

ERRATA AND ADDENDA

This Errata and Addenda relates to the following paper, which appeared in the July/August issue of JAHH:

Tobin, W., 2016. Evolution of the Foucault-Secretan reflecting telescope. *Journal of Astronomical History and Heritage*, 19, 106–184.

Unfortunately, some typographical errors crept into the paper between the final proofs and publication.

- In Table 1 (page 108) the entry for the c.1898 G. Secretan catalogue has been printed twice.
- In Table 4 (pages 113–114) part of item 240 for the 1882 Lutz catalogue was scrambled. The full entry should read:

Catalogue		
	“240. Foucault telescope – Figure 90 (top) – The instrument’s body is in brass, polished and varnished, or varnished matt black. It is suspended by two steel trunnions which engage in two pierced cast-iron risers, between which the body of the instrument passes freely. These two risers are attached to a moving circular base set on a cast-iron triangular foot, with three levelling screws, which can be placed on a table such that the horizon or the zenith can be scrutinized in every direction by a seated or standing observer. The finder placed near the mirror it easy to use for astronomical pointing. This instrument, easily portable, which looks as good in a drawing room as in a physics laboratory, can replace a telescope that is seven or eight times more voluminous, costing three times as much.	
	241. Foucault telescope. – New very portable model, with finder, 80-mm diameter mirror, 1 terrestrial and 2 astronomical eyepieces magnifying from 80 to 200 times, mounted on a pillar and cabriole legs in brass, carrying box	350 fr.
	242. Foucault telescope, with finder, 105-mm (4-pouce) mirror, 1 terrestrial and 3 astronomical eyepieces magnifying from 80 to 300 times, divided altitude circle, mobile base on triangular cast-iron foot with 3 levelling screws. Figure 90 (top).	700 fr.”
	243. As 242, except 135-mm (5-pouce) mirror, 4 astronomical eyepieces, magnifications 100–450. Divided azimuth scale and stop button. Figure 90 (top).	900 fr.
	244. As 243, except 140-mm (5½-pouce) mirror, magnifications 150–550.	1,000 to 1,500 fr.
	245. As 167 in 1872 catalogue, but without mention of Bourbouze.	700 to 800 fr.

- Also in Table 4, c.1913 Mouronval catalogue, the price for a 180-mm alt-azimuth instrument with foot should be 1,450 fr.
- In Table 5 some formatting was lost and a value for 5 pouces altered. The Table should read:

Diameter specified in catalogue	0 m 11	0 m 135	0 m 16	0 m 19	0 m 217	0 m 244	0 m 27	0 m 30	0 m 325	0 m 35	0 m 38
Supposed (pouces)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Actual diameter (mm)	108.3	135.3	162.4	189.5	216.6	243.6	270.7	297.8	324.8	351.9	379.0

- Elsewhere, characters have been lost or corrupted in a handful of places. The correct reading should be obvious.

A New Telescope

Since publication, another 10-cm Foucault-Secretan telescope in a metal mount has come to light (cf. Table 9). It belongs to Emeritus Professor George Posner from Cornell University who inherited it from his father. The mounting fork and feet or tripod are lost. The mirror cell is as for other instruments in the series but with the greater depth seen in Nos. 53, 61 and 236 compared to No. 13 (cf. Figure 55 versus 59 and 63). The serial number is 42 with the inscription laid out in a single line as for Nos 13 (Figure 55) and 53. The tube is closed by a shallow screw-on dust cap. A second screwed cap of similar size was presumably meant to protect the mirror in its cell, but no longer fits, perhaps because of a

damaged thread. The ocular assembly is essentially as for No. 13. A two-layer accessories case has survived. The trade card glued inside the lid refers to Secretan as “Opticien de S.M. l’Empereur” which dates the instrument to before or around 1870, and is consistent with an output of about 8 silvered-glass reflectors per year inferred from No. 236 produced between 1888 and 1894. The tray of the upper layer is similar in its arrangement to the No. 236 case (Figure 64), but additionally has slots for three missing filters, and holes for only 3 eyepieces. Parts of a fourth eyepiece have survived. Screw threads on the eye side of all four eyepieces are presumably for filters and/or missing shades that also guide the observer’s eye, as seen in Figure 54 and the two

leftmost eyepieces in Figure 64. The lower layer of the case holds a second 10-cm mirror protected in a screw-topped, round metal box, presumably indicative of the puzzling five (not six) mirror boxes inventoried in Secretan's shop at his death (page 147). Perhaps the box would have been used for returning mirrors for resilvering.

In the caption to Figure 38 it is noted that the wooden tube of the Palais de la Découverte telescope is decorated with a small step at the level of the declination axis. This feature is actu-

ally present, though more subtly, in the Paris Observatory 20-cm and 40-cm telescopes (Figures 45 and 26) and the Galérie Liova instrument (Figure 100). Michel Toulmonde has suggested it may have the function of reducing the weight of the tube where less strength is needed.

Additional photographs of the three Foucault-Secretan silvered-glass reflectors in the Wolf Collection of historical telescopes can be found in the Wolf Telescopes catalogue (reviewed on pages 349–351 in this issue of *JAHH*).