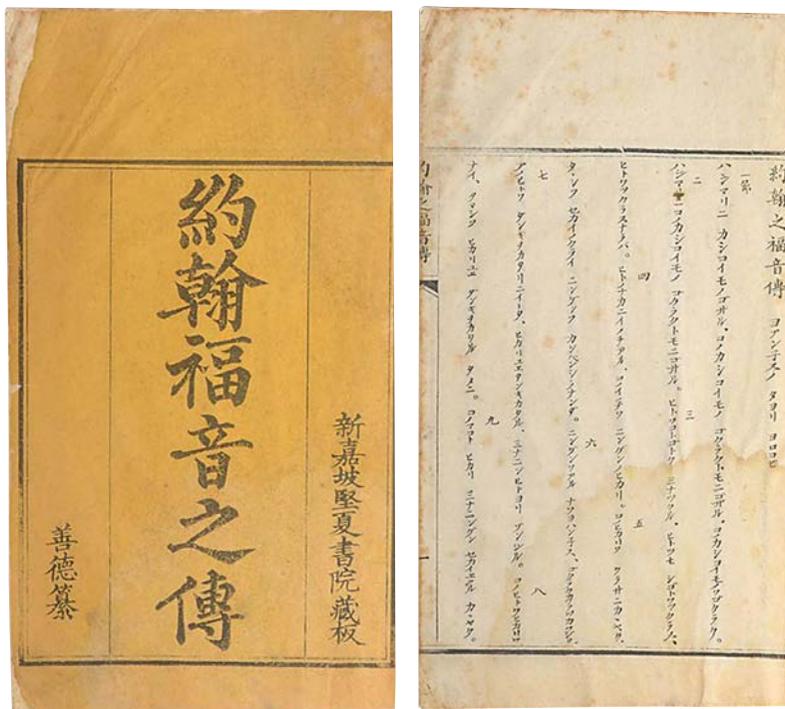


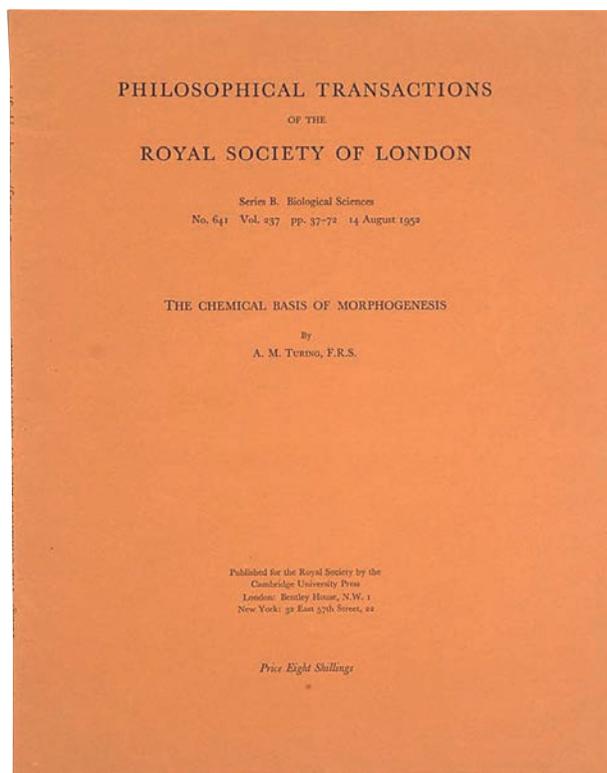
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**THE EARLIEST EXTANT PUBLISHED SECTION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN
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(BIBLE – JAPAN). **YOHANE FUKUIN NO DEN [GOSPEL OF SAINT JOHN IN JAPANESE]** 約翰福音之傳. Shingapôru: Kenka Shoin zōhan, 1837. Translated by the British missionary Karl Friedrich August Gützlaff (1803 – 1851) between 1835-1836 at Macao, with the assistance of three shipwrecked Japanese sailors who taught him Japanese, one of whom, Yamamoto Otokichi, helped with the translation. It was printed in Singapore at the Mission Press, entirely in Katakana, in 1837. 27.5 x 18 cm. Title leaf + 60 double leaves side-sewn with knotted paper ties, in Japanese style, in plain paper wrappers. Front wrap is chipped; and the back wrap is missing. There is a light dampstain to the bottom third of the bookblock throughout, and a few pages are heavily foxed. Housed in a custom, clasped chitsu case. A scarce book, there are only 16 copies extant between OCLC First Search and Asian libraries. (Darlow and Moule, 5742).

¥ 2,700,000



ALAN TURING'S MOST CITED WORK

TURING, Alan. **"THE CHEMICAL BASIS OF MORPHOGENESIS."** A fine offprint from the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Series B. Biological Sciences, No. 641, Vol. 137, pp. 37-72, 14 August 1952. Published for the Royal Society by the Cambridge University Press, London. Cambridge University Press, London. Publishers offprint, with "Price Eight Shillings" on cover. Many mathematical equations and two figures in text. Quarto, 30 x 23.5 cm, publisher's brick wrappers, title information to upper wrap and spine. Fine.

In this, Alan Turing's most heavily-cited work, the pre-eminent mathematician, computer scientist, and hero of WWII turned his brilliant mind towards the biological sciences, proposing a model of pattern-formation that proved seminal in not only biology but also across many scientific fields. In what would be his only published work in the field, Turing addressed a fundamental problem: morphogenesis, the process by which a single cell develops into the complex, asymmetrical organisms found in nature.

This ground-breaking work has formed the basis for a broad array of advances in biology, from models of tumor growth, epidemic spread, and evolutionary biology, to the shapes of neuronal dendrites and neuronal polarization. Outside of the biological sciences, this paper has inspired advances in areas as diverse as the behavior of sensor networks, image processing, economic geography, spatial ecology, and machine learning models for computer vision.

While this article is not uncommon in the bound volumes held by numerous institutions, the off print, which appears in two states, the commercially distributed with printed price, and the author's copy lacking the price, are both rare.

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