

# Exploration

## 50 Fine Books



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

## 1. ANDERSON, AENEAS

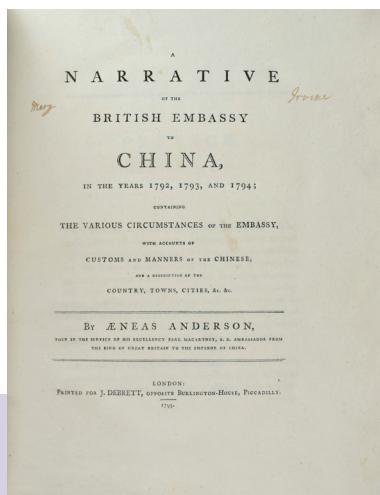
### ***A Narrative of the British Embassy to China, in the Years 1792, 1793 and 1794: Containing the Various Circumstances of the Embassy, with Accounts of Customs and Manners of the Chinese, and a Description of the Country, Towns, Cities, &c.***

£1,000.00

London for J. Debrett, 1795, Contemporary tan calf, marbled boards, red morocco gilt title-piece, a little scuffing to marbled boards, otherwise a very nice copy.

First Edition. The account made by Aeneas Anderson of Macartney's British Embassy to Peking in 1792-1794. This was the first account of the embassy to be published and as Macartney's personal servant Anderson was well-placed to record the course of events, which ended in disappointment for the British. In addition to a chronological description Anderson provides a "list of the gentlemen who composed the retinue of Earl Macartney", an appendix containing "an account of the transactions of the squadron during the absence of the embassy, till their return on board his Majesty's ship the Lion at Wampoa" and a short "glossary of Chinese words". Anderson was assisted in preparing the work by the writer William Combe.

*Bookplate of Lord Forbes*



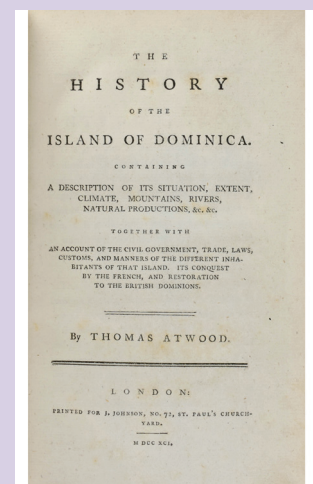
## 2. ATWOOD, THOMAS

### ***The History of the Island of Dominica, containing a description of its situation, extent, climate, mountains, rivers, natural productions etc, etc. Together with an account of the civil government, trade laws, customs and manners of the different inhabitants of that island. Its conquest by the French and restoration to the British Dominions.***

First edition, contemporary calf-backed boards, vellum corners, 8vo, for J. Johnson, 1791.

£1,500

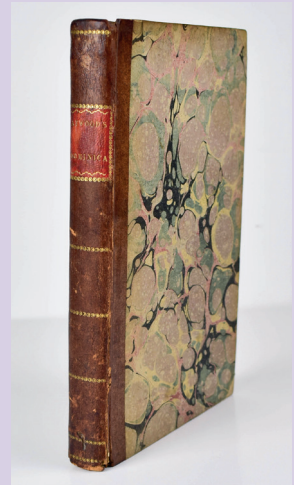
An excellent copy of this scarce work covering the geography, history, customs, climate and economics of the island. Declared a 'neutral' island by the contending powers of France, Spain and Britain. Dominica had nevertheless been settled informally by the French when it was first conquered by Britain in 1759. Captured by the French during the war of American Independence, it was restored to Britain in 1783. When Thomas Atwood published this first history of the island in 1791, Dominica was a new and exposed colony, where the French inhabitants still outnumbered the English. Atwood, an intelligent man, who had been Chief Judge both in Dominica and the Bahamas, was greatly





impressed by the island's strategic importance and commercial possibilities.

He wrote his history to induce Britain to develop the colony, and to attract more British immigrants and capital. His history also comprises a complete description of contemporary Dominica, and the sections devoted to commerce are particularly important.



