridian measurements; statistical techniques; and the design and refinement of astronomical and geodetic instruments." (*DSB*, vol. XIII, p. 109).

"At Pulkova, he determined anew the constant of aberration, but was chiefly occupied in working out the results of former years' work and in the completion of the geodetic operations in which he had been engaged during the greater part of his life. He had commenced them with a survey of Livonia (1816-19), which was followed by the measurement of an arc of meridian of over 34 in the Baltic provinces of Russia" ("Struve," *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, p. 641).

PROVENANCE: Rubber-stamps of "Technische Hogeschool, Bibliotheek Lab. v. Geodesie, Kanaalweg 4, Delft," a library at Delft University of Technology, and "Sterrewacht Zonnenburg, Utrecht," the Sonnenborgh Observatory, both in The Netherlands.

§ *Estonian Review*, Jul. 11-24, 2005; Knight, Charles. "Geodesy." English Cyclopaedia. Vol. 4. London: Bradbury, Evans, 1867; Abbe, Cleveland. "Dorpat and Poulkova." *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1868; "Struve." The New Werner Twentieth Century Edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Vol. 22. Chicago: Werner, 1907.




ASPECTS OF SCIENCE

By J. W. N. SULLIVAN

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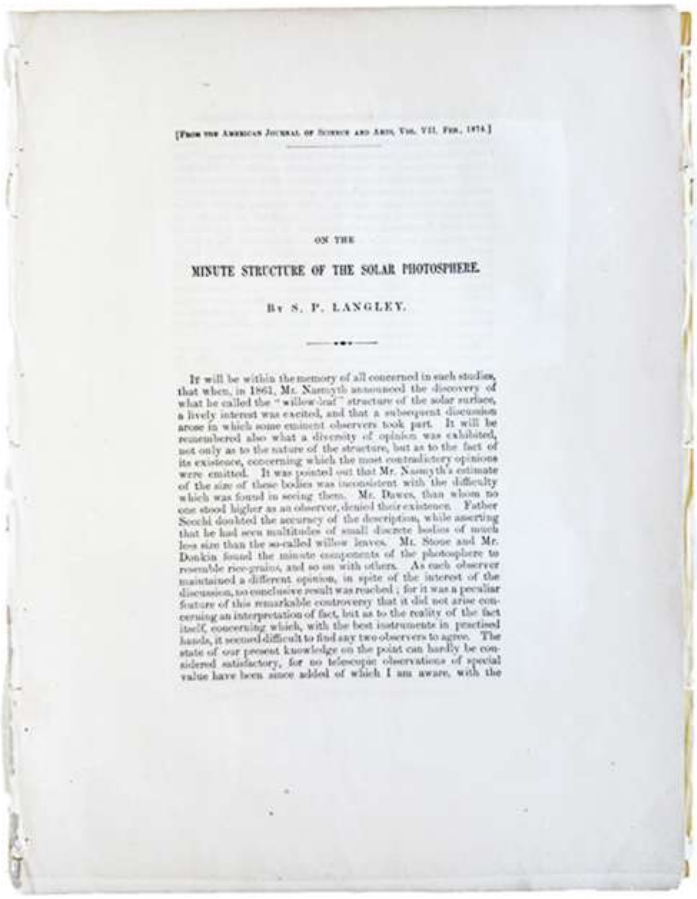
17 THAVIES INN

329. **SULLIVAN, J.W.N. [John William Navin]** (1886-1937). *Aspects of Science*. London: Richard Cobden-Sanderson, 1923. ¶ Small 8vo. 190, [2] pp. Original full navy-blue cloth, paper spine label; rubbed, small sticker removed from spine. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory. Very good. Scarce. $ 10

330. **[Sun] LANGLEY, Samuel Pierpont** (1834-1906). *On the Minute Structure of the Solar Photosphere*. [no place]: AJSA, 1874. ¶ Series: *American Journal of Science and Arts,* vol. VII, February, 1874. 4to. 15 pp. 1 original photographic plate showing the sun [3-inch square section of plate clipped and missing]. Disbound. Good [noting plate damage]. [S13131] $ 35

Samuel Pierpont Langley (1834-1906) was an American astronomer, physicist, inventor of the bolometer and pioneer of aviation, took his education at the

Boston Latin School, and graduated from English High School of Boston, took a position at the Harvard College Observatory. "Langley's well-known paper 'On the Minute Structure of the Solar Photosphere,' illustrated with his unrivalled drawings, is still our best source of information regarding the structural details of the photosphere and sun-spots." – *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, vol. II, 1916, p.103.



