

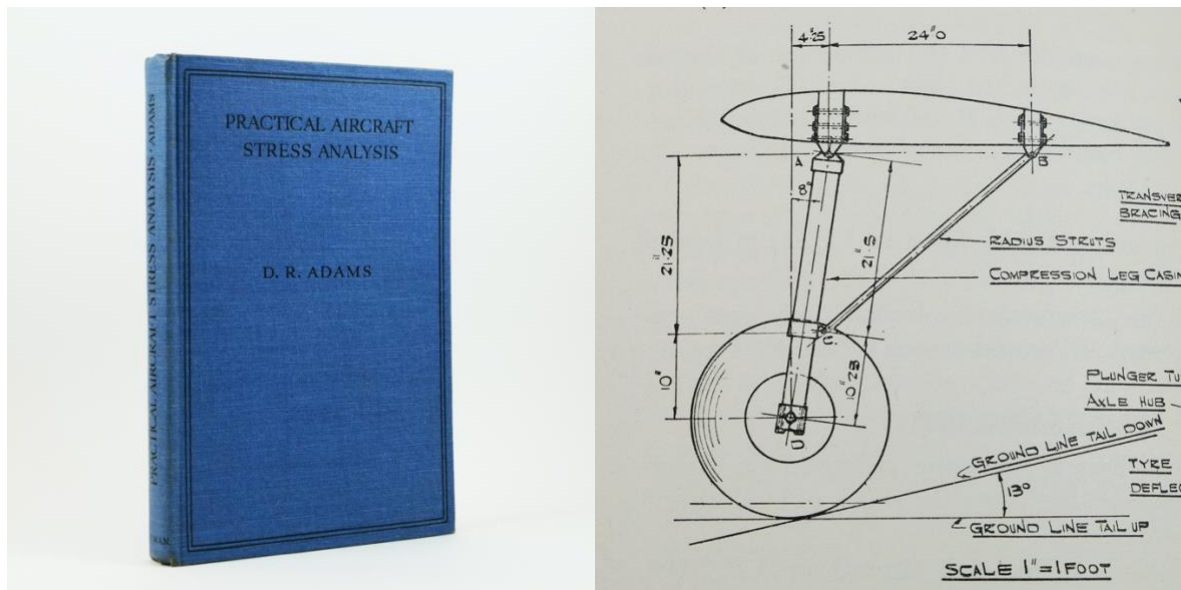
Alembic

RARE & BOOKS

CHELSEA BOOK FAIR

29-30 APRIL, 2022

STAND 47



1. **Adams, D. R. Practical Aircraft Stress Analysis.** London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1936.

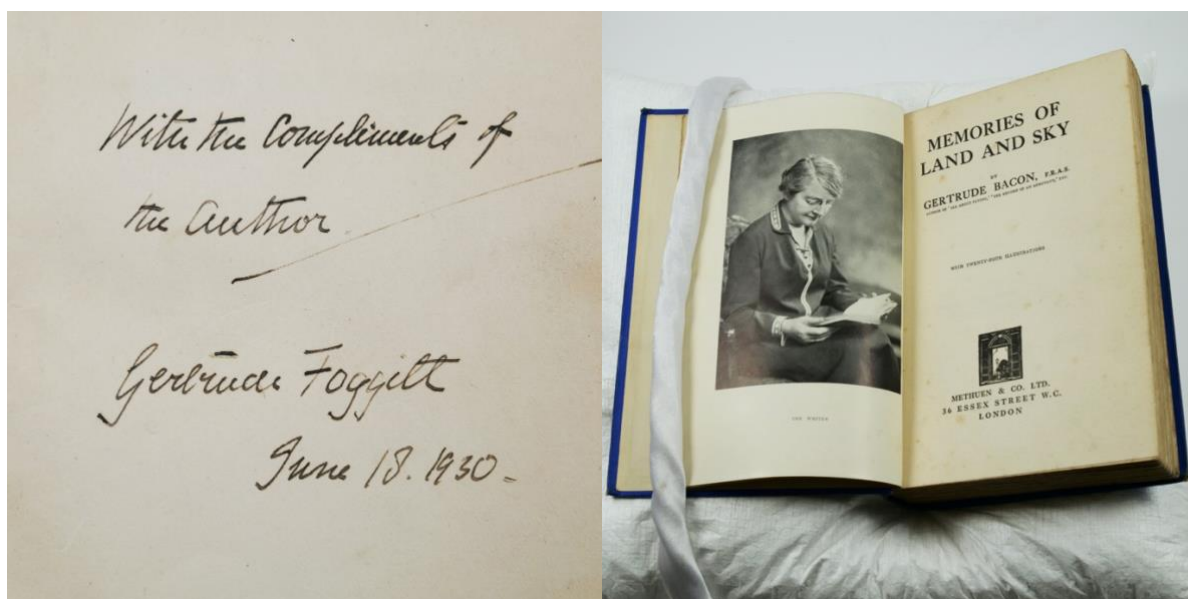
Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine and upper board in black. 3 folding charts, diagrams throughout the text. 4-page integral publisher's ads plus another 16-page set of ads. Spine rolled, a light spotting to the endpapers and edges of the text block but contents clean, a little creasing to the upper corners of pages 109 through 118, faint musty smell. A very good copy.

First edition, first impression of this uncommon book, written "with the object of providing a simple and practical study of the methods used in the stress analysis of aircraft components".

The text is based on lectures delivered by the author at the de Havilland Aeronautical Technical School, and "advanced knowledge of statics, mechanics and aerodynamics is not required"

(preface).

00726 **£150**



THE FIRST WOMAN TO RIDE IN A PLANE

2. **Bacon, Gertrude. *Memories of Land and Sky. With Twenty-Four Illustrations.***
 London: Methuen & Co. Ltd., 1928.

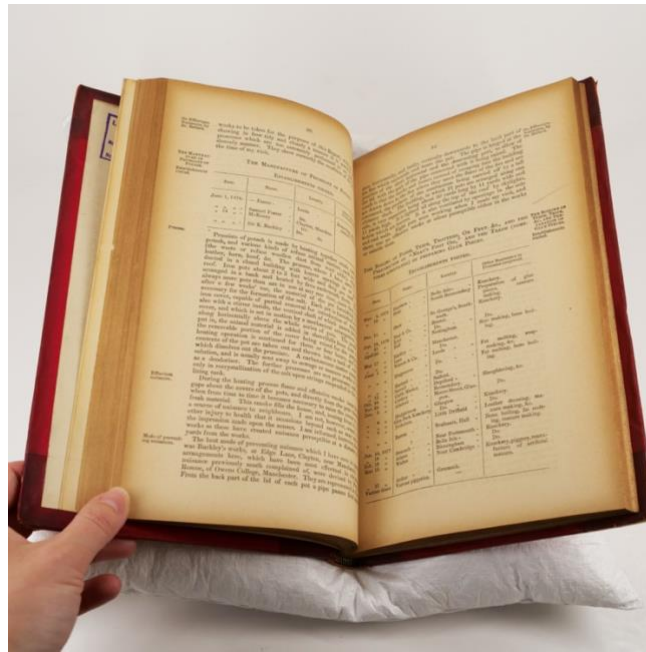
Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt and to upper board in blind. 8-page publisher's ads at rear. Portrait frontispiece and 15 plates from black and white photographs. Spine cocked, cloth rubbed at the extremities, occasional light spotting to contents. Very good condition.

First edition of the memoirs of the first Englishwoman to fly. Presentation copy inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, "With the compliments of the author, Gertrude Foggitt, June 18 1930".

Gertrude Bacon (1874-1949) was the daughter of the scientist and balloonist Rev. John Macenzie Bacon, and accompanied him on most of his expeditions.

"Bacon became fascinated by flying and as a journalist reported on the various airships and planes being built." In August 1904 she became the first woman to fly in an airship, being a passenger in the near-disastrous first flight of an 84-foot-long ship designed by Stanley Spencer. "From 22 to 29 August, 1909, the world's first aviation meeting was held at Rheims, France. Bacon was determined to go for a ride in one of the new machines. On the last day she was taken up in a Farman plane, squeezed between the radiator and the pilot. She described the takeoff: 'The motion was wonderfully smooth - smoother yet - and then - ! Suddenly there had come into it a new indescribable quality - a lift - a lightness - a life!' Thus she became the first Englishwoman to fly" (*International Women in Science: A Biographical Dictionary*, p. 15). Bacon flew on several other occasions and was the first ever hydroplane passenger at Lake Windermere in 1912. She became Gertrude Foggitt in 1929, when she married fellow botanist and chemist Thomas Jackson Foggitt.

00596 **£250**



EARLY RESEARCH ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

3. **Ballard, [Edward]. Report in Respect of The Enquiry as to Effluvium Nuisances Arising in Connection with Various Manufacturing and Other Branches of Industry.**

London: Knight & Co.; P. S. King; printed under the Superintendence of her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1882.

Tall quarto. Later red half skiver library binding, red cloth sides, five raised bands to spine, green label. 25 plates of which 14 are folding and 12 are chromolithographic. Shelf number in white on the spine, 20th-century library ink stamps to the front pastedown and front blank, older library stamp to the title, portion of the printed price on the title marked out in blue pencil (probably contemporary). Binding worn and marked, the skiver darkened, contents tanned, E2 folded back due to a manufacturing flaw making the corner too large, short closed tear to the title and a small number of others to contents, which are brittle. Good condition.

First and only edition of this rare and important report on the health effects of industrial sewage in London. WorldCat locates only eight institutional copies, and there are none in auction records.

Edward Ballard (1820-1897) was one of the generation of practitioners who professionalised the field of epidemiology following John Snow's work on cholera in the 1850s. He earned his MD at University College London in 1844, and spent some time in private practice before being appointed Islington's medical officer of health (MOH) in 1856, serving for fifteen years as "one of the most assiduous" and "most outspoken" members of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health. "During this time, Ballard honed and tweaked inductive epidemiological methods, providing a model for epidemiologists of his time... Ballard gave up life as an MOH in 1871; by then, he was known as 'among the foremost representatives of English sanitary knowledge and practice'" (Steere-Williams, "Edward Ballard the Practice of Epidemiology in the 19th-Century United Kingdom", *American Journal of Public Health*, November 2018).

At age fifty he joined the Medical Department of the Local Government Board and "spent the next—and last—20 years of his life working what he called 'out-of-doors' conducting outbreak investigations throughout Britain... From 1871, Ballard studied the etiology of cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and infantile diarrhoea. He investigated smallpox vaccination—

and revaccination—and a gamut of urban-industrial pollutants. He worked alongside many leaders in British public health” (Steere-Williams).

Prompted by a Parliamentary investigation by the Committee on Noxious Business, Ballard was tasked with conducting an extensive study of industrial waste. Beginning in 1875, he visited local industries throughout the UK, taking notes on the conditions of factories, the surrounding neighbourhoods, and the health of locals. He noted the immediate effects of noxious smells on those who encountered them, reporting the way that certain odours stuck tenaciously to his clothing after only a short exposure. But he was unable to find evidence that the waste and odours themselves were the cause of illness.

“This was a difficult position to be in... The difficulty was in making the case for sanitary reform: condemning filthy industrial factories while at the same time concluding that bad smells did not directly cause disease... Ballard was not blindsided by the potential long-term health-related effects of industry. Perhaps, he argued, the immediate effects of breathing noxious smells were localized to headache or vomiting, but the more serious health effects came months or years later. He could prove bodily discomfort, or temporary functional disturbance, but not the shortening of life. Ballard’s conclusions would not be validated until well after his lifetime, yet by the early 1880s he saw the path forward: scientific knowledge, money, and regulation” (Steere-Williams).

00484 £250

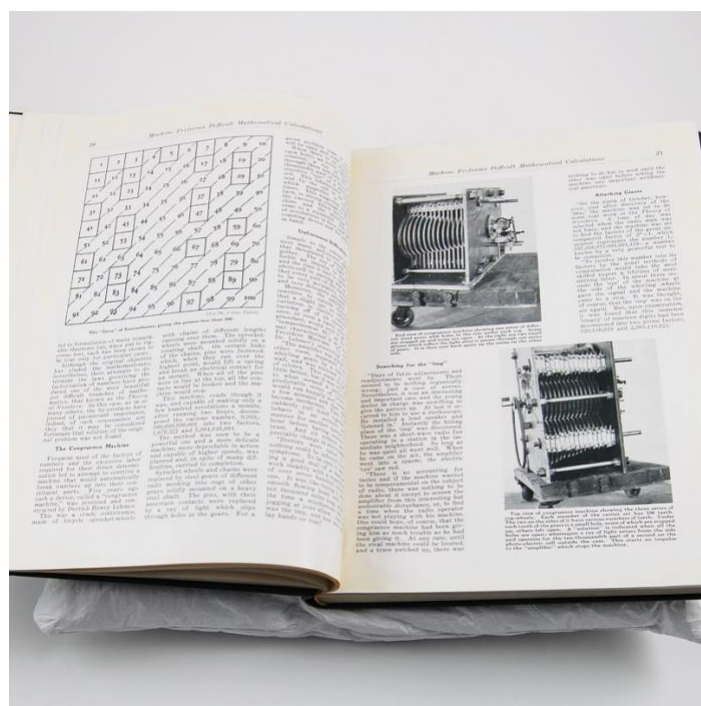


4. **Barthez, Paul-Joseph. Nouvelle Mécanique des Mouvements de l'Homme et des Animaux.** Carcassonne: Pierre Polere, 1798.

Quarto (258 x 195 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label, triple gilt fillets, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Small abrasion where an signature has been removed from the verso of the front free endpaper, a few tiny spots to the title and occasionally to the contents. Mild rubbing and scuffing of the binding. An excellent, unsophisticated copy.

First edition of this important work in the history of neurophysiology by the French physician Paul-Joseph Barthez (1734-1806), who “demonstrated through very intricate anatomical analysis that the simple hydraulic explanations offered by the iatrochemists (particularly Borelli) would never explain the delicate balance and control of muscles that are needed for such motions as walking and swimming” (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography* I, p. 479). An attractive copy in contemporary mottled calf.

00476 £450



5. (Benioff, Hugo) Lehmer, Derrick. "Machine Performs Difficult Mathematical Calculations" in **Carnegie Institution of Washington News Service Bulletin Staff Edition Volume III, Nos. 1-31**. Washington, DC: Carnegie Institution, 1935.

Tall quarto. Original green cloth, titles to upper board gilt. Illustrations throughout. Upper corner bumped, a little dampstain to tail of spine slightly affecting contents, minor rubbing at extremities, margins of contents toned. A very good copy.

First edition, staff issue, with the ownership inscription of seismologist Hugo Benioff.

The present volume collects three years of Carnegie Institution News Service Bulletins (1933-1935), including articles and scientific papers on a variety of subjects researched by Carnegie staff members around the world (this is a staff edition copy, as opposed to the press and school editions, which do not include the "Notes on Institution Affairs"). The key article in this volume is "Machine Performs Difficult Mathematical Calculations", an account of the "Congruence Machine" (now known as a Lehmer sieve) developed to determine prime numbers by University of California mathematician Derrick Norman Lehmer (1867-1938). Determining which numbers are prime is a key problem in mathematics, and Lehmer made his name in 1914 by completing the series of primes up to 10 million. The first Lehmer sieve was constructed by Lehmer and his son Derrick Henry in 1926, using bicycle chains and metal rods that closed an electrical circuit when a solution to a factorization problem was found. In 1932 they completed a more advanced device utilizing gears and light beams, which is detailed in the present article. Lehmer sieves were an important early type of mechanical calculator, and the basic concept is still used for mathematical sieves in modern software.

