

Alembic RARE \ominus BOOKS

NEW STOCK FOR FIRSTS LONDON 2023
SAATCHI GALLERY, MAY 18-21



(No. 1)

ART NOUVEAU BOTANICAL PHOTOGRAPHY

1. (Art Nouveau) [Verneuil, Maurice Pillard]. **Documents d'Art Décoratif d'après Nature. Le Décor Floral. 50 Planches. Bordures et Panneaux Semis, Fonds ornés, etc.**

Paris: Librairie Centrale des Beaux-Arts, [c. 1904].

Folio. Half title and 50 tinted collotype prints after photographs, 4-page title and publisher's prospectus printed in green and brown. In the original linen-backed card portfolio with linen ties. Bernard Quaritch ink stamp to the title, ink stamp of the Birmingham Assay office library to the inside of the cover. Portfolio browned and rubbed with some wear at the corners and slight creasing to the upper cover, linen ties browned but intact, title and prospectus toned and a little rubbed at the extremities, plates very faintly toned at the edges. Portfolio professionally cleaned and spine caps repaired by Bainbridge Conservation. Very good condition.

A striking Art Nouveau design portfolio, unusual for its use of photography.

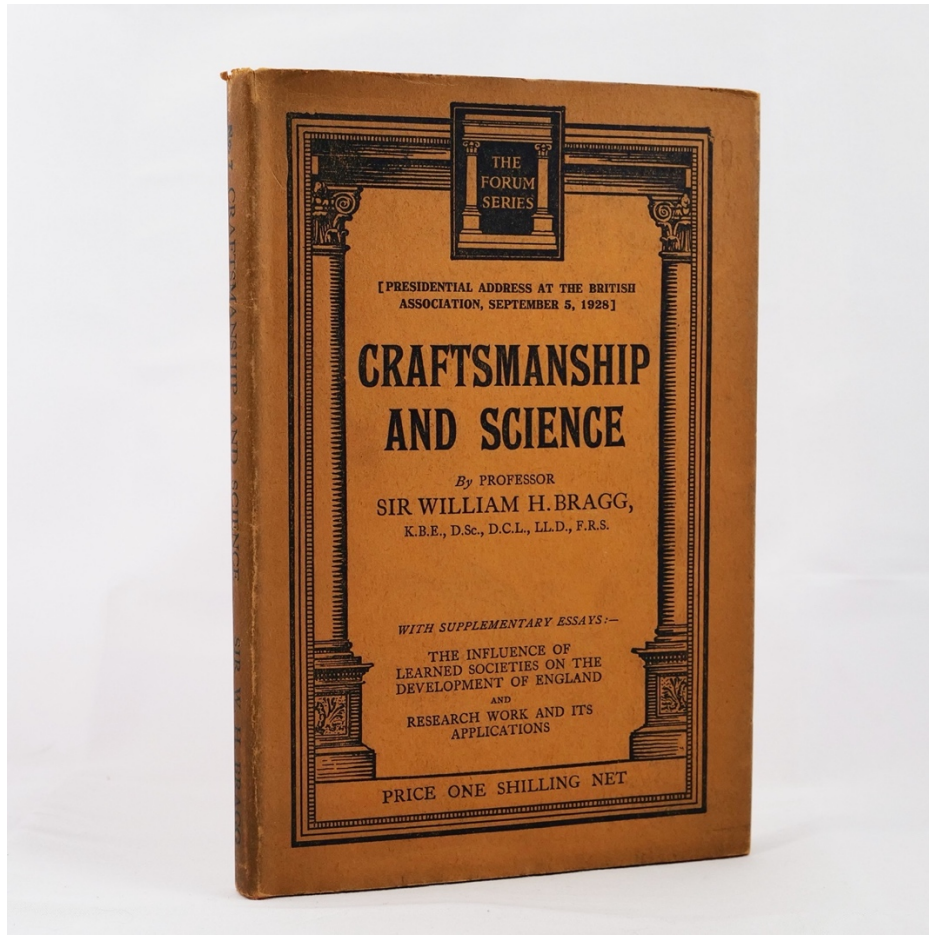
This portfolio is usually attributed to the French designer and commercial artist Maurice Pillard Verneuil (1869-1942), a student of Eugène Grasset whose career successfully spanned the Art Nouveau and Art Deco eras. If so, it would be his only known photographic work. As bookseller Daniela Kromp has explained, it may be that Verneuil was inspired by the Viennese pioneer of botanical photography, Martin Gerlach (1846-1918), who was producing botanical portfolios as early as 1893.

“Although in Helen Bieri Thomson's bibliography, Verneuil is named as the author (or editor) of *Le Décor Floral* (cf. p. 118), he isn't known as a photographer so far. Thus, Verneuil presumably has not done the photographs himself, but at least he made the arrangements of the plants and of each particular plate... it is known that Verneuil made a journey to Vienna in 1902 (cf. Thomson p. 13). Perhaps he got to know Martin Gerlach's photographic work there in detail and received the essential inspiration for *Le Décor Floral*” (Kromp, “Short List for London 2018,” item 45).

The publisher of this set, Librairie Centrale des Beaux-Arts, was one of the primary firms of the Art Nouveau movement, producing important work by Alphonse Mucha and Eugène Grasset, as well as other important portfolios by Verneuil.

00829 **£1,500**





TWO BOOKS INSCRIBED FROM W. H. BRAGG A SCIENTIFIC COLLEAGUE

7. **Bragg, William. Craftsmanship and Science (Presidential Address to the British Association, September 5, 1928.)** With two supplementary addresses. London: Watts & Co., 1928.

Octavo. Original red boards, titles and border to spine and upper board in black. With the dust jacket. Boards a little dusty and spotted, free endpapers partially tanned, contents clean. A very good copy in the rubbed and partially tanned jacket that has a few small nicks and some creasing at the extremities.

First edition, first impression of this uncommon collection of three talks by the Nobel laureate William Henry Bragg (1862-1942). Presentation copy inscribed from the author to chemist Sir Robert Robertson (1869-1949) on the front free endpaper, "Robert Robertson from WH Bragg," and acquired directly from a descendant of Robertson.

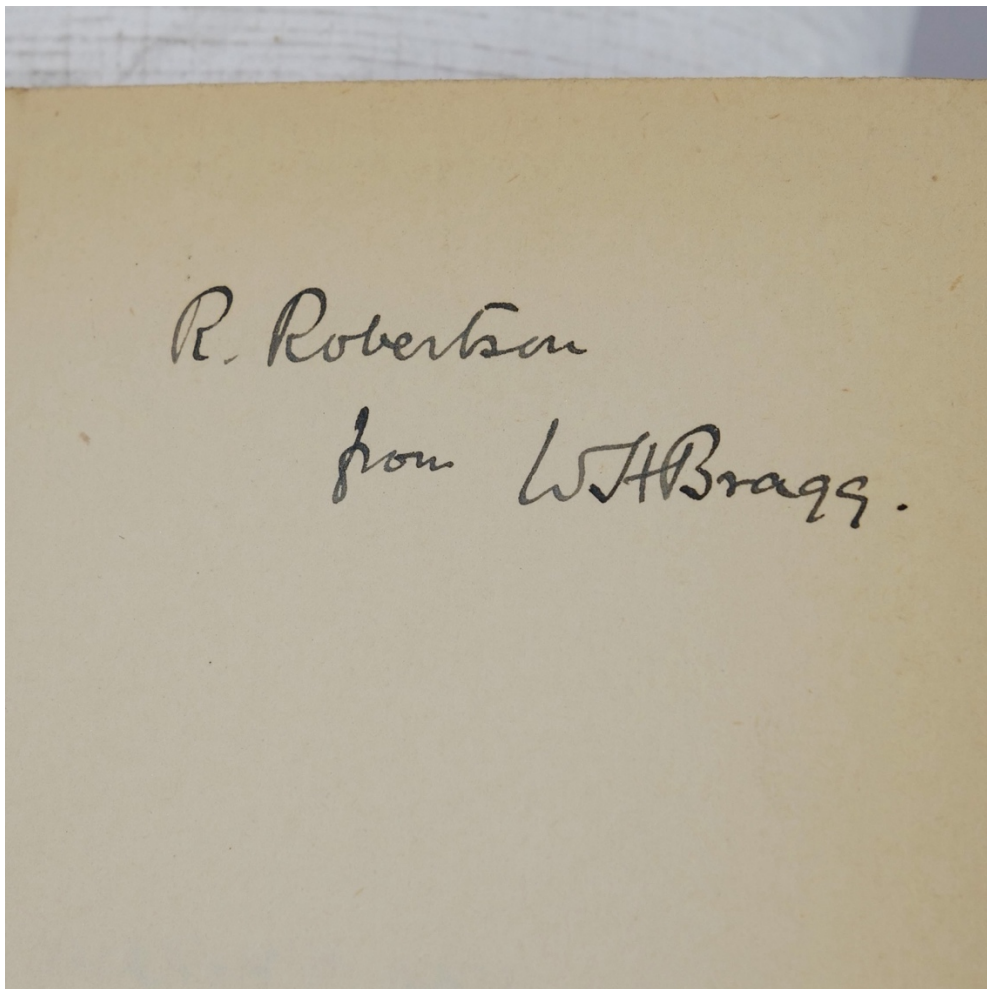
Author William Henry Bragg (1862-1942) was a pioneer in the field of radiation studies, setting up what was probably the first x-ray tube in Australia shortly after they were discovered in 1895. His "early results on alpha particles were seen as a confirmation of some predictions of Ernest Rutherford, the rising expert on radiation... Bragg's research and publications catapulted him into the forefront of physicists attempting to explain the various newly discovered forms of radiation. He was elected FRS in 1907, and in 1908 was invited to take up the Cavendish professorship in physics at the University of Leeds" where he "continued his research on radiation including alpha particles, beta rays, gamma rays, and X-rays" (*Online Dictionary of National Biography*). In 1912 Bragg and his son, William Lawrence, explained the patterns of x-ray diffusion in crystals and developed the first x-ray spectrometer, which they used to determine the structure of diamond. This body of work led to their being awarded the Nobel Prize in 1915.

The recipient of this volume (and the following), Sir Robert Robertson, was an expert on explosives and made numerous contributions to their development and manufacture for the colonial Indian administration, the Boer War, and both World Wars. Appointed government chemist in 1921, he also “pursued important fundamental research. In collaboration with John Jacob Fox, who succeeded him as government chemist, he made a detailed study of the infra-red absorption of the gases ammonia, phosphine, and arsine and interpreted the main features of their spectra. This pioneering work stimulated the growth of infra-red spectroscopy both in Britain and abroad” (ODNB).

Bragg and Robertson would have known each other as fellows of the Royal Society, and they also worked together to investigate the tragic explosion of ammonium sulfate-nitrate fertiliser at the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik in Oppau, Germany on September 21st, 1921. Robertson investigated the physical condition and chemical nature of the substance in question, and Bragg probed its crystal structure using x-ray spectroscopy (Robertson, “Investigation on the Chemical and Physical Properties of Oppau Ammonium Sulfate-Nitrate at the Government Laboratory,” *Transactions of the Faraday Society*, volume 20, 1924).

The two other talks published in this volume are, “The Influence of Learned Societies on the Development of England,” delivered before the Birmingham and Midland Institute on October 21st, 1926, and “Research Work and Its Applications,” presented at the Sir John Cass technical Institute on January 30th, 1924.

00814 £250





8. **Bragg, William. *The Universe of Light*.** London: G. Bell & Sons Ltd, 1933.

Octavo. Original turquoise cloth, titles to spine gilt. Colour frontispiece with printed tissue guard, 26 plates of which 1 other is in colour with printed tissue guard, illustrations throughout the text. Corners bumped, cloth faded along the spine and edges of the boards, a few light marks and spots to the cloth but the contents very clean. A very good copy.

First edition, first impression. Presentation copy inscribed from the author to chemist Sir Robert Robertson (see above) on the front free endpaper, "Robert Robertson from WH Bragg," and acquired directly from a descendant of Robertson. The UK edition of *The Universe of Light* is much less common than the American edition published in the same year.

This popular work on the physics of light was based on Bragg's 1931 Royal Society Christmas lectures and includes chapters on the nature and behaviour of light, human vision, colour theory and its role in nature and industry, the colour of the sky, polarisation of light, light from the sun and stars, and x-rays and other radioactive emissions.

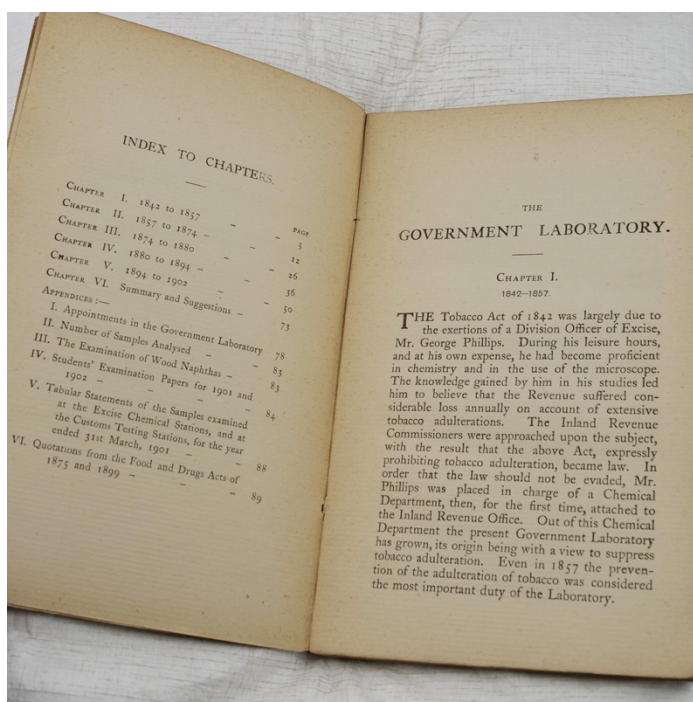
00813 £250

12. Cholmondeley, John St. Clair.
The Government Laboratory.

London: C. Fry, 1902.

Octavo. Original limp green cloth, title to upper wrapper gilt. Manuscript title to spine in black ink on a white slip of paper, separate sheet of blank paper loosely inserted at rear. Corner of upper cover creased, gilt dulled, spine rolled, contents a little shaken and toned. Very good condition.

First and only edition of this unusual and rare booklet on the history of the Government Laboratory, Britain's national laboratory for chemical and biological measurement standards, now the National Measurement Laboratory at LGC Ltd. Though this work has been cited in scholarly articles several times in recent years, we can locate no copies in either WorldCat or Library Hub. This copy from the library of Government Chemist Sir Robert Robertson (1869-1949).

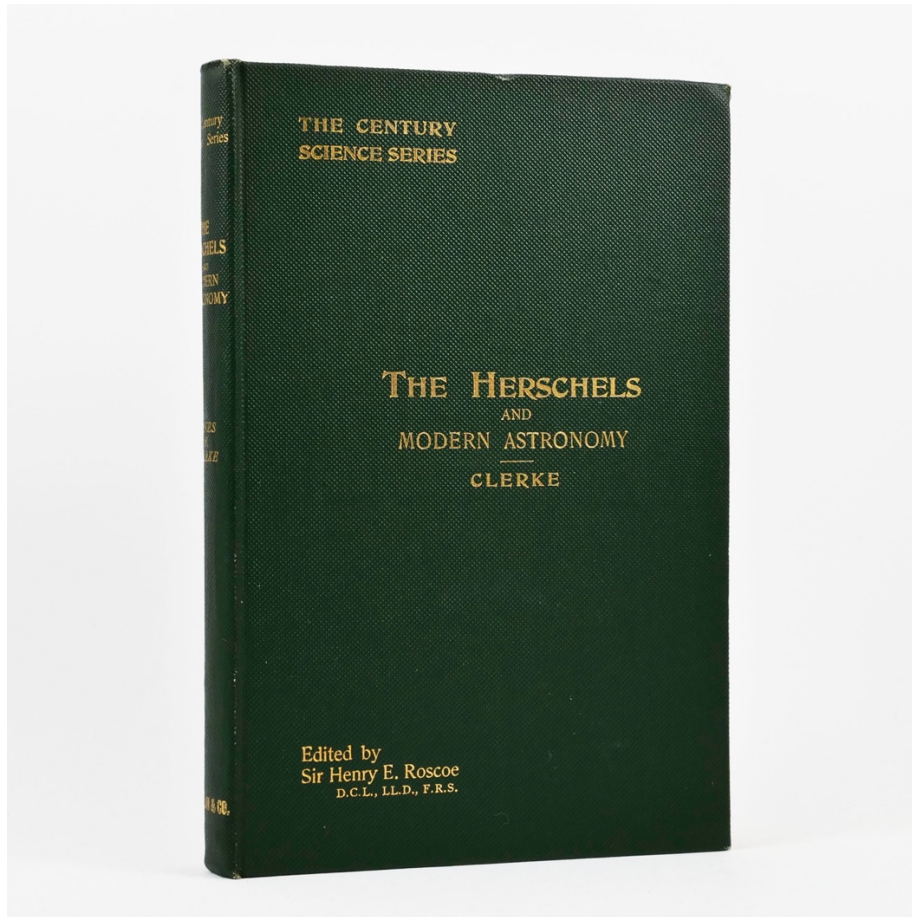


The first version of the Government Laboratory was created by the Board of Excise in 1842 to oversee the purity of goods such as tea, spirits, and tobacco. The role of Government Chemist, established in 1909, “oversees the statutory function of referee analyst within the UK, resolving disputes over analytical measurements, particularly in relation to food regulatory enforcement” (NML website).

