

AFFORDABLE RARE MAPS AND PRINTS



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1.Ferriol, Charles de

Three Fine Prints of Persian Costume

[Paris], 1714-15, three copper engraved prints, one hand coloured, depicting Persian costumes.

£90

An attractive, hand coloured, copper engraving of a Persian lady from Le Hay's 'Recueil de cent estampes représentant différentes nations du Levant' published by Charles de Ferriol in 1714-15. The text laments the custom by which beautiful Persian women cover their hair with a shawl tied under the chin. Along with two uncoloured copper engravings of mounted persians after the plates of 'Recueil...'.

The Marquis de Ferriol, the French ambassador to the Ottoman court, commissioned the paintings of Vanmour in 1707 and 1708. The prints were highly successful and widely copied and reprinted numerous times for other costume books which catered for the great interest in Orientalism during the eighteenth century.



2. Surugue, Louis, [engraver]

Four Engravings of Persian Customs and Costumes

[Paris], 1710, four hand coloured engravings depicting Persian customs and costumes, slight overall toning,

£120

Four attractive plates from 'Sir John Chardin's Travels in Persia'. The account of Chardin's travels to Persia, via India and Russia from 1664-1669 and 1671-77, is a highly regarded and reliable source of information on the court, art, religion and culture of Safavid Persia. The subjects of these prints include a torture device, smoking and a mounted warrior.





3. Dalvimart, Octavian

Two fine Prints of Turkish Costume: An Usher and A Turk, in a Pelisse

London, W. Miller, 1802, two hand coloured stipple engravings prints depicting an example of costume in the Ottoman Empire, slight overall toning.

£60

Two attractive hand coloured engravings from Dalvimart's 'The Costumes of Turkey'.

Dalvimart travelled in Turkey in 1798 where he made drawings from life, that were stipple engraved by John Dadley and William Poole. Text was supplied by Miller "The drawings, from which these plates have been engraved, were made on the spot... and may be depended upon for their correctness. They have been most accurately attended to in the progress of the engraving; and each impression has been carefully colored according to the original drawing, that the fidelity of them might not be impaired." Besides Turks, the plates depict many of the inhabitants of the Ottoman empire, including Greeks, Albanians, Bedouins, Syrians, and Armenians.[Abbey, Travel 370]



4. Lansdowne, James Fenwick

Three Collotypes from Rare Birds of China

Limited edition each one of 100 copies only, signed and numbered by the artist (two nos.27, one no. 26) on Fabriano Rag paper with printed tissue wrappers, including No. 11, Chinese Parrotbill; No.24, Silver Oriole; No.26, Firethroat, 820 x 630mm, 1994

£300

Rare Birds of China was commissioned in 1984 and took almost 10 years to complete. Intended as a unique record of China's rare and endangered birds, the 32 birds were compiled with a particular concern for those species increasingly threatened by environmental hazards and loss of habitat.

James Fenwick Lansdowne, often described as the successor to John James Audubon, was born in 1937 to British parents in Hong Kong. He was taught to paint by his mother, herself an accomplished artist trained in traditional Chinese watercolour techniques. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary Emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution, chose Lansdowne to illustrate his definitive ornithological monograph, *Rails of the World*, published in 1977.

These collotypes are outstanding examples of the fidelity of colour and ornithological detail for which Lansdowne is known.



5. Hollar, Wenceslas

[The Dance of Death] Mortalium Nobilitas

30 etched plates of 33, numbered 1-30, on wove, 75 x 55mm, London: J. Coxhead, 1816

£450

An attractive set of engravings of the famous Dance of Death.

The Dance of Death series displays a very quick and lively skeleton leading someone away in a dance step. The partner's social station is instantly recognizable, but death is indifferent to rank: the death figure is just as cheerful leading off the Queen or the Pope as the Merchant or the Beggar. While the conventions may have originated in Medieval Pageants, their popularity grew and flourished in the Renaissance and Baroque periods. Basel in Switzerland hosted a thriving printing industry, and the Dance of Death series painted in fresco in the 15th century on the walls of the Predigerkirche, influenced several printed editions, notably Holbein's. The frescoes were destroyed (deemed "an eyesore" by the town council) in 1805.

