

The Lynx

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FIGURE 1. Rösel von Rosenhof, *Insecten* (1765-1788), 9 vols., frontispiece to Part 3a. See the description on page 11, and the color plate on page 15.



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OU History of Science since 1959
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ALUMNI REUNION, 2004

Alumni who in any way were related to the OU History of Science program in its early years, from its origins in the 1950s through the late 1970s, converged on Norman in October 2004.

The celebration began Friday night, Oct. 15 at 7:30 p.m., with "An Evening at Marilyn Ogilvie's." In a relaxed atmosphere, alumni complimented each other on their youthful appearance and caught up on 30 (or, often enough, 40) years.

Saturday morning brought "A Visit to the Collections." Participants browsed the books they had come to know so well during their graduate years, and showed one another their theses and dissertations. An exhibit of recent acquisitions introduced some new friends to complement the old, familiar titles. After lunch, the Collections' conservationist, Sean Richards, demonstrated the fascinating book-arts techniques that made possible his letter-press facsimile of the Collections' untrimmed copy of Galileo's *Sidereus nuncius* (1610), complete with a paste-over and reproductions of Galileo's handwriting. The facsimile edition is

accompanied by a companion work that includes a page-by-page, line-by-line English translation prepared by Professor Peter Barker.

Saturday evening, Marcia Goodman, librarian *emeritus* of the Collections, hosted a buffet supper at her home. Alumni were joined by "alumni" professors David Kitts and his wife, Nancy (who live in Norman), and David Wilson (who moved from OU to the Cambridge University Libraries and then to Iowa State University). Also present were the current chair of the History of Science Department, Steven Livesey, and his wife, Nina; the current librarian, Kerry Magruder, and his wife, Candace; and Professor Ken Taylor and his wife, Mike. Numerous current graduate students turned out as well and enjoyed swapping tales with the old timers.

The reunion concluded Sunday morning with a drop-in brunch at Clara Sue Kidwell's home. We appreciate Barbara Nash's organizational abilities, which made the reunion go smoothly. Only time will tell if this will be the first of many such alumni gatherings in the Collections.

FIGURE 1. History of Science Department, ca. 1975-79. How many of these professors can you identify?



Left to right: Duane H. D. Roller, curator; Sabetai Unguru; Kenneth L. Taylor; David B. Kitts; Mary Jo Nye; Thomas M. Smith.

THOMAS M. SMITH

Thomas Malcolm Smith, 83, died Feb. 9, 2005. A beloved mentor and teacher, Tom joined the OU faculty as a history of science professor in 1959. An overflow crowd attended a memorial service in the History of Science Collections on Feb. 20. After introductory remarks by Kenneth L. Taylor (reproduced below), friends and family offered words of remembrance, both prepared and extemporaneous. Other memories were shared after the service during a reception held by Libba Smith at her home in Norman.

A Tribute by Kenneth L. Taylor

We are here today to share our sorrow over the loss of a beloved person – Tom Smith – a wonderful husband, father and grandfather, teacher, scholar, colleague and friend.

And at the same time we are here to try to express our shared sense of great good fortune that Tom Smith spent his life the way he did, and that we were able to be part of it.

That Tom was an especially good man, and that he did a lot of good for a lot of people, is something I have been reflecting on during the past 10 days. It is clear that many others have been having similar thoughts, as I know from a number of messages sent by people in many parts of the country and indeed in foreign countries as well. Former students in the OU History of Science program frequently recall Tom as someone whose instruction and guidance meant a great deal to them and had a lasting influence in their lives.

I first met Tom 38 years ago. I soon came to appreciate what his students and other colleagues already knew – that this intelligent, patient and quietly good-humored man was a reliable source of useful knowledge and wise counsel, and someone who, by deeds as well as words, set a fine example.



Thomas Malcolm Smith was born in Michigan and grew up in California. His undergraduate education at UCLA was interrupted by a period of wartime work for Douglas Aircraft. After finishing college with a major in political science, he did graduate work in history and history of science at the University of Wisconsin, where he earned masters and doctoral degrees. He was a faculty member at Cal Tech for three years, and then worked as a scientific historian for three more years with the U.S. Air Force Air Research and Development Command. In 1959, he became the second regular faculty member in History of Science at the University of Oklahoma, five years after Duane Roller had, to all intents and purposes, launched the program.

Everyone always understood, of course, that in the first phases of its growth the History of Science at OU was Duane Roller's program, by which I mean that nothing important happened without Duane thinking it was a good idea. Hiring Tom was Duane's idea of a good idea. I heard Duane reiterate this assessment many times over the years. Duane made clear he thought that hiring Tom Smith was one of his best ideas. He was right. Tom was essential to, and represented the very spirit of, the History of Science program at OU during the 32 years he served on the faculty.

An important example of the way that Tom served the academic program to which he devoted himself was his multivalent identity in scholarship and teaching. His doctoral research background was in medieval science, which situated him perfectly to foster the breadth and expanse of historical perspective that was then becoming a hallmark of the OU program. But he devoted a lot of his pedagogical and research effort also to the history of technology, and to investigation of science and technology in the history of American cultural development. This was at a time when the place of such subjects within the discipline was a lot less secure than it has become. He inspired a good many students to pursue interests in these different areas.

Another aspect of the example Tom set as an OU professor, one I know made a distinct impression on me, was his positive outlook on professional, university and community service as an essential part of a full life for an academic citizen. Tom obviously liked the traditional model of collegial participation in academic governance. It didn't necessarily always follow that he was thrilled with all aspects of faculty service, but he was glad to do his share and more. When the History of Science program metamorphosed into a separate academic department in 1971, he became its first chairman, not so much because he wanted to – which he pretty clearly did not – but with a good grace because he was plainly needed. I have known few professors as selfless as Tom Smith.

