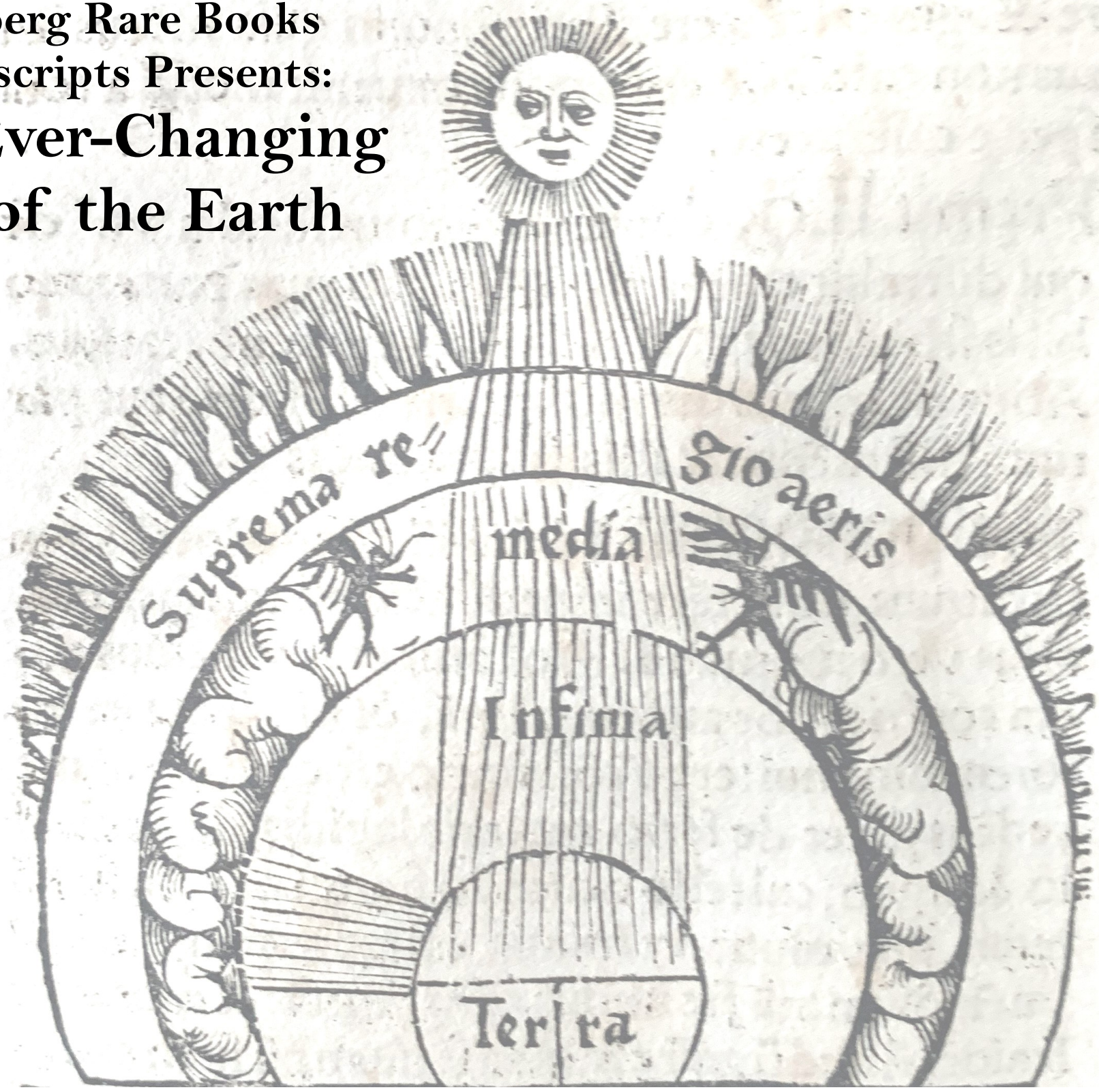
Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:

The Ever-Changing View of the Earth

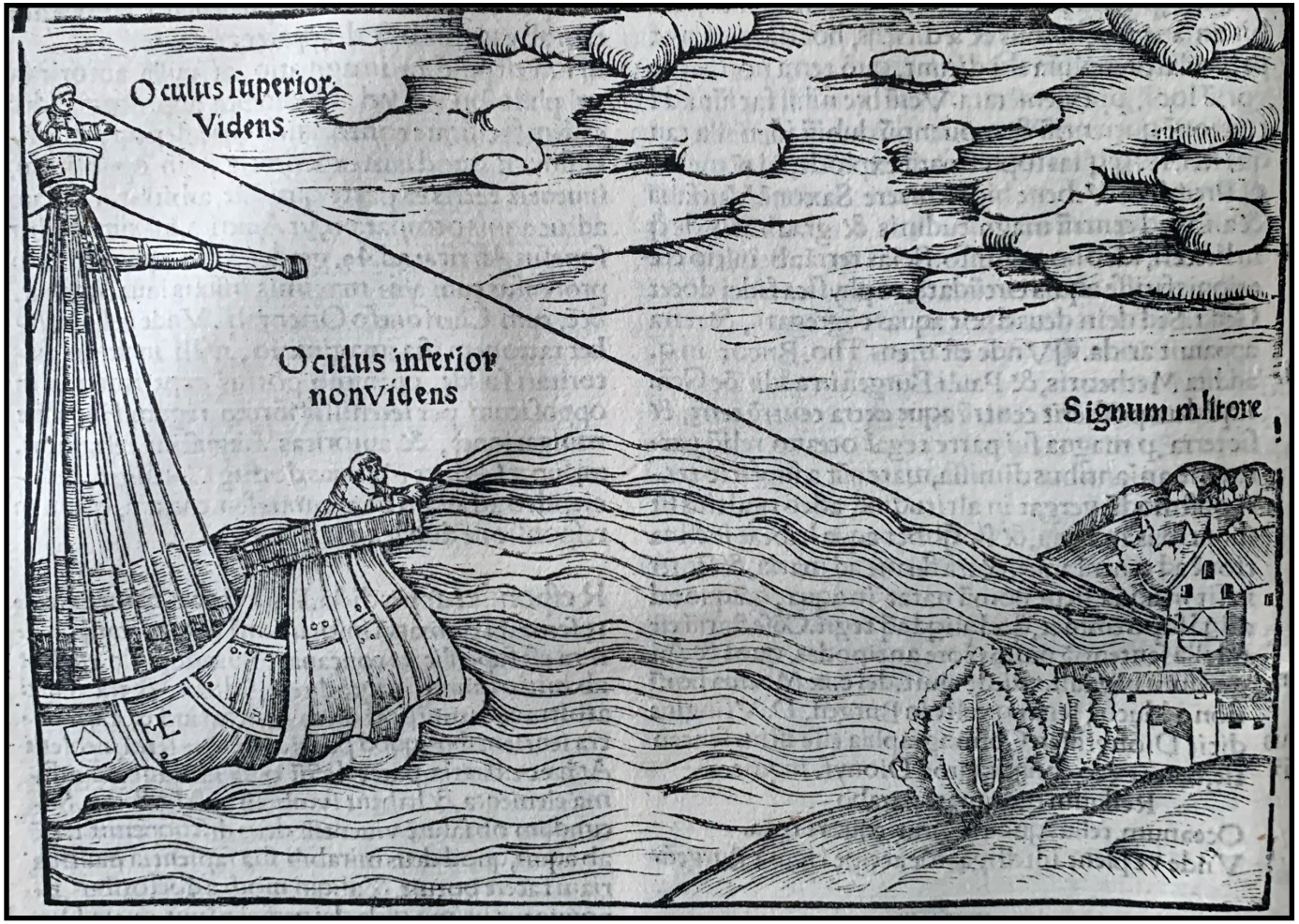


ARISTOTLE'S VIEW OF THE EARTH AND THE GENERATION OF MAN

1. ARISTOTLE. *Aristotelis stagyritae acroases physicae libri VIII.* (bound with) *Aristotelis stagyritae libri de coelo IIII . . . libri de generatione II . . . libri meteororum IIII.* (bound with) *Aristotelis stagyritae philosophi de anima libri III . . . de sensu & sensato liber I; de memoria & reminiscentia liber I; de somno & viglia liber I; de longitudine & breuitate vitae.* Augsburg: Grimm & Wirsung, 1518; 1519; 1520. Three books in one. Folio. [i], 111; 125, [1]; 79, [1] leaves. Printed throughout in Roman letter of various sizes and mostly in double columns. First title page in red and black; heraldic woodcuts on second and third titles, devices, initials and text diagrams throughout. Final leaf, with large woodcut of Saint Catherine on colophon, is in facsimile on contemporary paper. Old vellum, new endpapers; occasional stains and a few wormholes.

This edition of Aristotle's scientific works on the motion of heavenly bodies, his physics, meteorology, on the process of birth and generation, and on the soul of man was brought together by Johann Eck (1486-1543) and here first printed in Augsburg by Grimm and Wirsung. This is also the first time the beautiful heraldic woodcuts were used. Research suggests that the artist could be Hans Burgkmair who worked in Augsburg at the time the book was printed. Another source indicates the woodcuts could be by the "Petrarca-Master" or that Books 2 and 3 were done by Hans Weiditz.

