

50 RARE & INTERESTING BOOKS



A CATALOGUE FOR THE ABA FIRSTS BOOK FAIR 2020

BRUCE MARSHALL RARE BOOKS
FOYERS, 20 GRETTON ROAD, GOTHERINGTON
CHELTENHAM, GLOS. GL52 9QU
ENGLAND, UK
TEL. +44(0) 1242 672997
e-mail: info@marshallrarebooks.com
website: www.marshallrarebooks.com

1. ABBOT, GEORGE

A Briefe Description of the Whole World. Wherein is particularly described all the monarchies, empires and kingdoms of the same, with their academies. As also, their severall titles and scituations thereunto adjoyning. Written by the most Reverend Father George – Late Archbishop of Canterbury.

London, 1636, 8vo, full contemporary calf gilt, with engraved allegorical frontispiece, with portrait of Abbot.

£1,250

Overview of the world, including the Americas, by the English divine and Archbishop of Canterbury. He is the only Archbishop of Canterbury ever to have killed a man, accidentally shooting a gamekeeper with a crossbow while hunting.

George Abbot (29 October 1562 – 4 August 1633) was an English divine who was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1611 to 1633. He also served as the fourth Chancellor of Trinity College Dublin, from 1612 to 1633.

Abbot was a conscientious prelate, though narrow in view and often harsh towards both separatists and Roman Catholics. He wrote a large number of works, the most interesting being his Geography, or a Brief Description of the Whole World (1599), passed through numerous editions. The newest edition, edited by the current Master of the Abbot's Hospital, was published by Goldenford Publishers Ltd on 20 June 2011, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of his enthronement as Archbishop of Canterbury.

Guildford remembers the Archbishop with his hospital, a statue in the High Street, a pub and also a secondary school (George Abbot School) named after him. His tomb can be seen in Holy Trinity Church.

Provenance: Charles Bathurst, Lydney Park



2. ANANIA, GIOVANNI LORENZO D'

L'universale Fabrica del Mondo Overo Cosmografia.

Venetia: Press oil Muschio 1582, 4to (220 x 160mm.), large uncut and unpressed copy, with 5 folding engraved maps, French 18th century cat's paw calf, spine gilt, with gilt morocco label.

£3,500

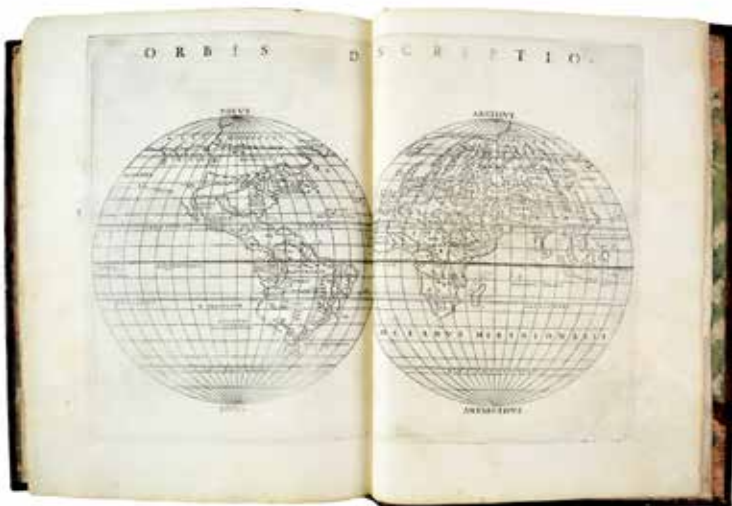
This work is divided into four parts: Europe, Asia, Africa and America, each illustrated with a map, the map of America appears in this edition for the first time.

Anania reflects the geographical knowledge of the age, including many ethnographic details. His reading of earlier materials was extensive: 'it is hard to find an authority whose writing was in print before 1573 whom he does not list in his bibliography or cite in his text' (Lach, *Asia in the making of Europe*, II, 1977, p. 230).

'The map of the Americas, appearing for the first time in this edition is derived mainly from Ortelius and is a typically attractive Italian copperplate engraving, probably the work of Girolamo Porro, whose imprint appears on the other three continental maps' Burden. The double hemispherical world map, first published in 1561, clearly shows a broad mass of land joining Asia and America, naming it Terra Incognita with a coastline named Littus Incognitum.

Anania was born at Taverna in Calabria. After some years with the archbishop of Naples, Mario Carafa, he returned about 1576 to Calabria, where he remained until his death in about 1607. The author of two major works, he published the present treatise first at Naples in 1573), and in 1581 with the Aldine firm in Venice his *De natura daemonum* (reprinted in the *Malleus Maleficarum*).

Sabin 1364



3. APIANUS, PETRUS

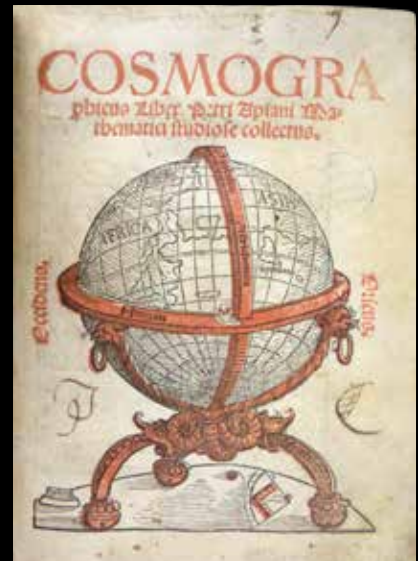
Cosmographicus Liber a Petro Apiano Mathematico Studiose Collectus.

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

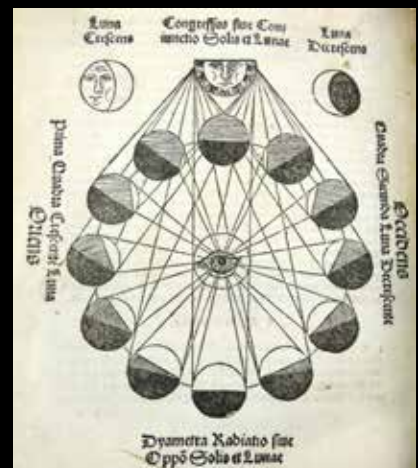
Title-page with large woodcut illustration of a globe, woodcut coat-of-arms of Archbishop Matthäus Lang of Salzburg on title-page verso and last leaf of the foreword with a large woodcut depicting a sphere are printed in red and black. Borba de Moraes calls for 4 mobile diagrams (volvelles) on page 17, 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 Vesputio 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.

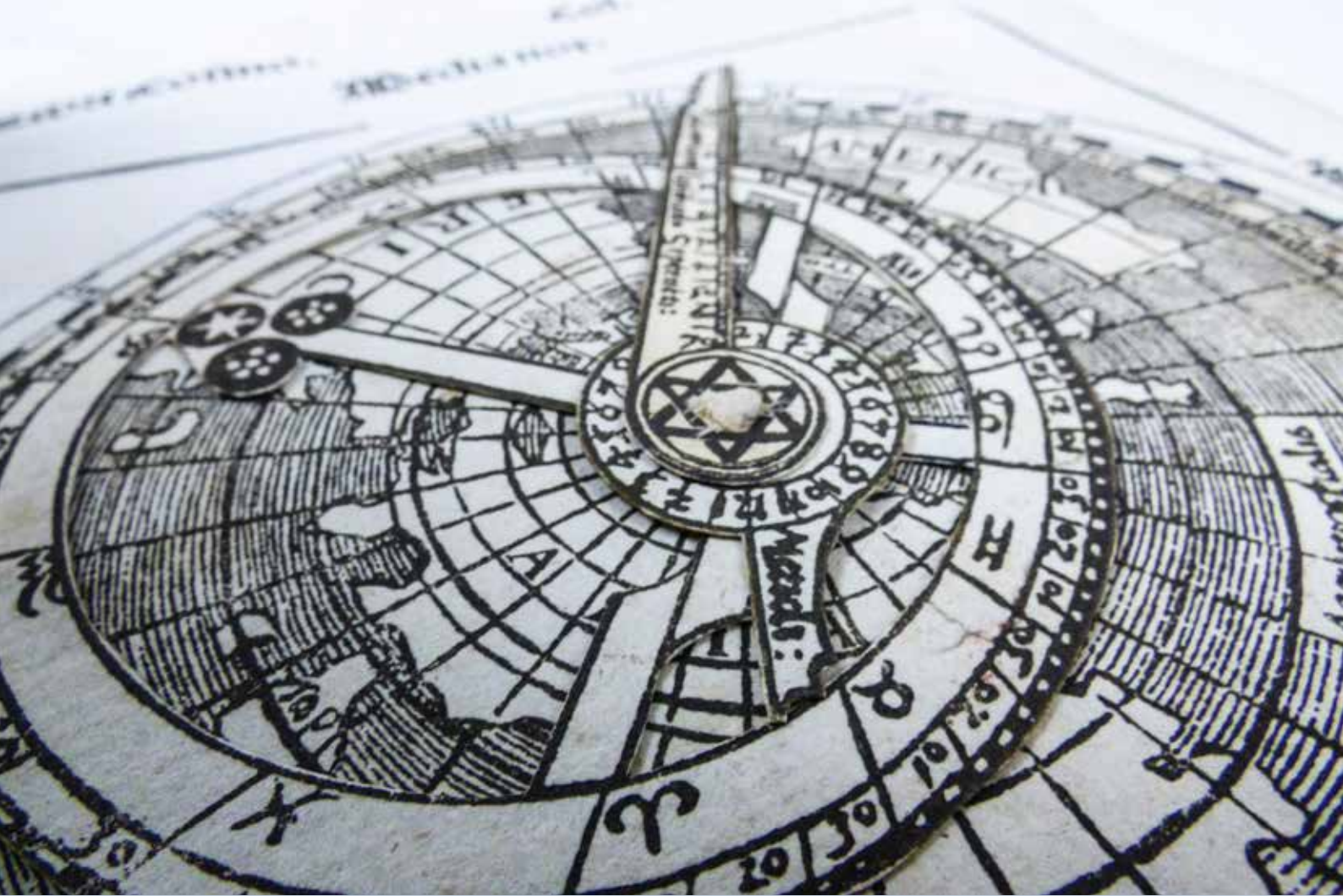
Based on the theories of Ptolemy, it contains paper instruments called volvelles, which Apianus would use so effectively in his work that they are sometimes known as Apian wheels. It covers "the division of the earth into climatic zones, the uses of parallels and meridians, the determination of latitude, 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.





4. BASSANTIN [BASSENDYNE], JAMES

Astronomia... Opus absolutissimum, in quo, quodquid 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

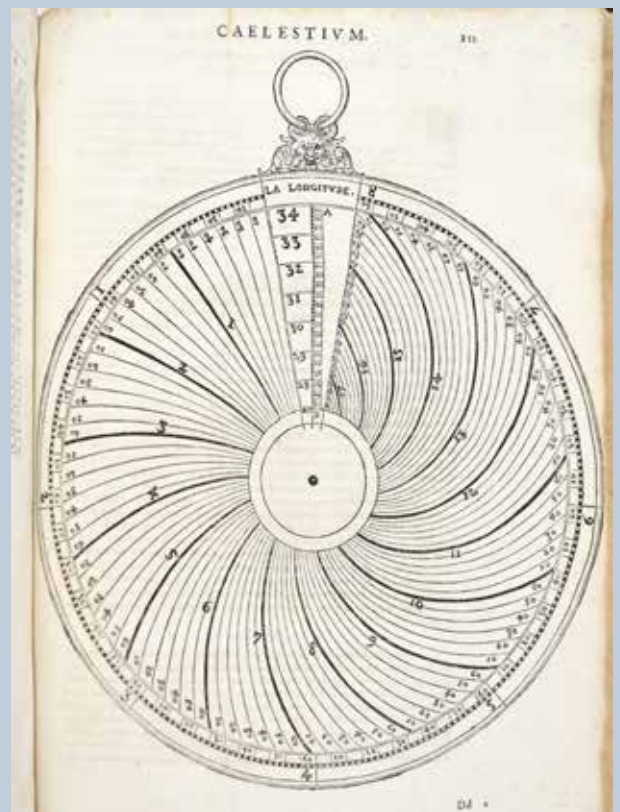
Folio (430 x 288 mm), pp [iv] 262 [2, blank], with woodcut printer's device on title and 175 woodcuts and woodcut diagrams, including 37 full-page woodcut astronomical figures of which 18 (one half-page and 17 full-page) have a total of 35 volvelles; a fine complete copy in contemporary calf, gilt fillets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



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.

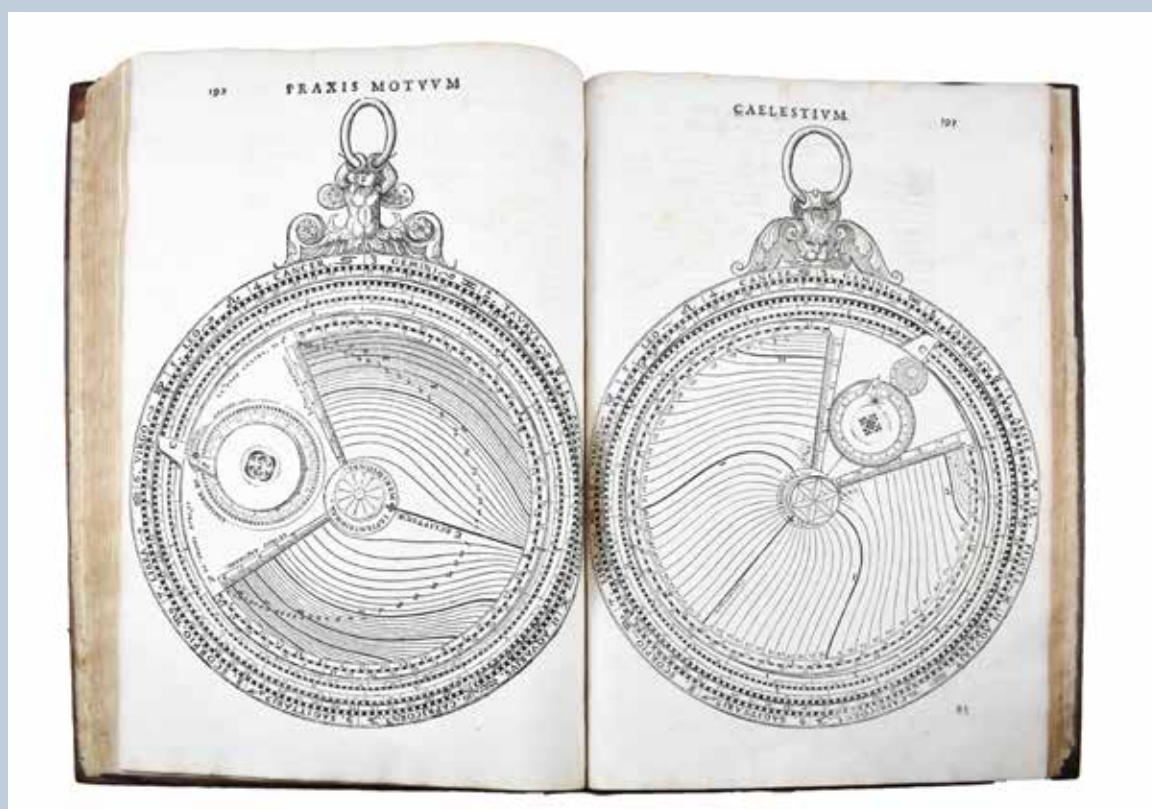
In 1562 Bassantin returned to Scotland. On route, according to Sir James Melville (*Memoirs of his own life* p 203), he met Sir Robert Melville, Sir James's brother, and predicted to him that there would be 'at length captivity and utter wreck' for Mary, Queen of Scots, at the hands of Elizabeth, and 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).

Astronomia
I. BASSANTINI
SCOTI.

Opus abstrusissimum, in quo, quicquid vixitque primorum Mathematicorum
celis observatum, et notatum, cum methodo traditur, ut cum publi-
cas facili emendare quatuordec de Astr. ac Planetis,
notiones de veterum variis artibus, moribus,
pallidius, hoc. dici possunt.

*Al. Irenzi Principis, D. Fridricum 1711, Comite Palatinum at Rhenum,
L. B. August. Electorem primum, Reuer. Ducem, &c.*

APVD IOANN. TORNAESIVM.
C.D. 13. XCIX.



Brevis exactaq totius novi orbis eiusq insularum descriptio recens edita.

Woodcut map of the Americas, second state with 'Peru' written horizontally, double-headed eagle holding the coat of arms of Castile and Leon, image 166 x 130mm. (sheet 188 x 140mm.), [Antwerp, £4,850

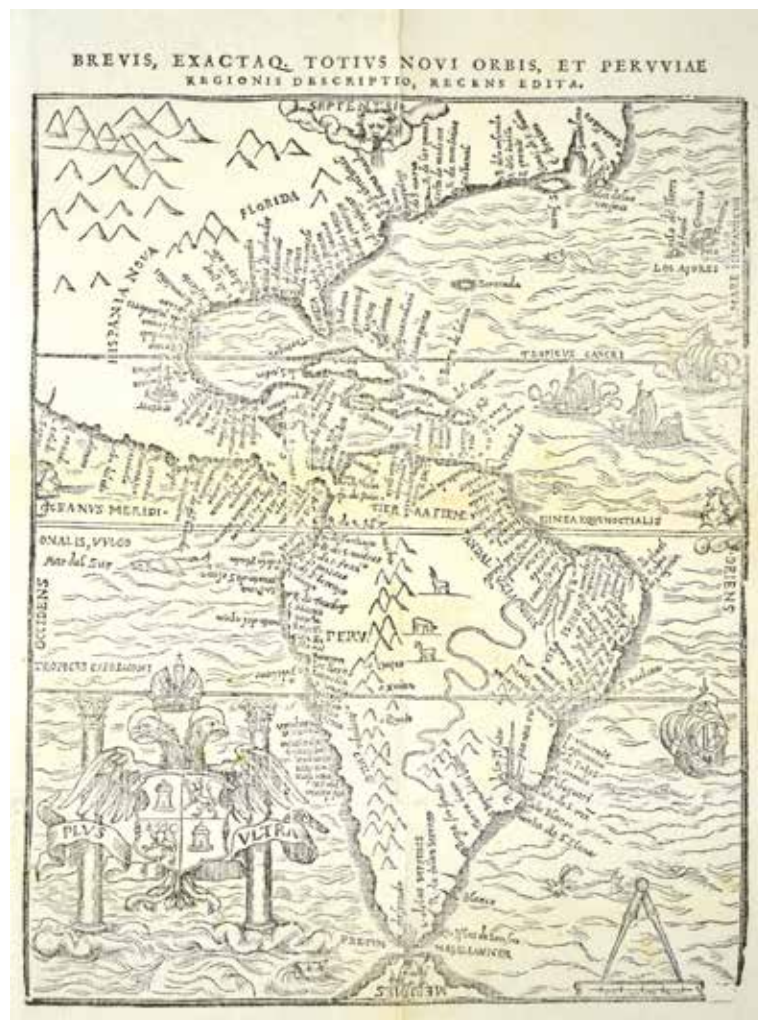
An extremely rare map of the Americas.

This scarce map is filled with place names along the coastlines, an uncommon feature for a map of this region in the mid-sixteenth century. The map was published by Jean Bellere, a Dutch printer and publisher, and first appeared in Lopez de Gomara's *La Historia General de las Indias* in 1554. The

detail in North America was derived from the explorations of Ayllon, Gomes and Fagundes. Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon was a Spanish explorer who initiated the first European attempt to establish a settlement in the area now known as the United States. In 1526 Ayllon established the colony of San Miguel de Gualdape in what is believed to be either present-day Georgia or South Carolina. Ayllon died in the settlement, which lasted only a few months due to a scarcity of supplies and harsh winter. Just north of Florida, C. d. S. Roman, B. del Principe, and C. d. Trafalgar are nomenclatures from Ayllon's explorations. Estevao Gomes was a Portuguese cartographer and explorer who sailed at the service of Spain in 1524 in search of a northern route to reach the lucrative spice trade in the Orient, typically known as the elusive Northwest Passage. After reaching Cabot Strait and Cape Breton, Gomes turned south and is believed to have travelled as far as the mouth of the Hudson River. It is likely that B. d. S. Christoval, named for St. Christopher, and R. d. Buena Madre, named for Saint Anne, were derived from Gomes' accounts, as Gomes is reported to have landed at those locations on the saints' days. Little is known of Portuguese explorer Joao Alvares

Fagundes, although he is acknowledged as exploring the areas around Newfoundland and Nova Scotia from 1520-21. Santelmo (most likely the St. Lawrence River), C. Raso (Cape Race) and Islas de las Virgines are believed to be based on Fagundes' reports. In Bellere's map, North America is shown with several large mountain ranges but without a West coast. The Azores islands are depicted much too close to North America. In South America, the Amazon River begins south of the Rio de la Plata and flows north, closely resembling Giacomo Gastaldi's world map of 1546. The only other interior details in South America are several mountain ranges and early depictions of three llamas. The map is embellished with a double-headed eagle holding the coat of arms of Castile and Leon and flanked by the pillars of Hercules, several ships and sea monsters, and four wind heads. This is the second state with "Peru" written horizontally rather than vertically. Published in Levinus Apollonius' *De Peruviae Regionis* in 1566, 1567 and 1583.

Ref: Burden #20.



6. 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.....

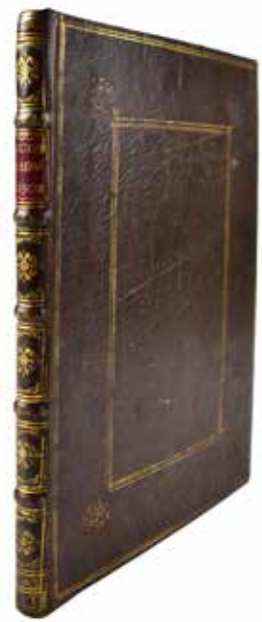
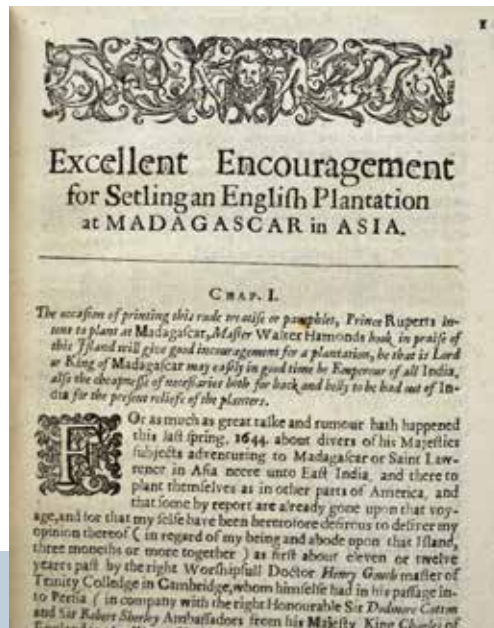
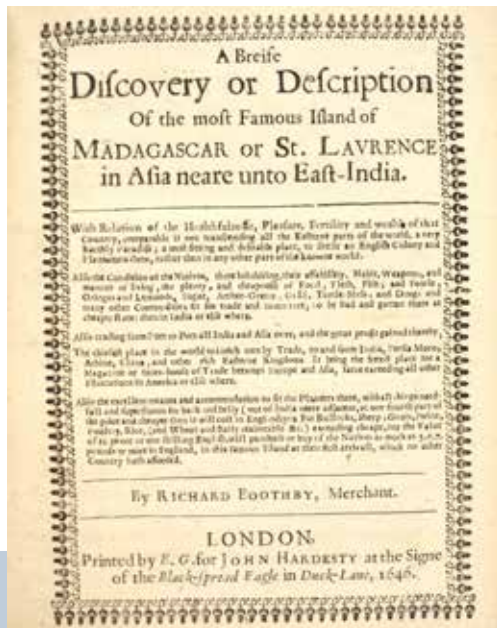
First Edition

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.” Cambridge History of English Literature



7. BOTANICAL MANUSCRIPT

A Very Early Botanical Manuscript with 120 Fine Botanical Watercolours

[Saxony 1618], Folio (320 x 210mm), Contemporary Vellum, remains of silk ties, Gilt lettered monograph H. H. and Date 1665 on Upper Cover, with 120 botanical watercolours brightly painted in gouache on 117 leaves, Contemporary Latin names on most leaves, occasional offsetting.

£25,000

This is a very attractive and interesting early botanical album, displaying exotics, perennials and garden flowers in full bloom, when the majority of published works were still concentrating on Herbs. Seven leaves have representations of tulips (fol. 40-44, 86, 94), at least six others show American plants, including *Ficus indica* major and *Yucca gloriosa*. The remaining plants are mostly of European or Middle Eastern origin.

The paper is the watermarked “Z” or “Zittaw” (thus obviously Zittau) suggesting the origin of the manuscript is the region of Saxony.





8. BRENTON, CAPTAIN JAHLEEL

SAUMAREZ'S ACTIONS OFF ALGECIRAS AND GIBRALTAR July 6th and 12th 1801

Scarce Set of five aquatint engravings by Hubert & Stadler
from drawings by Captain Jahleel Brenton

London, Published January 1, May 13 & 19, 1802 by E. Harding,

No. 98 Pall Mall, for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans
of those brave men who fought and fell on that Glorious Occasion.

Image size: 17 x 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ in / 430 x 630 mm, bound in half morocco over cream boards, morocco label.
£7,500

On June 13th, 1801 Rear-Admiral Comte de Linois, with a French squadron of three ships of line and a frigate, put to sea from Toulon, bound to Cadiz to join a fleet of six sail of the line. Having learnt that Cadiz was blockaded by a superior British force, Linois bore up for Algeciras and on July 4th moored off the town.

The British squadron stationed off Cadiz at this time consisted of:

Caesar (80 guns) Rear-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez & Captain J. Brenton
Venerable (74) Captain S. Hood
Superb (74) Captain R.G. Keats

Audacious (74) Captain S. Peard
Pompee (74) Captain C. Stirling
Hannibal (74) Captain S. Ferris
Spencer (74) Captain H. d`E. Darby
Thames (32) Captain A.P. Hollis
Carlotta (Portuguese) Captain C. Duncan
Calpe (14) Commander Hon. G.H. Dundas
Louisa (8) Lieutenant F. Truscott

Informed of the approach of the French ships on the 6th Sir James Saumarez with his squadron waited in anticipation off the Algecirias Roads. Having rounded Cabareta Point, the signal was made to engage and the action was commenced with great fury, the enemy being materially assisted by both the batteries on the shore and fourteen Spanish gunboats. The Hannibal, owing to the strength of the current, swung round on her anchor, was grounded and captured. The partial and failing nature of the breeze, however, prevented the other vessels from entering into full engagement together. Linois thus ordered his ships to run ashore where they were out of range of the guns of the British squadron, which then withdrew and returned to Gibraltar to refit. The British reported losses of 121 killed and 240 wounded, the majority of these being from the crew of the Hannibal. The French casualties amounted to 306 killed and 280 wounded.