These plates by Hollar may not be after Holbein's, but rather copies of Arnold Birkmann. Birkmann's woodcuts often differ from Holbein's original cuts, by adding buildings in the background and including Death's hourglass in those where Holbein has "forgotten" it. It is speculated that Hollar couldn't afford genuine Holbein prints but it is more likely he consciously preferred the Birkmann version. Hollar was in turn copied by Thomas Neale and David Deuchar, among others.

Wencelaus Hollar was a Bohemian etcher whose work includes some 400 drawings and 3000 etchings. After studying in Frankfurt under engraver and publisher Matthaus Merian, he moved

to Strasbourg, and then Cologne. Here he attracted the attention of the collector Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with whom he was associated for most of his life. The range of his work covers, from views and landscapes to portraits, ships and religious figures, provides a rich source of information about the 17th century. Collections of Hollar's work are kept in the British Museum, Windsor Castle, The Fisher Library in Toronto, and the National Gallery in Prague.



6. TRAVIES, EDOUARD

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

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

£480

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



7. BLAEU, WILLEM JANZON

Tabula Magellanica qua Terrae del fuego cum celeberrimis fretis a F. Magellano et I. Le Maire detectus novissima et accuratissima descriptio exhibetur

Copper engraved map, from a French edition of Bleau's 'Le Theatre du Monde', contemporary hand colour, decorative title cartouche, 'chequerboard' scale indicating how, with Mercator's projection, distances are increased towards the poles, embellished with figures that represent the Patagonian Giants, a fleet of seven ships in the ocean, coat of arms of D. Constantino Hugenio, three compass roses, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, French text on verso, Amsterdam, Johannes Blaeu, c.1640

£500

A most attractive example of Bleau's famous map of the Tierra del Fuego, Strait of Magellano and Patagonia. An important route to the Pacific during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, this was the foundation for many other maps of Tierra del Fuego.

The inclusion of Cape Horn as a peninsula in particular would be adopted by other mapmakers including Jans Janssonius, John Ogilby, Pieter van der Aa, and Emanuel Bowen.

The unusual peninsula to the south, resembling a sharply angled triangle, was the result of the unclear reports from the Le Maire and Schouten expedition. Sponsored by independent

Dutch merchants, they circumnavigated via Cape Horn from 1615-1617. The new-found strait provided a new route for ships from all nations to enter the Pacific which avoided the treacherous Straits of Magellan.

Even though Blaeu was the official hydrographer of the VOC, he too was caught up in the excitement about the new passage, as shown by his use of celebrated in the title of this map. It is a nice example of this highly desirable map and would be a central part of any collection of Patagonia, South America, or exploration.



8. BLAEU, WILLEM JANZON

Nova Hispania et Nova Galicia

Copper engraved map, from the French edition of Bleau's 'Le Theatre du Monde', contemporary hand colour, decorative title cartouche with the Royal Spanish arms, figureheads, parrots and other adornments, compass rose, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, French text on verso, Amsterdam, c.1640.

£485

An attractive example of Bleau's map of Mexico, extending from just north of Mazatlan to Acapulco and from Tehuacan to Sierra Madres, showing Mexico City situated on a large lake below the elaborate title cartouche. Several gold and silver mines are located in the central region with a diamond-shaped icon, and a central mountain range has a Latin note indicating that there are large amounts of silver to be found there. A crisp impression of a highly decorative map.



9. BLAEU, WILLEM JANZOOM

Brasilia...

Copper engraved map, from the French edition of Bleau's 'Le Theatre du Monde', coCopper engraved map, from the French edition of Bleau's 'Le Theatre du Monde', contemporary hand colour, decorative title cartouche, scales embellished with cherubs, two compass roses, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, French text on verso, Amsterdam, Johannes Blaeu, c.1640

£650

A detailed map of the Brazilian coastline, with numerous place names. North is orientated to the right. A fine example of Blaeu's second map of Brazil.



