

Follow the Stars

Catalogue of Navigation Atlases & Exploration



Bruce Marshall Rare Books



FOLLOW THE STARS

A CATALOGUE OF NAVIGATION ATLASES & EXPLORATION



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***“YOU CAN NEVER CROSS THE OCEAN
UNLESS YOU HAVE THE COURAGE
TO LOSE SIGHT OF THE SHORE AND
THE SEA WILL GRANT EACH MAN
NEW HOPE AND SLEEP WILL BRING
DREAMS OF HOME. ”***
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

THE COVER ILLUSTRATION IS A BRASS SCULPTURE OF GALLILEO. THE REAR COVER IS
ITEM 5. AN ARMILARY SPHERE. INSIDE COVERS ARE OF ITEM 15. CELLARIUS.

CATALOGUE PHOTOGRAPHY AND DESIGN BY CLARE MARSHALL

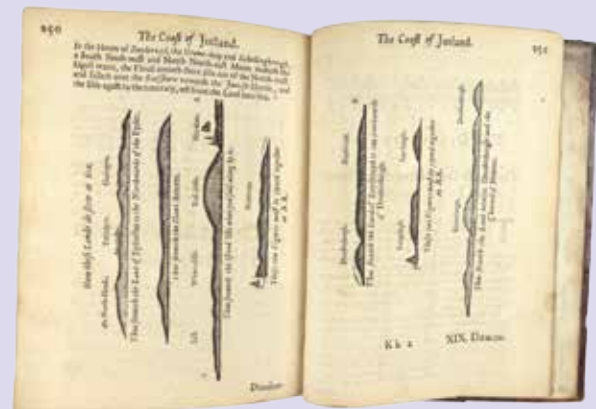
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MARSHALL RARE BOOKS UNTIL PAID IN FULL.

1. ANTONISZOOM, CORNELIS

The Safeguard of Sailers, or Great Rutter. Containing the Courses, Distances, Soundings, Floods, and Ebbs; with the Marks for the Entring of sundry Harbours of England, Scotland, France, Spain, Ireland, Flanders, Holland, and the sounds of Denmark; also the Coast of Jutland and Norway; with other Necessary Rules of Common Navigation; Collected out of the newest and largest Waegoner, and confirmed by the practice and experience of many able pilots and seamen, now published for the use and benefit of all honest mariners.

London: Printed by W.G. for Wil. Fisher at the Postern-Gate near Tower-Hill, and Benj. Hurlock over against St. Magnus Church near London-Bridge, 1671. Quarto, translated from the Dutch by Robert Norman, editor's preface signed W.B.; illustrated with woodcuts in text, one folding woodcut plate and one text leaf folded with woodcut., Contemporary calf, rebacked.

£6,500

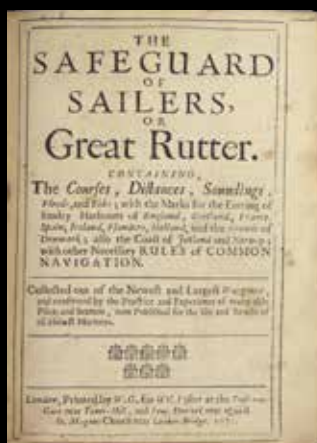


Robert Norman, the translator of this work, was a 16th-century English mariner, compass builder, and hydrographer who discovered magnetic inclination, the deviation of the Earth's magnetic field from the vertical.

Rutter was the English name for a book of sailing directions, derived from the French routier, route-book. Originating in the 15th century.

By the late seventeenth century, printed rutters had established finer detail in illustrating coasts, though their use on board ship, as reference volumes with illustrations to be compared and held up to unfamiliar coastal views, remained the same. A scarce work.

Provenance: Harrison D. Horblit copy with his bookplate; rare, two U.S. copies in ESTC; no copies at auction since 1939.



2. APIANUS, PETRUS

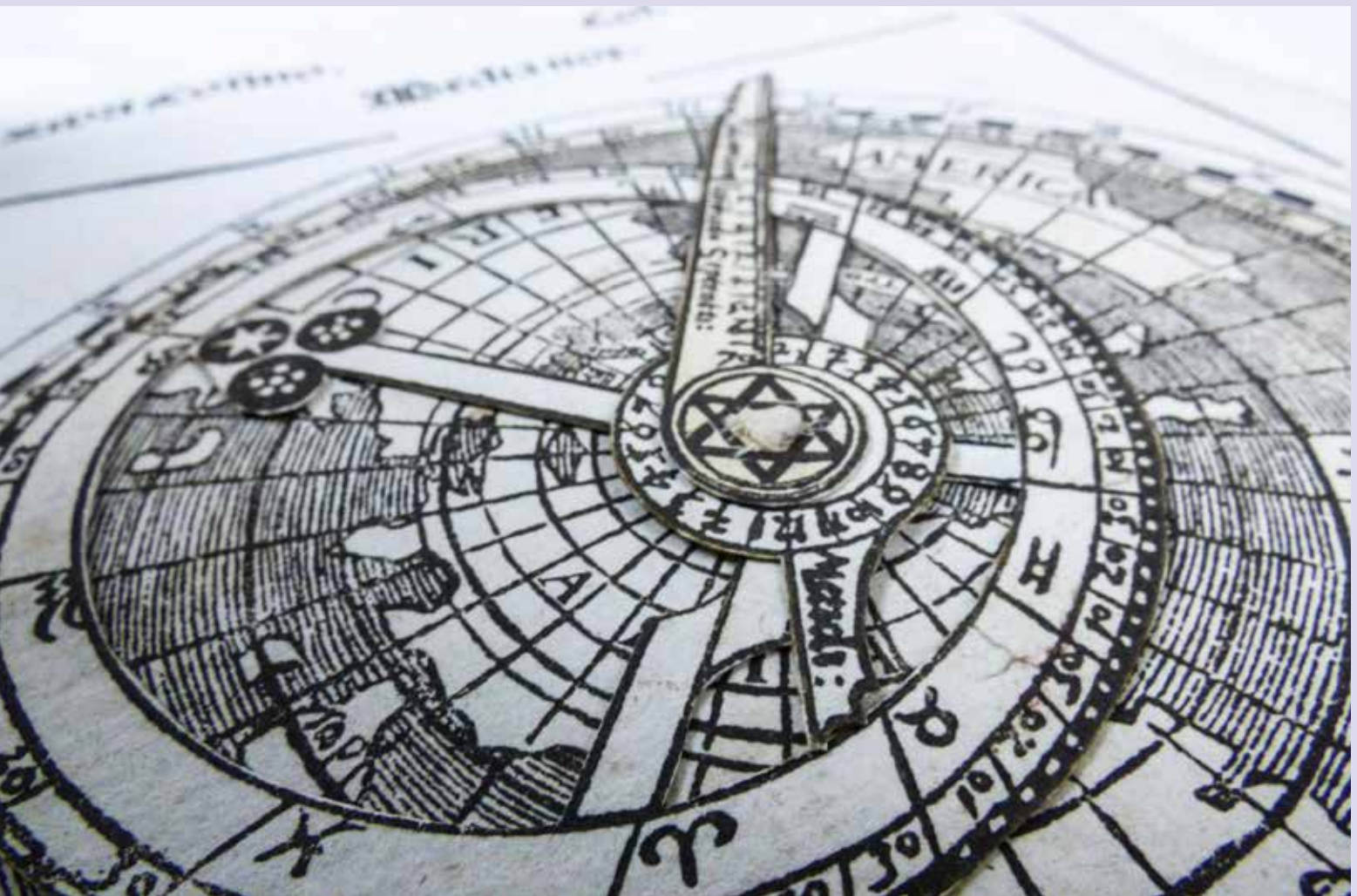
Cosmographicus Liber a Petro Apiano Mathematico Studiose Collectus.



Landshut, Johann Weissenburger für Petrus Apianus, 1524. Numerous woodcuts and 4 volvelles. (8), 104, (8, last blank) ff. Small 4to (195 x 152mm), contemporary limp vellum,

The Very Scarce First Edition of one of the most important geographical and astronomical texts of the Renaissance, and one of the most significant and influential of the 16th century instrument books for navigators and travellers.

£75,000



Title-page with large woodcut illustration of a globe, woodcut coat-of-arms of Archbishop Matthäus Lang of Salzburg on title-page verso and last leaf of the foreword with a large woodcut depicting a sphere are printed in red and black. Borba de Moraes calls for 4 mobile diagrams (volvelles) on page 17, 24, 63 and on the first leaf of the appendix. This copy has these four mobile diagrams. The most important illustration with mobile parts is on page 63: it shows the world seen from the North Pole with quite a large piece of America.

Petrus Apianus (1495-1552) was born in Saxony as Peter Bienewitz. He studied at the University of Leipzig from 1516 to 1519, where he took a Latinised version of his German name: Petrus Apianus. In 1520 he moved to Vienna, where he was part of the second Vienna school of cartography and produced his first world map there. He then moved again to Landshut, where he produced the 'Cosmographicus liber' in 1524, his first major work.

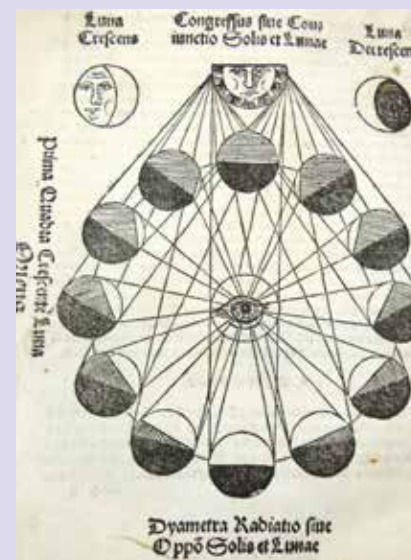
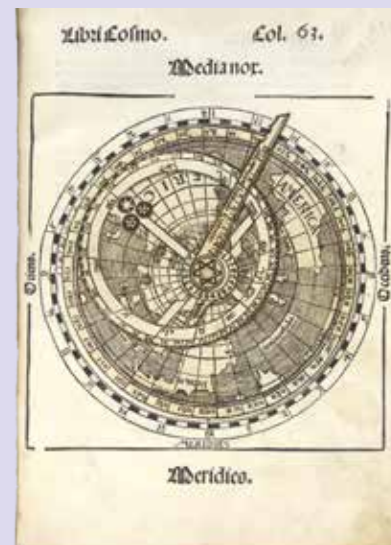
The system for cartographic projection which Apianus used attained enormous success and was popularized by Münster and Ortelius. It was Petrus Apianus who designed the first map printed in a book to contain the name America (Solinus). The maps on page 2 and 63, and the following passage in the text: "America quae nunc Quarta pars terrae dicitur ab Americo Vespucio eiusde(m) inve(n)tore nomen sortita est. Et non immerito: Quoniam mari undig clauditur Insula appellatur..." make this edition of the "Cosmography" much sought after. As can here be seen, the discovery of America is attributed to Vespucci, and it is called an island because it is surrounded by water on all sides.

Apianus "Cosmography" had countless editions, and translations into Spanish, French and Dutch, with annotations and additions by Gemma Frisius, and new, more correct maps. The copies of the first Latin editions (1524, 1529, 1533) with all mobile diagrams are very rare.

Based on the theories of Ptolemy, it contains paper instruments called volvelles, which Apianus would use so effectively in his work that they are sometimes known as Apian wheels. It covers "the division of the earth into climatic zones, the uses of parallels and meridians, the determination of latitude, several methods for determining longitude including that of lunar distance, the use of trigonometry to determine distances, several types of map projections, and many other topics" (Karrow). America is depicted on the globes on pp. 2 and 63 and described on p. 69.

Copies are very rarely found with the full complement of volvelles: the British Library copy, for instance, lacks the volvelle on p. 50. The book is uncommon. We have been able to trace only five examples of the first edition selling at auction.

VD 16, A 3080; Sabin I,1738; Borba de Moraes I,35; HARRISSE 237; Suarez 91,46; Kleinschmidt (Ruling the Waves) 223.



3. APIANUS,

La Cosmographia, corregida y anadida por Gemma Frisio, medico y mathematico. La manera de describir y situar los lugares con el uso del anillo astronomico, del mismo auctor Gemma Frisio. El stio y descripcion de las Indias y Mundo Nuevo, sacada de la historia de Francisco Lopez de Gomara, y de la cosmographia de Ieronymo Giraua Tarragonéz.

The second of only two Spanish Text Editions, but the First to Include Excerpts from Francisco Lopez De Gomara and Jeronimo Girava, and a long description of Iceland abridged from the 1574 Latin edition.

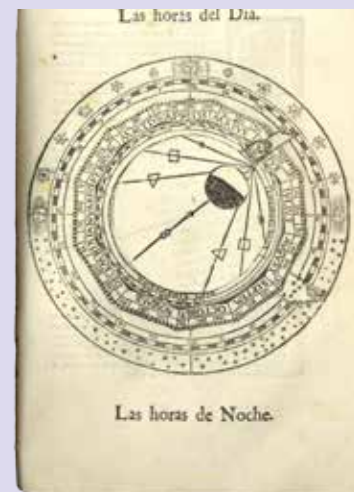
An important edition by Gemma Frisius with the cordiform world map after Waldseemuller that first appeared in a Frisius edition of 1544.

It was with Frisius' additions that the popularity of the *Cosmographia* soared. The manual became a highly respected work on astronomy and navigation that was to see over forty reprints in 14 languages and that remained popular until the end of the 16th century. Although one of the reasons for the book's enormous popularity was undoubtedly its discussion of the newly discovered lands in the New World, available in all editions. Another was the book's inclusion of ingenious volvelles or paper devices which enabled one to solve practical mathematical problems relating to time, the calendar, astronomy and astrology.

Apianus manual is divided into two main parts; one discussing the principles of cosmography, the other providing cosmographical data, e.g. a general geographical description of four continents, and a table of 1417 places with their coordinates. Generally speaking it teaches its readers four things: (1) it provides a brief explanation of essential concepts of astronomy and geography; (2) it explains how to find latitude, longitude and time with mathematical instruments, (3) it provides arithmetical methods for converting differences in coordinates to distances, and (4) it explains how to draw a cosmographical map. Among the instruments depicted in the work is an armillary sphere, portable time telling devices, including a diptych and nocturnal,

En Anvers, por Juan Bellero al Aguila de Or, 1575, 4to (210 x 170mm), contemporary limp vellum, with (2) numerous woodcuts, including 4 volvelles with moveable parts, and this edition with the fine folding map of the world that includes America.

£15,000



annulus astronomicus or astronomical rings and an astrolabe.

The *Cosmographia* also incorporates five volvelles, i.e. paper instruments with moving parts. The first of these is a horizon instrument (Ci verso). This is a simple volvelle demonstrating the relationship between the local horizon, the zenith, the polar axis and the equator. The second volvelle is a circular calendar without moveable parts (Cii verso). The outer scale shows the Zodiac, each sign divided into 30 degrees. The lower left quadrant of the inner disc can be used to tell the time in unequal hours, which were widely used in the 16th century. Because unequal hours divided both day and night into twelve hours each, these hours varied in length with the seasons, as do day and night. The right quadrant shows a shadow square, a proportional measuring device often used to measure heights at a distance. The third volvelle (Civ verso), called Ptolemy's Instrument by Apianus, is an altitude sun dial, which can be used to tell time in any latitude, hence is a universal instrument. It also tells the times of sunrise and sunset and gives the lengths of day and night in any latitude. The fourth volvelle is a terrestrial astrolabe (Hiii) equipped with a geographical or map-plate. This exclusively cosmographical variant of the age-old astrolabe indicated the latitude and longitude of a region, the movement of the sun as seen from the earth, and the relative time in different parts of the earth. The fifth volvelle is a lunar clock (Oi), which in conjunction with a sundial, can be used to determine time at night. In use, the inner disc is set to show the current phase of the moon through the window. After determining the hour angle of the moon (with a sundial used as a moondial) and setting the lunar dial of the volvelle to that hour angle, one can find the location of the sun, hence ascertain the time at night (cf. S. Vanden Broecke, *The Use of Visual Media in Renaissance Cosmography: the 'Cosmography' of Peter Apian and Gemma Frisius*, in: "Paedagogica Historica", 36/1, 2000, pp. 131-150).

A fine unsophisticated copy in its original binding.

Provenance: J.Peeters-Fontainas collection.

Alden 575/2; Leclerc Bibliotheca Americana, 39; Palau 13809; Peeters- Fontainas 63; Sabin 1756; Van Ortroty 55.

Carta cosmographica, con los nombres, propiedad, y virtud delos vientos.
NORNORVESTE. SEPTENTRION O NORTE. NORNORDESTE.



4. APIANUS, PETRUS

Instrument Buch durch Petrum Apianum erst von new beschriben. Zum ersten ist darinne begriffen ein newer Quadrant, dardurch Tag und Nacht, bey der Sonnen, Mon, vnnd andern Planeten, auch durch ettliche Ge – stirn, die Stunden, und ander nutzung, gefunden wer – den. Zum Andern, wie man die höch der Thurn, und anderer gebew, des gleichen die weyt, brayt, und tieffe, durch die Spigel und Instrument, messen soll. Zum Dritten, wie man das wasser absehen oder abwe – gen soll/ ob man das in ein Schloss oder Statt füeren möge, und wie man die Brünne suchen soll. Zum Vierden, sindt drey Instrument, die mögen in der gantzen welt bey Tag und bey Nacht gebraucht wer – den: vnnd haben gar vil und manicherlay breüche, und all geschlecht der Stunden, behalten alle zu gleich ire Lateinischen nämen. Zum Fünfften, wie man künstlich durch Finger der Hän – de die Stund in der Nacht, on alle Instrument erkhen – nen soll. Zum Letzten, ist darin ein newer Messstab, des glei – chen man nenndt den Jacobs stab, dardurch auch die höch, brayt,weyt, und dieffe, auff neue art gefunden wirt. Ingolstadii [Inglstadt] Cum Gratia & Privilegio Caesareo ad Triginta Annos. 1533.

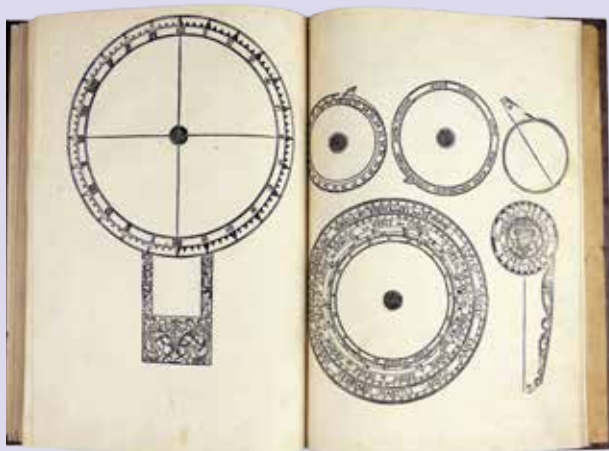
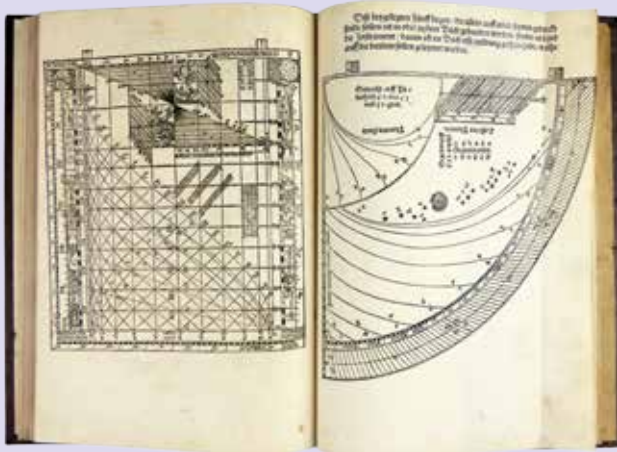
FIRST EDITION, folio (280 x 190mm.), title printed in red and black with large woodcut showing astronomers, some text leaves folding, 9 woodcut plates (some folding), illustrated with woodcuts throughout, early calf mottled gilt
This copy has three leaves bound at end from Apianus' Folium Populi, printed in 1533.

£11,000



This illustrated work shows the use of over forty different mathematical instruments. It is one of the earliest technical books to use a language other than Latin. Apianus chose German, because his work was intended for practitioners in the field, rather than scholars. “Indeed, in the introduction to the work, Apian calls upon other authors to publish in German so as to encourage the broader dissemination of technical information. This copy contains uncut volvelles, printed on one side of the page, with each part (body of the instrument, major rotating scales, sighting vanes, etc.) separated. Apian intended that readers would cut out the individual items and assemble the instruments” (Tomash & Williams).

The instrument book of Peter Apian of 1533 gives a survey of the amazing variety of instruments. Three instruments are discussed which are important as basic types: Diopter disk, Quadratum Geometricum and the Jacob’s staff.



The attractive engraved title shows several different types of mathematical instruments. On the right an astronomer is using a ‘nocturnal’ to determine the time at night. The two in the middle are using different types of quadrant to tell the time from the angle of the sun above the horizon. The astronomer in the middle in the background is using a simple instrument called a ‘Jacob’s staff’ to measure the width of a building, from the angle between its corners (using the principle of similar triangles). Finally, the person on the left is measuring the angle between two stars using the oldest mathematical instrument ever invented: the fingers on our own hands! The mathematical theme of the picture is emphasised by two huge imaginary mathematical shapes in the front. One is made out of sides with pentagons and is called a regular Dodecahedron. The other has sides made out of equilateral triangles and is called a regular Icosahedron.

Crone Library 18; USTC 669173; VD16 A3111; cf. VD16 ZV 659 and USTC 669172

5. ARMILLARY SPHERE - ITALIAN

An Elegant Italian Armillary Sphere.

Italian brass armillary sphere, late 18th Century, Height 560 x Diameter 280mm. Unsigned. Horizon ring labelled "CIRCVLVS PARALLELVS" and engraved with the names of the winds at the points of the directions "LEVANTE", "SCIRROCO", "MEZZOGIORNIO", "LIBECCIO", "PONENTE", "MAESTRO", "TRAMONTANO", "GRECO".

Ecliptic ring with the names and signs of the Zodiac; Meridian ring labelled "CIRCVLVS MERIDIANVS" and divided every ten degrees; Arctic Circle labelled "CIRCVLVS ARTICVS", Antarctic Circle, colures, and tropic rings unlabelled.,

£15,000

A Very Fine Armillary Sphere in the style of the workshop of Domenico Lusuergh (1650-1720). In 1677 he established a workshop near the Collegio Romano and had strong links with the Jesuits.

The Greek Astronomer Hipparchus (c. 190 – c. 120 BC) credited Eratosthenes (276 – 194 BC) as the inventor of the armillary sphere. The name of this device comes ultimately from the Latin armilla (circle, bracelet), since it has a skeleton made of graduated metal circles linking the poles and representing the equator, the ecliptic, meridians and parallels. Usually a ball representing the Earth or, later, the Sun is placed in its centre. It is used to demonstrate the motion of the stars around the Earth. Before the advent of the European telescope in the 17th century, the armillary sphere was the prime instrument of all astronomers in determining celestial positions.

In its simplest form, consisting of a ring fixed in the plane of the equator, the armilla is one of the most ancient of astronomical instruments. Slightly developed, it was crossed by another ring fixed in the plane of the meridian. The first was an equinoctial, the second a solstitial armilla. Shadows were used as indices of the sun's positions, in combinations with angular divisions. When several rings or circles were combined representing the great circles of the heavens, the instrument became an armillary sphere.

Armillary spheres were developed by the Hellenistic Greeks and were used as teaching tools already in the 3rd century BC. In larger and more precise forms they were also used as observational instruments. However, the fully developed armillary sphere with nine circles perhaps did not exist until the mid-2nd century AD, during the Roman Empire, Eratosthenes most probably used a solstitial armilla for measuring the obliquity of the ecliptic. Hipparchus probably used an armillary sphere of four rings. The Greco-Roman geographer and astronomer Ptolemy (c. 100–170 AD) described his instrument, the astrolabon, in his Almagest. It consisted of at least three rings, with a graduated circle inside of which another could slide, carrying two small tubes positioned opposite each other and supported by a vertical plumb-line



6. BASSANTIN [BASSENDYNE], JAMES

***Astronomia... Opus absolutissimum, in quo, quidquid unquam peritiores mathematici in caelis observarunt, coordine, eamque; methodo traditur, ut cuius posthac facile innotescant quaecumque de astris ac planetis, necnon de eorum variis orbibus, motibus, passionibus, &c. dici possunt...
Geneva, Jean de Tournes, 1599***

Folio (430 x 288 mm), pp [iv] 262 [2, blank], with woodcut printer's device on title and 175 woodcuts and woodcut diagrams, including 37 full-page woodcut astronomical figures of which 18 (one half-page and 17 full-page) have a total of 35 volvelles; a fine complete copy in contemporary calf, gilt fillets on covers, spine with gilt compartments.

£75,000

Splendid Copy of an Extremely Rare Astronomical work, dedicated to the Palatine Count Frederick IV.

Bassantin's beautifully produced work for calculating planetary positions, largely associated with Apianus' great *Astronomicum Caesareum* 1540. Many of the large woodcut diagrams and volvelles are very similar to that work, including the first volvelle, a full-page celestial planisphere of the northern hemisphere. 'The size of this volume and the extent of its illustration make this an unusually fine example of the attention given to the printing of scientific works at this period' (Mortimer).

James Bassantin (d. 1568) was a Scots astronomer and astrologer, born in the reign of James IV. He studied at the University of Glasgow, devoting himself to science and mathematics. He continued his education on the Continent in several countries, before settling in France as a teacher of mathematics, first in Lyons and then in Paris.

Bassantin was knowledgeable of advances in German and Italian mathematics and astronomy. He produced a revised edition of Jacques Foucard's *Paraphrase de l'astrolabe* (Lyons 1555), which contained his 'Amplification de l'usage de l'astrolabe', reprinted several times. It demonstrates finding positions in ecliptic latitude of the moon, planets, and fixed stars, as well as the use of the shadow square.

In 1562 Bassantin returned to Scotland. On route, according to Sir James Melville (*Memoirs of his own life* p 203), he met Sir Robert Melville, Sir James's brother, and predicted to him that there would be 'at length captivity and utter wreck' for Mary, Queen of Scots, at the hands of Elizabeth, and also that the kingdom of England would eventually fall of right to the crown of Scotland, but at the cost of many bloody battles, in which the Spaniards would take part. Bassantin was a convinced Protestant and in politics a supporter of the regent Murray (based on the ODNB entry).

Provenance: inscription on title: 'Ex libris Caroli Parisot Sacri Regni Imperii Equitis empt. Parisiis 6R an. dmi. 1676'

Cartier De Tournes 704; cf Mortimer 47 and Horblit sale catalogue lot 89; OCLC lists UCLA, and the Smithsonian

Astronomia

I. BASSANTINI
SCOTI

Opus abstrusissimum, in quo, quidquid vixit peritior Mathematica in
caelo observatum, eo ordine, quo methodo traditur, ut cum post-
hac facile intelligatur, quae cumque de Astris ac Planetis,
motuum de eorum variis orbitis, mensura,
passionibus, &c. tractantur.

Ad Sereijf Principem, D. Federicum 1111, Comitem Palatinum ad Rhenum,
S. R. Imperij Electorem primum, Bavaria Ducem, &c.

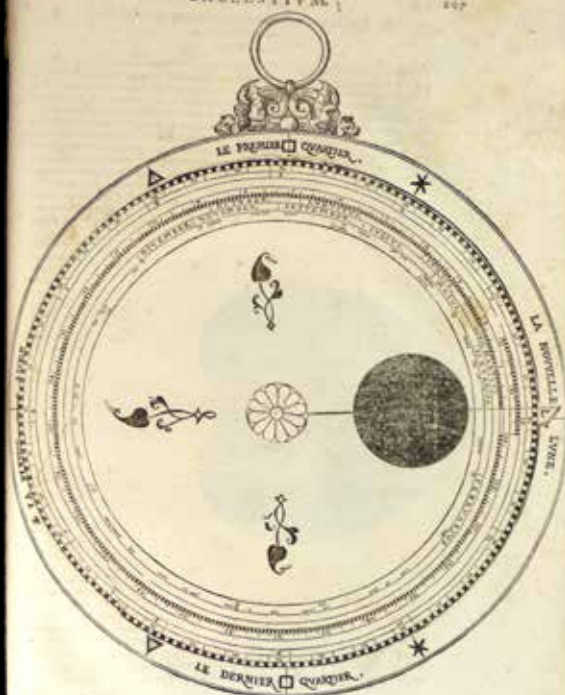


*Ex Libris Sereijf Principis
Imperij Electoris primum, Bavaria Ducem, &c.*

APVD IOANN. TORNAESIVM.
CID. ID. XCIX.

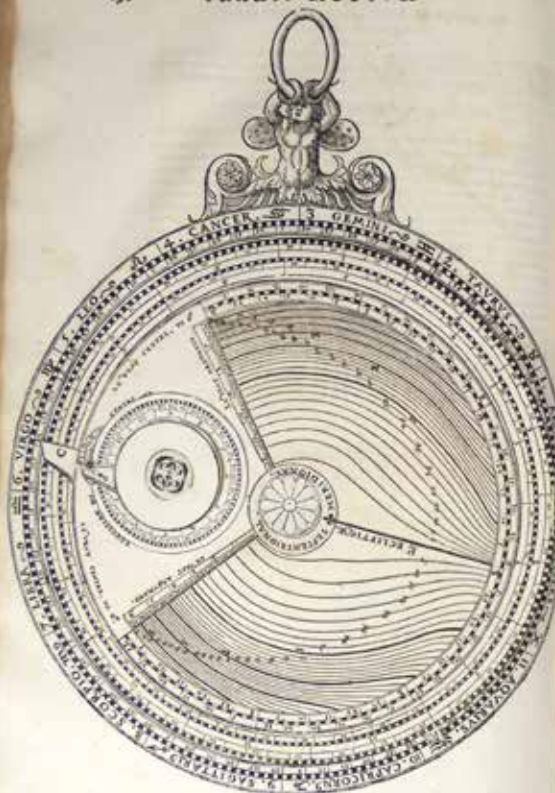
CAELESTIVM

107



108

PRAXIS MOTVVM



CAELESTIVM

109



7. BASTON, THOMAS

Twenty-two prints of Several of the Capital Ships of His Majesties Royal Navy with variety of other sea pieces..

London Carington Bowles next the Chapter House in St Pauls Churchyard, 1721. First edition. Folio (52 x 37.5 cm), engraved allegorical title-page, 21 engraved naval plates, one double-page, one folding, contemporary sprinkled calf, rebaked, neat restoration to corners and edges, pinhole paper flaw to one plate, an excellent example.

£18,000

A rare and beautiful series of prints of the ships that built an empire. “During the first quarter of the eighteenth century there flourished Thomas Baston, who deserves our attention because he has left us some very spirited illustrations of English men-of-war. Himself a seascape painter, he also did a few etchings from his own designs, but some of his pictures were engraved by Harris, Kirkall, and others. This desirable Baston series is entitled Twenty-two Prints of several of the Capital ships of his Majesties Royal Navy, which will be found in the Print Room of the British Museum.”

Thomas Baston’s view of The Greenland Fishery (1721) is a wonderful piece of engraving after his drawing of an Arctic Scene. Baston had been a Clerk of the Admiralty during the late 1690s, when his brother Samuel became a significant whistle blower over corruption within the Navy. Soon afterwards, Thomas Baston began producing remarkable drawings of Royal Navy vessels complete with grandiloquent dedications to royalty and numerous Admiralty Dignitaries. He would continue to do so over the next decade and more as his brother pressed repeatedly in print for virtuous wartime government demands for which he was imprisoned and ultimately identified as the king’s potential assassin!

Given Thomas Baston’s beautifully calligraphed petitions to the Crown for financial assistance, his repeated involvement in extraordinarily ambitious commercial print projects (such as the whaling scene). He had a long spell in a debtor’s prison during the 1710-14, and would seem to have lost his Admiralty post by association, desperate to salvage his reputation and his livelihood as a consequence.

Like his drawings, each of these prints is lavishly dedicated to a member of the military or commercial Establishment. The Greenland Fishery engraving is no exception, dedicated to Sir John Eyles, who was a major investor in the transatlantic slave trade during this period. Eyles had come into this business via his father, one of the original subscribers to the Royal Africa Company and subsequently an agent dealing directly in Barbados sugar and slaves. The profits from these ventures had enabled Eyles’s father to acquire an estate in Wiltshire and qualify for the knighthood which was passed onto his son, Baston’s dedicatee, a “sub-governor” of the South Sea Company, which (like the Royal Africa Company) had been established to invest in and profit from the transatlantic slave trade.

A splendid and scarce work, rarely offered as a complete book.



In the R. Hon^{ble} the LORDS COMMISSIONERS for Great BRITAIN and Ireland &c.
is most humbly Presented



Executing the Office of LORD HIGH ADMIRAL of This Collection of PRINTS of his MAJESTY ROYAL NAVY



John ROYAL HIGHNESS
This PLATE of his MAJESTY
is most humbly



GEORGE PRINCE of WALES
SHIP the ROYAL GEORGE
Is most humbly



In the Hon^{ble} JOHN EVERA Barr
This PLATE of the
is most humbly



SIR GOVERNOR of the SOUTH SEA COMPANY
of his MAJESTY ROYAL NAVY
Is most humbly

8. BELLIN, JAQUES NICOLAS

Le Pilote des Iles Britanniques, Publie D'Après les Ordes du Contre-Amiral Decres, Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies.

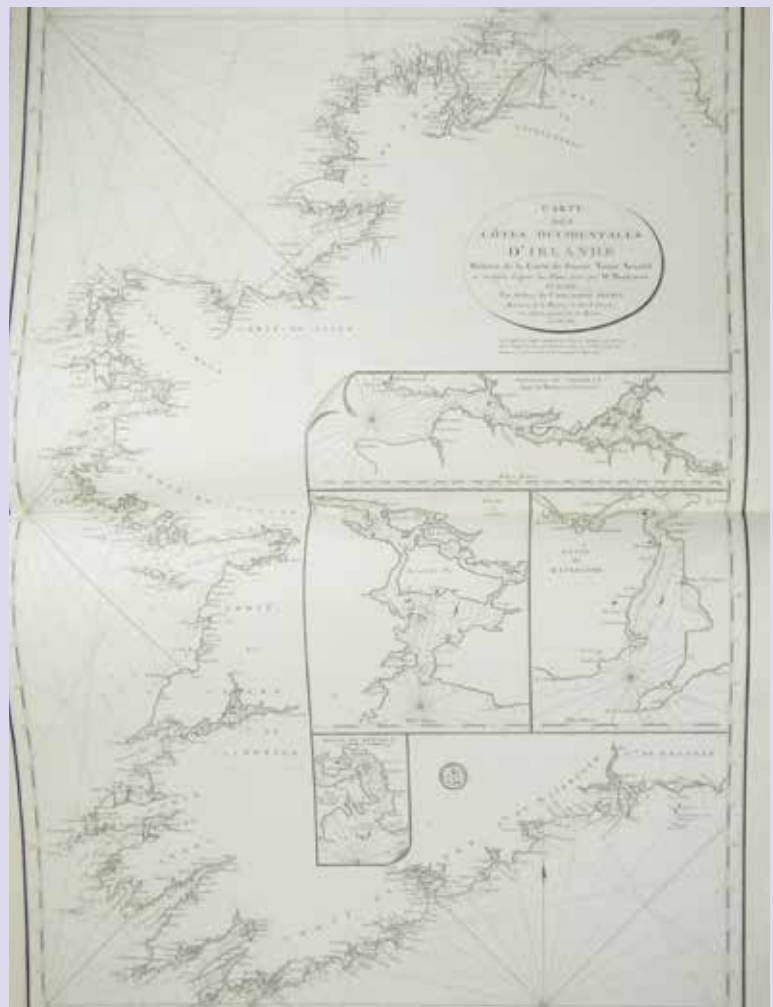
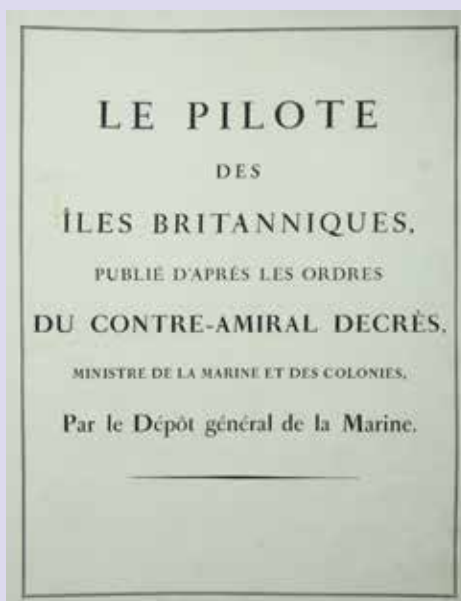
Jacques-Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772) was one of the most important and prolific French cartographers of the mid-eighteenth century, in the service of the French Hydrographical Office. He was appointed the first Ingenieur Hydrographe de la Marine, and also Official Hydrographer to the French King.

Bellin was responsible for an enormous output of charts and maps. In a large folio format, he issued a volume of sea-charts of France, the Neptune Francois, and several sea-atlases of the World, including the Atlas Maritime and the Hydrographie Francaise. These large charts were amongst the best of the period and continued being reissued throughout the second half of the eighteenth century.

In smaller format, he issued the Petit Atlas Maritime (1764), which contained 580 detailed charts, as well as maps to illustrate l'Abbe Prevost's Histoire Generale des Voyages (1746-1757). Bellin also produced a substantial number of important separately issued maps, particularly reflecting continuing discoveries and political events in the Americas.

Paris: Par le Depot General
de la Marine, 1754, Large
Folio, mottled calf gilt, with 32
folding engraved sea-charts.

£7,500



9. BLIGH, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM

A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by command of His Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the Bounty ...including an account of the mutiny on board the said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew.

London: George Nicol, 1792. 4to, Contemporary polished calf, spine with gilt fleurons in compartments, with 7 plates of plans and charts including a fine engraved oval portrait frontispiece of Bligh by Conde after Russell, folding plan of the Bounty, folding plan of the Bounty's launch, a plate of bread-fruit, and 4 other plans and charts (3 folding), small signature erased from title not affecting text.

£9,500

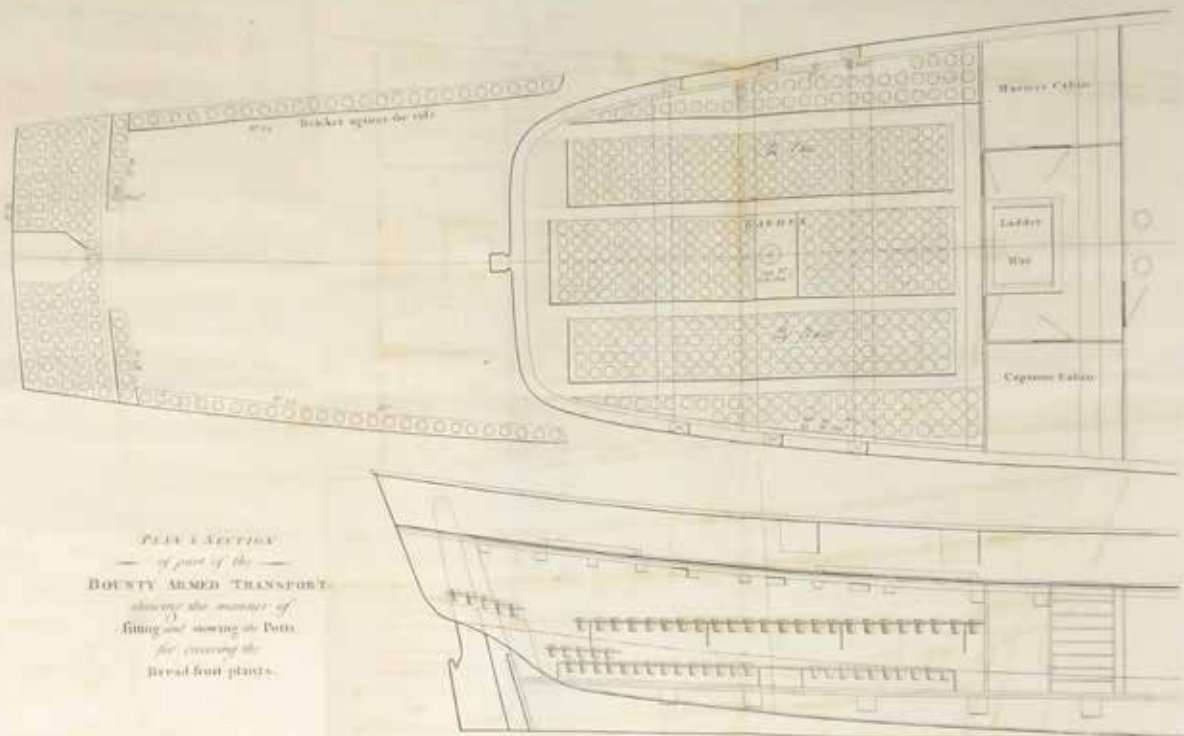
RARE FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS SEA TALES IN ALL OF MARITIME LITERATURE.

On their way to introduce the bread-fruit as a cash crop to the West Indies from the South Sea Island, "Bread-fruit Bligh" and eighteen of his crew were set adrift by Fletcher Christian, the master's mate of the "Bounty," and made a journey of about 4000 miles in an open boat before landing on the East Indian island of Timor. Several of the mutineers, who had settled on Pitcairn Island, were eventually captured and three were executed in England. "An extremely important book" (Hill, p. 27). Interestingly enough, Bligh was subjected to two further mutinies in his career, though only the last, in New South Wales, can be blamed upon the harsh exercise of authority. Though Bligh's account of the mutiny had been published



first in 1790, it was because, as the publisher explains in his Advertisement, for the need of “communicating early information concerning an event which attracted the public notice: and being drawn up in a hasty manner, it required many corrections.” The present work is the first appearance of the story of the entire expedition. “Having acquired a high reputation as a skillful navigator, [Bligh] was appointed to the *Bounty*, of 250 tons, in December 1787, arriving at his destination, Otaheite, ten months afterwards. Here he remained for five or six months, during which period his crew became demoralised by the luxurious climate and their apparently unrestricted intercourse with the natives. The object of the voyage, namely to obtain plants of the bread-fruit with a view to its acclimatisation in the British West India islands, having been accomplished, Bligh set out on his voyage thither. But his irascible temper and overbearing conduct excited (under the leadership of Fletcher Christian) a mutiny on board the ship; and on 28 April 1789 he, with eighteen of his crew, were overmastered and cast adrift in an open boat, only twenty-three feet long, and deeply laden; they had a small amount of provisions allotted to them, but no chart. In this frail craft they sailed, for nearly three months, a distance of 3,618 miles, touching at some small islands, where they got only a few shellfish and some fruit; but at length, thanks to Bligh’s skill, resource, and courage, they reached Timor” (DNB)

Sabin 5910; Hill 135; Howgego, I, B107



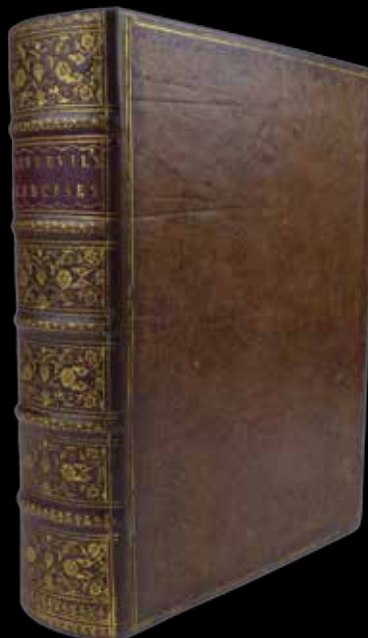
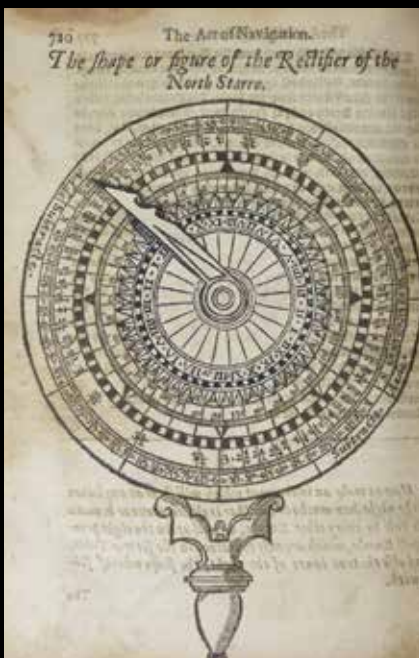
10. BLUNDEVILLE, THOMAS

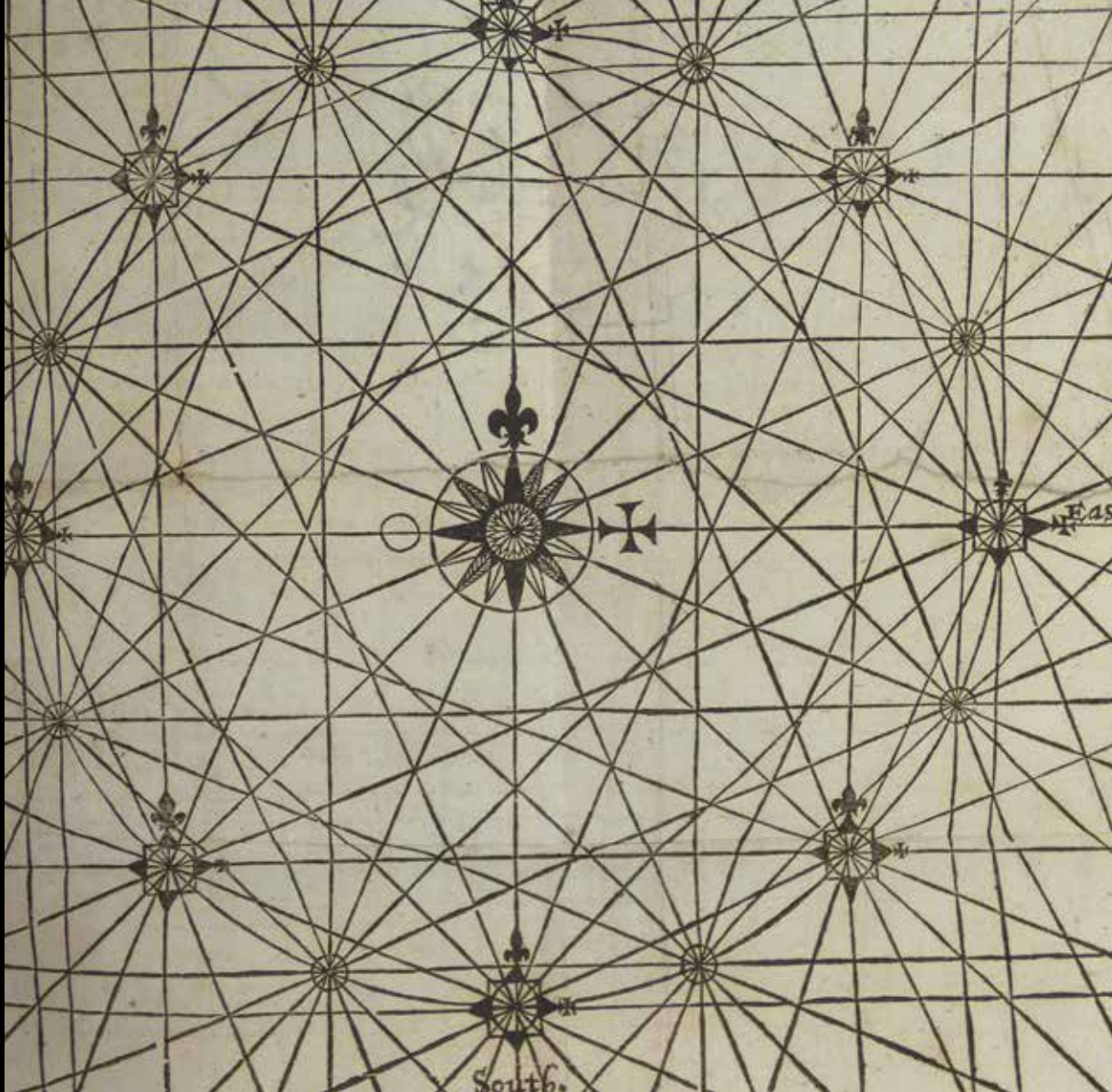
Mr. Blundevil his exercises contayning eight treatises, the titles wherof are set down in the next printed page. Which treatises are very necessary to be read and learned of all young gentlemen, that have not been exercised in such disciplines, and yet are desirous to have knowledge as well in cosmographie, astronomie, and geographie, as also in the arte of navigation ... To the furtherance of which art of navigation, the said Mr. Blundevil specially wrote the said treatises, and of meere good will doth dedicate the same to all young gentlemen of this realme.

