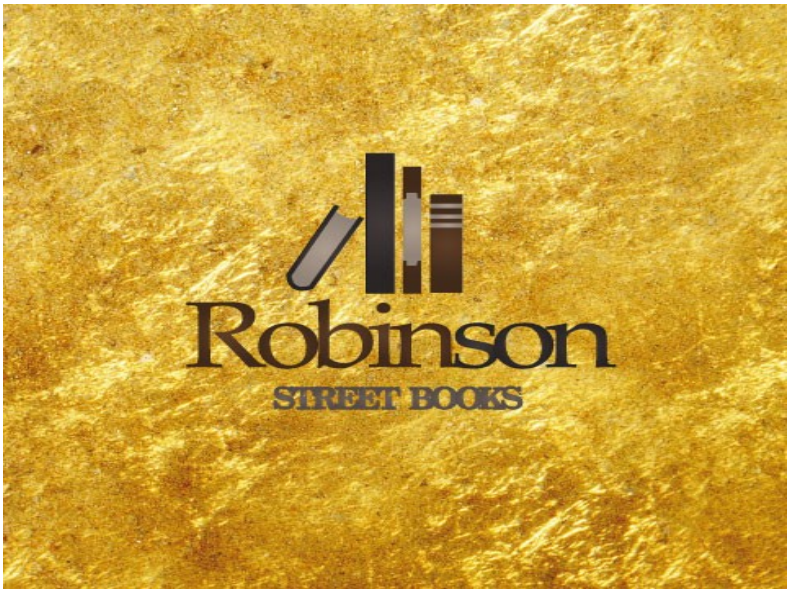

Robinson Street Books
184 Robinson Street
Binghamton, NY 13904
607-217-4328
Http://robinsonstreetbooks.com
info@robinsonstreetbooks.com

List 90
HISTORY OF SCIENCE
offprints from important women scientists of the 20th Century Part 1 short list

Terms and conditions: Cash with order. Institutions billing procedures followed. Customers known to us, in in good standing may be billed. All items are offered subject to prior sale. All items are offered subject to approval and may be returned for refund for any reason within 10 days of receipt. Scans of all items are available on request. Payment with order unless prior arrangement is made. Customers known to us and institutions may be billed. All New York residents must add appropriate Sales Tax.

Standard Shipping is free within the US.A . overseas and priority postage is extra and will be quoted. All autographs are guaranteed to be authentic and if found otherwise may be returned without time limit by original purchaser for full refund. Payment may be made via most major credit cards, Paypal, checks, Bank wire transfers.
Email or call for further information. We are always interested in offers of single items as well as collections in most areas of The History of Science and Medicine but have a particular interest in Psychiatry and the neuro-sciences

1.Carothers, E. Eleanor The Maturation Divisions in Relation to the Segregation of Homologous Chromosomes

The Qarterly Review of Biology, Vol. I, No. 3

Reprinted from The Quarterly Review of Biology, Vol. I, No. 3, July,

1926, pp. 419-435. Inscribed presentation copy, signed by the author. First separate edition. Offprint. Original wrappers $50.00

2 Carothers, E. Eleanor Genetical Behavior of Heteromorphic Homologous Chromosomes of Circotettix (Orthoptera)

Journal of Morphology, Vol. 35, No. 2, June 1921, 1921

First edition. Offprint. Original wrappers. Reprinted from Journal of Morphology Vol. 35, No. 2, June 1921. Inscribed presentation copy signed by the author. Edges little torn and creased else very good. $100.00

3.**McClintock, Barbara and Creighton, Harriet B.** The Order of the Genes C, Sh and Wx in Zea Mays with Reference to a Cytologically Known Point in the Chromosome; A Correlation of Cytological and Genetical Crossing-Over in Zea Mays.**Very good condition. First edition. Offprint. Original wrappers. Ownership stamp of J.T. Baldwin, Jr. on front cover. 2 articles.* Genetics. Nobel Prize. "McClintock and Creighton proved the link between chromosomal crossover during meiosis and the recombination of genetic traits." Wikipedia Provenance: William B. Provine.** $2,000

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 17, No. 8, pp. 485-497, August 1931,

