

FINE & RARE BOOKS

**FOR THE FRANKFURT VIRTUAL
ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR**



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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

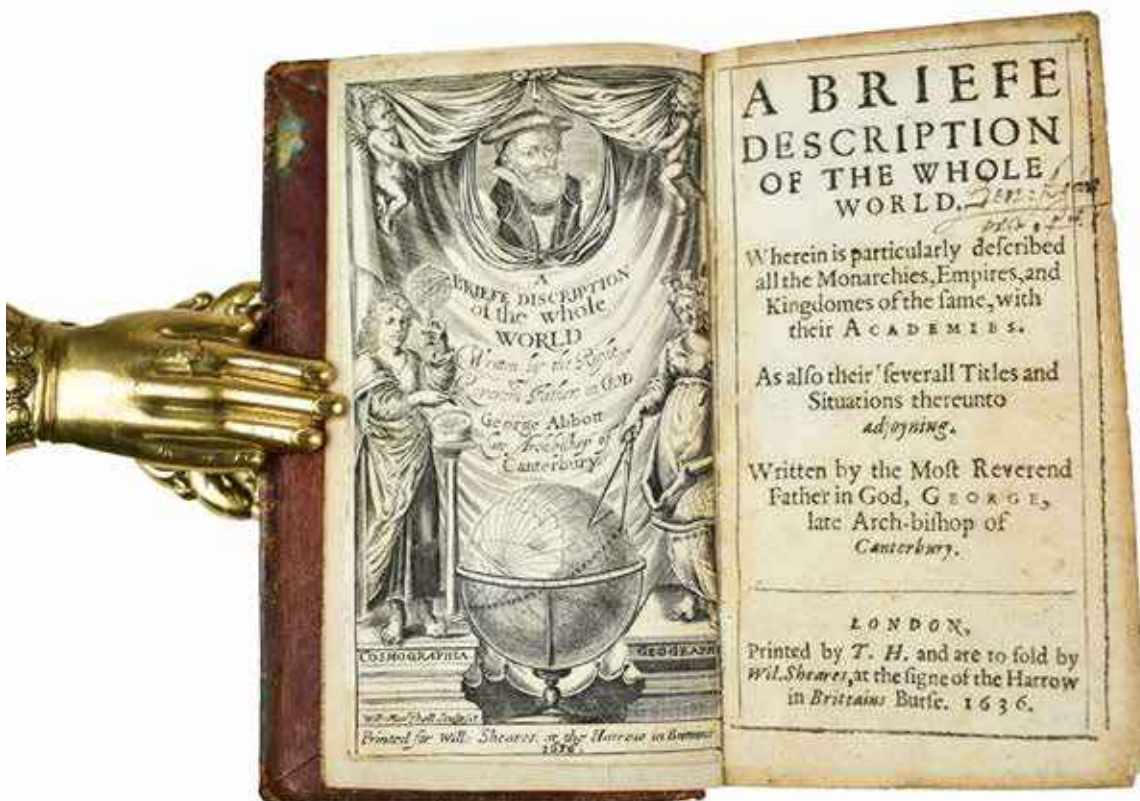
Overview of the world, including the Americas, by the English divine and Archbishop of Canterbury. He is the only Archbishop of Canterbury ever to have killed a man, accidentally shooting a gamekeeper with a crossbow while hunting.

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. BELLERE (JEAN)

Brevis exactaq totius novi orbis eiusq insularum descriptio recens edita.

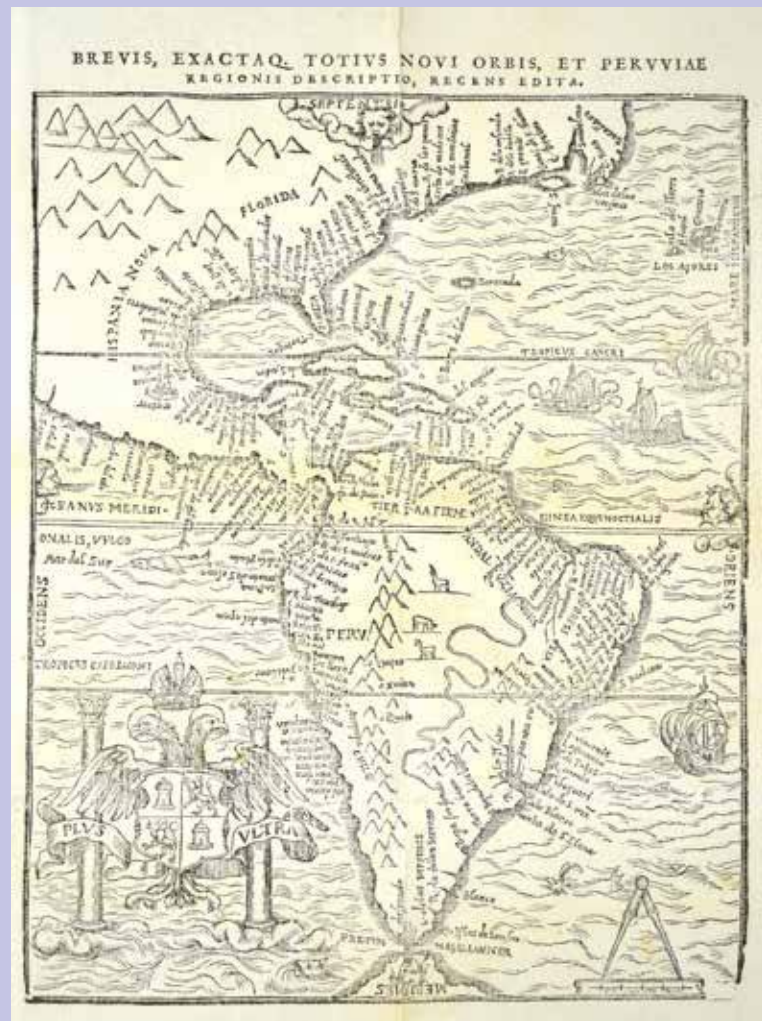
Woodcut map of the Americas, second state with 'Peru' written horizontally, double-headed eagle holding the coat of arms of Castile and Leon, image 166 x 130mm. (sheet 188 x 140mm.), [Antwerp, £4,850

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.



3. 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.



4. BLUNDEVILLE, THOMAS

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

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

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

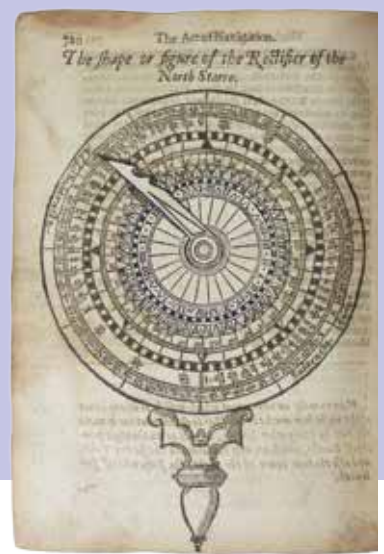
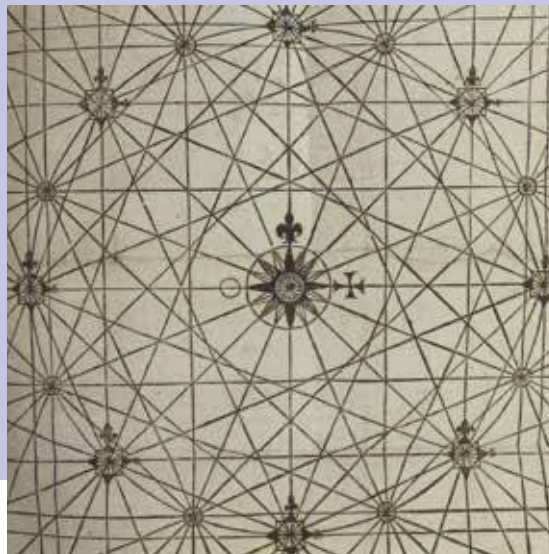
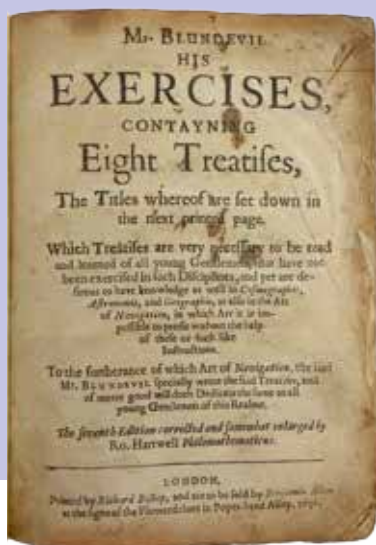
£7,500

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

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

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

In his 'Briefe Description of Universal Mappes and Cardes'. Blundeville had worked with William Barlow (magenetism and particularly compasses at sea) and others on the required scientific instruments and has been credited with the invention of the protractor - he described a semicircular instrument for measuring angles.



5. 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 ¾ 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 Algeciras 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's 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



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6. BRUNFELS, OTTO (1488–1534)

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

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.



7. COOK. CAPTAIN JAMES

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

Produced by Mathew Boulton for Sir Joseph Banks, 1772, Copper Medal (4cm diameter), with later ribbon attached as a ceremonial gift, morocco case, £7,500

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

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

These medals were passed to islanders during the voyage and although, perhaps some were treasured, few have survived.

It is known that Sir Joseph Banks, who sailed with Cook on his first voyage and planned to be part of the second voyage, ordered medals and other items to give as presents or for bartering with Pacific Islanders. Orders were placed with Boulton and Fothergill of Birmingham, who made the medals. Banks, acting as agent for the Admiralty, ordered 2000 medals in base metal – these were struck in copper- 142 in silver and 2 in gold. The letters B.F. are stamped denoting Boulton and Fothergill as the factory for the official pressing.

Since it took five blows to strike the silver medals and only one for the much softer copper, Boulton decided to strike the silver medals first, while the die was new and showed little or no sign of wear. When the reverse die, depicting the ships, cracked on the 'first blow' of the silver medal, it created a dilemma for Boulton. Although hardly noticeable, he would not have wanted to fulfil Banks's personal order with silver and gold medals showing signs of a cracked die.

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

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

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



8. DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER

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

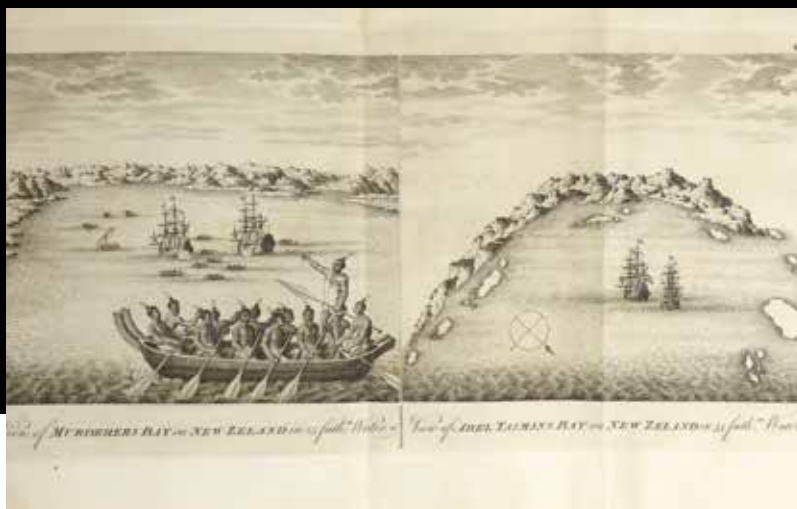
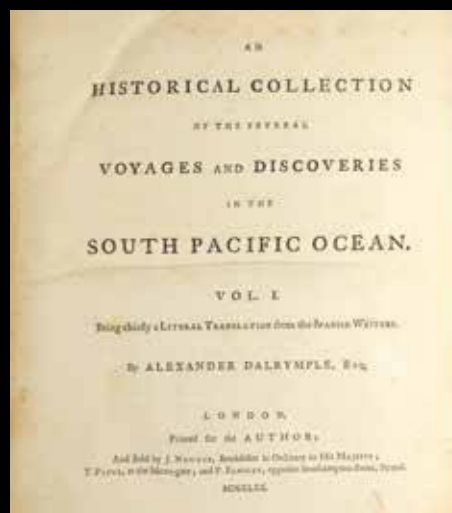
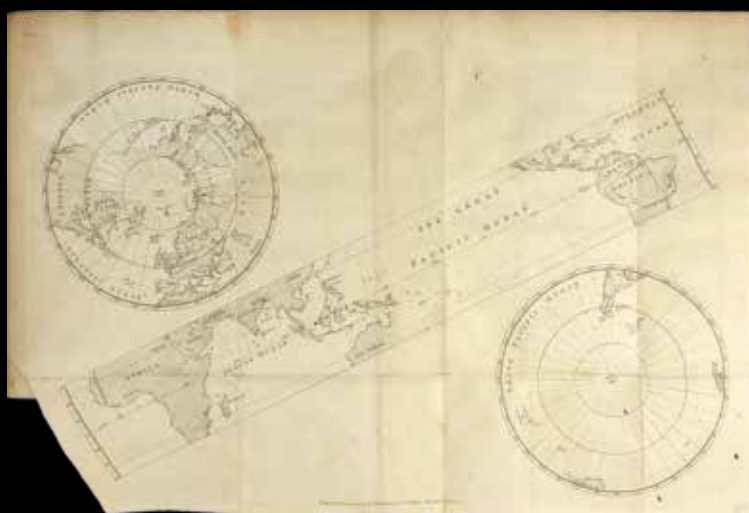
Printed for the author, 1770- London,, 1771. Two volumes in one, quarto, 17 engraved maps and plates in contemporary half calf gilt.