[From the American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. VII, Feb., 1874.]

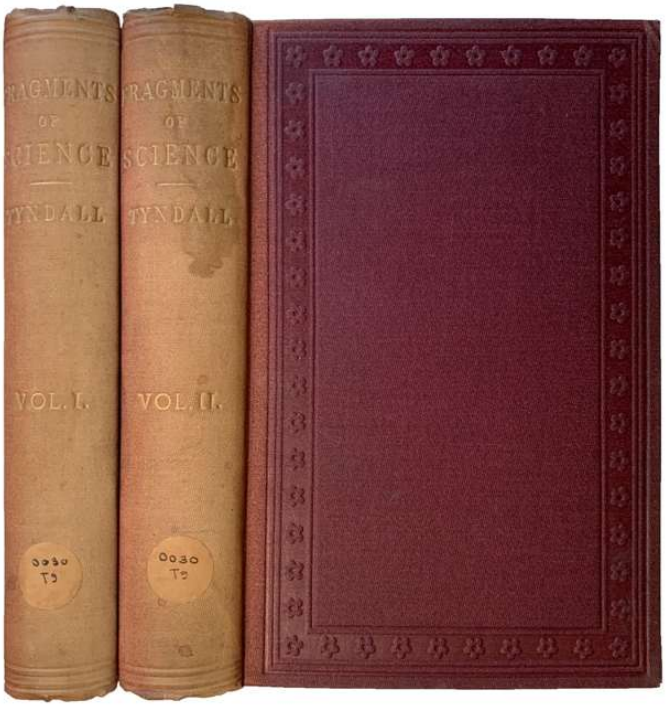
ON THE

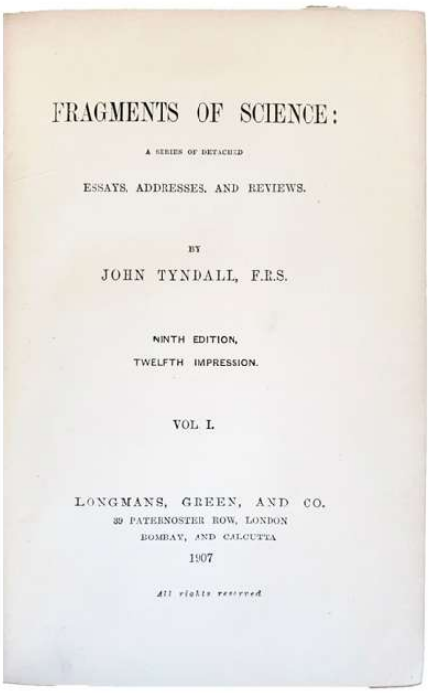
MINUTE STRUCTURE OF THE SOLAR PHOTOSPHERE.

By S. P. LANGLEY.

It will be within the memory of all concerned in such studies, that when, in 1861, Mr. Nasmyth announced the discovery of what he called the "willow-leaf" structure of the solar surface, a lively interest was excited, and that a subsequent discussion arose in which some eminent observers took part. It will be remembered also what a diversity of opinion was exhibited, not only as to the nature of the structure, but as to the fact of its existence, concerning which the most contradictory opinions were emitted. It was pointed out that Mr. Nasmyth's estimate of the size of these bodies was inconsistent with the difficulty which was found in seeing them. Mr. Dawes, than whom no one stood higher as an observer, denied their existence. Father Secchi doubted the accuracy of the description, while asserting that he had seen multitudes of small discrete bodies of much less size than the so-called willow leaves. Mr. Stone and Mr. Dunkin found the minute components of the photosphere to resemble rice-grains, and so on with others. As each observer maintained a different opinion, in spite of the interest of the discussion, no conclusive result was reached; for it was a peculiar feature of this remarkable controversy that it did not arise concerning an interpretation of fact, but as to the reality of the fact itself, concerning which, with the best instruments in practised hands, it seemed difficult to find any two observers to agree. The state of our present knowledge on the point can hardly be considered satisfactory, for no telescopic observations of special value have been since added of which I am aware, with the

"Langley devoted his time at the Observatory initially in researching the sun. He used his draftsman skills (from his first job right out of high school) to produce hundreds of drawings of solar phenomena, many of which were the first the world had seen. His 1873 remarkably detailed illustration of a sun spot, observed while using the observatory's 13-inch Fitz-Clark refractor became a classic." – Wikip.

