DINOSAURIA
&
OTHER PREHISTORIC LIFE

A Collection of Rare Books and Fossils

Marshall
Rare Books

The Real Life Indiana Jones

1. ANDREWS, ROY CHAPMAN, CHESTER A. REEDS, ET AL. Natural History of Central Asia.

7 vols. (all published), FIRST EDITIONS, a very scarce complete set with innumerable plates, maps, diagrams, graphs, tables, charts, etc., original yellow cloth, 4to, New York: American Museum of Natural History, 1927-43.

£7,500

Volume I. Andrews, Roy Chapman, et al. The New Conquest of Central Asia: a narrative of the explorations of the Central Asiatic expeditions in Mongolia and China, 1921-1930, N.Y., 1932. pp. l, 678; colour frontispiece, 128 plates, 12 figures in the text, 3 folding maps;

Volume II. Berkey, Charles P, et al. Geology of Mongolia: a reconnaissance report based on the investigations of the years 1922-1923, N.Y. 1927. pp. xxxi, 475, [1]; colour frontispiece, 43 plates, 161 figures in the text; original yellow cloth.

Volume IV. Grabau, Amadeus W., et al. The Permian of Mongolia: a report on the Permian fauna of the Jisu Honguer limestone of Mongolia and its relations to the Permian of other parts of the world, N.Y., 1931. pp. xliii, 665, [1]; 35 plates, 1 folding geological map, 68 figures in the text, dustjacket (in 3 pieces) laid in.

Volume IX. Nichols, John T. The Fresh-Water Fishes of China. N.Y., 1943. pp. xxxvi, 322; 110 colour plates, 143 figures in the text.

Volume X. Pope, Clifford H. The Reptiles of China: turtles, crocodilians, snakes, lizards. N.Y., 1935. pp. lii, 604; 27 plates, 78 figures in the text, folding map, folding table;

Volume XI, parts 1 and 2. Allen, Glover M. The Mammals of China and Mongolia. 2 volumes. N.Y. 1938-40. pp. xxv, [1], 620; xxvi, [2], 621-1350; 20 plates, 25 distribution maps, illustrations, maps;

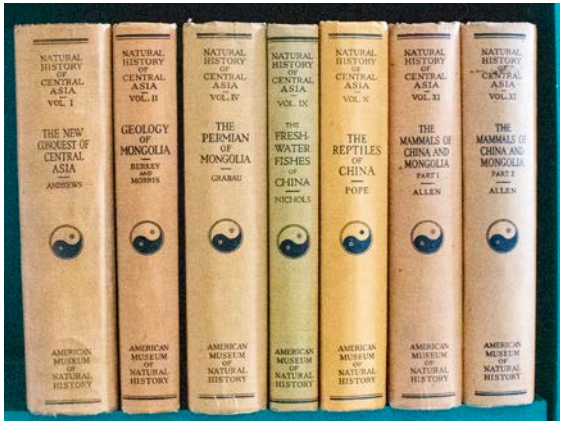
Volumes III, V-VIII, and XII were never published. As this publication was supported by private donations, the funding ran out during the Great Depression, and only seven of the twelve volumes were completed. Individually, these volumes are scarce

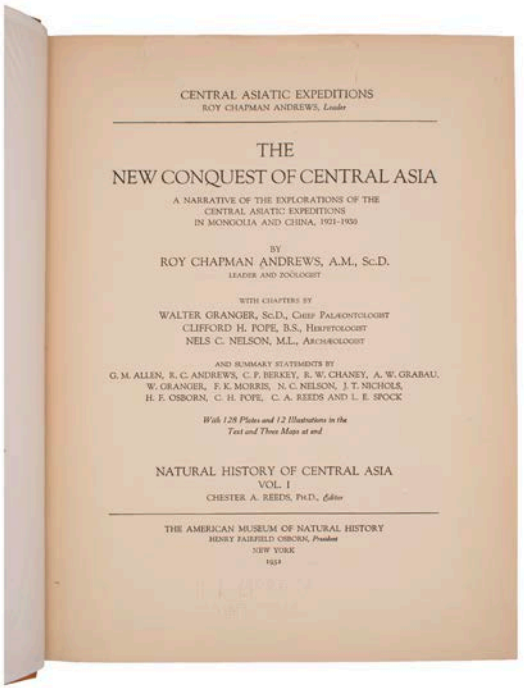
This collection is a record of the American Museum of Natural History's (AMNH) explorations undertaken during the 1920s in the Gobi Desert under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, known as The Central Asiatic Expeditions. Walter Granger was chief palaeontologist and the second in command.

The Asiatic Expeditions were a massive undertaking, one expedition alone is estimated to have cost over $6 million in today's money. American explorer, naturalist and zoologist, Roy Chapman Andrews (1884-1960) led AMNH's team (of up to forty scientists, drivers, and assistants) to uncover one of the world's richest fossil deposits, preserved in the dry desert landscape. They explored throughout the Gobi Desert and cemented this area as a prime location for paleontological study. The expedition's most groundbreaking discovery was the first dinosaur nest. The twelve intact dinosaur eggs were discovered in the Flaming Cliffs in the Gobi Desert, at the edges of present day Mongolia and China.

In a New York Times article reporting the finding, reporters called expedition leaders, AMNH President Henry Osborn and Andrews, "adventurers of science." Biographers also describe Andrews as a "showman" who captured the hearts of an American audience through his many writings, which described his excursions, in addition to his scientific discoveries.

His perilous, globetrotting adventures were the inspiration for the film character Indiana Jones.




CENTRAL ASIATIC EXPEDITIONS
ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, *Leader*

THE
NEW CONQUEST OF CENTRAL ASIA

A NARRATIVE OF THE EXPLORATIONS OF THE CENTRAL ASIATIC EXPEDITIONS IN MONGOLIA AND CHINA, 1921-1930

BY
ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, A.M., Sc.D.
LEADER AND ZOOLOGIST

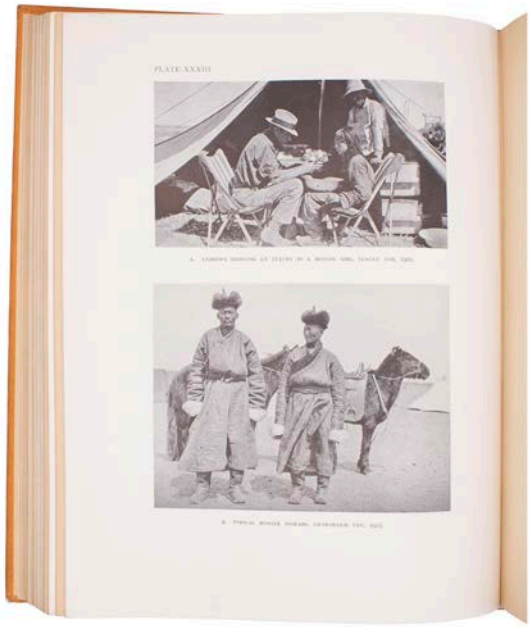
WITH CHAPTERS BY
WALTER GRANGER, Sc.D., CHIEF PALÆONTOLOGIST
CLIFFORD H. POPE, B.S., HERPETOLOGIST
NELS C. NELSON, M.L., ARCHÆOLOGIST

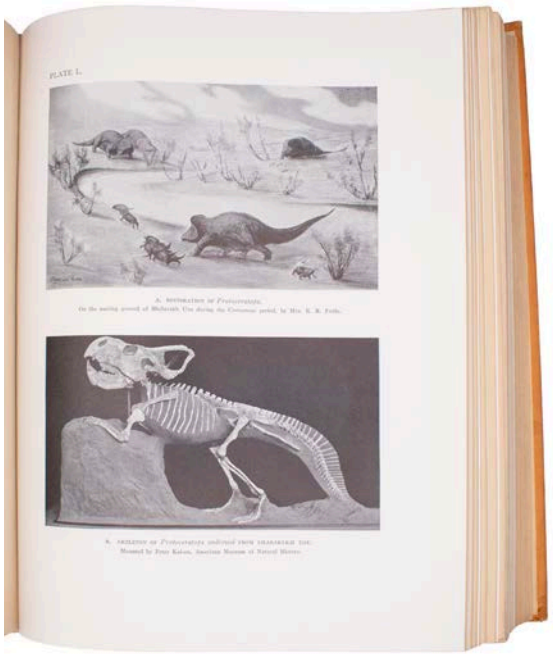
AND SUMMARY STATEMENTS BY
G. M. ALLEN, R. C. ANDREWS, C. P. BERKEY, R. W. CHANEY, A. W. GRABAU, W. GRANGER, F. K. MORRIS, N. C. NELSON, J. T. NICHOLS, H. F. OSBORN, C. H. POPE, C. A. REEDS AND L. E. SPOCK

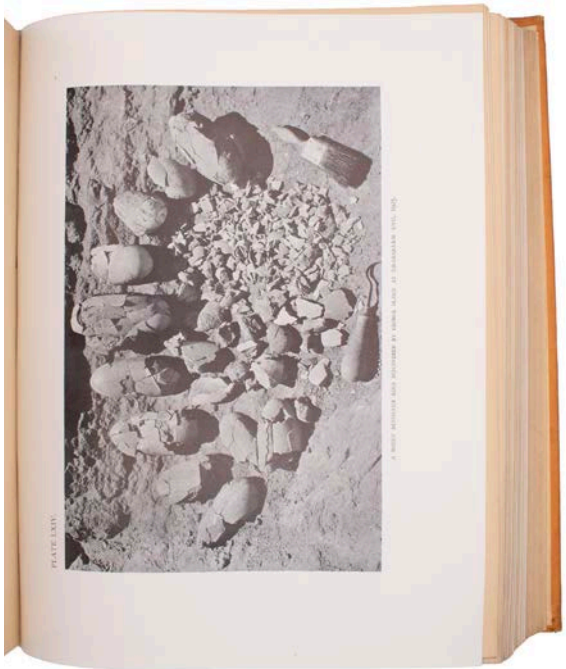
With 128 Plates and 12 Illustrations in the Text and Three Maps at end

NATURAL HISTORY OF CENTRAL ASIA
VOL. I
CHESTER A. REEDS, Ph.D., *Editor*

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, *President*
NEW YORK
1931







2. **BORLASE, WILLIAM.** The Natural History of Cornwall: The Air, Climate, Waters, Rivers, Lakes,Sea and Tides; of the Stones, Semimetals, Metals, Tin, and the Manner ofMining; the Constitution of the Stannaries; Iron, Copper, Silver, Lead,and Gold, Found in Cornwall; Vegetables, Rare Birds, Fishes, Shells,Reptiles, and Quadrupeds; of the Inhabitants, their Manners, Customs,etc...

Printed for the author by W. Jackson, Oxford: 1758. Folio,full tan calf gilt, xix, 326, (2) pp.with 28 engraved plates, large folding map; leaf of errata and directions to the binder.

£1,250

William Borlase(1695-1772), English antiquary and naturalist, was born at Pendeen in Cornwall, of an ancient family.

He was educated at Exeter, Oxford, and in 1719 was ordained. In 1722 he was presented to the rectory of Ludgvan, and in 1732 he obtained in addition the vicarage of St Just, his native parish. In the parish of Ludgvan were rich copper works, abounding with mineral and metallic fossils, of which he made a collection, and thus was led to study somewhat minutely the natural history of the county.

In 1750 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1754, he published, at Oxford, his Antiquities of Cornwall (2nd ed., London, 1769). His next publication was Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly, and their Importance to the Trade of Great Britain (Oxford, 1756). In 1758 appeared his Natural History of Cornwall.

He presented to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, a variety of fossils and antiquities, which he had described in his works, and received the thanks of the university and the degree of LL.D. Borlase was well acquainted with most of the leading literary men of the time, particularly with Alexander Pope, with whom he kept up a long correspondence, and for whose grotto at Twickenham he furnished the greater part of the fossils and minerals.

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From The Library Of Famous Paleontologist Joseph T. Gregory

3. **BROOM, ROBERT**, The Mammal-Like Reptiles of South Africa and the Origin of Mammals

FIRST EDITION, xvi,376pp., 111 text illustrations, bookplates and ownership stamp on pastedown of Joseph T. Gregory, publishers green cloth, dust jacket with slight chipping, 4to, London, H. F. & G. Witherby, 1932.

£600

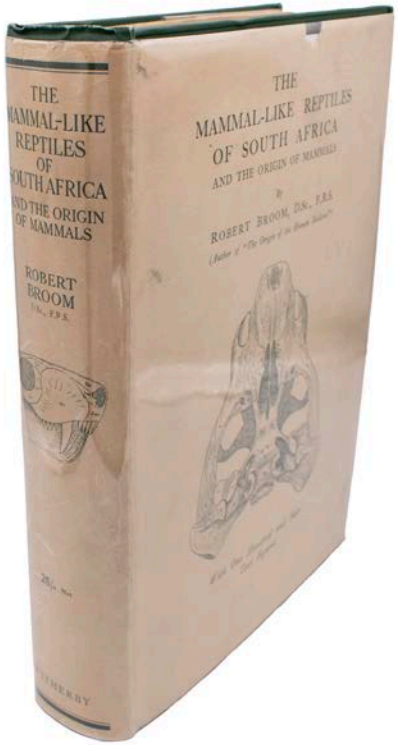
Broom's early work in South Africa identified hundreds of mammalian holotypes, herein drawn and catalogued.

