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# Cathedrals Of Science The Personalities And Rival

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The Soul of A New Machine  
The Good Husband  
The Craft of Scientific Presentations  
A Tale of Seven Elements  
Gothic Pride  
Cathedral  
Ships Of Heaven  
How Engineers Create the World  
The Cathedral & the Bazaar  
The Origins of Modern Science  
Universe of Stone  
The Unnatural Nature of Science  
Cathedrals of Science  
The Stranger and the Statesman  
Civilization  
Introduction to the Science of Sociology  
Scientific Feuds  
Cathedral  
It Must be Beautiful  
Multimind  
The Light Ages: The Surprising Story of Medieval  
Science

The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of  
the Bicameral Mind  
American Arsenal  
Andy Warhol Was a Hoarder  
H2O  
The Hunchback of Notre Dame  
Sustaining Life  
The Disappearing Spoon  
Servants of Nature  
Cold Copper Tears  
Human Nature  
Cathedrals of Science: The Personalities and  
Rivalries That Made Modern Chemistry  
Turing's Cathedral  
Complexity  
Cathedrals of Science  
Light  
Fulcanelli and the Alchemical Revival  
Big Science  
Five Billion Years of Solitude  
Icons of England

*Cathedrals  
Of Science  
The  
Personalities  
And Rival* Downloaded from  
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**EMILIANO  
YARETZI**

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The Soul of A  
New Machine  
Random  
House  
Wolpert draws

on the entire  
history of  
science, from  
Thales of  
Miletus to  
Watson and  
Crick, from  
the study of  
eugenics to  
the discovery

of the double  
helix. The  
result is a  
scientist's  
view of the  
culture of  
science,  
authoritative,  
informed, and  
mercifully

accessible to those who find cohabiting with this culture a puzzling experience.

The Good Husband

Harvard University Press  
The brilliantly told and gripping story of the most familiar - yet, amazingly, still poorly understood - substance in the universe: Water. The extent to which water remains a scientific mystery is extraordinary, despite its prevalence and central

importance on Earth. Whether one considers its role in biology, its place in the physical world (where it refuses to obey the usual rules of liquids) or its deceptively simple structure, there is still no complete answer to the question: what is water? Philip Ball's book explains what, exactly, we do and do not know about the strange character of this most essential and ubiquitous of substances.

H<sub>2</sub>O begins by transporting its readers back to the Big Bang and the formation of galaxies to witness the birth of water's constituent elements: hydrogen and oxygen. It then explains how the primeval oceans were formed four billion years ago; where water is to be found on other planets; why ice floats when most solids sink; why, despite being highly corrosive, water is good for us; why

there are at least fifteen kinds of ice and perhaps two kinds of liquid water; how scientists have consistently misunderstood water for centuries; and why wars have been waged over it. Philip Ball's gloriously offbeat and intelligent book conducts us on a journey through the history of science, folklore, the wilder scientific fringes, cutting-edge physics, biology and

ecology, to give a fascinating new perspective on life and the substance that sustains it. After reading this book, drinking a glass of water will never be the same again. [The Craft of Scientific Presentations](#) Random House She was tall, blonde, and offering Garrett an irresistible fee to take a case that seemed open and shut. But in a town of elves and humans, thugs and

swindlers—a place where magic and religion could prove an all-too potent mix—Garrett had learned to take a long, hard look before saying yes. Garrett's doubts are confirmed when the Grand Inquisitor comes looking for his help in the lovely lady's wake. But even a hard-boiled detective like Garrett, with a Dead Man for an ally and the toughest half-elf in town guarding his back, can find that it's

too late to say  
no. Turns out  
Garrett's been  
fingered as  
the latest  
sacrifice to a  
long-dead  
god—and his  
only chance to  
save his neck  
is to solve the  
case.