Owner Hugo Benioff was known for the innovative seismographs he developed, as well as his work charting the locations of deep earthquakes in the Pacific seabed. 00051 **£100**

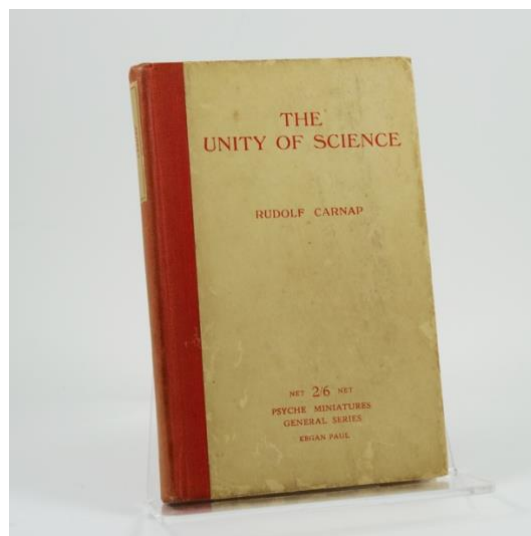


6. **Bion, Nicolas. Traité de la Construction et des Principaux Usages des Instruments de Mathématique. Avec les Figures Nécessaires pour l'Intelligence de ce Traité... Quatrième Édition.** Paris: Charles-Antoine Jombert, 1752.

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).

00539 **£950**



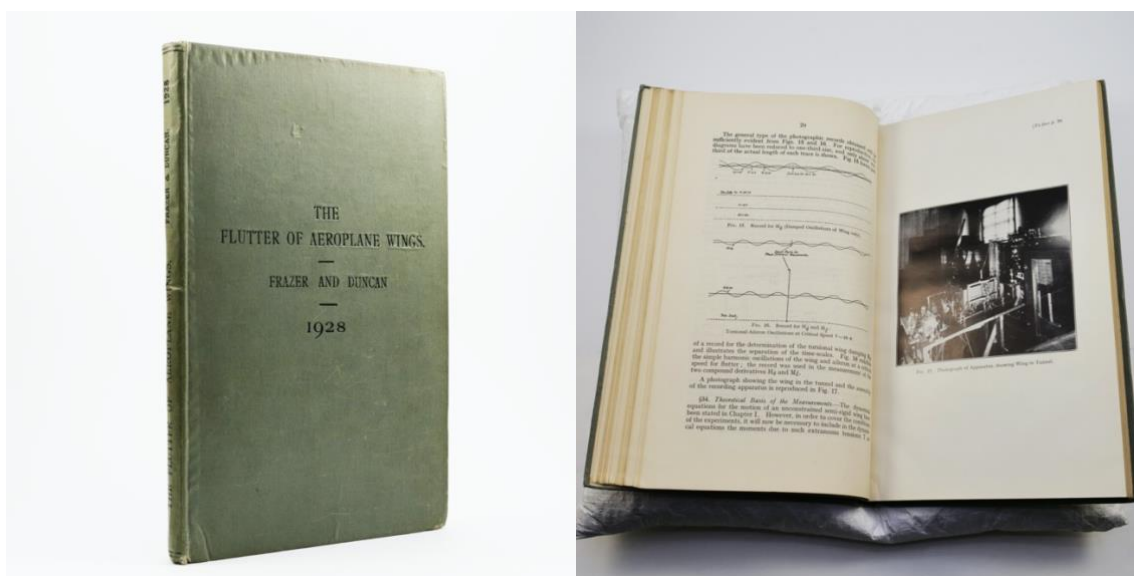
7. **Carnap, Rudolf. The Unity of Science. Translated with an Introduction by M. Black.** London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd., 1934.

Small octavo. Original white paper boards, red cloth backstrip, title to upper board in red, printed paper label to spine. Short pencilled note to the rear free endpaper. Binding a little rubbed and scratched, spine faded, corners slightly bumped, a little spotting to contents. A very good copy.

First English language edition, first impression. Originally published as “Die physikalische Sprache als Universalsprache der Wissenschaft” in the journal *Erkenntnis* in 1932.

“Rudolf Carnap (1891–1970) was one of the best-known philosophers of the twentieth century. Notorious as one of the founders, and perhaps the leading philosophical representative, of the movement known as logical positivism or logical empiricism, he was one of the originators of the new field of philosophy of science and later a leading contributor to semantics and inductive logic” (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Science*).

00571 £125



THE ‘FLUTTER BIBLE’

8. **Frazer, R. A & W. J. Duncan. The Flutter of Aeroplane Wings. Aeronautical Research Committee. Reports and Memoranda No. 1155. (Ae. 320.) August 1928.**

London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929.

Sextodecimo. Original grey cloth, titles to spine and upper board in black. 3 plates from photographs, 2 double-sided plates of charts, charts and figures throughout the text. Pencilled ownership initials to front free endpaper. Tail of spine and lower corner bumped, cloth a little rubbed and scuffed, contents faintly toned. A very good copy.

First edition of this key work on aeronautical engineering, widely known as “The Flutter Bible”. Scarce, with only 15 institutional copies recorded in WorldCat and one in auction records, at Dominic Winter in 2011.

The term “flutter” refers to sustained oscillations of the structures of planes that can damage or destroy them. The first documented case occurred in 1916, affecting the tail of a Handley Page O/400 bomber, and by the 1920s flutter was a major area of aeronautics research.

“At the NPL [National Physical Laboratory] work was initiated in 1925 by R. A. Frazer; he was joined in the following year by W. J. Duncan. Two years later, in August 1928, they published a

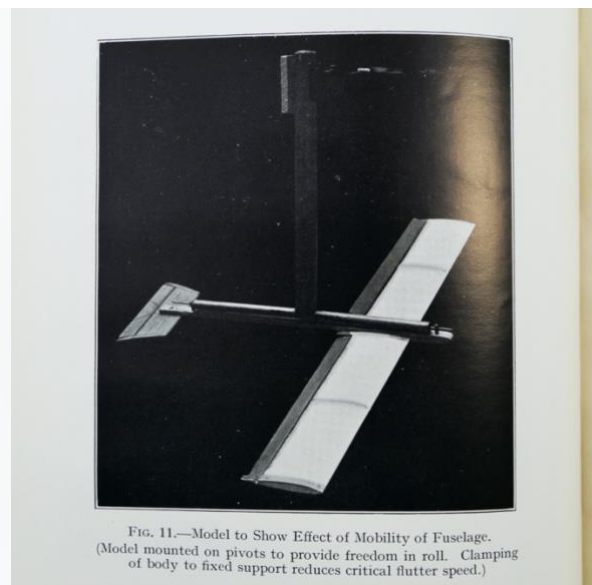
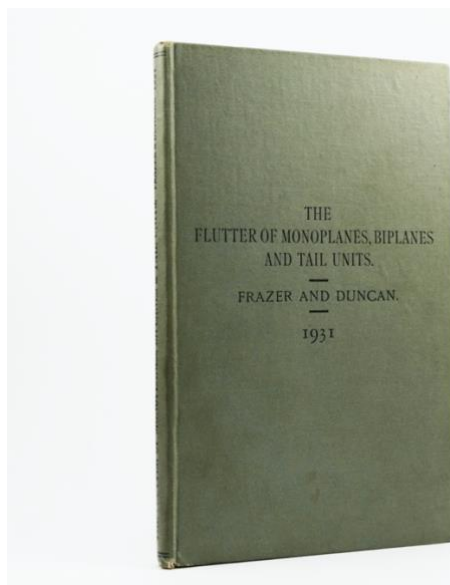
monograph, 'The Flutter of Aeroplane Wings', R&M 1155. This slim volume, of just over 200 pages, has been known ever since as 'The Flutter Bible', and understandably so... it is quite astonishing in its completeness. Frazer and Duncan solved the flutter problem, in all its essentials, laying down the principles on which flutter investigations have been based ever since." (Collar, "The First Fifty Years of Aeroelasticity", *Aerospace*, February 1978, pp. 14-15).

Frazer and Duncan's research programme "made use of simplified wind tunnel models to identify and study phenomena, gave well-considered, cautiously detailed design recommendations, and indicated broad programs required for measurement of aerodynamic derivatives. They introduced an important concept of 'semirigid modes' which greatly simplifies the theoretical analysis... In effect this concept enables the problem to be handled by ordinary differential equations rather than by much less tractable partial differential equations" (Garrick & Reed, "Historical Development of Aircraft Flutter", *Journal of Aircraft*, vol. 18, no. 11, Nov. 1981, pp. 900-901).

Bibliography of Vibration and Flutter of Aircraft Wings, US Works Progress Administration, 1937.

Bibliography of Aeronautics, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1930.

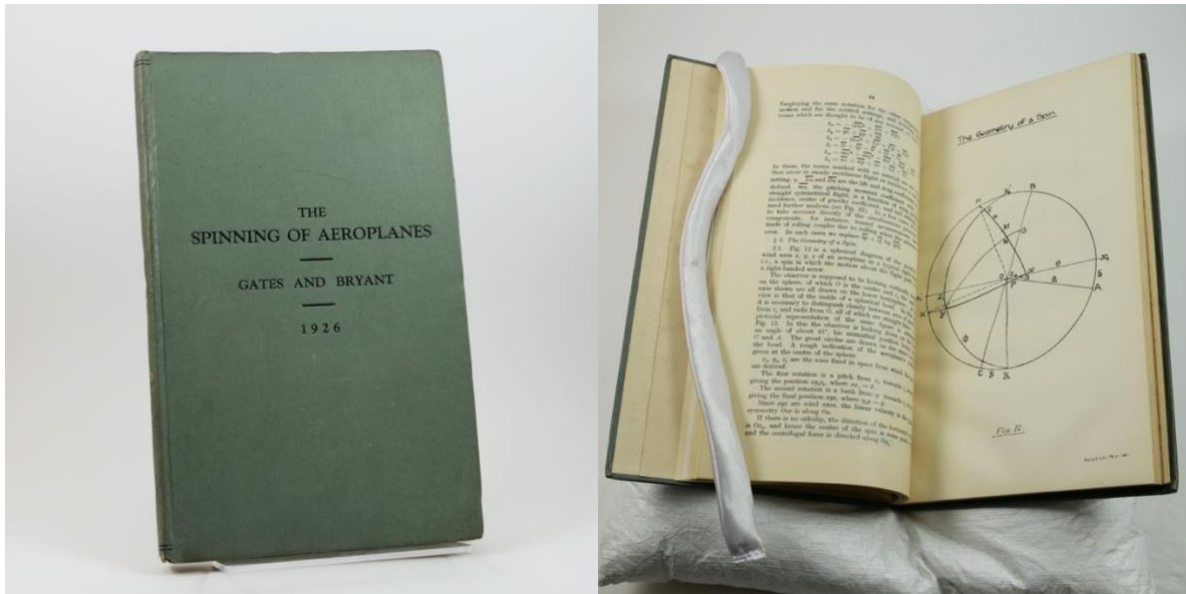
00459 £650



9. **Frazer, R. A. & W. J. Duncan. The Flutter of Monoplanes, Biplanes and Tail Units (A Sequel to R. & M. 1155). Aeronautical Research Committee Reports and Memoranda No. 1255 (Ae 404.) January 1931.** London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. *Sextodecimo. Original grey cloth, titles to spine and upper board in black. 8 plates of which 4 are double-sided. Slight rubbing at the extremities, contents faintly toned. An excellent, fresh copy.*

First edition of the sequel to *The Flutter of Aeroplane Wings* (1929), widely considered the "Bible of Flutter". Scarce; WorldCat locates only nine institutional copies of this sequel, and auction records include one copy sold at Dominic Winter in 2011.

00460 £550



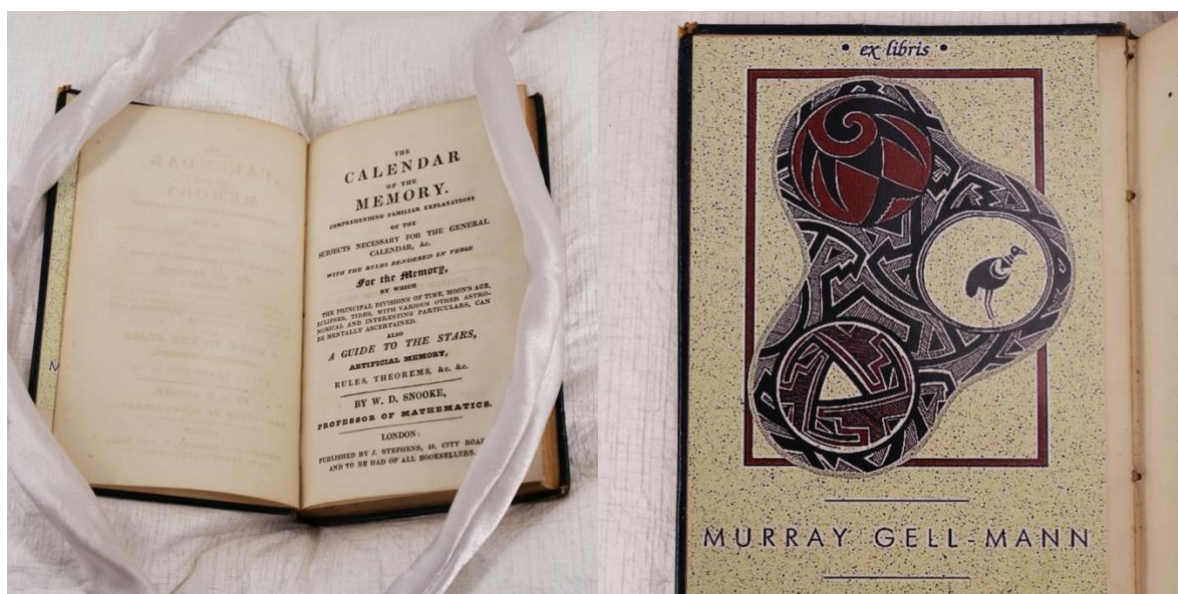
10. **Gates, S. B. & L. W. Bryant. The Spinning of Aeroplanes. Aeronautical Research Committee. Reports and Memoranda, No. 1001 (Ae. 242.) October 1926.** London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1927.

Octavo. Original grey cloth, titles to spine and upper board in black. 40 plates of which 27 are double-sided and 3 are folding. Spine and edges of boards bumped and a little rubbed, endpapers and edges of text block spotted, musty smell. Very good condition.

First edition, first impression of this important early work on spin in planes.

Early in the history of aviation, "Questions from readers of technical magazines had shown that there was a lively interest in spinning and spin recovery. But as early as 1920, an editorial article in *The Aeroplane* had stated that 'since pre-war days, very little has been publicly printed on the subject, though much has been learnt'... that was not strictly justified, though it would probably be correct that published material in the ARC R&Ms was too scattered and uncoordinated to be readily assimilated by designers and others in the industry. An authoritative summary of the various actions taken up to this point was certainly desirable. This could bring together advances in the modelling of the dynamics of the spin with the work with rotating balances, that had built up a new body of information on the aerodynamic moments that sustained the motion. This was to be provided in the form of R&M 1001 - 'The Spinning of Aeroplanes' - the most significant source within one cover up to this point in the account. A collaboration by S. B. Gates of RAE and L. W. Bryant of NPL, this R&M was published separately from those reproduced in the Annual Reports, in the form of a bound hardback volume of 130 pages in 11 chapters. The material was presented progressively at different levels of complexity, probably intended in part to make the subject more accessible to newcomers than it had been hitherto. Comprehensive coverage of the leading work on spinning that had gone before was accompanied by summaries of the views of the authors on the aerodynamic actions that were important for understanding the mechanisms at work. On the title page is the statement "This Monograph has been carefully criticised and endorsed by the Stability and Control Panel' (of the ARC)" (Brinkworth, "On the Early History of Spinning and Spin Research in the UK, Part I", *Journal of Aeronautical History*, paper no. 2014/03).