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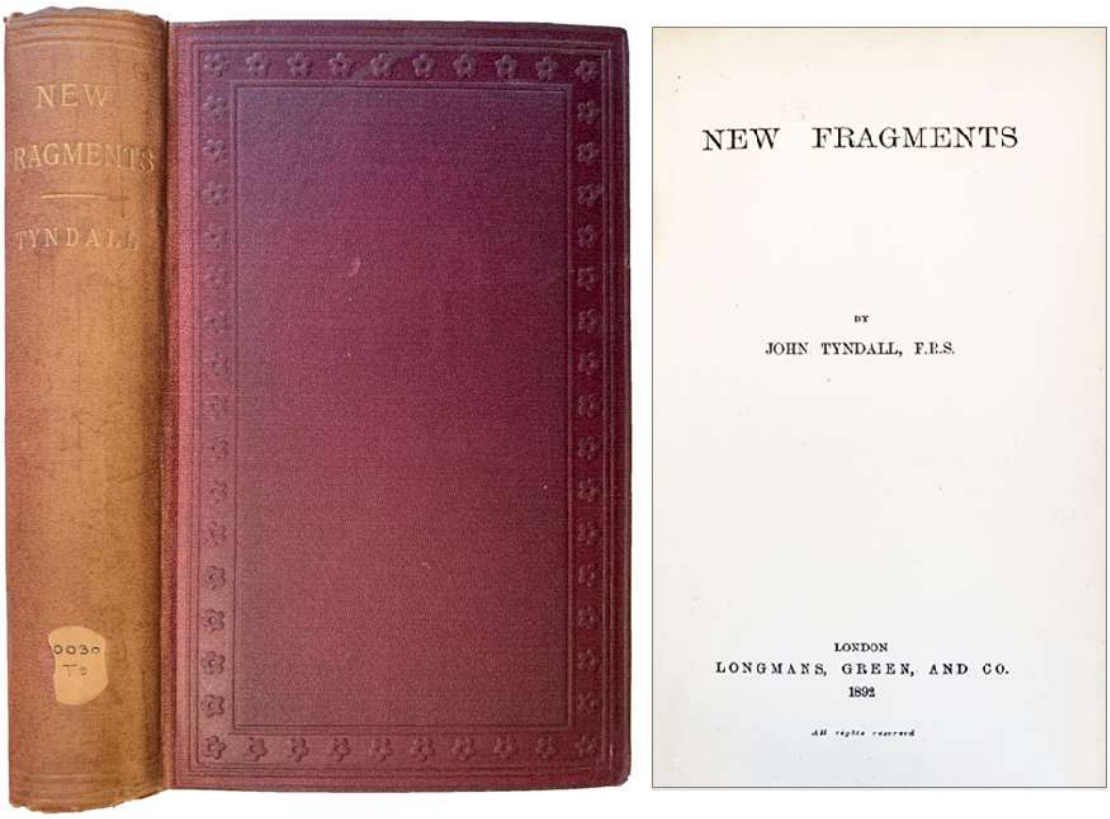

Tyndall also spent years in Switzerland studying the Glaciers and the "Greenhouse effect"