When Tom joined the OU faculty in 1959, he and Libba had been married for three years. While raising a family here in Norman, they also were very active in the community. I recall that, as a young and inexperienced faculty member, I was struck at what a

wide acquaintance Tom and Libba seemed to have, both within and beyond the university. They certainly knew more about what was going on in local politics than anyone else around me, and I learned you sometimes had to stand in line to consult with Tom or Libba about the issues around election time.

In my eyes, Tom Smith embodied so many personal virtues. Nobody was more devoted to family than he was. Tom was immensely proud of his children, and justly so. Tom wanted active involvement in the life of his institution and his city, and he deliberately embraced it. He was an excellent, constructive colleague. He was incurably inquisitive, and pursued scholarship for that best of reasons, that he wanted to learn and to impart knowledge. His most recent book was published when he was in his 79th year.

Let me close with a few words about one of Tom's virtues that I've mentioned in passing, namely his patience. Tom's patience as a teacher is something I have known about from both direct experience and second-hand accounts. More than once, I've had discussions about this with our mutual colleague Dave Kitts, who knew Tom for some years longer than I did. Tom's instructional approach was multi-dimensional, but he liked to engage students in dialogue, a form of Socratic exchange. Tom was quite a strong Socratic teacher, and one of the reasons is that he had terrific, sometimes almost superhuman, patience. A lot of us, I am sure, like the idea of the student's active participation in learning through dialogue. But I don't think too many of us have the necessary level of what I am tempted to call nonsense-tolerance. Somehow Tom had an unusually high capacity for resisting the urge to cut short the often-meandering pathway toward understanding involved in dialogue with students. I can picture Tom in my mind's eye, calmly continuing some scholarly interrogation with a handful of students, a long way past the point where I know I would have needed to step in and set everybody straight. And in this mental image of mine, in this exercise of patience, Tom is genuinely enjoying the spectacle of the circuitous approach to understanding, always respectful of what a student may be saying, but not without an amused twinkle in his eye.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

The Sooners football team enjoyed another spectacular season in 2004, going 12-1. But Sul H. Lee, dean of University Libraries, built a 30-0 record acquiring books for the Collections last year — better than Coach Stoops! The following nine pages offer “game notes” to celebrate 14 of these victories of “Sooner Magic.”

Aristotle, *Opera* (Venice, 1496).

This large *incunabulum* includes Aristotelian texts accompanied by the commentaries of Porphyry, Averröes, Gilbertus Porretanus and Leonardo Bruni (Leonardo Aretino). The History of Science Collections hold a total of 55 *incunabula* (works printed before 1500; other *incunabula* are described on the following page and on page 16).

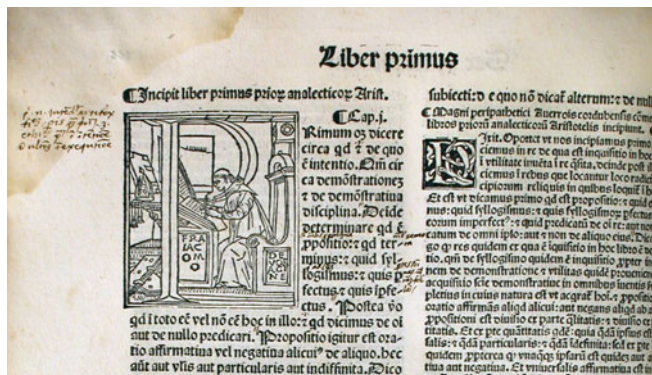


FIGURE 2. Aristotle, *Opera* (Venice, 1496).

Giovanni Magini, *Supplementum Ephemeridum* (Venice, 1614)

Giovanni Antonio Magini, a contemporary of Kepler, Clavius and Galileo, was a leading Jesuit astronomer. In a recent study, James Voelkel and Owen Gingerich describe this work as the first ephemerides to be calculated according to Keplerian principles, anticipating Kepler's own *Rudolphine Tables* by 13 years (*JHA* 2001). This rare first edition also includes the first printing of four letters by Kepler in correspondence with Magini.

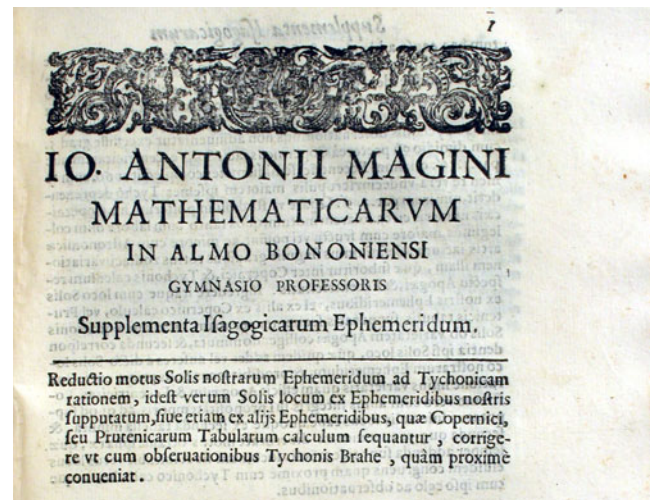


FIGURE 3. Giovanni Magini, *Supplementum* (1614).

Thomas Burnet, *Theoria sacra telluris* (Frankfurt, 1693).

FIGURE 4. Thomas Burnet, *Theoria sacra telluris* (Frankfurt, 1693). First German edition.



Theories of the Earth take their name from the ambitious and erudite work of Thomas Burnet. The initial Latin edition of Burnet's *Theory of the Earth* was published in

London in 1680. Dozens of editions and translations, as well as several auxiliary works by Burnet, were published both in authorized and unauthorized versions into the early 19th century. This first German edition of Burnet's *Theory of the Earth* was translated by Johannes Jakob Zimmerman. It is one of four works by Thomas Burnet acquired in 2003, bringing the total number of items in the Collections' Burnet holdings to 40.