00728 £250



FROM THE LIBRARY OF MURRAY GELL-MANN

11. [Gell-Man, Murray] Snooke, W. D. **The Calendar of the Memory. Comprehending Familiar Explanations of the Subjects Necessary for the General Calendar, &c. With the Rules Rendered in Verse For the Memory, by which the Principal Divisions of Time, Moon's Age, Eclipses, Tides, with Various Other Astronomical and Interesting Particulars, Can be Mentally Ascertained. Also, a Guide to the Stars...** London: J. Stephens, [1828].

Duodecimo. Original dark blue skiver, spine gilt in compartments, title to upper board gilt. Bookplate of Murray Gell-Man. Contemporary or near-contemporary ownership signature to the front free endpaper. Boards a little rubbed and scuffed, particularly at the extremities, two abrasions of the fore-edge slightly nicking and creasing the margins, significant foxing affecting pages 37 through 71. A very good copy.

First and only edition of this rare guide to memorising timekeeping rules and astronomical tables, from the library of Nobel Prize-winning physicist Murray Gell-Mann (1929-2019), with his bookplate on the front pastedown. Only one copy of this book appears in auction records, sold at Dominic Winter in 2004, and WorldCat locates five institutional copies, at the British Library, St. Andrews, Cambridge, Glasgow, and the Open University.

Murray Gell-Mann was one of the founders of the standard model of physics, responsible for predicting the existence of both quarks and gluons. “To bring order to a plethora of recently discovered subatomic particles, in 1961 Gell-Mann proposed a set of rules based on symmetries in the fundamental forces of nature. The rules classified subatomic particles called hadrons into eight groups, a scheme he named the eightfold way in a reference to Buddhist philosophy. In 1964, he realized that such rules would naturally arise if the particles were composed of two, three or more fundamental particles, held together by the strong nuclear force... protons and neutrons, for example, would be made up of three of these more fundamental particles, which Gell-Man named quarks, inspired by a quote — “Three quarks for Muster Mark!” — from James Joyce’s 1939 novel *Finnegans Wake*” (*Nature* obituary, 28 May, 2019).

As is apparent from his esoteric naming conventions, Gell-Man was a polymath with extremely wide-ranging interests, foremost among them linguistics and archaeology. Novelist Cormac McCarthy described him as knowing “more things about more things than anyone I’ve ever met”. Gell-Mann “wanted to understand the ‘chain of relationships’ that connected the universal laws of physics to complex systems like economies and human cultures. He described these two

extremes of interest in his 1994 book, *The Quark and the Jaguar*, as ‘two aspects of nature...on the one hand, the underlying physical laws of matter and the universe, and on the other, the rich fabric of the world that we perceive directly and of which we are a part’” (Santa Fe Institute obituary, 24 May, 2019). These interests led him to found the Santa Fe Institute to collaborate with “economists, linguists, biologists, computer scientists, and with other physicists who shared his passion for finding fundamental principles in learning, evolving systems” (Santa Fe Institute obituary). It may have been Gell-Mann’s interest in linguistics or a related field that attracted him to this volume.

Little is known of the author of this work, W. D. Snooke, but he was apparently a professor of mathematics and was also responsible for a volume on the botany of the Isle of Wight and a selection of Psalms. *The Calendar of Memory* was well-reviewed by *Mechanic’s Magazine*, which reported that “we earnestly recommend this work to all who have ever experienced the benefit of the old verse beginning with ‘thirty days hath September’, which is much the same thing, we presume, as if we were to recommend it to every man, woman, and child, in the three kingdoms... Although the memorial verses form, of course, the peculiar feature of Mr. Snooke’s Calendar, they are far from being its only recommendation. The rules embodied in them, and the explanations by which they are accompanied, are distinguished by great simplicity, conciseness, and accuracy” (*Mechanic’s Magazine, Museum Register, Journal and Gazette*, no., 309, July 11, 1829, p. 352). 00496 £350



WITH THE LIBRARY STAMP OF THE CASTLE BROMWICH AIRCRAFT FACTORY

12. **Glauert, H. Wind Tunnel Interference on Wings, Bodies and Airscrews. Aeronautical Research Committee Reports and Memoranda No. 1566 (T.3434). September 1933.** London: His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1933.

Octavo. Original grey cloth, titles to spine and upper board in black. 11 double-sided plates. Ink stamp of the Castle Bromwich Aircraft Factory Technical Library. Boards rubbed, marked, and bumped with two knocks on the edge of the lower board, a little spotting to the endpapers, musty smell. Very good condition.

First edition, first impression of this significant work on the interference of wind tunnel walls during testing.

Author Hermann Glauert (1892-1934) was a prominent British aerodynamicist specialising in aerofoil and propeller theory. He served as the Principal Scientific Officer of the Royal Aircraft

Establishment, Farnborough and also wrote the important text *The Elements of Aerofoil and Airscrew Theory*, published in 1926.

This copy contains the library stamp of the Castle Bromwich Aircraft Factory, which was founded in 1936 as part of the Shadow Factory plan to quickly ramp up aircraft production in case of war. It became the largest and most successful plant of its type during the Second World War, being the largest Spitfire factory in the UK and also producing Lancaster bombers. Immediately after hostilities ended it was taken over by car body specialists Fisher & Ludlow, and is still in operation today, now manufacturing vehicles for Jaguar Land Rover. 00729 **£150**



DISCOVERING THE AGE OF THE EARTH

13. **Holmes, Arthur. *The Age of the Earth. Illustrated with Twenty Figures and Diagrams.*** New York & London: Harper & Brothers, 1913.

Octavo. Original red cloth, titles and elaborate orange tree design to the spine in gilt, geometric tree design to the upper board and publisher's roundel to the lower board in blind, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. Photographic frontispiece and 3 plates, 10 engravings within the text. Contents unopened. Spine tanned, cloth rubbed and lightly spotted, corners and edges bumped, endpapers, edges of text block and half title spotted. Very good condition.

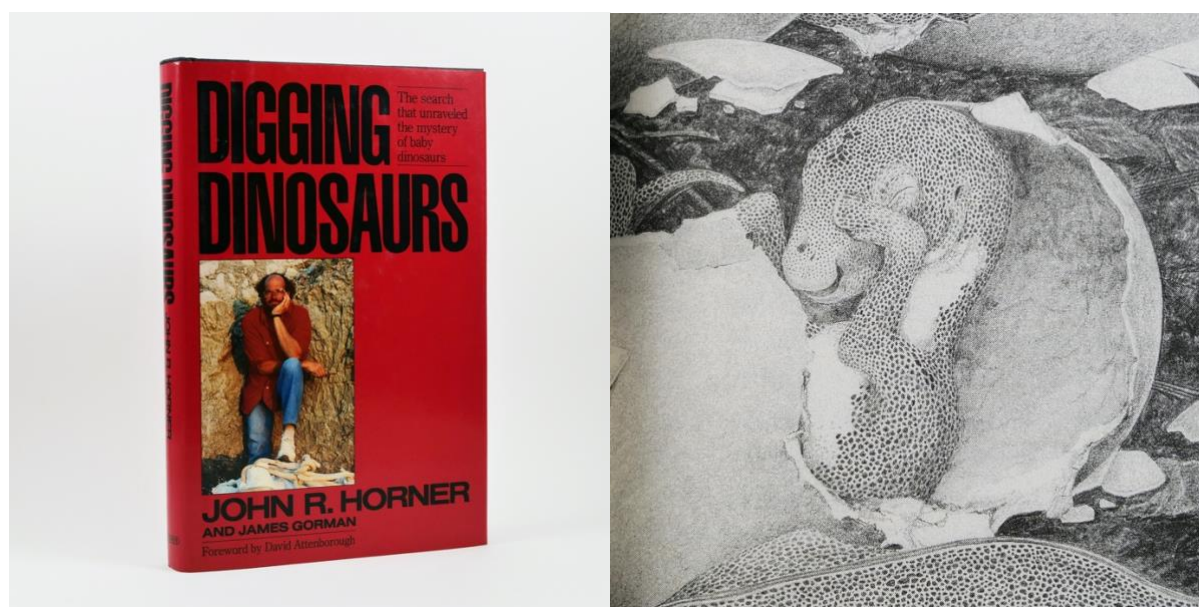
First edition, first printing of the celebrated work which significantly pushed back the estimated age of the Earth, by the “father of modern geochronology” Arthur Holmes (1890-1965).

Holmes was the leading authority on radiometric dating of the Earth's crust, having become interested in the topic as an undergraduate at Imperial College London. “During his final year as a student, in 1910, he pioneered the use of radiometric dating... It was this method which allowed scientists to discover the age of specimens which are many millions of years old, and eventually to attempt to discover the age of the Earth itself. Initially Holmes was reluctant to comment on this topic, but by 1913 he had published results in a book entitled ‘The Age of the Earth’ indicating that some of the oldest rocks identified were 1.6 billion years old” (Edinburgh Geological Society biography). Holmes continued to adjust his estimate of the Earth's age as new techniques were developed, and his final estimate of 3.5 billion years, published in 1947, was only superseded by Clair C. Patterson's correct estimate of 4.5 billion in 1953. *The Age of the Earth*, first published in 1913, would become a classic, republished in 1927 and 1937.

Holmes's other major contribution was his proposal of a mechanism for continental drift. He was an early supporter of Alfred Wegener's theory, which was deeply unpopular with the scientific establishment because there was not thought to be a force on Earth great enough to shift the continents. "However, Holmes's profound understanding of radioactivity—the amount of heat it generated and the enormous time it bestowed on geology for infinitely slow processes—coupled with his work on crustal differentiation, placed him in a unique position to formulate a mechanism for continental drift. In December 1927 he read a ground-breaking paper to the Edinburgh Geological Society, 'Radioactivity and Geology', which proposed that differential heating of the earth's interior, generated by the decay of radioactive elements, caused convection of the mantle (substratum as he called it), which could produce a force sufficient to drag continents sideways, allowing the substratum to rise up and take its place in the ocean floor" (ODNB).

Holmes was a beloved teacher and colleague, a man of "quiet charm and unfailing kindness". He received almost all of geology's most important awards, including the Murchison and Wollaston medals of the Geological Society of London, the Geological Society of America's Penrose Medal, and the "geologist's Nobel", the Vetlesen Award.

00722 £475



THE DISCOVERY OF DINOSAUR NESTS & EMBRYOS

14. **Horner, John [Jack] R. & James Gorman. *Digging Dinosaurs*. Illustrated by Donna Braginetz and Kris Ellingsen.** New York: Workman Publishing, 1988.

Octavo. Original black boards, black cloth backstrip, titles to spine gilt, red endpapers. With the dust jacket. 4 double-sided plates from colour photographs, black and white illustrations throughout the text. Spine rolled. An excellent copy in the fresh dust jacket.

First edition, first printing. A lovely copy of this important memoir of excavating Egg Mountain in Montana, one of the most productive fossil beds on earth and the location of both the first dinosaur embryos and the first nests of baby dinosaurs to be discovered.

John "Jack" Horner (1946 –) is one of the most recognisable of contemporary palaeontologists. The recipient of numerous awards, including a McArthur Fellowship, for his work on dinosaur reproduction, development, and physiology, he was also a staple of 1980s and 90s documentaries and served as a technical advisor for the Jurassic Park films, whose main character, Dr. Alan

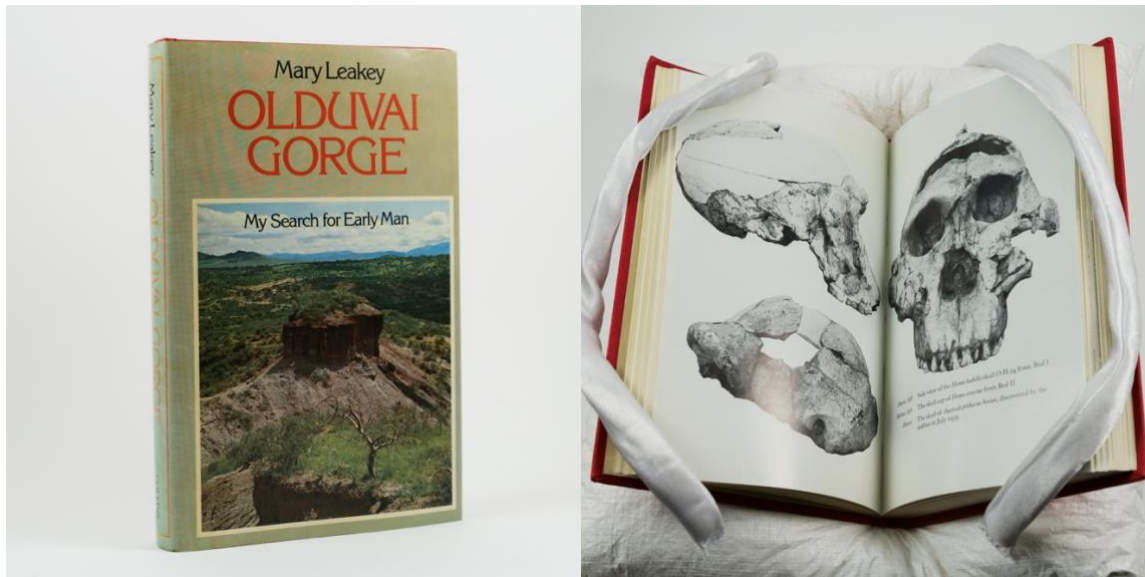
Grant, he partially inspired. Horner has come under scrutiny in recent years for having a romantic relationship with an undergraduate volunteer in his laboratory, resulting in his early retirement.

In 1977 Marion Brandvold, the owner of a mineral shop in Bynum, Montana, discovered fossils of juvenile dinosaurs and asked Horner to identify them when he happened to stop at the shop during a scouting trip the following year. At the time, only a handful of juvenile dinosaurs were known, and their absence in the geological record was a major problem for palaeontology.

Realising the fossils' significance, Horner immediately contacted his employers at Princeton (remarkably, he was then working as a preparator of other researcher's finds, and had not yet run a dig of his own) for permission to remain in Montana and begin excavating the site. Within a few days Horner, his colleague Bob Makela, and the Brandvolds had uncovered whole nests containing young duck-billed dinosaurs – a world first. The juveniles were clearly being cared for by their parents for an extended period, much like birds, and this discovery was the first evidence of complex reproductive behaviour in dinosaurs. The site also revealed the first egg clutches in the Western hemisphere and the first dinosaur embryos found anywhere. Excavations have since revealed that the site was home to thousands of Cretaceous-period dinosaurs, with evidence of more than 15,000 individuals, making it the largest group of dinosaur skeletons on Earth and evidence that some species exhibited social and possibly migratory behaviours ("Digging for Dino Eggs with Famed Paleontologist Jack Horner", *Wired magazine*, October 28, 2011).

Published in 1988, *Digging Dinosaurs* was written for a popular audience and covers the first six years of excavations, including the major discoveries of nests and embryos, and includes a foreword by Sir David Attenborough as well as numerous illustrations.