See F. Edward Cranz, *A Bibliography of Aristotle Editions, 1501-1600*: 107.846, p. 17; 107. 853, p. 18; 107.864, p. 19; Proctor, 10873, 10900, 10914; VD16 A, 3563, 3379,3334; Metzler, Eck, 16, 22, 34 $ 8500.00

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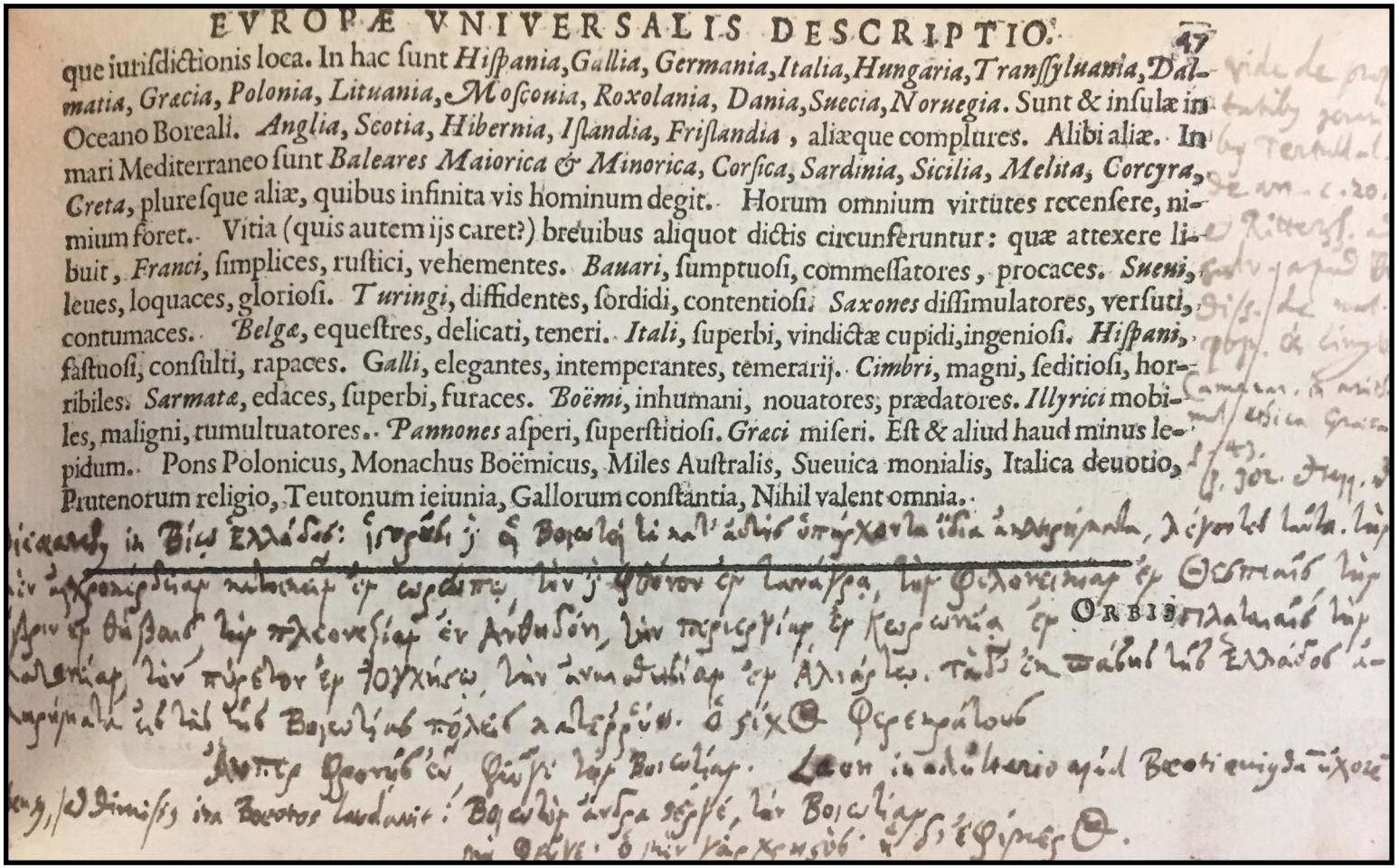
AMAZING EARLY MINIATURE WORLD ATLAS WITH CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS THROUGHOUT

2. BERTIUS, Pierre. *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri quinque.* Amsterdam: Cornelius Nicolai, 1606. Five parts in one volume. Oblong 8vo (108 x 184 mm). [xvi], 679, [9] pp. Allegorical engraved title and 174 engraved maps. Contemporary vellum, ties present; old light dampstain extending from upper margin affecting a number of leaves. Significant early annotations to numerous leaves and rear endpapers.

Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum* was the finest and most important edition of the *Caert thresoor*, Barent Langenes's miniature atlas first published in 1598. Langenes (fl. 1598-1610) was a publisher in Middelburg and most likely the author of the text of the well-known and popular work that set the standard for the miniature atlas. Bertius revised Latin text and Ptolemaic arrangement first appeared in 1600 and remained influential throughout the following century. All of the maps are up to date, and of particular interest is the fact that the text is geared toward the specific maps as opposed to reciting general information. The fifth part of the present edition features 15 maps devoted to America, including Mexico, Cuba and Jamaica, the Yucatan, Hispaniola, Peru and Brazil, among others.

Bertius (1565-1629) grew up in Beveren in Flanders and as a young man traveled widely in Europe. He moved to Amsterdam as a refugee from religious persecution, and after completing his education became a professor of mathematics and librarian at Leyden University. In 1618 he moved to Paris and became official cosmographer to Louis XIII. He was related by marriage to Jodocus Hondius and Pieter van den Keere. In addition to his miniature atlas, he is known for his editions of Ptlemy=s *Geographia* (based on Mercator=s edition of 1578).

Moreland and Bannister, *Antique Maps*, pp. 105-106; Sabin, 5014; Shirley, 211 $ 24,000.00