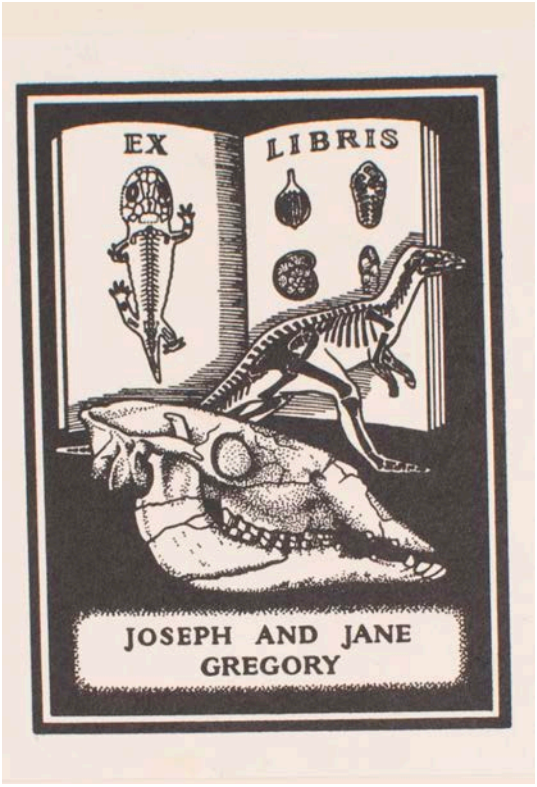
Robert Broom was first known for his study of the mammal-like reptiles of South Africa. After Raymond Dart's discovery of the Taung Child, an infant australopithecine, Broom's interest in paleoanthropology was heightened. In 1936 Broom began collecting fossils from miners, leading to the first discovery of an adult Australopithecus africanus, an early hominin. In the following years, he and John T. Robinson made a series of spectacular finds, including fragments from six hominins in Sterkfontein, which they named Plesianthropus transvaalensis, popularly called Mrs. Ples, but which was later classified as an adult Australopithecus africanus, as well as more discoveries at sites in Kromdraai and Swartkrans. In 1937, Broom made his most famous discovery of Paranthropus robustus. Crews continue to work at Sterkfontein, and the site has been one of the richest sources of information about human evolution, yielding more than 500 fossils.

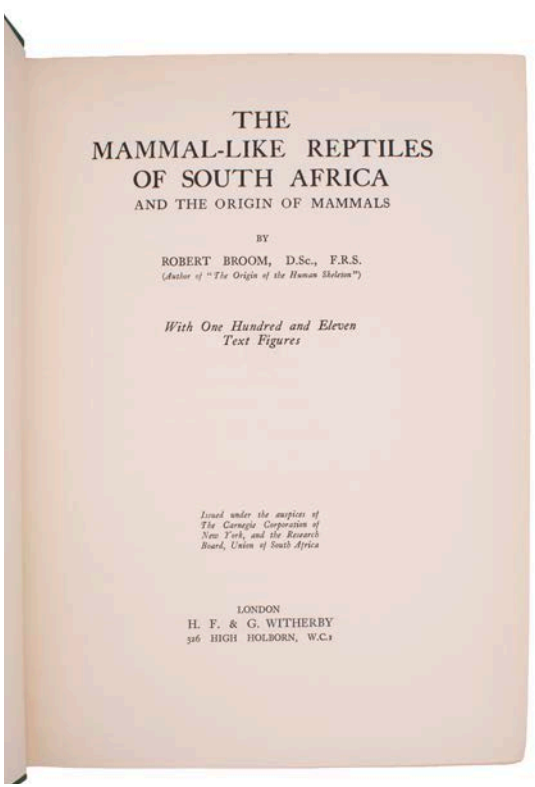
Robert Broom's life's work holds an important place in evolutionary theory, and his name is commemorated in the scientific names of several reptiles.

Provenance:

Joseph T. Gregory, American paleontologist and professor of paleontology at the University of California.






THE
MAMMAL-LIKE REPTILES
OF SOUTH AFRICA
AND THE ORIGIN OF MAMMALS

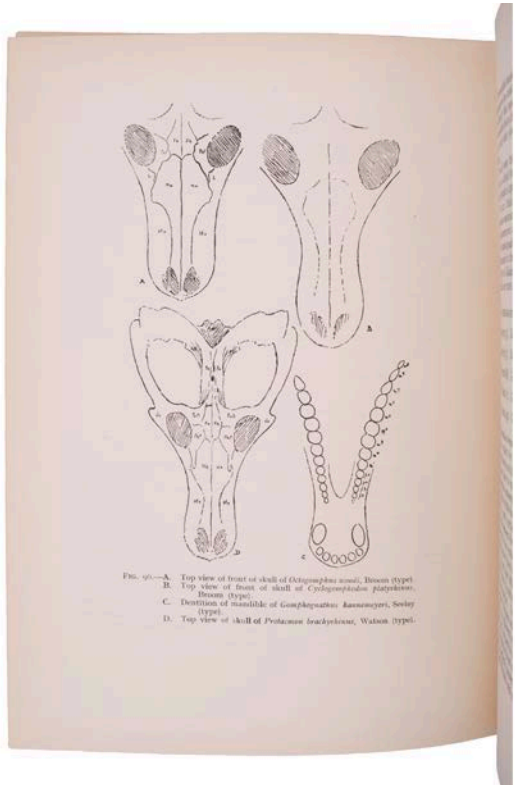
BY

ROBERT BROOM, D.Sc., F.R.S.
(Author of "The Origin of the Human Skeleton")

With One Hundred and Eleven Text Figures

Issued under the auspices of The Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the Research Board, Union of South Africa

LONDON
H. F. & G. WITHERBY
326 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1



4. **COPE, EDWARD DRINKER**, The Origin of the Fittest: Essays on Evolution

FIRST EDITION, xix,467,[16]pp., 17 plates, numerous woodcut text illustrations, publishers brown cloth, spine in gilt and blind, 8vo, New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1887

£200

Edward Drinker Cope was an American paleontologist and comparative anatomist, as well as a noted herpetologist and ichthyologist. However, he is remembered not only for his scientific contributions but also for his personal feud with Othniel Charles Marsh which led to the fossil-finding race known as the 'Bone Wars'.

Using his influence in Washington, D.C., Cope was granted a position on the U.S. Geological Survey under Ferdinand Hayden. While the position offered no salary, it afforded Cope a great opportunity to collect fossils in the West and publish his finds. Cope's flair for dramatic writing suited Hayden, who needed to make a popular impression with the official survey reports.

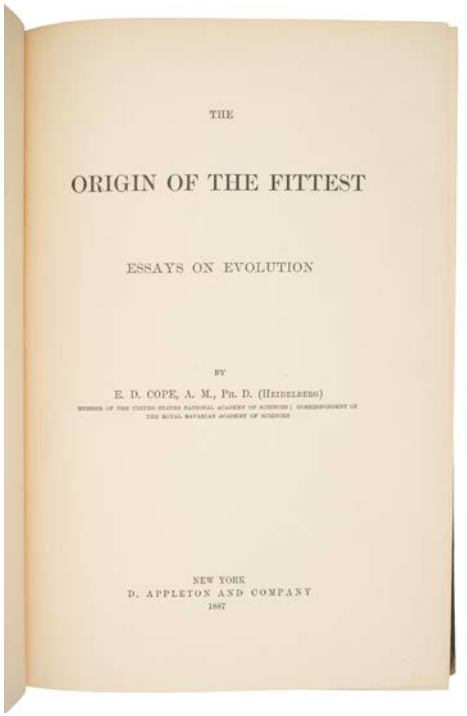
The Bone Wars, or Great Dinosaur Rush, was a period of intense and ruthlessly competitive fossil hunting and discovery during the Gilded Age of American history, marked by a heated rivalry between Edward Drinker Cope and Othniel Charles Marsh. Both used underhanded methods to try to outdo the other in the field, resorting to bribery, theft, and the destruction of bones. Each scientist also sought to ruin his rival's reputation and cut off his funding, using attacks in scientific publications.

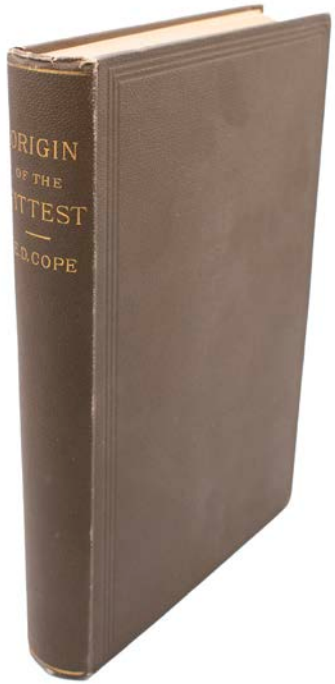
"Most scientists of the day recoiled to find that Cope's feud with Marsh had become front-page news. Those closest to the scientific fields under discussion, geology and vertebrate paleontology, certainly winced, particularly as they found themselves quoted, mentioned, or mis-spelled. The feud was not news to them, for it had lurked at their scientific meetings for two decades. Most of them had already taken sides"

Cope and Marsh were financially and socially ruined by their attempts to outdo and disgrace each other, but they made important contributions to the field of paleontology. The efforts of the two men led to more than 136 new species of dinosaurs being discovered and described.

Including some of the most well-known dinosaurs; species of Triceratops, Allosaurus, Diplodocus, Stegosaurus, Camarasaurus and Coelophysis. Their cumulative discoveries defined the field of paleontology; before Cope and Marsh's discoveries, there were only nine named species of dinosaur in North America. The Bone Wars also led to the discovery of the first complete skeletons, and the rise in popularity of dinosaurs with the public.

Origin of the Fittest collects in essay form Cope's thoughts on evolution, from mammalian molars to metaphysics.





5. **DARWIN, CHARLES**, Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the various countries visited by H.M.S. Beagle...

London, Henry Colburn, 1839, FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, publisher's cloth, rebacked replacing original spine. 8vo, uncut, pp xiv [i.e. xii] 615 [1, blank], Addenda 609-629, two folding charts (a little foxing to charts as usual), with 16 pp inserted publisher's advertisements dated August 1839, 8pp prospectus for other publications.

£15,000

First edition, first issue, an attractive copy of the first separate issue of Darwin's Journal, his first formal publication and a classic of natural history travel narrative. It was perhaps the most important scientific voyage ever undertaken, for it gave impetus and direction to all of Darwin's later research. 'The five years of the voyage were the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life and in the history of biological science. Darwin sailed with no formal scientific training. He returned a hard-headed man of science, knowing the importance of evidence, almost convinced that species had not always been as they were since the creation but had undergone change. He also developed doubts of the value of the Scriptures as a trustworthy guide to the history of the earth and of man, with the result that he gradually became an agnostic. The experiences of his five years in the Beagle, how he dealt with them, and what they led to, built up into a process of epoch-making importance in the history of thought' (Gavin de Beer in DSB).

The Journal of Researches was issued as part of the Voyage of the Beagle volumes and alsoas a separate book as above; this separate issue comprises sheets from the same print-run, but with cancel half-title and title-page. Both were published and available in June 1839.

Freeman 11

6. **DIGBY, BASSETT**, The Mammoth and Mammoth-Hunting in North-East Siberia

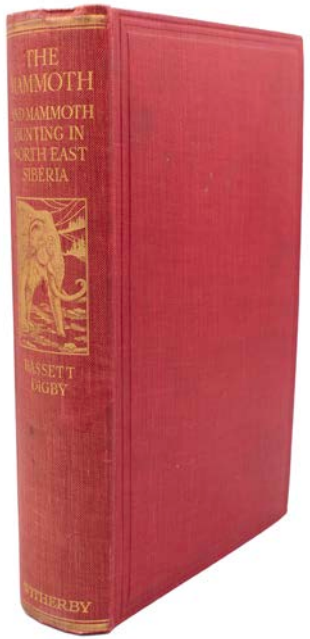
FIRST EDITION, illustrated frontispiece, 23 photographic plates, 4 text illustrations, 1 folding map, booksellers plate to back pastedown (Edgar H. Wells & Co.), publishers red cloth, boards blind ruled, spine gilt with title and mammoth portrait, 8vo, London, H.F. & G. Witherby, 1926

£150

The author's mammoth hunting in North East Siberia.

"The life and work of obscure British traveler, journalist, author, and natural historian George Bassett Digby (1888-1962) provides insights into the construction of imaginative geographies of foreign lands for a popular readership in early 20th century Britain. Digby was one of many who collected natural specimens and cultural artifacts for museums and narrated the exotic and the everyday in books, newspapers and periodicals. His early life highlights the intertwined nature of commerce and scientific knowledge in the Siberian mammoth ivory trade before the First World War." - (Mammoth and wars, travel and home, Susan Ann Digby)

Important reference work.



The Most Perfect Sauropod Skeleton Ever Discovered

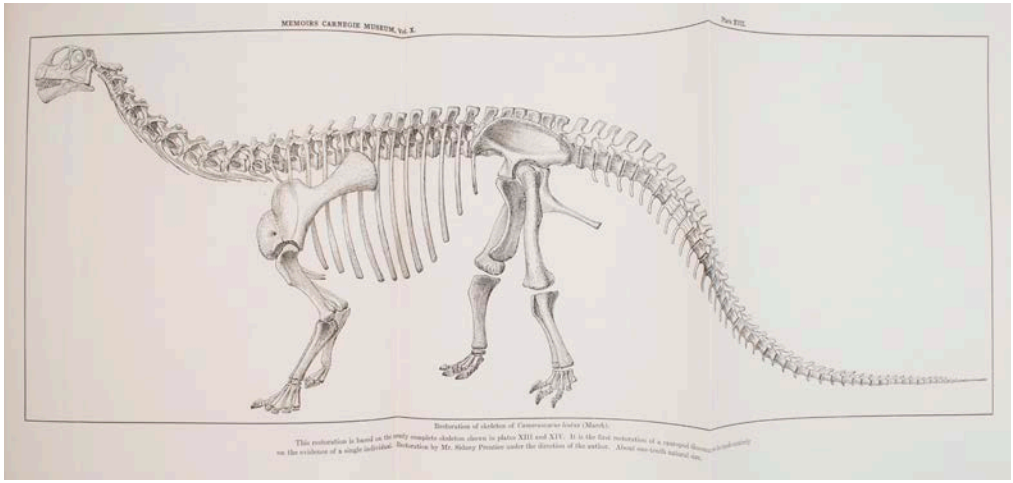
7. **GILMORE, CHARLES W.**, A Nearly Complete Articulated Skeleton of Camarasaurus, a Saurischian Dinosaur from the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah [and] Osteology of Ornithopodous Dinosaurs from the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah - Extracted from Memoirs Carnegie Museum, Vol. X. No. 3, pp.347-410. Issued July 10, 1925

Rare Offprint, 6 plates (including 1 folding), unopened, original printed wrappers, folio, Pittsburgh, PA, Carnegie Museum, 1925.

