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# 1.BODMER, KARL

## ***Sih-Chida & Mahchsi-Karehde. Mandan Indians***

Finely hand coloured aquatint by Hürlimann after Bodmer, heightened by gum arabic, 610 x 410mm, London, Ackermann, 1841

£2,500

A full-length double portrait by Bodmer from 'Reise in das innere Nord-America'. In 1832, the German prince, Maximilian of Wied, organized an expedition to explore the region along the Missouri River. He was accompanied by Karl Bodmer, a young Swiss artist, who recorded in pictorial form all he observed. Following the Lewis & Clark trail up the Missouri River, they traveled 5,000 miles during the course of a year. Maximilian kept detailed notes on a day-by-day basis for his book, which was published c.1839-44 in Coblenz and London.

On the left stands Sih-Chida ('Yellow Feather'), a young warrior, in the costume of the Mandan Dog Society. Fascinated by the work of the two foreigners, his portrait was carried out over three days in early December 1833. On the right stands Mahchsi-Karehde ('Flying War Eagle'), a member of the Soldier Society, which regulated all important tribal affairs. Bodmer describes him as the "tallest Mandan", at just over six feet. He also took great interest in Bodmer's drawings, frequently bringing friends to look at Bodmer's work. Karl Bodmer's studies of villages, landscapes, and portraits of Indian life are regarded today as the finest picture histories of the western frontier at that time. The portraits are particularly notable for their capturing of individual personalities, as well as forming a primary account of what became virtually lost cultures.

Graff 4648; Howes M443a; Pilling 2521; Sabin 47014; Wagner-Camp 76:1.



## 2. BORLASE, WILLIAM

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



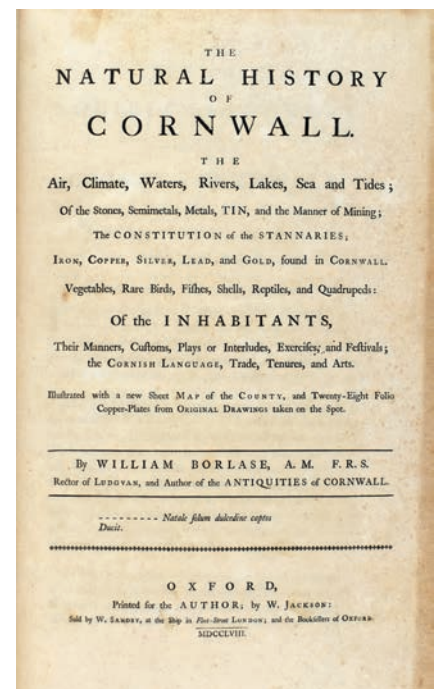


Printed for the author by W. Jackson, Oxford: 1758. Folio, full tan calf gilt, xix, 326, (2) pp. with 28 engraved plates, large folding map; leaf of errata and directions to the binder.

£1,200

William Borlase (1696 – 1772), Cornish antiquary, geologist and naturalist, was born at Pendeen in Cornwall, of an ancient family (originating at St Wenn). From 1722 he was Rector of Ludgvan and died there in 1772.

He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford from 1713 and in 1719 he was ordained. In 1722 he was presented to the rectory of Ludgvan, and in 1732 he obtained in addition the vicarage of St Just, his native parish. In the parish of Ludgvan were rich copper works, abounding with mineral and metallic fossils, of which he made a collection, and thus was led to study somewhat minutely the natural history of the county. He married Anne Smith in 1724: she died in 1769. Between 1744 and 1746 Borlase was active against the Methodist preachers in his capacity of magistrate. Various Methodist preachers were seized on warrants issued by him and press-ganged to serve on ships abroad. In John Wesley's Diary there is an account of how he personally laid hands on Wesley, "to serve his majesty", but withdrew when he realised that Wesley was a gentleman. In 1750 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1754, he published, at Oxford, his *Antiquities of Cornwall* (2nd ed., London, 1769). His next publication was *Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly*, and their Importance to the Trade of Great Britain (Oxford, 1756). In 1758 appeared his *Natural History of Cornwall*. The *Natural History* includes a chapter on the inhabitants and their native language (about one ninth of the whole). He presented to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, a variety of fossils and antiquities, which he had described in his works, and received the thanks of the university and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Borlase was well acquainted with most of the leading literary men of the time, particularly with Alexander Pope, with whom he kept up a long correspondence, and for whose grotto at Twickenham he furnished the greater part of the fossils and minerals. He also sent collections of mineral and fossil specimens to Dr William Oliver and to a number of natural historians in Europe.



### 3. BRONZE SUN-DIAL - CUFF, JOHN

#### *A Fine Twelve Inch Bronze Horizontal Pedestal Sun-Dial By John Cuff*

Signed: J. Cuff London: Lat. 50- 30 degrees. c. 1750.

£1,800

A Fine Engraved Bronze Dial with sixteen point compass rose, hour scale IIII-XII-VIII, minute scale divided to two minute, solid gnomon, with an attractive coat of arms.

John Cuff (1708-72) Optician, Master of the Spectaclemaker's Company in 1748-49, was one of the leading scientific instrument makers in eighteenth century London. A painting by the artist Johann Zoffany of John Cuff and his Assistant, 1772 hangs in the Royal Collection.

George III commissioned Zoffany to depict John Cuff, the Fleet Street optician from whom he obtained microscopes. The painting displays the telescopes, dials, microscopes and spectacles in Cuff's workshop. The optician is grinding a lens with a lathe operated by a treadle.

This dial is a fine example of a master craftsman.





#### **4. BUCKINGHAM & CADIZ (FORT PUNTEL) MANUSCRIPT PLAN 1625-40**

***Large Decorative Plan Probably Fort Puntel, drawn in pen, ink and coloured washes, showing a navy flying red pennants off-shore, with landing craft coming ashore and infantry formed in squares, attacking enemy fortifications, defended by forces flying blue pennants with canons firing.***



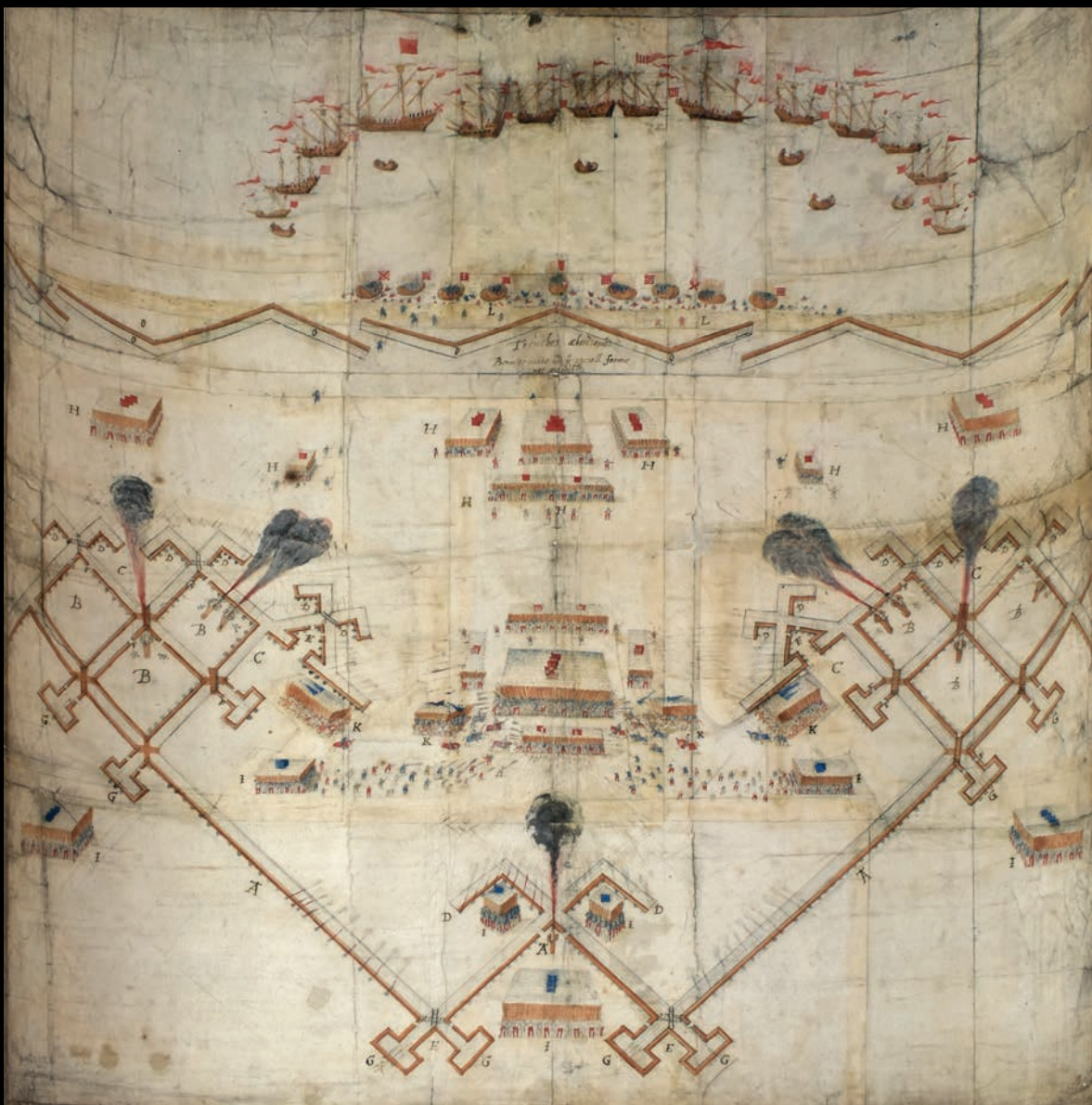


English, Early 17th Century, Paper, 720 x 700mm, laid on canvas, Brightly Coloured.  
£4,500

This most attractive depiction of a Naval Attack on a Fortress, appears to date from around 1625- 1640, bearing as it does an inscription in an English hand of the period. 'Trenches abandoned. Beinge made in the forme. Not guardable.'