PLATO, OPERA: FICINO (1491) AND ESTIENNE (1578) EDITIONS



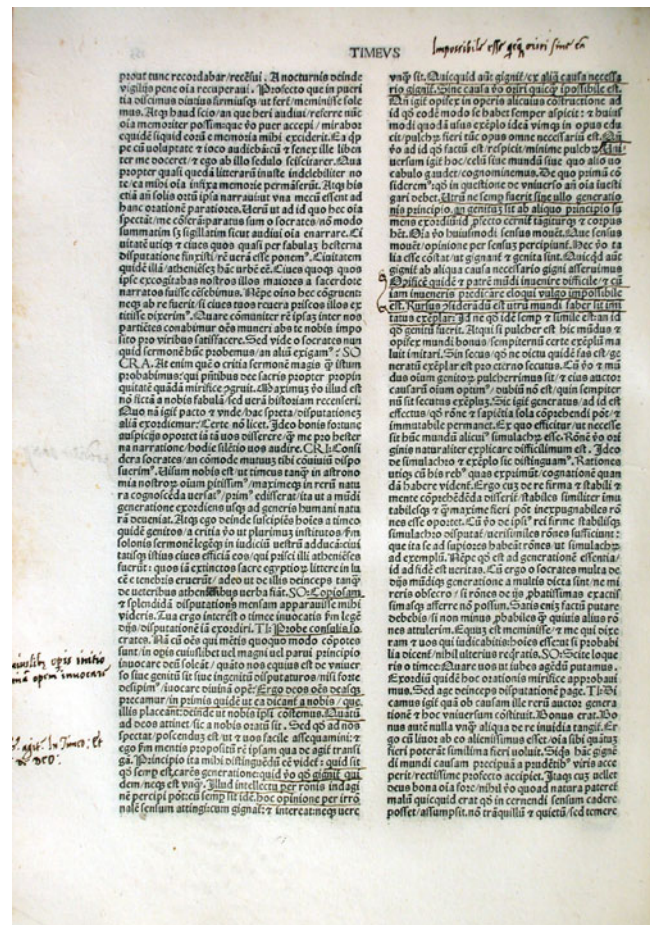
As those who knew him can attest, Curator emeritus Duane H.D. Roller was a Platonist through and through. It is only fitting, then, that the Collections recently have acquired two of the most important early editions of Plato.

FIGURE 5. Above: Plato, *Opera* (Geneva, 1578), 2 vols. First Estienne edition.

This monumental Greek and Latin edition of the dialogues of Plato, published by Henri Estienne, was the first complete edition of all of Plato's works. Its pagination and line numbering remain the standard method for citing Plato (note the "A" and "B" between the columns in Figure 5). Lavishly decorated with woodcut initials and headpieces, this publication contributed equally to Estienne's fame and financial ruin.

FIGURE 6. Right: Plato, *Opera* (Venice, 1491), edited by Marsilio Ficino.

This early printed edition of the works of Plato was translated by the humanist Marsilio Ficino. Under the patronage of Lorenzo di Medici, Ficino founded the Florentine Platonic Academy. Ficino's "Theologia Platonica" (included here), in which he harmonized Christianity and Platonism, was a central text of the Italian Renaissance. This edition includes Ficino's commentary on "Platonic love" and his "Compendium" on the *Timaus*. The present copy is a rare variant issue, with contemporary marginal glosses and annotations.



A MEDIEVAL VISIONARY: HILDEGARD OF BINGEN

Hildegard of Bingen (1098-1179 or 1180) is well known in part because of several CD recordings of beautiful Gregorian chants she is credited with writing. Hildegard also explained many things about the natural world – the material universe, the spheres and the causes and cures of diseases, to name a few. Hildegard believed God sent her visions to explain the construction of the physical universe. Throughout her childhood, Hildegard was subject to visions. As a delicate, hypersensitive 7-year-old educated at a convent, Hildegard learned to care for the sick. Hildegard became abbess of the convent in 1136. Finding the facilities inadequate, she sought a new location and in 1145, with 18 sisters, moved into a new convent near Bingen. According to reports, the strain of the move and the conflict that it generated made her ill and she lay prostrate for several years. After she recovered, she was directed by a new series of visions in which she was confronted by a bright white light that spread over the objects around her. Although this may seem like epilepsy to us, it is risky to impose one of our modern diseases on an historical personage.

Hildegard enjoyed the favor of both prelates and princes. Several years ago, the Collections acquired a book of Hildegard's letters, including a lengthy correspondence between Hildegard and Pope Eugenius as well as letters from Popes Anastasius IV, Adrian IV and Alexander III. Other letters included those to and from Bernard of Clairvaux, the mystic founder of the Knights Templar, and from the temporal leaders Conrad III, Frederick Barbarossa and Henry II of England.

After a lifetime of illness, Hildegard died at the age of 81. Although she was never canonized officially, three attempts were made under three different popes. They failed because the miraculous cures attributed to her were either insufficiently miraculous or were not properly authenticated. Nevertheless, since she is included in the *Acta sanctorum*, she is referred to as St. Hildegard. Although Hildegard's method of achieving explanations of physical phenomena are unrecognizable to

us as 21st-century people, her approach was acceptable to her medieval contemporaries. Moreover, "visions," whether they are called theories, intuition or "creative leaps," have been a part of science from its inception to the present. Terms embarrassing to 20th-century scientists, such as "divine inspiration," were very much a part of Hildegard's scientific vocabulary and may be accepted as such within their medieval context. One finds both theoretical and practical aspects of science in Hildegard's writings.

The Collections have acquired a wonderful, first printed edition of one of these practical books, the *Physica* (1533). In it, Hildegard described plants, animals and minerals, and their relationship to humankind's well-being. Many of her medical writings were compiled from folk tradition, the works of Isidore of Seville, traditions of the Crusaders and monastic customs.