The author of this booklet, John St. Clair Cholmondeley, is listed on the title page as “formerly Assistant of Excise at the Government Laboratory”. The contents include a history of the laboratory from 1842 based on its annual reports, Inland Revenue documents, Royal Commission Reports, and newspapers, and there is an appendix containing information about staffing and sample exams. Chapter VI contains suggestions for improvement that the author hopes “may receive more attention than hitherto apparently bestowed upon them”. These include publishing more of the Laboratory’s investigations, better organisation of research work, improved staffing levels, and the provision of a common room and better library facilities.

The owner of this copy, Sir Robert Robertson, was an expert on explosives and contributed to their development and manufacture for the colonial Indian administration, the Boer War, and both World Wars. He was appointed Government Chemist at the laboratory in 1921 and “the work of his department, which provided chemical advice and services to other departments (particularly the board of customs and excise), was considerably increased between 1921 and 1936 by the introduction of various new import duties, and by legislation involving chemical control” (ODNB). Robertson “pursued important fundamental research. In collaboration with John Jacob Fox, who succeeded him as government chemist, he made a detailed study of the infra-red absorption of the gases ammonia, phosphine, and arsine and interpreted the main features of their spectra. This pioneering work stimulated the growth of infra-red spectroscopy both in Britain and abroad” (ODNB).

00815 £250



13. **Clerke, Agnes M. *The Herschels and Modern Astronomy*** New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

Octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt. Portrait frontispiece and 2 plates. Tiny bump to the edge of the upper board, very lightly rubbed at the tips, what may be a tiny spot of dampstain at the extreme corner of the lower board, light spotting to the edges of the text blocks and occasionally the contents. Very good condition, the cloth fresh.

First edition of this biographical work on the astronomers William, Caroline, and John Herschel by one of the “great popularisers of science of the Victorian period” (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 270). Copies of *The Herschels and Modern Astronomy* are uncommon, particularly in such a nice example of the publisher’s binding.

Agnes Mary Clerke was taught at home by her scholarly parents, and “by the age of eleven she had mastered Herschel’s *Outlines of Astronomy*” (Ogilvie, p. 270). Settling in London in 1877, she pursued a career as a writer, producing a remarkable body of work. Clerke “possessed the rare ability to communicate clearly the complexities of scientific theory to a popular audience, while synthesising masses of astronomical information into a coherent whole for professional scientists, who had become so specialised that they could not see the larger connection between their work and other current discoveries in astronomy” (Ogilvie p. 270). Though she never held a position at a university or observatory, Clerke gained “partial admission” to the male-dominated world of astronomy. She had an extensive correspondence with other astronomers, was awarded the Actonian Prize by the Royal Institution, and in 1903 was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society.

00799 £250



14. **Clerke, Agnes M. Problems in Astrophysics. Containing 81 Illustrations.** London: Adam & Charles Black, 1903.

Large octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine gilt. Frontispiece and 30 plates of which 2 are folding, illustrations and diagrams within the text. Bookplate of James K. Moffitt dated in manuscript 1903, and bookplate of the Pauline Fore Moffitt Library of the University of California with withdrawn stamps, and discrete library stamps to the verso of the title and the dedication leaf.

A lovely first edition of this important work. From the library of James Kennedy Moffitt (and then deaccessioned from the library of the University of California at Berkeley), former chairman of the Crocker First National Bank and vice-president of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

“Clerke’s *Popular History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century* is still considered an authoritative secondary source on the history of nineteenth-century astronomy, in particular the development of the ‘new astronomy’ in the latter half of the century based on the introduction of the spectroscope and camera into astronomical practice... After publishing *A Popular History*, Clerke began to work on projects that were not as historical in nature and that were less accessible to a popular audience. Both *System of the Stars* and *Problems in Astrophysics* examined the most recent astronomical research, pointed to the many questions remaining, and suggested work to be done by astronomers to begin answering these questions. In effect, Clerke went beyond the proscribed role of the popularizer who merely reproduced the results of the experts and instructed professional astronomers which lines of research to pursue” (Ogilvie).

00827 **£180**



PLAYING WORLD WAR III

15. (Cold War) [Masudaya] Modern Toys. Distant Early Warning Radar Station. Battery operated. With revolving radar scope, blinking warning lights, telegraph key and light blinker. Japan: [Masudaya] Modern Toys, [c. 1960].

Enamelled tin toy, approximately 19.5 x 12 x 14cm. Opaque backlit "scope" with moving airplane silhouettes on the interior, red and green lights, red signal key button, and on/off button. With the detachable beacon tower in tin with red light, the plastic radar dish, and the paper with signal key in morse code. The battery compartment accommodates two D batteries. All together in the original card box (20.5 x 14 x 13cm). Price of 39/6' in ink to the box lid. Some scuffs and wear commensurate with use, some loss of the green and red paint from the lightbulbs, occasional tiny spots to the tin, on/off button slightly cracked, morse code card torn at the top where there was originally a string, light wear and some creasing and toning of the box. This toy has been tested and is only partially functional, possibly due to loose connections. Both the red light on the body and the light at the top of the tower are not working, and the interior wheel with airplane silhouettes does not rotate. The "morse code" buzzer works, as does the green light and the backlight. A very good example.

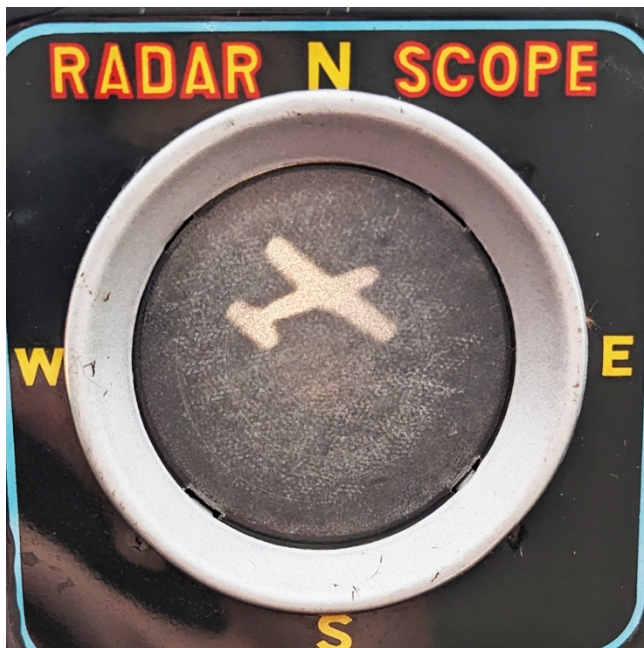
A remarkable relic of the Cold War, this clever, interactive tin toy allowed a child to pretend that they were manning a distant early warning station with a radar "scope" showing the silhouettes of moving planes, as well as a rotating radar dish and blinking lights, and morse code "signal

key” that when inputted made a buzzing sound. It was made by the famed Masudaya firm of Tokyo, which was founded in 1923 and became the leading producer of battery and mechanical-operated toys during the post-war period (fabtintoys.com). This toy has been tested and is only partially functional, with two of the lights and the rotating wheel of plane silhouettes not working at present, possibly due to loose connections. It is nevertheless a lovely example, and rare in the original box with the paper signal key, as here.



Though early warning radar systems had been in use since Britain’s deployment of Chain Home in 1938, the post-war threat of nuclear bombers led to the development of increasingly sophisticated long-range systems, particularly to monitor activity over the Arctic. The most successful of these was the DEW Line, which was constructed primarily in Canada’s far north, with additional stations in Alaska, Greenland, and Iceland. It went on-line in 1957 but quickly became semi-obsolete as the nuclear threat shifted from bombers to ICBMs, though it continued to operate until the early 1990s to provide an early warning of airborne invasion forces that might have preceded a missile strike by several hours. The militarisation of the Canadian

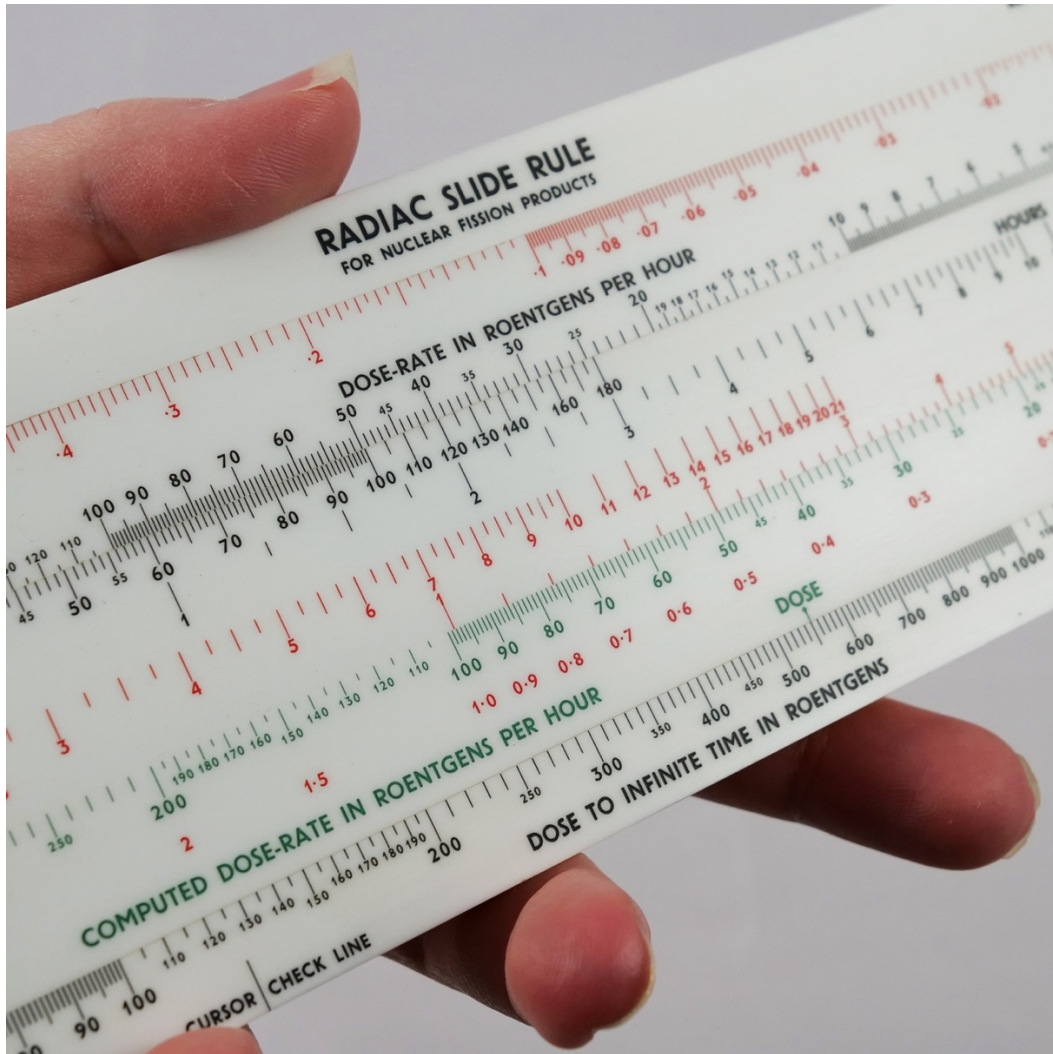
Arctic had significant effects on Canadian politics and resulted in increased government interference in the lives of the Inuit as well as serious environmental damage.



This toy was probably inspired by DEW (it was the only “distant” early warning radar at the time), and it might be a coincidence, but the illustration on the box looks remarkably similar to a 1955 ad in *Time* magazine extolling Raytheon’s role in designing and manufacturing the radar dishes for that undertaking. Though the toy is undated it was probably sold in the late 1950s or early 1960s, given the short period during which distant early warning radar was of military significance. Work at these stations would have involved fairly dull duties, monitoring radar screens for the start of World War III in an isolated and harsh environment, and it’s strangely charming that someone chose to produce a colourful toy based on what must have

been one of the more demoralising jobs in the Air Force.

00832 £500



16. (Cold War) Soole, B. W. **RADIAC Slide Rule**. Teddington, England: Blundell Rules Limited for the Admiralty Research Laboratory, *Heavy plastic slide rule (29.5 × 6.5cm) with 5 scales and clear plastic slider. Text printed in black, red, and green. In the original green cloth-over-card box. Excellent condition with just a few tiny marks. The case is worn and bumped, has sustained water damage, and has a white sticker with manuscript identification numbers in black ink.*

An uncommon slide rule designed to calculate radiation doses after the explosion of a fission weapon. Similar examples are held at the Science Museum in London, the Oak Ridge Museum of Radiation and Radioactivity, and the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney.

Because the radioactive products of fission explosions decay over time, the doses that individuals have received cannot be calculated by simply multiplying the current radiation levels by the length of exposure. To solve this problem, B. W. Soole of the Admiralty Research Laboratory designed this slide rule for simple and fast dose calculations in the event of nuclear war and described it in a paper published in the *Journal of Scientific Instruments* (volume 29, number 6) in 1952. The instructions on the back explain its three functions: computing the dose-rate at any point in time from the moment of explosion; determining the dose received between two points in time; and determining the same for doses received from contaminated sea water rather than the air.

00833 **£100**



NATURE PRINTING WITH SYNTHETIC DYES

17. **Cyme, L. M. Phytocromotypie ou Impression en Couleur des Végétaux. Nouvelle Méthode...** Marseille: for the author by Barlatier-Feissat Père et Fils, May 1883.

Tall quarto. 58-page pamphlet, original buff wrappers. Colour plate laid in at front. Wrappers browned, chipped, and creased, with some spotting. The inserted plate browned, creased, and chipped along the edges, particularly the top. Very good condition.

First and only edition of this rare work on a “new method” of nature printing using aniline dyes, named phytocromotypie by its inventor. We can locate only one institutional copy, at the Bibliothèque National. This copy includes a loosely inserted colour plate of four plant specimens in green, red, blue, and yellow/orange. It is not clear whether this was originally issued with the pamphlet (the paper is slightly larger and of a different stock), or whether it was made with the phytocromotypie method.

Nature printing, the creation of images using real plant and animal specimens rather than illustrative processes, has been practised by many cultures throughout human history. But the growing interest in botanical collecting, as well as developments in printing technology that

occurred between the 17th and 19th centuries, led to a flourishing interest in the art, particularly among hobbyists. A variety of methods were experimented with, not only applying pigments directly to the specimens but also transferring the impressions of plants to metal and lithographic plates so that greater numbers of prints could be produced.

The process described here seems to involve the use of aniline dyes—a relatively new class of synthetic colorants derived from coal tar—which found numerous uses in art, fashion, and design during the nineteenth century. The author of the present volume seems to have developed a method of partially dissolving the specimens in wood alcohol, then soaking them in dye before making direct printings. Presumably he or she believed that this increased both the vibrancy and number of impressions that could be obtained, since aniline dyes were so strong. The pamphlet goes into great detail on the process, discussing a number of applications, including dry printing, varnish printing, and printing “on any surface”.

We can locate only a single reference to either the term phytocromotypie or to this particular publication, a report in the “Archiv Fuer Die Geschichte Der Naturwissenschaften Vol 1 (1909) & Vol 2 (1910),” on the Internet Archive. The author seems to have been dismissive of the idea that this was a “new” technique, but reports on the process in a short history of nature printing.

00831 £550





18. Dana, James D. The Geological Story Briefly Told. An Introduction to Geology for The General Reader and for Beginners in the Science. With Numerous Illustrations.

New York & Chicago: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, and Company, 1875.

Octavo. Original green pebble-grain cloth, title, ammonite design to spine, and illustration of basalt columns to the upper board in gilt, elaborate decorative patterns to spine and upper board in black, yellow endpapers. Steel engravings throughout the text. Ownership signatures dated 1885 to both free endpapers, the same signature also on pages 100 and 200. Corners bumped, cloth a little worn at the extremities with a few small spots, contents lightly toned. Very good condition.

First edition of this popular account of basic concepts in geology and the Earth's geological history by “the foremost American geologist of the nineteenth century” who was “adept at grand geological synthesis” (Natland, “James Dwight Dana: Mineralogist, Zoologist, Geologist, Explorer”, *GSA Today*, February 2003).

Author James D. Dana (1813-1895) attended Yale, where he developed a new mineralogical classification system based on chemistry and crystallography. Published as the *System of Mineralogy* in 1834, it would go through four editions in his lifetime. Dana’s career in the earth sciences was firmly set when he served as the official geologist on the US Exploring Expedition to the Pacific between 1838 and 1842. “For American science, the expedition was without precedent—the first

blue-water oceanographic expedition funded by the U.S. Navy. With six ships, it was far larger than earlier European ventures to the Pacific. It was also the first American exploration on land or sea to make systematic geological observations. Only Darwin, whose career Dana's paralleled in many ways, had done geological work on volcanic islands and reefs (on the Beagle a few years earlier)" (Natland).

Though it was Darwin who first published the correct explanation for the development of coral reefs, Dana "added key facts, establishing that embayments of the volcanic stumps within the lagoons are drowned, deeply subsided remnants of river valleys that could not have been carved by waves. Also, the corals finally die, and the atolls slip beneath the waves. Later, in his volume on corals, Dana predicted the existence of deeply submerged, drowned atolls, today's guyots, in the far western Pacific" (Natland). He went on to publish monographs on crustaceans and corals and an important book on volcanoes based on research undertaken in Hawaii. His *Manual of Geology* became the standard reference, found "on the shelf of almost every American geologist" (Natland).

00734 £150





19. Erdmann, Rhoda. **Praktikum der Gewebepflege oder Explantation Besonders der Gewebezüchtung. Mit 101 Textabbildungen.** Berlin: Julius Springer, 1922.

Octavo. Contemporary library binding of marbled boards with black cloth backstrip, titles to spine gilt. Illustrations from photographs throughout the text. Inked shelf number to the title, and ink stamps of the Leipzig Surgical Hospital to the title and 9 other leaves. Binding a little worn at the edges. Very good condition.