00659 £75

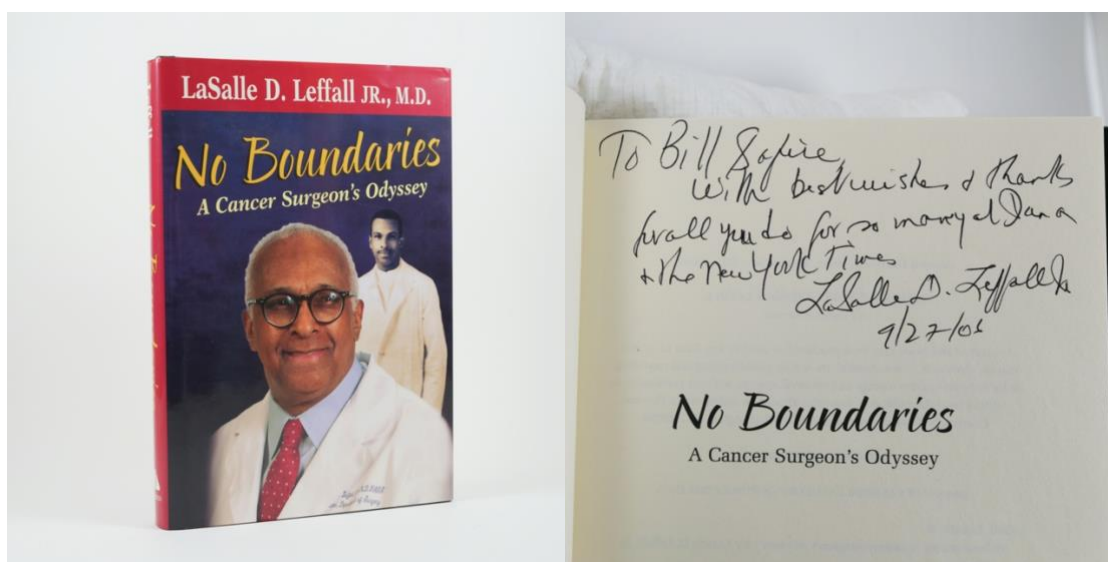


15. **Leakey, Mary. Olduvai Gorge. My Search for Early Man.** London: Collins, 1979. Octavo. Original red boards, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. 6 double-sided plates from black and white photographs, line drawings throughout the text. A fine copy in the jacket.

First edition, first impression and a fine copy, uncommon in such nice condition.

Mary Leakey (1913-1996) was an accomplished archaeologist and palaeoanthropologist who worked primarily on early humanoid fossils in Kenya and Tanzania with her husband and scientific partner Louis Leakey.

“The site that will always be associated with Mary Leakey is Olduvai Gorge, a canyon in northern Tanzania containing rich collections of fossils and artefacts spanning about the last 2 million years. This became her second home, where she enjoyed fieldwork and research, accompanied by her pack of beloved dalmatian dogs, of which she was a well-known breeder. At Olduvai on 17 July 1959 she made one of the most famous fossil discoveries of all time, the skull of a 1.8 million-year-old early human relative whom Louis named *Zinjanthropus* (now *Australopithecus* or *Paranthropus*) *boisei*. Television coverage of the find made the Leakeys household names all over the world and brought them desperately needed funding from the National Geographic Society. Mary laboured under the hot sun, meticulously recording scatters of early stone tools and fossil bones, setting new standards for archaeological fieldwork, while Louis concentrated on fund-raising and lecturing. The technical details of her work are published in volumes 3 (1971) and 5 (1994) of the Olduvai Gorge series of Cambridge University Press and a popular account is given in *Olduvai Gorge: my Search for Early Man* (1979)” (ODNB). 00568 £100



“I THOUGHT SURGERY WAS THE MOST DYNAMIC FIELD”

16. **Leffall, LaSalle D. No Boundaries. A Cancer Surgeon's Odyssey.** Washington D. C.: Howard University Press, 2005.

Octavo. Original black boards, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. 8 double-sided plates from photographs. Only the lightest rubbing and a few minor creases to the jacket. A superb, fresh copy.

First edition, first printing of the autobiography of one of the world's leading cancer surgeons. Presentation copy inscribed by the author to columnist William Safire on the title, “To Bill Safire, with best wishes & thanks for all you do for so many at Dana and the New York Times, LaSalle D. Leffall, 9/27/06.”

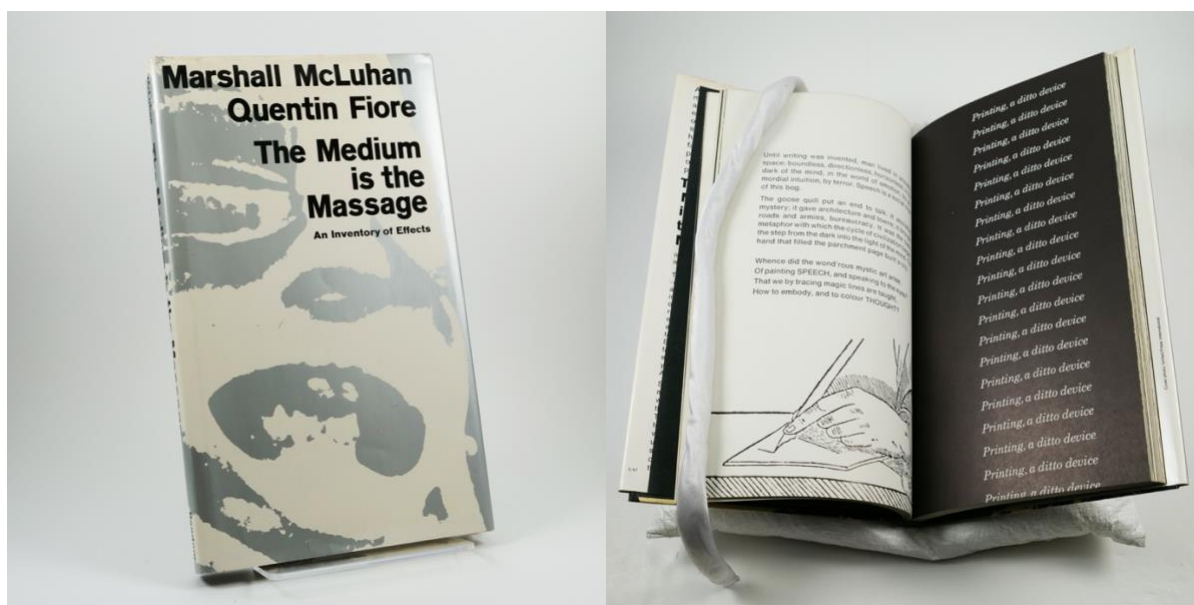
LaSalle D. Leffall (1930-2019) graduated first in his class from the Howard University School of Medicine and served as a senior fellow in cancer surgery at Memorial Sloan-Kettering, which he chose because “I thought surgery was the most dynamic field” and “Memorial Sloan-Kettering was using some of the most exciting techniques” (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 205).

In 1962 he joined the faculty of Howard, rising to chair of the department of surgery only eight years later.

Leffall “focused on clinical studies of cancer of the breast, colorectum, head, and neck,” publishing more than 116 journal articles across his career. He became the first Black president of the American Cancer Society in 1978, and “used this national forum to emphasize the problems of cancer in minorities, holding the first conference on cancer among Black Americans in February 1979” (Krapp). Leffalle also served as the first Black president of the American College of Surgeons, was a visiting professor at more than 200 institutions, and received numerous awards. In 1996 Howard University established an endowed chair in surgery in his name.

The recipient of this volume, Bill Safire (1929-2009), began his career as a public relations executive before joining the Nixon campaign in 1960, working as a speechwriter for both Nixon and Agnew. In 1978 he began a nearly thirty year-long career as a *New York Times* political columnist. Lefall’s mention of “Dana” in the inscription references the Charles A. Dana Foundation, a private charity supporting brain research, of which Safire was chief executive and chairman and Leffalle a member of the board of directors. This copy of *No Boundaries* was inscribed to Safire at a Dana Foundation event, “Can Immunology Help Win the War on Cancer?” at which Leffall was one of the panellists, and which was followed by a reception and signing to celebrate the book’s publication.

00546 £250



17. **McLuhan, Marshall, & Quentin Fiore. *The Medium is the Massage*. Co-ordinated by Jerome Agel. New York: Random House, 1967.**

Tall quarto. Original black and white cloth, titles to spine in black and white, black endpapers, top edge dyed black. With the dust jacket. Black and white illustrations throughout. Cloth toned and with a few small spots on the upper cover. A very good copy in the price-clipped jacket that is lightly rubbed with some spotting, nicks, and a few short closed tears with old tape repairs on the verso.

First edition, first printing of this classic by the original prophet of the information age.

Marshall McLuhan (1911-1980) was a Canadian professor and literary critic who became one of the 20th century's most controversial media theorists. Expanding on his expertise in the history of early literature and printing, he argued that "the medium is the message" - that the physical form of a communication technology affects our reception of the messages it delivers. Thus, printed books, newspapers, radio, television, the telephone and, eventually, the internet, each affect individuals and society in different ways. While McLuhan was in some senses a technological determinist, believing that technology strongly disrupts and reshapes human culture, he tempered this with humanism, and advocated better research and education that would allow individuals to take control of how their lives were being influenced by the media. Today he is revered for his prescience regarding the digital revolution, and is seen by many as a pioneer of the philosophies of creative disruption and technological libertarianism that have so influenced the development of the modern internet.

The Medium is the Massage ("massage" was originally a typesetter's error that McLuhan liked and kept as the title) was published in 1967 as an illustrated introduction to McLuhan's philosophy for the general public. Though he had already published several books on his theories, including *The Mechanical Bride* and *Culture is Our Business*, they were more academic, and it was the electrifying *The Medium is the Massage* that became a best-seller and cemented its author's reputation as one of the great thinkers of the 20th century.

00569 £275



THE INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATION FOR THE WITCH HUNTS

18. **Magnus, Albertus (attributed). *De Secretis Mulierum. Item de Virtutibus Herbarum Lapidum et Animalium*.** Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius, 1643.

Duodecimo. 19th-century olive calf, spine gilt in compartments with fleur-de-lis tools, red morocco label, double gilt fillets, marbled endpapers, gilt turn-ins, green silk bookmark detached. Engraved architectural title depicting a woman in labour, decorative initials. 19th-century armorial bookplate and label of Thomas Westwood, and his manuscript note in ink to the verso of the front free endpaper, "Izaak Walton is supposed to have quoted this work at second-hand, through Topsel's 'History of Four-Footed Beasts & Serpents' p. 421 (edit of 1607)". Bookplate of L. F. Salzmann dated 1899. The covers which were previously detached have been professionally reattached with tissue at the hinges by Bainbridge Conservation. Old repairs to cracks and chips in the spine, calf rubbed and a little worn at the edges, occasional faint dampstain in the margins. Very good condition.

The 1643 Amsterdam edition of the “misogynist masterpiece” *The Secrets of Women*, an influential and widely disseminated work of natural philosophy that laid the intellectual foundations for early modern witch persecutions (Cabre, review of *Women’s Secrets* in *ISIS* volume 85, no 3, 1994). The publisher of this edition was Johannes Janssonius (1588-1664), Willem Blaeu’s main rival in map publishing, and it includes an engraved title depicting the mythological figure Callisto, in labour and appealing to the goddess Artemis.

This copy has a distinguished provenance, having been in the library of the poet and angling bibliographer Thomas Westwood (1814-1888), who added a manuscript note on Izaak Walton’s second-hand quotation of *De Secretis*. It was later owned by the medievalist and economic historian Louis Francis Salzman (1878-1971) and was most recently in the library of noted barrister and bibliophile Sir George Engle (1926-2016).

Long attributed to Albertus Magnus, *De Secretis* was probably composed by one of his followers during the late 13th or early 14th century, and survives in around 83 manuscript copies, of which 50 were printed in the 15th century and over 70 in the 16th (Lemay, *Women’s Secrets. A Translation of Pseudo-Albertus Magnus’s De Secretis Mulierum with Commentaries*, p. 1). Though the contents cover what we would now consider obstetrics and gynaecology, including menstruation, spermatogenesis, conception, fetal development, and infertility, the text is not a practical medical manual but a philosophical exploration of the human body and its relation to the cosmos.

As a follower of Albertus Magnus, the treatise’s author “believed that the study of nature as perceived through sense experience and then analyzed in a rational manner forms a single discipline through which we come to comprehend the universe in its corporeal aspects. Human reproduction, a main subject of this treatise, is one of these aspects, that nevertheless has repercussions for our understanding of the entire cosmos. This becomes particularly evident in the treatment given to astrological influences on the developing fetus. Pseudo-Albert begins his discussion by outlining how the sphere of the fixed stars confers upon the fetus various virtues, and moves back and forth from particular celestial effects to a general treatment of prime matter and the intelligences” (Lemay, p. 3).

De Secretis was most likely “designed to be used within a religious community as a vehicle for instructing priests in natural philosophy, particularly as it pertains to human generation... A strong subtext of the *Secrets*, however, is the evil nature of women and the harm they can cause to their innocent victims: young children and their male consorts. Clearly then, another purpose of this treatise is to malign the female sex, a tradition that extends back in Christianity to second-century misogynist writings” (Lemay, p. 16).

Among the concepts that the text popularised were the idea that women’s menstrual blood was poisonous, that post-menopausal women (especially those who were poor) were more “venomous” because they could no longer expel the toxins, and that women were inherently lascivious beings with a physiological need to absorb the heat and life force of men. “It is these misogynistic ideas about women’s sexuality that seeded their demonization in the years that followed, as the *Secrets* served as a direct source for the *Malleus maleficarum*. Indeed, the most famous statement from the *Malleus* explicitly connects witchery with ideas about women’s sexuality rooted in the medieval period: ‘All witchcraft comes from carnal lust, which is in women insatiable’” (McLemore, “Medieval Sexuality, Medical Misogyny, and the Makings of the Modern Witch”, blog of the University of Notre Dame’s Medieval Studies Institute, October 30, 2020).

00719 £550



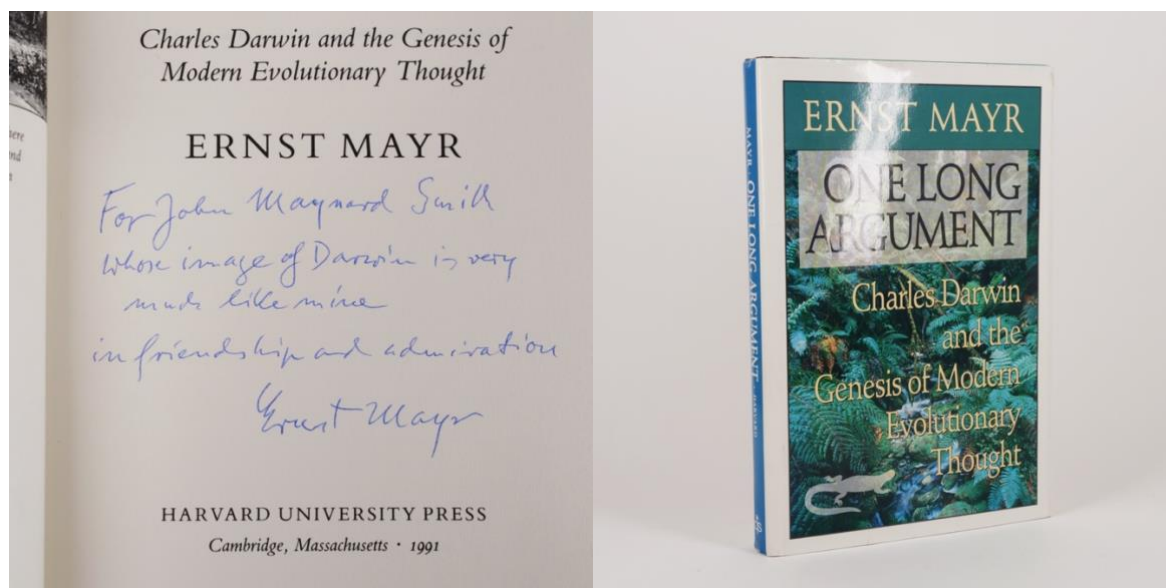
19. **Martin Marietta Corp. Pershing Weapon System.** Orlando, FL: Martin Company, [1965].
32-page booklet, quarto. Original grey wrappers printed in black and gold, plastic comb binding. Photographic frontispiece and 7 plates from photos on glossy photo stock, 3 double-sided plates of blueprints, illustrations within the text. Just a little rubbing and creasing at the extremities of the wrappers. An excellent copy.

