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Founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743, the American Philosophical Society has maintained a reputation for scholarly excellence since the publication of its first Transactions in 1771. This first series recorded Society activities, elections, deaths, etc., and reported on scholarly research in various disciplines in the humanities and sciences.

Today, Transactions is a highly respected series of monographs, five of which are published each year. A second series of books was started in 1937 with the first volume of the Memoirs, books of various lengths in many scholarly disciplines. The Society also publishes a quarterly journal, the Proceedings (first published in 1838). Most of the articles included are papers read at the Society’s biannual meetings and biographical memoirs of Society members. Recent issues of the journal are available online on the APS Web site (www.amphilsoc.org). In 2008 the APS started a new series of publications, Lightning Press Rod monographs. These titles have a small initial print run, and then are available as print-on-demand titles. Our newest publication series is Biographical Memoirs of Members of the American Philosophical Society. Members from particular fields of study select biographical essays that appeared in the Yearbook, in issues of the Proceedings, and, in some cases, that never were printed. Early volumes have contained memoirs of Members in the fields of Classics and Chemistry. Please visit the Publications section of our Web site to view recent catalogs and to see a complete listing of available titles.

Book orders should be sent to orders@dianepublishing.net. Contact the APS Fulfillment Department (Diane Publishing Company: 800-782-3833 or 610-461-6200) or the Publications Department with any questions.

Mary McDonald
Editor, Director of Publications
American Philosophical Society
215-440-3425
mmcdonald@amphilsoc.org

Samantha Andreacchi
Associate Editor
American Philosophical Society
215-440-3451
sandreacchi@amphilsoc.org

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
104 South Fifth Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3387
The Letters (1595-1608) of Rowland Whyte

Memoirs: Volume 268
Michael G Brennan, Noel J Kinnamon, Margaret P Hannay (Eds.)
Cloth, 664 pp. (16 FM, 648 text, 16-page illus. insert)
$65.00

The Letters (1595–1608) of Rowland Whyte provides the first complete edition (annotated and with modern spelling by editors Michael G. Brennan, Noel J. Kinnamon and Margaret P. Hannay) of important late-Elizabethan letters written by Whyte in his capacity as the personal agent and advisor at court of Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle and first Earl of Leicester. The letters were written to keep Sydney fully briefed on court affairs and gossip, including news of Queen Elizabeth and the activities of her most prominent courtiers. The volume contains information comparable in range, stylistic fluency, and historical significance to the renowned Jacobean letters of John Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton (published by the APS as The Letters of John Chamberlain, edited with an introduction by Norman Egbert McClure in two volumes (Memoirs volume 12, 1939).

Just as the two-volume monograph of the Chamberlain letters has been a major primary source for scholars interested in Jacobean court life for more the 60 years, this first complete edition of the letters of Rowland Whyte will provide a similarly useful resource for the last years of Queen Elizabeth’s reign.
Of Elephants & Roses: French Natural History 1790-1830

Memoirs: Volume 267
Sue Ann Prince (editor)
paper, 294 pages (26 front matter, 268 text); four color
$50.00

The American Philosophical Society Museum and the APS Publications Office are pleased to announce the publication of a new monograph, Of Elephants & Roses: French Natural History 1790–1830. The beautiful four-color volume serves as the catalogue for the popular APS Museum exhibition (Of Elephants & Roses: Encounters with French Natural History, 1790–1830), open from March 25 through December 31, 2011. The essays, commentaries, and discussions included constitute the proceedings of “Of Pictures & Specimens: Natural History in Post-Revolutionary and Restoration France,” a symposium held at the American Philosophical Society on December 1–3, 2011 in conjunction with the Of Elephants & Roses exhibition.

Editor and Museum Curator Sue Ann Prince masterfully put together the sumptuous exhibition about the science and art of French natural history from the 1789 Revolution to the July Monarchy of 1830—an era when Paris was the center of life sciences in the Western world, and Philadelphia, the center of science in North America.

Objects on display included Empress Josephine’s famous black swans, a mastodon tooth sent by Thomas Jefferson to a naturalist in Paris, and original watercolors by Pierre Joseph Redouté, known as the “Raphael of Flowers.” As the exhibition was ending, a notable group of French and American scholars met in Philosophical Hall to take part in an enlightening symposium.
Nino Pirrotta: An Intellectual Biography

Transactions: Volume 103, Part 1
Anthony M. Cummings
Paper, 424 pages (32 FM, 392 text; includes illus. insert)
$37.00
ISBN: 978-1-60618-031-0

As a scholarly discipline and doctoral-level university course, musicology (the academic study of music in its historical and anthropological contexts) is about a century old. This book is the first full-scale portrait of one of musicology’s most distinguished and accomplished practitioners. Nino Pirrotta (1908–98) was educated at the conservatories and universities of Palermo and Florence. After appointments as librarian at the Conservatories of Palermo and Rome, Pirrotta was named head of the music library and professor of music at Harvard (1956–71) and professor of music history at the University of Rome (1972–78). His students are among the most distinguished music historians of their generation.