### 3. BACKHOUSE, JAMES

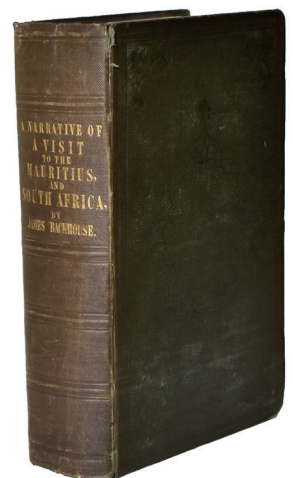
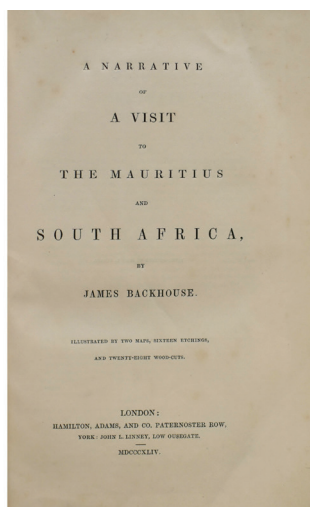
#### *A Narrative of a Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa.*

Published: Hamilton, Adams & Co., London, 1844

First Edition, 648 + lvi pages appendix, frontispiece View of Table Bay - an etching from a drawing by Thomas Bowler, 2 folding maps - 1 large folding at the end (465 x 890 mm) with the author's travels marked in red, 16 etched plates and 28 woodcuts in the text, original blind stamped blue-grey cloth, gilt title on spine. Contents bright, a very good copy.

£400

James Backhouse (1794-1869) came from a family of accomplished naturalists and horticulturalists. As a Quaker, he spent several years in Australia engaged in missionary and humanitarian work, after which he returned to England via Mauritius and South Africa. The present work, first published in 1844, is adapted from his journals of that journey, providing a rich and personal account. It contains vivid descriptions of the people he encountered, particularly the indigenous communities and those involved in the slave trade, which he found revolting and unchristian. Backhouse's horticultural interests are evident in the detailed botanical observations he made, the value of which led to a genus of shrub being named after him: *Backhousia*. *A Narrative of a Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa* contains illustrations based on original sketches made by Backhouse during the trip, and appendices which include letters and texts relating to the mission, as well as a map of South Africa.



### 4. BATES (HENRY WALTER)

*The Naturalist on the River Amazons, a Record of Adventures, Habits of Animals, Sketches of Brazilian and Indian Life.*

#### FIRST EDITION,

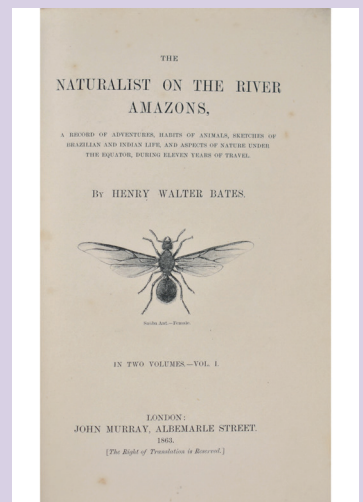
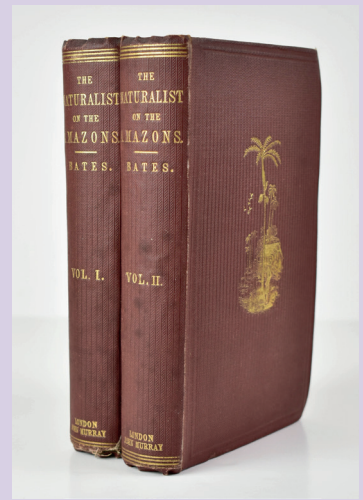
2 vols., 9 wood-engraved plates, one folding map, illustrations in the text, advertisements (dated January 1863) in volume one, dark red endpapers, publisher's pictorial brown cloth gilt., a bright sound copy.

£3,000

In 1847 Wallace and Bates discussed the idea of an expedition to the Amazon rainforest, the plan being to cover expenses by sending specimens back to London. There an agent would sell them for a commission. (The often repeated statement that the main purpose was for the travellers to "gather facts towards solving the problem of the origin of species", and that Wallace put this in a letter to Bates, is almost certainly a myth, originating in a convenient adjustment of history by Bates in *The Naturalist on the River Amazons* of 1863.) The two friends, who were both by now experienced amateur entomologists, met in London to prepare themselves. They did this by viewing South American plants and animals in the main collections. Also they collected "wants lists" of the desires of museums and collectors. All known letters exchanged between Wallace and Bates are available in Wallace Letters Online.

Bates and Wallace sailed from Liverpool in April 1848, arriving in Pará (now Belém) at the end of May. For the first year they settled in a villa near the city, collecting birds and insects. After that they agreed to collect independently, Bates travelling to Cametá on the Tocantins River. He then moved up the Amazon to Óbidos, Manaus and finally to the Upper Amazon (Solimões). Tefé was his base camp for four and a half years. His health eventually deteriorated and he returned to Britain in 1859, after spending nearly eleven years on the Amazon. He sent his collection on three different ships to avoid the fate of his colleague Wallace, who lost his entire collection when his ship sank. Bates spent the next three years writing his account of the trip, *The Naturalist on the River Amazons*, widely regarded as one of the finest reports of natural history travels.