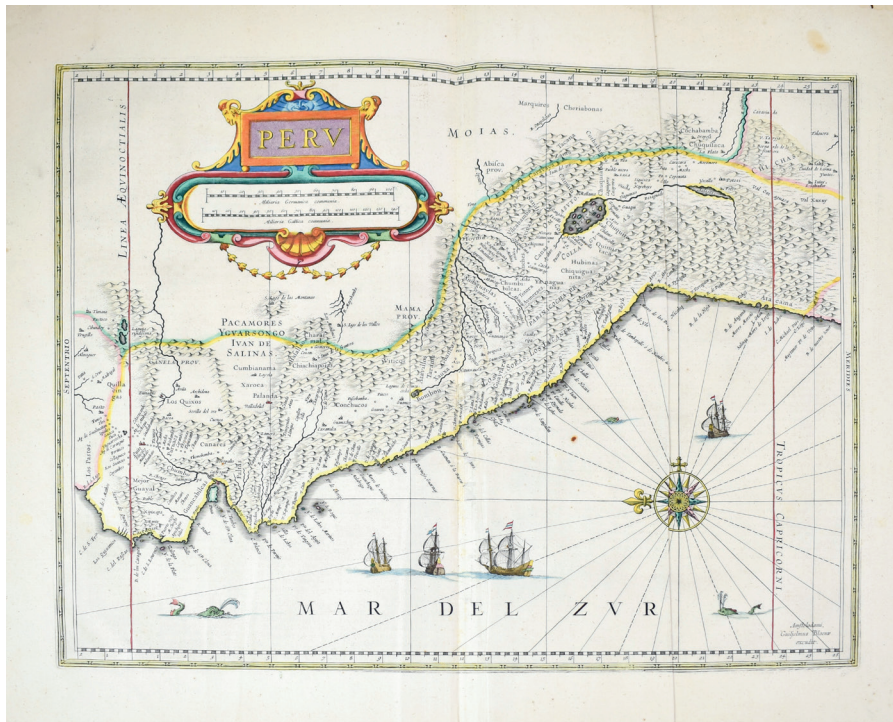
10. BLAEU, WILLEM JANZOOM

Peru

Copper engraved map, from the French edition of Bleau's 'Atlas Novus', contemporary hand colour, large decorative title cartouche, ocean embellished with ships and sea monsters, referencing the thriving sea port Callao, compass rose, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, french text on verso, Amsterdam, Johannes Blaeu, c.1640.

£485

An elegant and sought after map of Peru. This is one of the two earliest atlas maps to focus on Peru, along with the map by Henricus Hondius. North is orientated to the left, the map includes numerous place names, lakes, rivers, political boundaries and the area's famous mountain terrain. Formally a much larger entity, the map shows portions of Ecuador and Chile in addition to what is now Peru.



11. Bonne, Rigobert and Lattre, Jean

La Suisse Divisee en ses Treize Cantons et ses Allies,

Copper engraved map, from 'Atlas Moderne ou Collection de Cates du Globe Terrestre', outlined in colour, decorative title vignette, 24 coat-of-arms, central vertical fold, reinforced on verso, slight browning and foxing, Paris, 1782.

£45

A decorative two sheet map of Switzerland divided into Cantons. The map offers excellent detail of important cities and regional boundaries with strongly engraved hachuring giving clear indication of the mountainous nature of the Alpine regions.