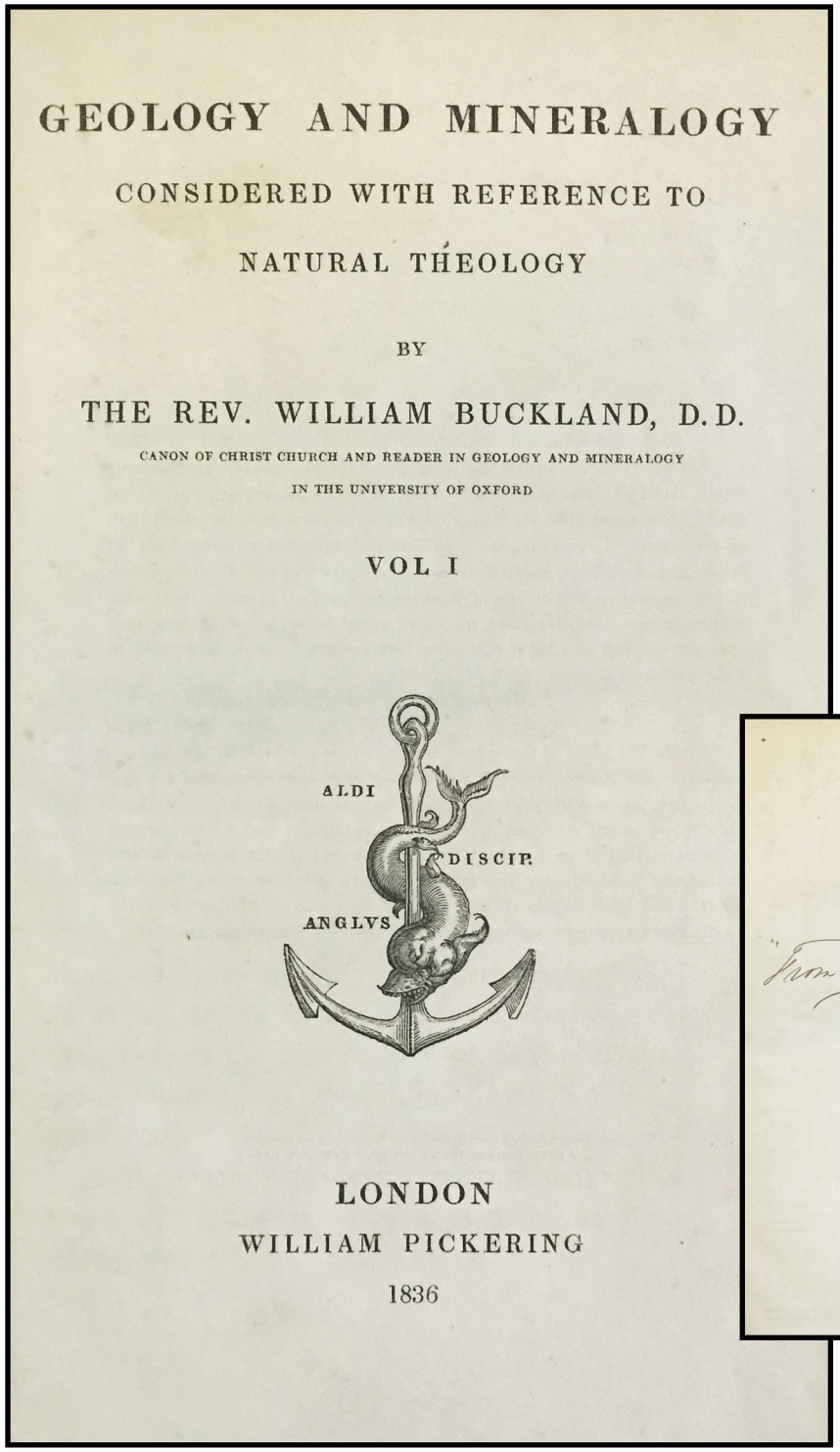


EVROPÆ VNIVERSALIS DESCRIPTIO. 47

que iurisdictionis loca. In hac sunt *Hispania, Gallia, Germania, Italia, Hungaria, Transsyluania, Dalmatia, Græcia, Polonia, Lituania, Moscouia, Roxolania, Dania, Suecia, Noruegia.* Sunt & insulæ in Oceano Boreali. *Anglia, Scotia, Hibernia, Islandia, Frislandia*, aliæque complures. Alibi aliæ. In mari Mediterraneo sunt *Baleares Maiorica & Minorica, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicilia, Melita, Corcyra, Creta*, plureſque aliæ, quibus infinita vis hominum degit. Horum omnium virtutes recenſere, nimium foret. Vitia (quis autem ijs caret?) breuibus aliquot dictis circunferuntur: quæ attexere libuit, *Franci*, ſimplices, ruſtici, vehementes. *Bauari*, ſumptuoſi, commeſſatores, procaces. *Sueui*, leues, loquaces, glorioſi. *Turingi*, diffidentes, ſordidi, contentioſi. *Saxones* diſſimulatores, verſuti, contumaces. *Belgæ*, equeſtres, delicati, teneri. *Itali*, ſuperbi, vindictæ cupidi, ingenioſi. *Hiſpani*, faſtuoſi, conſulti, rapaces. *Galli*, elegantes, intemperantes, temerarij. *Cimbri*, magni, ſeditioſi, horribiles. *Sarmatæ*, edaces, ſuperbi, furaces. *Boëmi*, inhumani, nouatores, prædatores. *Illyrici* mobiles, maligni, tumultuatores. *Pannones* aſperi, ſuperſtitioſi. *Græci* miſeri. Eſt & aliud haud minus lepidum. Pons Polonicus, Monachus Boëmicus, Miles Auſtralis, Sueuica monialis, Italica deuotio, Prutenorum religio, Teutonum ieiunia, Gallorum conſtantia, Nihil valent omnia.

ORBIS

DESCRIPTIO AMERICÆ.



GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO

NATURAL THEOLOGY

BY

THE REV. WILLIAM BUCKLAND, D.D.

CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH AND READER IN GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

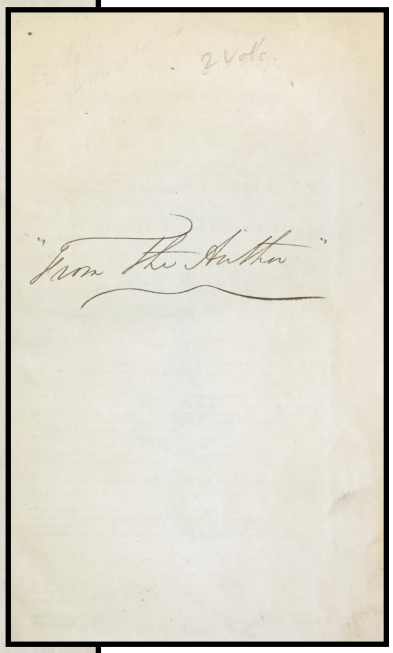
VOL I

ALDI DISCIP. ANGLVS

LONDON

WILLIAM PICKERING

1836



2 Vols.

"From the Author"

INSCRIBED COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION

3. BUCKLAND, William. *Geology and mineralogy considered with reference to natural theology.* London: Pickering, 1836. Two volumes. 8vo. xvi, 599, [1]; vii, [3], 128 pp., plus the advertisements at the beginning of volume 2. With 87 plates (69 full-page and many folding, including 1 very large colored by hand). Rebound in modern cloth; interiors excellent. An excellent copy inscribed by the author.

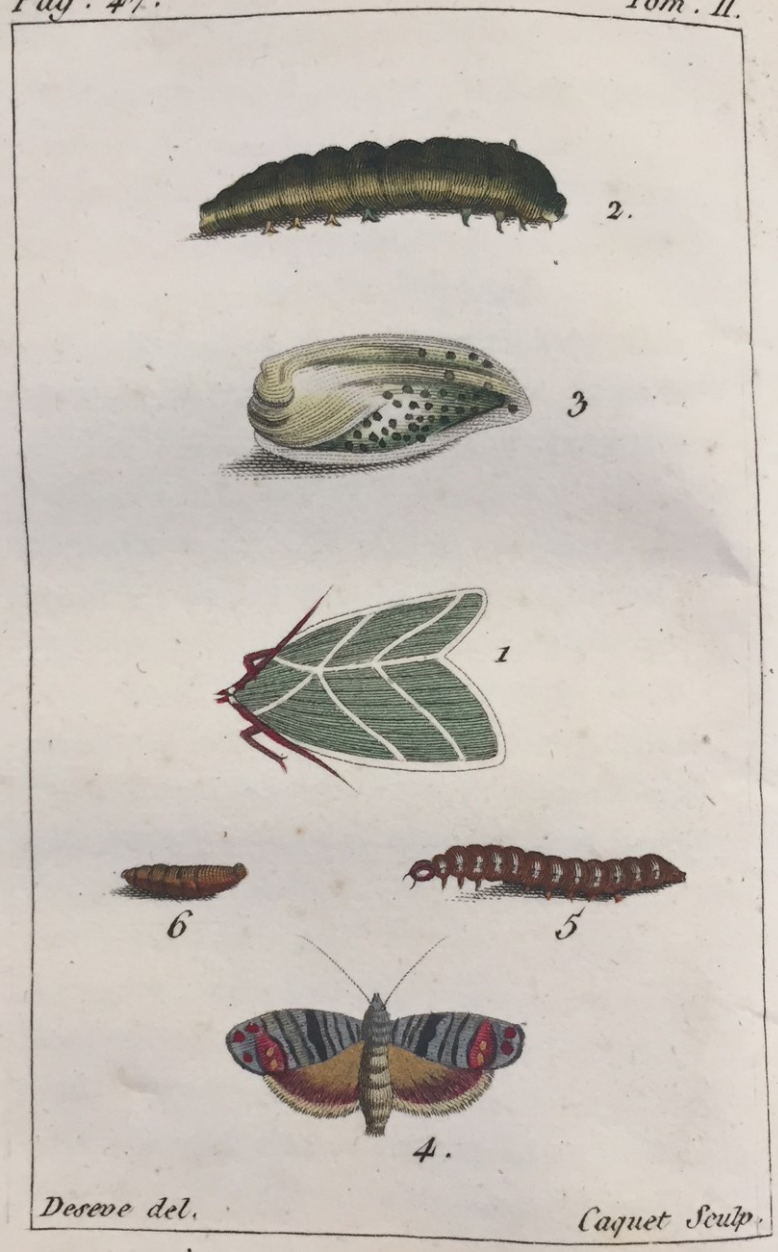
First edition of this celebrated Bridgewater Treatise by Buckland, first professor of geology in England and winner of the Royal Society's Copley Medal. His exploration and research were of major importance, and his contributions to geology were instrumental to its integration with other sciences at Oxford. Buckland was so popular that all of his colleagues, including Lyell, considered themselves his pupil. For a detailed description of this author and his work, see Charles Gillispie, *Genesis and Geology*, 1959. $ 1500.00

