people, he is equally willing to criticize and revise his own work. However, many
details of his analysis remain debatable, and his conclusions about the Earth's
rotation are dubious.

U. S. Naval Observatory
Washington, D.C.

LEROY E. DOGGETT

SCIENTISTS AND THEIR PUBLICATIONS

A Historical Catalogue of Scientists and Scientific Books from the Earliest Times
to the Close of the Nineteenth Century. Robert Mortimer Gascoigne (Garland

A Historical Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals 1665-1900. Robert Mortimer
+ 205. $27.

The first reference work, a fat volume produced by the Professor of History and
Philosophy of Science at the University of New South Wales, lists names and
dates of over 13,000 scientists from Antiquity to 1900. Under “Astronomy”, for
example, we find nearly 1,000 names of astronomers born between 1640 and
1859. Code letters indicate if the person is listed in the DSB, Poggendorf, Sarton
or a score of other reference books, and sometimes works of the scientist are
tabulated. Thus one finds a fairly long entry for Richard Antony Proctor, where
26 popular titles are listed, and a two-line entry for Erasmus Reinhold with no
title listed. Ptolemy can be found twice, once in his chronological place under
“Antiquity” with an appropriate selection of modern editions and translations,
and again under “Early Modern Editions (of Ancients)” with a few sixteenth-
century titles but with the early editions of the Almagest curiously lacking.
Sacrobosco’s entry in this latter category includes the first printed edition plus
one edited by Giuntini. The somewhat capricious title listings arise from the fact
that while there has been an attempt at completeness with regard to the authors,
the criterion for titles was the availability in the chief Australian libraries. Thus
we have here a very useful but by no means definitive research tool.

The companion work lists 900 selected scientific periodicals arranged chrono-
logically by subject groups. Included are two pages of astronomical periodicals
plus two pages of ephemerides. In the long Part 3, which contains a sketch of the
development of scientific periodicals, Gascoigne points out the special role of
the early Astronomisches Jahrbuch and the Connaissance des temps as effective
annual periodicals. The volume is cleanly and carefully typed, being far more
presentable than some typescript volumes that have appeared in the past
decade.

Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
Cambridge, Massachusetts

OWEN GINGERICH