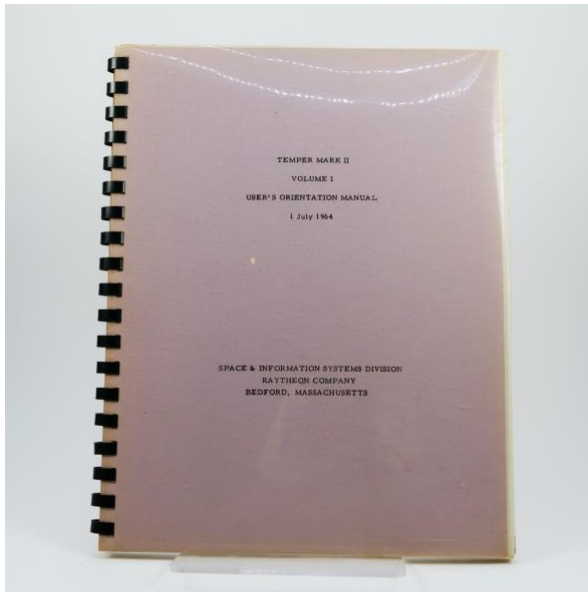


Alembic

RARE \oplus BOOKS

BOSTON VIRTUAL BOOK FAIR NOVEMBER 12-14, 2020



1. [Abt, Clark C.] Raytheon Company. *TEMPER Mark II. Volume I. User's Orientation Manual. 1 July 1964.*

Bedford, MA: Advanced Systems Studies Department, Space & Information Systems Division, Raytheon Company, 1964. Quarto. Original spiral binding with clear plastic covers, cover leaves of mauve paper. 43-page Roneo-reproduced typescript and manuscript on the rectos only. Slight fading at the edges of the mauve leaves, a little light spotting to the edges of the text block, small spot to page ii. Excellent condition.

A rare user's manual for the second iteration of TEMPER, one of the earliest military computer simulations, the first

interdisciplinary, world-wide simulation of Cold War conflict, designed by Clark C. Abt (1929-), the engineer and activist who first formalised the concept of "Serious Games". Materials related to both TEMPER I and II are extremely rare. We can locate no institutional or auction copies of anything related to these simulations, and there are few relevant academic citations.

The history of modern war gaming begins with the Prussian Kriegsspiel of the early nineteenth century, wargames which were imported to the United States during the 1880s. The first computerised simulation of conventional combat was Air Defense Simulation, developed by the Army Operations Research Office at Johns Hopkins in 1948. It was followed in 1953 by CARMONETTE (Combined Arms Computer Model), a Monte Carlo simulation of ground combat developed by the US Operations Research Office.

During the late 1950s and early 60s high-speed computing and the emerging field of game theory were used to simulate the complexities of thermonuclear politics. "The biggest wargame of the period was completed six months after the Cuban Missile Crisis. Called the 'Simulation of Total Atomic Global Exchange,' this early computerized wargame took three years to prepare and six months to play. According to reports, the outcome confirmed that the United States could survive an atomic war" (Caffrey, "On Wargaming", *Naval War College Newport Papers* 43, p. 80).

The present simulation, TEMPER, was designed during the early 60s when "wargaming spread to what would become the National Defense University's Industrial College of the Armed

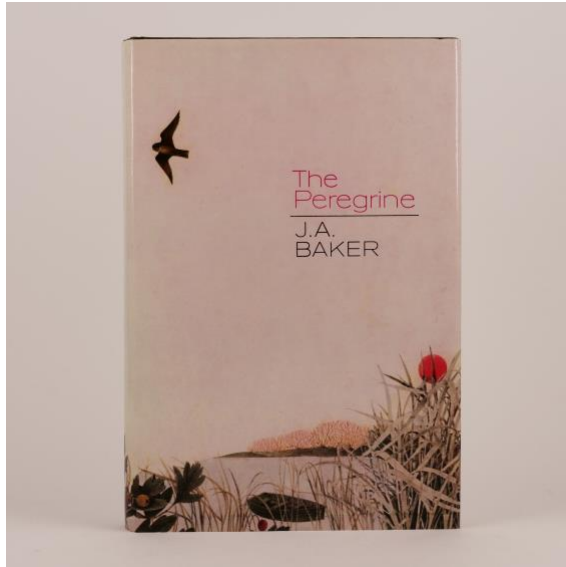
Forces, for which the Raytheon Corporation developed a fully automated wargame. TEMPER (for Technological, Economic, Military, and Political Evaluation Routine) was judged a useful tool for applying the school's course material" (Caffrey, p. 80).

The introduction to this volume describes TEMPER as, "an undertaking by the Joint War Games Agency to develop and operate a global cold war game. The Program consists of a theory of cold war conflict, a model of the theory, a computer simulation of the model and a game based on the simulation. The scope of TEMPER includes the factors which make up its acronym... The theory, stated most briefly, is that each nation strives in its own way to close the gap between the real world as each nation perceives it, and its concept of an ideal world. Because of the differences between nations, their actions will not necessarily be in concert. Furthermore these actions will change the real world and so the perceptions of the world, and so on. In this way the theory accounts for the dynamic nature of the world, and the underlying conflicts between nations."

This volume was originally one of three manuals for users of TEMPER II. It was designed to provide a new user with a "step-by-step introduction to the concept of model of cold war conflict, and its development into a computer simulation and game". The reader was "assumed to have only a general acquaintance with high speed digital computers" and this manual would provide "enough understanding of the TEMPER model and computer program to permit him to use TEMPER as an analytic tool with facility". Volumes II and III are not present here, but volume II was designed for "the user who wishes to learn specific details of simulation or game operations", and volume III published "reproductions of punched card decks needed to perform specific functions" (introduction).

This manual is extensive and detailed, discussing the reasoning behind the simulation's development and its applications. Most of the text comprises a thorough overview of the simulations' structure, including the behaviour of the actors (nation states), how time works ("real time is collapsed into an abbreviated form allowing for ten years of simulated play in less than one hour of real time", and the submodels that drive the simulation ("bargaining", "psychological-political", "decision maker", "alliance", "economic", "logistics" and "war"). The gameplay is described in detail and a sample situation is run through. The final section, titled "Man-Machine Interaction", describes the different use case scenarios, including controlled, high-level interaction allowing the player to conduct operations "not programmed into the simulation".

One of Temper's leading designers, Clark C. Abt, had a remarkable career in engineering, education, and activism. He graduated from MIT with a degree in general engineering in 1947, then earned an MA in creative writing at Johns Hopkins, and a later a PhD in political science. "From 1953 to 1957 he served in the U.S. Air Force as electronic countermeasures officer and navigator. From 1957 to 1964, Dr. Abt held engineering and management positions at the Raytheon Company, including managing the Advanced Systems and Strategic Studies Departments within the company's Missile and Space Division", which is when he worked on TEMPER (Clark C. Abt biography, Abt Associates website, July 2014, the Wayback Machine). In 1970, based partly on his work at Raytheon, Abt published the groundbreaking book *Serious Games* on all types of games with "an explicit and carefully-thought out educational purpose" (Djaouti, "Origins of Serious Games", p. 3). **£1,750**



2. Baker, J. A. *The Peregrine*.

London: Collins, 1967. Octavo. Original black boards, title to spine gilt, green endpapers. With the dust jacket. Spine slightly rolled, mild sunning of the upper edges of the boards, faint spotting to the edges of the text block. An excellent copy in the fresh jacket that is just a little faded along the spine panel with a very short closed split to the lower panel.

First edition, first impression of this masterpiece of 20th century nature writing, cited by Ted Hughes, Andrew Motion, Werner Herzog, and many others as one of the most important books of its kind. Rare in such lovely condition in the dust jacket.

J. A. Baker (1926-1987) was a librarian who spent ten years tracking peregrine falcons in coastal Essex during the 1950s and 60s. This, the first of his two published works, distills his observations of the birds and their changing habitat into a lyrical account of a single year, beginning in autumn with the birds' migration from Scandinavia and ending with their return north in spring.

“The book records these months of chase in all their agitated repetitiveness. It describes them in language so intense and incantatory, and yet also so amok with beauty, that the act of bird-watching becomes akin to a shamanic ritual... Baker's most remarkable achievement in *The Peregrine*, to my mind, is the quality of deep strangeness with which he invests the East Anglian landscape. His Essex - 50 miles from London, aggressively farmed, densely peopled - is somehow made as mysterious, elemental, wild and remote as anywhere in the world. Like Ted Hughes, Baker is able to evoke a deep Englishness: to make a long-inhabited landscape seem timeless and mythic” (MacFarlane, “Extreme Styles of Hunting”, *The Guardian*, May 21, 2005).