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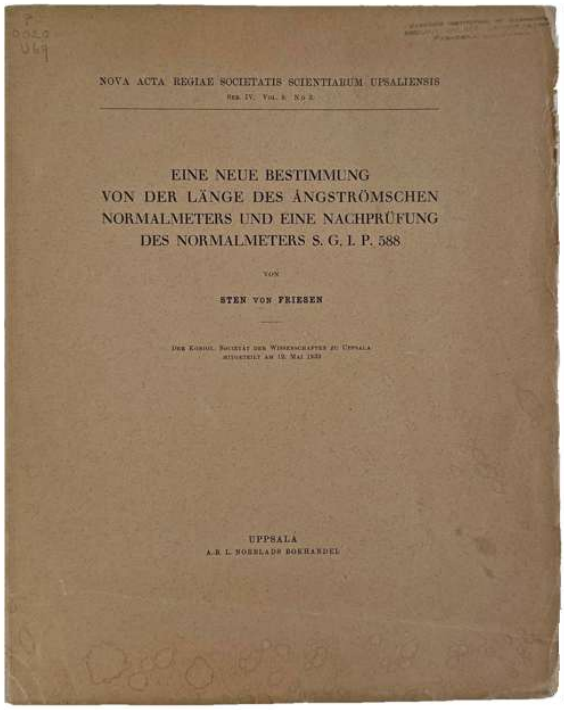
John Tyndall the influential Irish physicist and pioneering mountaineer, who also conducted groundbreaking research on atmospheric gases and glacier movement. Known for his work at the Royal Institution, he identified the "greenhouse effect" of and water vapor and was an avid Alpine climber, making the first ascent of the Weisshorn in Switzerland. Starting in 1857, Tyndall spent summers in the Swiss Alps, specifically the Belalp region, studying the motion of glaciers and regelation.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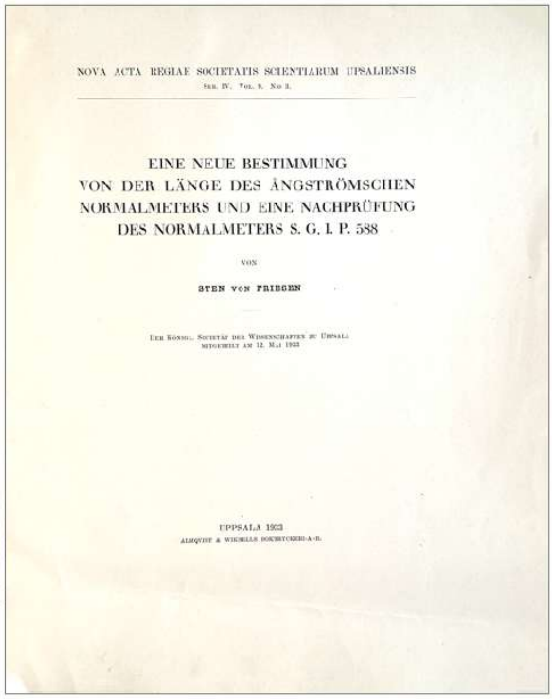
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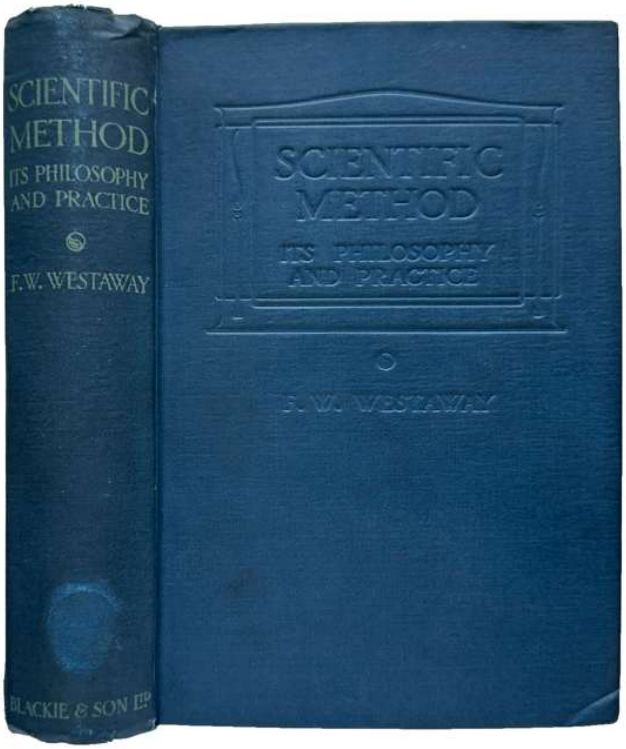
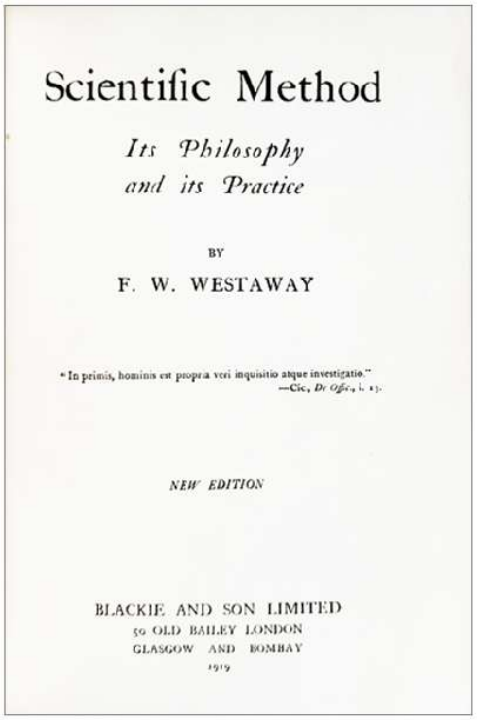
Sten von Friesen was a Swedish physicist who was awarded his Doctor of Philosophy in 1935 at Uppsala University for his research led by Manne Siegbahn on the measurement of wavelengths in the elements X-ray spectrum.