NATURAL HISTORY IN 80 VOLUMES

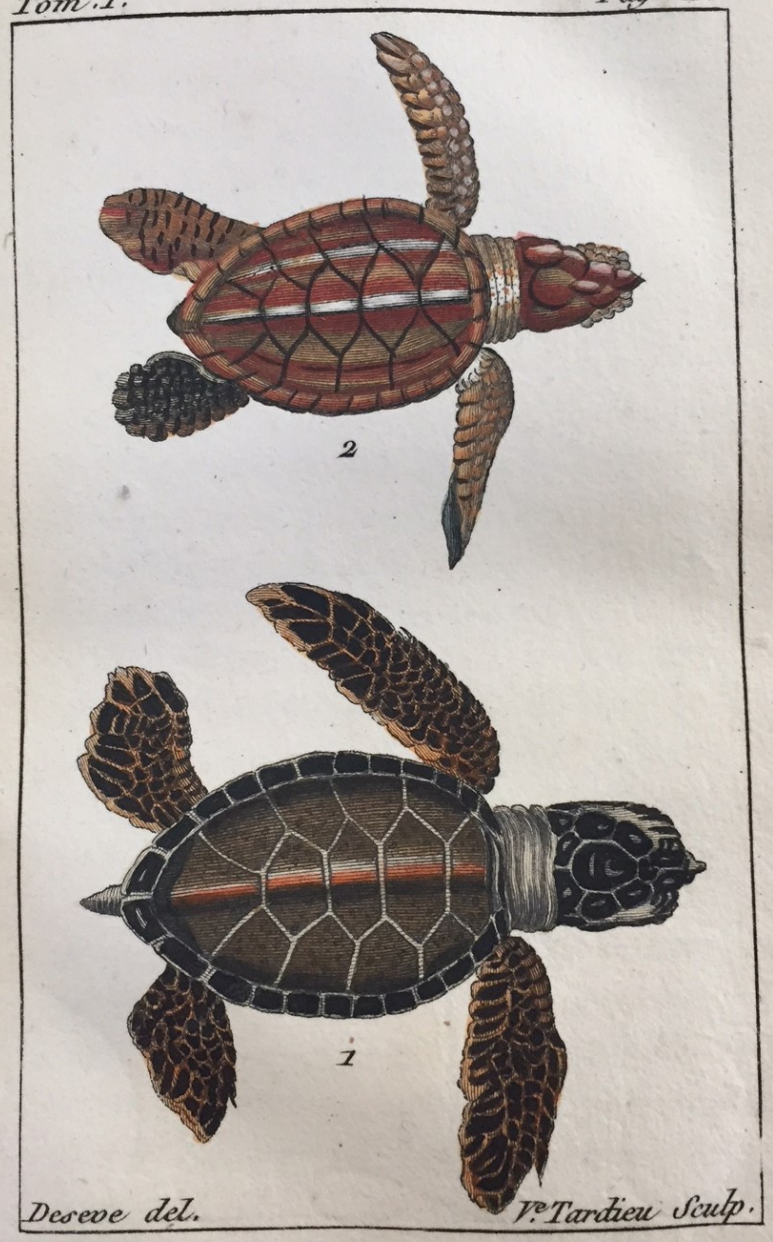
4. BUFFON, George Louis Leclerc de; CASTEL, René Richard. *Histoire naturelle.* Paris: Chez Deterville, 1802-1813. 80 volumes. 12mo. Frontispiece portrait of Buffon engraved by Gaucher after Drouais, plus around 800 full-page hand-colored illustrations. Original boards, some in great shape, some with front and/or back boards nearly or fully detached (but all present); interiors excellent.

A new edition of Buffon's natural history, classified by order, genera, and species, according to Linnaeus' system by René-Richard Castel. The collection consists of 26 volumes of Buffon's natural history; 5 volumes on minerals by Eugene Patrin; 4 volumes on reptiles by Charles Sonnini and Pierre André Latreille; 10 volumes on entomology by F.-Martin Grostete de Tigny; 15 volumes on botany by Jean-Baptiste Lamarck and Charles Mirbel; 10 volumes on fish by Marcus Elieser Bloch; and 10 volumes on marine life, including shells and crustaceans, by Louis-Augustin Bosc.

Lamarck's two volumes introducing the botany series for Castel's Buffon (Mirbel wrote the later volumes) represents his last writing on botany. At the same time, these volumes illustrate Lamarck's *first* comments on botany after he came to his ideas on evolution (which he first announced in 1800 in his zoological lectures at the Museum of Natural History in Paris). His comments in these botany volumes additionally indicate he was still clinging to the unorthodox chemical views that had pitted him against the new chemistry of Lavoisier in the 1790's. In brief, these writings offer some rare views of Lamarck's changing thoughts during the most consequential period of his career. $ 2500.00



1. Verte à bande.
2. Sa Chenille.
3. Sa Coque.
4. Des Pommes.
5. Sa Chenille.
6. Sa Chrysalide.



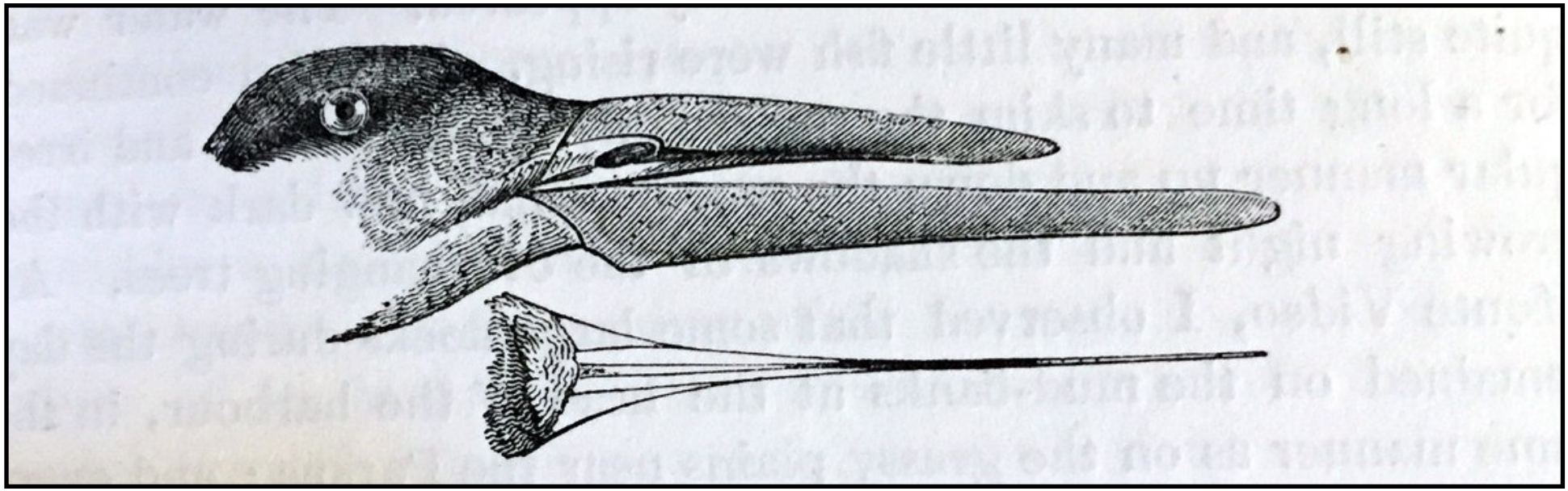
1. La Tortue franche. 2. La T. caret.

THE FINAL DEFINITIVE TEXT

5. DARWIN, Charles. *Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world.* London: John Murray, 1860. 8vo. viii, 519 pp., plus inserted 32-page publisher's catalogue dated October, 1866. With 14 text woodcuts. Original publisher's cloth, front cover a bit worn; interior very good.

Second edition, later issue (tenth thousand, with new preliminaries and a postscript at the end of the preface), the final definitive text, with extensive revisions from its first appearance, of Darwin's first published work, which chronicles his historic five-year voyage on the *Beagle* to Brazil, Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, Peru, the Galapagos Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and other countries and islands along the way. This journey was the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life. The appearance of this record was a turning point in the history of biological science and marked the beginnings of a whole new conception of the origin of the various species of life on earth.

Freeman, 20 $ 5500.00



THE FOUNDATION OF DARWIN'S THEORIES

6. DARWIN, Erasmus. *Zoonomia; or the laws of organic life.* New York: T. & J. Swords, 1796 (Volume 1); Philadelphia: T. Dobson, 1797 (Volume 2, parts I and II). Three volumes. 8vo. xxxii, 434; xxiv, 486; [iv], 539 pp. Complete with all half-titles and blanks. With 6 colored plates in Volume 1. Contemporary calf, spine labels; text toned due to paper stock. Overall an excellent copy.

First American editions of Erasmus Darwin's important hypothesis on evolution, which included discussion of how competition and sexual selection could cause change in species, an idea on which his grandson Charles must certainly have drawn. Darwin's focus here is the functioning of the body and he includes significant sections on anatomy and physiology, as well as psychology. He was an early advocate of the inheritance of acquired characteristics, similar to what Lamarck later developed. "The *Zoonomia* contains a system of pathology and a treatise on generation. Darwin believed that 'one and the same kind of living filaments is and has been the cause of life'" (Garrison & Morton).

Darwin (1731-1802), grandfather of Charles Darwin, was a remarkable polymath that worked as a physician, naturalists, medical botanist, and inventor.

