Alembic RARE ⊖ BOOKS

Dinosaurs!

Catalogue 2, October 2021

For many years I've wanted to build a catalogue on dinosaurs, a dynamic subject and rich source of popular imagery with which few booksellers and bibliographers have concerned themselves. But this is also a personal project, as dinosaurs are my earliest scientific love – dating, I'm reliably informed, to before I was even capable of forming concrete memories. The unfortunate circumstances of the pandemic seemed an ideal opportunity to revisit a simpler, but perhaps more vibrant and thrilling, period in my intellectual life.

I quickly discovered just how many threads there are to follow when dealing with dinosaurs. Naturally, the two centuries worth of debates about their anatomy, behaviour, and evolutionary relationships are at the heart of the catalogue, and are closely entwined with the history of dinosaur illustration. But I also found abundant material reflecting dinosaurs' appeal in popular culture and the cyclical nature of "Dinomania"; the participation of women and people of colour in palaeontology; fossil hunting weaponised in the service of colonialism and white supremacy; and even forgery and smuggling.

The result is a catalogue of thirty-nine items, from scientific monographs to children's books, that are arranged in a modified chronological order to demonstrate the development of these themes across time.

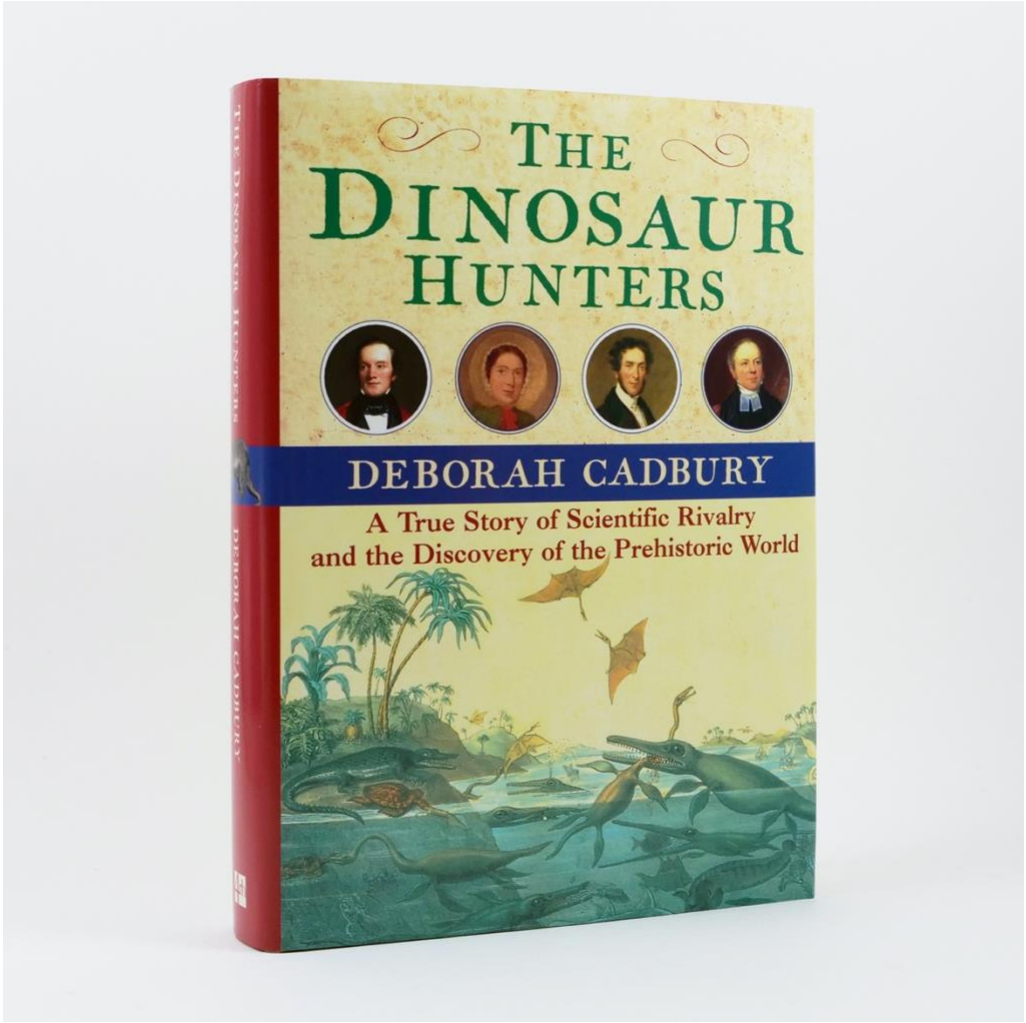
In researching this catalogue I'm particularly indebted to Jason W. Dean of the Linda Hall Library, who kindly provided me a copy of their wonderful exhibition catalogue *Paper Dinosaurs 1824-1969* by William B. Ashworth (1996), which is available in full at dino.lindahall.org. I also relied on the work of historian Martin J. S. Rudwick, particularly his book *Scenes from Deep Time: Early Pictorial Representations of the Prehistoric World* (1992).

(Frontispiece from no. 17.)

AlembicRareBooks.com +44 (0)20 8050 2872 info@alembicrarebooks.com

1. **Cadbury, Deborah. The Dinosaur Hunters. A Story of Scientific Rivalry and the Discovery of the Prehistoric World.** London: Fourth Estate, 2000.

Octavo. Original brown boards, titles to spine gilt, green endpapers. With the dust jacket. Illustrations throughout the text. Very slight indentation at the head of spine and shallow bump to the edge of the upper board, light spotting to the top edge of the text block. An excellent copy with the jacket, of which the lower edges of the inner flaps are slightly curled from being in a jacket protector.



First edition, first impression of this well-received popular history of dinosaur and marine reptile palaeontology in Britain during the early 19th century, notable for its emphasis on the work of Mary Anning in addition to that of Gideon Mantell, William Buckland, and Richard Owen.

Mary Anning was the daughter of a Lyme Regis cabinetmaker who sold fossils to supplement his income. "Mary developed a fine eye for fossils, and with her brother found the remainder of a remarkably complete fossil 'crocodile' in 1812, the skull having been found by Joseph the previous year. Such fossils were already well known at Lyme, but this one was brought to the attention of London naturalists by the lord of the manor at Lyme, who purchased it and sold it on to William Bullock. In 1814 it was named *Proteosaurus* by Sir Everard Home, and from 1817 was more appropriately called *Ichthyosaurus*... In the 1820s Mary developed a truly remarkable public career in connection with the Lyme fossils. A series of new, ever more complete, ichthyosaurs was followed by her discovery of the first complete *Plesiosaurus* on 10 December 1823... The winter of 1828 yielded Mary the first British example of a 'flying dragon', the fossil reptile *Pterodactylus*. This was to catch the public's imagination more than any other of her finds." (ODNB).

Though Anning's work as a fossil collector has always been well-known to palaeontologists and historians, this volume was part of the revival of popular curiosity about her life which began during celebrations of her 200th birthday in 1999. This interest has only grown in recent years with her appearances in novels and films, as well as an initiative to place a statue of her in Lyme Regis.

00645 **£45**

NO OTHER PENCIL BUT HIS
SHOULD ATTEMPT SUCH A SUBJECT

2. (**Martin, John) Mantell, Gideon. The Wonders of Geology; or, a Familiar Exposition of Geological Phenomena; Being the Substance of a Course of Lectures Delivered at Brighton. From notes taken by G F. Richardson. Vol. 1. Second Thousand.** London: Relfe and Fletcher, 1838. Octavo. Original brown pebble-grain cloth elaborately blocked in blind, yellow coated endpapers. Professionally rebacked by Bainbridge Conservation. Mezzotint frontispiece after John Martin, engravings within the text. 15-page appendix, 5-page glossary. Ownership ink stamp of Charles Exley of Wisbeach to the title and front free endpaper, ownership inscription of Thomas Eveleigh of Peterborough to the front free endpaper, accomplished ink drawing of a belemnite to the recto of the rear free endpaper, some light pencilled checks and other marks in the text and partially erased notes to the recto of the rear free endpaper. Rebacked as noted. Cloth a little rubbed and marked, some light spotting and toning of the contents. Very good condition.

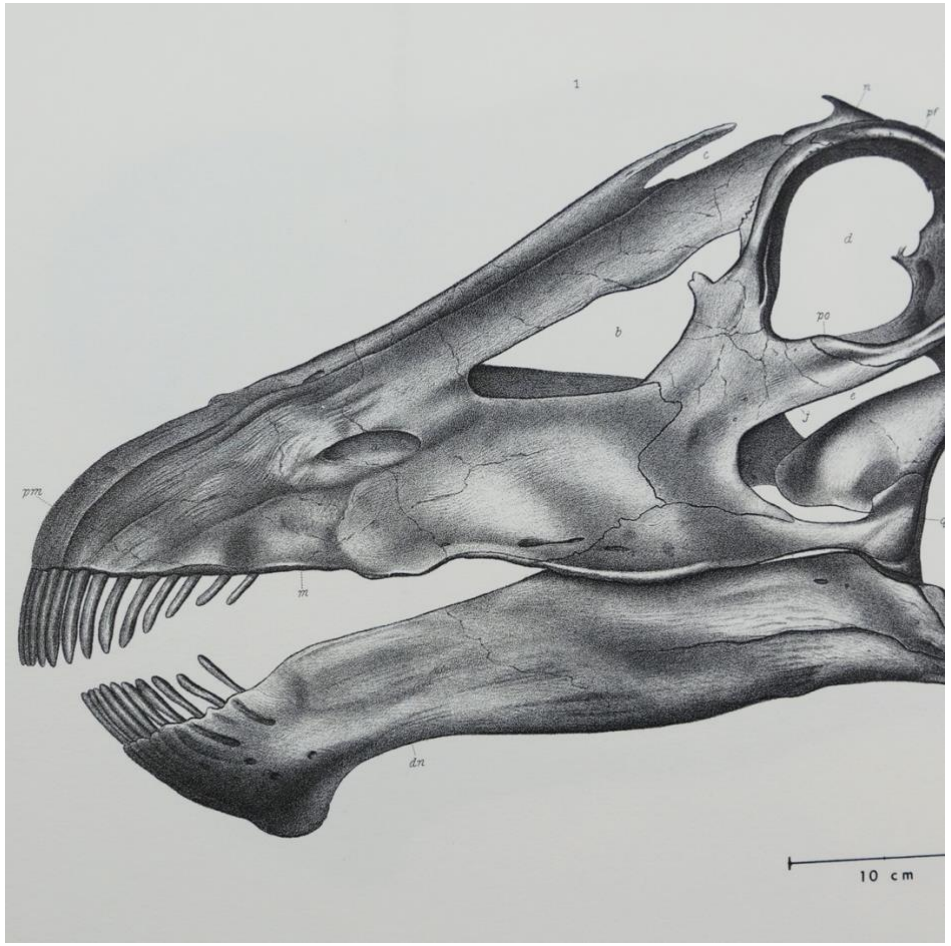
Second thousand, published in the same year as the first. Volume 1 only of 2. A rare early printing of this popular work by the founder of dinosaur palaeontology Gideon Mantell, with the remarkable mezzotint frontispiece "The Country of the Iguanodon" by Romantic painter John Martin.

Though educated as a physician, Gideon Mantell (1790-1852) made enormously important contributions to geology and palaeontology. "His assiduous investigations of the strata and invertebrate fossils of eastern Sussex culminated in *The Fossils of the South Downs* (1822), his first book (of twelve), with lithography by his wife. Having by then explored the rich vertebrate deposits of Tilgate Forest (near Cuckfield), he announced in February 1825 the discovery of *Iguanodon*, one of the various kinds of dinosaurs (not yet so called) with which he was subsequently associated. Although his earliest evidence consisted of teeth only, these were sufficient to establish the, at the time unique, identity of *Iguanodon* as an extinct gigantic herbivorous reptile and to secure for Mantell entry into the Royal Society" (ODNB). In 1832 he announced the discovery of the second dinosaur to be identified, *Hylaeosaurus*. "Heavily armoured, *Hylaeosaurus* confirmed that dinosaurs walked on solid ground and were not amphibian, as had earlier been thought" (ODNB).

For a time Mantell displayed his fossils at his private museum in Brighton, where the painter John Martin, already known for his fantastical compositions, "was among the stream of famous and fashionable visitors" (Rudwick, *Scenes from Deep Time*, p. 78). Mantell recorded in his journal that Martin "was deeply interested in the remains of the *Iguanodon* etc. I wish I could induce him to portray the country of the *Iguanodon*: no other pencil but his should attempt such a subject" (Rudwick, p. 79). The resulting painting hung in Mantell's museum and was reproduced in mezzotint to serve as the frontispiece for the present book, a successful popular account that went through eight editions by the early 1860s.

As science historian Martin Rudwick explains in *Scenes from Deep Time*, in Martin's painting "The peaceful, pastoral tone of so many earlier scenes [of the prehistoric world] has been abruptly replaced by the nightmarish 'Gothick' melodrama of the Martinesque style. Three huge reptilian monsters are preying ferociously on each other, watched by a smaller winged one. Although evidently inspired by the iguanodon and pterodactyl, the animals are portrayed with scant regard for anatomical accuracy and are derived more from the long artistic tradition represented by innumerable paintings of 'Saint George and the Dragon'... the application of Martin's style to the nascent genre of prehistoric scenes vastly enlarged the imaginative repertoire available to those who designed such scenes. The deep past could now be depicted as idyllic, or nightmarish, or something in between, with little if any constraint from the prosaic evidence of geology itself" (Rudwick, p. 81).

00699 **£350**



(No. 3)

PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED COMO BLUFF LITHOGRAPHS

3. **(Marsh, Othniel Charles) Ostrom, John H. & John S. McIntosh. Marsh's Dinosaurs. The Collections from Como Bluff.** New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 1966.
Tall quarto. Original buff boards, titles to spine and fossil vertebrae design to upper board in dark brown. Colour frontispiece, folding map, topographical folding plate, 148 plates of which 2 are folding, 7 pages of maps and illustrations within the text. A couple of small spots to the front free endpaper, paper flaws from manufacturing affecting the abbreviations list and first page of contents list as well as two plates, upper corner bumped. An excellent copy.

First edition, first printing. This volume is the first appearance in print of 150 lithographs of sauropod and stegosaurian dinosaur fossils excavated at Como Bluff in Wyoming by Othniel Charles Marsh (1831-1899).

"Othniel Marsh was one of the towering figures in the early years of American paleontology. He discovered, described, and classified the fossils of many fossil vertebrates, including well-known dinosaurs such as *Stegosaurus* and *Triceratops*. Marsh was an early adherent of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and his enormous fossil collection allowed him to demonstrate an evolutionary link between birds and dinosaurs, and to trace the fifty-million

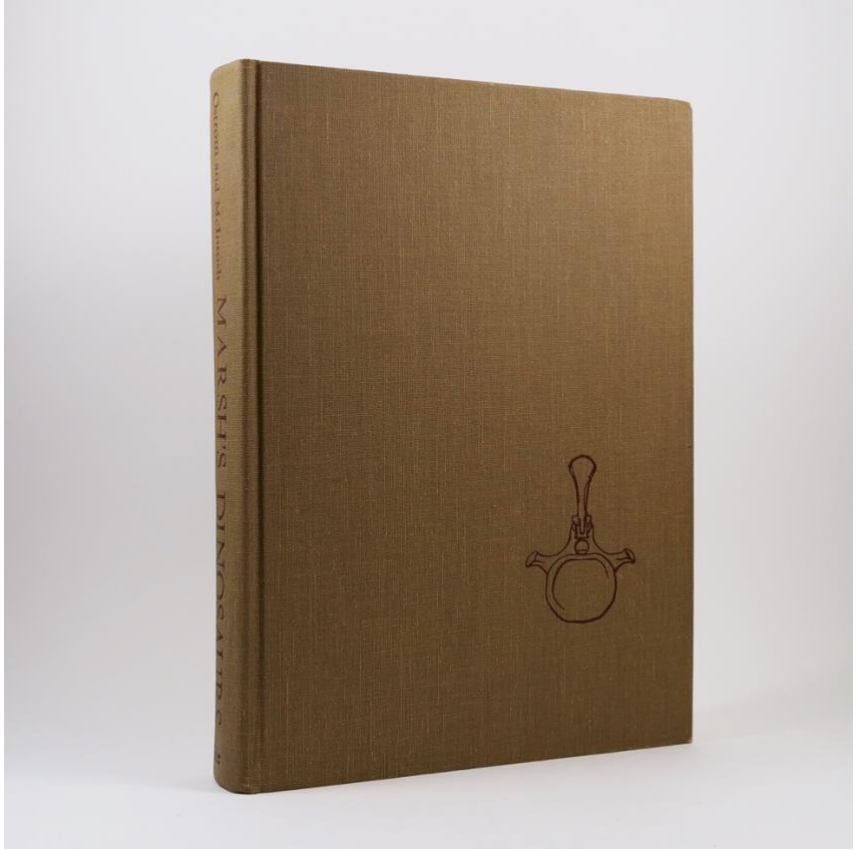
year development of horses from *Eohippus* to the modern *Equus*... Marsh spent his academic career at Yale University where he led the first Yale Scientific Expeditions into the west and was the first professor of vertebrate palaeontology" (National Academy of Sciences biography).

The fossil field at Como Bluff, discovered in 1877, was "one of the greatest assemblages of giant and small dinosaurs and of minute and extremely precious Jurassic mammals ever to be found" (preface). The fossils' excavation, study, and display "probably had greater impact on the study of palaeontology than any other event save the publication of Darwin's theory. The finds at Como Bluff revolutionzed field and collecting procedures, generated a startling growth in paleontological studies, stimulated great public interest, and left a permanent mark on the major museums of the world... The one hundred and fifty lithographs published here were originally intended to be part of monographic studies by Marsh of the sauropod and stegosaurian dinosaurs. They were prepared under Marsh's direction by illustrator F. Berger and lithographer E. Crisand, and financed by the United States Geological Survey; their total cost of preparation during the 1880s exceeded $45,000. Only a few had been previously published, chiefly in Marsh's *Dinosaurs of North America*. The majority are published here for the first time... to commemorate the founding of the Peabody Museum" (preface).

But *Marsh's Dinosaurs* is also a record of the settler colonialism that devastated North America. Fossil hunting, particularly on the scale practised by Marsh and his rival in the "Bone Wars", Edward Drinker Cope, went hand in hand with the railways, mining, and agricultural settlement that led to the violent dispossession and murder of Native Americans.

"Fossils and other, more recent, bones collected in graves and on battle fields were used by settlers and scientists as a way of making money. They were dug out, arranged, presented, and sold to the highest bidders. The Lakota were not entitled to any kind of reward (or only small sums in return for information on sites) from the sale because – following a settler colonial logic – they didn't recognize the true (i. e. capitalistic) value of the fossils… The scholar Kyla Schuller wrote on the perspective of the Lakota people on fossils: 'the geological resources spoke to the omnipresence of the gods, not of the prehistoric past.' And referring to historian Adrienne Mayor she argued that 'the Lakota in fact incorporated fossils into their religion, medicine, scientific, and historical accounts. The Lakota had a system of comparative anatomy and linked prehistoric fossils with contemporary plains creatures such as the buffalo and ox. She (Adrienne Mayor) notes that fossils played a central role in Lakota origin stories, which understood these tremendous beasts to have once dwelled in an inland sea that covered the plains.' Thus, fossils played an important role for the Lakota people as a cultural nexus between animals, land, and the people. They were considered to be part of the land. The destruction of such a connection by removing the bones was perceived as an act related to the dispossession of land" (Bräuer, "A Settler Colonial View on the 'Bone Wars'", Institut für Anglistik/Amerikanistik, University of Rostock, December 8, 2016).

00657 **£150**



A KEY VICTORIAN POPULARISER OF PALAEONTOLOGY

4. **Hutchinson, Henry Neville. The Autobiography of the Earth. A Popular Account of Geological History. With Twenty-Seven Illustrations.** London: Edward Stanford, 1890.
Octavo. Original green cloth blocked in gilt and black with a design of an ammonite and foraminifera to the upper board, yellow coated endpapers. Single leaf of publisher's ads at rear, engravings throughout the text. Cloth lightly rubbed at the extremities, faint white mark to upper board, small spot to lower board, contents very faintly toned with just the occasional tiny spot. An excellent copy.

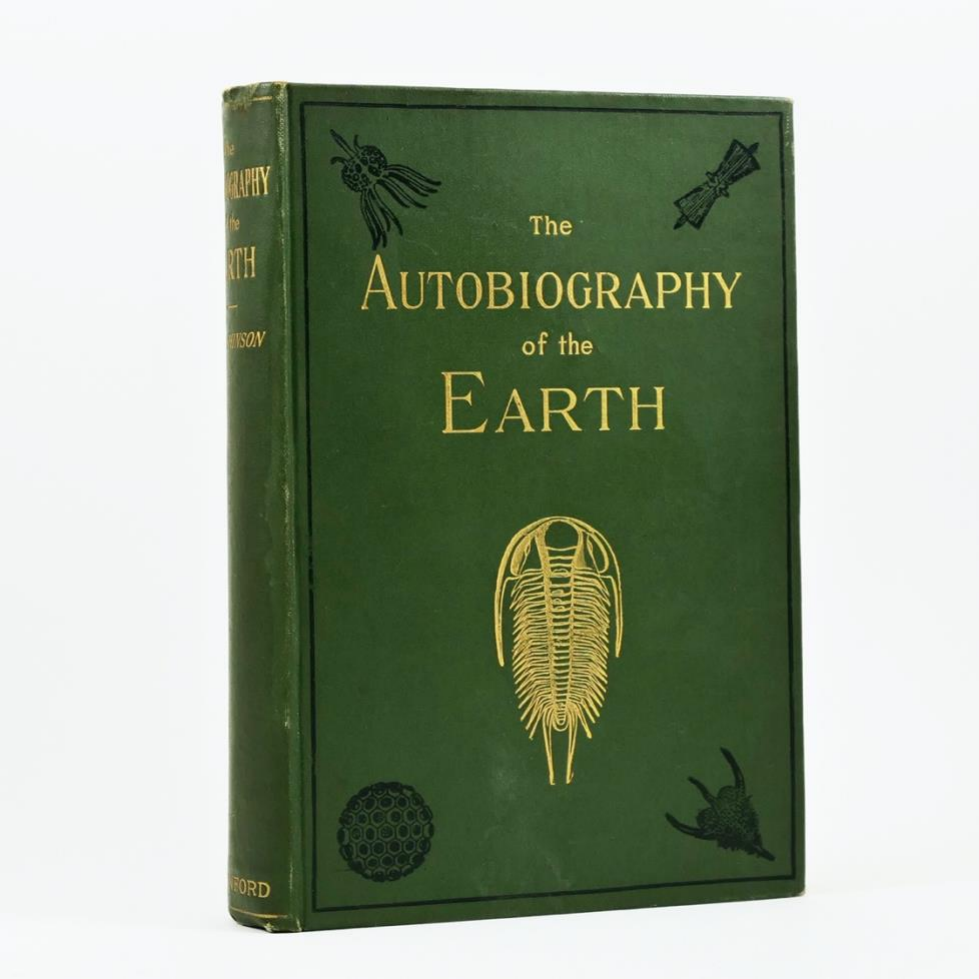
First edition, first impression. A lovely copy of this history of the Earth and its flora and fauna by "one of the most prolific writers on geological topics for a popular audience" of the 19th century (ODNB).

