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THE MOON:

HER MOTIONS, ASPECT, SCENERY, AND
PHYSICAL CONDITION.

BY

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"With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the sky,—
How silently and with how wan a face!"—WORDSWORTH.

"Art thou pale for weariness
Of climbing heaven and gazing on the earth,
Wandering companionless
Among the stars that have a different birth,—
And ever changing, like a joyless eye
That finds no object worth its constancy?"—SHELLEY.

WITH THREE LUNAR PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUTHERFURD

(ENLARGED BY BROTHERS)

AND MANY PLATES, CHARTS, ETC.

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York. Daguerre is stated to have made an unsuccessful attempt to photograph the moon, but I have been unable to ascertain when this experiment was made.

“Bond’s photographs of the moon were made in 1850. The telescope used by him was the Cambridge (U.S.) refractor of 15 inches aperture, which gave an image of the moon at the focus of the object-glass 2 inches in diameter. Daguerreotypes and pictures on glass mounted for the stereoscope were thus obtained, and some of them were shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London.

“Between the years 1850 and 1857 we find Secchi in Rome, and Bertch and Arnauld in France, and in England Phillips, Hartnup, Crookes, De La Rue, Fry, and Huggins, appearing as astronomical photographers. To these may be added the name of Dancer, of Manchester, who in February, 1852, made some negatives of the moon with a $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch object-glass. They were small, but of such excellence that they would bear examination under the microscope with a 3-inch objective, and they are believed to be the first ever taken in this country. Baxendell and Williamson, also of Manchester, were engaged about the same time in producing photographs of the moon.

“The first detailed account of experiments in celestial photography which I have met with is by Professor Phillips, who read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the British Association at Hull in 1853. In it he says: ‘If photography can ever succeed