Austin 617-18; Evans, 30312; 32017; Garrison & Morton, 105 (1st ed.) $ 2000.00

FROM THE FOUNDER OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

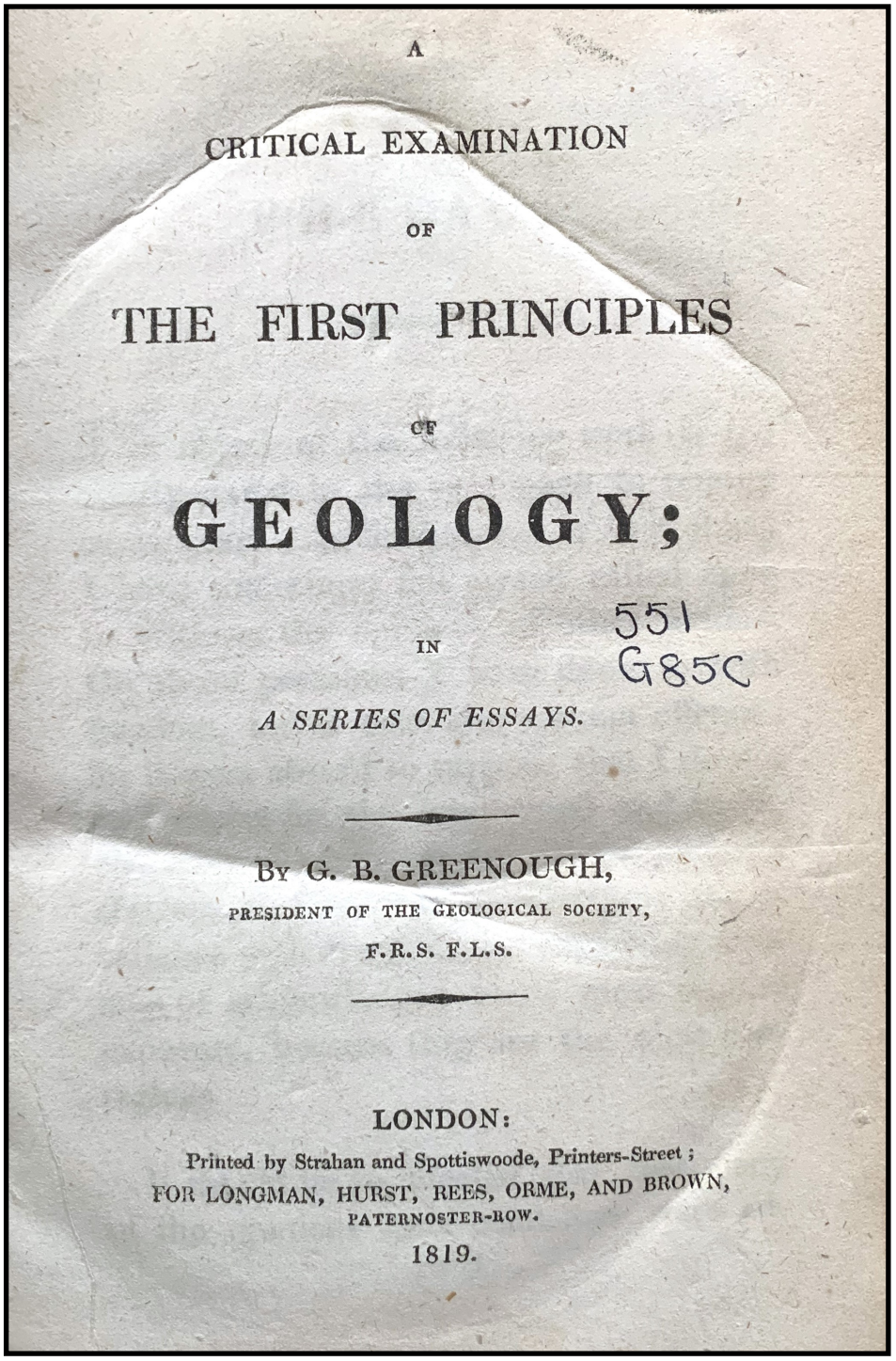
7. GREENOUGH, George B. *A critical examination of the first principles of geology; in a series of lectures.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1819. 8vo. vi, 336 pp. Modern calf and marbled boards; small library stamp at top of title, accession number in outer margin of title, but a nice, clean copy.

First edition. This is the only independent work written by Greenough, and consists of a series of essays critical of the plutonists. It was later translated into German, French and Italian.

Greenough (1778-1855), born in London, was orphaned at an early age, and adopted by his maternal grandfather who made a fortune in popular (quack) remedies, including the (infamous) Pectoral lozenge from Balsam of Tolu. Originally intending to study for law, he came under the influence of Blumenbach and devoted himself to the study of natural history. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he later founded the Geological Society of London, the Royal Geographical Society, and the British Science Association. Greenough spearheaded the publication of the Geological Sociey's *Geological map of England and Wales*, published later the same year as this work.

Greene, *Geology in the Nineteenth Century* (1982), pp. 56-60; Ward & Carozzi, 951

$ 550.00



A

CRITICAL EXAMINATION

OF

THE FIRST PRINCIPLES

OF

GEOLOGY;

IN

A SERIES OF ESSAYS.

By G. B. GREENOUGH,

PRESIDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

F.R.S. F.L.S.

LONDON:

Printed by Strahan and Spottiswoode, Printers-Street;

FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1819.

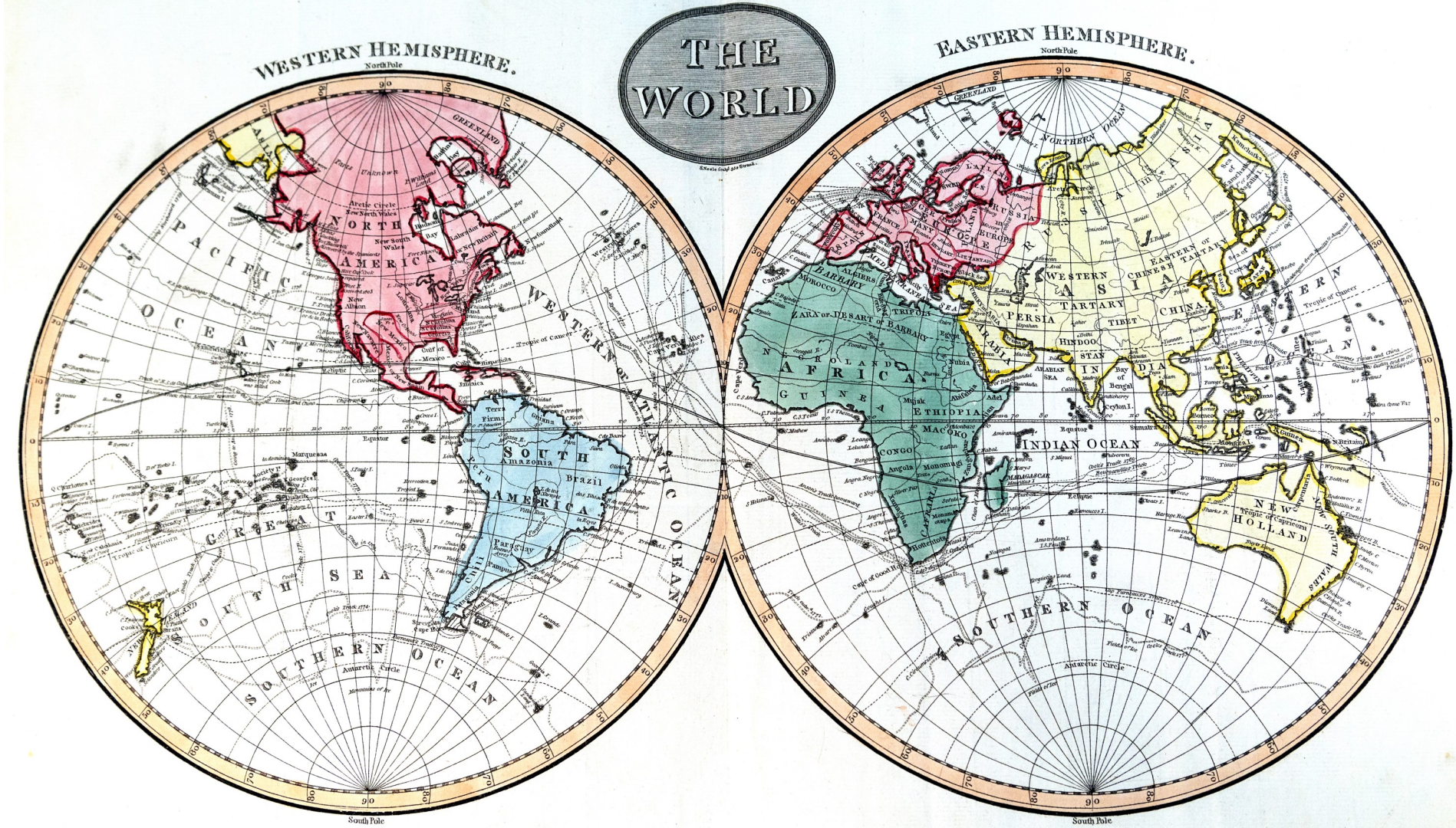
EXTREMELY RARE HAND-COLORED MAPS

8. KEARSLEY, George. [*World atlas*]. London: Kearsley, 1797. Folio. 26 maps on 37 x 50 cm sheets. Contemporary calf-backed marbled paper covered boards.