Provenance: H.A.J. Staples of Her Majesty's Service



12. BRAUN, GEORG & HOGENBERG, FRANZ

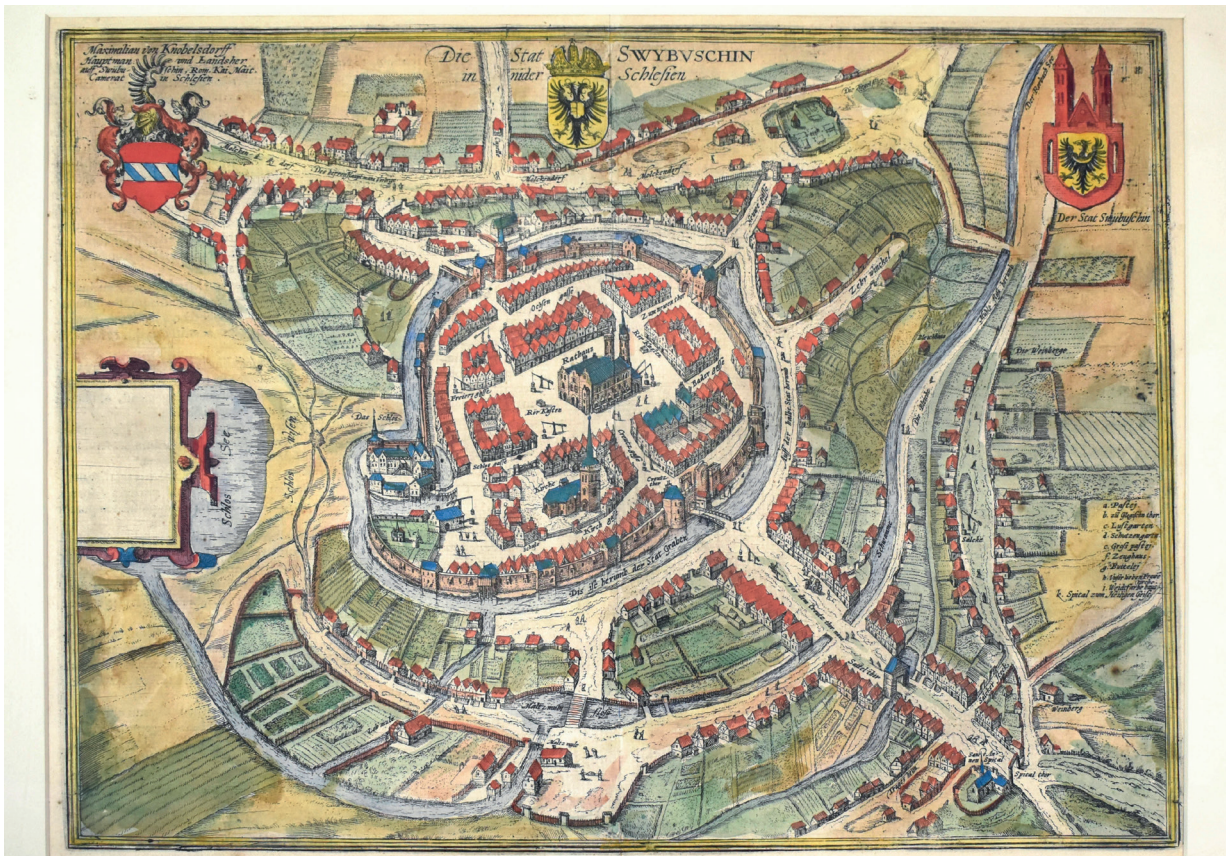
[Poland] Die Stat Swybuschin in nider Schlesian,

A fine engraved town plan of Swiebodzin, from “Civitates orbis terrarum”, contemporary hand colouring, 3 sets of coat of arms, including those of Maximillian von Knoblesdorf, captain and sovereign, blank cartouche on the left, Latin text on verso, framed and glazed, overall size 345 x 365mm, Cologne, c.1595

£400

The first engraved view of Swiebodzin, in Poland. The town was built around an intersection of the old trade routes linking Silesia with Pomerania and a branch of the route running from Lusatia to Wielkopolska. The plan shows a spacious town built around an impressive Town Hall, built c.1550. In the beginning, it was probably a defensive fortification ringed by settlements, which were later incorporated into the city itself.

Swiebodzin was known for the manufacture of beer and cloth. Originally part of Lower Saxony, in 1335 it passed to the Duchy of Glogów. In 1526 Swiebodzin came under Habsburg rule and in 1472, after the First Silesian War, it became part of Prussia. After the Second World War, the city fell to Poland.