“A briefe description of the tables of three speciall right lines belonging to a circle, called sines, tangents, and secants”, “A plaine description of Mercator his two globes”, “A plaine and full description of Petrus Plancius his universall map”, “A very briefe and most plaine description of Mr Blagrove his astrolabe”, and “A briefe description of universall maps and cards”. Each have separate dated title page; “A plaine treatise of the first principles of cosmography” and “A nevv and necessary treatise of navigation” each have separate title page; foliation and register are continuous. - “A briefe description of universal mappes and cards” was first published separately in 1589. With moveable volvelles on leaves 315, 720, 744.

London, 1636: Printed by Richard Bishop, and are to be sold by Benjamin Allen at the signe of the Flowerdeluce in Popes-head Alley. The seventh edition, corrected and somewhat enlarged by Ro. Hartwell philomathematicus, Contemporary calf, rebacked.

£7,500





A very important book in the history of navigation 'The Exercises' described the world map of Petrus Plancius, Molyneaux's large terrestrial globe, being the first globe to be made in England, the works of John Balgrave, Gemma Frisius, and the cross-staff of Thomas Hood.

He first published his Exercises in six parts, containing a brief account of arithmetic, cosmography, the use of the globes, a universal map, the astrolabe, and navigation. The arithmetic is taken from Recorde, but to it are added trigonometrical tables (copied from Clavius) of the natural sines, tangents, and secants of all angles in the first quadrant; the difference between consecutive angles being one minute. These are worked out to seven places of decimals. This is the earliest English work in which plane trigonometry is introduced. Later editions including this 1636 edition (from 1613 onwards) showed the circumnavigations of Francis Drake and Thomas Cavendish.

His circle of friends included Sir Nicholas Bacon and mathematicians and astronomers including John Dee, Edward Wright, Henry Briggs and William Gilbert.

11. BOOTHBY, RICHARD

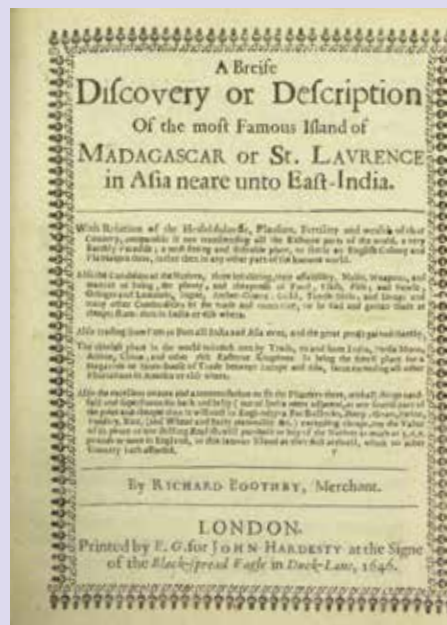
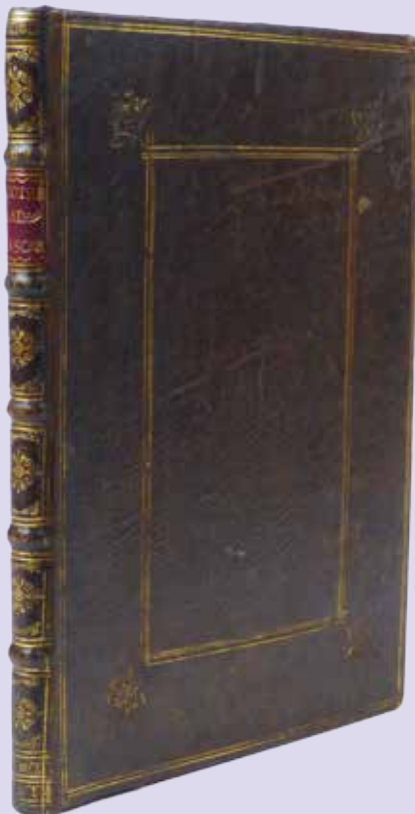
A Brief Discovery or Description of the most Famous Island of Madagascar St. Laurence in Asia neare unto East-India. With relation of the healthfulnesse, pleasure, fertility and wealth of that country comparable if not transcending all the Easterne parts of the world, a very Earthly paradise; a most fitting and desirable place, to settle an English Colony and Plantation there, rather than any othwer part of the knowne world.....

London: by E[dward] G[riffin], 1646,
4to (190 x 140mm), Contemporary
panelled calf gilt, gilt spine, red morocco
title piece.

£18,000

"The other volume referred to is that of a merchant who had been concerned in the East India trade, and had suffered much in his efforts to draw the attention of his countrymen to the resources of some countries little known to them. This merchant is Richard Boothby, whose Briefe Discovery or Description of the most famous Island of Madagascar or St. Laurence in Asia near unto East India was published in 1646, having been delayed two years by the hindrance of a "captious licenser," who blamed the rudeness of the author's style, and would place the island in Africa, whereas Boothby insisted that it belonged to Asia. The pamphlet is dedicated to the king, the author saying that his estate has been ruined through envy, malice and revenge in India, and oppressed by deep ingratitude, partiality and injustice at home, and imploring his majesty to support the plan of effecting an English plantation in Madagascar, for, "he that is Lord and King of Madagascar may easily in good time be Emperor of all India." The richness of the island and its resources are extolled as of great promise to the mercantile community."

History of English Literature



12. BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. PERFORMED BY ORDER OF HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, IN THE YEARS 1766, 1767, 1768, AND 1769.

London. 1772. xxviii,476pp. plus folding plate and five folding maps. Quarto. Contemporary mottled calf gilt,spine and hinges repaired.

£2,500

First English edition, translated from the French by John Reinhold Forster, who calls this “a work written by a learned, intelligent, and judicious traveller, which abounds with remarkable events and curious observations....”

From the Malouines, Bougainville sailed west to South America and entered the Strait of Magellan. There he made some of the most important achievements of the voyage by mapping the Strait in detail, and describing specific harbors that could be used safely by future navigators. Systematic observations of longitude were recorded during the voyage and one of the expedition’s notable achievements was to improve the determination of longitude in navigation.

Bougainville first undertook, at his own expense, an expedition to the Falkland Islands and Patagonia to secure them for French colonization. To avoid potential conflict due to Spain’s envy of the acquisition, France gave up the territory to her. After delivering the Falklands to Spain, Bougainville was ordered across the Pacific to the East Indies, and from there to return home. The narrative of this part of the voyage comprises the text of the present volume. The completion of the three-year voyage marked the first official French circumnavigation and drew a good deal of French interest in the Pacific islands. The party collected much natural history information concerning the regions visited, with a chapter on that of the Falklands, as well as a history of their settlement. They stopped at many South Sea islands, among them Tahiti, and a long section on that island is included, as well as a vocabulary of the natives. Bougainville was in Buenos Aires when the order arrived for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Paraguay, which he describes in detail. From the Malouines, Bougainville sailed west to South America.

This voyage also includes a survey intended to be used to acquire by force if necessary, some of Spain’s possessions on the coasts of Chile and Patagonia.

COX I, p.55. SABIN 6869. HILL 165. O'REILLY & REITMAN 285.

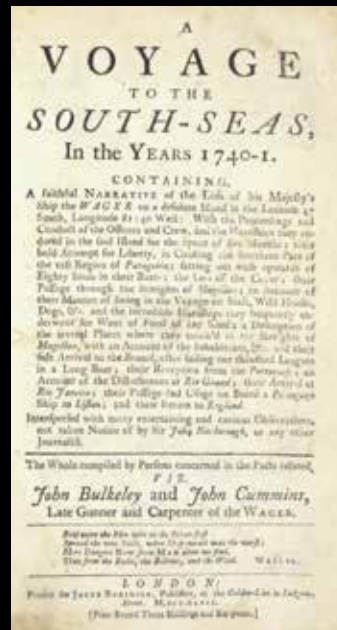


13. BULKELEY, JOHN & JOHN CUMMINS

A Voyage to the South Seas, in the Years 1740-1. Containing A Faithful Narrative of the Loss of His Majesty's Ship the Wager on A Desolate Island.

Jacob Robinson, London, 1743 , half calf gilt over old marbled boards.

£3,000



First edition of one of the classic stories of shipwreck survival.

“The Wager was wrecked on a desolate island off the coast of Chile in circumstances in which all discipline vanished. Amid scenes of defiance and violence most of the crew mutinied, and split into groups to attempt their escape. Led by the gunner, the largest of these groups made a small-boat voyage through the Straits of Magellan that stands as a remarkable feat of seamanship”. (Williams p-3).|” This book is one of the main accounts of the wreck of the Wager off the Southern coast of Chile after passing through the Straits of Magellan. The ship was part of Anson’s fleet which was on it’s way to harass the Spanish. The gunner, John Bulkeley, and the carpenter, John Cummins, conducted the mutinous part of the crew until they arrived safely in Rio de Janeiro.” (Hill p-30).

The concluding voyage to England lasted almost two years. Bulkeley eventually travelled to Pennsylvania and settled there, where he published an American edition of this work. This account also contains the narrative of Isaac Morris ,one of the members of the Wager’s crew left in Patagonia.

Like Anson’s own official account of the expedition this was a popular book and went through a number of editions. There were two editions in the first year of publication, one as here giving the authors’ names on the title-page and the other anonymously published.

Alden, ‘European Americana’, 743/40; Hill, 210; James Ford Bell, B603; Sabin, 9108.

14. CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER

The Sequel to Bulkeley and Cummins' Voyage to the South-Seas: or, the adventures of Capt. Cheap, the Hon. Mr. Byron, Lieut. Hamilton, Alexander Campbell, and others, late of his Majesty's Ship the Wager, which was wrecked on a desolate Island ... in the South-Seas, anno 1741. Containing a faithful narrative of the unparallel'd sufferings of these gentlemen, after being left on the said Island by the rest of the Officers and Crew, who went off in a Long-boat. Their deplorable Condition, desperate Enterprizes, and prodigious Distresses, till they fell into the hands of the Indians, who carried them into New Spain, where they remained Prisoners of war, till sent back to Europe... in 1746... By Alexander Campbell, Late Midshipman of the Wager.

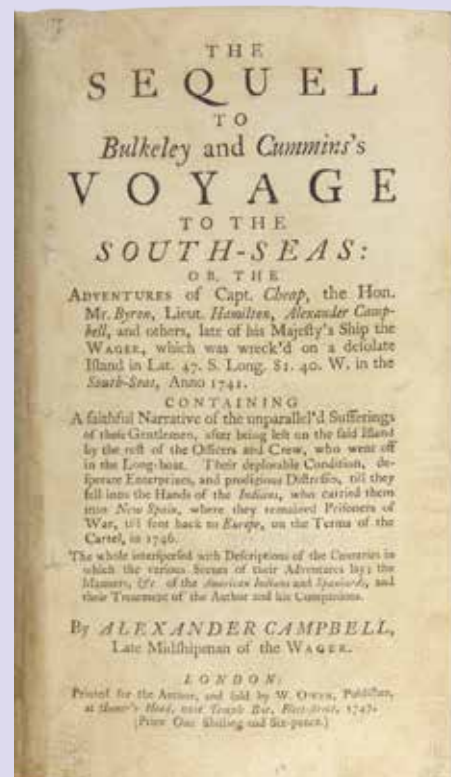
FIRST EDITION, VERY SCARCE: An important account from a survivor of the ship Wager, wrecked off the Patagonian coast and vividly described by Campbell. "This work was recalled soon after it was published and suppressed, so that few copies are to be found" (Hill). "The present work is a counterblast to the account published by Bulkeley and Cummins in 1743. Fourteen of the crew, including Campbell and Byron, elected to stay with Captain Cheap. They made their way north along the coast of Chile, fell into the hands of Indians, and were turned over to the Spanish authorities. They finally reached England in 1746" (Hill)

"The Wager was wrecked on a desolate island off the coast of Chile in circumstances in which all discipline vanished. Amid scenes of defiance and violence most of the crew mutinied, and split into groups to attempt their escape. Led by the gunner, the largest of these groups made a small-boat voyage through the Straits of Magellan that stands as a remarkable feat of seamanship". (Williams p-3).| "This book is one of the main accounts of the wreck of the Wager off the Southern coast of Chile after passing through the Straits of Magellan. The ship was part of Anson's fleet which was on it's way to harass the Spanish.

Hill 243; Sabin 10205

London: for the author, sold by W.Owen, 1747. 8vo, (194 x 122 mm). Half calf gilt over contemporary marbled boards, red morocco lettering-piece, rebacked.

£12,500



15. CELLARIUS, ANDREAS.

Harmonia Macrocosmica sev atlas universalis et novus, totius universi creati cosmographiam generalem, et novam exhibens.

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1661.

First edition, second issue. Folio (505 by 330 mm), [14], 125, [1b.] pp.; 219 pp. Engraved allegorical frontispiece by F.H. van Hoven and 29 double-page astronomical maps, all finely coloured by a contemporary hand, publisher's Dutch vellum, gilt-panelled with large central arabesque, smooth spine in seven compartments, yapp board-edges, gilt edges, recased in original binding.

First edition, second issue – the first being dated 1660 – of the only celestial atlas published during the Golden Age of Dutch cartography, and probably the finest celestial atlas ever realized.

£230,000

A Stunning Illuminated Copy of the Finest Celestial Atlas.

The first 21 sumptuous Baroque style charts beautifully represent the three competing astronomical models of the day: the Ptolemaic, Tyconic and the Copernican. The Ptolemaic, named after the second century A.D. astronomer Ptolemy, was the oldest of the celestial theories, and, until the beginning of the sixteenth century, was the accepted doctrine on planetary motion. Ptolemy proposed a geocentric solar system with the sun and planets and fixed stars born on concentric spherical shells orbiting a stationary earth. The theory was endorsed by the church, that saw it reinforcing Man's position at the centre of God's universe, and its emphasis on the dichotomy between the ever-changing sinful earth and the immutable motion of the heavens. The theory was giving some scientific credence by the church's reference to the 'father of physics': Aristotle. By the turn of the sixteenth century and the dawn of the Age of Discovery, the model was beginning to show signs of age. The star charts and tables used for navigation on the high seas, by the likes of Columbus and da Gama, were soon found wanting. This led men to seek new and more accurate observations of the heavens. One such man was Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543), whose observations led him to publish 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium' ("On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs") in Nuremberg in 1543. In it he placed the sun at the centre of the solar system with the planets orbiting in perfect circular motion. It would, however, take a century and a half for a new physics to be devised, by the likes of Galileo Galilei, to underpin Copernicus's heliocentric astronomy. Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) offered a rather inelegant third theory, which attempted to keep faith with the old Ptolemaic model,



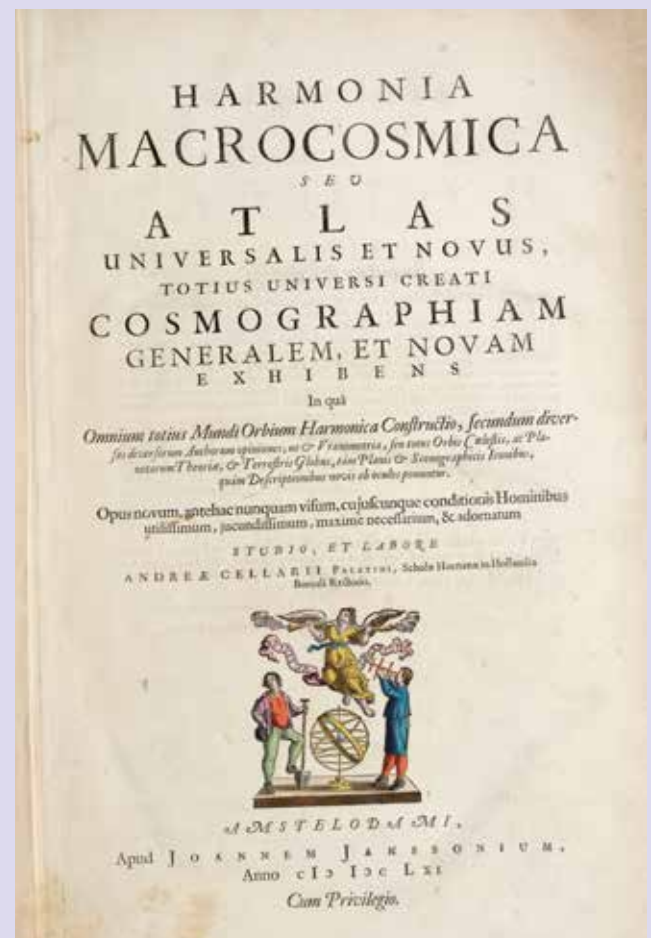
whilst embracing aspects of the new Copernican system. His theory kept the Earth in the centre of the universe, so as to retain Aristotelian physics. The Moon and Sun revolved about the Earth, and the shell of the fixed stars was centered on the Earth. But Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn revolved around the Sun. This Tychonic world system became popular early in the seventeenth century among those who felt forced to reject the Ptolemaic arrangement of the planets (in which the Earth was the centre of all motions) but who, for reasons of faith, could not accept the Copernican alternative.

The last eight plates represent celestial hemispheres and planispheres depicting the constellations: they are the most ornate of all, and their level of artistic detail has made these plates very popular. Andreas Cellarius was born in Neuhausen, a small town near Worms in Germany. From 1625 to 1637 he worked as a schoolmaster in Amsterdam and later The Hague, and in 1637 moved to Hoorn, where Cellarius was appointed to be the rector of the Latin School.

The coloured maps of the present copy are particularly attractive, with the pastiness and the opulence of the colours lending the maps pictorial significance.

Of the various engravers and authors who worked on the plates of the atlas, only two have signed their work: Frederik Hendrik van den Hove, author of the frontispiece, and Johannes van Loon, who engraved ten plates. Moreover, all the designs of the classical constellations were taken from the ones created by Jan Pieterszoon Saenredam.

Brown Astronomical Atlases, pp. 40-41. Biblioteca Civica Bertoliana, Vicenza, Teatro del cielo e della terra, p. 33-34; 36. Brown, Astronomical atlases, pp. 40-42. Honeyman Coll. II, 658; Lalande, p. 248; Lister, p. 48. Poggendorf, I, 409 Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, IV, Cel I





16. CHAPMAN, FREDRIC HENRIK AF

Architectura Navalis Mercatoria

Stockholm, 1768. Large folio, half calf gilt over old marbled boards, double-page letterpress title, engraved double-page title and dedication, and 62 double-page folding plates, a fine copy. First Edition

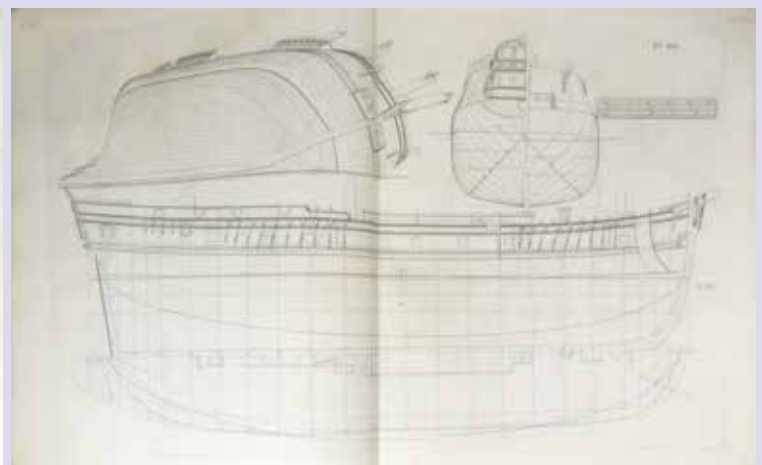
£15,000

This is the most important work of naval architecture of the eighteenth century, with detailed and attractive plans for many different kinds of naval vessels. Published in the very year of the sailing of Cook's Endeavour, and just two decades before the First Fleet, it provides an extraordinary summary of contemporary ship-building techniques.

The Swede Fredric Henric af Chapman (1721-1808) was perhaps the greatest naval architect of the eighteenth century. He was promoted vice admiral in 1791, and was manager of the shipyard at Karlskrona, the important base of the Royal Swedish Navy, from 1782 to 1793. Under the direction of King Gustave III it was Chapman who drove the modernisation of the Swedish fleet, and his methods surpassed and perfected contemporary shipbuilding, and were rapidly adopted by all of the main naval nations. Not all of Chapman's plans were built, chiefly because of the imposing scale on which he worked: there are, for example, plans for a privateering frigate, designed as a deep-water commerce raider, 160 feet long, and displacing 750 tons. She was to be armed with forty guns and no fewer than four hundred men: around five times the size of the average privateer of his day, and twice the size of actual French privateers built during the French Revolutionary War (Konstam & McBride, *Privateers & Pirates, 1730-1830*, pp. 31-2). This has always been a scarce and desirable work: even in 1781, when Vial du Clairbois issued an annotated quarto edition of Chapman's work, he commented 'Il ne se trouve pas en France & coûte 180 livres en Hollande, en feuilles. Il est de nature à occuper dignement une place dans le cabinet des curieux sur cette matière, mais il n'est pas d'un prix à la portée de tout le monde'. As a result, despite being one of the foundations of modern naval architecture, this work is better known from later editions and facsimiles than, as here, in its full glory. Indeed, the scale of the work is significant, as it is now known chiefly from much smaller quarto-sized plates, not the grand folio sizes here.

One of the reasons for the work's scarcity is plausibly said to be its actual practical use in shipyards of the period and few copies survive in the fine condition of this copy.

Brunet, I, 1797; Polak, 1605.



17. COLLINS, JOHN

The Sector on a Quadrant. Or, A Treatise containing the Description and life of three several Quadrans; Each rendred many ways both General and Particular. Accomodated for Dyalling, for the resolving of all Proportions Instrumentally, and for the ready finding the Hour and Azimuth universally, in the equal Limb. Of great use to Seamen, and the Practitioners of Mathematicques.

Rarely found complete, in the first issue (with title dated 1658), John Collins (1625–1683), mathematician, was the son of a nonconformist divine, and was born at Wood Eaton in Oxfordshire, 5 March 1625. Apprenticed at the age of sixteen to Thomas Allam, a bookseller, living outside the Turl Gate of Oxford, he was driven to quit the trade by the troubles of the time, and accepted a clerkship in the employment of John Marr, clerk of the kitchen to the Prince of Wales. From Marr he derived some instruction in mathematics, but the outbreak of civil war drove him to sea for seven years, 1642–9, most of which time he spent on board an English merchantman, engaged by the Venetians as a ship of war in their defence of Candia against the Turks. He devoted his leisure to the study of mathematics and merchants' accounts, and on leaving the service set up in London as a teacher. In 1652 he published 'An Introduction to Merchants' Accounts,' originally drawn up for the use of his scholars. He next wrote 'The Sector on a Quadrant, or a Treatise containing the Description and Use of three several Quadrants.' Also, an appendix touching 'Reflected Dyalling, from a Glass however posited' (London, 1658); and 'The Description and Uses of a general Quadrant, with the Horizontal Projection upon it Inverted' (1658).

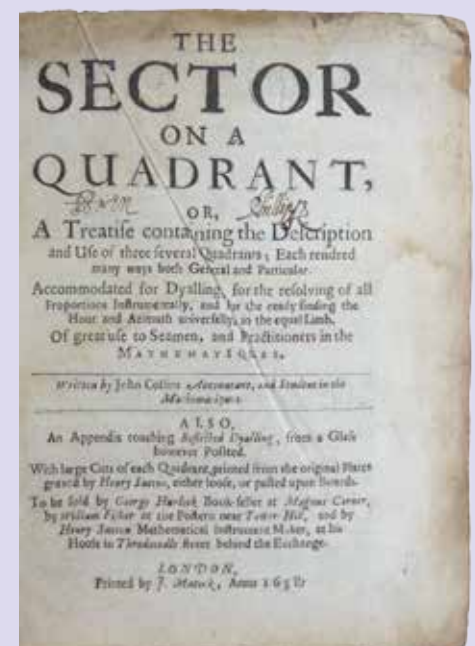
Collins built up an extensive network of correspondents spanning the British Isles and continental Europe, through which he disseminated and exchanged mathematical news and procured the latest publications. Among the members of his epistolary circle were to be found John Pell, James Gregory, Wallis, Isaac Newton, G. W. Leibniz, and R. F. de Sluse. Such was the pivotal role he came to play in the scientific life of Restoration England, that contemporaries called him 'Mersennus Anglus'. His extensive collection of letters was seen by the Royal Society as an important source of evidence for establishing Newton's claim in the priority dispute with Leibniz over discovery of the calculus

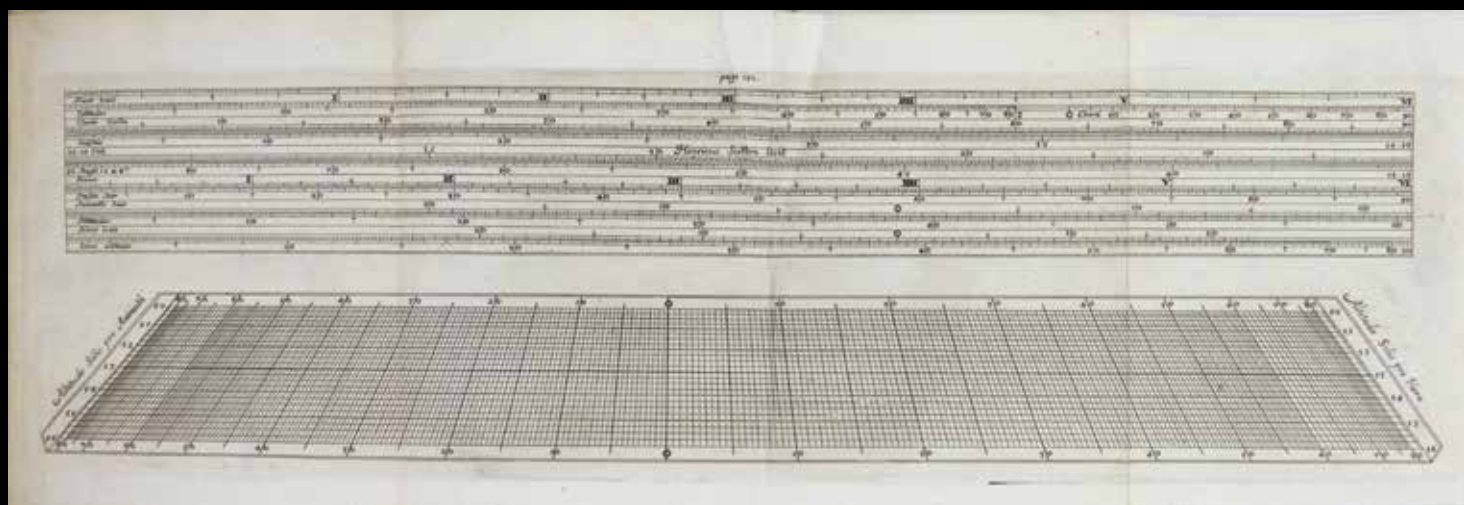
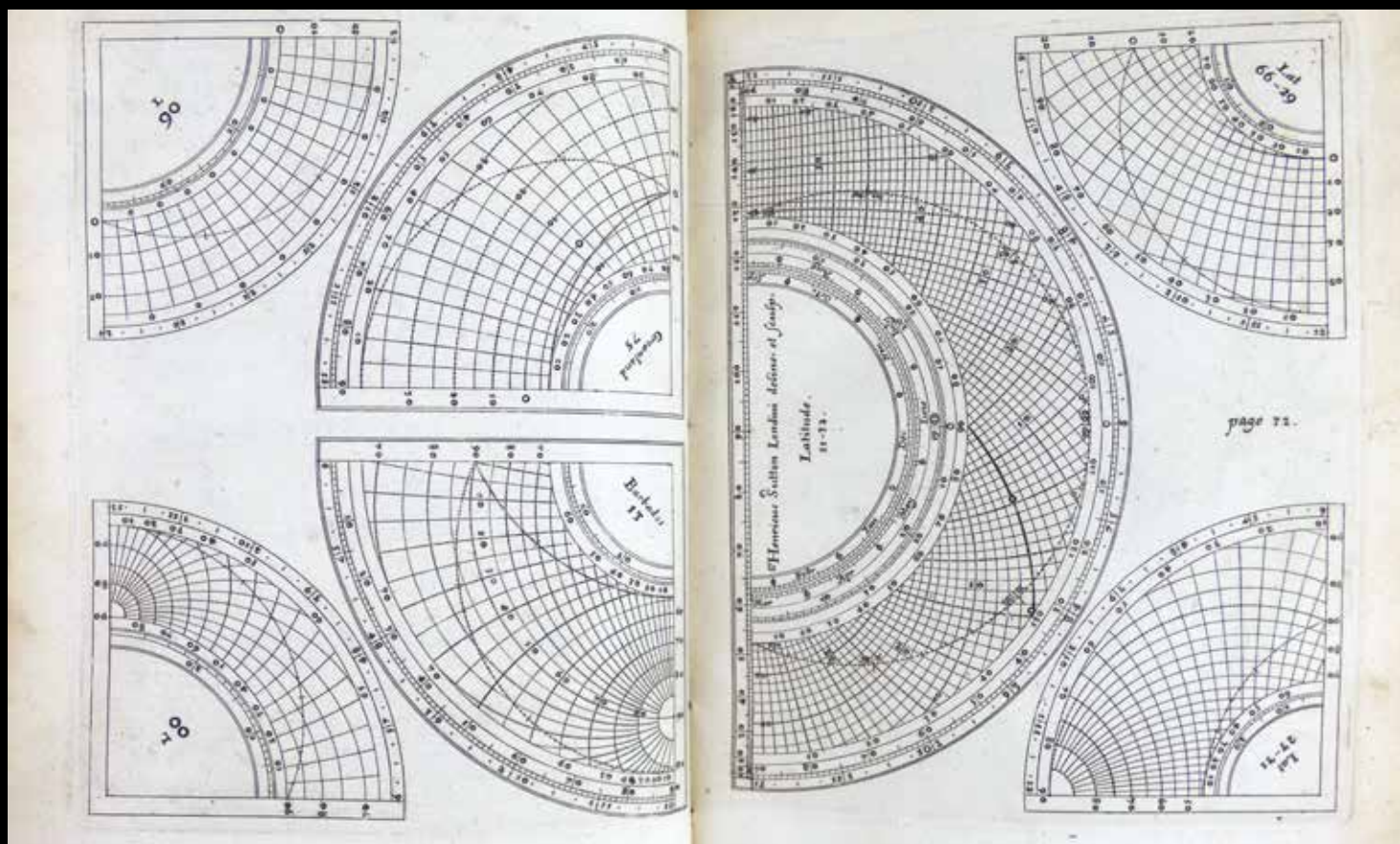
Wing C5381; Tomash & Williams C122

Provenance: Owen Phillips (ink name on title and B1); "John Carter att ye signe of ye Bible without Compter barr att ye corner of Essex Street" (ink inscription on rear pastedown).

London, Printed by J. Macock, 1658.
4to, First Edition, First Issue, 6 engraved plates, one folding, woodcut diagrams, 4to, 4 parts in 1, Contemporary polished calf.

£10,000





18. COLLINS, JOHN

The Sector on a Quadrant, or A Treatise containing the Description and Use of four several Quadrants; Two small ones and two great ones, each rendred many ways, both general and particular. Each of them Accomodated for Dyalling; for Resolving of all Proportions Instrumentally and for the ready finding the Hour and Azimuth Universally in the equal Limbe. Of great use to Seaman and Practitioners in the Mathematics. Also an Appendix touching Reflected Dyalling from a glass placed at any Reclination.

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Robert Jones MP (c.1682–1715), Fonmon Castle, Glamorgan, inscription dated 1709;

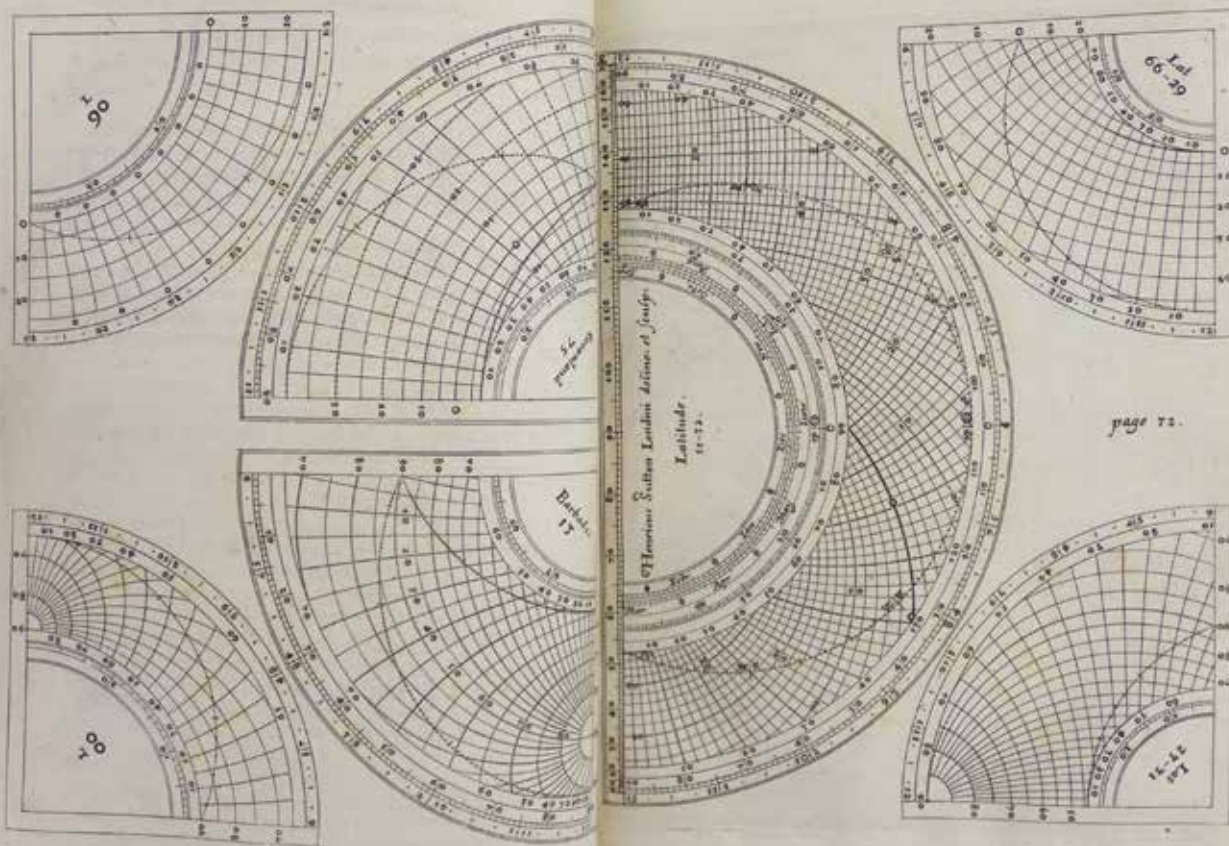
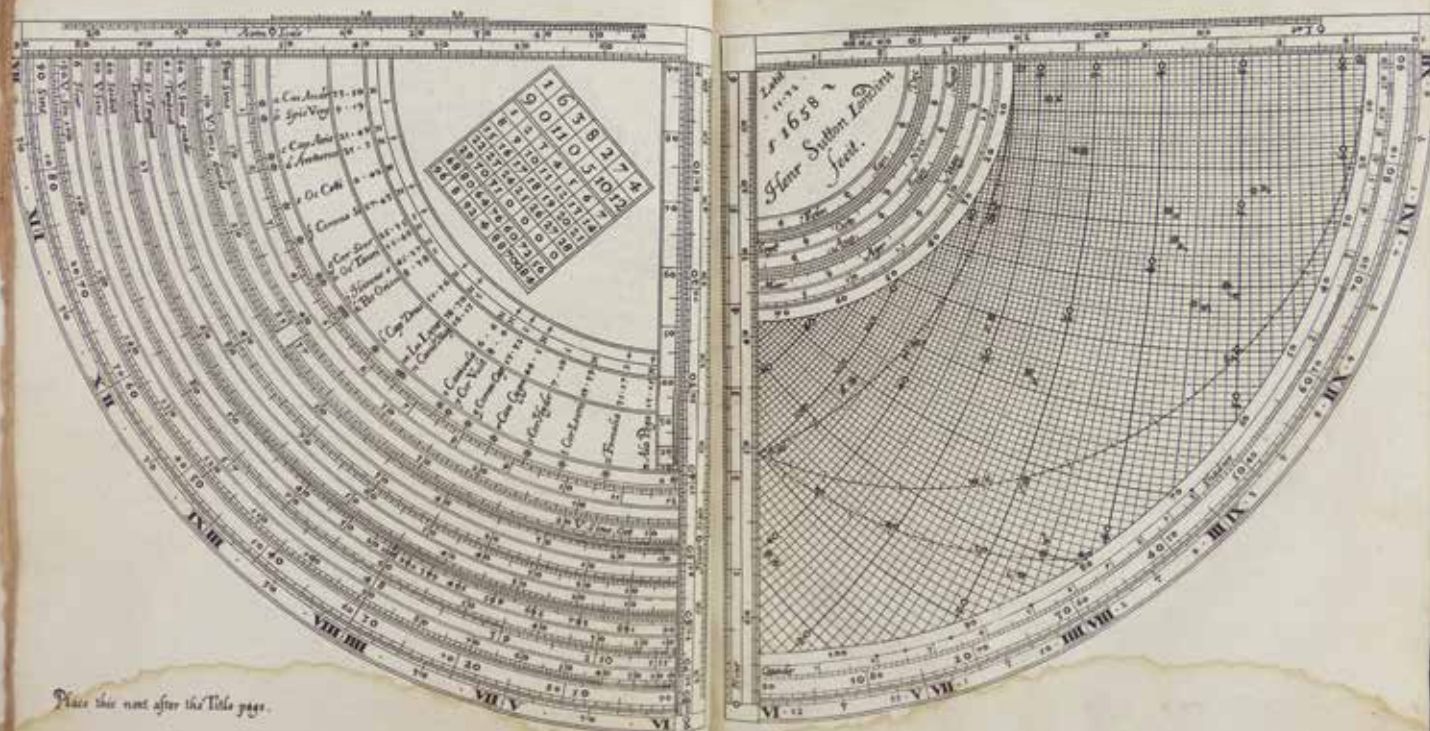
ESTC R32501; Wing C5382; Adams & Waters 416

London. J.M. for George Hurlock, etc.
1659

FIRST EDITION, (2nd issue) , 4 parts in one vol., 4to (188 x 140mm.), 6 engraved plates, one folding, with cancel title-page of 1658 bound at beginning, 2 contents leaves bound at end of part 1, contemporary polished calf gilt.

£4,500





19. COLLINS, JOHN

The Mariner's Plain Scale New Plain'd or A Treatise shewing the ample uses of a circle equally divided, or of a Line of Chords and equal parts... ..Navigation by the mariners plain scale new plain'd: or, A treatise of geometrical and arithmetical navigation ; wherein sayling is performed in all the three kinds by a right line, and a circle divided into equal parts. : Containing 1. New ways of keeping of a reckoning, or platting of a traverse, both upon the plain and mercators chart ... 2. New rules for estimating the ships way through currents, and for correcting the dead reckoning. 3. The refutation of divers errors, and of the plain chart, and how to remove the error committed thereby ... as also a table thereof made to every other centesme. 4. A new easie method of calculation for great circle-sayling, with new projections, schemes and charts ... 5. Arithmetical navigation, or navigation performed by the pen, if tables were wanting.

Collins entered the service of the Prince of Wales, the future Charles II, as junior clerk of the kitchen. From his superior, John Marr, he received instruction in aspects of practical mathematics such as dialling, the theory of the construction of sundials and accounting. Following the outbreak of the Civil Wars and the reduction of the royal household, Collins found work on board an English merchantman which for most of the seven years he served, was engaged by the Republic of Venice in its naval war against the Turks. As before at court, he devoted his free time to furthering his knowledge of mathematics as well as of Latin.

Following his return to London, in 1649, Collins earned his living as a teacher of mathematics and handwriting, while also serving as accountant to the alum farmers, a group of London merchants involved in the alum trade. During this time, he also produced a string of practical books, including *An Introduction to Merchants' Accounts* (1652), *The Sector on a Quadrant* (1658), and *The Mariners' Plain Scale* (1659).

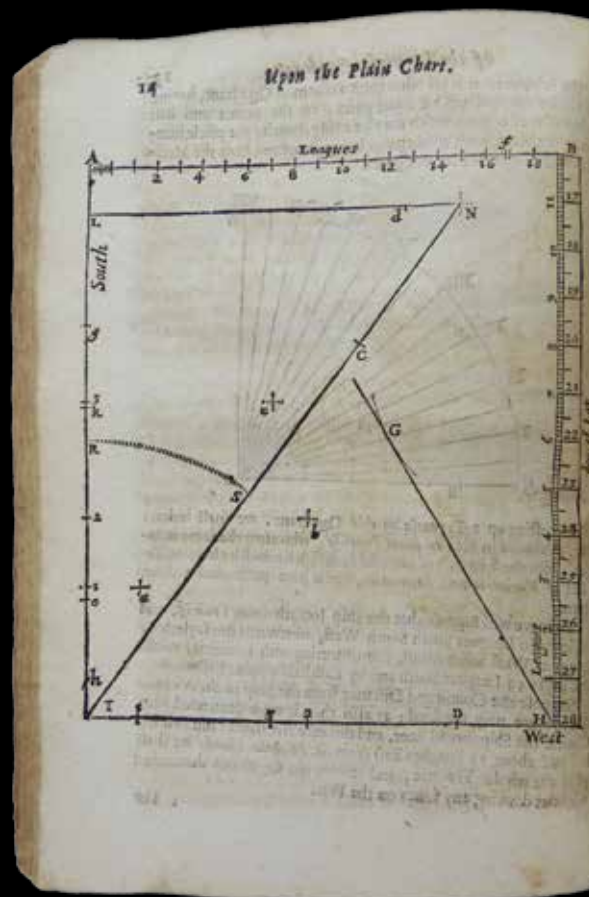
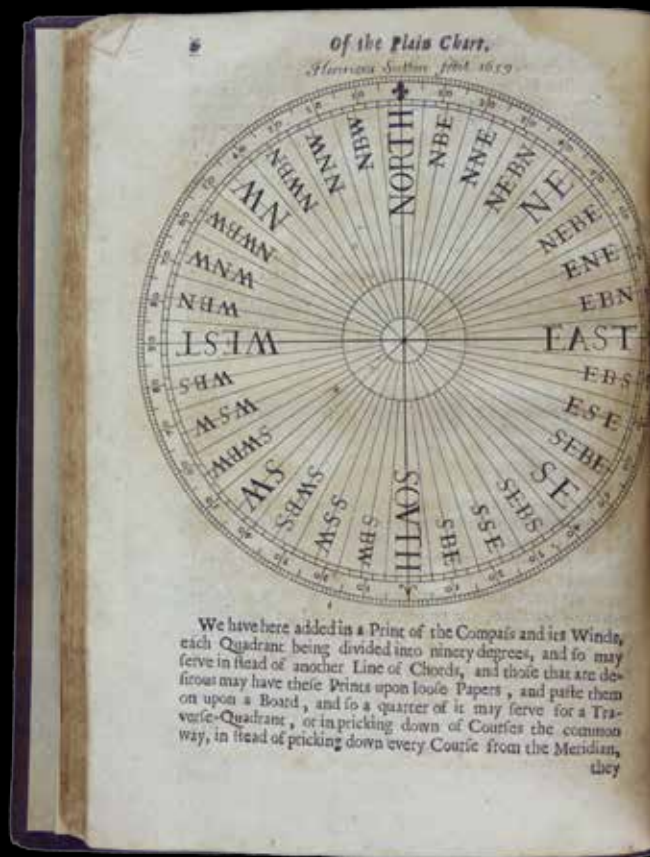
FIRST EDITION, 4 parts in one vol., 3 title-pages, 4to (190 x 136mm.), contemporary calf gilt, full-page engraved illustration on A1, one folding engraved plate, diagrams in text, a few full-page.

£6,500



Collins built up an extensive network of correspondents spanning the British Isles and continental Europe, through which he disseminated and exchanged mathematical news and procured the latest publications. Among the members of his epistolary circle were to be found John Pell, James Gregory, Wallis, Isaac Newton, G. W. Leibniz, and R. F. de Sluse. Such was the pivotal role he came to play in the scientific life of Restoration England, that contemporaries called him 'Mersennus Anglus'. His extensive collection of letters was seen by the Royal Society as an important source of evidence for establishing Newton's claim in the priority dispute with Leibniz over discovery of the calculus. Collins also wrote many draft responses for Henry Oldenburg to mathematical correspondence the secretary of the Royal Society received from abroad. Self-deprecatingly modest because of his lowly origins, he was elected fellow in 1667, and for many years oversaw the Society's financial accounts.

Adams & Waters 414; Crone Library, 213* (214, 215, 216); ESTC R171445, R207824; Wing C5378 & 5378A



20. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER

Robertus Monachus, Abbot of S. Remy. Bellum Christianorum principum, praecique Galorum, contra Saracenos, anno salutis MLXXXVIII pro terra sancta gestum.

Basel, H. Petri, 1533. First Edition, Folio. (29.5: 20 cm). With printers mark, Woodcut initials. 4 bll. (l.w.), 149 pp., 1 p. bound with : D. Erasmus Roterodamus. Ex recognitione. Cologne, E. Cervicornus, April 1527. With large woodcut title border by A. Woensam von Worms, large woodcut initials., Contemporary vellum, some wear.