Scientific Method

Its Philosophy and its Practice

BY

F. W. WESTAWAY

"In primis, hominis est propria veri inquisitio atque investigatio."
—Cic, *De Offic*, l. 1.

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334. **WESTAWAY, F. W.** [**Frederic William**] (1864-1946). *Scientific Method; its philosophy and its practice. New edition.* London: Blackie and Son Ltd., 1919. ¶ 8vo. xxi, [3], 426 pp. 24 figures. Original deep-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; inner joints reinforced with kozo. Embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, spine sticker removed. Very good. Scarce.

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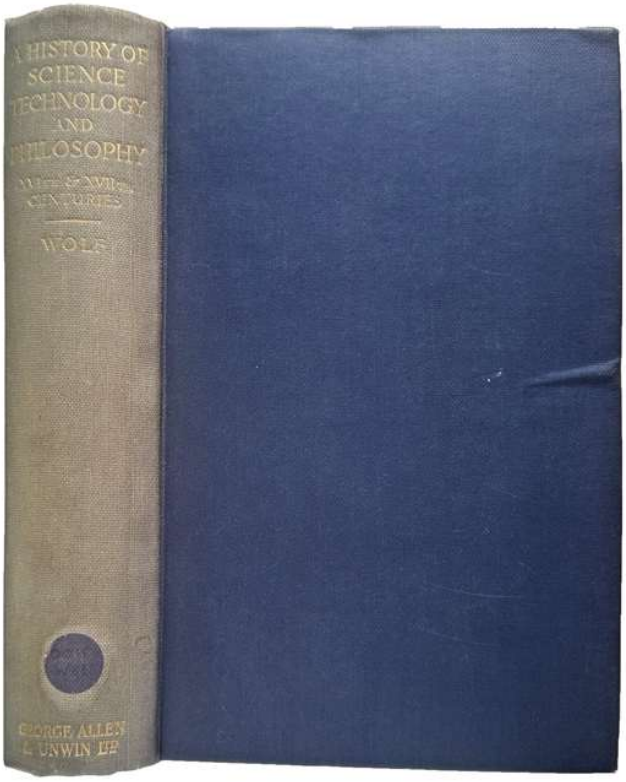
"During his long life, Westaway authored some sixteen books, many of which ran into several editions, although not all were concerned with science education. His first book, *Scientific Method: Its Philosophy and Practice* was published in 1912. The date is significant since it coincides with the growing scholarly interest in the history and philosophy of science, evident, for example, in the first publication of the journal ISIS by George Sarton in Belgium in 1913. Westaway dedicated his book to the physicist Lord Rayleigh (1842-1919) "to whose work and whose teaching the author is deeply indebted" (Westaway 1912, p. 439).14 The first edition of *Scientific Method* was in four parts. The first

examined philosophical issues and offered a commentary upon the ideas of a range of philosophers including Plato, Aristotle, Francis Bacon, Descartes, Locke and Hume. [Secondly,] This was followed by attention to Victorian "methodologists" such as Whewell, Mill and Herschel, and a discussion of what might be meant by such terms as induction, deduction, scientific law and hypothesis. The third part of the book turned to the history of science and was devoted to "Famous men of science and their methods." In this section scientists such as Harvey, Newton, Black, Priestley, Faraday, Wallace, Darwin, Clerk Maxwell, Ostwald, and J. J. Thomson were largely allowed to speak for themselves through the form of generous quotations. The book ended [Book IV] with a practical section for science teachers entitled "Scientific method in the classroom" in which Westaway offered examples, drawn from botany, chemistry and physics, of what today would be called teaching by investigation." – Brock & Jenkins.