After refloating his ships, Admiral Linois was joined on the 8th by Vice-Admiral Don Juan de Moreno with six sail of the line, and together they repaired to the outer road. This movement was observed by Captain Keats of the Superb, who, together with the Thames and Paisley, had continued to watch the port. Back at Gibraltar officers and crew of the British ships had worked day and night to refit their vessels, anxious to share in the expected fight. On the 11th preparations for sailing were observed among the enemy, and on the 12th they began to move. In response at 3 p.m. the flag of Sir John Saumarez was rehoisted in the Caesar, the signal made to weigh and prepare for battle, and the British squadron bore away in chase. The Superb, the fleetest of the British ships, soon overtook and engaged the St. Antoine, which was obliged to surrender. Night having fallen by now, the San Hermenegildo, mistook the Real Carlos for an enemy, fired into her, and set her on fire. The two ships then proceeded to get foul of each other, whereupon both in a short while blew up with nearly all on board. The British squadron continued the chase but were unable to prevent the remaining ships of the combined fleets standing in for Cadiz.

The total casualties suffered by the enemy were not ascertained, but they had lost three ships, two by fire and one by capture, as opposed to one ship (Hannibal) captured from the British. The action is, nevertheless, always chronicled in French history as a glorious victory for France. Linois` exaggerated report of the engagement whereby the then smaller French force had driven off the sustained fire of



the British ships was accepted by the French government as a creditable event. On the British side, however, Sir James Saumarez for his promptitude in striking at a force largely in excess of his own, for the quickness with which he had refitted his squadron, and for the gallantry which he had displayed in pursuing and in beating a numerically superior squadron, was created a Knight of the Bath and had a pension of £1,200 per annum conferred upon him.

Sir Jahleel Brenton (1770 – 1844) was a British admiral born into a loyalist family on Rhode Island, USA. After suffering the loss of their property in the insurrection of the American colonies the family emigrated back to England where Jahleel and his two brothers joined their father in the navy. Jahleel, the eldest child, went to sea first with his father in 1781 and on the return of peace was sent to the maritime school at Chelsea. Promoted to lieutenant but seeing no chance of employment he first served in the Swedish navy against the Russians. In 1790 he received his commission and returned home. Till 1799 he served as lieutenant, or acting commander, mostly under Earl St Vincent, and was present in the battle from which the admiral received his title. As commander of the brig Speedy he won much distinction in actions with Spanish gunboats in the Straits of Gibraltar. In 1800 he was promoted to post-captain followed by the rank of flag-captain to Sir James Saumarez. After commanding a succession of frigates in 1803 he had the misfortune to be wrecked on the coast of France where he remained imprisoned until released in an exchange. He was created a baronet in 1812 and KCB in 1815 but was unable to bear sea service again following a serious injury sustained during an engagement with a flotilla of Franco Neapolitan vessels off Naples in 1801. He became commissioner of the dockyard at Port Mahon, and then at the Cape. Reaching flag rank in 1830 he became lieutenant governor of Greenwich hospital until retiring in 1840.



9. BRUNFELS, OTTO (1488–1534)

Contrafayt Kreüterbuch: nach rechter vollkommener art vnd Beschreibungen der Alten, besstberümpften ärztzt, vormals in Teütscher sprach, der masszen nye gesehen noch im Truck auszgegangen.

Straßburg: Hans Schotten, 1532-1537, Folio, Full Pigskin, Brass clasps, with woodcut arms and 277 woodcuts of plants by Hans Weiditz, 2 plates of farm and forest scenes, numerous engraved initials. Finely Coloured in a Contemporary hand, some restored tears and a little soiling but a splendid copy in wonderful colour.

£25,000

First Edition.

Brunfels is often called a father of botany, because, in his botanical writings, he relied not so much on the ancient authors as on his own observations and described plants according to the latter. In his *Herbarum vivae eicones* (1530 and 1536, in three parts) and *Contrafayt Kräuterbuch* (1532–1537, in two parts), the German plants he himself found during his botanical studies are represented with woodcuts by Hans

However, Duane Isely attributes much of Brunfels' popularity to Weiditz, whose woodcuts set a new standard technically, and were done from life, rather being copied from previous works. Brunfels also introduced information about German plants not found in Dioscorides, and described them independently of their medical values.



10. 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.

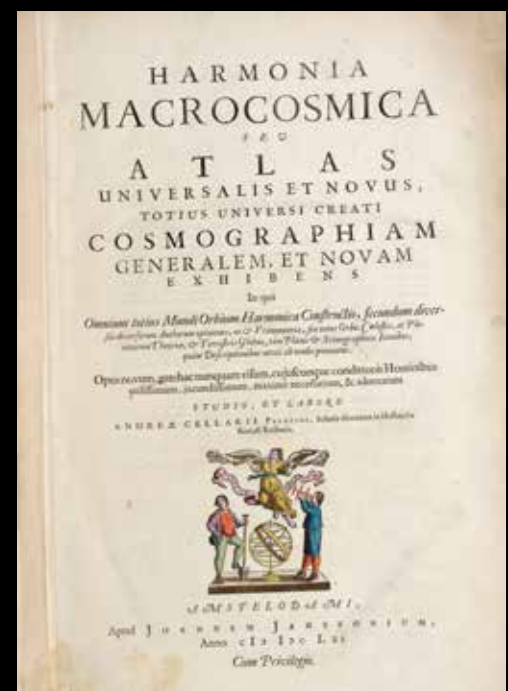
First edition, second issue – the first being dated 1660 – of the only celestial atlas published during the Golden Age of Dutch cartography, and probably the finest celestial atlas ever realized.

£230,000

The first 21 sumptuous Baroque style charts beautifully represent the three competing astronomical models of the day: the Ptolemaic, Tychonic 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.

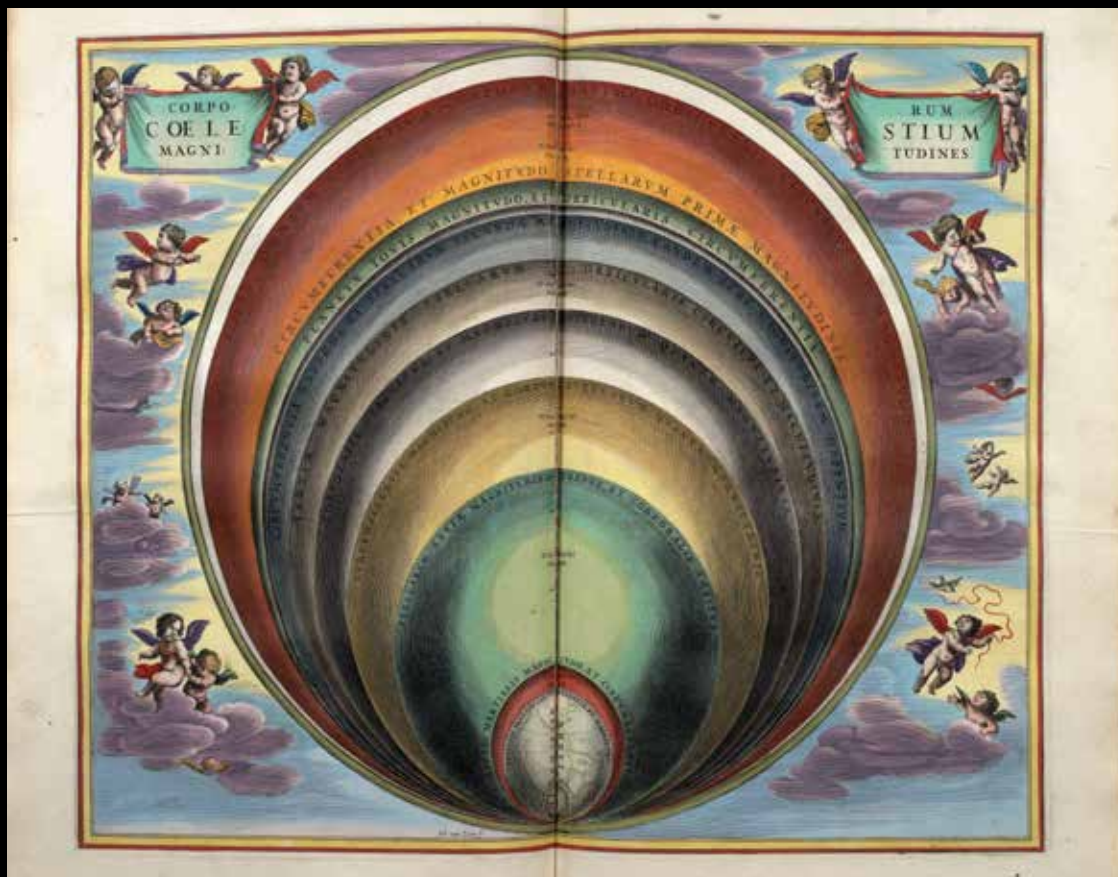
Andreas Cellarius was born in Neuhausen, a small town near Worms in Germany. From 1625 to 1637 he worked as a schoolmaster in Amsterdam and later The Hague, and in 1637



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





11. CHAPMAN, FREDRIC HENRIK AF

Architectura Navalis Mercatoria

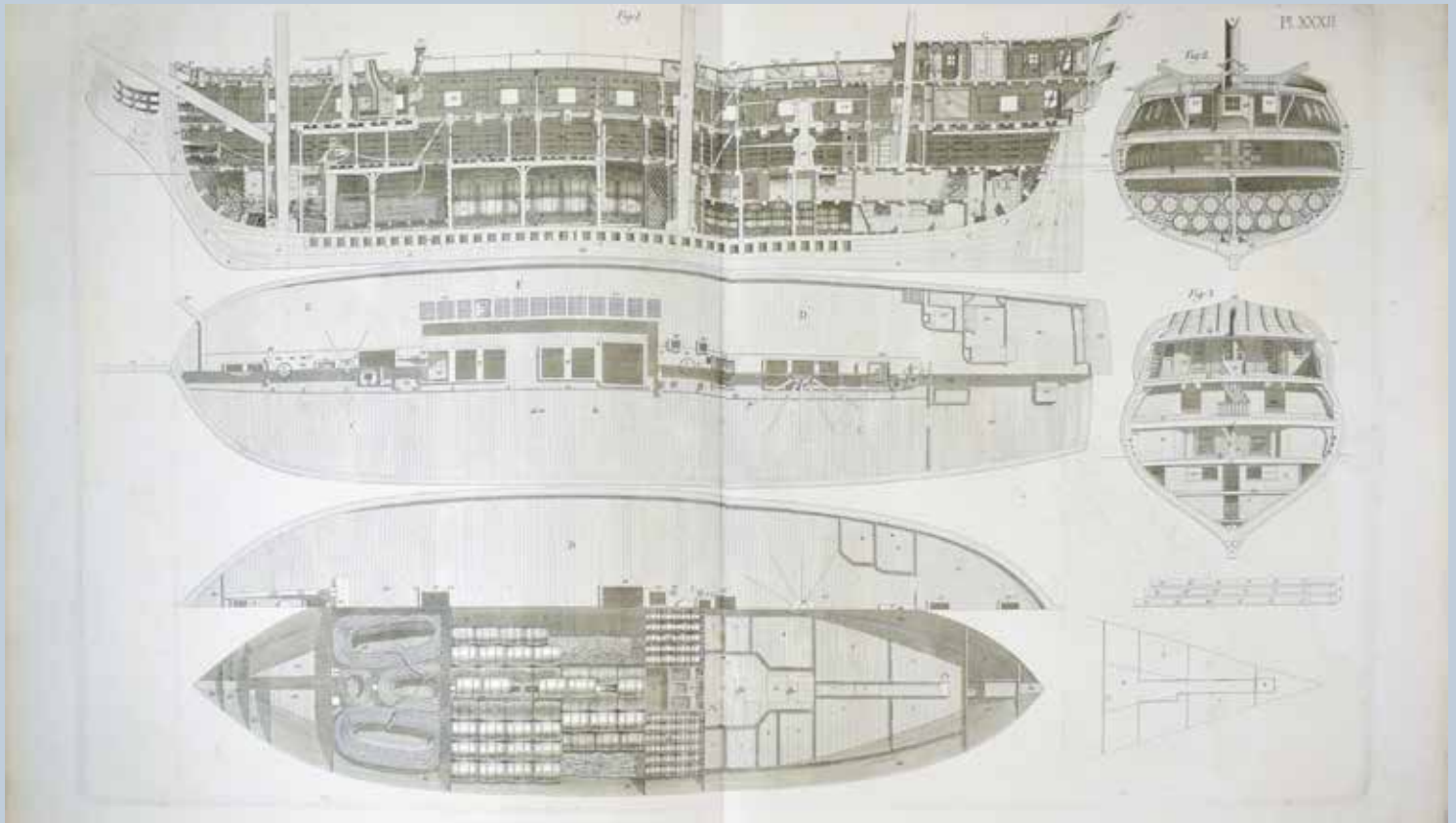
Stockholm, 1768. Large folio, full contemporary calf gilt, double-page letterpress table, engraved double-page title and dedication, and 62 double-page folding plates, a fine copy.

First Edition

£18,000

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.

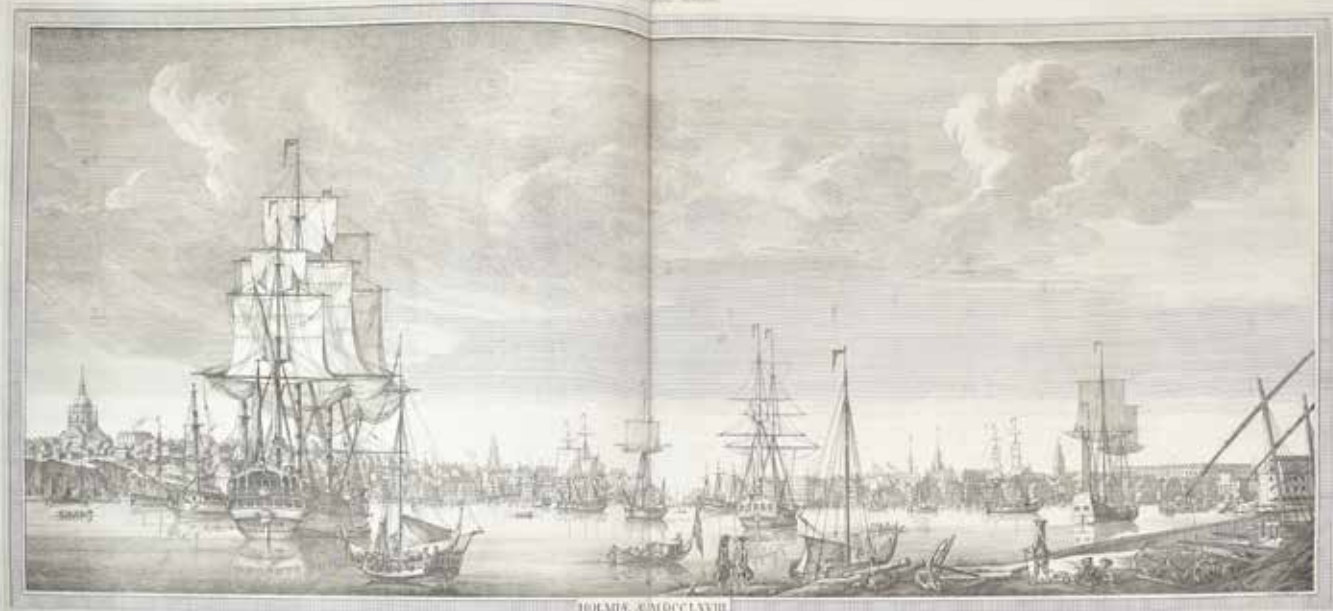
One of the reasons for the work's scarcity is plausibly said to be its actual practical use in shipyards of the period and few copies survive in the fine condition of this copy.

Brunet, I, 1797; Polak, 1605.

ARCHITECTURA NAVALIS MERCATORIA.

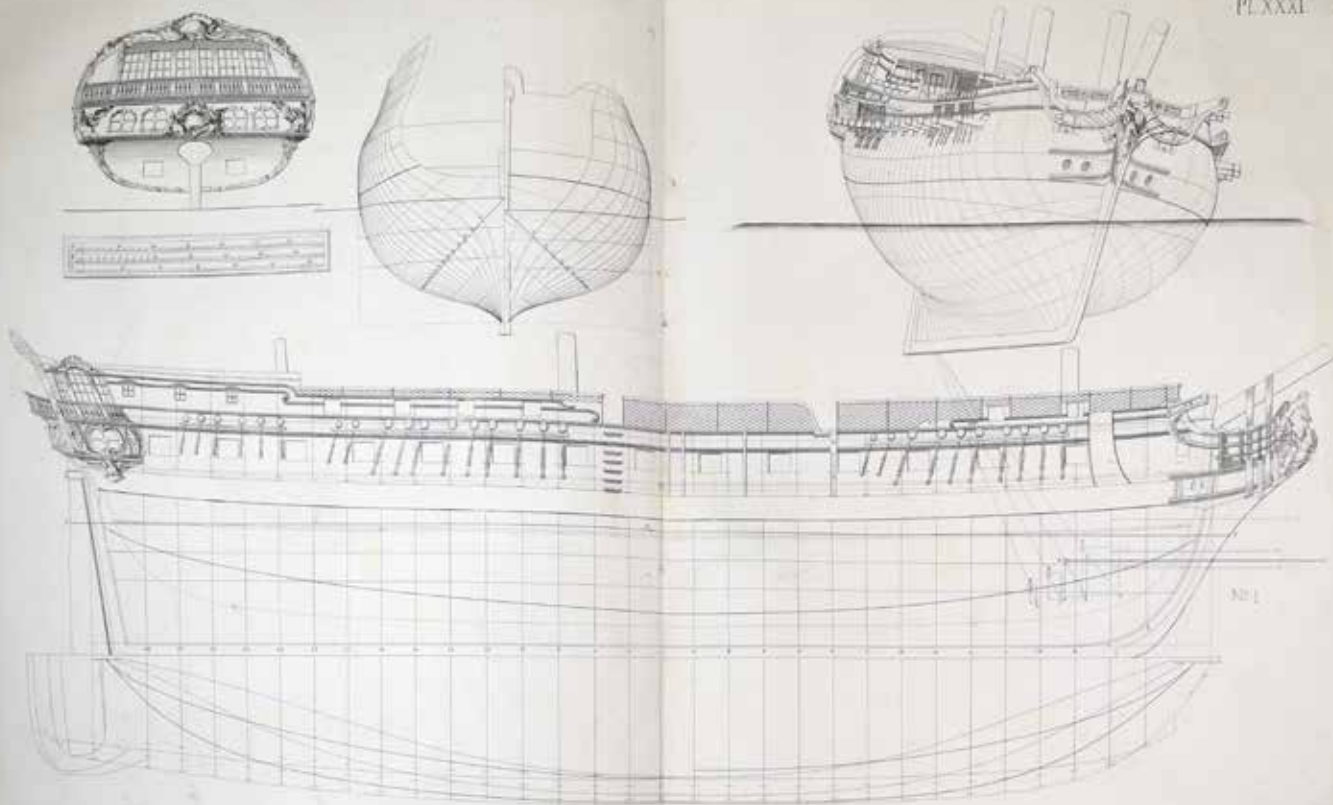
NAVIVM vari generis MERCATORIVM, CAPVLTICARIVM, CURSORIVM,
ALIARVMQVE, cujuscunqve conditionis vel molis, Formas et rationes exhibens
Demonstrationibz denique Dimensionibz, calculisqve accuratissimis illustrata.

FRIDERICO DEIR. CHAPMAN.
Scilicet, Architecto, & Ingeniero, &c.



104. MDCCLXVIII

PL XXXI

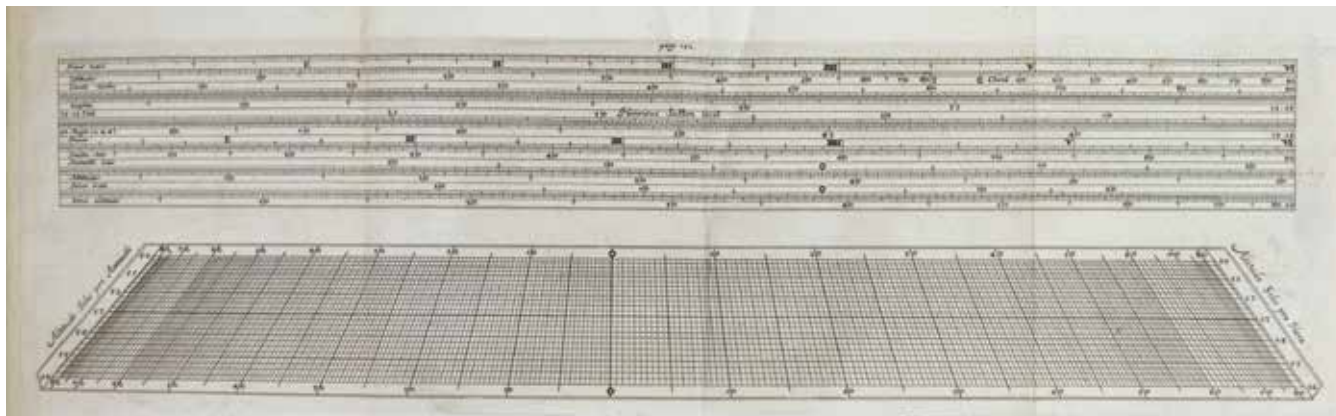


12. COLLINS, JOHN

***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.***

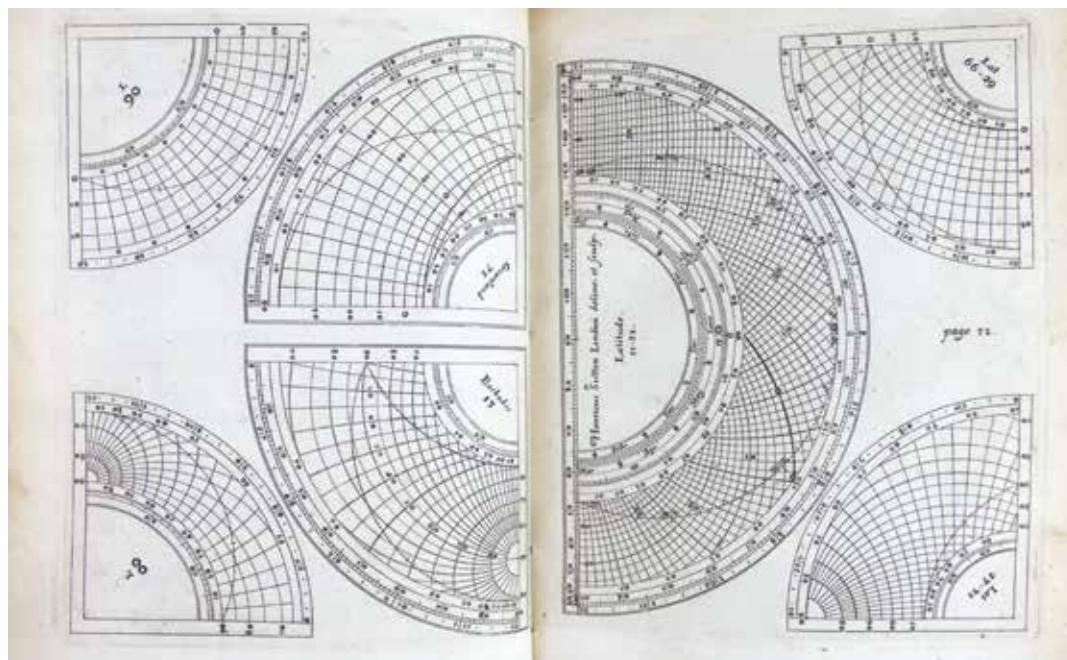
Of great use to Seamen, and the Practitioners of Mathematicques.



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

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).



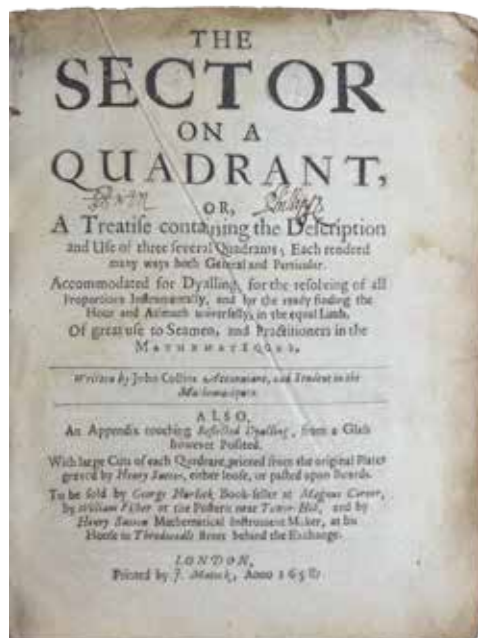
Collins built up an extensive network of correspondents spanning the British Isles and continental Europe, through which he disseminated and exchanged mathematical news and procured the latest publications. Among the members of his epistolary circle were to be found John Pell, James Gregory, Wallis, 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). 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.



13. DAMPIER, WILLIAM (1652-1715)

A Collection of Voyages.

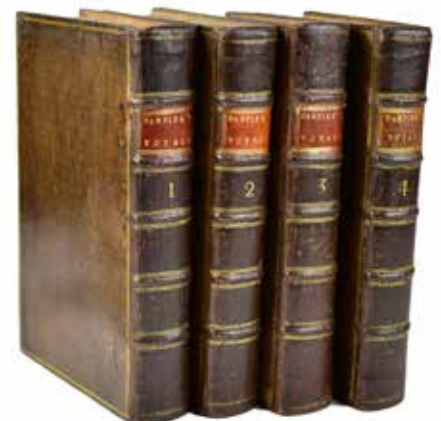
In four volumes. London: James and John Knapton, 1729. 4 vols. 8. (198 x 121mm). Sixty-three engraved maps and plates, many folding, engraved tail-pieces throughout, with title-pages to the seventh edition of Dampier's A New Voyage round the World and the third edition of A Voyage to New-Holland in vols one and three respectively. Handsome unsophisticated contemporary mottled calf, with red morocco labels, lettered in gilt.