£5,000

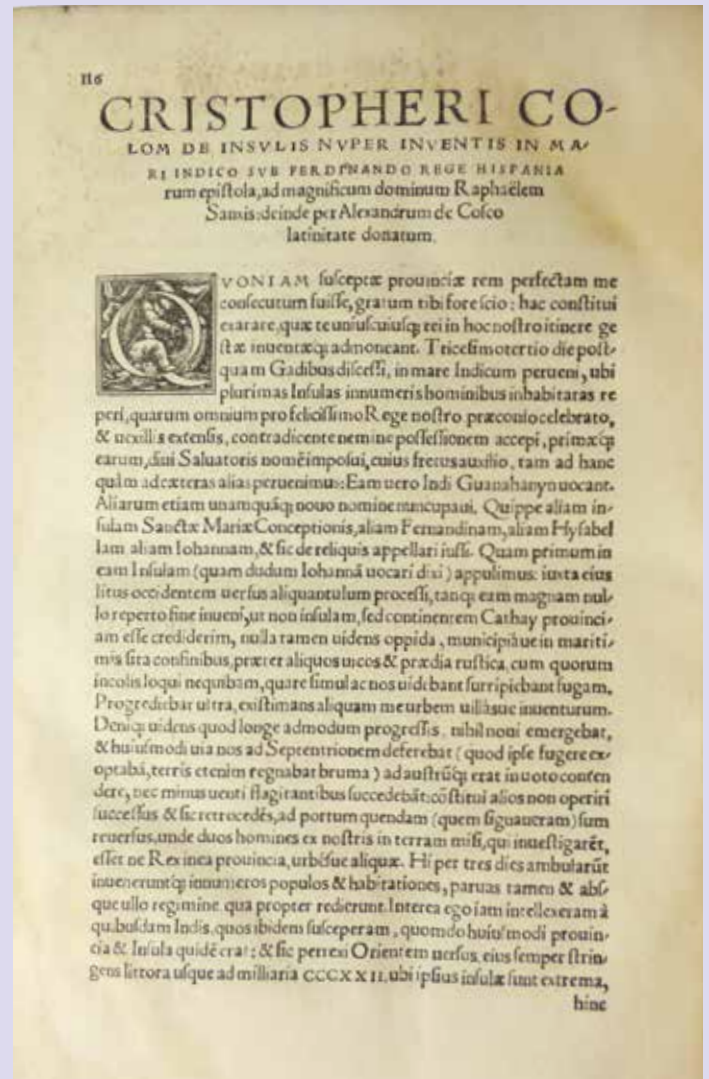
First edition the work by Robertus Monachus, Abbot of Saint Remy, Rheims.

The fourth of the seven texts in this collection is a reprint of Columbus's letter to Rafael Sanchez in Cosco's Latin translation (pp. 116-121). "This is the edition from which most early writers quote" (Church).

Adams R-613; Alden 533/6; Church I,66; Sabin 72023.

The collection of the 'Historiae Augustae scriptores' edited by Erasmus first appeared in Basel in 1518. This is a fine Cologne printing with the magnificent border displaying the feats of Hercules first used in 1524 (Merlo 1044, 433). The author reports the events of the Crusade of 1095-99.

E 3646; Adams S 2024; Schweiger II, 1294; van der Haeghen II, 52.



21. COOK.CAPTAIN JAMES

A Scarce Resolution and Adventure Medal for Presentation to Pacific Islanders During Cook's Second Voyage.

Cook's medals were originally called 'Otaheti Medals' and are now known as Resolution and Adventure Medals due to the engraved image of the two Ship's from Cook's second Voyage, depicting the sloops at sea.

The Medal is titled 'Resolution and Adventure, Sailed from England March MDCCLXXII'. The obverse side of the medal depicts the profile of King George III facing right with the title around the rim: 'George III, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland etc.

These medals were passed to islanders during the voyage and although, perhaps some were treasured, few have survived. It is known that Sir Joseph Banks, who sailed with Cook on his first voyage and planned to be part of the second voyage, ordered medals and other items to give as presents or for bartering with Pacific Islanders. Orders were placed with Boulton and Fothergill of Birmingham, who made the medals. Banks, acting as agent for the Admiralty, ordered 2000 medals in base metal – these were struck in copper- 142 in silver and 2 in gold. The letters B.F. are stamped denoting Boulton and Fothergill as the factory for the official pressing. Since it took five blows to strike the silver medals and only one for the much softer copper, Boulton decided to strike the silver medals first, while the die was new and showed little or no sign of wear. When the reverse die, depicting the ships, cracked on the 'first blow' of the silver medal, it created a dilemma for Boulton. Although hardly noticeable, he would not have wanted to fulfil Banks's personal order with silver and gold medals showing signs of a cracked die.

It is likely that Boulton made all 2000 copper medals using the cracked die as there was little time to make a new die before the intended date of departure and he thought the medals would be good enough for the 'natives' as the crack was hardly noticeable..

Fortunately, the sailing date had been delayed well beyond the month appearing on the medal and Boulton was able to produce a new die to complete Banks's order of the silver and gold medals before the expedition departed. However, they apparently show a crack from the die as well!

Banks declined to take part in the second voyage after difficulties arose over his scientific requirements on board Cook's new ship the Resolution.

Produced by Mathew Boulton for Sir Joseph Banks, 1772, Copper Medal (4cm diameter), with later ribbon attached as a ceremonial gift, morocco case,

£7,500



22. COOK.CAPTAIN JAMES

A Scarce Wooden Relic from Cook's Ship Resolution used during his Second Voyage Round the World. With a Manuscript Leaf of provenance stating 'A Chip of the Ship Resolution, which carried Captn Cook round the World – cut from a block belonging to Mr Monkhouse & which he had procured of what now remains of her in Newport harbour Island, her hull – at Sea 2nd July 1799.

A fragment of wood 50mm long taken from the Resolution and an eighteenth century manuscript confirming the provenance. Framed.

£5,000

An Extraordinary Survival with an early Provenance that makes this likely to be a genuine relic taken from the Resolution.

The mystery concerning the remains and resting place of both the Resolution and Endeavour has interested historians for the last 200 years. It now seems likely that they both lie at the bottom of Newport Harbour. The Resolution having worked as a whaler during her final years.

In 1789 she may have been renamed Général Conway, in November 1790 Amis Réunis, and in 1792 Liberté.

Martin Dugard's biography of Cook, *Farther Than Any Man*, published in 2001, states regarding the Resolution: "Her fate, by some cruel twist of historical irony, is as incredible as the Endeavours – she [Resolution] was sold to the French, rechristened La Liberté, and transformed into a whaler, then ended her days rotting in Newport Harbour. She settled to the bottom just a mile from Endeavour." (p. 281, Epilogue)

HMS Resolution departed Sheerness on 21 June 1772, carrying 118 people, including 20 volunteers who had sailed on Cook's first voyage in HMS Endeavour in 1768–1771, and two years of provisions. She joined HMS Adventure at Plymouth and the two ships departed English waters on 13 July 1772.

Resolution's first port of call was at Funchal in the Madeira Islands, which she reached on 1 August. Cook gave high praise to her sailing qualities in a report to the Admiralty from Funchal Roads, writing that she "steers, works, sails well and is remarkably stiff and seems to promise to be a dry and very easy ship in the sea." The ship was re-provisioned with fresh water, beef, fruit and onions, and after a further provisioning stop in the Cape Verde Islands two weeks later, set sail due south toward the Cape of Good Hope. Several of the crew had brought monkeys aboard as pets, but Cook had them thrown overboard to prevent their droppings from fouling the ship.

On his first voyage Cook had calculated longitude by the usual method of lunars, but on her second voyage the Board of Longitude sent a highly qualified astronomer, William Wales, with Cook and entrusted him with a new marine chronometer, the K1, recently completed by Larcum Kendall, together with three chronometers made by John Arnold. Kendall's K1 was remarkably accurate and was to prove to be most efficient in determining longitude on board

Resolution.

On 17 January 1773, Resolution was the first ship to cross the Antarctic Circle and crossed twice more on the voyage. The third crossing, on 3 February 1774, was the most southerly penetration, reaching latitude $71^{\circ}10'$ South at longitude $106^{\circ}54'$ West. Resolution thus proved Alexander Dalrymple's Terra Australis Incognita to be a myth. She returned to Britain in 1775 and was then paid off.

She was recommissioned in February 1776 for Cook's third voyage, which began on 12 July 1776, departing from Plymouth, England, during which Resolution crossed the Arctic Circle on 17 August 1778, and again crossed it on 19 July 1779, under the command of Charles Clerke after Cook's death. She arrived back in Britain on 4 October 1780.



23. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES, JOHN WEBBER & MARY CATHERINE PRESTEL

A Very Scarce Set of Four Views in the South Seas. Comprising: A View of Annamooka, One of the Friendly Isles; A View of Ulietea; A View of Matavai, Otaheite; A View of Pulo Condore.

London, No 312, Oxford Street, Published February 1st, 1787 and February 1st, 1788. First Editions, First Issues. Landscape Folio, [305 x 430mm], Aquatints by M. C. Prestel over Etched Engravings by John Webber, in cream mounts, folding half morocco case with morocco title-piece.

£50,000

Scarce Set of Webber's 'Unpublished' Aquatint Views. Earliest Issues.

The four views were Webber's first foray into the aquatint process and were separate from his later publication *Views in the South Seas*. Only one of the four plates appears in this later publication, *A View in Pulo Condore*, however, it is now coloured and there is a variation, the 'buffalo driver' is positioned differently, also the lettering has changed.

"A View in Annamooka, One of the Friendly Isle's". Drawn & Etch'd by J. Webber. Aquatinta by M.C. Prestel. London Pubd. Feby. 1, 1788 by J. Webber No. 312 Oxford Street. Vide Cook's Last Voy. Vol. I Ch. IV". Aquatint, printed on laid paper,. Plate size 400 x 260mm, Impression mark 430 x 293 mm, Sheet size 565 x 400 mm. Joppien & Smith 3.44b

"View in Ulietea". This is a view of a native family on a boat, the bow & stern have carvings, probably of gods, and there is a covered area housing natives, baskets & food. Native life is portrayed on the shore". Drawn & Etch'd by J. Webber. Aquatinta by M.C. Prestel. London Publish'd Feby. 1, 1788 by J. Webber No. 312 Oxford Street. Vide Cook's Last Voy. Vol. II Ch. VII". Aquatint printed on laid paper, watermarked with a Dovecote. Plate size 400 x 255mm; plate, impression mark 430 x 290mm; paper size 565 x 400mm. Joppien & Smith 3.157c.

"A View in Matavai, Otaheite". London: J. Webber, 1787. "Drawn & Etch'd by J. Webber. Aquatinta by M.C. Prestel. London Pubd. Feby. 1, 1787 by J. Webber No. 312 Oxford Street. Vide Cook's Last Voy. Vol. II Ch. II". Aquatint printed on laid paper, watermarked Plate size 385 x 250mm; Impression mark 430 x 293 mm, on paper 565 x 400mm.. Joppien & Smith 3.120c, 4 known copies

"A View in Pulo Condore". Drawn & Etch'd by J. Webber. Aquatinta by M.C. Prestel. London Pubd. Feby. 1, 1788 by J. Webber No. 312 Oxford Street. Vide Cook's Last Voy. Vol. III, Ch. X. Aquatint printed on laid paper, watermarked, Plate size 400 x 260mm; Impression mark 435 x 300mm; Paper size 565 x 400mm. Joppien & Smith 3.397

Joppien & Smith *Art of Captain Cook's Voyages*, Yale 1988. BL, Turnbull Library, Wellington, National Library of Australia all have only a few of these plates.

Other than occasional foxing, these very scarce views are in fine untouched condition.
Resolution.

On 17 January 1773, Resolution was the first ship to cross the Antarctic Circle and crossed twice more on the voyage. The third crossing, on 3 February 1774, was the most southerly penetration, reaching latitude 71°10' South at longitude 106°54' West. Resolution thus proved Alexander Dalrymple's Terra Australis Incognita to be a myth. She returned to Britain in 1775 and was then paid off.

She was recommissioned in February 1776 for Cook's third voyage, which began on 12 July 1776, departing from Plymouth, England, during which Resolution crossed the Arctic Circle on 17 August 1778, and again crossed it on 19 July 1779, under the command of Charles Clerke after Cook's death. She arrived back in Britain on 4 October 1780.



24. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES

An Attractive Set of the Three Voyages

Hawkesworth, John. An Account of the Voyage...for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, 3 vols., 1773. 2nd issue, 52 engraved maps and plates -- Cook, Capt. James. A Voyage Towards the South Pole and Round the World, 2 vols., 1777. 2nd edition, with 63 engraved maps and plates; Cook, Capt. James. A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, Second and Best Edition, 3 vols., 1785. 20 engraved maps and plates. 4to, and folio atlas with 61 maps and charts.

Full Contemporary Calf Gilt, Rebacked to match at an early date, with contrasting morocco labels, atlas in contemporary half calf, a very attractive set.

£19,500

COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE 1768-1771, with the map of the Straits of Magellan, not generally issued with the first edition of the same year, the Preface to the second edition in which Hawkesworth responds to Alexander Dalrymple's heated reaction to the first edition and Cook's failure to search for or locate the Great Southern Continent. Volume I contains the voyages of Byron, Carteret and Wallis, with the discovery of Tahiti, and volumes II-III contain Hawkesworth's edited account of Lieutenant Cook's voyage (he was only promoted to Captain on his return). Cook's instructions for this first voyage were to observe the transit of Venus from Tahiti and to carry on John Byron's survey and examination of the seas between Cape Horn and New Holland, but they did not extend to searching for Terra Australis. He did, however, add more than 5,000 miles of coastline to Admiralty charts for Tahiti, Australia and the Great Barrier Reef, and New Zealand, which he circumnavigated.

Hill 783; Holmes 5; Sabin 30934

The official account of COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE and his first as commander of the Resolution (1772-1775). The journey was undertaken in order to further explore the Southern Oceans and ascertain whether there were any further land masses in the southern seas. Whilst doing this Cook was also to test John Harrison's newly invented chronometer for the measurement of longitude. During the course of the voyage the expedition was to become the first to cross the Antarctic Circle, which it did three times. "The success of Cook's first voyage led the Admiralty to send him on a second expedition which was to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible in search of any southern continents. Cook proved that there was no 'Terra Australis' which supposedly lay between New Zealand and South America but became convinced that there must be land beyond the ice fields" Hill .



By the time these volumes appeared Cook had embarked on his second voyage in the Resolution, which was eventually to end in his death on Hawaii in 1779, killed after attempting to take a local chief hostage in return for a stolen cutter.

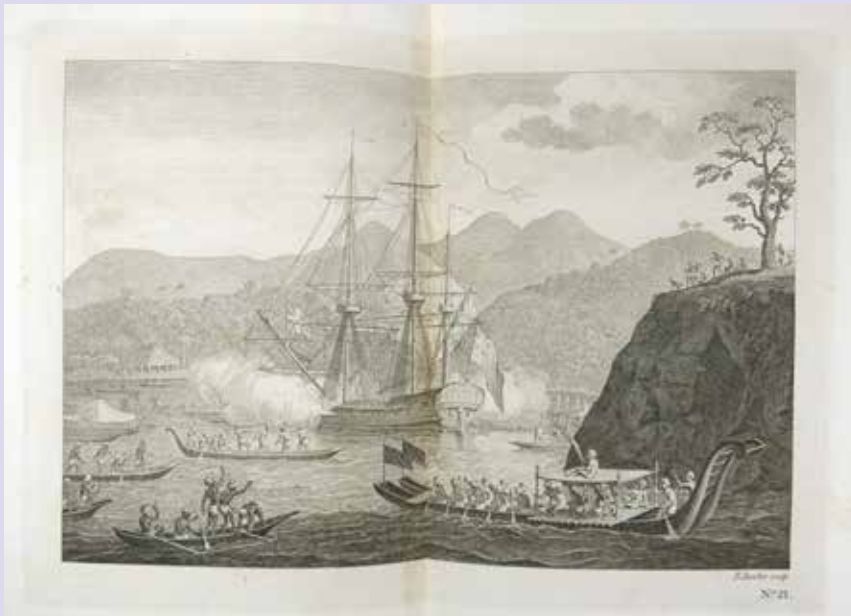
Hill 358. Beddie 1216; Holmes 24; PMM 223; Rosove 77.A1; Sabin 16245

COOK'S THIRD VOYAGE

By 1776, Captain Cook had already achieved fame, having commanded two scientific expeditions under the auspices of the Admiralty in conjunction with the Royal Society. The purpose of Captain James Cook's third and last voyage, on board HMS Resolution and HMS Discovery, was to find the Northwest Passage, but the vessels were blocked by a wall of ice. Cook's achievement in this voyage was, instead, the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, the charting of Alaska's coastline, and the exploration of the North Pacific up to 70° N.

Returning south to Hawaii, the ships anchored in Kealahou Bay. A fight broke out after the theft of a cutter, and James Cook met his death in the ensuing melee. The expedition made another attempt at the Northwest Passage before returning to the Thames via China.

Hill 361; Lada-Mocarski 37; Sabin 16250



25. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES -JOHN MARRA

Journal of the Resolution's Voyage in 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775, on Discovery to the Southern Hemisphere, by which the non-existence of an undiscovered Continent, between the Equator and the 50th degree of Southern Latitude, is demonstratively proved. Also a Journal of the Adventure's Voyage, in the Years 1772, 1773, and 1774. With an Account of the Separation of the Two Ships, and the most remarkable incidents that befel each. Interspersed with historical and geographical descriptions of the islands and countries discovered in the course of their respective voyages.

London, F. Newbury, 1775. First Edition, Contemporary calf, morocco gilt label, with folding engraved chart and 5 engraved plates.

£5,000

An attractive unrestored copy.

This work preceded the official account of the second voyage by eighteen months and gives the first eye-witness account in print of the Antarctic regions. There are thirty-eight pages of text concerning the Antarctic, and the map shows the passage of Cook's two ships to the high southern latitudes.

This account was written by the Irish gunner's mate on the Resolution whom Cook had picked up in Batavia during his first voyage. It contains many events not recorded in the official account by Cook and gives the reasons which caused Sir Joseph Banks and his twelve assistants to withdraw from the expedition at the last moment. Marra made an unsuccessful attempt to desert at Tahiti on May 14, 1774, during this second voyage.

He describes his punishment in irons in this work.

Beaglehole II, p.CLIII-CLV; Beddie 1270; Hill 1087; Roscove 214; Spence 758; Kroepelien 809; O'Reilly-Reitman 379; Hocken p.14; Conrad p.13; Sabin 16247.



26. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES - JOHN RICKMAN

A Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, on Discovery: Performed in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780 Illustrated with Cuts and Charts, shewing the Tracks of the Ships employed in this expedition.

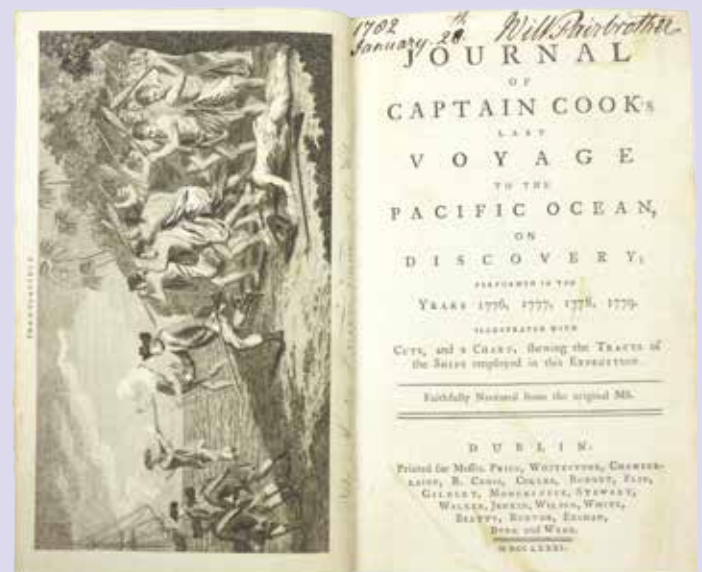
The first Dublin edition of the first published account of Cook's last voyage, preceding the authorized version by three years. This work is attributed to Lieutenant John Rickman, who served as second lieutenant on the 'Discovery', Charles Clerk, Commander. This is the first full account in English of Cook's third voyage and has an important description of the death of Cook in Hawaii. It was first published in 1781, three years before the official account.

"This anonymous journal, of Captain Cook's third voyage, was once believed to have been written by John Ledyard, who had actually made liberal use of Lieutenant Rickman's account; hence the confusion. This narrative anticipated the government's authorized account by two years. All the journals kept on board were claimed by the Admiralty, thus the author remained strictly anonymous. The text, especially as regards details of Cook's death, differs considerably from other accounts." Hill

Hill, 1453; Holmes 53; Howes R276; Streeter 3474.

Dublin, 1781, Contemporary calf gilt, rebaked, with a folding engraved map and 5 engraved plates, one folding which is the first representation of Hawaii.

£2,800



27. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES, WILLIAM WALES & WILLIAM BAYLY.

The Original Astronomical Observations, made in the course of a Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World, In His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure.

First Edition. London: W. and A. Strahan, 1777, 4to (288 x 223mm.), engraved map and 3 plates, all folding or double-page, contemporary russia gilt, restored.

£24,000

William Wales and William Bayly were appointed by the Board of Longitude to accompany James Cook on his second voyage of 1772–75, with Wales accompanying Cook aboard the Resolution. Wales' brother-in-law Charles Green, had been the astronomer appointed by the Royal Society to observe the 1769 transit of Venus and had died during the return leg of Cook's first voyage.

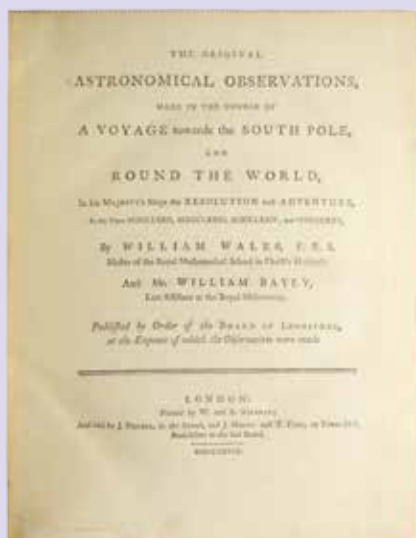
The primary objective of Wales and Bayly was to test Larcum Kendall's K1 chronometer, based on the H4 of John Harrison. Wales compiled a log book of the voyage, recording locations and conditions, the use and testing of the instruments entrusted to him, as well as making many observations of the people and places encountered on the voyage. The Original Astronomical Observations was published at the expense of the Board of Longitude.

Following his return, Wales was commissioned to write the official astronomical account of Cook's first voyage in 1778. Wales sailed with Cook on all three of his voyages

He became Master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1776. Amongst Wales' pupils at Christ's Hospital were Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb.

He was nominated by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Spencer, and his appointment confirmed 5 December 1795. He was appointed as Secretary of the Board of Longitude in 1795, serving in that position until his death in 1798.

Cox I, 61



28. COOKE ,CAPTAIN EDWARD

A Voyage to the South Sea, and Round the World, Perform'd in the Years 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, by the Ships Duke and Dutchess of Bristol. Containing a Journal of all memorable Transactions during the said Voyage; the Winds, Currents, and Variation of the Compass; the taking of the Towns of Puna and Guayaquil, and several Prizes, one of which a rich Acapulco Ship. A Description of the American Coasts, from Tierra del Fuego in the South, to California in the North, (from the Coasting-Pilot, a Spanish Manuscript).Wherein an Account is given of Mr. Alexander Selkirk, his Manner of living and taming some wild beasts during the four Years and four Months he liv'd upon the uninhabited Island of Juan Fernandes.

A consortium of prominent citizens of Bristol, England's second largest port in 1708, purchased two ships: the 320 tons, 30 guns 'Duke' and the 260 tons, 26 guns 'Dutchess'. This work by Edward Cooke is one of two published simultaneously, describing their pursuit for Spanish gold with William Dampier in his third and final circumnavigation of the world, acting as pilot to the voyage. They captured the Spanish Treasure Galleon Nuestra Senora de la Encarnacion Disengano carrying a hold of gold and jewels. They brought the treasure back to Bristol amid huge celebrations and national interest.

Cooke was second Captain of the Dutchess, part of the buccaneering expedition of Capt. Woodes Rogers circumnavigating the globe, visiting the coast of California in 1709, attacking the Spanish on the west coast of South America. There is an account of California, with a plate showing a native of the region. The expedition also put in at the island of Juan Fernandez where they discovered the castaway, Alexander Selkirk, who had sailed with Dampier and been stranded on the archipelago after various arguments. Selkirk became the inspiration for Defoe's, Robinson Crusoe. Including a description, taken from a Spanish manuscript, of the west coast of America from Tierra del Fuego to California. A rush to issue an account of this voyage developed between the publishers of this narrative and that of Woodes Rogers.

One of the most important Buccaneering and Pacific voyages.

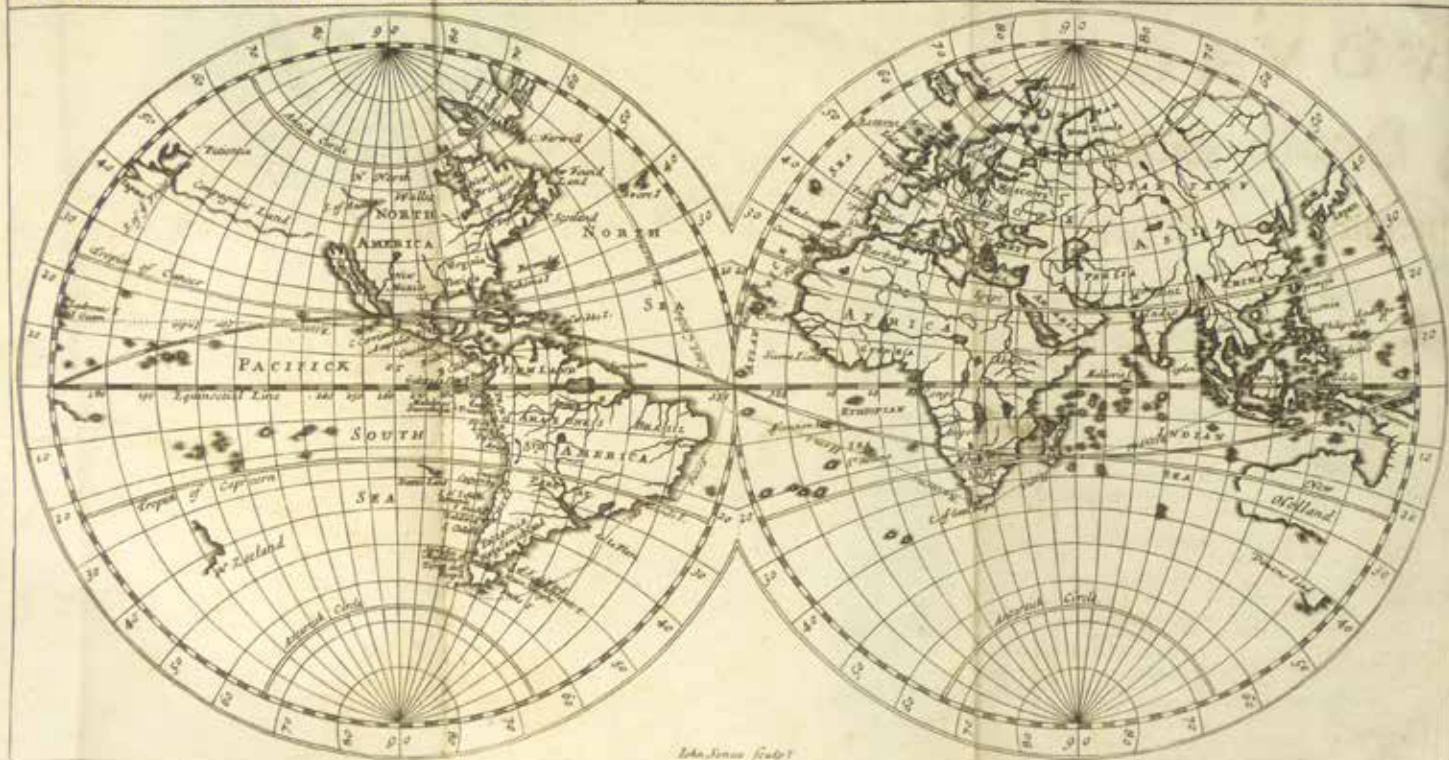
Hill 372; Sabin 16303; NMM 1:99; Wagner Spanish Southwest 77.

London H.M. for B. Lintot & R. Gosling, 1712, 8vo [200 x 120mm], contemporary panelled calf gilt, rebaked, 24], 456, [12] pp. with 16 engraved plates and 4 folding maps including a map of the world, some folding, a fine copy. First and Best Edition of this famous Buccaneering Voyage.

£5,000



A MAP OF THE WORLD Shewing the Course of Cap^t. Cook's Voyage Round the same



A
VOYAGE
TO THE
South Sea,
AND South Sea
Round the World,

Perform'd in the
YEARS 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711.

Consisting
A JOURNAL of all memorable Transactions
during the said VOYAGE; the Winds, Currents,
and Variation of the Compass; the taking of the
Towns of Puna and Oueyqual, and several PRIZES,
one of which a rich *Argentine* Ship.

A DESCRIPTION of the American Coasts, from
Tierra del Fuogo in the South, to California in the
North, (from the Coasting-Pilot, a Spanish Manuscript.)

An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of all those
Countries from the best AUTHORS.

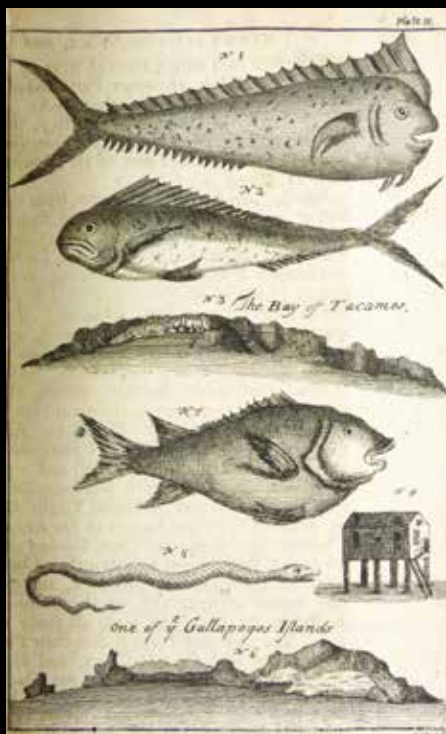
With a new MAP and DESCRIPTION of the
mighty River of the AMAZON.

Wherein an ACCOUNT is given of Mr. *Alexander Selkirk*, his Manner of living and taming Lions
with Beasts during the four Years and four Months he
liv'd upon the uninhabited Island of *Juan Fernandez*.

Illustrated with CUTS and MAPS.

By CAPT. EDWARD COOKE.

LONDON, Printed by H. M. for B. LINTOT
and R. GOSLING in Fleet-Street, A. ETTENWORTH
on London-Bridge, and W. INCH in St. Paul's Church-
Yard. M DCCXII.



29. CORONELLI, VINCENZO MARIA

[Complete set of counterproof plates of globe gores and calottes for a 3.5-foot diameter celestial globe]

Venice, Coronelli, 1698. Folio [ca 40 x 25.5 cm, with folded sheets measuring 40 x 51.5 cm], 48 engraved plates of celestial globe gores, 2 plates of the polar culottes, and 2 further plates of equatorial rings, horizon circles, etc. Bound in contemporary carta rustica, sheets uncut, housed in a purpose-made quarter-vellum box. An excellent copy.

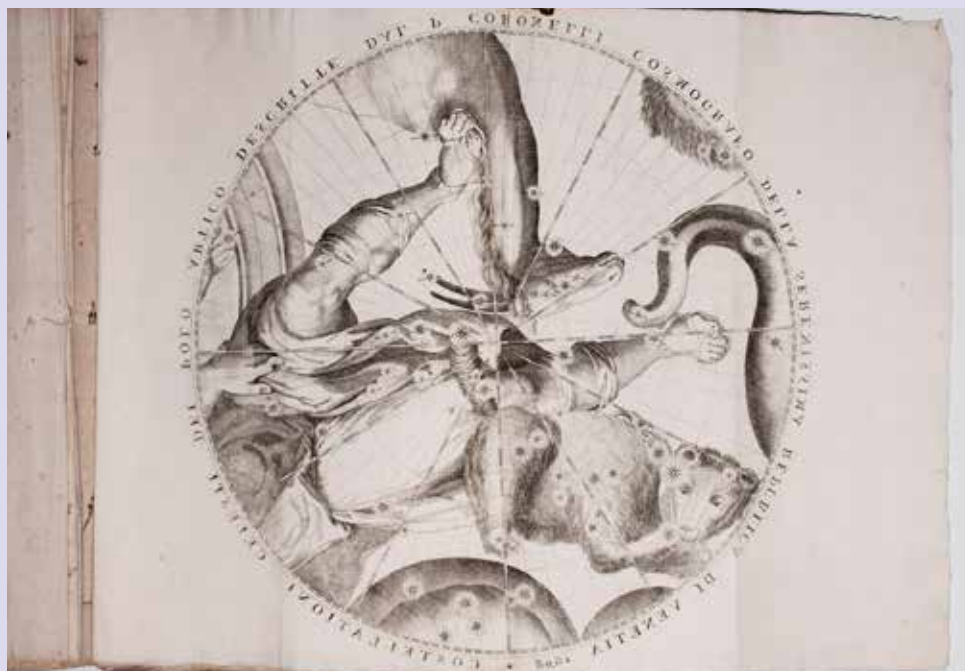
£100,000

Exceedingly rare complete set of the counter-proof version of the engraved gores for Coronelli's 3.5-foot celestial globe. This issue is before the addition of the engraved captions and figures; it was intended to show the heavens as they would appear to an observer on earth, as opposed to the conventional celestial globe that represents the stars as seen on an imaginary sphere from the outside. The present version was intended to be mounted on the inside of a globe which was separable into 2 concave hemispheres. This copy is in exceptional original condition: a set of untrimmed sheets in their original binding, exactly as they would be received by a globe maker.

'On 7 December 1692 Sr Carlo Malavista, in a lecture on the development of astronomy at the Accademia Fisico-Matematica in Rome, described Coronelli's globes as the most perfect yet produced. He ends his peroration with remarks on the difficulty of using a celestial globe. "Both these globes give to the eye the appearance of being equal, but they are not equally useful to the eyes of the mind, that is, the intelligence, because to express the earth on a globe can be very well done, because the earth is in the shape of a ball on which we walk. The sky on the other hand is the opposite of this. As we stand on the earth the sky is above us, and we observe it as concave and not convex." It was the accepted convention, as Malavista pointed out, to depict the heavens on a celestial globe as they would appear to an observer beyond the heavens. Malavista continued: "To make it easier to understand, the illustrious Giovanni Ciampini, Director of the Academy, has thought fit to have the celestial globe of Coronelli divided into two halves in concave form, so that the stars are seen in their proper location, agreeing with the way we look at them in the sky..." This is the first record in print of Coronelli's concave globes. When Coronelli issued in 1693 a new edition of the celestial globe with fewer names of constellations, he put the proposed innovation into practice by producing the globe in two versions, convex and concave... In Coronelli's account of his travels of 1696-97, *Viaggi d'Italia in Inghilterra* (1697), a 'Notice to the Public on the globes of Father Coronelli' is appended to vol. II (pp. 204-5). This reports that the celestial globes have been printed, some in convex forms, some in concave form, and that they have been made in this way, not through the mistake of the author, as some so knowledgeable people thought, but for their greater usefulness. The Accademia degli Argonauti made the same point in 1704: "critics construed as a mistake" what was done with the greatest erudition and for the use of our astronomers, namely that our Cosmographer engraved the celestial globe in concave and convex..." A mounted example of the gores for the "concave" globe is recorded in the Bayerisches Nationalmuseum' (Helen Wallis, preface to the facsimile edition of the *Libro dei globi* Venice 1693 (1701), Amsterdam 1(1969) p ix. which omits 2 of the plates missing from the BL example reproduced here)

This 'concave' version, as distinct from the more standard 'convex version,' was produced by counter-proofing the original plates, not by re-engraving them: A strongly inked impression of the 'convex version' would be made on a sheet of impermeable paper, and then a second impression immediately made from that sheet while the ink was still wet, so that the plate image is reversed. The final two plates in our copy are not part of the *Libro dei globi* but are added and appear to be pattern plates for globe makers.

Father Vincenzo Coronelli (1650-1718) was a Minorite friar who was an exceptional cartographer and globe maker. His first pair of globes were made for the Duke of Parma, and this led to his being commissioned to create a pair of globes for Louis XIV. They were completed after two years' work in 1683, and were the largest globes ever made until the 1920s; they were 3.87-meters in diameter and each weighed two tons (they are now in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris). Upon his return to Venice in 1684 he founded Europe's first geographical society, the *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*. He was appointed Cosmographer of Venice, and produced a series of globes, atlases, and maps notable for their accuracy and detail.



30. DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER

An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean.

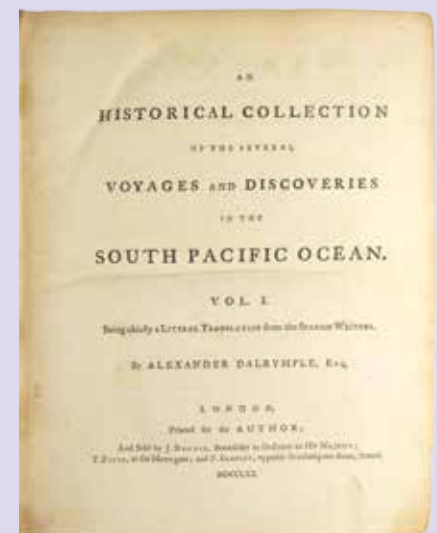
First edition of this important collection of Spanish and Dutch voyages, announcing the dawn of the golden age of Pacific exploration.

This classic voyage text was a work of far-reaching importance by the leading English hydrographer. Passionately involved in the argument over the possible existence of a southern continent, Dalrymple partially translates here some twelve original accounts which support his belief in its existence. His collection begins with Magellan's voyage of 1519, and the Spanish accounts that he translates include Mendana's voyage to the Solomon Islands in 1595, and that of De Quiros in 1606. The Dutch accounts include those of Le Maire, Schouten, Tasman, and Roggeveen. Dalrymple's long introduction on trade and his 'investigation of what may be farther expected in the South Sea' carefully expound his belief in the existence of a "Great Southern Continent", a theory only finally laid to rest when Cook later sailed right over a substantial portion of it.

Dalrymple (1737-1808), the great hydrographer, who had made his career in the East India Company, had originally been offered the command of the Endeavour voyage to observe the transit of Venus, but partly because of his insistence on being given an Admiralty commission, the command went instead to Cook. His disappointment is hinted at in the remarkable "undedications" of this work: to Byron 'who discovered scarcely anything but Patagonians' and to Banks who 'infatuated with female blandishments forgot for what he went abroad and hastened back to amuse the European world with stories of enchantments...'.
Davidson, 'A Book Collector's Notes', pp. 36-7; Hill, pp. 71, 73; Holmes (first edition), 32; Kroepelien, 245

Printed for the author, 1770- London,, 1771. Two volumes in one, quarto, 17 engraved maps and plates in contemporary half calf.

£9,000



31. DAMPIER, WILLIAM

A New Voyage Round the World.

Describing particularly, the Isthmus of America, several Coasts and Islands in the West Indies, the Isle of Cape Verd, the Passage by Terra del Fuego, the South Sea Coasts of Chili, Peru and Mexico... [with] Voyages and Descriptions... [and] A Voyage to New Holland, &c. In the Year, 1699 [and] A Continuation of a Voyage to new Holland...

A Fine Set of the Scarce First Editions. One of the Most Famous of the Buccaneers Voyages.

William Dampier, an orphan of Weymouth, England, spent twelve and a half years as a pirate, plundering ships in the West Indies and Central America, and eventually making his way across the Pacific to the Philippines, the East Indies, and Australia. Having set out in 1679, he returned home in 1691 and published his carefully-kept journal in 1697; it proved to be a sensation. Dampier may have been a buccaneer, but he was such an astute observer of people, places, and natural history and his works are often included with the publications of more explicitly scientific expeditions.

‘William Dampier combined a swashbuckling life of adventure with pioneering scientific achievements. In 1676, he started his career as a buccaneer preying on ships on the Spanish Main and struggling through the impenetrable jungle of the Isthmus of Panama in search of gold. He could easily have ended up on the gallows. Poor and obscure yet determined to sail the world to make his fortune, he was to become the first person to circumnavigate the globe three times. Among his many extraordinary achievements, Dampier mapped the winds and the currents of the world’s oceans for the first time. He inspired Darwin one hundred and fifty years later with his notes on the wildlife of the Galapagos islands and elsewhere. His portrait in London’s National Portrait Gallery shows a lean, strong-featured man with a thoughtful expression, brown shoulder-length hair and a plain coat, holding a book in his hand. He is styled ‘Pirate and Hydrographer’ but even that tells only part of his story. He was a pioneering navigator, naturalist, travel writer and explorer, as well as hydrographer who was, indeed, quite happy to seek his fortune as a pirate.’ Preston.

After years of adventure along the coasts of Spanish America Dampier joined Capt. Swan in the Cygnet in 1685. Swan was also eager to try his hand in the western Pacific, and after taking several small Spanish prizes among the East Indian Islands, they

First editions. 4 vols bound in 3, 5 maps (4 folding); 3 folding maps; folding map & 14 plates; folding map & 15 plates. 8vo. Contemporary panelled calf gilt, [10], vi, 550, 4; [vii], 184, 132, [iv], 112, [74]; [xvii], 162, [9], [5]ads.; [xvi], 198; [8], [2]ads.pp. London, James Knapton, 1697, 1699, 1703 & 1709.

£16,500



they made for the vaguely known coast of New Holland, which was sighted on 4th June, 1688, near the Lacepede Islands. The vessel sailed along the coast to the entrance of King Sound, where she was repaired. Here Dampier made a full survey of the country and noted its inhabitants as the most miserable people in the world. As such, Dampier is regarded as being the first Englishman to set foot on the Australian mainland.

After several adventures Dampier reached England and wrote the first of these volumes. This work is considered to be the first travel book and set the tone for all voyage accounts until the publication of Cook's First Voyage. It was an immediate success (by 1729 six editions had been printed) and the publisher,

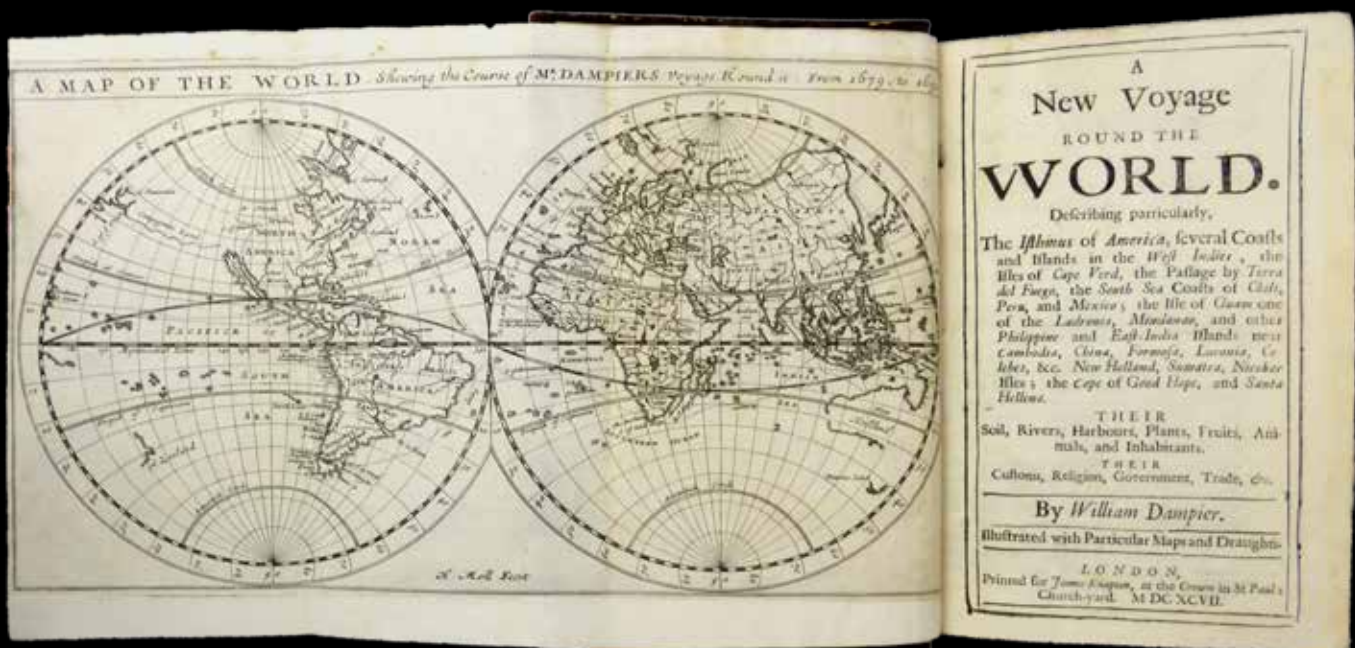
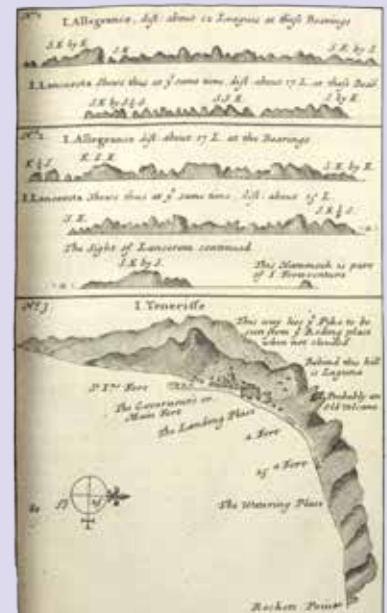
Knapton, urged Dampier to write a second volume.

In 1698 Dampier was put in command of the Roebuck in order to make an expedition to New Holland, New Guinea, and the Moluccas. On 2nd August, 1699 he arrived on the coast of Western Australia, sailing northward along the coast he arrived at an inlet which he named Sharks Bay. By this time his crew were in such bad condition and the country appeared so hostile that Dampier was forced to set sail for Timor and replenish his supplies. The voyage continued from there to New Guinea, New Ireland and New Britain returning finally via the Cape of Good

Hope in 1701.

His subsequent work was again a success and again Knapton persuaded him to write a continuation, and these appeared in 1703 and 1709 respectively and are included with this collection of First Editions.

Hill 417, 419, 420, 421; Cox I, 42



32. D'ANGHIERA, PIETRO MARTYR, RICHARD EDEN &. RICHARD WILLES.

The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies, and Other Countreys Lying Eyther Way... With a Discourse of the Northwest Passage...

Newly Set in Order, Augmented, and Finished by Richarde Willes. London:

Richarde Jugge, 1577. Thick tall octavo.

Full Contemporary Tan Calf Gilt, with Central Gilt Devices to both Upper and Lower Covers, Gilt Drops Scattered over Both Covers, a few leaves washed and some restoration to the binding but a nice example of this scarce work.