Englishman Frederick William Westaway made contributions to science education practice and theory. After several teaching appointments as a science teacher and headmaster, Westaway was one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools (Science) from 1895 until his retirement in 1929. An influential science educator, Westaway wrote several books on the history and philosophy of science teaching. His prolific writings raised questions about the techniques and functions of science education that still challenge us today. – William H. Brock & Edgar W. Jenkins, "Frederick W. Westaway and Science Education: An Endless Quest", within: Michael R. Matthews, *International Handbook of Research in History, Philosophy and Science Teaching*. Springer. pp. 2359-2382 (2014).

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IN THE 16TH & 17TH CENTURIES

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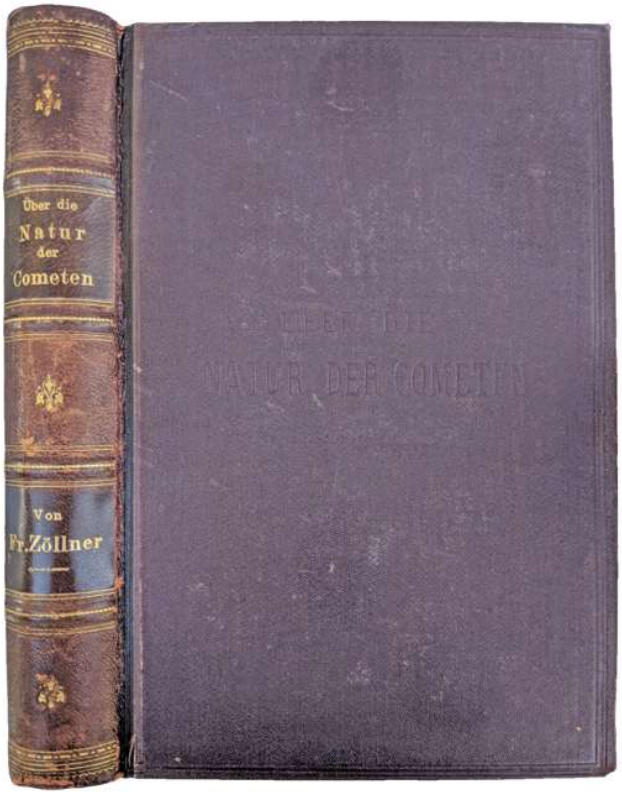

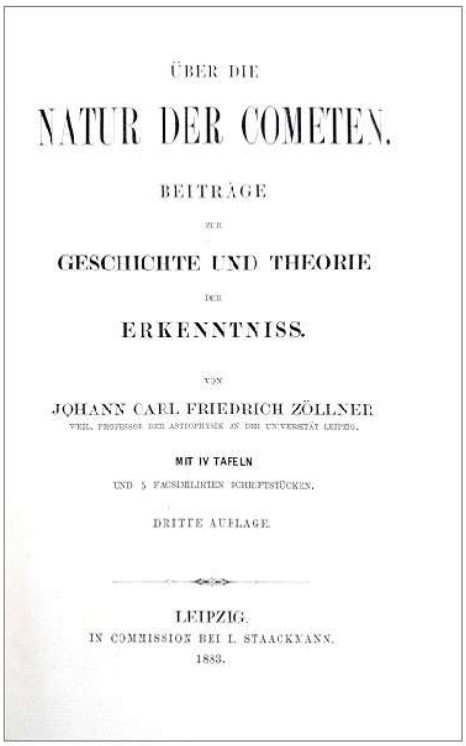
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336. **ZOLLNER, Johann Carl Friedrich** (1834-1882). *Uber die Natur der Cometen. Beitrage zur Geschichte und Theorie der Erkenntniss*. Leipzig: L. Staackmann, 1883. ¶ 8vo. [2], xciv, 443, [1] pp. Frontis., 4 plates, 5 facsimile documents. Quarter gilt-stamped leather, brown blind-stamped boards, raised bands. Very good. [RW1286]