[Borba de Moraes, p.91], 8vo, John Murray, 1863



## 5. BEECKMAN, CAPTAIN DANIEL

***A Voyage to and from the Island of Borneo, in the East Indies : with a description of the said island: giving an account of the inhabitants, their manners, customs, religion, product, chief ports, and trade. Together with the re-establishment of the English trade there, an. 1714, after our factory had been destroyed by the Banjareens some years before. Also a description of the islands of Canary, Cape Verd, Java, Madura; of the streights of Bally, the Cape of Good Hope, the Hottentots, the island of St. Helena, Ascension, andc. The whole very pleasant and very useful to such as shall have occasion to go into those parts. Illustrated with several curious maps and cuts***

London: Printed for T. Warner at the Black Boy, and J. Batley at the Dove, in Pater-noster-Row, 1718

First Edition, 8vo [190 x 125mm], Contemporary panelled calf, old calf reback, with half title, dedication to the reader, 2 engraved maps, 1 folding, and 5 engraved plates.

£4,500

**GEORGE EDWARDS COPY.** Annotated on Title-page 'With the best Description of the Orang-outan'. The plate of the 'Oran-ootan' annotated in Edward's hand 'This Animal seems to be the same with one figur'd by Peter Van der AA' Book refer to his book of figures in the Library of the College of Physicians Lond. Under Letter F2. 242'.

This is the first European reference to the Orangutan.

In November 1714, three British merchants (including Beeckman) from the East India Company ship Borneo were granted permits to trade by the sultan of Banjar on the south coast of the island



of Borneo. The issuing of trading permits was a common occurrence, but what was exceptional in this case was the form of the permit itself: a thin piece of gold stamped with the sultan's seal, with a personalised inscription naming each of the three officers. At this time the ruler of Banjar was Sultan Tahmidullah (1712-1747), and the presentation of the permits took place at his palace at Caytongee or Kayu Tangi, about a hundred miles upriver from the port of Banjarmasin.

This account is mainly of Captain Beekman's visit to South Kalimantan to gain a foothold for British merchants in the lucrative pepper trade there. Unfortunately, his arrival coincided with a local civil war. However, his observant eye was able to take in much about the culture of not only the town dwellers of Banjarmasin, but also of the aboriginal tribes in the vicinity. As well as the

Orangutan, he also made fairly extensive notes of the other wildlife in the region.

There are also accounts of the Canary Islands, Christmas Islands, Cape of Good Hope and the Islands of St Helena and Ascension.

Engraved bookplate of George Edwards as Librarian to the College of Physicians, London.

Hill 350; Cox Vol. I, page 286



## 6. 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, 1566, 1567 or 1583]

£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.



## 7. BENZONI, GIROLAMO

***Novae novi orbis historiae, id est rerum ab Hispanis in India Occidentali hactenus gestarum, & acerbo illorum in eas gentes dominatu....LE CHAILLEUX, Nicolas. De Gallorum in Floridam expeditione, & insigne Hispaniorum in cos szuitiz exemplo brevis historia.***

Geneva: Eustace Vignon, 1578.  
First Latin Edition

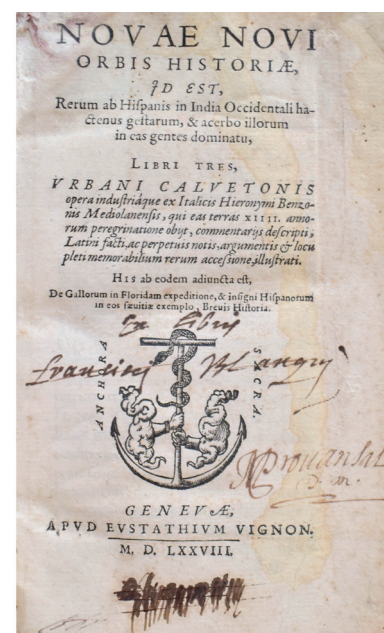
Two parts in one volume, 8vo(169 x 104 mm). Contemporary Limp Vellum, Woodcut anchor device on title, initials, head and tail pieces, early signatures on title.

£3,000

This is the first edition of Benzoni to include the translator Le Chailleux's account of the Spanish destruction of the French Huguenot colony in Florida in the 1660s. The circulation of Benzoni's book was forbidden in Spain, but it enjoyed great popularity in the other European countries, and because of this wide readership, news of France's venture in Florida spread throughout the Continent. Benzoni was born in Milan around 1519 and at the age of twenty-two left Italy to tour the New World. After fourteen years of travel he returned and published the first edition (in Italian: Venice, 1565).