£55,000

“ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING COMPILATIONS OF TRAVEL LITERATURE”
(PARKER) AND “THE EARLIEST COLLECTION OF VOYAGES IN THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE” (COX): EXCEEDINGLY RARE SECOND AND BEST EDITION OF
D'ANGHIERA'S THE HISTORY OF TRAVEL, 1577, WITH REFERENCES TO THE
NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Exceedingly rare second and best edition, with important first appearances, of Richard Eden's translation of d'Anghiera's crucially important compilation of famous voyages, only the third book in English to describe America and the first edition of this work to feature the fourth Decade and the abridgment of the fifth through eighth Decades including Cortés' conquest of Mexico as well as the account of Frobisher's first voyage, the first accounts in English of China and Japan, and an account of Persia and a translation of Varthema's travels in the east, with a woodcut of the South Pole.

Pietro Martyr d'Anghiera's groundbreaking *De Orbe Novo* Decades (published starting in 1516) proved an ideal spark to the spirit of exploration. Friends with the finest explorers of his day, including Columbus, da Gama, Cortés, Magellan, Cabot, and Vespucci, d'Anghiera (often known as Peter Martyr) was also a member of the Council of the Indies. Called “the first historian of the Americas,” his unparalleled access to both the explorers and the documentation of their voyages gave him the resources to make Decades an accurate and fully researched work on early American exploration, filled with chronicles of the great voyages of exploration. “His works were held in the highest esteem by his contemporaries and are indispensable as a primary source for the history of early European exploration of the Americas” (Hill).

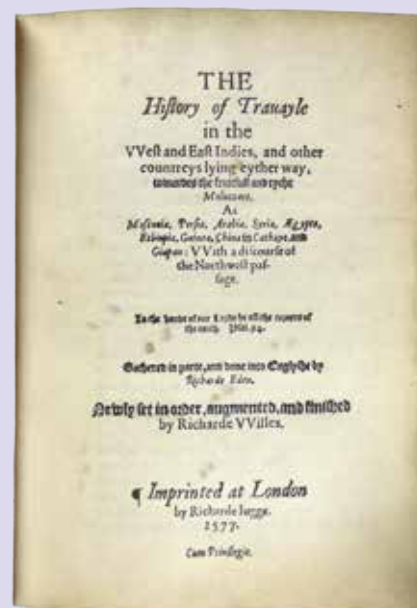
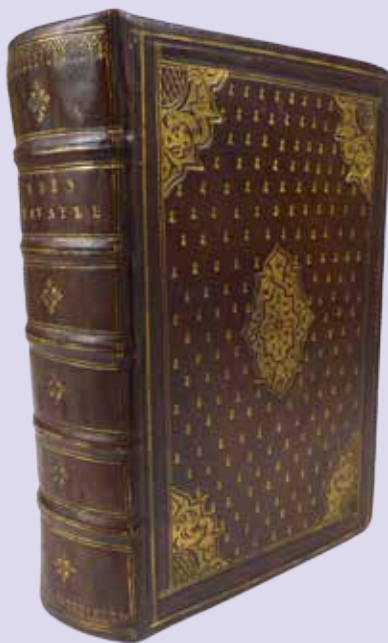
In 1555, the first edition in English was published as *The Decades of the Newe World*, translated and published by Richard Eden, “the pioneer of British geographic research, the very first of our naval chroniclers, and the herald and forerunner of all our subsequent discoveries” (Edward Arber). As the earliest of such works to be published in England, Eden's “translations of the geographic works of other writers helped foster a spirit of overseas exploration in Tudor England. The new protector, the Earl of Northumberland, wished to challenge Spain's global empire and he encouraged publications that would help encourage such enterprise” (Andrew Hadfield). Eden's translation of the first three decades made available, for the first time, detailed information about the New World to an English speaking readership, and created a robust public appetite for voyages of discovery and the riches of exotic lands. It contained many early accounts including the first publication in English of Magellan's explorations. Likewise, d'Anghiera's Decades describes the first contacts of Europeans

and Native Americans, to which Eden added translations from Oviedo. Shakespeare even obtained the character of Caliban from this work.

In 1576, after Eden's death, a poet named Richard Willes set to work on a second edition of d'Anghiera's work. While he condensed and removed a few portions of Decades, he compensated for his alterations by hugely expanding his edition and adding significant material on Asia. The second edition, offered here and titled *The History of Travayle*, includes a rehearsal of d'Anghiera's first three Decades, the first publication of the complete fourth Decade, and Willes' own abridgment of the final four Decades, as well as Pereira's description of China (the first publication in English), Varthema's travels, Maffei's account of Japan, and multiple stories of travel in Central Asia taken chiefly from the accounts of English merchants in the 1560s, and more. This second and best edition is notable in that it reflects the various aims of the contributing authors and editors. For d'Anghiera, a primary desire had been the discovery of a westward route to Asia, no doubt inspired by his close relationships with explorers focused on the Americas. Eden, on the other hand, hoped to find an overland route to splendors of the Middle East. Finally, Willes who "augmented and finished" this edition let his hope of finding a northwest passage have the greatest influence on the text. In fact, it is in the second edition that Frobisher's first voyage in search of a northwest passage appears for the first time. Willes offered arguments advanced against the project, and then attempts to show the reasonableness of it. He wrote, "M. Frobisher's prosperous voyage and happy returne wyl absolutely decide these controversies."

"Eden and Willes were the precursors of Hakluyt, and lived in a time when many seamen were leaving British ports to penetrate the mysteries of the unknown world" (Cambridge History). What ultimately results from the second edition collaboration between d'Anghiera, Eden, and Willes is an all-encompassing travel compilation that truly reflects the interests and accomplishments of most of the major explorers at the turn of the 17th century. "Considered as a whole, *The History of Travayle* is one of the outstanding compilations of travel literature to be published in England" (Parker, 81). Both the first and second editions have long been considered crucial to the history of English exploration and to encouraging the building of an English empire. However, the second edition, with its extensive material on areas that would later become critical to the empire, is considered particularly important. The eight Decades were first published together in 1530 in Latin at Alcalá. With a woodcut illustration of "the order of the starres about the pole Antartike," ornamental woodcut initials.

Church 119. Hill 533. Rich 57. Sabin 1562. STC 649. Streeter I:24. Cox I:1577. Wilson 65. Howgego E14. Early owner



33. D'ANGHIERA, PIETRO MARTYR

De Rebus Oceanicis et Novo Orbe, Decades Tres. Item eiusdem, De Babylonica legatione, Libri III. Et item De Rebus Aethiopicis, Indicis, Lusitanicis, & Hispanicis opuscula quaedam historica doctissima, quae hodie non facile alibi reperiuntur, Damiana a Goes Equitis Lusitani.

Third Edition, Cologne. Gervinus Calenius & Haeredes of Quentel, 1574., small 4to, [173 x 110mm],[48],655, [30]pp. numerous decorated initials, Contemporary Full Red Calf, Gilt.

£6,000

The term “New World” was first used for the Americas in this book by Peter Martyr, the royal historian for the court of Spain. Originally published in 1516, it contained the first accounts of the Spanish voyages of exploration and conquest. Martyr personally interviewed Christopher Columbus, Hernán Cortés and other European explorers. He also spoke to Indians who returned with them to Spain. These accounts spread the news of the New World rapidly throughout Europe, thanks to the newly invented printing press. In 1555, Richard Eden published the first English translation of this book. Martyr’s book may have been the first to mention California (then thought to be an island in the Pacific)

An important edition of Martyr, including all of his most important texts on New World discovery. Besides all of the chronicles Martyr wrote as official historian of the Indies from 1511 to 1534, it adds two important works: Martyr’s 1521 Basel letter, which contains the text of the lost first Cortés letter describing his initial landing and forays into Mexico; and Damiao de Goes’ work, originally published in 1544.

Sabin 1588; European Americana 574/1



34. D'ANVILLE, JEAN BAPTISTE DE

Nouvel Atlas de la Chine, de la Tartarie Chinoise et du Thibet....

THE FIRST AUTHORITATIVE WESTERN ATLAS OF CHINA.

Jean-Baptiste du Halde's 4-volume work on L'empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie Chinoise had appeared in 1735, with 41 maps of the Chinese provinces, Tartary, Tibet and Korea. As Du Halde states in the preface, these maps were adaptations of Chinese originals produced for the Emperor and in co-operation with Jesuit missionaries. The adaptations were brilliantly executed by D'Anville, the royal geographer, who had also created four entirely new general maps. A separate atlas was issued in 1737, both in Paris by Dezauche under the title Atlas general de la Chine, and by Scheurleer (as above), the former containing 50 and the latter 42 maps. Besides depicting China in unprecedented detail, this was the first Western atlas to show Tibet and a separate Korea.

Cordier Sinica 48; cf. Mario Cams 'The China Maps of Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville' in *Imago Mundi* (2013, vol. 66 pt. 1: 51-69); cf. Lust 155.

The Hague: Henri Scheurleer, 1737. Folio (528 x 384mm). Title in red and black, 42 engraved maps, 12 double-page or folding, 3 hand-coloured in outline. Contemporary Blue Paper Boards, rebaked and corners with later half mottled calf gilt, morocco label.

£12,500



35. DANTI, EGNAZIO

Trattato Dell 'Uso et Della Fabrica Dell' Astrolabio... Con L'Aggiunta Del Planisferio Del Rojas.

The Earliest Italian Astronomical Treatise on the Astrolabe. This copy was owned by Galileo's friend Delphinus with his signature on the title-page.

Danti was employed by Cosimo I de Medici in Tuscany, who was so pleased by his cosmographer's work that he requested him to leave his Dominican monastery to reside in his palace. During his time in Tuscany Danti had continued his interest in astronomy and in particular he had designed a number of astronomical instruments. Two of his instruments were set up in the church of Santa Maria Novella in Florence to make accurate determinations of the vernal equinox so that he could determine the error in the calendar. In order to calibrate the astronomical year Danti had to calculate accurately the height of the noon sun, which he achieved by making a small hole in the round window of the church to act as a camera obscura. Later he made another hole higher up the south facing facade of the church and, to allow the light to strike this hole, he had to cut a slot in the vault of the church which can still be seen today.

In 1574, using his various instruments, Danti detected the 11 day error in the calendar when he calculated the vernal equinox to have fallen on 11 March rather than on 22 March as it should for the calendar to be in step with the seasons. From that time on Danti became a leading figure in pressing for calendar reform and although his name is not associated with the final decisions on the Gregorian calendar, he was one of the most important people to bring it about.

As well as designing astronomical instruments, he also published several works containing descriptions of them. He built other instruments, namely ones to indicate the wind direction both while in Florence, and later also in Bologna, and also made a surveying instrument called the radio latino.

A woodcut on p.124 shows a woman surveyor using an astrolabe (together with dividers, cross-staff, quadrant, and square) to measure a tower. It is "The first picture of a mortal female using a scientific instrument" and "We can conclude that the picture hopes to draw women into the fraternity of instrument users, or even that women were already seen (at least in Italy) as not excluded" (A.V. Simcock, "The Lady and the Astrolabe" in Bulletin of the Scientific Instrument Society, volume 51, 1996)

Florence: Heirs of Bernardo Giunta, 1569

FIRST EDITION, 4to (220 x 150mm.), woodcut device on title with the Medici arms on title, with a globe depicting Asia and Africa, repeated on verso of A3, 12 woodcut diagrams, 19 historiated initials, old vellum, new endpapers, modern folding cloth box

£2,500

Provenance: J.Delphinus, early inscription on title; Antonio Santini (1577-1662, the merchant and mathematician, a friend of Galileo who is mentioned in the Difesa, and who later became a monk of the Somaschan order and was buried at Montecitorio), inscription on title-page; Chiesa di San Biagio a Montecitorio, Rome, inscription on title-page.

Adams D123; Gunther Astrolabes of the World p.331; Houzeau & Lancaster I, 3288; Riccardi i, 389; USTC 825459



36. D'APRES DE MANNEVILLE, JEAN-BAPTISTE NICOLAS DENIS.

Le Neptune Oriental, dédié au Roi.;;;

[with] Supplement. 69 engraved maps or coastal views, some double-page mainly by Alexander Dalrymple, Folio [575 x 470 mm], full mottled calf;
Paris and Brest: Demonville and Malassis, 1775

£20,000

A Fine copy of this much enlarged rare French Sea Atlas of the coasts of the East Indies, Indochina and Formosa, Africa, Australia, the Red Sea, and India, now has 69 engraved maps or coastal views, some double-page.

The second edition includes some fine maps of the Arabian Peninsular. One of the charts covers the central portion of the western coast of present-day Saudi Arabia. Jeddah, the largest port on the Red Sea and a major gateway to Mecca, is the only city shown. The rest of the detail is confined to the sea, which is filled with rhumb lines, soundings, hazards, shoals, and anchorages.

Manneville spent 30 years, often in conjunction with Alexander Dalrymple, working on the second edition of this maritime atlas. It was substantially enlarged from the first edition of 1745 and was heavily used throughout the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries.

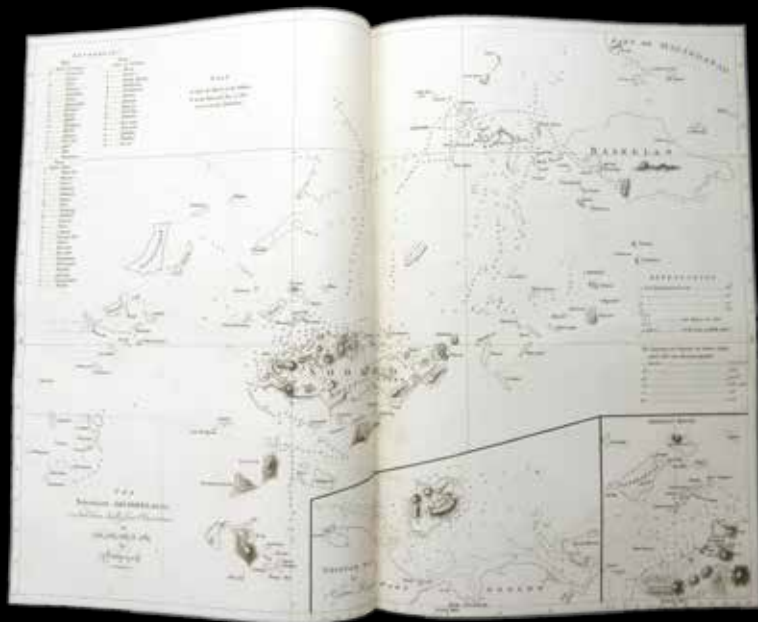
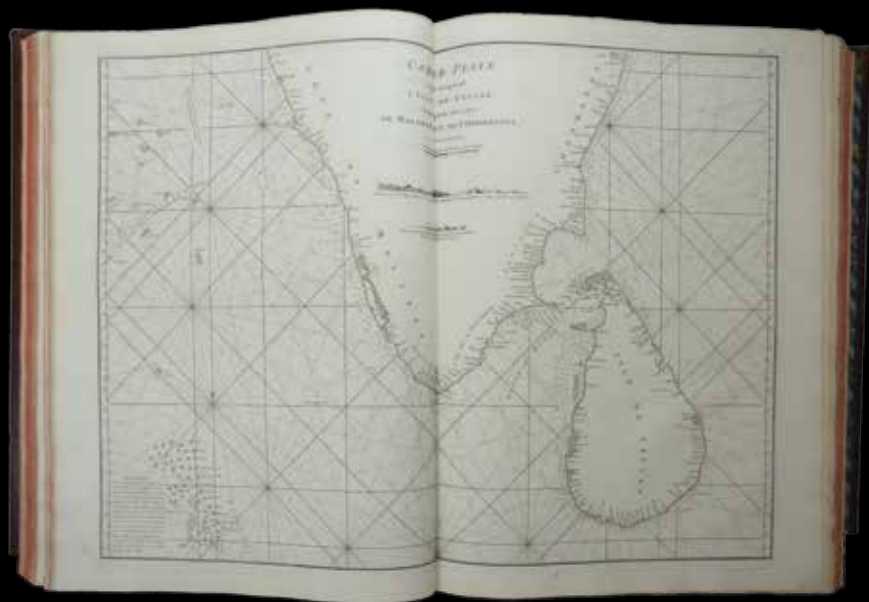
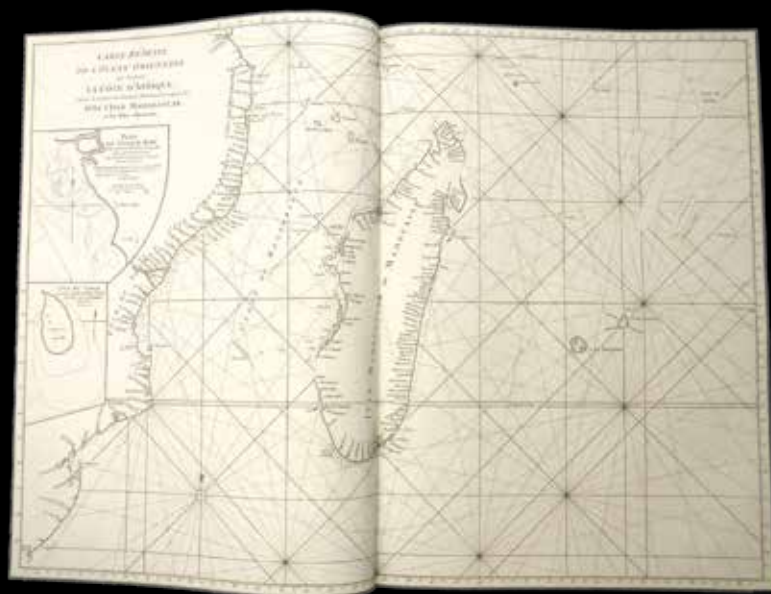
Most maps are now corrected and among the new maps were many prepared by Dalrymple including the famous map of Hong Kong area: Carte d'une partie des Côtes de la Chine et des Isles adjacentes depuis l'Isle nommée la Pierre Blanche, jusqu'à celle de l'Artimon. The most important milestone chart based upon the surveys made from navigational surveys and soundings in 1754, 1759, and 1760 by Alexander Dalrymple

The chart extends from just West of Macao which is shown as is the Bocca. Tigris narrows on the Pearl River to the North. Prominently shown are the islands around present-day Hong Kong with Lantao and Lamma both identified.

Hong Kong island is shown and identified as Fanchinchow with its island nature only tentatively shown. The promontories of Stanley Peak and D'Agular Peaks both tentatively shown in dotted outline. A simply engraved but important map with Latitude and longitude scales and system of rhumb lines, soundings near coast and in bay areas.

References: Phillips, Alases, 3166; Howgego, Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800.





37. DIXON, CAPTAIN GEORGE

A Voyage Round the World; but more Particularly to the North-West Coast of America: Performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon. Dedicated by Permission to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

The text is in the form of letters signed W[illiam] B[eresford] to a friend named Hamelin, with additions by Dixon, including the introduction, the sketch of the natural history, and the large map. Beresford was the supercargo aboard the Queen Charlotte, and both he, Portlock and Dixon were charged with establishing a fur trade between the northwest American coast and China, disregarding the existing Russian fur trade in Alaska. Dixon and Portlock were both veterans of Cook's last voyage and this work includes an account of the Hawaiian Islands where they wintered during 1787-88.

Nathaniel Portlock (1748-1817) joined the British navy at the age of twenty-four, and was chosen as a junior officer on Captain Cook's third voyage, the first to encounter Hawaii (see AJ-130). With him on that trip was another young British officer, George Dixon, and in 1785 the two of them traveled to the north Pacific again. Portlock commanded this 1785-1788 expedition from the ship King George while Dixon captained the Queen Charlotte. The purpose of the expedition was to investigate the potential of the Alaskan fur trade and to resume Cook's search for a Northwest Passage through the continent.

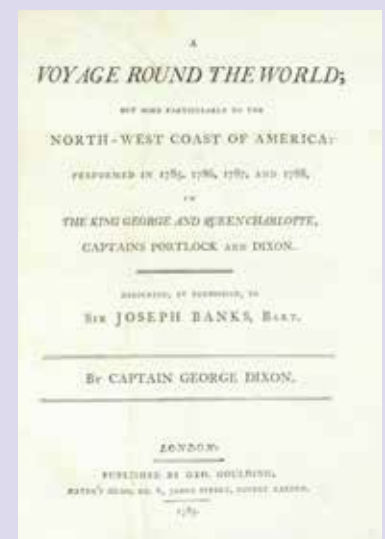
The pair left England on August 29, 1785, and took nearly a year to reach Alaska, rounding Cape Horn and touching at Hawaii on the way. They charted the Alaskan coast until winter forced them back to Hawaii. In the spring of 1787 they headed north again, reaching the Kenai Peninsula from which Dixon explored southward while Portlock traded for furs. They wintered again in Hawaii before turning west to China to sell their furs, arriving home in England via the Cape of Good Hope on August 24, 1788.

Cox II, 27-28; Forbes 161; Hill 117; Howes D-365; Lada-Mocarski 43; Sabin 20364.

First Edition

London: George Goulding, 1789, 4to, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebaked, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco gilt label, with large engraved, folding map, 20 Engraved Plates and leaf of 'Indian Song', an attractive copy.

£3,500



38. DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS

Sir Francis Drake Revived. Who is or may be a Pattern to stirre up all Heroicke and active Spirits of these Times... being a Summary and true Relation of foure severall Voyages made by the said Sir Francis Drake to the West-Indies.

“THE FIRST COLLECTED AND MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF DRAKE’S VOYAGES” (Church).

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Drake’s voyages, the four parts comprising: Sir Francis Drake Revived, the voyages of 1570-71 and 1572-73 describes Drake’s privateering expeditions to the West Indies, the raid on Nombre de Dios in 1572, when he captured a fortune of Spanish silver from the centre of the Spanish New World empire.

The World Encompassed, the voyage of 1577-80. Compiled by Francis Drake, nephew of the late explorer, it narrates Drake’s memorable voyage, in which his five vessels raided Spanish outposts and supply routes on the Pacific coast, claimed California (“New Albion”) for the British crown and returned via the Pacific and Indian Oceans, making Drake the first English captain to circumnavigate the globe.

A Summarie and True Discourse of [his] West Indian Voyage, the voyage of 1585-86 that was begun by Bigges, an officer under Drake, and finished after his death, probably by his lieutenant, Master Croftes. Drake’s expedition to the Spanish Indies was the first major British naval foray into the Caribbean and was sanctioned by a commission from Queen Elizabeth with letters of marque. As well as capturing and sacking a number of cities he also rescued the 103 colonists remaining on Raleigh’s Roanoke Island Virginia colony and returned them to England along with a shipment of potatoes and tobacco.

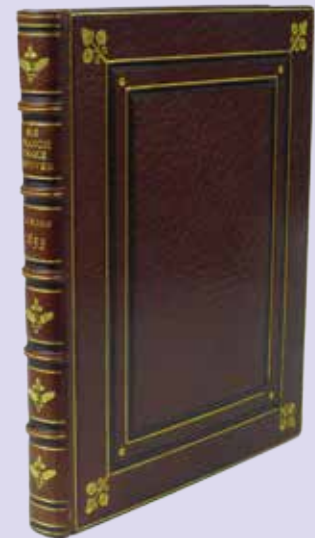
A Full Relation of Another Voyage into the West Indies, made by Sir Francis Drake’ Accompanied with Sir John Hawkins, Sir Thomas Baskerfield, Sir Nicholas Clifford, and others. Who set forth from Plymouth on 28. Of August 1595.

‘Sir Francis Drake, the greatest of the naval adventurers of England of the time of Elizabeth, was born in Devonshire about 1540. He went to sea early, was sailing to the Spanish Main by 1565, and commanded a ship under Hawkins in an expedition that was overwhelmed by the Spaniards in 1567. In order to recompense himself for the loss suffered in this disaster, he equipped the expedition against the Spanish treasure-house at Nombre de Dios in 1572, the fortunes of which are described in the first of the first two narratives. It was on this voyage

London: for Nicholas Bourne, [1652-] 1653.

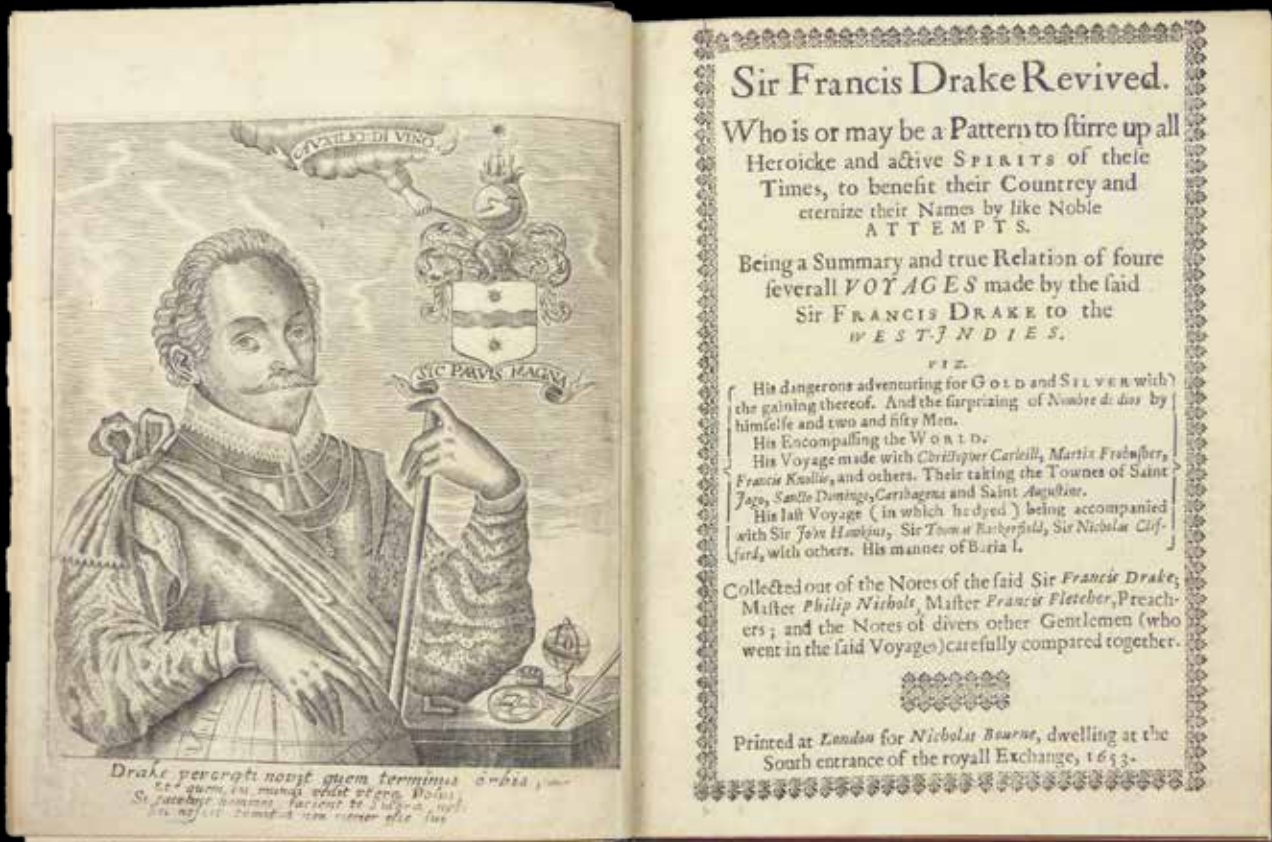
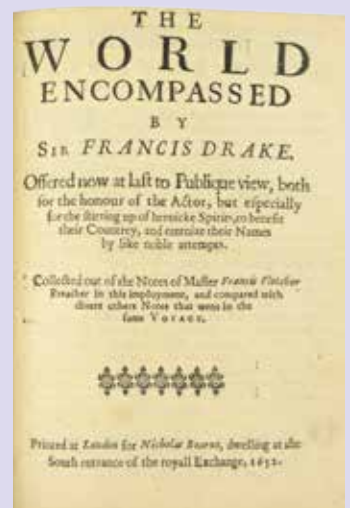
4 parts in one, 4to (183 x 143 mm). Engraved portrait frontispiece, separate title-pages, the first 3 separately signed and paginated, the last 2 continuously paginated, woodcut initials and headpieces, Early 20th-century gilt- and blind-ruled levant, edges gilt, by Riviere; half red calf slipcase.

£30,000



that he was led by native guides to “that goodly and great high tree” on the isthmus of Darien, from which, first of Englishmen, he looked on the Pacific, and “besought Almighty God of His goodness to give him life and leave to sail once in an English ship in that sea.” The fulfilment of this prayer is described in the second of the voyages here printed, in which it is told how, in 1578, Drake passed through the Straits of Magellan into waters never before sailed by his countrymen, and with a single ship rifled the Spanish settlements on the west coast of South America and plundered the Spanish treasure– ships; how, considering it unsafe to go back the way he came lest the enemy should seek revenge, he went as far north as the Golden Gate, then passed across the Pacific and round by the Cape of Good Hope, and so home, the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. Only Magellan’s ship had preceded him in the feat, and Magellan had died on the voyage. The Queen visited the ship, “The Golden Hind,” as she lay at Deptford and knighted the commander on board. Drake’s further adventures were of almost equal interest. Returning from a raid on the Spaniards in 1586, he brought home the despairing Virginian colony, and is said at the same time to have introduced from America tobacco and potatoes. Two years later he led the English fleet in the decisive engagement with the Great Armada. In 1595 he set out on another voyage to the Spanish Main; and in the January of the following year died off Porto Bello and was buried in the waters where he had made his name as the greatest seaman of his day and nation’. Philip Nichols

Provenance: C. L. Robinson, Newport R.I. (bookplate); Emily Meredith Read Spencer (b.1863) descendent of William Bradford (armorial bookplate).
Church 526; Hill, pp. 86 and 211; Sabin 20840, 20855, 20843, and 20830; Wing D2122.



39. DRYANDER, JOHANN

Annulorum Trium Divers Generis Instrumentorum Astronomicorum Componendi Ratio Atque Usus.

Johann Dryander (1500-1560) was an anatomist and physician as well as a mathematician and astronomer. He taught for a time at Paris and performed several dissections there, before being appointed Professor of Medicine and Mathematics at the University of Marburg in 1535. His astronomical publications, which include a work on astrolabes, as well as this treatise on astronomical rings, suggest that he was interested in the practical aspects of astronomy.

The astronomical rings consist of three rings fashioned into one instrument. The instrument was invented by Gemma Frisius, who published a work on the rings in 1534, and so it is sometimes known as Gemma's rings. The instrument could be used to tell the time and had the advantage that no further instruments were used to orientate it, since the meridian could be identified as the line of orientation at which the shadows of the instrument's rings align. It also had applications in surveying.

Around two thirds of Dryander's work was devoted to describing the parts of his new version of the instrument and its markings, and there was a lengthy section on measuring the heights of objects. Following this section came a series of short treatises on different forms of the rings, listed on the verso of the title page, so that the whole work acted as a comprehensive guide to astronomical rings of all sorts.

This page formed the frontispiece of Dryander's work and shows the two forms of ring that were covered in the treatises collected in the book. This suggests to the reader the breadth of material that they can expect to find in the work.

About two-thirds of the book is devoted to the author's version of the instrument and the remainder to astronomical rings of other sorts, including Regiomontanus' Metheroscope, and the rings of the Jewish physician Bonet de Lattes.

Adams D940; Houzeau and Lancaster 2459; Honeyman Collection 930; Zinner

Marburg: Eucharius Cevicornus, 1537
FIRST EDITION, 4 parts in one volume, 4to (198 x 150mm.), large woodcut of an armillary sphere on first title and on verso, woodcut devices, woodcuts and diagrams in text, large historiated woodcut initials, printer's device on verso of final leaf, old vellum, ms title to spine, old ink annotations to last leaf.

£3,500



40. FINE, ORONCE

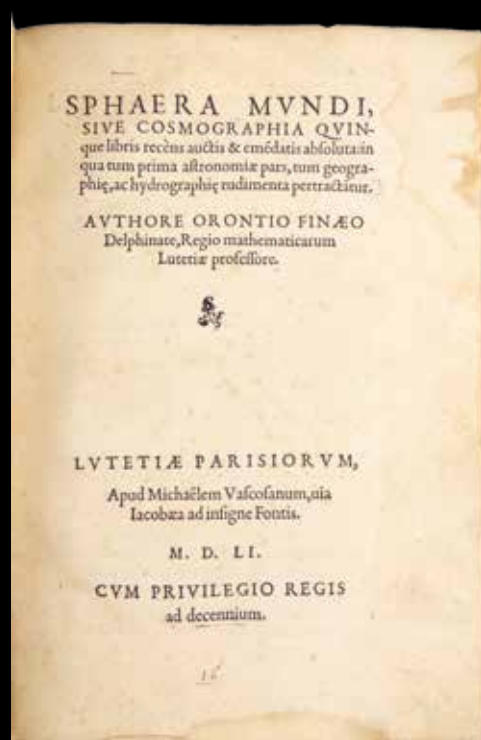
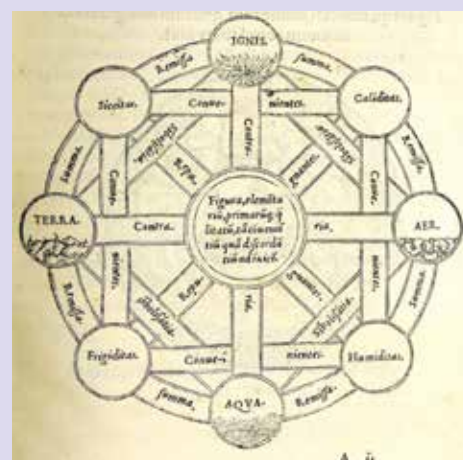
Sphaera Mundi sive Cosmographia Quinque recens auctis & emendatis absolutain qua tum prima astronomiae pars, rum geographie, ac hydrographie, rudimenta pertractatur.

Born in Briançon, the son and grandson of physicians, Oronce Fine was educated in Paris (Collège de Navarre) and obtained a degree in medicine in 1522. He was imprisoned in 1524, probably for practicing judicial astrology. In 1531, he was appointed to the chair of mathematics at the Collège Royal (the present Collège de France), founded by King Francis I, where he taught until his death.

In 1542 Fine published *De mundi sphaera* [On the Heavenly Spheres], a popular astronomy textbook whose woodcut illustrations were much appreciated. His writing on astronomy included guides to the use of astronomical equipment and methods (e.g. the ancient practice of determining longitude through the coordinated observation of lunar eclipses from two fixed points with enough distance between them to make the phenomena appear at different times of the night). He also described more recent innovations, such as an instrument he called a *méthéoroscope* (an astrolabe modified by adding a compass). His woodcut map of France (1525) is one of the first of its kind. He also constructed an ivory sundial in 1524, which still exists.

Paris: Vascosan, 1551. 4to, illustrated throughout, one woodcut printed in red and black, bound in contemporary limp vellum.

£2,000



41. FLAMSTEED, JOHN

Atlas Coelestis.

Third issue (first 1729), with the title reprinted, original list of subscribers discarded, otherwise comprising the original sheets of text; the plates were reprinted with plate numbers added. This is the most celebrated, important, and influential star atlas of the eighteenth century, superior to all its predecessors. This is the first star atlas based upon telescopic determinations of star positions and magnitudes.

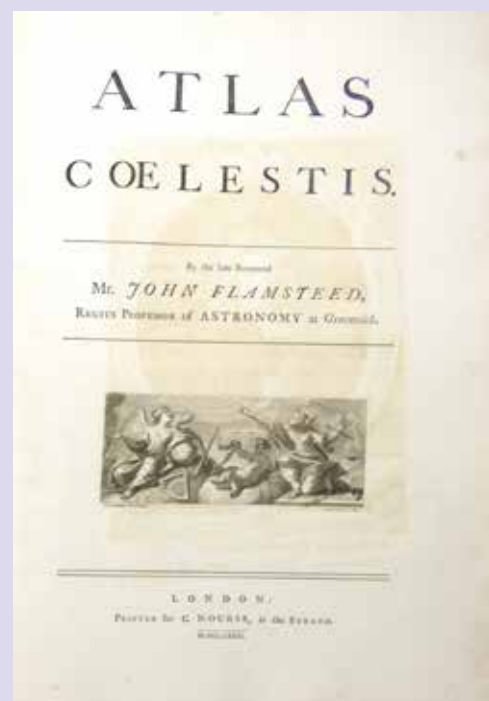
‘Appointed in 1675 to the newly created post of Astronomer Royal, Flamsteed took up residence at Greenwich and there compiled the first telescopic catalog of the positions and magnitudes of the northern stars. The resultant “Stellarum Inerrantium Catalogus Britannicus”, still unfinished at his death, along with his other observations, was edited and published in 1725... in the *Historia Coelestis Britannicae*. Accompanying the catalog Flamsteed prepared a set of celestial maps that, in his own words, were to be “the glory of the work, and, next the catalogue, the usefulest part of it”. These also were published posthumously by his loyal friends’ (Warner, *The sky explored*).

As early as 1692 Flamsteed had developed his own system of projection, known as the Sanson-Flamsteed sinusoidal projection, and had plotted the stars of ten constellations. The charts were prepared under his direction by Thomas Weston (who appears in the list of subscribers). Flamsteed argued with Newton over the order of publication of his star catalogue, observations, and the star maps. ‘Flamsteed, a great observer who understood the usefulness of the maps, “chiefly urged that the maps of the constellations should be first of all set upon: that, being carried on apart, they might be finished by the time the observations were printed off”. Newton, however, primarily interested in star positions for calculations, omitted all mention of the charts in his publication proposals and reports. In 1705 Flamsteed was writing that “Sir I. Newton would have the great catalog printed without the maps. I cannot consent to so sneaking a proposition”. Newton’s will prevailed. The *Historia Coelestis* of 1712 contained neither the observations nor the charts, but only the star catalogue, as amended by Halley. Although Flamsteed was able to destroy almost all copies of the spurious volume in 1714, a few copies remained at large’ (Ibid).

In 1715 Flamsteed began preparing the maps for publication. Abraham Sharp drew the coordinates and positioned the stars. Sir James Thornhill and other artists drew the figures, based upon Weston’s work, and various engravers transferred them

London, C. Nourse, 1781, Folio (ca 560 x 400 mm), pp [iv] 9 [1], with engraved portrait, vignette on title, headpiece, initial, and tailpiece, and 25 double-page star maps (on 26 sheets) and 2 double-page planispheres; a fine copy, uncut and unpressed, in contemporary boards, paper spine perished but original manuscript label remaining.

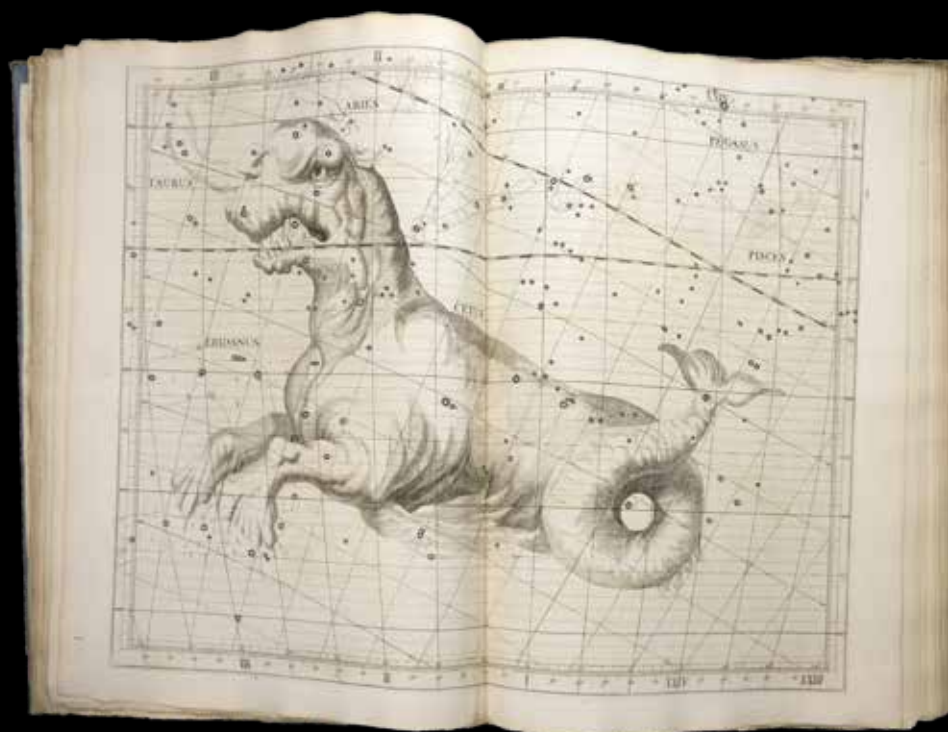
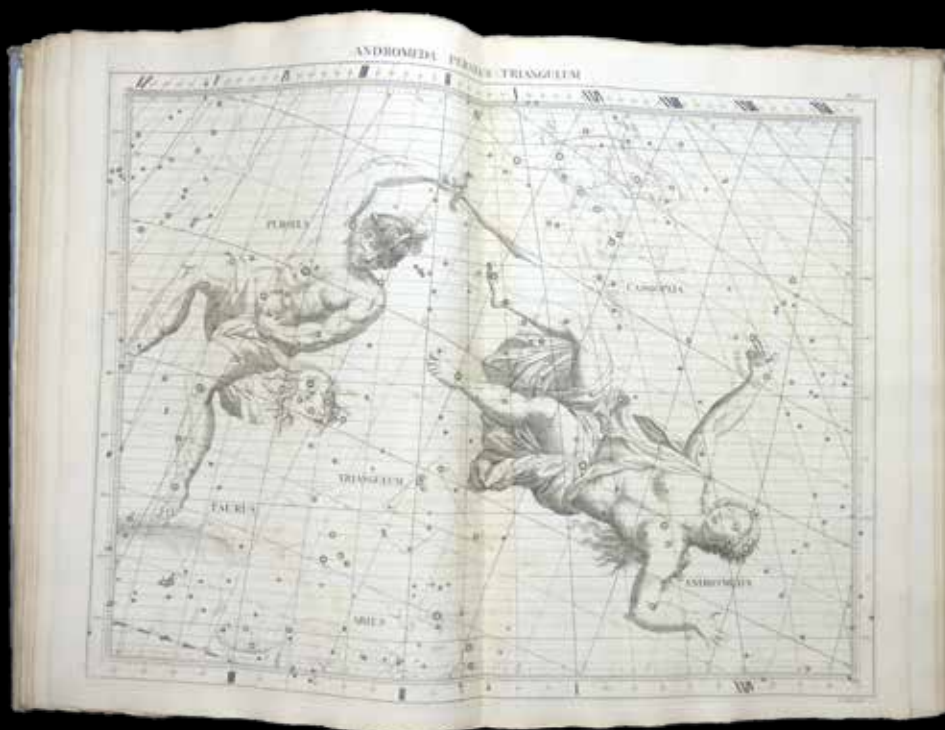
£25,000



to copper. Flamsteed himself died in 1719, and it took another ten years for the work to be published. About 110 copies were subscribed for, including one by Isaac Newton. Thornhill's elegant Rococo figures are described by Warner as constituting the last important celestial atlas style. The fine portrait is engraved by Vertue after Gibson. The title vignette and headpiece are by L.B. Catenaro, engraved by L. du Guernier. A few of the plates are signed by the engraver J. Mynde.

Evidently undistributed stock remained; the work was reissued in 1753, and again, as here, in 1781. The original list of subscribers was discarded, but the dedication to the by-that-time deceased George II was retained. Plate numbers were added to the plates.

Shirley C.FLAM-1a; Warner pp 80-82



42. GALLUCCI, GIOVANNI PAOLO

De fabrica, et usu hemisphaerii uranici... Quo instrumento nuper excogitato ea omnia observantur, quae in coelis phenomena dicuntur, una cum horis cuiuscunque generis per solem, lunam, & stellas, quae praesertim non multum ab ecliptica distant... Venice, Bernardo Basa, 1596

Folio (272 x 190 mm), ff 28, title printed in red and black and with large solar woodcut vignette, and numerous woodcut illustrations to the text; the copy otherwise clean and crisp, in marbled boards..

£5,000

FIRST EDITION OF GALLUCCI'S RAREST WORK, DESCRIBING AND ILLUSTRATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIS IMPROVED ARMILLARY SPHERE, a kind of spherical astrolabe. The instrument, which originated in ancient Greece, passed through Arab cultures to Europe in the middle ages, and was developed by Renaissance scientists such as Gallucci and Tycho Brahe. It was both a model of the heavens and, as here, a calculating instrument for determining celestial motions and positions.

Gallucci presents a step-by-step guide to the construction of his armillary sphere. Each individual part of the instrument is described in detail and illustrated. A large woodcut on folio 9 depicts the assembled sphere. The second and third parts of the book describe the instrument's various applications. Gallucci provides a table of stars, their positions and their magnitudes for the determination of time and position.

Gallucci (1538 -1621) was a Venetian mathematician, cartographer, astronomer, and humanist. His is famous for, among other things, the first Copernican star atlas, his *Theatrum mundi*, published in Venice in 1588.

Adams G164; Riccardi I 567.1 transposes the date (1569 for 1596) and describes the work as quarto in format; OCLC records a single US location, at Brigham Young University

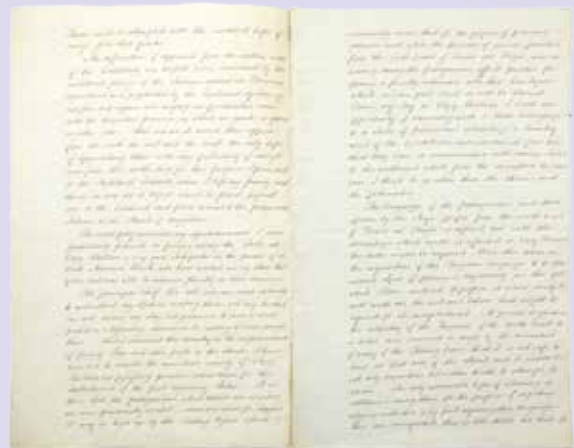


43. GARDINER, CAPTAIN ALLEN F.

Tierra Del Fuego: A Few Particulars Relating to a Proposed Mission to the Indians in the Straits of Magelhaen,

Manuscript, Signed by Captain Allen F. Gardiner, Rio de Janeiro, 16 February 1844, Folio, 7 pp. manuscript, signed and dated by Captain Gardiner above caption title at head and at end, original stitching, laid paper with watermark dated 1844.

£2,800



An interesting and important document which begins: "My attention for some years has been turned towards the aborigines of the Southern Section of South America, more particularly to the Tribes on the borders of Chile, commonly known by the name of Aracecarcians. To collect information and prepare the way for the ultimate establishment of a Mission among them, under the superintendence of the Church Missionary Society, for the sole object of several journeys undertaken at different periods and at considerable intervals between the years 1838 and 1842.

In the course of these journeys, commenced from Valparaiso, Coneipeion and Valdivia, communications with the Indians were opened and access was obtained to some of their frontier locations'. Gardiner continues to give an account of various journeys from Valparaiso etc.; opposition of friars and their influence on chiefs; embittered feeling of the Indians against all foreigners; approach from the south by way of Falkland Islands; suggests Gregory Bay and Oazy Harbour as first missionary stations; presence of families from Tierra del Fuego; language difficulties; antipathy of Fugians; inability for Church Missionary Society to raise funds, etc.