FIGURE 7. A page from Hildegard's *Physica* (1533), displaying various kinds of lethal wounds.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED ON TYCHO BRAHE'S PRINTING PRESS AT URANIBORG: *DIARIUM*, 1586

[Tycho Brahe] / Elias Olsen Morsing,
Diarium Astrologicum et Methorologicum
(Uraniborg, Excusum in Officina, 1586).

FIGURE 8. Tycho Brahe, Small Portrait Collection, History of Science Collections.



This work is the first and rarest of the three books printed on the private press of Tycho Brahe at Uraniborg on the island of Hven in Denmark. Elias Olsen Morsing's name appears on the titlepage, yet Brahe scholars agree that the *Diarium* is, to a large degree, Tycho's work.

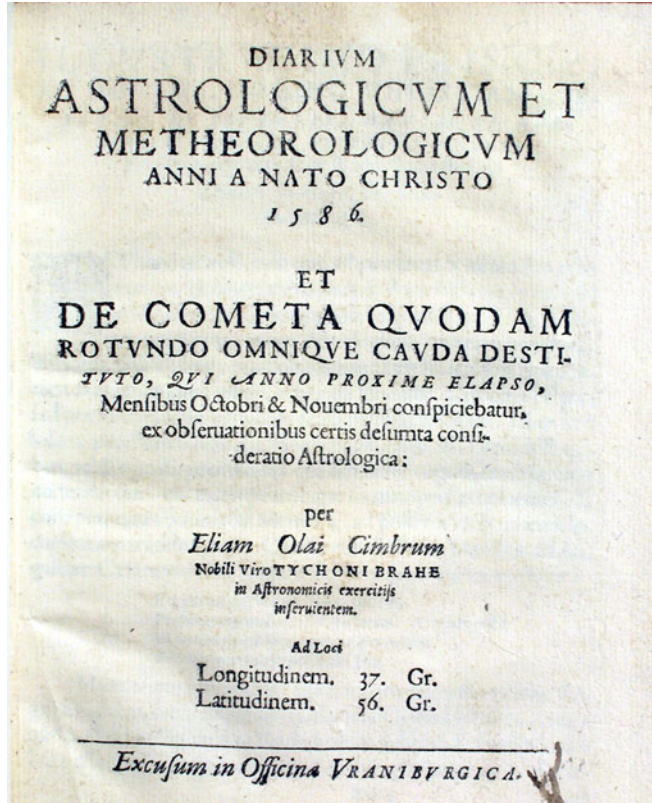


FIGURE 9. [Brahe]/Morsing, *Diarium* (1586), title page.

By 1585, Tycho's major astronomical instruments at Uraniborg and Stjerneborg were in place, including a large armillary sphere. In October and November of that year, he recorded the appearance of a tailless comet. An astrological calendar or "Diary" prepared by Morsing at Tycho's request already was in press, and Tycho quickly printed his comet observations as an additional, separate section of the *Diarium*.

Tycho Brahe organized his feudal estate on Hven as a Renaissance research institute for the reform of astronomy, chemistry and medicine. At Hven, Tycho presided over a virtually unprecedented concentration of sophisticated astronomical instruments. These instruments were complemented by a printing press with which to disseminate scientific results. In this respect, Tycho continued the program of Regiomontanus who, a century earlier, similarly had sought to reform astronomy by means of an observational program published with his printing press. Issue #1 of *The Lynx* contained an article on the Collections' acquisition of Regiomontanus' 1496 *Epitome* of Ptolemy's *Almagest*.

FIGURE 10. [Brahe]/Morsing, 1586, printer's device.



The printer's device shows a classical hero with an astrological globe at his side. Tycho's famous motto, *Suspiciendo Despicio* (by looking up, I look down), occurs for the first time in the *Diarium*.

Brahe, Morsing and their assistants Hans Croll and Rudolphus Groningensis were able to record the path of the comet — which first appeared on Oct. 10 — and subsequently correct the Ptolemaic (Alphon-

sine) and Copernican (Prutenic) Tables.

Tycho's observations of the 1585 comet provided further evidence for his anti-Aristotelian cosmology. Not only was it clear to him that comets were found in the celestial regions beyond the moon, but he also could see that they cut across the orbits of several planets and therefore could not be carried by solid spheres. In addition to the tailless comet of 1585, Tycho also observed notable comets in 1577, 1580 and 1582. Soon these other comets would be described in further works published by Tycho.

Elias Olsen Cimber Morsing (c. 1540-1590) was the first among a series of distinguished astronomers (including Wittich, Blaeu and Longomontanus) to join Brahe at Hven. Though Morsing's career with Brahe was cut short by Morsing's premature death, historian Victor Thoren regarded Morsing as Tycho's "most capable assistant." On Tycho's behalf in 1584, Morsing travelled to Frauenburg, the cathedral town where Copernicus once worked, to correct the latter's solar declinations.

FIGURE 11. Tycho Brahe, *Astronomiæ instauratæ mechanica* (1602). This later compendium of Tycho's instruments has long been held by the Collections.



**Another Tycho-related acquisition:
Cornelius Gemma, *Observations of the
Nova of 1572* (Antwerp, 1575)**

Cornelius Gemma, physician, astronomer, mathematician and son of the eminent astronomer Gemma Frisius, was born at Louvain, where he later held the chair of medicine at the university. He

occupied himself largely with astrology and mathematics, but is remembered for his observations of a comet in 1556, an eclipse of the moon in 1569 and a new star in Cassiopeia in November of 1572. Although the new star in Cassiopeia became known as "Tycho's star," Gemma observed it on the evening of November 9th, two days before Tycho, noting that "it appeared with a Splendour surpassing all the fixt Stars and scarce less bright than Venus." Tycho read Gemma's description closely while composing his own account of the star in *Astronomiæ instauratæ* (Prague, 1602).

Gemma's volume is illustrated with numerous woodcut illustrations. These include depictions of various comets, several eclipses, and three star charts (two of the new star in Cassiopeia and one of the comet of March-April 1556). Illustrations of meteorological phenomena include the earliest printed scientific illustration of an aurora (Figure 12).