His detailed description of the Indians before the great period of European influence adds importance to his writings. Field notes that Benzoni's work is "the first book of Travels of which America has been so fruitful, as Benzoni seems to have been the first who travelled merely to gratify his curiosity and recorded his observations."

Alden & Landis 581/4; Adams B-686; Arents 25-1; Field 119; JBC (3) I:283; Palau 27629; Sabin 4792n.





## 8. BOOTHBY, RICHARD

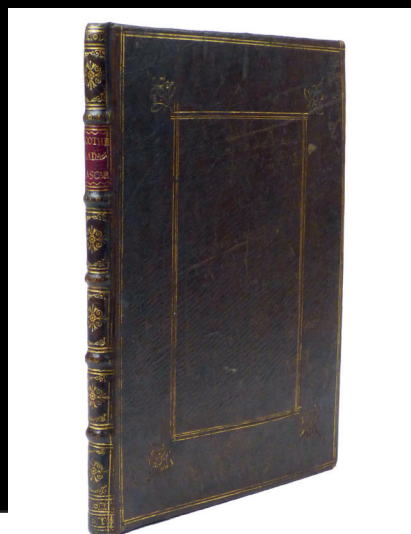
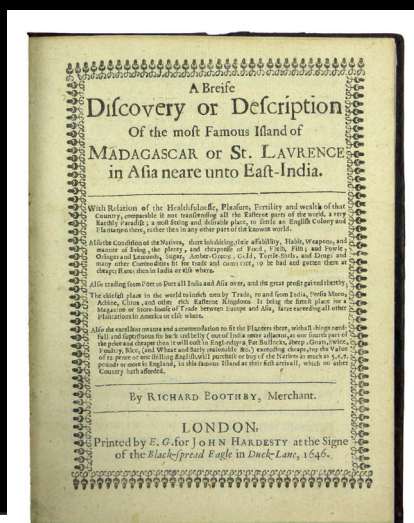
***A Brief Discovery or Description of the most Famous Island of Madagascar St. Laurence in Asia neare unto East-India. With relation of the healthfulnesse, pleasure, fertility and wealth of that country comparable if not transcending all the Easterne parts of the world, a very Earthly paradise; a most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

First Edition

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

£20,000

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



## 9. BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE

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

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

£2,500

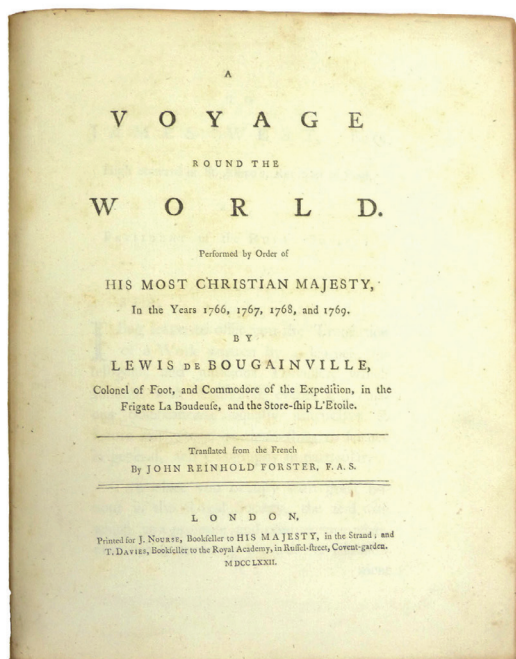
First English edition, translated from the French by John Reinhold Forster, who calls this “a work written by a learned, intelligent, and judicious traveller, which abounds with remarkable events and curious observations....”

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

one of the expedition's notable achievements was to improve the determination of longitude in navigation.

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

This voyage also includes a survey intended to be used to acquire by force if necessary, some of Spain's possessions on the coasts of Chile and Patagonia.  
COX I, p.55. SABIN 6869. HILL 165. O'REILLY & REITMAN 285.



## 10. BRUCE, JAMES.

***Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773..***

First Edition, Edinburgh: Printed by J. Ruthven for C.G.J. and J. Robinson, 1790. Five volumes. 4to, Contemporary full mottled calf gilt, with engraved vignette title pages, three large engraved folding maps, and 58 engraved plates of scenery, antiquities, battle plans and natural history by James Heath, a very attractive set.

£5,000

The Scottish explorer James Bruce (1730-1794) introduced Ethiopia to the Western world and confirmed the source of the Blue Nile. He was the first modern explorer of tropical



Africa.