Anthony Cummings recounts the principal details of Pirrotta’s career: the formal training, the initial forays into scholarly writing, the recognizable methodologies and scholarly concerns. He analyzes and interprets Pirrotta’s writings and identifies the features that characterize the celebrated and venerated humanist.

Pirrotta was a singularly important scholar and teacher, whose insights and achievements well deserve such treatment. A very valuable contribution to modern understanding of the field of music history as practiced by one of its most gifted individuals. Its discussion of Italian art, philosophy, and pedagogy in the earlier 20th century are of special value. Scholars in all fields touching Italian history, from the middle ages to the nineteenth century, will find it rewarding. Cummings has devoted years of work to this book, has interviewed family members and surviving colleagues and students of Pirrotta -- in short, has done excellent work in building the portrait that is his main subject with accuracy and care.

Lewis Lockwood, Fanny Peabody Professor Emeritus of Music, Harvard University

Anthony M. Cummings is Professor of Music and Coordinator of Italian Studies at Lafayette College. Prior to his appointment at Lafayette he was Professor of Music at Tulane University. He also has served as Dean of Admission at Princeton, Dean of Tulane College, and Provost and Dean of the Faculty at Lafayette. He is the author, co-author, or co-editor of nine monographic publications, and author or co-author of numerous articles in scholarly journals. Cummings has been a Fulbright Scholar; Robert Lehman Visiting Professor in Residence at Villa I Tatti, The Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies in Florence; and Scholar in Residence at the American Academy in Rome.
Northern Lights and Northern Times: Swedish Leadership in the Foundation of Biological Rhythms Research

Transactions: Volume 103, Part 2
Jole Shackelford
Paper, 108 pages (10 FM; 98 text)
$37.00
ISBN: 978-1-60618-032-7

Swedish biomedical researchers were important in the early development of the study of biological rhythms in the mid-20th century. Northern Lights and Northern Times looks at the foundation of biological-rhythm research (what we call chronology today). Swedish biomedical researchers were important in the early development of the study of biological rhythms in the mid-20th century. The first international society (Society for the Study of Biological Rhythm) was formed by a core group of Swedish scientists, who held their first meeting in Sweden, and who dominated the activities of this Society until the 1950s, when it became more international in its membership. Dr. Shackelford argues that Swedish researchers were therefore important for the emergence of this interdisciplinary field and for establishing its autonomy as a distinct field. Since they have been a neglected group, the idea is to insert them into the history and show their importance. The bulk of the paper is a description of the early meetings of the International Society and the papers presented at those meetings, with biographical information on some of the key Swedish researchers.

_Northern Lights and Northern Times_ succeeds in what it sets out to do—that is, to explain why Swedish scientists and physicians took the lead (the explanation has a geographical element but also considers the longer history of Swedish studies of light, and the institutional contexts that encouraged this research). It is a novel account. I do not know of any other study of this group and its origins, and it is extremely helpful to have these details and people placed in a well-written historical narrative, crystal clear, uncontroversial and enlightening.

Susan Lindee, Associate Dean for the Social Sciences
Professor, Department of History and Sociology of Science
University of Pennsylvania
The White Dog Sacrifice: A Post-1800 Rite with an Ornamental Use for Wampum

Transactions: Volume 103, Part 3
Marshall Joseph Becker
Jonathan C. Lainey
272 pages (20 FM; 252 text)
$37.00
ISBN: 978-1-60618-033-4