Modern readers may be surprised to find topics other than astronomy and meteorology discussed in a work on a new star. Yet in the 16th century, a disquisition on astrology might well consider a wide variety of portents and the hidden relations between diverse sorts of natural phenomena spanning the gamut of disciplines from astronomy to meteorology to mineralogy to medicine. Gemma offered woodcut illustrations pertaining to obstetrics, deformities and monstrosities, bones, kidney stones and minerals (the author's father, Gemma Frisius, died of complications from "stones").

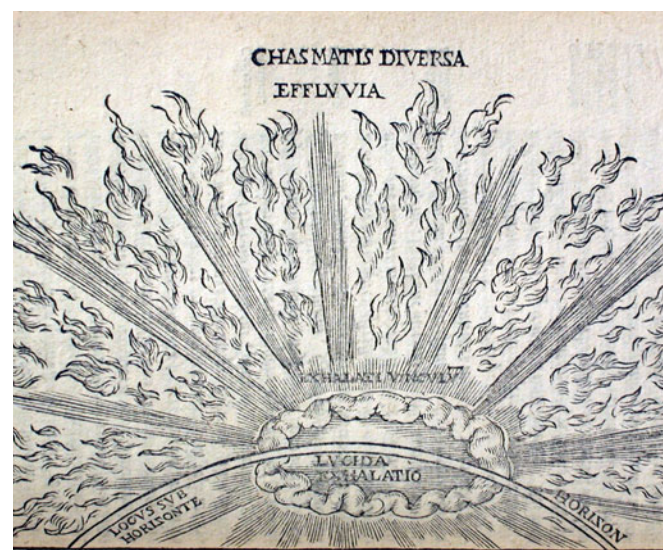


FIGURE 12. Cornelius Gemma, *Nova* (1572), aurora.

TWO LYNX TO GALILEO

Adriaen Metius, *De genuino uso utriusque globi tractatus* (Amsterdam, 1624). 1st ed.

The *Sidereus nuncius* (Venice, 1610) of Galileo is the first published report of telescopic observations. In that work (described in *The Lynx*, no. 1) Galileo described the four moons of Jupiter, mountains on the Moon and countless new stars in the Milky Way. Although Galileo improved the telescope, he did not invent it. Rather, two Dutchmen have strong claims to its invention: Hans Lippershey and Jacob Metius. The latter left no written description of observations. However, this rare work by his brother, Adriaen, refers to Jacob's observations of the satellites of Jupiter ("planetæ circa Jovem vagantes," p. 2). Adriaen Metius, a professor of mathematics and astronomy at Franeker from 1600 until his death, supported Tycho's cosmology. Descartes attended his lectures in 1629.



FIGURE 13. Adriaen Metius (1624). Title page.

Fabio Colonna, *Phytobasanos* (Naples, 1592). 26 copperplate etchings

This volume is the earliest printed book with intaglio prints of botanical specimens. "Intaglio" prints are made with metal plates where the plate is wiped clean before printing. Ink then remains within the incisions etched or engraved into the plate. The paper comes into contact with the ink when subject to great pressure during printing. Intaglio prints show much more detail than was possible with woodcuts, as may be observed by comparing Colonna's woodcut borders with the botanical etchings. Attempting to standardize botanical terms, Colonna suggested the name "petal." Colonna, a friend of Galileo and a charter member of the *Accademia dei Lincei*, also contributed to the Natural History of Hernandez (described in *The Lynx*, no. 1).

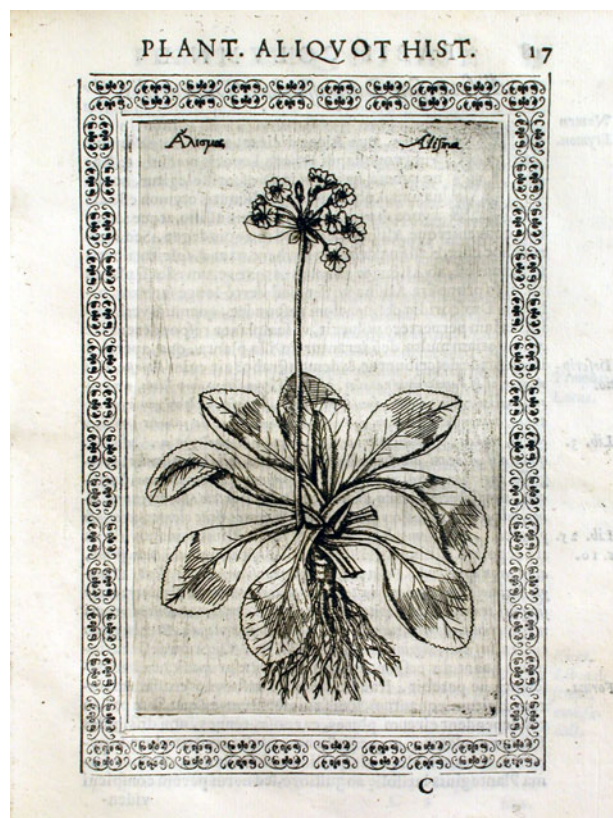


FIGURE 14. Colonna (1592), p. 17, "Alisma."

THE CONVERGENCE OF ART AND NATURAL HISTORY IN THE 18TH CENTURY

August Johann Rösel von Rosenhof. *De Natuurlyke Historie der Insecten* (Haarlem en Amsterdam, 1765-1788), four parts and supplement bound in 9 vols.



FIGURE 15. Rösel von Rosenhof (1788), 3a, p. 92.