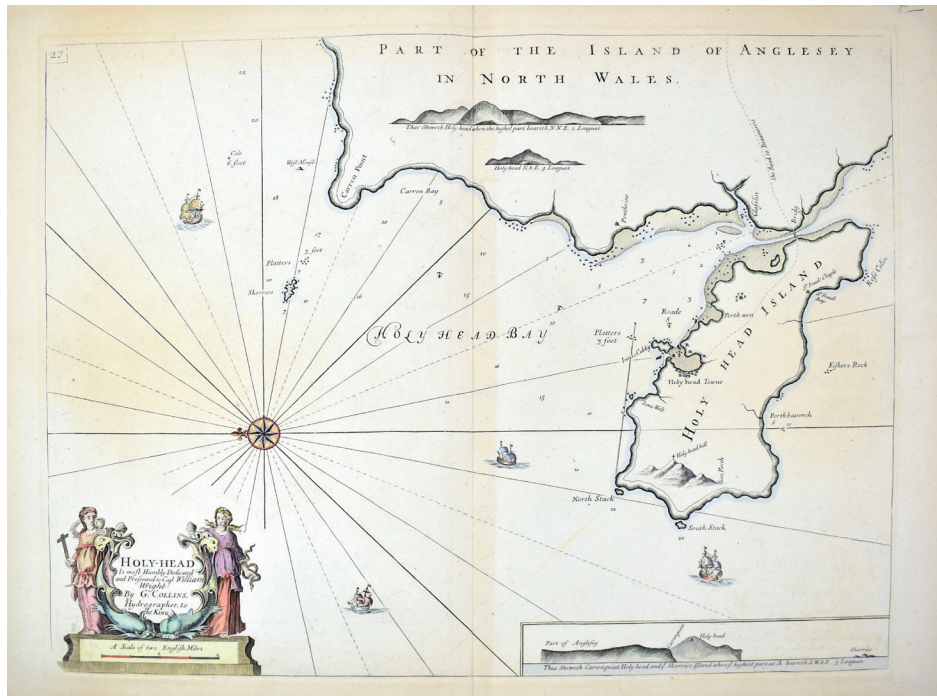
13. COLLINS, CAPTAIN GREENVILLE

Holy-Head...

Copper engraved sea chart, from Collins’ ‘Great Britain’s Coasting Pilot’, had coloured, inset profile of Anglesey, Holy-Head and the Skerries islands, decorative title cartouche, sea embellished with ships, large compass rose, rhumb lines, slight toning, central vertical fold, London, Mount and Davidson, c.1750.

£350

In 1676 King Charles II commissioned Captain Greenville Collins to chart the coasts of Great Britain. An officer to the Royal Navy and prominent hydrographer, the atlas Collins produced was the first original sea atlas to be produced by an Englishman. Although not entirely accurate, the charts were an enormous advance on anything before them. Prior to these maps, there was no centralised system for collecting and disseminating maps made by experienced seamen. Collins spent seven years on the survey, the first edition of which was published in 1693. ‘Great Britain’s Coasting Pilot’ earned Collins to rank as not only one of the earliest, but also among the best of English hydrographers.



14. Homann, Johann Baptiste

Imperium Romano Germanicum in suos Circulos Eleotratu et Status

Copper engraved map, hand coloured, large decorative cartouches including portrait, coats of arms, central vertical fold repaired without loss, overall slight toning, Nuremberg, c.1720.

£100

A decorative map of Germany during the Roman Empire. Extends from Paris to Warsaw and Denmark to Italy, showing the many cities established by the Romans.

Johann Baptiste Homann (1664-1724) was the most prominent and prolific map publisher of the 18th century. After studying in a Jesuit school with the intent of becoming a

Dominican Priest, before converting to Protestantism in 1687. Following his conversion he moved to Nuremberg and worked as a notary until 1702 where he founded the famous

Homann Heirs publishing company. In the next 5 years he would publish hundreds of maps and develop a distinctive style recognised by heavy engraving, elaborate allegorical cartouche work and vibrant hand colouring. Due to the lower cost of printing in Germany, Homann was able to undercut the French and Dutch publishers, establishing himself as an important entity in the European map market. In 1715, Johann was named Imperial

Geographer to the Holy Roman Empire by Charles VI and made a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. This appointment gave him access to the most up to date cartographic information, and most importantly his reputation and contacts gained him imperial printing privileges which protected his publications. Johann is best known for this Grosser Atlas ueber die ganze Welt, or the Grand Atlas of the World, published in 1716.

Provenance: H.A.J. Staples of Her Majesty's Service



15. SANSON, NICOLAS

Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veteris, utraque Continens, Terrarumq Tractus Arcticus et Antarcticus

Copper engraved twin hemisphere map, outlined in colour, marginal toning, central vertical fold, Paris, 1657.

£500

Sanson's important folio map of the ancient world, represents the most up to date cartographic information available in the mid 17th Century. Numerous place names in Europe and Asia, the New World is named Plato's 'Atlantis Insula'. While California is depicted as an island. The Great Lakes shown here are based on Sanson's map of North America, the first printed map to depict the Great Lakes. The North Polar information is also very accurate for the period. A massive fictitious southern continent is still shown, with a vague Australia region.

Featured on this map is a second potential northwest passage, shown above Japan. This would in fact be a more accurate reflection of the location and geography of the Bering Straits than most other models of the period. The map was first issued separately in 1657 and thereafter in Sanson's atlases for the next 20 years.