**A Tale of  
Seven  
Elements**

Penguin  
Conventional  
wisdom holds  
that the  
murder rate  
has  
plummeted  
since the  
Middle Ages;  
humankind is  
growing more  
peaceful and  
enlightened;  
man is shortly  
to be much  
improved--  
better genes,

better neural  
circuits, better  
biochemistry;  
and we are  
approaching a  
technological  
singularity  
that well may  
usher in  
utopia. Human  
Nature  
eviscerates  
these and  
other  
doctrines of a  
contemporary  
nihilism  
masquerading  
as science. In  
this wide-  
ranging work  
polymath  
David  
Berlinski  
draws upon  
history,  
mathematics,  
logic, and  
literature to  
retrain our  
gaze on an old  
truth many

are eager to  
forget: there  
is and will be  
about the  
human  
condition  
beauty,  
nobility, and  
moments of  
sublime  
insight, yes,  
but also  
ignorance and  
depravity.  
Men are not  
about to  
become like  
gods.  
**Gothic Pride**  
Oxford  
University  
Press, USA  
In *Cathedrals  
of Science*,  
Patrick Coffey  
describes how  
chemistry got  
its modern  
footing-how  
thirteen  
brilliant men  
and one

woman struggled with the laws of the universe and with each other. They wanted to discover how the world worked, but they also wanted credit for making those discoveries, and their personalities often affected how that credit was assigned. Gilbert Lewis, for example, could be reclusive and resentful, and his enmity with Walther Nernst may have cost him the Nobel Prize; Irving

Langmuir, gregarious and charming, "rediscovered" Lewis's theory of the chemical bond and received much of the credit for it. Langmuir's personality smoothed his path to the Nobel Prize over Lewis. Coffey deals with moral and societal issues as well. These same scientists were the first to be seen by their countries as military assets. Fritz Haber, dubbed the "father of chemical

warfare," pioneered the use of poison gas in World War I—vividly described—and Glenn Seaborg and Harold Urey were leaders in World War II's Manhattan Project; Urey and Linus Pauling worked for nuclear disarmament after the war. Science was not always fair, and many were excluded. The Nazis pushed Jewish scientists like Haber from their posts in the 1930s. Anti-Semitism was also a

force in American chemistry, and few women were allowed in; Pauling, for example, used his influence to cut off the funding and block the publications of his rival, Dorothy Wrinch. Cathedrals of Science paints a colorful portrait of the building of modern chemistry from the late 19th to the mid-20th century.

**Cathedral**  
Simon and Schuster  
This celebration of

the English countryside does not only focus on the rolling green landscapes and magnificent monuments that set England apart from the rest of the world. Many of the contributors bring their own special touch, presenting a refreshingly eclectic variety of personal icons, from pub signs to seaside piers, from cattle grids to canal boats, and from village cricket to nimbies. First

published as a lavish colour coffeetable book, this new expanded paperback edition has double the original number of contributions from many celebrities including Bill Bryson, Michael Palin, Eric Clapton, Bryan Ferry, Sebastian Faulks, Kate Adie, Kevin Spacey, Gavin Pretor-Pinney, Richard Mabey, Simon Jenkins, John Sergeant, Benjamin Zephaniah, Joan Bakewell, Antony Beevor, Libby

Purves,  
Jonathan  
Dimbleby, and  
many more:  
and a new  
preface by  
HRH Prince  
Charles.

### **Ships Of Heaven**

Constable  
In over 200  
delightful  
short essays  
Bill captures  
the creativity  
and impact of  
engineers. He  
talks of their  
spectacular  
achievements  
- jets,  
satellites,  
skyscrapers,  
and fiber  
optics - but  
draws his  
deepest  
insights from  
the everyday,  
the quotidian.  
He finds

beauty,  
elegance and  
meaning in  
Ferris wheels,  
Tupperware,  
Slinkys, mood  
rings,  
waterless  
urinals and  
Velcro.  
Delivered  
originally on  
public radio  
between 1999  
and 2006,  
each essay is  
a small slice of  
the world  
created by  
engineers.  
The essays  
also illuminate  
and inform  
about the  
important  
topics of our  
day by  
showing how  
intertwined  
engineering  
and  
technology

are with  
terrorism,  
security,  
intellectual  
property and  
our cultural  
legacy.

*How  
Engineers  
Create the  
World* Harper  
Collins  
“A definitive  
guide to  
astronomy’s  
hottest field.”  
—The  
Economist  
Since its  
formation  
nearly five  
billion years  
ago, our  
planet has  
been the sole  
living world in  
a vast and  
silent  
universe. But  
over the past  
two decades,  
astronomers



have discovered thousands of “exoplanets,” including some that could be similar to our own world, and the pace of discovery is accelerating. In a fascinating account of this unfolding revolution, Lee Billings draws on interviews with the world’s top experts in the search for life beyond earth. He reveals how the search for exoplanets is not only a scientific challenge, but

also a reflection of our culture’s timeless hopes, dreams, and fears. *The Cathedral & the Bazaar* W. W. Norton From the bestselling author of *The Ascent of Money and The Square and the Tower* “A dazzling history of Western ideas.” —The Economist “Mr. Ferguson tells his story with characteristic verve and an eye for the felicitous phrase.” —Wall Street Journal