£9,000

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

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

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



9. 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

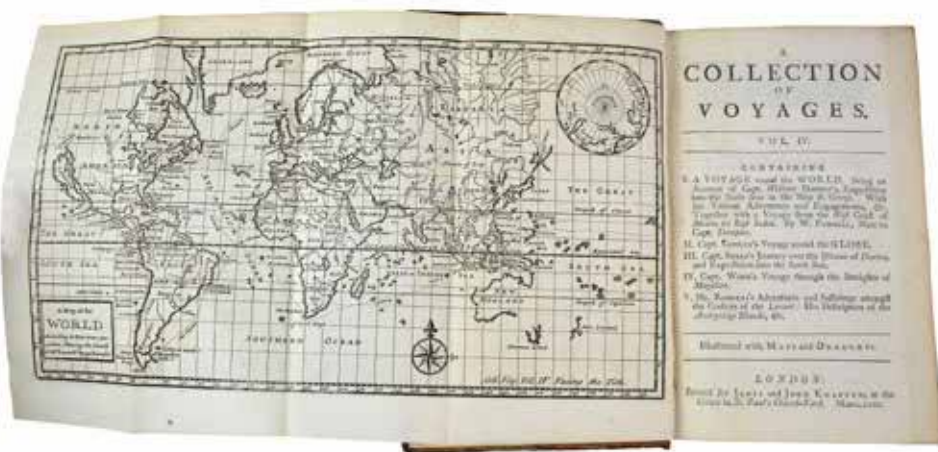
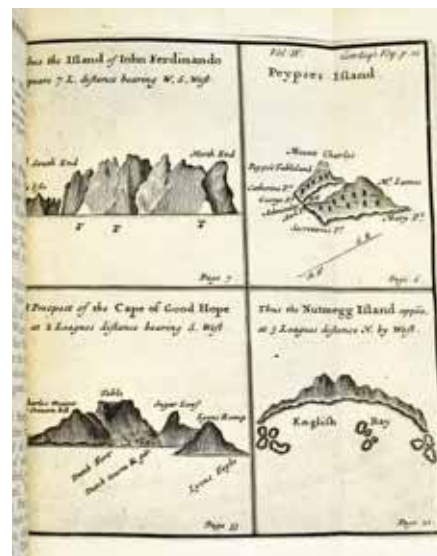
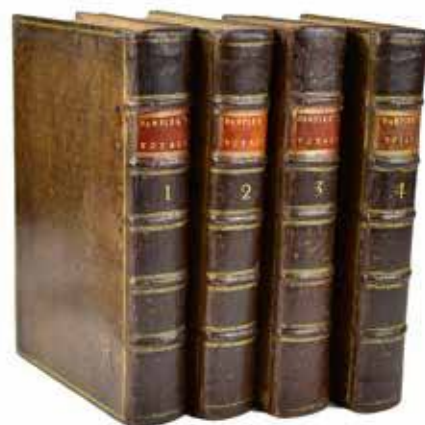
'Generally considered the best' (Sabin), including the narratives of Wafer, Sharp, Wood, Funnel and Hacke.

'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.



10. 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.

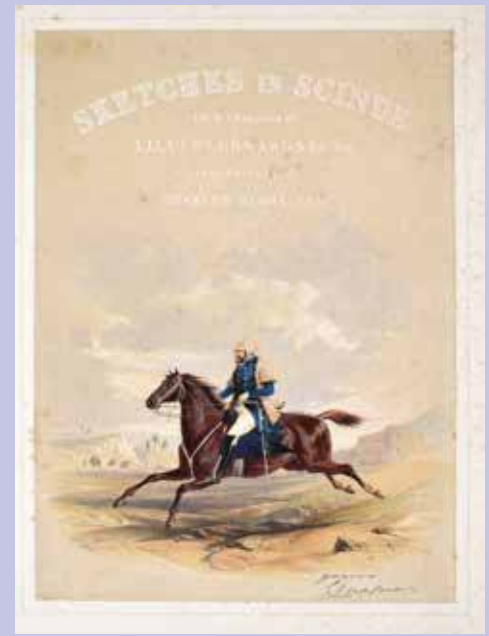
The presence of young officers in Scinde was due to the increasing strategic importance of the area to the British, who feared the expansionist plans of both the French and the Russians. Missions were sent to the court of the ruling family of Scinde, the Talpurs, at Hyderabad in 1808 and 1809, to try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

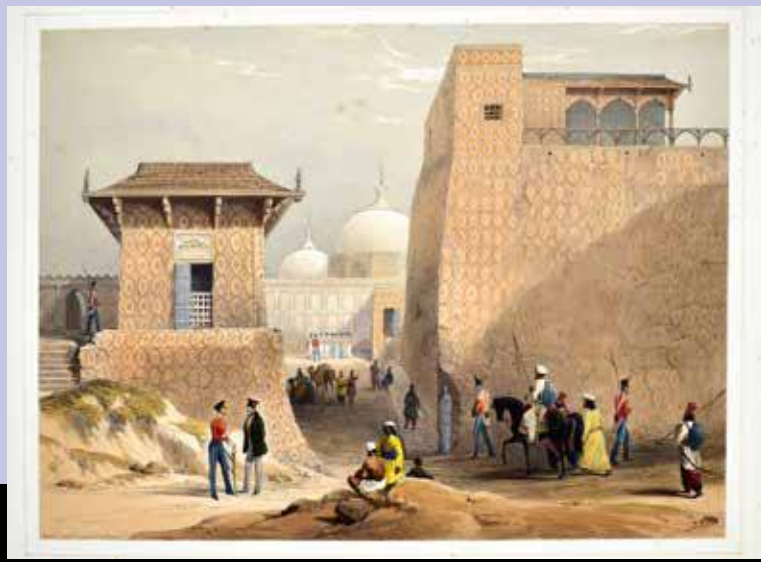
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Manuscript presentation label fixed to verso of upper cover.

Abbey Travel 469; Tooley 193.





11. FLAMSTEED, JOHN

Atlas Coelestis.

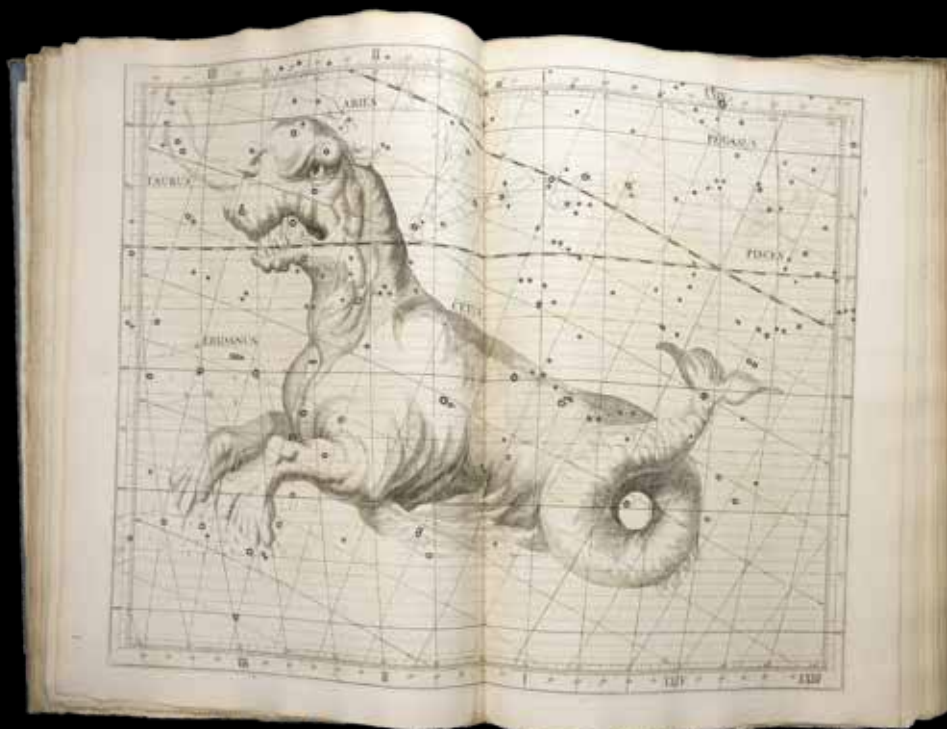
London, C. Nourse, 1781, Folio (ca 560 x 400 mm), pp [iv] 9 [1], with engraved portrait, vignette on title, headpiece, initial, and tailpiece, and 25 double-page star maps (on 26 sheets) and 2 double-page planispheres; a fine copy, uncut and unpressed, in contemporary boards, paper spine perished but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

£25,000

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

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

As early as 1692 Flamsteed had developed his own system of projection, known as the Sanson-Flamsteed sinusoidal projection, and had plotted the stars of ten constellations. The charts were prepared under his direction by Thomas Weston (who appears in the list of subscribers). Flamsteed argued with Newton over

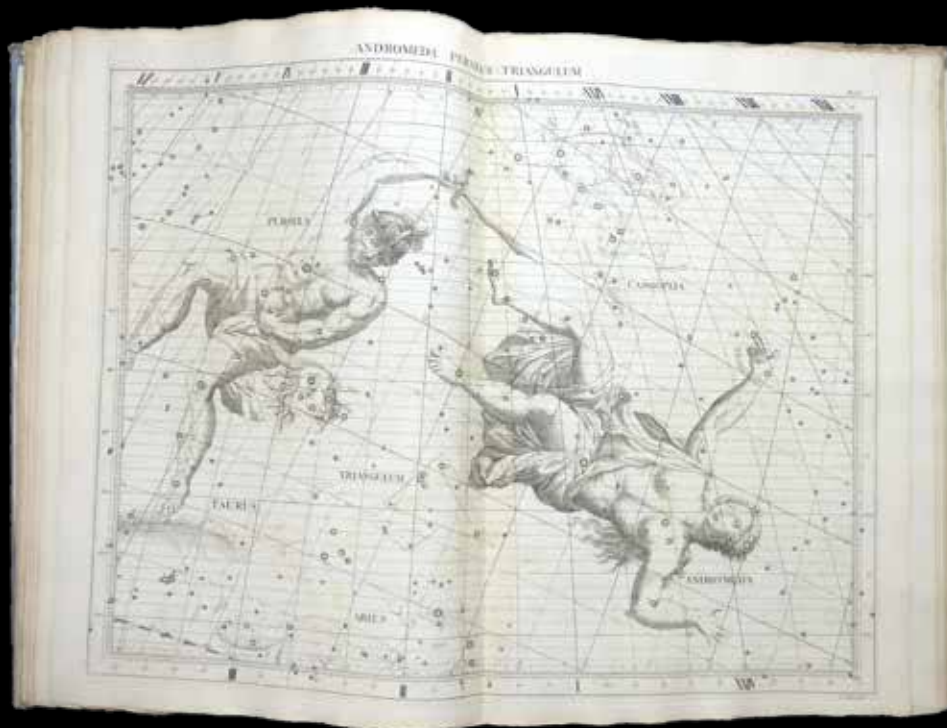


the order of publication of his star catalogue, observations, and the star maps. 'Flamsteed, a great observer who understood the usefulness of the maps, "chiefly urged that the maps of the constellations should be first of all set upon: that, being carried on apart, they might be finished by the time the observations were printed off". Newton, however, primarily interested in star positions for calculations, omitted all mention of the charts in his publication proposals and reports. In 1705 Flamsteed was writing that "Sir I. Newton would have the great catalog printed without the maps. I cannot consent to so sneaking a proposition". Newton's will prevailed. The *Historia Coelestis* of 1712 contained neither the observations nor the charts, but only the star catalogue, as amended by Halley. Although Flamsteed was able to destroy almost all copies of the spurious volume in 1714, a few copies remained at large' (Ibid).

In 1715 Flamsteed began preparing the maps for publication. Abraham Sharp drew the coordinates and positioned the stars. Sir James Thornhill and other artists drew the figures, based upon Weston's work, and various engravers transferred them to copper. Flamsteed himself died in 1719, and it took another ten years for the work to be published. About 110 copies were subscribed for, including one by Isaac Newton. Thornhill's elegant Rococo figures are described by Warner as constituting the last important celestial atlas style. The fine portrait is engraved by Vertue after Gibson. The title vignette and headpiece are by L.B.

Catenaro, engraved by L. du Guernier. A few of the plates are signed by the engraver J. Mynde. Evidently undistributed stock remained; the work was reissued in 1753, and again, as here, in 1781. The original list of subscribers was discarded, but the dedication to the by-that-time deceased George II was retained. Plate numbers were added to the plates.

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



12. 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 Serpentiū 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.

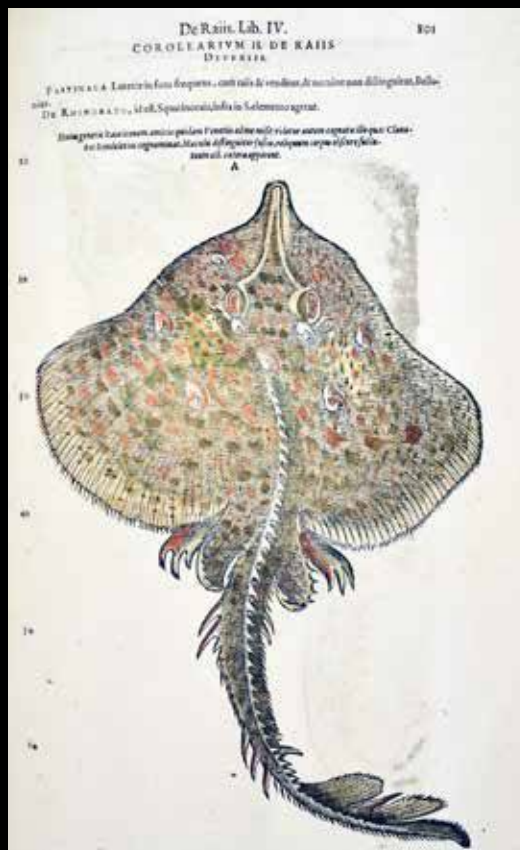
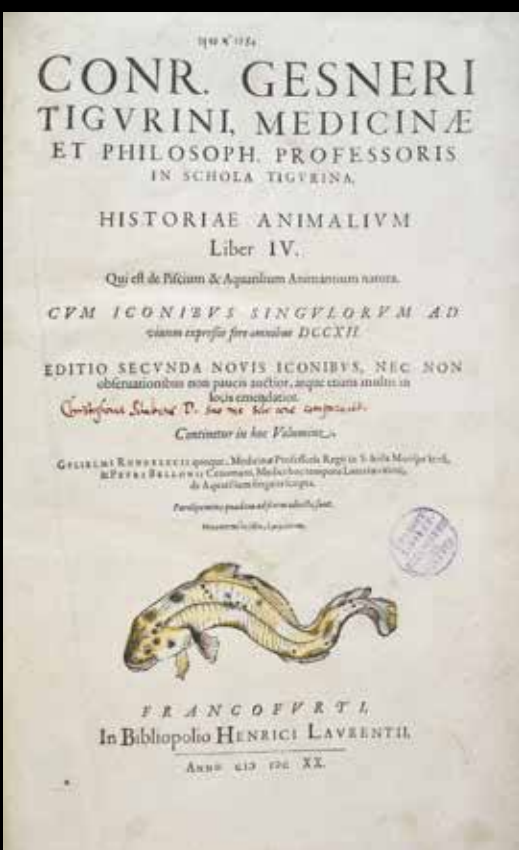
£38,000

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 Schoenfels '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.