First edition of a rare promotional booklet for the original Pershing missile system (MGM-31A). WorldCat locates only one institutional copy, at the US Army Field Artillery School in Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Pershing was conceived during the late 1950s as a nuclear weapon system to be deployed in defense of NATO countries on the European continent. Testing occurred during 1960 and 1961, and production began in 1962. "As the successor to the Redstone [ballistic missiles], the Pershing inherited the Redstone's mission of acting as a forward-based SRBM [short-range ballistic missile] that could strike critical targets in Warsaw Pact nations from U.S. bases in NATO-aligned nations. Unlike the Redstone, the Pershing 1 used solid fuel which could be stored indefinitely inside the missile, eliminating an otherwise lengthy fuelling process prior to launch. Additionally, the missile's size and weight made it easier to transport. Due to these factors, the missiles were valued for their survivability and short launch time. The only significant factor that slowed launch time for the Pershing 1 was that, due to the missile's length, the warhead was carried on a separate vehicle and attached once a launch order had been received" ("MGM-31 Pershing 1", Missile Threat website, the Missile Defense Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies).

This booklet describes and illustrates the technical aspects of the Pershing system, describing it as "containing all the elements necessary to complete a deep penetration, nuclear fire mission... a missile, automatic checkout and pre-flight programming equipment, an electrical power station, a small portable launch platform, and communications equipment" that would allow it to be a self-sustaining and highly responsive in unstable battlefield conditions. Eight glossy photographs depict a Pershing missile in the launcher, at the moment of launch, the equipment carrier, erector-launcher, programmer and power stations, and the separate warhead vehicle. They are accompanied by stylish technical drawings and blueprints that give an idea of scale and functioning.

00598 £350



20. **Mayr, Ernst. One Long Argument. Charles Darwin and the Genesis of Modern Evolutionary Thought.** Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1991.

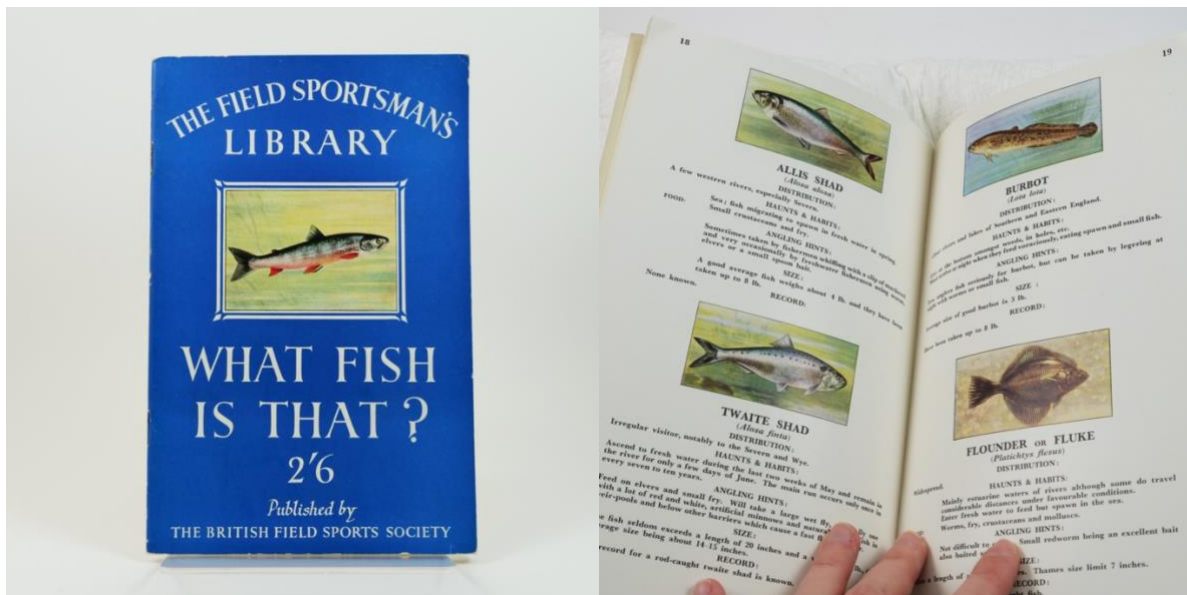
Octavo. Original green cloth, black cloth backstrip, titles to spine gilt, buff endpapers. With the dust jacket. Illustrations within the text. Spine rolled, cloth very lightly rubbed at the extremities. An excellent copy in the lightly rubbed jacket with minor partial fading and scratches to the lower panel and a few nicks and short closed tears.

First edition, first printing. Presentation copy inscribed by the author to his colleague John Maynard Smith on the title, "For John Maynard Smith, whose image of Darwin is very much like mine. In friendship and admiration, Ernst Mayr".

Ernst Mayr (1904-2005) was an ornithologist and one of the 20th-century's leading evolutionary biologists, a major contributor to the modern synthesis of Darwinian evolution, taxonomy, and genetics. His two great ideas — which have since influenced every aspect of modern biology — were the definition of the species as a population that can only breed within itself, rather than all morphologically similar individuals, and the corresponding theory of peripatric speciation, which explains that speciation occurs when populations of the same species are isolated from each other and evolve differently. Mayr is also credited with developing the modern philosophy of biology, and he published a number of books on Darwin and on the history and philosophy of evolutionary theories. The present volume is a popular distillation of Darwin's key arguments and the way he and his supporters viewed evolution by natural selection.

The recipient of this volume, John Maynard Smith (1920-2004) was also a prominent evolutionary biologist. Originally an aeronautical engineer, he took a second degree in biology, studying fruit fly genetics under J. B. S. Haldane at the University of London. Smith was responsible for the application of modern mathematical ideas, in particular game theory, to the study of evolution, and made significant contributions to the modelling of sexual selection. Though they never worked closely together, Smith and Mayr were awarded the Crafoord Prize jointly with George C. Williams.

00508 **£750**



21. **Michael Shephard for the British Field Sports Society. What Fish is That? An Illustrated Guide to the Freshwater Fish of England, Scotland and Wales. The Field Sportsman's Library.** London: The British Field Sports Society, October 1950.

32-page pamphlet, wire-stitched. Original blue wrappers with titles in white and a colour illustration of a fish on the cover, colour ad on the rear cover. Colour illustrations of a fish throughout. Wrappers slightly rubbed at the extremities. Excellent condition.

First edition of this guide to British freshwater fish published by the British Field Sports Society and illustrated with colour images from Player's cigarette cards. 00725 **£10**



A NEW TYPE OF CHILDREN'S BOOK

22. **Norman, David & Angela Milner. Eyewitness Books: Dinosaur.** London & New York: Dorling Kinderseley, Ltd. & Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1989.

2 volumes, tall quarto. Original glossy white boards illustrated with photos, dinosaur-patterned endpapers. Colour illustrations throughout. The London printing has faint toning of the front free endpaper, the New York printing is lightly rubbed at the tips. An excellent, fresh set.

First edition, first impression of *Dinosaur*, one of the earliest titles in the best-selling Eyewitness Books series, together with the first printing of the American edition, published in the same year. Copies of the first printings of the 1980s Eyewitness books are scarce, particularly in such beautiful condition.

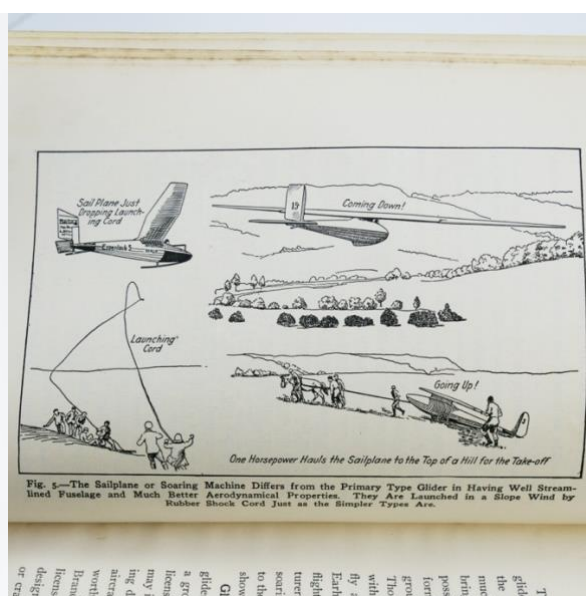
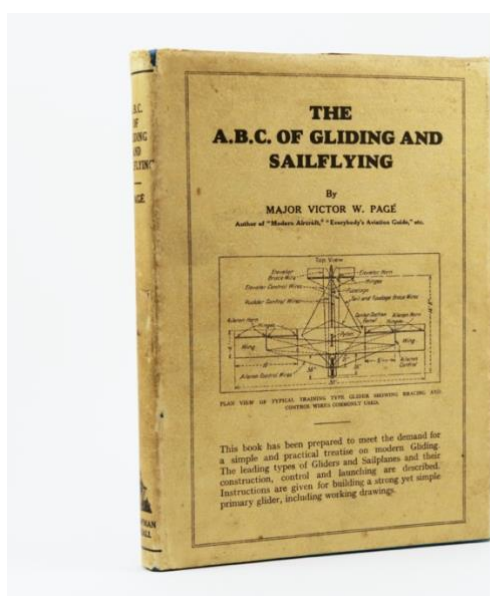
The publisher Dorling Kindersley was founded in London in 1974, and in the 1980s began taking advantage of new technology to radically revise the traditional page layouts of children's books.

"What DK did—with almost revolutionary panache—was essentially to reinvent nonfiction books by breaking up the solid pages of gray type that had previously been their hallmark, reducing the text to bite-size, nonlinear nuggets that were then surrounded by pictures that did more than adorn—they also conveyed information. Usually full color, they were so crisply reproduced they seemed to leap off the page" (Cart, "Eyewitness Books: Putting the Graphic in Lexographic", *Booklist*, October 15, 2002).

The first Eyewitness Books were published in 1988, and *Dinosaur* appeared the following year, one of the first sixteen in the series and still in print today. Its authors were both prominent dinosaur palaeontologists. Angela Milner (1947-2021) was "a leading specialist on meat-eating dinosaurs and their direct descendants, the earliest birds" who spent most of her career "at the forefront of dinosaur science" at the Natural History Museum in London (Barrett, Angela Milner obituary, *The Guardian*, August 26, 2021). "In 2004 she led a team that reconstructed the brain anatomy of *Archaeopteryx*, the earliest bird, using the new technology of CT-scanning to describe a naturally-preserved internal mould of its skull. This work showed that *Archaeopteryx* had a brain that already differed substantially from those of its dinosaur relatives, with enlarged areas for better visual acuity and complex flight control" (Barrett).

Co-author David Norman is curator of vertebrate paleontology at Cambridge University's Sedgwick Museum. In 2017 he and two other paleontologists made the case for a complete revaluation of early dinosaur evolution and taxonomy, arguing that the two main dinosaur clades were more closely related than previously understood.

00677 £150



23. **Pagé, Victor W. (ed.). Henley's ABC of Gliding and Sailflying.** London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 1931.

Duodecimo. Original blue cloth, title to spine gilt, publisher's logo to upper board in blind. With the dust jacket. Photographic frontispiece, illustrations throughout the text. Ownership inscription dated 1943 to the front free endpaper. Cloth very lightly rubbed at the extremities but otherwise bright and fresh, faint partial toning to the endpapers, faint spotting to the endpapers and edges of text block. An excellent copy in the rubbed and tanned jacket with some spots and marks and an over-price ticket to the spine panel.

First UK edition, originally published in the US in the previous year. An attractive copy and uncommon in the jacket.

The earliest successful glider was created by the British aeronautical designer Sir George Cayley and flown in 1853, initiating a wave of research into both unpowered and powered flight, and gliders had become relatively sophisticated by the time the Wright Brothers flew the first powered aircraft in 1903. It wasn't until the 1920s, however, that gliding became an organised sport, making this an early popular guide for the beginner. Heavily illustrated, it contains information on the mechanics of flight; the different types of gliders, including powered gliders and water gliders; glider design and construction; and detailed chapters on key components such as brakes, control cables, fuselage, and wing frames.

00448 £100



24. **Pitt-Rivers, Rosalind & Jamshed R. Tata. The Thyroid Hormones. With a Chapter on Diseases of the Thyroid.** New York: Pergamon Press, 1959.

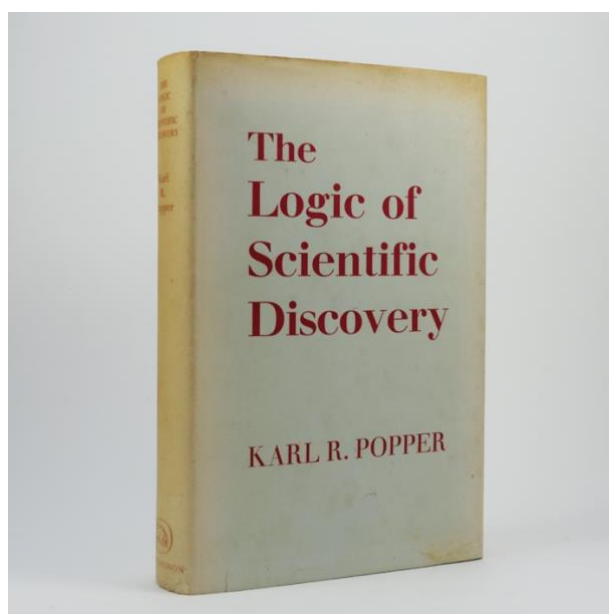
Octavo. Original burgundy cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt. With the dust jacket. 3 plates, of which 1 is double-sided. Faint partial toning of the endpapers. An excellent, fresh copy in the jacket that is lightly rubbed along the extremities with light toning of the spine panel.

First edition, first printing of this key work by one of Britain's leading biochemists, who discovered the principal thyroid hormone. A beautiful copy in the jacket.

Rosalind Pitt-Rivers earned her PhD in biochemistry in 1939 under the supervision of Sir Charles Harington, whose lab at the National Institute for Medical research she then joined. The Second World War interrupted her career, but in 1950 she returned to Harington's lab.

“This move turned out to be a propitious event in her scientific career. Inspired by Harington's major interest in elucidating the structure of thyroid hormones, she became deeply involved with biochemical research on how what was then thought to be the only thyroid hormone, L-thyroxine (T₄), was synthesized in the thyroid gland. In 1951 a young Canadian endocrinologist, Jack Gross, joined Pitt-Rivers as a postdoctoral fellow to discover more about an unidentified iodine-containing compound that he had earlier observed in human and rodent blood. Taking advice from experts in analytical biochemistry at that time working at the NIMR (in particular, A. J. P. Martin, A. T. James, and H. Gordon), Pitt-Rivers and Gross very rapidly identified this unknown compound to be 3,3',5-triiodothyronine (T₃), a report of which was published in *The Lancet* in 1952. At about the same time a group in Paris at the Collège de France (S. Lissitzky, R. Michel, and J. Roche) identified T₃ in the thyroid gland and showed that it was made there as a component of thyroglobulin and secreted into the bloodstream. The following year Gross and Pitt-Rivers were able to demonstrate that a large part of T₃ in the blood was derived from T₄, and that it was considerably more potent than its precursor, thus establishing T₃ to be the principal thyroid hormone. The discovery of triiodothyronine quickly brought Pitt-Rivers international recognition, including her election as a fellow of the Royal Society in 1954” (ODNB).

00469 £150



25. **Popper, Karl. *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*.** London: Hutchison, 1959.

Octavo. Original grey cloth, title to spine in gilt on red ground, top edge dyed red. With the dust jacket. Facsimile manuscript letters within the text. Bookseller's ticket of H. K. Lewis and Co. Cloth a little toned at the upper edges of the boards, light spotting to the margins and edges of the text block. A very good copy in the jacket which is tanned along the spine and edges with a few small marks and mild creasing at the lower corner.