James Bruce was born on Dec. 14, 1730, near Larbert in Stirlingshire. His father, the laird of Kinnaird House and a descendant of the prominent Bruce family, sent young James to school in England, partly to keep him away from Jacobite influences.

In 1747 Bruce enrolled at the University of Edinburgh to study law, but after graduating he decided not to practice.

Bruce visited Andalusia in 1757, where he became interested in the history of Moorish Spain and of the Arabs who had created it, and then toured northern Europe. On his father's death the following year, Bruce became the laird of Kinnaird. In 1760 the pit coal on his land was used by the inventor John Roebuck for a new steelmaking process. Although Bruce, a large, florid, quarrelsome man, argued incessantly with Roebuck, his immediate financial gain was considerable and, with Bruce's tastes for adventure and travel, liberating.

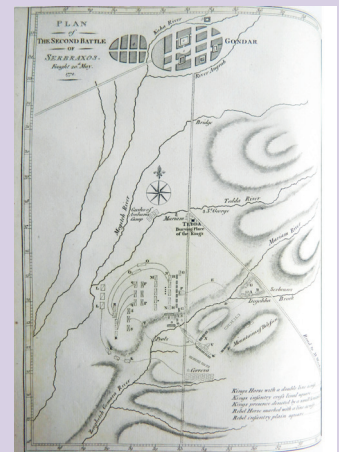
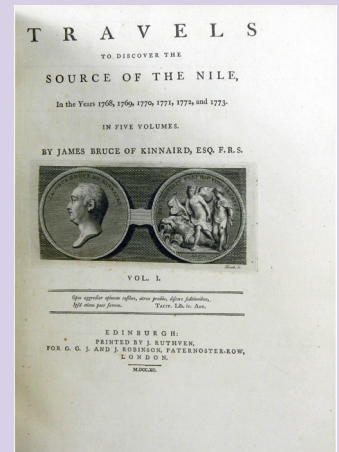
Bruce obtained the post of consul general in Algiers in 1762, but he took nearly a year to reach the city. He traveled through France and Italy, investigating and sketching Roman ruins and writing essays on classical civilization. As consul general in Algiers to 1765, the ever-querulous Bruce succeeded primarily in alienating both the local rulers and his British associates. However, he acquired a knowledge of Arabic, skill as a horseman, and experience in Oriental society. In 1765 he made two journeys among the Berber peoples of the interior and then traveled through North Africa, the Aegean, and the Levant.

From 1768 to 1772 Bruce was engaged in the adventures on which his fame is noted. Traveling first up the Nile in 1769 and then along the Red Sea, he finally reached Massawa, the main port of what became the Eritrean province of Ethiopia. He spent the major portion of his Ethiopian period in and around Gondar, the imperial capital. This epoch coincided with political upheavals in the empire and the rise of provincial warlords, the chronicle of which is narrated at some length in this work.

He also discussed Ethiopia's history, monuments, art, geography, and natural history.

Bruce gathered detailed and still significant orally derived accounts of the Ethiopian past and made observations on the state of the nation in the late 18th century. During the course of his stay in Ethiopia he also observed the flow of the Blue Nile from its source in Lake Tana. On his way home in 1772 he spent some months in the Funj kingdom of Sennar (now the Sudan), for which his published writings again constitute a valuable record.

Bruce returned to Britain in 1774 and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.



## 11. 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.



## 12. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES - JOHN RICKMAN



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

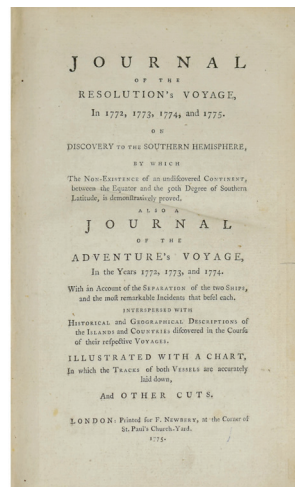
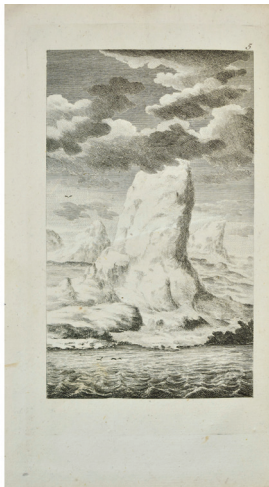
London, E. Newbury, 1785, Second and enlarged edition, Contemporary calf gilt, with a folding engraved map and 10 engraved plates, one folding which is the first representation of Hawaii.

£3,800

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

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

Hill, p.253; Holmes 53; Howes R276; Streeter 3474.