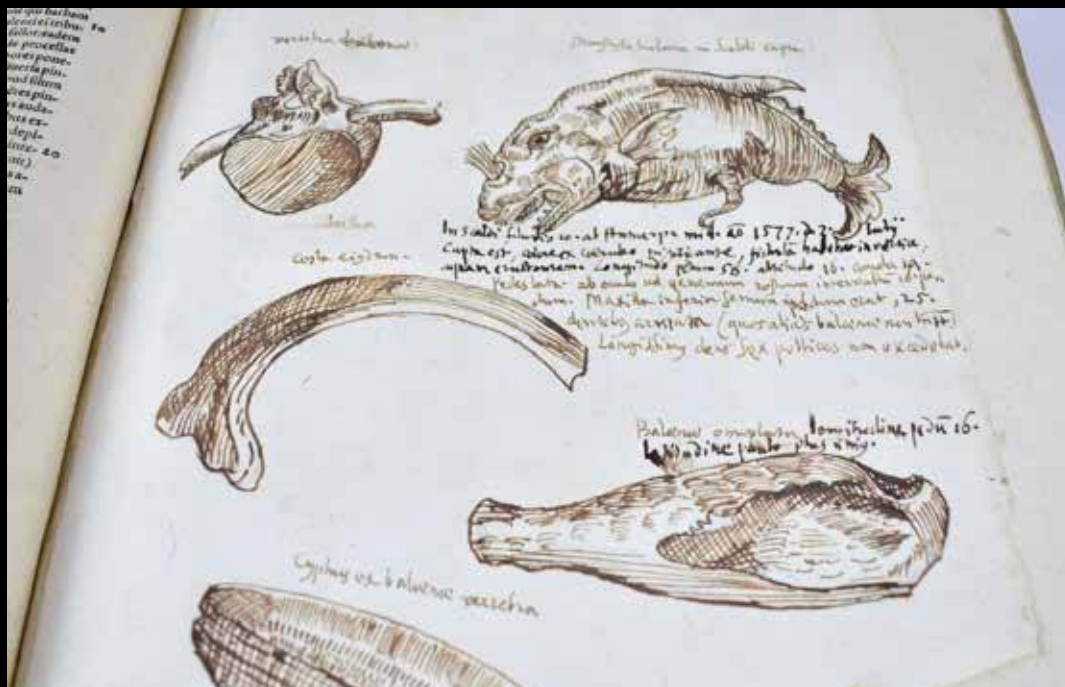
Book V 'Snakes' is the second Latin edition, the first edition was published in 1587.

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.



13. HABRECHT, ISAAC II.

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

Strasbourg, Mark von Heyden, 1628

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

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

[with:]

HABRECHT, ISAAC II and JOHANN CHRISTOPH STURM ***Planiglobium coeleste, et terrestre....***

Nuremberg, Fürst, 1666

Folio (415 x 305 mm), with 14 engraved plates, bound in a uniform manuscript leaf.
£12,000

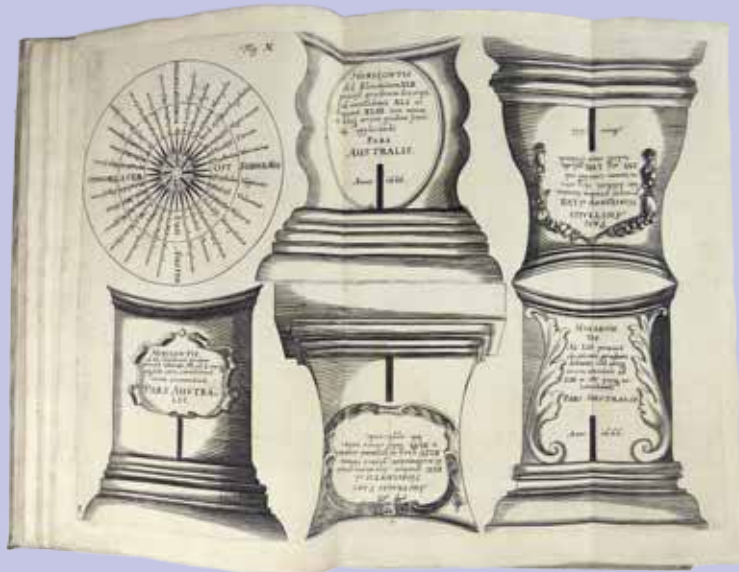


First edition of Habrecht's treatise on the construction of celestial and terrestrial globes and planispheres, accompanied by his pupil Sturm's atlas intended to illustrate same. Isaac Habrecht II (1589-1633) was doctor of medicine and professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Strasbourg.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

J. C. Sturm (1635-1703) was Habrecht's student. He organized the first scientific academy in Germany, the 'Collegium Curiosum sive Experimentale' at Altdorf in 1672, and introduced the first course in

experimental physics in a German university. In 1662, he undertook the task of augmenting Habrecht's original text and adding a number of folding plates. The plates include the two celestial planispheres from the original work, being polar stereographic celestial charts of the northern and southern constellations, printed from the same plates, two handsome polar projections of the world, and ten folded engravings showing the various parts of his 'planiglobiums'. The plates, superbly executed by Jacob von der Heyden, were probably intended to be mounted and assembled to form several instruments, each with a revolving plate measuring 27 cm in diameter and a movable pointer. Each was to be supported on an approximately 12 cm base. The work is one of the most beautiful instrument books published in the seventeenth century and certainly one of the rarest, particularly with the full complement of plates.

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



14. HENISCH (GEORG)

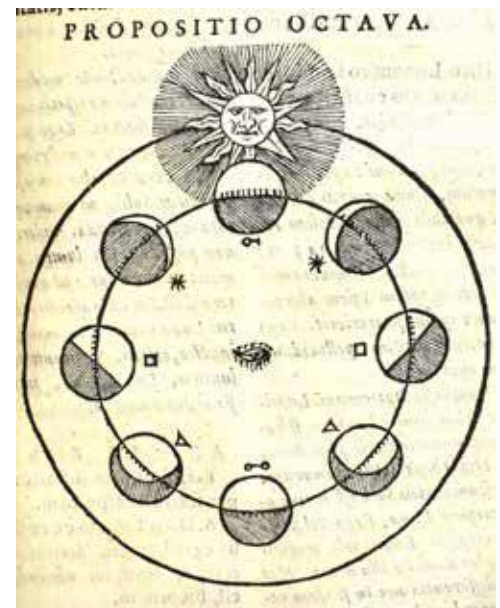
Commentarius in sphaeram procli diadochi Cui adiunctus est Computus Ecclesiasticus, cum Calendario triplici, & prognostico tempestatum ex ortu & occasu stellarum.

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

Rare depiction of the Battle Against Pirates off Cadiz

15. 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

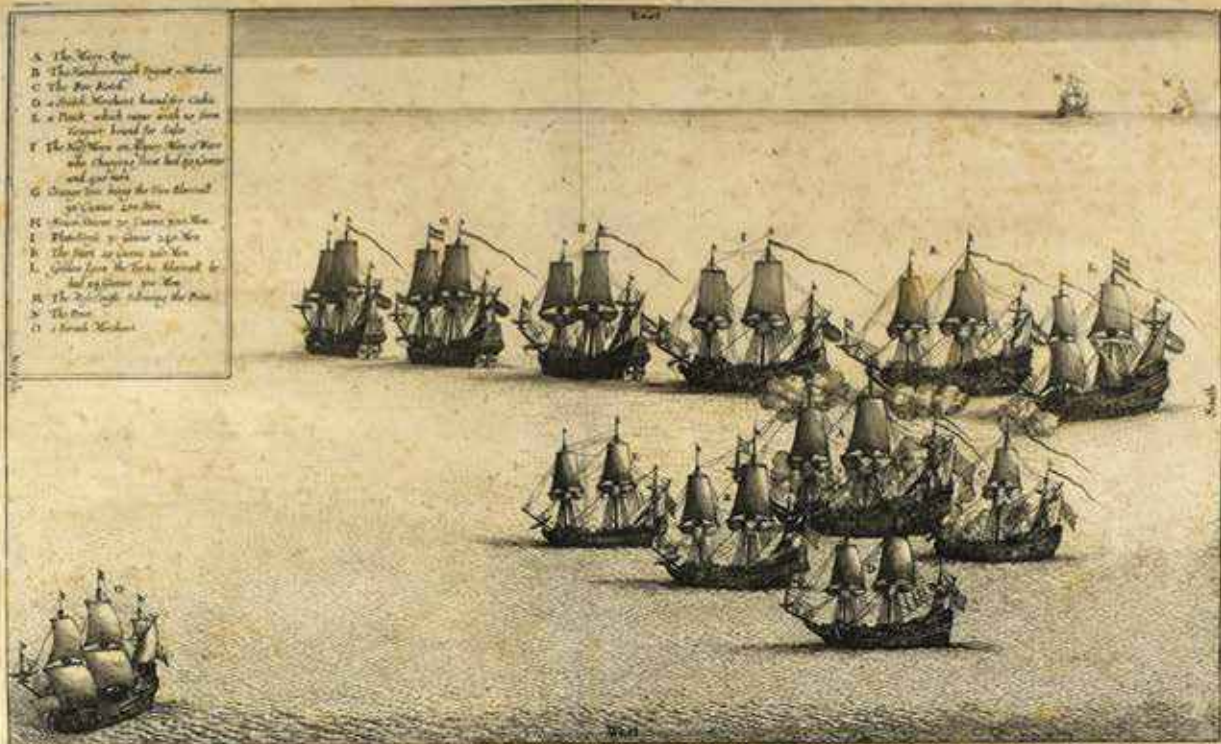
Hollar was on board the Mary Rose and this engraving is an eyewitness account.

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 Vliet 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.



A List of the Ships of the English Fleet, as they were at the Battle of Cádiz, 1669. The Mary Rose, the flagship of Rear-Admiral John Kempthorne, was one of the ships. The list includes the names of the ships, their commanders, and their armaments.

The list of ships is as follows: The Mary Rose, commanded by Rear-Admiral John Kempthorne; the Roe, commanded by Captain John Kempthorne; the Rose Leaf, commanded by Captain John Kempthorne; the King David, commanded by Captain John Kempthorne; the French merchantman, commanded by Captain John Kempthorne; and the other merchantmen, commanded by Captain John Kempthorne.

The letterpress text describes the battle of Cádiz, 1669, and the actions of the English fleet. It mentions the French merchantman and the other merchantmen, and the actions of the English fleet.

The letterpress text continues the description of the battle of Cádiz, 1669, and the actions of the English fleet. It mentions the French merchantman and the other merchantmen, and the actions of the English fleet.

16. LEBEL, AME DEE

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

1805 v.s. An 14ème de la République ; 4to (272 x 215 mm), 31 pp. (2 blanks) on laid paper marked J. Whatman, original marbled boards.
£12,000

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

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

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

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



17. LODEWIJCKSZ, Willem

Prima pars descriptionis itineris navalis in Indiam Orientalem

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

£18,000

This account was written by Lodewijksz, who sailed under Cornelius de Houtman and Pieter Dirckz on their pioneering trading voyage to South-east Asia in 1595-7, an expedition which saw them trade at the great pepper port of Bantam, quite close to where Batavia was later founded, as well as providing first-hand information about the north coast of Java, Sunda Strait, and Bali. This strategic push ultimately meant that the theories about a Great Southern Land would be tested against the reality of the Australian coast, so it is fitting that

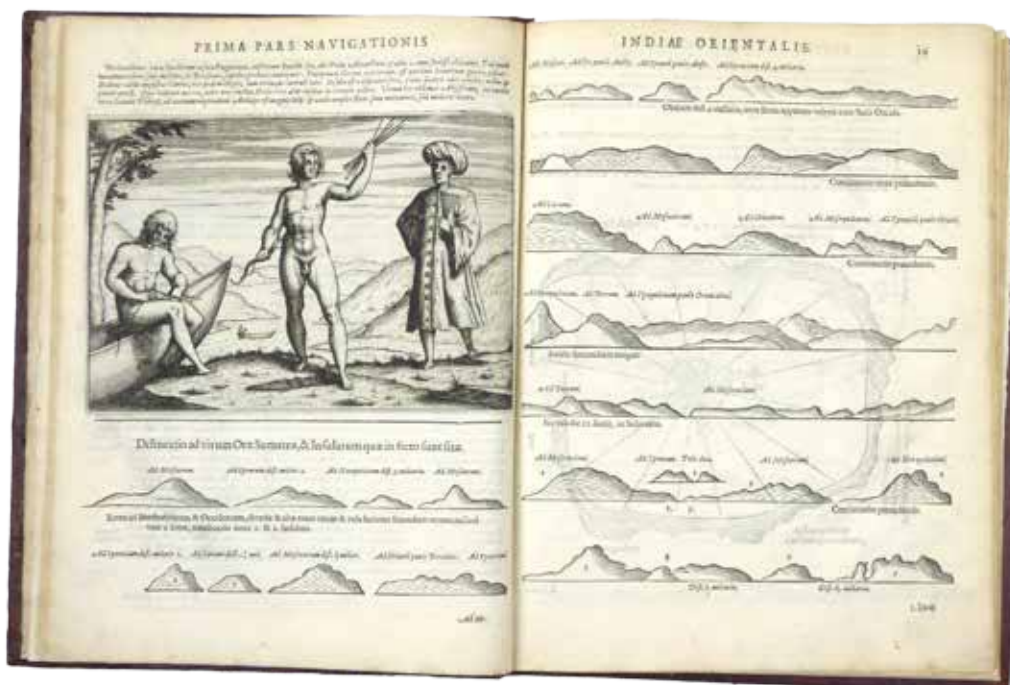


the world map on the title-page still carries the last vestiges of Marco Polo, the coastline marked “Beach”, “Lucach”, and “Maletur”. ‘Lodewijcksz depicts the island of Bali in recognizable form for the first time, both on the general map and on a separate map of the island in his book.’ The crew was so delighted with the island that they wanted to call it “New Holland” (Suarez, Early Mapping of Southeast Asia, p. 183).

The trading fleet of de Houtman and Dirckz comprised four ships, three of which returned to the Netherlands in 1597. Although not a great financial success, this venture confirmed the waning influence of the Portuguese, directly leading to the seventeenth-century Dutch incursions into the region: as Howgego notes, in 1598, the same year this work was published, no fewer than 25 ships were sent out to the Indies, and the Dutch East India Company was established in 1602. It was in 1605 that Willem Jansz and another Lodewijcksz, Jan Lodewycksz van Roosengin, sailed on the Duyfken to Cape York. The most significant geographical achievement of Houtman’s voyage was that by sailing round Java it proved that this island could not be part of the supposed southland (see Schilder, Australia Unveiled, ch. VI). The map on the title-page shows the oceans and coasts navigated between Europe and the East

Indies, including the promontory of a southern continent, with the names ‘Beach’, ‘Lucach’, ‘Maletur’, in close proximity to an island, ‘Java Minor’. Like the English, Houtman’s men suffered so severely from scurvy that they had to put in at the Cape of Good Hope and at Antongil Bay in Madagascar to recuperate.

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



18. 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.