It likely there was a separate manuscript legend due to letters and numbering throughout the plan.

It is also most likely that this map is concerned with Buckingham's two disastrous forays against Cadiz in 1625 and Saint-Martin-de-Re in 1628; many of the troops appear to be wearing British and Spanish Armour.





Following an aborted diplomatic mission to Spain in 1624, George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham, encouraged the King of England to undertake a naval expedition against Spain, in the hopes of establishing Britain as a more prominent naval power in Europe. Enlisting the support of Dutch, an expedition of over 100 ships and 15,000 men set sail for Spain in October 1625, with the intent of intercepting Spanish ships returning from America, then attacking the Spanish coastline, seizing cities and interrupting trade.

Led by Sir Edward Cecil, the plan met with multiple problems from the start, including delays due to bad weather and poor provisioning. By the time the expedition reached Cadiz, the expedition was already badly depleted. While the British were successful in seizing the fortified harbour at Fort Puntel, the Spanish were able to defend the fortified City of Cadiz.

Cecil allowed his men to rest briefly at the port, but during the layover, his men found wine vats in the local stores, resulting in widespread drunkenness. Cecil withdrew the expedition and turned homeward, attempting unsuccessfully to attack several vessels returning from America. He returned disgraced, escaping severe punishment only because of his friendship with the King.

The Siege of La Rochelle and St. Martin on the L'Ile de Re took place between the French Royal forces of Louis XIII and the Huguenots of La Rochelle and the English forces of Charles I at St. Martin in the years 1625-1628. The Siege of Saint-Martin-de-Ré, occurred in the French isle of Ile de Ré around the fortress of the city of Saint-Martin-de-Ré, when the Duke of Buckingham tried to occupy the island in 1627. After three months of combat and sieges however, Governor Toiras and a relief force of French ships and troops managed to repel the Duke of Buckingham, who was forced to withdraw in defeat. This encounter followed another defeat for Buckingham, the 1625 Cádiz Expedition, and is considered as the opening conflict of the Anglo-French War of 1627-1629, itself a part of the Thirty Years' War.



## 5. CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT O.

### ***Notes on the Natural History of the Strait of Magellan and West Coast of Patagonia Made During the Voyage of H.M.S 'Nassau' in the years 1866, 67, 68, & 69***

FIRST EDITION, tinted lithograph frontispiece, tissue guard, folding chromolithograph map, 20 lithograph plates, showing fishing scenes, animals, plants and 4 tinted views, original green cloth, Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas, 1871

£350

The scarce account by the naturalist on board the steamer 'Naussau's exploration of the Straits of Magellan. Cunningham wrote a journal of the voyage with observations on natural history and the regions visited. The journal gives the voyage narrative, including





the interactions with 'Fuegians', the native inhabitants of Patagonia. The journal documents details on the lifestyle, hunting and wigwam shelters of this culture, as well as covering the natural species on the island.

## 6. DUMONT-D'URVILLE, JULES-SEBASTIAN-CESAR.

### *Voyage Au Pole Sud et Dans L'Oceanie sur les corvettes L'Astrolabe et la Zelee Pendant les anees 1837-1838-1839-1840*

1 vol. only, 5 double page engraved maps, 10 plates of geology, including a hand coloured map, 38 plates of anthropology, publishers blind stamp as issued on plates, occasional light staining, folio, contemporary half calf, Paris, Gide et J. Baudry, 1842-1847

£1,500

Important voyage to the South Pole including maps of Patagonia, Australia, Cambier Islands, Borneo, New Guinea. The following titles:

Carte de la Partie du Detroit de Magella

Carte Contenant les Routes et les Reconnaissances des Couvettes L'Astrolabe et la Zelee dans les Regions Australes,

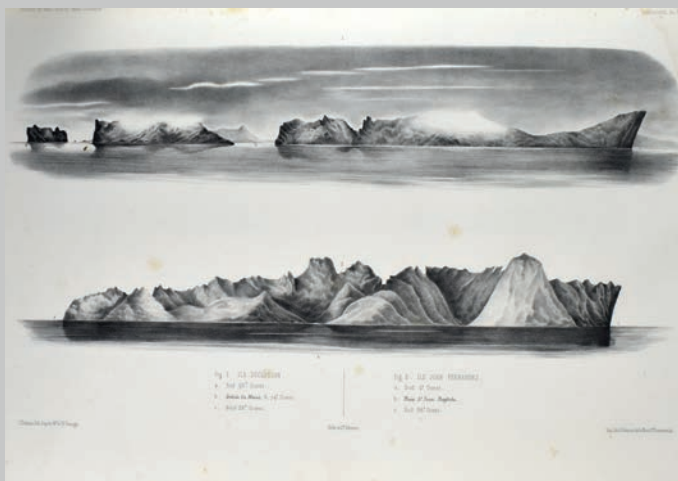
Carte du Groupe des Iles Manga-Reva,

Carte de L'Ile Borneo,

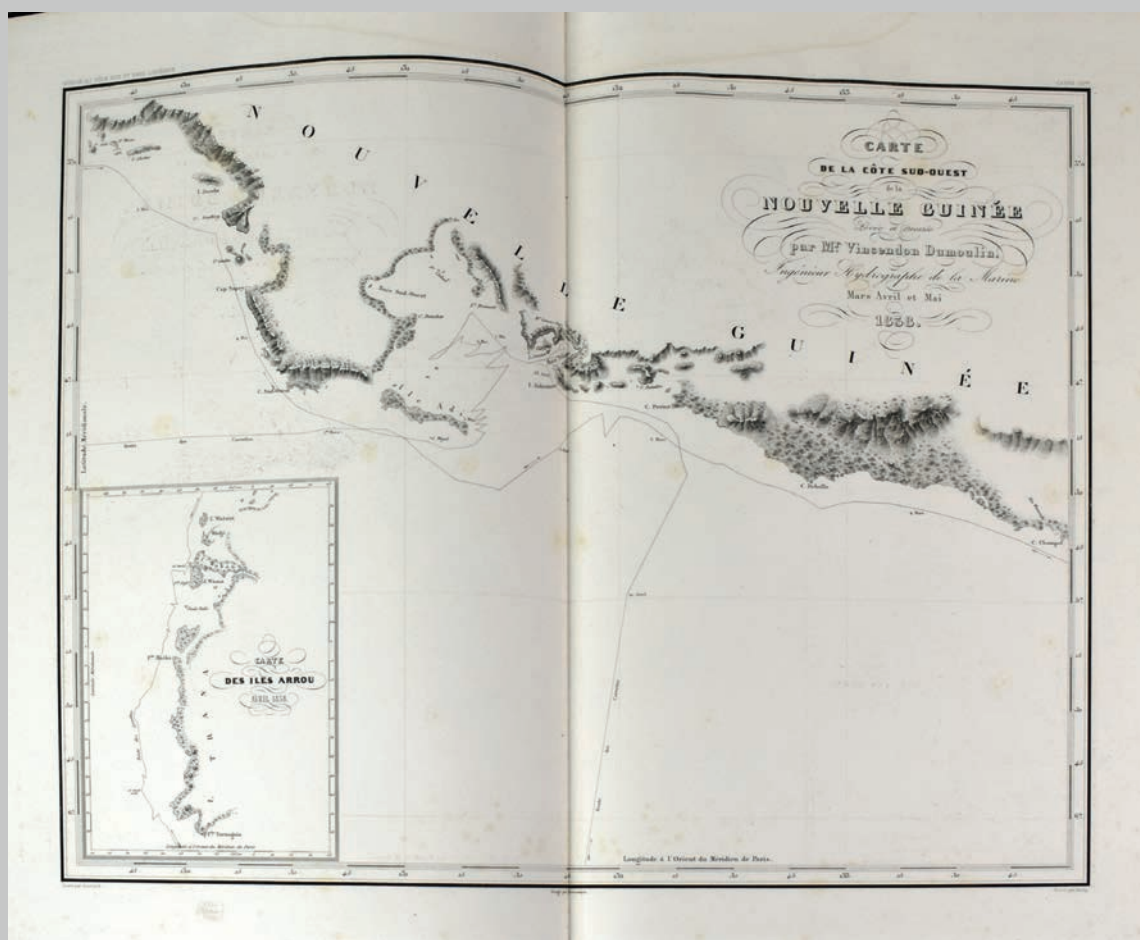
Carte de la Cote Sub-Quest Nouvelle Guinee

The corvettes L'Astrolabe, commanded by Dumont d'Urville, and La Zélée, commanded by Charles Hector Jacquinot, left Toulon September 7, 1837 towards the coast of Antarctica, then drifted to Oceania while exploring the Marquesas Islands, Tahiti, Tonga, New Zealand or Tasmania. Dumont d'Urville then decided to re-route to the South Pole and first landed the Antarctic lands in January 1840. He named Terre Adélie the region he had just discovered, as a tribute to his wife Adèle.