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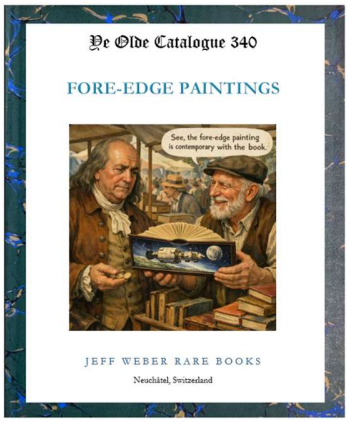

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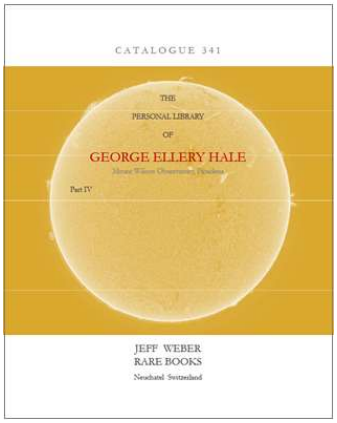
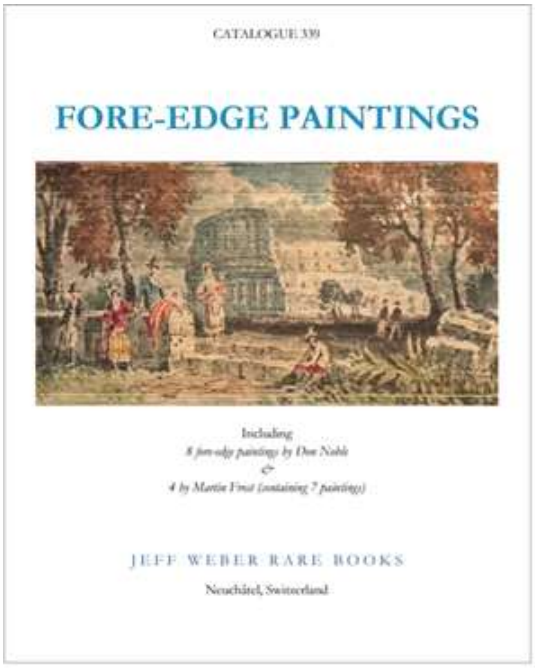
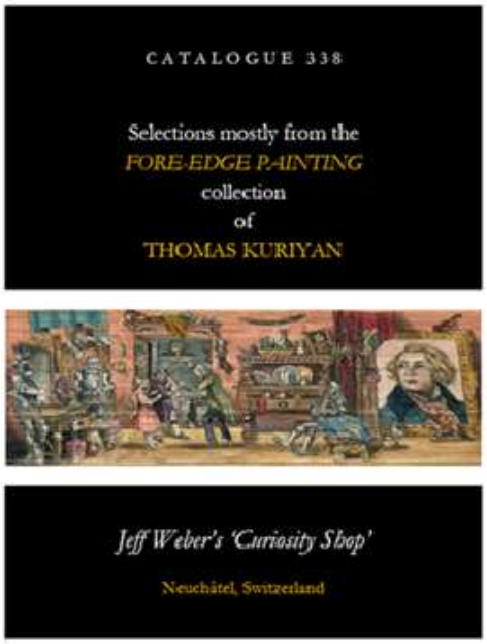


341: *George Ellery Hale. Pt. IV*.



339: *Fore-edge Paintings*



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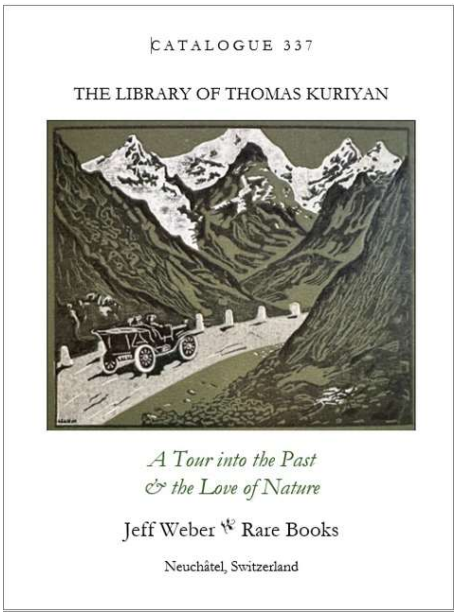