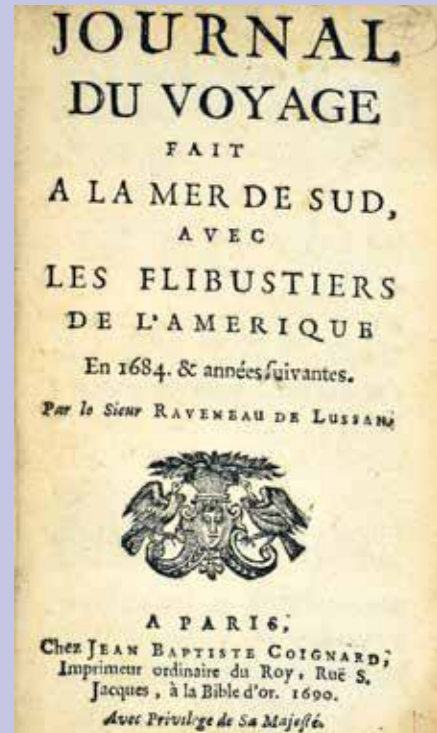
An adventurer of aristocratic descent, Raveneau de Lussan sailed at the age of 22 in 1679 from Dieppe to Santo Domingo. To pay off his debts, he joined a band of buccaneers and sailed for almost two years with them (from November 1684 to February 1686). The relation of his adventures is realistic and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



19. LYSONS, SAMUEL

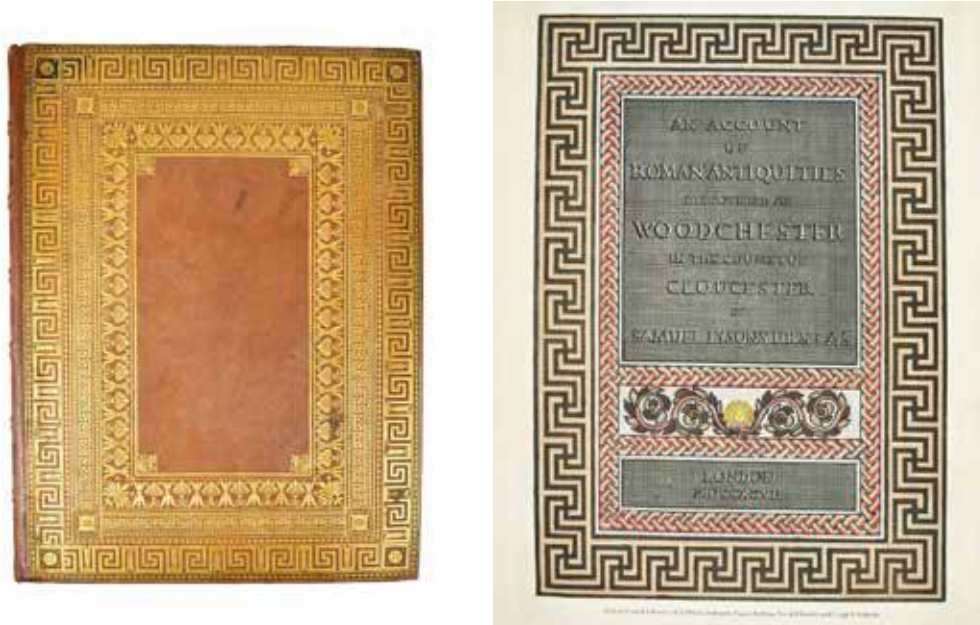
AN ACCOUNT OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT WOODCHESTER IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

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

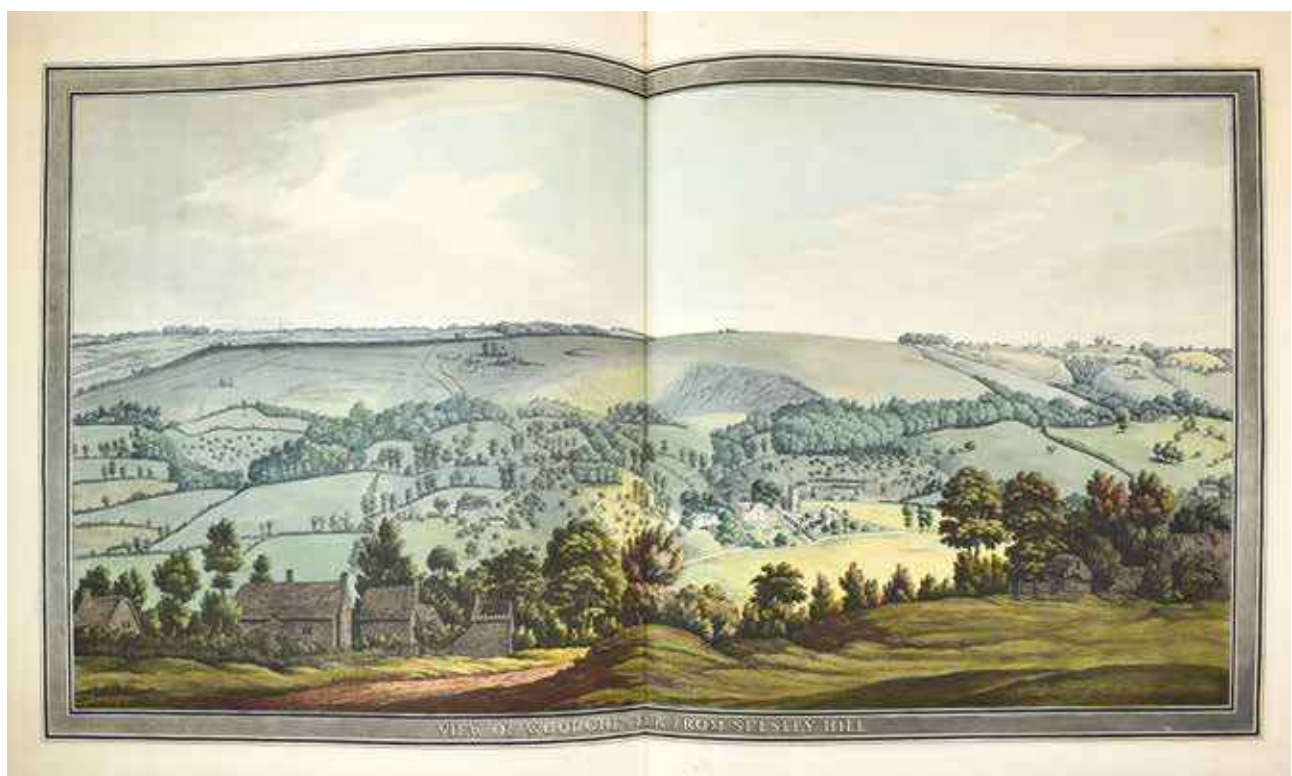
tail-piece, 40 plates in total, a Splendid Contemporary Binding of Full Calf Gilt by Kalthoeber with his ticket, hinges repaired.

£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.



20. 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 Conception 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.

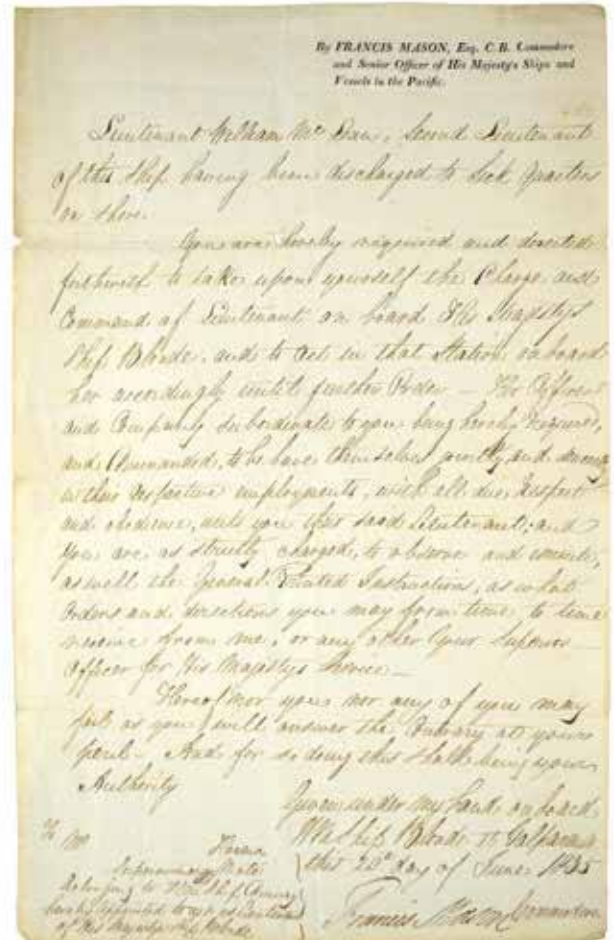
FitzRoy had a desperate ride through many miles of hostile Araucanian Indian country to locate the camp of the wrecked crew, and after his return piloted the Blonde, a frigate under Commodore Mason, to the spot and carried through the rescue only just in time, for disease, starvation and menacing Indians 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 Valparaíso, 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.



21. MERCATOR, GERARD (1512-1594) AND HONDIOUS, JODOCUS (1563-1612).

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).

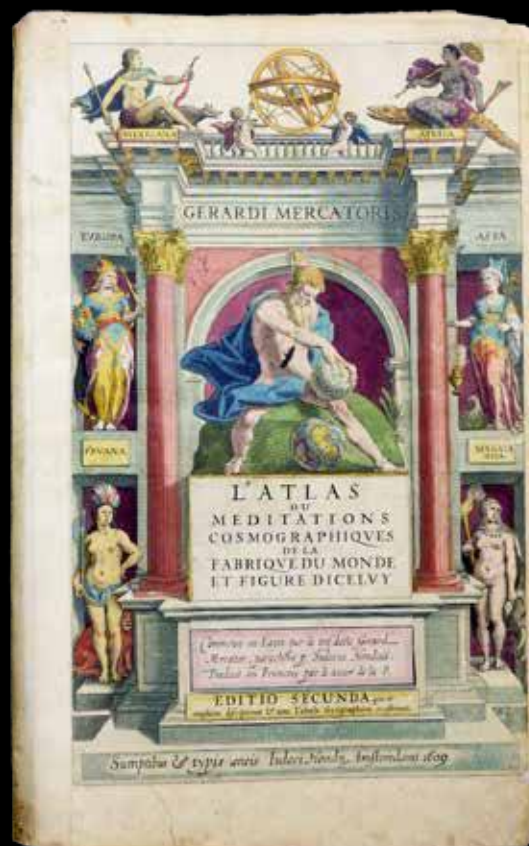


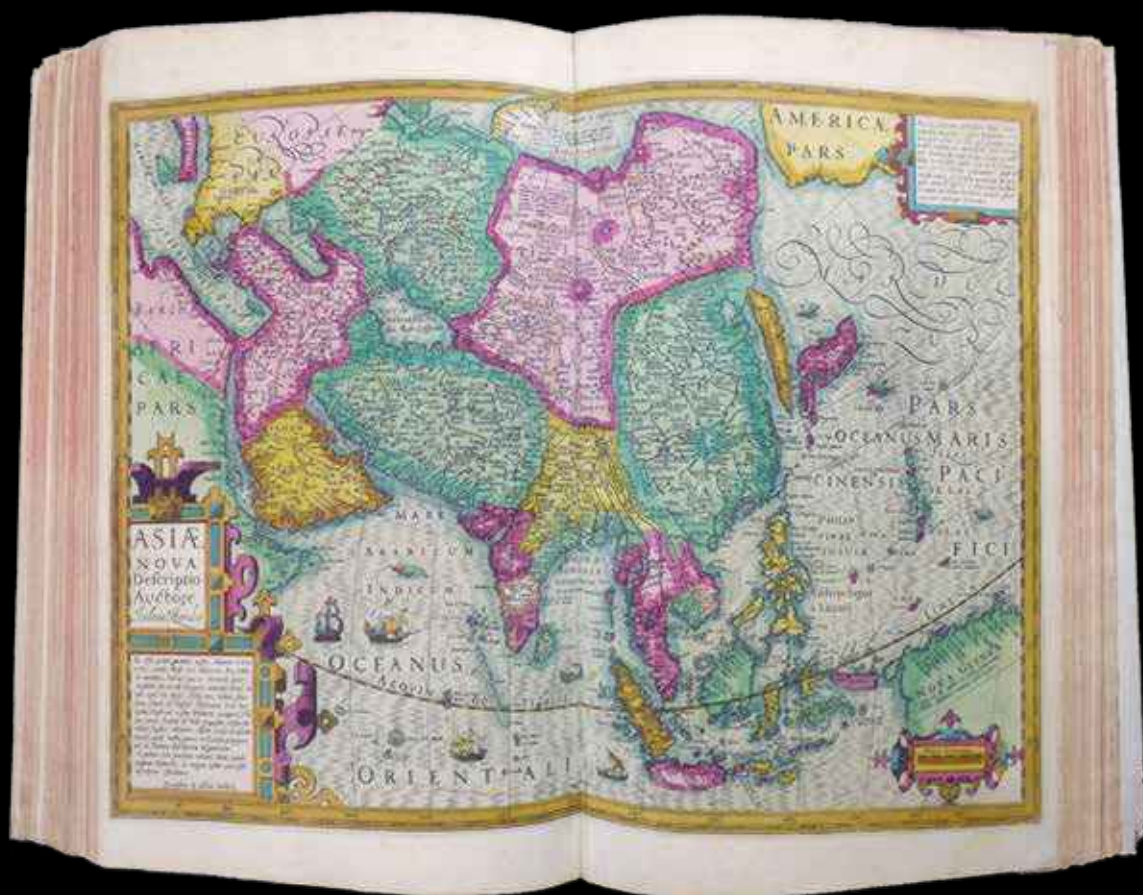
In 1604, after the death of Gerard Mercator and his son Rumold, the plates for his celebrated maps were sold to the great Amsterdam cartographer, Jodocus Hondius. He issued the first of his “Mercator-Hondius” Atlas in 1606. Hondius supplemented the original 107 maps with 39 new maps compiled under his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







22. 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.