First printings of these exquisite hand-colored maps, most engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824). Rare, with OCLC locating a complete copy at the Newberry (which, like this copy, lacks a title page), and another with only 25 maps at the University of Toronto. The maps, all published between March and October, 1797, include two of the world, Africa, South America, Europe, Asia, China, the Russian Empire, Hindoostan, the United States, Canada, and a number of separate countries of Europe. Also shown are the countries visible from the North Pole, Turkey in Europe, and the West Indies. Of particular interest is the map of America, which names a number of Native American tribes, and reflects some innovative geographical borders. An absolutely gorgeous set of maps, extremely rare to be found as a set. $ 5500.00

The full list of maps:

1. The world (double page)
2. General chart of the world on Mercators projection (double page)
3. Countries thirty degrees round the north pole
4. Africa (with inset of the Rivers Sierra Leone and Sherbro
5. South America
6. United States of America
7. British America comprehending Canada Labrador New Foundland Nova Scotia, &c.
8. Asia
9. Batavia or United Dutch States
10. Belgium or The Netherlands
11. China
12. England and Wales
13. Europe with inset of Greenland and Iceland
14. France divided into provinces
15. France divided into metropolitan circles and departments
16. Germany and Switzerland
17. Hindoostan
18. Ireland
19. Italy &c.
20. Poland
21. The Russian Empire
22. Scotland
23. Spain and Portugal
24. Sweden, Denmark and Norway
25. Turkey in Europe, and Hungary
26. The West Indies

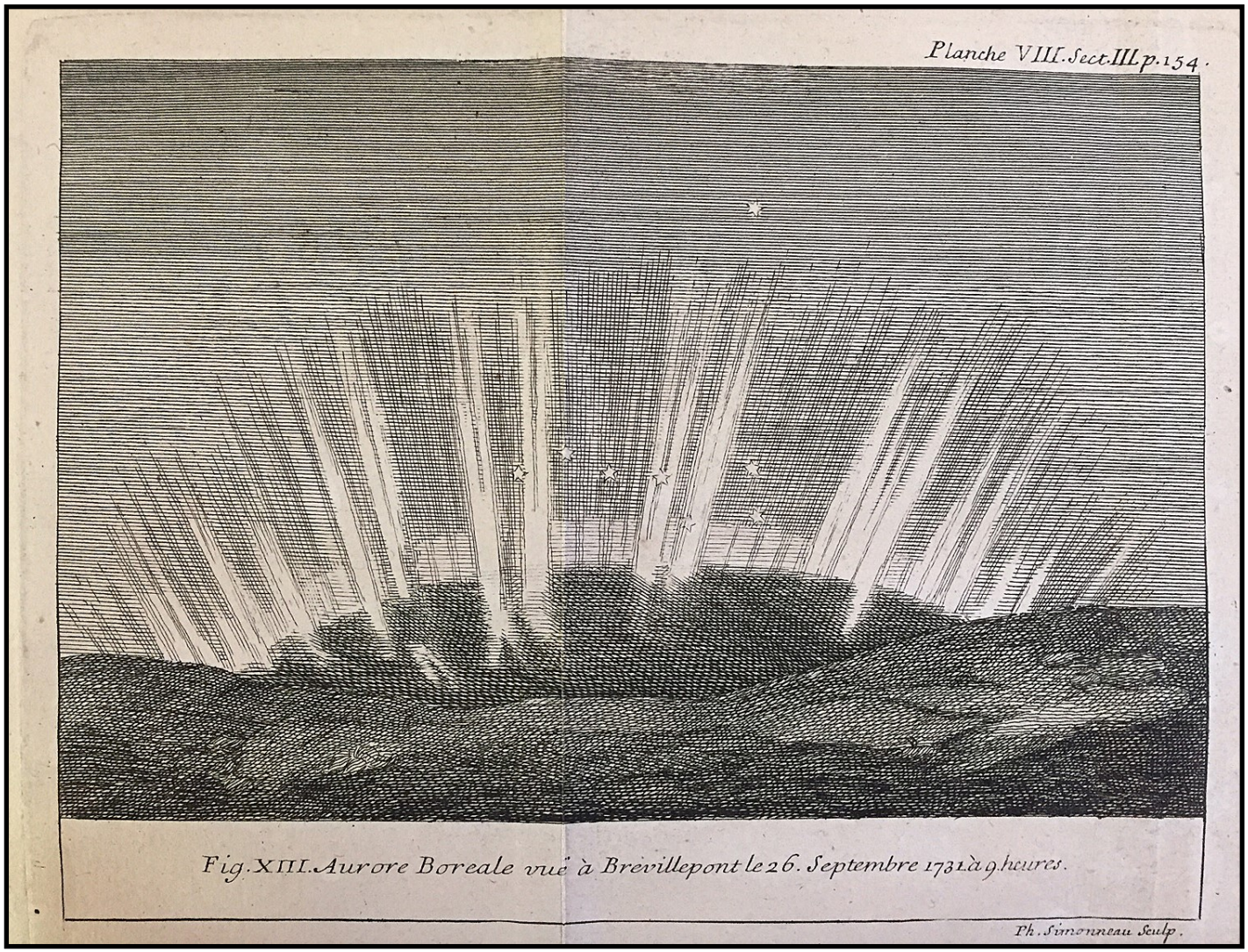

THE WORLD
WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
EASTERN HEMISPHERE.
North Pole
South Pole
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
PACIFIC OCEAN
WESTERN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH SEA
SOUTHERN OCEAN
GREENLAND
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle
AFRICA
EUROPE
ASIA
INDIAN OCEAN
NORTHERN OCEAN
NEW HOLLAND
Pub.d by G.Kearsley Fleet Street London, August 12th 1797.

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ON THE NORTHERN LIGHTS

9. MAIRAN, [Jean-Jacques d'Ortous] de. *Traité physique et historique de L'Aurore Boréale.* Paris: de L'Imprimerie Royale, 1733. 4to. [viii], 281 pp. With 15 folding engraved plates, woodcut chapter vignette, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, raised bands on gilt spine; marbled paste-downs, some minor browning but overall a very nice copy.

First edition of this classic work on the aurora borealis, the Northern lights, the first comprehensive treatise devoted entirely to the subject. Mairan attributed the phenomenon to an extension of the sun's atmosphere, which at times enveloped the earth and blended with our own atmosphere. "Inquiry into the history and physics of the aurora borealis; the chapter on the relation between the aurora and the magnetic declination is of special interest" (Wheeler Gift Cat. 382, citing the second edition). There are references to other scientists who both observed the lights as well as made an attempt to explain them, including Newton, Cassini, Euler, and Descartes.

Mairan (1678-1771) attended college at Toulouse, afterwards moving to Paris to study physics and math under the direction of Malebranche, among others. In 1718, he was made a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences as Associate in the department of Geometry. In 1740 he became Associate Secretary of the academy, and was elected to the Academy Francaise in 1743. Soon after, he was appointed as associate editor of the *Journal des Savans.* He was also a member of the academies in London, Edinburgh, Uppsala and St. Petersburg. "Mairan was concerned with a wide variety of subjects, including heat, light, sound, motion, the shape of the earth and the aurora. He wanted to find physical mechanisms to explain phenomena. His theories were generally ingenious descriptions, which were sometimes mathematical and sometimes based on experiment" (DSB).