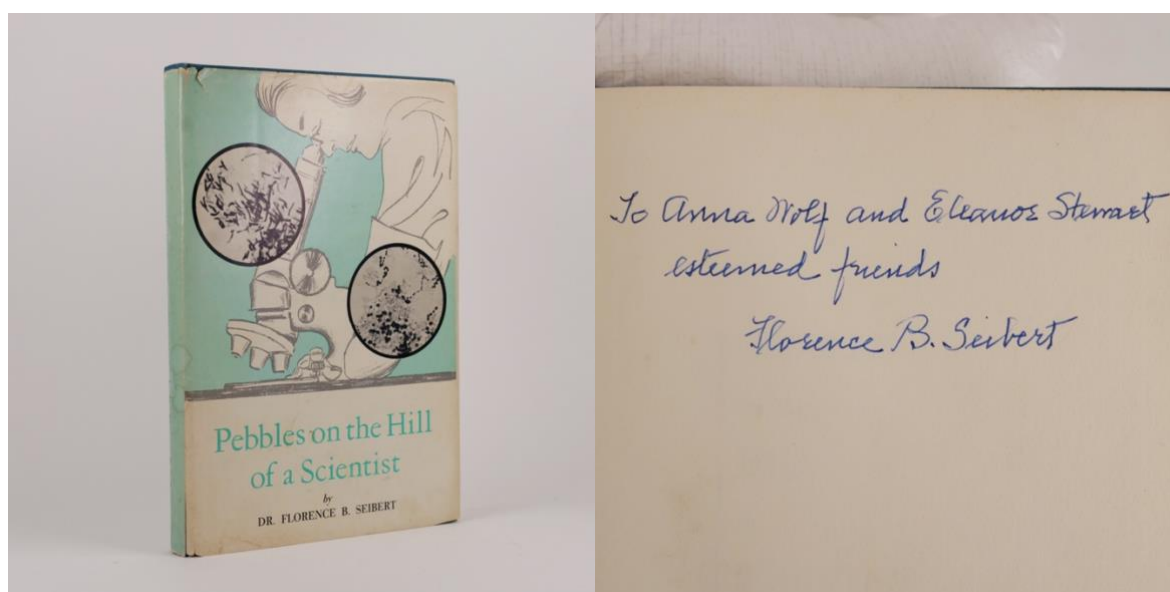
First UK edition, first impression of one of the key texts of the philosophy of science. Originally published in Germany in 1934 as *Logik der Forschung*, Popper rewrote and republished it in English in 1959. The New York edition of the same year takes precedence, but the UK edition is less common.

00533 £450

Sabin received her medical degree in 1900 and began an internship in internal medicine and was then awarded a fellowship in anatomy. “She became the university’s first woman faculty member in 1902 and progressed through the ranks, receiving an appointment as professor of histology in 1917 — the first full professorship awarded to a woman at Hopkins” (Ogilvie). Over the course of her career Sabin studied a wide range of subjects, including cell morphology, the physiology of connective tissues and blood cells, immunology, and particularly the body’s reaction to tuberculosis.

“Her research on the lymphatics was original, though controversial at the time. Her idea that the lymphatics represented a one-way system closed at the collecting ends, where the fluids entered by seepage arising from pre-existing veins instead of independently was later proved correct” (Ogilvie). After retiring from Johns Hopkins and moving to Denver Colorado, she had a second career as a public health advocate who achieved the passage of a number of public health reform bills.

00542 £650



THE REVOLUTION IN TUBERCULOSIS SCREENING

27. **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”.

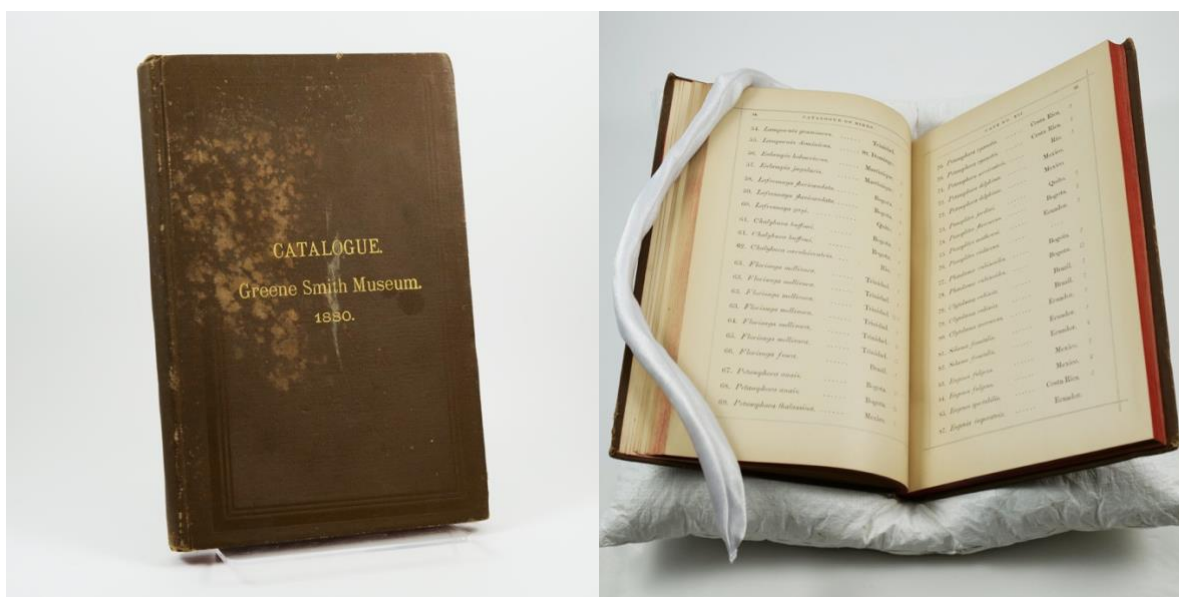
Biochemist Florence Seibert (1897-1991) was a productive and highly regarded scientist who worked in a number of areas and received numerous awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship.

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).

00501 £250



28. **Smith, Greene. Catalogue of Birds, Eggs and Nests. Museum Greene Smith, Peterboro, N. Y. July 11, 1880.** Morrisville, NY: printed at the Madison Observer Office, 1881.

Tall octavo. Original brown cloth, titles to upper board gilt, triple fillets blocked in blind, edges dyed red. White abrasion and speckled dampstain to the upper board, cloth a little rubbed at the extremities with some small nicks at the edges of the boards, contents very faintly toned. A very good copy.

First edition of this uncommon catalogue of the Greene Smith Museum of ornithology.

Greene Smith (1841-1880) was the son of abolitionist Gerrit Smith and a keen sportsman, amateur taxidermist, and professor of ornithology at Cornell. He founded his museum in Peterboro, New York in 1863 to house the thousands of specimens of birds, eggs, and nests he had collected – nicknamed the Bird House, it was three stories tall and fitted out with luxuries such as central heating, a mahogany staircase, and marble fixtures, and the collection of hummingbirds alone was estimated to be worth \$75,000. Smith died in 1886 while attempting to complete a second, annotated version, of the museum catalogue. Most of his specimens went to the collections at Cornell, Harvard and Colgate University. The present volume lists all the specimens under their common and scientific names and indicates where they were collected, their sex, and age (adult, young, or young with down).

00573 £250



A MAJOR 19TH-CENTURY OBSTETRICS GUIDE

29. **Smith, W[illiam] Tyler. A Manual of Obstetrics: Theoretical and Practical.**

Illustrated with 185 Engravings. London: John Churchill, 1858.

Octavo (170 × 103 mm). Late 20th century quarter dark brown calf, brown cloth sides, new dark brown calf labels, new endpapers. Steel engravings throughout the text. Half page of related manuscript notes in pencil to the verso of the rear free endpaper, occasional pencil notations in the text. Text well-thumbed with some toning of the edges of the leaves, particularly at the rear. Very good condition.

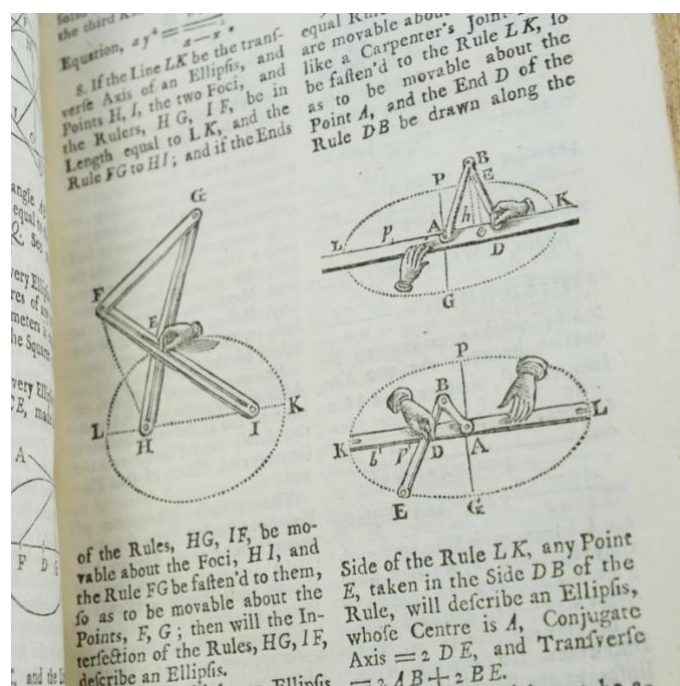
First edition of one of the key Victorian obstetrics manuals. Uncommon in commerce.

Physician William Tyler Smith (1815-1873) earned his MD in 1848 and for several years worked mainly as a writer and educator, serving on the editorial staff of *The Lancet* and helping found the *Medical Directory* in 1845. Beginning in 1851 he worked as an obstetrician and lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital, and was examiner of obstetrics at the University of London for the typical term

of five years. Smith was one of the founders of the Obstetrical Society and was elected its second president in 1860. "The subsequent success of the society was largely due to his contributions in memoirs and in debate and to his capacity for work" (ODNB).

"Urged by his close friend Marshall Hall, Smith studied the applications of the reflex function to obstetrics, with the result that the practice of obstetrics became, for the first time, guided by physiological principle. The results of his researches were published in *The Lancet* in the form of weekly lectures. The earliest series was collected and issued separately as *Parturition, and the Principles and Practice of Obstetrics* (1849), with a dedication to Hall. Some further lectures similarly contributed to *The Lancet* formed the basis of his *Manual of Obstetrics* (1858). Both books are remarkable considering they were written when Smith had little practical experience. *The Manual of Obstetrics* immediately became, and long remained, the favourite textbook in Britain, despite being defective in certain practical aspects, especially regarding operative procedures" (ODNB).

00478 £650



A SOURCE FOR JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY

30. **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 's Gravesande, 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).

00535 £950

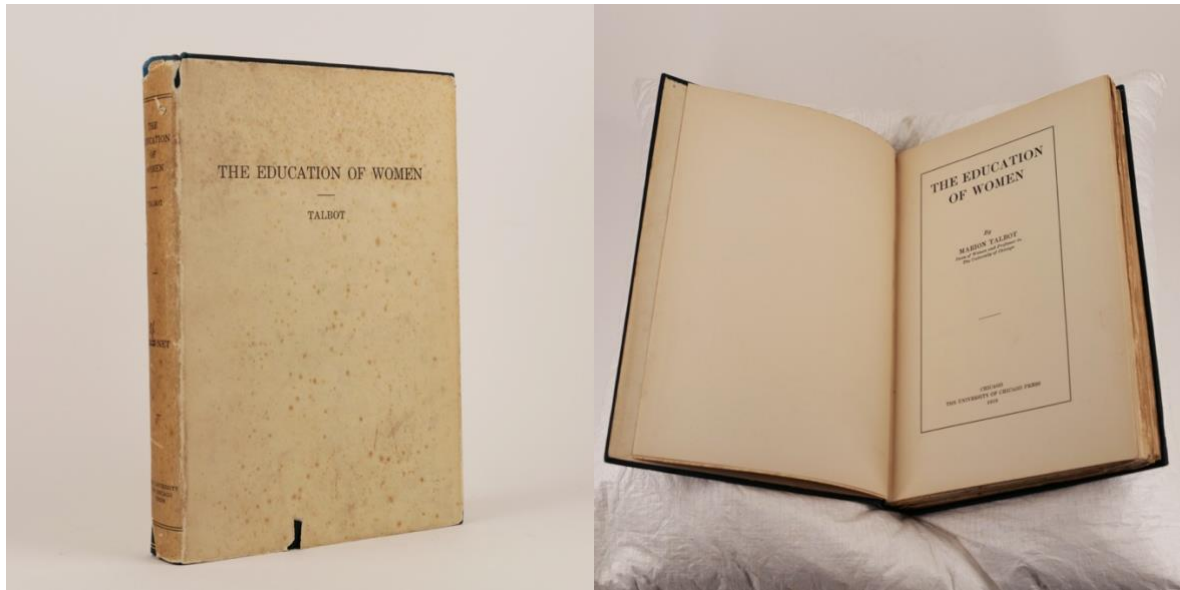


31. **Stopes, Marie C. Contraception (Birth Control) Its Theory, History and Practice. A Manual for the Medical and Legal Professions.** With an Introduction by Sir William Bayliss and Introductory Notes by Sir James Barr. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Limited, 1924.

Octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt. 4 plates from photographs. Extremities lightly rubbed, a little light spotting and toning of the endpapers. An excellent copy.

Third impression, published the year after the first. At its publication *Contraception*, by birth control advocate, palaeontologist, and eugenicist Marie Stopes, was "widely held to be the most comprehensive volume on the subject ever published" ("Exploring Women in Science Through the Lisa Unger Baskin Collection", Duke University Libraries website).

00630 £35



32. **Talbot, Marion. *The Education of Women*.** Chicago: The University of Chicago, 1910.

Octavo. Original dark green cloth, title to spine gilt. With the rare dust jacket. Spine rolled, dampstain and loss of size affecting the head of the spine, top edge of the lower board, and verso of the jacket, contents faintly toned with occasional light spots. A very good copy in the price-clipped jacket that is rubbed, toned, and foxed, with tanned spine panel, a small chip from the upper panel, and small chips at the head and tail of the spine panel.

First edition, first printing. In the rare dust jacket.

Author Marion Talbot (1858-1948), one of the founders of the American Association of University Women, was raised in a family “deeply involved in education”, her mother serving as a leading figure in the establishment of Girl’s Latin School, a Boston institution offering a college preparatory curriculum for women.

Talbot graduated from Boston University and then joined the new Woman’s Laboratory at MIT. “The Laboratory was then studying the adulteration of foods and the chemical constituents of common household materials” (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1262). Talbot worked closely with Ellen Swallow Richards, the laboratory’s founder, and together they published a book on home sanitation. Later, Talbot joined the University of Chicago as an assistant professor in home economics, becoming dean of women’s instruction three years later. “At Chicago, Talbot actively investigated the nutritional requirements of college women and wrote a second book with Richards on this topic. She also developed a house system for the women and helped establish a woman’s student union with a hall that included a gymnasium and pool” (Ogilvie, p. 1262).

The present volume describes recent social and economic changes in the lives of women in the United States and explains how women’s needs can be better met at every level of education.

00498 **£100**



33. **(Thames Tunnel) Wood, J. T. pub. Peepshow titled “Thames Tunnel Wapping Entrance”.** London: J. T. Wood, c. 1845-1858.

Concertina-style peepshow with three hand-coloured, engraved sections and an uncoloured engraved frontispiece pasted to a piece of thick, blue card. Bound in the original marbled boards with red cloth backstrip measuring 150 × 115 mm. Corners of the binding and the ends of the spine worn, a few other weak spots in the backstrip, a little spotting to the frontispiece and spotting and offsetting to the connecting paper strips. The slips attaching the scenes to the connecting strips may be newer, but it is difficult to know for sure. Very good condition.