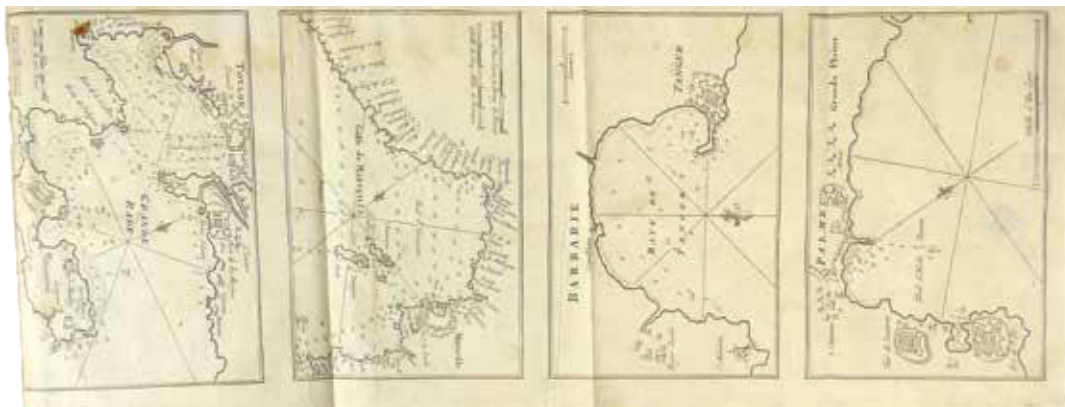
Adam Frans van der Meulen ran a flourishing workshop that assisted him in completing private commissions for patrons that did not belong to the court of Louis XIV. He also designed tapestries for the Gobelins factory that depicted accurate historical details of the battles, and created paintings of hunting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



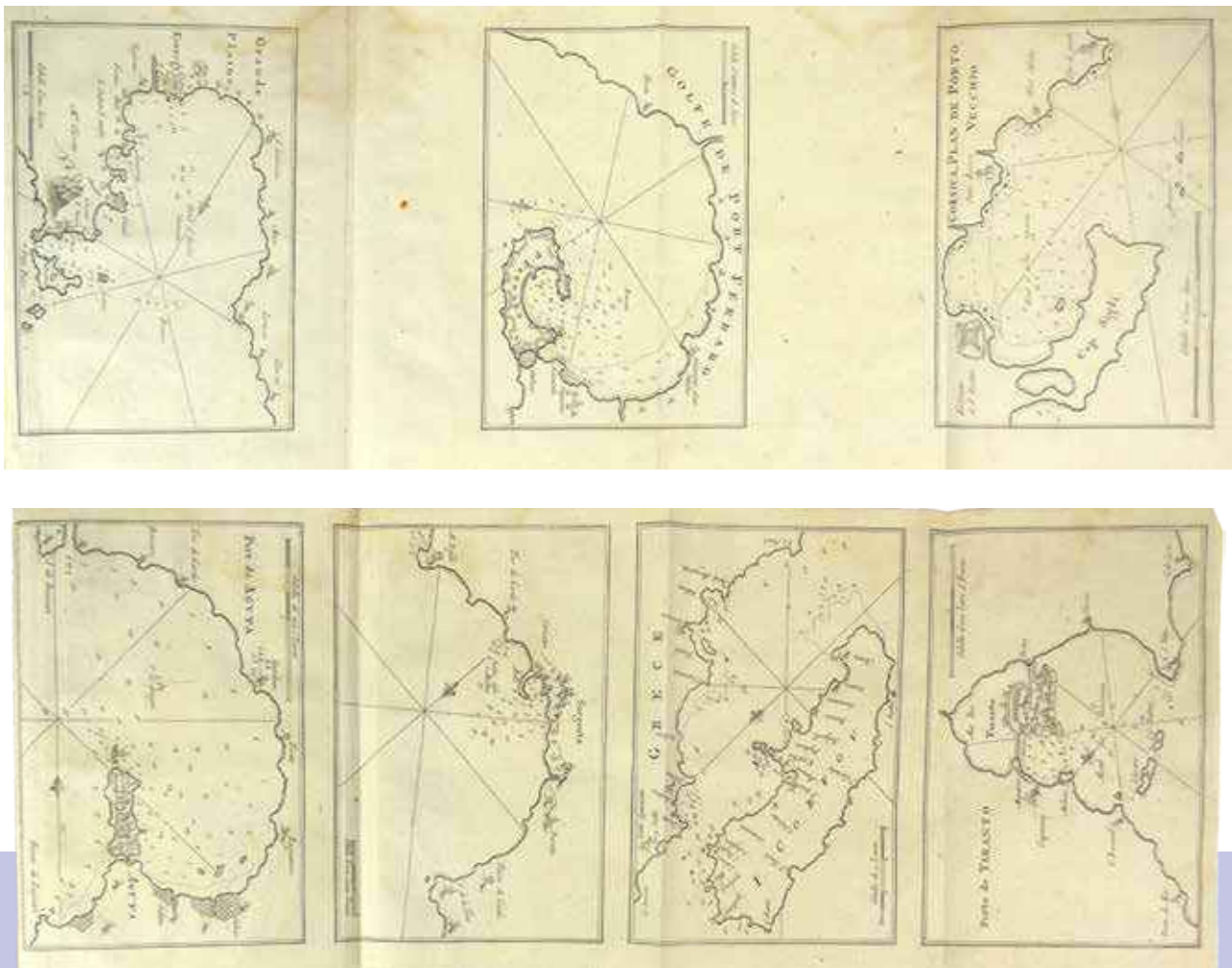
23. Michelot (Henri).

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.



24. PICCOLOMINI, ALLESANDRO (1508-1579)

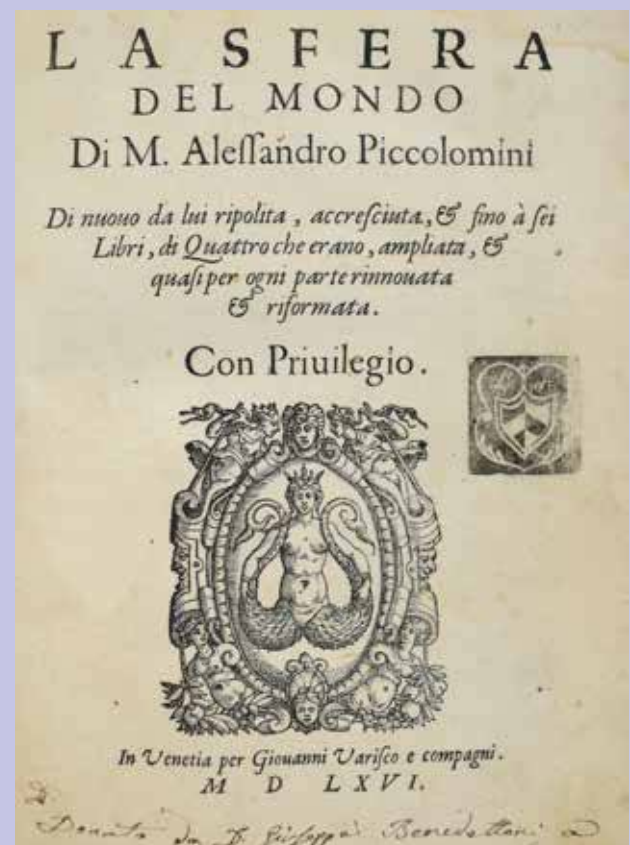
La Sfera del Mondo ... Di nuouo da lui ripolita, accresciuta, & fino à Sei Libri, di Quattro che erano ampliata, & quasi per ogniparte rinouata, & riformata.

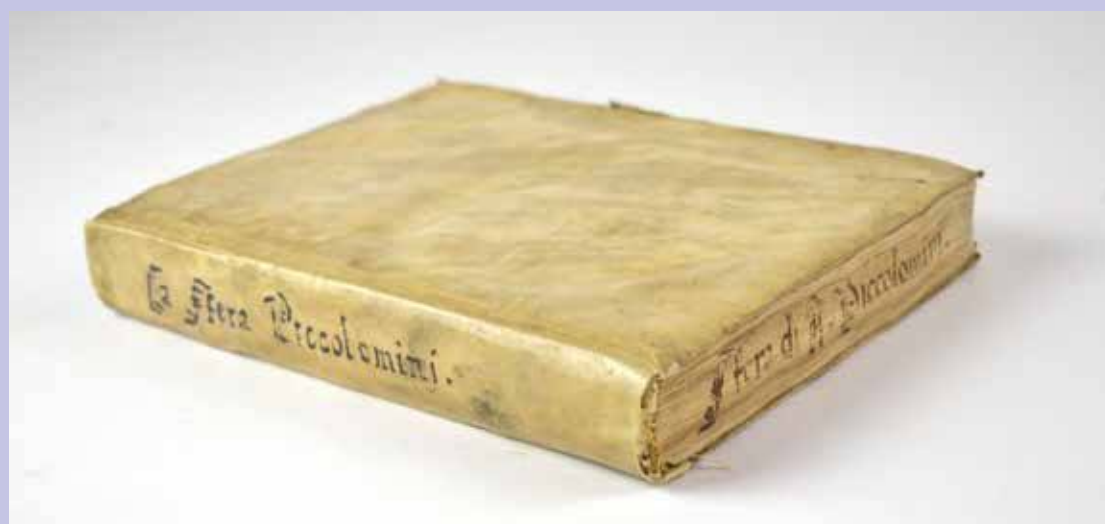
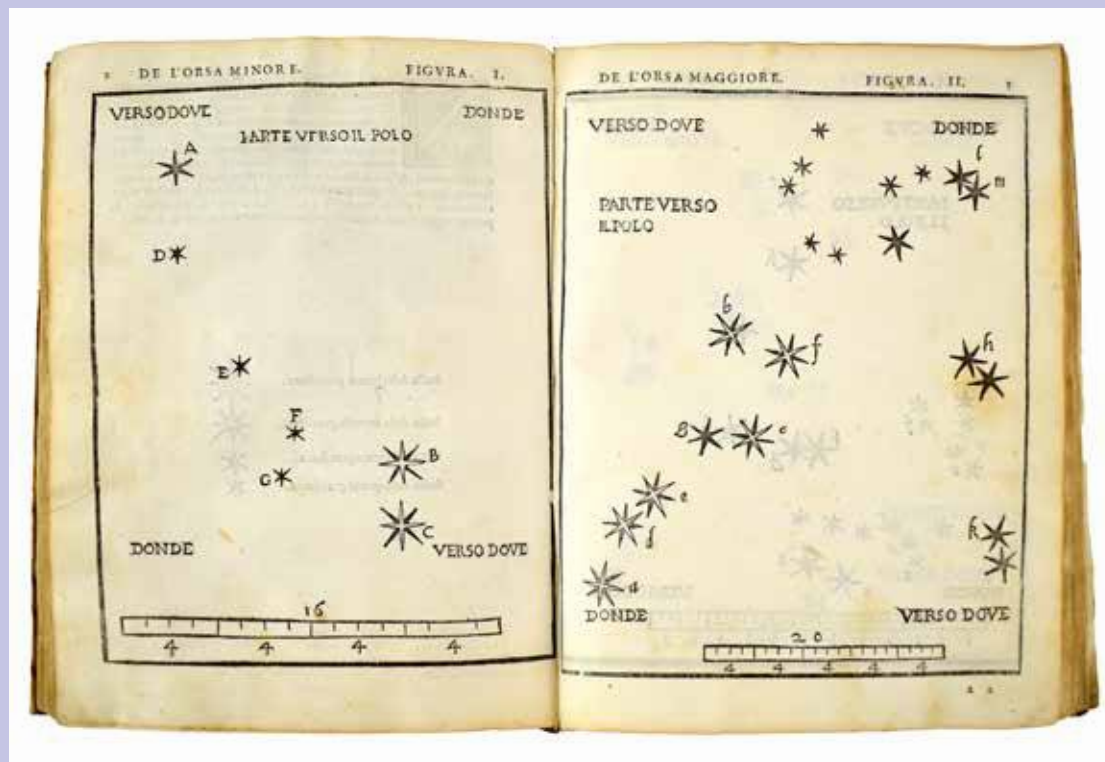
Venice: Giovanni Varisco, 1566. 4to, ([2], [12], 252, 48, [6], [2] pages, 93 [i.e. 69], illustrated with text woodcuts and the forty-seven woodcut full page star charts, small owners stamp to title, bound in contemporary limp vellum, manuscript title on spine and lower book block, in an excellent state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