“[W]ritten with vitality and verve . . . a tour de force.” —Boston Globe Western civilization’s rise to global dominance is the single most important historical phenomenon of the past five centuries. How did the West overtake its Eastern rivals? And has the zenith of Western power now passed? Acclaimed historian Niall Ferguson argues that beginning in the fifteenth century, the

West developed six powerful new concepts, or “killer applications”—competition, science, the rule of law, modern medicine, consumerism, and the work ethic—that the Rest lacked, allowing it to surge past all other competitors. Yet now, Ferguson shows how the Rest have downloaded the killer apps the West once monopolized, while the West has literally lost faith in itself.

Chronicling the rise and fall of empires alongside clashes (and fusions) of civilizations, *Civilization: The West and the Rest* recasts world history with force and wit. Boldly argued and teeming with memorable characters, this is Ferguson at his very best. *The Origins of Modern Science* Fox Chapel Publishing Explores the interaction between scientific practice and public life

*Universe of Stone* Houghton Mifflin Harcourt In *Cathedrals of Science*, Patrick Coffey describes how chemistry got its modern footing—how thirteen brilliant men and one woman struggled with the laws of the universe and with each other. They wanted to discover how the world worked, but they also wanted credit for making those discoveries, and their personalities

<p>often affected how that credit was assigned. Gilbert Lewis, for example, could be reclusive and resentful, and his enmity with Walther Nernst may have cost him the Nobel Prize; Irving Langmuir, gregarious and charming, "rediscovered" Lewis's theory of the chemical bond and received much of the credit for it. Langmuir's personality smoothed his path to the Nobel Prize over Lewis. Coffey deals</p>	<p>with moral and societal issues as well. These same scientists were the first to be seen by their countries as military assets. Fritz Haber, dubbed the "father of chemical warfare," pioneered the use of poison gas in World War I-vividly described-and Glenn Seaborg and Harold Urey were leaders in World War II's Manhattan Project; Urey and Linus Pauling worked for nuclear disarmament</p>	<p>after the war. Science was not always fair, and many were excluded. The Nazis pushed Jewish scientists like Haber from their posts in the 1930s. Anti-Semitism was also a force in American chemistry, and few women were allowed in; Pauling, for example, used his influence to cut off the funding and block the publications of his rival, Dorothy Wrinch. Cathedrals of Science paints</p>
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a colorful portrait of the building of modern chemistry from the late 19th to the mid-20th century.

The Unnatural Nature of Science

Ballantine Books

The English medieval cathedrals are one of the wonders of the world. But who made them, and why? This fascinating new history of England's cathedrals explores a previously unconsidered view of these extraordinary

creations: as constantly-changing structures created by a rich brew of ancient rituals, beliefs, personalities and politics - a living window on to the past. Incorporating the latest historical research, Jon Cannon presents a picture of the English cathedrals as above all products of their time, not just great architectural monuments. These were buildings brought alive by the messages

encoded in their sculpture - and the miraculous events that were believed to occur within them. Full of personalities, ideas, stories and novel interpretations, here are the cathedrals of England as you may never have considered them before. Handsomely illustrated with specially commissioned photographs and diagrams, including thematic chapters on key aspects and separate essays on every

medieval cathedral in England, this magnificent volume is indispensable to every lover of history and architecture.

**Cathedrals of Science**

Oxford University Press

This timely and hugely practical work provides a score of examples from contemporary and historical scientific presentations to show clearly what makes an oral presentation effective. It considers presentations

made to persuade an audience to adopt some course of action (such as funding a proposal) as well as presentations made to communicate information, and it considers these from four perspectives: speech, structure, visual aids, and delivery. It also discusses computer-based projections and slide shows as well as overhead projections. In particular, it

looks at ways of organizing graphics and text in projected images and of using layout and design to present the information efficiently and effectively.

**The Stranger and the Statesman**

W. W. Norton & Company Documents the innovations of a group of eccentric geniuses who developed computer code in the mid-20th century as part of mathematician Alan Turing's theoretical

universal machine idea, exploring how their ideas led to such developments as digital television, modern genetics and the hydrogen bomb.