A PARTICULARLY HANDSOME SET OF THE COLLECTED EDITION OF DAMPIER'S VOYAGES

£8,000

'Generally considered the best' (Sabin), including the narratives of Wafer, Sharp, Wood, Funnel and Hacke.

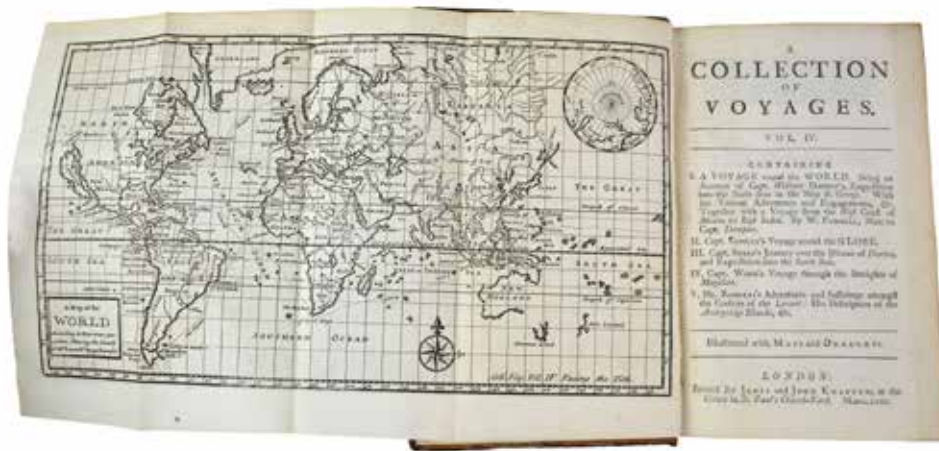
'William Dampier combined a swashbuckling life of adventure with pioneering scientific achievements. In 1676, he started his career as a buccaneer preying on ships on the Spanish Main and struggling through the impenetrable jungle of the Isthmus of Panama in search of gold. He could easily have ended 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.

It was his descriptions of the aborigines at King Sound which probably inspired Swift's 'Yahoos' in Gulliver's Travels.

Hill 422; Sabin 18373; cf. Borba de Moraes I, pp242-244.



14. EDWARDS, WILLIAM LT.

Sketches in Scinde.

London: Henry Graves, 1846. First Edition, Folio (570 x 465 mm). Hand-Coloured lithographic title, 10 hand-coloured tinted lithographic plates by Charles Haghe after Edwards, all mounted on card, lithographed dedication, letterpress description leaf both printed in blue, and lithographed plan. Original quarter red morocco portfolio, original silk ties, upper cover pictorially gilt with Shield and Weapons.

£18,000

PRESENTATION COPY TO MRS ROBERT CORNISH of the only colour plate book concerning Scinde, produced shortly after its invasion and annexation by the dedicatee, Sir Charles Napier. Edwards was serving as Napier's aide-de-camp, a Lieutenant in the 86th or Royal County Down Regiment.

Edwards' Sketches in Scinde, are the only series of folio size plates by a British military artist devoted exclusively to Scinde. They were produced at a critical point in the history of Scinde, after its invasion and annexation in 1843. The artist was at the centre of events as a young officer of the 86th or Royal County Down Regiment, having been appointed aide-de-camp to General Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror and subsequent administrator of Scinde. Edwards' remarkable work was one of the high points in the visual recording of Scinde, and falls within the context of a history of illustration by young military officers begun in the early decades of the 19th century.

Of the ten plates in the album, two illustrate the bleak terrain in which the British troops fought successfully at Truckee. Another five illustrate Hyderabad, successfully captured by the British two years earlier in 1843.



The presence of red-uniformed British troops in two plates demonstrated who was now in control. 'Main Guard and Government House, Fort Hyderabad' (plate 5) Despite this, however, the tone of the accompanying letterpress is not triumphalist. Edwards gives a sympathetic picture of one of the former amirs, Mir Nasir Khan, noting ironically that it was his ease in the company of the British that was in part responsible for the ruling family's downfall. The artist admired the impressive appearance of parts of the fort of Hyderabad, and, to establish a rapport with the viewer, noted that the round tower, which formerly housed the wealth of the Talpurs, was likened by the British to the round tower at Windsor.

The presence of young officers in Scinde was due to the increasing strategic importance of the area to the British, who feared the expansionist plans of both the French and the Russians. Missions were sent to the court of the ruling family of Scinde, the Talpurs, at Hyderabad in 1808 and 1809, to try to establish British influence

Manuscript presentation label fixed to verso of upper cover.

Abbey Travel 469; Tooley 193.



*Presentation copy
~~~~~  
Mr Robt Cornish  
Hills Court - Exeter -  
with William Edwards's  
very kind regards.  
~~~~~*



15. FURBER, ROBERT

Twelve Months of Flowers.

London 1730, First Edition, Broadsheet folio, (575 x 460mm), Engraved folding plate of subscribers set within a frame of a floral borders, with 12 contemporary hand-coloured engraved plates displaying bouquets of flowers arranged in vases and urns,

Fine binding of red half morocco gilt over paper boards, title label on upper cover.

£50,000

A beautiful catalogue of flowers describing over 400 species. "Furber was a Kensington nurseryman, and his publication was a deluxe plant catalogue. The first ever produced in England. It is illustrated with twelve large hand-coloured engravings by H. Fletcher after paintings by the Flemish artist Pieter Casteels. Each plate represents one of the months of the year, and shows in the manner of a Dutch flower-piece, the plants then in bloom. They are numbered and listed, but nothing so sordid as a price is mentioned." Blunt.

"The twelve plates were advertised in Fog's Weekly Journal of 25 September 1731 as being 'completely finished' and ready to be delivered to those subscribers who had not already had them.

In the same notice subscribers were asked to send 'their receipts, with the remainder of their subscription money, to Robert Furber, gardener, at Kensington; Peter Casteels, painter, in Long-acre; and Henry Fletcher, engraver, in Nottingham-street, near Plumb-tree square'. In a postscript it was announced that gentlemen and ladies wishing to buy sets could now obtain these from the above mentioned address at a cost per set of £2.12.6d with the plates coloured, and £1.5s.0d. with the plates plain. The thirteenth plate consisting of a list of subscribers, over 400 in number, engraved within a floral border is rare. This appears to have been issued after the twelve monthly flower-pieces were completed, as it is referred to in Fog's Weekly Journal of 18th March 1732 but not in the above-mentioned issue of 25 September 1731." Blanche Henry.

Dunthorne 113; Henrey 733; Nissen BBI 674; Great Flower Books p.57.



WITH FURBER, ROBERT

Twelve Months of Fruit.

London, 1732, Fine half red morocco gilt over paper boards, with morocco title label on upper cover, with 12 fine hand-coloured engraved plates.

A very attractive set of Furber's scarcest publication,

Growing ornamental plants for sale really only emerged as a trade separate from other forms of commercial gardening towards the end of the 17th century. A few of these early nurserymen issued catalogues, but the whole trade moved to a different level in the early 18thc due to the works of Robert Furber. Born in 1674 he was only in his 20s when he established his nursery business in Kensington near Hyde Park Gate and Kensington Gore. Despite this precociousness he would probably only have been a footnote in the history of gardening if it hadn't been for the plant catalogues he issued later in life.

Amongst the leading plant collectors in the country at this time was Henry Compton, the Bishop of London, who effectively turned the grounds of Fulham Palace into a private botanic garden, full of newly imported exotic plants sent to him from all round the world, but particularly North America. When Compton died in 1713 his successor sold some of the 'moveable stock' in the garden and Furber, along with Christopher Gray, a Fulham nurseryman, was one of the principal buyers. They then used their purchases to propagate material for sale and their stock was extensive enough by 1724 for Philip Miller to include it in his *Gardeners and Florists Dictionary*.



A few years earlier [c 1720] Furber had also begun self-publicizing. He published an engraving of a tulip tree, [*Liriodendron tulipifera*] a magnolia [*Magnolia virginiana*] which was then believed to be another species of tulip tree, and a silk-cotton tree, [*Bombax ceiba*]. They were all taken from the garden at Wilton House, presumably supplied to the Earl of Pembroke, from material taken from Compton's collection at Fulham Palace. He certainly boasted later in one of his catalogues that he had managed to propagate the tulip tree, 'notwithstanding some Writers have thought it difficult'.

In 1727 Furber produced two catalogues of his nursery stock. The first was a 41 page listing of English and foreign trees that he had available, and the second a 16 page list of his holding of 'the Best and Choicest Fruit Trees'.

It must have been difficult for a buyer to be able to differentiate between Mitcham Monster, Old-Wife Apple, Margaret Apple or Golden Monday or indeed any of the others of the 79 apple varieties Furber claimed to have for sale. That was something that Furber must have recognized and encouraged him to produce perhaps his most beautiful work - Twelve Months of Fruit.

When the Society of Gardeners was set up in 1730 he must have been an obvious candidate for membership, and his stock appeared



16. GESSNER, C.

Historiae Animalium liber IV. Qui est de Piscium & Aquatilium Animantium natura. Cum iconibus singulorum ad vivum expressis... Continentur in hoc volumine, Gulielmi Rondeletii... & Petri Belonii Cenomani... de Aquatilium singulis scripta. Editio secunda novis iconibus...



Francofurti, in Bibliopolio Henrici Laurentii, 1620. Folio (370 x 240mm). pp. (40), 1052, 30, with hand-coloured woodcut on title page and over 700 fine contemporary hand-coloured woodcuts, of which many very large or full-page, together with 41 contemporary coloured or plain pen drawings or paintings in the text. (Together with) *Historia Animalium liber V. Qui est de Serpantium natura... adiecta est ad Calcem, Scorpionis insecti historia...* Francofurti, Impensis Henrici Laurentii, 1621. Folio (370 x 240mm). pp. (16), 170, with woodcut on title and 31 woodcuts. Contemporary vellum.

£38,000

A unique copy with contemporary hand-coloured woodcuts and contemporary coloured- or pen drawings by Christophorus Schulterus. The drawings have sometimes been pasted in the margin of the text, occasionally drawn on the printed paper, and more frequently inserted as a slip.

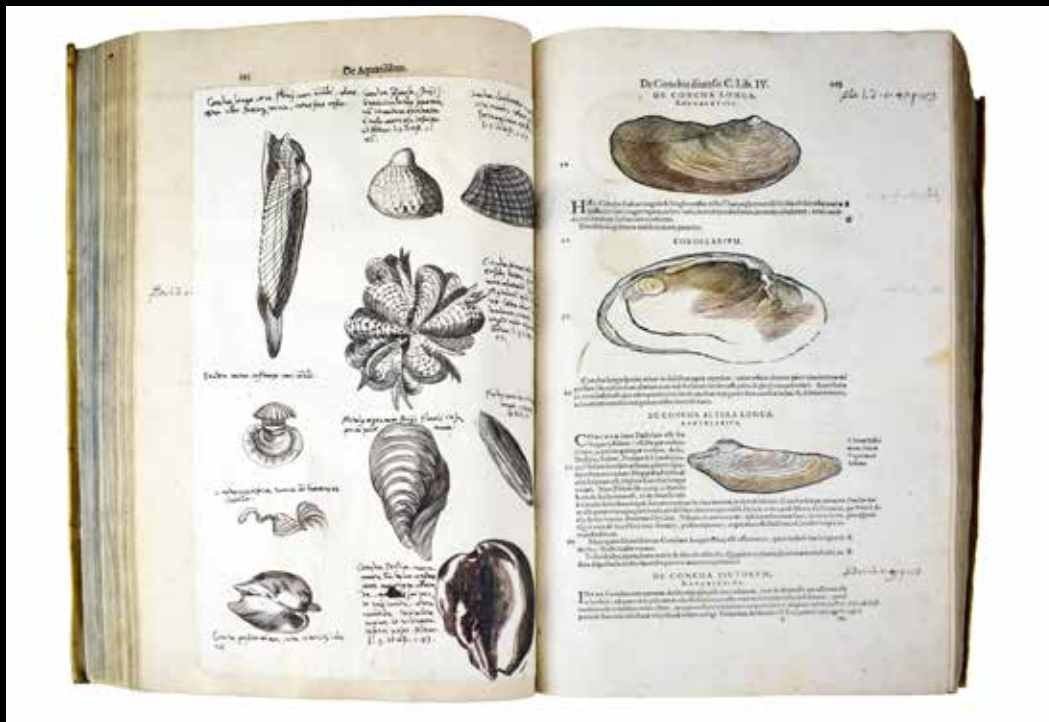
The format varies, some are small others almost as large as the printed book. The drawings are beautifully executed and have a lot of charm. The copy has numerous annotations and Schulterus makes frequent reference to Aldrovandi's work on fishes, also other works as Schoenfelds 'Ichthyologica'. The drawings are in many cases after the woodcuts of Aldrovandi's work. We were unable to find information about Christophorus Schulterus. He must have been a keen ichthyologist.

The title-page, with faint old stamp and insignificant small paper repair on verso, has the following inscription 'Christophorus Schulterus D. suo me sibi comparavit.' The meaning of this sentence is unclear. The name can also be read as Christophorus Schultetus (Stargard 1602 - Stettin 1649) who was a theologian and priest at Stettin, and author of several religious works.

Book V on snakes and insects has not been coloured.

Book IV 'Fishbook' is the third Latin edition, the first edition was published in Zürich in 1558.



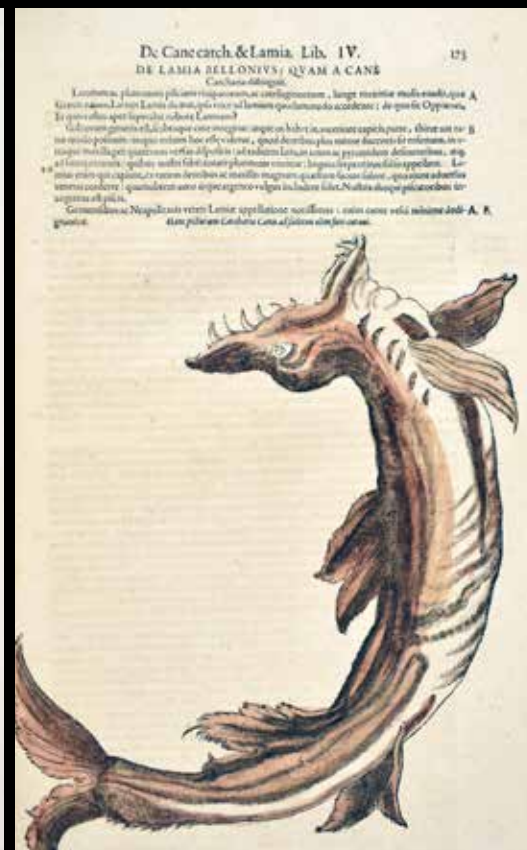
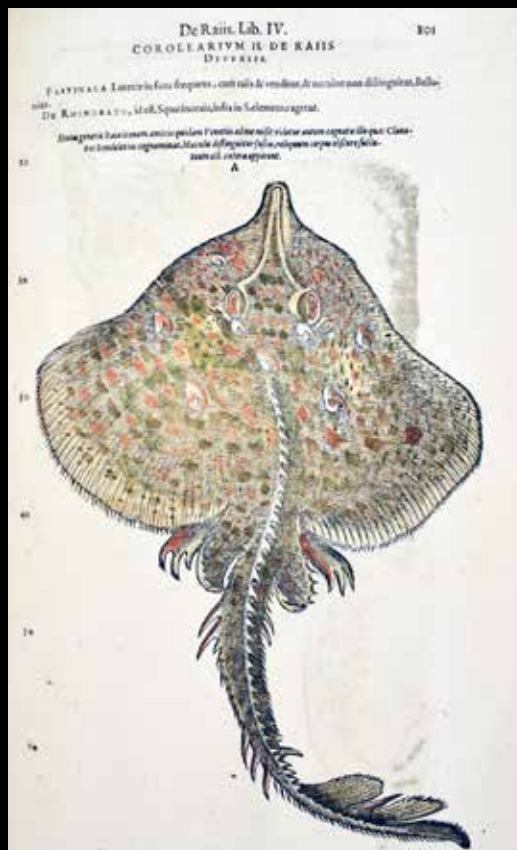
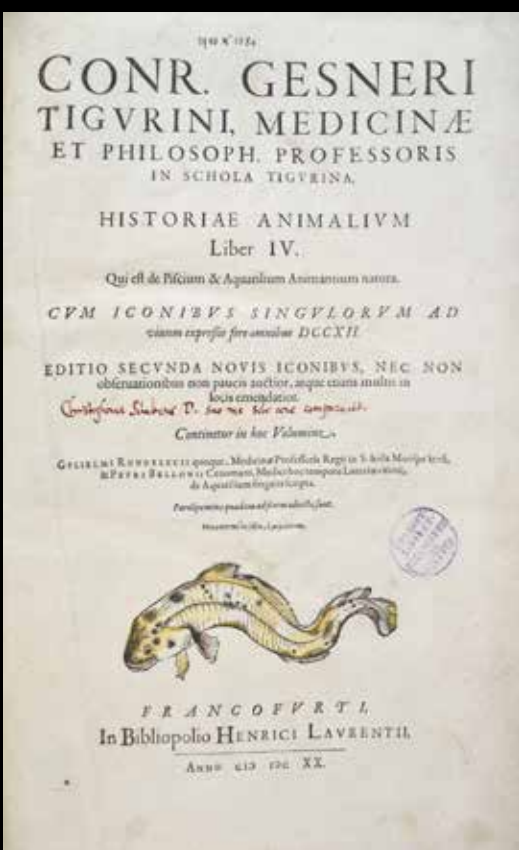


Book V 'Snakes' is the second Latin edition, the first edition was published in 1587. A beautifully contemporary coloured copy, of Gesner's history of fish and aquatic animals, part of his great encyclopaedia of the animal kingdom, and the first systematic treatise on zoology of the Renaissance. These woodcuts form the fourth great series of ichthyological illustrations, after Belon (1551), Rondelet (1554), and Salviani (1554), but are also the first general series of marine illustrations not confined to fish. A number of molluscs, crustaceans, shells, coral, and other marine organisms and products are illustrated.

"The fourth book...included much information about molluscs, illustrating with woodcuts many shells from the Mediterranean and the Indo-Pacific region for the first time. It cannot be regarded primarily as a conchological treatise but it deserves an honoured place among the books that advanced the study of Mollusca (Dance, P. Delights for the eyes and the mind, p. 6). The final Book V was published posthumously by Gessner's friends Carron and Wolf from his notes and is mostly missing and rare.

A fine copy without the usual browning. Insignificant marginal worming at the inner margin towards the end.

Wellisch A. 26.3 & A 27.2.; Nissen ZBI, 1553 & 1556.



17. HENISCH (GEORG)

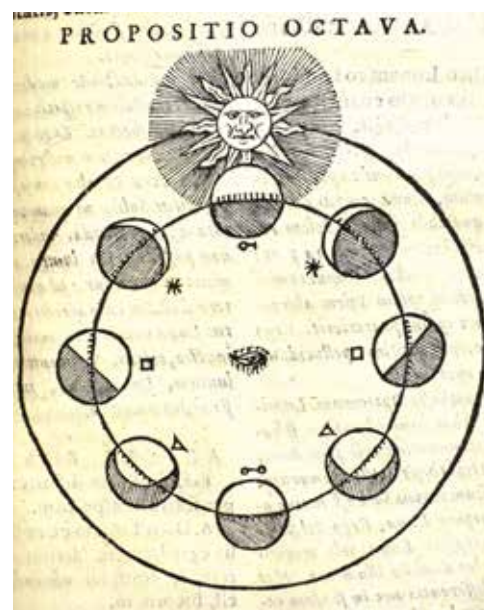
Commentarius in sphaeram procli diadochi Cui adiunctus est Computus Ecclesiasticus, cum Calendario triplici, & prognostico tempestatum ex ortu & occasu stellarum.

Augsburg, David Franck, 1609, 4to, First Edition, text of Proclus in parallel Greek and Latin, title with woodcut device, woodcut initials, 2 folding tables, errata f. at end, Contemporary French Olive Morocco, Gilt, Arms of Charles de Valois, Duc d'Angoulême to covers, and his CC monogram to spine.

£6,500

Henisch's great work on the sphere, astronomy and exploration. Includes several mentions of America, Columbus and Vespucci.

Hieronymus Wolf recommended Henisch for the Protestant St. Anna Gymnasium in Augsburg, where he was professor of logic and mathematics from 1576-1617. He also taught in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and rhetoric, held the office of rector together with Simon Fabricius from 1580-93, was head of the city library at the same time and led a medical practice until his death. Four times he was dean of the Augsburg medical college. He collected and organized the files of the Collegium medicum founded in 1582, thus laying the foundation for Augsburg's rich medical history.



He also published the first printed catalogue of the city library in 1600; it is the oldest printed catalogue of a public library, an exemplary act. Henisch belongs to the late humanist group at the turn of the 16th to 17th centuries, which had an impact far beyond Augsburg. Its patron and moving force was the patrician Markus Welser. He was the mathematician and natural scientist, but also the Germanist of this group, a tolerant nature, whose friendly ties and scientific ties from the Jesuits mainly in Augsburg, Munich and Dillingen to Catholic and Protestant scholars in Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands were enough. He participated with Welser and Hoeschel in the publishing house "Ad insigne Pinus", which started as a joint venture between the late humanists of Augsburg and ended as a defender of a Christian middle-class humanism in the service of the Counter-Reformation. In the merchant city of Augsburg, humanism was essentially focused on practical knowledge and results. H. met the wishes of the sober, calculating and counting bourgeoisie. His writings are strongly rational, his mind pushed for clear concepts and sensible methods. As a medical writer, he wrote a handbook and edited an edition of Aratus.

The study of the heavenly bodies and the firmament occupied him all his life. Every year he delivered a mathematical-astronomical calendar and published this important commentary on Proclus and the use of the Sphere. He treated geography as historical auxiliary science. The crown of the sciences was mathematics. He introduced arithmetic, geometry and astronomy to the students of the high school, and for practical reasons he enjoyed greater favour with the citizens than the philologists Hoeschel and Wolf.

Henisch is also the author of the first German dictionary that still serves well today. With his diligence and readiness, he managed to complete at least one volume from A-G. It is a comparative dictionary, in 10 languages: German, English, Bohemian (Czech), French, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Polish, Spanish and Hungarian.

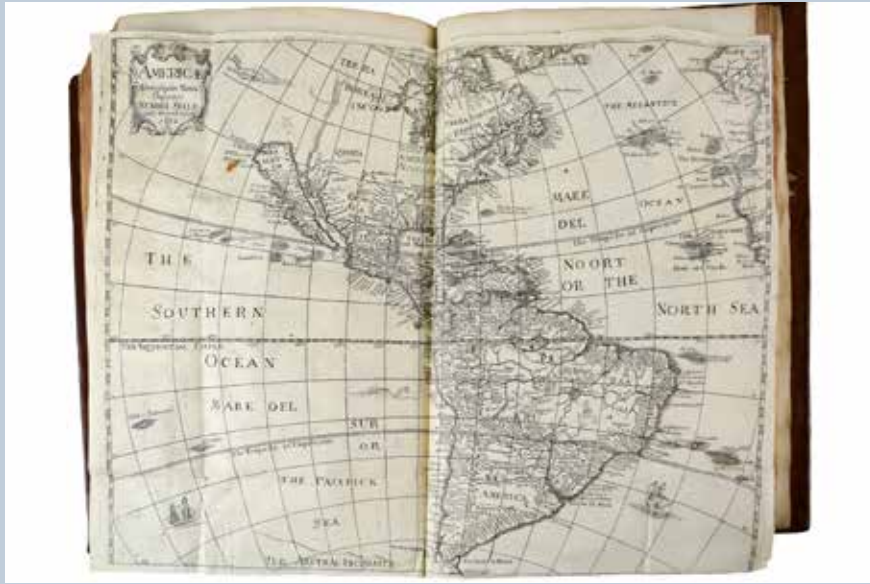
Provenance: Charles de Valois, duc d'Angoulême (gilt arms to covers)

Tomash & Williams H103; VD17 23:289511T

Heylyn's Cosmography annotated by one of the compilers of Camden's Britannia

18. HEYLYN, Peter

Cosmographie, in four books. Containing the chorographie and historie of the whole world, and all the principal kingdoms, provinces, seas, and isles thereof. By Peter Heylyn. With an accurate and an approved index of all the kingdoms, provinces, countries, inhabitants, people, cities, mountains, rivers, seas, islands, forts, bays, capes, forests, &c. of any remarque in the whole world; much wanted and desired in the former, and now annexed to this last impression, revised and corrected by the author himself immediately before his death.



Henry Seile 1657, Second edition, Folio, with additional engraved pictorial title, 4 folding engraved maps of the Continents, ownership inscription of Daniel Fleming, marginal annotations and corrections to the text on numerous leaves, contemporary speckled calf, a crisp, clean copy.

£7,500

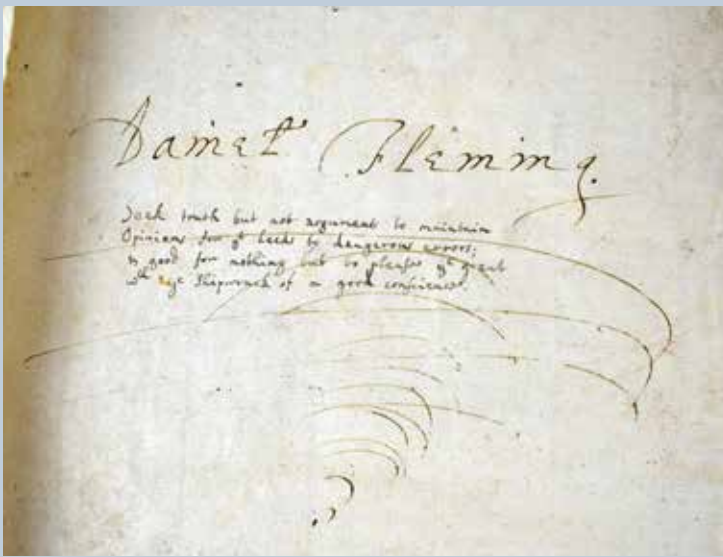
A Splendid Copy of the second edition with extensive contemporary annotations by Sir Daniel Fleming (1633- 1701), English Antiquary, Sheriff of Cumberland and staunch supporter of the Church of England. He is recorded as an assistant and annotator to Camden's 'Britannia', also with a two page manuscript description of travels in Scandinavia by Arthur Lomoro dated 1670.