25. 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

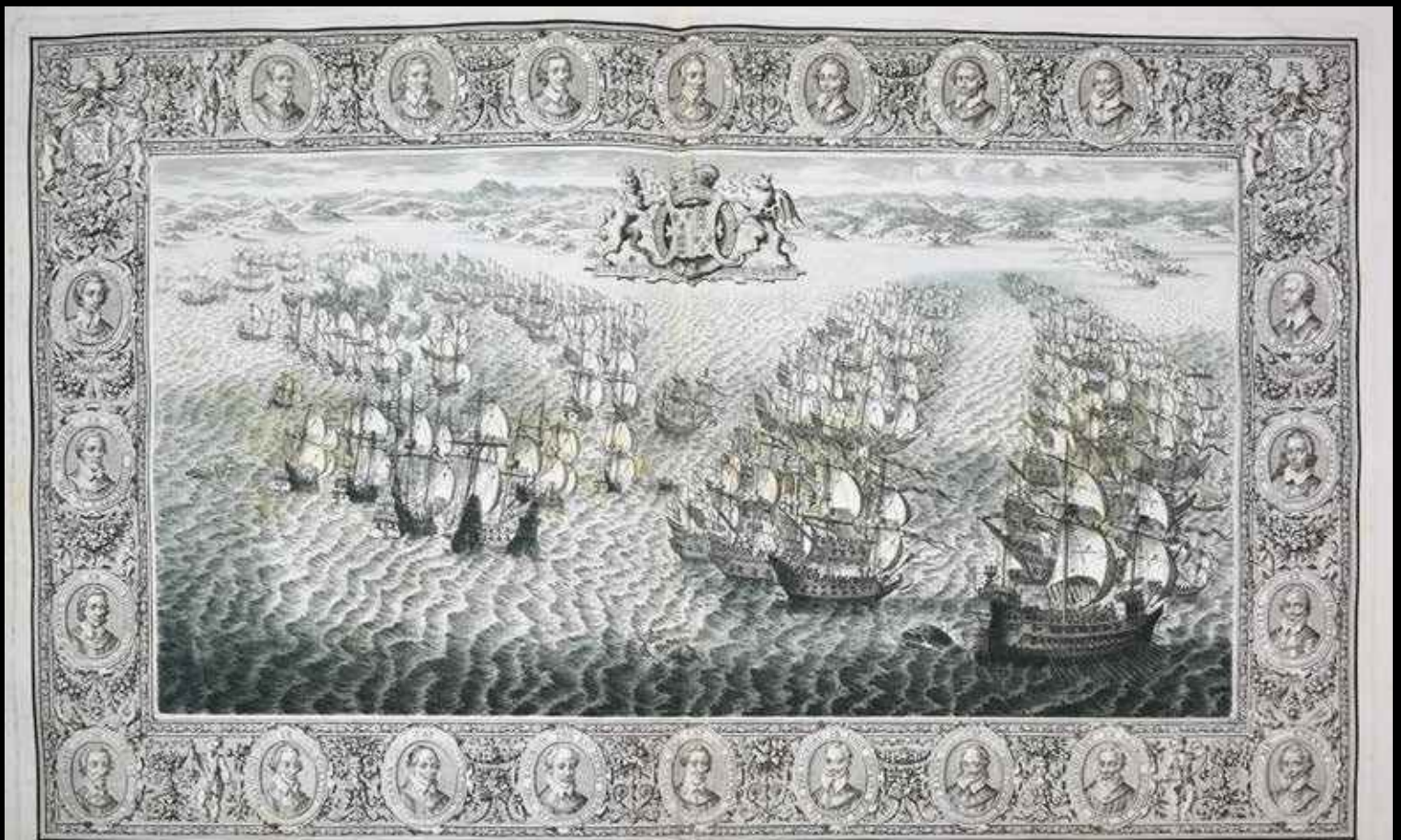
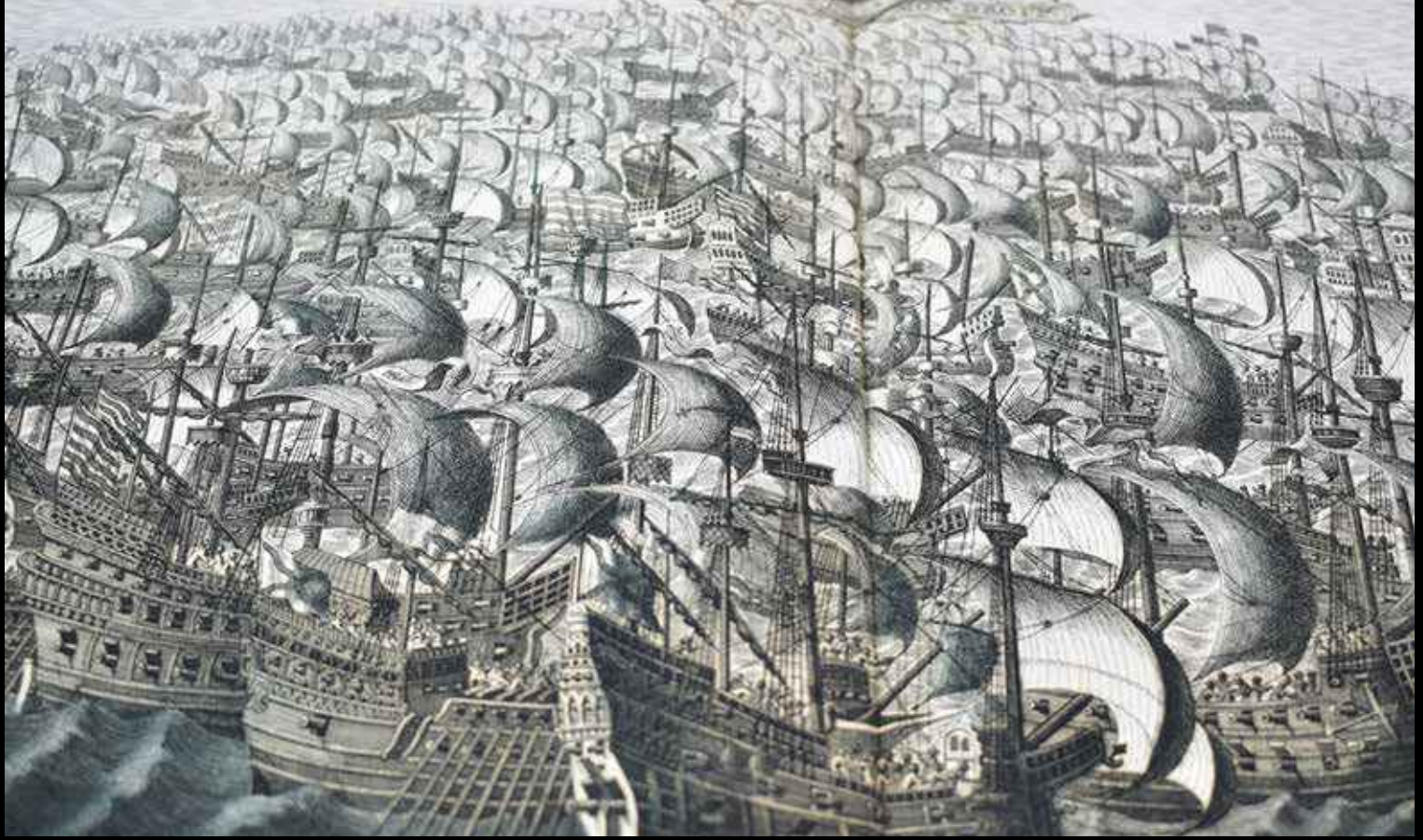
Subscribers Copy of one of the finest naval works ever produced.

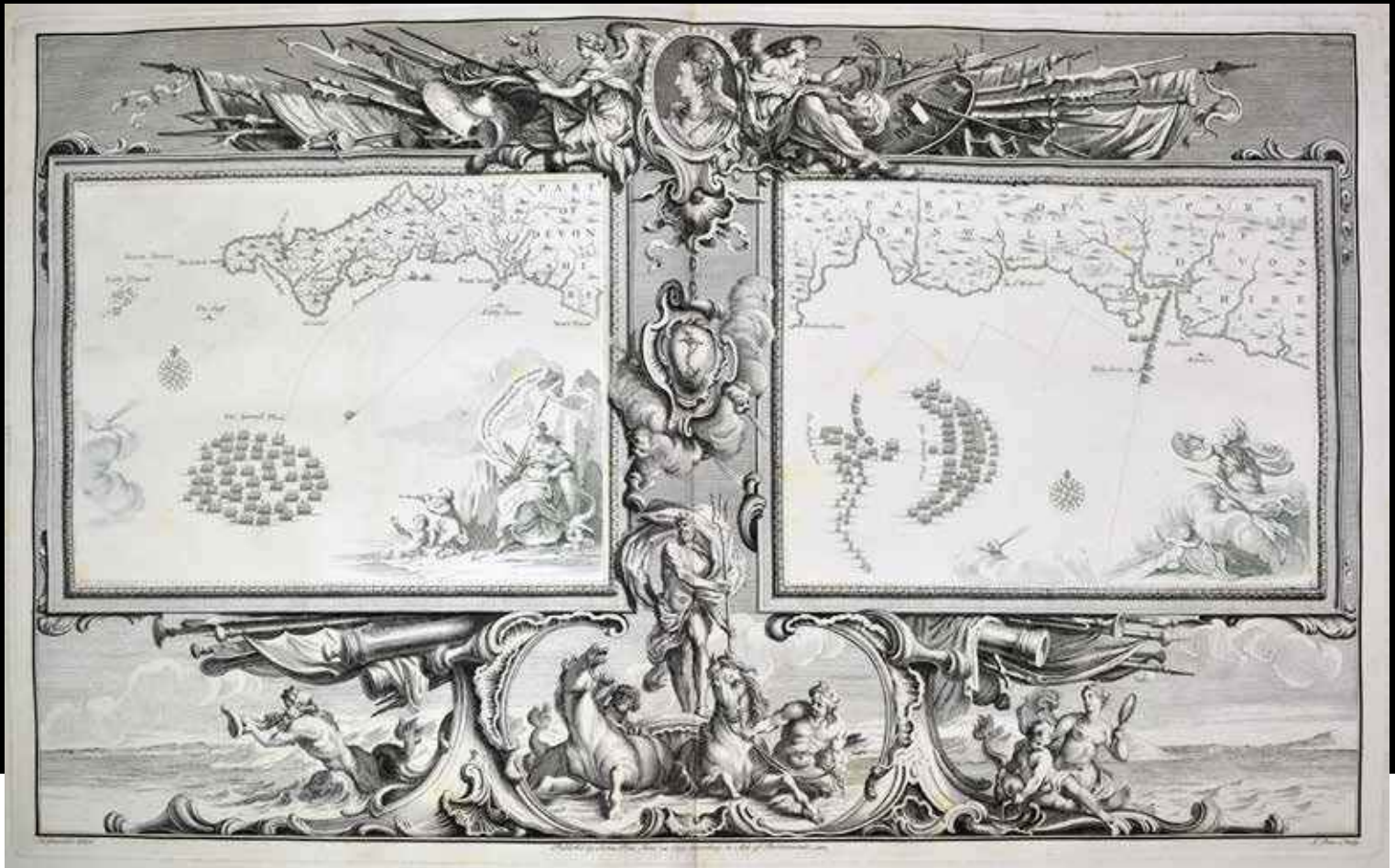
After the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 Lord Howard of Effingham, commander of the British Fleet, commissioned Robert Adams to produce a series of charts representing the various phases of the action during the battle.The Dutch artist H.C.Vroom was then commissioned to produce a series of designs 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.





26. SALVIANI, HIPPOLITO

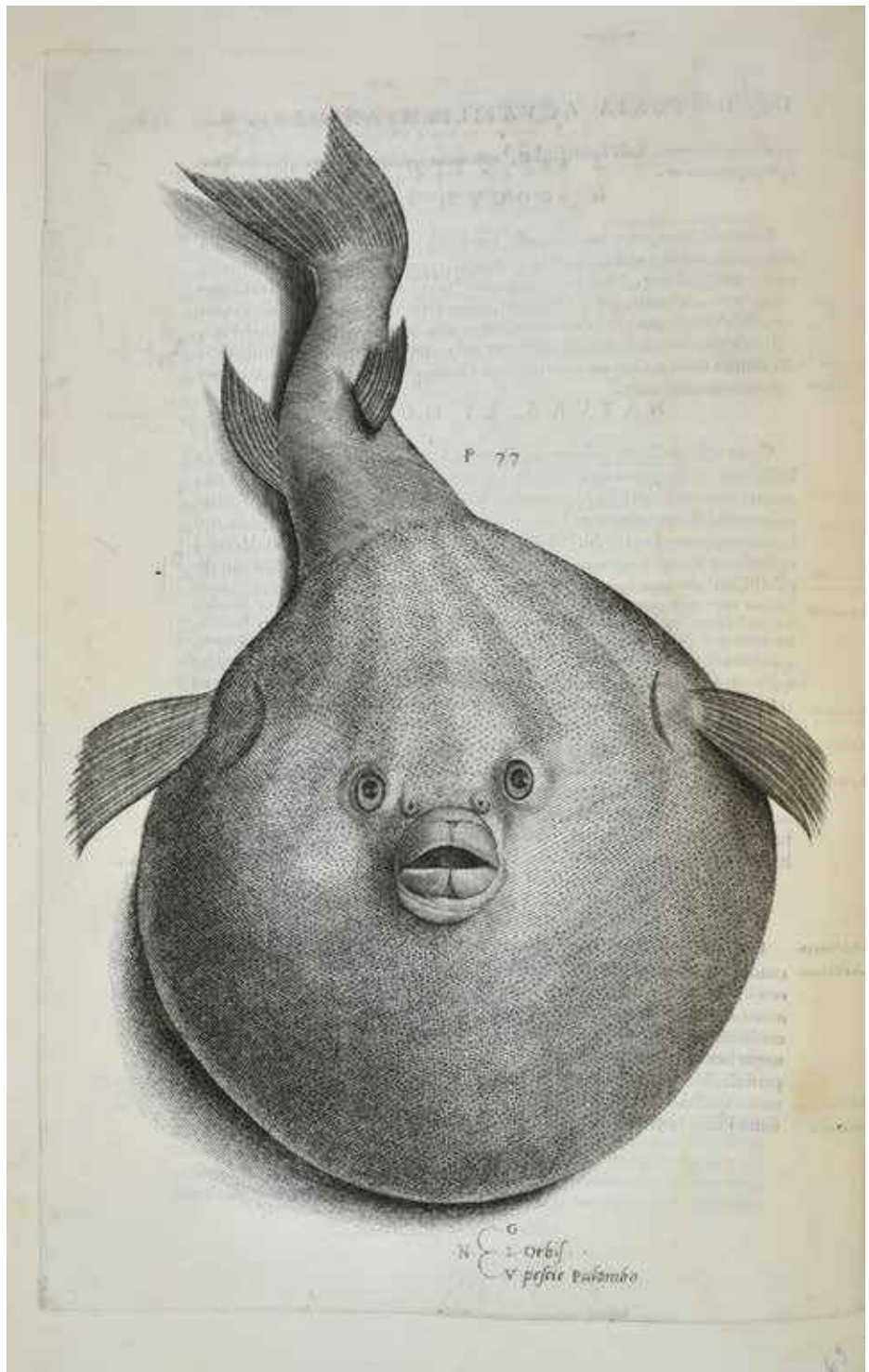
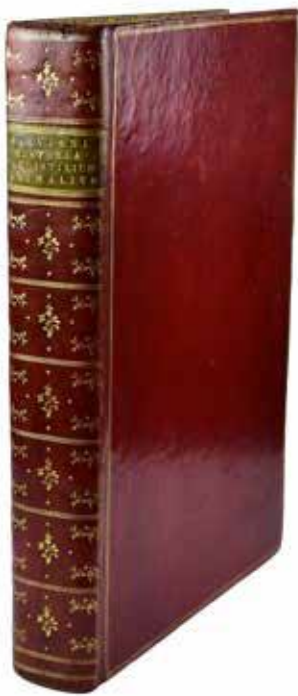
Aquatilium Animalium Historiae, liber primus, cum eorumdem formis, ære excusis.

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).

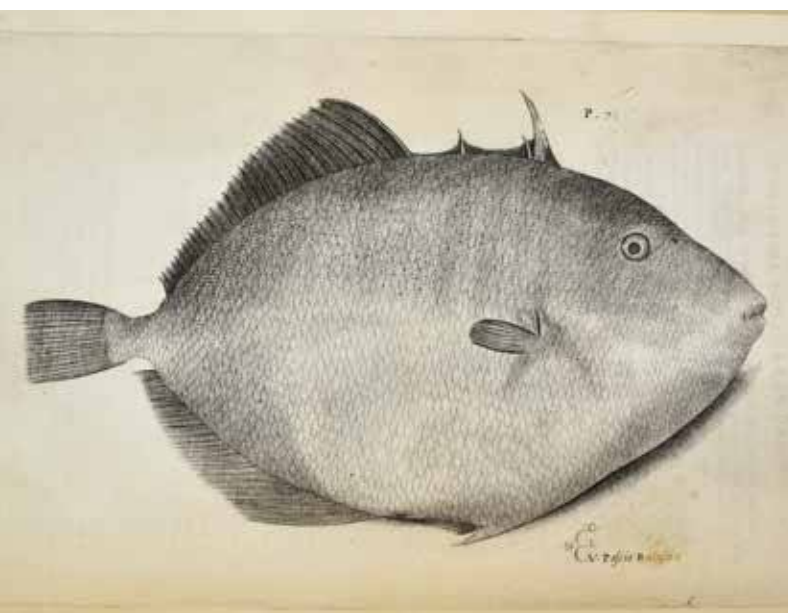
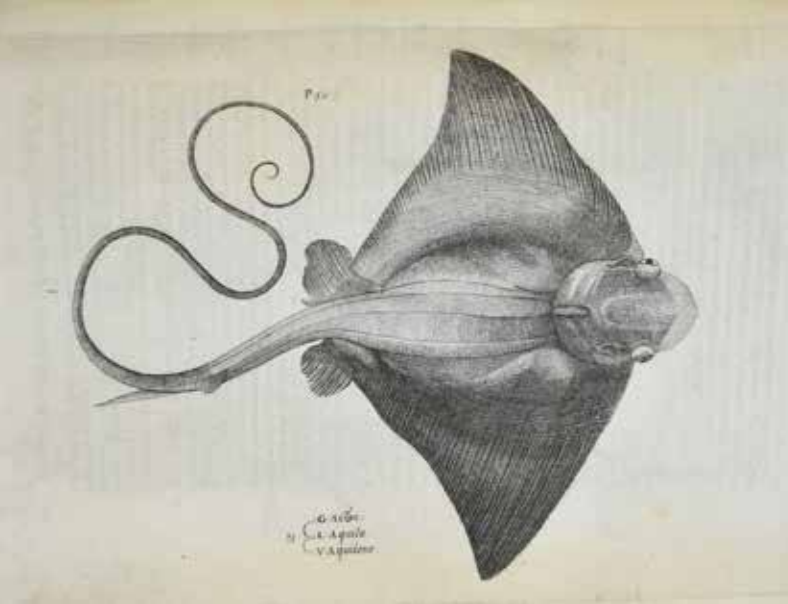
£20,000

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.