First edition, first impression of “the first German textbook that provided detailed instructions on tissue culture methods and indicated how they might be applied for cancer research”, by the pioneering

cytologist Rhoda Erdmann (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 424). Rare, with only one institutional copy listed in WorldCat, at the University of Groningen.

Erdmann (1870-1935) struggled throughout her career despite being recognised by her peers as a talented and forward-looking researcher. Her father opposed science as a career, so she only pursued it following his death. After qualifying in 1907 she worked at the University of Munich and did experimental cell research at the Helgoland and Naples zoological stations for her dissertation. She then became a scientific assistant at the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases, but the poor pay forced her to undertake literary work on the side.

In 1913 the American Lorande Loss Woodruff announced his discovery that paramecium could reproduce asexually seemingly indefinitely. Erdmann had been studying “the importance of sexual reproduction for both nuclear division and death of single-celled organisms” and wrote requesting samples of his cultures (Ogilvie). Instead, her offered her a position a Yale, where she “solved a number of problems related to parthenogenesis. She also updated her techniques of tissue culture under Ross Harrison, head of the Osborn Laboratory at Yale, who had developed new methods of culturing nerve cells” (Ogilvie).

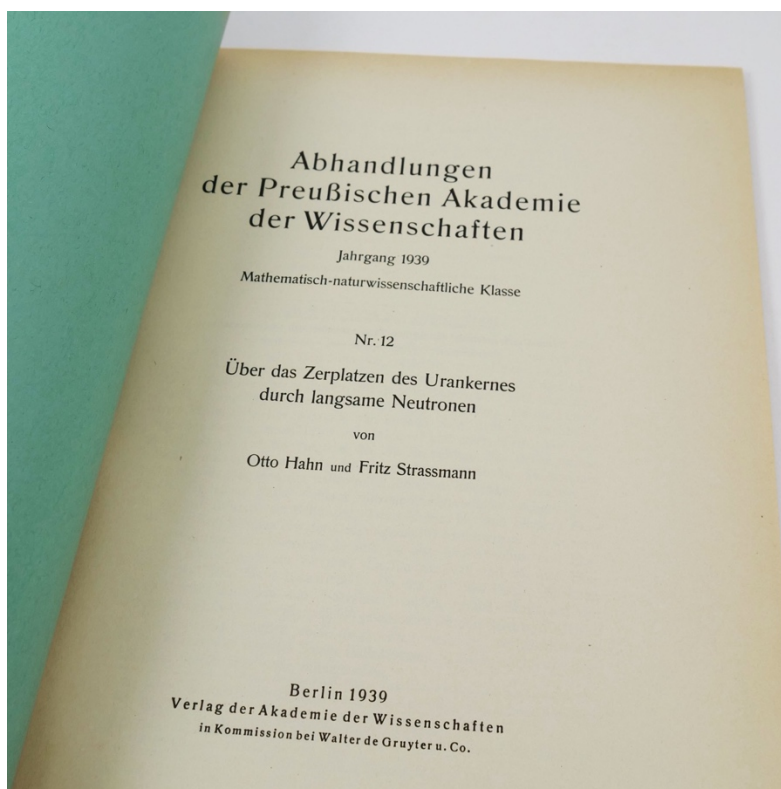
On her way back to Germany in 1914 Erdmann was held as an enemy alien in Britain until she was offered the position of lecturer at Yale by Harrison, “an extraordinary offer since the charter of the university had to be changed to admit her as a woman faculty member” (Ogilvie). With scientific independence and a good salary this was a productive period in her career, but it came to an end in 1918 when rumours about her research were enflamed by anti-German sentiment. “She was forcibly removed from her position and accused of plotting to poison the New Haven drinking water, and of destroying American chickens with a chicken virus that would poison the brains of American soldiers. After four and a half months in detention in the Waverley House in New York (a prison for ‘wayward girls’), she was released following the intervention of Ross Harrison and American female friends who had paid five thousand dollars in fines... Erdmann’s health suffered for the rest of her life from the results of this incarceration” (Ogilvie).

On her return to Germany, Erdmann was rejected fifty times when applying for positions, but was finally hired by the Friederich-Williams University Institute for Cancer Research in Berlin. “It was a position without additional personnel and no funding for laboratory equipment.

Nevertheless, Erdmann established the first German department for experimental cytology in two empty rooms... Initial research conditions were so bad that she figured she had lost the first four years for research” (Ogilvie). Erdmann was not appointed to a teaching post until 1929, and her laboratory did not become a formal university institute until the following year. As late as 1927 she was earning a lower salary than her assistant. “Meanwhile both students and co-workers were attracted to the new field and the medical faculty recognized experimental cytology as an interdisciplinary science important to both medical biology and physiology. Erdmann supplied both fields with assistants well trained in cytology” (Ogilvie).

During this period she also founded an international journal for cell research which had editors and contributors from as far away as Japan, and covered “every branch of cytology, including biochemistry, cell physiology, electrophysiology, and radiation biology. This was the only international scientific publication published by a woman. Erdmann also planned several international cell biology congresses, advertising them in the issues of the journal” (Ogilvie). The final years of Erdmann’s life were blighted by the rise of the Nazis. She was jailed by the Gestapo for helping Jews escape Germany, and then lost her position under the “Aryan” laws of 1934. She died in Berlin the following year, having “promoted the importance of tissue culture studies in biology and cancer research in her lectures and scientific publications until her untimely death” (Ogilvie).

00795 £450



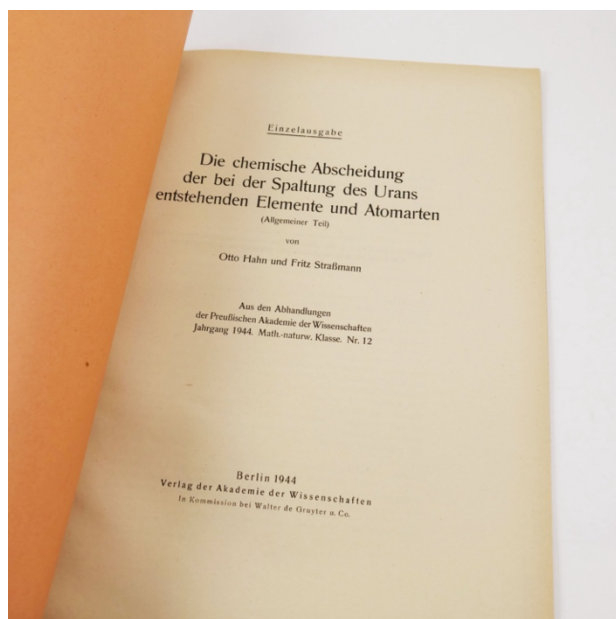
THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF NUCLEAR FISSION
25. Hahn, Otto & Fritz Strassman. **Über das Zerplatzen des Urankernes durch langsame Neutronen** Abhandlungen der Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Jahrgang 1939. Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse. Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1939.

Quarto. 20-page offprint, original green wrappers printed in black. A little fading along the spine and edges, lightly rubbed at the extremities. An excellent copy.

The Abhandlungen offprint of the first of Hahn and Strassman's "three fundamental papers on nuclear fission, containing the first comprehensive account of the phenomenon" (Hook & Norman, *Norman Library of Science and Medicine* 963). Abhandlungen issues in the green wrappers are not true offprints because they could contain multiple papers, though in the case of the Hahn & Strassman fission papers each contains only the one paper. Offprints in the orange wrappers labelled "Einzelausgabe" are the true offprints, as they only ever contained a single paper.

"In 1938 Hahn and Strassman had demonstrated the presence of radioactive barium, lanthanum and cerium among the products of neutron bombardment of uranium, an observation that seemed to contradict all previous experiences of nuclear physics" (Hook & Norman). They announced these unexplained findings in an earlier paper published in *Naturwissenschaften* on January 6th, 1939, but before that wrote to Lise Meitner, then in exile in Copenhagen, "telling her of their baffling discovery and asking for advice. It was this letter that inspired Meitner and her nephew Otto Frisch to create their hypothesis of a fission process, which they published on 11 February 1939" (Hook & Norman). The present paper was presented at the May 25th, 1939 meeting of the Akademie and published on September 18th of that year. The following two papers in this series would not appear until 1944 (see item 25) and 1945.

00786 £1,250



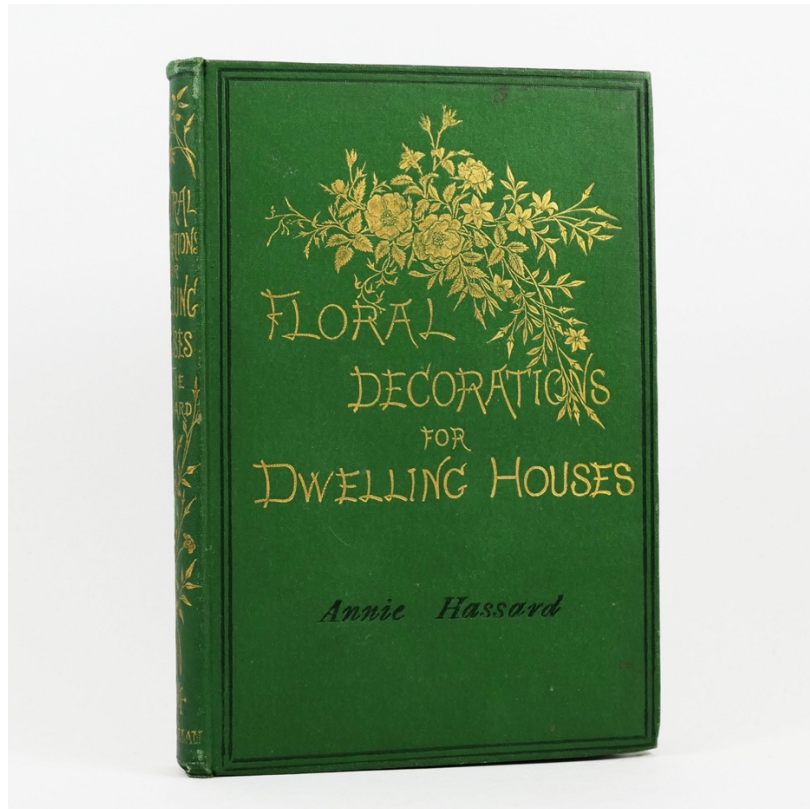
26. Hahn, Otto & Fritz Strassman. Die Chemische Abscheidung der bei Spaltung des Urans entstehenden Elemente und Atomarten (Allgemeiner Teil). Aus den Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Jahrgang 1944. Math.-naturw. Klasse. Nr. 12. Einzelausgabe. Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1944.

Quarto. 14-page offprint. Original orange wrappers printed in black. Just a little rubbed and toned along the edges, contents very lightly toned in the margins. An excellent copy.

The true offprint, in the orange wrappers, of the third of Hahn and Strassman's "three fundamental papers on nuclear fission, containing the first comprehensive account of the phenomenon" (Hook & Norman, *Norman Library of Science and Medicine* 963).

The first paper in the series (see item 24) was published on September 18th, 1939, with the second appearing in 1942.

00787 £750



28. **Hassard, Annie. Floral Decorations for the Dwelling House. A Practical Guide to the Home Arrangement of Plants and Flowers. With Numerous Illustrations.** London: Macmillan & Co., 1875.

Octavo. Original green cloth elaborately blocked in gilt and black with floral designs on the spine and upper board, brown coated endpapers. Burn & Co. binder's ticket to the rear pastedown. 9 steel engraved plates, steel engravings throughout the text. Single leaf of ads at rear. Blind stamp of the W. H. Smith lending library to the front free endpaper. Cloth only very lightly rubbed at the extremities with a few small marks, a few light spots to the title. An excellent copy.

First edition, and a lovely copy, of this delightful, well-illustrated work on flower arrangements and indoor plants that was highly praised by contemporaries.

By 1875, botanical pursuits such as flower collecting, pressing, and arranging had been a major hobby for British women for at least a generation. *Floral Decorations for the Dwelling House* expanded on the work of earlier authors, such as A. E. Maling (*Flowers for Ornament and Decoration*, 1875), by adding advice on living plants in addition to cut flowers. It “offers a very detailed account, both practically and artistically oriented, of the best plants and best pieces of equipment to use for a wide variety of indoor plant and flower decorations, from bouquets to dining tables, window displays, hanging baskets and Christmas decorations, as well as giving advice on how best to arrange them” (Sparke, *Nature Inside*, p. 48).

The book was praised in the January 1876 issue of *The Floral World and Garden Guide* as “a systematic treatise on the subject. The truth is, the gifted author of this stands alone and far in advance of all competitors, whether as an exhibitor or a judge of exhibitions, whether in the preparation of a bouquet for a princess or the decoration of a grand saloon for an important public ceremony”. In that year an American edition was published by Macmillan, in which additional emphasis was placed on living plants in decorative schemes (Sparke).

00802 £250



FROM THE LIBRARY OF AN IMPORTANT BIRD PHOTOGRAPHER

30. (Hosking, Eric) Baker, J. A. **The Peregrine**. London: Collins, 1967.

Octavo. Original black boards, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. Bookplate of Eric J. Hosking. Tail of spine a little bumped, lightly rubbed at the edges. An excellent copy in the jacket that is also a little faded on the spine panel and edges, and lightly rubbed at the extremities.

First edition, first impression of this masterpiece of 20th century nature writing, cited by Ted Hughes, Andrew Motion, Werner Herzog as one of the most important books of its kind. Uncommon in such nice condition in the dust jacket. This copy from the library of eminent bird photographer Eric J. Hosking, with his owl bookplate.

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

Born in 1909, Eric Hosking developed his love for nature and photography at an early age. He received a Kodak Box Brownie at age eight and graduated to a plate camera at age ten, using it to photograph birds. He lost his job in car sales at the beginning of the Great Depression, but an opportunity arose when the *Sunday Dispatch* asked him to get a shot of an elephant seal at the London Zoo. For several years he supplemented his income by photographing weddings and children (including the young princesses for *Country Life* in 1935), but by 1937 he was a full-time nature photographer, the first person in Britain to make their living in this field.

Hosking was intrepid in his pursuit of wild birds. He designed his own hides and made a number of important technical advances, among them the use of the flash in nature photography. His most famous photo is the “technically perfect” shot of a barn owl carrying prey that he captured using an electronic flash in 1948 (Sage, “A Photographer in Hiding”, *New Scientist*, September 1979). He is widely credited with developing wildlife photography into a mature art form.

Hosking was president of the Nature Photographic Society and served as vice-president of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the British Ornithologists' Union. He was awarded the RSPB's Gold Medal in 1974, and three years later received an OBE.

00785 £650

RARE IN THE JACKET

31. **Jeans, James. *The Stars in Their Courses*.** Cambridge: at the University Press, 1931.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. Black and white frontispiece and 46 plates, 2 folding astronomical charts. Contemporary bookplate of Edward Beldam Diver. Spine very slightly faded, cloth a little rubbed at the tips. A very good copy in the rubbed and creased jacket with tanned spine panel and some nicks and small chips.

First edition, first impression. Rare in the jacket and much less common than the US edition published by Macmillan in the same year. This copy with the bookplate of Edward Beldam Diver, London manager of the Cambridge University Press (*The Historical Register of the University of Cambridge. Supplement, 1921-1930*).

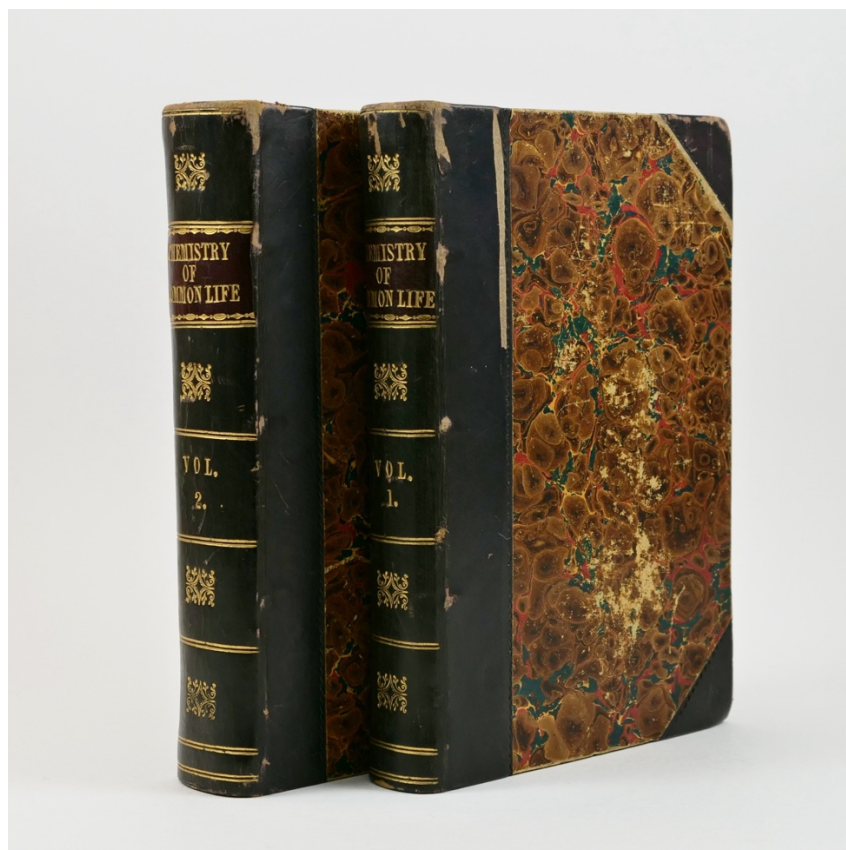


Author James Jeans (1877-1946) was a respected Cambridge mathematician and astronomer, best known for his work on rotating, gravitational bodies, “a problem of fundamental importance that had already been tackled by some of the leading mathematicians” (ODNB), and the motions, structures, and life-cycles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

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

The present volume was his third popular work, with the dust jacket prominently advertising the previous two. It is based on a series of radio broadcasts written for listeners with no previous scientific knowledge, and with the hope of introducing them to “the fascination of modern astronomy” and “the wonder of the universe we see through the giant telescopes of to-day” (preface).