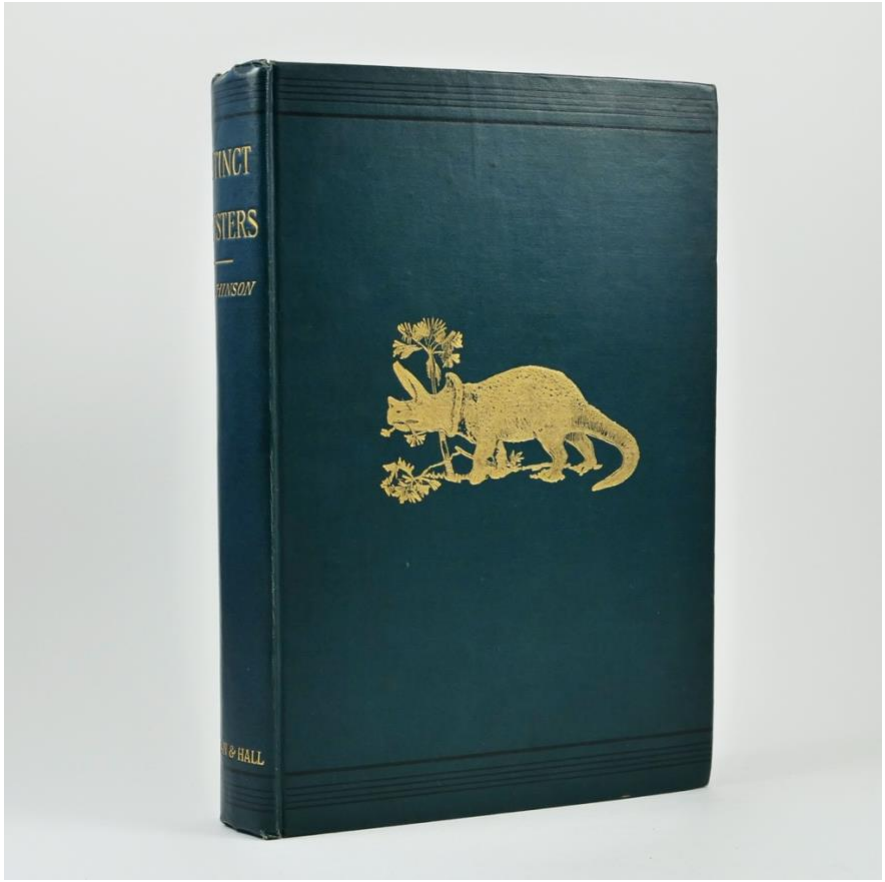
Trained as a Church of England clergyman, Hutchinson published five science books during the 1890s, *The Autobiography of the Earth* (1890), *Extinct Monsters* (1892), *Creatures of Other Days* (1894), *Prehistoric Man and Beast* (1896), and *Primeval Scenes* (1899). "Many of these books had a large circulation. He was important for introducing new fossil discoveries to the British public, especially those of the American palaeontologist Othniel Charles Marsh, in an accessible and interesting way. Hutchinson was active in several scientific societies, becoming a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Zoological Society, and the Geological Society" (ODNB).

"Hutchinson's work is reminiscent of clergymen-naturalists from earlier in the century. However, in the context of the 1890s Hutchinson treated religious themes in a more subtle fashion than his predecessors. While they returned over and over again to religious issues in their books, Hutchinson limited his discussion of the divine activity in nature to the beginning of his books. Here he presented his belief that God had been present since the beginning of time through his immanence in the laws of nature... He rejected the position that evolution was 'contrary to true theology', or that there was anything 'degrading in the idea'. He also dismissed the notion that the Bible and evolution were in contradiction, maintaining instead that 'the account of the creation in the opening chapters of Genesis implies evolution' (Hutchinson, *Prehistoric Man and Beast*, ix, 5). Hutchinson wanted to modernize public attitudes towards religion by showing that there was no conflict between Christianity and science" (ODNB).

As Hutchinson explains in the preface, some of the engravings in this work were first published in Arabella Buckley's books, which are also advertised in the publisher's ads at the rear. Hutchinson was particularly inspired by Buckley, and "continually drew on the idea of nature as a fairyland" that she had popularised in the 1870s and 1880s.

00658 **£125**





INFLUENTIAL ILLUSTRATIONS

5. **Hutchinson, Henry Neville. Extinct Monsters: A Popular Account of Some of the Large Forms of Ancient Animal Life. With Illustrations by J. Smit and Others. Third Thousand, Corrected and Enlarged.** Chapman & Hall: London, 1893.

Octavo. Original green cloth, titles to spine and *Triceratops* design to upper board gilt, rules to boards continued across spine in black, green coated endpapers. Frontispiece and 25 plates, engravings throughout the text. 16-page publisher's ads at rear dated February, 1893. Pencilled ownership signature to the title. Spine rolled, cloth lightly rubbed at the extremities, spotting to the title and edges of the text block, and very occasionally to the contents. A very good copy, the cloth unusually fresh.

Third printing, corrected and enlarged, published in April 1893, less than a year after the first printing of September 1892. An unusually fresh and attractive copy.

This very successful work on dinosaurs was "one of the first British books to popularise the new American fossils" then being discovered *en masse* in the western states (O'Connor, *Earth on Show*, p. 434), and it helped to renew "inomania" in both Britain and the US during the 1890s. Of special significance are the illustrations by prominent wildlife painter Joseph Smit, which include the first depiction of a living *Triceratops* based on recently uncovered fossils (Debus, *Prehistoric Monsters*, p. 133). Smit's illustrations were so popular that they served as templates for future generations of dinosaur artists.

00669 **£150**

6. **Osborn, Henry Fairfield. Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History. Volume I, Parts IV and V. Part IV. — A Complete *Mosasaur* Skeleton, Osseous and Cartilaginous. Part V. — A Skeleton of *Diplodocus*.** New York: The Knickerbocker Press for the American Museum of Natural History, October 25th, 1899.

Folio. Original grey wrappers printed in black. 7 photographic plates on glossy paper, folding diagram, illustrations throughout the text, some from photographs. Contents unopened. Slight wear at the ends of the spine, wrappers just a little frayed and tanned at the edges, faint toning to the edges of the leaves. An excellent copy.

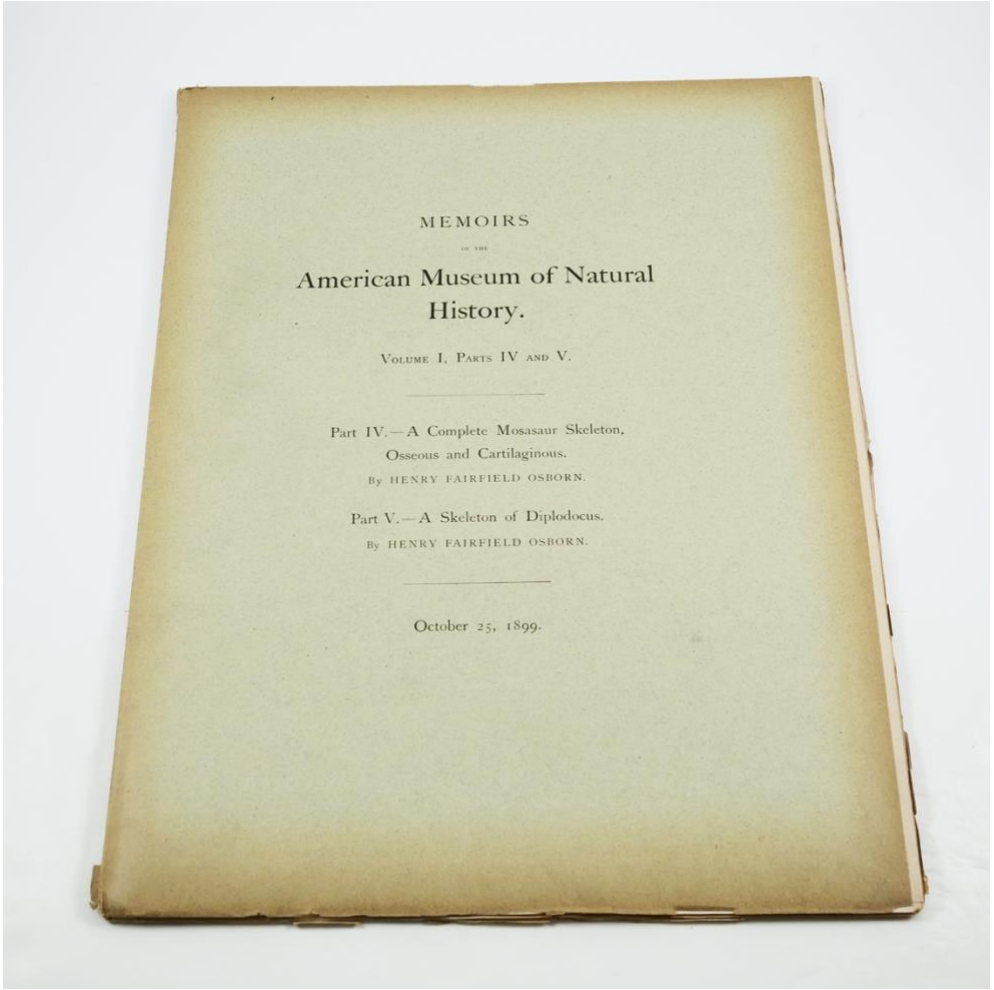
First edition, first printing of this paper proposing that *Diplodocus* was not sluggish as many palaeontologists believed, and that it might have been able to raise itself onto two legs by balancing on its tail. An unusually fresh and attractive copy, the contents unopened.

Palaeontologist Henry Fairfield Osborn (1857-1935) was president of the American Museum of Natural History for twenty-five years during which he oversaw the discovery, description, and naming of significant new dinosaur species from western North America, most notably *Tyrannosaurus rex*, *Velociraptor*, *Albertosaurus*, and *Ornitholestes*.

As an administrator Osborn put new emphasis on museum displays, making them more visually appealing and accessible to the general public, though he also incorporated into them his profoundly racist and eugenicist views.

The present paper describes a partial *Diplodocus* skeleton unearthed in Wyoming's Como Bluffs by Barnum Brown and J. L. Wortman during 1897. Osborn writes that, "There is a traditional view that these animals were ponderous and sluggish. This view may apply in a measure to *Brontosaurus*. In the case of *Diplodocus* it is certainly unsupported by facts" (p. 213). He also suggests that "The tail, secondly, functioned as a lever to balance the weight of the dorsals, anterior limbs, neck and head, and to raise the entire forward portion of the body upwards. This power was certainly exerted while the animal was in the water, and possibly also while upon land" (p. 213). Modern research has confirmed Osborn's assumption, showing that *Diplodocus's* musculo-skeletal structure probably allowed it to rear up on its hind legs with relative ease (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 24).

00515 **£150**


MEMOIRS
OF THE
American Museum of Natural History.
VOLUME I, PARTS IV AND V.
Part IV.—A Complete Mosasaur Skeleton, Osseous and Cartilaginous.
By HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.
Part V.—A Skeleton of Diplodocus.
By HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.
October 25, 1899.

INSCRIBED TO KEN BURNS

7. **(Alexander, Annie Montague) Stein, Barbara R. On Her Own Terms. Annie Montague Alexander and the Rise of Science in the American West.** Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2001.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt, blue endpapers. With the dust jacket. 16 double-sided plates from photographs. Some spotting and grey smudges to the lower edge of the text block. An excellent copy in the jacket that is very lightly rubbed with some creasing at the edges.

First edition, first printing of this ground-breaking biography of palaeontologist Annie Montague Alexander (1867-1950). Presentation copy inscribed by the author to filmmaker Ken Burns on the title page, "To Ken Burns – with best wishes, Barbara R. Stein".

Alexander was the independently wealthy daughter of a Hawaiian sugar plantation owner. When poor eyesight scuttled her hopes of a career in the arts she became interested in fossils and started financing her own paleontological expeditions, hiring women as well as men to assist her. She soon gained "the reputation for choosing the right places to dig for fossils. During an expedition to the black limestone region of Shasta county [California], she discovered a new reptile species, named *Thalattosaurus alexandrae* in her honor" (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, p. 20). Between 1901 and 1905 Alexander financed and led four major expeditions into Shasta county and the West Humboldt range in Nevada. Her 1905 Nevada expedition, known as the "Saurian expedition" resulted in the discovery of some of the finest ichthyosaur specimens known.

Next Alexander began collecting living mammalian specimens, learning to make study skins in the field. It was while preparing for a collecting trip to Alaska in 1906 that she met Louise Kellog, who became her life-long partner. The two women lived and worked together until Alexander's death in 1950, and they jointly "contributed more than 34,000 specimens of fossils, plants, and animals to museums of the University of California" (Ogilvie). Alexander was also extremely influential as a financier, providing the funds to establish the Department of Palaeontology and the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California at Berkeley and developing them into leading research centres. She maintained control of the Museum until 1950, hiring and supporting palaeontologists such as Joseph Grinnell, Alden H. Miller, and Charles L. Camp, who would make major contributions to the field.

Several species, both living and extinct, have been named in Alexander's honor, including *Hydrotherosaurus alexandrae*, a Cretaceous plesiosaur from Fresno County and *Shastasaurus alexandrae*, a Triassic ichthyosaur (UC Berkeley Museum of Paleontology biography).

00671 **£150**

8. **Gilmore, Charles W. The Mounted Skeleton of *Triceratops Prorsus*. No. 1426–From the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XXIX, pages 433-435, with Plates I-II.** Washington D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1905.

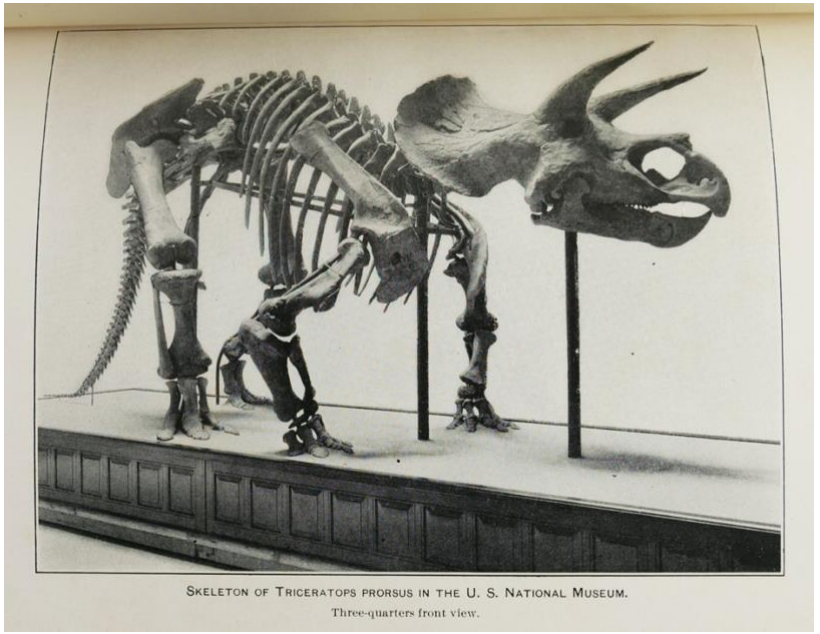
3-page offprint. Original olive wrappers printed in black. 2 plates from photographs. A little wear at the ends of the spine and corners, small scratch and puncture at the edge of the spine, the puncture affecting the gutter of the contents with no loss of text or image, the fore-edge of plate I protruding and a little creased and rubbed with some short splits. Very good condition.

First edition. This uncommon offprint describes the first mounted skeleton of a *Triceratops*, displayed at the US National Museum of Natural History beginning in 1905.

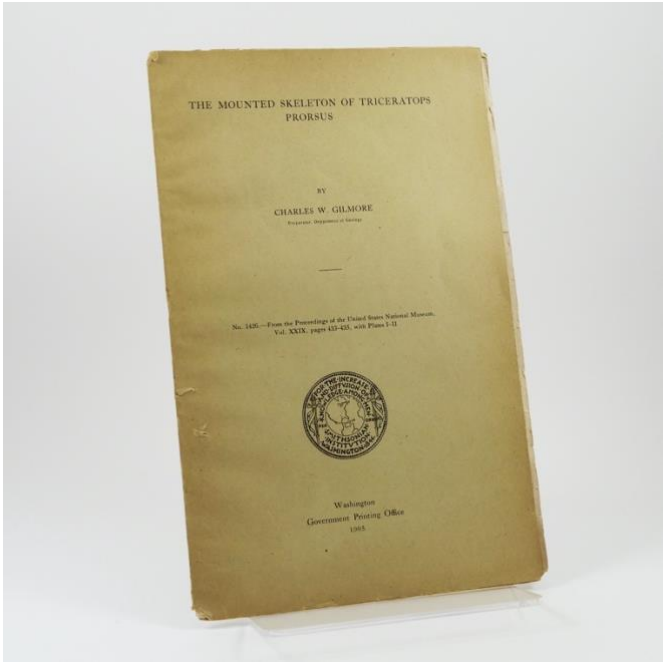
Palaeontologist Charles W. Gilmore (1874-1975) was hired by the Museum of Natural History (then the United States National Museum) in 1903 to undertake the massive task of cataloguing the fossils excavated by Othniel Charles Marsh (see no. 3) over the previous three decades, among them the *Triceratops* described here. During the course of his career he published more than 170 scientific papers, led sixteen fossil collecting expeditions, primarily in Utah and Wyoming, discovered the first *Apatosaurus* fossils, and had four different species named in his honour.

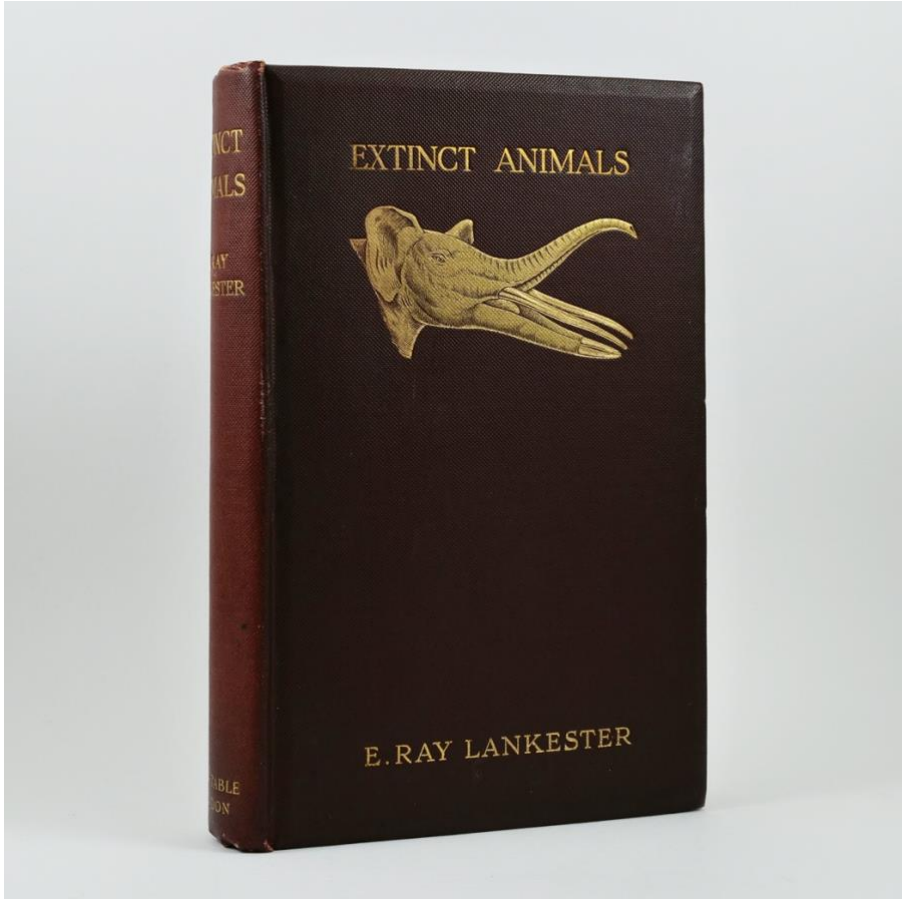
Fossils from more than forty *Triceratops* were part of the Marsh collection, all excavated by J. B. Hatcher from the Laramie division of the Cretaceous in Converse county, Wyoming. The present skeletal mount was produced from the most complete individual, with missing bones replaced by others in the collection, as well as plaster casts. In 1901 the skeleton was reproduced in *papier-maché* by F. A. Lucas and exhibited at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, and the great public interest encouraged George P. Merrill, head of geology at the Museum, to make the original skeleton a permanent exhibit. This individual was also used as the reference for Marsh's reconstruction of the *Triceratops* in his magnum opus, the *Dinosaurs of North America* (plate LXXI), though differences are apparent between it and the 1905 mount.

00668 **£75**



SKELETON OF TRICERATOPS PRORSUS IN THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.
Three-quarters front view.





THE INSPIRATION FOR CONAN DOYLE'S LOST WORLD

9. **Lankester, E. Ray. Extinct Animals. With 218 Illustrations.**
London: Archibald Constable & Co Ltd., 1905.
Octavo. Original burgundy diamond-grain cloth, bevelled edges, titles to spine and upper board gilt, skull of a "long-jawed mastodon" (*Gompotherium*) to the upper board gilt, edges untrimmed. 30-page publisher's ads at rear. Portrait frontispiece, engravings and illustrations from photographs throughout the text. Cloth lightly rubbed at the extremities, spotting to the edges of the text block and the frontispiece and title. Very good condition.

First edition of this important popular account which influenced Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost World*.

The son of two naturalists (his father a public health doctor and microscopist, and his mother an author on wildflowers), Edwin Ray Lankester (1847-1929) would "reach the very pinnacle of the British scientific establishment... as a well-known, even larger-than-life, figure" (Foster, "E. Ray Lankester, Ecological Materialist", *Organization and Environment* vol. 13, no. 2, June 2000).

Lankester studied with Thomas Huxley, Ernest Haeckel, and Anton Dohrn and in 1875 was appointed chair of zoology at University College, London, where he "created a highly effective department for teaching, in which many eminent biologists of the next generation were trained. He was an effective lecturer, illustrating his descriptions of animal structures with meticulously drawn diagrams, and built up a museum and laboratory for practical work" (ODNB). In 1898 he became director of the natural history department and keeper of zoology at the British Museum, where "he made effective changes to the museum's displays, and also tried to reform its role as a research institution" (ODNB). Throughout his career Lankester was concerned with educational reform, freethinking, and ending class privileges, and was a firm opponent of social Darwinism. His wide circle of friends included Karl Marx, many of the pre-Raphaelites, Rodin, and Anna Pavlova.