£350

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 staff 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.

Camarasaurus is one of the most famous and abundant sauropod dinosaurs found in the Late Jurassic-age rocks of the Morrison Formation, which the dinosaur National Monument is famous for. Six skulls, the largest skulls of all the sauropods, and three nearly complete skeletons have been discovered at the



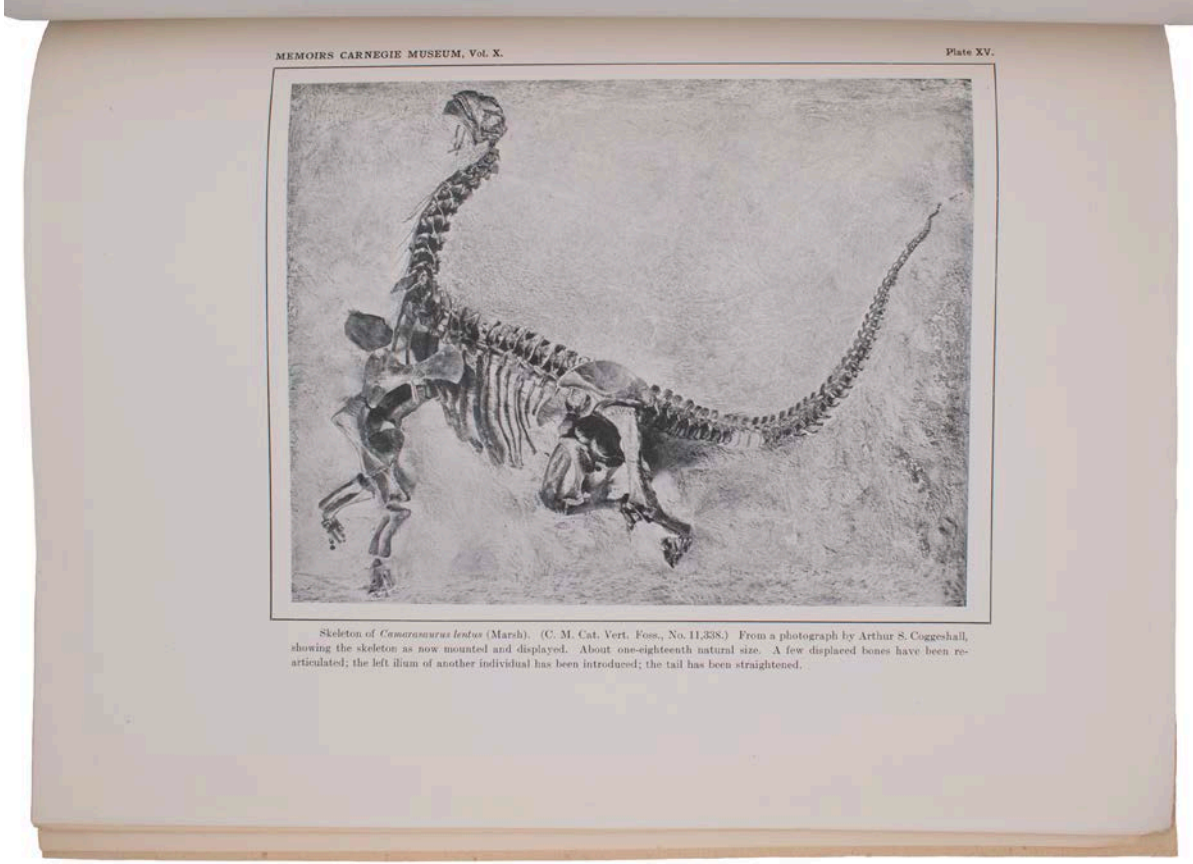
historic Carnegie Quarry in the Dinosaur National Monument. The most well-known specimen is the subject of this work.

The nearly complete juvenile specimen still holds the title for the best preserved and most complete sauropod skeleton ever found. Collected between 1919 and 1920, it has been on exhibit at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History since 1924, and replicas can be seen in numerous museums.

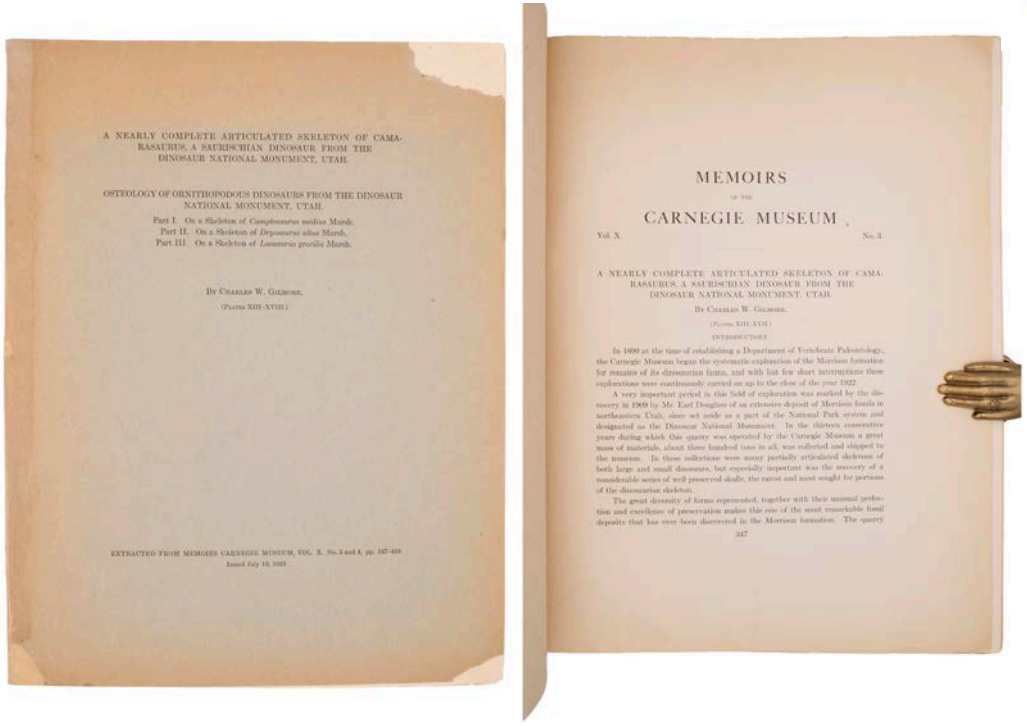
Author, Charles W. Gilmore, describes the specimen in detail, and provides a photo of the fossil as it was found and later as it was displayed. The articulation of the bones allowed Gilmore to conclude Camarasaurus did not have its highest elevation at the shoulders, but rather stood highest at the hips, like Apatosaurus and Diplodocus.

A Very Scarce Off Print

[Fantastic Camarasaurus (from Dinosaur National Monument) and Where to Find Them, Hunt-Foster, Ashworth, Paper Dinosaurs 40]


MEMOIRS CARNEGIE MUSEUM, Vol. X. Plate XV.

Skeleton of *Camarasaurus lentus* (Marsh). (C. M. Cat. Vert. Foss., No. 11,338.) From a photograph by Arthur S. Coggeshall, showing the skeleton as now mounted and displayed. About one-eighteenth natural size. A few displaced bones have been re-articulated; the left ilium of another individual has been introduced; the tail has been straightened.


A NEARLY COMPLETE ARTICULATED SKELETON OF CAMARASAURUS, A SAURISCHIAN DINOSAUR FROM THE DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH.

OSTEOLOGY OF ORNITHOPODOUS DINOSAURS FROM THE DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH.

Part I. On a Skeleton of *Camptosaurus medius* Marsh.
Part II. On a Skeleton of *Dryosaurus altus* Marsh.
Part III. On a Skeleton of *Laosaurus gracilis* Marsh.

By Charles W. Gilmore.

(Plates XIII-XVIII.)

EXTRACTED FROM MEMOIRS CARNEGIE MUSEUM, VOL. X, No. 3 and 4, pp. 347-419
Issued July 10, 1925

MEMOIRS
OF THE
CARNEGIE MUSEUM

Vol. X. No. 3.

A NEARLY COMPLETE ARTICULATED SKELETON OF CAMARASAURUS, A SAURISCHIAN DINOSAUR FROM THE DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH.

By Charles W. Gilmore.

(Plates XIII-XVIII.)

INTRODUCTORY.

In 1909 at the time of establishing a Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, the Carnegie Museum began the systematic exploration of the Morrison formation for remains of its dinosaurian fauna, and with but few short interruptions these explorations were continuously carried on up to the close of the year 1922.

A very important period in this field of exploration was marked by the discovery in 1909 by Mr. Earl Douglass of an extensive deposit of Morrison fossils in northeastern Utah, since set aside as a part of the National Park system and designated as the Dinosaur National Monument. In the thirteen consecutive years during which this quarry was operated by the Carnegie Museum a great mass of materials, about three hundred tons in all, was collected and shipped to the museum. In these collections were many partially articulated skeletons of both large and small dinosaurs, but especially important was the recovery of a considerable series of well preserved skulls, the rarest and most sought for portions of the dinosaurian skeleton.

The great diversity of forms represented, together with their unusual perfection and excellence of preservation makes this one of the most remarkable fossil deposits that has ever been discovered in the Morrison formation. The quarry

347

8. **HILL, JOHN.** A General Natural History:or,New and Accurate Descriptions of the Animals,Vegetables,andMinerals,of the Different Parts of the World;with Their Virtues and Uses,as far as hitherto certainly known,in Medicine and Mechanics:...

London,for Thomas Osborne,1748-52,First Edition,3 volumes,folio,(380 x

240mm) Large Paper Copy, full Contemporary Red Morocco Gilt, with 56 hand-coloured engraved plates and one engraved folding table of fossils,one plate remargined, a fine clean set.

£9,500

A Special Issue of this beautifully illustrated work by one of the most important naturalists of the eighteenth century. The plates and text are ruled in red and were intended to denote specially bound coloured copies for Subscribers.

Author of one of the largest botanical publication "The Vegetable System",Hill developed his own system for plant classification.,and due to his enthusiasm was a prolific author of natural history works.

The "General Natural History" is divided into three books "A History of Fossils;A

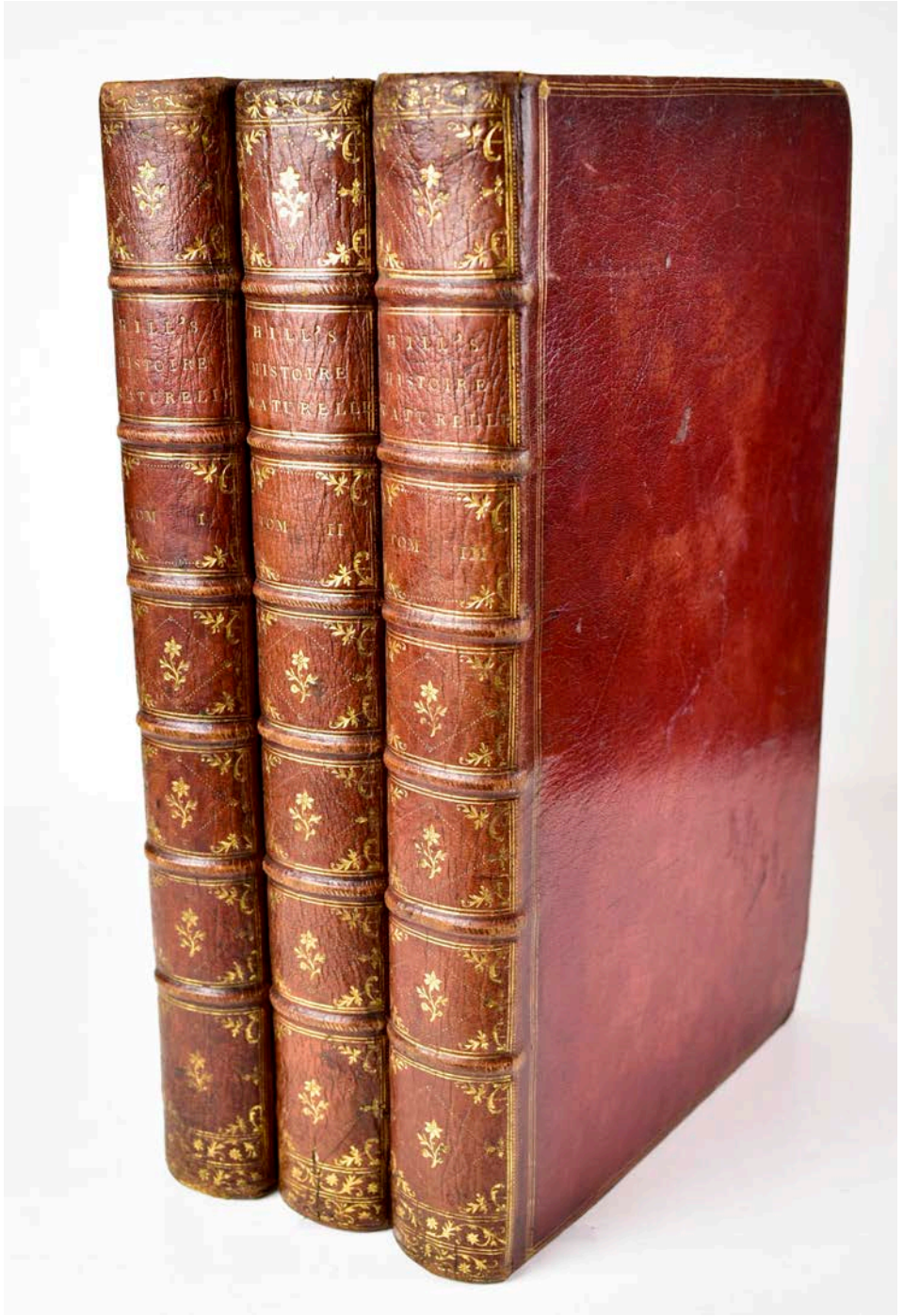
History of Plants;and a History of Animals".The fine engravings by B.Cole display some of the newly discovered fish and shells of the Pacific Ocean and in the volume on fossils there is a series of plates that include shark teeth,shells and coral.