Sold as an incomplete volume.









## 7. EDWARDS, WH

### ***A Fine Pair of Watercolours of Papaver Somniferum and Convolvulaceae (morning glory).***

A Fine Pair of Watercolours of Papaver Somniferum and Convolvulaceae (morning glory). On paper, c. 1800. [470 x 340 & 390 x 330mm].

£1,250

In 1952 Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt acquired 25 gilt-edged watercolors, approximately 30.5×23 cm, trimmed, often cut into the signature "WH Edwards Delt [delineavit], No 15 Southampton Row, Russell Sqr London." Descriptions of the works (images not yet posted) can be found under accession 0850 on our Web site.

While some of the compositions are of single flowers, others are paired or in bouquets. Nine depict roses, and the collection contains at least two each of Auricula, Crataegus and Ranunculus.

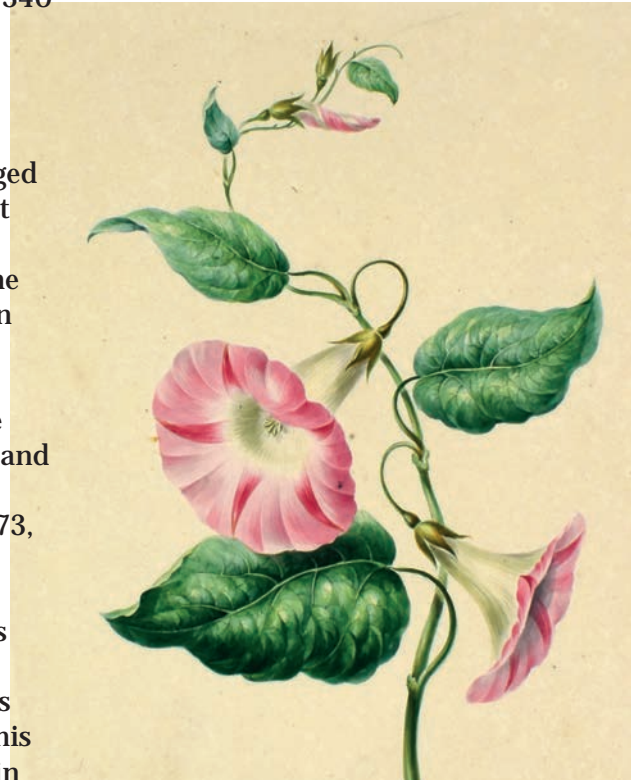
William Henry Camden Edwards (b. Monmouthshire ca.1773, d. Bungay, Suffolk 22 August 1855) exhibited at the Royal Academy (1793–1841) and the Society of British Artists, London (1840–1844). He engraved plates in W. J. Hooker's British Jungermanniae (1812–1816), Musci Exotici (1818–1820) and Muscologia Britannica (1818) and W. Roxburgh's Plants of the Coast of Coromandel (1795–1820) and wrote his own Young Artist's Guide to Flower Drawing and Painting in Watercolours (1820).

His wife exhibited fruit studies at the Royal Academy and the Society of British Artists in 1847. The information above, from Ray Desmond's Dictionary of British and Irish Delectus Huntiana 43 W. H. Edwards paintings Clockwise from top left: Jonquil & French poppy [Narcissus & Papaver], HI accession 0850.02; St. Johns Wort [Hypericum], HI accession 0850.06; Polyanthus [Auricula], HI accession 0850.10; [Briar and Rose], HI accession 0850.18; Ranunculus & Anemone, HI accession 0850.21, watercolors by W. H. Edwards. Botanists and Horticulturists (London, 1994), seems to be the most complete account of Edwards' work.

The Young Artist's Guide...With instructions and examples, described in Bridson and White's Plant, Animal & Anatomical Illustration in Art & Science (1990), was published in London by J. Watson and contains 11 pages and 23 plates (5 uncolored line, 4 uncolored aquatint, 7 color-printed and 7 hand-colored). Regarding Muscologia Britannica, Malcolm Beasley of the Natural History Museum, London, reports five unsigned annotated pen and ink drawings (with occasional gray wash) on paper.

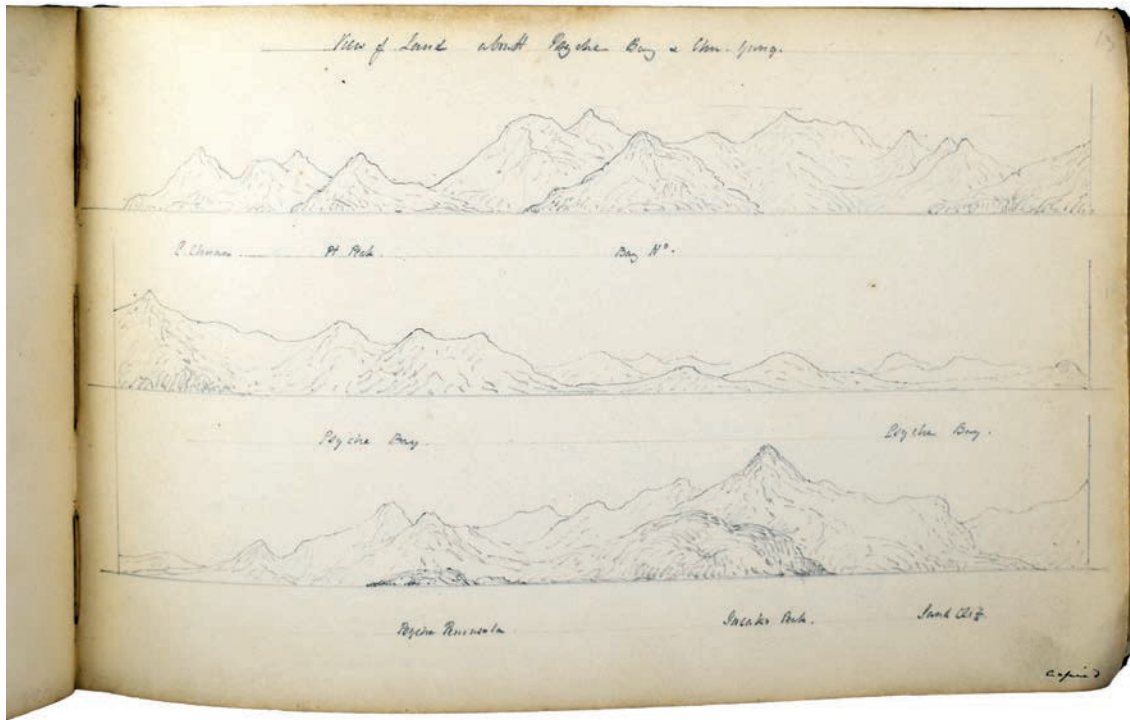
These are by artists identified in the plates engraved by Edwards, who was described by Hooker and Taylor in the introduction as "an artist of high talents." Further information about the artist is welcome for our archive. —James J. White, Curator of Art

Bulletin of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Vol. 19,  
No. 2 Fall 2007



## 8. Scarce Survival from The Opium Wars GREENE, AUGUSTUS PERCIVAL(1818-1842)

*Chinese Pilot. Drawings of Chinese Coastal Profiles from HMS Cornwallis.*



China, On board ship, [1840], Oblong small folio (151 x 235mm.), 21 leaves with 19 pages of drawings of coastal profiles, with accompanying explanatory notes and landmarks, green paper boards over leather spine, untitled.

£2,500

A competent series of coastal drawings for use in navigation on HMS Cornwallis.

Drawings of the pending dangers when navigating Chinese waters, done by A.P. Greene, mate and then officer on H.M.S. Cornwallis. The areas covered are Amoy, Chincheu, Chimmo Bay, Namao and others.

A note on the upper paste-down reads "To accompany Remark Book Vol. 1. Coast of China / In Amoy etc. / Marks for avoiding Dangers, by A.P. Green.

Greene died in action, was buried in China and was posthumously awarded the China Medal in 1842.

The Treaty of Nanking (Nanjing) was a peace treaty that ended the First Opium War (1839–1842) between the United Kingdom and China on 29 August 1842. It was the first of what the Chinese later called the unequal treaties.

In the wake of China's military defeat, with British warships poised to attack Nanking, British and Chinese officials negotiated on board HMS Cornwallis anchored at the city. On 29 August, British representative Sir Henry Pottinger and Qing representatives Qiving, Yilibu, and Niu Jian signed the treaty, which consisted of thirteen articles. The treaty was ratified by the Daoguang Emperor on 27 October and Queen Victoria on 28 December. Ratification was exchanged in Hong Kong on 26 June 1843. A copy of the treaty is kept by the British government while another copy is kept by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Republic of China at the National Palace Museum in Taipei.