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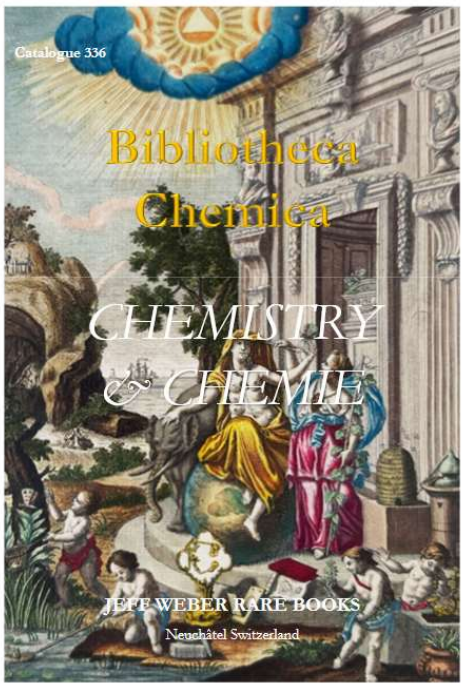

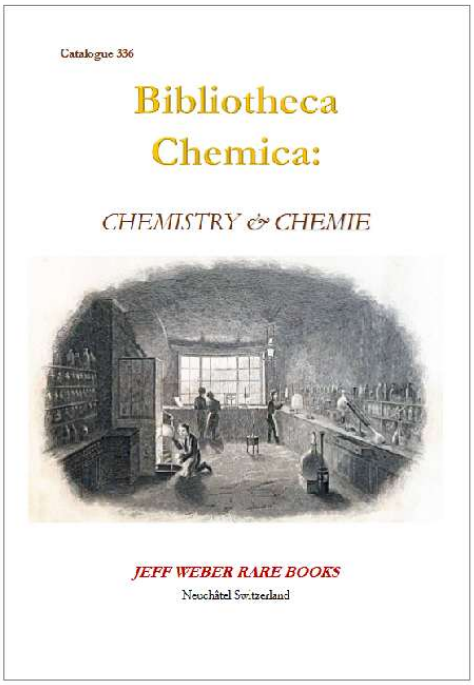

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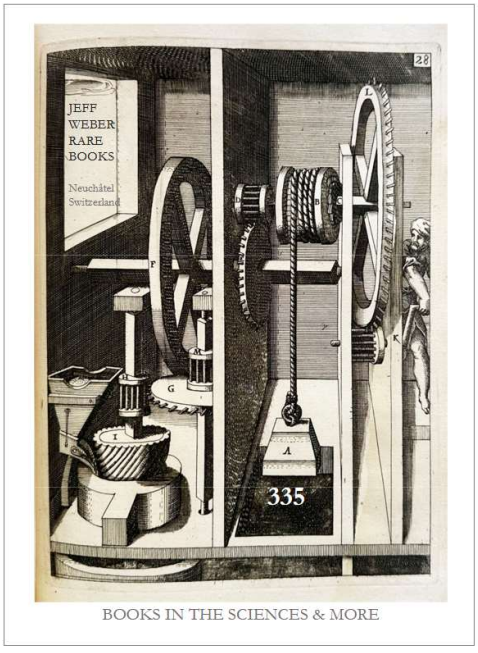

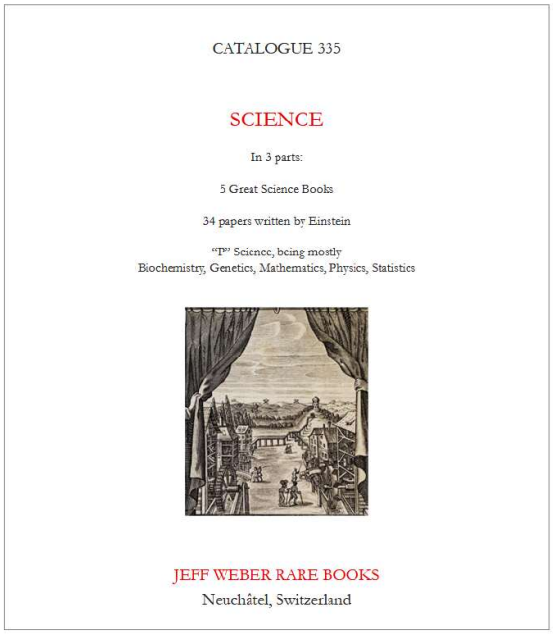

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