"Not only was Hill industrious and energetic,but his writings show him to have been a man of real ability and genius".Henry.

He is famous for his attack on the Royal Society and its Transactions,of which he was never allowed membership.He died after a long dispute with the Earl of Bute,leading to bankruptcy.

Provenance Royal Society of Edinburgh

Henrey 809;Anker 210;Pritzel 4061.



"There Is Some Truth In Dragons, After All"

9. **HUTCHINSON, REV. H.N.** Extinct Monsters. A Popular Account of Some of the Larger Forms of Ancient Animal Life

FIRST US EDITION, xx-254pp., 25 plates illustrated by J. Smit and others, tissue guards, a little foxing to preliminaries, pencil gift inscription to front flyleaf dated 1893, modern ownership stamp to half title, publishers dark green cloth, triceratops blocked in gilt to front board, slime lettered in gilt, short closed tear to spine head, 8vo, New York, C. Appleton & Company, [1892]

£350

The first American edition of the third book by English clergyman and leading popular writer on palaeontology, Henry Neville Huchinson (1856-1927).

From the 1890s to the 1920s Hutchinson shaped public conceptions of the prehistoric world - and dinosaurs - for several critical decades. His unparalleled success in this field is for two reasons.

The first, Hutchinson's imaginative form of storytelling. He believed that the specialised technical language of contemporary science writing alienated the general public. He hoped to popularise scientific information and encourage

wider participation through books intended to be as readable as novels. In Extinct Monsters he emphasised the fantastical dimension of the natural world by repeatedly comparing dinosaurs to the dragons of ancient mythology.

Hutchinson is rarely credited as the individual who revitalised public interest in geology, by promoting the visual side. The influential illustrations by Joseph Smit were the first meticulous attempts to illustrate many of the new American dinosaurs discovered by Marsh and Cope as they might have appeared in life. Including dinosaurs that are instantly recognisable today, like Stegosaurus and Triceratops, Smit's illustrations formed the basis of many later representations of dinosaurs.

While Hutchinson was a fellow of various prestigious societies, including the Geological Society, he had little to no primary research to his name and held no institutional scientific positions.

This printing is scarce, with OCLC only citing copies in four US institutions and non in UK institutions.

Within a year, a third US printing was on the market.

[Nissen ZBI, 2062. Victoria Popularizers of Science: Designing Nature of New Audiences, Lightman 2009; Reimagining Dinosaurs in Late Victorian and Edwardian Literature, Fallon, 2021]

One Of The Best Descriptions Of Any Tyrannosaurid

10. **LAMBE, LAWRENCE M.** The Cretaceous Theropodous Dinosaur Gorgosaurus

FIRST EDITION, 7 engraved folding plates, 4 heliotypes, 38 text illustrations, original grey printed wrappers, ink stamps of the Geological Society of London to the upper wrapper and title, ownership stamp of William P. Ogilvie to the upper wrapper, spine slightly toned, hinges reinforced with tape, 8vo, Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau, 1917

£350

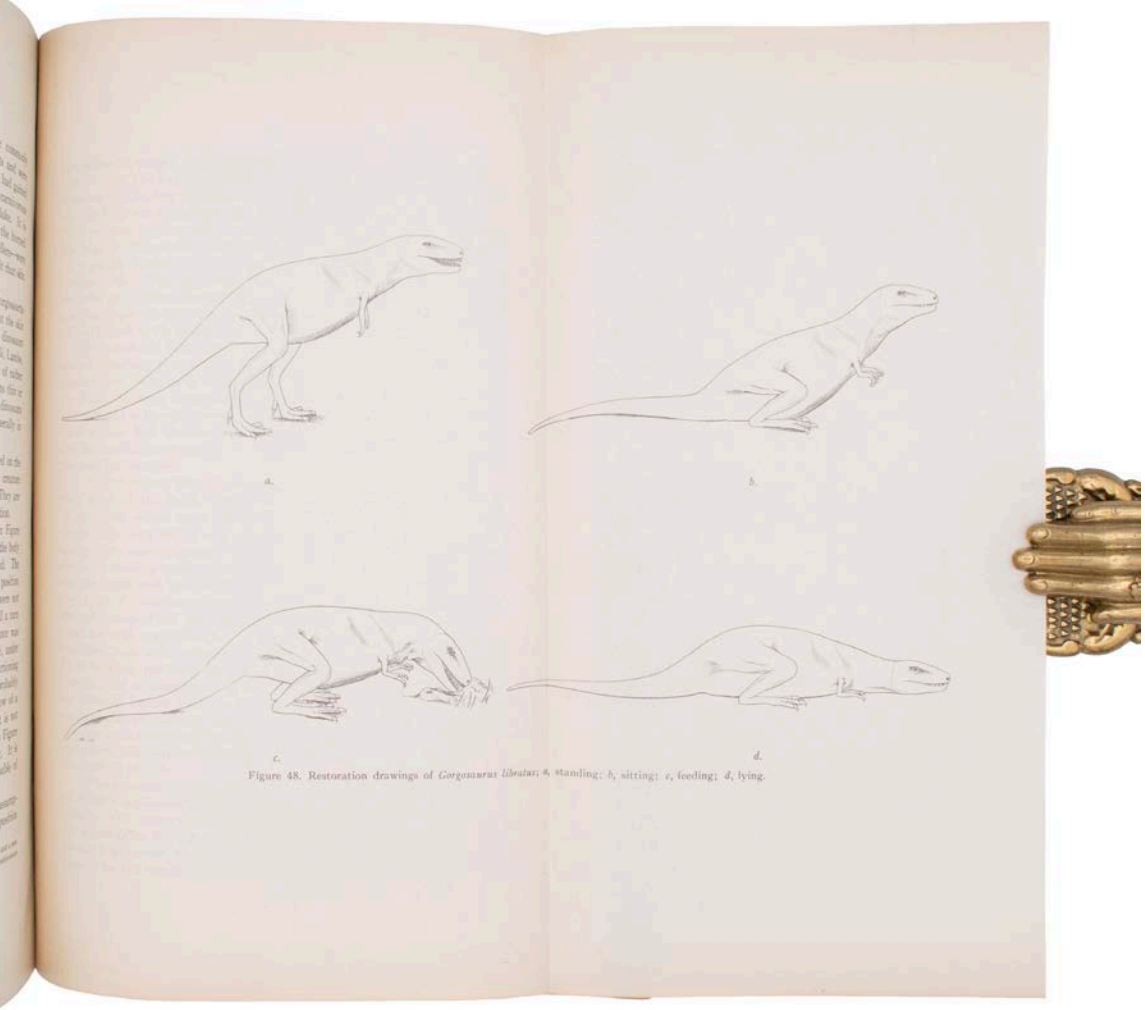


Figure 48. Restoration drawings of *Gorgosaurus libratus*; *a*, standing; *b*, sitting; *c*, feeding; *d*, lying.

First edition of this important and copiously illustrated monograph that was one of the first publications to illustrate a dinosaur in non-standing positions.

Canadian palaeontologist, Lawrence Lambe, "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." (Paper Dinosaurs)

His published work, describing the diverse and plentiful dinosaur discoveries from the fossil beds in Alberta, did much to bring dinosaurs into the public eye and helped usher in the Golden Age of Dinosaurs.

Gorgosaurus libratus (now Albertosaurus) was first described by Lambe in 1914, from a well-preserved skeleton from today's Dinosaur Provincial Park. He followed it up in 1917 with this work, considered one of the best descriptions of any tyrannosaurid.

Lambe supplemented his thorough description with photographs of the field excavation, a drawing of the fossil as found, and a full skeletal restoration. However, the most innovative part of this work is a set of four very faint pen drawings showing the life 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 positions other than the standard standing posture.

Additional species of Albertosaurus and Gorgosaurus were described by Parks (1928) and Gilmore (1946).

A very good copy of a scarce work, important in the history of dinosaurs.
Provenance:
Geological Society of London
William P. Ogilvie

[A New Carnivorous Dinosaur from the Lance Formation of Montana, Gilmore, 1946; Paper Dinosaurs 36, Ashworth]

11. **LEIGH, CHARLES**, The Natural History Of Lancashire, Cheshire, And In The Peak In Derbyshire, With An Account Of The British, Phoenician, Armenian, Greek, And Roman Antiquities In Those Parts.

Oxford, 1700.Folio, [20], 4pp list of subscribers, [4], 196, [1]; [2], 97, [1]; 112, [35]pp. Engraved frontis portrait, 23 plates (including two plates of coats-of-arms), and one double-page coloured map.Contemporary tan calf,spine gilt in compartments,a fine copy.

£2,000

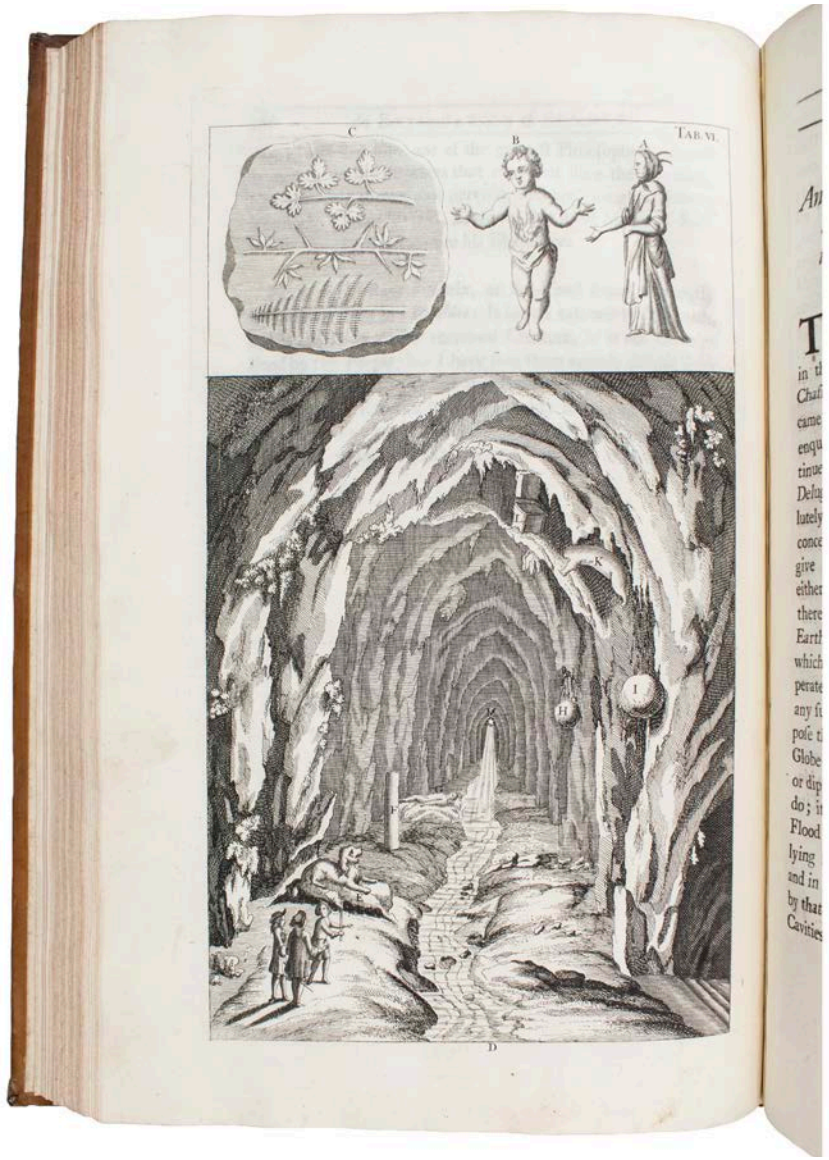
First edition. Leigh, in his preface, explains the structure of his work: "This work is therefore divided into 3 Books, the 1st relating to Natural Philosophy; the 2nd chiefly Physick; and the 3rd, the British, Phoenician, Armenian, Greek and Roman Antiquities of these Counties".

In the first book, Leigh investigates characteristics of the physical environment (the temperature and pressure of air, the "principles" of mineral waters, soil and coal, minerals and metals) and performs experiments to demonstrate the properties of these various substances and their effects upon humans and animals. There are also descriptive analyses of flora and fauna, with several long passages on trees and plants, and an entire chapter dedicated to marine biology and "Fossile Plants". In the course of his investigations, Leigh demonstrates the historical reality of the "Universal Deluge" by producing artefacts in Lancashire that were never naturally-occurring and therefore must have been swept to England in the Flood.

'In Book II, Leigh turns to a discussion of Physick, beginning with a description and comparison of variously textured solid substances, including shells, taken from "a man's leg, a man's stool, the bladder of a hog" and other surprising places. The rest of the second book concerns various 'distempers' including an account of a "The Pestilential Fever raging in Lancashire, in the years 1693, 94, 95, 96". Leigh discusses the symptoms of each illness, provides case studies, offers medicinal cures, and posits causes, citing authorities.

This book presents a fascinating, multi-layered investigation of the "Philosophy, Physick, and History" of the Lancashire region. The plates, executed by "the best Artists [Leigh] could meet with" are beautifully and expertly executed and contain the most varied and curious representations: fossil marine animals, a head "of a stag of Canada found under the Moss", the patella "that lies betwixt the vertebrae of the back of a whale", the skull of a hippopotamus, a cheshire woman "who had horns", a full page of various birds, and numerous other subjects. The volume concludes with a suite of engravings depicting ancient artifacts, including coins, inscriptions and statues.