£500



3. Bewick, Thomas. *A History of British Birds*.

Newcastle: for R. E. Bewick, sold by him, Longman and Co., 1832. 2 volumes, octavo (211 x 129 mm). Mid-19th century calf, spines elaborately gilt in compartments with floral tools, brown morocco labels, double gilt fillets, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers and edges. Wood engravings throughout. Bindings a little rubbed with a few small scuffs and abrasions, including a one and a half cm abrasion affecting a title label on volume I, light spotting to the title of volume II but otherwise the contents are clean and fresh. Very good condition.

The seventh edition of one of the finest illustrated ornithology books ever published, the first field guide affordable to the middle class. This being

the final edition to include new wood engravings, including Bewick's last bird engraving, the Cream Coloured Plover. An attractive set, the contents fresh.

“In early May 1825, near Helpston in Northamptonshire, the poet John Clare saw a small brown bird that he could not identify. Did anyone, he asked his friend Joseph Henderson, have a copy of Bewick's Birds? All lovers of birds in these years looked to Bewick. He spoke directly to a man like Clare, a former farm worker and lime burner who knew every inch of the fields around his home, and to Henderson, head gardener at the nearby hall. Bewick was in his seventies by then, but he came from the same world as them, growing up on a small-holding in the Tyne Valley... He was a fine naturalist himself, and his work combined keen, detailed observation with a new approach showing animals and birds in their natural settings, as part of the whole great interrelated web of nature. ‘Nature’ and God fused together in Bewick's vision, as a rolling force that infused every aspect of life, from the habits of an ant to the vastness of the universe, ‘this sublime, this amazing, this mighty work of Suns and Worlds innumerable’. He felt its darkness as well as its beauty and his work touched the dawning Romantic age: Wordsworth was among the first to sing his praises and Charlotte Brontë placed his prints of icy seas in the hands of her young heroine, Jane Eyre” (Ugnow, *Nature's Engraver*, pp. xvii-xviii). £450

Balloon ascensions 29 July 1907.
Lat. N: 33° 3'
Long. W: 35° 51'

	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	4000
5.51	495	500	500	500	500	500	1000
	187	171	152	129	108	100	4.2
	- 5.4	- 2.6	- 3.9	- 2.3	+ 1.9	- 2.8	- 6.8
	-0.73039	-0.41497	-0.59106	-0.36173	0.27875	-0.44716	-0.76349
	-0.68890						
	9.95151	0.27829	0.10020	0.33153	0.41451	0.24610	0.23084
	0.90477	1.8980	1.26593	2.1955	-2.5972	1.7624	1.7016
	0.49578	0.81756	0.64147	0.87080	0.95378	0.78597	0.7701
2.98.1	0.92.7	0.90.1	2.56.0	2.83.9	2.85.8	2.83.0	2.77.
17.43.6	2.46.640	2.46.255	2.45.647	2.45.317	2.45.006	2.45.179	2.44.2
	-0.07794	-0.03877	-0.01588	-0.03504	0.02889	-0.04027	-0.09
	-7.89982	-7.58771	-7.76938	-7.54407	7.46090	-7.63043	-7.954
	-8.39860	-8.40527	-8.41085	-8.41487	-8.41468	-8.41580	-8.724
	-0.2487	-0.2543	-0.2578	-0.2599	-0.2598	-0.2605	-0.53
0.0684	4.98197	4.95654	4.93079	4.90480	4.87882	4.85277	4.79
1612.	9.593.4	9.0478.	8.5268.	8.0316.	7.5652.	7.1248.	6.80
8.195	9.85708	9.83165	9.80590	9.77991	9.75393	9.72788	9.61
42.0	7.19.6	6.78.7	6.39.6	6.02.4	5.67.4	5.34.4	4.
	7.19.0	6.78.0	6.39.0	6.02.0	5.67.0	5.33.0	4.

4. Bigelow, Frank H. *Balloon Ascensions. Cordoba - Argentina 1911 - 1913. Europe and United States.*

1906-1911. Folio (352 x 215 mm), single leaves oversewn in sections onto sawn-in cords. 196 page manuscript in black and red ink and pencil, rectos only. Leaves numbered in blue crayon.

Contemporary quarter black skiver, black pebble-grain cloth, titles to spine gilt, marbled endpapers, graph paper leaves. Spine professionally relined and reattached to text block by Bainbridge Conservation, binding rubbed and worn, particularly along the spine, endpapers and blanks tanned, contents a little toned, a few contemporary ink blotches. Very good condition.

A substantial, 196-page manuscript of measurements obtained during meteorological balloon flights in South America, Europe, Africa, and the United States between 1906 and 1911 (the title gives a date range of 1911-1913, but there do not seem to be any entries after 1911).

The compiler of this manuscript, meteorologist and astronomer Frank H. Bigelow (1851-1924), grew up in Concord, Massachusetts and was educated at the Episcopal Theological School in nearby Cambridge. During the 1870s and 80s he served two stints as assistant astronomer at the Argentine National Observatory at Cordoba, where many of these measurements were made, and also worked as a professor of mathematics at Racine College, as assistant in the National Almanac Office in Washington D. C., and as a professor of meteorology at the National Weather Bureau.

Neatly written on graph paper, each entry in this manuscript is laid out as a grid with the columns headed by elevations. The rows are labelled with a variety of mathematical formula that often relate to each other as they descend the page, “ $T_1 - T_0$ ” followed by “ $\log T_1 - T_0$ ”, or “ T ” followed by “ $\log T$ ” then “ $\text{Log } T_1 - T_0$ ” and “ $\text{Log } (\text{Log } T_1 - T_0)$ ”. There are also rows where work is presumably checked (check) and various rows are added together (summ).

Unfortunately, we cannot locate a guide to the symbols used here, making it difficult to determine exactly what Bigelow was studying. Prose notes occasionally appear, however, and seem to indicate that his measurements were connected with heat and possibly solar activity. “Since z increases upwards the (-) sign indicates loss of heat energy from level to level outwards... The evidence is strongly against the theory that absorption is proportional to the density or path length...” “The assumed $(E_1 - E_0)$ solar near surface seems to require special modification because the p values are impossible...”.

As well as meteorology, Bigelow studied the solar corona, aurora, and terrestrial magnetism, and it may be in pursuit of these subjects that the present ascensions were made. It is also unclear whether Bigelow or a colleague actually went up in the balloons, or whether they were uncrewed weather balloons which had first been used in the late 1890s by the French meteorologist Léon Teisserenc de Bort. We suspect the former, as results are given for multiple elevations during each flight. Unusually, within the manuscript the flights are bound entirely out of date order, and it's unclear whether this was an accident or a way to highlight or connect certain results. This manuscript would benefit from attention by an informed cataloguer or scholar, in connection with similar materials.

£750



5. Bion, Nicolas. *Traité de la Construction et des Principaux Usages des Instruments de Mathématique. Avec les Figures Nécessaires pour l'Intelligence de ce Traité... Quatrième Édition.*

Paris: Charles-Antoine Jombert, 1752. Quarto. Contemporary mottled calf, spine elaborately gilt in compartments with floral tools, brown morocco label, marbled endpapers and edges. Engraved portrait and allegorical frontispieces and 37 plates of which 2 are folding, elaborate head and tailpieces and decorative initials, royal device to title. 19th-century library ticket and 20th-century bookseller's ticket of Malcolm Gardner to the front pastedown. Upper hinge cracked, lower hinge starting, some

scuffs to the boards, including a small worn spot on the upper board, front free endpaper a little loose, small area of dampstain affecting the top corner of the first half of the contents, short closed tear to final leaf of contents.

Fourth edition of this important and copiously illustrated work on mathematical instruments, originally published in 1709. An attractive, unsophisticated copy, the contents quite fresh. Nicolas Bion was one of France's leading instrument makers. “Through his astronomical instruments he sought to join theory to practice, for which he was accorded the title Engineer to the King” (Kenney, *Catalogue of the Rare Astronomical Books in the San Diego State University Library*, 17).

£950



AN 18TH-CENTURY GERMAN TRAVELER'S
VADE MECUM WITH VOLVELLES

6. [Feller, Joachim, Johann Habermann, & Gottfried Kirch]. *Unentbehrlicher Leit-Stern der Reisenden so Dieselben Richtig Leitet*. I. *Zur Mahren Gottesfurcht Durch D. Johann Habermanns Morgen und Ubend-Seegen, und Andere Gebethe und Lieder*. II. *Zu Ermüschter Gesundheit durch einen Turken Unterricht von Erhaltung Der-selben, und Berschreibung Heilsamer Hüffs-Mittel*. III. *Zu Richtiger Erfänntniß der Wege durch Gottfried Kirch, dem Etliche Ruppfer Bengefügt, in Melchen die Wege und Städte auf eine Ganß Neue Art Gezeiget Merden*. IV. *Zu Turken Rechnungen in Münß, Maaß, Ellen und Gemichr, zuch einen Jmmervährenden Calender*.