### 13. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES -JOHN MARRA

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



£5,000

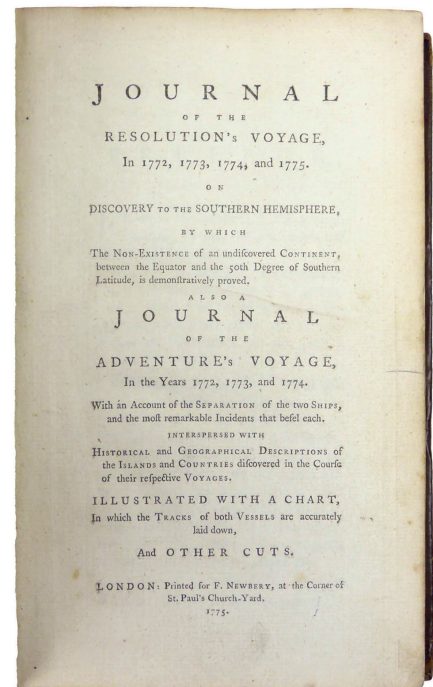
London, F. Newbury, 1775. First Edition, Contemporary Tree Calf, rebacked, morocco gilt label, with folding engraved chart and 5 engraved plates.

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

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

He describes his punishment in irons in this work.

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

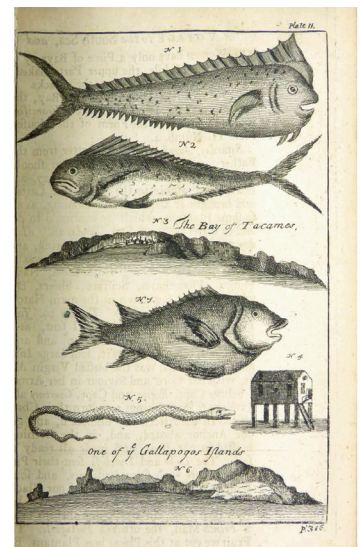
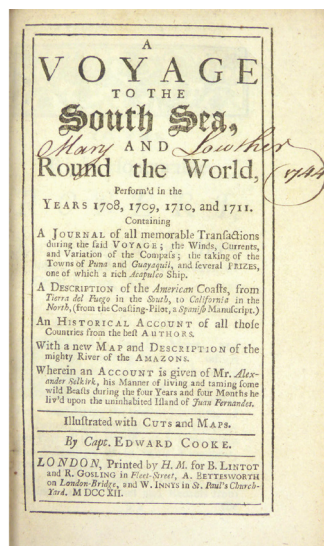


## 14. COOKE, CAPTAIN EDWARD

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

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

£5,000





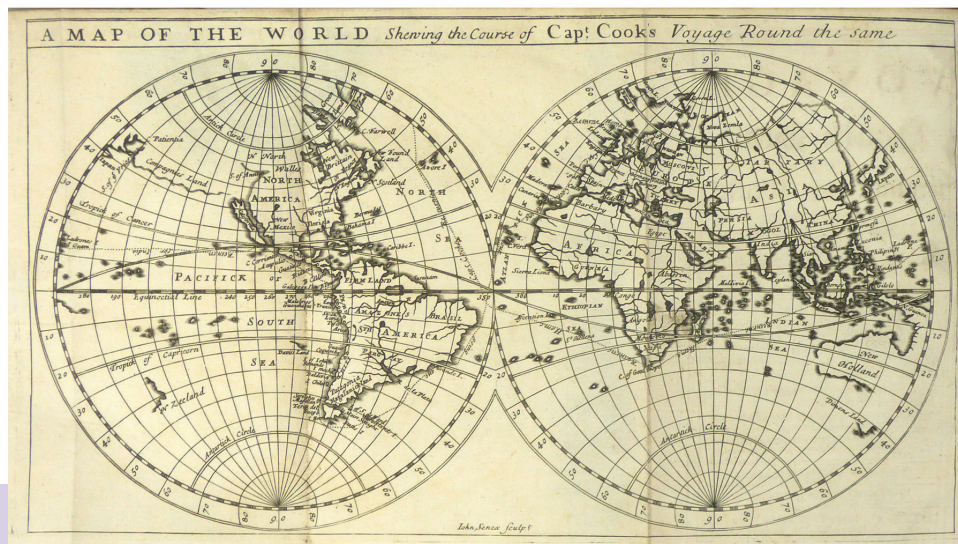
A consortium of prominent citizens of Bristol, England's second largest port in 1708, purchased two ships: the 320 tons, 30 guns 'Duke' and the 260 tons, 26 guns 'Duchess'. This work by Edward Cooke is one of two published simultaneously, describing their pursuit for Spanish gold with William Dampier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

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

A rush to issue an account of this voyage developed between the publishers of this narrative and that of Woodes Rogers.