Wing L-975; Freeman, British Natural History Books, 2211. McGill/Wood, p.431; Nissen, ZBI, 2436; Yale/Riply, p.167; Upcott I, pp. 455-7.



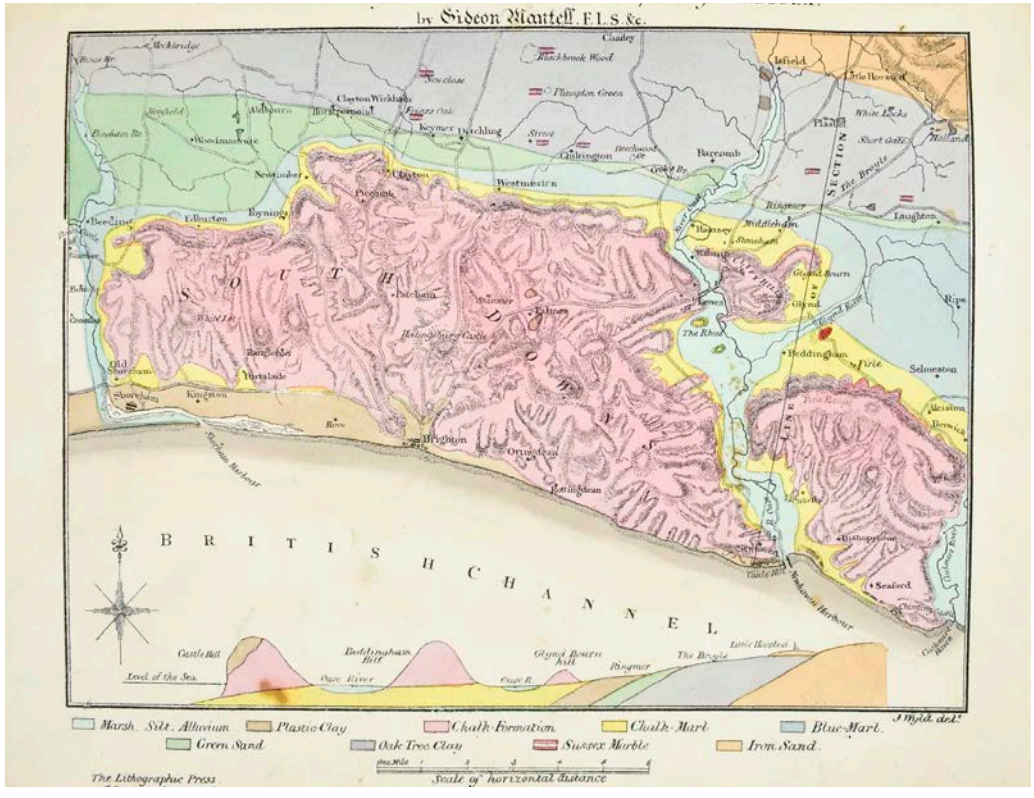
12. **MANTELL, GIDEON**, The Fossils of the South Downs; or, Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex

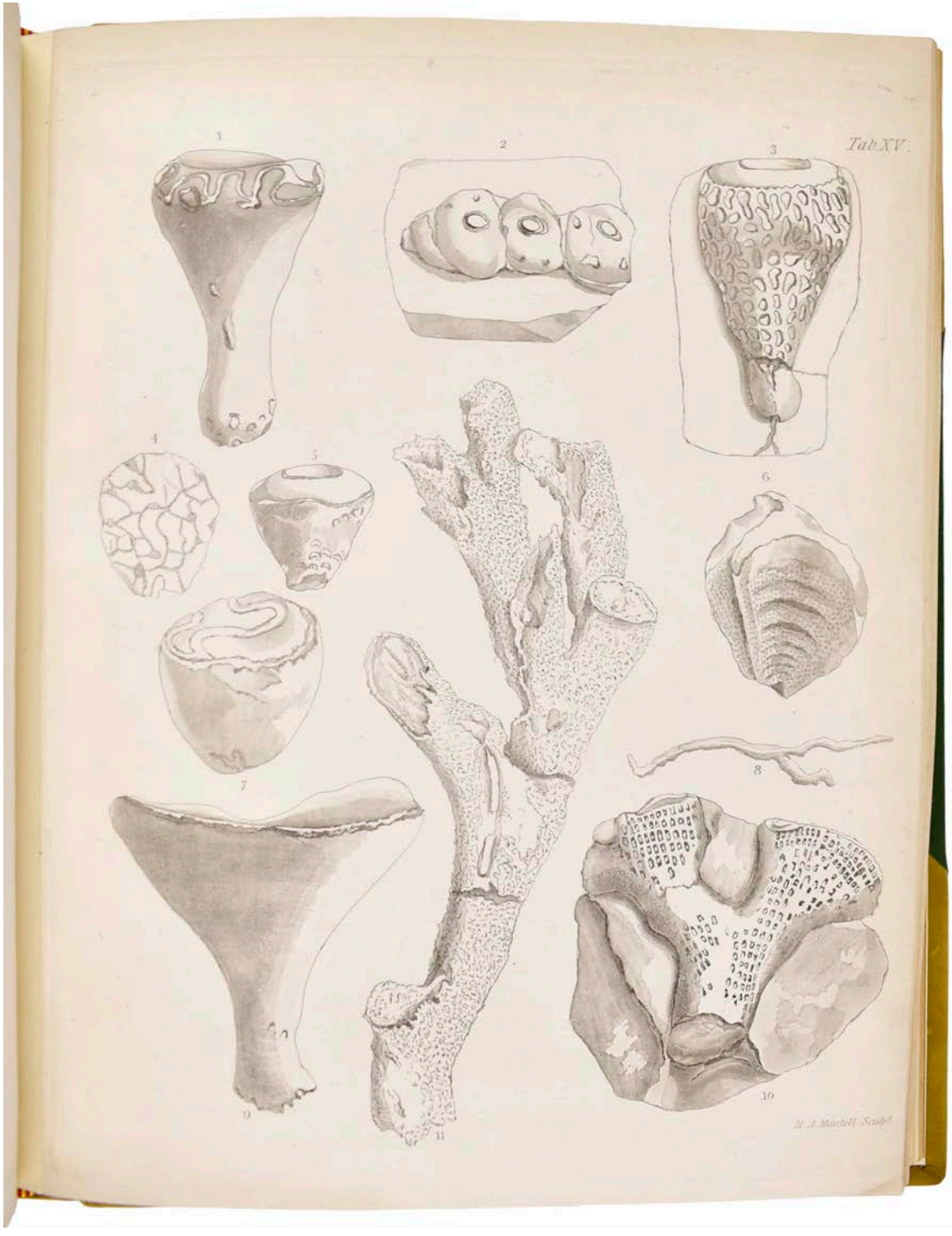
FIRST EDITION, 42 engraved plates (2 folding), including the mand-coloured map, half title, 1p. Publisher's advertisement at rear, some staining to frontispiece and plates, some leaves reinforced, modern half calf, gilt, 4to, Lupton Relfe, 1822

£2,500

First edition of Mantell's first and most important work. The work contains his early research into the fossil remains of the South Downs in southern England. Arranged according to rock type and strata, Mantell provides descriptions and analysis of fossil tropical plants, fish, molluscs and what he described as 'an animal of the lizard tribe, of enormous magnitude'. Seventy-six of these fossils, new to science, were here named by him for his scientific friends.

This volume was the first published work to describe a collection of dinosaur remains. Mantell's subsequent work on these remains was the origin of the scientific study of dinosaurs.





"Probably The Greatest Work Ever To Be Published Embodying The Results Of A Single Piece Of Research By One Man."

13. MURCHISON, RODERICK IMPEY, SIR (1792-1871). **The Silurian System, Founded on Geological Researches in the Counties of Salop, Hereford, Radnor, Montgomery, Caermarthen, Brecon, Pembroke, Monmouth, Gloucester, Worcester, and Stafford; With Descriptions of the Coal-Fields and Overlying Formations,**London: John Murray, 1839. with **The Silurian Region and Adjacent Counties of England & Wales Geologically Illustrated.** London: J. Gardner, [1839]. Engraved map in 3 large sections with linen backing.

FIRST EDITION, 3 volumes, large 4to (260 x 330mm), half calf, map in slip-case. with 56 plates, views and maps, including 12 hand-coloured geological profiles, numerous text illustrations.
With the Rare and Important Hand-Coloured Geological Map on Three Sheets.

£9,500

"THE GREATEST WORK EVER TO BE PUBLISHED EMBODYING THE RESULTS OF A SINGLE PIECE OF RESEARCH BY ONE MAN. This work detailed and established practically the whole succession of the stratigraphical formations and their fossil contents (and associated igneous rocks) of what we now know as the Ordovician and Silurian systems, in their type areas" (Challinor 141).

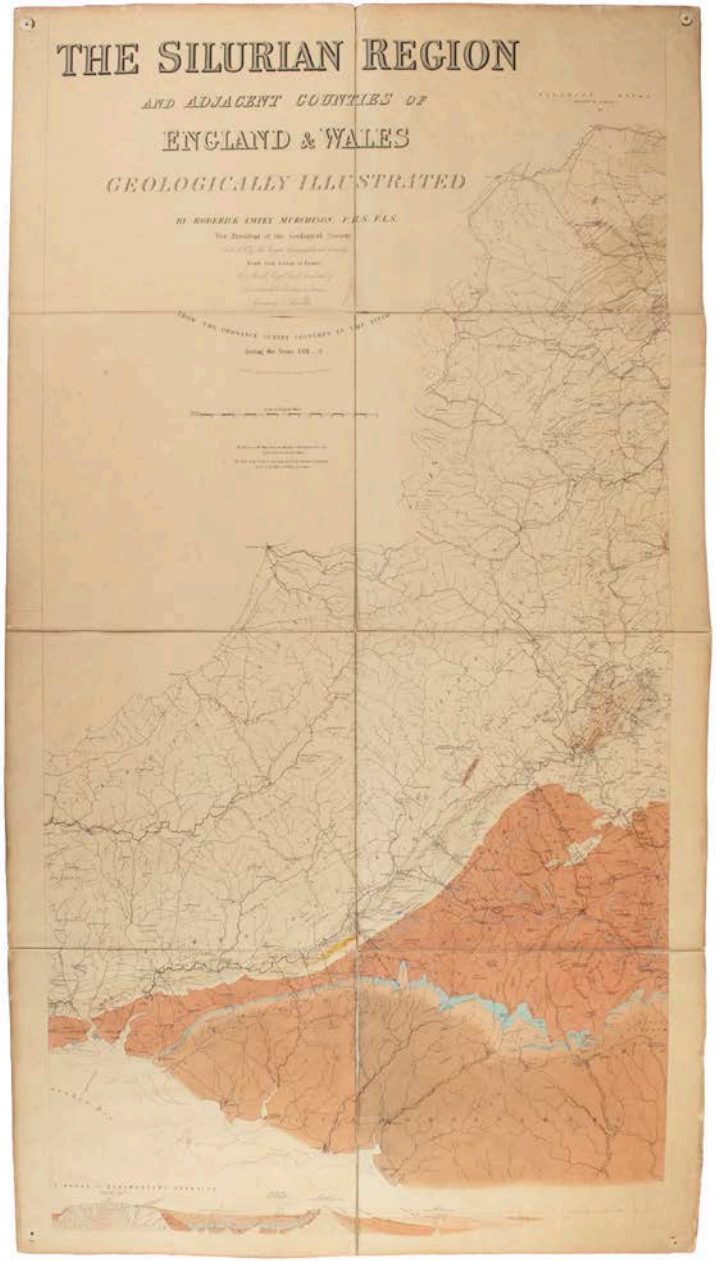
Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, born in Tarradale, Ross-shire, Scotland is the geologist who first established the geologic sequence of Early Paleozoic strata (the Paleozoic Era began 542 million years ago and ended about 251 million years ago)

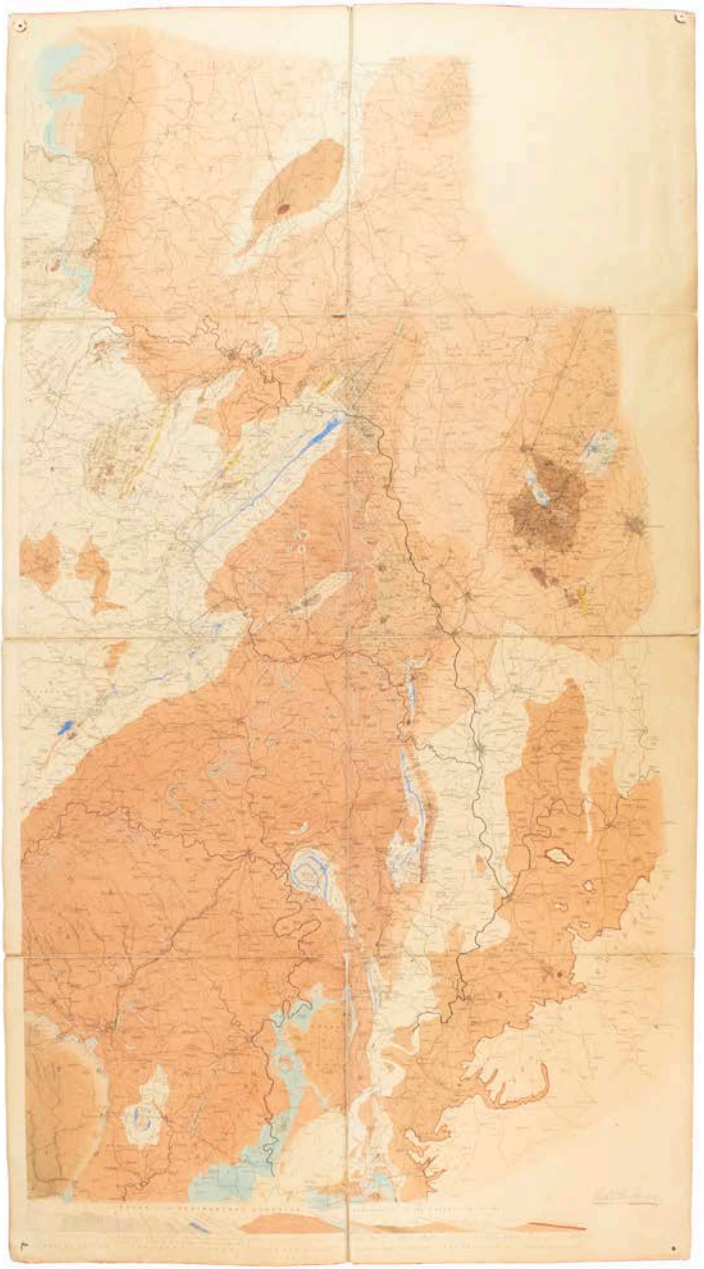
In 1831 he was elected president of the Geological Society, after serving as secretary for five years. In that same year he began his studies of the Early Paleozoic rocks in South Wales. His findings were embodied in the monumental work The Silurian System (1839). Following the establishment of the Silurian System, Murchison and Sedgwick founded the Devonian System, based on their research of the geology of southwestern England and the Rhineland. Murchison then went on an expedition to Russia and wrote, with others, The Geology of Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains (1845). In 1841 he proposed the establishment of the Permian System (strata 299 million to 251 million years old), based upon his Russian explorations.