## 9. HOLLAR, WENCELAUS

*View of Coburg.*

*Coburgum inter Antiquiores Franconiae Ciuitates, hodie Aula illustre et Collegio Gymnastico celebre*



A.E. Popham  
5 Caroline Place



FIRST STATE, copper engraving, laid on paper, decorative title cartouche, two coats of arms, with 2 figures in the foreground, 163 x 505mm, slight browning, Amsterdam, 1657

£500

Magnificent long view from the Judenberg with the Veste in the background, with names of the churches, sights and mountains. This view is usually found with Ansbach but was also published on its own by masking the Ansbach view, as here. Jansson published the series after he acquired 500 plates from Abraham Hogenberg.

Wencelaus Hollar was a Bohemian etcher whose work includes some 400 drawings and 3000 etchings. After studying in Frankfurt under engraver and publisher Matthaus Merian, he moved to Strasbourg, and then Cologne. Here he attracted the attention of the collector Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with whom he was associated for most of his life. The range of his work covers, from views and landscapes to portraits, ships and religious figures, provides a rich source of information about the 17th century. Collections of Hollar's work are kept in the British Museum, Windsor Castle, The Fisher Library in Toronto, and the National Gallery in Prague.

Provenance: A. E. Popham, with his name and first line of address in pencil to upper margin, together with instructions for framing.



# 10. HOLLAR, WENCELAUS

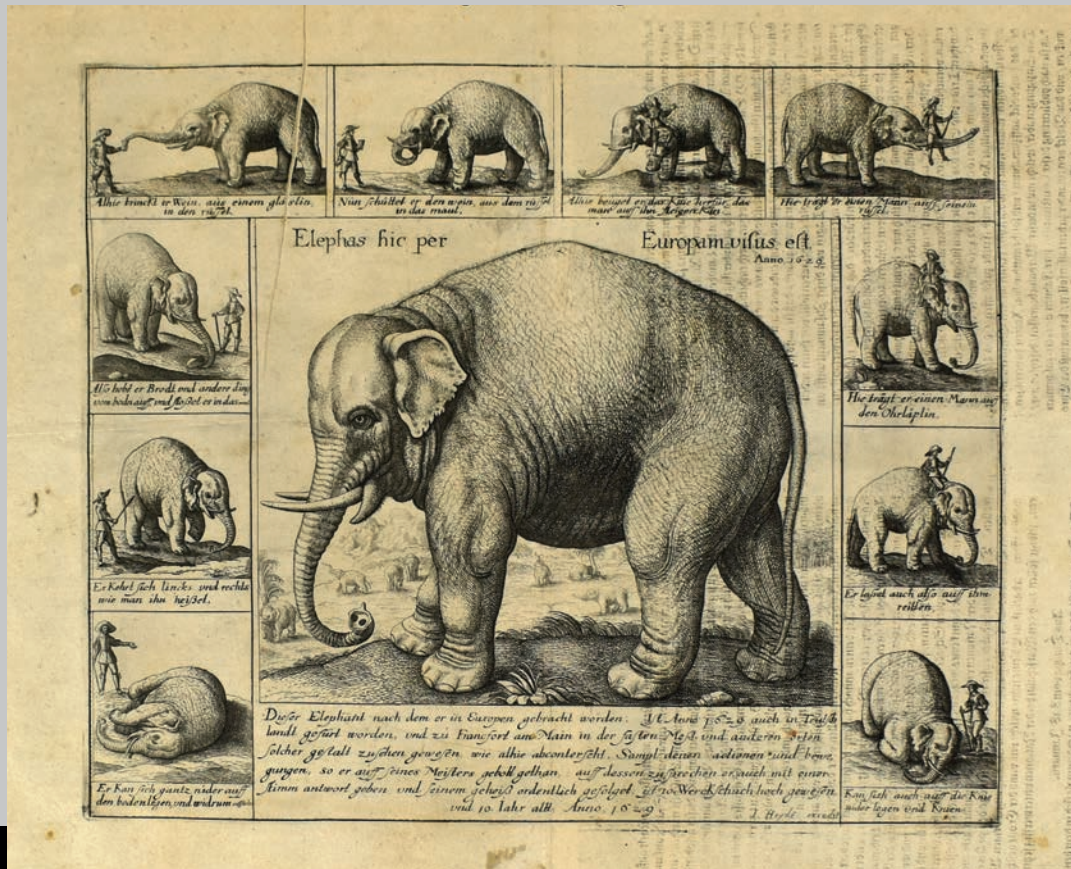
## *Elephas hic per Europam visus est*

FIRST STATE, copper engraving, elephant in profile in his natural habitat, 10 smaller images showing an elephant performing tricks, central vertical fold, small print mark, slight offsetting, overall size 242 x 276mm, von der Hayden, Strasbourg, 1629

£2,500



A scarce print showing the exhibition of the elephant 'Hansken', produced during Hollar's residence in Frankfurt. 10-year-old Hansken performed at the 1629 Easter fair. In a letter, Johannes Peitzker describes Hansken as "...not only that he be wonderful to see himself, but also that he could do thirty tricks. And it was much bigger than the one who is painted at the Schmittstuben. [translated from German]". These tricks include shooting a pistol with his trunk, blowing a trumpet and carrying a bucket of water for the audience to wash their hands.



## 11. Rare depiction of the Battle Against Pirates off Cadiz

### HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS

*A True Relation of Capt. Kempthorn's Engagement, in the Mary-Rose, with seven Alger Men of War.*

[London, c.1669], 375 by 420mm (14.75 by 16.5 inches).

Description

Engraving and etching, list of ships upper left, letterpress text below.

£2,000

Hollar was on board the Mary Rose and this engraving is an eyewitness account.

The battle of Cádiz of 1669, was a naval engagement fought 18–19 December 1669 [in the waters near Cádiz between the English fourth-rate frigate Mary Rose under the command of Rear-Admiral John Kempthorne, escorting several merchantmen, and a group of seven pirate ships operating out of Algiers. The incident was recorded and drawn by the engraver Wenceslaus Hollar, with an engraving appearing in John Ogilby's *Africa*.

"On a calm sea six pirate ships in line are passing to windward of the two English warships and firing broadsides in turn. The English ships are protecting three merchantmen to leeward. In the lower left corner a French ship is sailing away, and on the horizon another pirate vessel pursues a solitary merchantman".



- No. 111



M. Hüller de lausanne, et sculpteur

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Willem van de Velde's oil painting based on Hollar's etching of the Mary Rose engagement is in the Royal Collection, where it has been held at least since 1687, and is currently (2013) on public display in the Queen's Private Dining Room at Hampton Court Royal Palace. A copy with the monogram of Adriaen van Viest inscribed on the reverse was with the Leger Galleries in London in 1973, and another is recorded as being in the collection at Castle Howard, North Yorkshire. This picture was possibly commissioned during Kempthorne's lifetime or by his family: alterations from the original were made to the flags in order to correct them.

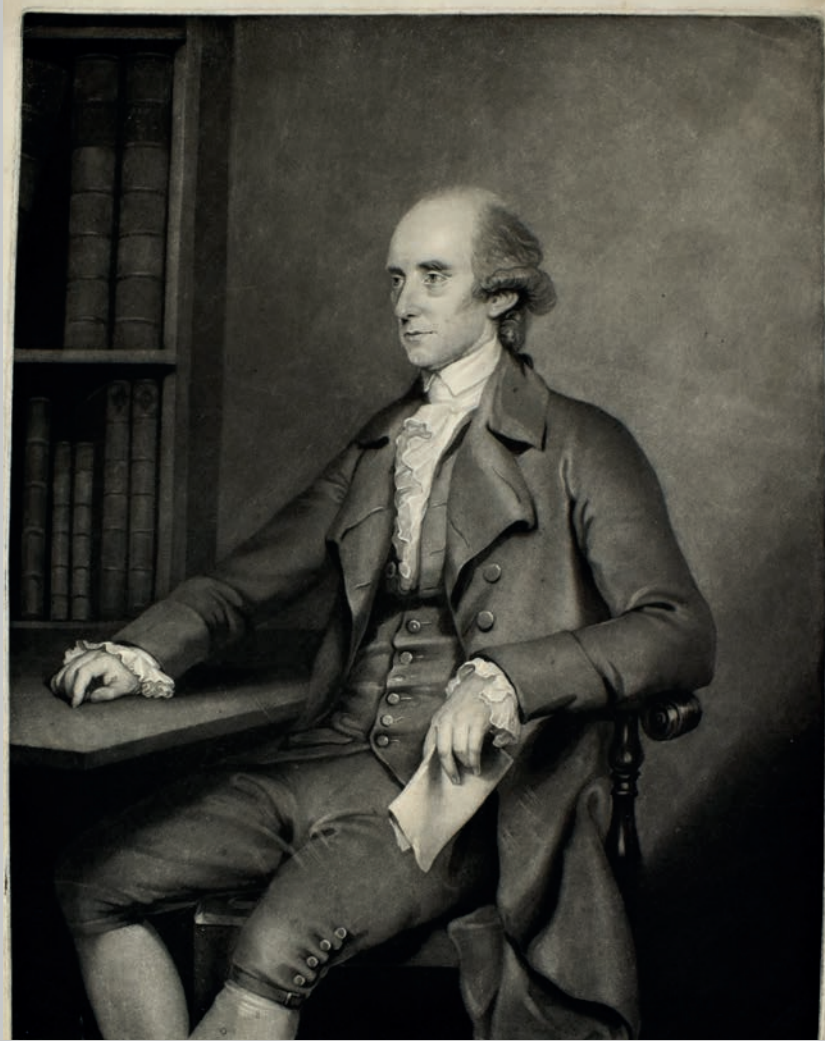
## 12. JONES, JOHN

### ***The Honorable Warren Hastings Esq, Governor General of Bengal***

After J.T. Seton, second state, mezzotint portrait, good impression, full margin, 527 x 375mm, London, R. Dutton, 1797

£850

The portrait is almost full length in a 3 quarter profile, showing Hastings in a plain coat and necktie, with unpowdered hair. This portrait was produced in its first state in 1785. This same year Hastings resigned as Governor-General of Bengal, returning to England as his trial began on charges of corruption in the administration of India.