Allen Francis Gardiner (1794-1851) was a British Royal Navy officer and missionary to Patagonia. After his brief naval career, he began missionary work in Africa in 1834. His first visit to Tierra del Fuego took place in 1842. In 1844 a special society was formed for South America, which took the name of the Patagonian Missionary Society. Unable to establish a mission Gardiner returned to England in June 1845. On a later mission to Picton Island in 1850, Gardiner and his small team all gradually died of starvation. Gardiner published several works including 'A Visit to the Indians on the Frontiers of Chili', 1840; 'A Voice from South America', 1847.

44. GREUTER, MATTHAEUS & GIOVANNI BATTISTA ROSSI

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE

Si Stampa da Gio:Batta de Rossi Milanese in Piazza Nauona Roma. Excudit Rome 1638 (at end of dedicatory cartouche). 26.5 cms table globe. Twelve copper-engraved full gores in original hand-colour clipped at 70 °. The two polar calottes are laid to the plaster-covered wooden sphere. The globe is mounted in a brass meridian ring, graduated in four quadrants. The wooden horizon ring has a paper ring in an early manuscript hand, with illustrations of the scales of degrees and the Zodiac, the signs of the Zodiac and eight compass points. The original mahogany furniture consists of four turned, tapered legs connected by two fretwork stretchers. The sphere is supported by a turned central column. Missing is the hour ring, commonly absent in globes of this age.

The engraving is clear and the general appearance and condition very good.

Published by Giovanni Battista de Rossi in Rome after 1638. 'Excudit Rome 1638'.

[WITH] GREUTER, MATTHAEUS

CELESTIAL GLOBE

Rome, c. 1636, 26.5 cms. Table Globe, Stand is uniform with the Terrestrial Globe, made up of twelve copper-engraved paper gores, two polar calottes, reading in Italian, engraved brass meridian ring divided in four quadrants, horizon parchment plate with degree scales, and signs of the Zodiac, mounted to the quarter-sawn oak panel with delicate beaded outer edge.

On its triangular four-legged wooden stand the globe can be adjusted and rotated. The star map used for this globe is based on the new observations made by the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe. The celestial globe is a three-dimensional model of the heavens on which the stars are plotted on the outside of a sphere.

The Cartouche on this globe displays the following text in Latin: "On this celestial globe, are mentioned the fixed stars. Their number is greater than before as greater was the amount of care and the method needed to carry out the work. The new constellations have been added with regard to the students. The constellations, in agreement with Astronomers' Prince, Tycho Brahé, and, in parallel with others' observations, have been laid out in conformity with the very degrees of latitude and longitude of the 1636 Anno Domini. Done in Rome by Matthaeus Greuter, 1636 "

£150,000

A FINE PAIR OF VERY SCARCE EARLY TABLE GLOBES

Only the second known example of Rossi's re-issue of Greuter's 1638 terrestrial globe. One of the earliest printed cartographic depictions of the Great Lakes in more or less their correct form; the first naming of N.Amsterdam (New York) on a globe; the first time Lake Superior is given its current name on a globe.

Not a great deal is known about Matthaus Greuter. He published many religious and mythological scenes and is recognised for his elegant engraving style. Perhaps his most spectacular production was a large twelve-sheet map of Italy, considered one of the finest ever produced of the country. Stevenson (Terrestrial and Celestial Globes) notes that he was born in Strassbourg, but spent his earlier years working in Lyon and Avignon. He appears to have settled in Rome some time before 1632 (the date of his earliest globe) and the excellence of his engraving skills achieved him great recognition and standing amongst his fellow Italian artists. Greuter started globe making relatively late in his career and if we accept his date of birth as 1566, his first globe was published when he was 66 years old. This 50cm globe was of such high standard that Stevenson was prompted to write "So well did he perform his work that he is entitled to rank with the leading globe makers of the Netherlands". Certainly, Greuter was strongly influenced by his Dutch counterparts especially Willem Blaeu, whose globes Greuter copied. Stevenson notes that during the last six years of his life, Greuter went on to produce a 1636 celestial globe and a 1636 re-issue of his 1632 terrestrial globe. Then in 1638, Giovanni Battista Rossi released what Stevenson refers to as a "second edition of his globes of the years 1632 and 1636". Both globes were the same dimension as Greuter's earlier globes, and both were dated 1636. Following Greuter's death in 1638, his globes were published firstly by Giovanni Battista de Rossi and later by another Rossi family member, Domenico de Rossi, a number of which are detailed in Elly Dekker's book *Globes at Greenwich and Stephenson's Terrestrial and Celestial Globes*.







Our example of Greuter's terrestrial globe was published in Rome by Giovanni Rossi following Greuter's death in 1638. Rossi's imprint appears on one cartouche while the date 1638 and Greuter's name are engraved in another. This example is significantly smaller than the other two Greuter globes produced by Rossi that year (noted above). Stevenson, unaware of our example, notes what he refers to as a "unique" example of this 1638 Rossi re-issue in the fine collection of the Hispanic Society of America, the only other known copy. The engraving style, geography and decoration of the Greuter / Rossi globe closely follow that of Blaeu's 60 cm 1622 terrestrial globe (Stevenson fig.97) with a few significant differences, some of which were not noted by Stevenson.

Recent correspondence with Peter van der Krogt has established that another Rossi / Greuter globe the same size as our example and with the identical imprint, is held by the Maritime Museum of Rotterdam. This globe was first identified in van der Krogt's 1984 *Old Globes in the Netherlands*. Our copy of the globe however differs significantly from both the Rotterdam example and the other larger Rossi / Greuter globes issued in 1638. Firstly Greuter (Rossi) names New York (N.Amsterdam), perhaps the earliest globe to do so and secondly 'L.Superior' is named for the first time on a printed globe. Perhaps the most significant difference however between the other Greuter globes and our example, is the latter's definitive depiction of all five Great Lakes, one of the first clearly recognisable depictions of these great American landmarks and the first on a globe. The other Greuter globes are geographically consistent with Greuter's 1632 globe and do not show the Great Lakes.

It seems highly improbable that Greuter himself issued any globes in 1638. This is evidenced by the fact that Rossi re-issued Greuter's 1632 and 1636 globes in 1638 as well as producing the Rotterdam edition in 1638 also. Indeed, it would seem from the 1638 date on Greuter's imprint, that the Rotterdam example was ready for publication when Greuter died. Rossi was left to release the globe for publication after Greuter's death, adding his own imprint. It would also seem that the Rotterdam example is in fact the first state of our globe and that sometime after 1638 (probably after 1650 following the release of Sanson's 1650 map *Amerique Septentrionale*), Rossi updated the globe geographically to show the Great Lakes and 'N.Amsterdam' (our example).

Our globe maintains many of the features of Greuter's earlier globes, however the number of location names has been reduced. Furthermore, the dedication to Iacopo Boncompagni, which is present on the earlier globes, is missing here. The Boncompagni family was one of the better known and well-established families in Bologna. Iacopo's great-grandfather was none other than Pope Gregory XIII, himself famous for his patronage of the Gregorian Calendar.

According to Philip Burden in *The Mapping of North America*, the first map to depict Lake Superior was Samuel de Champlain's 1632 map 'Carte de la Nouvelle France' (Burden 237). Champlain (the founder of the colony of New France) notes three of the Great Lakes referring however to Lake Superior as 'Grand Lac'. Although Champlain himself never sighted Lake Superior, he most certainly obtained information about its existence from the Frenchman Etienne Brule. It is noted that Brule accompanied Champlain to Quebec in 1608 where he was to become one of the most significant young explorers of the region. He is best known for his extraordinary path finding and scouting skills, which he no doubt learned during his twenty or so years of living with the Huron Indians. Brule soon became an invaluable translator and mediator between the Huron and Champlain's French camp.

In 1621, Brule became the first reported European to discover Lake Superior, succinctly described in the writings of the 'Recollet (Franciscan) missionary Gabriel Segard: "The interpreter Brusle [sic] with several Savages assured us that beyond the Freshwater Sea [Lake Huron] there was another very large lake which empties into it by a waterfall, which has been called 'Saut de Gaston' [Gaston Falls, i.e. Sault Ste. Marie]."

From its first discovery, the French referred to the lake as 'Lac Superior' or 'lake above', referring to its relative geographical location above Lake Huron. Incidentally, Brule failed to receive the early recognition he deserved. His years of living with the Huron attracted the intense disapproval of Christian Jesuits, who frowned on his immoral ways. Furthermore, his previous mentor

Champlain accused him of siding with the British and leading them up the St Lawrence during their 1629 capture of Quebec. Ironically, Brule's life ended unceremoniously at the hands of his former friends, who not only murdered him, but tragically, also ate him!

Burden states that Sanson's 1650 map 'Amerique Septentrionale' '...is, perhaps, most important for being the first printed map to delineate the five Great Lakes in a recognisable form.' In the next paragraph Burden goes on to say that 'Sanson's map is the first to name Lakes Superior and Ontario...' The only challenge to Sanson's depiction of the Great Lakes comes from Jean Boisseau's map 'Description de la Nouvell France', 1643. Boisseau also depicts the Great Lakes, however Lakes Michigan and Eerie are not presented in a clearly recognisable form.

For his information, Sanson relied on the accounts (Relations...) that the Jesuits published annually and disseminated to France and Italy – particularly in this case those of Father James Ragueneau. From 1632 until 1660, it was customary for the Jesuits in North America to send back to Europe yearly accounts of day to day life with the native Indians.

The representation of the Great Lakes and New York on the Greuter / Rossi globe are the first such representations on a printed globe.

We also see on Greuter's globe an early attempt to delineate the territorial divisions of 'Virginia', 'La Florida', 'Nuova Mexico', 'N.Amsterdam and 'N.Seutia'.

Another area of significance is Greuter's depiction of the lands north and east of Japan. In a marked deviation from similar maps of the period, Greuter shows 'Estreito de Ieso' between 'Anian Reg.' north of Japan and a large landmass to its east (presumably Nova Albion). This landmass is itself separated from North America by 'Stretto di Anian'. This feature is not found on earlier Grueter globes, each which depicts the Anian Strait separating Asia directly from North America. Greuter's depiction of the Strait of Iesso, precedes the first printed depiction of the Strait on a world map, namely that of Michele Baudrand's wall map of the world published in Rome 1658 (see cat.???). Of significance is the fact that another Rossi family member Giovanni Giacomo Rossi was the publisher of Baudrand's map.

Another geographical feature that does appear on the 1638 globe as well on his 1632 globe, is the distinctive representation of the island of 'Yezo.r' (Yezo Region?) north of Japan (current day Hokkaido). Greuter's 1632 depiction of Iesso as a distinct single island comes three years before Martino Martini's 1635 map of China and Japan, noted by Lutz Walter as the first such printed



depiction on a map (Walter fig.36; see also M.681). This is in contrast to Eluid Nicolai's 1617 world map depiction where 'Ieso' is shown as an island albeit in two distinct parts. The Italian connection regarding this unique Iesso representation is as undeniable as it is understandable, given that the first European to set foot on Ezo and to note its island status was an Italian Jesuit Gerolamo de Angelis in 1618. After returning to the island in 1621, Angelis tabled a report where he provided a manuscript map showing Ezo as a large island (see Walter Fig.83). Walter goes on to note that the first printed map to include the name 'Yezo' was by Christophoros Blancus and based on the "work of Ignacio Moreira, the cartographer who accompanied Valignano." Ed Dahl *Sphaerae Mundi* notes that Greuter was most probably influenced by Blancus' map, however it should be noted that Blancus does not actually show Yezo as an island.

Of further note is the graphic portrayal of California as an island on the 1638 Rossi globe. This is a new feature for Greuter globes and quite possible the earliest such representation on a globe. In stark contrast to Greuter's up-to-date work in North America, his representation of Terra Australis Incognita is anachronistic. Ignored totally are the recent discoveries in Australia, discoveries that had already started emerging on maps by both Hendrik and Jodocus Hondius, Jan Cloppenburg and Danckerts/Tavernier (see cat. nos.).

New Guinea's northern coastline runs parallel with the coast of Terra Australia Incognita as it slopes to the southeast towards South America. Greuter shows it extending far beyond the Solomon Islands. The 1616 voyage by Schouten and Le Maire is noted in several locations from Cape Horn to New Guinea including a notation south of 'Terra del Foco' and the charting of 'Staten Land', while above New Guinea 'Willem (Schouten) Eyland' is noted.

Other features of Greuter's globe include a graphic depiction of the Great Wall of China and the proliferation of sea monsters and galleons.

Stevenson pp.61-62, fig.103 (Hispanic Society of America's example); Sotheby's Important Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments Sale Loo724, 19 December 2000, lot 443; See other globes by Greuter : - Elly Decker Globes at Greenwich; Van der Krogt Globes of the Western World; Ed Dahl *Sphaerae Mundi* pp.125-130.



45. GUNTER, EDMUND

The Works of Edmund Gunter: Containing the Description and the Use of the Sector, Cross-Staff, Bow, Quadrant, and othe Instruments. With a Canon of Artificial Sines and Tangents to a Radius...The uses whereof are illustrated in the Practice of Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, Navigation, Dialling and Fortification.And some Questions in Navigation...Corrected by William Leybourn.

The Dedication Copy to the Earl of Bridgewater.

Edmund Gunter is renowned for inventing numerous practical instruments for the use of Sailors.

In 1624 Gunter published the above collection of his mathematical works. One of the most remarkable things about this book is that it was written, and published, in English not Latin. It was a manual not for cloistered university fellows but for sailors and surveyors in the real world.

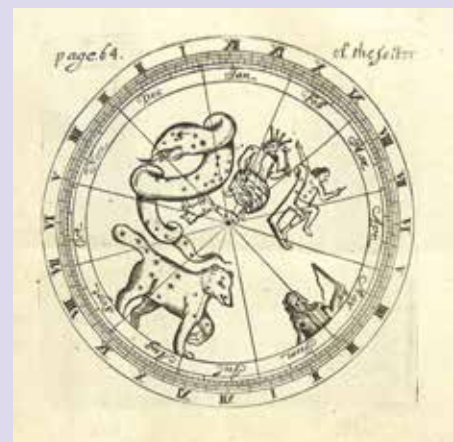
There is reason to believe that Gunter was the first to discover (in 1622 or 1625) that the magnetic needle does not retain the same declination in the same place at all times. By desire of James I he published in 1624 The Description and Use of His Majesties Dials in Whitehall Garden, the only one of his works which has not been reprinted. He coined the terms cosine and contangent, and he suggested to Henry Briggs, his friend and colleague, the use of the arithmetical complement (see Briggs Arithmetica Logarithmica, cap. xv.).

Gunter's quadrant is an instrument made of wood, brass or other substance, containing a kind of stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being supposed to be placed in one of the poles, so that the tropic, ecliptic, and horizon form the arcs of circles, but the hour circles are other curves, drawn by means of several altitudes of the sun for some particular latitude every year. This instrument is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., and other common problems of the sphere or globe, and also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.

Provenance: Harrison D. Horblit, bookplate ; Bridgewater Library bookplate.

London: A.C. for Francis Eglesfield, 1673, 4to (198 x 154mm.), half-title, engraved additional title and 3 folding plates (one, at p.64, being a volvelle), woodcut diagrams and illustrations, 5Y1-2 bound between 2S1 and 2), contemporary panelled calf.

£4,000



46. HABRECHT, ISAAC II.

Planiglobium coeleste, et terrestre, sive, globus coelestis, atque terrestris nova forma ac norma in planum projectus, omnes globorum circulos, gradus, partes, stellas, sidera, loca, in planis tabulis aeri incisus artificiose exhibens...

Strasbourg, Mark von Heyden, 1628

[with:] Planiglobium terrestre. Strasbourg, Mark von Heyden, 1629

2 parts in one vol, 4to (195 x 150 mm), pp [x] 102; [103-] 206, with engraved title to second part and woodcut diagrams in text, as usual without the two folding planispheres but present in the atlas vol below; some browning, otherwise an attractive copy bound in a contemporary manuscript leaf with decorated and coloured initials.

[with]

HABRECHT, ISAAC II and JOHANN CHRISTOPH STURM

Planiglobium coeleste, et terrestre....

Nuremberg, Fürst, 1666

Folio (415 x 305 mm), with 14 engraved plates, bound in a uniform manuscript leaf.

£12,000

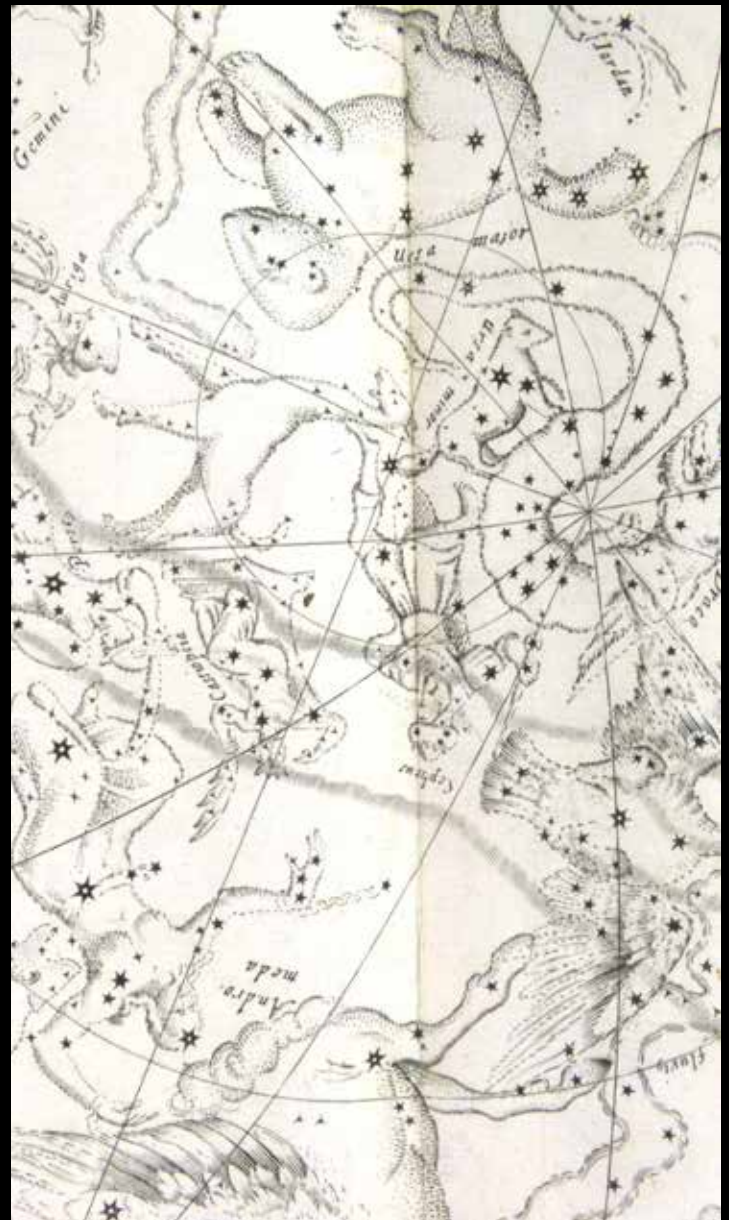
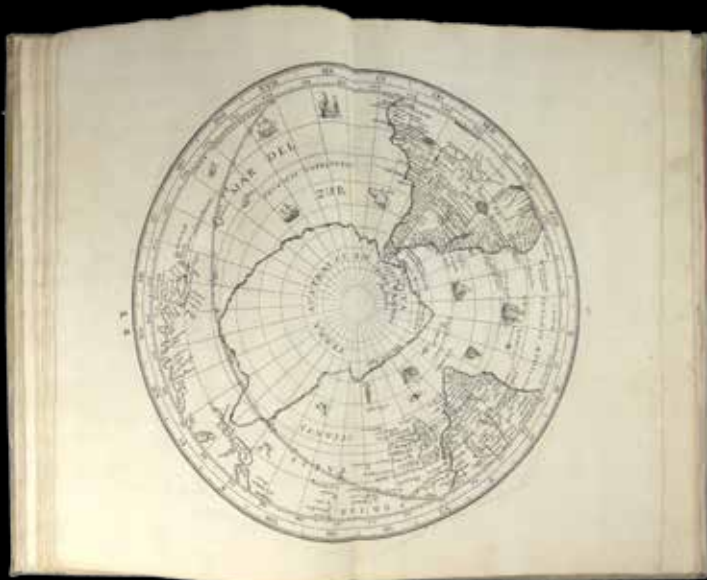
First edition of Habrecht's treatise on the construction of celestial and terrestrial globes and planispheres, accompanied by his pupil Sturm's atlas intended to illustrate same. Isaac Habrecht II (1589-1633) was doctor of medicine and professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Strasbourg. He was one of a famous family, Swiss in origin, of clock and astronomical instrument makers in Strasbourg; his father, Isaac I, constructed the famous Strasbourg cathedral astronomical clock designed by Conrad Dasypodius and completed in 1574. Isaac II designed a famous celestial globe in 1625, which so impressed Jacob Bartsch, Kepler's son-in-law and coiner of the term 'planisphere', that he modelled his own work upon it. This work was accompanied by two planispheres that are rarely present. Of the several copies in Continental libraries, all but one lack the plates. They are, however, present in the Sturm atlas; one is in fact dated 1628.

J. C. Sturm (1635-1703) was Habrecht's student. He organized the first scientific academy in Germany, the 'Collegium Curiosum sive Experimentale' at Altdorf in 1672, and introduced the first course in experimental physics in a German university. In 1662, he undertook the task of augmenting Habrecht's original text and adding a number of



folding plates. The plates include the two celestial planispheres from the original work, being polar stereographic celestial charts of the northern and southern constellations, printed from the same plates, two handsome polar projections of the world, and ten folded engravings showing the various parts of his 'planiglobiums'. The plates, superbly executed by Jacob von der Heyden, were probably intended to be mounted and assembled to form several instruments, each with a revolving plate measuring 27 cm in diameter and a movable pointer. Each was to be supported on an approximately 12 cm base. The work is one of the most beautiful instrument books published in the seventeenth century and certainly one of the rarest, particularly with the full complement of plates.

Regarding the two planispheres, Warner writes: 'Habrecht derived the bulk of the information for this globe from Plancius. The origin of Rhombus – a constellation near the south pole that as reticulum survives today – is unclear. It may perhaps derive from the quadrilateral arrangement of stars seen by Vespucci around the Antarctic pole. In any case, Rhombus as such seems to have made its first appearance on Habrecht's globe' (The sky explored p 104).



47. HAKLUYT, RICHARD

The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by sea or over-land, to the remote and farthest distant quarter of the earth, at any time within the compasse of these 1500 yeeeres,

London for George Bishop, Ralph Newberie and Robert Barker, 1598-1600.
Three Volumes Bound in Two, Folio (280 x 200mm), pp. [24], 619; [16], 312, 204;
[16], 868pp. Full Mottled Calf, Elaborately Gilt Spines, Black Letter, this set
includes in its original text : Drake's 'Voyage to Cadiz' withdrawn under Royal
Decree by Elizabeth I.

£20,000

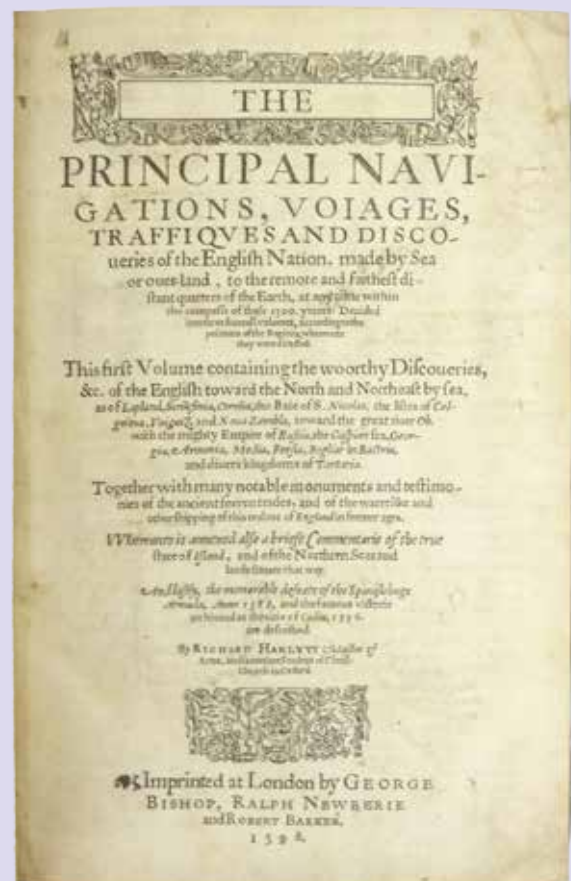
This is the first issue of the desirable second edition, greatly expanded from the single-volume original version of Hakluyt's voyages, with the first state of the titlepage (dated 1598 rather than 1599, and mentioning Essex's "famous victorie" at Cadiz in 1596), and the genuine original printing of the suppressed leaves containing the voyage to Cadiz (pp.607- 619) corresponding with Church's first issue. This second edition is actually an entirely different book from the initial 1589 compilation. "This [second edition] was indeed Hakluyt's monumental masterpiece... Much that was new and important was included: the travels of Newbery and Fitch, Lancaster's first voyage, the new achievements in the Spanish Main, and particularly Raleigh's tropical adventures...The book must always remain a great work of history, and a great sourcebook of geography, while the accounts themselves constitute a body of narrative literature which is of the highest value in understanding the spirit and the tendencies of the Tudor age" - Penrose. "It is difficult to overrate the importance and value of this extraordinary collection of voyages" - Sabin. "...An invaluable treasure of nautical information which has affixed to Hakluyt's name a brilliancy of reputation which time can never efface or obscure" - Church. Hakluyt's collection will always be the primary source for the history of early British exploration, as well as one of the gems of Elizabethan letters.

Hakluyt took such patriotic pride in his countrymen's exploits in the fields of travel and adventure that he devoted his life to preserving the records of all British voyages, and to advancing further means for the promotion of wealth and commerce for the nation. "Hakluyt was a vigorous propagandist and empire-builder; his purpose was to further British expansion overseas. He saw Britain's greatest opportunity in the colonization of America, which he advocated chiefly for economic reasons, but also to spread Protestantism, and to oust Spain" - Hill. The third volume is devoted almost entirely to the Americas, the South Seas, and various circumnavigations of the world. It includes the accounts of Niza, Coronado, Ruiz, and Espejo relating to New Mexico; Ulloa, Drake, and others concerning California; and Raleigh's account of Guiana. Volume I of this set contains the original printing of the rare "Voyage to Cadiz" (pp.607- 619)

which was suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after the disgrace of the Earl of Essex; and with the first state of the titlepage in the first volume. The reason for the existence of several states of these Cadiz leaves was the fall from royal favor of the Earl of Essex, who returned to England from Ireland without leave in 1599. The original titlepage, dated 1598, makes mention of Essex's "famous victorie atchieued at the citie of Cadiz," and so it was quickly replaced with another version (dated 1599), which makes no mention of Cadiz. Normally, the seven Cadiz leaves were simply removed from the end of the first volume.

The greatest assemblage of travel accounts and navigations to all parts of the world collected up to its time, and a primary source for early New World exploration. This volume contains 243 narratives of voyages and travels in the New World, consisting of some one million seven hundred thousand words.

GROLIER ENGLISH 100, 14. WAGNER SPANISH SOUTHWEST 3, 4, 5, 6, 8c, 9a, 18a. PRINTING & THE MIND OF MAN 105. STC 12626. SABIN 29595, 29597, 29598. JCB (3)I:360-61. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 598/42. BELL H10. HILL 743. PALAU 112038, 112039. BORBA DE MORAES, pp.391-92. Penrose, TRAVEL AND DISCOVERY IN THE RENAISSANCE, p.318. PFORZHEIMER 443. CHURCH 322 (2nd issue of vol. 1). QUINN, p.490.



48. HARRIS, JOHN

Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca. Or, A Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels. [edited by John Campbell],

London, T.Woodward, 1744-48, Second and best edition, Folio, Contemporary blind-stamped reversed calf, licence leaf, titles in red and black, 22 engraved maps (15 double-page or folding) and 39 portraits, plates and plans.

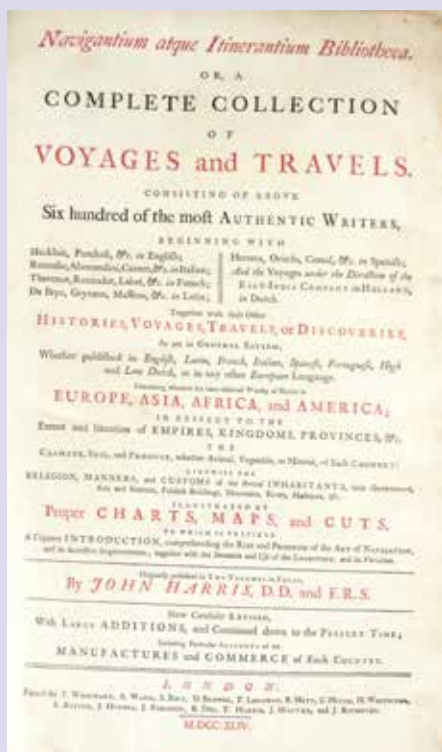
£7,500

THE BEST EIGHTEENTH CENTURY COLLECTION OF EARLY VOYAGES

This is the second and best edition. Harris' first edition of 1705 is here greatly enlarged, with the inclusion of new maps by Emanuel Bowen & Thomas Kitchen. Includes an account of the voyage of Tasman with the first English map of the Southern Continent showing the coast of Australia from Carpentaria and West to Van Diemens Land copied from Tasman's original map, with the addition of two short articles printed on the map. The first discusses Quiros and his discoveries The second puts forward the possibilities of Australia as a colony "whoever perfectly discovers and settles it will become infallibly possessed of territories as rich as fruitful and as capable of improvement as any that have hitherto been found.." and also suggests that as it enjoys the same latitudes as South Africa, Madagascar, Peru and Chile, where gold and silver are to be found, there is no reason why Australia should not contain these minerals.

This fine work also describes the the voyages of Quiros for the discovery of a Southern Continent, Dampier's New Holland Voyage, voyage and shipwreck of Pelsaert on the coast of New Holland, circumnavigation of Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, van Noort, Spilbergen, Schouten, Cowley, Funnell, Woods Rogers, Clipperton, Shelvocke, Anson, Roggewein's expedition to Easter Islands, Bering's expedition and a portrait of Sir Francis Drake.

Hill 775; Sabin 30483



49. HEVELIUS, JOHANNES.

Prodromus Astronomiae, exhibens fundamenta, quae tam ad novum plane & correctiorem stellarum fixarum catalogum construendum.

Danzig, Johann Zacharias Stoll, 1690. Folio [39.2 x 22.9 cm], (1) double-page engraved allegorical title, (10) ff. (including general half-title and title), 1 engraved author portrait (here bound at front of volume), 142 pp, single-page engraved plate A* bound opposite p. 96 as usual, engraved headpiece and initial, woodcut headpieces, tailpiece and initials. Bound 18th-century speckled pasteboards, gold stamped title label on spine, red sprinkled edges. Rubbing to spine and boards, head & tale frayed, book block loosening. Canceled library from the Herzoglicher S. Meiningerischer Bibliothek stamp on verso of title page of Annus Climactericus, minor mends to a handful of leaves, the planisphere plates a bit toned, otherwise generally a large and fresh copy. Excellent.

[Bound after:]

____. Johannis Hevelii Annus Climactericus, sive Rerum uranicarum observationum annus quadragesimus nonus. Danzig, Sumptibus auctoris, typis D. F. Rhetii, 1685. (6) ff., 24 pp., 196 pp., with (7) plates labeled A-G (one of which is folding), engraved device on half-title, engraved headpiece vignette, astronomical woodcuts in text, woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials.

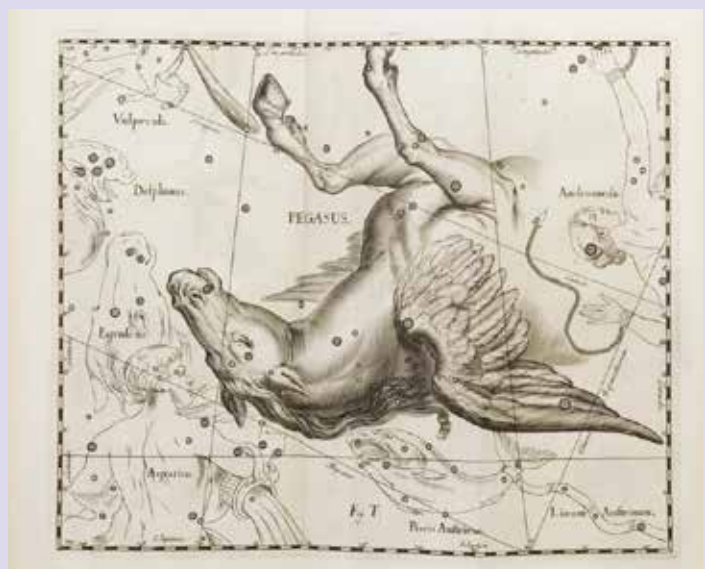
[Bound with:]

____. Catalogus stellarum fixarum ex observationibus multorum annorum. Danzig, Johann Zacharias Stoll, 1687. 143-350 pp., (1) f.

[And with:]

____. Firmamentum Sobiescianum, sive Uranographia, totum coelum stellatum. Danzig, Johann Zacharias Stoll, 1690 [frontispiece dated 1687]. (1) f. title, 1 double-page engraved allegorical title dated 1687 (here bound at the front of the volume), 21 pp., (1) p. circular engraved vignette, with engraved headpiece vignette, (2) oversized folding plates of planispheres, lightly age-toned & 54 double-page engraved plates of the constellations in excellent fresh impressions.

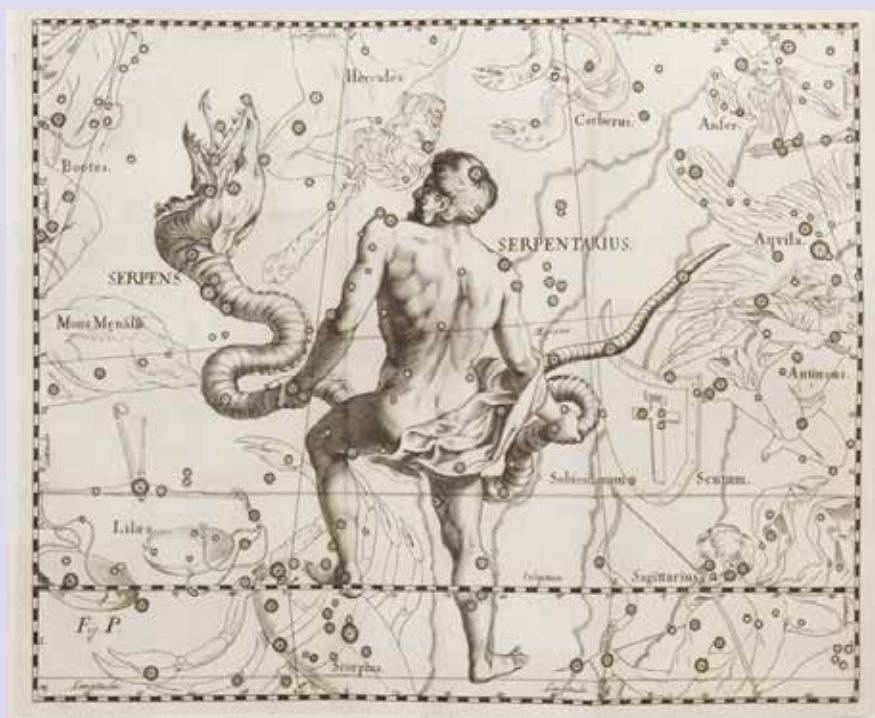
£135,000



Rare first edition of Hevelius' star atlas, along with the Introduction (Prodromus) and the catalogue of stars, together as issued: a fundamental text in the history of astronomy and a spectacular illustrated book. The Firmamentum Sobiescianum is considered the most detailed and influential celestial atlas of its time, both in the formation of subsequent atlases and in the production of celestial globes: "Contemporary globes, such as those by G. C. Einmart, and Gerhard and Leonhard Valk, often acknowledge Hevelius as their source. Later constellation outlines and draftsmanship also owed much to the Uranographia" (North, DSB VI.364).

Warner describes Hevelius as "An outstanding astronomical observer whose private observatory in Danzig (Gdansk) was for many years the best in Europe..." His Uranographia is one of the very few star atlases actually produced by a professional working astronomer of international stature, rather than a map publisher or popularizer of astronomy (e.g., Piccolomini, Bayer, Doppelmayr, Homann, Cellarius, etc.). The Catalogus gives the precise position in the sky of each star according to specific mathematical coordinates—information essential to the practicing astronomer—and the Prodromus sets out the technology and methodology associated with producing the catalogue of fixed stars (see Brigham Young, #16). The manuscript of the Prodromus astronomiae was saved from the fire at Hevelius' observatory in 1679—one of the few items to survive from the wide range of the texts and scientific instruments he designed.

The star atlas contains 73 constellations, of which 12 are introduced here by Hevelius himself. His discoveries include the Scutum Sobiescianum (the shield of Sobieski, i.e., the shield with which King Jan III of Poland defended Europe against the Turks, and which Hevelius so named to acknowledge the latter's financial support); the "Lynx", a grouping of very faint stars named because one needed the sharp eyes of this animal in order to see them; and the "Sextans", which he called after one of the many astronomical instruments he designed. These names as well as several others coined by Hevelius are still used by astronomers today. The 57 star maps were drawn by the Polish artist Andreas Stech and engraved by Charles de la Haye, though on the basis of his known involvement in making the plates for other works, North has suggested that Hevelius had a hand in these as well.

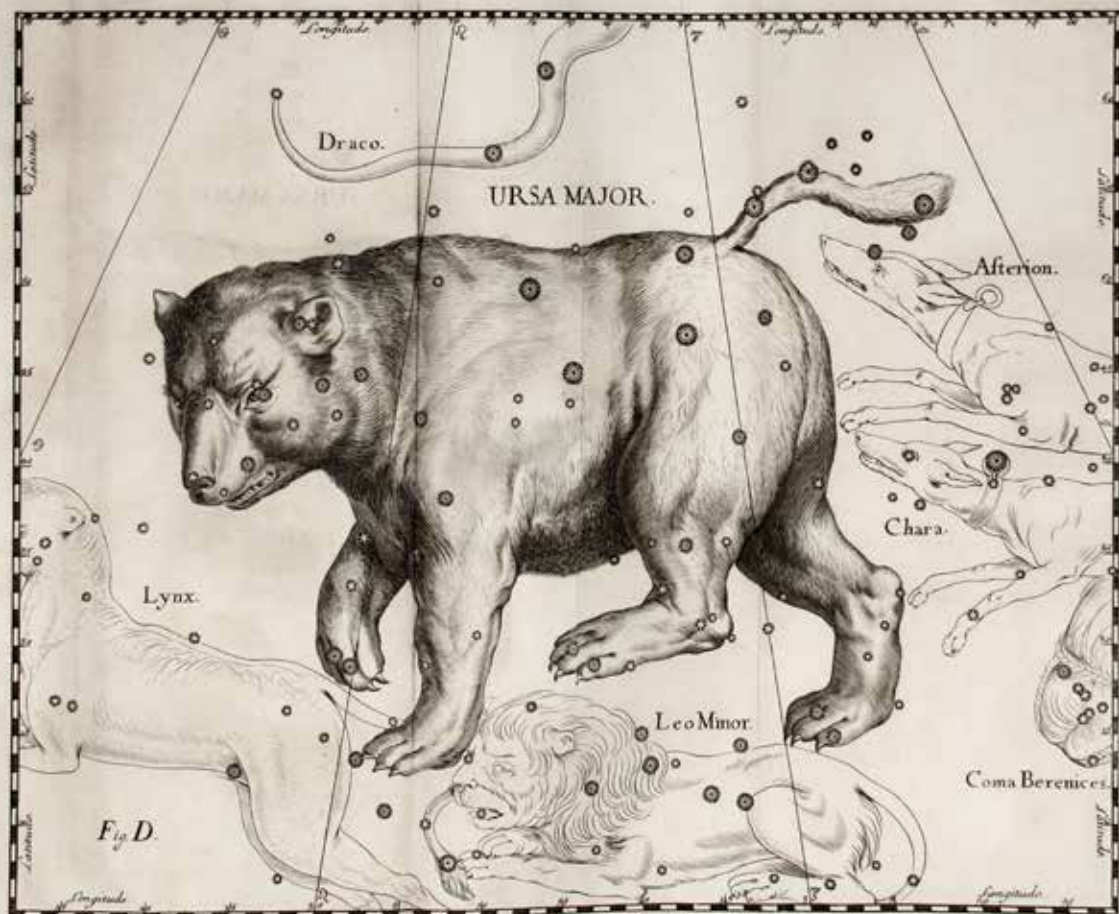


The present volume also contains the *Annus Climactericus*, the last treatise Hevelius published during his lifetime and a work rarely found bound with the *Firmamentum Sobiescianum*. A compilation of his observational data and scientific contributions between 1679 and 1685, the *Annus Climactericus* is essentially a continuation of his 1679 *Machinae coelestis pars posterior*, with the additional notes on his collaboration with the young Edmond Halley and the latest salvo in his battle with Robert Hooke over the superior observational accuracy of open versus telescopic sights. The work contains 7 fine full-page etchings (one of which is folding) – executed by Hevelius himself – illustrating various lunar occultations and eclipses, the comets of 1680 and 1682, and the solar eclipse of 1684, as well as smaller astronomical rendering in the tables. In the preface, Hevelius’ describes his observatory’s conflagration which famously destroyed his instruments and many of his books and manuscripts. The ancient astrological notion of ‘climacteric years’, from which the title is taken, deals with inauspicious years occurring in multiples of 7, and Hevelius notes that the catastrophic fire happened in the forty-ninth [7 x 7] year of his career as an astronomer. He named the constellation Sextans in memory of his lost instruments.

The publication history for these works (apart from the *Annus Climactericus*) is somewhat unclear, as is typical with posthumous publications: Hevelius died in January of 1687, and the work was seen through the press by his widow. Two dates are associated with the *Firmamentum*: 1687, which appears on the handsome engraved title, and 1690, which appears on the printed title page. The title page of the *Catalogus Stellarum* is also dated 1687. The printed title page of the *Prodromos*, however, is dated 1690. This disparity in dates has led some to hypothesize that the star atlas and the Catalogue may have been issued separately for limited distribution in 1687. See the Brigham Young Catalogue, #18, which cites the Harvard copy in its defense: that copy has a frontispiece and plates but does not possess the printed title page nor text leaves. This theory is corroborated by a letter written two months after Hevelius’s death by his assistant Christoph Colbe, indicating that the star atlas was already printed, but publication was delayed until after the *Catalogus* went to press. It is plausible that all three titles circulated separately as early as 1687. By 1690, however, they were joined (reference is made to “the book”). Most often the three parts circulate together.

* Johannes Hevelius and his Catalogue of Stars, 55-58; J.D. North in DSB VI.360-64; Kenney, p. 83; Warner, *The Sky Explored*, p. 113, n. 8.





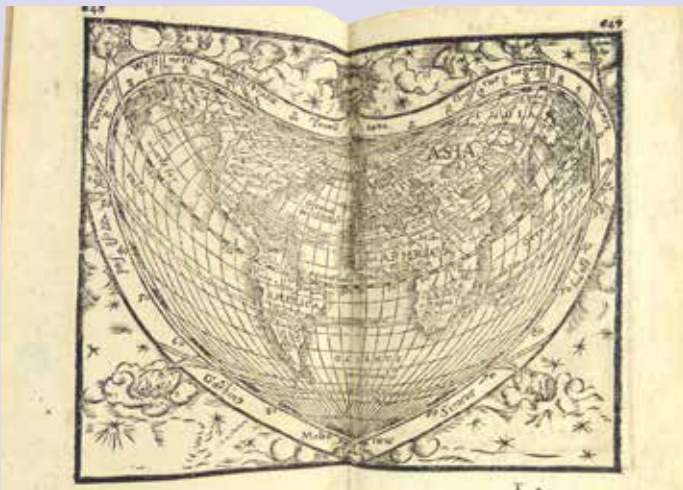
50. HONTER, JOHANNES & OTHERS

Procli, De sphaera liber I. Cleomedis, De mundo siue circularis inspectionis meteorum Libri II. Arati Solensis Phaeonomena ... Dionysii Afri, Descriptio orbis habitabilis. Omnia Graece et Latine ita coniuncta ... una cum Ioan. Honteri Coronensis De Cosmographiae rudimentis.

Basel: Sebastian Henricpetri, 1585, 5 parts in 1 volume, Proclus's work with woodcut illustrations in text including an armillary sphere, astronomical diagrams and a vignette of Proclus teaching, Honter's work with 24 engraved maps, 12 double-page woodcut maps each with additional single-page woodcut map to conjugate leaf verso, complete with the final leaf (blank except for publisher's woodcut device verso), Contemporary vellum, manuscript title on spine, 8vo (15.6 x 10 cm); Second Basel edition of this important compendium of treatises on astronomy and cosmography including Johannes Honter's De Cosmographiae rudimentis, which contains Honter's double-page cordiform world map and maps of Malta, Mallorca, Cyprus, southern Africa, Madeira, Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula (as well as the Persian Gulf), India, Java, Sri Lanka ('Taprobana') and elsewhere.

(Adams P2135 (under Proclus); Houzeau & Lancaster 767; Sabin 65491; Shirley, World 108 & British Isles 69; VD16 P 4973

£3,800



51. HUGHES, GRIFFITH

The Natural History of Barbados

London: Printed for the author; and sold by most booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland,, 1750. Folio (340 x 215 mm). Contemporary calf, with a folding engraved map by Thomas Jefferys, 30 engraved plates of flora and fauna by Mynde or G. Bickham after G.D. Ehret , 10 engraved headpieces including 5 views of Bridgetown and 5 engraved floral swags, wood-engraved head, tailpieces and initials.

First edition of the most important early botanical treatise on Barbados, written by Welshman Griffith Hughes who was rector of St Lucy's, Barbados from 1736 to 1748.

£4,000

“In Barbados, Hughes developed the idea of publishing a book on the island’s natural history. In 1743 he visited London with the intention of promoting this work and ingratiated himself with the leading scientists of the day, men such as Sir Hans Sloane and Martin Folkes. Before returning home, he had arranged for the leading artist George Dionysius Ehret to prepare plates for his book. Because his plan was both interesting and ambitious, on Hughes’s return to England in 1748 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society as well as receiving his BA and MA degrees from his old college. The Natural History of Barbados, a lavish production in folio... appeared in the spring of 1750” (ODNB).

He recorded two notable firsts: the first description of a grapefruit, which he called “the Forbidden Fruit”, and the first mention of in print of “yellow fever”.

Hughes managed to enlist a number prestigious subscribers: Including the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland. Many of the plates are dedicated to the subscribers with their coat of arms. An attractive copy of an important work concerning the natural history of the Island.