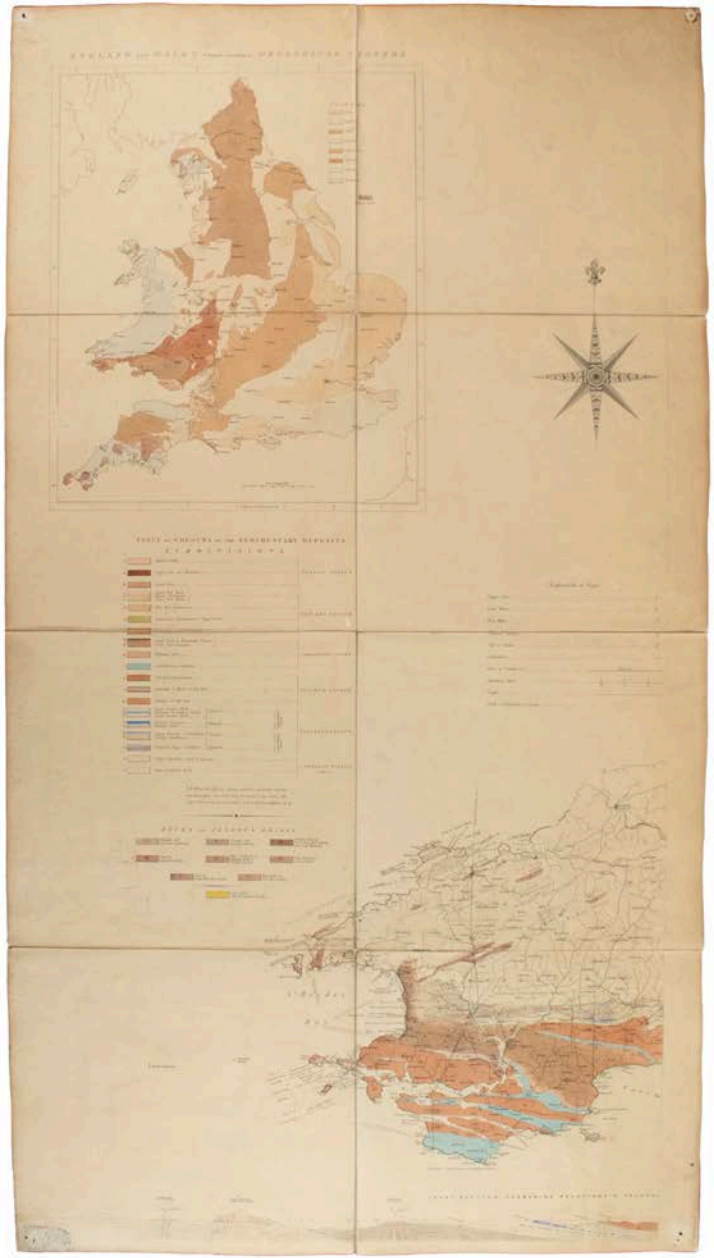
Murchison was knighted in 1846, and in 1855 he was appointed director general of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and director of the Royal School of Mines and the Museum of Practical Geology, London. He prepared successive editions of his work Siluria (1854; 5th ed. 1872), which presented the main features of the original Silurian System together with information on new findings. In addition, he fought unsuccessfully against the splitting of his original Silurian System into three parts: the Cambrian Period (about 542 million to 488 million years ago), the Ordovician Period (about 488 million to 444 million years ago), and the Silurian Period (about 444 million to 416 million years ago).

In 1871 he founded a chair of geology and mineralogy at the University of Edinburgh, and in his will he provided for the establishment of the Murchison Medal and Geological Fund, to be awarded annually by the Geological Society. Among the Subscribers were Charles Darwin and Sir John Herschel.

Nissen ZBI 2944. BM(NH) III, 1380; Challinor 141; Dibner Heralds 97; Norman 1569; J.C. Thackray 'R.I, Murchison's Silurian System (1839)' in J. Soc. Biblphy nat. Hist. (1978) 9 (1): 61-73; Ward & Carozzi 1620.


THE SILURIAN REGION
AND ADJACENT COUNTIES OF
ENGLAND & WALES
GEOLOGICALLY ILLUSTRATED
BY RODERICK IMEY MURCHISON, F.R.S. F.L.S.





14. **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.

FIRST EDITION, First Printing, 7 photographic plates on glossy paper, 1 folding diagram, numerous text illustrations, leaves unopened, original grey wrappers, title printed in black, faint toning to spine and extremities, folio, New York: The Knickerbocker Press for the American Museum of Natural History, 25th October, 1899.

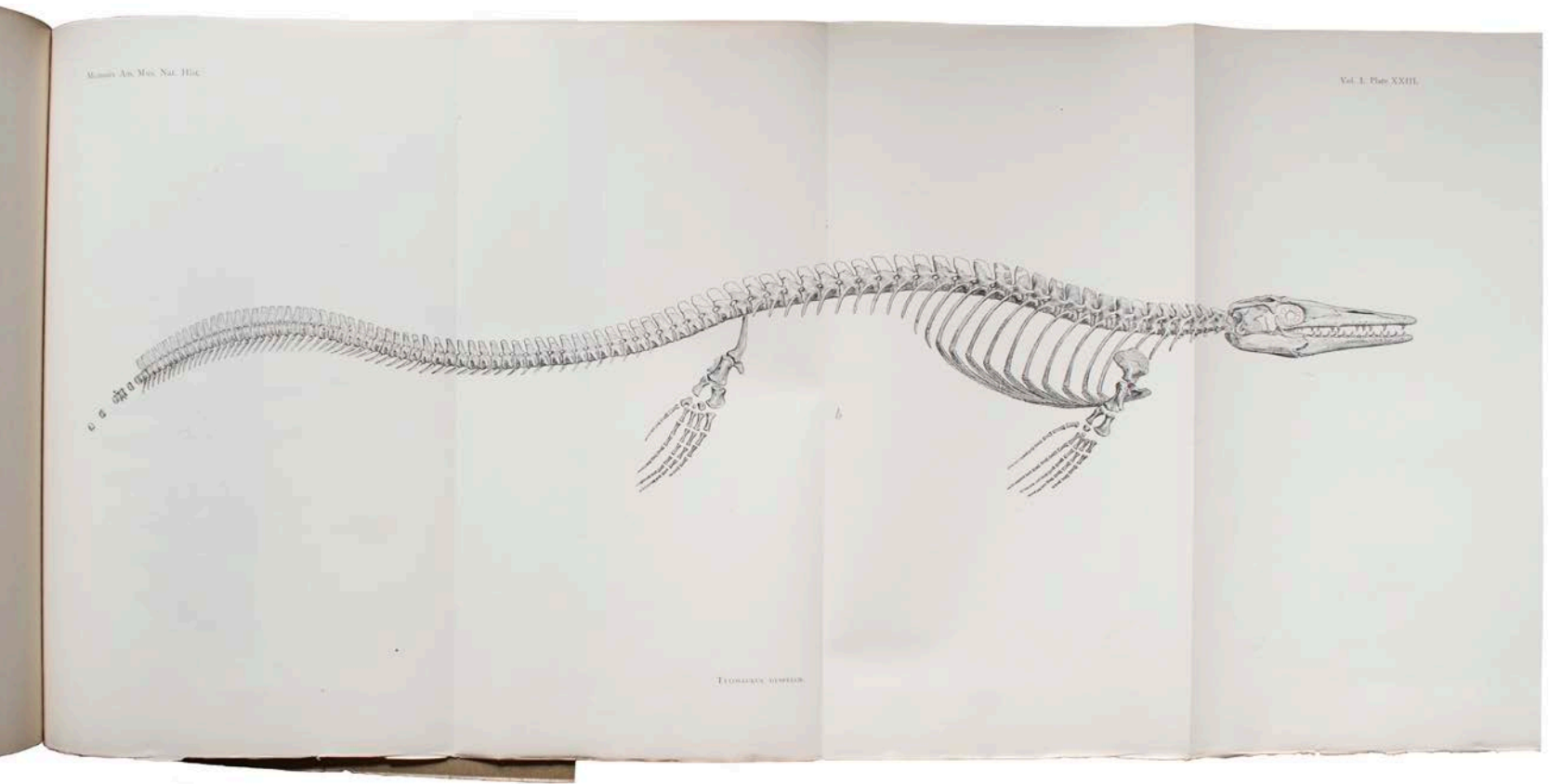
£300

A scarce first edition of Osborn's proposal that the Diplodocus may be regarded as relatively nimble and able to raise itself up onto its two hind legs with the aid of its long tail.

First discovered in 1877, the Diplodocus, like other sauropods, was believed to be a semi-aquatic creature who resided in swamps. The ones who made it onto land were shown in displays and illustrations as big, slow reptiles.

This work describes a partial Diplodocus skeleton unearthed in Wyoming's Como Bluffs by Barnum Brown and J. L. Wortman in 1897. Established using this skeleton, Osborn challenged the theory that Diplodocus were "ponderous and sluggish", writing "This view may apply in a measure to Brontosaurus. In the case of Diplodocus it is certainly unsupported by facts" (p. 213). To him, the posterior half of the tail looked well-suited to supporting the weight of Diplodocus when it reared up on its hind legs. That Diplodocus was capable of such activities was made clear by the relatively lightness of its skeleton compared to other saurapods. "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 assumptions, showing that Diplodocus's musculo-skeletal structure probably allowed it to rear up on its hind legs with relative ease.

Palaeontologist Henry Fairfield Osborn (1857-1935) was president of the American Museum of Natural History for twenty-five years, during which he oversaw significant work on the discovery, description, and naming of new dinosaur species discovered in 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, though he also incorporated his profoundly racist and eugenicist views into the ones he designed for the Museum of Natural History.



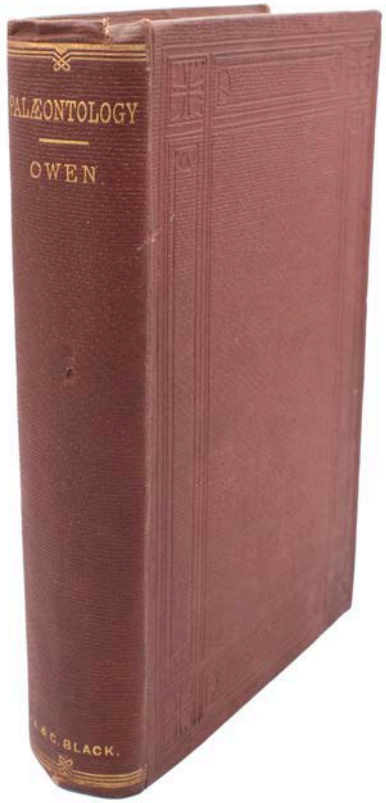
An excellent copy. An unusually fresh and attractive copy, the contents unopened.

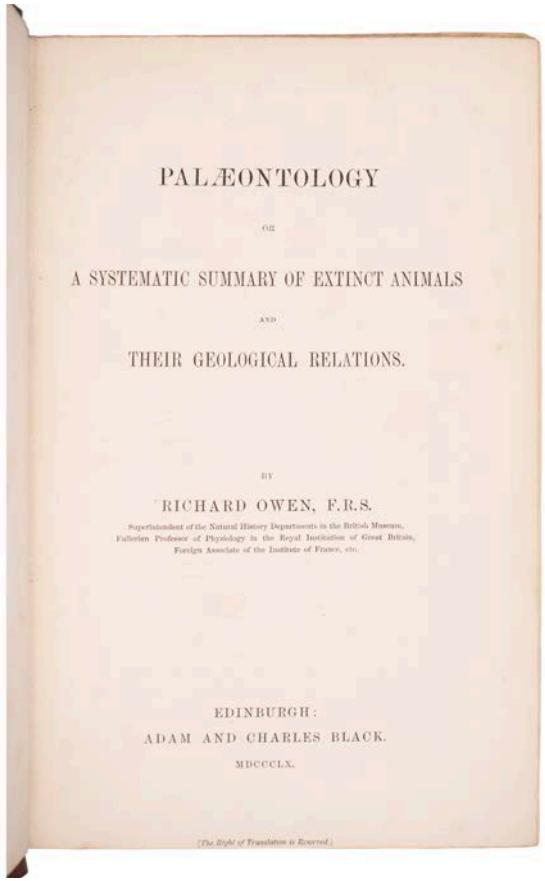
[Linda Hall Library, Paper Dinosaurs 1824-1969]

15. **OWEN, RICHARD**, Palæontology or A Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals and Their Geological Relations

FIRST EDITION, folding table of Strata and Order of Animal Life, numerous text illustrations, occasional light foxing to preliminary paes, armorial bookplate and small booksellers label (W.H. Dalton, Charing Cross) to pastedown, publishers brick red cloth, blind stamped, short closed tear to top of spine, 8vo, Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 1860.