### **Civilization**

National Geographic Books  
Was Andy Warhol a hoarder? Did Einstein have autism? Was Frank Lloyd Wright a narcissist? In this surprising, inventive, and meticulously researched look at the evolution of mental health, acclaimed

health and science journalist Claudia Kalb gives readers a glimpse into the lives of high-profile historic figures through the lens of modern psychology, weaving groundbreaking research into biographical narratives that are deeply embedded in our culture. From Marilyn Monroe's borderline personality disorder to Charles Darwin's anxiety, Kalb provides compelling

insight into a broad range of maladies, using historical records and interviews with leading mental health experts, biographers, sociologists, and other specialists. Packed with intriguing revelations, this smart narrative brings a new perspective to one of the hottest new topics in today's cultural conversation. *Introduction to the Science of Sociology*  
Createspace Independent

Publishing Platform "After Smithson's death, nineteenth-century American politicians were given the task of securing his half-million dollars - the equivalent today of fifty million - and then trying to determine how to increase and diffuse knowledge from the muddy, brawling new city of Washington. Burleigh discloses how Smithson's bequest was

nearly lost due to fierce battles among many clashing Americans - Southern slavers, state's rights advocates, nation-builders, corrupt frontiersmen, and Anglophobes who argued over whether a gift from an Englishman should even be accepted. She also reveals the efforts of the unsung heroes, mainly former president John Quincy Adams, whose tireless efforts finally saw

Smithson's curious notion realized in 1846, with a castle housing the United States' first and greatest cultural and scientific establishment. "--BOOK JACKET. **Scientific Feuds** Vintage Light begins at Stonehenge, where crowds cheer a solstice sunrise. After sampling myths explaining First Light, the story moves on to early philosophers' queries, then through the

centuries, from Buddhist temples to Biblical scripture, when light was the soul of the divine. Battling darkness and despair, Gothic architects crafted radiant cathedrals while Dante dreamed a "heaven of pure light." Later, following Leonardo's advice, Renaissance artists learned to capture light on canvas. During the Scientific Revolution,

Galileo gathered light in his telescope, Descartes measured the rainbow, and Newton used prisms to solidify the science of optics. But even after Newton, light was an enigma. Particle or wave? Did it flow through an invisible "ether"? Through the age of Edison and into the age of lasers, Light reveals how light sparked new wonders--relativity, quantum electrodynami

cs, fiber optics, and more. Although lasers now perform everyday miracles, light retains its eternal allure. "For the rest of my life," Einstein said, "I will reflect on what light is." Light explores and celebrates such curiosity. Cathedral ISHK Newark's Cathedral Basilica of the Sacred Heart is one of the United States' greatest cathedrals and most exceptional Gothic Revival



buildings.  
Gothic Pride  
sets Sacred  
Heart in the  
context of  
American  
cathedral  
building and,  
blending  
diverse fields,  
accounts for  
the complex  
circumstances  
that produced  
it.

**It Must be  
Beautiful**

Harper Collins  
A look at the  
rebellious  
thinkers who  
are  
challenging  
old ideas with  
their insights  
into the ways  
countless  
elements of  
complex  
systems  
interact to  
produce

spontaneous  
order out of  
confusion  
*Multimind*  
Rivergate  
Books  
The gypsy  
street dancer  
Esmeralda  
captures the  
hearts of  
many men,  
including  
those of  
Captain  
Phoebus and  
Pierre  
Gringoire, but  
especially  
Quasimodo  
and his  
guardian  
Archdeacon  
Claude Frollo.  
Frollo is torn  
between his  
obsessive lust  
for Esmeralda  
and the rules  
of the Notre  
Dame  
Cathedral. His

obsessive lust  
for La  
Esmerelda has  
made him  
renounce God  
and study  
alchemy and  
black magic  
Esmerelda is  
falsely  
accused and  
sentenced to  
hang . Frollo  
visits her in  
jail and  
declares his  
love. He begs  
her to love  
him but she  
calls him a  
"goblin-monk"  
and a  
murderer.  
Before her  
execution,  
Esmerelda is  
publicly  
humiliated in  
front of Notre  
Dame.  
Looking  
across the

square, she  
suddenly sees  
Phoebus and  
calls out his  
name. Just  
then,  
Quasimodo

swings down  
on a rope from  
Notre Dame  
and carries  
her back to  
the cathedral,  
crying out

"Sanctuary!"  
He had fallen  
in love with  
her and had  
been planning  
her escape all  
along.