Leipzig: Christian Friedrich Geßner, [mid-18th century]. Duodecimo. Contemporary dark brown morocco with the initials C. E. D. and the date 1787 blocked in blind to the upper board along with floral tools, blind fillets, leather and brass clasps. The blind stamps on the cover appear to have been re-stamped, as the initials originally read G. T. D. and the date 1745, potentially changed for a new owner. Engraved frontispiece and 2 astronomical volvelles, 5 double-page mileage charts for travelling between cities, and a folding map of Holland and northern Germany. Perpetual calendar, finger counting diagram, and typographic charts within the text. Contemporary manuscript initials "EC" to front free endpaper, pen trials to verso of final volvelle. Small repaired area on the lower board where the morocco has pulled away, binding lightly rubbed with some old scuffs, contents toned and a little spotted with occasional small chips and short closed tears, small area of dampstain affecting the lower corners of the first 100 leaves, slight loss from the lunar volvelle not affecting operation, final mileage chart and folding map creased, short closed tear to map, rear free endpaper loose. A very good, unsophisticated copy.

A rare 18th century German traveler's vade mecum titled the "Expanded, Indispensable Guiding Star for Travelers" that contains religious, cultural, linguistic, medical, and navigational content, including two astronomical volvelles and a perpetual calendar. An unsophisticated copy in contemporary morocco with intact leather and brass clasps.

No book with this exact title appears in library or auction records, but we have been able to locate earlier works with similar titles in WorldCat: "Vermehrter unentbehrlicher dreyfacher Leit-Stern der Reisenden", published in Leipzig by G. Hessen in 1688 (University of Kansas) and "Unentbehrlicher dreyfacher Leit-Stern der Reisenden", attributed to the 17th-century professor Joachim Feller and published in Leipzig in 1724 (Dresden University). Heidelberg University also has a copy with the same title as the Dresden copy, published by Hesse in Leipzig in 1716, which contains the same frontispiece as is present here. Our copy is an undated (and potentially unrecorded) edition published by Christian Friedrich Gessner, who was active in Leipzig up to the early 1750s. The Austrian National Library has digitised a very similar copy published by Gessner and titled "Unentbehrlicher dreyfacher Leit-Stern der Reisenden" — it contains the same frontispiece and cites Feller as the author, but is undated. We suspect that our edition was published in the early 1740s, based on the dates Gessner was active and the original blind stamped date on the upper board of 1745. It seems that all editions of this text are rare, undoubtedly due to its ephemeral nature as a guidebook and the stresses of travel and regular use.

The contents of this volume were compiled to meet both the physical and spiritual requirements of a traveller in northern Europe. It begins with a chapter of prayers by the popular Lutheran theologian Johann Habermann (1560-1590), including prayers for different needs, times of day, celebrations, and religious festivals. The next chapter provides medical remedies for body parts such as “the nose”, “the mouth”, “the external parts”, and “the chest and lungs”. The ingredients are mainly spices and cordials but also, in one case, unicorn horn.

Chapter III is a short guidebook to various regions of Europe, primarily the Germanic states and Austria, but also the Low Countries, France, Spain, and Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Russia and “Asia”, “Africa” and “America”, the final three focusing on major trading regions such as India and the Barbary Coast. There are glossaries of common words in major European languages; a list of latitudes and longitudes of cities in Europe, north Africa, and the Middle East; a ten-page list of “the most famous hostels” organised by city; and even a suggested packing list.

The final chapter contains practical mathematical, navigational, and calendrical tools based partly on the works of astronomer Gottfried Kirch (1639-1710), the first Astronomer Royal in Berlin and the author of numerous popular almanacs and calendars. Included are two volvelles, one of which is for finding the phase of the moon. There are five mileage diagrams showing itineraries and distances from eleven central cities: Leipzig, Breslau, Prague, Vienna, Augsburg, Strausburg, Erfurt, Frankfurt, Paris, Hamburg, and Nuremberg, as well as a folding map of Holland and northern Germany. Following these are multiplication tables, monetary conversions, precious metal purity standards, and weights and measures. The final entry is the perpetual calendar with instructions for use, including a woodcut showing how to do part of the necessary calculations on the fingers and the relevant tables for use.

£1,850



7. [Fioravanti, Leonardo] Falloppio, Gabriele (attributed). *Secreti Diversi & Miracolosi. Racolti dal Falopia, & Approbati da altri Medici di Gran Fama. Novamente Ristampati, et à Commun Beneficio di Ciascuno, Distinti in Tre Libri...*

Venice: Alessandro Gardane [for Giacomo Leoncini], 1578. Small octavo (145 x 90 mm). Early-18th century vellum, paper covered spine with manuscript library label, blind fillets, red speckled edges. Publisher Giacomo Leoncini's woodcut device to title page and the verso of the final leaf, 5 woodcut initials. Some contemporary or near-contemporary pen marks and short notes in the margins, many partially trimmed, more significant 12-line manuscript

note to the recto of the final leaf, and pen trials, a partially illegible name, and a child's doodles to the verso of the same leaf. Vellum peeling a little from a corner of the upper board, some marks and spots to the vellum, minor area of insect damage to pastedowns and early and late leaves only slightly affecting the text, ink stain to K2 and adjacent leaves. Very good condition.

A rare early edition, likely the fifth in the original Italian, of a significant book of secrets first published in 1563 and attributed to the anatomist Gabriele Falloppio (1523-1562), though

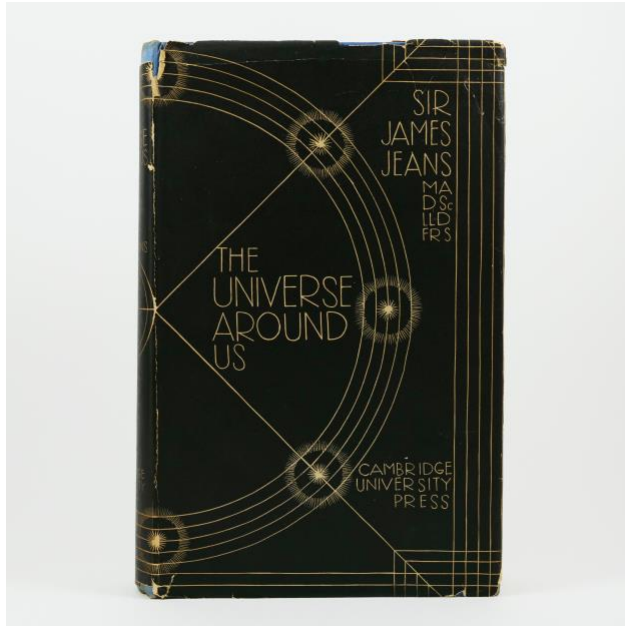
probably written by the iconoclastic physician Leonardo Fioravanti (1517- c. 1588). The first five editions were all printed in Venice, with the book given its lasting form by the editor of the 1565 second edition, Borgaruccio Borgarucci. Copies of the first five editions are well-represented institutionally but rare on the market, and only two other copies have appeared at auction in recent decades.

Books of secrets, compilations of natural and technical knowledge, were a popular medieval and early modern genre with roots stretching back to the Hellenistic period. As William Eamon, one of the foremost scholars of the subject, writes in *Science in the Secrets of Nature*, “Underlying these works was the assumption that nature was a repository of occult forces that might be manipulated, not by the magus’s cunning, but merely by the use of correct techniques. The utilitarian character of the books of secrets gave concrete substance to this claim. Unlike the recondite treatises on the philosophical foundations of magic, which barely touched base with the real world, the books of secrets were grounded upon a down-to-earth, experimental outlook: they did not affirm underlying principles but taught ‘how to.’ Hence they seemed to hold forth a real and accessible promise of power... What they revealed were recipes, formulas, and ‘experiments’ associated with one of the crafts or with medicine: for example, instructions for making quenching waters to harden iron and steel, recipes for mixing dyes and pigments, ‘empirical’ remedies, cooking recipes, and practical alchemical formulas such as a jeweler or tinsmith might use... By the eighteenth century such ‘secrets’ were techniques and nothing more. In the sixteenth century, however, the term was still densely packed with its ancient and medieval connotations: the association with esoteric wisdom, the domain of occult or forbidden knowledge, the artisan’s cunning... and the political power that attended knowledge of secrets” (Eamon, *Science and the Secrets of Nature*, pp. 4-5). This particular volume explores a wide range of secrets, the first chapter covering medicine, the second wines and spirits, and the third alchemical and metallurgical recipes, including producing gold and silver from lead; working with precious metals, iron, and copper; producing cosmetics (“red for women’s faces”); and also includes more unusual recipes such as how to carve letters into marble without iron and how to make an inextinguishable candle.