Nissen BBI 950; Great Flower Books, p.104; Hunt 536; Sabin 33582; Wood 393



52. KRUSENSTERN, ADAM JOHANN von.

A Voyage Round the World, in the Years 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806, by order of His Imperial Majesty Alexander the first on board the Ships Nadeshda and Neva under the command of Captain A.J.von Krusenstern....

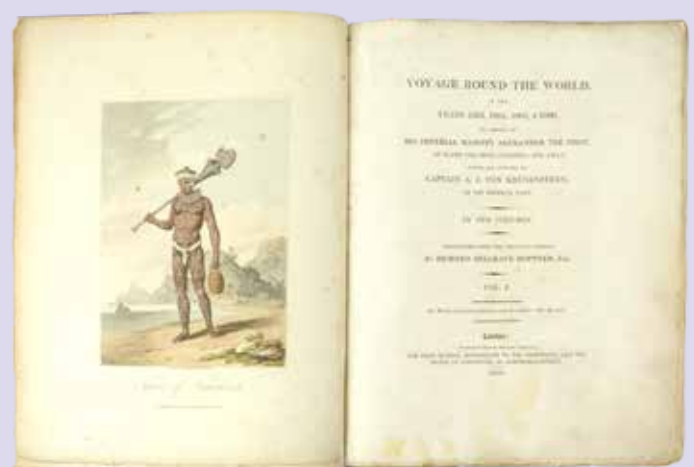
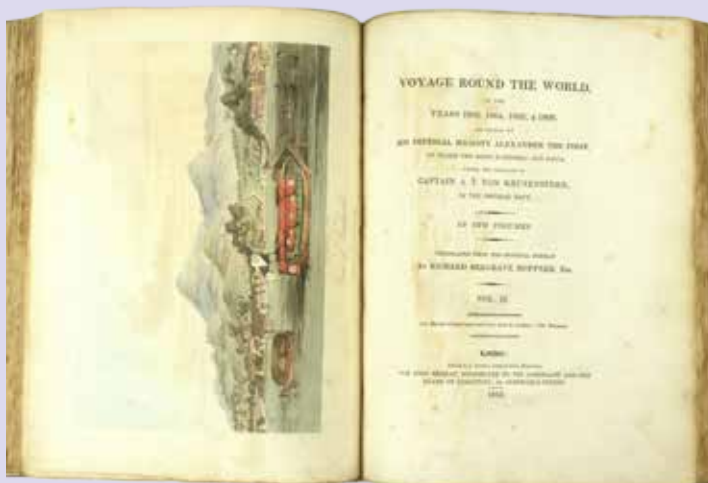
Krusenstern (1770-1846), "appointed to command the first Russian round-the-world expedition, had serving with him a brilliant corps of officers, including Lisiansky, Langsdorff, and Kotzebue. The expedition was to attempt to 'open relations with Nippon and the Sandwich Islands, to facilitate trade in South America, to examine California for a possible colony, and make a thorough study and report of the Northwest coast, its trade and its future.' The importance of this work is due to its being the official account of the first Russian expedition to circumnavigate the globe, and the discoveries and rectifications of charts that were made, especially in the North Pacific and on the northwest coast of America. The introduction is particularly important and interesting because of the information it contains respecting the state of Russian commerce during the eighteenth century, the Russian voyages and discoveries in the Northern Ocean, and the Russian fur trade" (Hill). A Russian edition was published in 1809-1814 and a German edition (from which this English edition was translated) in 1810-1814.

Abbey, Travel, 1. Arctic Bibliography 9377. Borba de Moraes pp. 374-5. Hill pp. 167-8. Howes K271. Sabin 38331. HBS 67660.

First English Edition.

London Printed by C. Roworth. for John Murray, 1813, two vols in one, 4to, Publisher's boards, later paper spine and label, with 2 hand-coloured, aquatint frontispieces and a folding engraved chart.

£12,500



53. LAET, JOHANNES DE

L'Histoire du nouveau monde ou description des Indes Occidentales.

Leiden: Elzevir, 1640. Folio (360 x 240mm). Title in red and black with woodcut vignette, 14 engraved folding maps, woodcuts throughout, Contemporary tan calf, gilt ruled border, gilt spine, expert repair to hinges, a very attractive tall copy

£18,000

The first French edition, which “contains many materials not found in the original Dutch, chiefly vocabularies of Indian tribes” (Sabin). Streeter describes this work as “one of the most famous contemporary descriptions of the natural history of the New World.”

THE SECOND PRINTED ATLAS OF THE AMERICAS

First edition in French, and including many important maps, particularly: “America sive Indiae Occidentalis Tabula Generalis”, which does not show California as an island and is therefore one of the most accurate maps of the Pacific coastline of North America of its time: “the maps were some of the first to depart from the heavier style of the Mercator and Ortelius period. This more open style of engraving was one that both Blaeu and Janssonius would use in their atlases” (Burden).

First published as “Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien” in Leiden in 1625. De Laet was a director of the Dutch West India Company, and so had access to the latest information, both from the company’s personnel and from the archives. Although an important record - and perhaps the best seventeenth-century account - of the Americas, the real significance of the book is the suite of maps used to illustrate it, drawn by Hessel Gerritsz, official mapmaker to the Dutch

West India Company and to the East India Company, chosen in preference to Willem Blaeu. De Laet maintained the currency of subsequent editions by adding events as they occurred, making this the most complete edition, recording the sacking of Bahia, the conquest of Olinda, Itamaraca, Parahiba, and Rio Grande do Norte.

The work was used as an atlas during the second half of the seventeenth century and is recognized for the accuracy of its maps because Laet had access to the latest geographic data as a director of the Dutch West India Company. Burden points out the new, more open style of engraving which was adopted by Blaeu and Jansson.

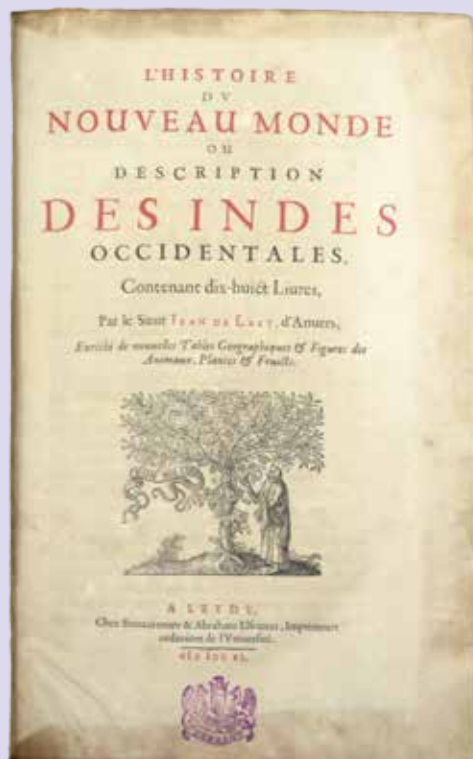
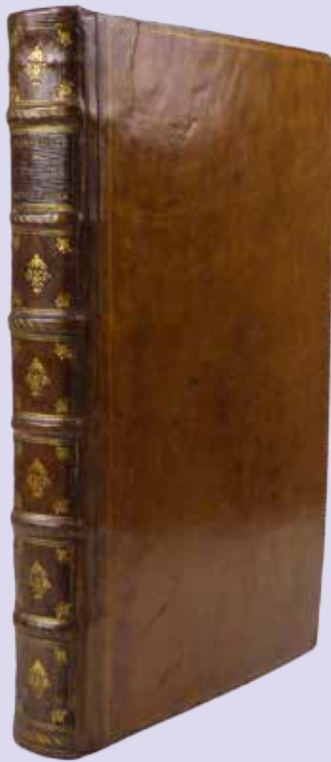
The maps in the first edition focussed on South America and the West Indies; with the Dutch settlement on Manhattan, de Laet added new maps of the Americas, maritime Canada, the eastern seaboard from New England to the Carolinas and of the south east. Each of the regional maps was a landmark in the mapping of that region, with huge influence on the work of the Blaeu and Hondius-Janssonius families, and subsequent mapmakers, but none more than the New

England map, which is “of extreme importance” (Burden), being the first printed map to name Manhattan (as “Manbattes”), N. Amsterdam (New York), Noordt Rivier (Hudson River), Suydt Rivier (the Delaware) and to use the name “Massachusetts” for the nascent English colony in New England.

De Laet was born in Antwerp but in 1585, the family, like thousands of Flemish protestants, fled to the northern Netherlands. After studying philosophy in Leiden the young de Laet traveled to London in 1603, obtained his denizenship, but after the death of his wife returned to Leiden, where in April 1608 he “married Maria Boudewijns van Berlicum (d. 1643). There he made a fortune through overseas trade and land investments, at home and at Laetburg, near Albany, in New Netherland. In 1619 he was appointed a director of the Dutch West Indies Company, a position he held until his death.

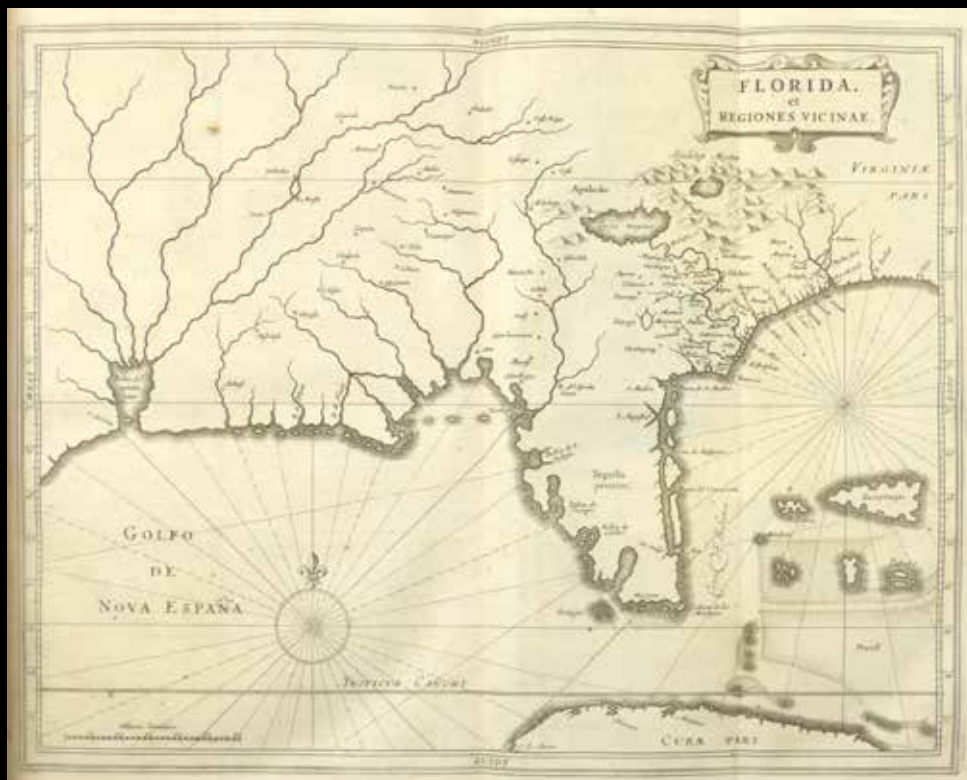
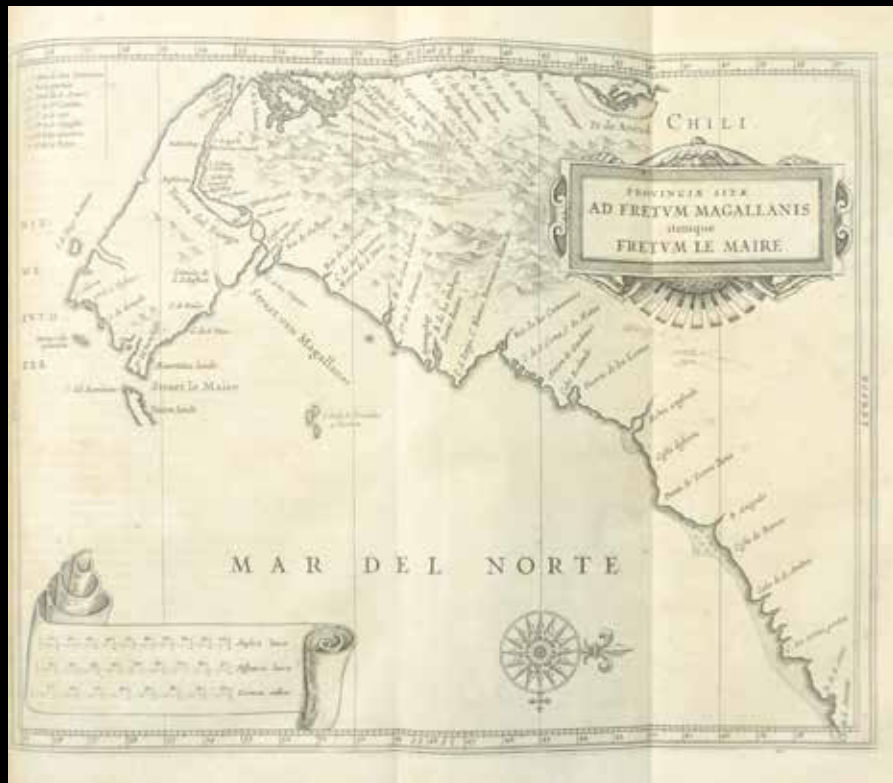
“In the ongoing religious quarrels which troubled Holland, de Laet sided with the counter-remonstrants (Gomarists) against the remonstrants (Arminians), an allegiance evident in his ‘Commentarii de Pelagianis et Semi-Pelagianis’ (1617). In 1618 he was delegated for Leiden to the Synod of Dort, where he befriended the theologian Samuel Ward, master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, one of the several English delegates. In his leisure time he proved a prolific, many-sided scholar with a keen interest in theology, geography, botany, classical philology, and comparative historical linguistics. Still of importance are his lavishly illustrated books on the Americas—‘Nieuwe wereldt’ (1625), which he also translated into Latin (1633) and French (1640) [as here], a detailed account of the early years of the ‘Dutch West Indies Company’ (1644), and ‘Historia naturalis Brasiliae’ (1648). He contributed eleven volumes to the Elzevier ‘Respublicae’ series, including ones on Scotland and Ireland (1627), England (1630), and India (1631). In a magisterial polemic with Hugo Grotius, he disproved Grotius’s claims that the Native Americans originated from China, Ethiopia, and Norway (1644). His de luxe edition of Vitruvius’s ‘De architectura’ (1649) includes his Latin translation of Sir Henry Wotton’s ‘The Elements of Architecture’ (1624). De Laet was an astute Anglo-Saxonist, corresponding and co-operating with (but also envied by) such antiquaries as William Camden, Sir Henry Spelman, Sir John Spelman, Abraham Wheelock, Sir Simonds D’Ewes, John Selden, and Patrick Young. Archbishop James Ussher lent him the famous ‘Caedmon’ manuscript (Bodl. Oxf., MS Junius 11) for an Old English–Latin dictionary he was compiling. His correspondence with John Morris reflects contemporary Anglo-Dutch intellectual exchange, while his unpublished epistolary exchange with Sir William Boswell (d. 1649), English ambassador in The Hague, is a particularly rich quarry for evidence of political and economic interchange between England and Holland.

“In 1638 de Laet visited England for several months both in



connection with his dictionary and to obtain denizenship for his son Samuel, who had married Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Cruso of London. During another visit in 1641 parliament asked his advice on the prospects for an English West Indies Company and Charles I requested him to provide the genealogy of his future son-in-law, William II of Orange”

Alden & Landis 640/111; Borba de Moraes I:451; Johnston Cleveland 196; Sabin 38558; Williams 497.



54. LEBEL, AME DEE

Recueil de Vaisseaux de différentes Grandeurs, Manœuvres de barques et [de] bateaux par A(mé)dée LeBel.

1805 v.s. An 14ème de la République ; 4to (272 x 215 mm), 31 pp. (2 blanks)
on laid paper marked J. Whatman, original marbled boards.

£12,000

A superb collection of original watercolours by Le Bel representing 59 different types of ships, with Manuscript title page with a hand drawn portico, enhanced with washed aquarelle, showing emblems: globe, canons, cannon balls, anchors and draperies.

The Ship's are beautifully painted by a gifted artist and describe the most important French Naval Vessels of the late 18th century, as well as other forms of craft. A detailed table lists the ships' dimensions, calibre of their canons and the number of crew members. The last page shows a large and very decorative multicolour aquarelle compass, cut and pasted with large ornaments on its edges.

The following ships are drawn and finely painted with manuscript descriptions:

L'ogre grand large ; Petit gabare à la voile, Houque faisant la pêche du hareng ; Bateau passager de Brest à Henraux ; Barque les voiles au sec ; Canot orientant ses voiles ; La Brique au plus près ; Petit corsaire au plus près ; Lougre vu par le cossoir de tribord ; Brigantin la voile au sec, Bateau plat vent arrière ; Coulette ses voiles au sec ; Barque de Cadix arrivant au mouillage ; Sequelouque en panne ; Barque hollandaise ; Vaisseau de guerre vu par devant ; Vaisseau de 80 avec toutes ses manœuvres ; Lougre vent arrière ; Gourabe les voiles au sec ; Goelette les voiles au sec ; Le corsaire " La Caroline " ; Le corsaire " L'Henriette " ; Frégate entièrement pavoisée ; Pôt au Feu ; La brique " La Fannie " construite pour M. Fiston, Isle de France ; Le vaisseau " La Reine Charlotte " ; Chaloupe canonnière ; Le vaisseau anglais " la Bellone " pris par la frégate " La chiffonne " ... depuis Cayenne au Port Louis (Île de France) ; Du combat à portée de canon ; Brûlot ; Galiottes à bombes ; Flûte ; Chaloupe canonnière ; Chebec ; De l'abordage ; Bâtiment flibustier ; Cargues de fond ; Le corsaire " Le Manchot " construit pour M. Fiston, Port-Louis ; Chasse-marée et petit bolt pour faire des voyages du port N.O. au port S.E. et port Souillac ; Cutter ; Galiotte hollandaise ; Stoop ; Craier...



55. LIGON, RICHARD

A True and Exact History of the Island of Barbados. Illustrated with a Mapp of the Island, as also the Principall Trees and Plants there, set forth in their due Proportions and Shapes, drawne out by their severall and respective Scales. Together with the Ingenio that makes the Sugar, with the Plots of the severall Houses, Roomes, and other places. That are used in the whole processe of Sugar-making...

First Edition. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley, at the Prince's Armes, 1657, Folio, Contemporary calf, with a large folding engraved map, folding table and 9 engraved plates including 3 folding, a very attractive copy of the scarce first edition.

This important account describes one of the main islands concerned with the early years of piracy and buccaneering.

£10,000



Richard Ligon's History of Barbados (1657) is one of the most important accounts of the Caribbean written in the seventeenth-century. Ligon visited the island during the early years of the "sugar revolution" when a boom in sugar growing led to the development of an extensive plantation economy that relied upon slave labour. His account describes the social structure and economy of Barbados during this pivotal period, and reveals his own values about politics, piracy, slavery and wealth.

This work has the earliest printed map exclusively of the island of Barbados. Ligon based his map on information given him by Captain John Swan, the island's leading surveyor of the time. The map depicts the island's outline fairly accurately, but makes it about a third longer than its correct length. It identifies 285 plantations by the owner's name. The majority of the plantations are along the south and west coasts. Four churches are shown and there are fortifications at Carlisle Bay protecting the island's principal town, Bridgetown. In the middle of the map is the notation, "the tenn Thousande Acres of Lande which Belongeth to the Merchants of London." This is a reference to the land leased by Lord Carlisle to a group of merchants after Charles I rescinded the original grant of the island to Sir William Courteen. Scattered throughout the interior, most of which was overgrown with primeval forest, are quaint vignettes of the island's inhabitants and wildlife. There are knights in full armor, indentured servants, and a scene of a plantation owner chasing runaway slaves. The animal life is also illustrated; cattle, sheep, asses, wild hogs and even camels. Besides the hogs, which had been introduced to the islands by the Portuguese in the 16th century, the other animals had been brought to the island by the English settlers, including the camels that were used as beasts of burden on the plantations. According to Ligon, "several planters imported these beasts and found them useful in Barbados, but did not know how to diet them."

Cox II, 204; Sabin, 41057; Wing, L2075.

56. LINSCHOTEN, JAN HUYGHEN VAN.

Discours of voyages into ye Easte & West Indies.

London, [printed by John Windet] for John Wolfe, [1598]. 4 parts in 1 volume. Small Folio (280 x 180mm). With engraved title-page, 9 engraved folding maps (including a detailed map depicting Arabia, Persia and India) and 3 engraved folding views. All newly engraved after the Dutch edition. Further with 4 woodcut maps in text and engraved maps on the 3 part-titles. Contemporary calf, rebacked.

£125,000

First edition of the English translation of Linschoten's highly important work, opening the East for trade by the Dutch and the English. Until its publication no other book contained any comparable amount of useful information on the East and West Indies and it soon became required reading for all navigators sailing to the East. With chapters on the coast of "Arabia Felix" (that is, the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula), the island of Ormus and Islamic India. Also with a detailed map depicting Arabia, Persia and India by Langren. The interior has been taken from Gastaldi via Mercator's world map of 1569, but has been given interesting improvements: "The surprising fact about the representation of the [Arabian] peninsula is the close resemblance of the outline to that of a modern map when compared with other engraved maps of the time. There is a vague suggestion of the Qatar peninsula, which is not seen again until the nineteenth century" (Tibbets). The book is divided into four parts. The first treats the East Indies, including eastern Africa and Arabia and extending to regions as far east as Japan.

The second book describes the navigation of the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with the coasts of the New World. Book three, based on the discoveries of the Portuguese Royal pilot Diego Affonso, contains sailing directions from Portugal to India, and instructions for sailing in the East Indies, from island to island. Similar instructions are given for the New World, particularly Brazil and Spanish America. Book four contains detailed information on the taxes and other income that the King of Spain extracted from his territories, both at home and overseas.





57. LINSCHOTEN, JAN HUYGHEN VAN.

Itinerarium, Ofte Schipvaert naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien. Inhoudende een beschrijvinghe dier Landen, Zee-custen, havens, Rivieren, Hoecken ende plaetsen, met de ghedenckwaerdighste Historien der selve. Hier zijn by gevoeght de Conterfeytsels, van de habijten, drachten, so van Portugesen aldaer residerende, als van de Ingeboorene Indianen: Ende van hare Tempelen, Afgoden, Huysingen, manieren, Godes-dienst, Politie, Huys-Houdingen ende Coophandel, hoe ende waer die ghedreven wordt: Als oock van de Boomen, Vruchten, Cruyden, Speceryen, ende dierghelijcke Materialen van die Landen.

Linschoten's highly important work, opening the East and the New World for trade by the Dutch and the English. Until its publication no other book contained any comparable amount of useful information on the East and West Indies and it soon became required reading for all navigators sailing to the East or the Americas. The maps and engravings include a fine World Map after Plancius. This edition includes chapters on the coast of "Arabia Felix" (that is, the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula), the island of Ormus and Islamic India. Included is a detailed map depicting Arabia, Persia and India by Langren. The interior has been taken from Gastaldi after Mercator's World Map of 1569, but has been given interesting improvements: "The surprising fact about the representation of the [Arabian] peninsula is the close resemblance of the outline to that of a modern map when compared with other engraved maps of the time. There is a vague suggestion of the Qatar peninsula, which is not seen again until the nineteenth century" (Tibbets).

The book is divided into four parts. The first treats the East Indies, including eastern Africa and Arabia and extending to regions as far east as Japan. The second book describes the navigation of the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with the coasts of the New World.

Book three, based on the discoveries of the Portuguese Royal pilot Diego Affonso, contains sailing directions from Portugal to India, and instructions for sailing in the East Indies, from island to island.

Similar instructions are given for the New World, particularly Brazil and Spanish America. Book four contains detailed information on the taxes and other income that the King of Spain extracted from his territories, both at home and overseas.

Muller, America 2185-2187; Sabin 41356; World Map: Shirley 187.

Amsterdam, Jan Evertsz Cloppenburg, 1614, Folio, Contemporary Vellum, Yapp edges, 3 parts in one volume, (8),160; (8),13-147, (1); (82),(2),(8 index)p., 3 engraved titles, one title-page with engraved vignette of a ship surrounded by 4 views of Antwerp, Amsterdam, Middelburg and Enkhuizen, Portrait of the author, with 6 folding engraved maps by J. van Doetecum after P. Plancius (worldmap) and by A.F. and H.F. Langren, and 36 double-page and folding plans, plates and views by J. and B. van Doetecum after Linschoten, Contemporary Vellum, Yapp Edges.

£50,000





58. LINTON, ANTHONY

Newes of the Complement of the Art of Navigation. And of the Mightie Empire of Cataia Together with the Straits of Anian.

London: Felix Kyngston, 1609, Small quarto (185 x 135 mm). Title-page and text printed within double-rule border. Some almost invisible restoration to front free endpaper and a few leaves, Contemporary limp vellum; blue half morocco folding case.

£40,000

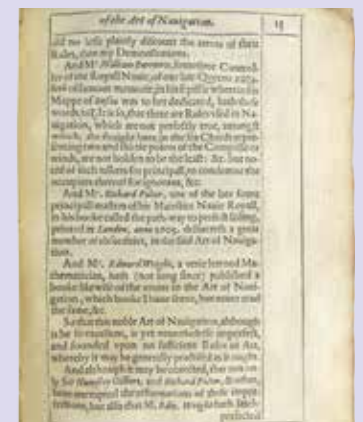
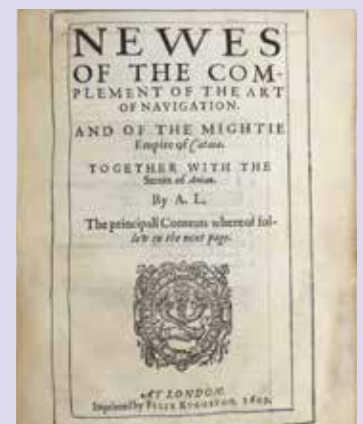
The First and only edition of this very rare and important work concerned with the search for the North-West Passage.

Rare English navigational work, with a discussion of Drake and Cavendish, as well as other early voyagers to America and the Pacific. Linton's work is an early example of the practical study of navigation and the measurement of longitude, and is one of the earliest English books dealing with navigation in the Pacific Ocean.

The work also includes an eccentric but early discussion of the Northwest Passage and the prospects of trade with China. Linton was chaplain to Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, who served as High Admiral from 1585 to 1618, and he pays special attention to the travels of English explorers, singling out Drake and Cavendish: 'by Navigation, the huge convexitie of the whole world, within little more than these 30 years last past, hath been by our English nation twice sailed about. Once, by the worthie Sir Francis Drake Knight, and the second time by the worthie Thomas Candish Esquire, both passing thorow the Straits of Magellan, into the South Sea, and so coasting from thence the Westernne shore of the New World, unto California, passed from thence unto the Moluccan Ilands, and from thence by Iava, and by the Cape, De Bona Esperanza, and returned again alive into this Realme of England, with riches and reknowne.' Linton himself had just returned from a voyage to the north of Asia, and notes that he has added '50 or 60 degrees of good discoverie, unto the alreadie known longitude, comprehended between the Westernne coast of America... on the one side, and the Vaygatz, or Ile van Oranges, upon the North of Nova Zemla.'

This homage to the glorious art of "Navigation" includes historical notice of the earliest phase of English voyages of discovery, but also practical advice: 'the great part of the book is taken up with instructions how to find the longitude of any place "without the help of any Eclipse" ' (Church). Of some interest are the numerous references to works with which Linton was evidently familiar, including an evidently careful reading of the second edition of Hakluyt and William Bourne's influential *Regiment for the Sea*, but also comments on the explorer Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the mathematician Thomas Digges, the cartographer Edward Wright and the mapmaker Jodocus Hondius. There is also an important discussion of "our desired Cataia" (Cathay) and the Straits of Anian, the channel thought to be the key to the Northwest Passage, and of such importance that Linton announces that 'if Archimedes in his daies had gotten it [the secret], he would have runne once againe out of his bathing tubbe, with his ioyful crie, I have found, I have found.'

(D.W. Waters, *The Art of Navigation in England in Elizabethan and Early Stuart Times*, p.274). Church 343; JCB II, 63; Sabin 41385 (never having seen a copy).



59. LODEWIJCKSZ, WILLEM

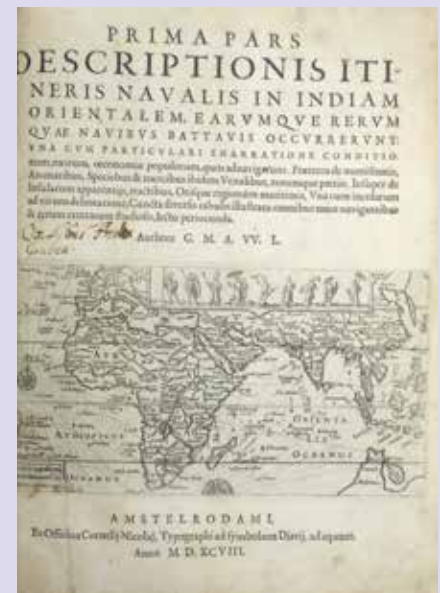
Prima pars descriptionis itineris navalis in Indiam Orientalem

Amsterdam,: Cornelis Nicolaus, 1598. Tall quarto, with a total of 49 inset engravings (including 7 maps), 12 pages featuring woodcut coastal profiles, also bound with the scarce plate depicting a bazaar; generally in really good condition, bound in contemporary red calf, rebacked, First Latin edition of the first published account of the first Dutch trading fleet to the East Indies.

£18,000

This account was written by Lodewijksz, who sailed under Cornelius de Houtman and Pieter Dirckz on their pioneering trading voyage to South-east Asia in 1595-7, an expedition which saw them trade at the great pepper port of Bantam, quite close to where Batavia was later founded, as well as providing first-hand information about the north coast of Java, Sunda Strait, and Bali. This strategic push ultimately meant that the theories about a Great Southern Land would be tested against the reality of the Australian coast, so it is fitting that the world map on the title-page still carries the last vestiges of Marco Polo, the coastline marked “Beach”, “Lucach”, and “Maletur”. ‘Lodewijksz depicts the island of Bali in recognizable form for the first time, both on the general map and on a separate map of the island in his book.’ The crew was so delighted with the island that they wanted to call it “New Holland” (Suarez, *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia*, p. 183).

The trading fleet of de Houtman and Dirckz comprised four ships, three of which returned to the Netherlands in 1597. Although not a great financial success, this venture confirmed the waning influence of the Portuguese, directly leading to the seventeenth-century Dutch incursions into the region: as Howgego notes, in 1598, the same year this work was published, no fewer than 25 ships were sent out to the Indies, and the Dutch East India Company was established in 1602. It was in 1605 that Willem Jansz and another Lodewijksz, Jan Lodewycksz van Roosengin, sailed on the *Duyfken* to Cape York. The most significant geographical achievement of Houtman’s voyage was that by sailing round Java it proved that this island could not be part of the supposed southland (see Schilder, *Australia Unveiled*, ch. VI). The map on the title-page shows the oceans and coasts navigated between Europe and the East Indies, including the promontory of a southern continent, with the names ‘Beach’, ‘Lucach’, ‘Maletur’, in close proximity to an island, ‘Java Minor’. Like the English, Houtman’s men suffered so severely from scurvy that they had to put in at the Cape of Good Hope and at Antongil Bay in



Madagascar to recuperate.

They then sailed straight across the Indian Ocean to the Straits of Sunda and dropped anchor at Bantam in Java without the loss of a ship. At this port, the center of the Javanese pepper trade, a long time was spent. Both natives and Portuguese showed considerable hostility, and Houtman and some of his men were imprisoned. However, the Dutch succeeded in making a commercial treaty and departed with a good cargo. They proceeded eastward to Bali, and then returned along the south coast of Java, thereby acquiring a more correct impression of the width of the island than had prevailed and laid the ghost of Java's being the northern part of the Southern Continent... the Dutch skipper had enough to show for his venture to inspire the merchants of Amsterdam with a determination to exploit the trade...' (Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance).



60. MEDINA, PEDRO DE

L'Art del Navegar In Laqual Si Contengonolere gole, dechiarationi, Secreti, & auisi, alla bon navigation necessarii.

Venice: Aurelio Pincio for Giovanni Battista Padrezano, 1554, 4to (230 x 153mm), Contemporary limp vellum, remains of early paper label with manuscript title on spine, title in manuscript along the top and lower edges

Beautiful large woodcut depicting several different types of sailing vessel on the title-page, repeated on C1r, full-page woodcut map of Europe, Africa and the New World, by G.B. Pedranzo after Medina, on E1r, numerous woodcut illustrations, including a large woodcut at the beginning of each of the 8 books, historiated initials, with the blanks b4 and R10.

£10,000

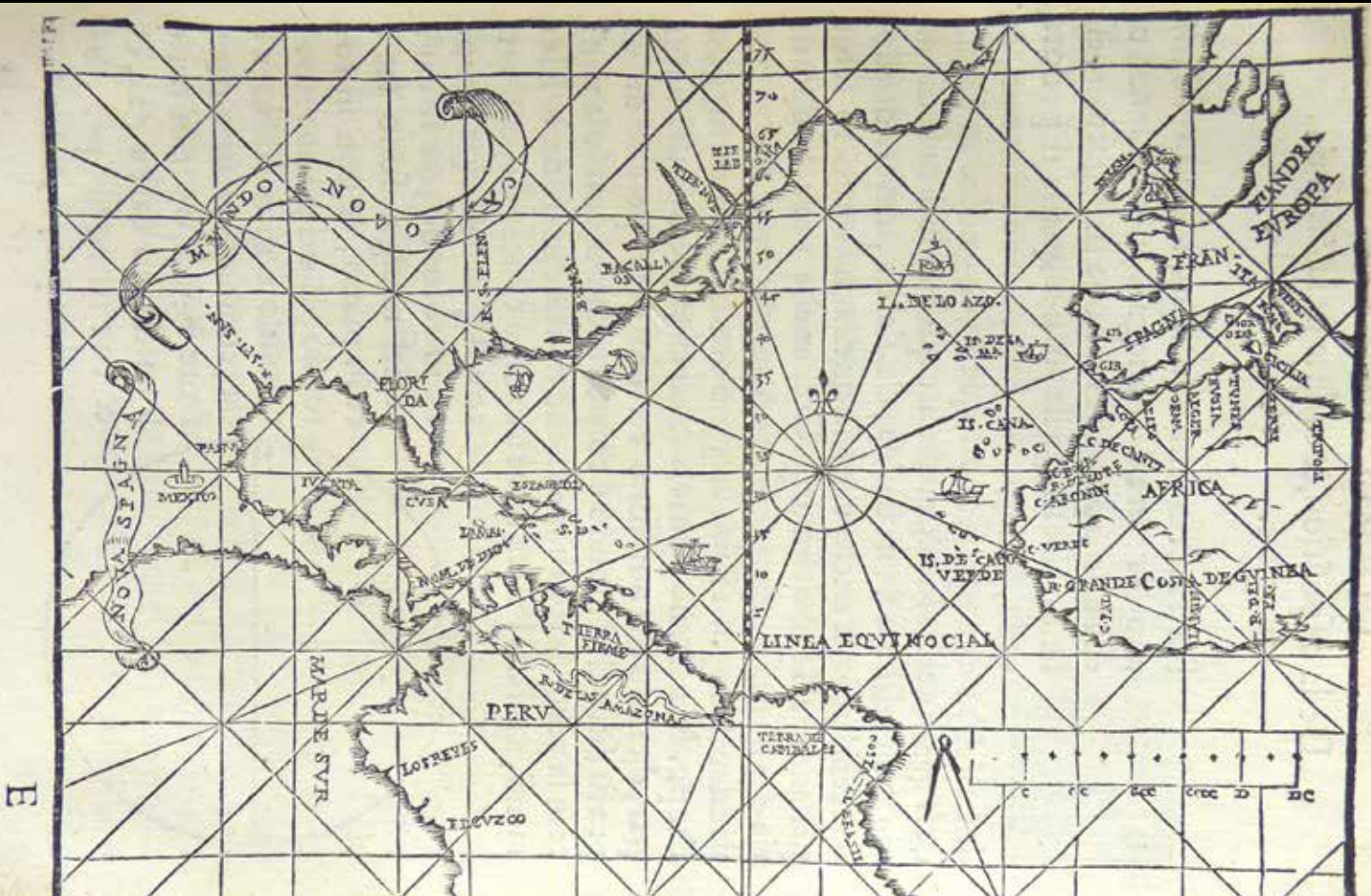
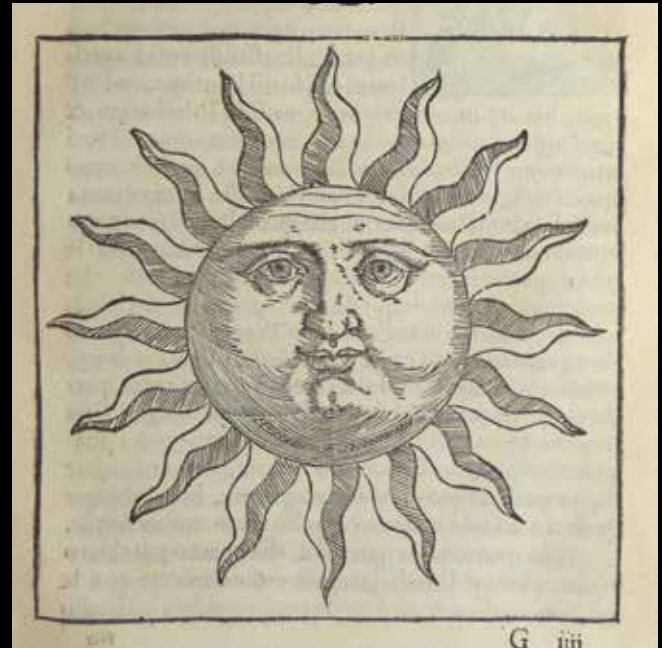
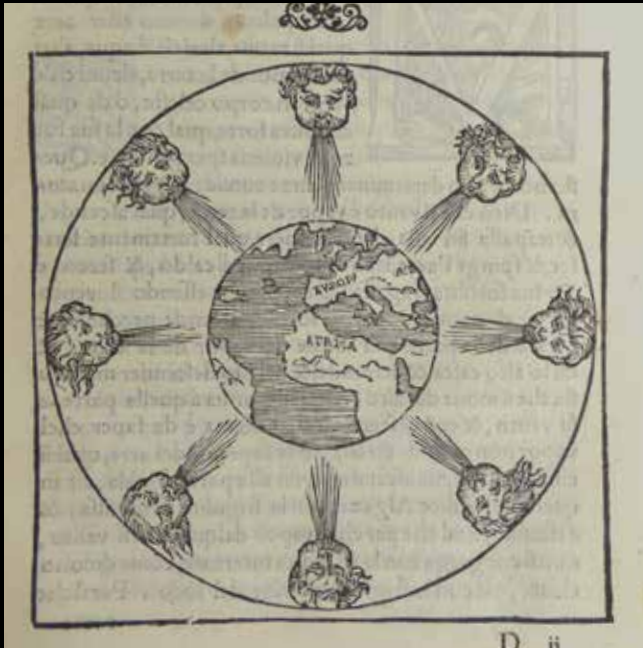
A BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE COPY OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NAVIGATION PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL EXAMINER OF SPANISH SAILING-MASTERS AND PILOTS OF THE WEST INDIES.

First Italian edition, first issue with the title-page dated 1554, first published in Valladolid in Spain in 1545, 'Medina's Arte del navegar' was the first practical treatise on navigation, and the first pilot to provide reliable information on the navigation of American waters. The fine and attractive world map is a reduced version of the one first published in 1545 although it extends further to the north, west and south. includes the coastlines of the New World from Labrador in the north to Brazil in the south, with Florida, the mouth of the Mississippi and the area around the gulf of St. Lawrence. Medina's "knowledge of the New World was first hand, having travelled with Cortes. Later he held the position of debriefing the returning crews from their voyages. The map depicts the trade routes to and from Spain and her possessions by the use of ships heading south westerly on the outward-bound journey and returning via the Gulf Stream to the north-east. The Papal demarcation line dividing the Americas between Portugal (the land to the east) and Spain (to its west) runs vividly through the map, illustrating for the first time the future influence that the former was to have over the country we know of as Brazil. Central America and particularly the Isthmus of Panama are shown remarkably accurately, and the Yucatan is shown correctly as a peninsular" (Burden). The other fine illustrations in the text include a man using an astrolabe in a series of woodcuts showing how to apply the sun's seasonal declination from different parts of the earth's surface (cf. Stimson, *The Mariner's Astrolabe*, p.577). In 1548, Medina was appointed cosmographer to Emperor



Charles V. The Institute of Naval Architects was founded 1860 in London “to advance the art and science of ship design”.

Provenance: Institute of Naval Architects
Burden 21; Harvard Italian 300; Sabin 47346.



61. MEDINA, PEDRO DE

L'Art de naviguer de M. Pierre de Medine, Espagnol. Contenant toutes les reigles, secrets, & enseignemens necessaires a la bonne navigation.

Lyon: Guillaume Rouillé, 1569, 4to (238 x 175 mm), Contemporary mottled calf, gilt decoration on covers, with an engraved folding world map with rhumb lines by N. de Nicolai, and 89 large and small woods in the text.

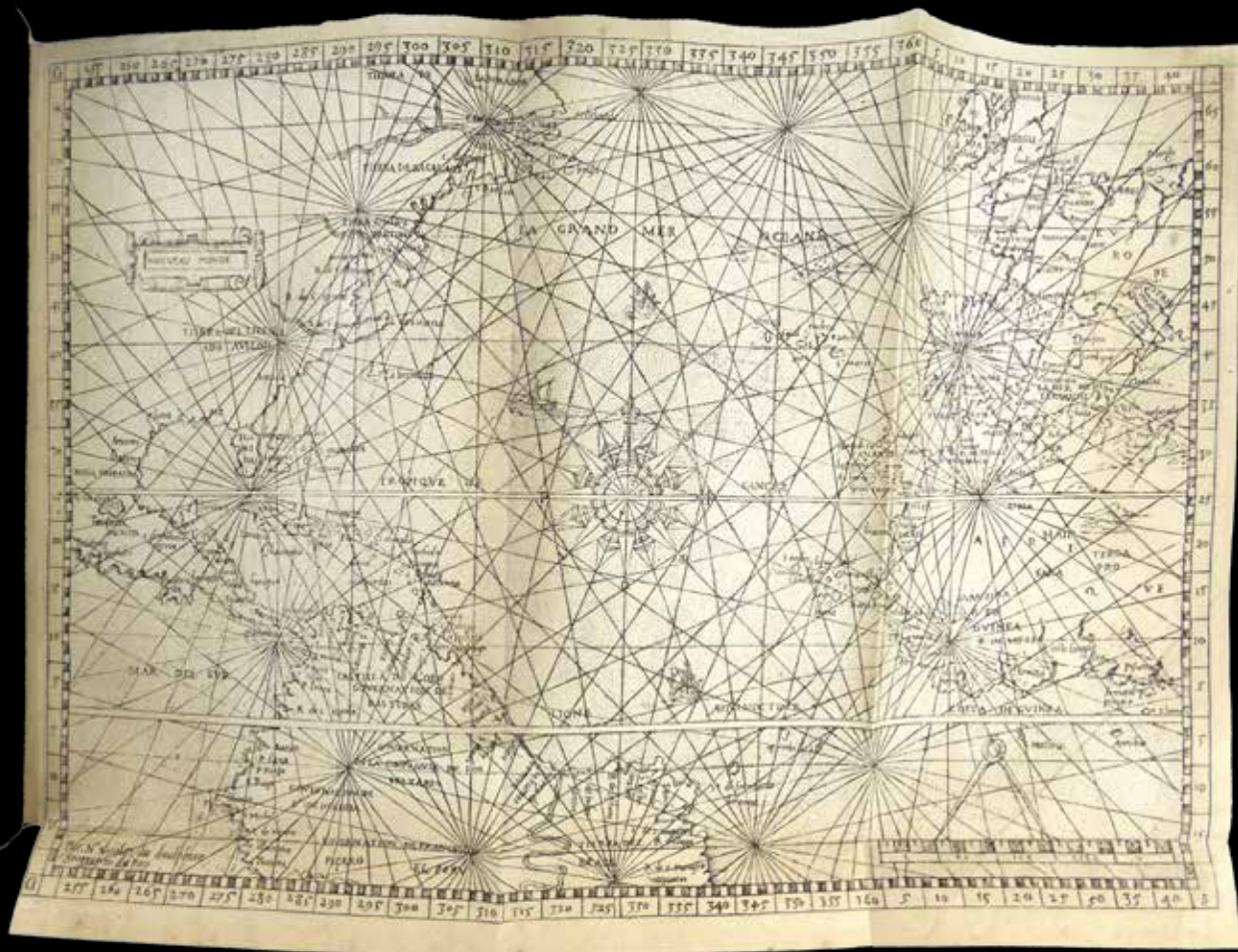
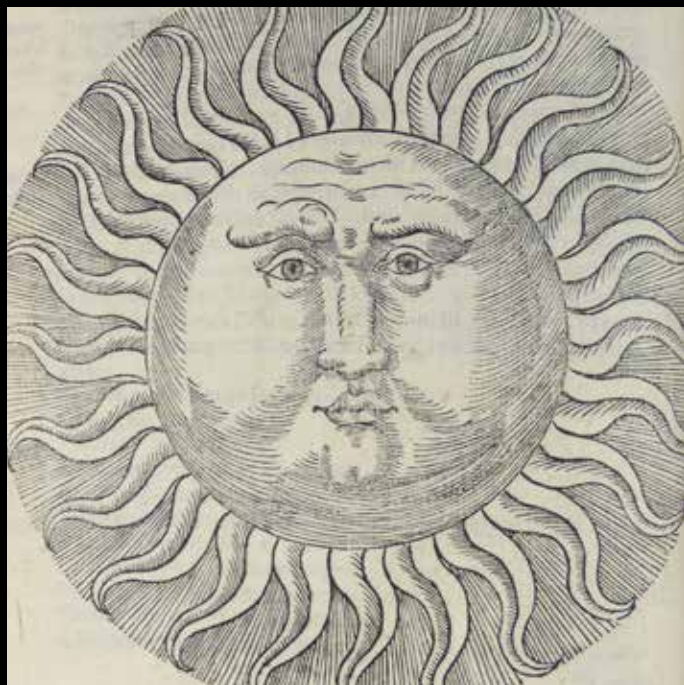
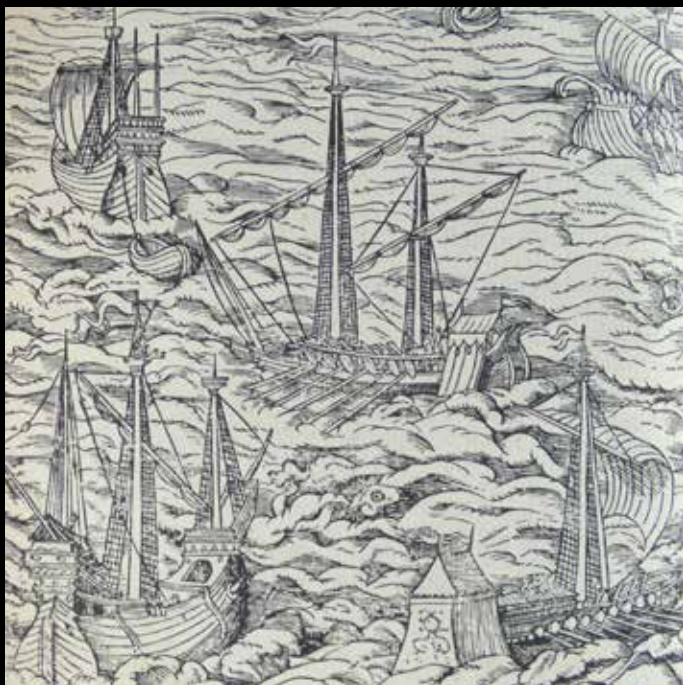
£10,000

Second edition in French; translated by Nicolas de Nicolai. The original edition was published in Spanish at Valladolid in 1545 under the title “Arte de Navegar”. Its appearance changed the course of navigation and redefined it in the century of discoveries (i.e. Sir Francis Drake carried a copy in his circumnavigation); it is considered the first practical treatise on navigation. The work is illustrated with 90 woodcuts in text, including a World map after Appian (pp. 38), a striking image of the vessels going to the Indies (pp. 24) and most importantly the folding map of the North Atlantic. Medina’s map suffered several alterations from its first edition in 1545, this edition is considered amongst the best, the first to have compass rose, actually assisting navigation, it is one of the first portraying the North Atlantic, Gulf Stream, and the trade routes to and from Spain. “[Medina], who was with Cortes, may be said to have been the founder of the literature of seamanship.” (Church, 98); “The known parts of North America and the northern half of South America are depicted in surprisingly accurate form. Cartier’s incursion into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Cabot’s explorations of the eastern seaboard, and the coastal surveys of Vespucci in South America are all reflected. Europe and Western Africa are illustrated in fine engraved detail.” (Cf. Dorothy Sloan, 1989, 6-108).