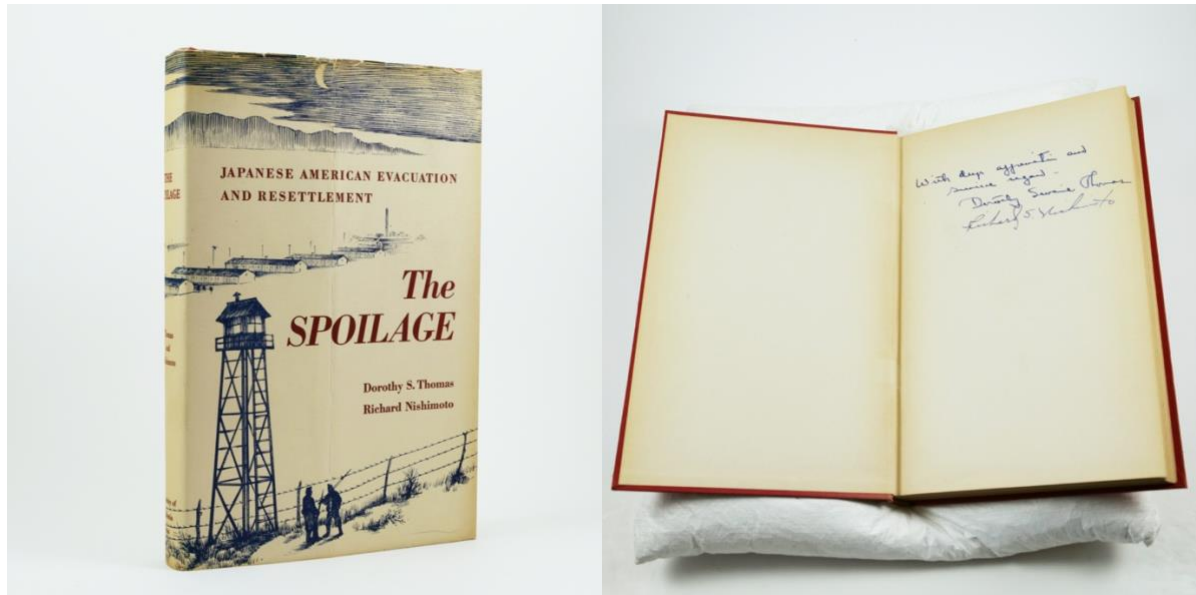
A charming, hand-coloured Victorian peepshow toy depicting Marc and Isambard Kingdom Brunel's Thames Tunnel. This particular example is uncommon and seemingly unrecorded. The only other J. T. Wood Thames Tunnel peepshows we can locate are double-decker examples sold by Dominic Winter in 2010 and 2017.

The tunnel under the Thames between Wapping and Rotherhithe was an engineering marvel – the first to be constructed beneath a navigable river and the first project to use the tunnelling shield newly designed by the elder Brunel. Construction was stop-and-start between 1825 and 1841, when the full 1300-foot length was finally completed, and over the next two years the shaft was fitted out before opening to the public in 1843. Though originally designed for cart traffic, the tunnel was mainly used by pedestrians and became a popular tourist attraction and underground market, with many publishers producing books, prints, and peepshows depicting the tunnel before it was closed to the public and converted into a railway in the 1860s.

This peepshow was published by J. T. Wood sometime between 1845, when he moved into his premises at 33 Holywell Street, and 1858, when 78 Strand became his primary place of business. Wood initially trained as a copper-plate printer, and the earliest extant item with his imprint is an 1841 broadside celebrating the birth of Edward VII. Wood specialised in views and souvenirs and produced enamel cards of London vistas as well as scenes of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He also published “chapbooks and populist part-works in penny numbers... acted as an agent for the toy-theatre publishers, producing several toy-theatre plays of his own. And he built up a range of stationery products, many of them intended and advertised for wholesale and export

rather than simply retail sale. He offered notepaper; envelopes; foreign fancy prints; tomb cards and tablets; window and show cards; poetry cards (in gold, silver, satin, and gelatine, embossed and perforated, and in envelopes); puzzle, toy and conversation cards; embroidery, knitting and crochet books and patterns; children's books; and almanacks" (Worms, "J. T. Wood of the Strand", The Bookhunter on Safari blog, July 30th, 2013).

00640 £500



34. **Thomas, Dorothy Swaine & Richard S. Nishimoto. *The Spoilage. Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement*.** Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1946.

Octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt. With the dust jacket. 2 photographic plates, charts and diagrams within the text. Damp spots to the faded spine, partial fading of the boards, contents toned. A very good copy in the rubbed and partially toned jacket with three vertical creases from folding.

First edition, first printing of this important work on the internment of Japanese Americans during the Second World War. Presentation copy inscribed by Thomas on the front free endpaper, "With deep appreciation and sincere regard — Dorothy Swaine Thomas" and also signed by co-author Richard S. Nishimoto. Rare in the dust jacket and signed.

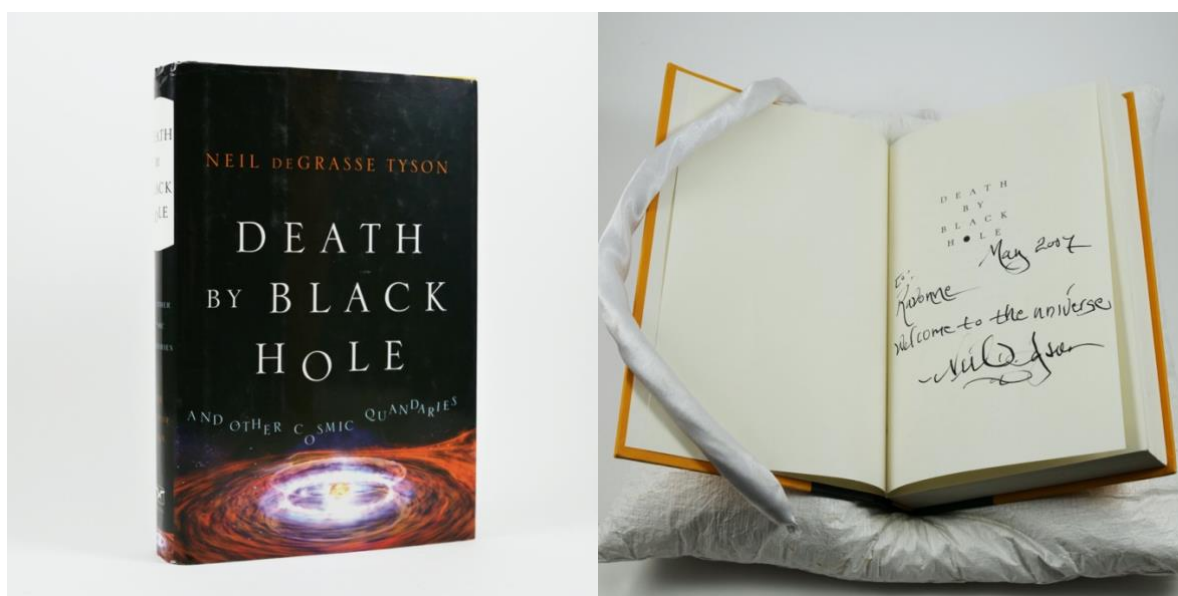
Almost as soon as Japanese internment was begun "a group of University of California social scientists, sensing the enormity of the outrage, organized in 1942 to record and analyze the causes, legal and social consequences, and long-term effects of the detention program. *The Spoilage*, one of a series of books which resulted, analyzes the experiences of that part of the detained group—some 18,000 in total—whose response was to renounce America as a homeland; it shows the steps by which these "disloyal" citizens were inexorably pushed toward the disaster of denationalization. Essentially the result of years of research by participant observers of Japanese ancestry, it is a factual record of enduring value to the student of America's troubled ethnic relations" (University of California Press).

Co-author Dorothy Swaine Thomas (1899-1977) was a respected sociologist who attended Columbia University and the London School of Economics, then spent much of her career at Yale, where she became director of research in social science, and the University of Pennsylvania. "Her research interests were social demography, population change and

economics development, and migration studies” (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1280).

Richard Shigeaki Nishimoto (1904-56) was born in Japan in 1904 and immigrated to the US with his parents at age 17. He earned an engineering degree at Stanford in 1929 but struggled to find work due to anti-Japanese prejudice. Nishimoto was “probably the most cited Issei author who wrote on the camps in English—specifically on the WRA camp known as Tule Lake. Educated in both Japan and the USA, Nishimoto distinguished himself as the only Issei to be employed full-time as a researcher for the Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study (JERS). He was also the only Japanese American co-author of any of the JERS publications, authoring *The Spoilage* (1946) with JERS director Dorothy S. Thomas. Besides being an Issei, Nishimoto was atypical of JERS researchers in that he was an active community leader in Poston, and thus drew from a unique point of view as both an ‘insider,’ and an ‘analytic’ observer” (*Densho Encyclopedia*).

00527 £250



35. **Tyson, Neil deGrasse. *Death by Black Hole, and Other Cosmic Quandaries*.**

New York & London: W. W. Norton & Company, 2007.

Octavo. Original yellow boards, black paper backstrip, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. A little light rubbing at the edges, minor bump to the upper corner of the boards. An excellent copy in the jacket with a little creasing at the head of the spine panel and a minor vertical crease near the top of the spine panel.

Sixth printing, published in the same year as the first. Presentation copy inscribed by the author in elaborate calligraphy on the half title, “To: Ravonne, Welcome to the Universe, Neil D. Tyson, May 2007”. Uncommon signed. The present volume is a collection of forty-two essays originally published in Tyson’s “Universe” column in *Natural History Magazine* between 1995 and 2005.

Astrophysicist Neil DeGrasse Tyson’s (1958 -) interest in astronomy began during childhood, when he viewed the Moon’s surface through a friend’s binoculars. Tyson studied at Harvard, the University of Texas, and Columbia, then joined the faculty of Princeton, where “many students found him a particularly inspiring professor” (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 304). His academic research has been focused on cosmology, particularly star births and supernovae, and the structure of the Milky Way and other galaxies.

Throughout his career Tyson has also been focused on sharing astronomy with the general public, leading to him becoming one of the world's most famous scientists. Since 1996 he has been the director of the Hayden Planetarium in New York; written columns in popular magazines; published sixteen books; become a popular figure on Twitter; and hosted several television shows, including the 2004 PBS series *Origins* and the 2014 reboot of Carl Sagan's *Cosmos*. His reputation, however, has been affected by rape and sexual harassment allegations made public in 2018.

00556 £150



ANASTHESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

36. **Van Hoosen, Bertha. Scopolamine-Morphine Anaesthesia. A Psychological Study of "Twilight Sleep" Made by the Giessen Method.** Chicago: The House of Manz, 1915.

Octavo. Brown cloth library binding, titles to spine and upper board in black. Tipped-in photographic frontispiece and 8 plates from photographs. From the library of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, with partially removed numbers at the tail of the spine, blind stamp to the title and page 49, pencilled library notes to the contents list, remnants of a bookplate to the front pastedown, and abraded spots on the rear pastedown where the card pocket was removed. Cloth a little rubbed and marked with a small knock to the edge of the lower board and a scuff affecting the same board. Contents clean. A very good copy.

First edition of this important book on the use of “twilight sleep” anaesthesia during labour by the female surgeon who first advocated its use in the United States. Rare, with WorldCat listing only electronic copies, and only one copy appearing in auction records (Bonhams 2020).

Born into a Michigan farming family, Bertha van Hoosen (1863-1952) insisted on a medical education despite her parent's active opposition, and put herself through school by working as a teacher, obstetrical nurse, and demonstrator in anatomy. After graduating she opened a private practice and also worked at the Woman's Medical School of Northwestern University and as a professor of clinical gynaecology at the Illinois University Medical School. In 1918 Van Hoosen became the first woman to head a medical division at a coeducational university when she was

appointed professor and head of obstetrics at Loyola. She was a founder and first president of the American Medical Women's Association, and advocated for women physicians to serve in the First World War.

“Throughout her career, Bertha van Hoosen’s major interest was in women’s health. She was an excellent general surgeon, but she was particularly concerned with women and children. She pioneered the use of scopolamine-morphine anaesthesia for childbirth. Although this method, known as twilight sleep, had become popular in Germany, it was not used in the United States. She produced a book and two articles on her research in this area” (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science* p. 1320).

00703 £250



37. **Velley, Thomas. Coloured Figures of Marine Plants Found on the Southern Coast of England; Illustrated with Descriptions and Observations: Accompanied with a Figure of the Arabis Stricta from St. Vincent's Rock. To Which is Prefixed an Enquiry into the Mode of Propagation Peculiar to Sea Plants.** Bath: B. and J. White; T. Edwards; S. Hazard; and J. Barratt, 1795.

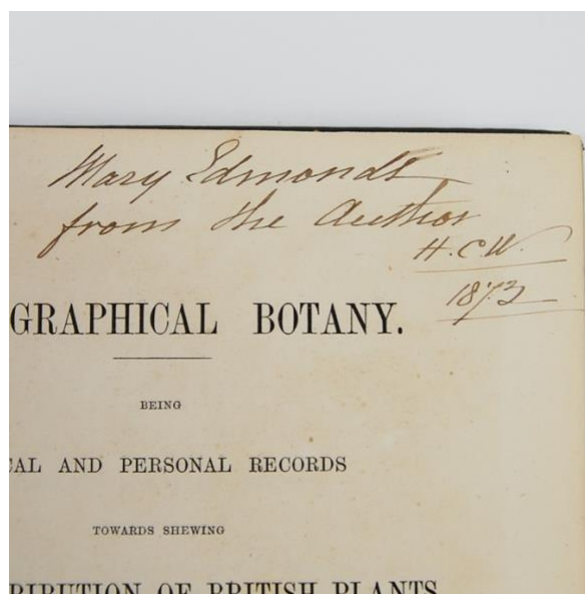
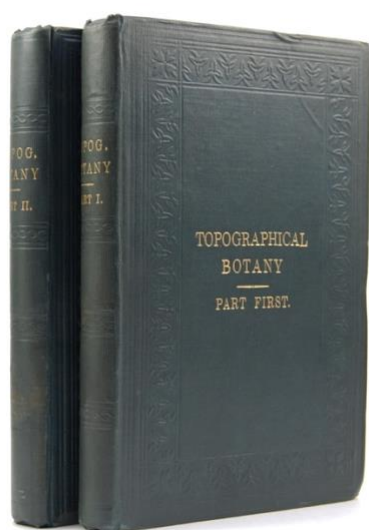
Folio (450 x 280 mm). Recent green quarter morocco, green cloth sides, title to spine gilt, new endpapers. 5 hand-coloured engraved plates. Lacking the front blank. Very short closed tear and minor creasing affecting the top edge of the title and B1, associated minor abrasions to the top edges of B2 and C1. An excellent, fresh copy, the contents clean.

The first edition of the first English book devoted to marine plants. A handsome copy, recently rebound and with all five of the delicate, hand-coloured plates. Only one other copy appears in auction records after the 1970s, at Bloomsbury in 2008.

Author Thomas Velley (baptised 1748-1806) was educated in the law at Oxford but devoted much of his time to botany, “especially to the study of algae. He collected in Essex, the Isle of Wight, and along the south coast. He was the friend and correspondent of Sir James Edward Smith, Dawson Turner, John Stackhouse, Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Sir William Watson, and Richard Relhan, and became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1792” (ODNB). *Coloured Figures of Marine Plants* was his only book, but he also published three scientific papers. At his death, his extensive herbarium was purchased for the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

Freeman, *British Natural History Books* 3820

00694 £1,750



38. **Watson, Hewett Cottrell. Topographical Botany. Being Local and Personal Records Towards Shewing the Distribution of British Plants Traced Through the 112 Counties and Vice-Counties of England and Scotland.** Thames Ditton: for private distribution, 1873 & 74.