Lankester published prolifically, not only scientific articles, but also encyclopaedia entries and popular pieces "in a wide range of periodicals. His most important contribution at this level was the series of articles 'Science from an Easy Chair' which began in the *Daily Telegraph* in 1907. For several years he wrote an article every week, and many of these were collected into books which sold by the tens of thousands. He thus played a major role in establishing the field of popular science writing. His work also reached a wide public through his relationship with H. G. Wells" (ODNB).

"Lankester's book *Extinct Animals* (1905) became the standard popular introduction to dinosaurs and ancient animals. Intended for young readers, it was used by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as the source for prehistoric creatures in his classic adventure novel, *The Lost World* (1912), the forerunner of all dinosaur tales" (Milner, "Huxley's Bulldog", *The Anatomical Record*, vol. 257, issue 3, 1999).

Doyle and Lankester knew each other well, and Doyle almost certainly modelled his protagonist, Professor Challenger, a "brilliant but bellicose

evolutionary biologist and comparative anatomist" after his friend (Foster). He has Challenger broach the topic of extinct dinosaurs by referring to 'an excellent monograph by my gifted friend Ray Lankester', and "among Doyle's illustrations are some of Lankester's dinosaur reconstructions, with members of the fictional Professor Challenger's expedition drawn into the pictures" (Milner).

00660 **£95**

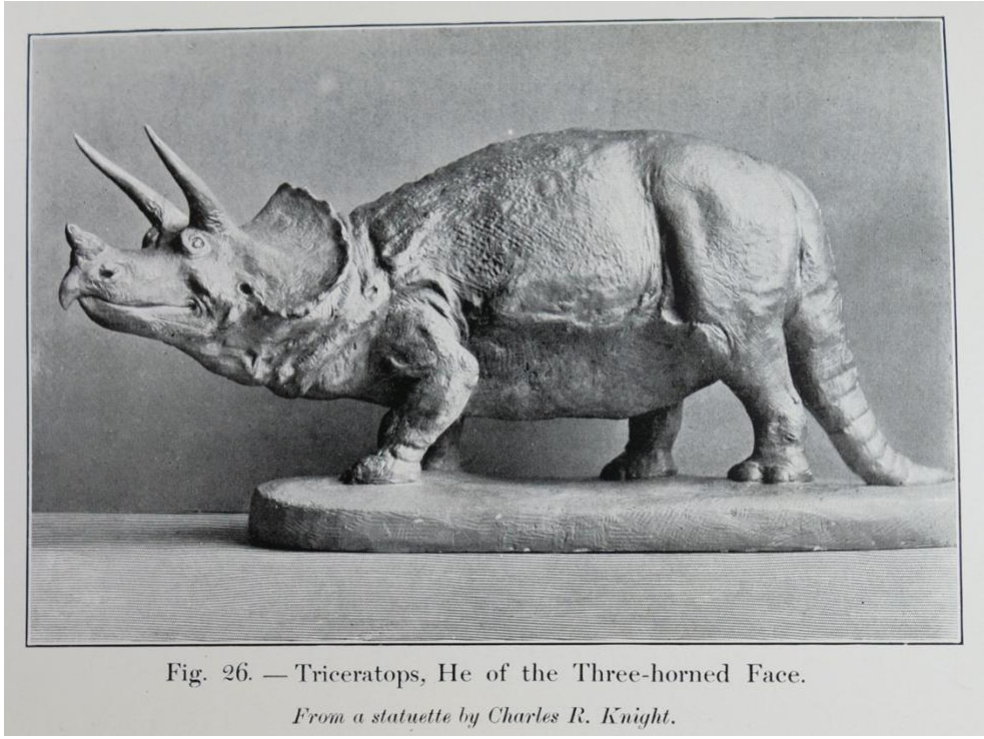


Fig. 26. — Triceratops, He of the Three-horned Face.

From a statuette by Charles R. Knight.

(No. 10)

THE FIRST TRULY GREAT DINOSAUR ARTIST

10. **(Knight, Charles) Lucas, Frederick A. Animals of the Past. An Account of Some of the Creatures of the Ancient World. American Museum of Natural History Handbook Series No. 4.** New York: American Museum of Natural History, 1913.

Octavo. Original brown paper wrappers printed in black with an illustration of a Mosasaur on the upper cover. Frontispiece and 16 plates, 25 illustrations within the text. Ownership ink stamp to the front blank. Inked shelf number to the upper wrapper, some numbers and markings in red ink to the title. Spine professionally rebacked by Bainbridge Conservation. Ends of spine worn, spine creased, a few light spots of dampstain to the lower corner of the upper cover and front blank, light offsetting from inserted material on page xiii. Very good condition.

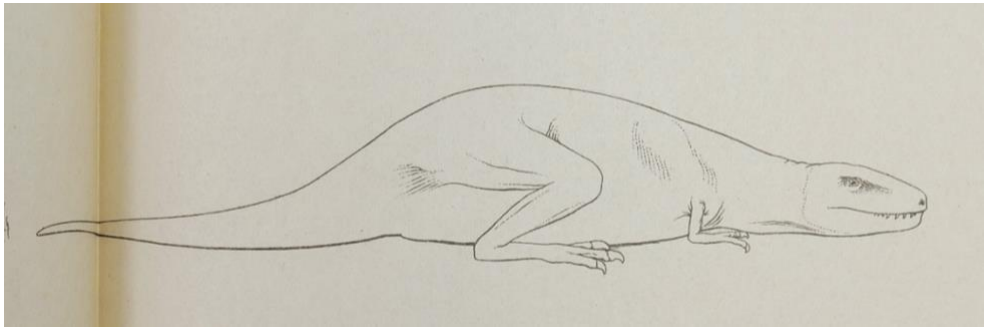
This popular guide to prehistoric creatures, illustrated by the eminent Charles Knight, was first published by McClure, Philips & Co. in New York in 1901. This edition followed in 1913 as a production of the American Museum of Natural History, where the author, Frederick A. Lucas, had recently been appointed director.

Lucas (1852-1929) "was one of the first American paleontologists to write books for the general public on prehistoric life, including dinosaurs, and his *Animals of the Past* (1901) and *Life Before Man in North America* (1902) helped shape the public view of dinosaurs in the early twentieth century. Lucas employed for his principal illustrator the singular Charles Knight, who in his short career had already established himself as the country's premier dinosaur artist" (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 27).

Knight had "appeared on the scene in 1897" working initially with Edward Drinker Cope in Philadelphia and then Henry F. Osborn at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He "quickly showed a great gift for bringing dinosaurs to life, in practically any medium whatsoever. Not only was he the first truly great dinosaur artist, but his impact continues to be felt right up to the present day" (Ashworth).

This volume contains five plates by Knight, including his sculpture of a *Triceratops* and paintings of *Brontosaurus*, *Thespesius* (now disputed), and *Stegosaurus*. Other illustrations were created by J. M. Gleeson, who worked under Knight, and some are from photographs of specimens. The text begins with a chapter on fossils and how they are formed, covers a wide range of species from the earliest vertebrates to the Ice Age mammals, and ends with a new chapter on discoveries made in the twelve years since the first edition was published.

00700 **£150**



THE DINOSAUR AT REST

11. **Lambe, Lawrence M. The Cretaceous Theropodous Dinosaur *Gorgosaurus*.** Ottowa: Government Printing Bureau, 1917.
Octavo. Original grey wrappers printed in black. 7 engraved folding plates, 4 illustrations from photos and 38 engravings within the text. Ink stamps of the Geological Society of London to the upper wrapper and title. Ownership ink stamp of William P. Ogilvie to the upper wrapper. Wrappers a little rubbed and dulled, spine panel slightly toned, hinges reinforced with tape, paper flaw to the edge of the front blank. A very good copy.

First edition of one of the first publications to illustrate a dinosaur in non-standing positions.

Author Lawrence Lambe (1863-1919) "was one of the first dinosaur hunters to discover the richness of the Red Deer River beds in Alberta around the turn of the century, but he was not an avid field worker, and he moved on to become Chief Paleontologist for the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1912 he commissioned the Sternberg family to collect dinosaurs for Canada, and it was Lambe's task to sort out, name, and describe the tons of fossils that were subsequently unearthed and sent to Ottowa. A nearly complete skeleton of *Gorgosaurus* (now *Albertosaurus*), found by the Sternbergs in 1913, is the subject of the monograph... Lambe included many kinds of illustrations in his article: photographs of the field excavation, a drawing of the fossil as found, and a full skeletal restoration. But the most striking illustration is a set of four very faint pen drawings, showing life restorations of *Gorgosaurus* in standing, sitting, feeding, and lying positions. The drawings, done by Arthur Miles under Lambe's direction, were among the first to show a dinosaur in other than the usual standing posture" (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 36). 00625 **£250**

RARE IN THE JACKET

12. **Chapman, C. H. Murray. Dragons at Home. Illustrated by the Author.** London: Wells Gardner, Darton & Co. Ltd., [1924].
Octavo. Original blue cloth blocked in orange with the image of a triceratops on the spine and a stegosaurus on the upper board, publisher's device in blind on the lower board. With the dust jacket replicating the design on the binding. Frontispiece and 12 engravings within the text, 1 plate from a photograph of the author. Gift inscription dated Christmas 1924 to the front free endpaper. Spine rolled, just a little rubbing at the extremities but otherwise the cloth is fresh and bright, small spot of dampstain and minor abrasion to the top edge of the text block, endpapers partially tanned, light spotting to contents and edges of text block. A very good copy in the rubbed and lightly spotted jacket with a short split and streak of dampstain to the lower panel, and slight loss at the corners.

First and only edition of this rare children's book describing a fanciful tour through prehistory led by talking dinosaurs. A lovely copy in the scarce jacket. WorldCat locates only eleven institutional copies, and none appear in recent auction records.

Dragons at Home was published posthumously following the death of author C. H. Murray Chapman (1892-1918), who studied geology at the University of Manchester. "His fascination with geology and astronomy was a constant source of inspiration to him and he contributed to several journals and wrote a book on pre-historic animals which he hoped to publish. Unfortunately, he struggled academically and left Manchester University in 1912." (University of Manchester Roll of Honour biography).

Chapman enlisted in the Royal Navy in 1914 and was commissioned to the Royal Naval Air Service for pilot training in 1915. He endured with good humour a series of accidents, including one that broke his jaw, and apparently "relished the opportunity it gave to write vivid accounts of the sensations of crashing to earth". Chapman died in February 1918 when his plane was involved in a mid-air collision during an escort flight. His wife Olive Murray Chapman later became a well-known traveller and author, and it was she who was responsible for the publication of *Dragons at Home*.

The plot of the book follows four English children who, in a nod to Peter Pan, are spirited away to prehistoric times by a friendly *Pterodactyl* named Ptero who "casually picks up with them at the Natural History Museum" (preface). The tour begins in the Jurassic, where they are introduced to a *Stegosaurus* as "four young animals from the Holocene". A series of gentle adventures follow, in which the group traverse the geological ages and speak with creatures such as *Diplodocus*, *Brontosaurus*, *Archaeopteryx*, *Triceratops*, *Iguanadon*, and *Plesiosaur*, and eventually find themselves in the Eocene, where they encounter early mammals – a mastodon and *Deinotherium* – followed by the Ice Age mammoth and Irish deer.

Though much of the text is taken up with dialogue, Chapman's prose is engaging, and it's clear that he had a talent for description. He writes of Ptero presenting "a lizardy grin. It was funny to see him smile. His grin seemed to meet at the back of his head, and all his sharp teeth showed white" and describes the *Pterodactyl's* skin as "so funny... like a piece of warm, shrivelled-up gutta-percha, very light and squashy". Later, formations in a cave are likened to "upset ice-creams" and the waves of a calm sea "crept onto the shore, and tumbled over each other with a faint murmur, as if they did not dare break the stillness of this hot day".

00623 **£650**

13. **Gilmore, Charles W. "A Nearly Complete Articulated Skeleton of *Camarasaurus*, a Saurischian Dinosaur from the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah." [And] "Osteology of Ornithopodous Dinosaurs from the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah." Extracted from Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum, Vol. X. No. 3, pp. 347-410. Issued July 10, 1925.** Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie Museum, 1925.

Folio. Original wire-stitched wrappers printed in black. Unopened. Housed in a new, custom archival folder by Bainbridge Conservation. 6 plates, of which 1 is folding. This offprint was previously bound in an over-sized card binding applied by a library, with the upper and lower wrapper each having an additional stiff paper backing applied. The card binding has been removed by Bainbridge Conservation, who professionally conserved the spine with tissue, but the stiff paper backing on the wrappers has been left intact. Some loss from the corners of the original wrappers, especially the upper wrapper, but not affecting text. Edges of wrappers a little toned, minor paper flaws affecting a few leaves, top corners of the final few leaves creased. A good copy.

The rare offprint describes "the most perfect sauropod skeleton ever discovered" (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 40).

This superb, nearly complete specimen of a juvenile *Camarasaurus* was excavated at the Carnegie quarry shortly after it became Dinosaur National Monument. "In 1925 Gilmore (see no. 8) described the specimen in this fully illustrated memoir" which includes a photo of the fossil as it was found and later as it was displayed as a panel mount (Ashworth). "The articulation of the bones allowed Gilmore to conclude that *Camarasaurus* did not have its highest elevation at the shoulders, as Osborn and Mook had reconstructed it, but rather stood highest at the hips, like *Apatosaurus* and *Diplodocus*" (Ashworth).

00701 **£350**

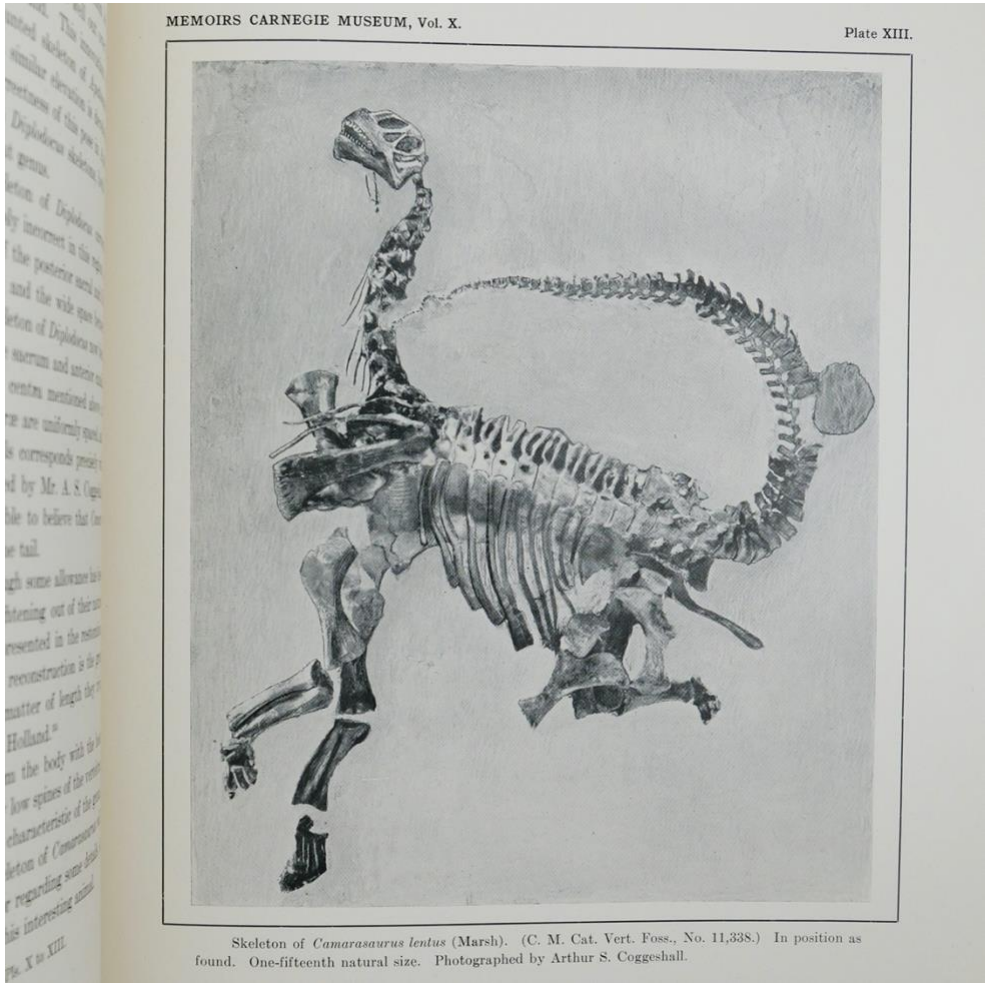

MEMOIRS CARNEGIE MUSEUM, Vol. X.

Plate XIII.

Skeleton of *Camarasaurus lentus* (Marsh). (C. M. Cat. Vert. Foss., No. 11,338.) In position as found. One-fifteenth natural size. Photographed by Arthur S. Coggeshall.

INSCRIBED TO ZOOLOGIST
D'ARCY WENTWORTH THOMPSON

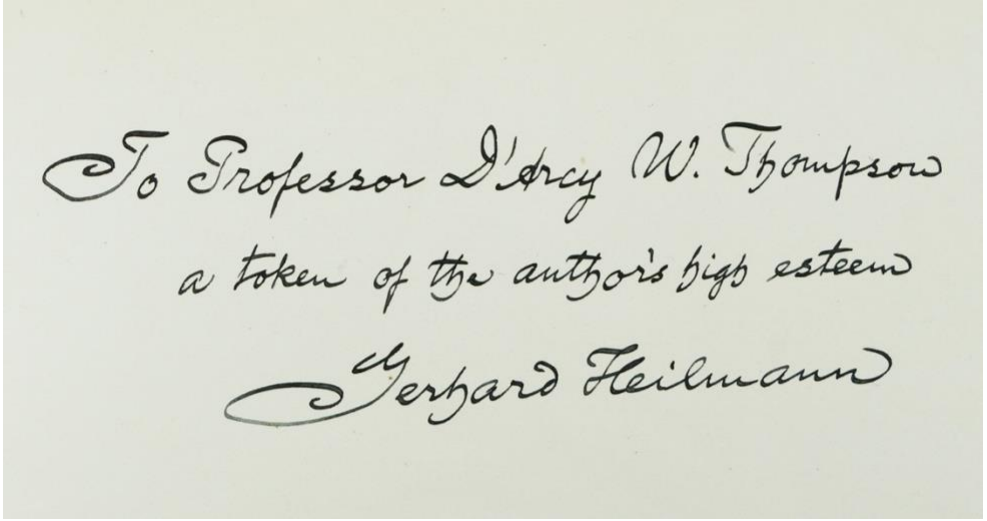
14. **Heilmann, Gerhard. The Origin of Birds. With Two Plates in Colour and One Hundred and Forty Photographs and Text Figures from Drawings by the Author.** London: H. F. & G. Witherby, 1926.
Tall octavo (250 x 165mm). Presentation binding of dark blue half morocco, titles and Art Nouveau-style decoration to spine gilt, blue cloth sides, marbled endpapers, all edges dyed blue. Colour frontispiece and plate, illustrations from photographs and drawings by the author throughout. Edges of boards rubbed, corners worn and slightly bumped. An excellent copy.

First English language edition of this influential and attractively illustrated work on the evolutionary relationship between birds and dinosaurs, originally published in Danish as *Vor nuværende Viden om Fuglenes Afstamning* between 1913 and 1916. Presentation copy inscribed from the author on the front blank, "To professor D'Arcy W. Thompson, a token of the author's high esteem, Gerhard Heilmann".

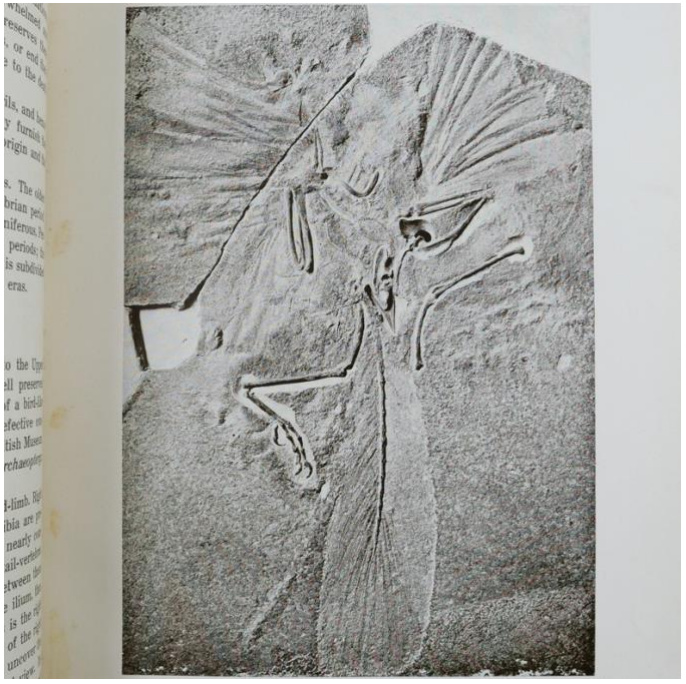
Gerhard Heilmann (1859-1946) "wrote *The Origin of Birds* to offer evidence against Huxley's thesis that dinosaurs evolved from birds. Heilmann's primary argument was that the birdlike dinosaurs lacked any evidence of a wishbone or of collar bones, and collar bones are the presumed antecedents of avian wishbones. The book proved very persuasive, and the dinosaur-bird connection was abandoned for many years until it was revived in the 1970s. But his thesis didn't keep Heilmann, a talented artist, from representing dinosaurs in very active, birdlike poses. His drawings of *Compsognathus*, running flat-out with its head down; of *Struthiomimus*, looking alertly about like an ostrich; and of a pair of sprinting *Iguandon*... have become classics, since they seem to embody so well the concept of the active dinosaur. Most of the illustrations are pen and ink drawings, but the book also includes a double-page wash drawing of the Berlin *Archaeopteryx* that is absolutely stunning and is too rarely reproduced" (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 44).

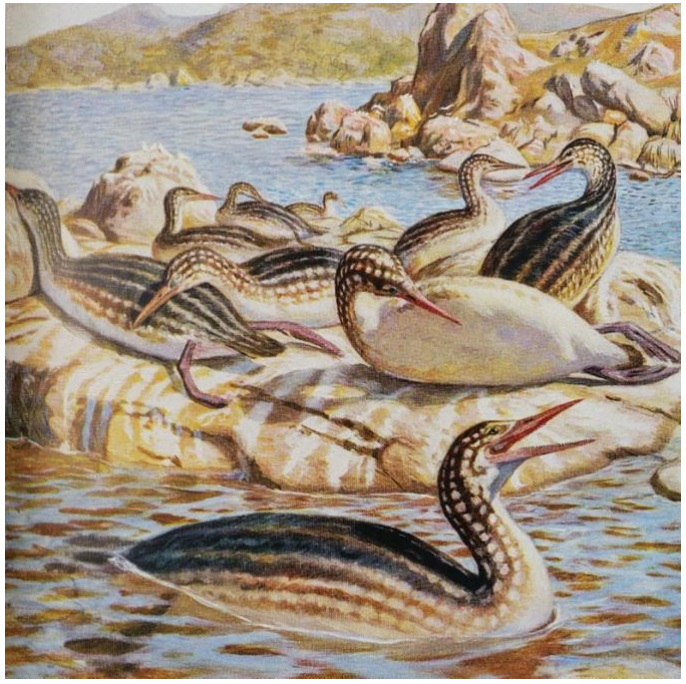
A shared interest in morphology brought Heilmann into friendship with D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson (1860-1948), a prominent zoologist and classical scholar at the University of St. Andrews. In his major work, *On Growth and Form* (1917), Thompson "first developed the notion that biological structures must conform to the laws of physics, expressible in mathematical form; physics must come before function in determining shape. He showed, for example, that as strengths of bones and muscles depend on their cross-sectional areas, while weight depends on volume, larger animals, to support themselves, must have proportionately thicker legs. The idea that the laws of physics profoundly influence biological structures came to permeate all of biology. However, D'Arcy Thompson realized that physics was not alone responsible for determining biological structure, and in the second edition he wrote, 'the twofold problem of accumulated inheritance, and of perfect structural adaptation, confronts us once again and passes all our understanding'" (ODNB).