£850




PALÆONTOLOGY

OR

A SYSTEMATIC SUMMARY OF EXTINCT ANIMALS

AND

THEIR GEOLOGICAL RELATIONS.

BY

RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

Superintendent of the Natural History Departments in the British Museum,
Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain,
Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, etc.

EDINBURGH:
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.
MDCCCLX.

(The Right of Translation is Reserved.)

Richard Owen was the leading comparative anatomist and palaeontologist of his time, best known for coining the word dinosaur.

Owen was a contemporary of Darwin, and like him, attended the University of Edinburgh medical school but left without completing his training. His career as an outstanding palaeontologist began when he was cataloguing the Hunterian Collection of human and animal anatomical specimens which had passed to the Royal College of Surgeons in London. His public lectures on anatomy were attended by Darwin, and he was entrusted with the classification and description of the fossil vertebrates sent back by Darwin from the Beagle voyage. He was responsible for coining many of the terms now used in anatomy and evolutionary biology, including ‘homoly’ and ‘archetype’.

Owen was an outspoken opponent of Darwin’s Origin of the Species. Although he accepted that evolution occurred, he persistently objected to Darwin’s theory, entering into an academic war of words with Darwin and Thomas Huxley.

Palaeontology defines, describes and classifies all the fossil animal forms then known, and discusses the origin of species, commenting on the theories of Buffon, Lamarck, the then anonymous author of Vestiges of Creation, Wallace and Darwin.

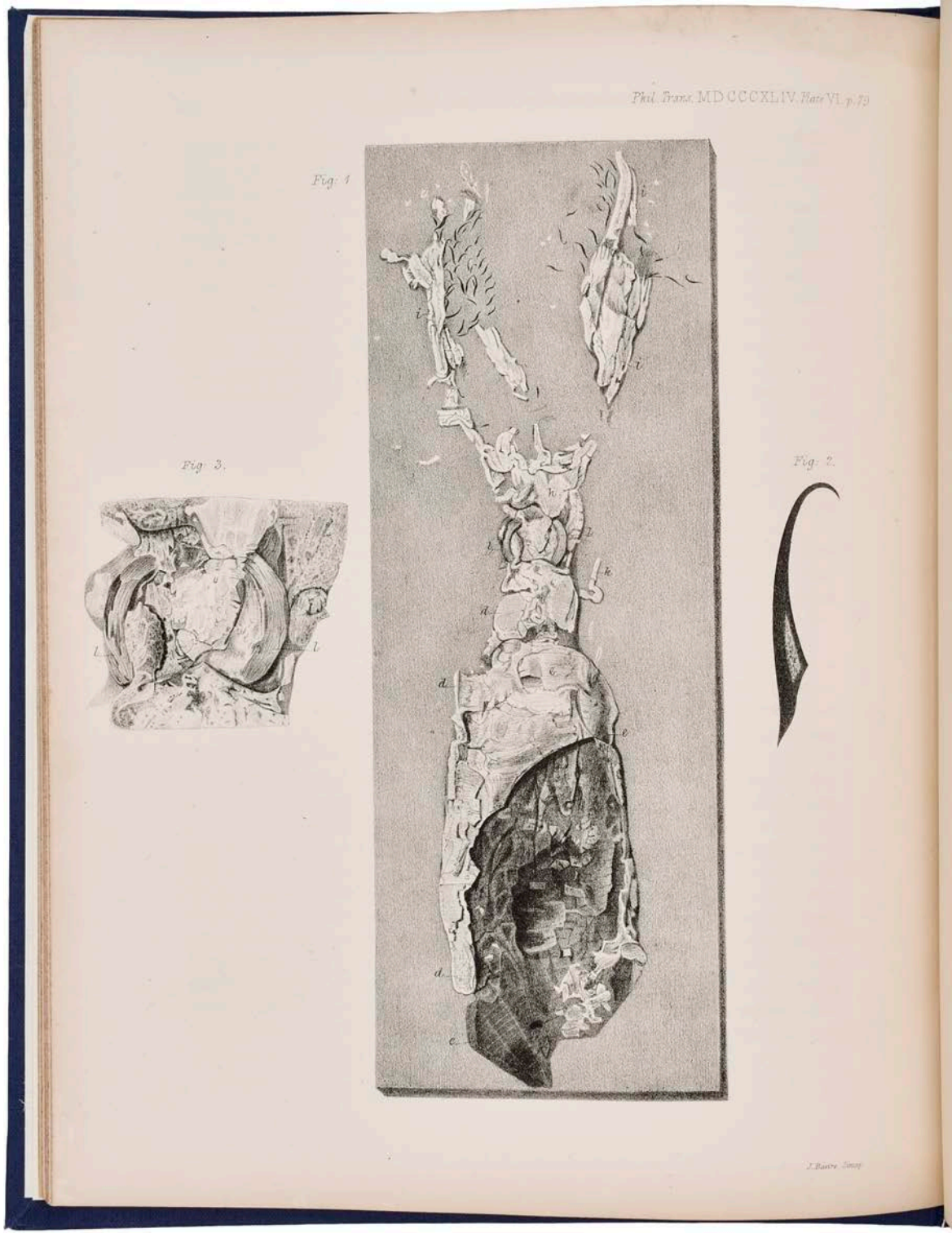
16. **OWEN, RICHARD**, A Description of certain Belemnites, preserved, with a great proportion of their soft parts, in the Oxford Clay, at Christian-Malford, Wilts

FIRST EDITION, 65-85, [1], 7 lithograph plates, rebound in navy cloth, folio, from Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the year MDCCCXLIV., 1844

£450

Owen's paper is an early recreation of the soft body parts that produced the fossil sea-shells of the belemnite, an extinct cephalopod. Owen begins by summarising the various opinions of different authors regarding the nature of the belemnite. He then refers to the discovery of the ink-bag of the Belemnite which led him to place the belemnite in the order of the naked Cephalopods, removing it from the Polythalamacea of De Blainville. Owen goes on to describe the structure of the shell and, as the specimens was well preserved, he was able to describe the form and extent of the mantle—its continuation over the exterior of the shell, and the arrangement of its muscular fibres.

In 1837 Richard Owen, acknowledged as the greatest comparative anatomist of his day, changed the focus of his work to palaeontology when he began to study Darwin's South American fossils.



17. **PARKINSON, JAMES,** ORGANIC REMAINS OF A FORMER WORLD. An Examination of the Mineralized Remains of the Vegetables and Animals of the Antediluvian World; Generally Termed Extraneous Fossils.

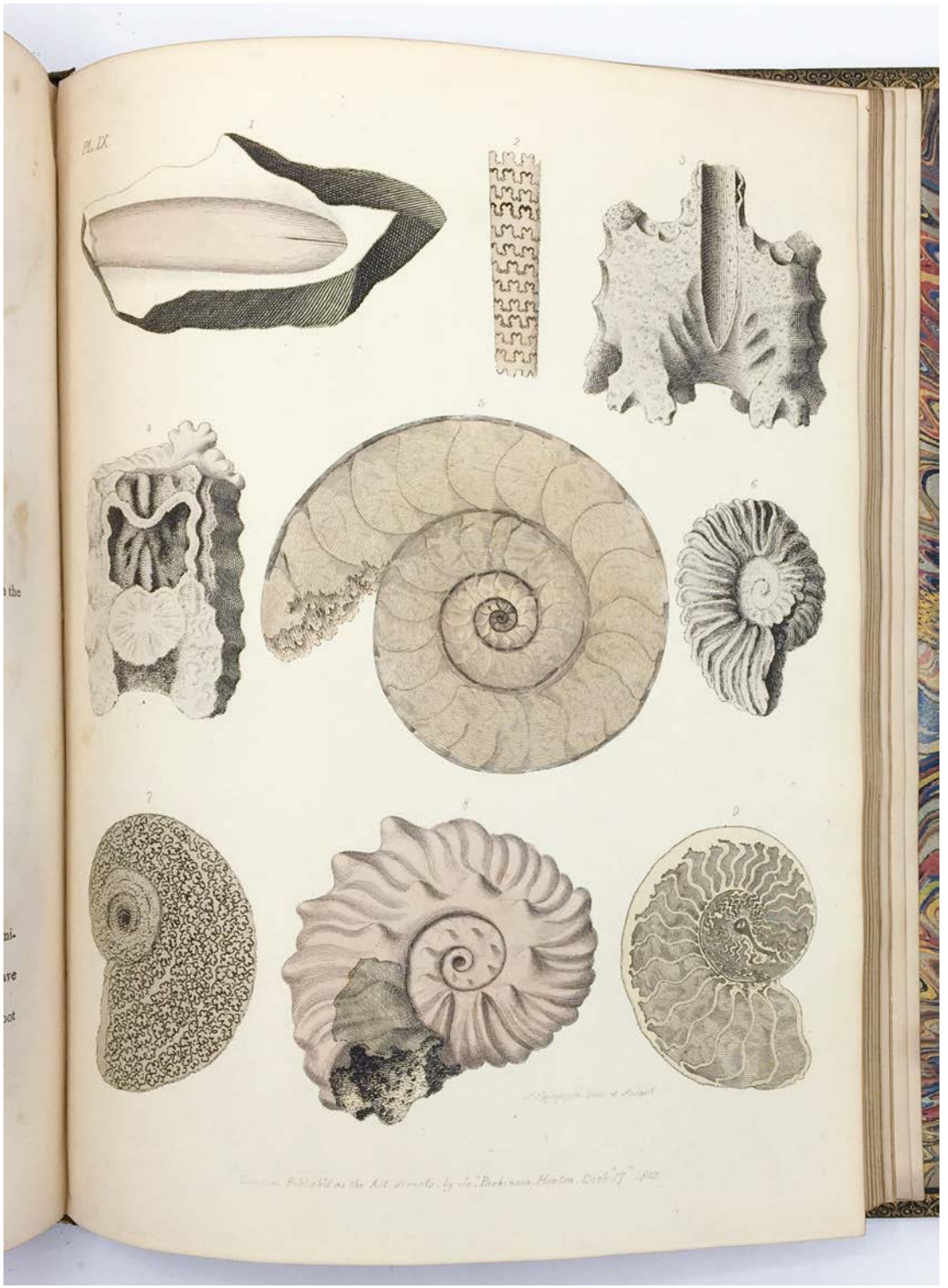
London: Sherwood, Neely, and Jones; Nornaville and Fell. 1820; 1808; 1811.

First editions of volumes two and three, third printing of volume one. Three volumes. Quarto. Contemporary full dark-green morocco, the boards decorated in blind and ruled in gilt; the spines with five raised bands, compartments ruled in gilt and decorated in blind, titles in gilt, and with gilt heraldic crest to the foot. Gilt dentelles. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. Illustrated with 54 engraved plates (the great majority being hand-coloured), including a frontispiece to each volume, plus an engraved vignette to each title page. A very good set, neatly re-backed with the original spines re-laid. The bindings are firm with a 4cm split to the head of the lower joint of volume two, a little splitting to the head and foot of the joints of volume three (although all remaining very secure), a few scuffs to the boards, and wear to the corners. The contents with neat paper repairs to the hinges where re-backed, a little offsetting from the plates, some occasional light foxing, and volume three with a neatly repaired 7.5cm tear to the head of the first contents page, neatly rebuilt corners to pp.xi-xii (not affecting the text), and several small neatly repaired tears to pp.xiii-xvi (two touching the text but without any loss), are otherwise in very good order.

£1,200

An attractive set of this early, pioneering work on the study of fossils by the surgeon, apothecary, geologist, palaeontologist and radical political activist, James Parkinson (1755-1824).

Parkinson is now perhaps best known as the first person to describe “paralysis agitans”, a condition that would later be renamed Parkinson’s disease, in his ’Essay on the Shaking Palsy’ (1817). Beyond his medical practice, however, he also had a keen interest in the relatively new fields of geology and palaeontology, taking his children and friends on excursions to collect and observe fossil plants and animals around Britain. His attempts to learn more about fossil identification and interpretation were, however, frustrated by a lack of available literature in English, and so he took the decision to improve matters by writing his own introduction to the study of fossils. The present work - one of the earliest systematic works on fossils - was the result. In it, many fossil species



are introduced for the first time, including plants, zoophytes, amphibia and mammals. The first volume deals with the plant kingdom and describes coal, lignite and peat as well as petrified wood, ferns, stems, leaves, and fruits, as well as providing a short history of palaeontology, an account of the various views regarding fossils, and a discussion of the surface forms and physical constitution of the earth. The second volume discusses corals, sponges, and crinoids, and introduces the Linnean method of nomenclature. Whilst the third volume describes a variety of higher fossil animals including echinoderms, molluscs, trilobites, arthropods, fishes, reptiles and mammals. In this volume, Parkinson also expands upon his own views, arguing with increasing certainty that the numerous fossil species belonged to extinct forms of life, and that the Biblical account of creation could only be accepted in its general intent, asserting that the "days" of the Biblical account in reality indicated very long periods of time in the development of the earth. Here, he also provides an in-depth treatment of the research conducted by Lamarck, Cuvier, and the recently published William Smith.

Upon its publication, the prominent geologist and palaeontologist Gideon Mantell (1790-1852) praised the work as "the first attempt to give a familiar and scientific account of fossils", and later reused its plates in his own work. These plates were based on Parkinson's own drawings, with his daughter Emma providing the colouring for some of them.

The first volume of 'Organic Remains' was first printed in 1804, in an edition of 500 copies. Subsequent printings of the volume followed in 1811 and 1820, to enable the sale of complete sets with the more recently issued volumes two and three.

A key work in the history of palaeontology.

18. **PLOT, ROBERT**, The Natural History of Oxford-Shire,Being an Essay toward the Natural History of England.

Printed at the Theatre,Oxford.1677, Folio, contemporary calf gilt,with engraved title, folding engraved map, and 16 engraved plates.