Warren Hasting was first Governor of the Presidency of Fort William, and Governor-General of India from 1774 to 1785. Under his ten year term he helped extend and regularise the nascent Raj created by Clive of India. Much of the precedent set profoundly shaped later attitudes towards the government of British India. The respect Hastings had for the ancient scripture of Hinduism set governance as one of looking back to the earliest precedents possible, using this to found the laws and inadvertently accentuating the Hindu caste system. In 1781 he founded Madrasa 'Aliya at Calcutta and supported the foundation of the Bengal Asiatic Society in 1784.

On his return to England, in 1785, Hastings was impeached at the House of Commons for crimes and misdemeanors during his time in India, especially for an alleged judicial killing of Maharaja Nandakumar. The prosecution was managed by Mps including Edmund Burke, who was encouraged by Sir Philip Francis, whom Hastings had wounded during a duel in India. The House of Lords acquitted him of all charges on 24 April 1795.

Hastings's legacy as an administrator has been somewhat dualistic: he was able to institute reforms during the time he spent as governor that would change the path India followed in subsequent years, but he retained the distinction of being also the 'architect of British India and one ruler of British India to whom the creation of such an entity was anathema'.

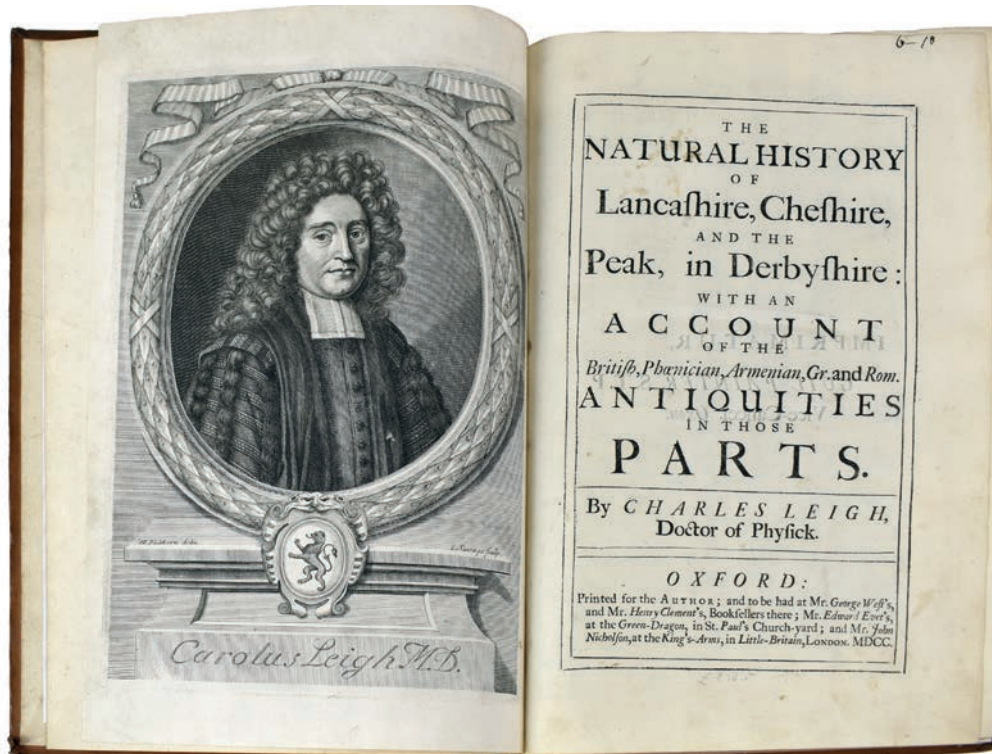


### 13. LEIGH, CHARLES

#### ***The Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and in the Peak in Derbyshire, with an Account of the British, Phoenician, Armenian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities in those Parts.***

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

£2,000



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

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

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

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

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





## 14. LODGE, GEORGE EDWARD

### *Common Crane*

Original watercolour, for plate 64, in volume 3, in Lilford's *Birds of the British Islands*, signed in pencil 'G.E. Lodge', 225 x 150mm, c.1885  
£1,500

A particularly fine watercolour of the Common Crane in its natural habitat. George Edward Lodge was an British bird illustrator. He worked on illustrations for several publications, some of which were in conjunction with Archibald Thornburn.



He is described as “A man of most exceptional charm and distinction, [Lodge] was recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the finest bird-artists this country has ever produced. His wide experience in falconry doubtless gave him special knowledge of the hawk family, for he was a keen falconer from his earliest days. In the painting of birds of prey he had no rival in any country. He was primarily an artist but, being a good naturalist as well, he was able to depict his subjects among their natural surroundings and to make them look alive.”



## 15. MADAGASCAR MANUSCRIPT PLAN

***Plan de La Baye St Augustin In L'isle de Madagascar tiree Suv un compass qui un 1733....***

Large Folio Manuscript Chart,[ c.1740] , 700 x 500mm, a fine chart drawn in ink and watercolour on paper, with compass rose and manuscript legend.

Manuscript Plan of the Bay of St Augustin, Madagascar, with Ms Title and Legend.

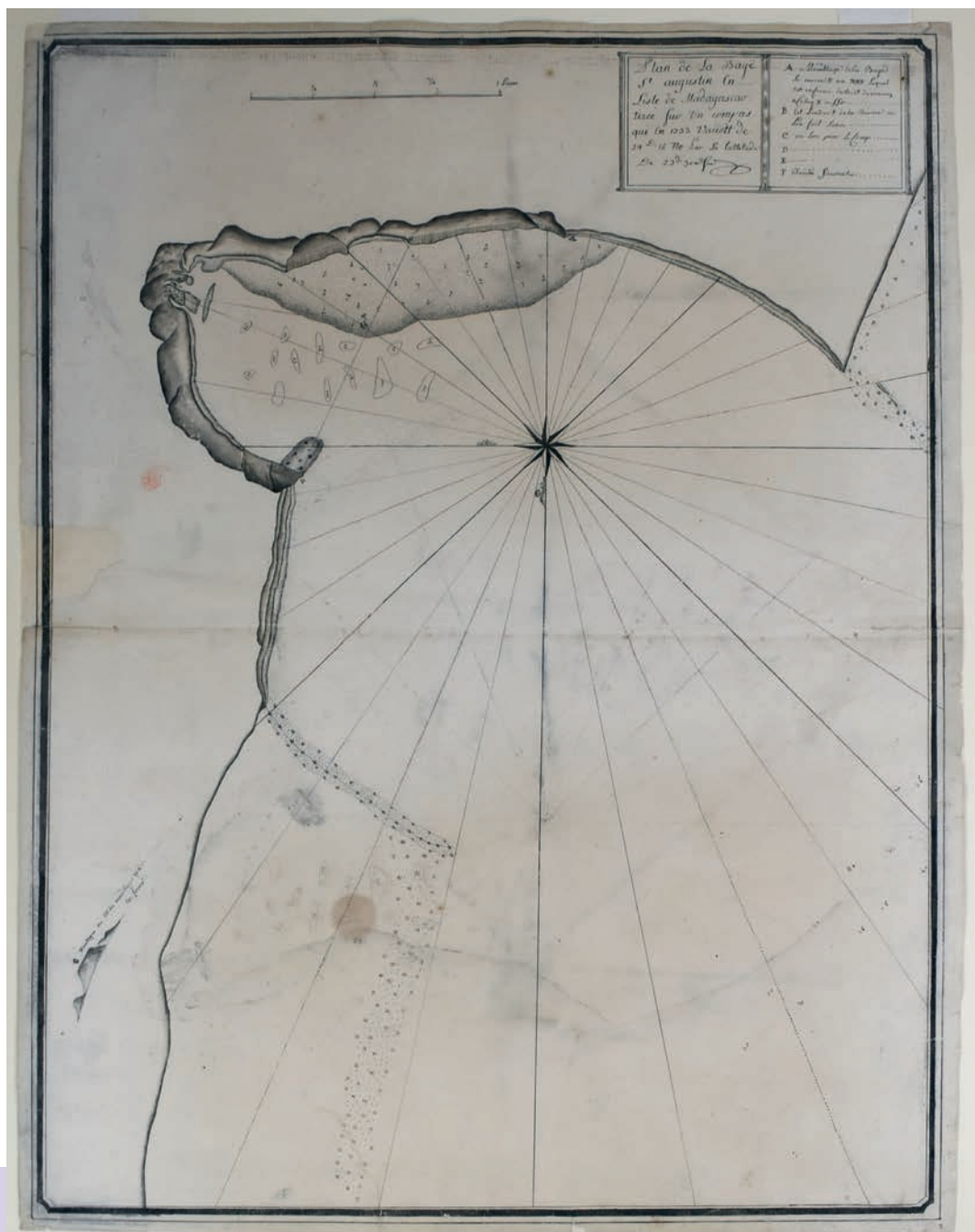
£2,000

This large chart captures the bay from a southwest-oriented perspective, with the start of the Mozambique Channel on the right. The nautical information is extremely detailed, with numerous bathymetric soundings, and other aspects identified by symbols described in the legend at the top of the chart. Of great importance are the locations of recommended anchorages.