Books of secrets were often spuriously attributed to famous doctors, philosophers, and occult figures as a marketing strategy. When *Secreti Diversi et Miraculosi* was first published in 1563 its Venetian printer Marco di Maria explained that the compilation had “fallen into his hands” after the great anatomist’s death, and that the contents were the results of Falloppio’s own successful experiments. However, Eamon cautiously attributes the text to Leonardo Fioravanti. “Indeed, the work praises the Bolognese surgeon so effusively that it reads like an extended advertisement for Fioravanti’s books” (Eamon, pp. 166-167). Fioravanti’s “marvellous” ability to cure syphilis, his treatments for wounds and leprosy, and his most recent books are all promoted. In 1563 Fioravanti was still a young man establishing himself, hence the need for promotion. But he eventually became well-known, an outspoken critic of contemporary medicine and “one of the wonders of the age” whose “skill as a surgeon and unorthodox medical practices made him the focus of a cultlike following” (Eamon p. 168).

USTC 828720, Welcome I, 2161; Thorndike VI, p. 218

£3,500



8. Jeans, James. *The Universe Around Us*.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1929. Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. 24 plates, illustrations and diagrams within the text. Long manuscript note quoting Seneca to the front blank. A few small spots to the cloth, light dampstain affecting the edge of the upper board, partial toning of the free endpapers, some faint toning of the contents. A very good copy in the rubbed, tanned, and price-clipped jacket with slight dampstain corresponding to that on the cloth, a chip from the head of the spine panel, and some smaller chips and short closed tears.

Second printing, in the rare Raymond McGrath-designed dust jacket.

Author James Jeans (1877-1946) was a respected Cambridge mathematician and astronomer, best known for his work on rotating, gravitational bodies, "a problem of fundamental importance that had already been tackled by some of the leading mathematicians" (ODNB), and the motions, structures, and life-cycles of stars and stellar clusters.

"In 1928 Jeans's academic work *Astronomy and Cosmogony* came to the attention of S. C. Roberts, the secretary of Cambridge University Press, who appreciated the general interest of its subject matter and the attraction of Jeans's writing style. He persuaded Jeans to write a popular account, *The Universe Around Us*, which was published by the press in 1929" (ODNB). Jeans's popularity as a writer "depended partly on his topic-new, thought provoking views of the universe-and partly on his style, which combined an authoritative knowledge of the subject with a vivid turn of phrase" (ODNB).

As Jeans describes it in the introduction, *The Universe Around Us* is "a brief account, written in simple language, of the methods and results of modern astronomical research, both observational and theoretical. Special attention has been given to problems of cosmology and evolution, and to the general structure of the universe."

The dust jacket designer, Raymond McGrath (1903-1977) was a printmaker, illustrator, architect, and interior designer whose first commission was the interior of the BBC's Broadcasting House in 1930. He later completed commissions for Imperial Airways and the War Artists' Advisory Committee, and spent the latter part of his career as Senior and the Principal Architect at the Office of Public Works in Dublin.

£150



IN THE JACKETS WITH THE POSTER 'MAN AS INDUSTRIAL PALACE'

9. Kahn, Fritz. *Das Leben des Menschen. Eine volkstümliche Anatomie, Biologie, Physiologie und Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen.*

Stuttgart: Kosmos, Gesellschaft der Naturfreunde, 1926, 27, 27, 29, & 31.

5 volumes, large octavo. Original blue half cloth, light blue cloth sides, titles to spine gilt and to front boards in blue, grey endpapers, top edges dyed blue. Illustrations throughout. The posters "Der Mensch als Industriepalast" and "Stammbaum des Menschen" are loosely inserted in volume

V, as issued. Two additional items are loosely inserted. In the pocket at the back of volume V is a twenty page offprint of three medical papers presented in 1929, and at the front an order form, and loosely inserted in volumes II and III are some ad leaflets. Contents toned as often. An exceptional set, the bindings fresh and bright. With the dust jackets which are tanned and a little rubbed, with some closed tears and chips particularly affecting volumes II and III. Volume II having a large chip from the lower panel and the head of the spine panel slightly affecting the title on the spine panel. Volume III having a closed tear across the middle of the spine panel and slightly affecting the upper panel, as well as some small chips at the edges.

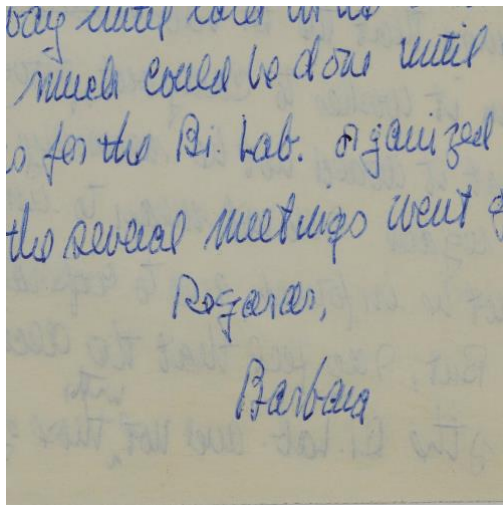
Fritz Kahn's modernist magnum opus, a rare set in the dust jackets with a fine example of the famous poster "Der Mensch als Industriepalast", as well as the poster "Stammbaum des Menschen" (Man's Family Tree), the eight page explanatory text accompanying the posters, the publisher's prospectus, and 3D glasses for viewing some of the illustrations. This is a mixed set as often, the fourth and fifth volumes being first printings, and the first three volumes being slightly later printings (volume I dated 1926 rather than 1922, volume II 1927 rather than 1924, and volume III 1927 rather than 1926). The dust jackets are extremely uncommon, and this is the first set we have handled that included them. As would be expected given the presence of the jackets, the publisher's binding are in exceptionally fresh condition, certainly the nicest we have ever seen.

Kahn, a German gynaecologist, was "arguably one of the most successful popular science writers internationally between 1920 and 1960" (Borck, "Communicating the Modern Body", *Canadian Journal of Communications*, Vol. 32, No. 3, p. 495). His heavily illustrated books combined science with the zeitgeist of Weimar Germany: new technologies, rapid industrialisation, and the Bauhaus and Dada movements.

Das Leben des Menschen was Kahn's greatest achievement, a copiously illustrated five-volume set on human anatomy and physiology which took nearly a decade to complete. "Prolonged by the inflation crisis of 1923 and the economic depression at the end of the 1920s, but also by the difficulties of containing the increasingly extensive material in the initially planned volumes, the book finally amounted to more than 1,600 pages, with the last of its fifty binders issued and distributed in 1931, a decade after the start of the project. More than a thousand illustrations were included in the five volumes, and almost 150 colour plates" (Borck, pp. 501-502).

Das Leben “fascinated laymen as well as scientists with its visual analogies and metaphors and their unusually expressive and contemporary design. To pique his reader’s curiosity for the sciences and anthropology, Kahn tried to be up-to-date in both content and form. The predominant and more conventional illustrations were created in the publisher’s design department, following Kahn’s instructions. For more complex images, Kahn commissioned freelance painters, architects, and graphic designers who implemented his ideas in their own styles. A famous example was the almost life-sized poster ‘Der Mensch als Industriepalast’ (Man as Industrial Palace) of 1926. This conceptual way of illustration became Kahn’s trademark and is now considered as a pioneer work of information design” (Debschitz, Fritz Kahn website).

£1,750



10. McClintock, Barbara. Autograph letter signed to bacteriologist Alfred Hershey discussing the future of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory.

Mexico City, June 14, 1959. 2 page autograph letter signed on a single leaf of Hotel Geneve stationery. Together with a carbon copy of the original letter from Hershey and a typed letter signed on Carnegie Institute letterhead forwarding both pieces of correspondence from Hershey to Dr. Caryl Haskins. All in fine condition.

A substantial manuscript letter from Nobel prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock (1902-1992) responding to fellow geneticist and Nobel laureate

Alfred Hershey’s concerns about the administration and leadership of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory. McClintock manuscripts and letters are rare. The only one we have located in auction records was sold as part of a lot of material by Nobel prize winners in 2005.

From the archive of Dr. Caryl Haskins, an entomologist who enjoyed a long and influential career as a civilian and military scientific administrator. He was a close friend of Vannevar Bush, with whom he worked at the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and was a member of the President’s Science Advisory Committee under Truman and Eisenhower. Haskins was president of the Carnegie Institution between 1956 and 1973, when this correspondence occurred.