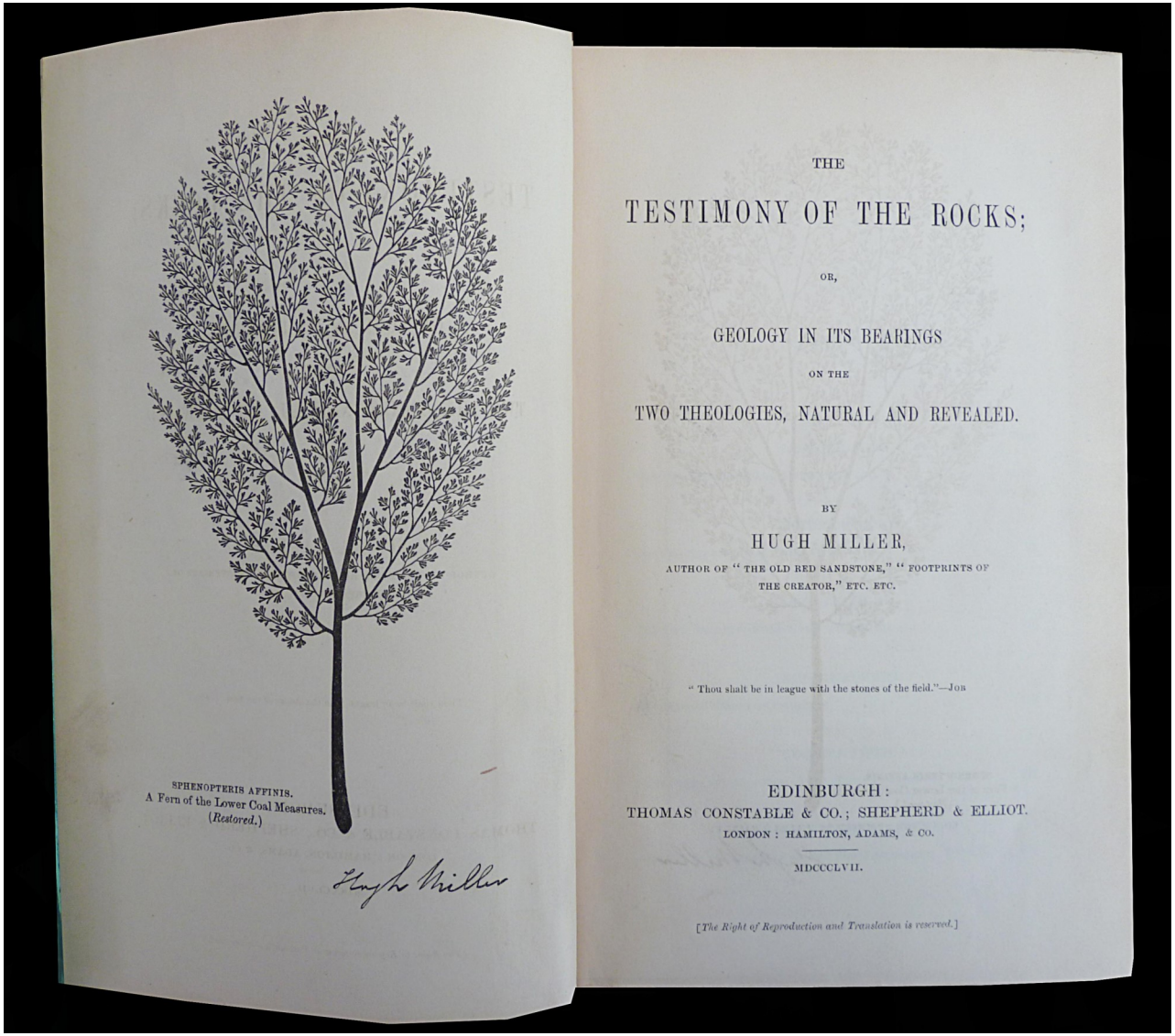


Mairan incorporated many of Newton's ideas, which had just begun to circulate on the Continent, into his experimentation and publications, even though he is identified as a Cartesian. His work with the sun's heating effect at various elevations led to the invention by Pierre Bouger of the photometer.

DSB, IX, pp. 33-34; J. Morton Briggs, "Aurora and Enlightenment," in *Isis*, 58 (1967), pp. 491-503; Zeitlinger, II, 11307 $ 1500.00

ANTI-EVOLUTION

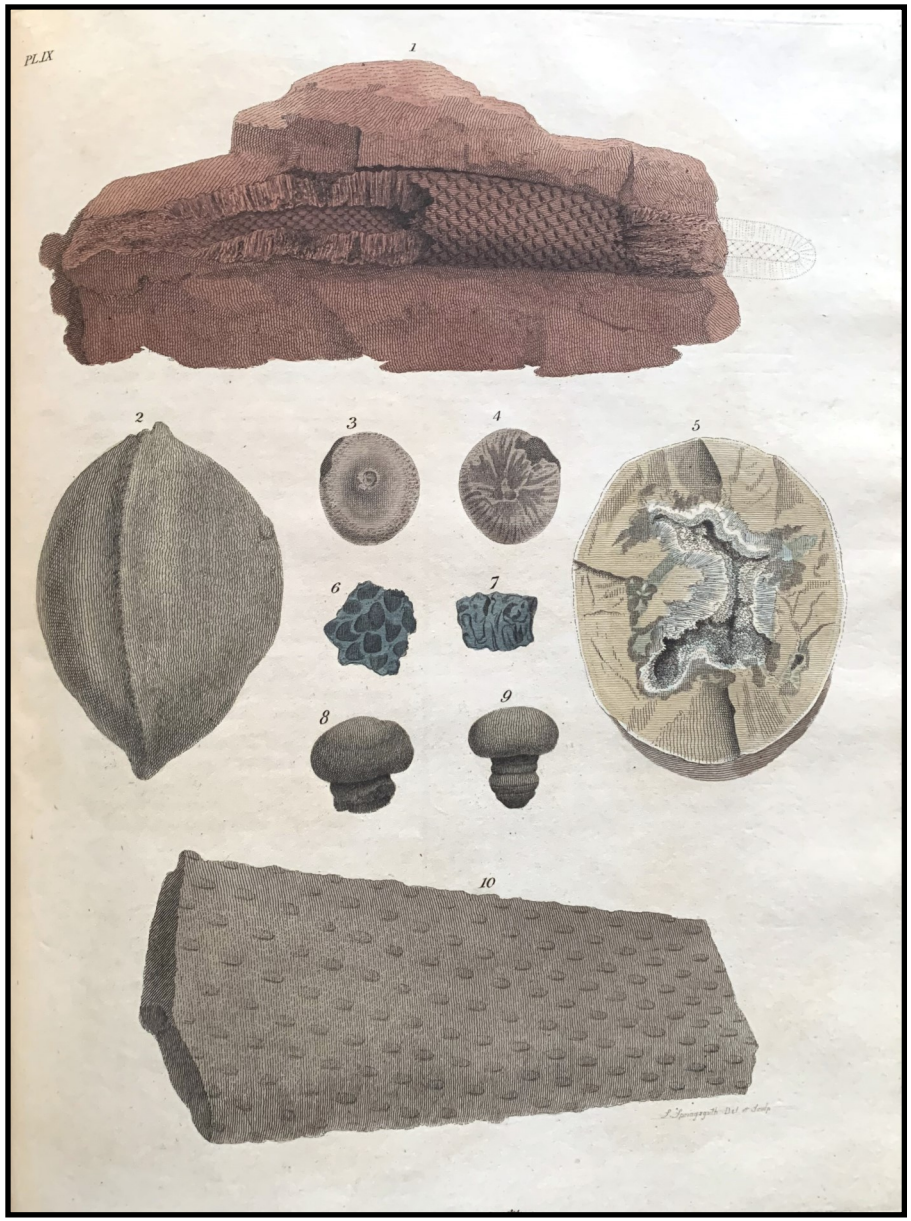
10. MILLER, Hugh. *The testimony of the rocks; or, geology in its bearings on the two theologies, natural and revealed.* Edinburgh: Thomas Constable & Co., 1858. 8vo. xii, 500, [1] pp., including frontispiece, 152 text illustrations, and engraving on final leaf of Parka Decipiens, "one of the fossil floras of the Old Red Sandstone" discussed in the book. Award binding of green polished cloth with gilt border, "Department of Science and Art Reward" in gilt on front cover, gilt dentelles, a.e.g. Ownership signature of Margaret Emily Symons (?) Dated October 20, 1859 on fly-leaf.



First edition, later issue (twenty-fourth thousand) of the author's anti-evolutionary essays in which he examines the relationship between "natural" (geological) and "revealed" (biblical) theology. Titles include *The palæontological history of plants; The mosaic vision of creation; Geology in its bearings on the two theologies; The Noachian deluge* and *The geology of the anti-geologists.* Though Miller is widely considered to have been an expert geologist, he was first and foremost an evangelical Christian. A firm believer in the theory of creation as described in the book of Genesis, he attempted to reconcile his religious beliefs with his scientific knowledge in a number of ways, including equating each "day" of creation with a geological period. These essays reflect some of his more ambitious and fundamental ideas.

Miller (1802-56) was self-taught geologist and poet from Scotland. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to a stonemason, working in the trade for the next fifteen years, before becoming an accountant. It was during this time that he became interested in the study of geology. Considered to be one of Scotland's greatest paleontologists, he made a number of important fossil discoveries, though his fervent religious beliefs led him to strongly oppose the then-emerging theory of evolution. In the last year of his life he was plagued with terrible headaches and hallucinations; he took his own life while seeing this work through the press. Miller is perhaps best known for his work *The Old Red Sandstone*, in which he describes the Devonian fossil fish of Scotland. His other works include *Footprints of the creator* and *Sketch-book of popular geology.*

Dictionary of Scientific Biography, IX, pp. 388-89; McIver, *Anti-evolution bibliography*, 1082; Ward & Carozzi, *Geology Emerging*, 1566; For an interesting discussion of Miller and his beliefs see Gillespie, *Genesis and Geology*, pp. 170-181 $ 200.00