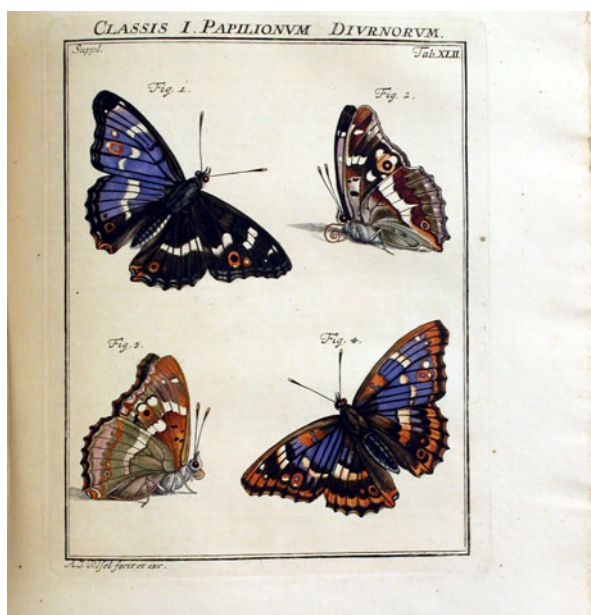


FIGURE 16. Rösel von Rosenhof (1788), 3a, p. 224.

Rösel was an engraver, painter and naturalist whose best-known work is this beautifully illustrated study of “insects” (a term which then included many invertebrates). Rösel was particularly intrigued by the life-cycle transformations of insects. The nine volumes contain nearly 400 engraved plates, drawn and engraved by Rösel himself. In this Dutch edition, his daughter Katharina and son-in-law C. Kleeman hand-colored most of the plates. A less sumptuous German edition appeared in Nuremberg, 1746–1792. Two additional plates are shown on the cover and inside-back cover of this issue of *The Lynx*.



FIGURE 17. Rösel von Rosenhof, *Ranarum* (1758). The Collections long have held Rosenhof's other work, a large folio study of frogs and amphibians. In this volume, Rösel paid special attention to the stages of generation of frogs, portraying eggs, tadpoles and juveniles as well as adults. Text appears in parallel Latin and German columns, with a dedication to Albrecht von Haller.

GEOLOGY BOOKS OF MELVIN E. JAHN

Historians remember Melvin Jahn (1938-2003) as the author of the delightful classic, *The Lying Stones of Dr. Beringer* (1963), in addition to many other insightful articles on the history of geology. We recently filled some important gaps in our early geology holdings with the acquisition of 10 works that belonged to Jahn, three of which are shown on this and the following page.

Johann Bartholomew Adam Beringer, *Lithographiae Wirceburgensis* (Würzburg, 1726).

In this work, Beringer meticulously reviewed various explanations for the origin of fossils. Like Lhwyd (next page), Beringer argued for the inorganic origin of fossils, but he was one of the last to do so. As Figure 19 suggests, Beringer was the victim of an unfortunate hoax perpetrated by a pair of academic rivals who planted the “fossils” where Beringer would find them. Humiliated, Beringer tried to stop the printing of his book and suppress its publication, but a few copies escaped. This copy was owned by Melvin Jahn, whose *Lying Stones of Dr. Beringer* (1963) remains the definitive account of the episode.



FIGURE 18. Above: Johann Bartholomew Adam Beringer, *Lithographiae Wirceburgensis* (Würzburg, 1726). First edition, frontispiece.

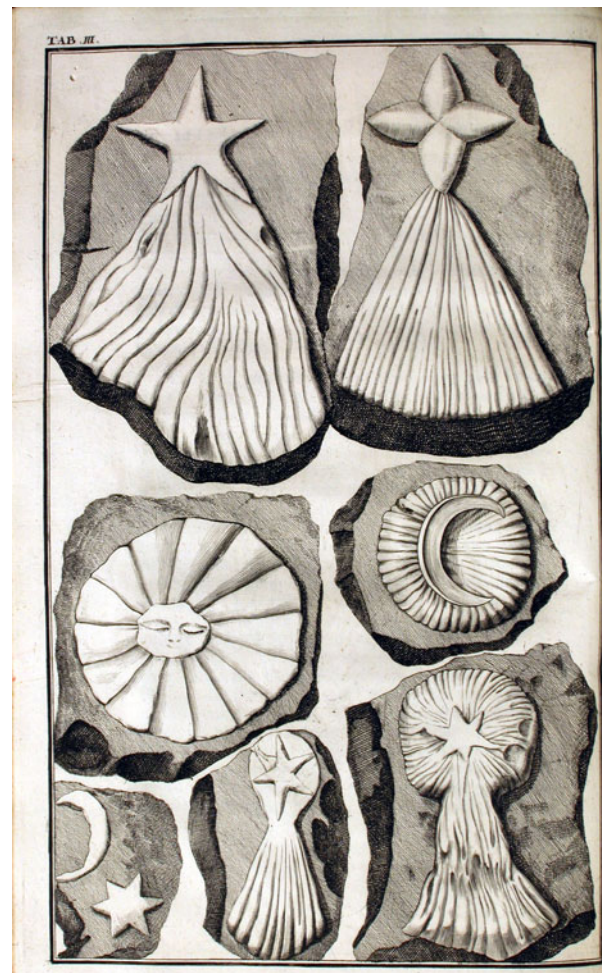


FIGURE 19. Right: Beringer (1726), plate 3. Beringer discovered figured stones that clearly were of non-organic origin, resembling stars, comets, and various artifacts.

Edward Lhwyd, *Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographiae* (London, 1699). First edition.

In the work shown below, the 17th century English naturalist Edward Lhwyd described the fossils of the Ashmolean Museum, the “first illustrated catalogue of a public collection of fossils to be published in England” (*DSB*). Only 120 copies were printed; subscribers, including Martin Lister and Isaac Newton, received 10 copies apiece. In an included letter to John Ray, Lhwyd opposed the theory of the organic origin of fossils, holding instead that fossils grew from seeds planted within the rocks. This copy previously was owned by the Earl of Bute as well as by Melvin Jahn. The Collections also acquired Jahn’s copy of Lhwyd’s *Archaeologia Britannica* (1707), an historical exploration of the Welsh and Gaelic languages.