00626 **£650**



estoration of *Compsognathus longipes* by the author.





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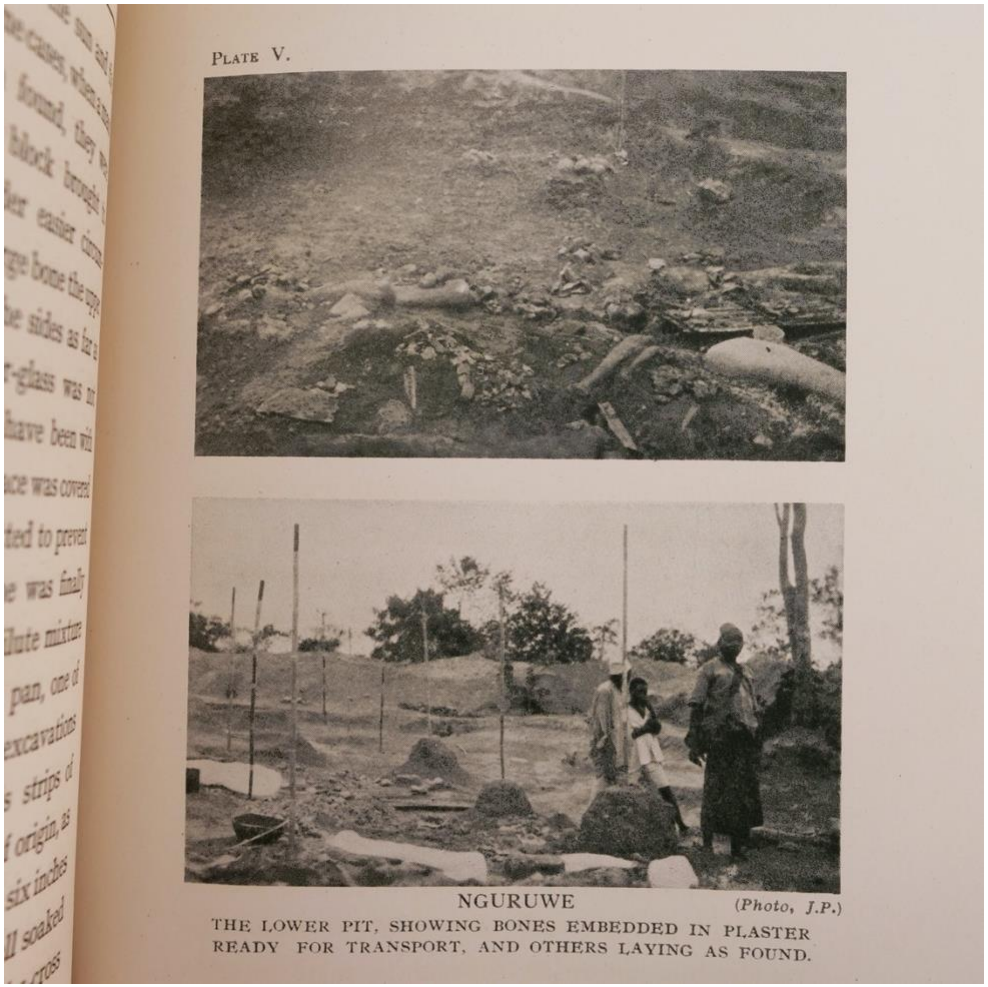


PLATE V.

NGURUWE (*Photo, J.P.*)

THE LOWER PIT, SHOWING BONES EMBEDDED IN PLASTER READY FOR TRANSPORT, AND OTHERS LAYING AS FOUND.

15. **Parkinson, John. The Dinosaur in East Africa. An Account of the Giant Reptile Beds of Tendaguru, Tanganyika Territory. With Plates, Text-Figures and Sketch Maps.** London: H. F. & G. Witherby, 1930.

Octavo. Original black cloth, titles to spine gilt, without the gilt dinosaur on the upper board as in other copies. Frontispiece and 17 plates, folding map. Cloth a little rubbed at the extremities, scuff to the upper corner, spine titles dulled, a few light spots to the edges of the text block. A very good copy.

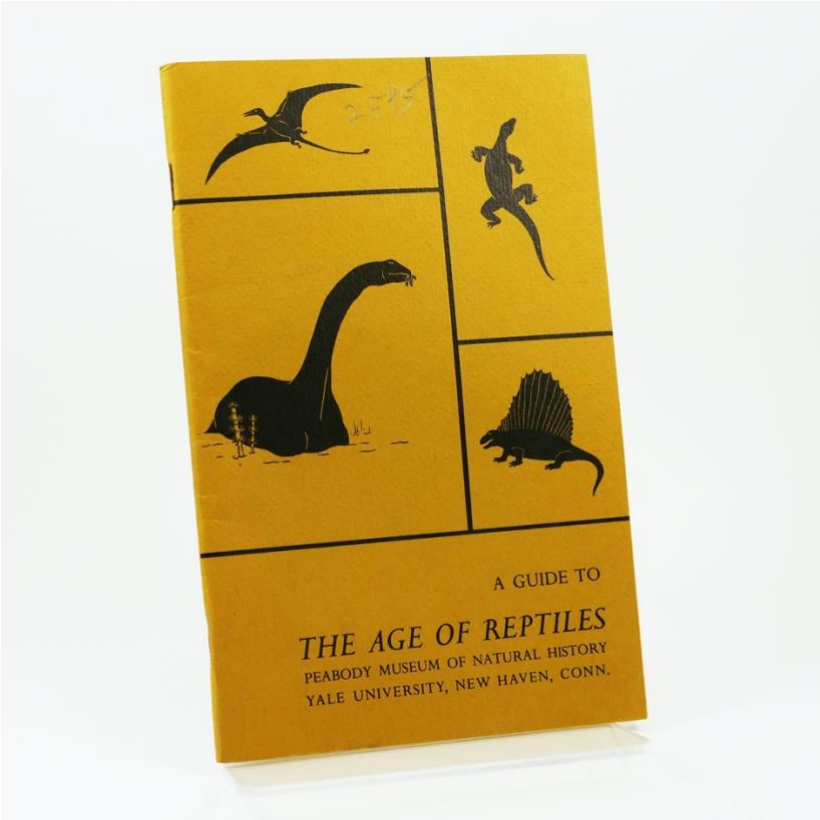
First edition, first impression of this account of the Tendaguru fossil beds in what is now Tanzania.

The Tendaguru site was brought to the attention of German palaeontologists in 1906 and was excavated by teams from the Berlin Natural History Museum between 1907 and 1913, a nationalistic exercise that is considered one of the most successful digs of all time based on the number of specimens obtained. More than 225 tons of fossils were removed by the colonial authorities and shipped to Germany, and they were found to represent an entirely new fauna that flourished between the middle Jurassic and early Cretaceous, including sauropods, stegosaurs, and ceratopsians.

Tendaguru, which has similarities with the famous Morrison Formation of western North America, is now one of the best understood fossil assemblages from the ancient continent of Gondwana. Some of the skeletons are still on display in the Berlin Museum of Natural History, including the largest mounted dinosaur skeleton in the world, that of *Brachiosaurus brancai*. Despite formal repatriation requests beginning in the 1980s, none of the fossils have been returned to Tanzania.

Tendaguru was excavated again by the British Museum between 1924 and 1931, and the author of the present volume, Dr. John Parkinson, was among the palaeontologists present on those expeditions.

00503 **£175**



16. **(Zallinger, Rudolph) Ostrom, John H. & Theodore Delevoryas. A Guide to the Rudolph Zallinger Mural *The Age of Reptiles* in the Peabody Museum, Yale University. Special Publication Number 9.**
New Haven, CT: Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, 1966.
38-page pamphlet, wire-stitched. Original yellow wrappers printed in black. Folding plate depicting the mural and an "earth clock". Pencilled number to upper wrapper. Ends of spine very slightly bumped. An excellent, fresh copy.

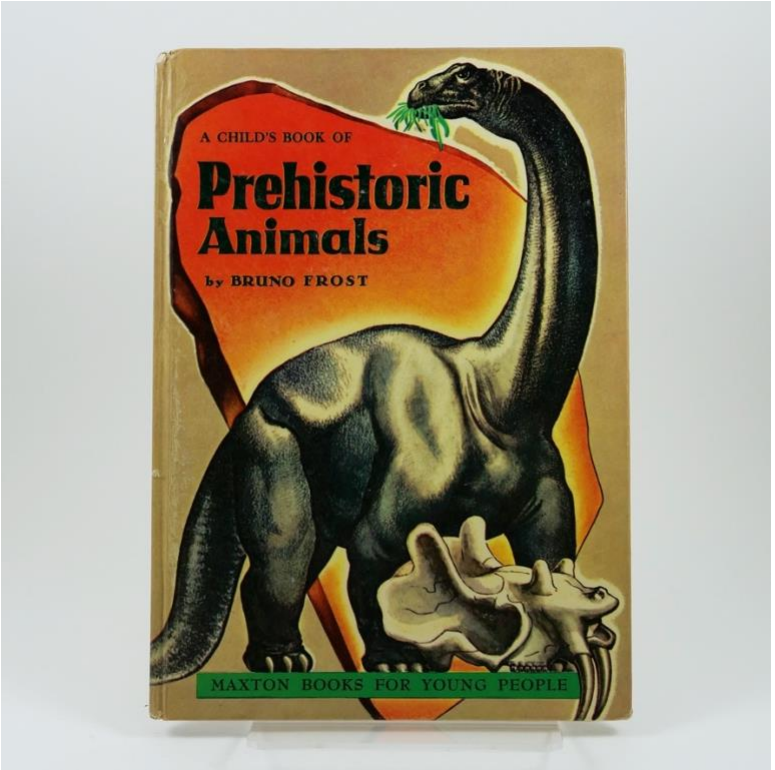
First edition of this illustrated visitor's guide to the magisterial *Age of Reptiles* mural in the Great Hall of Yale's Peabody Museum, written by John Ostrom, one of the most important palaeontologists of the 20th century (see nos. 17 & 24).

"*The Age of Reptiles* mural is an artistic masterpiece and was, for its time, perhaps the most scientifically accurate representation of the Mesozoic world ever created" (Black, "Creating the Age of Reptiles", *Smithsonian Magazine*, January 3, 2012). The 110-foot-long, 16-foot-high mural was completed between 1943 and 1947 by art student Rudolph Zallinger (1919-1995), who had previously been employed at the museum painting seaweed specimens.

Museum director Albert Parr had initially envisioned the space broken into panels illustrating individual species, but Zallinger developed the idea for a "sweep through time" from the Devonian period to the Cretaceous, "more than three million years of earth history" (introduction to the present).

"With the format established, Zallinger was rapidly schooled in vertebrate paleontology, paleobotany and anatomy by the museum's experts. The animals had to be scientifically accurate, their environments appropriately stocked with plants from the right era, and the whole fossil cast had to fit together in an aesthetically pleasing style. Accuracy was of extreme importance, but so was making the painting visually appealing to visitors... The artist also faced the technical decision of how to execute the mural. Zallinger decided on a fresco secco, a classic method in which pigments are combined with egg and water and are painted on dried plaster that is moistened at the time of application. As Zallinger composed each successive rendition of the mural, the space he was going to paint on was prepared and covered in plaster. What is remarkable is how early Zallinger arrived at what became the final layout for his Mesozoic panorama. While the fine details of the plants and animals changed with each ever-more-detailed version, their general shapes and poses were established by the time Zallinger created a 1943 'cartoon' version of the mural on rag paper" (Black).

The mural is one of the largest paintings in the world and earned its creator a Pulitzer Fellowship in Art in 1949. It was influential in both paleontological art and popular culture during the mid-century. A number of guides to the mural have been published over the years, including this one by John H. Ostrom (1928 - 2005). Ostrom was a Yale professor, director of the Peabody Museum, and "the most influential palaeontologist of the second half of the 20th century" (Dodson & Gingerich, "John H. Ostrom", *American Journal of Science*, volume 306, number 1, January 2006). He discovered that dinosaurs had the metabolisms and agility of mammals and birds, and that they were closely related to modern birds, leading to the "dinosaur renaissance" of the second half of the century. 00690 **£50**



LITTLE-KNOWN EARLY WORK

17. **Ostrom, John H. & Bruno Frost. A Child's Book of Prehistoric Animals.** Text by John H. Ostrom, Reviewed for Technical Accuracy by Edwin H. Colbert. New York: Maxton Publishers, Inc., 1956.
Quarto. Original illustrated laminate boards. Each page, including the endpapers and title, is illustrated with colour and greyscale offset lithography. A little wear at the corners and ends of spine, laminate lifting around the spine and bottom edge of the lower board. Contents clean and fresh. A very good copy.

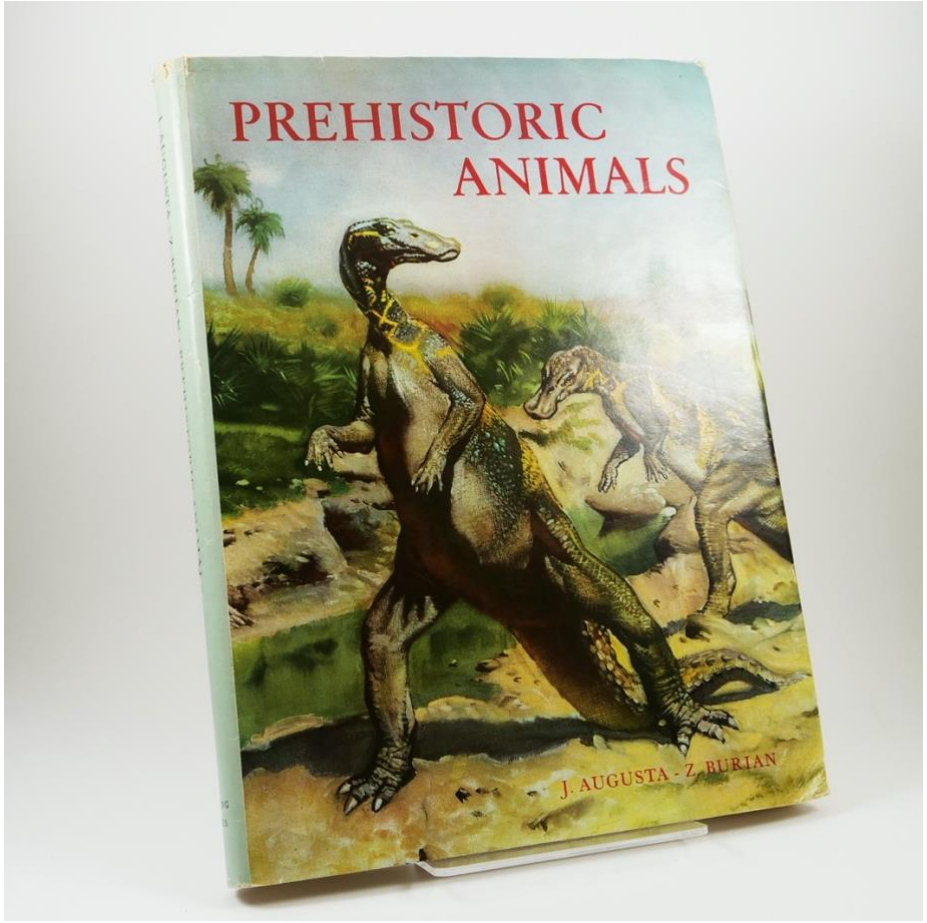
A very nice copy of this children's book by palaeontologist John H. Ostrom (1928-2005, see nos. 16 & 24), who was a graduate student at the time it was written and would go on to become "the most influential palaeontologist of the second half of the 20th century" (Dodson & Gingerich, "John H. Ostrom", *American Journal of Science*, volume 306, number 1, January 2006).

During the 1960s and 70s Ostrom revolutionised the scientific understanding of dinosaurs, proving that they had fast metabolisms and the agility of mammals and birds. Their depiction here, as slow and lumbering, would be decisively put to rest by the author himself only a few decades later (see 24).

Between completing his bachelor's degree at Union College in New York in 1951 and his PhD at Columbia in 1960, Ostrom was a research assistant at the American Museum of Natural History under the distinguished palaeontologist Edwin H. Colbert at the American Museum of Natural History. Colbert was well-known as a science populariser and served as a technical consultant for this book, which is lavishly illustrated by Bruno Frost.

After a short introduction to fossils, most of the text comprises descriptions of extinct species in roughly chronological order, including the well-known *Diplodocus*, *Archaeopteryx*, *Pteranodon*, *Triceratops* and *T. rex*, as well as more obscure species like the early amphibian *Diplovertebron* and the early bird *Hesperornis*, and concludes with mammals.

00689 **£150**



THE FOREMOST MID-CENTURY DINOSAUR ILLUSTRATOR

18. **Augusta, Joseph, Greta Hort, & Zdeněk Burian. Prehistoric Animals. Illustrated under the direction of the author by Zdeněk Burian. Translated by Dr. Greta Hort.** London: Spring Books, [1956].
Folio. Original buff, heavy-grain cloth, titles to spine and *Stegosaurus* design to upper board in brown. With the dust jacket. 60 lithographic plates of which 31 are in colour. Lower corner of the binding knocked, which has also slightly creased the corner of the text block and the jacket, spine rolled. A very good copy in the bright jacket that is lightly rubbed at the extremities with a few nicks and short closed splits.

First English language edition of this vibrantly illustrated work, originally published in Prague under the title *Tiere der Urzeit* in the same year. Rare in the dust jacket in such nice condition.

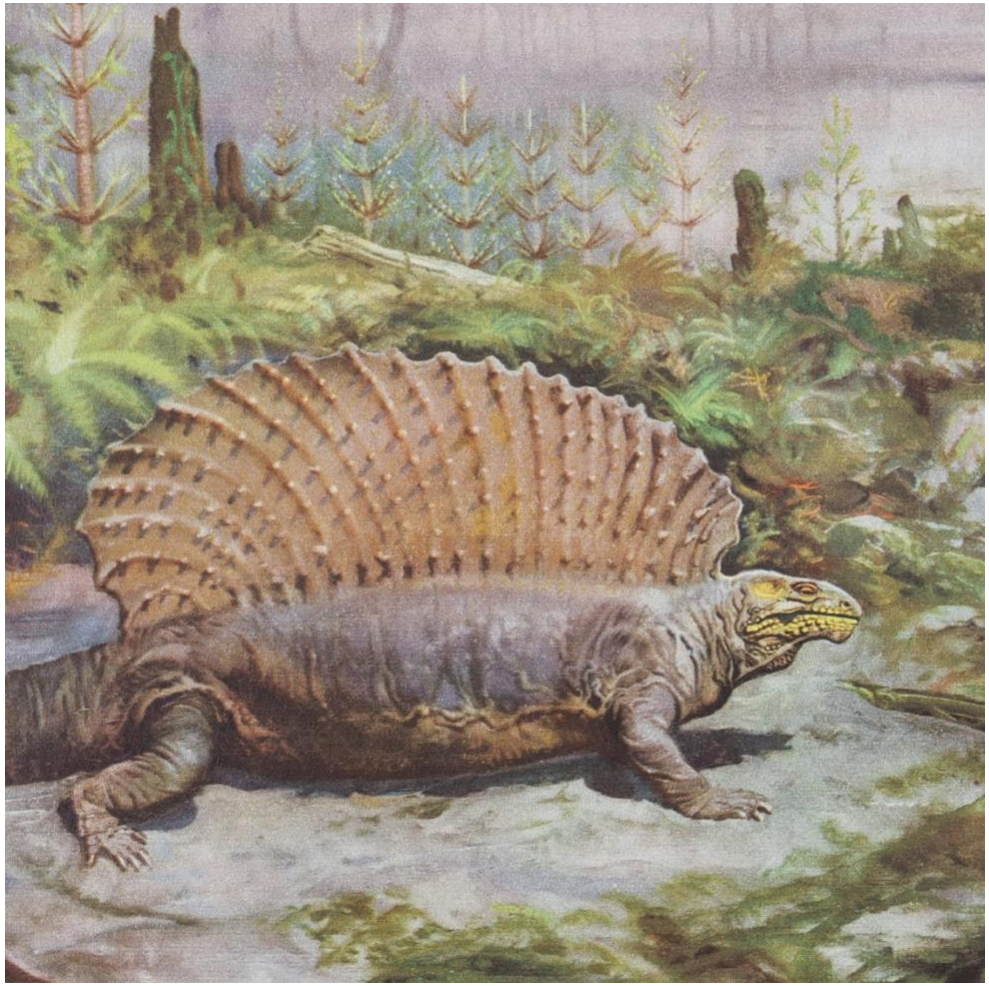
Between the 1930s and 1960s "the foremost painter of dinosaur restorations was Zdeněk Burian (1905-1981). His canvasses were used to illustrate a number of popular books on prehistoric life by Joseph Augusta, and in the late 1950s and 1960s these were translated into English and widely circulated. So the Burian illustrations offered an alternative to those of Zallinger [responsible for the Peabody Museum mural, see no. 16], or of the late Charles Knight [see no 10]. But there was not much of a difference. *Apatosaurus* and *Diplodocus* stand quietly by their respective swamps, accompanied by partially submerged relatives. A *T. rex* besets a pair of *Trachodon*, but none of the three lifts a leg off the ground, or even seems to be moving at all" (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 48). Though his dinosaurs are no longer considered anatomically accurate, Burian was respected in his time and his paintings were widely reproduced and copied, often without acknowledgement. In 2017 the first dinosaur discovered in the Czech Republic was named in his and Augusta's honour, *Burianosaurus augustai*.

The author of the text, Joseph Augusta (1903-1968), was a palaeontologist at Charles University in Prague between 1933 and 1968 and is best known as a science populariser. He published around twenty books for the general public and served as an advisor to the hit 1955 film *Journey to the Beginning of Time* (*Cesta do Pravěku*), which combined stop-motion special effects with human actors.

The translator of the book may have been the Greta Hort who was born in Copenhagen in 1903, the daughter of Vilhelm Hjort, astronomer royal. She earned her PhD at Newnham College, Cambridge and then became a research fellow at Girton College, publishing on mysticism and religious thought. In 1938 Hort was appointed principal of University Women's College (later University College) at the University of Melbourne. She was later made chair of English literature at Aarhus University, Denmark (*Australian Dictionary of Biography*).