Heylyn's "Cosmographie", an attempt to describe in meticulous detail every aspect of the known world in 1652. The geography, climate, customs, achievements, politics, and belief systems. It is the first work to describe in print Australia, and California, Terra del Fuego, and other territories in the New World and includes descriptions of the Arctic, Antarctica and the fabled North West Passage. The text describes exploration by Martin Frobisher, Drake and other early explorers.

He objected to the name "America" as it placed undue glory on Amerigo Vespucci, and recommended "Columbana" or "Cabotia" as more indicative of the true discoverers, Columbus and Cabot.

Peter Heylyn (1599 –1662) was an English ecclesiastic and author of many polemical, historical, political and theological tracts. He incorporated his political concepts into his geographical books, Microcosmus in 1621 and the most important, Cosmographie (1657).

Heylyn was born in Burford, Oxfordshire, the son of Henry Heylyn and Elizabeth Clampard. He entered Merchant Taylor's School in March 1612. At 14 he was sent to Hart Hall, Oxford and, matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford on 19 January 1616, aged 15. He was awarded BA on 17 October 1617 and was elected a fellow in 1618. He lectured on historical geography at Magdalen. Heylyn was awarded MA on 1 July 1620. He presented his lecture to Prince Charles, at Theobalds. He was incorporated at Cambridge University in 1621 and his lectures were published as Microcosmos: A Little Description of the Great World.



In 1633 he was licenced to preach and was awarded D.D. on 13 April, 1633. He became a chaplain to Charles I and 1639 he became rector South Warnborough, Hampshire. He suffered for his loyalty to the king when, under the Commonwealth, he was deprived of his preferments. He subsequently settled at Abingdon, Berkshire (now Oxfordshire) and at the Restoration, he was made sub-Dean of Westminster, but poor health prevented further advancement. He married Letitia Highgate and had a large family. His monument is in Westminster Abbey. He was a prolific writer, and a keen and acrimonious controversialist against the Puritans. Among his works are a History of the Reformation, and a Life of Archbishop William Laud (Cyprianus Anglicanus) (1668). His Greek titles included *Κειμηλιαἐκκλησιαστικα* (Historical and miscellaneous tracts a 1662 (1681) and *ρωολογια* Anglorum; or, a help to English history 1641.

Provenance Sir Daniel Fleming
[Wing H1690; Sabin 36155]



Rare depiction of the Battle Against Pirates off Cadiz

19. HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS

A True Relation of Capt. Kempthorn's Engagement, in the Mary-Rose, with seven Algier 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

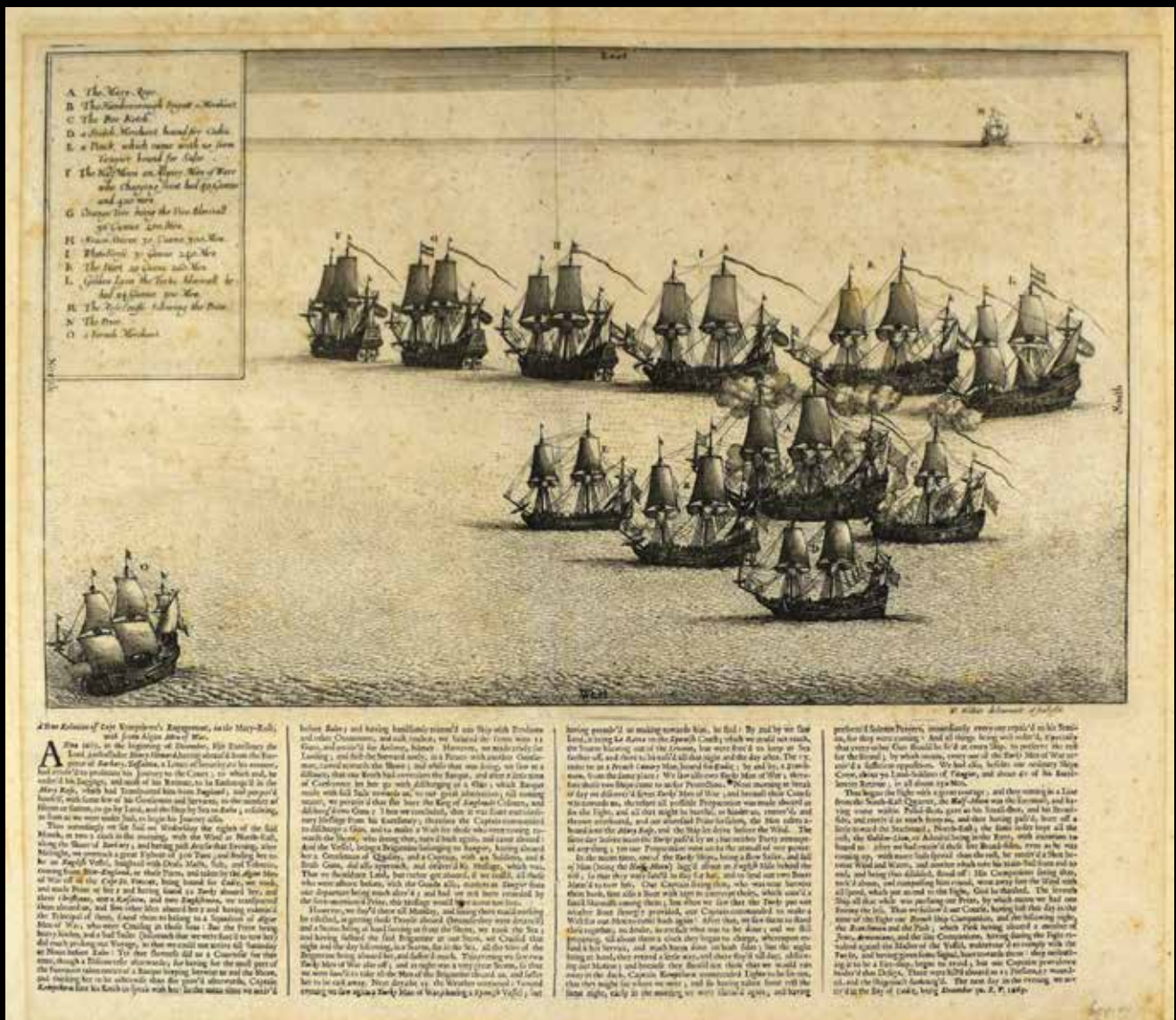
Hollar was on board the Mary Rose and this engraving is an eyewitness account.

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".

Hollar, who reportedly sat on deck of the Mary Rose sketching during the action, later produced this etching of the battle. The picture shows the Algerine line engaging the Mary Rose and the Roe, while Rose Leaf chases King David to the southeast, the French merchantman escapes to the northwest, and the other merchantmen shelter behind the Mary Rose.

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.



20. 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.

£3,800

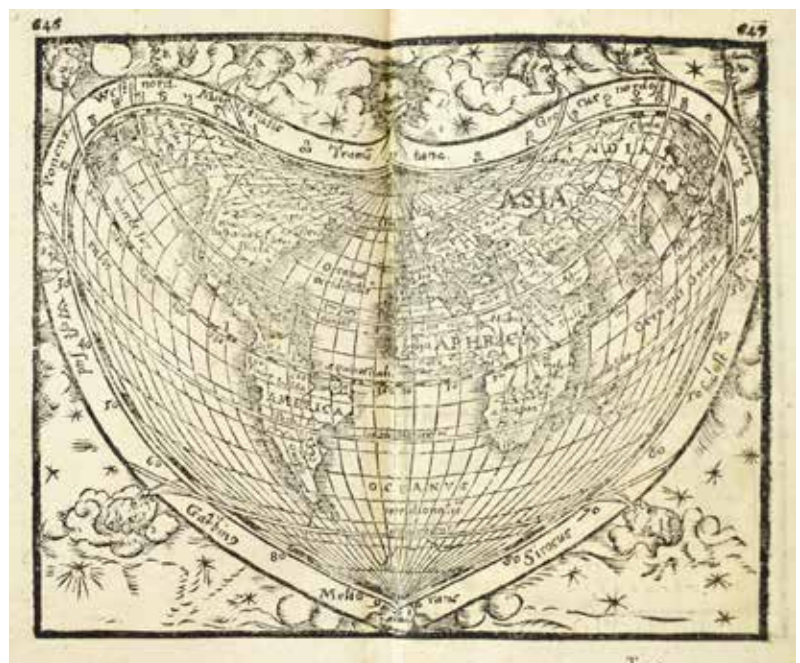
Basel: Sebastian Henricpetri, 1585, 5 parts in 1 volume, Proclus's work with woodcut illustrations in text including an armillary sphere, astronomical diagrams and a vignette of Proclus teaching,

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



21. LINSCHOTEN, JAN HUYGEN VAN

Itinerarium, Ofte Schipvaert naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien. Inhoudende een beschrijvinghe dier Landen, Zee-custen, havens, Rivieren, Hoecken ende plaetsen, met de ghedenckwaerdigste 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 word: Als oock van de Boomen, Vruchten, Cruyden, Speceryen, ende dierghelijcke Materialen van die Landen.

Amsterdam, Jan Evertsz Cloppenburch, 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 Doeticum after Linschoten, Contemporary Vellum, Yapp Edges.

£50,000

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).

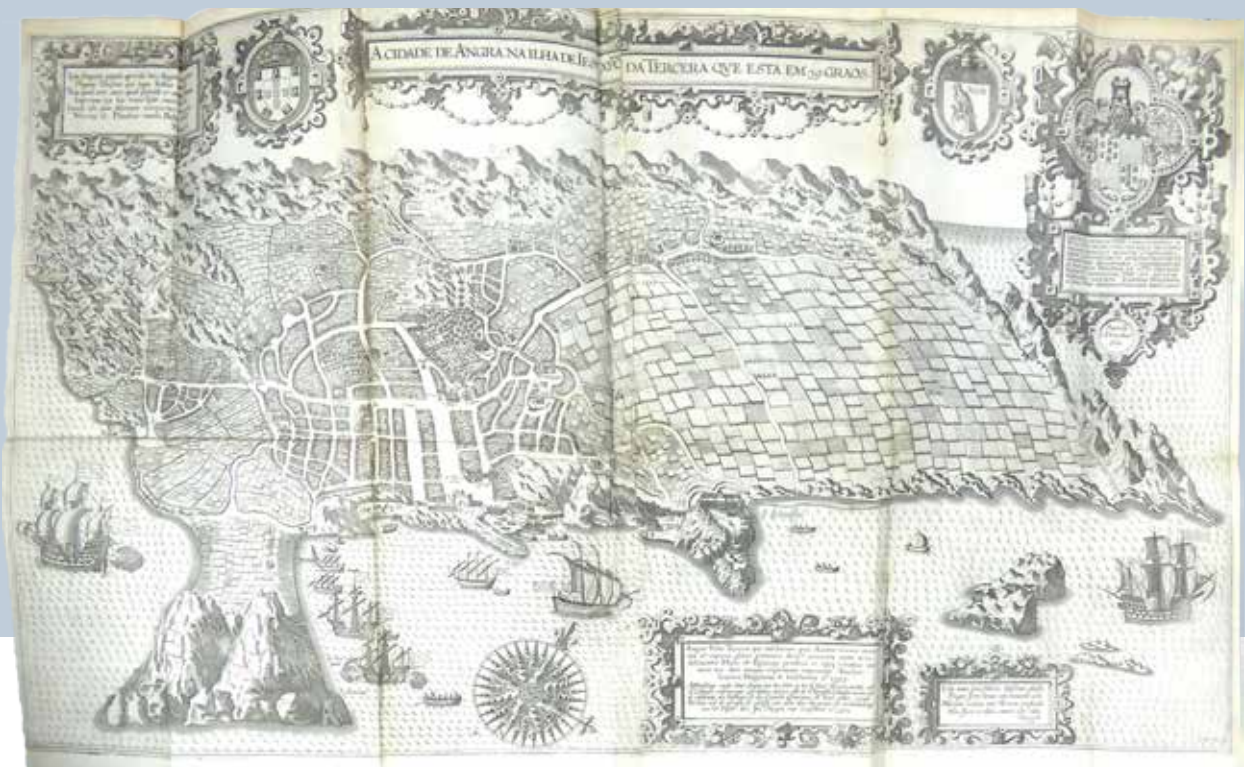


The book is divided into four parts. The first treats the East Indies, including eastern Africa and Arabia and extending to regions as far east as Japan. The second book describes the navigation of the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with the coasts of the New World.

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.



22. LUSSAN, RAVENEAU SIEUR DE

Journal du Voyage fait a la Mer de Sud, avec les Flibustiers de l'Amerique en 1684. & annees suivantes.

Jean Baptiste Coignard, Paris, 1690, 12mo, title with woodcut device, , contemporary sprinkled calf gilt. First printed in Paris in 1689, with the same imprint. According to Brunet's listing of the 1689 and this 1690 edition "C'est cette [1690] edition que, jusqu'a preuve contraire, nous considerons comme le premiere", the 1693 edition stating 'second edition' on the title.

£1,250

Account of the aristocratic author's two years buccaneering in the West Indies, and the Pacific coast between Guatemala and Chile, presenting both the romantic and bleak sides of the life of a pirate. His principles would not allow him to let his crew molest priests, nuns and churches, and after taking a Spanish town, they would all attend Mass before looting.

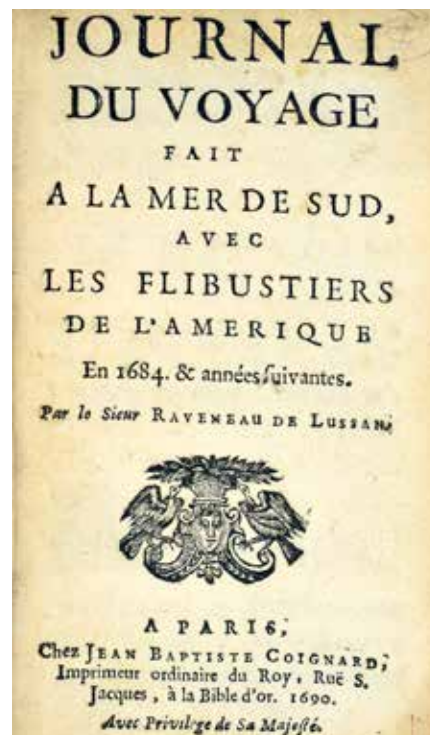
An adventurer of aristocratic descent, Raveneau de Lussan sailed at the age of 22 in 1679 from Dieppe to Santo Domingo. To pay off his debts, he joined a band of buccaneers and sailed for almost two years with them (from November 1684 to February 1686). The relation of his adventures is realistic and even brutal.

This, his only book, was used by Daniel Defoe as a source for the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, according to Gilbert Chinard.

The King, Louis XIV supported the buccaneers, using them against the Spanish galleons. Eight years after the Journal was published, he enrolled them in the French navy for an expedition against Cartagena, allowing them a contractual share of a third of the booty. The King however proceeded to betray the buccaneers as soon as the expedition was completed, and their power thereafter declined rapidly.

'A rare and charming book [...]. He details both the romantic and bleak sides of the buccaneering profession, interwoven with colourful descriptions of the natives of the region and a clear picture of the Spanish colonies on the Pacific' (Hill).

Brynkinalt Library bookplate, Sabin 67984; Leclerc, 487. Hill, 1423.



23. LYSONS, SAMUEL

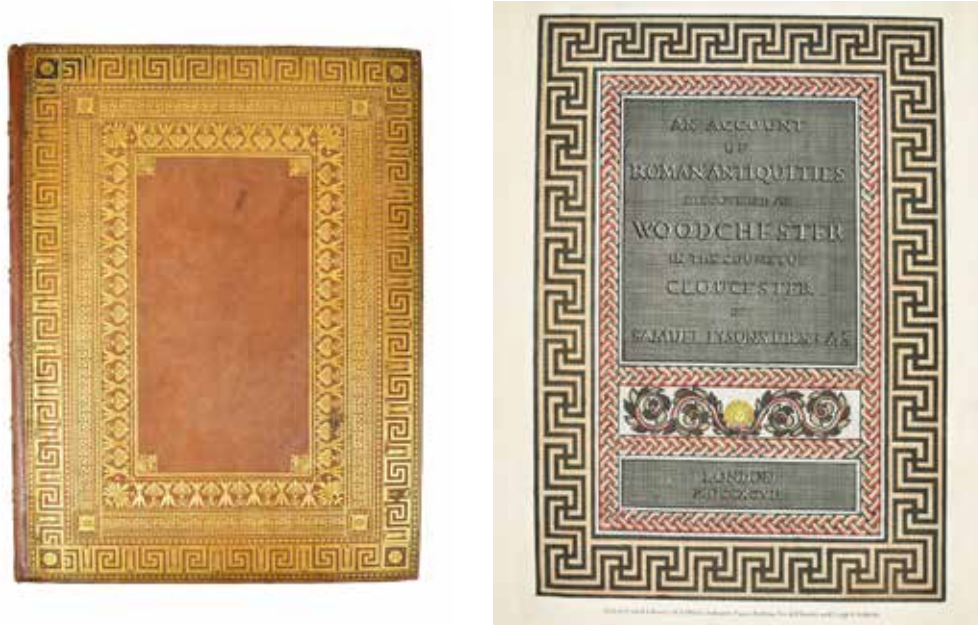
AN ACCOUNT OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT WOODCHESTER IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Sold by Cadell & Davies, B. & J. White, Edwards, Payne, Robson, Nicol, Elmsley, and Leigh & Sotheby. London 1797 Large elephant folio, (17½ x 23½ inches). Hand-coloured engraved title + hand-coloured dedication plate to King George III + [ii] + 20 pp. text in English + 20 pp. + [iv] + 21 pp. text in French + 35 finely finished, hand-coloured, etched and/or aquatinted plates, of which 9 are double-page, 5 uncoloured engraved plates, and large engraved head- and

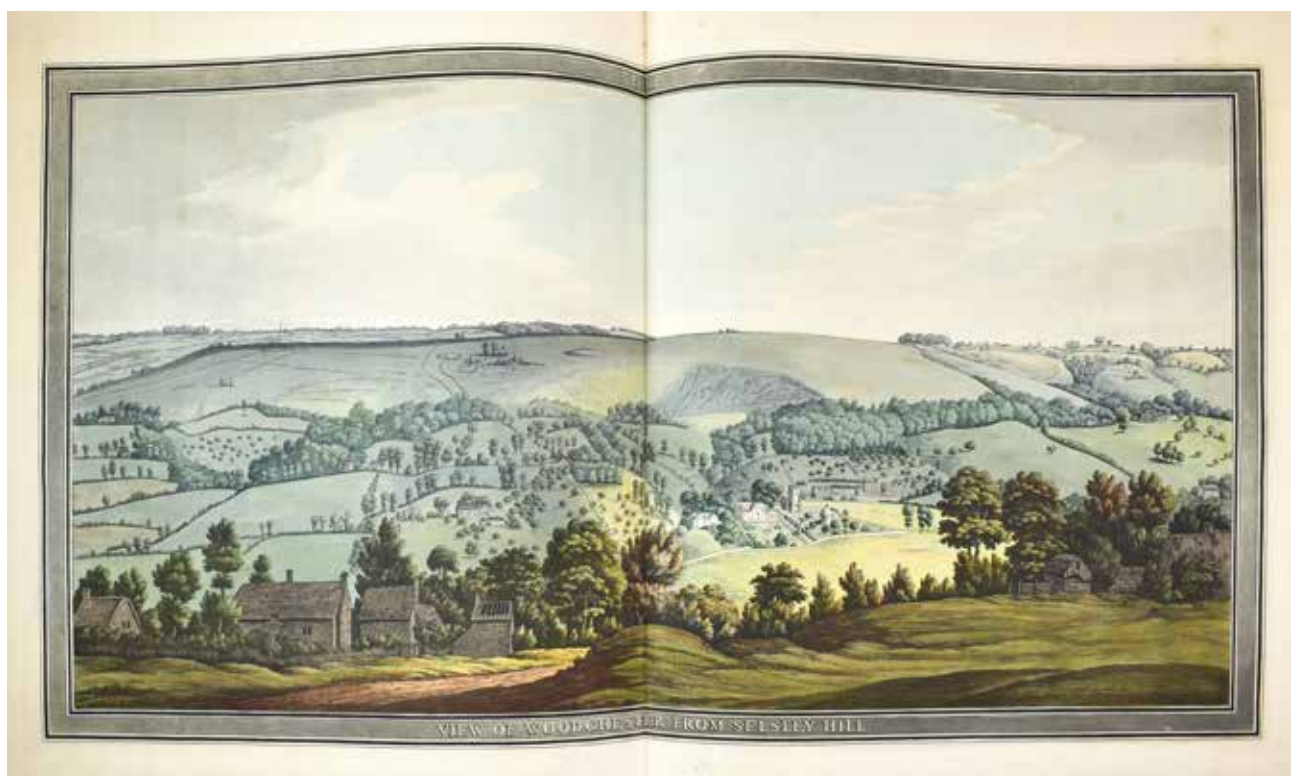
tail-piece, 40 plates in total, a Splendid Contemporary Binding of Full Calf Gilt by Kalthoeber with his ticket, hinges repaired.

£8,500

In 1793 Samuel Lyson commenced the extensive excavations which still today are the main source of our knowledge of the villa. These took place over three years and in 1797 Lysons was able to publish the results of his work in this book. He also found a number of very fine marble sculptural fragments, including the headless statue of Diana Luna, with the sacrificial bull at her feet, which are now in the British Museum. The quality of the carving is exceptional for statues found in British villas and these finds indicate the luxurious character of the villa.



These very fine aquatint illustrations include three coloured aquatint views of Woodchester, two of which are double-page. Samuel Lysons was one of the first archaeologists to investigate the Roman sites in Britain, as well as being a leading intellectual of his time and a benefactor of the British Museum, to which he donated many artifacts. Between 1793 and 1796, he undertook extensive excavations of Roman ruins which were published with his illustrations in 1797. That year he was made a fellow of the Royal Society and later served as its vice-president and treasurer. He was also an antiquary professor in the Royal Academy 1818. Woodchester is most famous for its magnificent Orpheus mosaic, the largest in Britain and perhaps the most intricate.



In AD 43 the Emperor Claudius ordered a new invasion of England. His army, led by Plautius was successful and an arch was erected in Rome dedicated to Claudius' victory. 'He subdued eleven kings of Britain without any reverse, and received their surrender, and was the first to bring barbarian nations beyond the ocean under Roman sway.' By the end of the first century England was fully occupied by the Romans - although only the south and east of the country could be described as fully under the Roman thumb.

Woodchester lay within this region, and the Cotswolds had become one of the richest and most valuable parts of Roman Britain.

Building the magnificent Villa in Woodchester probably began during the reign of Hadrian (AD 117-138.) There are a number of theories about the origins and its purpose.

One says it was built as the headquarters for the Romans' protracted campaign against the Silures in South Wales; another claims it was the home of the Roman General, Vespasian. It may even have been the country house of the Roman Governor of the province. Who ever it belonged to, it was a work of great importance covering twenty-six acres.

However, a single 'owner' is of course misleading. The villa was built and rebuilt over two centuries or more. Giles Clarke, writing in *Britannia* in 1982, feels that it was unlikely to have had an 'official' function. He argues that more likely, the villa was built and lived-in by the descendants of the pre-Roman tribal leader at Rodborough. The reason for building the villa on this particular site also has to be a matter of conjecture. Certainly the beauty of the surrounding area is a factor; the villa is sheltered in the valley and there would have been a plentiful supply of stone and wood for building. A constant supply of freshwater from the spring line would have



also been a key consideration.

There must have been other considerations as well. If we follow Giles Clarke's reasoning, it may well have been that the site was already the home or settlement of the Dubonni tribe and that Woodchester was of pre-Roman origin.

Interestingly, a recent excavation of another large villa, in Turkdean in the Cotswolds, has also thrown up evidence that it was actually built by the native Dubonni. The Dubonni were a civilized tribe, whose kingdom encompassed southern Worcestershire, most of Gloucestershire and north Somerset. It seemed, rather than resisting the Romans, they quickly adopted all the benefits of the new Roman civilisation and remained part of the hierarchy. Like the Romans they shared a reverence for nature and natural forces such as springs and, only a few hundred yards away from the villa, was the spring line which provided water for the villa.

Woodchester was also situated a convenient distance from three important Roman cities at Bath, Cirencester and Gloucester and was already on the path of an ancient road that ran between Gloucester and Bath.

The area immediately surrounding Woodchester is remarkably rich archaeologically: there are at least seven other villas within a five mile radius. Also, the Woodchester area is characterized by abundant evidence of religious activity. There have been found a number of alters to Mars in the Nailsworth Valley; there is a temple dedicated to Mercury found near Uley. This all suggests that the area was an important cultural and religious centre even before the Romans arrived.

In the latter half of the fourth century the villa was partially destroyed by fire probably by the Pict or Saxon invaders who had overwhelmed the island. It may have continued to be occupied during Saxon times but was certainly gradually dismantled and the stone reused to build

housing and most probably the church.

The villa's plan is of the courtyard type confirming to typical Italian design.

There are comparatively few of this layout in England.

It had two large courtyards surrounded by buildings with 65 rooms including a main residence, a farm, a sun terrace, a spa and bath complex, and a large hall that contained the wonderful mosaic, The Great Pavement.

This is one of the most complex and intricate mosaic designs found in northern Europe, and is 2,209 square feet and when complete contained one and a half million pieces of stone. This great mosaic was made around AD. 325 by craftsmen from Corinium, with the main design based around Orpheus and his relationship with nature.

In all thirteen mosaics have been recorded in situ.



24. D'APRES DE MANNEVILLETTE, 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

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.