St. Augustin's Bay was perhaps the finest natural anchorage along the Madagascar side of the Mozambique Channel. Since the passage was traversed by Europeans for the first time by Vasco da Gama, in 1498, during the first European sea voyage to India around Africa, it has been one of the most important shipping lanes in the world. While sheltered from the open Indian Ocean, it was a very dangerous passage, as it featured difficult winds and currents, along with several especially tricky nautical hazards. Beyond that, it also left ships vulnerable to attacks by pirates or vessels of enemy nations, and a lack of knowledge of the navigation ensured that one would become easy prey.

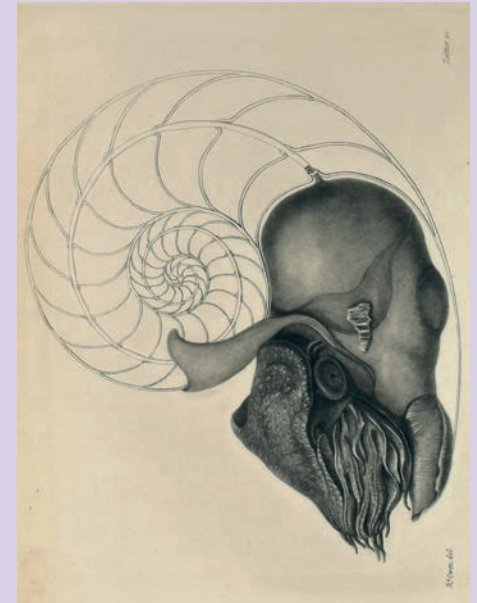
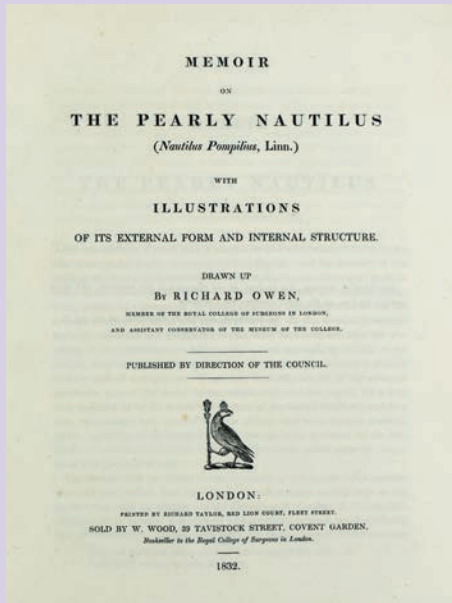
This extremely rare and excellent sea chart depicts St. Augustin's Bay (Malagasy: Anantson'no), an excellent natural harbour along the southwestern coast of Madagascar (immediately to the south of the modern day city of Toliara), that was for centuries a key waypoint for ships making the navigation between Europe and India, and beyond, to Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Bands of pirates established a variety of bases on Madagascar. Usually each was under the command of a single pirate referred to as a king. The primary enclaves included Ranter Bay, Saint Augustine's Bay, Réunion Island, Mauritius, Johanna Island, Fort Dauphin, and Île Sainte Marie. The last proved very popular with pirates, and by 1700 around 1,500 of them lived there and seventeen vessels made it their home port. Within five years, the pirates were well-entrenched, so much so that European nations began to worry about the effect buccaneers like Thomas Tew, Henry Every and Captain Kidd were having on trade.





## ***Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus (Nautilus Pompilius, Linn) with illustrations on its external form and internal structure.***



FIRST EDITION, 15 lithographs, including 8 full page monochrome lithograph plates, original purple cloth, paper label, 4to (293 x 232mm), London, Richard Taylor, 1832

£800

Owen's First Monograph.

According to DSB X, p.261, "The Attention of the scientific community was first focused on Owen in 1832 when he published *Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus*. Which was based on a single specimen of this delicate organism that was previously known only by its shell. In this superb piece of descriptive anatomy he also modified Cuvier's Cephalopoda and proposed two orders that were considered valid until 1894."

## **17. PALEONTOLOGY - BONE WARS**

**4 volumes £500**

**COPE, E. D.**

*The Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formations of the West*

FIRST EDITION, 57 lithograph plates, occasional light foxing, publishers maroon cloth, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1875

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

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

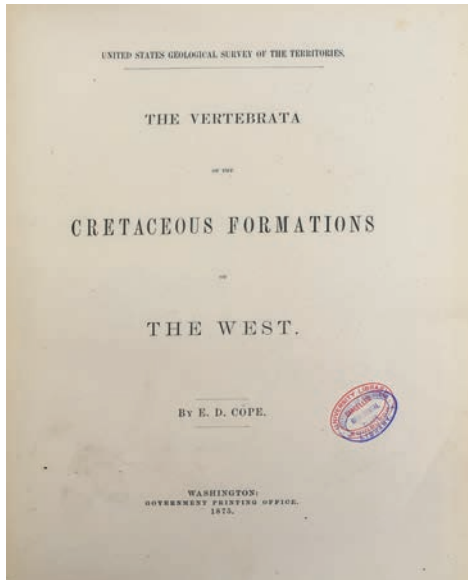
The Bone Wars, or Great Dinosaur Rush, was a period of intense and ruthlessly competitive fossil hunting and discovery during the Gilded Age of American history, marked by a heated rivalry between Edward Drinker Cope and Othniel Charles Marsh. Both used underhanded methods to try to outdo the other in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

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

to them, for it had lurked at their scientific meetings for two decades. Most of them had already taken sides”

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

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

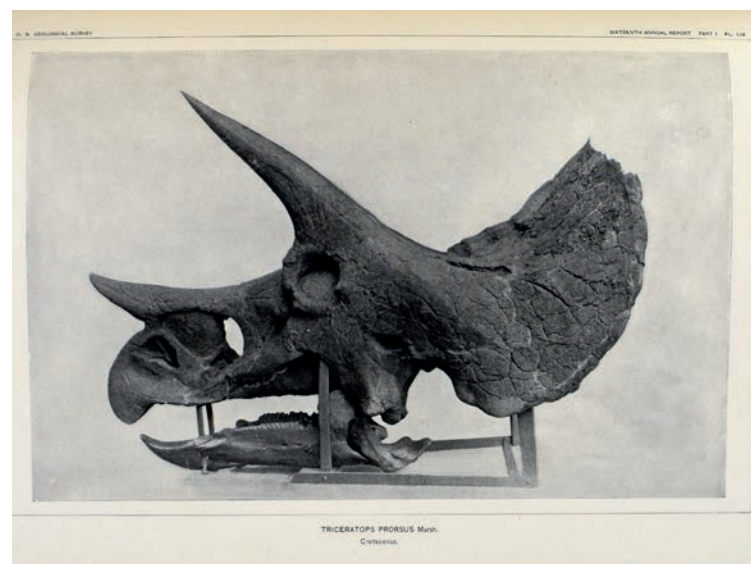
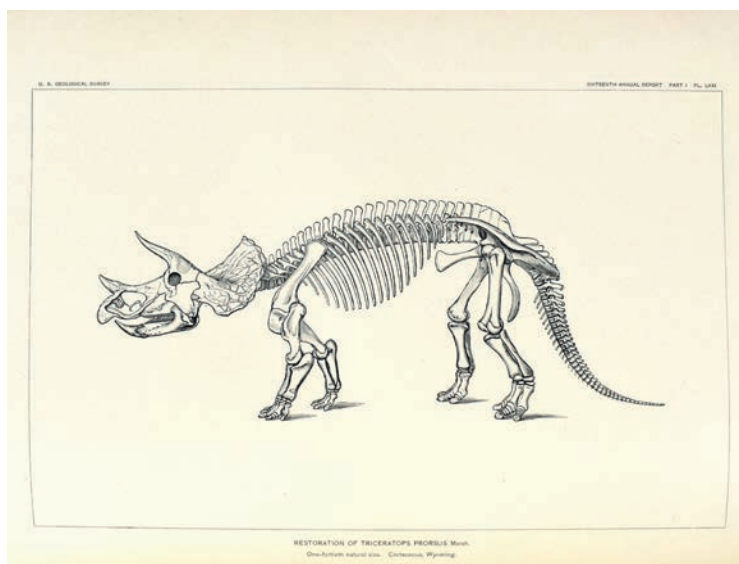


## MARSH, OTHNIEL CHARLES

*The Dinosaur of North America*

FIRST EDITION, lacking title, text illustration, 85 lithograph plates, black morocco, new end papers, 4to, Washington, 1869

Othniel Charles Marsh was an American paleontologist. Marsh was one of the preeminent scientists in the field; the discovery or description of dozens of new species and theories on the origins of birds are among his legacies. From the 1870s to 1890s he competed with rival paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope in a period of frenzied Western American expeditions known as the Bone Wars. The scientific world has been indebted to both men ever since. Marsh's greatest legacy is the collection of Mesozoic reptiles, Cretaceous birds, and Mesozoic and Tertiary mammals that now constitute the backbone of the collections of Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian Institution. Marsh has been called "both a superb paleontologist and the greatest proponent of Darwinism in nineteenth-century America."