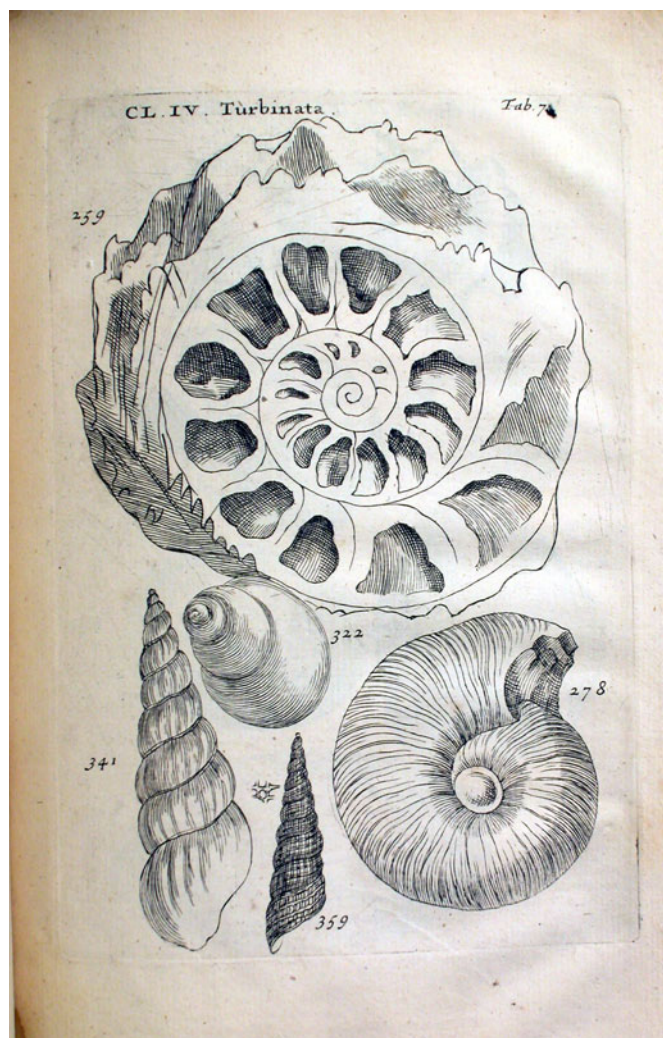


FIGURE 20. Edward Lhwyd (1699), plate 7.

Henry Dodwell, *De Parma Equestri Woodwardiana Dissertatio* (Oxford, 1713). First edition.



FIGURE 21. Henry Dodwell (1713), fold-out engraving.

Early attempts to decipher the history of the Earth often were associated with antiquarian attempts to recover the relics of human history. For example, the 17th-century naturalist John Woodward, who is best known for his influential Theory of the Earth, collected both fossils and other monuments of antiquity. One of Woodward’s prized possessions was this Roman shield. Henry Dodwell’s defense of Woodward’s interpretation of the shield, published posthumously, contains an engraving of the shield by Michael Burghers. Unfortunately for Woodward, the shield turned out to be a 16th-century fake, a story consummately told by Joseph Levine in *Dr. Woodward’s Shield: History, Science and Satire in Augustan England* (1977). As many as 240 copies of Dodwell’s work were printed, but because of a now obscure religious controversy, all but 43 copies were destroyed before they were distributed.

VISITING SCHOLARS

In addition to the faculty and graduate students in the University of Oklahoma History of Science program, visiting scholars from around the world regularly use the Collections. In the 2004-2005 academic year the Collections hosted scholars from Slovenia, Hungary, Australia, Germany, England and Turkey.

For three years, the OU History of Science program has offered a travel grant program generously sponsored by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Mellon Travel Fellowships cover the costs of travel and room and board for up to eight weeks in residence. During their visit, fellows are invited to present their research in the History of Science program's colloquium series. The table below lists recent recipients of Mellon travel fellowships.

In March of this year, we received the welcome news that the Mellon Foundation Board awarded the History of Science program a \$300,000 endowment. This endowment now provides long-term funding for the travel fellowship program.

Applications for Mellon fellowships may be downloaded from the Collections' web site (<http://libraries.ou.edu/>; click on *Locations*).

TRANSITIONS

FIGURE 22. Larsen at her camera stand in the Collections.



The microform series *Landmarks of Science*, published by Newsbank, provides researchers in libraries around the world with access to rare works in the history of science. From 1966 to 1978, Joe Stine served as the first managing editor of *Landmarks*, publishing the first title in 1967. Nancy Larsen began her tenure as the second managing editor, cataloger and photographer in June 1978. *Landmarks I*, the first series, was published from 1967 to 1975. *Landmarks II*, begun in 1976, is ongoing. With 8,000 monograph titles and 6,000 volumes of journals filmed and cataloged so far, *Landmarks of Science* has enabled a generation of scholars to conduct significant research even when located far from a major research library. Although Nancy Larsen retired last year, she continued to work part time to train her successor, Patricia Scholten. The completion of Pat's training in June 2005, signalled the end of an era as *Landmarks* passed into the hands of its third managing editor. Congratulations, Nancy! Welcome aboard, Pat!