In a search for Iroquoian ritual uses for the marine shell beads now called "wampum" (porcelaine in French) the authors identifies the White Dog Sacrifice (WDS) as a possible candidate. Many unusual elements of the WDS have led outsiders to record, and often to publish, their observations of various details of these rituals. Since the records of the WDS often mention the use of wampum, and ethnographic accounts of wampum as part of any religious contexts are extremely rare, the authors focus their study on descriptions of the WDS to see if wampum beads were essential to the ritual. The WDS involved ceremonial sacrifice and subsequent cremation of one, or sometimes two, "white" dogs to carry away the sins of native believers. Examination of all known accounts recording the WDS reveals that they fall within a narrow range of time and space beginning about 1799. A "string of beads" used to adorn a sacrificed dog also was first noted in 1799, but if these were wampum or glass bead ornaments is not certain. If they were wampum they might have been used to convey a message through the sacrificed dog. By 1800 the rite of the WDS evolved from the previous eating of dogs at fests into a ritual sacrifice within which wampum may have been only incidentally included. Reports of the WDS among the Seneca and other Iroquoians reveal that this rite emerged early in the nineteenth-century, an origin proposed by Boyle (1898) and others. The period around 1800 was when diplomatic uses for wampum were coming to an end. The impact of the WDS on reducing wampum supplies was insignificant. More important is the finding that the WDS was not incorporated into the midwinter rituals of all New York's Iroquoian people as had been commonly assumed. Also, contrary to popular belief, wampum appears to have been rare or absent from all known Iroquoian ritual activities prior to 1800. Another discovery previously overlooked is the importance of burning of baskets in connection with these Midwinter rituals. This sacrificial offering of a basket and collected contents, perhaps carriers of the peoples' sins, appears to be as old a part of these rites as the sacrifice of a dog. Basket burning survived long after the sacrificial offering of dogs had ended.
Some Architects' Portraits in Nineteenth-Century America: Personifying the Evolving Profession

Transactions: Volume 103, Part 4
James F. O'Gorman
108 pages (14 FM; 94 text)
$37.00
ISBN: 978-1-60618-034-1

This is the first study devoted to the portraits of nineteenth-century American architects. It is an examination of the way the iconography of such images changed over time to reflect the changing social status of the architect as the profession evolved during the century. Portraits in oil on canvas, drawing, and photography in the work range from the image of William Buckland, by Charles Willson Peale, in the late-eighteenth century to that of Richard Morris Hunt, by John Singer Sargent, in the late 1890s. This is a unique use of visual resources, supported by formidable primary research and a thorough analysis of secondary literature. I know of nothing quite like it, with its sustained, nuanced, and knowing use of “visual evidence.” Not only architectural historians, but also art historians, American historians, and educated lay readers, all will find it compelling. The writing is elegant, incisive, and often witty.

The study is an attractive synthetic study of the types of architects’ portraits, entailing significant research to identify examples and document their individual circumstances. The author strikes an effective balance between accounting for and respecting the circumstances of individual portraits, and working them into tokens of a changing history of the architect as type.

A Capital Problem: The Attic Order and the Greek Revival in America

Transactions: Volume 103, Part 5
Arthur S. Marks
150 pages (8 FM; 142 text)
$37.00
ISBN:978-1-60618-035-8

A Capital Problem: The Attic Order and the Greek Revival in America explores the history, application, and accrued meanings of the Attic Order in America, beginning with Benjamin Henry Latrobe, who employed the order. Arthur Marks traces the genealogy of the architectural influence as it passes from Latrobe to his disciples to their disciples. Latrobe saw “a singular exception, a unique design feature that, besides having a direct and indisputable association with ancient Greece, also offered Americans an architectural order that might be naturalized, that might be made their own.” The work is extremely fine-grained, and rich in references, especially to eighteenth- and nineteenth-century architectural literature.

Arthur Marks is Professor Emeritus, Department of Art, at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His recent publications with the American Philosophical Society include the articles “Palladianism on the Schuylkill: The Work of Frederick Graff at Fairmount” (Volume 154, number 2, June 2010) and “Private and Public in The Peale Family: Charles Willson Peale as Pater and Painer” (Volume 156, number 2, June 2012).
This is the first of a planned three-volume series of obituaries of APS members who had M.D. degrees, Ph.D. degrees in medical science, and in some instances both. The memoirs in this volume consist of 34 individuals elected during the 148 years between 1787 and 1935. Volume II prints November 2014; Volume III prints in 2015.

This volume recognizes the foundation of much of modern scientific medicine in the accounts of these early physicians written by their friends. In addition to their practice, many of these doctors had substantial non-medical interests and activities. Their broad interests reflected the young country's fascination during the 19th century with dinosaurs, the languages and customs of the Native Americans, and the study and photography of heavenly bodies such as the moon and the Transit of Venus. Of some 5,000 Society members elected since its founding in 1743, several hundred have been physicians.

The 53 physicians for whom a complete biographical sketch appeared in Whitfield Bell's and Charles Greifenstein's *Patriot-Improvers*, which reviewed the lives of all 281 APS members from the years 1743 to 1768, have not been republished here. These included Benjamin Rush, John Morgan, William Shippen, Thomas Bond, Cadwallader Colden, Samuel Bard, John Redman, and Adam Kuhn.

There are no foreign members in our collection, since honorary members during our period of study rarely took part in APS meetings or had memoirs written. Thus, iconic APS members such as John Hunter, Edward Jenner, Claude Bernard, Henry Dale, John Fothergill, Joseph Lister, William Roentgen, Karl Rokitansky, and Rudolf Virchow are notable by their absence.