00685 **£250**

(No. 18)



PRESENTATION COPIES – THE SPECTACULAR POLISH-MONGOLIAN EXPEDITIONS

19. **Kielan-Jaworowska, T. Maryanska, H. Osmólska, A. Sulimski, & R. Barsbold. 15 offprints from parts I-X of the Results of the Polish-Mongolian Paleontological Expeditions, seven of which are presentation copies.** Warsaw: Palaeontologia Polonica, 1968-1981.
10 parts in 15 offprints in the original wrappers, either mottled olive or white, and with printed titles in black, mainly perfect bound. Plates and illustrations within the texts. Ownership ink stamp and manuscript library number of Harlan D. Walley to most volumes. Wrappers a little rubbed and marked with some creasing, wear, and loss from the spines of several volumes and a few later glue repairs. Contents in fresh condition save for occasional light toning. A very good set.

Fifteen offprints of the first ten parts of the results from the Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expeditions. From the library of herpetologist Harland D. Walley (1932-2008) of Northern Illinois University, and with presentation inscriptions from authors Halszka Osmólska (1 volume), Teresa Maryańska (2 volumes) and Andrzej Sulimski (1 volume), and three volumes with the presentation ink stamp of Zofia Kielan-Jaworowska.

These major expeditions to the Gobi, organised by the Polish Academy of Sciences between 1963 and 1971, resulted in the excavation of thirty-five tons of fossils. They "added greatly to our understanding of the diversity of dinosaurs. The material collected in those few years provided material for major portions of the careers of five or six Polish scientists" and "the scientific descriptions of dinosaurs that soon began to flow from the expeditions were almost exclusively written by Polish women, women who up to then had published on Paleozoic invertebrates" (Dodson, "Polish Women in the Gobi – In Loving Memory of Halszka Osmólska", *American Paleontologist*, Vol. 16, No. 3, Fall 2008).

(no. 20)

The leader of the expeditions was Zofia Kielan-Jaworowska (1925-2015), who as a teenager in occupied Poland enrolled in clandestine classes at the University of Warsaw and served as a medic in the resistance. In 1945 she began volunteering at Warsaw's Zoological Museum where she met vertebrate palaeontologist Roman Kozłowski, who supervised her master's and doctoral research on the fossils of marine invertebrates. In 1961 she was appointed director of the Institute of Paleobiology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, just as a cooperative agreement to excavate was reached with Mongolia.


(No. 20)

Among the astonishing discoveries of her expeditions were "Late Cretaceous vertebrates (about 80 million to 75 million years old) in the Nemegt Basin, including the 'fighting dinosaurs' (a kick-boxing *Velociraptor* locked in a death pose with a plant-eating *Protoceratops*), the awesome forelimbs of *Deinocheirus* (an ostrich-like dinosaur) and the mammal specimens she would go on to study… As fossils from the expeditions came pouring in, she navigated cold-war roadblocks to establish ties with leading Western scholars, notably those in Britain, France and the United States, anticipating political glasnost (openness) by a good two decades. She built a science network from her hub in Warsaw, with spokes running to research programmes worldwide. For a discipline built mainly on the study of fossil teeth and jaw fragments, Kielan-Jaworowska's discoveries were a game-changer. Because of their stunning completeness, the species she painstakingly collected and described have become points of reference in the study of early mammals" (Cifelli, "Zofia Kielan-Jaworowska (1925-2015)", *Nature* volume 520, number 158, 2015).

The expedition's other major figures were Teresa Maryańska (1937-2019) and Halszka Osmólska (1930-2008), who worked as a team for most of their careers. Osmólska has been described as "one of the most productive dinosaur paleontologists of her generation" and "a giant" in the field (Dodson). She graduated from the University of Warsaw in 1955 and spent most of her career at the Institute of Paleobiology, where she served as director between 1984 and 1989, and also as editor of the Institute's journal, *Acta Palaeontologica*.


(No. 20)

Osmólska "was responsible for the description of 15 genera of dinosaurs. She was solo author of four of these, and first author of two more" (Dodson). Three species have been named after her, and she was elected to honorary life membership in the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology in 2003. Osmólska was also an editor of the *The Dinosauria* (see no. 33), one of the most important scholarly reference works on dinosaurs, "unparalleled for its comprehensiveness" (Borsuk-Białynicka & Jakubowski, "In Memoriam: Teresa Maryańska", *Acta Palaeontologica*, volume 64, number 4, 2019).

Osmólska's partner Teresa Maryańska was associated with the Museum of the Earth at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, serving as vice-director between 1976 and 2006. "Her research was initially on invertebrate palaeontology. Her thesis concerned the Bryozoa, but she was always interested in vertebrates and looked for an opportunity to study them. Eventually, she was invited to participate in the Polish-Mongolian

Palaeontological Expeditions to the Gobi desert, and became an active, highly appreciated participant of all four expeditions" (Borsuk-Białynicka).

Maryańska's first dinosaur research was on the ankylosaurs, and her magnum opus on their anatomy and taxonomy was published in 1977. She then worked on specimens of the pacycephalosaurs, protoceratopsians, hadrosaurs, and oviraptors. She was a co-author of several chapters of *The Dinosauria*.

Also represented here is Andrzej Sulimiski (1926-1997), who worked at the Institute of Paleobiology for more than forty years, from 1955 until his death. Sulimiski's scientific life "consisted of two parts. First of all, he was an expert in the field of small mammals: insectivores, rodents, and hares, from the Polish Cenozoic karst formations... In the second part of his life Andrzej was involved in palaeoherpetological studies, and produced several papers on the late Cretaceous lizards from the Gobi Desert. Some of them became classical descriptions of some important and interesting lizard groups of the late Mesozoic of Asia, detailed and perfectly illustrated by the author himself. His monograph '*Macrocephalosauridae* and *Polyglyphanodontidae* (Sauria) from the Late Cretaceous of Mongolia' [present here and inscribed]… was the most important of them" (Borsuk-Białynicka, "In Memoriam: Andrzej Sulimiski", *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica*). Sulimiski was respected as a field worker, and it was he who found the "fighting dinosaurs" mentioned above.

Offprints in this set:

Kielan-Jaworowska. Part I. "Archaeolambdidae Flerov (Pantodonta) from the Paleocene of the Nemegt Basin, Gobi Desert." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 19, 1968.
Kielan-Jaworowska. Part I. "Preliminary Data on the Upper Cretaceous Eutherian Mammals from Bayn Dzak, Gobi Desert." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 19, 1968.

Maryańska. Part II. "Remains of Armoured Dinosaurs from the Uppermost Cretaceous in Nemegt Basin, Gobi Desert." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 21, 1969.

Maryańska. Part III. "New Data on the Skull of Pinacosaurus Grangeri (Ankylosauria)." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 25, 1971. **Inscribed on the upper wrapper, "With the author's compliments, T. Maryańska."**

Kielan-Jaworowska & R. Barsbold. Part IV. "Narrative of the Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expeditions 1967-1971." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 27, 1972. **Presentation stamp of Kielan-Jaworowska.**

Maryańska & Osmólska. Part V. "Pachycephalosauria, a New Suborder of Ornitischian Dinosaurs." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 30, 1974.

Barsbold. Part V. "Saurornithoididae, a New Family of Small Theropod Dinosaurs from Central Asia and North America." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 30, 1974.

Sulimski. Part VI. "Macrocephalosauridae and Polyglyphanodontidae (Sauria) from the Late Cretaceous of Mongolia." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 33, 1975. **Inscribed on the upper wrapper, "To Dr. Harlan D. Walley, with the best wishes, A. Sulimiski."**

Maryańska & Osmólska. Part VI. "Protoceratopsidae (Dinosauria) of Asia." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 33, 1975.

Maryańska. Part VII. "Ankylosauridae (Dinosauria) from Mongolia." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 37, 1977. **Inscribed on the upper wrapper, "With the author's compliments, T. Maryańska."**

Kielan-Jaworowska. Part VII. "Evolution of the Therian Mammals in the Late Cretaceous of Asia Part II. Postcranial Skelton in Kennalestes and Asioryctes." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 37, 1977. **Presentation stamp of Kielan-Jaworowska.**

Kielan-Jaworowska. Part VIII. "Evolution of the Therian Mammals in the Late Cretaceous of Asia Part III. Postcranial Skeleton in Zalambdalestidae." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 38, 1978. **Presentation stamp of Kielan-Jaworowska.**

Maryańska & Osmólska. Part IX. "Cranial Anatomy of Saurolophus Angustirostris with Comments on the Asian Hadrosauridae (Dinosauria)." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 42, 1981.

Kielan-Jaworowska. Part IX. "Evolution of the Therian Mammals in the Late Cretaceous of Asia Part IV. Skull Structures in Kennalestes and Asioryctes." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 42, 1981.

Maryańska & Osmólska. Part X. "Postcranial Anatomy of Saurolophus Angustirostris with Comments on Other Hadrosaurs." Palaeontologia Polonica No. 46, 1984. **Inscribed on the upper wrapper, "With compliments, H. Osmólska."**

00702 **£1250**

20. **Kielan-Jaworowska, Zofia. Hunting for Dinosaurs. Translated from the Polish.** Cambridge, MA & London: MIT Press, 1969.
Oblong quarto. Original black cloth. With the dust jacket. Illustrations from black and white photographs throughout. A little spotting and rubbing to the cloth, faint toning and some small spots to the endpapers. A very good copy in the jacket, which is rubbed as usual, and has some small spots, a few chips, and short closed tears repaired with tape on the verso.

First English language edition of this important and copiously illustrated account of the Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expeditions by their leader, Zofia Kielan-Jaworowska (1925-2015, see no. 19). Originally published in Polish under the title *Polowanie na Dinozaury* and translated by the Israel Translation Society.

Hunting for Dinosaurs is a detailed account of the expeditions, including preparation and travel, the day-to-day work of the palaeontologists, and their interactions with locals. It is particularly well illustrated, with numerous photos of the excavations in progress, landscapes, team members, and Mongolian people and historic sites.

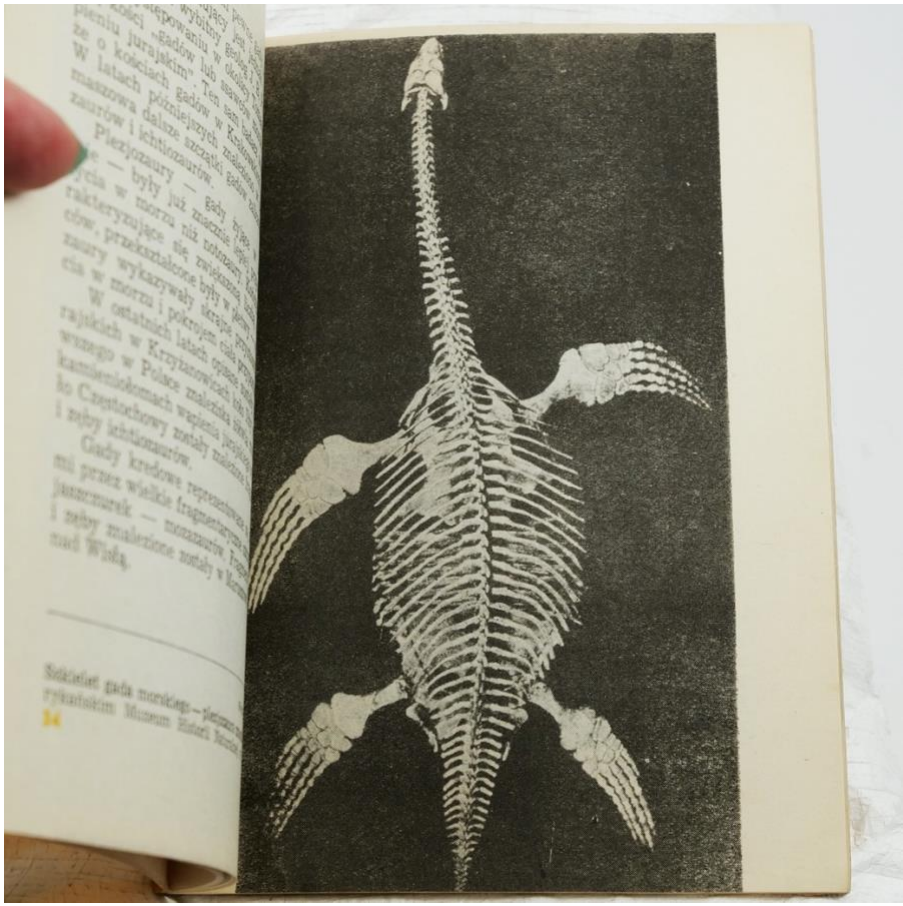
00680 **£50**

21. **Maryańska, Teresa. O Gadach bez Sensacji.** Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Geologiczne, Muzeum Ziemi pan Warszawa, 1970. Duodecimo. Original yellow wrappers printed in black with a black and white photo of fossilised dinosaur skin to the upper wrapper. Folding map. Diagrams and illustrations from black and white photographs throughout the text. Contemporary price sticker to the rear cover. Wrappers a little tanned and rubbed, tail of spine bumped. A very good copy.

First edition, first impression. A rare copy of this charming, illustrated booklet on extinct reptiles by one of Poland's leading vertebrate palaeontologists (see no. 19). Published by Warsaw's Museum of the Earth.

WorldCat only locates one copy, at the National Library of Poland. The detailed edition statement records that this book was submitted for typesetting in October 1969 and approved for printing in March 1970, with the order number dated 1969, for a total of 5,200 copies. Though the date 1979 appears above the statement, this is a typo, likely for 1970. (Many thanks to Philip Penka of Bernett Penka Rare Books for the translation).

00681 **£250**

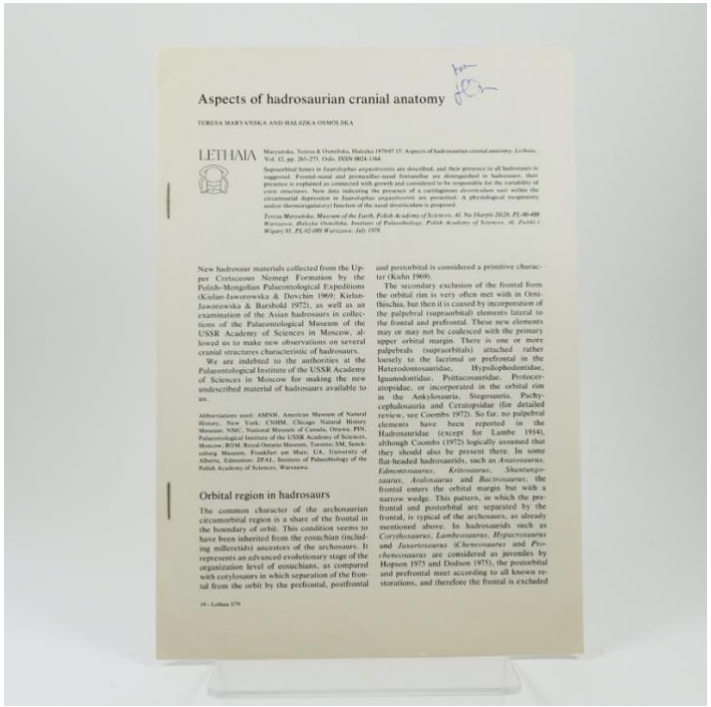


22. **Maryańska, Teresa & Halszka Osmólska. "Aspects of Hadrosaurian Cranial Anatomy" [offprint from] Lethaia, Volume 12, pp. 265-273.** Oslo: Lethaia, 1979.
10-page offprint, wire-stitched. Illustrations within the text. A little minor creasing. Excellent condition.

Offprint inscribed by Halszka Osmólska (1930-2008, see no. 19) on the upper cover using an abbreviated form of her signature, "from H Osm...".

This article reports on the authors' observations of hadrosaur cranial structures, based on fossils collected from the Upper Cretaceous Nemegt Formation by the Polish-Mongolian Paleontological Expeditions as well as examination of the hadrosaurs in the collections of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

00675 **£50**


Aspects of hadrosaurian cranial anatomy

TERESA MARYAŃSKA AND HALSZKA OSMÓLSKA

LETHAIA

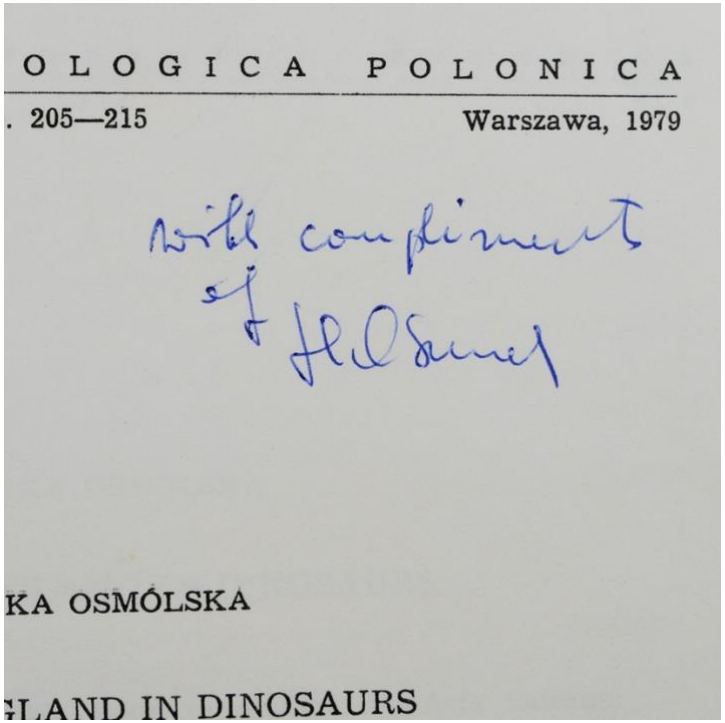
Orbital region in hadrosaurs

23. **Osmólska, Halszka. "Nasal Salt Gland in Dinosaurs (Nosowe Gruczoły solne u Dinozaurów)". [Offprint from] Acta Palaeontologica Polonica, Volume 24, Number 2, pages 205-215.** Warsaw: Zakład Paleobiologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, 1979.
11-page offprint. Original white wrappers printed in black. Skull diagrams within the text. A couple of minor creases and scratches, primarily to the lower wrapper. Excellent condition.

Offprint inscribed by the author on the upper cover, "with compliments of H. Osmólska".

This paper discusses the purpose of nasal glands in dinosaurs and whether they were used to excrete salt, as in some bird species.

00674 **£50**


OLOGICA POLONICA

. 205—215 Warszawa, 1979

With compliments of H. Osmó

KA OSMÓLSKA

LAND IN DINOSAURS

24. **Ostrom, John H. Osteology of *Deinonychus antirrhopus*, an Unusual Theropod from the Lower Cretaceous of Montana. Peabody Museum of Natural History Bulletin 30.** New Haven, CT: Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, July 1969.
Large octavo. Original white and blue wrappers. Frontispiece. Illustrations, charts, and diagrams throughout the text. A few lightly rubbed and scuffed areas to the wrappers. An excellent, fresh copy.

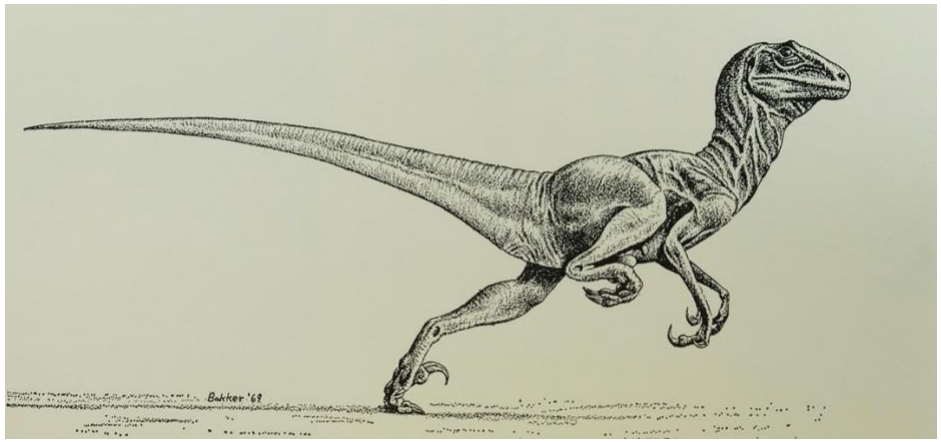
First edition, first printing of the revolutionary monograph that would upend decades of thinking about dinosaur physiology, revealing them to be active and agile with fast metabolisms. Rare, particularly in such beautiful condition.

John H. Ostrom (1928 – 2005, see nos. 16 & 17) was a Yale professor, director of the Yale Peabody Museum, and "the most influential palaeontologist of the second half of the 20th century" (Dodson & Gingerich, "John H. Ostrom", *American Journal of Science*, volume 306, number 1, January 2006).

During fieldwork in Montana in 1964 Ostrom and his assistant Grant E. Meyer discovered an "astonishing foot. Two of three toes had ordinary claws. But from the innermost toe, a sharp sickle-shaped claw curved murderously up and out. It had a slashing arc, Ostrom later calculated, of 180 degrees. Hence the eventual name *Deinonychus*, or 'terrible claw.' Ostrom and his crew spent two full field seasons digging at the site and three years in study and reconstruction at the Peabody, working with more than a thousand bones from at least four individuals of the same species. Then in 1969, Ostrom announced what he called a 'grandiose' conclusion: that foot was 'perhaps the most revealing bit of anatomical evidence' in decades about how dinosaurs really behaved. In place of the plodding, cold-blooded dinosaur stereotype, *Deinonychus* 'must have been a fleet-footed, highly predaceous, extremely agile, and very active animal, sensitive to many stimuli and quick in its responses,' Ostrom wrote" (Conniff, "The Man Who Saved the Dinosaurs", *Yale Alumni Magazine*, July/August 2014).

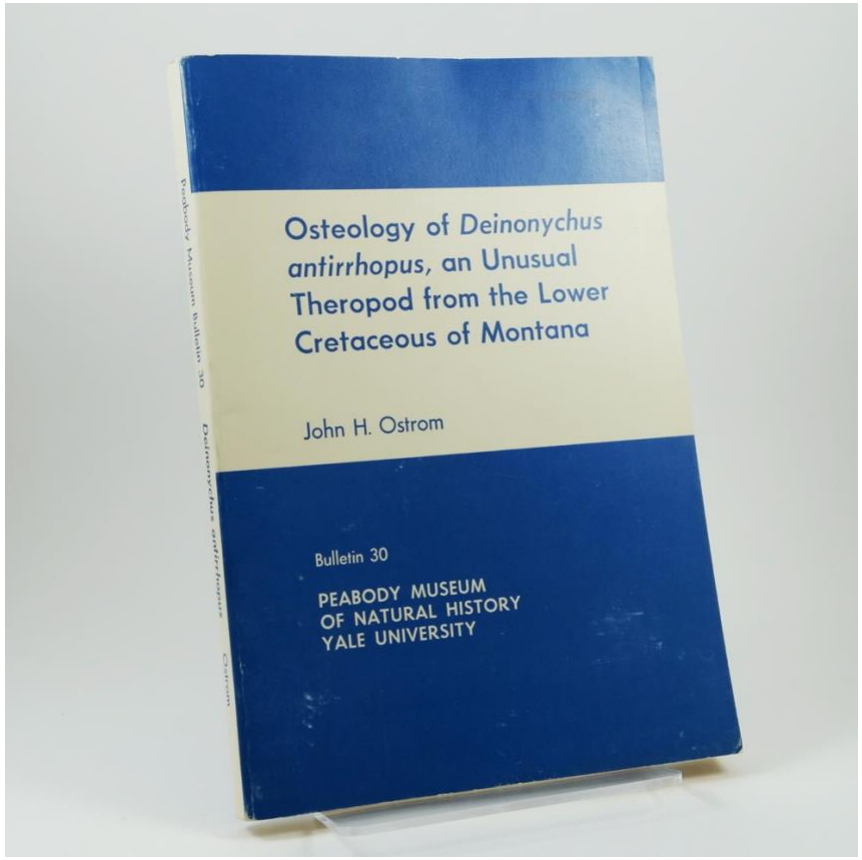
The resulting monograph, "The Osteology of *Dienonychus antirrhopus*", includes "exquisitely detailed descriptions showing how the bone endings and attachments helped make these dinosaurs such fast, agile little killers" (Conniff), as well as a frontispiece recreation of *Deinonychus* by Ostrom's student Robert Bakker.