Mellon Travel Fellows, Fall 2003 – Spring 2005

Name	Date	Home Institution
Vasilios Christides	Sept 2002; Sept 2003	Institute for Graeco-Oriental and African Studies, Athens
David Branagan	May 2003	School of Geosciences, University of Sydney
Michael Reidy	June 2003	Department of History, Montana State University
Evangelos Venetis	Sept 2003	Department of Islamic and Middle Eastern Studies, Edinburgh University
Stanislav Juznic	Jan 2003; Oct 2003; July 2004	Institute for Mathematics, Physics and Mechanics, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Catherine Eagleton	Nov 2003	Graduate Student, University of Cambridge
Melek Gokdogan	Sept 2004	Ankara University
Joy Harvey	Sept 2004	Independent Scholar, Cambridge, Mass.
Stefan Halikowski Smith	Sept 2004	Independent Scholar, Central European University, Budapest
David Oldroyd	Sept 2004	School of History and Philosophy of Science, University of New South Wales, Sydney
Patrick Boner	Jan 2005	Graduate Student, University of Cambridge
Jonathan White	May 2005	Assistant Professor, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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FIGURE 23. New Treasures: Rösel von Rosenhof, *Insecten* (1765-1788), 9 vols.; 3a, p. 84. See color plate on the front cover, and article on page 11.

800 copies of *The Lynx* have been prepared and distributed at no cost to the taxpayers of the state of Oklahoma.

History of Science Collections

Marilyn Ogilvie, Curator, mogilvie@ou.edu

Kerry Magruder, Librarian, kmagruder@ou.edu

(405) 325-2741; <http://libraries.ou.edu> (mailing address, see above)

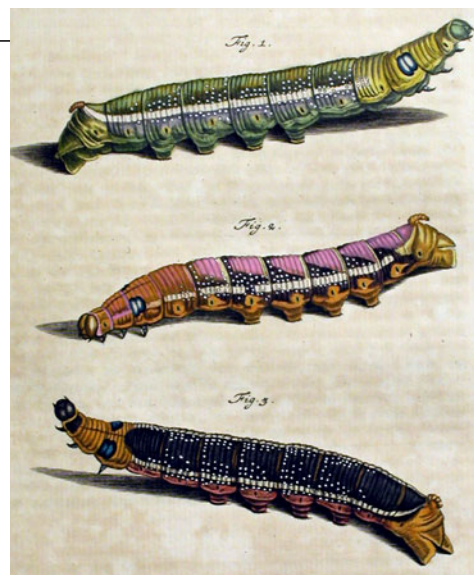
University Libraries

University of Oklahoma Libraries is the largest research library in the state of Oklahoma and contains more than 4.7 million volumes, 31,000 periodicals and 200 databases in web-based format. The University Library facilities include the Bizzell Memorial Library (Main Library); the six branch libraries: Fine Arts, Architecture, Engineering, Geology (Energy), Chemistry-Mathematics, and Physics-Astronomy; and the four special collections: the Harry W. Bass Collections in Business History, the History of Science Collections, the Western History Collections, and the John and Mary Nichols Rare Books and Special Collections.



University of Oklahoma

Created by the Oklahoma Territorial Legislature in 1890, the University of Oklahoma is a doctoral degree-granting research university serving the educational, cultural, economic and health care needs of the state, region and nation. The Norman campus serves as home to all of the university's academic programs except health-related fields. Both the Norman and Health Sciences Center colleges offer programs at the Schusterman Center, the site of OU-Tulsa. The OU Health Sciences Center, which is located in Oklahoma City, is one of only four comprehensive academic health centers in the nation with seven professional colleges. OU enrolls more than 31,000 students, has more than 2,000 full-time faculty members, and has 19 colleges offering 147 majors at the baccalaureate level, 152 majors at the master's level, 80 majors at the doctoral level, 35 majors at the first professional level, and eight graduate certificates. The university's annual operating budget is more than \$1 billion. The University of Oklahoma is an equal opportunity institution. This institution, in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, disability or status as a veteran in any of its policies, practices or procedures. This includes but is not limited to admissions, employment, financial aid and educational services.



LYNX LINKS

Keep your eye on the Lynx!

I want to assure everybody that the Lynx is alive and well! Although we have not had a major event since the spectacular concert by violinist Yuval Waldman at the Governor's Mansion attended by many of you in December 2003, a small group consisting of Judge Robert Henry, Gene and Jeannine Rainbolt, Dr. and Mrs. Galen Robbins, Dr. John Mulvihill, Dr. Jerry Yannatta, Professor Clara Sue Kidwell, Professor Steven Livesey, Professor Kerry Magruder, Professor Marilyn Ogilvie and Scott Braden met at Leslie and Cliff Hudson's house to brainstorm ways in which the Lynx can serve the needs of the History of Science Collections. We came up with many creative possibilities. There was a consensus that we need to have more publicity. In spite of the fact that Kerry and I together give a total of more than 300 tours each year, there still are too many people who do not know about our treasure.

We had some excellent publicity from national syndicated columnist Kathleen Parker, who visited the Collections and wrote very positively about her experience. I have gotten reports back from as far west as the state of Washington and from Florida. We will try to arrange more opportunities to publicize the Collections this year.



We also are especially grateful to Judge Henry's alert eye! During the Holidays, he found an incunabulum (book published before 1500) on eBay! This book, a commentary on Lombard's *Sentences*, illustrates the close relationship between science and religion in the Middle Ages.

We will be planning a new Lynx event during this school year. We are very appreciative of your interest in the history of our culture as manifested in the History of Science Collections. Thank you so much.

Marilyn B. Ogilvie, Curator and Professor

Peter Lombard, *Sentences* (1487). Commentary by Henricus Gorkum.

FIGURE 24. Right: Prologue, Lombard, *Sentences* (1487).

The *Sentences* of Peter Lombard served medieval students as an introductory textbook to systematic theology, containing a digest of opinions or "sentences" on a comprehensive variety of questions. This early copy includes a rare commentary on the *Sentences* by Henry of Gork, who received a master of arts from the University of Paris at the end of the 14th century and became a master of theology at Cologne in 1420. This copy contains a bookplate with the abbreviation BAZW, which suggests that the book once belonged to Benedict Rheindl, Abbot of the Premonstratensian Abbey of St. Peter at Weissenau (founded in 1145 and suppressed in 1803). Because this copy also contains contemporary annotations, the unique notes of this as-yet-unknown reader (perhaps Abbot Rheindl himself) offer another interesting aspect for research.