Cold Spring Harbor was originally composed of two institutions, the Long Island Biological Association’s Biological Laboratory, founded in 1890, and the Carnegie Institution Department of Genetics, founded in 1904. The late 1950s and early 60s saw an extended reorganisation and eventual merger of the two labs, of which this exchange is an early part. McClintock and Hershey both worked at the Carnegie genetics laboratory under Haskins.

The earliest piece of correspondence here is a carbon copy of Hershey’s letter of June 9th, 1959 addressed to McClintock. He writes that he has spoken with Haskins regarding the direction the laboratory should take, and reports that Haskins believed there were two possibilities: “to curtail its activities or to enlarge them. He did not feel that the present arrangement [two separate labs with different funding sources] is stable or desirable, and was also aware of the danger that withdrawal of Carnegie support might lead to the eventual withdrawal of local support as well. He also stated that the logical field for development at the present time is molecular biology.”

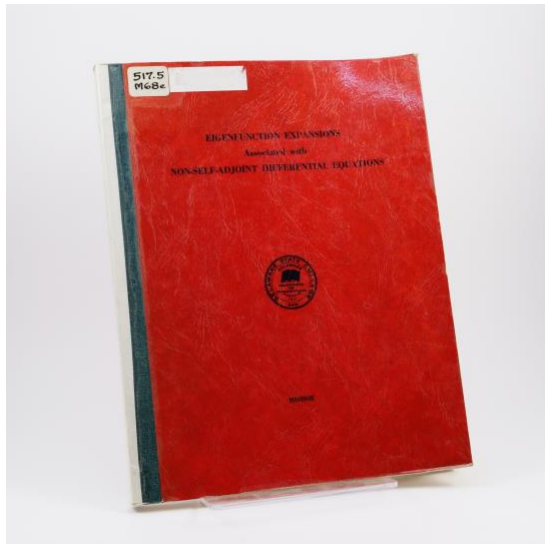
Hershey continues his letter by explaining that he would like input from current staff members, and suggests the following: “The central idea... is to develop a common scientific program in the general area of molecular biology and genetics for the two institutions, necessarily contingent on securing substantial financial backing for the Biological Laboratory. To pursue this idea at all it would be necessary first to decide on a suitable leader. The only person who has been suggested to me who has the necessary prestige and ability, and who might be available for the job, is Dr. Leo Szilard...”

That summer McClintock was in Mexico, where she had been studying maize, and she replies in detail on a sheet of Hotel Geneve letterhead on June 14th. “Dear Al, I found your two letters when I returned from Vera Cruz [sic] last Friday. I have given them much thought but it is difficult for me to make any statement that could be of much help to you as I am not certain that I fully understand just what you have in mind. I assume that you wish to suggest that Szilard be placed in charge of a fund raising program, for the Bi. Lab., along with organizing a program of research which the funds would support. It is my opinion that the B. Lab. should go ahead with any program it wishes to carry out, provided it is a good one, and that it would not be necessary to consider Carnegie in this regard. I do not mean to imply that Carnegie should not be informed, and to cooperate, should it be considered wise. But, I do feel that the decision rests with the Director of the Bi. Lab. and not with that of Carnegie. I really think that one good laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor would be better than two laboratories, each with its own President and Board of Directors. Carnegie could not support one really good laboratory. There, if one could be supported from other sources, I would be all for it. If Szilard is willing and able (and that I do not know), I would think it well that he get the program started — in its outline form in the immediate future. At this distance, it is hard for me to formulate a well-considered opinion. If there should be any pressing need for the staff to consider some pending decision, I would be able to return in a hurry. However, [Milislav] Demerec will be away until mid July, you will be leaving soon, I expect to be away until later in the summer. I doubt, therefore, that much could be done until fall, except to have plans for the Bi. Lab. organized in outline form. Hope the several meetings went off well, regards, Barbara.”

The final piece of correspondence is Hershey’s brief covering note, a typed letter signed forwarding both letters to Haskins on June 26th. He writes that the content is “more or less self-explanatory” and “you will note that Dr. McClintock’s reply is tentative, largely, I imagine, because she anticipates some of the practical obstacles standing in the way”.

Though Szilard would, in the end, not be tapped to lead, the two separate labs did merge in 1962, taking the new name Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory of Quantitative Biology, which was shortened in 1970. “A reduced number of CIW scientific investigators, including Nobel Laureates Alfred D. Hershey and Barbara McClintock, would remain with a skeletal staff and operate as the Genetics Research Unit until it closed in 1971” (“Carnegie Institution of Washington”, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Archives website.

£1,750



11. Mishoe, Luna I. *Eigenfunction Expansions Associated with Non-Self-Adjoint Differential Equations*.

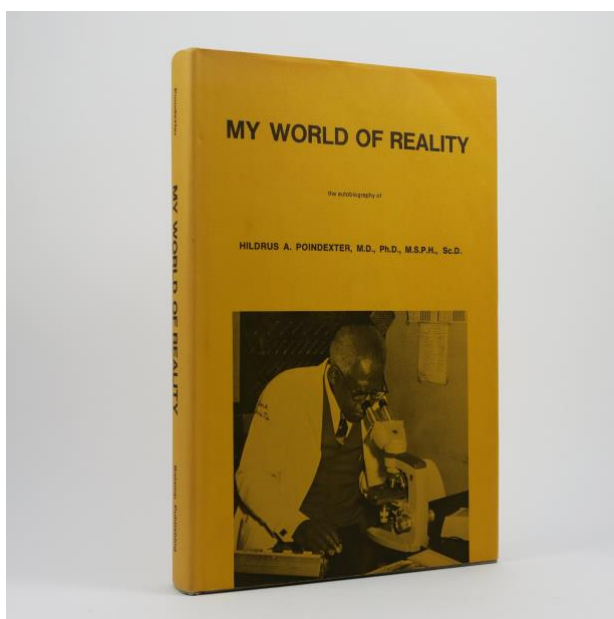
Dover, Delaware: Delaware State College, 1964. Perfect bound. 113-page mimeographed text. Plastic-coated red wrappers printed in black, white and dark green cloth backstrip. Library shelf number and barcode tickets to the upper wrapper, stamps of the “England Library” and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science to the title and edge of the text block, library pocket to inside rear wrapper, library number to verso of final leaf. Plastic coating lifting a little at the edges of the wrappers, lightly rubbed at the extremities, a couple of small scuffs to the lower wrapper. Excellent

condition.

First edition, first printing of this rare work by mathematician, college administrator, and Tuskegee airman Luna I. Mishoe (1917-1989).

Mishoe was born in South Carolina and worked his way through school, earning a master’s degree in mathematics and physics. In 1942 he joined the US Army Air Corps and “served through World War II as a photographic intelligence and communications officer in the 99th squadron... he left the service in 1946 to become a professor of mathematics and physics at Delaware State College in Dover, Delaware... a small Black college with fewer than 400 students and paltry state support” (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 232). Mishoe spent the rest of his career advocating for the college at the state level, convincing the hesitant governor and legislature to invest the funds that “expanded the college into one of the two biggest university systems in the state. Under his leadership, the student body increased more than five-fold and the college became an integrated institution” (Krapp, p.232). Mishoe also served on state educational committees and task forces, and he went back to school to earn a master’s degree in business administration from Wharton.

£350



12. Poindexter, Hildrus A. *My World of Reality (An Autobiography)*.

Detroit, MI: Balamp, 1973. Octavo. Original grey cloth, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. 5 illustrations from photographs within the text. Spine very slightly rolled. An excellent copy in the jacket which is a little faded along the spine panel with a couple of minor areas of creasing and rubbing.

First edition, first printing. Presentation copy inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “Mr. and Mrs. John L. Telford, you now have a most interesting world and many new problems, try to solve some of them. Hildrus A. Poindexter, July 20th,

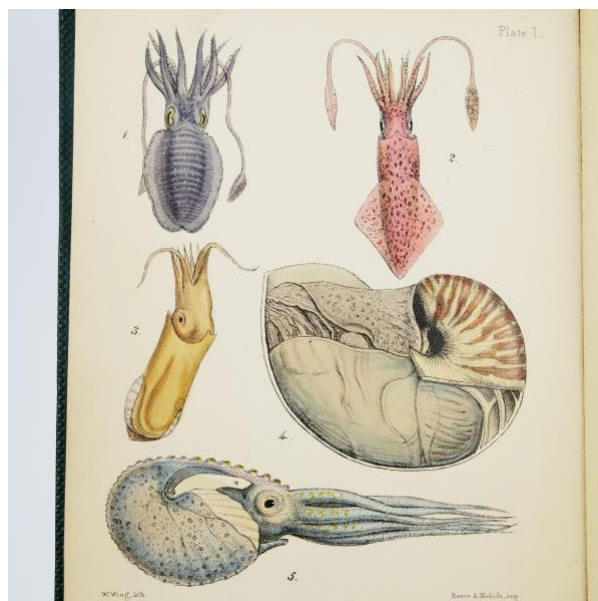
1980". The identity of the recipients is unclear. An exceptional copy, the boards and jacket bright and fresh.