## HATCHER, JOHN B.

*Monographs of the United States Geological Survey Volume XLIX, The Ceratopsia*

FIRST EDITION, illustrated frontispiece, 51 plates, many folding, publishers red cloth, slightly rubbed, inner joint cracked, 4to, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907

John Bell Hatcher, the 'King of Collectors', was an American Paleontologist and fossil hunter. He was responsible for discovering *Torosaurus* and *Triceratops*, two genera of Dinosaurs described by Othniel Charles Marsh.

While a student at Yale he showed a natural fondness for scientific pursuits, attracting the attention of Professor Othniel C. Marsh, the celebrated Naturalist, at that time paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey. After Hatcher received his diploma, Professor Marsh commissioned him to undertake a palaeontological investigation in south - western Nebraska. From the summer of 1884 until the year 1893 he was continuously in the employment of Professor Marsh. During these years he conducted explorations over a wide area in the States of Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado. His success as a collector was phenomenal, and the scientific treasures which he unearthed greatly enriched the collections of the United States Geological Survey and of the Peabody Museum in New Haven. It was upon the collections of vertebrate fossils made by J. B. Hatcher that Professor Othniel O. Marsh based to a very large extent many of his most important papers, and to Hatcher more than to any other man is due the discovery and collection of the Ceratopsia, perhaps the most striking of all the extinct reptilia.

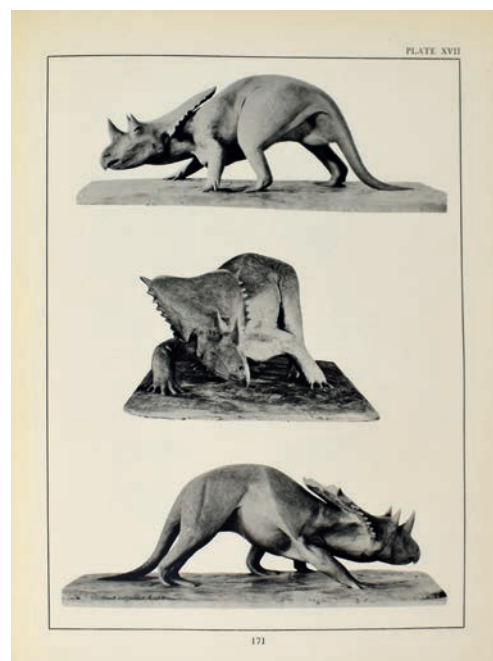
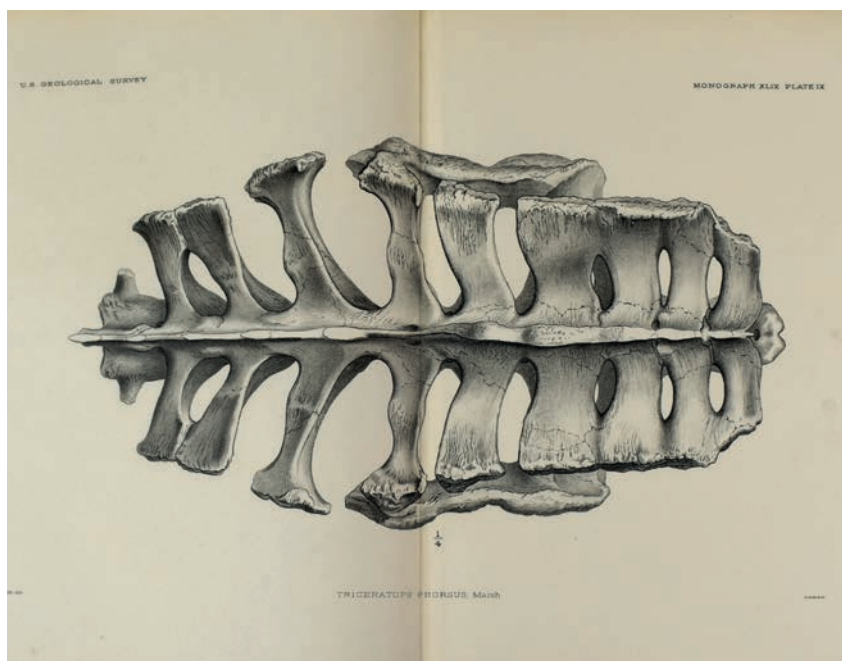
## LULL, RICHARD SWANN

*A Revision of the Ceratopsia or Horned Dinosaurs, Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of Natural History Yale University, Volume 3, Part 3*

FIRST EDITION, illustrated frontispiece, text illustrations, 17 photographic plates, New Haven, Connecticut, 1933

Richard Swann Lull was an American paleontologist and Sterling Professor at Yale University. He is largely remembered for championing a non-Darwinian view of evolution which was a form of orthogenesis.

This volume concerns the *Arrhinoceratops*, a genus of the herbivorous ceratopsian dinosaur. Coined by William Arthur Parks, it was special because the nose-horn was not a separate bone. Lull is politely critical of Parks' original description. It was revealed Parks had made several mistakes, the most notable of these was that the very train the genus is named after was in fact normal for the ceratopids. Helen Tyson concluded it was closely related to *Torosaurus*, probably even its direct ancestor.



## 18. PLOT, ROBERT.

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

FIRST EDITION, Printed at the Theatre, Oxford. 1677, Folio, old diced panelled calf gilt, rebaked, with engraved title, folding engraved map, and 16 engraved plates.

£1,800

Robert Plot, born in Borden, Kent, England, 1640 and died December 13 - Borden, 1696 April 30. Plot was a British naturalist, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford University and the first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

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

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





# 19. PLOT, ROBERT.

## *The Natural History of Staffordshire*

Oxford The Theatre, 1686. First edition.

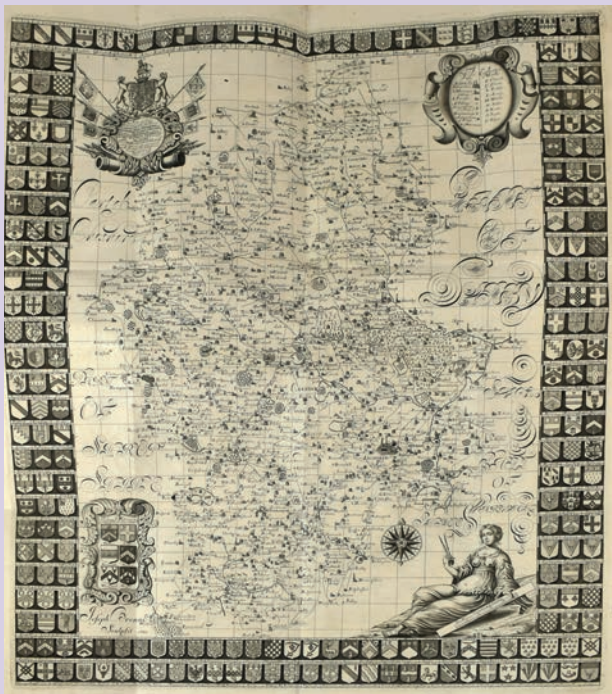
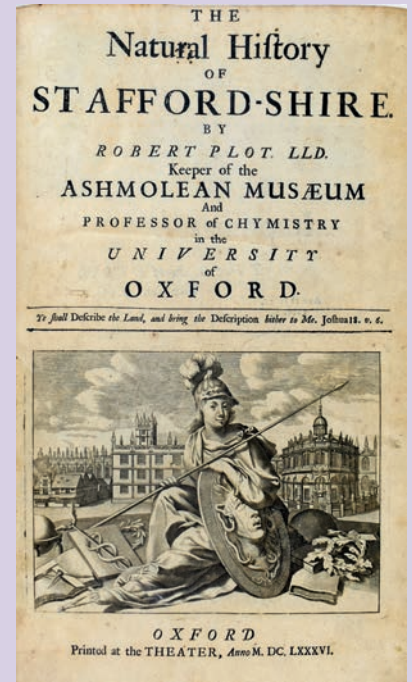
Folio (350 x 230 cms) Full contemporary panelled calf, rebacked, pp. xiv, 450pp, +10pp index. two ll list of subscribers bound at end, Engraved title page, Dedication, Large folding engraved Map, 37 engraved plates, of which 26 are double page or folding, and mostly of the Great Houses of the County,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

£2,000

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

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

Upcot 1172



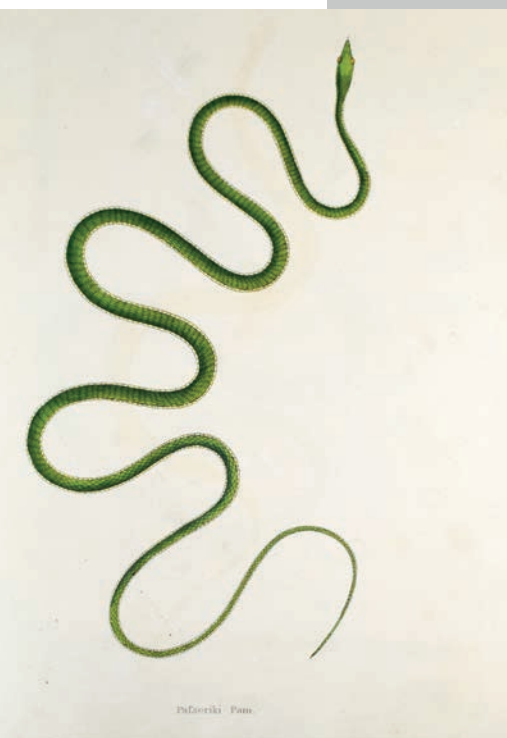
## 20. RUSSELL, PATRICK

***An Account of Indian Serpents Collected in the Coast of Coromandel; containing descriptions and drawings of each species; together with experiments and remarks on their several poisons,***

London: Printed by W. Bulmer and Co. for George Nicol, 1796. Folio (488 x 340 mm). vii, 91 pp. 46 engraved plates on 45 sheets, all but two hand-coloured, later half calf gilt.