One of the most important Buccaneering and Pacific voyages.

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



## 15. DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER

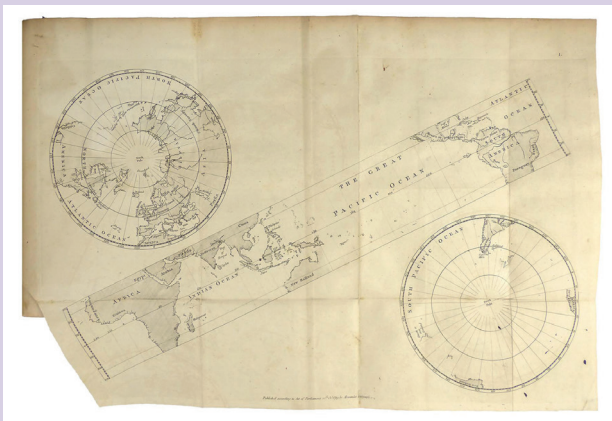
### ***An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean.***

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

£9,000

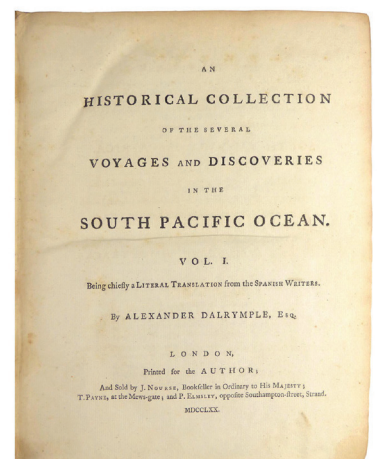
First edition of this important collection of Spanish and Dutch voyages, announcing the dawn of the golden age of Pacific exploration.

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



## 16. DAMPIER, WILLIAM (1652-1715)

### *A New Voyage Round the World.*

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

£16,500

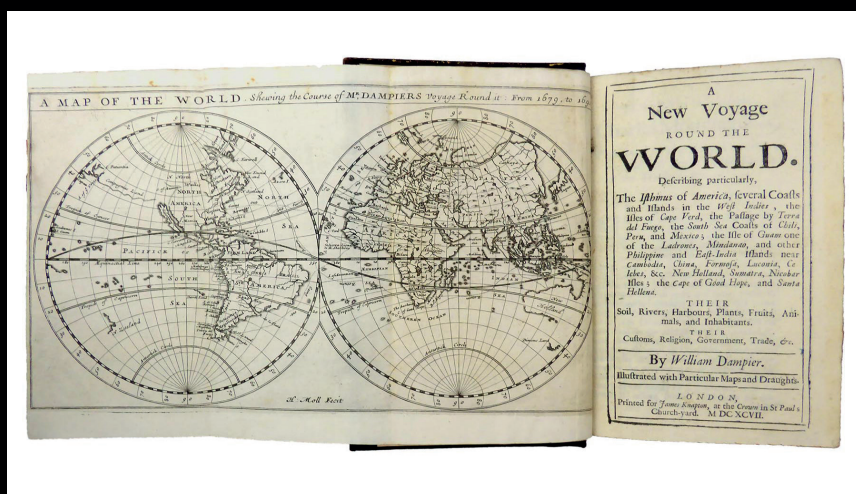
First editions. 4 vols bound in 3, with 5 maps (4 folding); 3 folding maps; folding map & 14 plates; folding map & 15 plates. 8vo. Contemporary panelled calf gilt, [10], vi, 550, 4; [vii], 184, 132, [iv], 112, [74]; [xvii], 162, [9], [5]ads.; [xvi], 198; [8], [2]ads.pp. London, James Knapton, 1697, 1699,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

A Fine Set of the Scarce First Editions. One of the Most Famous of the Buccaneers Voyages. William Dampier, an orphan of Weymouth, England, spent twelve and a half years as a pirate, plundering ships in the West Indies and Central America, and eventually making his way across the Pacific to the Philippines, the East Indies, and Australia. Having set out in 1679, he returned home in 1691 and published his carefully-kept journal in 1697; it proved to be a sensation. Dampier may have



been a buccaneer, but he was such an astute observer of people, places, and natural history and his works are often included with the publications of more explicitly scientific expeditions.