Born near Memphis, Tennessee in 1901, Hildrus A. Poindexter (1901-1987) decided at the age of five that he would become a doctor. He worked his way through school, teaching himself Latin, Greek, and algebra. He specialised in tropical medicine and received his MD from Harvard in 1927, followed by his PhD in microbiology and immunology at Columbia in 1932.

Between 1931 and 1943 Poindexter taught bacteriology, preventative medicine, and public health at Howard University, then served for three years as a U.S. Army physician in the South Pacific, New Guinea, the Philippines, and occupied Japan. Later tours of duty took him to Liberia, Vietnam, Surinam, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Jamaica, and Sierra Leone. "In all of these assignments, he used his knowledge of tropical medicine in efforts to improve the poor health situation of the citizens of these countries" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 253).

"Poindexter's importance as a medical researcher lies in his careful scientific observations of the many tropical diseases he encountered in his foreign duty posts and the very extensive reports he wrote concerning his findings. He often suggested possible medications to eliminate or alleviate the diseases, which were sometimes based upon his own field experiments. These reports served as valuable raw data upon which other scientists and public health physicians could base their own research" (Krapp, p. 253).

£450



13. **Roberts, Mary. *A Popular History of the Mollusca; Comprising a Familiar Account of their Classification, Instincts, and Habits, and the Growth and Distinguishing Characters of Their Shells.***

London: Reeve and Benham, 1851.

Duodecimo. Original green bead-patterned cloth elaborately blocked in gilt and blind with the image of a marine snail to the upper board. Binder's ticket of Westley's & Co. of London. Hand-coloured frontispiece and 17 plates.

Near-contemporary gift inscription to the recto of the frontispiece, pencilled note to front free endpaper, mid-20th century ownership ink stamp to front free endpaper. Spine a little rolled, darkened area to upper board but otherwise cloth very fresh, gathering Q slightly

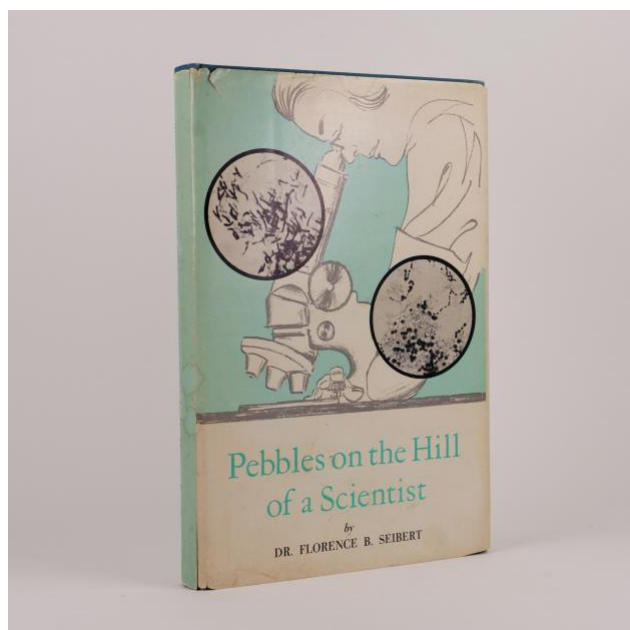
loose, half of gatherings U, X, and 2B unopened. An excellent copy.

First edition and a very attractive copy of this uncommon work by botanist and popular science author Mary Roberts (1788-1864). Beautifully illustrated with 18 hand-coloured plates. This copy from the library of a woman, Annie G. Bartlett, to whom it was presented by her uncle John Bartlett in 1861.

Roberts was the granddaughter of Quaker botanist Thomas Lawson, the "father of Lakeland botany" and a correspondent of John Ray and John Wilson. "Although Roberts would not have known her grandfather, his reputation may have sparked her interest in botany. Her brother,

Oade, contributed to a botanical work as well” (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1108).

Robert’s most famous book, published in 1831, was her account of the rural Gloucestershire of her childhood, *The Annals of My Village*. “Each chapter describes a month of the year, providing valuable insights into both the natural history and daily rural life around the turn of the nineteenth century” (ODNB). Others included *Select Female Biography* (1821), “which attempted to catch ‘some of the brightest rays of moral and intellectual excellence’. Two works in natural history followed shortly thereafter—*The Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom Displayed* (1822) and *The Conchologist’s Companion* (1824)” (ODNB). From the early 1830s most of her books, “lacked the freshness of *Annals of my Village*. They relied largely on the observations of others, or on museum specimens or menagerie exhibits. They often sought to demonstrate the attributes of God through the natural world he created” (ODNB). £650



14. **Seibert, Florence B. *Pebbles on the Hill of a Scientist*.**

St. Petersburg, FL: for the author by St. Petersburg Printing Company, 1968.

Octavo. Original turquoise cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt. With the dust jacket. 12 pages of integral illustrations from photographs. Spine rolled, cloth very lightly rubbed at the tips, some spots on the top edge not affecting the contents. An excellent copy in the jacket that is a little rubbed, toned, and marked, with some nicks and short splits.

First and only edition of this autobiography of the biochemist who was the first to produce purified tuberculin for use in studying and treating tuberculosis.

Presentation copy inscribed by the author to a prominent nursing administrator on the front free endpaper, “To Anna Wolf and Eleanor Stewart, esteemed friends, Florence B. Seibert”. And with a photo of the author tipped-in with tape on the front pastedown, inscribed on the verso in pencil “Dr. Florence B. Seibert ‘73, friend who researched on all forms of cancer”.

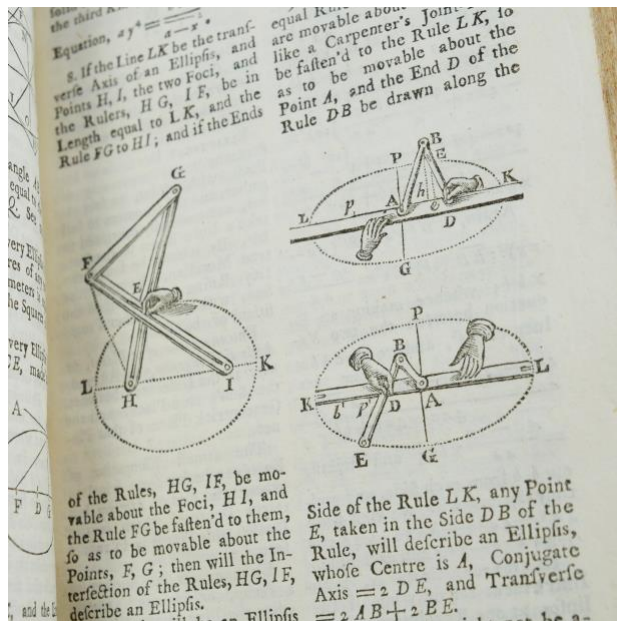
Biochemist Florence Seibert (1897-1991) was a productive and highly regarded scientist who worked in a number of areas and received numerous awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship.

As a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Chicago during the early 1920s she made her first breakthrough, “a method of eliminating bacterial contamination that was known to occur during the creation of solutions meant for vaccinations and injections. Patients could experience sudden fevers or illness during or after an injection or intravenous treatment. Such afflictions, Seibert discovered, were most often caused by bacterial contamination of the distilled water used to make the solutions. She was able to eliminate this contamination using a special apparatus and procedure she created for this purpose. This would be a great boon later not only for administering drugs but also for making blood transfusions safer during surgery” (Lemelson-MIT biography).

But Seibert's most significant work was on tuberculosis, particularly her improvements to Robert Koch's skin test for the infection. "Koch's method was notoriously inaccurate, for the evaporated solution used in the test contained numerous impurities. Even people with a serious case of tuberculosis sometimes failed to get a positive test. Seibert worked for ten years on methods of isolating pure tuberculin by filtration, by using a guncotton membrane of a specific thickness. The result was a creamy white powder which was the purified protein from the tuberculosis bacillus, known as PPD. Never patenting the process (which would have made her rich), she furnished the National Tuberculosis Association with a large quantity of pure tuberculin" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1173).