27. 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.

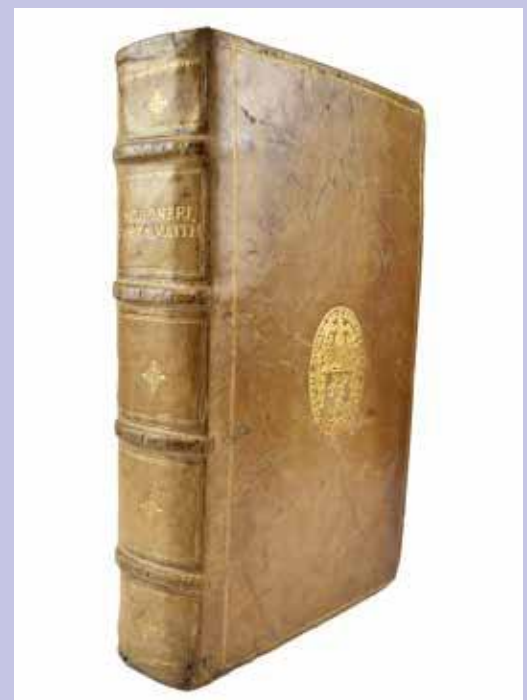
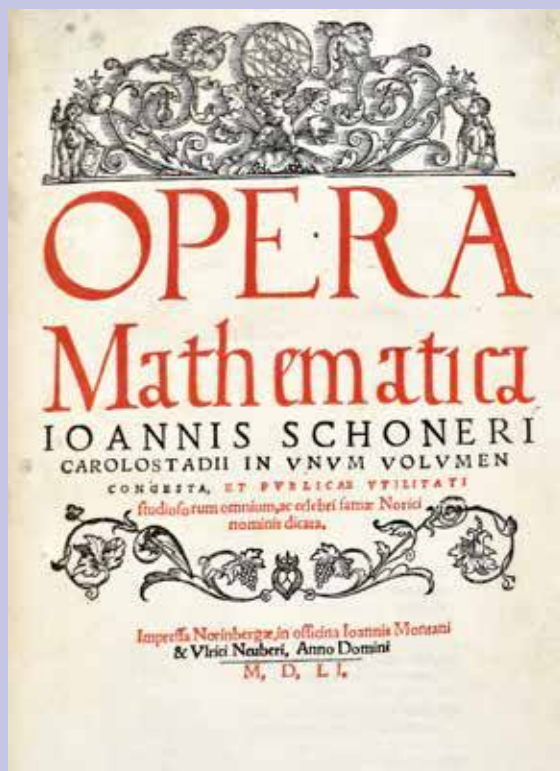
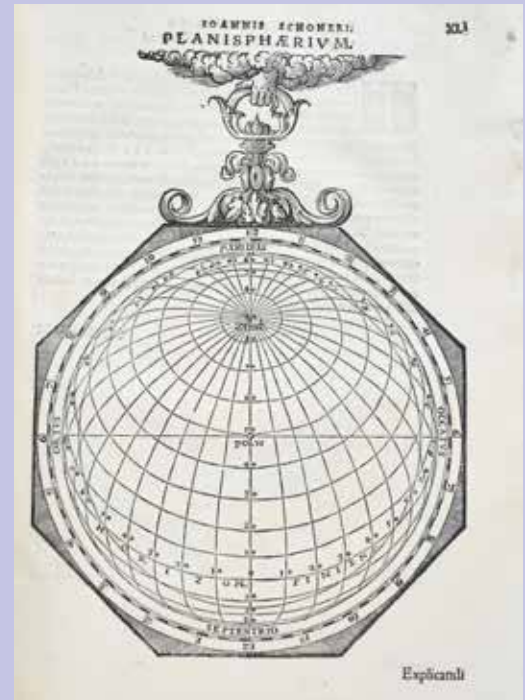
The Opera Mathematica opens with two extensive treatises, 'Isagodes Astralogiae Iudiciariae' and the 'Tabulae Astronomicae'. The four following treatises concern the composition and use of celestial and terrestrial globes. Schoner's star catalogue, in the section 'Coelestis Globi Compositio' is an adaptation 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



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

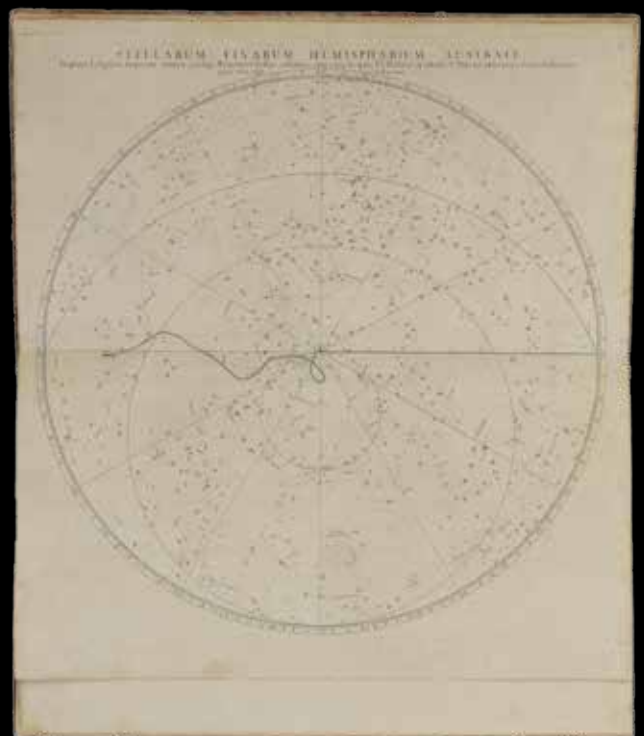
**28. SELLER, John, senior / SENEX, John / HALLEY, Edmund
/ FLAMSTEED, John.**

Stelleri Zodiacus Stellatus

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

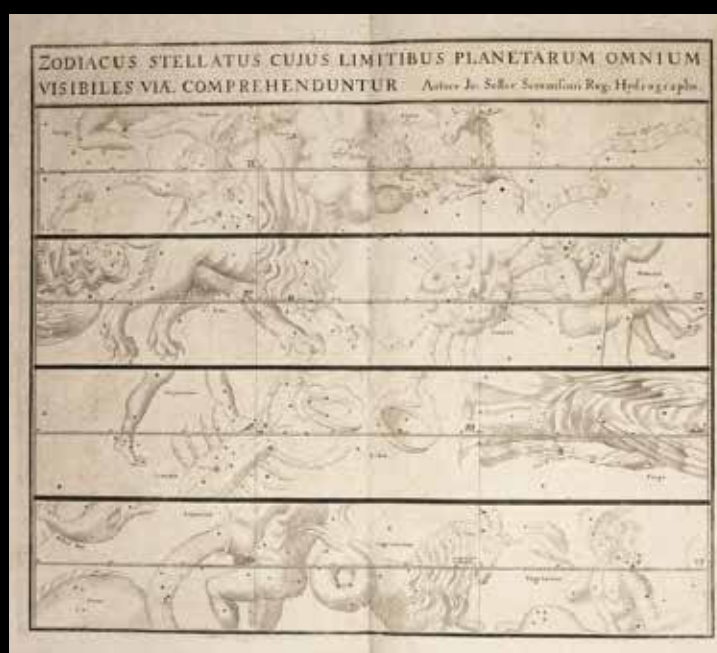
£28,000

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



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

The first 4 charts in the present collection – 2 maps of the northern sky and 2 of the southern – come from the shop of Senex and are early graphic witnesses of the pioneering (and painstaking) astronomy of Flamsteed, who as Astronomer Royal was tasked with "dragging positional astronomy into the seventeenth century, of bringing it abreast of the new descriptive astronomy to which the telescope has thus far been almost exclusively applied" (DSB, vol. 5&6, p. 23). Flamsteed's telescopic observations from Greenwich augmented the number of northern stars then known by some 2000, vastly surpassing in number and accuracy the catalogue of Tycho Brahe. The present Senex charts, dating to about 1721, were the first put into visual form the coordinates catalogued by Flamsteed: "Flamsteed's catalogue, developed from telescopic observations, was the first to include seventh-magnitude stars [and] Senex's maps, based on Flamsteed's catalogues, were the first depicting these telescopic stars ... The positions of novas (i.e., new and variable stars) and nebulae on Senex's maps were derived from Halley's two review articles published in *Philosophical Transactions* in 1715 and 1716. Thus the north equatorial map shows four new stars and two telescopic nebulae" (Warner, p. 242). In 1704 Flamsteed, a notorious perfectionist when it came to his charts, noted that he would not consent to the request of Isaac Newton to publish his star coordinates before his charts had been completed. But "Newton's will prevailed. The *Historia Coelestis* of 1712 contained neither the observations nor the charts, but only the star catalogue, as amended by Halley. Although Flamsteed was able to destroy almost all copies of the spurious volume in 1714, a few copies remained at large. John Senex based his highly successful maps on 'The Britannick Catalogue (as Publish'd by Dr. Halley)'. Compounding the injury, stylistic similarities between the Senex and the Flamsteed maps [published posthumously in 1725 and 1729] are sufficiently strong to suggest that Senex had actually seen Flamsteed's yet unpublished ones" (Warner, p. 82). "Through the charts and globes of Senex ... the Halley/Flamsteed catalog was widely available. Even after 1729, when the authorized version of Flamsteed's atlas appeared, because of the convenience of the single-sheet maps and their relatively low cost, Senex's maps continued to be popular both with astronomers and navigators" (Warner, p. 239).



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

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

The charts:

1. *Stellarum fixarum hemisphaerium Boreale*. The Northern Hemisphere Projected on the Plane of the Aequator in which all the Stars contain'd in the Britannick Catalogue (as Publish'd by Dr. Halley) are carefully laid down and adapted to the beginning of the year 1690. London, John Senex, c. 1721. (Warner p. 242, no. 4A).
2. *Stellarum fixarum hemisphaerium Australe*. The Southern Hemisphere Projected on the Plane of the Aequator in which all the Stars contain'd in the Britannick Catalogue and those Observ'd by Sr. Edm. Halley at the Isl. of St. Helena are carefully layd down for the Year 1690 by Joseph Harris..., engraved and sold by John Senex. London, John Senex, c. 1721. (Warner, p. 243, no. 4B).
3. *Stellarum fixarum hemisphaerium Boreale, in quo omnes stellae in Catalogo Britannico descriptae in plano Eclipticae, eo situ quem anno 1690...* Delineavit et sculpsit Johan: Senex. R.S.S. London, John Senex, c. 1721. (Warner, p. 243, no. 5A).
4. *Stellarum fixarum hemisphaerium Australe, in plano Eclipticae depictum, omnes catalogi Britannici stellas exhibens, una cum iis quas Cl. Halleius in insula Stae. Helenae observavit, eo situ delineatas quem anno 1690 habuerunt*. London, John Senex, c. 1721. (Warner, p. 243, no. 5B).
5. *A Coelestiall Planisphere by J. Seller*. John Seller, London, c. 1675. (Warner, p. 233, no. 2).
6. *The Right Ascensions and Declinations of the Principal Fixed Stars in both Hemispheres to ye year 1678...* printed and sold by John Seller. John Seller, London, 1679. (Warner, p. 107, no. 1a and p. 236, no. 4A).
7. *Australis Hemisphaerii tabulam*. John Seller, London, 1679. (Warner, p. 107, no. 1B [Halley] and p. 236, no. 4B [Seller]).
8. *Zodiacus stellatus cujus limitibus Planetarum Omnium visibles viae comprehenduntur. Autore Jo: Seller Serenissimi Reg. Hydrographo*. John Seller, London, 1679. (Warner, p. 233, no. 3).



29. 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.