00735 £150



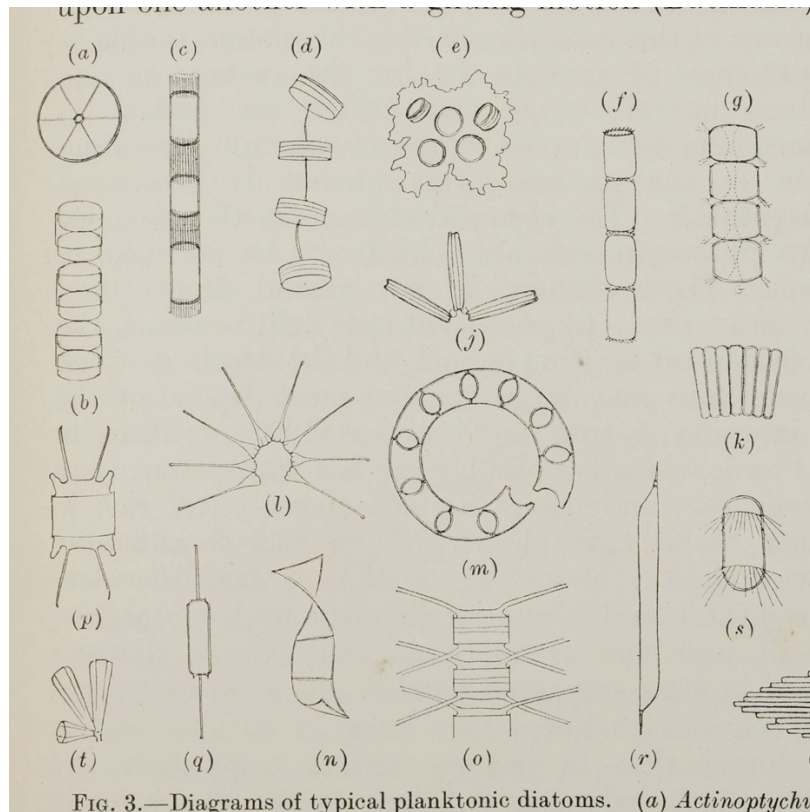
32. **Johnston, James F. W. *The Chemistry of Common Life*.** London & Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1855.

2 volumes, octavo (178 x 113 mm). Contemporary brown half calf, spines gilt in compartments, red morocco labels, marbled sides, endpapers, and edges. Steel engravings throughout the text. H17 and 8 unopened. Lacking the ads normally present. Bindings rubbed, occasional light spotting to contents. A very good set.

First complete edition of this popular Victorian work on the chemistry of the everyday, published in two volumes the year after the first volume appeared.

Author James F. W. Johnston (1796-1855) was a chemist and lecturer, and together with David Brewster one of the founders of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. His association with J. J. Berzelius “brought him prestige and fuelled his interest in the way atoms might be arranged in compounds; though chemical atomic theory was still very hypothetical in the 1830s, some inferences could be made. In 1837 he wrote an important report for the British Association meeting at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the relationship between chemical constitution and properties... Johnston became a successful popular lecturer and writer at a time when such activity did not diminish a professional reputation. In 1851 he published *Notes on North America*, following a visit there in 1849–50. This was concerned particularly with agriculture, on which he had become an expert—a good move in the ‘hungry Forties’. His brief *Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology* (1844) went through more than thirty editions in his lifetime, was widely translated, and was recommended by Tolstoy among others, and his more formal *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology* (1842) was also a great success, with a nineteenth edition in 1895. He provided introduction and notes for the Dutch professor G. T. Mulder's *Chemistry of Vegetable and Animal Physiology* (1845) and for Mulder's controversial claims against Liebig published in the following year. His *Chemistry of Common Life*, which was completed in 1855 just before his death, was a classic popularization of up-to-date science” (ODNB).

00737 **£250**



PRESENTED TO HER SISTER

33. **Lebour, Marie V. *The Planktonic Diatoms of the Northern Seas. With Four Plates.***

London: Printed for the Ray Society, sold by Dulau & Co., Ltd., 1930.

Octavo. Original blue cloth elaborately blocked in blind, titles to spine and floral roundel to upper board gilt, yellow coated endpapers, top edge gilt. Ray Society half title with portrait vignette, 4 plates, engravings throughout the text. 16-page Ray Society membership and recent publications lists dated January 1930 at rear. Cloth just a little rubbed at the extremities, spine and edges of the boards tanned, free endpapers partially tanned. An excellent copy.

First edition, first impression. Presentation copy inscribed by the author to her sister on the front free endpaper, "To dear Yvonne, From M. V. L." (see Lebour's obituary in the *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, volume 52, p. 778).

Diatoms — microscopic algae with silica shells that live in both freshwater and marine environments — are one of the earth's keystone species. They produce an amount of oxygen comparable to all terrestrial rainforests combined, are a primary food source for many other organisms, and can be used to study historic changes in the oceans and climate.

Much was learned about phytoplankton during the early twentieth century, and marine biologist Marie Lebour (1876-1971) became one of the leading experts through her work at the Plymouth Marine Biological Laboratory. She "published two classical papers on this topic in 1917. Her subsequent work on taxonomy of plankton species resulted in her first book, *Dinoflagellates of the Northern Seas*, and in a subsequent volume in 1930 [the present work]. She identified no fewer than twenty-eight new species" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*). Lebour also studied molluscs and their parasites, euphausiid larvae, and the eggs and larvae of fish. She was a talented draftsman, and "her detailed and artistic sketches enhanced her publications" (Ogilvie).

00820 £250



SIGNED BY ALL FOUR AUTHORS

39. Scully Vincent, Rudolph F. Zallinger, Leo J. Hickey, & John Ostrom. **The Age of Reptiles. The Great Dinosaur Mural at Yale.** New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990. *Oblong quarto. Original glossy pictorial boards. Double page title illustrated with black and white photo, black and white illustrations within the text, colour folding illustration of the full mural. Spine slightly rolled. An excellent copy.*

First edition, first printing of this book on the *Age of Reptiles* mural in the Great Hall of Yale's Peabody Museum. This copy is in beautiful condition and is signed by all four of the authors, with a presentation inscription by the artist Rudolph Zallinger, "For Sally: Soul-mate at Hospice and dear friend - Rudy". Zallinger died of cancer in 1995, only four years after the book was published, and it seems likely that he inscribed this copy during his illness. Among his co-authors who also signed this copy were the prominent palaeontologist John H. Ostrom and Vincent Scully, one of the most significant architectural critics of the century.

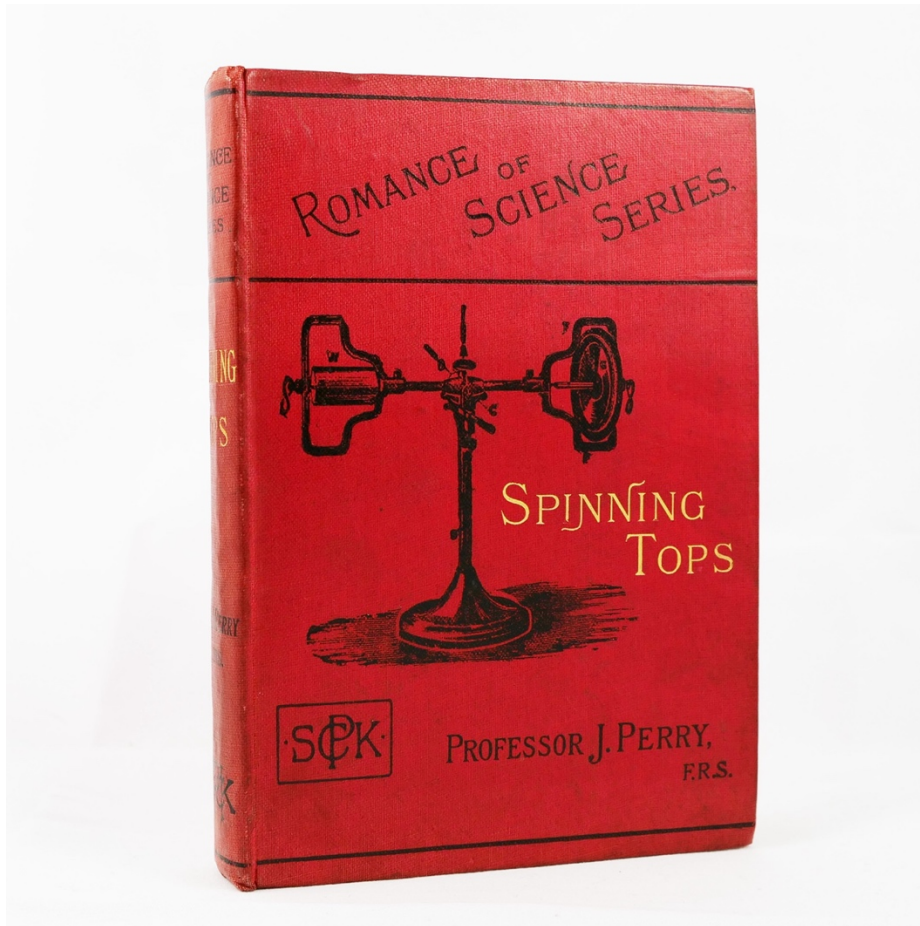
A number of short visitor guides to the mural were published over the years, but this book is a history of its creation, as well as a historical analysis of its style and themes.



Co-author Vincent Scully (1920-2017) was Sterling Professor of the History of Art in Architecture at Yale and one of the most important architectural critics and teachers of the twentieth century (Conniff, “The Patriarch”, *The Yale Alumni Magazine*, March/April 2008). He played a major role in the development of modernist architecture, and also decried the destruction of New York’s Penn Station, famously writing that “One entered the city like a god. One scuttles in now like a rat” (Muschamp, “In this Dream Station Past and Future Collide”, *NY Times*, June 20th, 1993).

Leo J. Hickey (1940-2013) was an expert in stratigraphy, the plant fossil record, and the broad history of life on Earth. He was a curator and research scientist in paleobiology at the Smithsonian from 1969 to 1982 and chief scientist for four major permanent exhibits (Smithsonian Institution Archives).

00822 £450



40. **Perry, John. The Romance of Science. Spinning Tops. The "Operatives Lecture" of the British Association, Meeting at Leeds, 6th September, 1890. With Numerous Illustrations.** Published under the direction of the general literature committee. London, Brighton, & New York: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1901.

Octavo. Original red cloth blocked in gilt and black with an image of a gyroscope on the upper board. Engraved frontispiece and engravings throughout the text. 8 pages of separately paginated publisher's ads at rear. Ink ownership signature of B. G. Davies to the half title, pencilled remark "No! no!!" to the dedication leaf. Spine slightly rolled, lower corner bumped, cloth a little rubbed and marked with some waviness on the spine, contents tanned in the margins. Very good condition.

Second edition, first published in 1890. A nice copy of this book which is scarce in all early editions. Copiously illustrated and in the attractive publisher's cloth. Unusually, there is a contemporary pencilled note on the dedication leaf stating "no! no!!" in reference to the printed acknowledgement of Sir William Thomson as "the real author of whatever is worth publication in the following pages".

Electrical engineer and mathematician John Perry (1850-1920) lectured at the Royal College of Science and the School of Mines in London (part of Imperial College from 1907), and also developed a number of important instruments for the rapidly expanding electrical industry. After retiring from teaching, Perry "continued to pursue his interest in spinning tops, a subject on which he had lectured and published often since 1890, and which embodied his wide-ranging concerns from engineering to cosmology" (ODNB).

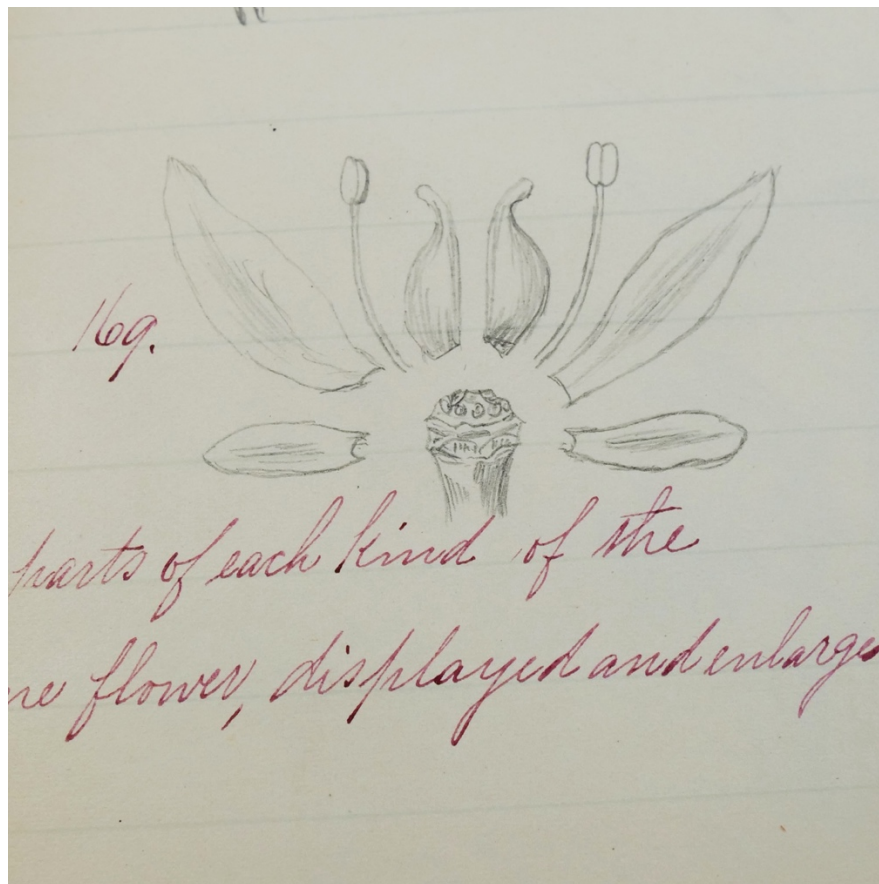
00816 £75



43. Porter, Edna M. An accomplished high school botanical manuscript. Buffalo, NY, 1881.

Composition notebook bound in pebble-grain burgundy skiver, black paper backstrip, black paper label with gold title to upper board. Contents lined in blue. 56 pages of drawings and manuscript text primarily in pencil but also red ink, some with tissue guards pasted in, an additional small leaf with manuscript and drawings on both sides loosely inserted, 23 blank pages. Each page of contents hand-numbered. Ownership inscription of Edna M. Porter, with her address and the initials of her high school on the front free endpaper. Wear and loss from the binding, particularly the spine and top right corner, boards connected only by the stitching, front free endpaper and two leaves of contents loose but none lacking.

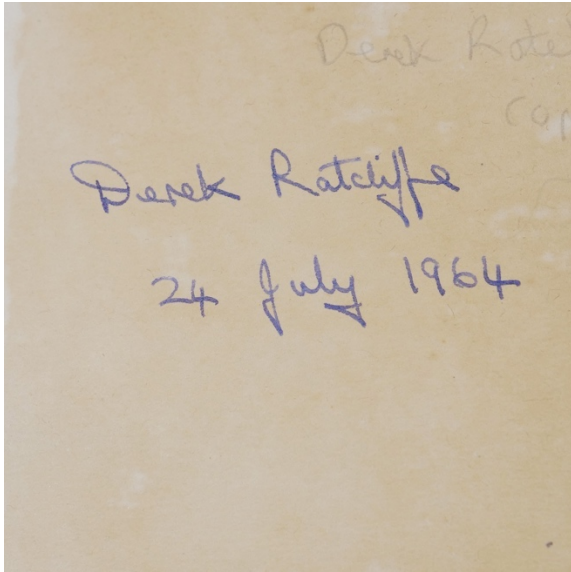
A delicately illustrated botanical manuscript produced by a high school senior who went on to collect and identify hundreds of plants.



Edna Melinda Porter was born in 1860, the daughter of prominent Buffalo architect Cyrus Kinne Porter (1828-1910). This notebook was produced during the spring of her senior year at Buffalo High School in 1881, with some of the contents dated to February and March. Porter went on to Cornell University, where she studied architecture (the Buffalo Architectural History website 2016, retrieved via the WayBack Machine). She must have continued to develop her interest in botany, as according to the Binomia database she was responsible for collecting 452 plant specimens, all but one now in the collections of the Buffalo Museum of Science (see also Rudolph, "Women Who Studied Plants in the Pre-Twentieth Century United States and Canada", *Taxon*, vol. 29, no. 2, May 1990).

The notebook contains numerous drawings of plants, some depicted in multiple stages of development, in cross sections, or as seen through the microscope. In many cases the drawings illustrate particular concepts in botany, for instance the structures of reproductive organs or how leaves are classified. A number of them depict flowers carefully "exploded" into their different parts. The accompanying text covers a variety of topics, mainly in the form of questions posed by the teacher, from basic information on plant structures and development to more philosophical questions about how species are defined and how botany should be approached as a science. At the end of the manuscript there are sections devoted to specific plants, including four pages on the classification of orchids, a half page on fern reproduction, and a page on mosses. A loosely inserted sheet gives detailed instructions for tree grafting accompanied by three illustrations, and there are also four pages of French language lessons.

00779 £850



FROM THE LIBRARY OF A LEADING CONSERVATIONIST

44. (Ratcliffe, Derek) Howard, H. Eliot. **Territory in Bird Life. With Illustrations by G. E. Lodge and H. Grönvold.** London: John Murray, 1920.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt. Colour frontispiece and 10 black and white plates with tissue guards, double-page map. Errata slip at page 238, single leaf of publisher's ads at rear. Binding lightly rubbed at the extremities, faint spotting to the edges of the text block, free endpapers partially tanned. An excellent copy.