EARLY FOSSILS

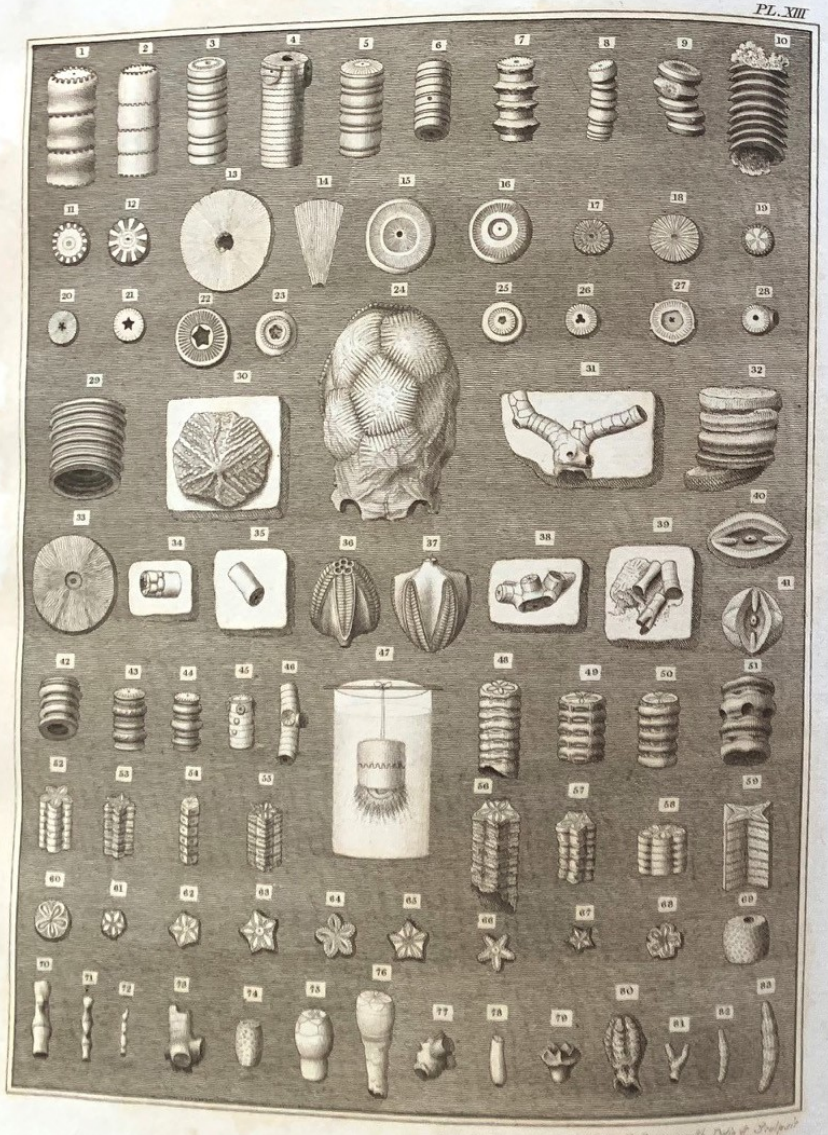
11. PARKINSON, James. *Organic remains of a former world. An examination of the mineralized remains of the vegetables and animals of the antediluvian world; generall termed extraneous fossils.* London: J. Robinson, etc., 1804, 1808, 1811. Three volumes. 4to. xii, 471, [8]; xiv, [ii], 286, [6]; xvi, 479, [6] pp. Complete, including all half-titles, errata, index and publisher's advertisements, directions to the binder in Volume II. Frontispiece in each volume plus 50 hand-colored engraved plates. Volume III includes a list of references to the Memoirs of both Cuvier and Lamarck. Contemporary calf, gilt-ruled, spine in 6 compartments with spine label, marbled paste-downs and edges; some offsetting of plates, but overall a wonderful copy.

First edition of one of the earliest systematic works on fossils. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was very little definitive teaching of geology in Britain. In London the best collection of fossils and minerals was to be found at the Royal Institution, under the charge of Humphry Davy. "The epistolary style (of Parkinson's work) was selected as the most easy of comprehension and the most likely to stimulate popular interest in fossils" (Zittel). Many fossil species are introduced in these pages for the first time, including plant, zoophyte, amphibia and mammals.

The first volume provides a short history of paleontology, an account of the various views about fossils and a discussion of the surface forms and physical constitution of the earth. Peat, coal, and bitumen, among other matter, was described according to their properties, their mode of occurrence, state of preservation, and the changes through which they had passed. The second volume treats corals, sponges, and crinoids, and introduces the Linnean method of nomenclature. Parkinson expands on his own views in the third volume, "where he becomes more and more convinced the numerous fossil species belonged to extinct forms of life." He is convinced, for example, that the Mosaic account of creation could only be accepted in its general intent, that the "days" of the Biblical account in reality indicated very long periods of time in the development of the earth. He here provides an in-depth treatment of the research conducted by Lamarck, Cuvier, and the recently published William Smith. A significant amount of valuable data is added to scientific knowledge through these volumes.

Parkinson (1755-1824) was an important physician (in 1817 he first described a shaking malady now known as Parkinson's Disease) as well as an amateur geologist. "While devoted to fossils as a whole, this work is of considerable interest to the lapidary and gemologist because the author includes much information on silcified woods, amber, and jet, with remarks on their uses in the lapidary arts" (see Sinkankas).

Annals of Science, 6, 1948 ("the appearance of this work was the outstanding event in the history of our scientific knowledge of British fossils"); DSB, X, p. 321; Sinkankas, 4984 (2nd ed.); Ward & Carozzi, 1735; Zittel, *History of geology and Palaeontology to the end of the Nineteenth Century*, 1901, p. 127 $ 4500.00



J. Springsgut's Delt & Sculpt.

PLATE XIII.

FIG. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Vertebræ of encrini, or trochitæ of different kinds.

8. A series of vertebræ, in which is shewn the kind of motion of which these bodies are capable.

9. A distorted column, with the marks of attachment of vertebral processes.

10. The screw-stone, or pully-stone, being the cast in the hollow of a series of vertebræ.

11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. The articulating surfaces of different encrinal vertebræ.

24. The tortoise encrinite

25. 26. 27. 28. The articulating surfaces of different encrinal vertebræ.

29. A series of vertebræ.

30. A single plate belonging to the tortoise encrinite.

31. The stag's horn encrinite.

32. A series of oval vertebræ.

33. A vertebra with a curious articulating surface.

34. The straight encrinite.

35. A vertebræ of the straight encrinite.

36. 37. An asterial fossil from America; probably of the nature of the encrinus.

38. The apparent base of the stag's-horn encrinus.

39. Branches of the stag's-horn encrinite.

40. An oval vertebra.

41. A vertebra of the same animal, shewing the articulating surfaces crossing each other, and thus allowing a total change in the position of the different parts of the vertebral column.

42. 43. 44. 45. 46. Parts of different vertebral columns of encrini.

CREATION OF THE EARTH TO THE EXACT DAY DETERMINED

12. USSHER, Archbishop James of Armagh. *Annales veteris testamenti; Annales in quibus, praeter accabaicam et novi testamenti historiam. . . .* London: J. Flesher, J. Crook, & J. Baker; J. Flesher and J. Crook, 1650; 1654. Two volumes in one. Folio. [x], 554, [10]; [iv], 702, [22] pp. Separate titles, both in black and red. The second title contains a vignette of a ship. Text within woodcut borders throughout. Contemporary blind-stamped vellum, binding with general soling and old orange stain on front board; some minor toning to a few leaves, otherwise an excellent copy.

First edition of Ussher's famous treatise in which he calculates the time and date of creation as October 23, 4004 BC. Intended as a complete history of the world covering every major event from the time of creation, the chronology appears in the first work; the second part, which took his history through Rome's destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem in 70 AD, was first published in 1654. In making his calculations, Ussher first made the assumption that the Bible was the only reliable source document of chronological information for the time periods covered in the Bible. Biblical passages provided Ussher with clues to the number of human generations -- and hence years --since Adam and Eve. He chose the death of Nebuchadnezzar as a reliable date to anchor all the earlier biblical dates to. Working backward from that date, he ended up with his date for creation, as well as other biblical events, concluding, for example, that Adam and Eve were driven from Paradise on Monday, November 10, 4004 BC, and that the ark touched down on Mt Ararat on May 5, 2348 BC, "on a Wednesday." The Church of England adopted Ussher's dates for use in all of its official Bibles in 1701, and thus his calculations came to be regarded with almost as much unquestioning reverence as the Bible itself.

Even Sir Isaac Newton defended Ussher's work in his *Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended*: "For an educated man in the seventeenth or even eighteenth century, any suggestion that the human past extended back further than 6000 years was a vain and foolish speculation."

This work is extremely rare in its first printing. It provided a key point in the high drama of the Scopes trial; when Clarence Darrow examined William Jennings Bryan, he chose to focus primarily on a chronology of Biblical events, and frequently discussed Ussher's calculations. Though Bryan stood fast with the Bible's (thus Ussher's) position on the date of creation, he broke faith with the most faithful Fundamentalists when he testified that he did not believe that the Genesis statement of six days to create the Earth meant literal 24-hour periods. This set up the current split in the Fundamentalist evangelical community between those whose literalist views compel them to accept Ussher's chronology and those who accept fossil evidence and a more metaphorical interpretation of the "days" of Genesis, but who still insist that species were intelligently designed by God, and were not the products of evolution.

So the date of creation clearly does matter. If Ussher figured correctly, and every living thing has appeared in only the last six thousand hears, there would not have been sufficient time for any new species to evolve.

Ussher (1581-1656) was highly regarded in his day as a churchman and as a scholar. In 1625, he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, the highest position in the Irish Anglican Church. He was also vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of King James' Privy Council in Ireland. An expert in Semitic languages, he argued for the reliability of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament and wrote widely on Christianity in Asia.

Fenton, *The Story of the Great Geologists*, p. 20; Ward & Carozzi, 2212; Wing, U147A

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