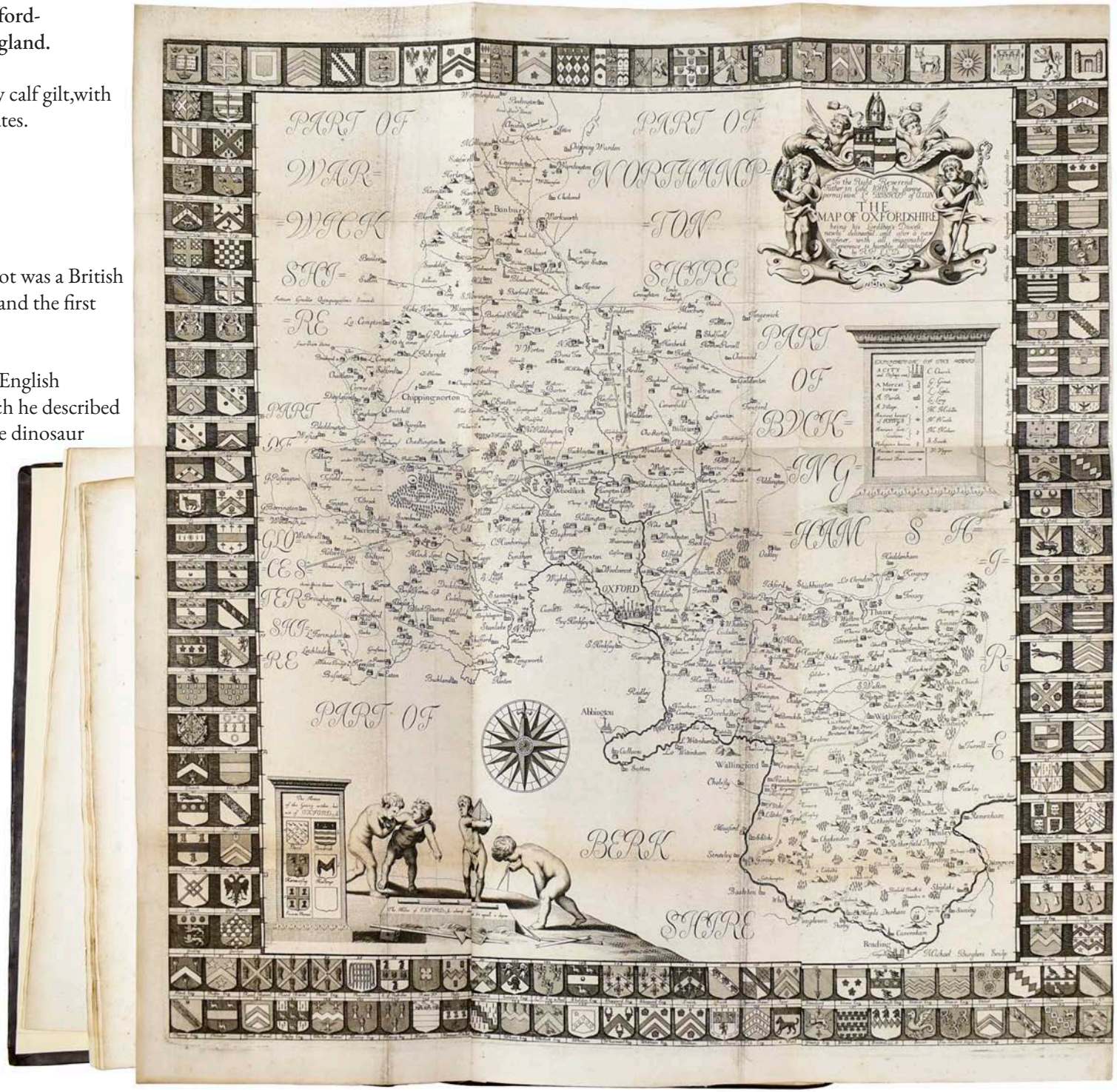
£1,800

First Edition,

Born in Borden, Kent 1640 and died in Borden, 1696, Plot was a British Naturalist, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford University and the first keeper of the AshmoleanMuseum.

He is known for looking for natural curiosities in several English counties, writing Natural History of Oxfordshire in which he described the fossilized femur of a giant (now known to be from the dinosaur Megalosaurus) and Natural History of Staffordshire, in which he describes a double sunset.

In 1677 he became a fellow of the Royal Society due to his exhibit of minerals, and in 1682 became the society's Secretary and joint editor of the Philosophical Transactions In the field of chemistry he searched for a universal solvent that could be obtained from wine spirits, and believed alchemy was necessary for medicine. After 1686 Robert Plot focused more on archaeology, but misinterpreted Roman remains as Saxon. He stressed the unusual, studied echoes to learn about air, mineral waters, and recognised types of earth in layers, but believed fossil shellfish were coincidental mineral crystallisations, and that some spring water must originate from the sea flowing through underground channels.



19. **PLOT, ROBERT.** The Natural History of Staffordshire

Oxford The Theatre, 1686.First edition.

Folio (350 x 230 cms) Full contemporary panelled calf,rebacked,pp. xiv,450pp,+10pp index.two ll list of subscribers bound at end, Engraved title page,Dedication, Large folding engraved Map, 37 engraved plates of which 26 are double page or folding, and mostly of the Great Houses of the County, and their Gardens the other plates illustrate curiosities and natural phenomena without the usually missing heraldic plate. A fine unpressed copy.

£2,000

Robert Plot, 1640-1696, was born at the family home of Sutton Barne in Borden Kent. He was educated at Wye and then at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, graduating with BA in 1661, MA in 1664, DCL in 1671. His research interests were primarily concerned with the study of natural history and antiquities in England. He began his study for a multi-volume work in Oxfordshire, where he was living at the time, which resulted in the publication in 1677 of The Natural History of Oxford-shire, being an essay towards the Natural History of England .Subsequently, in 1683, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and the first Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at the University of Oxford. Plot's second volume in the series of natural histories, The Natural History of Stafford-shire was published in 1686, his investigation of Staffordshire having been instigated at the invitation of Walter Chetwynd of Ingestre Hall. Plot dedicated the Natural History of Staffordshire to James II and in 1688 was subsequently named Historiographer Royal. His ambition to continue the multi-volume series for all England was however, never realised.

Plot's work on Staffordshire combines scientific enquiry with local folklore to provide an intriguing account not merely of the county's natural history, but also its geology, pre-industrial manufacturing and culture during the 17 th century. The selected chapters available for access from The Natural History of Staffordshire include: Chapter 3; Of the Earths ,Chapter 4; Of the Stones , Chapter 5; Of Formed Stones and Chapter 9; Of the Arts . Chapter 3 is of particular interest to ceramic historians, in its description of pre-industrial pottery manufacture in Staffordshire

Upcot 1172

20. KEICHOUSAURUS HUI [MARINE REPTILE]

A nice example of a Keichousaurus fossil, good definition and the slab it rests on has no repairs, end off tail lost, 285 x 74mm, Guizhou Province, China (Huxia Formation), Mid-Triassic (242 Million Years Ago).

£500

Keichousaurus hui is a small marine reptile from the Triassic of southern China. It was highly adapted to the aquatic environment, with a long neck, paddle-like limbs, and a slender tail. Fossils, often found in black shale, reveal a diet of small fish and invertebrates. It is thought to have caught prey with the backwardly curved teeth at the front of the mouth, and swallowed its prey whole.

21. MAMMOTH BONE FRAGMENT

Fossilised Mammoth Bone fragment, possibly from a ribcage, 210 x 35mm, Swindon, United Kingdom (Cerney Wick Quarry), Middle Paleolithic (200,000 Years Ago)

£30

The Mammoth graveyard discovered just outside Swindon has been described as 'one of Britain's most significant Ice Age discoveries in recent years'.

22. AMMONITE

An exceptionally well preserved Ammonite, with excellent detail throughout the specimen, free of surrounding rock, 55 x45mm, Lyme Regis, United Kingdom, Jurassic (185 million years ago)

£45

"With squidlike tentacles extending from their distinctive multichambered shells, the extinct marine predators known as ammonites were once among the most successful and diverse animals on Earth.

During their long history, ammonites survived three mass extinctions—most notably the Permian extinction, a global warming that was brought on by volcanic activity about 252 million years ago, and that killed 96 percent of the planet's marine species. While many species of ammonites died out in that extinction event, scientists believe the survivors diversified explosively in the million years that followed. Ammonites hunted the planet's seas until they were entirely wiped out by the same cataclysm that claimed the non-avian dinosaurs about 66 million years ago." - National Geographic

23. AMMONITE

Flattened Ammonite specimen, 75 x90mm, Lyme Regis, United Kingdom, Jurassic (185 million years ago)

£20

24. TRILOBITE

A well preserved example of a British Trilobite, excellent detail throughout, spines completely free of surrounding rock, 50x55mm, Lyme Regis, United Kingdom, Devonian (410 million years ago)

£50

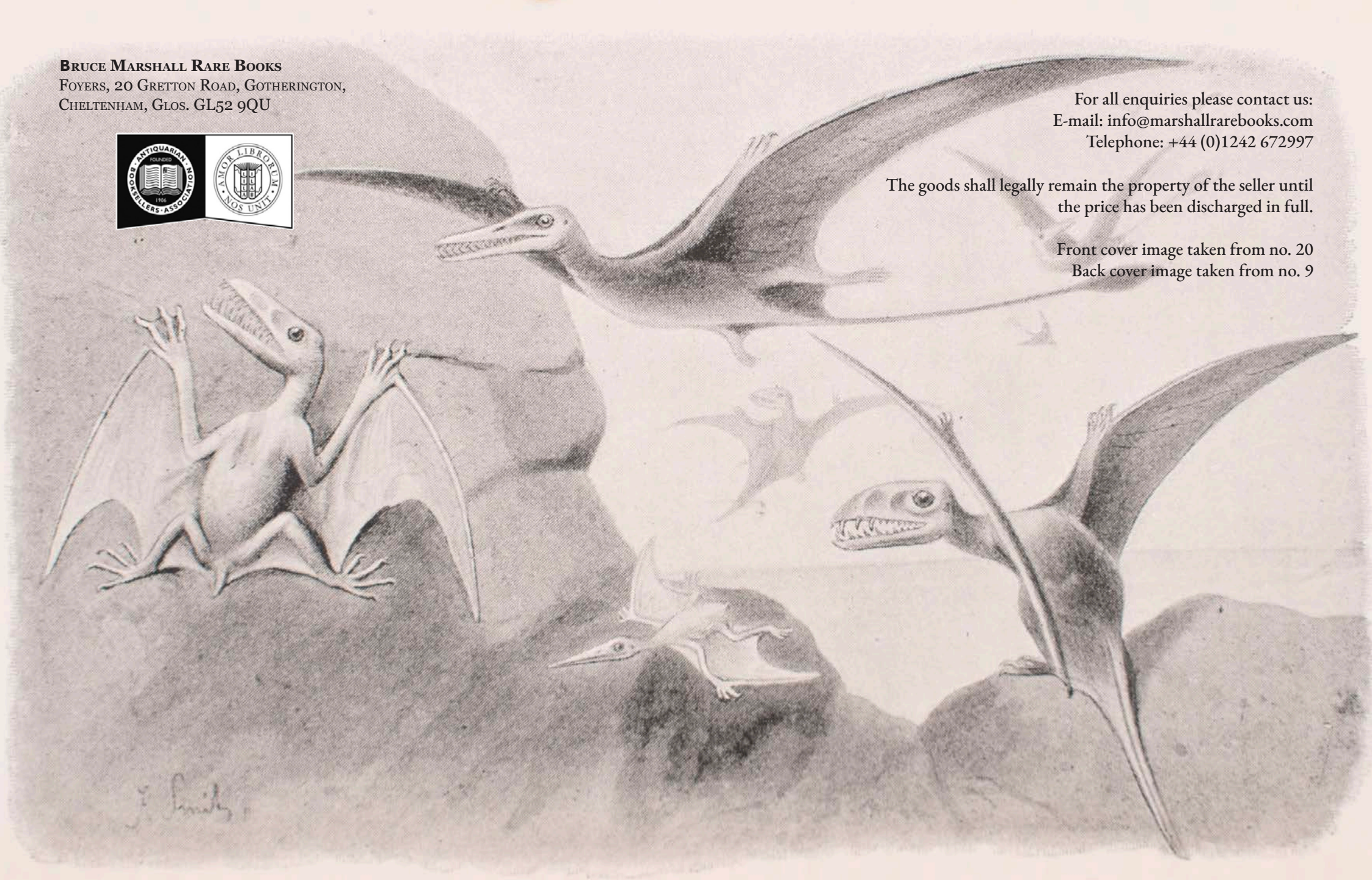
One of the earliest groups of arthropods to appear in the fossil record, trilobites were among the most successful of all early animals, existing in oceans for almost 270 million years, with over 22,000 species having been described. Because trilobites had wide diversity and an easily fossilised mineralised exoskeleton made of calcite, they left an extensive fossil record. The study of their fossils has facilitated important contributions to biostratigraphy, paleontology, evolutionary biology, and plate tectonics.

Trilobites saw great diversification over time. For such a long-lasting group of animals, it is no surprise that trilobite evolutionary history is marked by a number of extinction events where some groups perished, and surviving groups diversified to fill ecological niches with comparable or unique adaptations. Generally, trilobites maintained high diversity levels throughout the Cambrian and Ordovician periods before entering a drawn-out decline in the Devonian, culminating in the final extinction of the last few survivors at the end of the Permian period.

Bruce Marshall Rare Books
Foyers, 20 Gretton Road, Gotherington,
Cheltenham, Glos. GL52 9QU

For all enquiries please contact us:
E-mail: info@marshallrarebooks.com
Telephone: +44 (0)1242 672997

Front cover image taken from no. 20
Back cover image taken from no. 9



GROUP OF SMALL FLYING DRAGONS, OR PTERODACTYLS.

Pterodactylus crassirostris. *Rhamphorhynchus phyllurus.* *Dimorphodon macronyx.*