It's likely that one of the recipients of this copy was the prominent nursing instructor and educational administrator Anna Dryden Wolf (1890-1985), who served as director of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing. She and Seibert probably met during the late 1920s when Wolf was on the faculty of the University of Chicago. In addition to laying the groundwork for the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, "[Wolf] played a leadership role in numerous nursing professional organizations, such as the American Red Cross, Florence Nightingale International Foundation, National League of Nursing Education, and National Nursing Council. She also served as an advisor to government agencies such as the US Public Health Service, Veterans Affairs, and War Manpower Commission" (Johns Hopkins Medical Archives, Wolf papers finding aid).

£250



15. Stone, E[dmund]. *A New Mathematical Dictionary: Wherein is Contain'd, not only the Explanation of the Bare Terms, but likewise an History, of the Rise, Progress, State, Properties, &c. of Things, both in Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, so far as it comes under a Mathematical Consideration.*

London: J. Senex, W. and J. Innys, J. Osborn, T. Longman, and T. Woodward, 1726.

Octavo. Contemporary panelled calf with decorative roll and elaborate cornerpieces, red morocco label, red speckled edges.

Engraved headpiece and decorative initial.

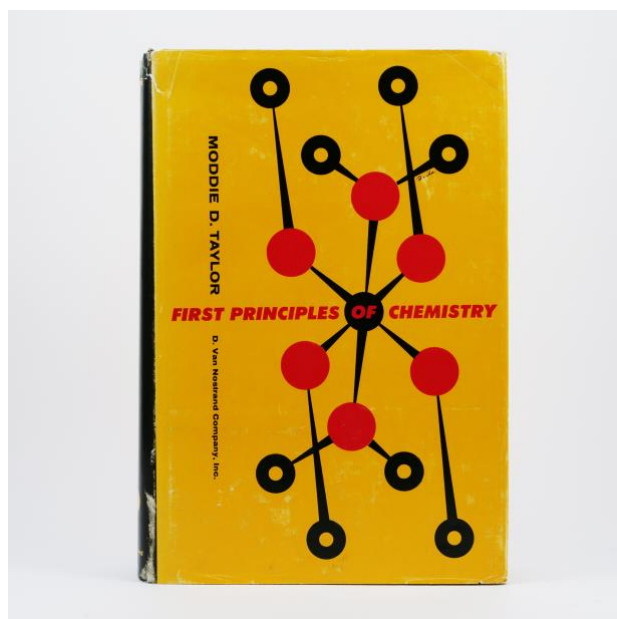
Diagrams within the text. Errata leaf

followed by 4 page publisher's ads at rear.

Contemporary ownership signature of James Rigg to the front free endpaper. Bookplates of James Rigg of Downfield and Nether Tarvit, the Turner Collection at the University of Keele, and Erwin Tomash. Boards rubbed and scuffed, some loss from the head of the spine. Contents fresh.

First edition of this rare mathematical dictionary used as a source by Samuel Johnson in compiling his *Dictionary of the English Language*. Only one other copy of the first edition appears in auction records from the past two decades: the Macclesfield copy at Sotheby's in 2005. This copy from the library of engineer and book collector Erwin Tomash, with his bookplate.

Author Edmund Stone (1695?-1768) was a self-taught mathematician, the son of the gardener to John Campbell, Second Duke of Argyll, who sponsored his academic work. Stone's primary contributions were in translating mathematical works, including "a treatise on mathematical instruments by Nicolas Bion, one on perspective by 'sGravesande, one on the theory and working of ships by Henri Pitot, and the two great treatises by L'Hospital, one on conic sections, the other his *Analyse des infiniment petits* (Paris, 1696) which was the standard textbook on Leibniz's differential calculus" (ODNB). Stone's editorial work included "a revised translation in 1726 from David Gregory's original, *Elements of Physical and Geometrical Astronomy* (1702), and a translation from Latin of Isaac Barrow's *Lectiones geometricae* (1674) of 1735. His *New Mathematical Dictionary* (1726) was a shorter and less expensive alternative to John Harris's *Lexicon technicum* (1704-10) and updated a similar work by Joseph Raphson published in 1702" (ODNB). £950



16. Taylor, Moddie D. *First Principles of Chemistry. Illustrations by Wilma Riley.*

Princeton, NJ: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1960. Octavo. Original olive cloth blocked in red and black with a design of a molecule on the upper board, periodic table and atomic weights charts on endpapers. With the dust jacket. 5 double-sided and 4 single-sided plates. Ownership signature crossed out with black ink on the front free endpaper. The cloth very fresh save for light rubbing along the extremities. An excellent copy in the lightly rubbed jacket with some tiny nicks at the edges.

Second printing, published six months after the first. An unusually lovely, fresh copy of

this chemistry textbook by one of only fifteen Black research scientists to work on the Manhattan Project.

Author Moddie Taylor (1912-1976) "gained distinction early in his career as an associate chemist on the Manhattan Project", studying "rare earth metals (elements which are the products of oxidized metals and which have special properties and important industrial uses); his chemical contributions to the nation's atomic energy research earned him a Certificate of Merit from the Secretary of War. After the war, he returned to Lincoln University until 1948 when he joined Howard University as an associate professor of chemistry, becoming full professor in 1959 and head of the chemistry department in 1969. In 1960, Taylor's *First principles of Chemistry* was published; also in that year he was selected by the Manufacturing Chemists Association as one of the nation's top six college teachers" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 294). £150



CAMP SHERMAN RED CROSS WORLD WAR UNIT.
 Front.—L. to R., Aileen Cole, Susan Boulding, Lillian Spears, Jeanette Minnis, Sophia Hill.
 Center.—L. to R., Marion Brown, Jeannette West.
 Top.—L. to R., Clara Rollins, Lillian Ball.

17. Thoms, Adah B. *Pathfinders. A History of the Progress of Colored Graduate Nurses. With Biographies of Many Prominent Nurses (Illustrated).*

New York: Kay Printing House for the author, 1929. Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt. Frontispiece and 14 photographic plates of which 12 are double-sided. Ownership signature to the front pastedown, gift inscription to the frontispiece. Cloth worn at the corners and ends of spine, a couple of faint marks to the cloth, spine titles dulled. An excellent copy, the contents fresh.

First and only edition of this important early source on African American nurses. With the ownership signature of Aileen Cole

Stewart, one of the nurses featured in the text.

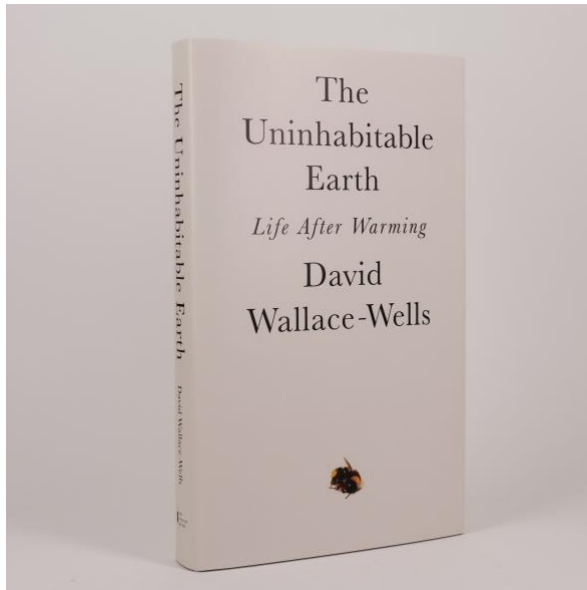
Author Adah Thoms (1863-1943) started her career as a nurse in her thirties, moving from Virginia to New York for her education and eventually becoming assistant director of the School of Nursing of the Lincoln Hospital and Home in Brooklyn, where she helped institute the teaching of public health. Thoms was a founder of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, sponsoring its first meeting at the Lincoln Hospital, and later serving as treasurer and president. “She also attended the International Nursing Council in Cologne, Germany, where, with three other Black delegates, she urged the admission of black nurses from Africa, South America, and the Caribbean” (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1286). After retiring in 1923 Thoms continued advocating for Black nurses in the American Nurses Association and National Organization for Public Health, which led to their incorporation of her organization.

The previous owner of this volume, Aileen Cole Stewart, was one of eighteen Black nurses enrolled in the Army Nurse Corps in 1918, and she appears in a group photos with her colleagues at page 160. As this chapter explains, “During World War I, Thoms fought hard, as president of the National Association of Coloured Graduate Nurses, to gain the admission of black nurses into the American Red Cross. Although the head of the Red Cross agreed, this was vetoed by the Surgeon General of the United States. By 1917, one African-American nurse was enrolled in the Red Cross but given no assignment. By 1918, the great influenza epidemic made the use of all available nurses urgent, and eighteen black nurses were enrolled in the Army Nurse Corps, where, although they treated sick soldiers of all backgrounds, they themselves lived in segregated quarters” (Ogilvie p. 1286).