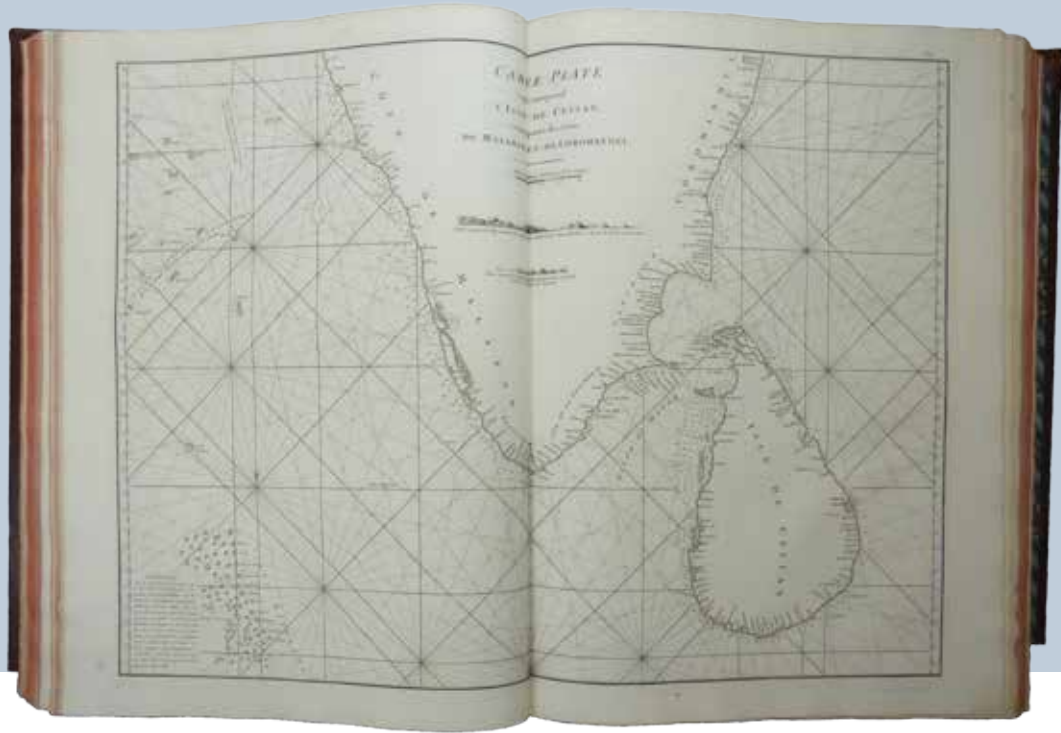
The second edition includes some fine maps of the Arabian Peninsular. One of the charts covers the central portion of the western coast of present-day Saudi Arabia. Jeddah, the largest port on the Red Sea and a major gateway to Mecca, is the only city shown. The rest of the detail is confined to the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

Mannevillette 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.



25. MASON, COMMODORE FRANCIS - DARWIN/ BEAGLE VOYAGE

Manuscript Letter to Edward Harene of HMS Conway to Transfer to HMS Blonde where he is promoted to Lieutenant replacing Lieutenant William McCan discharged through illness. Whereby, Harene found himself involved in the rescue of HMS Challenger organised by Robert Fitzroy, Captain of the Beagle during Charles Darwin's Second Voyage.

Printed Heading 'By Francis Mason, Esq C.B.Commodore and Senior Officer of His Majest's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific.'

£2,500

A Fine Manuscript, Autograph Letter to Edward Harene, Signed with instructions by Mason.

'Lieutenant William McCan, Second Lieutenant of this Ship having been discharged to Sick Quarters on shore.

"You are hereby required and directed forthwith to take upon yourself the Charge and Command of Lieutenant on board His Majesty's Ship Blonde, and to Act in the Station on board her accordingly until further Order – Her Officers and Company subordinate to you being hereby required, and Commanded, to behave themselves jointly and severally to their respective employments, with all due Respect and obedience, unto you their said

Lieutenant; and you are as strictly charged, to observe and execute, as well the General Printed Instructions, as what Orders and directions you may from time to time receive from me, or any other Your Superior Officer for His Majestys Service.

Hereof, nor you nor any of you may fail as you will answer to the Contrary at your peril. And for so doing his shall being your Authority Given under my hand on board HM Ship Blonde at Valparaiso this 20th day of June 1835."

On June 14th, 1835 the Beagle returned from Valparaiso, Chile. Darwin being on his inland excursions, There Fitzroy discovered that HMS Challenger, missing since May 19th, had been wrecked in a storm south of Concepcion and the crew were stranded inland by the Leubu River. Fitzroy proposed taking HMS Blonde to rescue, and after disagreeing, Mason eventually consented. On the day after this document was dispatched, Mason in HMS Blonde set off with Lt. Harene and Captain Fitzroy as Pilot. They anchored at the nearest port, Fitzroy taking a party and provisions to camp. Meanwhile Mason hired a smaller boat the Carmen that might navigate the river, but it overshot the camp, was dismantled in a storm and was eventually towed back to Valparaiso by HMS Blonde. Fitzroy navigated the Blonde into the river. but the weather conditions were so poor that the Challenger crew were not taken off the island until 5th July.

This from Darwin's Letters:

'Darwin's next letter brings out another side of FitzRoy's character. In this episode his rapid decision and rapid action were the means of saving his friend Captain Seymour and the crew of the wrecked Challenger from off the coast of Chile.

FitzRoy had a desperate ride through many miles of hostile

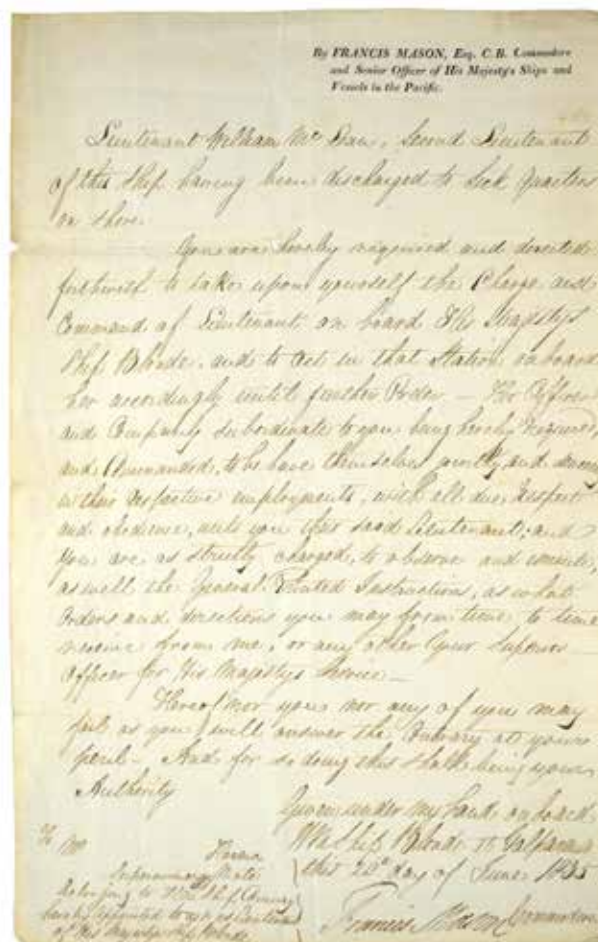
Araucanian Indian country to locate the camp of the wrecked crew, and after his return piloted the Blonde, a frigate under Commodore Mason, to the spot and carried through the rescue only just in time, for disease, starvation and menacing Indians were all threatening the safety of the encampment. We can read between the lines in FitzRoy's own account and get the impression of a splendid and almost ferocious determination to save his friend, all obstacles being hewn away.

Darwin's letter home tells of the stir the event caused.

' Lima, July, 1835.'

'... When I reached the Port of Copiapò, I found the Beagle there but with Wickham as temporary Captain. Shortly after the Beagle got into Valparaiso, news arrived that H.M.S. Challenger was lost at Arauco, and that Captain Seymour and crew were badly off among the Indians. The old Commodore in the Blonde was very slack in his motions—in short afraid of getting on that lee-shore in the Winter; so Captain FitzRoy had to bully him, and at last offered to go as Pilot. We hear that they have succeeded in saving nearly all hands, but that the Captain and Commodore have had a tremendous quarrel; the former having hinted something about a Court Martial for his slowness. We suspect that such a taught-hand as the Captain is, has opened the eyes of everyone, fore and aft, in the Blonde to a surprising degree. We expect the Blonde will arrive here in a very few days, and all are very curious to hear the news; no change in state politicks ever caused in its circle more conversation than this wonderful quarrel between the Captain and the Commodore has with us.'

Charles Darwin.



26. 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

blanks b4 and R10.

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.


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".

LIBRO QVARTO
DE LA ALTEZA DEL SOL,
ET COME PER QVELLA
se deve reger la Navigation.

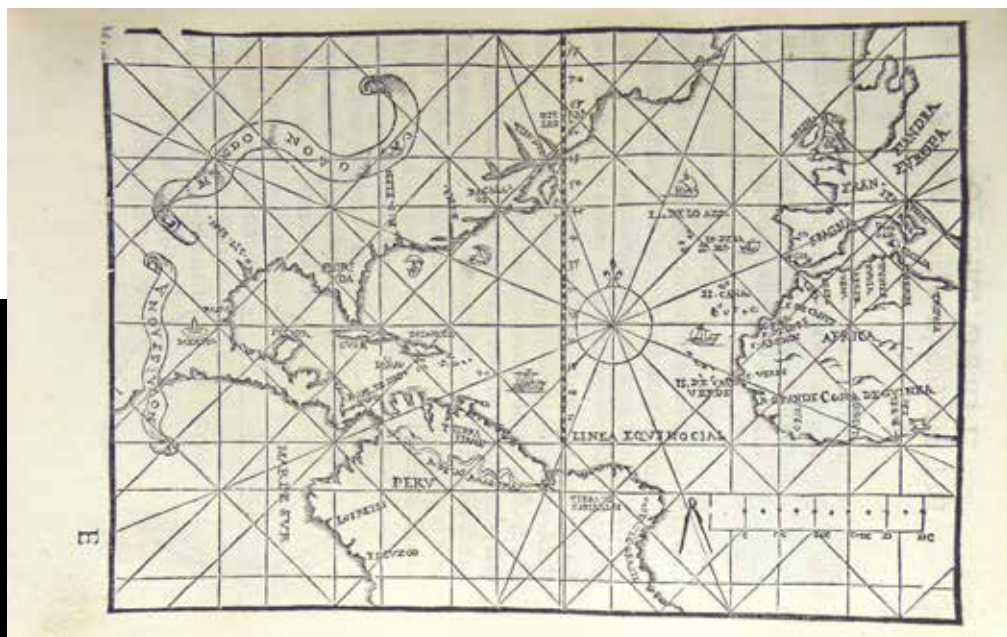


G iij

LIBRO TERZO DE
LI VENT' ET DE LEI OR QVA
LITA, ET DI SOI NOMI, ET
COME SI HA DA NAVI-
GAR PER ESSI.



D 4



*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).

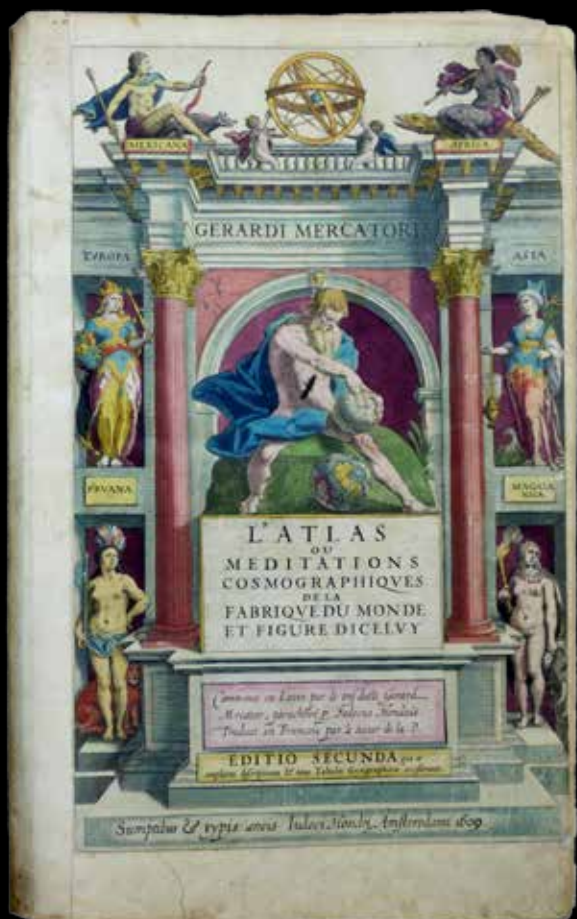
In 1604, after the death of Gerard Mercator and his son Rumold, the plates for his celebrated maps were sold to the great Amsterdam cartographer, Jodocus Hondius. He issued the first of his “Mercator-Hondius” Atlas in 1606. Hondius supplemented the original 107 maps with 39 new maps compiled under his 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.

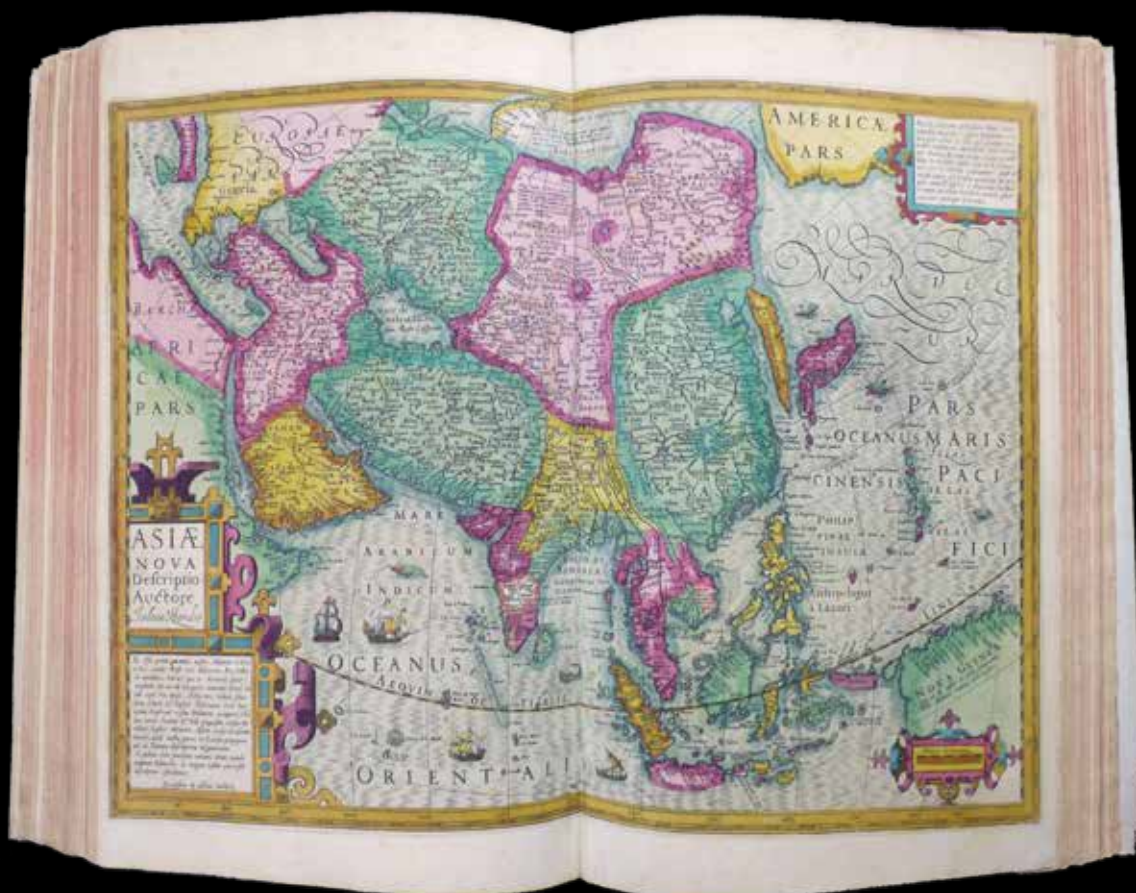
The Mercator family of cartographers produced some of the most important maps of the sixteenth century.

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.





28. MEULEN, ADAM FRANS VAN DER

Collection of Hunting, Genre and Battle Scenes.



Paris [c. 1685] , Large Folio (580 x 470mm), Contemporary Olive Straight-Grained Morocco, with 27 Fine Double-Page, Many Double-Page and Folding, Copper-Engraved Views.

A Fine Collection. £12,500

Van der Meulen was trained by the Belgian court painter Peter Snyders of Brussels. His first work as an independent artist was done in Brussels. He painted genre and history pieces. He joined the painters' guild in his native city, Brussels, in 1651. Focussing his art on representing horses and landscapes, his fame crossed borders and in 1662 was called to Paris by Jean Baptiste Colbert at the instance of Charles Le Brun, to fill the post of battle painter to Louis IV of France. His paintings during the campaigns of Flanders in 1667 so delighted Louis that from that date van der Meulen was ordered to accompany him in all his expeditions. In 1673 he was received into the Academie Royale de Peinture et de sculpture, attained the grade of councillor in 1681, and died full of honours in Paris in 1690.

According to Houbraken, he was famous for his battle scenes (*Conquêtes*), before being invited to France. After his first wife died, Le Brun's cousin fell in love with him and he dared not refuse her, but her expensive tastes ruined him. It is doubtful today how much of this story is true, since Houbraken mentions also that he earned quite a nice living from his royal protector, and all of his expenses were paid for when he was "campaigning". He was buried in the St. Hippolyte church in Gobelins.



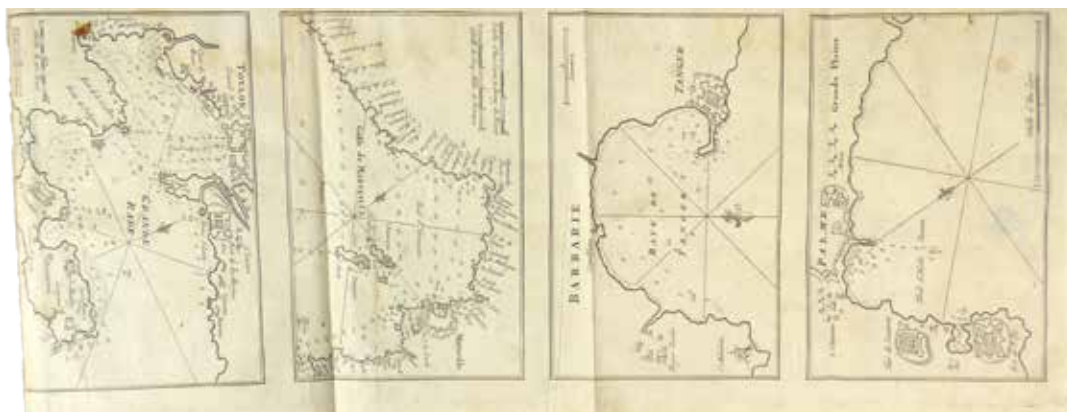
Adam Frans van der Meulen ran a flourishing workshop that assisted him in completing private commissions for patrons that did not belong to the court of Louis XIV. He also designed tapestries for the Gobelins factory that depicted accurate historical details of the battles, and created paintings of hunting parties and landscapes.

The Plates are: 1. Château de Vincennes vu du côté du Parc ; 2. Château de Versailles comme il était cy-devant ; 3. Château de Versailles du côté de l'Orangerie ; 4. Château de Fontainebleau du côté du jardin (triple plate folded in 4) ; 5. La Reine allant à Fontainebleau accompagnée de ses gardes: 6. Vue de la ville de Béthune en Artois (triple plate folded in 4); 7. Vue de la ville d'Ardres du côté de la terre ; 8. vue de la ville et du port de Calais du côté de la terre (triple plate folded in 4); 9. Entrée du Roi dans Dunkerque (triple plate folded in 4); 10. Arrivée du Roi au camp devant Maastricht (triple plate folded in 3); 11. Saint Omer vu du côté du fort de Bournonville ; 12. Arrivée du Prince d'Orange, défaite devant Mont-Cassel ; 13. Vue de Leuve dans le Brabant ; 14. Vue de la ville de Besançon du côté de la Dôle (triple plate folded in 4); 15. Dôle prise dans la première conquête (triple plate folded in 4); 16. Vue de la ville de Gray en Franche Comté ; 17. Vue de Saint Laurent de la Roche et du bourg en Franche Comté ; 18. Vue de Saint Laurent de la Roche du côté du bourg ; 19. Vue du château Ste Anne en Franche Comté ; 20. Vue du château Ste Anne comme il se voit par derrière la montagne ; 21. Vue de la ville et du château de Dinant sur la Meuse; 22. Vue du Luxembourg du côté des bains de Mansfeld ; 23. Le Roy à la chasse au cerf avec les Dames (peint à la demande du souverain) ; 24. Une scène de route non localisée ; 25/ Une scène de bataille non localisée (sans doute la bataille de Rocroi eu égard à la dédicace au Prince de Condé) ; 26. Une vue d'un bassin non localisée ; 27. Une scène cynégétique (hunting scene).



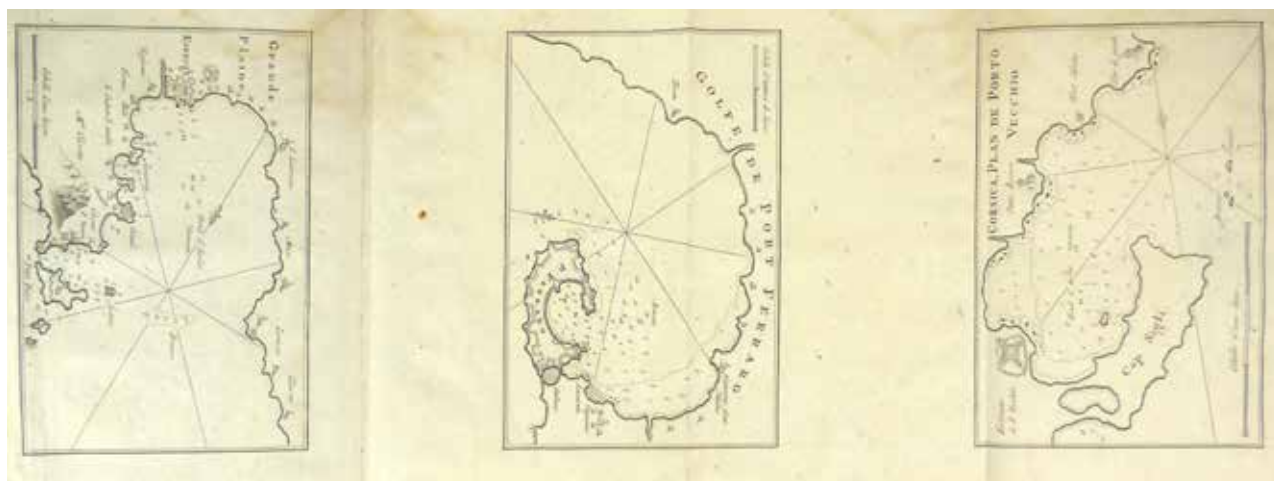
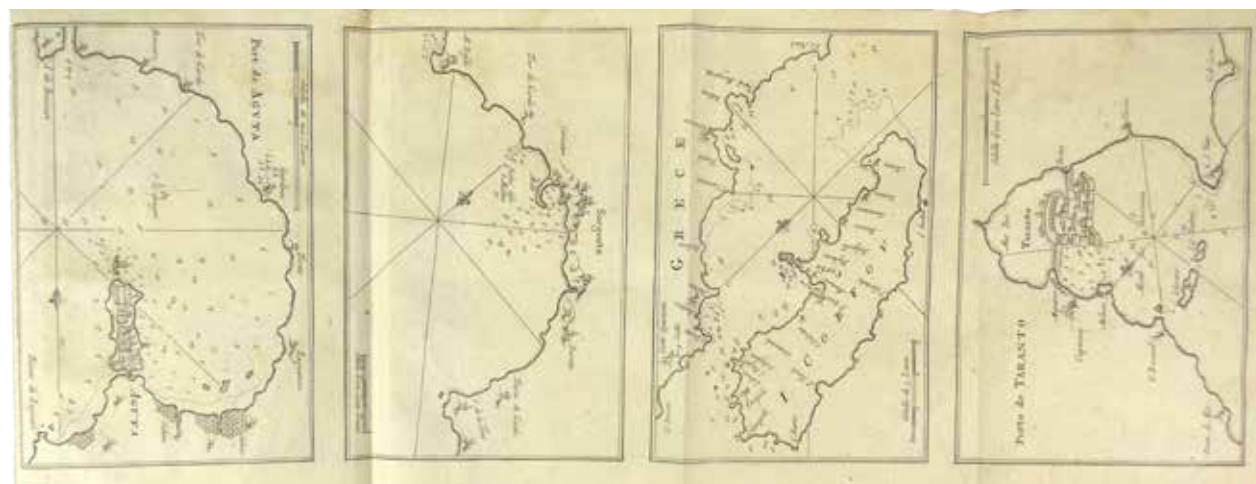
29. Michelot (Henri).

De Waare Wegwyzer voor de Stuurlieden en Lootzen in de Middellansche Zee ... Hierby gevoegt eene naauwkeurige beschryving van de octant van John Hadley; met eenige byzondere waarneemingen van Capitein Edmund Halley Dit alles is uit het Fransch en Engelsch vertaald door Willem Baron van Wassenaar,



2nd edition in Dutch, Amsterdam: Gerard Hulst van Keulen, [1789], [6] 1-214 [10] pp., signatures [*]1-3 A-2E4, [*]1=half-title, 72 engraved charts on 19 folding sheets, list of charts in contemporary manuscript to rear free endpaper, contemporary red sheep backing patterned paper boards, spine rubbed, 4to (25 x 20 cm).
£2,800

One copy only of this edition in libraries world-wide, at the University of Amsterdam (their cataloguing supplying the date 1789), and four of the 1745 edition (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Leiden, and the Royal Library of the Netherlands) our copy seems to conform to that held by the University of Amsterdam; it is probable that van Keulen has discarded the dedication leaf to the by then deceased Baron van Botzelaer, and reset the rest of the preliminaries as a result.



30. N.N. [THOMAS PEAKE]

America: Or an Exact Description of the West-Indies: More Especially of Those Provinces Which Are Under the Dominion of the King of Spain.

London, 1655, First Edition, titles within typographical border, folding engraved map of America by Jodocus Hondius after Gerard Mercator, more especially of those Provinces which are under the Dominion of the King of Spain, 2 parts in one, 8vo, [155 x 197mm], early eighteenth-century speckled calf, spine gilt, red morocco gilt-lettered label.

£6,000

The book is concerned with the early voyages, both Spanish and English, to the New World. The first part contains much on the commodities of America while the second displays the Topographical Description of the Several Provinces, both the Northern and the Southern Part, comprises extensive descriptions of its regions. Both parts concentrate on Spanish possessions with a view to increasing Britain's political and commercial sphere of influence.