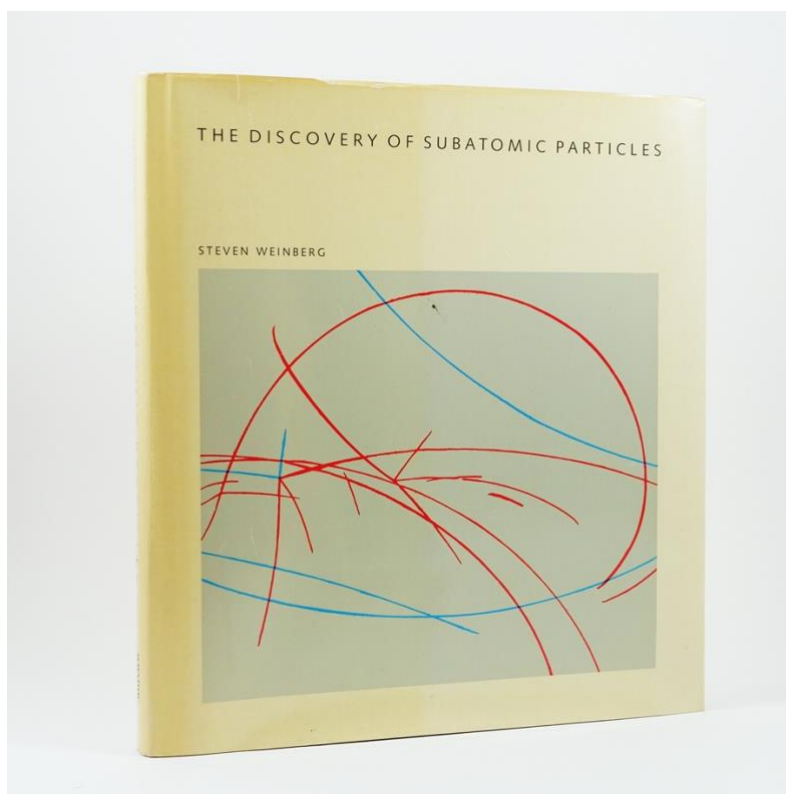
2 volumes, octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt, yellow coated endpapers. Map. Corners and edges bumped, dampstains to both lower boards, small area of dampstain to edge of upper board of volume II, occasional light spotting to contents and edges of text block of volume II. A very good set.

First edition, presentation set inscribed by the author on each title, "Mary Edmonds from the Author, H. C. W. 1873" and "Mary Edmonds from the Author, June 24th 1874".

Inspired by the work of Alexander von Humboldt, Hewett Cottrell Watson (1804-1881) became Victorian Britain's leading phytogeographer, and his research contributed to Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species*.

"Watson's major botanical endeavour was producing several versions of a work first entitled *Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants* (1832); it reached its most extensive form as *Cybele Britannica, or, British Plants, and their Geographical Relations* (4 vols., 1847-59). Volume four contains his most detailed phytogeographical conclusions. After publishing several supplements, he summarized his data in *Topographical Botany: Being Local and Personal Records towards shewing the Distribution of British Plants* (2 vols., 1873-4). He was working on a second edition of it when he died; it was completed by John G. Baker and William W. Newbould (1883)" (ODNB). Watson was also responsible for the foundation of botanical exchange clubs and the publication of the London Catalogue of British Plants, which amassed the contributions of thousands of amateur and professional botanists across Britain.

00436 **£400**



POPULAR SCIENCE BY A NOBEL LAUREATE

39. **Weinberg, Steven. *The Discovery of Subatomic Particles*.** New York & San Francisco: Scientific American Library, an imprint of W. H. Freeman and Company, 1983. Quarto. Original blue cloth, titles to spine in silver, grey endpapers. With the dust jacket. Double-page frontispiece and illustrations throughout the text. An excellent copy – the cloth and contents fresh – in the jacket that is lightly toned with minor creasing and short splits at the edges, some scratches primarily affecting the upper panel, and a small dark spot on the illustration on the upper panel.

First edition, first printing of this important popular history of particle physics by “the preeminent public intellectual of fundamental physics”, Steven Weinberg (1933-2021) (Arkani-Hamad, “How Steven Weinberg Transformed Physics and Physicists, *Quanta Magazine*, August 11, 2021). Uncommon in nice condition in the dust jacket.

Weinberg was one of the most important physicists of the 20th and 21st centuries and was awarded the 1979 Nobel Prize for the electroweak theory, which unified two of the fundamental forces: electromagnetism and the nuclear weak force. “Working separately, Dr. Abdus Salam, a Pakistani theoretical physicist, came to the same conclusions as Dr. Weinberg. Their model became known as the Weinberg-Salam Theory. It was revolutionary, not only for proposing the unification of the electromagnetic and weak forces, but also for creating a classification system of masses and charges for all fundamental particles, thereby forming the basis of the Standard Model, which includes all the forces except gravity” (*New York Times* obituary, July 29, 2021).

“Though he had the respect, almost awe, of his colleagues for his scientific abilities and insights, he also possessed a rare ability among scientists to communicate and explain abstruse scientific ideas to the public. He was a sought-after speaker, and he wrote several popular books about science, notably *The First Three Minutes: A Modern View of the Origin of the Universe*” (1977) (NYT).

As Weinberg explains in the introduction, *The Discovery of Subatomic Particles*, “grew out of a course that I gave at Harvard in the spring of 1980... to engage students who were not assumed to have any prior training in mathematics or physics in learning about the great achievements of twentieth-century physics”. It “covers the discovery of the fundamental particles that make up all ordinary atoms: the electron, the proton, and the neutron” and was written “for readers who may not be familiar with classical physics, but are willing to pick up enough of it as they go along to be able to understand the rich tangle of ideas and experiments that make up the history of twentieth century physics”.

00682 £175



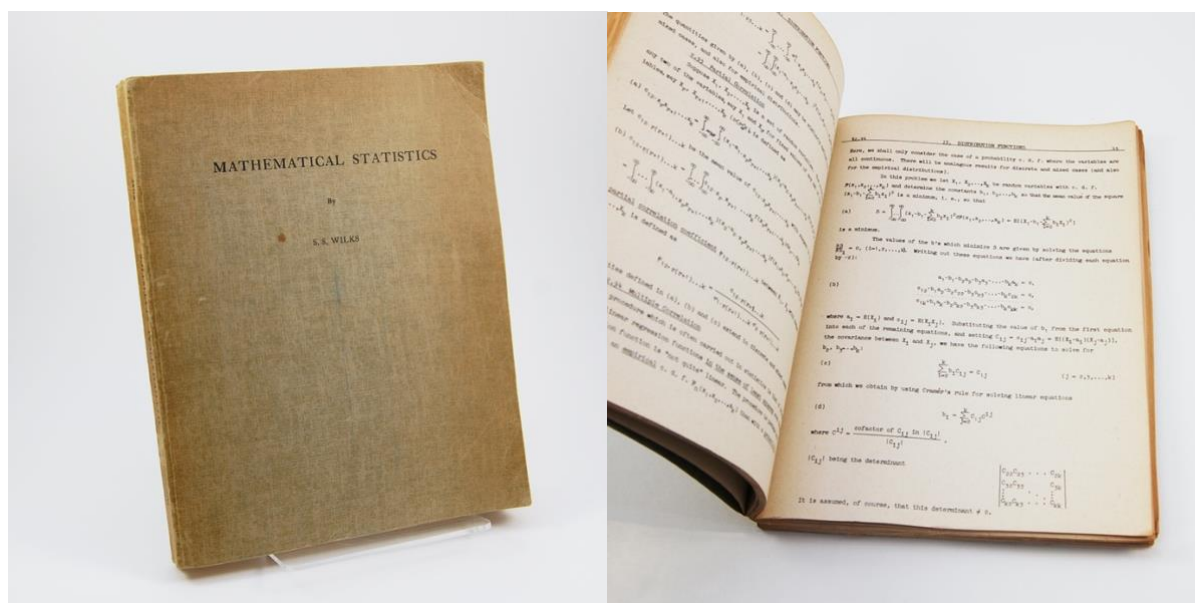
40. **Westell, W. Percival. *British Mammals*. Illustrated by Doris Meyer.** London: Chapman & Dodd, Ltd., [1920s].

Quarto. Original grey cloth blocked in dark blue with illustrations of various animals. Colour frontispiece and 1 plate, illustrations throughout the text. Prize bookplate of the Aldeborough School dated 1927, bookseller's ticket of W. E. Harrison of Ipswich. Spine tanned and rolled, cloth spotted and a little worn at the extremities, light spotting to contents and edges of text block, damage to the edges of pages 105-112 caused by an attempt to open the leaves which were accidentally left closed during production, small pieces of excess paper on the edges of pages 123 and 127. Very good condition.

A charming, illustrated children's book by the prolific natural history author William Percival Westell (1874-1943).

Westell was a self-educated naturalist who served as the curator of the Lechworth Museum for three decades and “strove to make his publications accessible to all by eschewing technical language” (Moore, “William Percival Westell”, *Archives of Natural History*, volume 42, issues 2). It is estimated that he sold around half a million copies of his many books, published by an astonishing 37 different publishers (Moore).

00724 £15

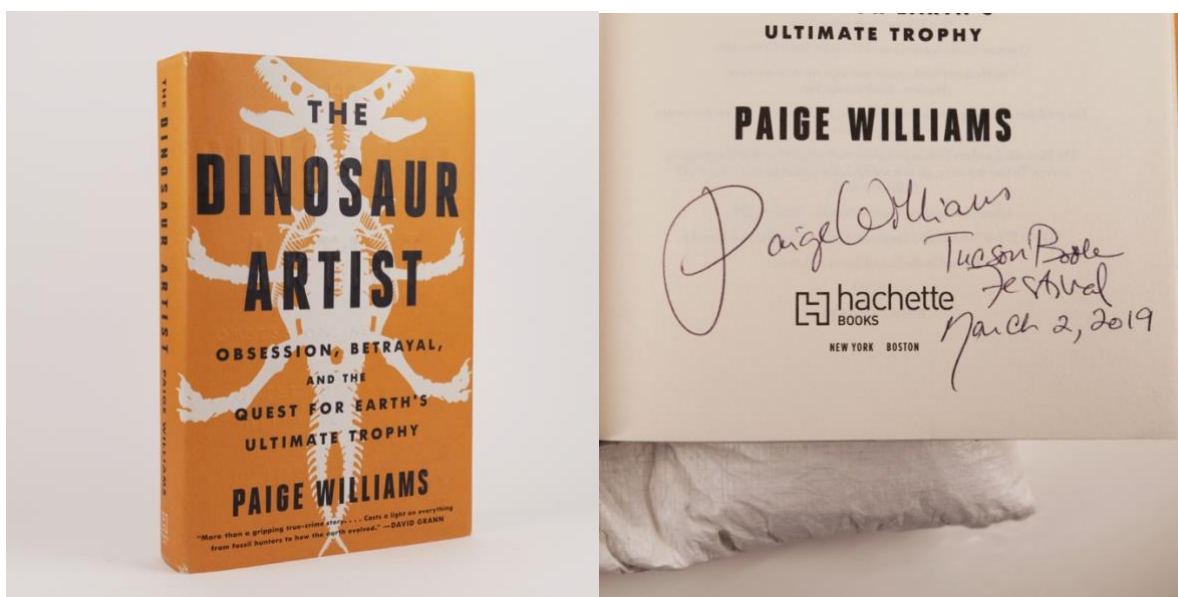


41. **Wilks, S. S. *Mathematical Statistics*.** Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1944. *Quarto. Mimeographed text. Original grey wrappers printed in black. Contemporary ownership inscription to the front blank. Spine and edges of wrappers browned, some creasing at the corners and edges of the wrappers, a few small marks and spots, contents faintly toned at the edges, contents a little shaken. A very good copy.*

Probable second printing of this mimeographed text produced for students in Wilks's Princeton course. The first printing was likely 1943, the copyright date on the verso of the title, and the same year that Wilks's textbook text of the same name was first published by Wiley. With a contemporary ownership inscription dated 1945, possibly that of distinguished mathematician Leonard Gillman (1917-2009). Gillman did not attend Princeton, but he was working at Tufts at the time, and may have obtained a copy from a friend or student.

Samuel Stanley Wilks (1906-1964) was one of the founders of the field of mathematical statistics. He "was concerned with keeping theoretical and applied mathematics in close association and in having them contribute to other disciplines. As one of his students, Frederick Mosteller, first chairman of the Harvard department of mathematical statistics, said, 'Boundaries between disciplines, organizations, and people never lasted long in his mind, for he thought in terms of bridges, entrances, and opportunities.' Wilks sought to improve the teaching of mathematics at all levels, from kindergarten through high school as well as in college and graduate school. He organized courses on quality control inspection sampling for industry and made wartime contributions to antisubmarine warfare and the solution of convoy problems. He was chairman of the committee that analyzed the reasons public opinion polls had erroneously predicted the outcome of the 1948 Dewey-Truman presidential election. And it was at his suggestion that Princeton's football coach Charlie Caldwell used game movies, replayed many times, to grade each player on every play, in order to evaluate his effectiveness under varying conditions more accurately. Although Wilks was responsible for a considerable body of original research, his major contribution to his profession was as committeeman and adviser. 'He was a hard-working, modest committee member,' his Princeton colleague John Tukey recalled... Because of these qualities he was widely sought as a leader in scholarly organizations and as an adviser to the federal government" (Leitch, *A Princeton Companion*).

00423 £175



THE UNITED STATES VS. TYRANNOSAURUS BATAAR

42. **Williams, Paige. *The Dinosaur Artist. Obsession, Betrayal and the Quest for Earth's Ultimate Trophy*.** New York: Hachette, 2018.

Octavo. Original white boards, titles to spine in copper. With the dust jacket. Corners very slightly bumped. An excellent copy in the fresh jacket with a little rubbing at the tips.

First edition, first printing of this important contribution to the public's understanding of the history and ethics of fossil hunting. Inscribed by the author on the title, "Paige Williams, Tucson Book Festival, March 2, 2019".

This best-selling true-crime tale centres on the remarkable 2013 legal case *The United States of America v. One Tyrannosaurus Bataar Skeleton*, in which the court decided the fate of a skeleton smuggled into the US from Mongolia by fossil dealer Eric Prokopi. Begun as the author's 2013 *New Yorker* article, "Bones of Contention", it explores important questions that have surrounded the practice of palaeontology since its earliest days — who gets credit for, and benefits from, fossil discoveries, and is it ever ethical to sell fossils on the open market?

"In *The Dinosaur Artist: Obsession, Betrayal, and the Quest for Earth's Ultimate Trophy*, journalist Paige Williams tells the fascinating story of the *Tarbosaurus* skeleton and of how its seller, Eric Prokopi, became the most infamous commercial fossil trader in the world. But more significantly — and more interestingly — she also explores how thousands of decisions, made over hundreds of years and across a plethora of countries, brought us to the circumstances of that sale. Williams's painstakingly detailed reporting reminds us that events like these are far more complicated than they might seem, and if we want the commercial fossil trade to be anything other than what it currently is, we must understand the intricate pushes and pulls of the industry... With more space, Williams is able to cover more characters, more history about fossil sales (there's a great section on the 19th-century fossil collector Mary Anning), and more geographic terrain. She interviews Mongolians who knew those who helped Prokopi access the skeleton, as well as the scientists and politicians who worked tirelessly to bring the fossil back home. These additional details and characters bring home the fact that the challenge of combating fossil smuggling and reforming the trade is truly daunting." (Pyne, "History for Sale: on Paige Williams's *The Dinosaur Artist*, *Los Angeles Review of Books*, October 10, 2018).

00499 £175