"This dinosaur is alert, intelligent-looking, light on its feet, and very swift... like all great works of art that build on past visions, Bakker's drawing completely transcended its forerunners, so that in a very real way it had no precedent. It is probably the single most memorable image of modern dinosaur literature, and it is not surprising that it marks the beginning of a new era in dinosaur restoration" (Ashworth, *Paper Dinosaurs* 49).



Only a year later Ostrom discovered that a specimen in a museum misidentified as a *Pterodactyl* was in fact an *Archaeopteryx*. Its resemblance to *Dienonychus* led Ostrom to his second major revelation – that dinosaurs were indeed the ancestors of modern birds. The concept wasn't new. Victorian scientists had suggested as much, but the idea was shut down by palaeontologists of the early 20th century who saw dinosaurs as "symbols of obsolescence and hulking inefficiency" that "did not appear to merit much serious study because they did not seem to go anywhere: no modern vertebrate groups were descended from them" (Conniff).

The scientific community was initially dismissive of Ostrom's ideas, but over the following decades his meticulous work, its promotion by the outspoken Robert Bakker, and remarkable discoveries of feathered dinosaurs in China resulted in what has been repeatedly described as a "renaissance" in dinosaur studies and an explosion of popular interest in dinosaurs. 00683 **£1,250**



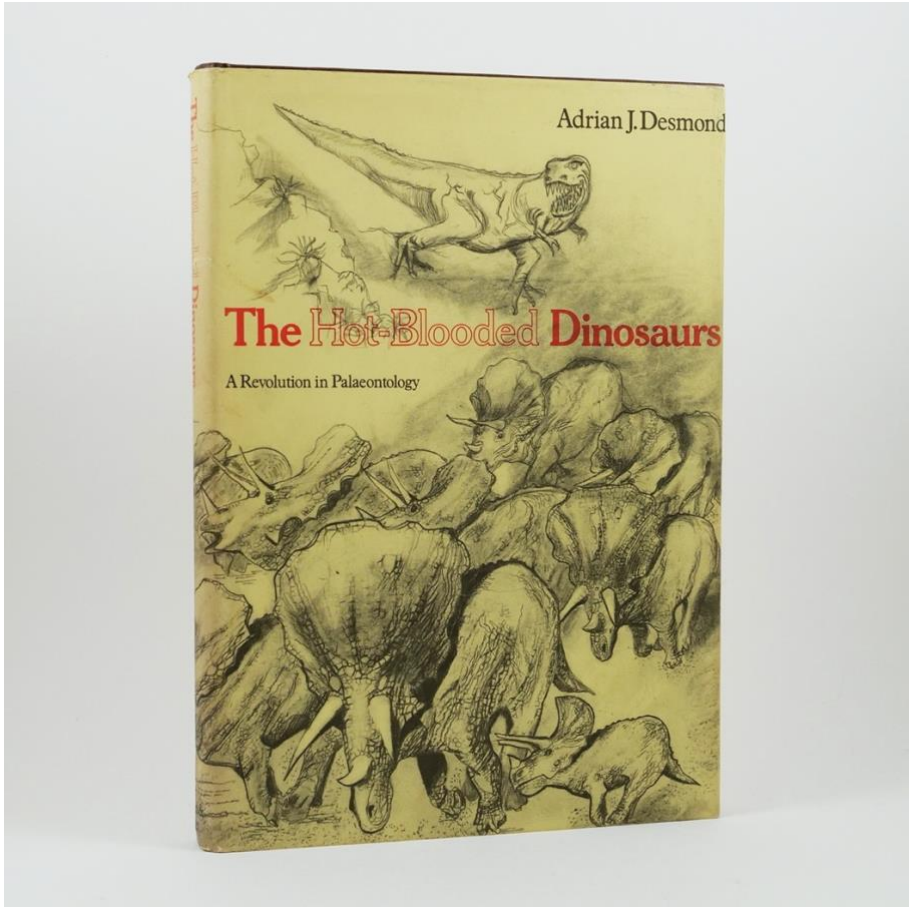
(No. 24)

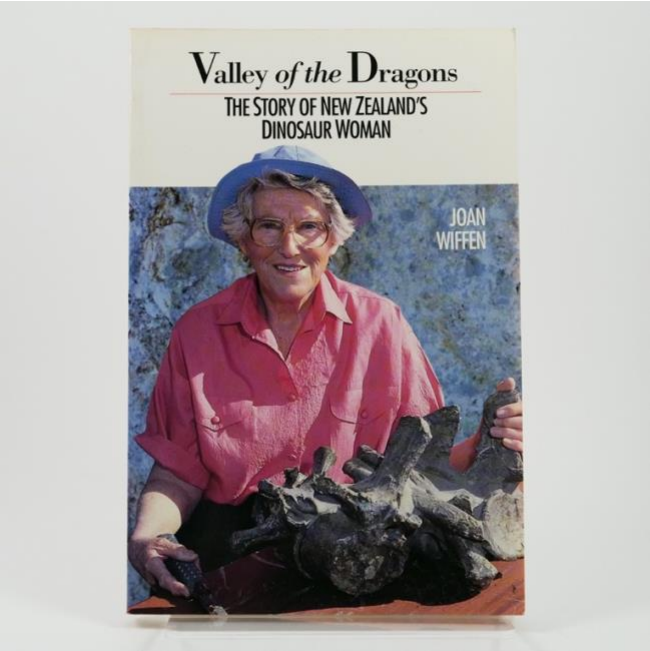
25. **Desmond, Adrian J. The Hot-Blooded Dinosaurs. A Revolution in Palaeontology.** London: Blond & Briggs, 1975.
Tall quarto. Original brown boards, titles to spine in red, yellow endpapers. With the dust jacket. Illustrations throughout the text. Small, contemporary ink ownership signature to the front free endpaper. Binding just a little rubbed at the extremities. An excellent copy in the lightly rubbed jacket with some small marks and abrasions and light toning of the spine panel.

First edition, first impression of the first book by palaeontologist and historian of science Adrian Desmond (1947 -), a significant popular work on the late-20th century debate over dinosaur physiology.

The late 1960s was the beginning of a revolution in the scientific view of dinosaurs, with Robert T. Bakker, John H. Ostrom, and Armand de Ricqlès arguing that they were quick, agile, and upright, with fast metabolisms and self-regulating internal temperatures similar to those of mammals. *In The Hot-Blooded Dinosaurs*, Desmond – trained as both a palaeontologist and a historian – makes the case that dinosaurs were indeed warm-blooded, and explores this concept within the history of palaeontology.

00651 **£35**





26. **Wiffen, Joan. Valley of the Dragons. The Story of New Zealand's Dinosaur Woman.** Glenfield, NZ: Random Century, 1991.
Perfect bound. Original glossy white wrappers, titles to spine and wrappers in black, the upper wrapper printed with a colour photo of Wiffen. Drawings and illustrations from photos throughout the text. A small area of tape residue to the upper wrapper, very light rubbing to the corners and a minor bump to the tail of the spine, small spot in the margin of page six. An excellent, fresh copy.

First edition, first impression of the autobiography of Joan Wiffen (1922-2009), the self-taught palaeontologist who made the first recorded discovery of dinosaur fossils in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Wiffen was born into a farming family and regretfully ended her education at twelve, but during the Second World War she excelled as a radar plotter in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. In 1953 she married her husband, Pont, and together they developed a serious interest in geology, with Joan becoming particularly interested in fossils.

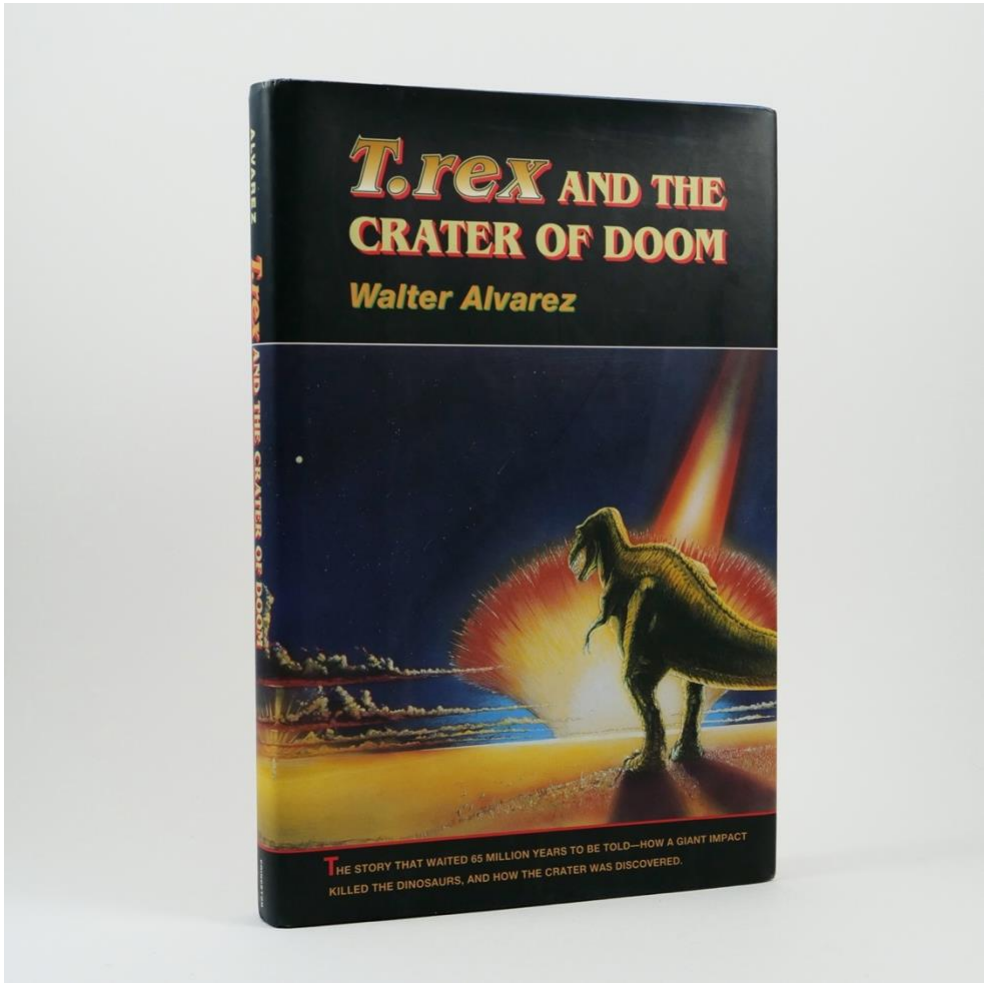
The Wiffens "visited many fossil localities around New Zealand during family holidays and outings. Joan found a reference in a geological map to rocks that contained 'reptilian remains' in a remote part of inland Hawke's Bay. It took six months to get information on the locality and then to get permission from the landowner to visit. On Saturday 2 December 1972 the Wiffens made their first visit to Mangahouanga Stream, which flowed through steep, forest-covered hills. Joan recalled her excitement at their first view of the rocks: 'Every one of the cold grey stones in the water seemed to sprout fossils … There were rocks encrusted with fish teeth, shark teeth, fish scales and vertebrae, gleaming on the surface'. Joan was then aged 50, and fossils from this stream were to be the focus of her life for the next 35 years. Joan was astonished to find that no one had visited the locality since it was noted during an oil exploration survey in the 1950s, and the rich fossil fauna had never been described" (*Te Ara, The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*).

Wiffen led her family and friends in the difficult task of excavating the fossils and taught herself sophisticated techniques for extracting them from the rocks. At the time, palaeontologists believed that no dinosaurs had lived in what is now Aotearoa New Zealand, and "Joan soon found that there was almost no one in New Zealand who could advise her on identification" so she "set out to teach herself from textbooks". In 1979 she visited Dr. Ralph Monar in Brisbane and recognised a fossil on his desk as identical to one she had excavated. "Molnar inspected their fossil and confirmed that it was the tailbone of a theropod, a medium-sized carnivorous dinosaur. At last the presence of dinosaurs in New Zealand had been confirmed" (*Te Ara*).

The following year Wiffen's discovery was presented at a conference in Wellington, and her first scientific paper was published, "describing a new mosasaur that she named *Moanasaurus mangahouangae*. As she acknowledged, she had considerable assistance from Geological Survey staff in understanding the conventions of illustrating and describing fossils, but she was a quick learner and thereafter was able to confidently prepare manuscripts for publication" (*Te Ara*).

Wiffen continued to make discoveries and publish papers through the early 2000s. She was a member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology and received an honoray doctorate from Massey University and a CBE in the 1995 New Year's honours.

00667 **£35**



DEATH FROM OUTER SPACE!

27. **Alvarez, Walter. *T. rex* and the Crater of Doom.** Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1997.
Octavo. Original blue boards, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. 4 double-sided colour plates. Corners slightly bumped. An excellent copy in the jacket with just a little bumping and creasing at the tips and a tiny scratch to the lower panel.

First edition, first printing of this first-hand account of the discovery that a meteorite probably caused the extinction of the dinosaurs. A lovely copy, difficult to find in such nice condition.

Walter Alvarez is a professor of Earth and Planetary Science at the University of California, Berkeley, and the son of Nobel prize-winning physicist Luis Alvarez. Following a stint as a petroleum geologist, the younger Alvarez became interested in using magnetic traces in limestone to date reversals in the Earth's magnetic field. While studying a limestone outcrop near Gubbio in Italy, he and his father discovered that it contained a thin clay layer with unusual quantities of iridium, an element rare in the Earth's crust but common in asteroids. The layer, now known as the Cretaceous-Paleogene or K-Pg (formerly K-T) Boundary, was dated to 65 million years in the past, precisely the period in which the great dinosaur extinction event had occurred.

"In 1980, [Alvarez and his father] proposed that most species of life, including all the dinosaurs, were extinguished when a giant comet or meteorite struck, sending out fireballs and tsunamis, then cooling and darkening the skies with a years-long pall of debris. Among the survivors who later thrived: mammals. For a decade, Alvarez met with skepticism and even scorn, given lack of a known crater of the right size and age. However, he persisted. Eventually he and others found the iridium layer in many locations. In the western United States and elsewhere, researchers also found shocked or melted rocks, and signs of tsunamis, all coinciding with the 65-million year Cretaceous-Tertiary, or K-T, boundary, as it became known. The clincher came in 1990, when a team following Alvarez's leads found conclusive evidence of a well-hidden 110-mile (180-kilometer)-wide crater spanning the seafloor and coast of Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. Named the Chicxulub Crater, it was made by a Mt. Everest-size object right at the K-T boundary. Alvarez was seen as vindicated, though some scientists still say huge volcanic eruptions may also have played a role in the mass extinctions, or that there may have been more than one impact" ("Geologist Who Linked Cosmic Strike to Dinosaurs' Extinction Takes Top Prize", *Columbia Climate School News*, October 16, 2008).

In recognition of this discovery Alvarez was awarded the 2008 Vetlesen Prize, considered the earth sciences equivalent of the Nobel.

00679 **£50**

28. **Horner, John [Jack] R. & James Gorman. Digging Dinosaurs. Illustrated by Donna Braginetz and Kris Ellingsen.** New York: Workman Publishing, 1988.
Octavo. Original black boards, black cloth backstrip, titles to spine gilt, red endpapers. With the dust jacket. 4 double-sided plates from colour photographs, black and white illustrations throughout the text. Spine rolled. An excellent copy in the fresh dust jacket.

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

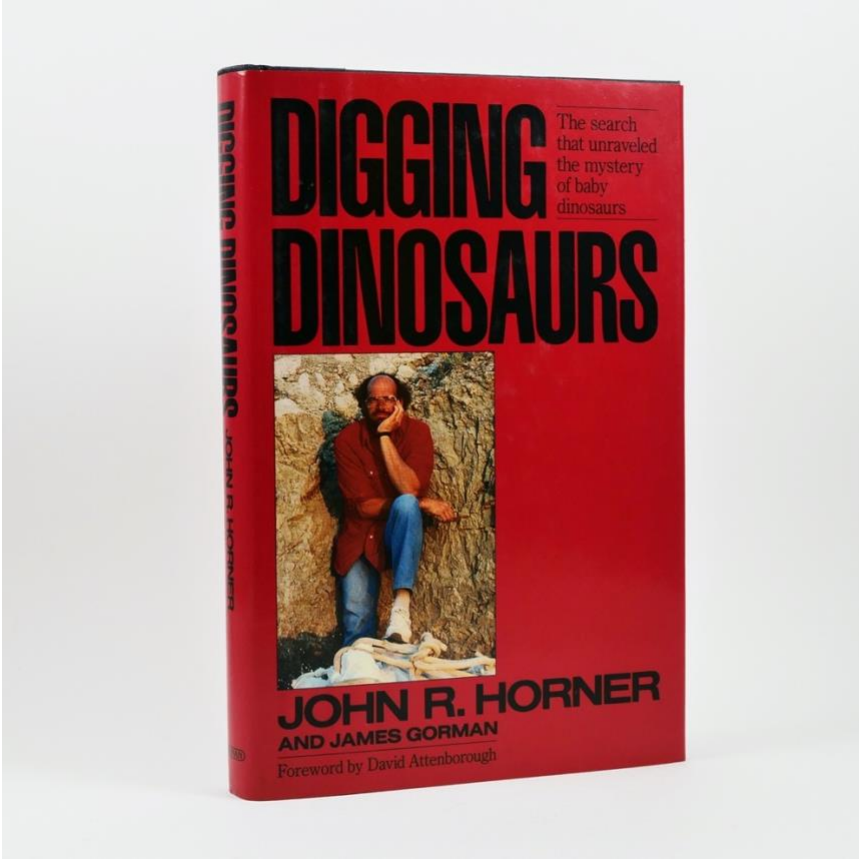
John "Jack" Horner (1946 –) is one of the most recognisable of contemporary palaeontologists. The recipient of numerous awards, including a McArthur Fellowship, he was also a staple of 1980s and 90s documentaries and served as a technical advisor for the Jurassic Park films, whose main character, Dr. Alan Grant, he partially inspired. Horner has come under scrutiny in recent years for having a romantic relationship with an undergraduate volunteer in his laboratory, resulting in his early retirement.

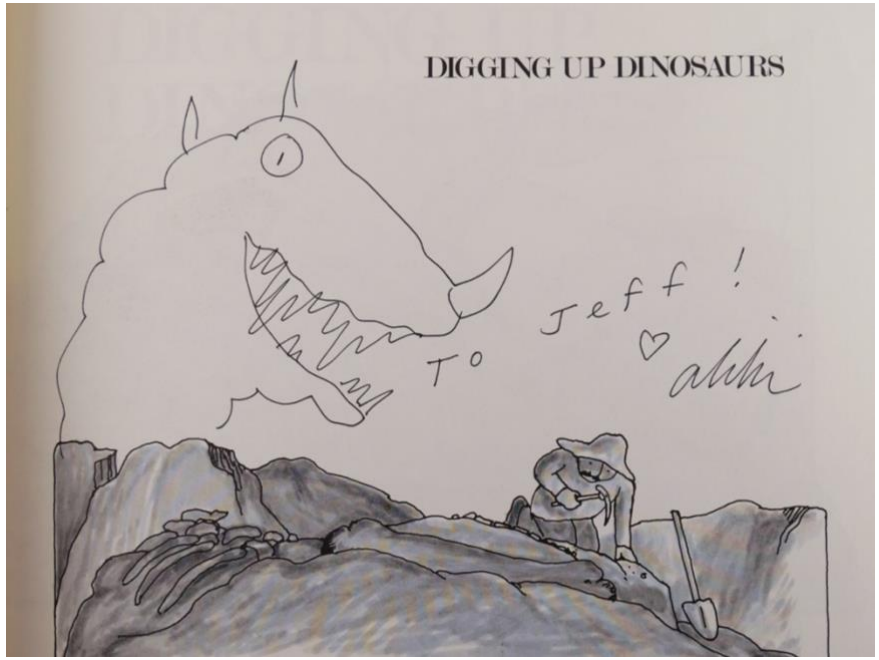
In 1977 Marion Brandvold, the owner of a mineral shop in Bynum, Montana, discovered fossils of juvenile dinosaurs and asked Horner to identify them when he happened to stop at the shop during a scouting trip. At the time, only a handful of juvenile dinosaurs were known, and their absence in the geological record was a major problem for palaeontology. Realising the fossils' significance, Horner immediately contacted his employers at Princeton (he was then working as a preparator of other researcher's finds and had not yet run a dig of his own) for permission to remain in Montana and begin excavating the site.

Within days Horner, his colleague Bob Makela, and the Brandvolds had uncovered whole nests containing young duck-billed dinosaurs – a world first. The juveniles were clearly being cared for by their parents for extended periods, much like birds, and this was the first evidence of complex reproductive behaviour in dinosaurs. The site also revealed the first egg clutches in the Western hemisphere and the first dinosaur embryos found anywhere. Excavations have since revealed that the site was home to thousands of Cretaceous-period dinosaurs, with evidence of more than 15,000 individuals, making it the largest group of dinosaur skeletons on Earth and evidence that some species exhibited social and possibly migratory behaviours ("Digging for Dino Eggs with Famed Paleontologist Jack Horner", *Wired*, October 28, 2011).

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

00659 **£75**





29. **Aliki [Brandenberg, Aliki Liacouras]. Digging Up Dinosaurs. And Putting Them Together Again.** New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1981. Oblong quarto. Original pictorial boards. Illustrations throughout. Ownership signature of Jeff Reaser to the rear pastedown. Boards rubbed and toned, hinges cracked at the head and tail of the spine, old tape repair to the tail of the spine, corners lightly bumped and worn. A very good copy.