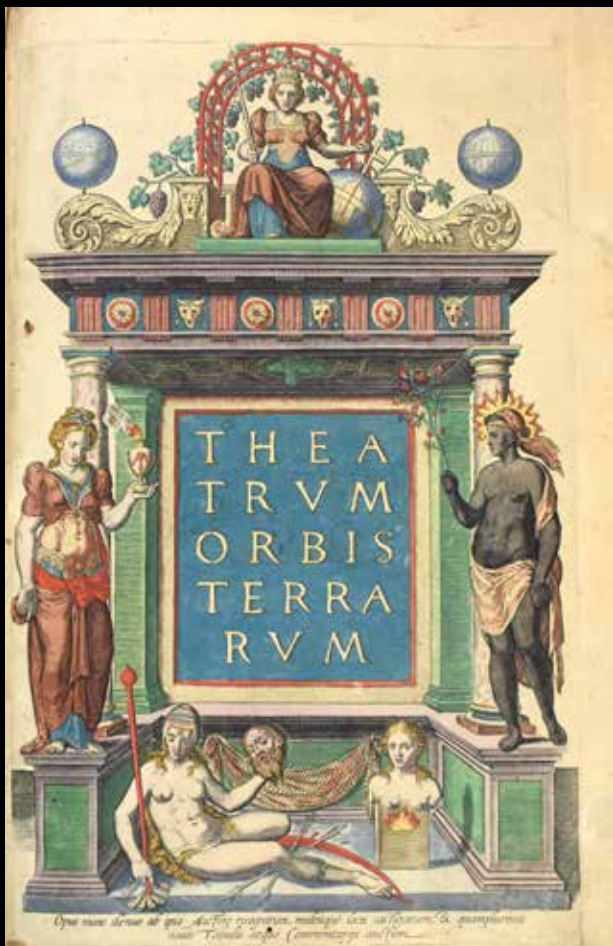


Burden 153, JCB(3) II: 453; Church 542; Sabin 51678; Streeter sale I, 42 (noting author as “Thomas Peake?”); Wing N-26.



31. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM (1527-1598).

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 Abrahami Patriarchae Peregrinatio, and map 147, Daphne Antiochia 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.





32. PIACENZA, FRANCESCO

L'Egeo Redivivo o'sia Chrorographia 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.



33. PICCOLOMINI, ALLESANDRO (1508-1579)

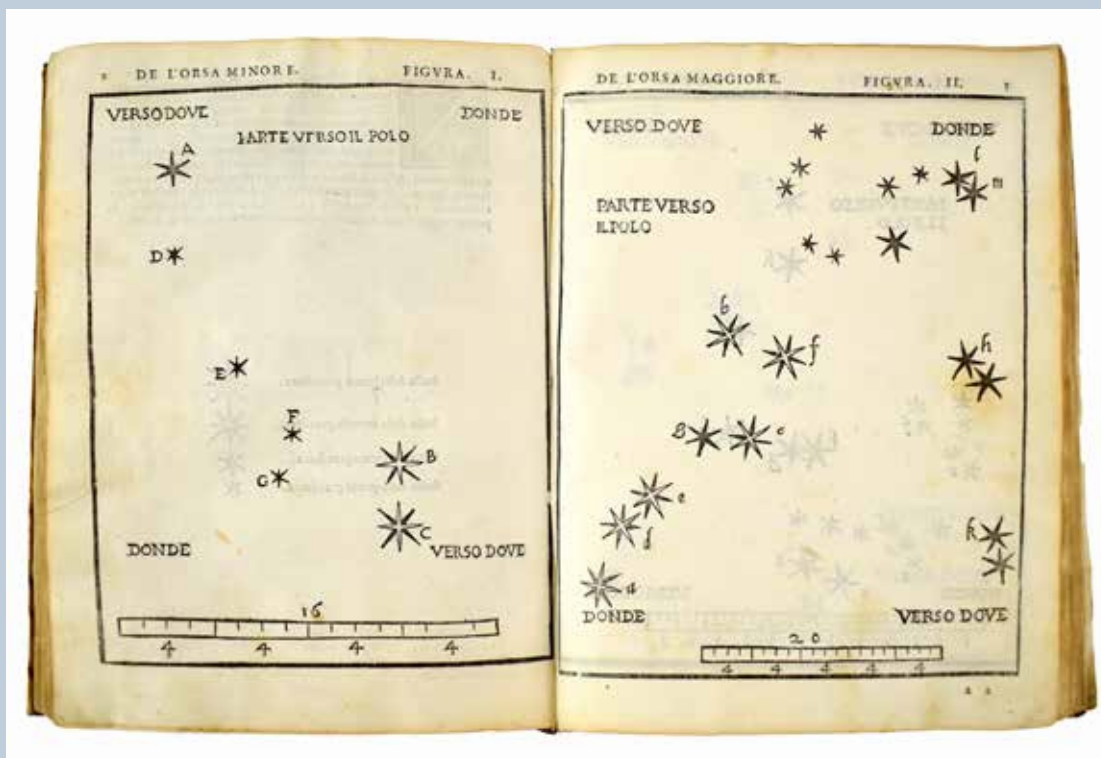
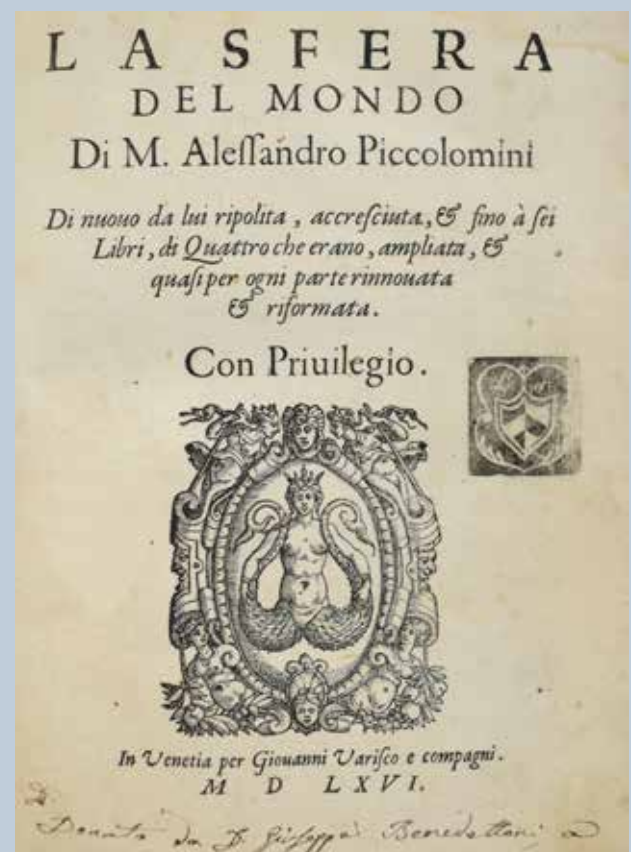
La Sfera del Mondo ... Di nuouo da lui ripolita, accresciuta, & fino à Sei Libri, di Quattro che erano ampliata, & quasi per ogniparte rinouata, & riformata.

Venice: Giovanni Varisco, 1566. 4to, ([2], [12], 252, 48, [6], [2] pages, 93 [i.e. 69, illustrated with text woodcuts and the forty-seven woodcut full page star charts, small owners stamp to title, bound in contemporary limp vellum, manuscript title on spine and lower book block, in an excellent state of preservation.

£3,000

This is the first printed star atlas. This early edition marks an important development in the form in which celestial knowledge was conveyed. The work introduced the system of stellar nomenclature, which with the modification subsequently made by Bayer, remains in use today. Stars are identified by lower case letters for a given constellation, with tables conveniently listing magnitudes from first to fourth. The work proved wildly popular, with twelve editions in Italian and Latin within the 16th century. The *De le Stelle Fisse* is the companion volume to *La Sfera del Mondo* containing 47 maps of the different star patterns.

Piccolomini used Ptolemy's system of star magnitudes, although he reduced it to four rather than five, and assigned different symbols to each one. The charts show only the shape of the constellations, rather than overlaying them with a pictorial map. The constellations are often not oriented to the north, but shown in their most recognisable position.



34. PINE, JOHN

The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords :Representing the Several Engagements between the English and Spanish Fleets,in the ever memorable Year 1588,with the Portraits of the Lord High-Admiral,and the other Noble Commanders,taken from the Life...To which are added...Ten Charts of the Sea-Coasts of England..

London, J.Pine, 1739, First Edition, Folio(560 x 390mm), contemporary mottled half calf gilt, spine restored, with engraved title with allegorical historiated border, printed dedication, 2 pp list of subscribers, 23pp text, 5 double-page plates each with 2 engraved maps,double-page map of the British Isles showing the track of the Armada,

10 double-page engraved plates of the sea battles printed in green and blue, all within highly decorative allegorical borders, incorporating medallion portraits, and 2 double-page engraved maps of Devon and Cornwall and the Thames(not in the Berlin Catalogue and present in only a few subscribers copies), all engraved by Pine after Gravelot and Lempriere.

£18,000

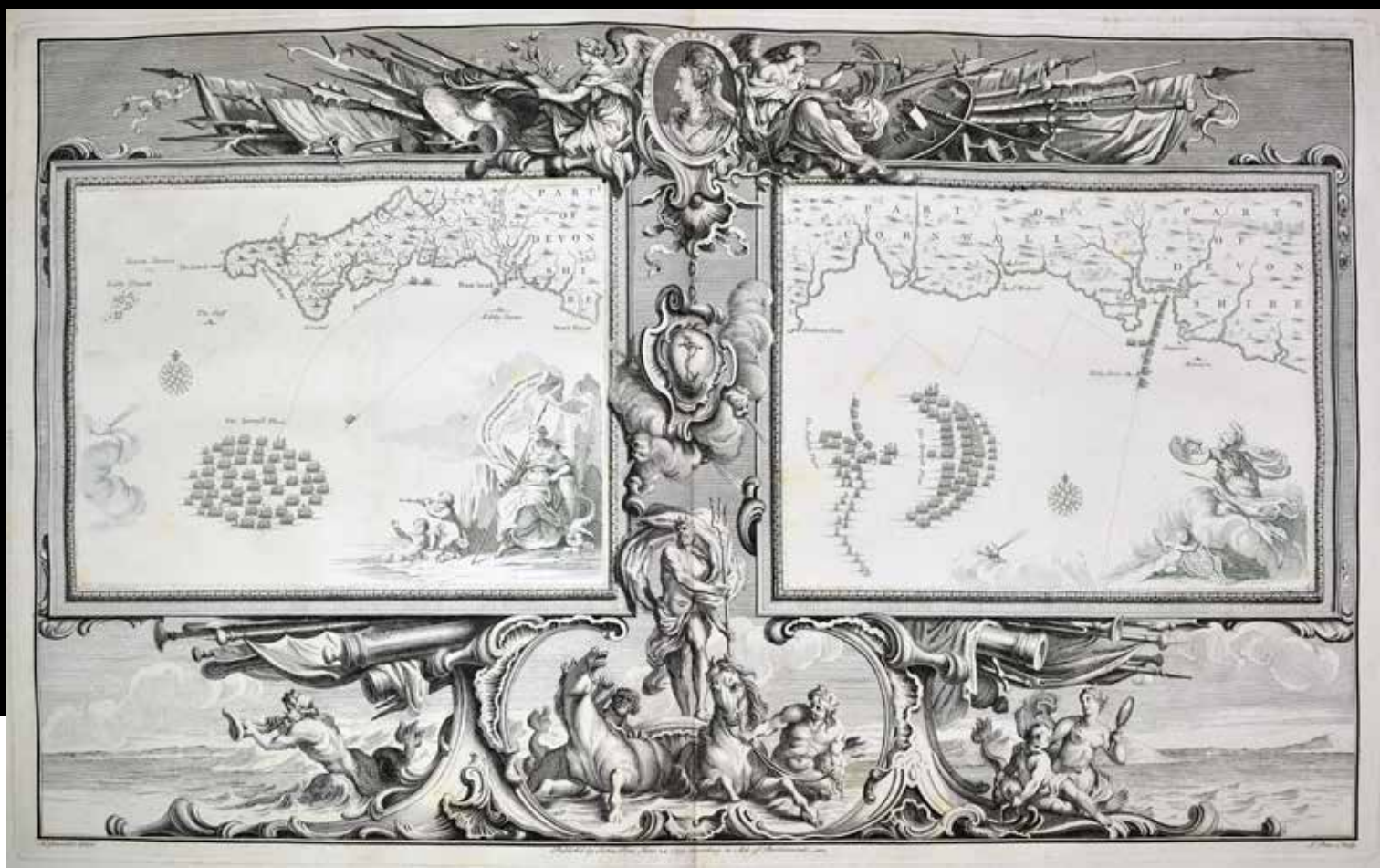
Subscribers Copy of one of the finest naval works ever produced.

After the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 Lord Howard of Effingham, commander of the British Fleet, commissioned Robert Adams to produce a series of charts representing the various phases of the action during the battle.The Dutch artist H.C.Vroom was then commissioned to produce a series of designs for tapestries,based on the work of Adams.They were woven by Francis Spiring of Haarlem and some years later were purchased by James I, eventually furnishing the walls of the House of Lords in 1616.All the tapestries(except one that was stolen and is now lost) were burned in the fire that destroyed most of the Palace of Westminster in 1834.

Pine's dramatic work depicting this epic naval battle is therefore now of great historical importance.These are the only examples portraying the scenes in the beautiful tapestries now lost.Apart from the remarkable detail of the engraving and the wealth of invention in the various cartouches, the restrained use of coloured ink to print the plate surface produces a strikingly attractive effect, and represents a very early example of the colour-printing of illustrations.

Berlin Catalogue 1677 ; NMM Catalogue 280.





35. PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS & CERNOTI, LORENZO.

Geografia cioe Descrizione Universale della

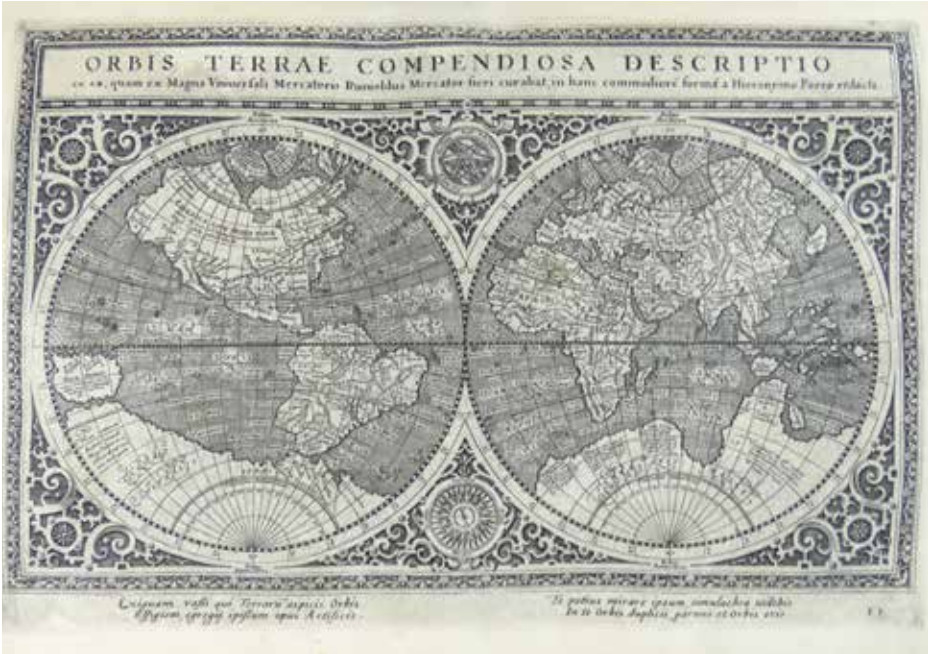
Venice: Gio. Battista & Giorgio Galignani Fratelli, 1598 - 1597. - 2 parts in one volume. 4to., bound in 6s (12 x 8 4/8 inches). Two vignette title-pages. One full-page engraved double-hemisphere map of the world "Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio" by Girolamo Porro after Rumold Mercator to D1v, and 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 XXXIII (18 pgs), 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



36. RAMUSIO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA

Delle Navigationi et Viaggi in Molti Luoghi Corretta, et Ampliata, nella quale si Contengono la Descrittione dell' Africa, & del paese del Prete Ianni, con varii Viaggi, dalla città 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.

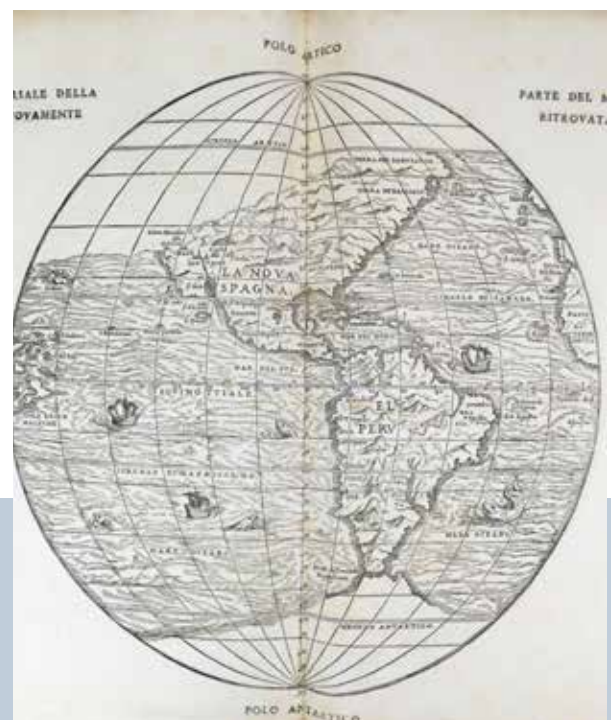
The first volume primarily concerns with Africa and southern Asia. The second is concerned with Central Asia, Russia, and the Northern Seas, while the third volume is entirely devoted to America, and includes accounts of Peter Martyr, Oviedo (whose book XX is published here for the first time), as well 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.



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

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

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.

£16,000

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.

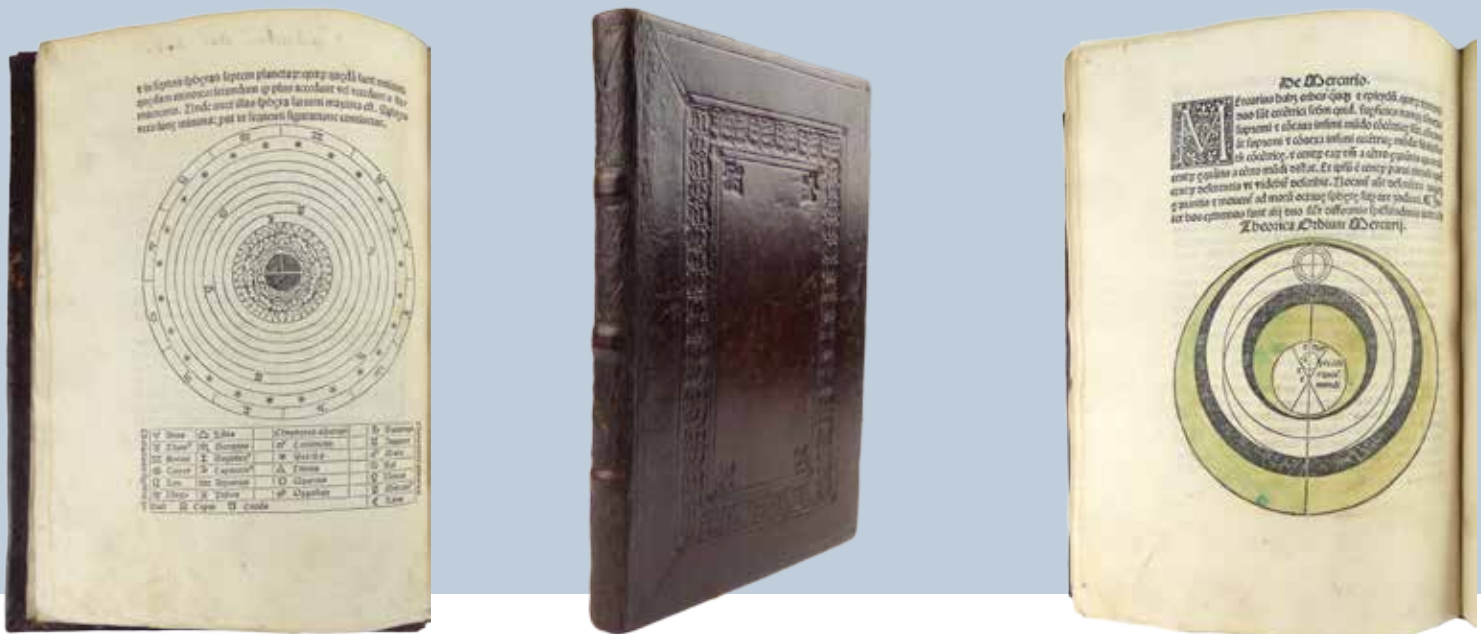
In the final text in this volume, "Disputationes contra Cremonensia deliramenta" (Arguments against the Errors of [Gerard of] Cremona), Peurbach's student Regiomontanus offers a critique of Gerard's aforementioned "Theorica", and demonstrates the superiority of Peurbach's "Theoricae novae." Adopting 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



38. SALVIANI, HIPPOLITO

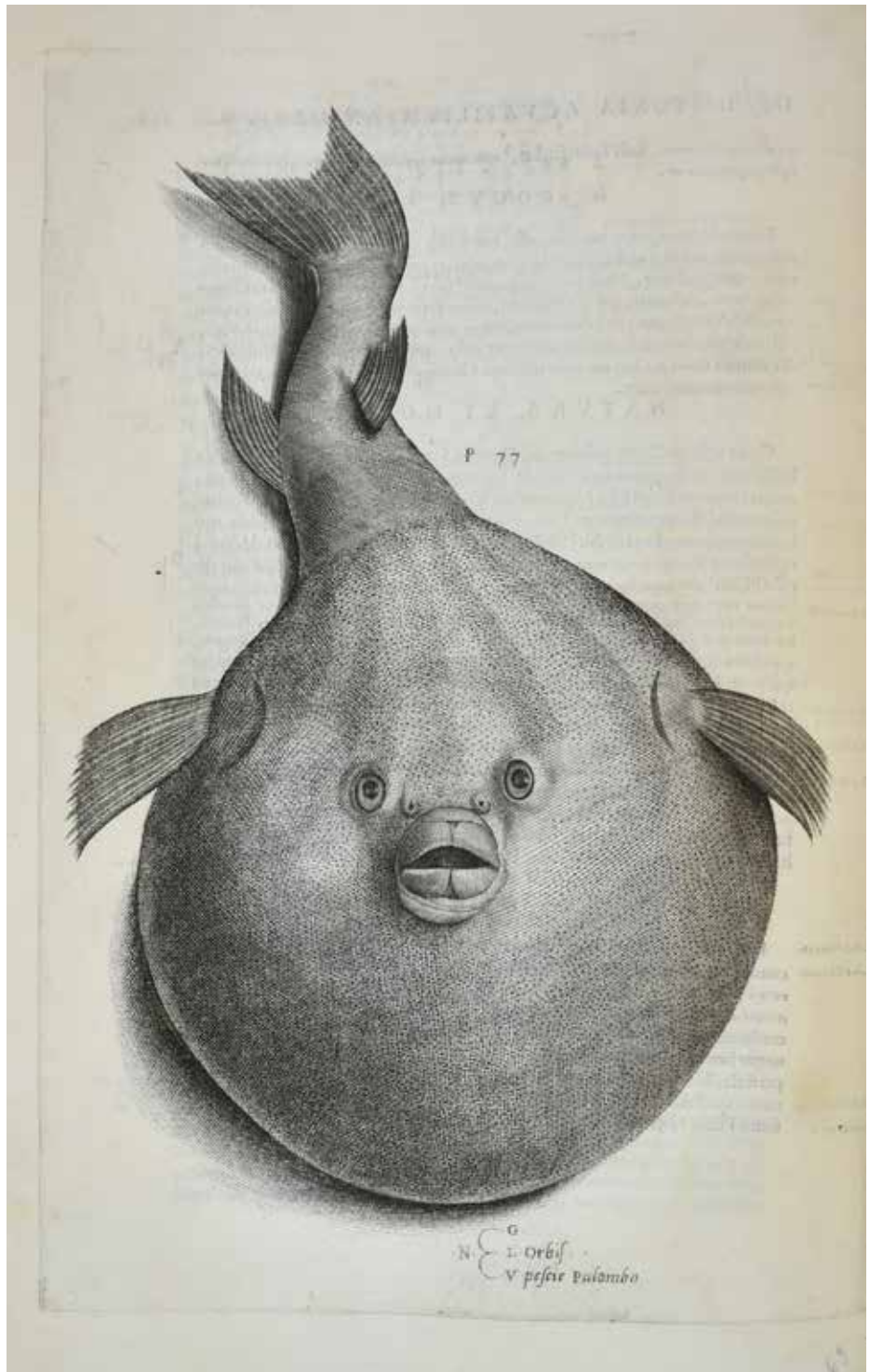
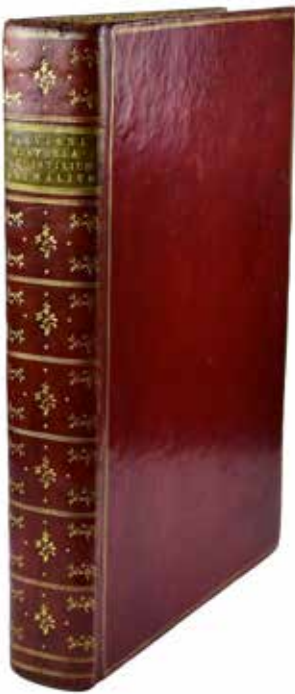
Aquatilium Animalium Historiae, liber primus, cum eorumdem formis, ære excusis.

Rome, (colophon: Hippolito Salviani), 1554 (colophon: January 1558). Folio (40 x 26 cm). With an engraved title-page (with a medallion portrait of the author, and the combined coats of arms of Popes Paul III chief and Marcellus II base, in an elaborate scrollwork frame with mermaids, shells, turtles, dolphins and putti) and 98 figures (numbered 1-53, 55-99) on 81 full-page engravings (plate size 33 x 22.5 cm) printed on integral leaves, a woodcut publisher's device on the last page, and about 100 decorated pictorial woodcut initials (2 series) including repeats.