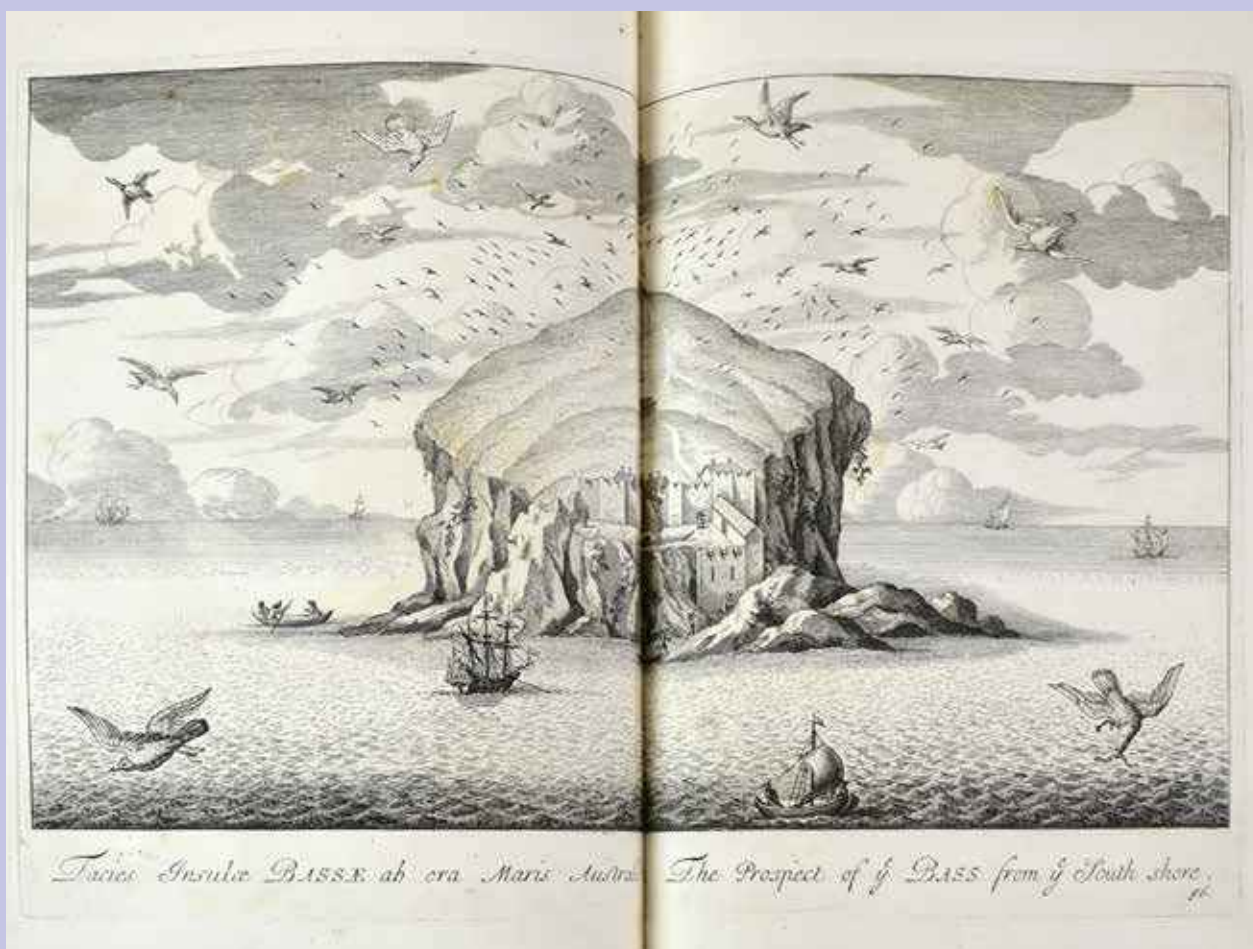
Slezer, a native of Germany, settled in Scotland in 1671, and combined the professional duties of Chief Engineer for Scotland (also Surveyor of His Majesties Stores and Magazines, and subsequently Lieutenant of Artillery as well), with the ambition of delineating the towns and great buildings of the 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)

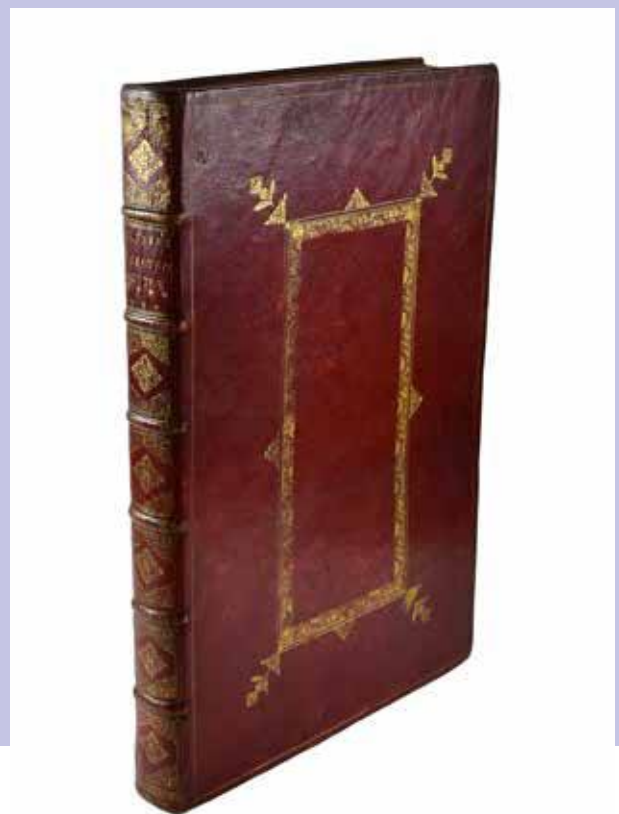
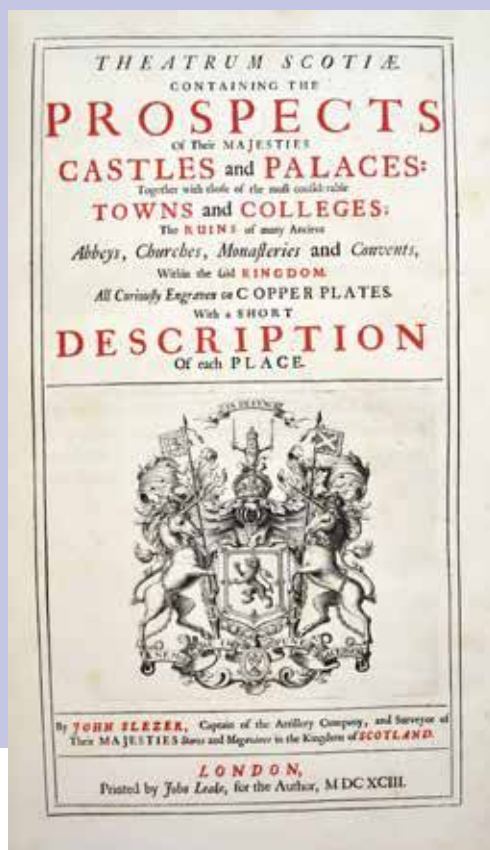
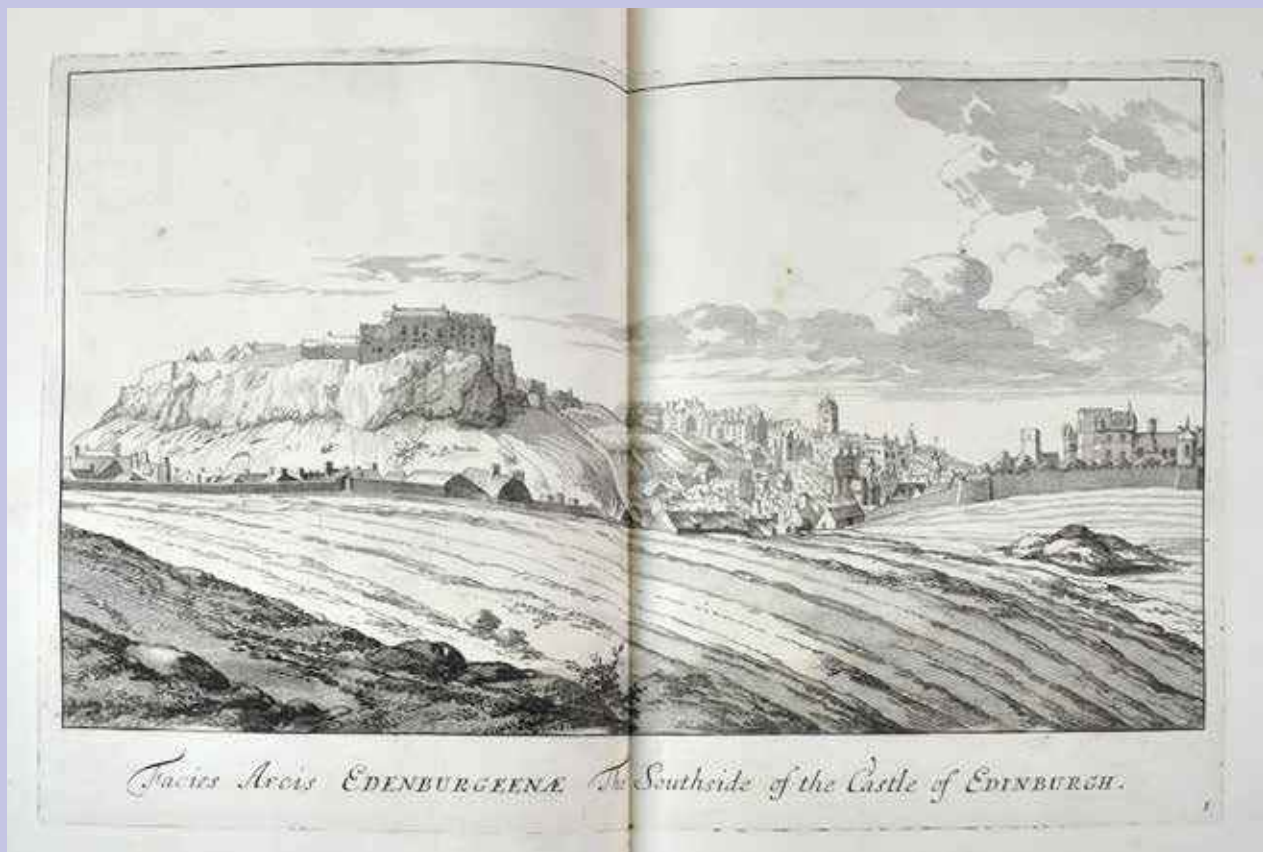
It was reprinted several times, the latest in 1880, but the first edition was the only one produced under Slezer's direct supervision, the only one to print the coats of arms, and provides the best strikes of the plates. The text was written with the full collaboration of Sir Robert Sibbald.

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

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

Wing S.3993.





30. SOLINUS, CAUIUS 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 Vesputii’ 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 pincia.”

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 Waldseemüller 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 Waldseemüller 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 Waldseemüller map. Even Waldseemüller’s own 1513 atlas map of the world is a far different and cruder production. As Amerigo Vespucci’s achievements became more suspect, Waldseemüller 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 Waldseemüller’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.**



31. 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'

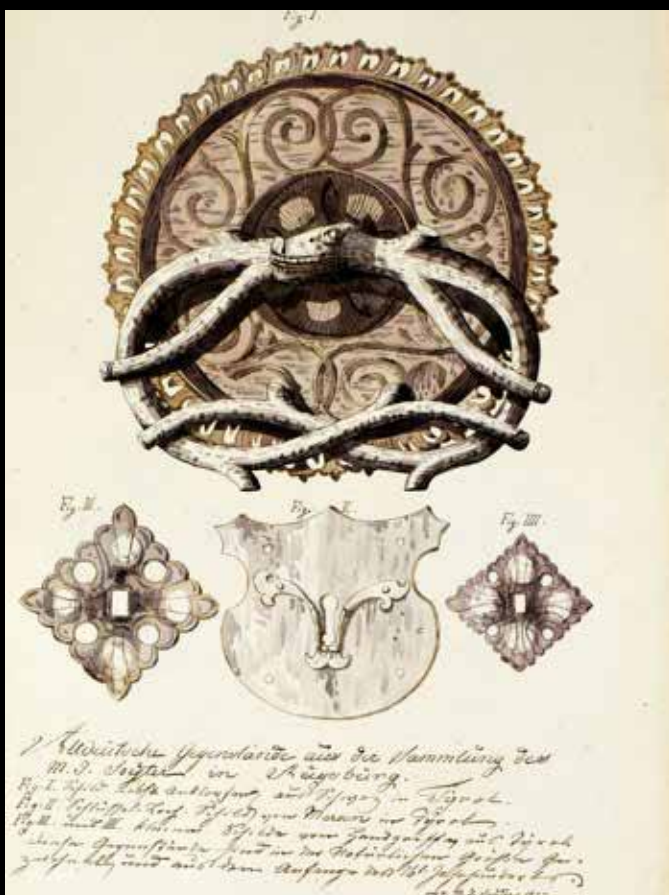
£5,000

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.



32. SPILBERGEN, Joris van.

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

Leyden, N. van Geelkercken, 1619. 4to oblong (233 x 177 mm) ; 275 pp. and 25 folding engraved plates and maps.

First Latin edition. A fine copy in contemporary vellum.

£30,000

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

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



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

Jacob Le Maire's voyage was an important prelude to Tasman's voyage of 1642/3 who sailed, on the last lap of his voyage, partly through seas first crossed by Le Maire. Le Maire's expedition opened up an entirely new route across the southern Pacific, quite different from those that Magellan, Drake and others had explored.

From the journals, it is clear how much de Quiros had influenced Le Maire who confidently believed in the existence of a southern continent. If Le Maire's train of thought had not been disturbed by the sober considerations of Schouten, who was more of a practical-minded sailor than he was an explorer, and if the westerly course had been kept, the Dutch would have had the chance of discovering the important east coast of Australia 150 years before James Cook... » (Schilder). Early annotations on the title page.

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



33. 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 was 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.



34. WILLIAM WALES & WILLIAM BAYLY

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

First edition

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

£24,000

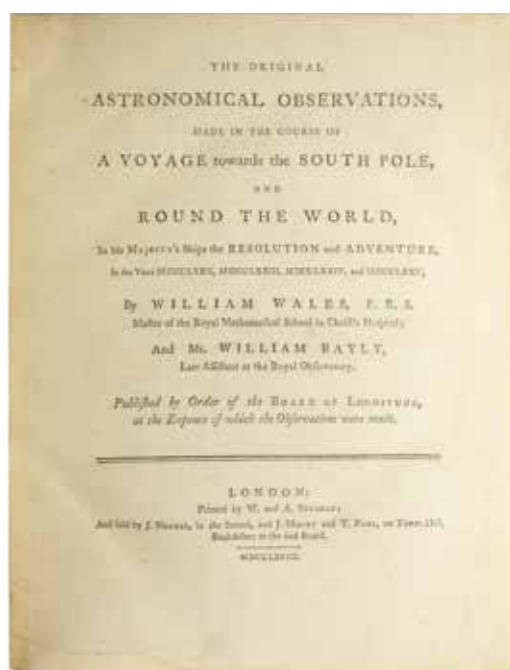
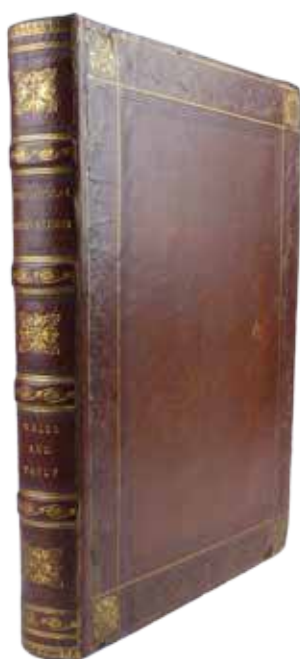
William Wales and William Bayly were appointed by the Board of Longitude to accompany James Cook on his second voyage of 1772–75, with Wales accompanying Cook aboard the *Resolution*. Wales' brother-in-law Charles Green, had been the astronomer appointed by the Royal Society to observe the 1769 transit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

The primary objective of Wales and Bayly was to test Larcum Kendall's K1 chronometer, based on the H4 of John Harrison. Wales compiled a log book of the voyage, recording locations and conditions, the use and testing of the instruments entrusted to him, as well as making many observations of the people and places encountered on the voyage. The *Original Astronomical Observations* was published at the expense of the Board of Longitude. Following his return, Wales was commissioned to write the official astronomical account of Cook's first voyage in 1778. Wales sailed with Cook on all three of his voyages

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

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

Cox I, 61



35. 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.] (Verzeichnis dere 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 Völckern 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.

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