“Little is known about Aileen Cole Stewart’s early life, but she did write about her experiences as a young nurse in training. She attended the Freedmen’s Hospital Training School in Washington, DC and studied at the hospital’s training center at Howard University Medical School. She participated in the three-year program for African American nurses to earn their diplomas.” When the great influenza increased demand for nurses, “Stewart and a few other Freedmen’s nurses were sent to areas where the railroad workers were dying quickly. The Red Cross sent Stewart to Putney, West Virginia with another nurse. Conditions for the railroad workers soon got worse, and Stewart was sent by herself to a small town called Cascade. She worked alone in

the mountains until she received a letter from the director of field nursing at the American Red Cross asking Stewart to serve. On December 1, 1918, Stewart began her service in the Army Nurse Corps, along with 17 other African American nurses. Half of the nurses went to Camp Sherman in Ohio, and half went to Camp Grant in Illinois. Stewart was stationed at Camp Sherman, where the African American nurses lived in segregated areas... Stewart continued her career in nursing as a New York public health nurse. She earned a degree in public health nursing from the University of Washington at the age of 68 and continued to volunteer with the Red Cross youth program until she died” (Alexander, “Aileen Cole Stewart”, National Women’s History Museum biography).

£500



18. Wallace-Wells, David. *The Uninhabitable Earth. Life After Warming*. New York: Tim Duggan Books, 2019. Octavo. Original grey boards, titles to spine in black, grey endpapers. With the dust jacket. A fine copy.

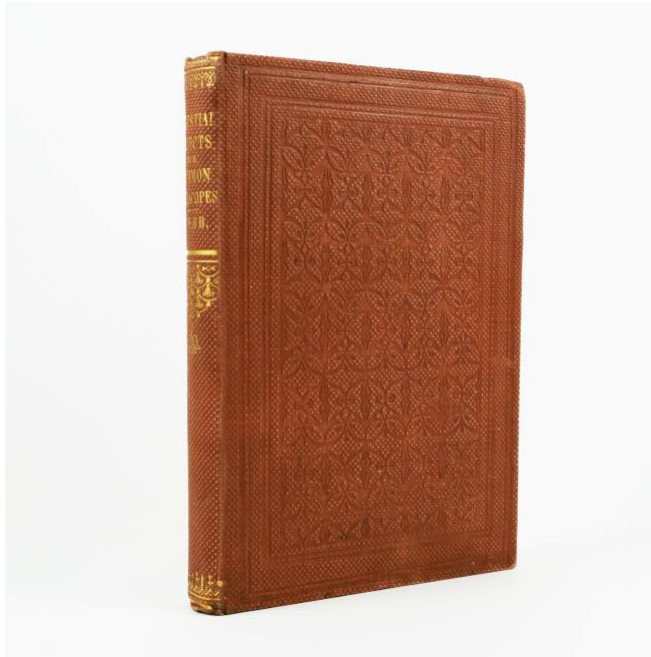
First edition, first printing. Signed by the author on the title page and dated “3/12/19”, the day that Wallace-Wells spoke at the Politics and Prose bookshop in Washington D. C.

The Uninhabitable Earth is one of the key popular science books of the climate change crisis. Expanded from a 2017 essay published in *New York Magazine*, its frightening predictions for the worst-case climate scenario made it an

international best-seller, achieving a level of public interest not seen since Al Gore’s *An Inconvenient Truth*.

The Uninhabitable Earth has received extensive critical praise, with novelist Amitav Gosh describing it as “gripping, terrifying, and furiously readable”, and *Slate* reviewer Susan Matthews comparing its potential impact to that of *Silent Spring*. It has also engendered controversy in the community of climate scientists, with leading researchers such as Michael Mann pointing out minor factual errors and arguing that its focus on extreme scenarios is more likely to lead to public despair and apathy than activism.

£250



19. **Webb, T. W. *Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes.***

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1859. Octavo. Original reddish-brown bead-grain cloth, titles to spine gilt, boards elaborately blocked in blind, dark red coated endpapers. Westleys & Co. binder's ticket to the rear pastedown. Bookseller's ticket of J. C. Hotten of Piccadilly to front pastedown. Engraved folding map frontispiece of the Moon. One gathering of the introduction and contents unopened. The cloth is fresh with just a little rubbing at the extremities and some small, faint marks. Two small abrasions to the front endpapers where they were adhered, a few very light spots to the preliminary matter and occasionally

to the contents. An excellent copy.

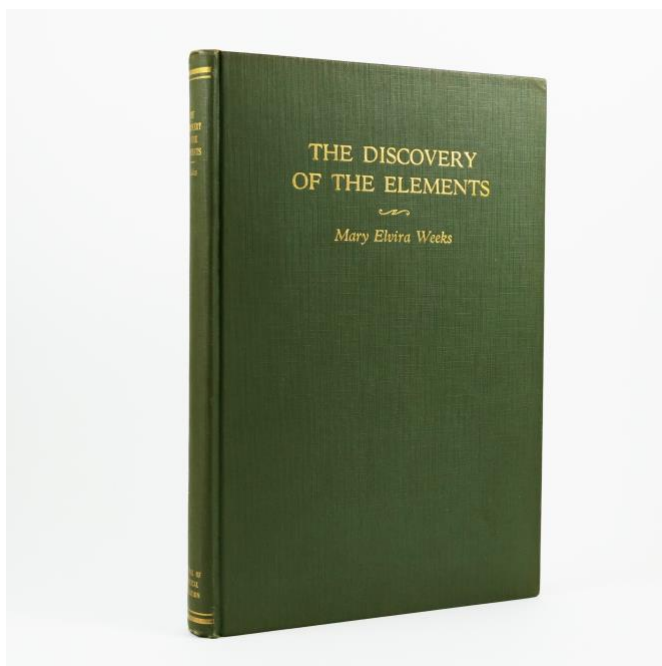
First edition, and a lovely copy, of the classic guide that served as the standard text for amateur astronomers into the 20th century.

The Reverend Thomas William Webb (1807-1885) spent much of his career as the Curate and Vicar of Hardwick in Herefordshire. A devoted servant of his parish, he was also a member of the Royal Astronomical Society and “considered an expert in optics and other fields of science, and took a keen interest in the flora and fauna of his native Hereford” (Moore, “The rev. Thomas William Webb”, *Journal of the British Astronomical Association*, vol. 85, pp. 426-429).

Webb's interest in astronomy dated to around 1825, and blossomed once he was appointed to Hardwick, where he acquired progressively larger reflectors and refractors to make a series of significant observations over the next thirty years. “Webb kept notes of his observations in four large notebooks, of which he filled four, his observations of stellar and nebulous objects alone totaling 3463. His earliest recorded manuscript observation was of Jupiter, on 1834 December 2. In the latter years of his life he worked on the observation of red stars for Birmingham's catalogue and discovered a considerable number of new ones, including the detection of the variability of S Orionis, on Christmas Day 1869” (Moore).

Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes was written to fill the need for a concise guide for amateurs, after Admiral William Henry Smyth's *Cycle of Celestial Objects* (1844) had become outdated and gone out of print. “It is indeed not wholly correct to speak of Webb's ‘Celestial Objects’ as an abridgement of Smyth's older, larger, and more expensive volume. It was this; but it was also a good deal more, for whilst it offered to the possessors of small telescopes convenient lists of objects deserving of their attention, it also supplied an enormous amount of original information connected with the sun, moon, and planets, and the use of telescopes. This information... represented the personal experience of an intensely industrious and persevering man working under great difficulties through lack of instrumental means” (Chambers, “The Rev. T. W. Webb”, *Nature*, vol. 32, no. 130, 1885).

£2,500



20. Weeks, Mary Elvira. *The Discovery of the Elements. Collected Reprints of a Series of Articles Published in the Journal of Chemical Education.*

Easton, PA: Mack Printing Co., 1933. Octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt. Illustrations throughout the text. Ownership signature and date "5/24/33" to the title. Short pencilled note listing six elements on the rear pastedown. very lightly rubbed at the extremities. An excellent, fresh copy.

First edition, first printing and a beautiful copy. *The Discovery of the Elements* is a classic in the history of chemistry, going through seven editions by 1968, but copies of the 1933 first edition are rare in

commerce, particularly in such nice condition.

Author Mary Elvira Weeks (1892 - ?) was a physical and analytical chemist at the University of Kansas. "She worked on the atmospheric oxidation of solutions of sodium sulfite in ultraviolet light, the role of hydrogen ion concentration in the precipitation of calcium and magnesium carbonates and the use of oxidation-reduction indicators in the determination of iron. She was also interested in the history of chemistry, particularly in the discovery of the elements" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1358).

This copy with the ownership signature of Dr. Charles B. Gates, head of the Chemistry Department of the Wisconsin State Teacher's College, Milwaukee, on the title.

£250