Dutch gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1810 in a somewhat old-fashioned style or ca. 1780s with endpapers added ca. 1810), the boards with a triple fillet with a rosette on each corner, the spine with asymmetrical flowers and small 6-pointed stars, and the board edges, turn-ins and head-caps with three different rolls. Further with a green morocco spine label, light green Storemont marbled endpapers (with light blue, black, ochre, dark green and red veins, the red sometimes also with Storemont speckles), headbands in pink and green, green ribbon marker, gilt edges (probably by the so-called First Leiden Dissertation Bindery).

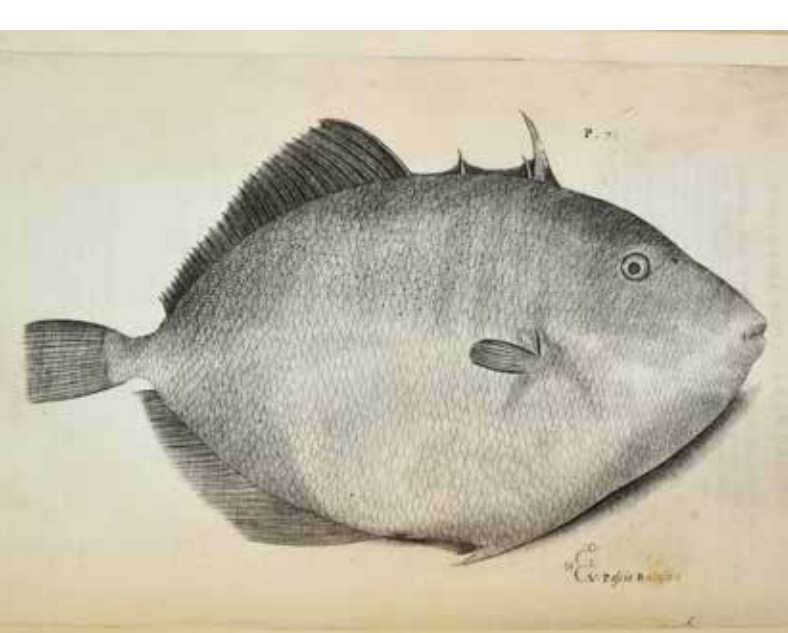
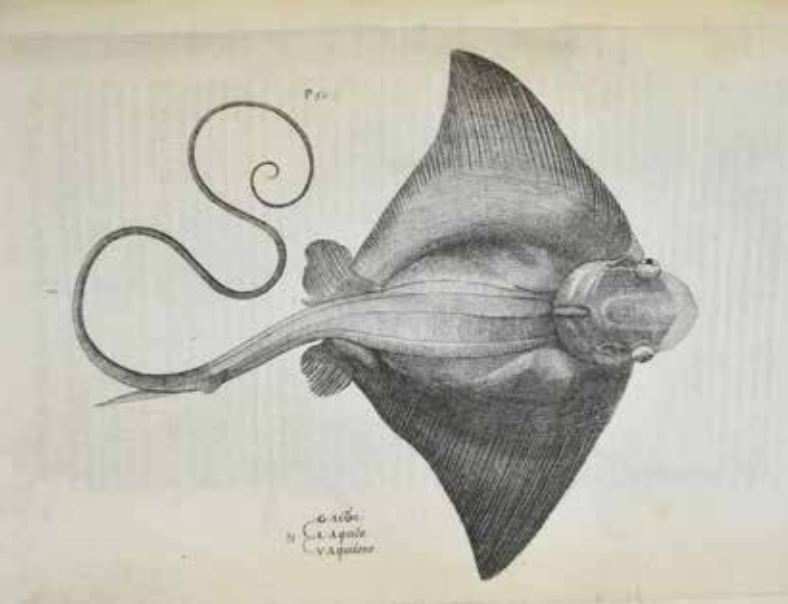
£20,000

First edition (2nd issue) of a rare and extremely well-illustrated Latin treatise on Italian fishes (“the plates ... in accuracy and beauty far surpass any figures published in the next 100 years” Dean), with 92 numbered chapters, one for each of 92 varieties of fish, giving detailed notes on their names, characteristics, locality, habitat and culinary use. The engravings are extremely detailed and accurate, giving our best early view of many of these species. 110 pages of tables give numerous cross-references to Aristotle, Pliny and many other mostly classical sources, citing relevant passages for almost every variety discussed, and there are alphabetical indexes of the Greek, Latin and common names. In addition to common fish, the plates include eels, sharks, skates, squids and an octopus. Salviani (1514-1572), personal physician to Popes Julius III, Marcellus II (to whom the present work would have been dedicated had he not died in 1555) and Paul IV (to whom it is dedicated), is best known for the present work. It lost none of its scientific value until the development of Linnean classifications of fish two hundred years later, and it remains one of the great classics of ichthyology.



Although many of the engravings appear on a leaf that is blank on the reverse, they are all printed on the integral leaves of the letterpress quires, and most have engraved leaf numbers that fit into the sequence of leaf numbers for the letterpress text. The 81 plates themselves are not sequentially numbered, but most of the figures are numbered (1-99, omitting 54). This has caused confusion in the literature, so that references erroneously call for anything between 76 and 88 'plates,' but the leaf numbering for the whole book makes it clear that it is complete with the present 81 engravings and that Salviani accidentally skipped number 54 (explicitly noted as omitted in Adams, BMC NH, Mortimer and Nissen). Although the present volume is called "liber primus," no more ever appeared. The present first edition is known in issues with the colophon dated October 1657, dated January 1658 (as here, rarer than the 1557 issue), and with the final leaf containing the colophon cancelled. The present copy includes 4 letterpress slips correcting engraved fish names in some plates: 3 of the 7 noted by Mortimer and one not noted there (on fol. V4v).

With an early nineteenth-century bookplate mostly removed and an early twentieth-century bookplate of Maximilian Krauß. The tooling of the boards follows French work of the 1780s (De Rome le jeune in Paris regularly used similar triple fillets with rosettes stamped on top of the intersections at the four corners from the 1760s to the 1780s) but if the binding is that old, the attractive and unusually colourful Storemont marbled endpapers were added later. Wolfe records no Storemont marbling with coloured veins before 1805 and his closest matches (the less colourful



77 and 82) date from the period 1805-1825. Storm van Leeuwen records the stamp in the centres of the spine compartments in eighteenth-century bindings of what he calls the First Leiden Dissertation Bindery, stamp no. 17 (we are grateful to him for information). The plain endpapers are watermarked with the name of Adriaan Rogge (1732-1816), a papermaker in Zaandam (Holland) whose mills were sold the year after his death, so that they could be late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century.

The binding is very good, with only minor wear around the edges. A finely bound copy of an essential standard work of ichthyology, with 81 beautiful and (for their time) very accurate engravings.

(8), 256 ll. Adams S-190 (3 complete copies); Dean III, p. 311-312; Ekama, p. 245; Mortimer (Italian) 454; Nissen, *Schöne Fischbücher* 112; Wood, p. 549 (issue not specified); Ist. Cent. Cat. Unico (2 copies); BMC NH, p. 1795 (1657 issue); DSB XII, pp. 89-90; for the binding: Storm van Leeuwen II, pp. 334-335.

39. SCHONER, JOHANNES

Opera Mathematica ..in unum volumen congesta.

Nuremberg: Johann Montanus & Ulrich Neuber, 1551.

Folio (320 x 200mm) , 3 Parts in one volume, Contemporary tan calf gilt, Gilt Crest of the Duke of Devonshire on Upper and Lower Covers, title printed in red and black, woodcut ornament on title-page, portrait of the author, preface by Philipp Melanchthon, numerous woodcut illustrations throughout concerning geographical, navigational and astronomical subjects, astronomical instruments and Schoner's celebrated celestial and terrestrial globes, with 11 woodcut volvelles and 10 leaves with 34 printed discs for use on the volvelles.

A Splendid complete copy of this extremely scarce work.

£70,000

The First Edition of Shoner's most important work, his collected Astronomical works published after his death in 1547. This includes the *Aequatorium Astronomicum* of 1521 the earliest works to contain moveable discs. This original edition, of which there is only one surviving copy, published on his own press at Bamberg, was the inspiration for Peter Apian's extraordinary *Astronomicum Caesareum* of 1540.

'Shoner assembled a printing shop in his house in Bamberg. He himself set the type, carved the woodblocks for the illustrations, and bound the finished product. He also made his own globes and astronomical instruments.' DSB

Johann Shoner, astrologer, astronomer, geographer, physician and author of forty-six books on these subjects was born in Carlstadt, Franconia in 1477 and received an education at Erfurt. He later

taught at the Melanchthon Gymnasium in Nuremberg where he constructed a celestial globe for the Duke of Saxony, Johann Friedrich the Magnanimous (1503- 1554). This globe was constructed with the help of Georg Spalatin and represents a revision and correction of the known earlier globes. His terrestrial globe of 1515, after Martin Waldseemüller was the first printed globe to name the recently discovered continent of America, and his globe of 1524 was the first to describe Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation.

Schoner's celestial globe of 1533 is the oldest surviving printed celestial globe and is on display at the Science Museum in London. He is considered the most influential early globe maker, establishing Nuremberg as the European centre of the craft, and creating the idea of pairing celestial and terrestrial globes.

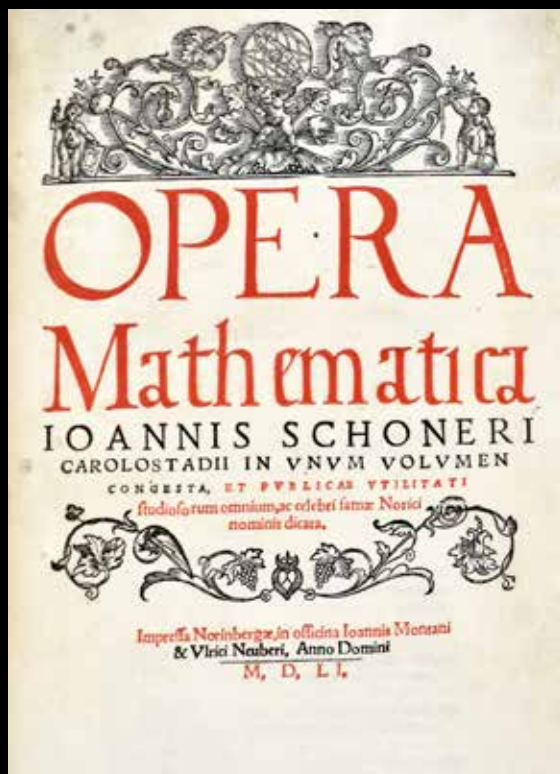
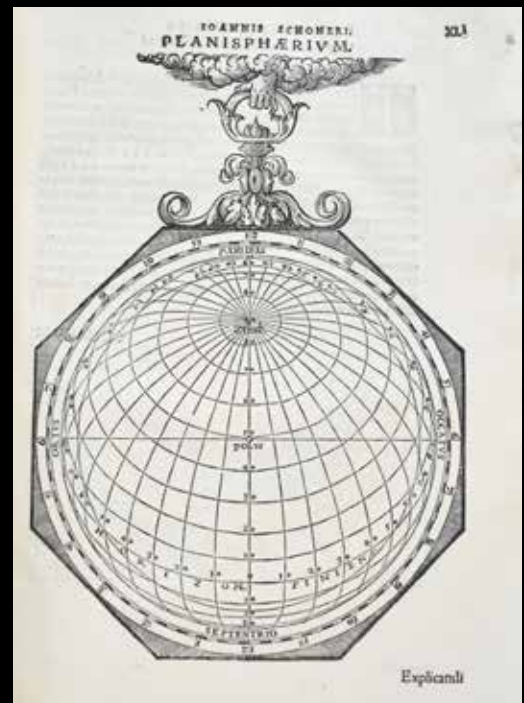
The Opera Mathematica opens with two extensive treatises, 'Isagodes Astralogiae Iudiciariae' and the 'Tabulae Astronomicae'. The four following treatises concern the composition and use of celestial and terrestrial globes. Schoner's star catalogue, in the section 'Coelestis Globi Compositio' is an adaptation of the star list published in 1543 by Nicolaus Copernicus in his 'De Revolutionibus'. The section 'De Usu Globis Terrestris' contains a splendid engraving of the author's globe of 1520. The text refers to the voyages of Vespucci and mentions that the upper Indies had been named 'Americus' after him. The voyages of Columbus, Marco Polo, Ferdinand Magellan are discussed and Schoner also mentions Cuba, Florida, Mexico, Darien, Jamaica and North America, referred to as Parias. Three chapters of this work are given entirely to discoveries in the Western Hemisphere, among them 'Brasiliae novae terrae annotation.' The Opera Mathematica is Schoner's 'magnum opus' encapsulating all his theories and most important works.

Perhaps the most influential of the Renaissance scholars, he is responsible for sending the Wittenberg professor, Rheticus to visit Copernicus and was instrumental in the publishing of 'De Revolutionibus'. The first printed celestial globe was made in Schoner's workshop in 1515 and he is remembered as one of the most important sixteenth century astronomers and globe makers. A crater on Mars is named in his honour.

This is a particularly splendid copy of the 'Opera Mathematica', a work that is exceedingly scarce and the few copies that have appeared in the last fifty years have often lacked the important volvelles.

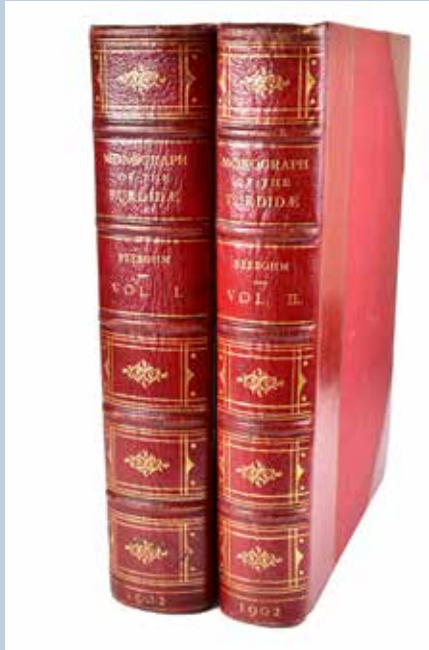
Provenance: Chatsworth House, Duke of Devonshire

Zinner 2033; VD16 S3465; Sabin 77805



40. SEEBOHM .HENRY

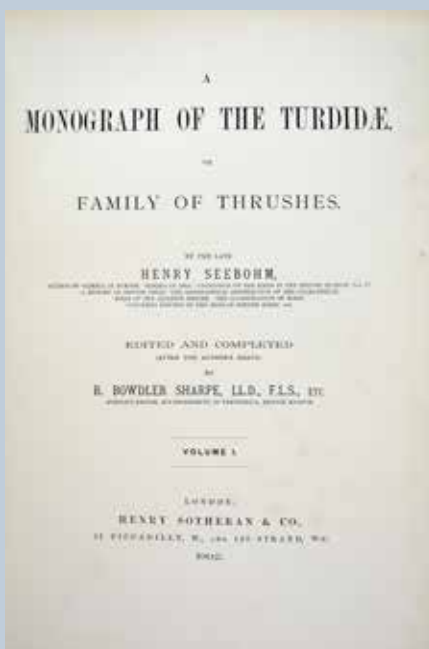
A Monograph of the Turdidae, or Family of Thrushes



2 vol., First edition, edited by R. Bowdler Sharpe, photogravure portrait of Seebohm, 149 hand-coloured lithographed plates by and after J.G. Keulemans, contemporary red half morocco gilt, t.e.g., original parts wrappers bound in.

£6,500

Nissen IVB 852; Fine Bird Books, p.106; Anker 458; Wood, p.561; Zimmer, p.570], large 4to (378 by 275mm.), Henry Sotheran, [1898-]1902
 “A thorough monograph of a limited section of the family Turdidae... several new species are described. The hand-coloured plates by Keulemans are excellent” (Zimmer).



41. SELLER, JOHN

Atlas Coelestis, containing the Systems and Theories of the Planets, the Constellations of the Starrs, and other Phenomina's of the Heavens, with Nessesary Tables relateing thereto.

London: sold by J. Seller, [1677.], 8vo, Engraved title, 72 pp, 2 engraved portraits, 59 double page engraved plates, maps, celestial charts, including 7 double-page engraved tables and 31 double-page celestial star charts
Contemporary mottled calf, spine repaired, morocco gilt title-piece.

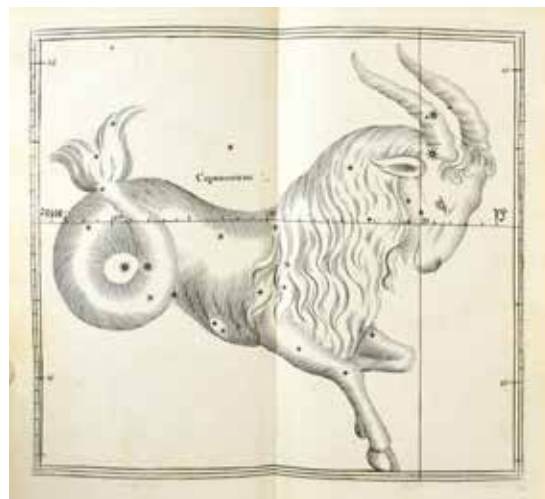
£11,000

First Edition of the first celestial atlas printed in England.

John Seller is one of the most important figures in the early history of the map and chart-publishing trade in England. He was the first Englishman to try to establish an atlas-publishing business comparable with Continental firms, such as Blaeu, Jansson de Wit, Goos, Colom & Doncker. No other London publisher of his day offered the variety of stock that Seller sold. As well as this important miniature celestial atlas, he published two terrestrial atlases, a sea-atlas, several coasting pilots, as well as a large number of separately-issued charts. In addition, he also published a number of navigation handbooks, almanacs, pocket books, miniature sea-atlases, and made a variety of mathematical and navigational instruments and tools.

This Atlas Coelestis follow the systems of Ptolemy, Copernicus and Tycho Brahe, with maps of the moon, planets, comets, tables of lunar phases, eclipses, and 31 engraved maps of constellations.

All of the plates and tables, except for the title and portraits are counted as double-page of which there are 30 single- page bound facing each other. **This is perhaps the largest collection of plates and maps in any copy known.** If all the plates were counted individually the total would be Engraved title, 2 engraved portraits and 74 engraved plates and tables.



42. SLEZER, JOHN.

THEATRUM SCOTIAE, CONTAINING THE PROSPECTS OF THEIR MAJESTIES CASTLES AND PALACES : TOGETHER WITH THE MOST CONSIDERABLE TOWNS AND COLLEGES

London: Printed by John Leake for Abel Swalle. 1693. First edition, (450 x 300mm.), 18th Century Red Morocco, Elaborately Gilt Spine, Gilt Panels on Both Covers, title printed in red and black with Scottish Arms, with 57 fine double-page engraved and etched plates, mounted on guards, numerous large armorial vignettes in prelim.

£12,500

One of 25 larger and fine paper copies.

A Splendid Copy in a Fine Binding of the Most Important Illustrated Book of the 17th Century Concerning Scotland. The Theatrum is the first book with town prospects published in Britain.

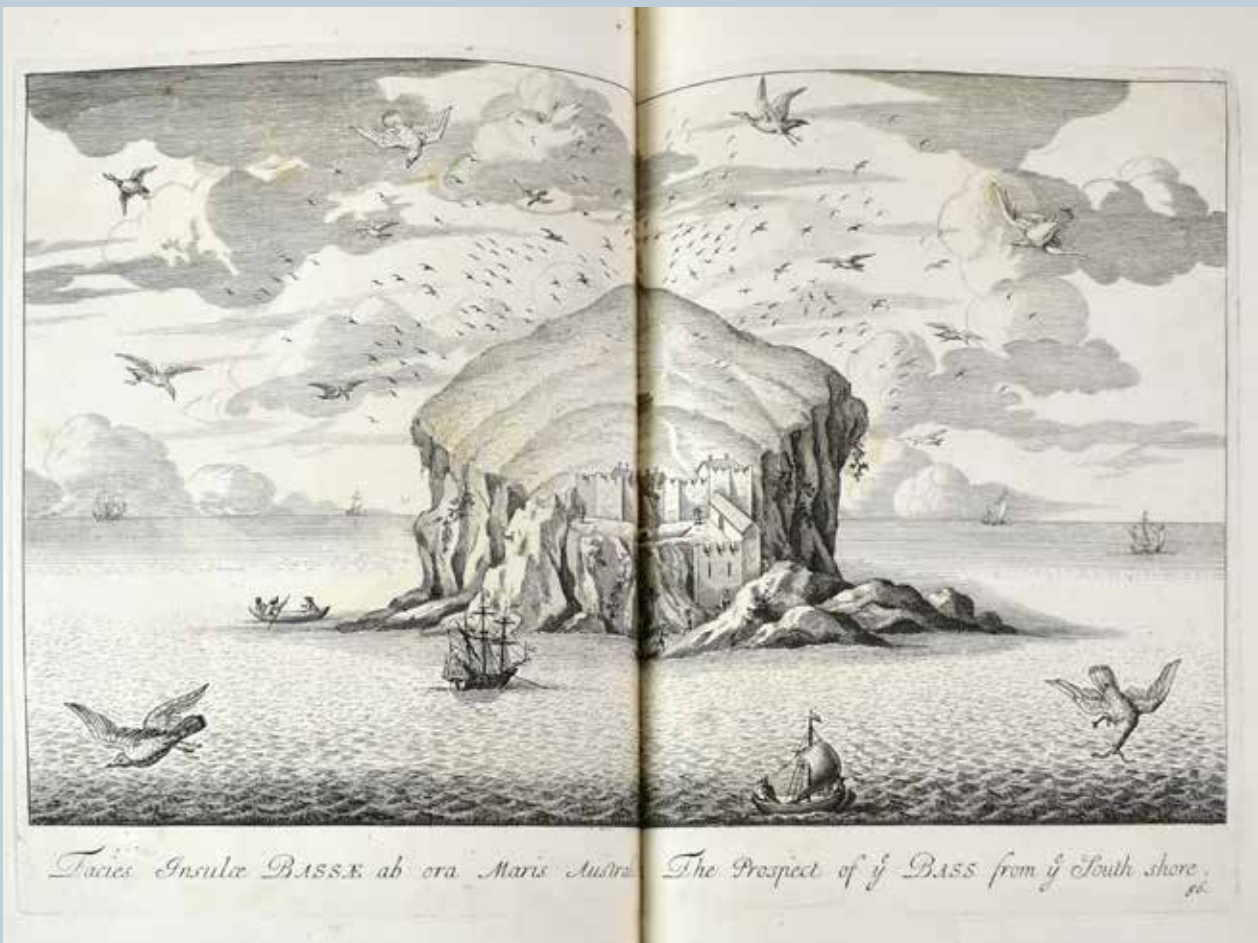
Slezer, a native of Germany, settled in Scotland in 1671, and combined the professional duties of Chief Engineer for Scotland (also Surveyor of His Majesties Stores and Magazines, and subsequently Lieutenant of Artillery as well), with the ambition of delineating the towns and great buildings of the country. "The book was a lavish volume of..plates accompanied by written descriptions, and constitutes the first systematic illustrated record of Scotland, showing - as no other documents do - what the country looked like 300 years ago." (Cavers)

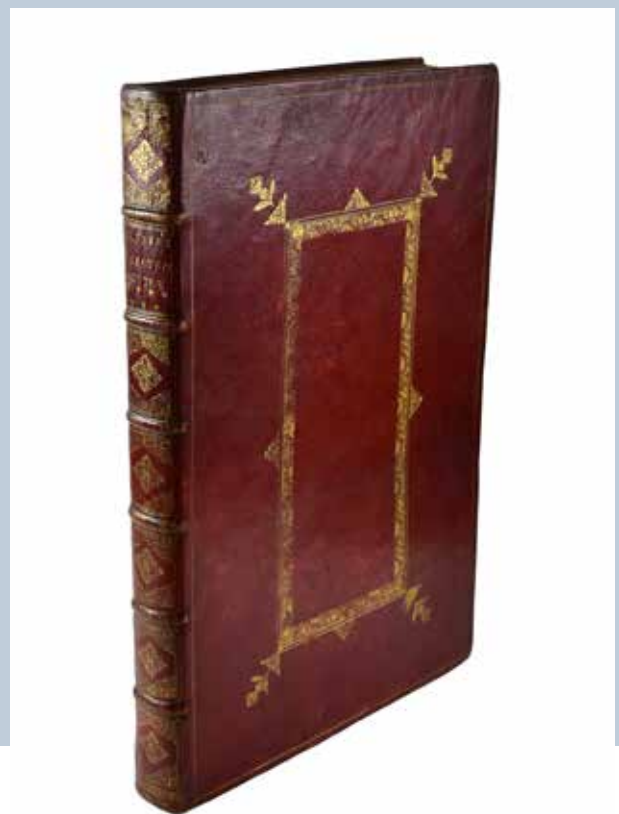
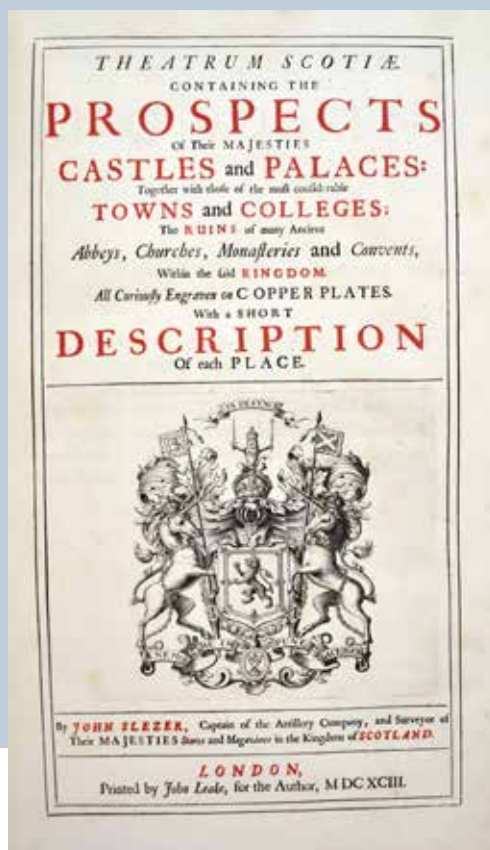
It was reprinted several times, the latest in 1880, but the first edition was the only one produced under Slezer's direct supervision, the only one to print the coats of arms, and provides the best strikes of the plates. The text was written with the full collaboration of Sir Robert Sibbald.

This is one of 25 'larger and fine paper copies'

Keith Cavers, A Vision of Scotland (H.M.S.O., 1993).