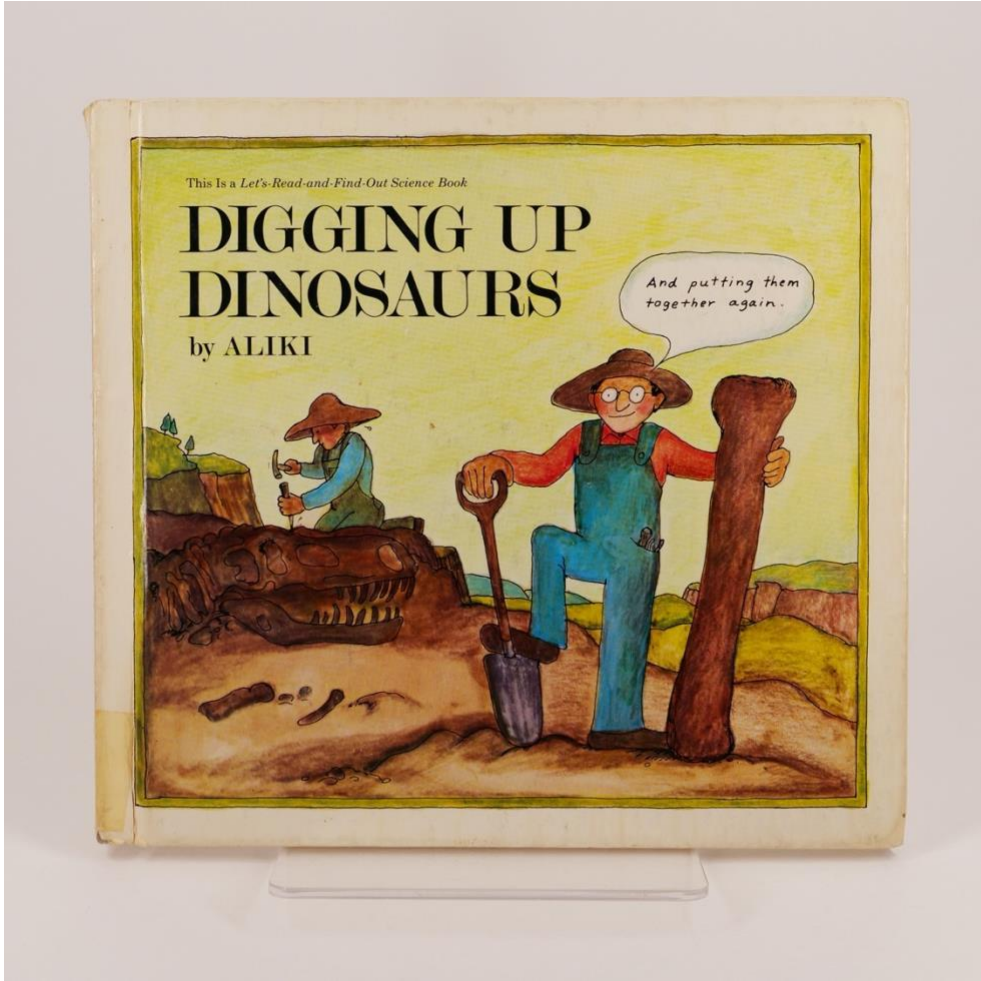
First edition, first printing. Inscribed and with a drawing of a dinosaur by the author on the half title, "To Jeff! Aliki", and with a gift inscription in a different hand on the front free endpaper, "To Jeff, Merry Christmas '82, from all your family, we love you". Rare inscribed.

Digging Up Dinosaurs is a classic, one of the few children's books to focus on the day-to-day work of palaeontology rather than the dinosaurs themselves, and it is still in print after nearly forty years.

Among the topics it covers are fossil formation; early paleontologists; how fossils are located and excavated (including the work of photographers and draftspersons); the use of shellac and plaster of Paris as stabilisers; and how specimens are processed and then mounted using metal supports and fiberglass casts.

In addition to being narrated by a young girl, the book was ahead of its time in depicting many women working as scientists, as well as acknowledging the contributions of Gideon Mantell's wife Mary Ann. In later editions more Black scientists have been added to the illustrations, including the cover.

00495 **£250**



30. **Dong Zhiming & Angela C. Milner. Dinosaurs from China. English Text by Angela C. Milner. Paintings by Shen Wenlong. Photographs by Wang Zhefu and Ru Duhai.** London: British Museum (Natural History) & China Ocean Press, 1988.
Quarto. Original glossy white morocco-patterned boards, light blue endpapers. With the dust jacket. Colour illustrations throughout. Corners and ends of spine bumped slightly affecting the corners of the contents. A very good copy in the partially toned and lightly rubbed jacket with bubbling primarily affecting the upper panel, as well as creasing at the corners and ends of spine.

Likely first edition in English of this introduction to the spectacular dinosaur fossils of China by that nation's pre-eminent palaeontologist, Dong Zhiming (1937 -) and Angela Milner, one of the first western palaeontologists invited to excavate in China (see no. 31).

Dinosaur fossils had been known in China for centuries, but it wasn't until the 1930s that the field of palaeontology was founded on a formal basis by Yang Zohngjian (1897-1979), who presided over some of the most important discoveries of the 20th century and was instrumental in creating the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology in Beijing.

Author Dong Zhiming became Yang's student during the late 1950s and, though his career was affected by the Down to the Countryside Movement and the Cultural Revolution, he quickly became a leader in the field and convinced the government to reopen the shuttered IVPP. His first significant discovery came in 1976, when he excavated at Dashanpu the first Middle Jurassic dinosaur fossils found in China. In 1980 he returned to the site with a team from the British Museum and found a monumental, 15,000 square foot fossil bed in a rock layer he named the Shaximiao Formation, from which more than 40 tons of fossils, mainly of sauropods, as well as theropods and stegasaurs, have been recovered.

When this book was published in 1988 China was leading the world in the discovery of dinosaur fossils. Between 1970 and 1992 there was an "explosion of knowledge of Chinese dinosaurs", with more than 125 new species being described between 1970 and 1992, "many of them quite dramatically different from anything known from elsewhere in the world" (Nelson, review of Dong, *Dinosaurian Fauna of China* in *Archives of Natural History* 20, 1993).

Dinosaurs from China was one of the first publications to present these exciting discoveries to a non-professional, English-speaking audience. It was published jointly by the Natural History Museum in London and the China Ocean Press, though the publication history is not entirely clear. The copyright page states that the first English language edition was published solely by the China Ocean Press in 1987, with this joint publication of COP and the Natural History Museum appearing in 1988. However, copies of the same title in WorldCat dated 1987 cite a different author, Chih-ming Tung, and cannot be found in the library catalogues cited. We can locate no copies of a 1987 edition institutionally or on the market and suspect it does not exist.

00678 **£50**

A NEW TYPE OF CHILDREN'S BOOK

31. **Norman, David & Angela Milner. Eyewitness Books: Dinosaur.** London & New York: Dorling Kinderseley, Ltd. & Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1989.
2 volumes, tall quarto. Original glossy white boards illustrated with photos, dinosaur-patterned endpapers. Colour illustrations throughout. The London printing has faint toning of the front free endpaper, the New York printing is lightly rubbed at the tips. An excellent, fresh set.

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

The publisher Dorling Kindersley was founded in London in 1974 and in the 1980s began taking advantage of new technology to radically revise the traditional page layouts of children's books. As they described to *Children's Software Review* in 1997, the goal was to "slow down the pictures and speed up the text", allowing children to "experience information from their own particular point of view" (cited by Stringham, "The Efficacy of Small Multiples in the Visual Language of Instructional Designs", Brigham Young University thesis, 2012).

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

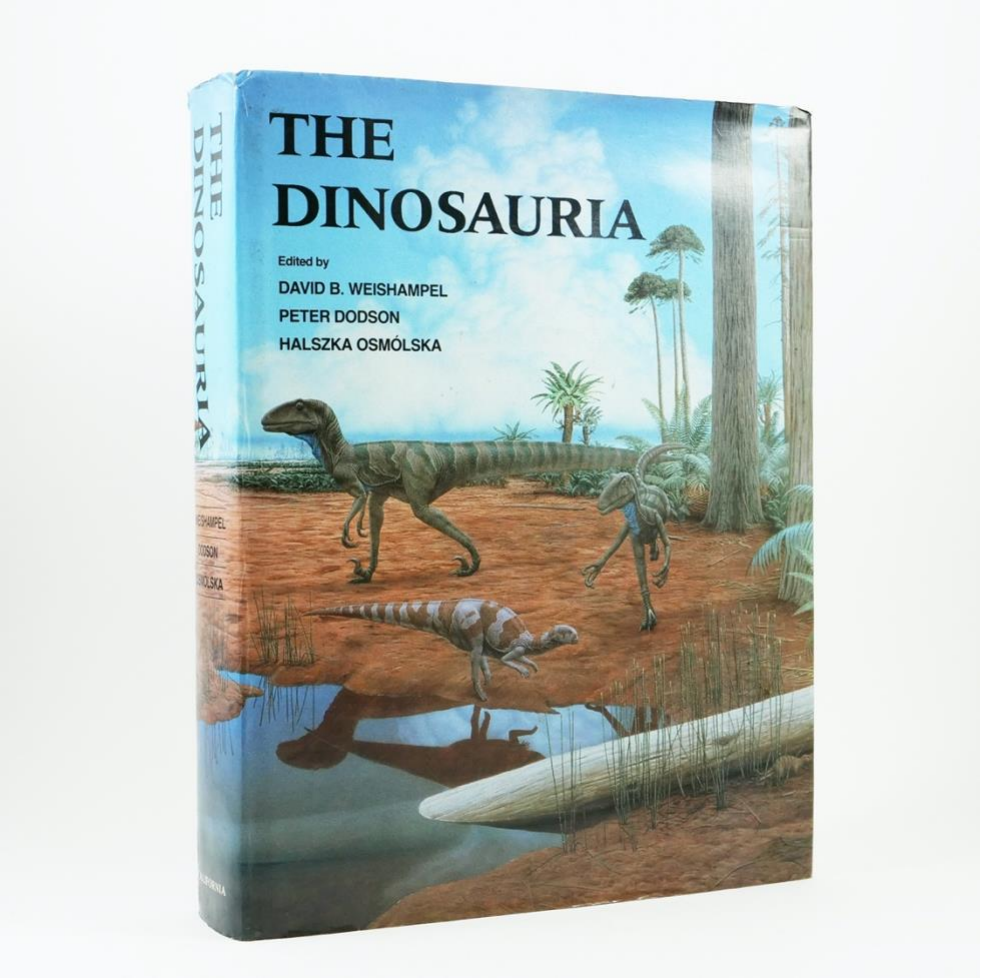
The first Eyewitness Books were published in 1988, and *Dinosaur* appeared the following year, one of the first sixteen in the series and still in print today. Its authors were both prominent palaeontologists. Angela Milner (1947-2021) was "a leading specialist on meat-eating dinosaurs and their direct descendants, the earliest birds" who spent most of her career "at the forefront of dinosaur science" at the Natural History Museum in London (Barrett, Angela Milner obituary, *The Guardian*, August 26, 2021) (see no. 30). Co-author David Norman is curator of vertebrate palaeontology at Cambridge University's Sedgwick Museum. In 2017 he and two other palaeontologists made the case for a complete revaluation of early dinosaur evolution and taxonomy, arguing that the two main dinosaur clades were more closely related than previously understood.

00677 **£150**

32. **Weishampel, David B., Peter Dodson & Halszka Osmólska. The Dinosauria.** Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1990.
Folio. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt, dinosaur design blocked to upper board in blind, mottled cream endpapers. With the dust jacket. Illustrations and diagrams throughout the text. Ink ownership inscription to the half-title and occasional neat annotations and underlining within the text. A little finger-soiling to the fore-edge, spotting to the top edge of the text block. A very good copy in the jacket that is lightly rubbed and scuffed with some small marks, creasing, and short closed tears.

First edition, first printing of this key reference work described by reviewers as "monumental" and an "instant classic" (Padian, K. "The Dinosauria", *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, volume 11, number 2, June 1991). Though later printings are commonly available online, it is difficult to find first printings in nice condition.

The Dinosauria was "a comprehensive, authoritative review of current knowledge and theory about the dinosaurs" that reflected the dramatic shifts in palaeontology during the previous two decades (Wilford, review in *The New York Times*, January 27, 1991). The first edition contains twenty-nine chapters by twenty-three contributors, including J. H. Ostrom, Jack Horner, Teresa Maryańska, Halszka Osmólska, Michael Benton, and Jacques Gauthier. It was so successful that a revised and expanded second edition was published in 2004 and remains in print today. 00684 **£50**



INSCRIBED

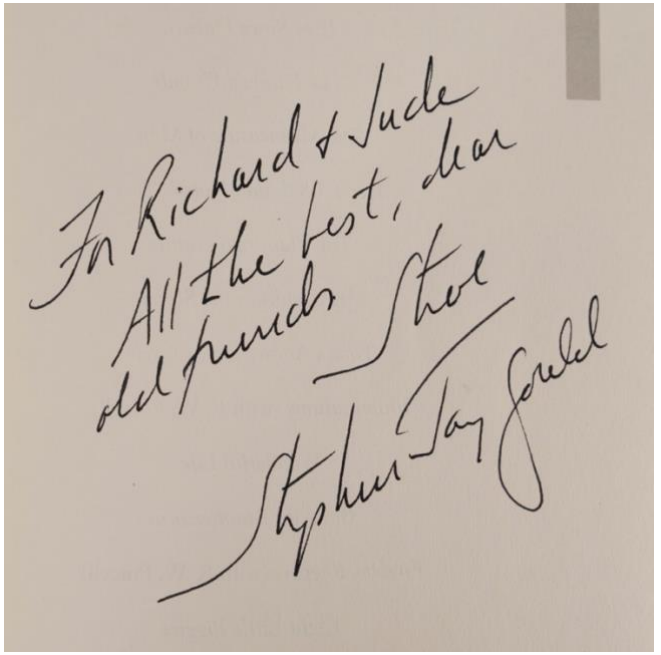
33. **Gould, Stephen Jay. Dinosaur in a Haystack. Reflections in Natural History.** New York: Harmony Books, 1995.
Octavo. Original black quarter cloth, black boards, title to spine in red. With the dust jacket. Illustrations within the text. A fine copy in the jacket.

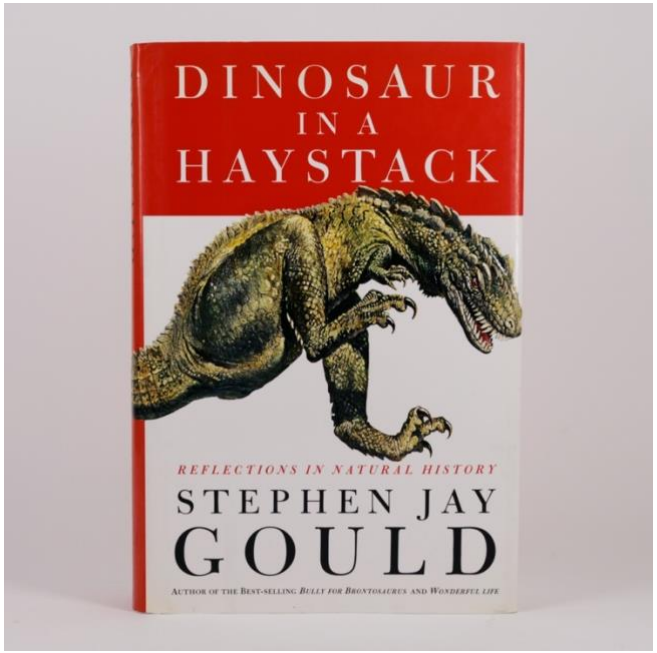
First edition, first printing and a beautiful association copy inscribed by the author on the half title, "For Richard & Judy, All the best, dear old friends, Steve. Stephen Jay Gould".

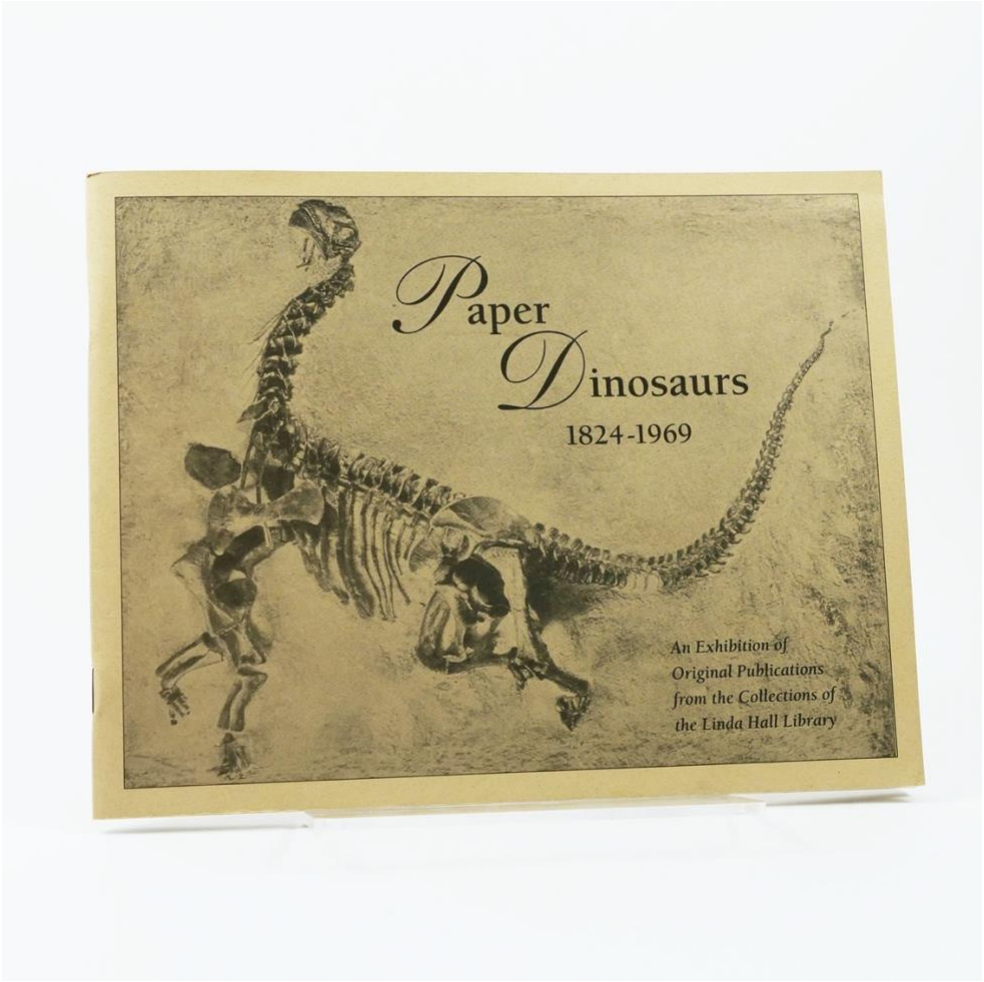
Stephen Jay Gould (1941-2002, see also no. 36) was one of the leading evolutionary biologists of the 20th century, but he was best known as a popular science writer, penning three hundred essays originally published in *Natural History Magazine*. *Dinosaur in a Haystack* collects thirty-four of those essays. The title piece discusses how rates of fossil survival influence theories of mass extinction, and "Dinomania" is both a review of the film *Jurassic Park* and an astute analysis of the explosion of interest in dinosaurs during the late 20th century. As Gould puts it, "dinosaurs were just as big, as fierce, and as extinct forty years ago, but only a few nerdy kids, and even fewer professional palaeontologists, gave a damn about them... why now and not before?"

The recipients of this volume were Richard and Judy Milner. Richard and Gould were childhood friends, and Richard eventually became a historian of science and Gould's editor at *Natural History Magazine*. "In 1953, two sixth graders in Bayside, Queens, became best friends after they discovered their shared passions for Gilbert & Sullivan operas, dinosaurs, the American Museum of Natural History and Charles Darwin. In their pantheon of heroes, Darwin ranked above even Joe DiMaggio. Their classmates, of course, considered them geeks and bestowed appropriate nicknames: Fossilface and Dino. Fossilface grew up to become an evolutionary biologist better known as Stephen Jay Gould" (Tierney, "Darwin the Comedian", *The New York Times*, 9 February, 2009).

00500 **£500**







34. **Ashworth, William B. Paper Dinosaurs 1824-1969. An Exhibition of Original Publications from the Collections of the Linda Hall Library.**
Kansas City, MO: Linda Hall Library, 1996.
50-page wire-stitched pamphlet. Original grey wrappers printed in black with a photographic print of a fossil *Camarasaurus* on the cover. Greyscale illustrations throughout. Slight crease to the upper corner affecting the wrappers and contents. An excellent copy.

First edition, first printing of one of the very few bibliographies specifically on dinosaurs. Scarce in the book trade.

The *Paper Dinosaurs* exhibition at the Linda Hall Library of Science in Kansas City in 1996 presented forty-nine items, including "landmark papers: the first dinosaur publication by Buckland in 1824, the coining of the word 'dinosaur' by Owen in 1824... Others were chosen because they contain significant images of dinosaur discovery: a 1926 popular article by Walter Granger and William Matthews on the Mongolia discoveries... Louis Dollo's 1884 study of the English *Iguanodon*, which for the first time utilized a photograph of an actual skeletal mount..." (introduction).

Author William B. Ashworth, Jr., Associate Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, is a historian of science who specialises in the Renaissance and early modern periods. He is a consultant at the Linda Hall Library, where he has curated or co-curated twenty-eight rare book exhibitions.

00624 **£45**

35. **Farlow, James O. & M. K. Brett-Surman, editors. Robert F. Walters, art editor. The Complete Dinosaur.**
Bloomington & Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press, 1997.
Tall quarto. Original grey cloth, titles to spine and T-rex design to upper board in black, yellow endpapers embossed with patterns of dinosaur scales. With the dust jacket. 8 double-sided colour plates, greyscale illustrations throughout the text. Just a single tiny crease at the edge of the dust jacket. An exceptional copy.

First edition, first printing. A beautiful copy of one of the most scholarly and best-selling of the dinosaur encyclopaedias published during the "Dinomania" of the 1990s.