First edition, first impression of the book that popularised the modern understanding of territoriality among male birds. From the library of the important conservationist Derek Ratcliffe (1929-2005), who discovered the effect of DDT-related eggshell thinning on peregrine falcon populations. With his ownership inscription on the front free endpaper, dated 24 July, 1964.

Author H. Elliot Howard (1873-1940) was an amateur ornithologist whose study of warblers led him to the conclusion that male birds fight not for females, but directly for territory, which then attracts females. This was first explicated in *The British Warblers: A History with Problems of Their Lives* (published in parts between 1907 and 14). The lavishly illustrated work was well-reviewed, but too expensive for a general readership, so Howard published *Territory in Bird Life* in 1920. This popular work explores all aspects of territory among many different species, and “from the late 1920s the theory became increasingly influential both in Europe and the United States” (ODNB).

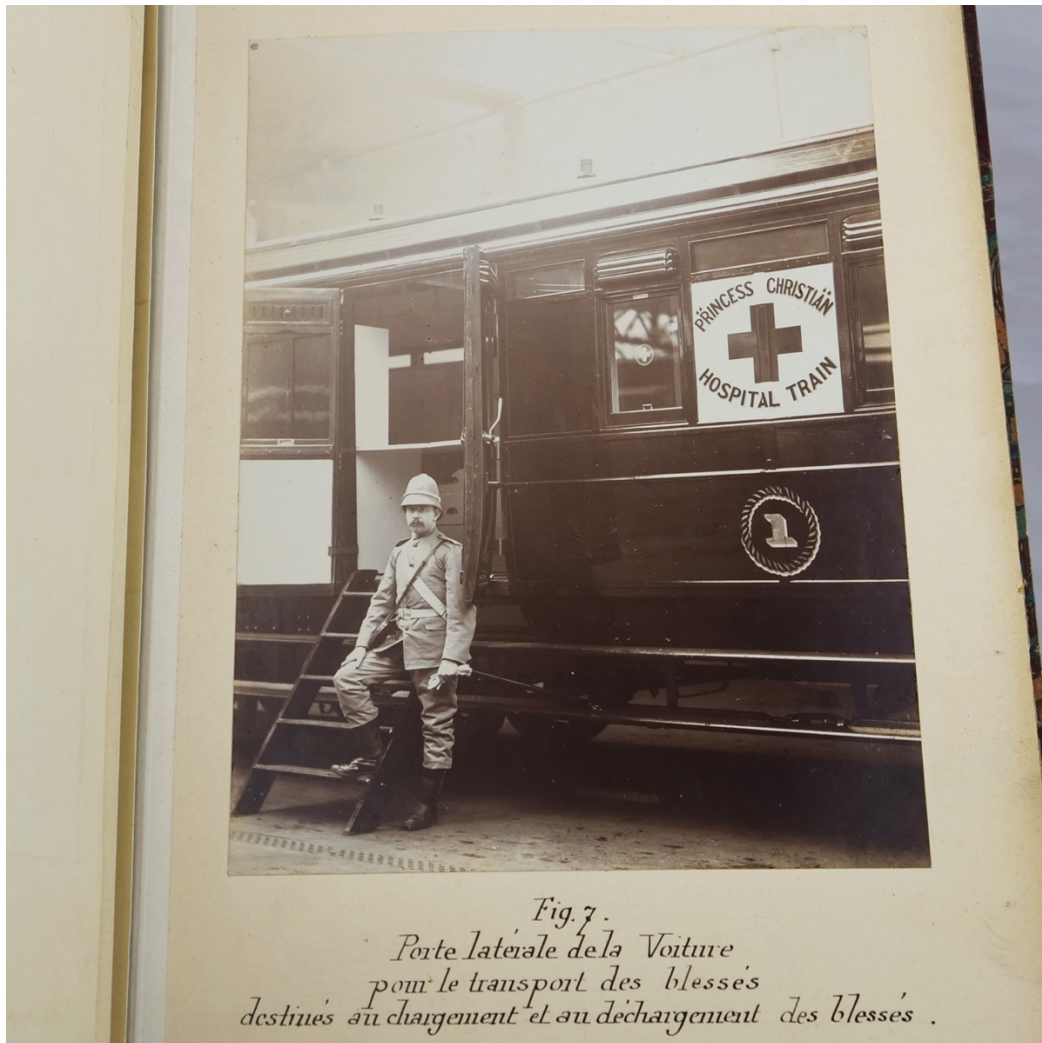
“Howard was not, in fact, the first person to discover territory in birds for, unknown to him, J. B. Altum in 1868 in Germany and C. B. Moffat in 1903 in Ireland had described its main features. However, it was Howard's persuasive and extensive exposition of the concept that established its importance and brought it to international ornithological notice; it is a striking example of an amateur significantly influencing modern scientific research” (ODNB).

This former owner of this copy was Derek Ratcliffe, one of the most influential British conservationists of the 20th century. Ratcliffe was educated as a botanist, completing his PhD at Bangor in 1953, and then being appointed a scientific officer for the Nature Conservancy in Edinburgh. He made important surveys of plant and bird communities in the Scottish Highlands, many of which had never been studied in detail. During 1961-62 he completed the first survey of British peregrine falcons, discovering that they were declining in numbers and even ceasing to breed at all in some areas. “The cause of the decline was persistent pesticides,

notably DDT, which caused eggshell thinning and catastrophic breeding failure. Ratcliffe published a classic paper on eggshell thinning in the journal *Nature* in 1967, and a more detailed paper in the *Journal of Applied Ecology* in 1970, both of which were among the most frequently cited ornithological scientific publications” (ODNB).

In the 1960s and 70s, as scientific assessor for the Nature Conservancy, Ratcliffe led efforts to inventory Britain’s most important natural sites, and during the 1980s he focused on establishing sites of special scientific interest and preventing industrial pine tree planting on the critically important flow country habitat in northern Scotland.

00819 £100



PRESENTATION MANUSCRIPT

45. **Redard, Paul.** [Manuscript of] **Transport par Chemins de fer des Blessés et Malades Militaires. Deuxieme Rapport.** Paris: [O. Doin], 1902.

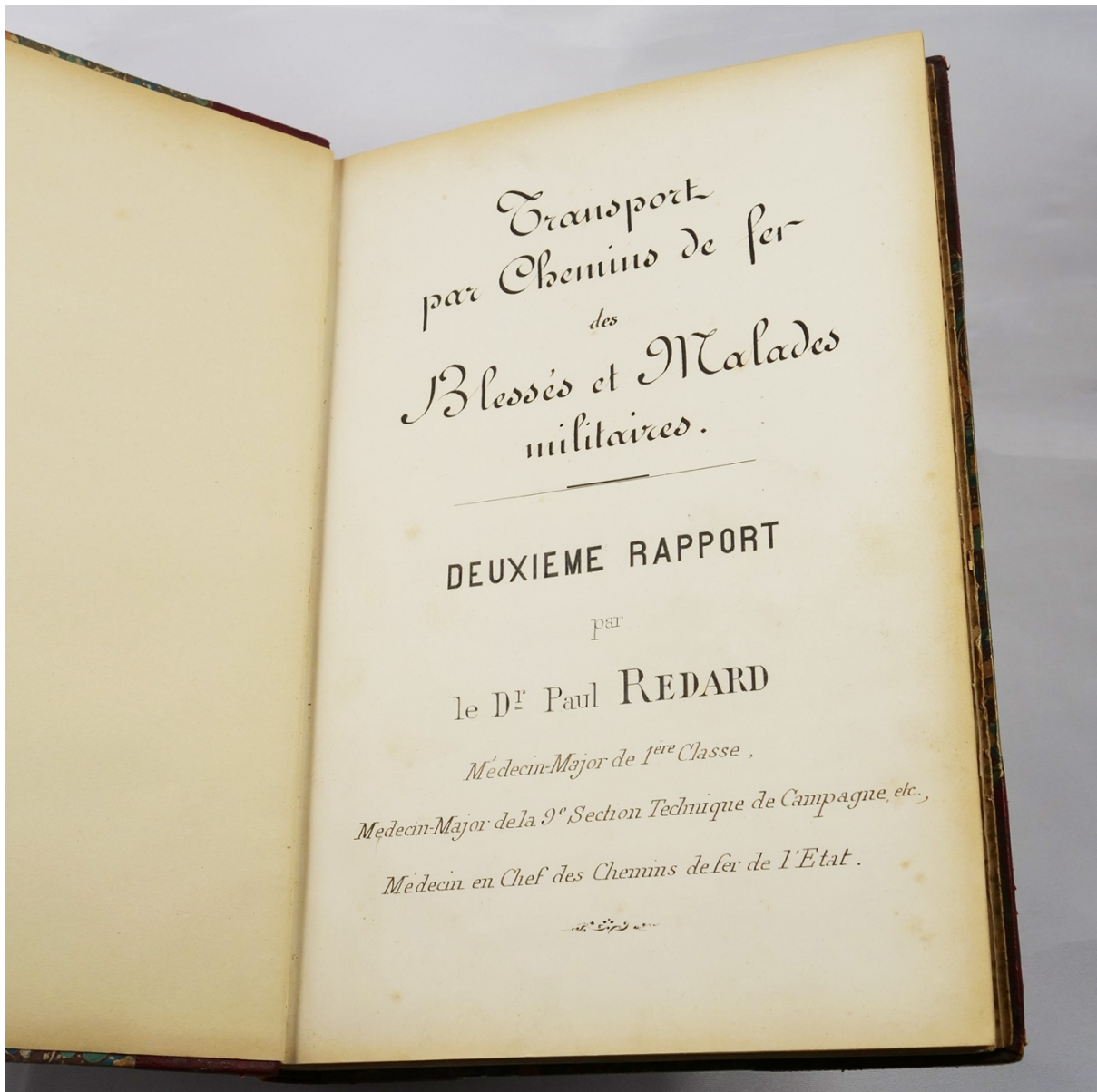
Folio (305 × 201 mm). Contemporary red half orocco, marbled sides and endpapers, spine titles gilt, five raised bands. 69 pages of manuscript text in black ink, rectos only. 10 photographs and 1 printed illustration mounted on card, 26 plans and technical drawings of which 8 are printed in blue. Some wear and scuffing to the boards, primarily the edges, and a little soiling and dust affecting the binding, spotting to the edges of the text block, contents lightly toned with the occasional light spot. Photograph 9 detached from its card backing and loosely inserted. Very good condition.

An elegant manuscript copy, probably made for presentation, of a report on the organisation of the French military railway hospital system by the doctor in charge of it. The text was published in book form by O. Doin of Paris in 1902.

Dr. Paul Redard (d. 1917) was “a well-known orthopaedic surgeon of Paris” who “took his doctor’s degree in 1879... He was the author of monographs on torticollis, spinal curvature, and orthopaedic gymnastics; of a textbook of orthopaedic technique and of an atlas of radiography. He held appointments in connexion with the State railway service of France and was chief physician to the opera”. He died in 1917 of pneumonia contracted in the course of his work in military hospitals (obituary, *British Medical Journal*, March 24, 1917).

This was the second of Redard’s reports on the railway system, the first having been published in 1885. The contents here include ten photographs mounted on card that illustrate medical railway carriages, including the exteriors, linen store, pharmacy, dining room, kitchen, bunks for the wounded, and doctors’ quarters, as well as 26 technical diagrams.

00830 **£1,500**



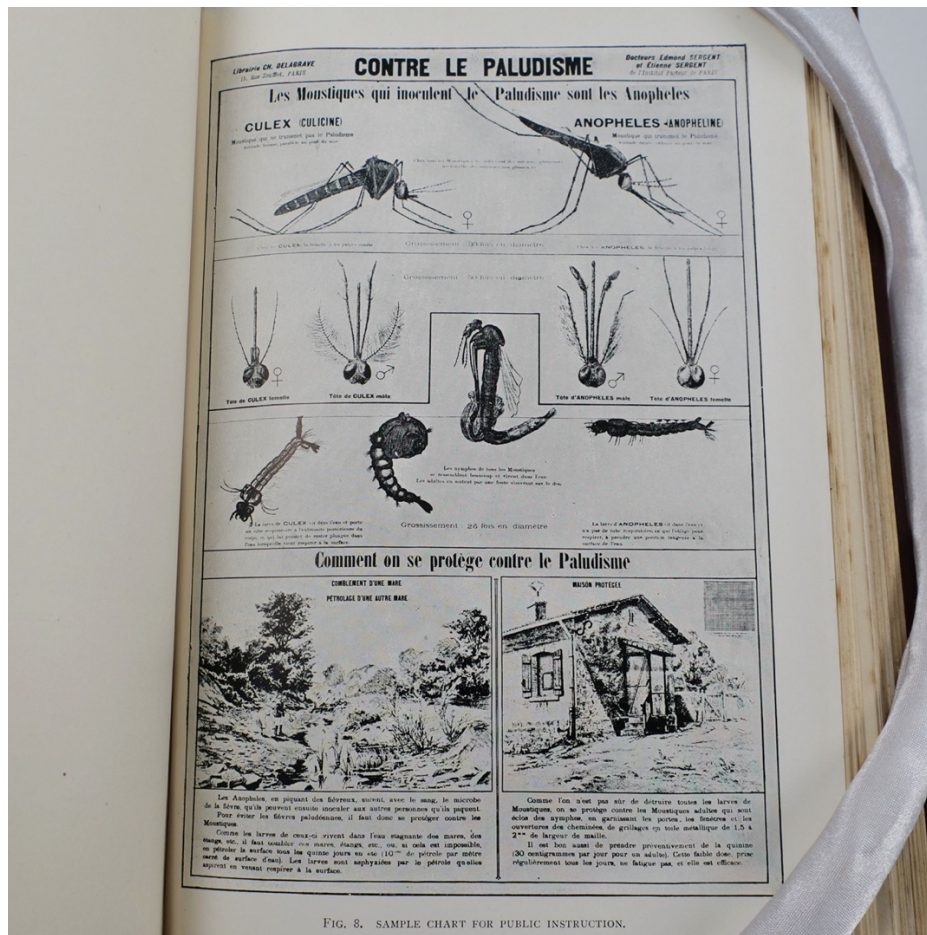


FIG. 8. SAMPLE CHART FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

46. Ross, Ronald, et al. **The Prevention of Malaria. With Many Illustrations.** London: John Murray, 1910.

Large octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt, borders blocked in blind. 30 plates of which 3 are folding, tables and graphs within the text. 4 leaves of ads at rear. Ink stamps of the John Holt Company, Liverpool to the front free endpaper, pages 95, 241, 273, 289, and 481 as well as two of the folding plates. Cloth a little rubbed at the extremities, spotting to the edges of the text block and the early and late leaves, and scattered spotting throughout the contents. Very good condition.

First edition of this significant work by the doctor who identified the transmission pathway of malaria.

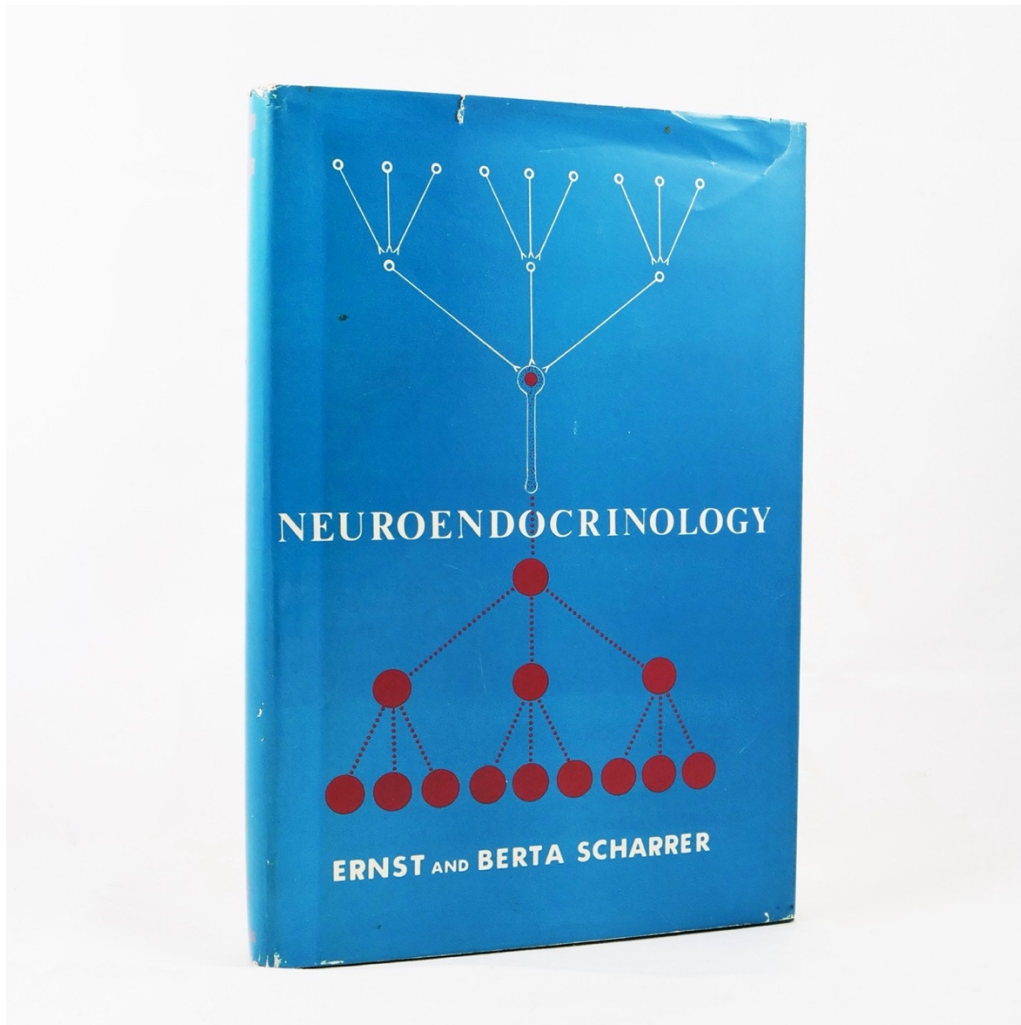
Ronald Ross (1857-1932) was a physician in the Indian Medical Service who became interested in malaria during the 1890s. He was mentored by Patrick Manson, the leading British specialist in tropical diseases, and set out to prove Manson's mosquito hypothesis. Ross's first breakthrough was proving that the parasite in question could be transmitted to mosquito stomachs from infected humans, and he was then able to track the entire infection cycle in birds using avian malaria. It was the Italian Giovanni Battista Grassi who conclusively demonstrated the cycle in humans shortly thereafter.