Wing S.3993.





43. SOLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS & JOHANNES CAMERS

Ioannis Camertis Minoritani, artium, et sacrae theologiae doctoris In C. Iulii Solini Polyistora Enarrationes. Additus eiusdem Camertis Index, tum literarum ordine, tum rerum notabilium copia percomodus studiosis. - de mirabilibus mundi - polyhistor

Vienna: Johannes Singrenius for Lucas Alantse, 1520, Folio (300 x 220mm). Fine folding cordiform woodcut world map by Petrus Apianus, (woodcut title-page borders, historiated initials, printer's mark, 18th century full calf gilt.

£38,000

This work has the celebrated and EARLIEST OBTAINABLE MAP TO NAME “AMERICA”. The world map prepared by Peter Apian is preceded in naming “America” only by and modeled on the large 1507 wall map by Waldseemüller, of which only one example is known.

The “Polyhistora” of Solinus was first printed in Venice in 1473, but this is the first edition with the Apian map and American interest.

The map ‘Tipus Orbis Universalis Iuxta Ptolomei Cosmographi Traditionem Et Americi Vespucii’ has North and South America represented as narrow strips of land separated by a wide channel. The northern continent is called merely “Terra incognita,” but the southern has the inscription: “Anno d 1497 haec terra cum adiacetib, insulis inuenta est per Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato regis Castellae America puincia.”

This is Joannes Camers’s edition of the Polyhistor, an ancient treatise on natural history by Caius Julius Solinus (flourished ca. 250 AD). After Ptolemy, Solinus was the classical authority whose writings most strongly inspired Renaissance geographical thought.

Apianus’ map played a crucial role in the remarkable story of the ultimate acceptance of a form of Amerigo Vespucci’s name for the New World. Martin Waldseemuller first suggested the use of the term “America” in his pamphlet *Cosmographiae Introductio* in 1507, and in the same year, produced a wall map of the world bearing the name. The map was for centuries only known in legend, until a copy was discovered in Wolfegg Castle in Germany at the end of the 19th century.** Remarkably, “America” would not appear on a printed map again until Petrus Apianus published this map in 1520. Fittingly, Apianus’ map is a reduced version of the Waldseemuller great wall map of 1507. So not only is Apianus’ map the earliest collectible one with the name “America” on it, but it also provides one with the only opportunity to possess a form of the 1507 Waldseemuller map. Even Waldseemuller’s own 1513 atlas map of the world is a far different and cruder production. As Amerigo Vespucci’s achievements became more suspect, Waldseemuller retreated from his use of “America” for the New World. For example, his later wall map of the world of 1516, the *Carta Marina*, did not have the term, nor did his 1513 atlas maps



of America and the world. Hence, when Apianus’s map appeared, “America” as a place name was about to fade from use. Since Apianus was a highly regarded scholar and teacher, his map can fairly be said to have reinstated “America” as the place name. An interesting element of this story is that Laurent Fries was a pupil of Apianus and is believed to have been the woodcutter of this map; his initials appear at the lower right.

Fries would go on to publish his own edition of Waldseemuller’s atlas in 1522, and one of the world maps in this edition would indeed include the name “America,” no doubt influenced by this map. To note in passing, although the use of a form of Vespucci’s name for the Western Hemisphere has always been bemoaned as a cruel injustice to Columbus, it is not without a rationale.

Although there is some uncertainty on this point, Columbus appears to have believed to his dying day that what he had discovered was part of the East Indies and not a truly New World. Vespucci, on the other hand, did practically from the first insist that he had found a new continent. So, in a sense Vespucci was awarded by posterity for the correctness of this perception, while Columbus was denied greater glory for his discovery due to his misinterpretation of it.

Although Apianus' map is modeled almost exactly after Waldseemüller's, there is a quite startling difference in their depictions of South America. On the Waldseemüller, the southern portion of the continent is not shown. As would be consistent with geographical notions of the time, the presumption embodied in this map was that South America merged with the enormous Southern Continent, then believed to exist. Apianus, however, clearly terminated the southern limit of South America well above the south polar regions. The mysterious part of this is that such a conception of South America was made possible by Magellan's voyage around the continent through the straits named after him.

Magellan, however, was still under sail when this map was published. The explanation may lie in the fact that Apianus was working from a medieval geographic model that insisted on a balance of landmasses in the world. With this change made by Apianus, the southern extremes of South America and Africa now correspond.

****This map was acquired by the Library of Congress in 2003 for ten million dollars after a century-long struggle to obtain it. References: Shirley 45; Nordenskiöld, Facsimile Atlas pp. 6-7, 88, 99, 101, 112, pl.xxxvii; *The World Encompassed*, #61, pl.xxiii.**



44. 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'

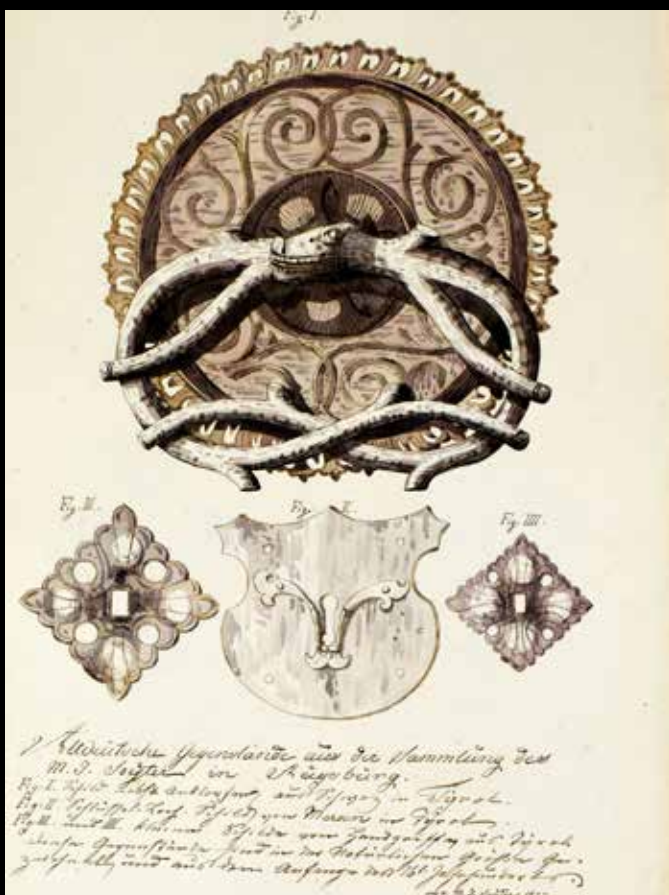
£5,000

Soyter built an important collection of medieval and renaissance objects. A publication from 1871 catalogues part of the collection ("Waffenstucke, Rustungen, Kunstwerke & Gerathschaften des Mittelalters und der Renaissance. In einer Auswahl der schonsten Stucke 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.



45. STRABO

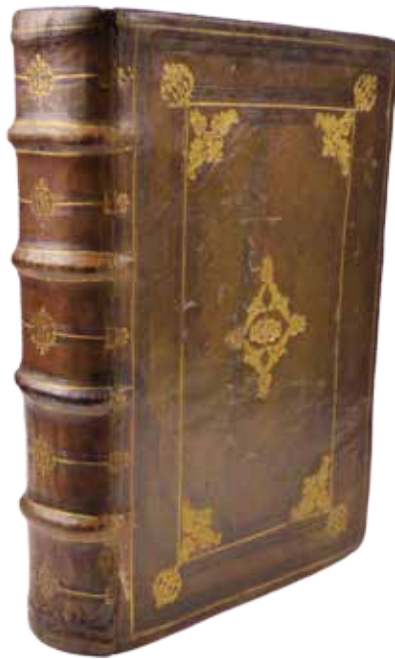
Rerum Geographicarum libri septemdecim. A'Guilielmo Xylandro Augusta...

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 gaufered 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.



46. TREW, C.J.

Plantae Selectae quarum imagines ad exemplaria naturalia Londini in hortis curiosorum nutrita manu artificiosa doctaque pinxit Georgius Dionysius Ehret....



Uncut , pp. (iv), 56, (2), with 2 of the possible 10 decades titles in red, gold and black, three engraved portraits, and 100 handcoloured engraved plates, the first word of the engraved captions to each heightened in liquid gold; a fine large fresh copy in later half green morocco.

£38,000

First edition, an exceptionally fine and very large, uncut copy of one of the most beautiful and distinctive flower books of the eighteenth century, with magnificent plates by Georg Dionysius Ehret.

'The genius of Ehret was the dominant influence in botanical art during the middle years of the eighteenth century' (Blunt). "The distinction of 'Plantae selectae' is that all the hundred plates were drawn by Georg Dionysius Ehret. The artist's career was greatly furthered by the admiration and the patronage of Dr. Trew. Born in Heidelberg, as a young man he tended the gardens of the Elector of Heidelberg and then the Margrave of Baden and began to paint flowers... From 1732 he prepared plates for Dr. Trew, as he continued on his travels. From England he sent back hundred drawings... He married the sister-in-law of Philip Miller and lived in England the rest of his days... He, with Spaendonck, Redouté, and the Bauer brothers, was one of the greatest painters of flowering plants' (Hunt catalogue). "Trew was a Nuremberg physician, anatomist, and botanist who at various times served as dean of the medical school at Nuremberg, as an Imperial Counsellor,

and as personal physician to the Emperor. He was made a Palzgraf and served as patron of botanical (and anatomical) illustrators, filling roughly the same position in Germany as that occupied by Sir Hans Sloane in England" (Johnston). The plates were engraved by Johann Jacob Haid. The 3 mezzotint portraits show Trew, Ehret, and Haid; the latter engraved the two former, while his own portrait was engraved by his son Johann Elias. Occasionally a fourth portrait of B.C. Vogel, is

PLANTAE SELECTAE

QVAVVM IMAGINES AD EXEMPLARIA NATVRALIA
LONDINI IN HORTIS CVRIOSORVM NVTRITA
MANV ARTIFICIOSA DOCTAQVE PINXIT

GEORGIVS DIONYSIVS EHRET.

PICTOR AC ACADEM. CAES. NAT. CVR. ET SOC.
REG. SCIENT. LOND. SODALIS.

OCCASIONE HAVD VVLGARI PVBLICI VSVS ERGO COLLEGIT ET
A TABVLA PRIMA AD SEPTVAGESIMAM SECVNDAM
NOMINIBVS PROPRIIS NOTISQVE ILLVSTRAVIT

D. CHRISTOPHORVS IACOBVS TREVV.

S. R. L. NOBILIS, CONSILIARIVS, ARCHIATER ET COMES PALATINVS
CAESAREVS, SERENISS. MARGGRAVI BRANDENB. ONOLDINI ET CYMBR-
GENS, CONSILIARIVS INTIM ET ARCHIATER PERILL. REIPVBL. NORIMBERG.
PHYSICVS ORDINARET COLLEGII MEDICI SENIORVM PRIOR AC RELIQVA
HINC

AD CENTESIMAM VSQVE ADDENDO ITIDEM
NOMINA AC NOTAS PRODVXIT

D. BENEDICTVS CHRISTIANVS VOGEL.
MEDICINAE ET BOTAN. PROFESS. PVBL. ALTORFIN.

IN AES INCIDIT ET VIVIS COLORIBVS REPRÆSENTAVIT
PRIMUM

IOANNES IACOBVS HAID,

PICTOR ET CHALCOGRAPHVS AVGVSTAN.
INDE

IOANNES ELIAS HAID,

FILIVS, ITIDEM CHALCOGRAPHVS AVGVST.
PER DECADES EDITAE

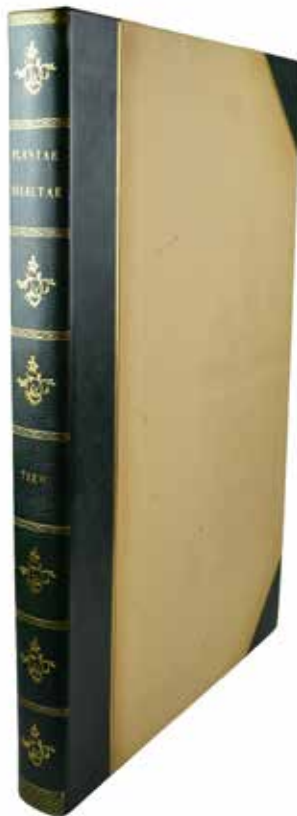
A. R. S. MDCCCL - LXXIII

found (not present in Hunt and the majority of copies). The first decade title is placed as a general title and the second decade title at plate 50.

Dunthorne 309; Great Flower Books p. 78; Hunt 539; Johnston 429; Nissen BBI, 1997; Stafleu & Cowan 15131. Latin. Botanical; Science; Art; Natural History; Cabinet. Stock No. 6054



ANANAS aculeatus.
fructu ovato, carne albida
Pumerii, Tourn. Bot. p. 62.
Rum. Cat. Spec. p. 20.



47. VINCENT, H.A.

Études de Fleurs et de Fruits, peints d'après Nature, par Madame Vincent et gravés par Lambert aîné. Dédié aux Jeunes Demoiselles.

Paris, chez Bauche aîné, md d'estampes, (c. 1820). Folio (410 x 285mm). pp. (2), 4, with 48 stipple engraved plates, printed in colour and retouched by hand and 4 extra stipple engraved plates, printed in colour and retouched by hand by J.L. Prevost and engraved by Teillard, a fine binding of contemporary cream paper boards, later half red morocco, with

red morocco title label on upper cover.

£50,000

First Edition

A Beautiful and Extremely Scarce Work. One of Only Five Complete Copies Known.

According to Dunthorne this work is 'among the most exquisite of all flower prints'. Very scarce suite of plates of floral bouquets by Madame Henriette Antoinette Vincent (1786-1830) pupil of Van Spaendonck and Redouté, the most famous flower painters of the period. This fine suite of plates is very much in the tradition of their best work. The plates are stipple engraved and printed in colours with fine hand-finishing.

One of the most highly talented botanical artists in Paris in the early 19th century Madame Vincent exhibited flowers in watercolours at the 1814, 1819, 1822 and 1824 Paris Salon.

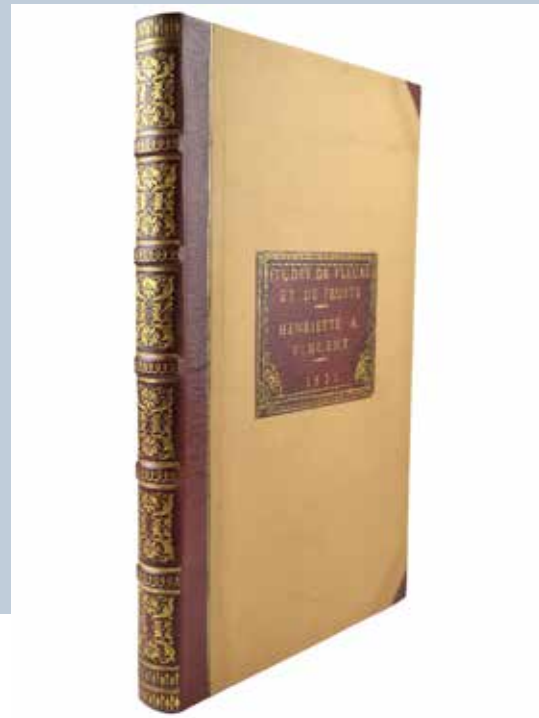
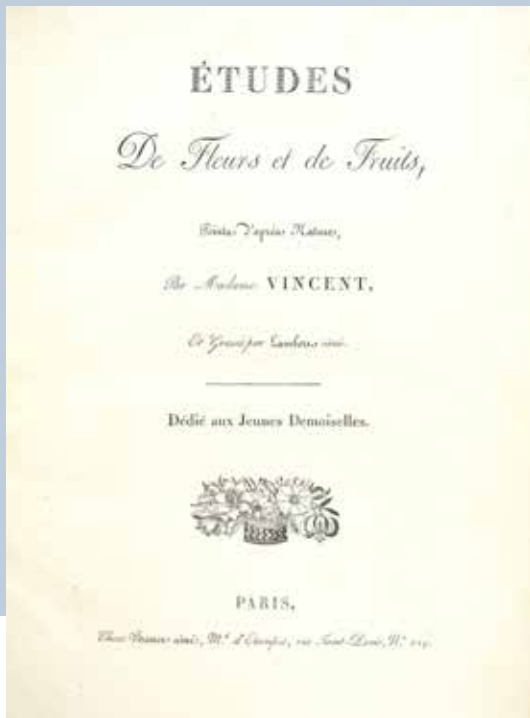


Madame Vincent's magnum opus *Études de fleurs et de fruits: Peints d'après nature*. First published in Paris in 1820 with 48 hand-finished colour engravings by Lambert, her brother-in-law, it was republished the same year in London with hand-coloured aquatints by T.L. Busby that reversed the images in the original volume, and was dedicated to "young women", presumably those who might follow in Madame Vincent's footsteps. The subjects of the coloured engravings include colourful flowers like tulips, pinks, narcissus, hyacinths, carnations, and anemones; the fruits depicted included grapes, cherries, plums, and strawberries; the finely detailed, naturalistic images typically show clusters of flowers and fruits with their leaves against a plain background and many are further enhanced by such details as water droplets, a ladybird sitting on a leaf, or butterflies flitting nearby.

Today Madame Vincent's floral bouquets continue to be appreciated as masterpieces of delicacy and beauty from the heyday of the florilegium. There were no complete copies of the present work in the Plesch or de Belder Collections, the most important botanical collections to have been sold at auction in the second half of the last century.

4 plates with marginal paper repair at the outer margin, and one plate with paper repair at the lower outer corner, all without loss of illustration. A very fine copy of one of the most splendid and rare botanical books. The last 4 plates by Prevost, which do not belong to the work, are equally beautiful.

Dunthorne 319; Nissen BBI, 2066; Great Flower Books p. 71.



48. VISSCHER, NICOLAUS

Le Flambeau de la Guerre, Allumée du Rhin, Représentée en 36 Nouvelles Cartes Geographiques, dans les quelles on voit le Rhin depuis Bon jusqu'à Basle & les autres places aux environs.



Amsterdam Pierre Schenk, 1735. 8vo (190 x 110mm), Original travelling folding red leather binding with leather tie, with hand-coloured double-page title, additional coloured titles in Dutch and French, large folding engraved general map and 36 double-page engraved maps, each printed from individual plates, The individual maps can be put together to form a large overall map (total size approx. 1480 x 660 mm.)

£1,800

A Superbly Fully Gouache Coloured Military Atlas in an excellent state of preservation complete with the original leather binding and leather tie. The maps cover specifically the Rhine basin. They include the Bonn-Herborn area in the north and Montbiliard, Basel and Schaffhausen in the south.

"This little work, which was called the Torch of War, is of great usefulness and use to Officers and Travelers".
Petrus Schenk

Publisher Petrus Schenk lived from 1693-1775 and was one of the important mapmakers of his time. His father, also Petrus Schenk was originally from Germany. He settled in Amsterdam after his apprenticeship with the map and atlas maker Gerard Valk, whose daughter he married. Father and son Schenk remained strongly oriented to Germany for their trade, also opening a trade in prints, maps and paintings in Leipzig. According to the title page, Schenk's shop was located at the beginning of Warmoesstraat, Amsterdam.



49. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, BENJAMIN

Drawings and Watercolours for J.E.Gray. Gleanings from the Menagerie & Aviary at Knowsley Hall...Hoofed Quadrupeds. (1846-1850).

£9,000

Atlas Folio, (650 x 450mm) later half calf gilt over marbled boards, spine gilt with the gilt crest of the Earl of Derby, with 13 Watercolour Drawings by B.Waterhouse Hawkins of which 10 were used for engravings for the published work , 3 unpublished watercolours of Wild Boar.

This collection of watercolour drawings by Hawkins, was probably intended for a second edition of the work, with the addition of other mammals from the zoo. The second edition never materialised

The drawings of boar carry a watermark dated 1846, and it may be that these drawings were unused trials for Gray's Gleanings, which commences publication in that year.

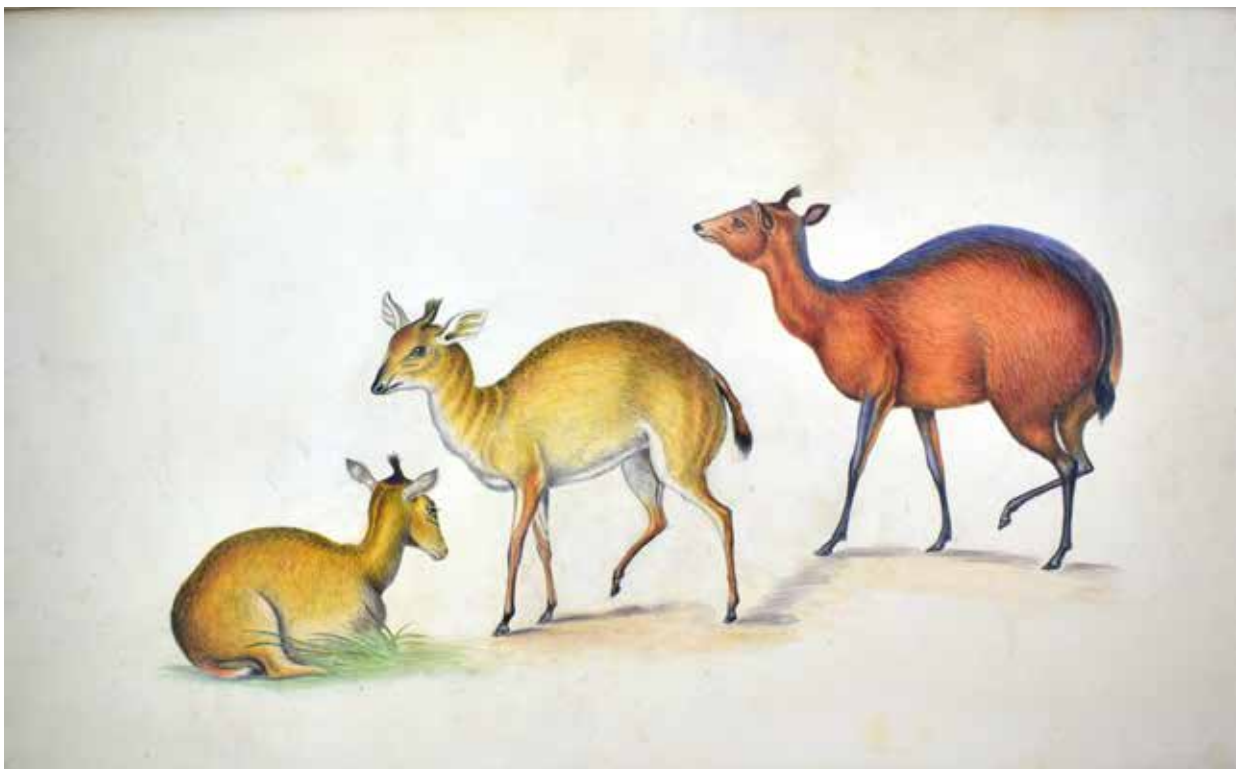
Lord Stanley became the 13th Earl of Derby in 1834 and until his death in 1851 established the Knowsley Aviary

& Menagerie. The collections totalled 318 species (1272) individuals of birds and 94 species (345 individuals) of mammals, in a zoological garden that covered 100 acres of land and water. There were reptiles and exotic fish as well as birds and mammals, and astonishingly 756 individuals had been bred at Knowsley. At the sale of the collection in 1851 after the Earl had died, it was described as 'the most complete and important private zoological collection in the world'. The sale catalogue was compiled by Thomas Moore, Deputy Superintendent of the living collections at Knowsley.

Lord Derby commissioned Edward Lear, Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins and Joseph Wolf to paint the living animals in his collection and he privately published the two volumes of *Gleanings*, where the living animals were described by John Gray of the British Museum. The first volume included 17 species (mostly large birds



and small mammals) illustrated by Edward Lear. The second volume covered ungulates, with 62 engraved plates, mostly in colour, and mainly by Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins. Many of the birds and mammals that had died at Knowsley are now preserved as cabinet skins in the collections of the Liverpool Museum. Amongst Lord Derby's numerous friends, correspondents and visitors to Knowsley were John James Audubon, John Gould, Charles Darwin and the artists mentioned; Edward Lear and Joseph Wolf.



50. WEIGEL, ERHARD (1625-1699).

Speculum uranicum aquilae romanae sacrum das ist Him[m]els Spiegel darinnen ausser denen ordentlichen auch die ungewöhnlichen Erscheinungen des Himmels mit gebührenden Anführungen abgebildet. Vornehmlich abder der im gestirne des Adlers jüngsthin entstandene Comet [etc.] (Verzeichniss dero Cometen so vor und nach Christi geburt... beobachtet worden...).

printed by S. Krebs), 1661, ff. [4], 42, [12]pp., illustration: additional engraved title and frontispiece, 4 woodcut astronomical plates and 2 illustrations in text (white on black), engraved title

Ibid. Fortsetzung des Him[m]els Spiegels darinnen ausser dem andern Theil der teutschen Himmels-Kunst vornehmlich der zu Ende des 1664sten Jahres entstandene und bis zum Anfang des 1665 sten fortscheinenden grosse Comet... beschrieben, [etc.]. Jena: S. Krebs for T.M. Goetze, [1665], [6], 126, [2]pp., illustration: engraved frontispiece, folding leaf with woodcut diagrams on both sides at p.13, frontispiece

Ibid. Speculum terrae, das ist Erd-Spiegel darinnen der Erd Creiss nach seiner Eigenschaften an Land und Wasser: nach denen Völkern und Winwohnern seiner Länder... in gewissen Zonen und Climen: sampt andern geographischen Anmerckungen abgebildet und zugleich der helleuctende neue Comet welcher in Merz und April desd 1665sten Jahrs erschienen... beschrieben wird. Jena: S. Krebs etc., 1665, [6], 100pp., illustration: engraved frontispiece (world map), frontispiece.

£6,500

3 works in one volume, 4to (185 x 130mm.), English eighteenth-century mottled calf, gilt spine, blue marbled edges.

Astronomer and an important figure in German intellectual life in the second half of the seventeenth century, Erhard Weigel was a professor at Jena, author of a very large number of books, a mathematician, astronomer and philosopher, he taught Leibnitz, on whom his influence was to have far-reaching effects. Through him Leibnitz began to understand the importance of the method of mathematical proof for subjects such as logic and philosophy. Weigel believed that number was the fundamental concept of the universe.