It was subsequently reproduced in Cortes’ Breve compendio and Medina’s Regimiento de Navegacion in 1552. Medina (1493 – 1576) was a cleric appointed cosmografo de honor in 1549 by Emperor Charles the V, after having served as librarian to the Duke of Medina. The illustration comprehends 90 woodcuts in text and the folding map with rhumb lines of the Atlantic. “The French edition is now considered valuable on account of its map, on which are shown names of places on the coast of North America for the first time on any published map.” (Murphy, 1654a).

Polak 6581; Sabin 47345; Brunet III, 1573





62. MERCATOR, GERARD AND HONDIUS, JODOCUS

***L'Atlas Ou Meditations Cosmographiques De La Fabrique Du Monde et Figure
Diceluy. Commence En Latin Par Le Tres Docte Gerard Mercator, Paracheve
p[ar] Jodocus Hondius. Traduit En Francois Par Le Sieur [Henri Lancelot-
Voisin] De La P[opliniere].***

Amsterdam: Jodocus Hondius, 1609, 5 parts in two volumes. Folio (480 x 320mm). Engraved allegorical title-page incorporating the figure of Atlas, surrounded by representation of peoples of the world, double-page portrait engraving of Mercator & Hondius, 4 engraved sectional title-pages, double-page engraved world map, and 146 engraved maps, all double-page except one, mounted on guards, with full splendid contemporary hand-colour , contemporary mottled calf over bevelled boards, hinges repaired.

£150,000





A STUNNING CONTEMPORARY COLOURED COPY OF ONE OF THE FINEST ATLASES FROM
THE GOLDEN AGE OF CARTOGRAPHY

The First French text edition, translated from the Latin text of 1607 by the historian Henri Lancelot-Voisin de la Popliniere (d. 1608).

In 1604, after the death of Gerard Mercator and his son Rumold, the plates for his celebrated maps were sold to the great Amsterdam cartographer, Jodocus Hondius. He issued the first of his "Mercator-Hondius" Atlas in 1606. Hondius supplemented the original 107 maps with 39 new maps compiled under his own supervision. These new maps, with the most up to date discoveries, for the most part devoted to parts of the world, such as America, that had been neglected by Mercator. The present 1609 edition was only the third of approximately thirty published by the firm of Hondius before the atlas was discontinued in 1641.

The Mercator family of cartographers produced some of the most important maps of the sixteenth century. Gerard Mercator, the patriarch of the family, is famed for the development of Mercator's projection, first demonstrated on his world map of 1569, which allowed any compass course to appear as a straight line. His next project was the creation of a complete world 'Atlas', the first publication to be called by that name. This occupied him until his death in 1594 and the unfinished atlas was left in the care of his son Rumold.

"Jodocus Hondius obtained the copper-plates of Mercator's atlases (Ptolemy's "Geographia" and the "Atlas") on 12 July 1604. He probably bought them at Leiden at the auction of Mercator's library, then in the possession of his grandson, Gerard Mercator, Jr. A partly new text to the maps was written by Petrus Montanus. after [Jodocus Hondius's] death, the widow with her seven children continued publishing the atlases under the name of Jodocus Hondius till 1620. The firm was reinforced by the very welcome help of Joannes Janssonius (1588-1664), who married 24-year-old Elizabeth Hondius in 1612. After 1619 the Atlas was published under the name of Henricus Hondius [Jodocus Hondius's son] (Koeman).

Koeman II, Me 19.





63. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM

Theatrum orbis terrarum. – Parergon. – Nomenclator Ptolemaicus.

[Antwerp: Plantin Press,] 1595. 3 parts in one volume, folio (435 x 295mm). Latin

Text, Contemporary Publisher's Panelled calf, central arabesque and cornerpieces, rebacked, Engraved allegorical title, full-page portrait of Ortelius, woodcut architectural border to Parergon title, 147 engraved maps, all coloured by a contemporary hand, all on guards, most double-page, large Plantin device on Nomenclator title map 143 Abrahama Patriarchae Peregrinatio, and map 147, Daphne Antiochiae Suburbium, both from the Parergon are from another copy of the same edition

£150,000

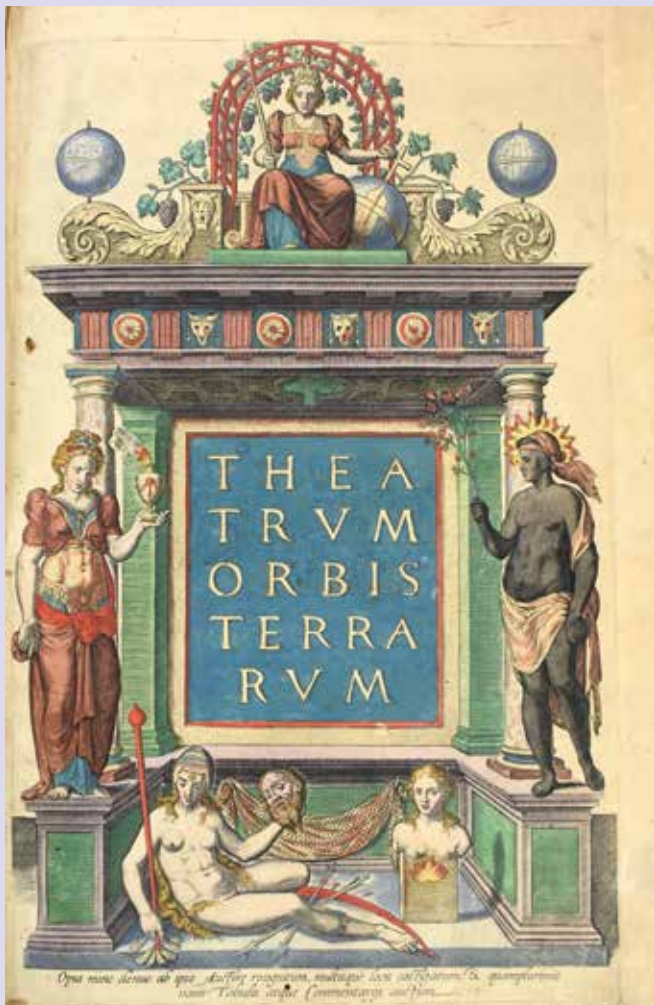


A beautiful contemporary coloured copy of the Theatrum in a contemporary binding by one of the most influential cartographers of the 16th century.

The Theatrum is widely recognised as the first modern atlas, which came to shape the future of cartography. The characteristic feature of the Theatrum is, that it consists of two elements, forming part of a unitary whole: text and maps. This concept for a 'Theatre of the world' was followed through the 17th century. Before Ortelius no one had done this" (Koeman). In this edition of the Theatrum only the Nomenclator of the 1595 edition is dated, printed by Plantin who took over the publication of Ortelius's landmark atlas in 1579. Considerably improved and enlarged since the first edition of 1570, this edition incorporates the maps of the Additamentum V, amounting to 115 numbered maps and 32 maps and views within the Parergon, the atlas of ancient geography. The maps and plates in the Parergon may be considered 'the most outstanding engravings depicting the wide-spread interest in classical geography in the 16th century' (Van der Krogt). Amongst the amendments to this edition are the maps of ancient Britain and Egypt. Formerly printed on two sheets each, they were replaced by new maps in this edition, each on one sheet.

The 1595 edition was printed in Antwerp in only 500 copies and with this edition, Ortelius completed a formally unified, aesthetically high-quality, and easily readable map program in book format shortly before his death in 1598. Famous artists of the Middle Ages worked on this project, among them the famous German book engraver Frans Hogenberg.

Provenance: short historical notes in a 17th-century hand on versoes of the maps of Peru and Scotland.
Shirley BL, T.ORT-1aa; Van der Krogt 31:051.



64. PINKERTON, JOHN

A General Collection of the Best And Most Interesting Voyages And Travels In All Parts of the World; Many of Which are now Translated into English. Digested on a New Plan. Illustrated With Plates

First Edition

London: Longmans, Hurst, Rees and Orme,.. and Cadell and Davies 1808-14.
17 volumes. 4to., Finely bound in Contemporary diced russia gilt,spines gilt in compartments,with 201 engraved plates including 2 maps, a very attractive set.

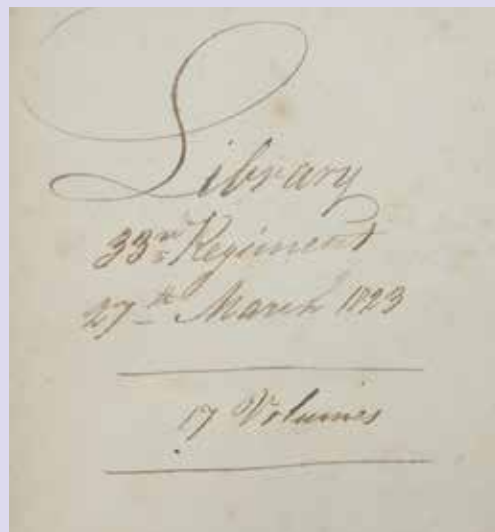
£5,000

A Vast Collection of Voyages of Discovery Including a Collection of Martin Frobisher's Three Voyages.

"A collection of great merit and importance. Several northern voyages are included in the first volume, and volumes XI to XIV... relate mostly to America..." (Sabin), with chapters on the Discoveries and Settlements of the English in America, Discoveries and Settlements of the English in America.Martin Frobisher's First, Second, and Third Voyages in search of the North-West Passage to China, 1576-1578, Greenville's Voyage to Virginia for Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain John Smith's Virginia and New England, Peter Kalm's and Burnaby's Travels to North America, William Dampier's Voyages, particularly to Australia. John Pinkerton 1758-1826 British antiquarian, author, forger, numismatist, pseudo-historian, and early advocate of Germanic racial supremacy theory.

He was born in Edinburgh, as one of three sons to James Pinkerton. He lived in the neighbourhood of that city for some of his earliest childhood years, but later moved to Lanark. His studious youth brought him extensive knowledge of the Classics, and it is known that in his childhood years he enjoyed translating Roman authors such as Livy. He moved on to Edinburgh University, and after graduating, remained in the city to take up an apprenticeship in Law. However, his scholarly and literary inclinations led him to abandon the legal profession. It had been during his brief legal career though that he had begun writing, his Elegy on Craigmillar Castle being first published in 1776. In 1781, Pinkerton moved to London, where his full career as a writer began in earnest. The Collection of Voyages and Travels is his most important work.

Sabin 62957





65. PIACENZA, FRANCESCO

L'Egeo Redivivo o'sia Chorographia dell'Arcipelago, e dello stato primiero, & attuale di quell'isole, regni, città, populationi, dominii, costumi, sito & imprese, con la breve descrizione particolare sì del suo ambito littorale, che della Grecia, Morea, o'Peloponnese, di Candia, e Cipri

First edition, Modena: Soliani heirs, 1688, additional engraved title page, engraved portrait, 4 engraved maps bound as plates (2 folding, including the map of Cyprus), 59 full-page engraved maps in the text, folding map of the Peloponnese bound upside-down, contemporary vellum, manuscript spine-title, 4to (21.6 x 16.2 cm), A Fine Copy.

£10,000

First and only edition, rare, especially in this condition with all maps present. Six copies traced in UK libraries; work was probably inspired by the Venetian conquests in Greece in the 1680s. It includes a very thorough and systematic description of the Aegean Islands, Crete, [and] Cyprus, and brief descriptions of Roumeli and the Peloponnesus ... The four separate maps are of the Aegean, the Peloponnesus, Crete and Cyprus' (Blackmer).

The descriptions of each island go into considerable detail about terrain, location of town and villages, churches, and monasteries. They mention the presence of ancient ruins and provide information on medieval history. The lesser-known islands are particularly well treated.

Francesco Piacenza Napolitano, [born in Naples in 1637, died in Modena 1687], was a doctor of civil and canon law, and professor of geography; he also served as the secretary to the Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty in Germany for 8 years, thereafter in Bologna as secretary to Cardinal Guzman Buonocampagno who was Bishop.

He became a member of the "Academy of the Immovables/Dissonanti"& attended the newly founded Modena University where he took the course of Natural sciences which included, for the first time, the study of chemistry.

He was employed by the Duke of Modena, Francesco II de Este to travel to the Aegean and make a description and map thereof; unfortunately he died before the publication of "L'Egeo redivivo" in 1688.

Piacenza is also famous for his work on Chess "I compeggiamenti d'gli Scacchi." published in Turin in 1683.

Blackmer 1305; Cobham-Jeffery p. 50.



RHODI



SAMO



66. POLO, MARCO

Marci Pauli Veneti de Regionibus Orientalibus Libri III: cum Codice Manuscripto Bibliothecae Electoralis Brandenburgicae collati, exq; eo adjectis Notis plurimum tum suppleti tum illustrati. Accedit... Haithoni Armeni Historia Orientalis: quae & de Tartaris inscribitur; itemque Andreae Mulleri...,

3 parts in one, Coloniae Brandenburgicae [i.e. Berlin]: Georgii Schulzii, 1671,
Engraved frontispiece, title in red and black, folding table.

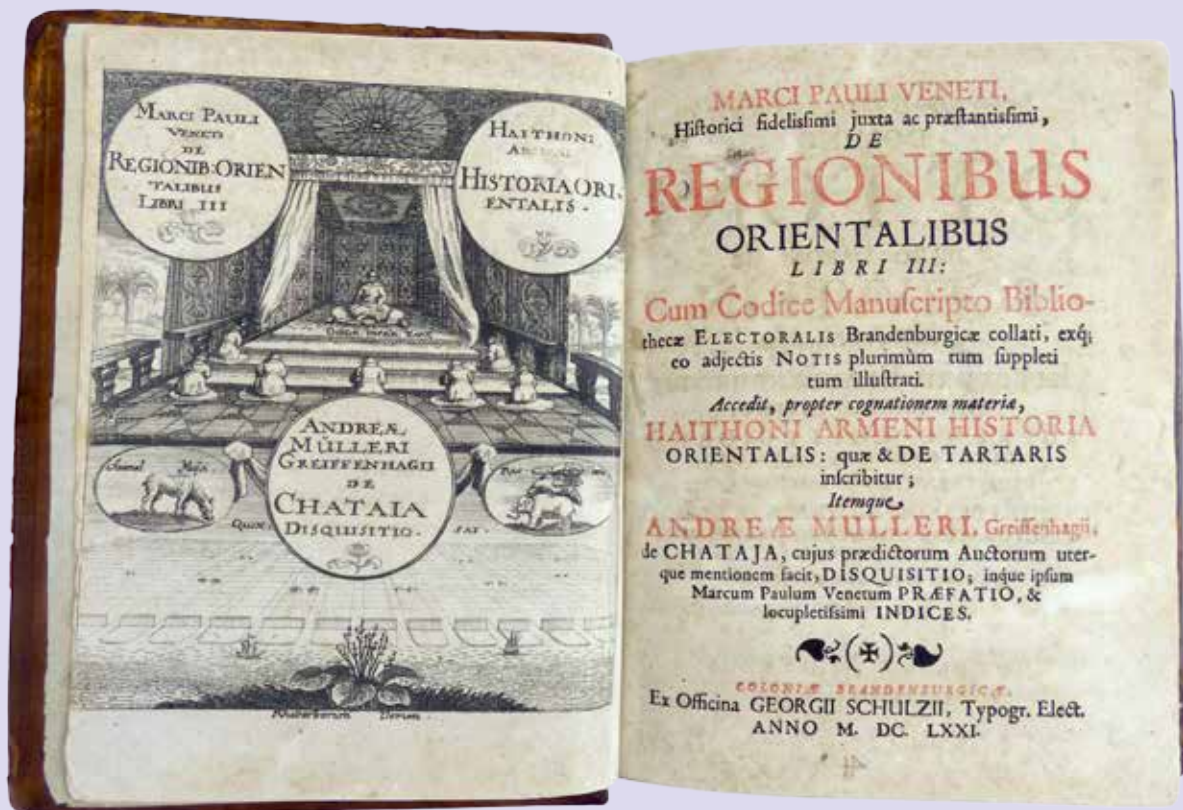
bound with

Hayton (Frere), Haithoni Armeni Historia Orientalis: Quae eadem & de Tartaris inscribitur, [Coloniae Brandenburgicae: Ex Officina G. Schulzii], 1671,

bound with

Muller (Andreas), Disquisitio Geographica & Historica, de Chataja, in qua I. Praecipue Geographorum nobilis illa Controversia: Quaenam Chataja sit, & an sit idem ille terrarum tractus, quem Sinas, & vulgo Chinam vocant, aut pars ejus aliqua? latissime tractatur; 2. Eadem vero opera pleraque rerum, quae unquam de Chataja, deque Sinis memorabilia fuerunt, atque etiam nunc sunt, compendiose enarrantur, Berlin: Typis Runiganis, 1671. With Printed title and Engraved Allegorical Title with inset map of China.

£3,500



4to. 3 parts in one volume. (6), 26, (16), 167, (51) pp. (8), 115, (13) pp. (4), 107, (9) pp. Letterpress title printed in red and black. With additional engraved title and engr. frontispiece to part 3 ; ornamental head bands and initials. 18th-century calf with gilt spine. All edges red. First edition. " The gifted orientalist Andreas Müller (1630-94) compiled in a single volume this collection of travel accounts and information on China: Part I is an edition of a Berlin manuscript of Marco Polo, including comparisons with editions by Grynaeus (1532) and Ramusio (1559). Part II is a Latin version of "Historia orientalis" by the Armenian Hayton of Corycus (d. 1308). - Part III, is an encyclopedia of China by Müller, listing "Chinese peculiarities" based on Chinese and oriental sources (cf. Löwendahl 153).

According to Lach, Müller was "one of the most cosmopolitan of world-conscious Europeans" of his time, although he never travelled outside of Europe. He fell out with Kircher over a linguistic issue, and when Chinese writing was described by theologians as a breach of the Second Commandment, his position in Berlin became untenable. Having resigned his position as provost of St. Nicolai in 1685, he relocated to Stettin and spent the remainder of his life with private studies. "By his own ways of publishing he much hampered the production of a bibliography of his works, which would certainly warrant scrutiny. Before his death he destroyed his manuscripts. He negotiated over the sale of his library with numerous universities, but finally, on a whim, gave away a mere 50 books to the Stargard Consistorium in 1692; most of his books and the remainder of his papers he willed to St. Mary's collegiate church in Stettin" (cf. ADB XXII, 513f.). -

VD 17, 12:108208R. Cordier (Sinica) III, 1968. Lust 288. Löwendahl 153. Morrison II, 535. Ebert 17665. Henze IV,



67. PONTANUS, JOHANNES ISACIUS

Rerum et Urbis Amstelodamensium Historia.

Amsterdam: Judocus Hondius, 1611. First edition. Later calf-backed boards.
11 x 7 1/8 inches (28 x 18 cm); engraved title, [6], 292, (6), 38, (2), collating
(.) a-2N A-E⁴(4), 50 engravings within the text and with 7 folding plates
and maps, .

£7,000

First edition of not only the first important history of Amsterdam but also of the Dutch East India Company's maritime exploration around the globe, including the accounts of the two first voyages to the East Indies, and the text reports of the attempts to find a North-East Passage. The map of the Polar regions illustrating the third voyage of Willem Barentsz. to Nova Zembla (1596-97) is also important as an Americanum in giving the results of Hudson's first two voyages (1607-1608) for the Muscovy Company of London. The appearance of the map by Hondius was doubtless the result of Hudson's employment by the Dutch East India Company in 1609.

The present Amsterdam-description is of interest for the history of economy, as well as for the history of world travel. By 1611, the date of publication of this volume, Amsterdam, a small town in the 16th century, was becoming the major mercantile and cultural centre of the Low Countries, and of Europe. From the late Middle Ages until 1585 this position had been held by Antwerp, but the recapture of this city by the Spanish Catholic forces during the wars of independence meant there was a large influx of Protestant refugees northwards, greatly expanding and enriching the population of Amsterdam. The bourse or stock exchange was being built as this volume was being published (1608-1613, and eventually demolished in 1838). The extent of the city's trading activities by this time is shown by illustrations of scenes from Indonesia and India to the Arctic.

Isaac Pontanus (1571-1639) studied in Franeker and Leiden where he became Doctor Philosophiae in 1593. During one of his many journeys he also studied with Tycho Brahe in Denmark. In 1606 he was appointed professor in Harderwijk.



68. PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS

GEOGRAPHICAE ENARRATIONIS LIBRI OCTO BILIBALDO PIRCKEYMHERO INTERPRETE, ANNOTATIONES JOANNIS DE REGIO MONTE IN ERRORES COMMISSOS A JACOBO ANGELO IN TRANSLATIONE SUA .3 April, 1525.

Folio (405 x 265 cm). Printed title within elaborate woodcut border, 27 double-page maps of the ancient world, 22 double-page maps of the modern world, one full-page map of Lotharingia on verso of map 46, together 50 woodcut maps, most with Latin text on versos enclosed in elaborate woodcut borders, mounted on vellum guards, woodcut diagrams in the text (one by Dürer), including one full-page of an armillary sphere. Contemporary half blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, two clasps; lacking one strap., published 3 April, 1525.

£75,000

Fine example of Fourth Strassburg edition of Ptolemy. The work includes the first printed map in an edition of Ptolemy to name America, the first printed map of Southeast Asia, and the first printed map of China.

The list of contributors is a veritable 'who's who' of German Renaissance publishing: the text was translated by Wilibald Pirckheimer using the notes of Johannes Regiomontanus, perhaps under the editorship of Johann Huttich; the ornamental woodblock designs on the reverse of the maps are attributed to Albrecht Dürer, who also contributed the woodblock of the armillary sphere. The present edition was printed for Johann Koberger by Johann Grüninger, using the woodblocks of the first Grüninger edition of 1522.

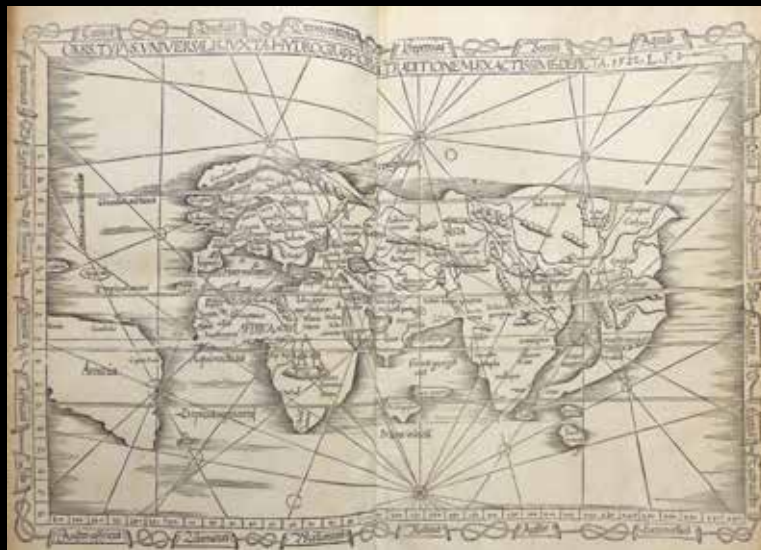
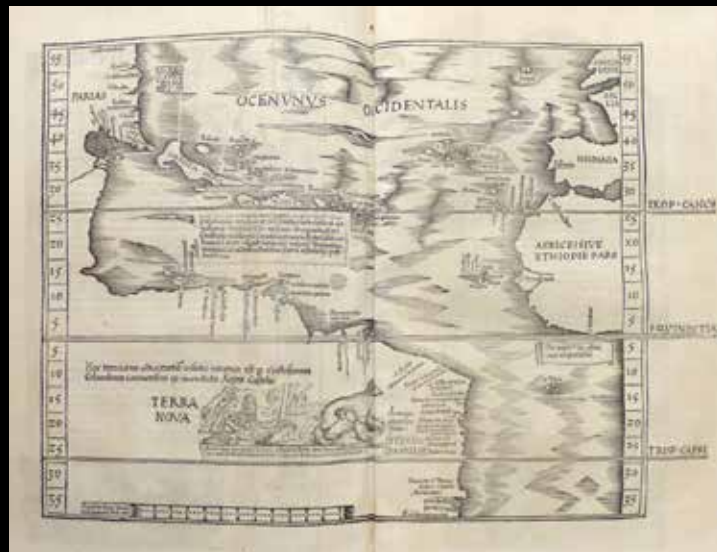
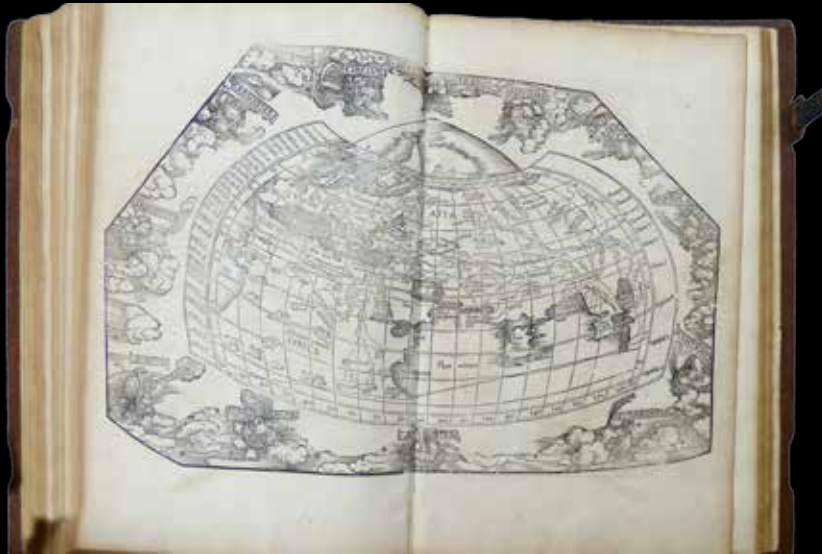
The present edition features 27 woodcut maps based on Ptolemy and 23 'modern' maps based on geographical knowledge of the time. All are in the trapezoid shape developed by the German cartographer Nicolaus Germanus in 1460.

The 'modern' section was copied by Lorenz Fries, in a reduced format, from maps prepared by Waldseemüller in 1513, and accordingly contains new maps of North America and the West Indies, Lorraine, Switzerland, Crete, North Africa, Southern Africa, Southern Asia and the World. To that group Fries added three maps: South East Asia and the East Indies, China and Japan, and a navigational map of the world. The two former are the first separate printed maps of the regions they depict.

With the exception of Quinta Asiae Tabula, the maps are from the same blocks as those of the 1522 edition. Map 47 is single page on verso of map 46. Map 50, Orbis typus universalis



by Laurentius Fries, is the first map in a Ptolemy in which the name America is used. The account of the discoveries of Columbus and others is on the back of Map 28. The dedication by Bilibaldus Pirckeymherus, dated at Norenberge. Kalendis septembris. Anno Salutis nostre. M.D.XXIV., begins on the verso of the title and ends on the verso of folio 2. Index Ptolemaei (with half-title within illustrated border): [68] p. at end.



69. PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS & BERNARDUS SYLVANUS

*Liber geographiae cum tabulis et universali figura et cum additione locorum
quae a recentioribus reperta sunt.*

Jacobus Pentius de Lencho, Venice, 1511.

Folio atlas (425 by 292mm), title in red, poem on verso printed in red and black, 6pp preliminary text printed in red and black, 115pp text printed in red and black with four woodcut and letterpress diagrammatic illustrations, 28 woodcut maps printed in red and black (each double-page with all but the final world map in two sections on facing pages), [4]; A8, B-H6 (first leaf of G unsigned), I8 (first leaf unsigned). Contemporary calf, gilt borders and central gilt device, spine with compartments in gilt, a little rubbed, but a very attractive fresh copy.

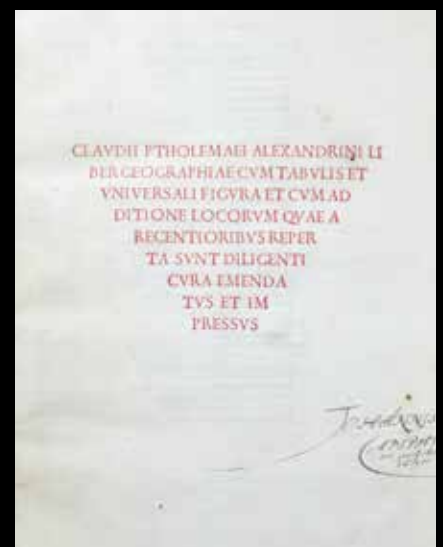
£150,000

A very fine example of the Venetian edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. This is the first illustrated edition of Ptolemy's work in which an attempt was made to update the information given on the maps, and the only Italian edition of Ptolemy to feature woodcut maps.

It is also one of the earliest examples of two-colour printing in cartography, with the major regional names printed in red, others in black, using inset type. Woodward suggests that the dual-colour printing style is done to mimic contemporary portolan charts, which used black and red to distinguish toponyms of various importance. The text in the book says that it used the maps of navigators to update Ptolemy's original work, and the influence may also have extended to the aesthetic (Woodward).

Sylvanus had already produced an edition of Ptolemy in Naples in 1490, but this was to be based on different principles. He explains in a preliminary note that Ptolemy's work must be updated, and adds that as Ptolemy himself used the work of navigators, so will he. Sylvanus was trying to tread a delicate line between critics of Ptolemy's work and those who appreciated the framework provided by the classical geographer (Dalche).

The atlas includes two world maps, one drawn to Ptolemy's specifications and the other using contemporary geographical knowledge. The modern cordiform world map is only the second map in a Ptolemaic atlas to show America, and the first western printed map to indicate Japan. Sylvanus uses a cordiform map projection, a



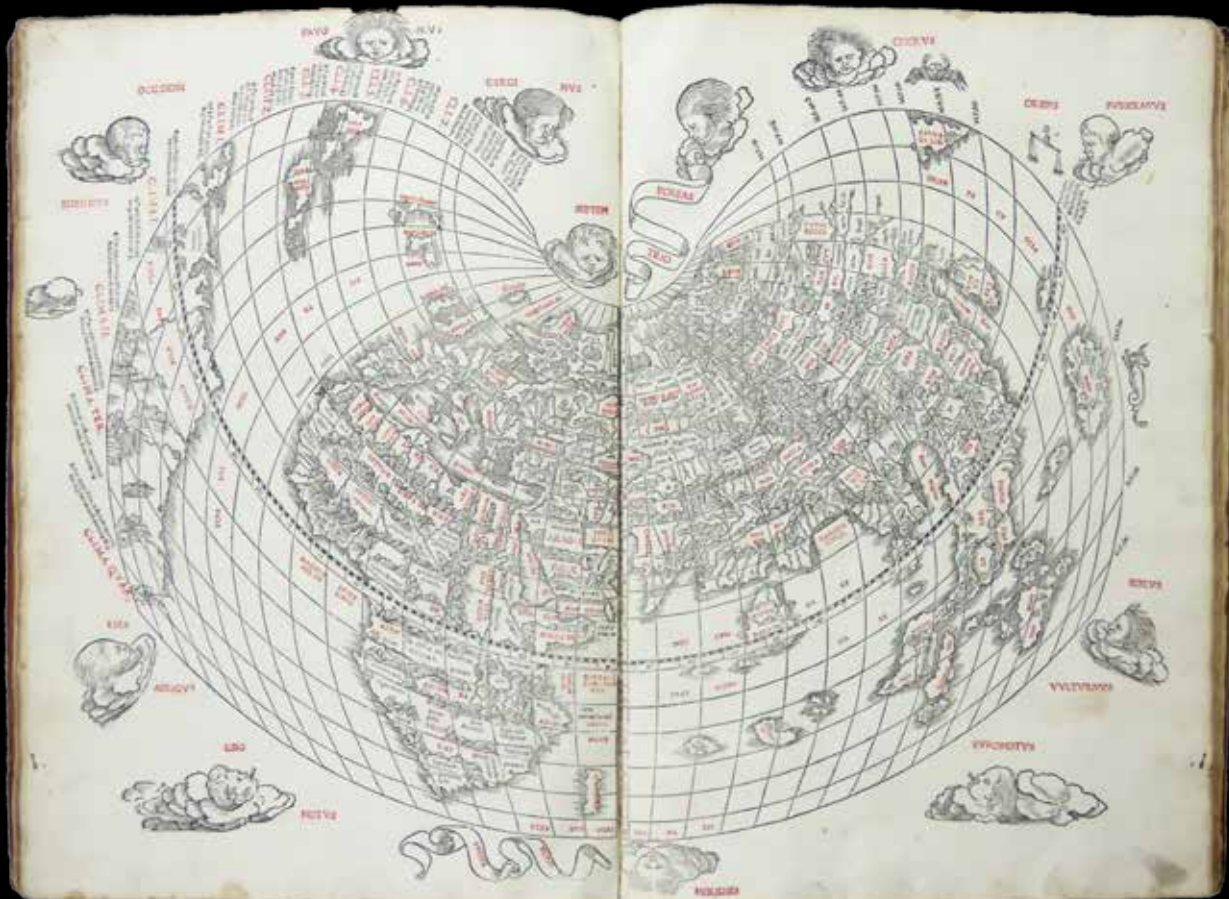
style developed through the Renaissance to symbolise the link between inner emotions and the external world (Brotton). Sylvanus' method was subsequently adapted by Petrus Apianus and Giovanni Vavassore. In this projection, the degrees on the central meridian were in correct proportion to those of the parallels. Whereas every other map in the atlas is printed on the reverse of other maps or texts, this is blank on the reverse. This map was Sylvanus' attempt to update the picture of the world presented by Ptolemy.

The Americas are shown in three unconnected parts: "terra labororum", "terrae Sancta Crucis" (South America) and "terra cube". "Terra labororum", or North America, was supposedly named after the labourer who saw it first, according to an inscription on the Wolfenbüttel 1534 world map. The projection used distorts the coastline of South America almost unrecognisably; the words "canibalum romon" appear in the north, a product of common contemporary belief about native cannibalism.

The outline of eastern Asia follows Ptolemy and retains the 'Tiger Leg' used by Martin Waldseemüller and Giovanni Contarini, and the Ptolemaic name "Catigara". Japan appears, named "Zampagu ins", and is shown correctly as an island for the first time. A previous depiction by Ruysch identified Japan with one of the islands discovered by the Spanish in the Caribbean. Asia's coastline is left open to the east, as is the western coast of the Americas, allowing for the possibility that they were contiguous. The map is labelled in the style of Ptolemy; rivers and mountain ranges are shown and named, but very few place names appear. The entire continent of Europe contains only "magna Germa", "Italia" and "dalma".

Jerry Brotton, A History of the World in Twelve Maps (London: Penguin, 2012); Patrick Gautier Dalche, 'The Reception of Ptolemy's Geography' in David Woodward (ed.), The History of Cartography, Volume 3 Part 1: Cartography in the European Renaissance (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007); Nordenskiöld Collection 2:204; Phillips, Atlases 358; Sabin 66477; Sander 5979; Shirley, Mapping of the World, 32; David Woodward, 'Techniques of Map Engravings, Printing and Coloring in the European Renaissance' in David Woodward (ed.), The History of Cartography, Volume 3 Part 1: Cartography in the European Renaissance (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007).





70. PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS & CERNOTI, LORENZO.

Geografia cioe Descrittione Universale della

Venice: Gio.Battista & Giorgio Galignani Fratelli, 1598 - 1597. - 2 parts in one volume. 4to., bound in 6s (12 x 8 4/8 inches). Two vignette title-pages. One full-page engraved double-hemisphere map of the world "Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio" by Girolamo Porro after Rumold Mercator to D1v, and 63 fine engraved half-page vignette maps, numerous woodcut diagrams and vignettes in text including two of the armillary sphere and woodcut initials. Contemporary mottled calf gilt, spine restored.

£7,500

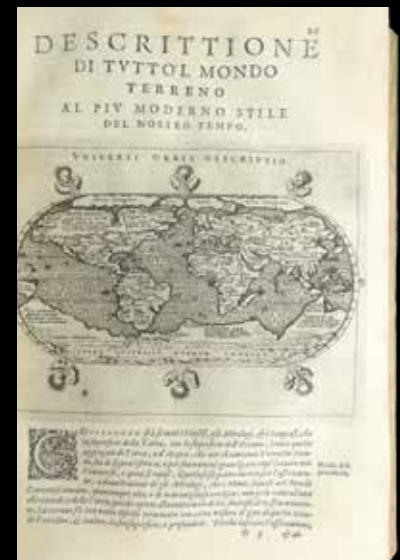
First edition in Italian, edited and corrected by Giovanni Antonio Magini and translated from his Latin edition of 1596, also printed in Venice, into Italian by Leonardo Cernoti. All the maps, 27 of the ancient world, and 36 of the modern world were first published in Magini's earlier Latin edition, except for Girolamo Porro's four small format world maps based on Valgrisi's 1561 edition. The double-hemisphere world map "Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio" is a reduction of Rumold Mercator's world map, and is described by Shirley as 'an exceptionally fine engraving in its own right'. The other three are after Mercator and Ortelius, each and the map of America in chapter XXXIIII (18 pges), show Chili with a distinctive bulge.

Following the descriptions of the Zeno Brothers, the maps showing the Arctic and the North-West Passage have been enlarged and included in the World Map, America and Asia. They show the Straits of Anian as a large waterway between the American Continent and the Arctic. The Arctic is a series of Islands.

Ptolemy's Geography, arguably the most influential cartographic account of the ancient world, was the point of reference for all Renaissance mapmakers. His compilation of what was known about the world's geography in the Roman Empire during his time (ca 90-168 ad). He relied on the work of others, in particular an early geographer, Marinus of Tyre, and on gazetteers of the Roman and ancient Persian Empire. He was a Roman citizen of Egypt who wrote in Greek. He was a mathematician, astronomer, geographer, astrologer, and poet (of a single epigram in the Greek Anthology). He lived in Egypt under Roman rule, and is believed to have been born



in the town of Ptolemais Hermiou in the Thebaid. He died in Alexandria. The earliest known manuscripts of Ptolemy's "Geographia" date to about 1300. The first printed version was published in 1477, then 1488, and in Ulm in 1482. The present edition, published at the end of the 16th century, reflects the most important discoveries of that era. Sabin 66506; Phillips, Atlases, 405; Adams M-118; Shirley 193-96



71. RAMUSIO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA

Delle Navigationi et Viaggi in Molti Luoghi Corretta, et Ampliata, nella quale si Contengono la Descrizione dell' Africa, & del paese del Prete Ianni, con varii Viaggi, dalla citta di Lisbona, & dal Mar Rosso a Calicut, & infin 'all' Isole Molucche, dove nascono le spetiere, et la Navigatione attorn oil Mondo..

Venice, Vol. 1: 1588; Vol.2: 1583; Vol.3: 1565, 3 Volumes, Folio [330 x 240mm], Early tan calf, gilt decorated spines, gilt edges, with 3 double-page maps in volume I, and 7 double-page maps in volume III, numerous other engravings throughout.

£60,000

Ramusio's work is one of the earliest and certainly one of the most important collection of travellers' accounts, with the map of the western hemisphere, the most complete of its time.

"This is one of the earliest and most important collections of voyages and travels and may be said to have opened a new era in the literary history of voyages and navigation. This work... was the first great systematic collection that had so far appeared" (Hill 1418). Considered the greatest Geographer of his time.

The first volume primarily concerns with Africa and southern Asia. The second is concerned with Central Asia, Russia, and the Northern Seas, while the third volume is entirely devoted to America, and includes accounts of Peter Martyr, Oviedo (whose book XX is published here for the first time), as well as Cortes, Cabeza de Vaca, Guzman, Ulloa, Coronado, Fray Marcos di Niza, Xerez, Verrazano and Cartier. The final section comprises the first general publication of Cartier's Canadian experiences.

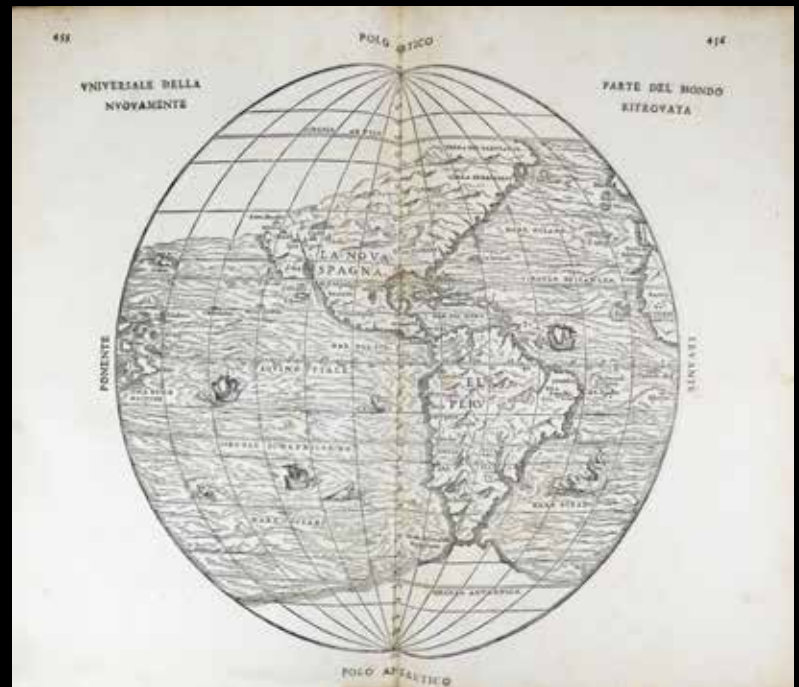
Accounts of Marco Polo, Niccolò Da Conti and Magellan are also included. The illustrations include many flora and fauna from the New World depicting plants and herbs, including cacti and Atlantic dolphin. There are also several woodcuts of Indian customs. The map of the Western Hemisphere, a result from his collaboration with Oviedo, is the most complete of its time (also depicting Japan as a group of islands).

The Newfoundland and Hochelanga maps, which resulted from Cartier's explorations, are similarly key in the cartographic history of Canada.

"Ramusio, who truly earned the sobriquet of the Italian Hakluyt, was pre-eminent as an editor; he handled his material with great skill and produced a collection of unique value" (Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, 1420-1620, p.306).

Borba De Moraes, pp.698-99; Church 99; Cox p.28; Sabin 67735, 67738, 67740.





72. REGIOMONTANUS, JOHANNES

De Triangulis Omnimodis Libri Quinque.. Accesserunt Huc in Calce Pleraque D. Nicolai Cusani de Quadratura Circuli, Deque Recti ac Curui Commensuratione: Itemque Io. De Monte Regio Eadem de re Eaetkaika hactenus a nemine publicata.

Nuremberg: Johann Petreius, 1533

FIRST EDITION, 2 parts, folio (293 x 197mm.), title with woodcut diagram, divisional title, woodcut diagrams in the text, Contemporary tan calf gilt, gilt frame with device.

£8,500

Regiomontanus Monumental Work on Triangles. The first publication of which was delayed until 12 August 1533, attracted many important readers and thereby exerted an enormous influence on the later development of trigonometry because it was the first printed systematization of that subject as a branch of mathematics independent of astronomy" (DSB XI, p.350).

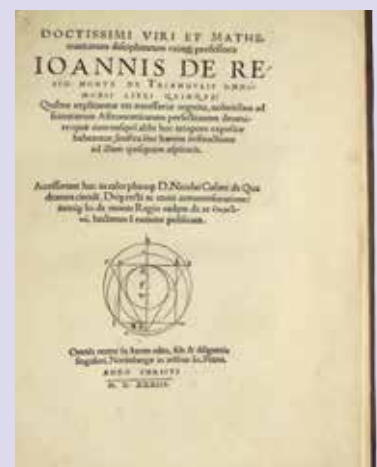
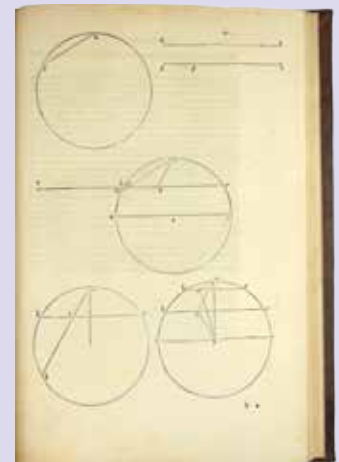
He structured his work in a similar way to Euclid's Elements. De Triangulis is in five books, the first of which gives the basic definitions: quantity, ratio, equality, circles, arcs, chords, and the sine function. He then gives a list of the axioms he will assume, followed by 56 theorems on geometry. With Book II the study of trigonometry gets under way in earnest. The sine law is stated (in modern notation, not used by Regiomontanus, this is $a/\sin A = b/\sin B = c/\sin C$) and it is used to solve triangles. The formula for the area of a triangle in terms of two sides and the included angle appears but not in quite the form that one would expect. Books III, IV and V treat spherical trigonometry which, of course, is of major importance in Astronomy.

Regiomontanus made highly important contributions to trigonometry and astronomy.

The first European printing of books began in 1454 with the invention of movable type by Johann Gutenberg. Regiomontanus realized the potential value of printing for producing identical multiple copies of scientific texts, which could be carefully edited with accurate diagrams. At Nuremberg in 1471-1472 he set up a printing press in his own house, and printed a Prospectus announcing his detailed plans for publishing many carefully edited mathematical, astronomical and geographical texts. He thus became the first publisher of this type of scientific literature which included ancient, mediaeval and modern works. His first publication was New theory of the planets by his former teacher Peurbach and next, in 1474, his own calendar

Kalendarium, and his Ephemerides. These books were reprinted many times and had great influence, for example both Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci used Regiomontanus's Ephemerides to measure longitudes in the New World.