During the resulting debates on prevention, Ross "strongly favoured vector control as the most cost-efficient means to prevent the disease, and he developed a sophisticated mathematical model of malaria epidemiology to show that it was not necessary to eradicate all *Anophelinae* in a particular area to effect a significant reduction in malaria incidence. Ross's model was rooted in the mathematics of probability (what he called a theory of happenings), and although it was later

recognized as a basis of mathematical epidemiology it was poorly appreciated in Ross's lifetime and made relatively little impact" (ODNB).

Ross elaborated on his mathematical ideas in *The Prevention of Malaria*, which contained "chapters by different experts on malaria control in many malarious countries, but the bulk of the monograph contained Ross's own reconstruction of the contributions made by various individuals to the discovery of the transmission of malaria by *Anopheles* mosquitoes" (ODNB). The volume also contains sections on the history of malaria and the progress and symptoms of the disease.

00792 £500



47. **Scharrer, Ernst & Berta. Neuroendocrinology.** New York & London: Columbia University Press, 1963.

Octavo. Original teal cloth, title to spine in gilt on light blue ground, publisher's logo to upper board in blind. With the dust jacket. 3 plates, illustrations and diagrams within the text. Ownership inscriptions of Henry Guze to the front endpapers. An excellent copy in the jacket that is lightly rubbed and faded along the spine panel, with two short, closed tears to the upper panel and light dampstain affecting the lower panel.

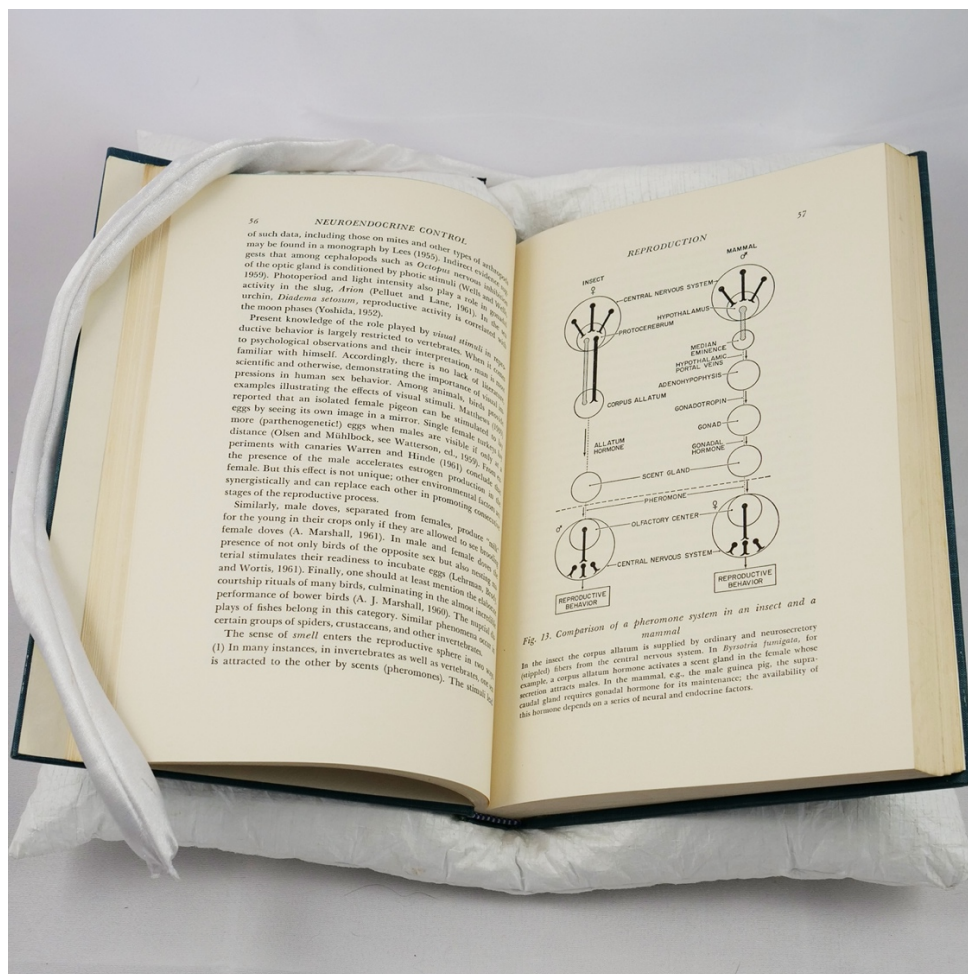
First edition, first printing and a very attractive copy of this "seminal, comprehensive monograph" by the founders of neuroendocrinology (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 1158). From the library of prominent American psychologist Henry Guze, with his ownership inscription on the front endpapers.

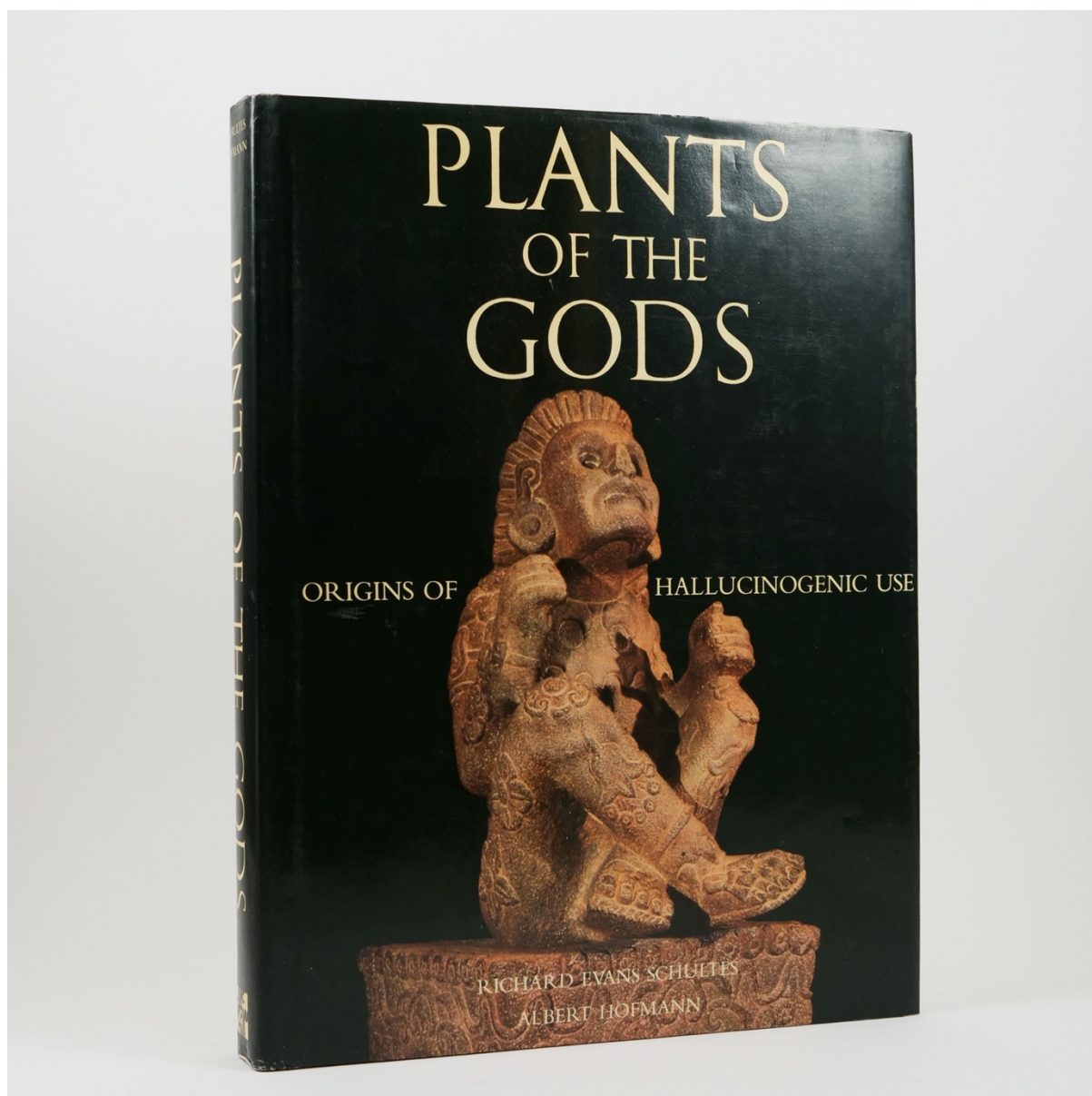
“There are very few scientists whose discoveries have marked the advent of a new discipline. Berta Scharrer was one of these pioneers. Her scientific career was crowned with great success. The concept of neurosecretion (the storage, synthesis and release of hormones from neurons) developed by Ernst and Berta Scharrer between 1928 and 1937 formed the foundation for contemporary neuroendocrinology... Today we know that secretory nerve cells are widely distributed over the whole nervous system” and “serve to maintain the organism and preserve the species” (Ogilvie).

Scharrer was the recipient of honorary degrees from eleven institutions, including Harvard, and “among her numerous medals and prizes were the Kraepelin Gold Medal of the Max Planck Society, the Schleiden Medal of the German Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, and the National Medal of the Science of the United States of America” (Ogilvie).

The previous owner of this copy, Henry Guze, “specialized in psychosomatic illness, schizophrenia and disorders of sexual behavior. He was a founder of The American Academy of Psychotherapists and the Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis and co-founder and former president of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex” (*New York Times* obituary, July 4, 1970).

00823 £165





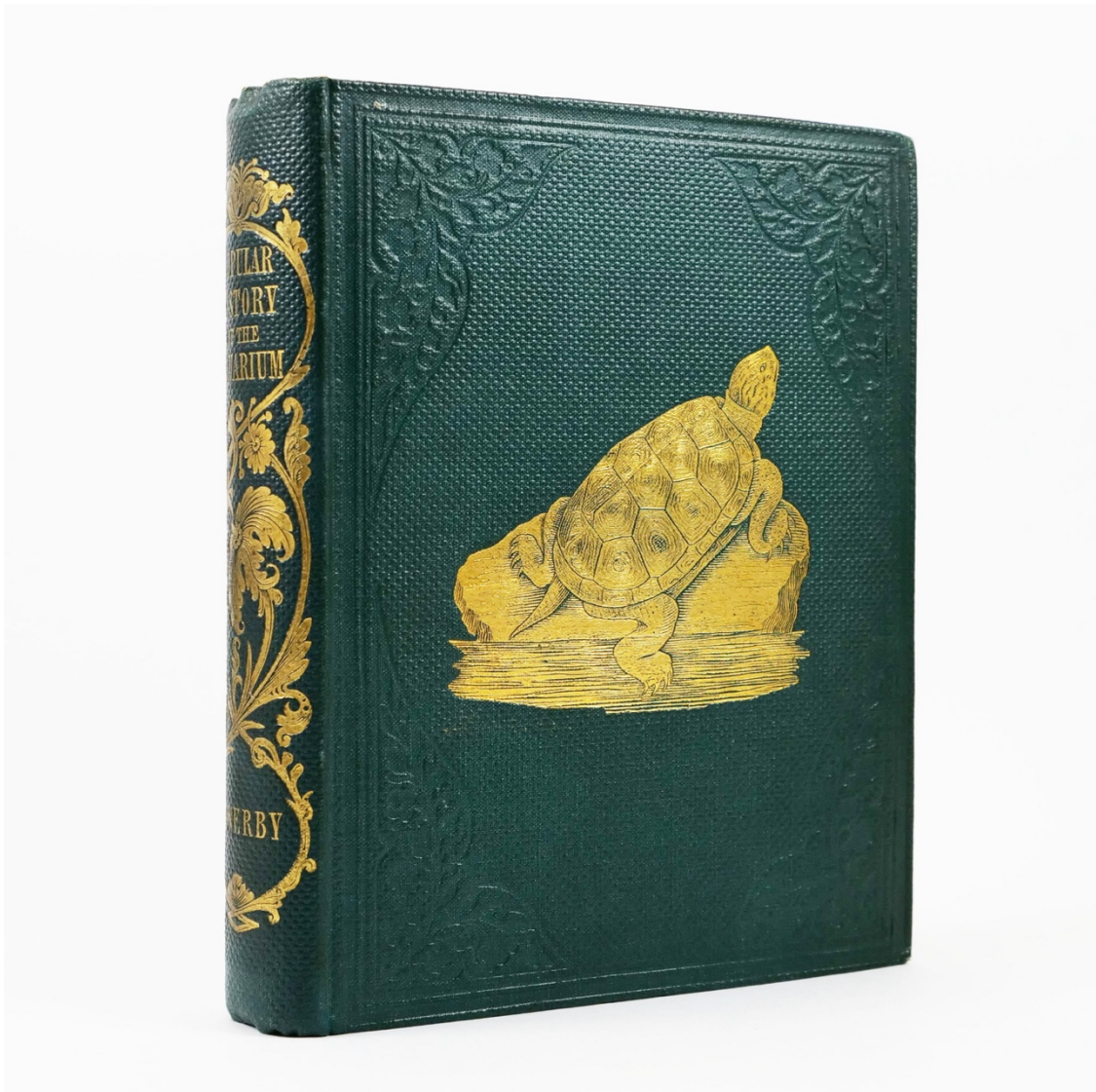
48. Schultes, Richard Evans & Albert Hofmann. Plants of the Gods. Origins of Hallucinogenic Use. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1979.

Quarto. Original green cloth, title to spine and design to upper board gilt. With the dust jacket. Colour illustrations throughout. A fine copy.

First edition, first printing of this key reference on hallucinogenic plants by two leaders of the 20th-century psychedelics movement. Copies in fine condition are particularly uncommon.

Widely considered the founder of modern ethnobotany, Richard Schultes (1915-2001) spent most of his career travelling the Amazon, where he consulted with indigenous people and investigated the plants they used for religious and medicinal purposes. His co-author, Albert Hoffman (1906-2008), was the Swiss chemist who first synthesised LSD and discovered its hallucinogenic effects, and who later isolated psilocybin and psilocin, the primary psychedelic compounds in mushrooms. This volume, copiously illustrated and written for a popular audience, describes the primary species of psychoactive plants and explores their use around the world and throughout history.

00773 **£500**



HAND-COLOURED PLATES

50. **Sowerby, George B. Popular History of the Aquarium of Marine and Fresh-Water Animals and Plants.** London: Lovell Reeve, 1857.

Octavo. Original green cloth elaborately blocked in gilt and blind with a design of a turtle to the upper board. Westley's & Co. binder's ticket to the rear pastedown. Hand-coloured lithographic frontispiece and 19 plates. 5 leaves of ads at rear. Cloth just a little rubbed at the tips, a little spotting to the early leaves, including the frontispiece, contents faintly toned in the margins. An excellent copy.

First edition and an unusually lovely copy of this charming book that depicts a variety of aquatic animals and plants.

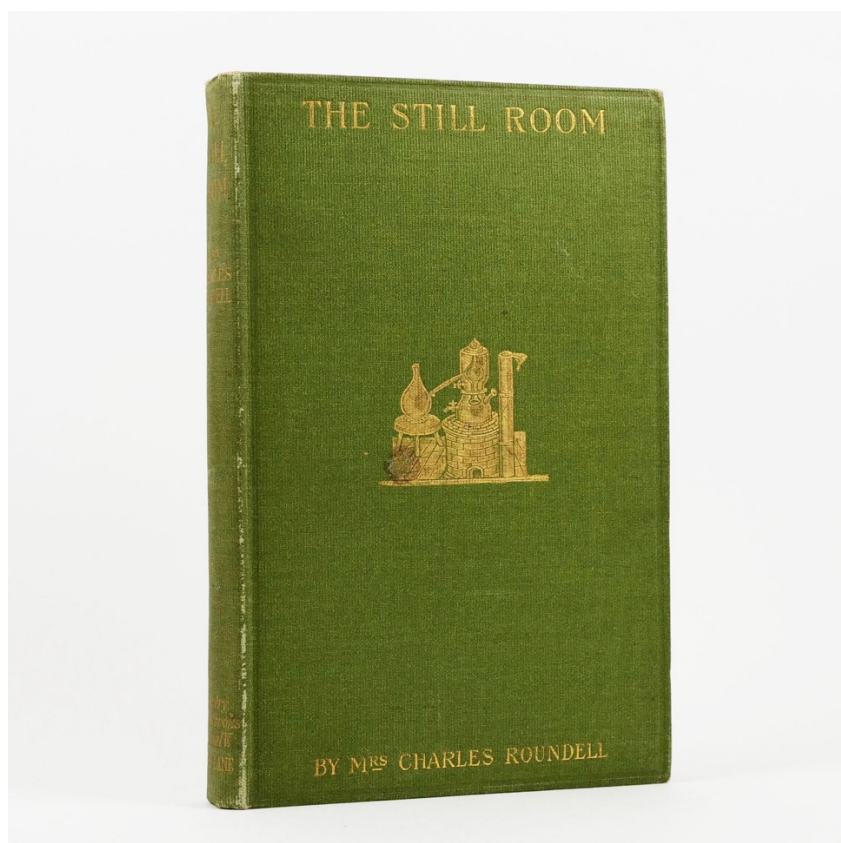
George Brettingham Sowerby (1812-1884) was the grandson of the naturalist and botanical artist James Sowerby and assisted his father (also George Brettingham) in the elder's publishing and conchological businesses.