4McClintock, Barbara, 6 papers by Barbara McClintock 1948-1952 her Nobel Prize work by McClintock, Barbara includes autographed note signed and photo SOLD

A rare group of Barbara McClintock's most important papers. Included are: Mutiable Loci in Maize offprint from Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book No. 47, for the year 1947-1948, pages 155 to 169. Issues December 10, 1948; Mutable Loci in Maize offprint from Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book No. 48, for the year 1948-1949, pages 142 to 154. Issued December 9, 1949; Mutable Loci in Maize offprint from Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book No. 49, for the year 1949-1950, pages 157-167. Issued December 15, 1950; The Origin and Behavior of Mutable Loci in Maize offprint from Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 36, No. 6, pp. 311-355, June 1950; Mutable Loci in Maize offprint from Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book No. 50, for the year 1950-1951, pages 174 to 181. Issued December 14, 1951; Mutable Loci in Maize offprint from Carnegie Institution of Washington Year Book No. 51, for the year 1951-1952, pages 212 to 219. Issued December 12, 1952. 3 have J.T, Baldwin's stamp of ownership, 2 Norman H. Giles stamp of ownership, and one has Franz Schrader's ownership signature. All are in very good condition, with little rusted staples. "Between 1948 and 1950, she developed a theory by which these mobile elements regulated the genes by inhibiting or modulating their action. She referred to Dissociator and Activator as "controlling units"?later, as "controlling elements"?to distinguish them from genes. She hypothesized that gene regulation could explain how complex multicellular organisms made of cells with identical genomes have cells of different function.[47] McClintock's discovery challenged the concept of the genome as a static set of instructions passed between generations.[2] In 1950, she reported her work on Ac/Ds and her ideas about gene regulation in a paper entitled "The origin and behavior of mutable loci in maize" published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. In summer 1951, when she reported her work on the origin and behavior of mutable loci in maize at the annual symposium at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, presenting a paper of the same name. The paper delved into the instability caused by

Dc and As or just As in four genes, along with the tendency of those genes to unpredictably revert to the wild phenotype. She also identified "families" of transposons, which did not interact with one another.[2][48][44]Her work on controlling elements and gene regulation was conceptually difficult and was not immediately understood or accepted by her contemporaries; she described the reception of her research as "puzzlement, even hostility".[49][44] Nevertheless, McClintock continued to develop her ideas on controlling elements. She published a paper in Genetics in 1953, where she presented all her statistical data, and undertook lecture tours to universities throughout the 1950s to speak about her work.[50] She continued to investigate the problem and identified a new element that she called Suppressor-mutator (Spm), which, although similar to Ac/Ds, acts in a more complex manner. Like Ac/Ds, some versions could transpose on their own and some could not; unlike Ac/Ds, when present, it fully suppressed the expression of mutant genes when they normally would not be entirely suppressed.[51] Based on the reactions of other scientists to her work, McClintock felt she risked alienating the scientific mainstream, and from 1953 stopped publishing accounts of her research on controlling elements."The importance of McClintock's contributions was revealed in the 1960s, when the work of French geneticists Francois Jacob and Jacques Monod described the genetic regulation of the lac operon, a concept she had demonstrated with Ac/Ds in 1951." Wikipedia*

5, Tammes, Tine. A rare set of twenty offprints by Tine tammes 1911-1939. $840.00

Reprinted from various publishers 1911-1939. Ownership stamps of EM East, Karl Sax, JW Moll. Includes: ?Genetisce Studien Uber Die Sammenfarbe bei Linum Usitatissumum? 1927; ?Mutation und Evolution? 1924; ?The Use of Symbols for Indicating the History of Individuals or Groups of Individuals in Genetic Investigations? 1930; ?Das Verhalten Fluktuierend Variierender Merkmale bei der Bastardierung? 1911; ?The Explanation of an Apparent Exception to Mendel's Law of Secgregation? 1914; ?On the Mutual Effects of Genotypic Factors? 1915; ?Some Correlationphenomena in Hybrids? 1912. ?Jantina "Tine" Tammes was a Dutch botanist and geneticist and the first professor of genetics in the Netherlands? (Wikipedia). First separate edition. Offprint. Original wrappers.