£8,500

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST PUBLISHED WORK ON INDIAN SNAKES. 'In 1781, after his younger brother Claud had been appointed administrator of Vizagapatam, Russell accompanied him to India, and in November 1785 he succeeded the Dane John Gerard Koenig as botanist to the East India Company in the Carnatic. In this capacity he made large collections of specimens and drawings of the plants, fishes, and reptiles of the country and he proposed to the governor of Madras in 1785 that the company's medical officers and others should be officially requested to collect specimens and information concerning useful plants of the various districts of India. In 1787 he drew up a preliminary memoir on the poisonous snakes of the Coromandel coast, which was printed officially at Madras ... [In 1794] he wrote the preface to the *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel* by William Roxburgh, a sumptuous work published at the expense of the East India Company, and one outcome of his own recommendations made ten years before. In 1796 he published on the same scale, at the cost of the company, the first fascicle of his *Account of Indian Serpents* in folio, with forty-six plates, forty-four of which were the product of a huge collaborative enterprise in which Russell enlisted the help of other company servants. Russell's *Account* also relied heavily on Indian knowledge, although he subjected local wisdom to the trial of experiment and his own observations' (ODNB).



## 21. SEBA, ALBERTUS

***Selection of Snakes from Locupletissimi Rerum Naturalium Thesauri accurata descriptio.***

67 hand coloured copper engraved plates (20 folding), from Seba's extraordinary cabinet of curiosities, occasional light foxing, plate 35 repaired close tear, later half calf, folio, Amsterdam, Jansson-Waesberg, 1735





One of the greatest natural history books of all time, and the most finely illustrated and lavish record of an eighteenth-century natural history cabinet. The stunning plates depict snakes from all parts of the world, sometimes set in natural habitat, sometimes with numerous species on one plate, the double-page plates are extraordinary.  
£7,500

Albertus Seba (1665-1736), the son of a Frisian peasant, became an apothecary in Amsterdam and amassed a considerable fortune in the service of the Dutch East India Company. His wealth and contacts enabled him to accumulate an internationally renowned collection of natural wonders, and his private museum was one of the 'sights' of Amsterdam and was visited by both nobility and naturalists. In 1717 he sold his collection to Peter the Great for the then enormous sum of 15000 guilders, but embarked immediately upon forming a second collection, even grander than the first. It is part of this second collection which is commemorated in the present work, published over thirty years with no expense spared in its production. Seba himself died in 1736, after the first two volumes had appeared. His collection was auctioned in 1752 in order to provide funds to complete the publication. The drawings of plants are now in the State Herbarium at Leiden. A collection of fossils and minerals, known as the Seba collection, is in the Palaeontological Museum in Copenhagen. It was purchased at the 1752 auction by Count Moltke.





## 22. SHARPE, RICHARD BOWDLER(1847-1909)

### *Epimachus Speciosus [Great Sickle Billed Bird of Paradise].*

Original Hand-Coloured Lithograph by W.M. Hart for Monograph of the Paradiseidae, or Birds of Paradise, and Ptilonorhynchidae, or Bower-birds. London: 1891-1898.

One of the most dramatic and attractive plates from this work, in fine condition.

£1,800



Richard Bowdler Sharpe worked at the Zoology Department at the British Museum. During this time, he had worked with John Gould on *The Birds of New Guinea*. After Gould died, Sharpe decided to finish the work. The result are these superb hand coloured lithographic plates showing various birds with their highly colourful and sweeping plumage. These prints are considered some of the most beautiful bird illustrations ever produced. The last of the great bird books of the nineteenth century.

William Matthew Hart (1830-1908) bird illustrator and lithographer who worked for John Gould.

Hart started medical training but was unable to complete his studies for financial reasons. He began working for Gould in 1851, beginning an association that was to last thirty years. Early during this period, he made the patterns for the lithographic plates for Gould's work on Hummingbirds, as well as working on *The Birds of Great Britain* with Henry Constantine Richter. By 1870 Hart had become Gould's chief artist and lithographer. After Gould's death in 1881, Hart was employed by Richard Bowdler-Sharpe of the British Museum to complete Gould's work on the *Birds of New Guinea* and to produce illustrations for Sharpe's great work *Monograph on the Birds of Paradise*.

## 23. WONDERFUL WATERCOLOURS OF MEDIEVAL OBJECTS - SOYTER, J.M.

### *A Fine Paper Museum Comprising Watercolours of Antiquities, Reliquaries and other Objects.*

Augsburg [first quarter of 19th century], large folio (550 x 350mm), with 64 Exquisite Watercolours on 15 Sheets titled 'Collection Soyter'

£5,000



Soyter built an important collection of medieval and renaissance objects. A publication from 1871 catalogues part of the collection ("Waffenstücke, Rustungen, Kunstwerke & Gerathschaften des Mittelalters und der Renaissance. In einer Auswahl der schönsten Stücke aus der ... Sammlung des Particuliers J.M. Soyter").

His collection of arms and armour was highly important, and the Metropolitan Museum holds a superb Tournament Helmet dated 1510 from Soyter's Collection,

The objects displayed in these drawings are from Soyter's collection and collections of the city of Augsburg. The religious objects are from the 11th century Cathedral Museum and some of its Gothic collection from the 14th century and some from the Municipal Zeughaus, the Town Hall of Augsburg (Augsburger Rathaus) which is the administrative centre of Bavaria, and one of the most significant secular buildings of the Renaissance Style north of the Alps. It was designed and built by Elias Holl, Stadtbaumeister (Master Builder of the town), in 1615–1624. Due to its historic and cultural importance, it is protected by the Hague Convention.

Many of these artifacts included in the drawings are now lost and this is the only record of some of the superb pieces in the collections. Highly skilled watercolour drawings, each is described in manuscript below the drawing.







Altdeutsches Kreuz aus der Sammlung des M. J. Vogler in Augsburg.  
Fig. I. Dieses Kreuz ist in der Antikensammlung des M. J. Vogler in Augsburg.  
und ganzes ist von Holz aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert. Augsburg 1850.



Altdeutsche Gegenstände aus der Sammlung des M. J. Vogler in Augsburg.  
Fig. I. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Fig. II. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Fig. III. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Fig. IV. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Augsburg 1850.

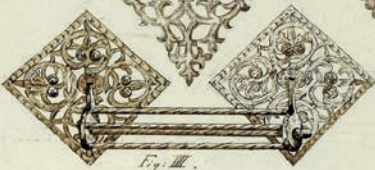
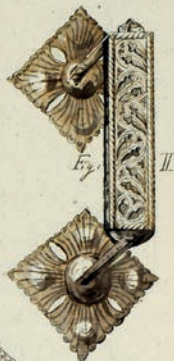
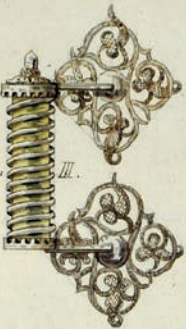


Fig. III.

Altdeutsche Gegenstände aus der Sammlung des M. J. Vogler in Augsburg.  
Fig. I. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Fig. II. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
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Fig. IV. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Fig. V. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Fig. VI. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Augsburg 1850.



Altdeutsches Kreuz aus der Sammlung des M. J. Vogler in Augsburg.  
Fig. I. Dieses ist eine Antikensammlung aus dem 14. oder 15. Jahrhundert.  
Augsburg 1850.



## 24. TRAVIES, EDOUARD

### *L'Effraie ou la Fressaie [and] La Crecerelle,*

Two lithographs of a Barn Owl and a Kestrel, both with contemporary hand colouring, originally published in 'Les Oiseau Les Plus Remarquables.....', slight mount staining and spotting, each approx. 420 x 320mm, mounted, published simultaneously in Paris & London, c.1857.

£480

These richly colored prints are by Edouard Traviès (1809-1865), one of the best known French natural history artists of the first half of the 1800s. Throughout his career he concentrated on natural history subjects, exhibiting regularly at the Paris Salon between 1831 and 1866. Working primarily in watercolors, Traviès was among the earliest artists to place his subjects in a natural setting. The original watercolors were reproduced as both engravings and lithographs, which are considered among the best portraits of birds ever painted.