The youngest Sowerby was “renowned for the illustrations he produced for the works of other specialists. A volume of drawings, *Palaeontology of the Vicinity of Cheltenham* (c.1844), showing fossils in the collection of Charles Fowler, suggests that he ought to be regarded as the most artistically talented of the Sowerbys. Crosse in a review (Crosse, 260) commented that he was a mediocre naturalist, a shocking Latinist, but an excellent draughtsman and concluded 'Faites des planches, faites des planches ... mais pour l'amour de Dieu ne décrire point de coquille!' ('Make plates, make plates, ... but for the love of God don't describe any shells!')” (ODNB).

The Popular History of the Aquarium came about when the publisher Lovell Reeve persuaded Sowerby to write an account for general audiences, “but not having the necessary knowledge he was criticized for incorporating material published by other authors and labelled as 'one of the greatest proficient in the art of 'scissors and paste'” (*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 20, 1857, 139)” (ODNB).

00788 **£300**



52. **(Tollemache, Julia Anne Elizabeth) Roundell, Mrs. Charles & Harry Roberts. *The Still-Room*.** London & New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head, 1903.

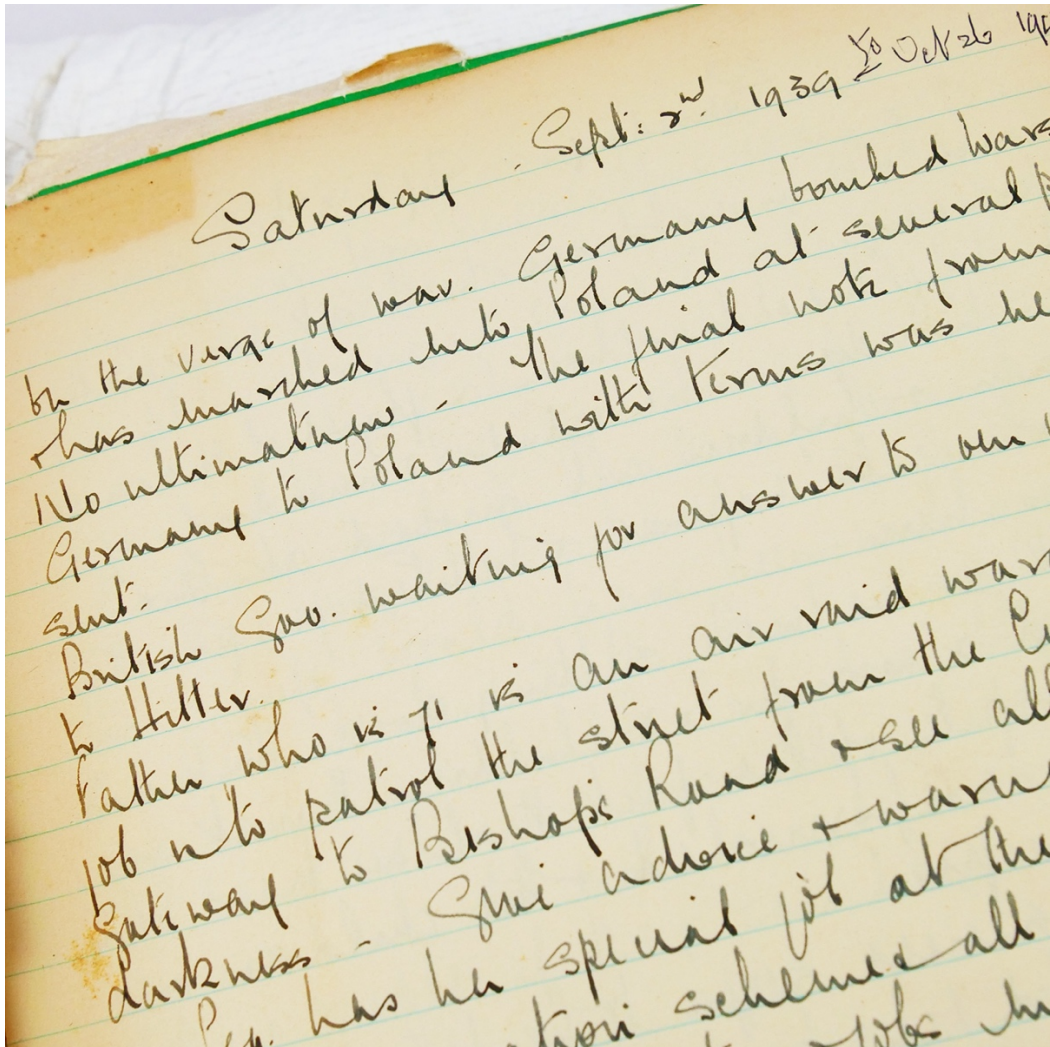
Octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine and upper board gilt, illustration of distillation apparatus to the upper board gilt, edges dyed dark green. 2 leaves of ads at rear. Frontispiece and 7 plates, illustrations throughout the text. Spine rolled and a little toned, cloth slightly rubbed, small spot affecting the gilt decoration on the upper board, endpapers lightly spotted. A very good copy.

First edition of this rare work on home distillation and other domestic processes written in part by the historian Julia Anne Elizabeth Tollemache (1845-1931), who also wrote histories of Ham House and the Cowdry Park estate, as well as the *Dictionary of National Biography* entry on the Tudor courtier Sir Anthony Browne.

The *Still-Room* is a clear forerunner of the late-20th and early-21st century focus on crafting and artisanal products. The introduction encourages women to embrace tradition rather than purchase goods in shops or “mechanically and brainlessly” follow recipes in cookbooks. The introduction states that, “it is housewifery to which nearly all the arts and sciences bring their secrets... To introduce science and order into the domestic kingdom is a task worthy of the finest intellect”.

The book’s contents describe the preparation of a variety of foods, including dairy, fish, eggs, pickled meat and vegetables, sauces and condiments, preserved fruits and vegetables, alcoholic drinks such as beer and cider, invalid food, ice cream, and mixed drinks that would be described today as cocktails. The section on distillation describes the operation of a still and offers recipes for a variety of liquors, cordials, and bitters, and is copiously illustrated with reproductions of early modern alchemical and medical illustrations, as well as photos of modern equipment.

00801 £250



SECOND WORLD WAR HOME FRONT DIARY

53. True, Marjorie. **Diary of a British Second World War Civil Defence Volunteer: September 1939-October 1941** Peterborough, 1939-1941.

Quarto (230 x 175 mm). Ready-made journal, burgundy pebble-grain cloth backstrip, blue moiré boards, lined paper. Approximately 86 pages of manuscript text, plus loosely inserted manuscript leaves. Ephemera and documents both pasted in and loosely inserted. 65 photographs, primarily 85 x 60 mm with white borders, though a handful are slightly larger and without borders. Most of these are pasted-in, but a handful are loosely inserted. Early in the diary there are glue spots where 4 photos were once attached, and at least two of the loosely inserted prints also have glue on the back. 4 modern white label stickers pasted over some text on the final left, presumably to hide it. Significant wear to the spine and boards, contents shaken, occasional light spotting to contents which are clean and legible. Very good condition.

A dense, detailed, and revealing diary chronicling the first two years of the Second World War by Marjorie True of Peterborough's Cathedral precinct, who was active in the Women's Voluntary Service. In addition to the eighty-six pages of manuscript text there are sixty-five photographs pasted-in, as well as ephemera (including her clothes ration book and City of Peterborough registration card for Civil Defence Duties) and news clippings, mainly documenting her civil defence work. This diary is of historical significance and would benefit from knowledgeable institutional cataloguing and conservation.



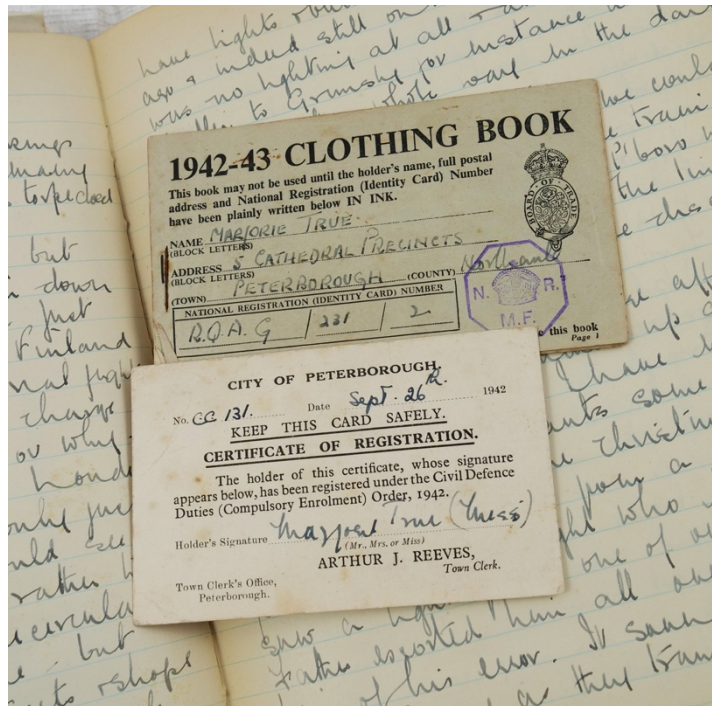
True seems to have begun her diary specifically to document the war, with the first entry dated September 2nd, 1939: "On the verge of war. Germany bombed Warsaw & has marched into Poland at several points. No ultimatum — the final note from Germany to Poland with terms was never sent. British Gov. waiting for answer to our ultimatum to Hitler. Father who is 71 is an air raid warden. His job is to patrol the street from the Cathedral gateway to Bishop's Road & see all is in darkness — give advice & warning... I am an ambulance driver's attendant which meant being trained in first aid, gas & map reading..."

The diary continues in this fashion for the next two years, chronicling international events alongside her voluntary work, local goings-on, private and public sentiment, and rumours. She closely follows the advances of Germany and Russia across the continent, and the efforts made by western European governments and armies as one by one they fell to the Blitzkrieg, often commenting on the fortitude of the Europeans.

May 15th, 1940: "Today the Dutch Army have laid down their arms. Barely a week ago they were a free people. The Queen, government, Princess Juliana & children are all in England." Sunday, May 19th: "The war is getting very close now. There is a terrible melee taking place in Sedan and on the French Belgian border — The Germans have penetrated about 60 odd miles into France.

They have brought super heavy tanks which have gone through the weakest part of the Maginot Line.” Saturday, June 15th: “The Germans marched into Paris yesterday. A heavy depression has all but not despair. To-day we had most of our windows painted with triplex. This should prevent the glass from flying if shattered.”

During this early part of the war True records how she and her fellow citizens were swinging between anxiety and inattention. In September 1939 she writes that “here things are getting rather slack. We feel Hitler cannot bother with us until Poland is finished. Already people are forgetting their gas masks...” Later, “For weeks now we have all been suffering from colds in the head. In fact they have been so persistent that there have been grave doubts in some parts that it could be one of Hitler’s trump cards, or his ‘Secret Weapon’ which he boasts of.” She describes her experience of measures such as the blackout and reports that, “Amongst the things I miss is the sounding of the church clocks in the night”.



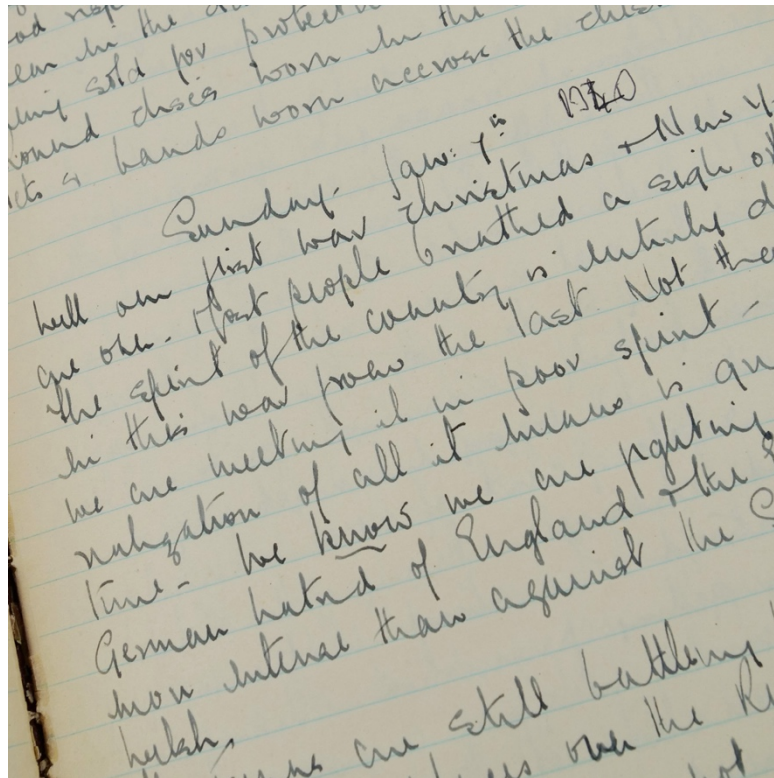
In December that year she visits London for the first time since the outbreak of war and describes seeing “high in the sky only just visible in the fog & mist... barrage balloons looking rather like fat sausages with large [?] fins. Sandbags everywhere — but apart from the darkened streets & shops there seemed quite as many people as ever.”

The unprecedentedly severe winter of 1939/40 is a frequent subject. On January 25th, 1940 she writes, “This cold has nearly driven us all crazy - frost & snow - burst pipes - water coming through ceilings & general awful discomfort has been our lot for what seems like months”. And she discusses the rationing that had just started. “To-day Father went through the business of procuring our sugar for making homemade marmalade or jam! The fruiterer gives one a signed receipt for so many lbs of Seville oranges (no sugar is allowed for the sweet oranges) this has to be taken to the food control office where a [?] is made out for 1lb of sugar to each 16 of fruit. What a game.”

Other aspects of the diary are both troubling and revealing. In recent decades historians have been at pains to point out that the perception of British self-sacrifice and “stiff upper lip” during the war was only part of a much more complex and morally ambiguous reality, with elements of class, colonialism, and anti-Semitism often at the forefront of events. This is apparent almost immediately in the diary, when on September 3rd, 1939 True reports that, “Since 11 am we have been at war with Germany. All day there has been a flood of evacuees from London — hundreds & hundreds of women & children all housed at the Government’s expense & billeted on private homes here — almost as we were sitting down to lunch we had 2 women & 3 children thrust on us... All the evacuees seem to be Jewish. Why they should choose a small cathedral town to let them loose on beats me. In a very short time both women were grumbling so we tried to get them removed & fortunately were able to do so late in the day to Mrs. Mellow at Vineyard House... We are sorry for these women who have had to break up their homes but

they forget our homes are broken up too. Life would have been unbearable had we had to live with that crowd — the women were passable but horribly cheap — the kind who jar horribly”.

Again, in September of the following year she reports that, “The town is again getting flooded with refugees – real refugees this time. People whose houses are in ruins or who have fled the unceasing crash of A.A. guns & explosions. There are some terrible looking Jews about, I would be glad if those people did not send such a feeling of loathing thro’ on. Why is it? I always feel I must hurry by because what I am feeling must be written on my face.”



True was a member of the Women’s Voluntary Services, working as an ambulance driver’s attendant and stationed at the local swimming pool. Many entries record her training sessions, experiences of nights on call, and interactions with other volunteers. Early in the diary there are multiple reports about conflict over some volunteers being paid, a practice that True disdained, with strong undertones of classism. “...there is a rather [?] air amongst the many so called ‘voluntary’ helpers. I say ‘so called’ because so many of them are being paid... I was called to the Ambulance Station last Friday and stayed there from 7 to 10-20. For this I get nothing

however many times I do it after my day’s work. The whole idea of payment is pernicious...”

Voluntary work could be physically difficult but emotionally rewarding. On May 11th, 1941 True describes a practice session. “Saturday I tried my hand at putting out a fire by a stirrup pump. As I was wearing my best slacks & not the usual dungarees, I did not feel too enthusiastic when Mr. Brown invited us to try. However, rolling up my slacks & wearing an old oilskin over my Ambulance coat I waded in. It was great fun really... All went well except for my helmet which fell off... Also we were taken — four at a time into a smoke-filled room — here we had to crawl round the room...I felt sure I was to be the one to cry out for the door to be opened but pride as usual came to the rescue and I crawled out with the others after the longest four or five minutes of my life.”

But there are also happier times. True frequently writes about the other women who were good companions during long days and nights, and the socialising they did. Most of these friends and colleagues are mentioned by name and depicted in the numerous photographs pasted-in to the diary (there are also several pages where True has had the other women sign their own names.) Some photos depict the volunteers doing practice exercises such as preparing equipment, cleaning an ambulance, carrying a comrade on a stretcher, and wearing gas masks and emergency oilskins “for mustard gas”. Other images are casual, and show women relaxing together, having tea, holding pets, and posing in front of official vehicles. True usually rode her bicycle to the

station, and there are several photos labelled with variations of “Me & my bike”, including one in uniform. There are also images of True’s father — with the handlebar moustache of a different era — in his warden uniform. Additionally, newspaper clippings record the visit of the Marchioness of Reading to the station, as well as a test mobilisation of firefighters in downtown Peterborough (“that’s me talking to Mrs. Fowlis in the ambulance”).