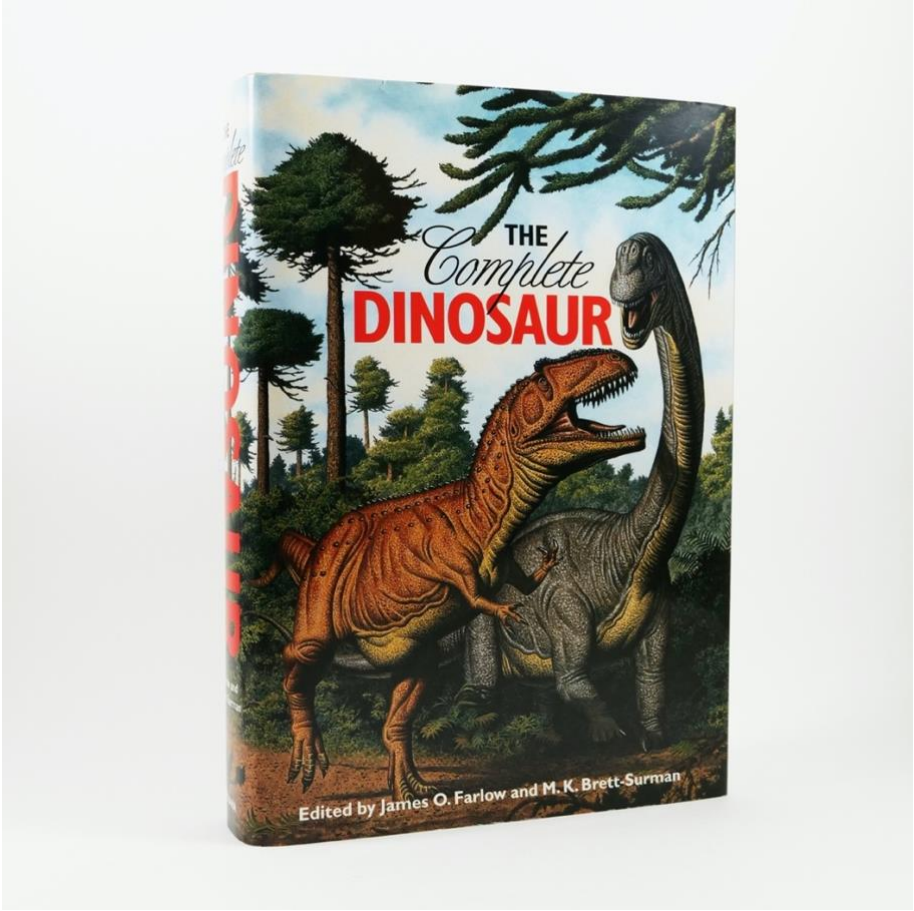
The Complete Dinosaur, copiously illustrated and accessible to both professional and popular audiences, contains forty-three essays by leading geologists and palaeontologists. They cover dinosaur physiology, behaviour, and evolution; the history of palaeontology around the world; and the appearance of dinosaurs in popular culture.

The Quarterly Review of Biology described it as "the most readable and interesting book on many aspects of dinosaurs that I know" in which "even the dinosaurian veteran will find novel insights and perspectives". The review cites

the chapters on the history of dinosaur studies as "the most comprehensive and historiographically integrated treatment of the subject to date".

Also of interest are "Mary Higby Schweitzer's thoughtful and rational review on how we study the biomolecular resides in fossil organisms, the 'dialogue' on dinosaur extinction between a gradualist (Peter Dodson) and a catastrophist (Dale A. Russell), and R. E. H. Reid's powerful and comprehensive treatment of dinosaurian physiology" (*The Quarterly Review of Biology* vol. 73, no. 4, December 1998). Still in print, a second edition, revised and expanded, was published to much acclaim in 2012.

00661 **£75**



FROM THE LIBRARY OF STEPHEN J. GOULD

36. **(Gould Stephen Jay) Mitchell, W. J. T. The Last Dinosaur Book. The Life and Times of a Cultural Icon.** Chicago & London: The University of Chicago Press, 1998.
Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine in copper, blue endpapers. With the dust jacket. Colour illustrations throughout. Just a tiny spot of delamination at the lower edge of the jacket. An excellent, fresh copy.

First edition, first printing. Presentation copy inscribed by the author to palaeontologist Stephen Jay Gould on the front free endpaper, "For Steven [sic], This was written to you. Warm regards, Tim Mitchell". Loosely inserted is a bookmark promoting Gould's talk "Pattern and Lack of Progress in the History of Life", the keynote lecture for Dinofest International 1996.

The Last Dinosaur Book was the first comprehensive, critical enquiry into the depiction of dinosaurs in popular culture, revealing "a cultural symbol whose plurality of meaning and often contradictory nature is emblematic of modern society itself". Gould is cited in the text several times, on the "archetypal

fascination" of dinosaurs as "alluringly scary, but sufficiently safe" because of their extinction; on their commercialisation turning them from "sources of awe into clichés and commodities"; and on contemporary scientific disputes about dinosaur biology and evolution.

Author W. J. T. Mitchell is a professor of English literature and art history at the University of Chicago. "A scholar and theorist of media, visual art, and literature, Mitchell is associated with the emergent fields of visual culture and iconology (the study of images across the media). He is editor of the journal *Critical Inquiry* and the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship (University of Chicago biography).

00662 **£200**

THE MOST CONSEQUENTIAL FORGERY SINCE PILTDOWN MAN

37. **Sloan, Christopher P., Sylvia & Stephen A. Czerkas. "Feathered Dinosaurs" in *National Geographic* vol. 196, No. 5 [together with] *National Geographic* Vol. 197, No. 3, [and] Feathered Dinosaurs and the Origin of Flight.** Washington D. C. [&] Blanding Utah: National Geographic Society [&] The Dinosaur Museum, 1999, 2000, 2002.
3 volumes. The two issues of *National Geographic* complete in their original coloured wrappers. *Feathered Dinosaurs* is a quarto in the original glossy boards depicting a feathered dinosaur against a blue sky, dark blue endpapers. With the dust jacket. Colour illustrations throughout all three volumes. The *National Geographics* only very lightly rubbed and in excellent condition. *Feathered Dinosaurs* is an excellent copy with a little mild rubbing along some of the edges.

First editions of three key works in the *Archaeoraptor* controversy, "one of the strangest episodes in modern paleontology" and "the dinosaur version of Piltdown Man" (Borger, "Is it a bird? Is it a dinosaur? No, it's a fake", *The Guardian*, February 7, 2000). Included are the initial publication of the discovery of the "missing link" *Archaeoraptor* in the November 1999 issue of *National Geographic*, the correction by palaeontologist Xu Xing in the March 2000 issue, and the first edition of the follow-up book *Feathered Dinosaurs and the Origins of Flight* by the fossil's original purchasers.

China's Liaoning province, home to fossil-rich siltstone deposits dating back 130 million years, has been a centre for paleontological activity since 1996, when the first known feathered dinosaur, *Sinosauropteryx*, was discovered there. At the time the origin of birds was hotly contested, and the scientific consensus was that they had evolved separately alongside the dinosaurs. But the feathered specimens being revealed in China complicated the picture. So when Stephen Czerkas was offered a Chinese fossil with the features of both a dinosaur and a bird by a dealer at the Tucson mineral show he believed that it was a significant discovery, a "missing link" between the two.

Czerkas and his wife Sylvia owned a small private museum in Blanding, Utah. He had a patron buy the fossil for $80,000, then hired palaeontologist Phil Currie to prepare a research report on it. Currie alerted *National Geographic* editor Chris Sloan, who offered to publish an article on the fossil if two conditions were met: the piece needed to run concurrently with an article in a reputable scientific journal, and the Czerkas' would then return the obviously smuggled fossil to China rather than display it in the museum.

Chinese palaeontologist Xu Xing and Timothy Rowe, a specialist in CT scanning at the University of Texas, were brought in to analyse the specimen. It quickly became clear that, like many fossils taken illegally from Liaoning, this one was a composite of multiple individuals, and potentially multiple species. Most notably, the tail did not seem to belong to the body.

At this point "Currie agreed he had some concerns, but the Czerkases refused to believe there was a serious problem and pushed on for publication. Ultimately, both *Nature* and *Science* declined to publish a paper announcing a new species. This left *National Geographic* in the awkward position of officially doing so, as their print cycle and media machine were already too far ahead to pull the story" (Pickrell, "The Great Dinosaur Fossil Hoax", *Cosmos*, July 27, 2015).

Archaeoraptor liaoningensis, as it was dubbed, was revealed at a *National Geographic* press conference in October 1999 and described as a missing link between dinosaurs and birds in the article "Feathered Dinosaurs" in the November 1999 issue. The publication of a new species in a popular magazine before it was peer reviewed was immediately criticised, with Storrs Olson, curator of Birds at the National Museum of Natural History, calling it "a nightmare" (Dalton, "Feathers fly over Chinese fossil bird's legality and authenticity", *Nature*, vol. 403, February 2000).

Then in early 2000, "Xu proved *Archaeoraptor* was a fake. He found a counter slab bearing the tail – a mirror image created when a fossil has been split down the middle into two flat slabs of rock – in an institute in China in early 2000. But it was attached to the legs of a tiny undescribed dinosaur. This proved that the tail belonged to another specimen entirely and had been arranged in a false position in the *Archaeoraptor* fossil" (Pickrell). *National Geographic* was forced to issue a correction in the March 2000 issue, publishing a letter from Xu stating that there was no question the fossil was a composite.

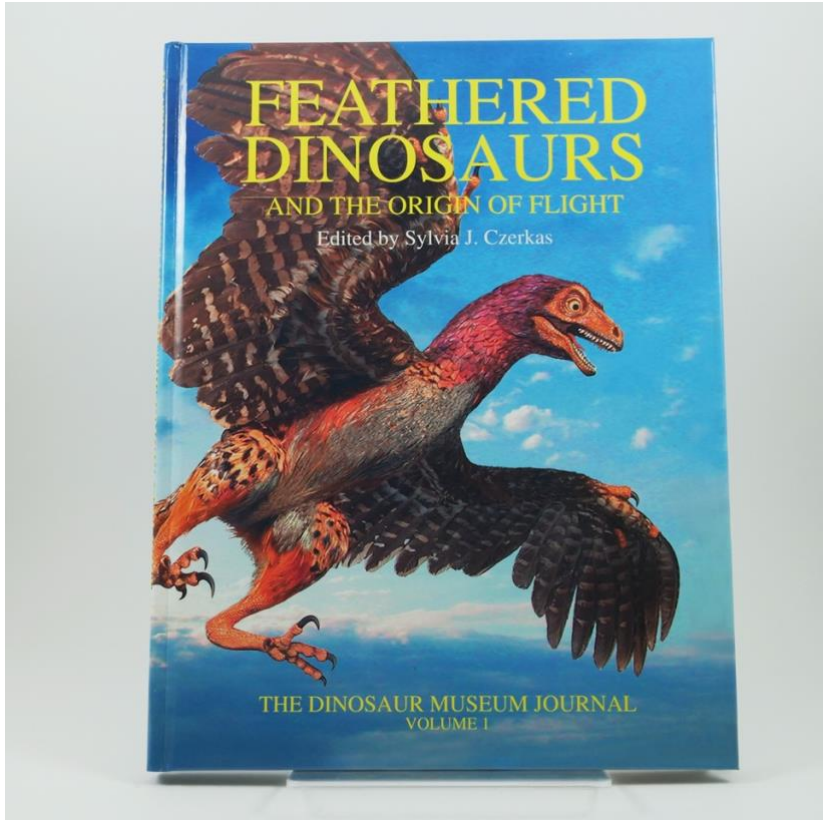
"Subsequent detailed CT scans by Rowe revealed that *Archaeoraptor* was glued together from 88 pieces of different individual fossils. Mostly they came from two species unknown to science, making the specimens important in their own right. The tail was from *Microraptor*, then the smallest dinosaur ever discovered, while the front half was a primitive bird subsequently named *Yanornis* in a 2002 *Nature* paper entitled 'Archaeoraptor's better half'" (Pickrell).

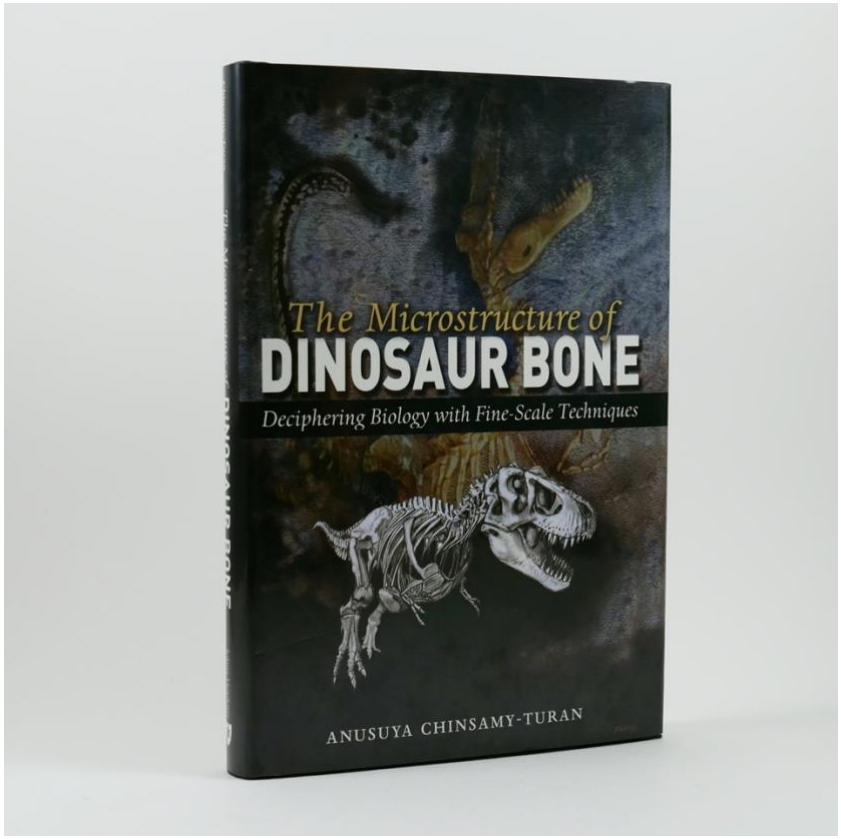
The third volume in this set, *Feathered Dinosaurs and the Origin of Flight*, was published by the Czerkas's in 2002 and contains papers describing six new species of feathered dinosaurs, of which five are contested. The paper "A New Toothed Bird from China" by Stephen Czerkas and Xu Xing describes *Archaeoraptor* as a legitimate new species (rather than a combination of *Yanornis*

and *Microraptor*), with only the *Microraptor* tail portion being from a separate fossil.

The forgery's effects were widespread. It highlighted the problem of smuggled and faked fossils from Liaoning and helped scientists develop new ways to detect them. It dealt a significant reputational blow to *National Geographic*, and the scandal was weaponised by opponents of evolutionary theory to cast doubt on all transitional fossils. The most lasting result, however, was to delegitimise the then-emerging (and now widely accepted) theory that birds are direct descendants of dinosaurs – are in fact dinosaurs themselves. As Henry Gee, an editor at *Nature*, told the *Guardian* in early 2000, "The outfall has been extremely unfortunate. Of course, Piltdown man rears its ugly head. And it provides ammunition to a small and very vocal group of people who are now starting to talk about collusion and conspiracy" (Borger).

00672 **£125**





THE FIRST BOOK ON DINOSAUR BONE HISTOLOGY

38. **Chinsamy-Turan, Anusuya. The Microstructure of Dinosaur Bone. Deciphering Biology with Fine-Scale Techniques.** Baltimore & London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005.
Octavo. Original black cloth, titles to spine in silver. With the dust jacket. 4 double-sided plates from colour photographs. Diagrams, charts, and illustrations from black and white photos throughout the text. Excellent condition, with just a single tiny bump to the edge of the upper board and a few small scratches to the dust jacket.

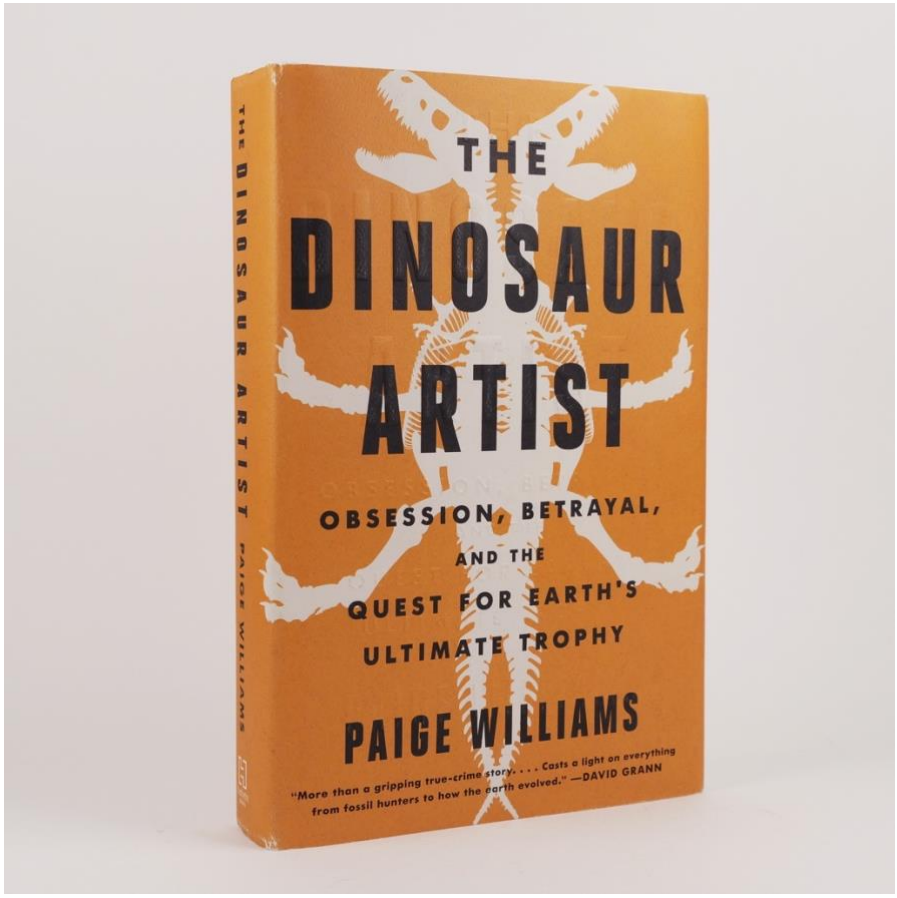
First edition, first printing. A superb copy of the first book devoted solely to dinosaur bone histology.

Some of the earliest paleontological researchers, including Louis Agassiz and Gideon Mantell, studied the microscopic structure of fossilised bones, but it was not until the 1950s that "the systematic study of archosaur palaeohistology began in earnest with the pioneering studies of Enlow & Brown", who showed that cellular structure was preserved intact in fossils and that it "contained a wealth of information regarding the evolution and function of skeletal tissues in extinct organisms". This was followed in the 1970s by the work of Armand de Ricqlès, who posited that the microstructures of bones could reveal whether dinosaurs were warm-blooded (Bailleul, et al. "Dinosaur Palaeohistology: Review, Trends, and New Avenues of Investigation", *PeerJ*, September 2019, pp. 3-4).

Author Anusuya Chinsamy-Turan (1962 -), of the University of Cape Town, was the first scientist to attempt reconstruction of a dinosaur growth curve based on the microstructure of its fossilised bones, and is today one of the world's foremost experts on dinosaur histology. She is the author of more than one hundred academic articles and four books, and has won numerous awards, including the Academy of Science of South Africa's Gold Medal.

The Microstructure of Dinosaur Bones draws on Chinsamy-Turan's extensive experience in this field. "In this well-written, well-edited volume, she concludes that bone microstructure does indicate how bone formed during growth, and it does provide information on how factors such as seasonality, ontogenetic age, and lifestyle adaptations affected its growth, but she also finds that speculations about physiology based on bone histology are just that: speculations... Chinsamy-Turan has done the scientific community a great service by pulling together the wealth of information about dinosaur bone microstructure, and interpreting that information clearly and logically. Starting with a clear explanation of the organization of bone tissue on a microstructural level and the changes in bone composition during fossilization, she moves on to a helpful overview of dinosaur phylogeny and an insightful explanation of modern approaches to the study of dinosaur bones. Detailed descriptions of bone biology and beautiful color plates of dinosaur bone histology make dinosaur osteology accessible to any biologist who is fascinated with the biology of dinosaurs, as well as to both professors and graduate students working in this field" (Spotila, "Bred in the Bone: Bone Microstructures Bring Dinosaurs to Life", *BioScience* 56 (3), 2006).

00666 **£150**



THE UNITED STATES VS. TYRANNOSAURUS BATAAR

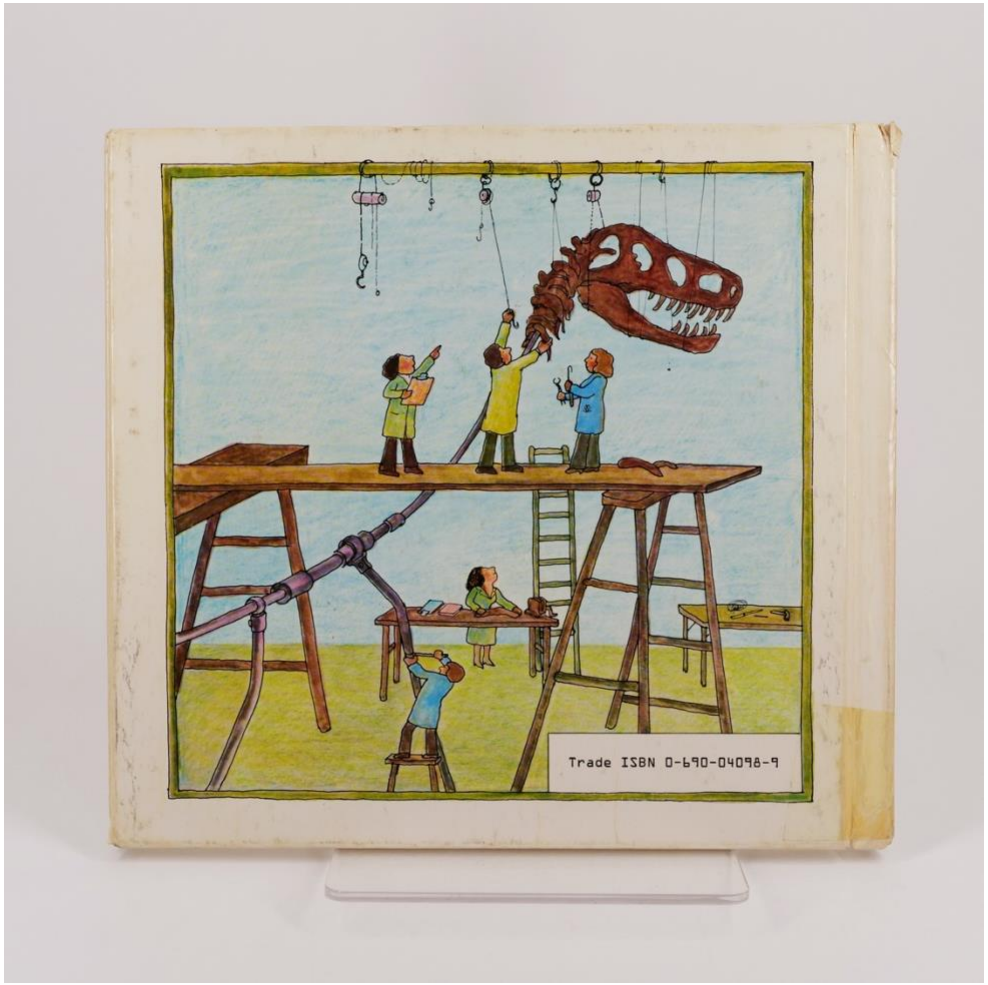
39. **Williams, Paige. The Dinosaur Artist. Obsession, Betrayal and the Quest for Earth's Ultimate Trophy.** New York: Hachette, 2018.
Octavo. Original white boards, titles to spine in copper. With the dust jacket. Corners very slightly bumped. An excellent copy in the fresh jacket with a little rubbing at the tips.

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

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

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

00499 **£175**



(No. 29)

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