Fairfax Murray, German 487; Tomash & Williams R60; USTC 639761;



73. RITTER, FRANZ

Astrolabium, Das ist: Grundliche Be Schreibung und Unterricht, wie solches herrliche und hochnuetzliche Astronomische Intrument, auff allerley Polus Hoeh, so wol auch nach eines jeden selbst gefaelligen Groess auffgerissen, und verfertigt werden soll. Darnach wie dasselbe vielfaeltig zu gebrauchen: Mit Kupferstucken verfertigt.

Nuremberg: Christoff Gerhard for Paul Furst [1660]

£6,500

Small 4to (175 × 144 mm.), in two parts, pp. 136; 64. Engraved additional titles, 21 finely engraved illustrations within the text of part I (of which 10 are full-page), 15 large folding engraved plates bound at the end of the work, Contemporary Vellum, manuscript title on upper cover, a few damp marks in text, a very attractive copy.

The first combined edition of this work on the astrolabe, published in two separate parts at Nuremberg in 1660 by B. Caymox. Ritter claims his work to be the first written in German to describe the composition and the adjustment of the astrolabe and to give instructions on how it should be adjusted and used for all altitudes of the pole 'rather than just to describe the instrument's use. By producing a thorough work in the vernacular he also considers that he is making the full details of construction and use of this highly important instrument available to the general German public ... for the benefit of the common man'.

The plates in the first part are printed from the same copperplates used in the 1613 edition. The second part of the 1613 edition was unillustrated. The publisher, Paul Fürst (1608-1666), added the suite of engravings, and signed the first plate.

The fourth plate is a remarkable World Map of the Earth in a Polar Projection from the North Pole to the Southern Tropics.

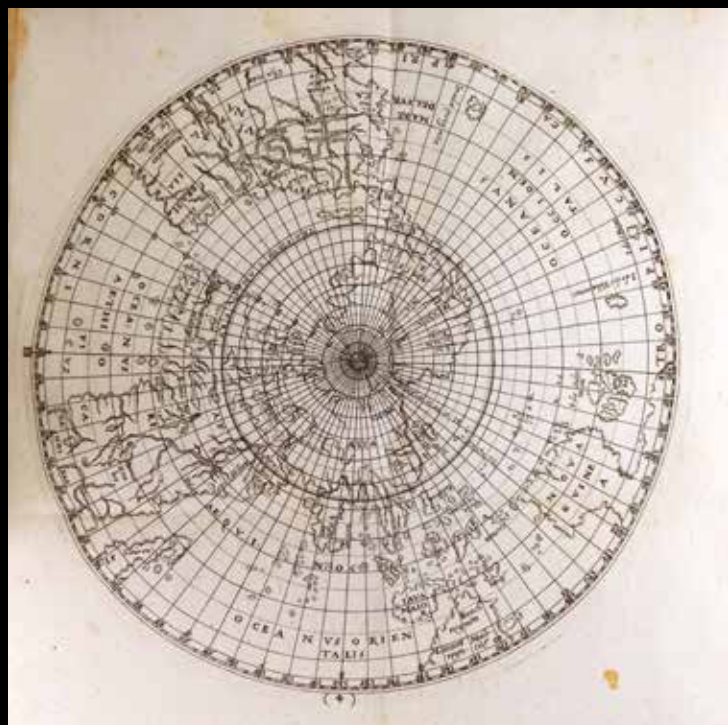
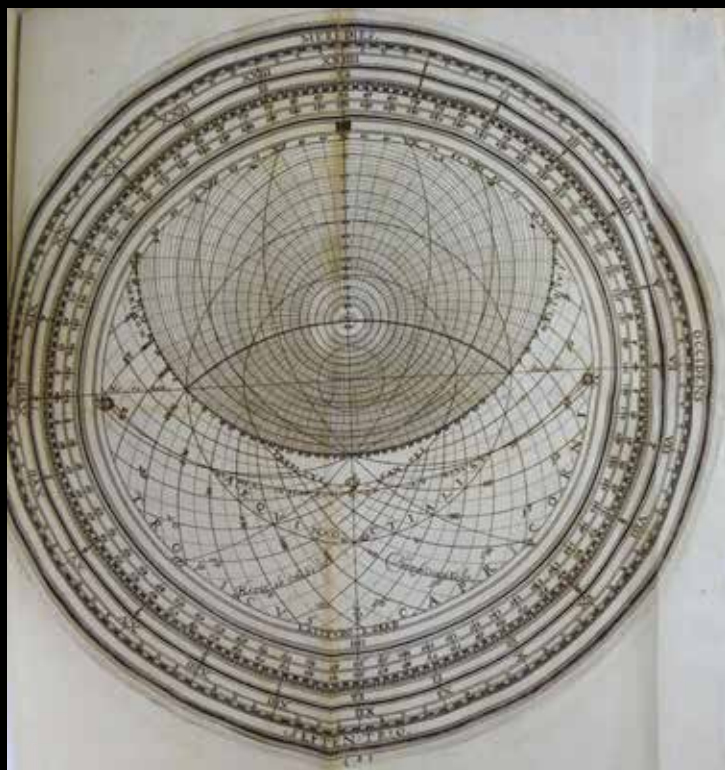
Franz Ritter (born in Nuremberg, died 1640) was an astronomer and innovative cartographer, famous for his 'sundial' world map. He had studied under Johann Praetorius at the University of Altdorf. Ritter specialized in the design and manufacture of astrolabes, sundials, and other astronomical, horological and cartographical instruments.

Benzing, *Die Buchdrucker des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts im Deutschen Sprachgebiet*, p. 367; Theime-Becker XII, p. 563 and XXXIII, pp. 431-32; Wolf, *Gesch. der Astronomie*, pp. 165-66; Zinner, *Literatur*, 4439; Houzeau/L. 3295; Zinner 4499 (EA 1613); Shirley 282; Gunther, *Astrolabes of the world II*, 593;

Zinner, *Astronomische Instrumente* 492

VD16 M6570





74. SACROBOSCO, JOHANNES DE; REGIOMONTANUS, JOHANNES & PUERBACH, GEORGE VON

Sphaera Mundi compendium foeliceter inchoat. with Regiomontanus Disputationes and Puerbach Theoricae novae planetarum.

Venice. Per Magistrum Gullielmum de Tridino de Monteferrato, 14, January, 1491, 4to (199 x 150 mm). 48 leaves. 42 lines. Full-page woodcut on verso of title-leaf showing Astronomia enthroned flanked by Urania and Ptolemy, large woodcut of the "Sphaera mundi" on a3v, each hand coloured and 7 of the diagrams of planetary orbits partially coloured or with outline colour, margins a little trimmed, not affecting text, 17th century blind stamped pigskin, rebacked, with central lozenge on both covers, binding with blind stamp date 1602, brass clasps.

£8,000

This edition of Sacrobosco's *Sphaera mundi* contains two further treatises, J. Regiomontanus, *Disputationes contra Cremonensia* and G.

Peurbach, *Theoricae novae planetarum*.

Sometime around 1230, Johannes de Sacrobosco (ca. 1200 – ca. 1250), a teacher at the University of Paris, composed an introductory astronomy textbook for his students. In this small text, known as the *Sphere* (*De sphaera*), Sacrobosco offered a concise and non-technical description of the geocentric model of the cosmos derived from ancient Greek and medieval Arabic scholars. He explained the structure and motions of the heavens, especially the motions of the sun, moon and fixed stars. He also gave the dimensions of the earth, the size of the oceans, and the latitudes of different climactic zones. The *Sphere* has the distinction of being one of the most successful scientific texts ever written. Within a few decades of its composition in 1472, it became the most popular and widely used astronomy textbook in Europe, serving as the basis for introductory astronomy lectures at universities from the mid-thirteenth to the end of the seventeenth century. As astronomy was part of the basic arts curriculum that all students had to complete before advancing to any of the higher faculties, a very high percentage of university-educated men would have been exposed to this text. According to the most recent estimates, there were over 200 different editions of the *Sphere* printed between 1472 and 1673

The 'sphere of the world' is not the earth but the heavens, and Sacrobosco quotes Theodosius saying it is a solid body. It is divided into nine parts: the "first moved" (premium mobile), the sphere of the fixed stars (the firmament, and the seven planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Moon. There is a 'right' sphere and an oblique sphere: the right sphere is only observed by those at the equator (if there are such people), everyone else sees the oblique sphere. There are two movements: one of the heavens from east to west on its axis through the Arctic and Antarctic poles, the other of the inferior spheres at 23° in the opposite direction on their own axes.

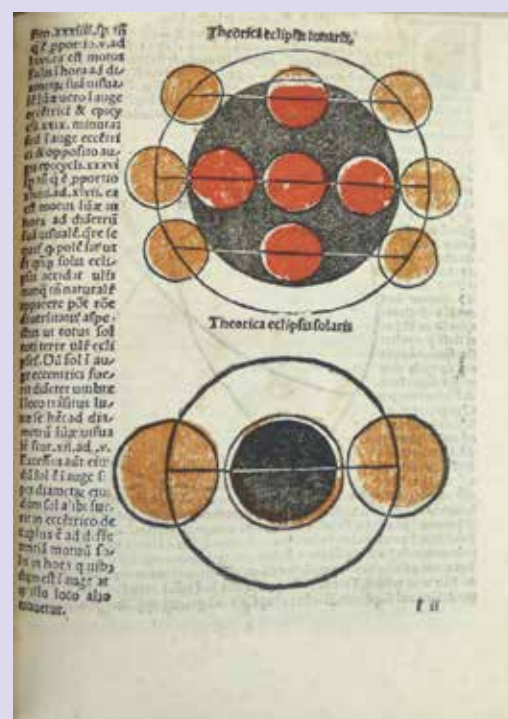
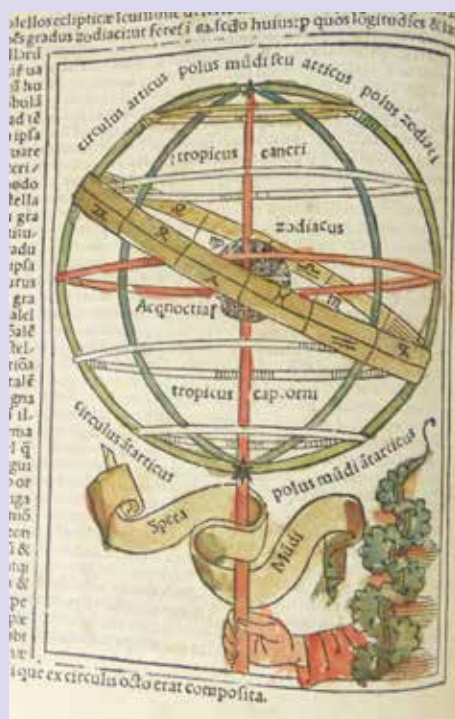
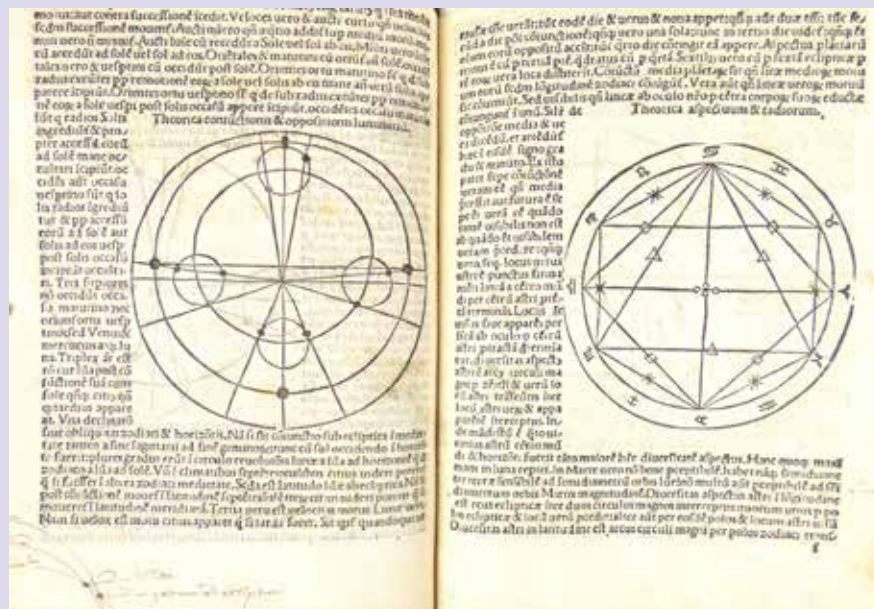


The world, or universe, is divided into two parts: the elementary and the ethereal. The elementary consists of four parts: the Earth, about which is water, then air, then fire, reaching up to the moon. Above this is the ethereal which is immutable and called the 'fifth essence' by the philosophers. All are mobile except heavy earth which is the centre of the world.

Though principally about the universe, *De sphaera* contains a clear description of the Earth as a sphere which agrees with widespread opinion in Europe during the higher Middle Ages, in contrast to statements of some 19th- and 20th-century historians that medieval scholars thought the Earth was flat. As proof, he uses the fact that stars rise and set sooner for those in the east, and lunar eclipses happen earlier; that stars near the North Pole are visible to those further north and those in the south can see different ones; that at sea one can see further by climbing up the mast; and that water seeks its natural shape which is round, as a drop.

"M. Sebastiani Gleyss ex purgstell austriaci sum 1515", inscription on title, early marginalia occasionally trimmed.

BMC V, 412; Essling 262; Goff J-410; HC 14114; Klebs 874.15; Oates 2008; Polain 2304; Sander 6665*



75. SACROBOSCO, JOHANNES DE

Sphaera Mundi compendium feliciter inchoat.

Venice: Published by Erhard Ratdolt, 6 July, 1482, 4to, (220 x 160mm) Early panelled calf, 39 woodcut diagrams in the text, 8 are coloured, some minor text restoration, a very attractive copy of this important work.

£14,500

First printing of this assembly of the most influential pre-Copernican texts on astronomy.

Sacrobosco's *De sphaera mundi* (editio princeps 1472) was the first printed astronomical book, and a fundamental text of medieval and post-medieval astronomy. It is a synthesis of Ptolemy and his Arabic commentators, presenting an elegant, accessible Ptolemaic cosmology, and for this reason was adopted as the most authoritative astronomical textbook of its time. From the time of its composition, ca 1220, Sacrobosco's *De sphaera* 'enjoyed great renown, and from the middle of the thirteenth century it was taught in all the schools of Europe. In the sixteenth century it gained the attention of mathematicians, including Clavius. As late as the seventeenth century it was used as a basic astronomy text... ' (John F. Daly in DSB). It was the most frequently printed astronomical work, some 30 incunable editions alone being published, and an even greater number of sixteenth-century editions.

In the final text in this volume, "Disputationes contra Cremonensiadeliramenta" (Arguments against the Errors of [Gerard of] Cremona), Peurbach's student Regiomontanus offers a critique of Gerard's aforementioned "Theorica", and demonstrates the superiority of Peurbach's "Theoricae novae." Adopting the form of a dialogue between 'Viennensis' (the "man from Vienna", representing Regiomontanus) and 'Cracoviensis' ("The one from Krakow", representing Martin Bylica of



Ilkusch), Regiomontanus used geometrical proofs, often supplemented by diagrams, to refute specific claims in the earlier “Theorica.” In the course of his critique, Regiomontanus -renowned for the accuracy of his own predictive tables and calendars- also makes corrections to Gerard’s planetary tables. Sacrobosco’s “Sphere”: Sacrobosco’s fame rests firmly on his ‘De Sphaera’, a work based on Ptolemy and his Arabic commentators, published about 1220 and antedating the ‘Sphaera’ of Grosseteste. It was quite generally adopted as the fundamental astronomy text, for often it was so clear that it needed little or no explanation. It was first used at the University of Paris. There are four chapters to the work. Chapter one defines a sphere, explains its divisions, including the four elements, and also comments on the heavens and their movements. The revolutions of the heavens are from east to west and their shape is spherical. The earth is a sphere, acting as the middle (or center) of the firmament; it is a mere point in relation to the total firmament and is immobile. Its measurements are also included. Chapter two treats the various circles and their names- the celestial circle, the equinoctial, the movement of the ‘primum mobile’ with its two parts, the north and south poles, the zodiac, the ecliptic, the colures, the meridian and the horizon, and the Arctic and Antarctic circles. It closes with an explanation of the five zones. Chapter three explains the cosmic, chronic, and heliacal risings and settings of the signs and also their right and oblique ascensions. Explanations are furnished for the variations in the length of days in different global zones namely the equator, and in zones extending from the equator to the two poles. A discussion of the seven climes ends the chapter. The movement of the sun and other planets and the causes of lunar and solar eclipses form the brief fourth chapter.” (Dictionary of Scientific Biography).

BMC V 286; Goff J405; Hain-Copinger 14110; Klebs 874.9; Sander 6661

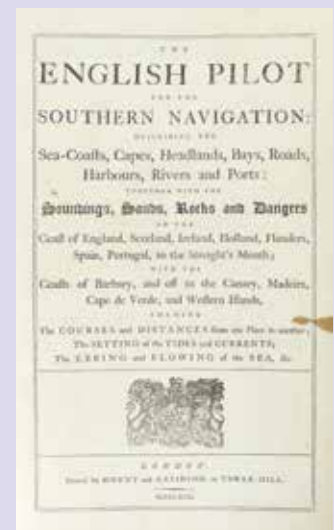
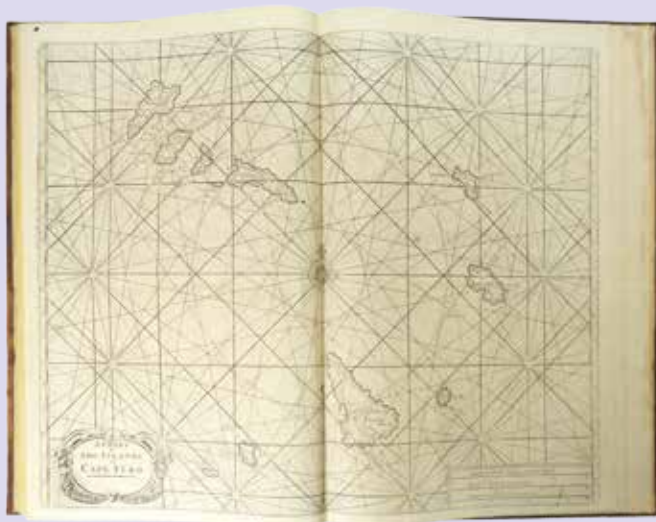


76. SELLER, JOHN

The English Pilot for the Southern Navigation: Describing the Sea-Coasts, Capes, Headlands, Bays, Roads, Harbours, Rivers and Ports: together with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks and Dangers on the Coast of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, to the Streight's- Mouth; with the Coasts of Barbary, and off to the Canary, Madeira, Cape de Verde and Western Islands Shewing the Courses and Distances from one place to another; The Setting of the Tides and Currents; the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, &c.

£6,000

A Splendid example of this atlas with its series of stunning maps and charts and explicit sailing directions and notations. The charts describe the River Thames, Newcastle trade routes, the coastlines and various ports of England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders and the Netherlands, France, Portugal, Spain, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Coast of Africa including the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands.



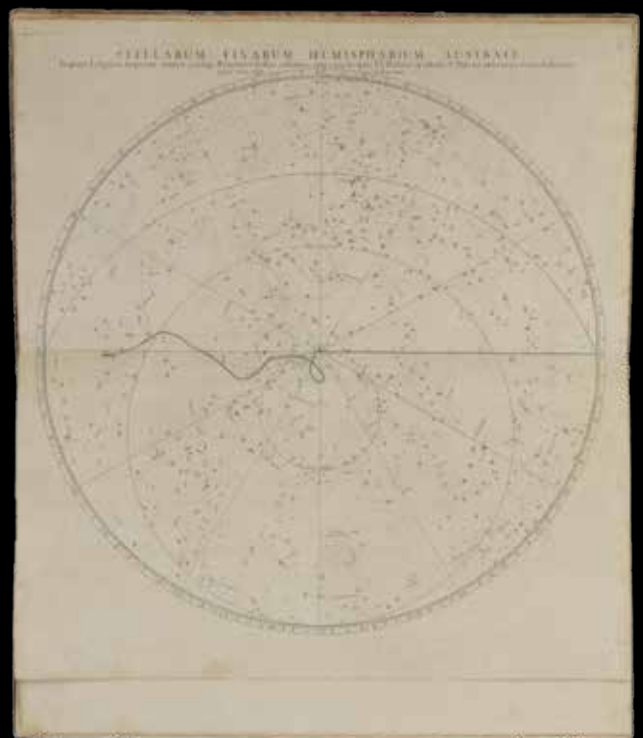
**77. A REMARKABLE ENGLISH CELESTIAL ATLAS FROM
SENEX & SELLER:
CHARTING HALLEY'S SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE STARS
& THE VISUALIZING THE NEW COORDINATES OF
FLAMSTEED**

**SELLER, JOHN, senior / SENEX, JOHN / HALLEY,
EDMUND / FLAMSTEED, JOHN.**

Stelleri Zodiacus Stellatus [manuscript title on spine].

London, Senex et al., n.d. (c. 1675 – c. 1721). Folio [66.5 x 3.90 cm], (8) double-page engraved celestial and astronomical charts (see below for full contents). Bound in contemporary marbled boards with vellum spine, red sprinkled edges. Wear to head of spine, lettered on spine with title 'Stelleri Zodiacus Stellatus', rubbing to boards and board edges, bookplate of Macclesfield Library inside upper cover, shelf mark on front pastedown. A few minor edge mends to charts, very minor and entirely unobtrusive worming to a few leaves, very minor marginal hand soiling to a few charts, blind stamp of Macclesfield crest on blank first three leaves, the hemisphere charts with green marker threads intact.

£35,000



An intriguing collection of 8 very rare early English astronomical charts by the London cartographers and instrument makers John Seller (c. 1630-1697) and John Senex (c. 1678-1740), offering the most up-to-date celestial information then available, with several of the charts based on the recent groundbreaking observations of the English astronomers Edmond Halley (1656-1642) and John Flamsteed (1646-1719). The present volume – preserved in its contemporary binding – is perhaps to be associated with Seller’s elusive folio-format *Atlas Coelestis*, a work he is known to have advertised in catalogues, but which has never been definitively described or identified. The present volume may represent the core of this Seller atlas as later revised and issued by Senex (together with charts of his own making), but whatever the genesis of this collection, it is a valuable witness to the leading role played by English astronomers and publishers in the field of celestial cartography in the last years of the 17th-century.



The 4 charts bound at the end of the volume – 2 treating the stars of the northern hemisphere, 1 depicting those of the southern hemisphere, and 1 zodiac map – date from the 1670s and are from the shop of Seller, who collaborated with Halley upon the astronomer’s return in 1678 from island of St. Helena where he had catalogued southern-hemisphere stars for nearly two years. Halley produced a detailed chart from his coordinates (engraved by Jacob Clark) which was the first celestial hemisphere made from telescopically derived locations of the southern stars (Kanas, p. 122), and the present *Australis Hemisphaerii tabulam* by Seller is slightly altered issue of this work (with the addition of the Milky Way) published within a year of Halley’s effort (Warner, p. 107, no. 1B and p. 236, no. 4B). Also included here is Seller’s 1679 *Zodiacus stellatus*, “the first published zodiac,” which was advertised in the Easter Term Catalogue of 1679 as “being very useful, at all times, to find out the places of the Planets; wherein may be seen their daily motion, and their appulses to the Fixed stars. Accurately laid down by the said Mr. Edmund Halley” (Warner, p. 233, no. 3). These charts could be acquired from Seller individually and rarely are to be found bound in his *Atlas Maritimus*.



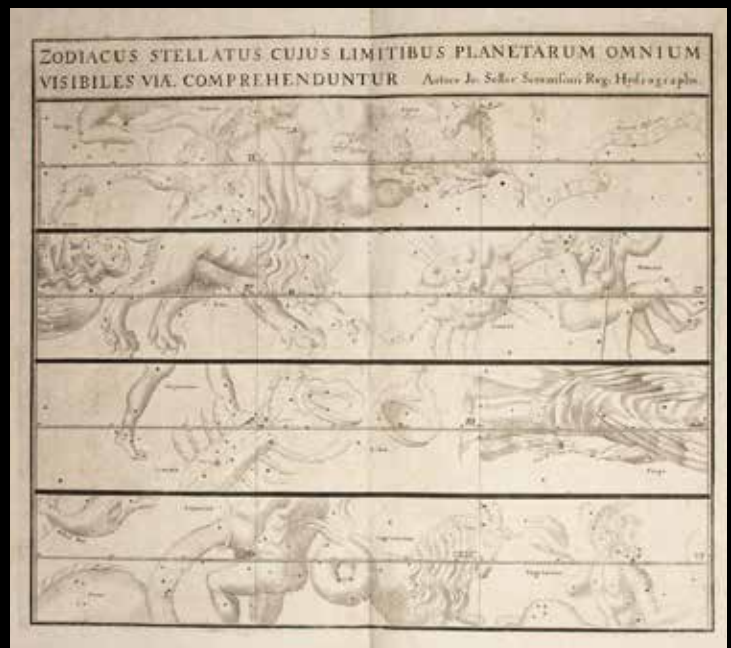
The first 4 charts in the present collection – 2 maps of the northern sky and 2 of the southern – come from the shop of Senex and are early graphic witnesses of the pioneering (and painstaking) astronomy of Flamsteed, who as Astronomer Royal was tasked with “dragging positional astronomy into the seventeenth century, of bringing it abreast of the new descriptive astronomy to which the telescope has thus far been almost exclusively applied” (DSB, vol. 5&6, p. 23). Flamsteed’s telescopic observations from Greenwich



augmented the number of northern stars then known by some 2000, vastly surpassing in number and accuracy the catalogue of Tycho Brahe. The present Senex charts, dating to about 1721, were the first put into visual form the coordinates catalogued by Flamsteed: “Flamsteed’s catalogue, developed from telescopic observations, was the first to include seventh-magnitude stars [and] Senex’s maps, based on Flamsteed’s catalogues, were the first depicting these telescopic stars ... The positions of novas (i.e., new and variable stars) and nebulae on Senex’s maps were derived from Halley’s two review articles published in *Philosophical Transactions* in 1715 and 1716. Thus the north equatorial map shows four new stars and two telescopic nebulae” (Warner, p. 242). In 1704 Flamsteed, a notorious perfectionist when it came to his charts, noted that he would not consent to the request of Isaac Newton to publish his star coordinates before his charts had been completed. But “Newton’s will prevailed. The *Historia Coelestis* of 1712 contained neither the observations nor the charts, but only the star catalogue, as amended by Halley. Although Flamsteed was able to destroy almost all copies of the spurious volume in 1714, a few copies remained at large. John Senex based his highly successful maps on ‘The Britannick Catalogue (as Publish’d by Dr. Halley)’. Compounding the injury, stylistic similarities between the Senex and the Flamsteed maps [published posthumously in 1725 and 1729] are sufficiently strong to suggest that Senex had actually seen Flamsteed’s yet unpublished ones” (Warner, p. 82). “Through the charts and globes of Senex ... the Halley/Flamsteed catalog was widely available. Even after 1729, when the authorized version of Flamsteed’s atlas appeared, because of the convenience of the single-sheet maps and their relatively low cost, Senex’s maps continued to be popular both with astronomers and navigators” (Warner, p. 239).

The present atlas thus represents a rare artifact reflecting the state of English astronomy at the turn of the 18th century, when “the internal relations between scientists, cartographers, publishers, and dealers were often so complex as to obscure the specific contributions of each” (Warner, p. 237). The present volume carries the bookplate of the Library of Earls of Macclesfield, and it is worth noting that George Parker, 2nd Earl of Macclesfield, who himself was an astronomer of some ability, first became a member of the Royal Society in 1722 just as John Senex was publishing his Halley/Flamsteed charts (Senex would be elected a member of the Royal Society in 1728). This provenance would seem to make it all the more likely that the volume represents an integral atlas as issued by Senex.

D. J. Warner, *The Sky Explored: Celestial Cartography, 1500-1800*; N. Kanas, *Star maps: History, Artistry, and Cartography*.

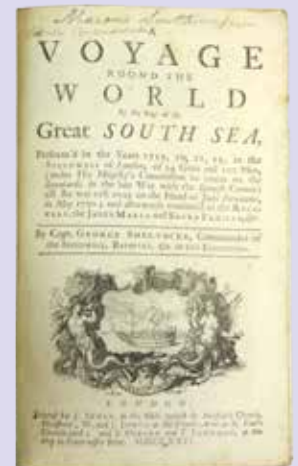
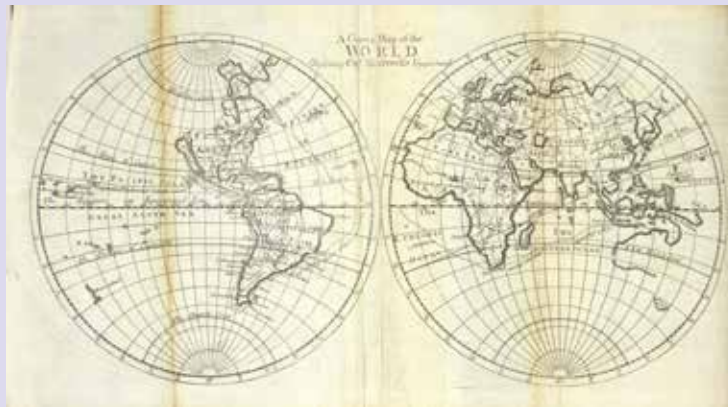


78. SHELVOCKE, GEORGE

A Voyage round the World by Way of the Great South Sea, Perform'd in the Years 1719, 20, 21, 22, in the Speedwell of London, of 24 Guns and 100 Men, (under His Majesty's Commission to cruize on the Spaniards in the late War with the Spanish Crown) till she was cast away on the Island of Juan Fernandes, in May 1720; and afterwards continu'd in the Recovery [sic], the Jesus Maria and Sacra Familia, &c.

London: Printed for J. Senex, W. & J. Innys, J. Osborn & T. Longman, 1726. (193 x 120mm). Folding engraved map showing California as an island, 4 engraved plates, 2 folding. Contemporary blind-panelled calf, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label.

£5,000



FIRST EDITION of one of the most famous buccaneering voyages. This privately-funded privateering voyage sought to duplicate the success of Woodes Rogers' highly profitable voyage of 1708-1711.

Shelvocke commanded the Speedwell and John Clipperton commanded the Success. They were jointly involved on raids against Spanish shipping on the west coast of South America. Shelvocke parted from Clipperton to conduct his own raids in Peru and to sail up the coast to Cabo San Lucas where he remained for some months and wrote one of the earliest descriptions of the Indians of Baja California. He also was one of the first to suggest the possibility of finding gold in California.

Controversies surrounding the voyage began with his unjustified attack on a Portuguese Merchantman, which led to desertions and mutiny. It was while rounding Cape Horn that one of his crew shot an albatross, described in this work and later read by William Wordsworth who relayed it to Coleridge. It became an inspiration for his Rime of the Ancient Mariner.

After a quick crossing of the Pacific to Guam and Canton where the Speedwell was sold, Shelvocke seems to have awarded himself more than double his share of the plunder. His return to England brought charges of piracy and embezzlement, and the publication of his account in 1726 brought charges of libel from his shipmate William Betagh who duly published his own account and rebuttal in 1728. However, Shelvocke went on to re-establish his reputation and died in 1742, age 67, a wealthy man due to his buccaneering.

Alden & Landis 726/192; Barrett 2261; Borba de Moraes II:796; Cowan I pp.211-212; Cowan II pp.581-582; Hill 1557; Howes S-383; Leighly California as an Island 159; Sabin 80158; Wagner Northwest Coast 530; Wagner Spanish Southwest 88.

79. SPILBERGEN, JORIS VAN.

Speculum Orientalis Occidentalisque Indiae navigationum... Exhibens Novi in mare Australe transitus...

Leyden, N. van Geelkercken, 1619. 4to oblong (233 x 177 mm) ; 275 pp. and 25 folding engraved plates and maps.
First Latin edition. A fine copy in contemporary vellum.

£30,000

Admiral Joris van Spilbergen, in command of a small flotilla of six Dutch East India Company ships, sailed for the Moluccas via the Straits of Magellan in 1614, managing to show that it was possible to reach Java from the east via Cape Horn. **THIS WAS THE FIRST ATTEMPTED CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE TO BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE OFFICIAL SUPPORT OF THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT.** This work is an account of his five-year voyage, and the engravings consist of charts, views of ports, islands and native peoples, and sea battles. The first edition in Dutch was published the same year, also in Leiden by Nicolaus van Geelkercken.

Spilbergen's six ships left Texel in August 1614 and reached Brazil that December. Mutinies aboard two of the ships ensued and the four remaining ships passed through the Straits of Magellan. The crews were awed by the massive mountain ranges in Patagonia before making a rapid voyage north to Santa Maria and Valparaíso. They sailed then to Mexico where they captured and occupied Acapulco for a week. In February 1616 Spilbergen arrived in the Philippines where he raided Manila-bound shipping for nearly a month, and then proceeded to Java. At Batavia, in Java he transferred to the ship Amsterdam for the voyage home by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and took with him Willem Cornelis Schouten, Jacob Le Maire and some of the crew of the confiscated vessel Eendracht. Le Maire died on the Indian Ocean, but the remaining crew arrived back in Holland in July 1617. This was the most successful Dutch circumnavigation to date, with little loss of life and considerable profit.

The splendid series of engraved plates includes the very important map of Le Maire's and Schouten's route across the Pacific as well as maps of the Strait of Magellan and Manila, the Moluccas, battle-scenes, and various ports on the Pacific coast of Spanish America as far north as Acapulco.

Jacob Le Maire's voyage was an important prelude to Tasman's voyage of 1642/3 who sailed, on the



last lap of his voyage, partly through seas first crossed by Le Maire. Le Maire's expedition opened up an entirely new route across the southern Pacific, quite different from those that Magellan, Drake and others had explored. From the journals, it is clear how much de Quiros had influenced Le Maire who confidently believed in the existence of a southern continent. If Le Maire's train of thought had not been disturbed by the sober considerations of Schouten, who was more of a practical-minded sailor than he was an explorer, and if the westerly course had been kept, the Dutch would have had the chance of discovering the important east coast of Australia 150 years before James Cook... » (Schilder). Early annotations on the title page.

Alden 619/133; Sabin 89450; Borba de Moraes II, 276; Tiele-Muller 66; Tiele 1029; JCB 3, II, 143; Tooley 593; J.-P. Duviols, *L'Amérique espagnole vue et rêvée*, p. 392-395 ; Howgego S159; Landwehr, (VOC) 361; Schilder, pp.32-37 ; Landwehr, VOC, 361 (with complete listing of plates).



80. STRABO

Rerum Geographicarum libri septemdecim. A'Guilielmo Xylandro Augusta...

Basel, ex officina Heinrich Petri, August 1571, Attractive contemporary calf binding, with gilt frame enclosing gilt device, gilt fleurons, spine gilt with central gilt arabesque designs, gilt gauffered edges. A complete copy of this scarce work, double-column Greek and Latin text, woodcut printer's device on title and another on verso of otherwise blank final leaf, with 27 double-page woodcut maps by Sebastian Muenster and 7 smaller maps in text, woodcut initials.

A very good copy in a contemporary binding of this important geographical survey, edited by Xylander.

£9,000



FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION of Strabo's work and first edition of the commentary and Latin translation by the German humanist Guilielmus Xylander, the Greekizing pseudonym of Wilhelm Holtzmann (1532-1576), professor at the University of Heidelberg.

The maps shown here are the work of the cartographer Sebastian Münster, which he engraved for his edition of Ptolemy's "Geography" (Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1540).

Strabo's vast compilation is drawn in large from indirect sources, but very rich in historical, geographical, political, economic and religious descriptions of all known peoples. It opens with two introductory geographical treatises, Books III-X deal with Europe with particular regard naturally to Greece (whose paper is repeated twice, while almost all the small descriptions in the text represent Greek islands); books XI-XVI concern Asia; the seventeenth finally Egypt and northern Africa.

The Greek text of Strabo was printed for the first time by Aldo in 1516, while the Latin text translated by Guarino Veronese appeared in editio princeps in 1469.

A Greek historian and geographer born in Amaseia (Ponto), Strabo was a pupil of the philosopher Senarco, of grammarian Aristodemus and the geographer Tyrannion.

He arrived in Rome in 44 BC to remain there until 31 AD He travelled extensively in Egypt, Ethiopia and Asia Minor, collecting information for this important geographical work.

Adams S1907; Phillips (Atlases) 3390; Nordenskiöld 30, 21.



81. STURMY, CAPTAIN SAMUEL

The Mariner's Magazine; or, Sturmy's Mathematical and Practical Arts. Containing, the description and use of the scale of scales; it being a mathematical ruler, that resolves most mathematical conclusions: and likewise the making and use of the crostaff, quadrant, and the quadrat, nocturnals, and other most useful instruments for all artists and navigators.

The Art of Navigation, Resolved Geometrically, Instrumentally, and by Calculation, and by the late Excellent Invention of Logarithms, in the Three Principal kinds of Sailing; with New Tables of the Longitude and Latitude of the most eminent places round the World, from the meridian to the Lizard: And New Exact Tables of the Sun's Declination. Newly calculated; and of the Longitude and Latitude, Declination and right ascension of some Eminent Fixed Stars.

Together with

A Discourse of the Practick Part of Navigation, in working a Ship in all weathers and conditions at Sea.

A new way of Surveying Land by the Mariner's Azimuth or Amplitude Compass; very easy to all sorts of Navigators, Mariners, or others.

The Art of Gauging all sorts of essels; and the Measuring of timber, glass, board, stone, walls, ceilings, and tydings.

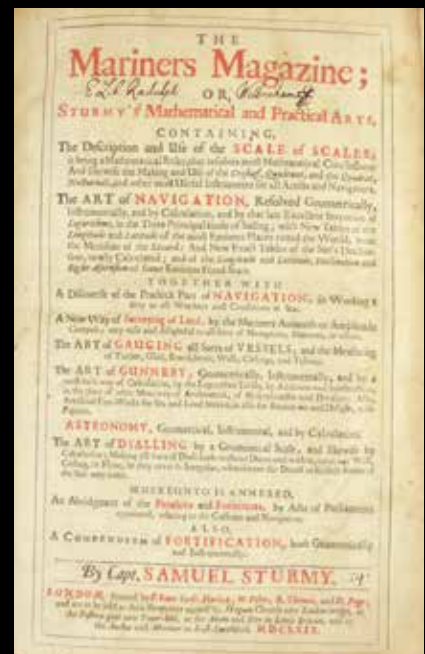
The Art of Gunnery.... Astronomy, Geometrical, Instrumental, and by Calculation.

The Art of Dialling by a Gnomonical Scale...

THE VERY SCARCE FIRST EDITION OF THIS POPULAR
NAVIGATIONAL WORK

London, Printed by E.Cotes for G.Hurlock etc... 1669, Folio [295 x 200mm], pp Printed title in red and black, engraved additional pictorial title, Engraved Portrait with small repair, [34], 219, [3], 132, [6], 52, [52], [4], 11, [3], 13, [1], 14 leaves of plates, many folding, including volvelles and diagrams, numerous other woodcut illustrations throughout, Text illustrated with engraved and woodcut mathematical diagrams, tables, and instruments. Engraved scales are by Walter Hayes. Three of plates have volvelles that depict methods for measuring tides & compass variation; plotting a position at night & computing the movements of the stars. The Title-page is engraved by Thomas Cross and the Portrait of Sturmy is by A. Hertocks. Contemporary mottled calf, rebaked, gilt decorated spine in compartments.

£8,500

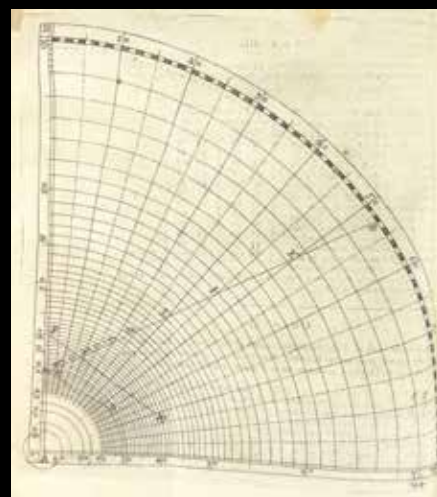
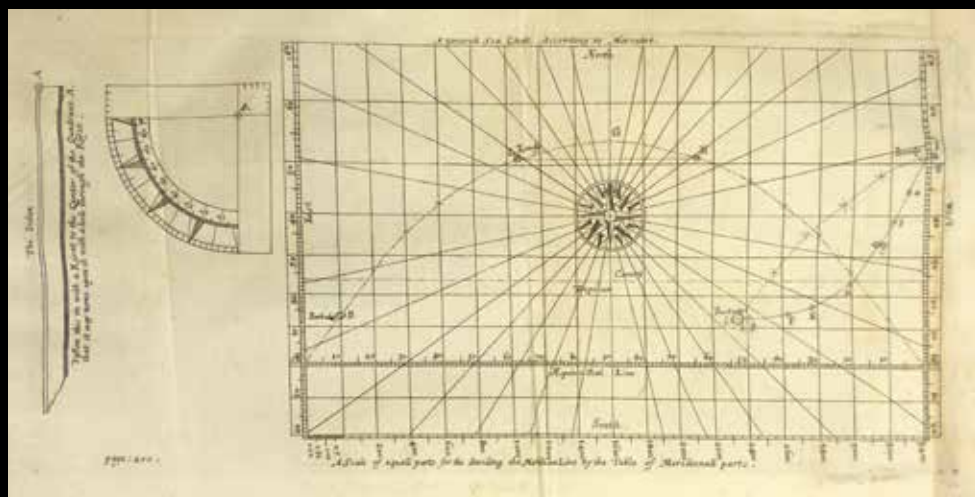
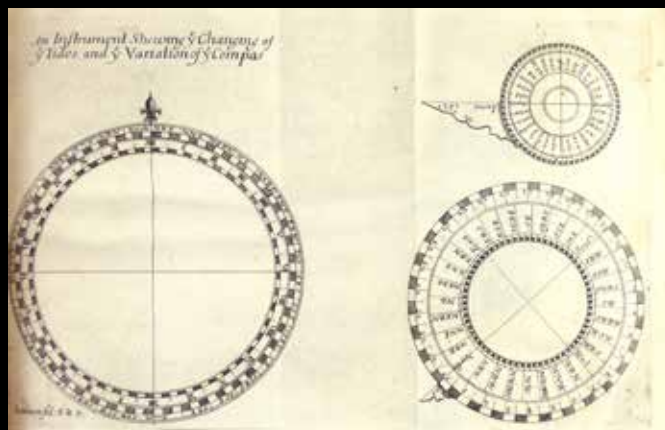


Samuel Sturmy apprenticed to a Bristol sailmaker and thereafter commanded ships sailing out of Bristol, primarily to Virginia and to the West Indies. His experiences formed the core of the *Mariner's Magazine*, a work produced by him to provide the most up to date and necessary information for sailors. Sturmy wrote in a lively fashion and in the sections pertaining to seamanship the usual commands and responses were set forth as a dialogue between the ship's captain and the crew, parts of which were used verbatim by Jonathan Swift in "Gulliver's Travels".

Sturmy's book was of such importance to sailors that many pirates and buccaneers carried the book with them on their voyages. Captain William Dampier, author of *A New Voyage Round the World*, and one of the most important British explorers and buccaneers of the 17th century carried the third edition (1684) on his voyages. Dampier was the first Englishman to set foot on Australia, and the first man to circumnavigate the world three times. He described Sturmy's book as "...an instructive and entertaining work, containing a number of receipts and "wrinkles in navigation". It is from Sturmy's book that Dampier used the recipe ("receipt") for gunpowder.

Sturmy's work also contains what may be one of the earliest complete explanations of the construction of a polar gnomonic chart, presenting a detailed example of a great circle route from the Lizard to the Bermudas. The Oxford Reference states: "The gnomonic chart became popular with the publication by Hugh Godfray in 1858 of two polar gnomonic charts covering the greater part of the world, one for the northern and the other for the southern hemisphere. Although it was generally believed that Godfray was the original inventor of this method of great circle sailing, it is interesting to note that a complete explanation of the construction of a polar gnomonic chart, with a detailed example of a great circle route from the Lizard to the Bermudas, appeared in Samuel Sturmy's *Mariners' Magazine*, of 1669."

Sturmy is buried in the Church at Easton-in-Gordano, Bristol, where a tablet records his life.

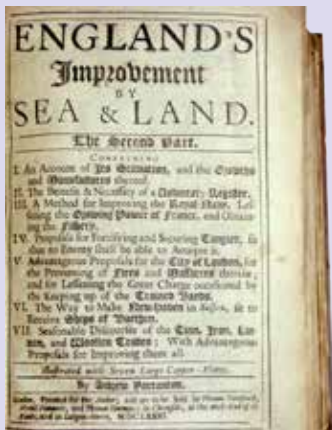


82. YARRANTON, ANDREW

England's Improvement by Sea and Land. To Out-do the Dutch without Fighting, to Pay Debts without Moneys, to set at Work all the Poor of England with the Growth of our Lands. To prevent unnecessary suits in Law; with the Benefit of a Voluntary Register. Directions where vast quantities of Timber are to be had for the Building of Ships; with the Advantage of making the Great Rivers of England Navigable.

London, R. Everingham for the author, 1677-81. 2 Parts in One Volume, 4to, Contemporary Calf, hinges repaired, with 15 folding engraved maps and plates.

£2,800



A rare complete copy with the scarce second volume.

In *England's Improvement by Sea and Land* to outdo the Dutch without fighting Andrew Yarranton wrote "We are almost as Beggars-bush, and we cannot tell how to help our selves". The work was one of the first promoting inland navigation on rivers & canals, amongst other modern economic ideas (including the establishment of a national land registry). It was influential because it gave the economic arguments for such projects rather than the technical aspects of their construction.

Andrew Yarranton, (1619-1684), was the son of a yeoman, who was apprenticed to a draper before joining the Parliamentary forces in the Civil War. After that he became involved in iron works in the Forest of Dean. He was one of the first promoters of clover for the improvement of agricultural land. He travelled throughout England and northern Europe as civil engineer and worked as a consultant and entrepreneur on mines, metalworks, canals, railways and schemes of agricultural improvement. Yarranton was involved in numerous projects, most of which were not completed. In 1674 he visited Dublin where he produced plans and detailed proposals for the creation of an artificial harbour in the area of Ringsend where the high water mark was the edge of at Beggars Bush.

The Aire & Calder Navigation, regarded the first of the new age of inland navigation projects promoted by local industrialists and merchants, was first promoted in Bill to Parliament two years after this book, although it did not open until 1701.

He appears to have been a vigorous, imaginative but disputatious person. He was accused of involvement in plots and was certainly involved in litigation with former business partners. John Aubrey wrote that he died from "a Beating and throwne into a Tub of Water."

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