By spring of 1940 the tension reflected in the diary has considerably ramped up, with the German threat coming ever closer to Peterborough. The diary covers the entire period of the Blitz and Battle for Britain, which began that summer, and reports on events throughout the country. On June 19th True describes the anxious wait for the large-scale air raids that the population knew was coming. “A whole week gone & no Battle for England – or rather Britain started yet. Our airmen have put in some marvellous work – this may be one factor. However many hours grace means a lot to us.” And by September she is reporting on the effects of the Blitz, which began on the 7th. Her entry for September 14th, 1940 reads, “London has suffered terribly – & not only London. The Docks have been the chief target but Buckingham Palace received its first & let’s hope last bomb the other night. There have been marvellous tales of courage...”



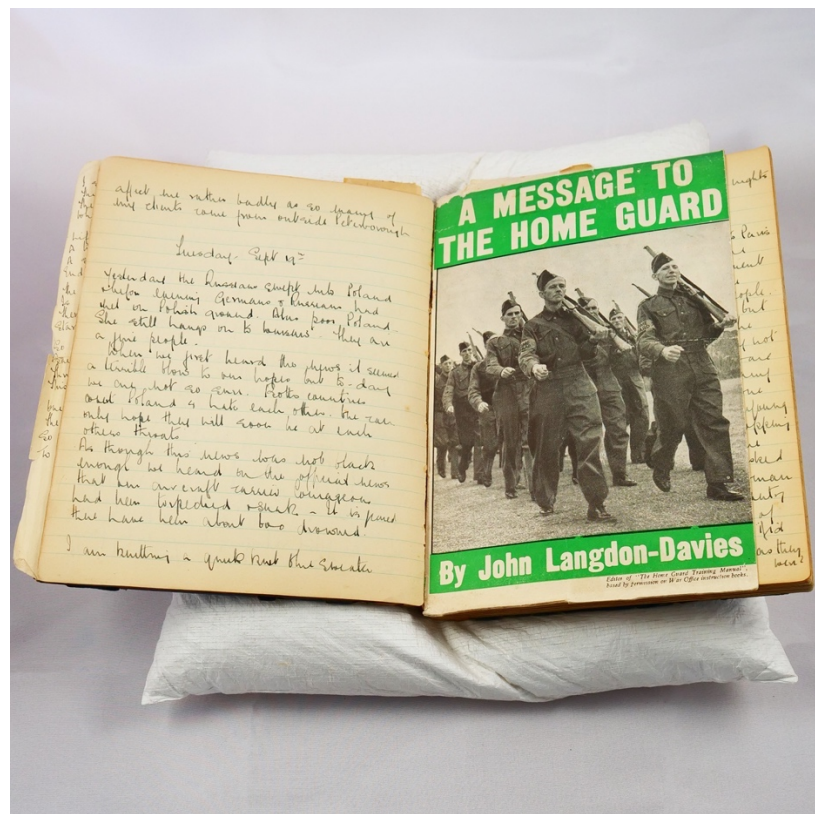
In early June True describes Peterborough’s first air raid. Friday June 7th: “This morning about 1-15am we had our first real air raid warning. It was hot & still and my window was wide open & I suddenly wakened to the fearful din of the air raid siren. I have often said when listening to the practices that we should never hear it but at 1-15 am on a still summer morning it sounded absolutely devilish. After the first paralysing second I leapt out of bed and tried feverishly to get

into my battle dress which by great good fortune was handy. Of course the dungarees went on back to front & it seemed hours to me before I set off on my cycle to the ambulance station. At first I was so rattled I had to get off my bike but gradually I calmed down & rode as fast as the darkness would allow — arriving at last to find I was the first of the part timers to appear. I was given a hearty welcome and we then commenced our long wait until the ‘all clear’ went at 3-15. We looked a grim party of women — none of us looking our best, shining noses and hair entirely out of hand. Now and then we heard the uneven drone of the German planes but that thank goodness was all that happened.”

Saturday June 8th: “Last night we had our baptism by fire. To-day the town has a weary look after two practically sleepless nights. About 1-15 again — without any warning a German plane dropped what sounded like three or four bombs in Bridge St., Bishop’s Gardens & the swimming pool!... It is not just a bang - there is a sickening thud which shatters the nerves - At the first moment I felt sick & then began gathering my things in my arms to get downstairs... I must say I listened carefully and sought the sky before venturing forth... What I hate most is thinking of Father on his beat, right in the midst of things. He says that there are several good places to shelter but we are very worried. After another ghastly ride with my heart beating like a sledge hammer & my knees knocking I arrived for the second night in succession at the A.S.”

True seems to have returned to this diary much later in life, as there are a few annotations in a spidery ballpoint pen and some pieces of late-20th century ephemera inserted. On one loose wartime photo of a group of women she writes “How easily one forgets. My Party. This is what I remember of my Party.” The final contemporary entry is dated October 26th, 1941, and ends on the recto of the very last page in the diary. On the verso of that page True has obtained the signatures of a number of her colleagues, and below them, she has later written: “I wish I had got more names to help my memory now on April 12 1992 when the war is over...” This is followed by additional text that is difficult to read because it has been overlaid with white address label stickers, presumably because she or a relative wanted it to remain private.

00834 £2,500





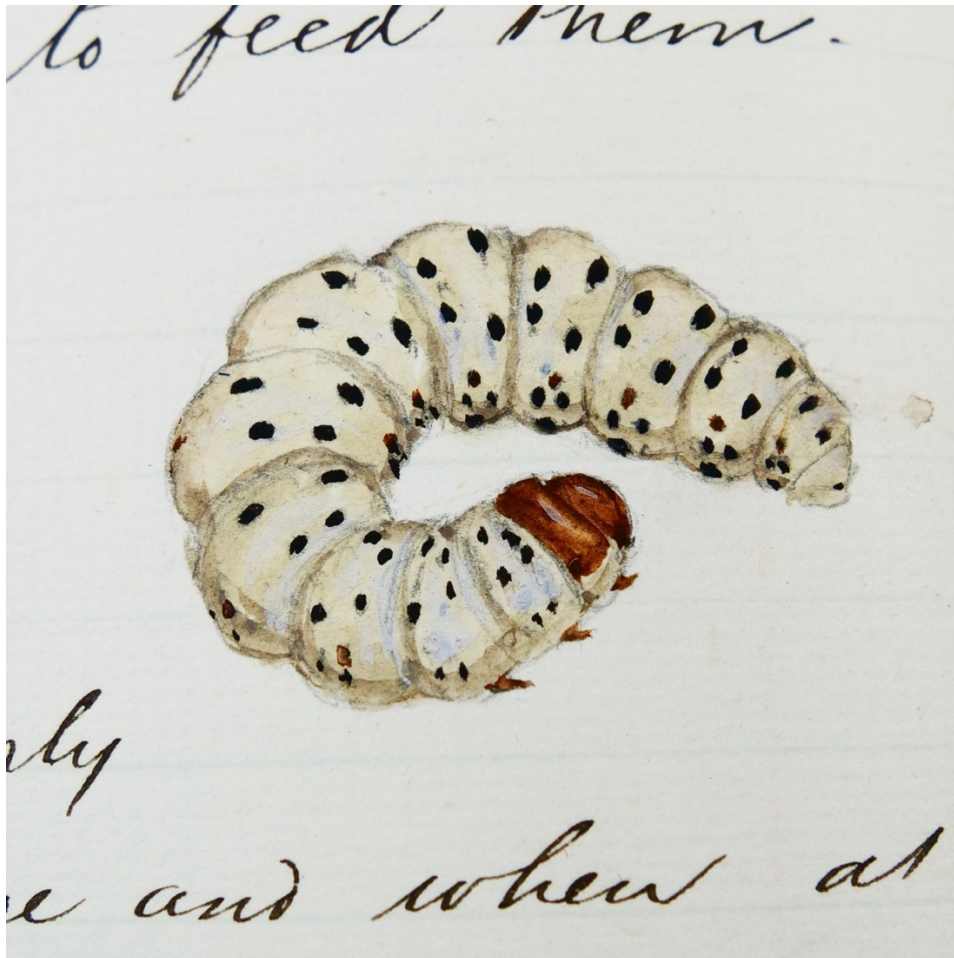
ACCOMPLISHED WATERCOLOURS

56. **Wallis, Eustace Frederic & Bruce Wakeman Wallis.** An exceptional album of insect observations made in central England. Primarily Northamptonshire, 1887-1938.

402-page notebook on lined paper with ink stamp page numbering. Bound in red half skiver with grey pebbled cloth, title "Observations" to upper board and "vol. IV" to spine gilt, endpapers and edges of the textblock marbled, index leaves with tabs stamped in black and red ink. Ownership inscription of Eustace and Bruce Wallis to the front blank. 26-page index of which 20 pages have short manuscript lists of Latin names with page numbers up to 189. Pages 1-140 contain 92 partially and fully-filled pages of watercolour and manuscript descriptions of lepidoptera species dated between June 30, 1887 and August 27, 1896. Pages 143-175 contain 33 partially and fully-filled pages of pencil and ink drawings of the body plans of parasitic wasps, without dates. Pages 177-188 contain 11 pages with pencil and ink drawings of larvae found on wild celery (*Angelica*), dated April 8, 1917. Pages 186-188 have drawings and manuscript description of larvae found in wet, rotting wood, dated February 1918. Page 139, a drawing and description of an aphid, is dated 1938. The remainder of the leaves are blank. Binding a bit rubbed and scuffed with some loss of the coloured layer of skiver at the edges. Excellent condition, the contents fresh.

A substantial, artistically accomplished, and highly original record of insect observations, primarily of caterpillars found in Northamptonshire between 1887 and 1896, with additional records of parasitic wasps and other larvae made up to 1938.

This manuscript comprises approximately 137 pages of delicate watercolour, pencil, and ink illustrations with the observer's notes in a clear, neat hand on lined paper. The volume is titled "Observations" and "Vol. IV", though unfortunately it is unclear what the other volumes were, or whether they still exist. On the front blank are two names written in the same hand, "Eustace Frederic Wallis & Bruce Wakeman Wallis", though this document appears to be the work of a single individual, as the handwriting and organisation is the same throughout.



The most significant and appealing part of the manuscript is the first section, 92 pages on caterpillars (and occasionally adult moths and butterflies) observed between June 30th, 1887 and August 27th, 1896. Most of the records are illustrated with very attractive and detailed watercolour illustrations of the specimens observed. These are likely drawn to scale as the sizes vary considerably, and some of the larvae are painted in a small size even when space was available to make them larger. This is confirmed by the entry for *Acherontia atropos*, the African death's head hawkmoth, which describes the accompanying watercolour as "slightly exaggerated, the drawing being about 3/8 of an inch too long & somewhat too stout". The entries are generally ordered by species, with notes and paintings from multiple years arranged together under the species' Latin name (rather than being ordered entirely chronologically). Accompanying the illustrations are comprehensive notes about the locations where the caterpillars were found, their appearance and camouflage, habitat, feeding, behaviour, and the time of year they emerged. Notes of this type in natural history manuscripts are often taken

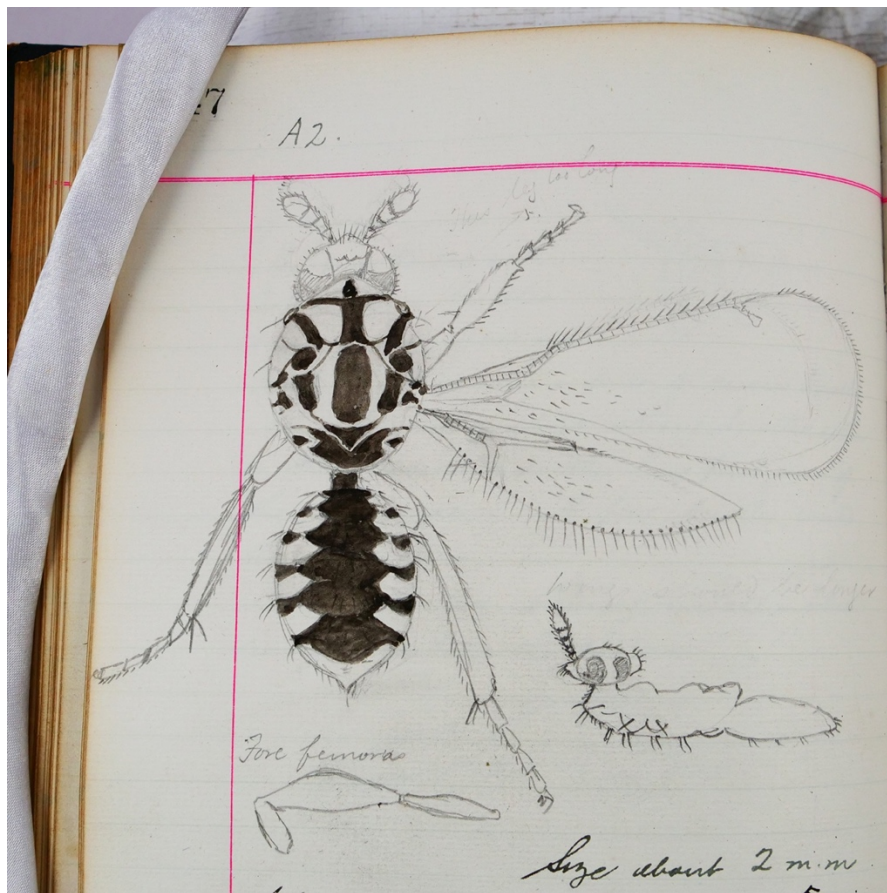
largely from authoritative sources, but in this case the observations are mainly original and unusually curious and thoughtful, with only occasional references to sources.

A beautiful painting of a privet hawk moth caterpillar (*Sphinx ligustri*) on a branch is accompanied by the note, "I found a large number of these caterpillars feeding on Privet at Wellingboro'. I noticed that all of them were on the West side of the hedges so that they caught the full light of the sun. This seemed to me rather peculiar as the sun shining on the white stripes made them very conspicuous, and the green colour of the caterpillars is much brighter than the leaf of privet by reflected light, whereas it is very similar to the colour of the leaf with the light shining through it, so that if the caterpillars had been on the East side they would have been much more difficult to see". There are five consecutive notes about the eyed hawkmoth (here *Smerinthus populi*, now known as *Smerinthus ocellata*) between 1889 and 1891. Wallis "found a considerable number of these this autumn and all have been resting on the underside of the leaves, finely clinging to the mid-rib". "They pupated in the first few days of October", with the new generation emerging on May 7 of the following year. Another species, *Epunda viminalis*, was in 1889 "very abundant on willow at Meekley Hall Wood... each caterpillar was rolled up in a leaf. As a rule the leaf was rolled sideways & fastened down with silk threads down the side but not at the ends. The larvae remains in this hiding place during the day & feeds at night. I found one or two partly emerged from their retreat & feeding on the leaves close to them, but they quickly retreated when I approached".



The following section of the document comprises 33 pages on parasitic wasps (*ichneumon* wasps), with detailed physical descriptions and greatly magnified pencil and ink drawings of the adults, as well as eggs and larvae. These all appear to be attempts at identification, as the focus is on the types of minute physical details necessary to differentiate species. The specimens were probably

obtained from caterpillars being raised in captivity, and the author usually indicates which species they emerged from. This is particularly unusual for amateur nature journals, and indicates a high level of scientific enquiry was being pursued.



The final section of the document includes 11 pages about larvae found on wild celery (*Angelica*) dated April 8, 1917; 3 pages on larvae found in wet, rotting wood dated February 1918; and one page on an aphid dated 1938.

The likely compiler of this manuscript, Eustace Frederic Wallis, was recorded as being 32 years of age and living in Lornsdale Headlands, Kettering, at the time of the 1869 census, so was probably born in 1837. He was a partner in the Wallis Brothers photographic firm of Kettering, which was known for its successful line of roller blind, instantaneous and compound shutters; daylight changing film plates; and Penna hand camera (historiccamera.com), and his name and that of his brother Percy are on a U.S. patent for a photographic shutter (patent no. 627.026, filed March 27th, 1899). Eustace seems to have been a member of the York Photographic Society, and at a meeting early in the new century “delivered a highly instructive lecture on ‘Shutters,’ dealing more especially with that form known as the focal plane” and comparing the efficiency of different types (*The American Amateur Photographer*, volume 15, 1903, p. 72). Eustace was listed among the Boys and Girls Teachers of Ackworth between 1879 and 1883, and as a member of the Ackworth Old Scholars Association in 1889. An illustrated letter that he wrote in 1895 was sold by Sotheby’s in March 2014.

The other individual listed in the ownership inscription, Bruce Wakeman Wallis, is not among the family members living in Eustace’s the household at the time of the census and does not appear in any historical records we were able to access. It is unclear whether he was a brother or son.

00828 £2,750



57. Weeks, Mary Elvira. *The Discovery of the Elements I-XVII*. [from] the *Journal of Chemical Education* volume 9, number 1 - volume 9, number 12. 1932-33.

17 articles removed from the Journal of Chemical Education and bound together in green cloth ready-made binder by Baschaga. Paper label to the upper board with manuscript title in an early-twentieth century hand. Illustrations throughout the text. Endpapers a little toned, binder lightly rubbed at the extremities. Excellent condition.

A rare and unusual set of the first seventeen parts of the classic *The Discovery of the Elements*, published as twenty-one articles in the *Journal of Chemical Education* in 1932 and 33 before it was republished in book form. Here collected and bound together in a contemporary, ready-made cloth binder with manuscript label.

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

Weeks "combined her dual interest in chemistry and languages to prepare a series of 21 articles in the *Journal of Chemical Education* in 1932-1933. The popularity of the series encouraged the Chemical Education Publishing Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, to collect the series and publish it as a paperbound book, *Discovery of the Elements* (1934). The articles and the resulting books were lavishly illustrated with pictures from [her colleague Frank B.] Dains' collection, subsequently supplemented by pictures collected by Weeks. The book ultimately went through seven editions; the last in 1968 with the co-authorship of Henry M. Leicester. The book was, in many respects, a history of chemistry developed around the theme of discovering elements" (American Chemical Society, Division of the History of Chemistry biography).

00824 £250