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



After years of adventure along the coasts of Spanish America Dampier joined Capt. Swan in the Cygnet in 1685. Swan was also eager to try his hand in the western Pacific, and after taking several small Spanish prizes among the East Indian Islands, they made for the vaguely known coast of New Holland, which was sighted on 4th June, 1688, near the Lacepede Islands. The vessel sailed along the coast to the entrance of King Sound, where she was repaired. Here Dampier made a full survey of the country and noted its inhabitants as the most miserable people in the world. As such, Dampier is regarded as being the first Englishman to set foot on the Australian mainland.

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

In 1698 Dampier was put in command of the Roebuck in order to make an expedition to New Holland, New Guinea, and the Moluccas. On 2nd August, 1699 he arrived on the coast of Western Australia, sailing northward along the coast he arrived at an inlet which he named Sharks Bay. By this time his crew were in such bad condition and the country appeared so hostile that Dampier was forced to set sail for Timor and replenish his supplies. The voyage continued from there to New Guinea, New Ireland and New Britain returning finally via the Cape of Good Hope in 1701.

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

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

## 17. 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

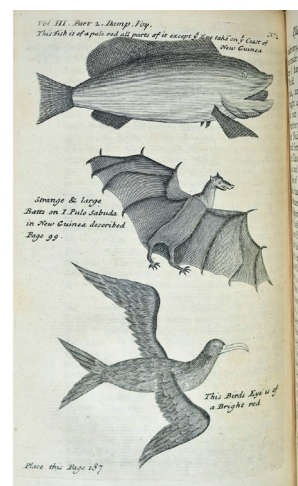
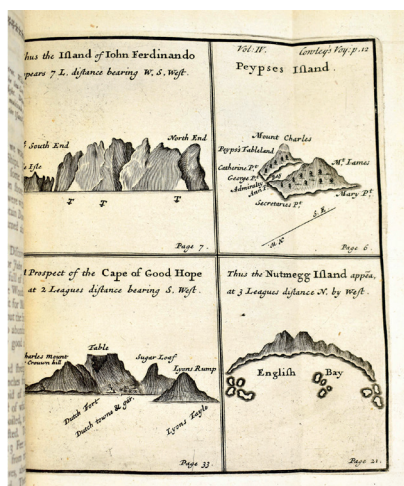
'Generally considered the best' (Sabin), including the narratives of Wafer, Sharp, Wood, Funnel and Hacke.



'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.





## 18. DAMPIER, WILLIAM (1652-1715)

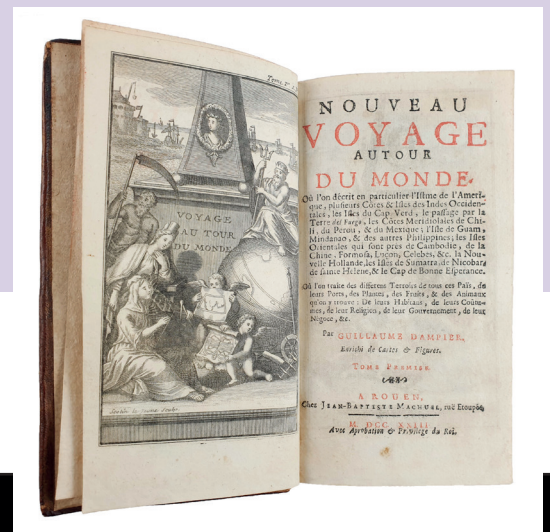
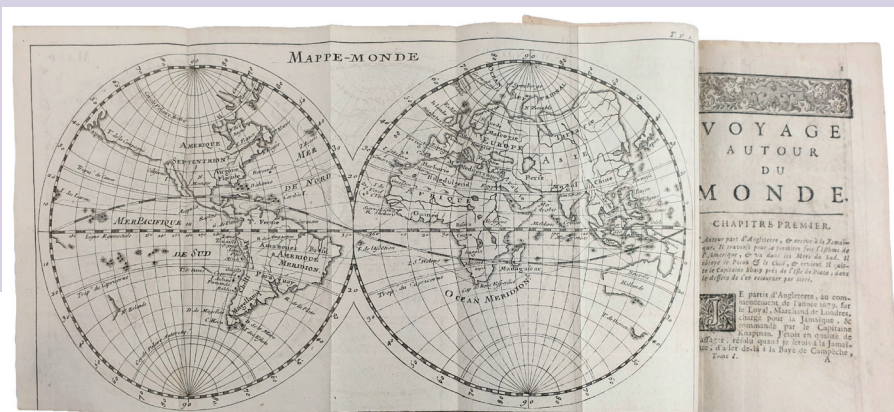
### *Nouveau Voyage Autour Du Monde Ou L'on Decrit En Particulier L'Istme De L'Amerique, Plusieurs Cotes & Isles Des Indes Occidentales, Les Isles Du Cap Verd, Le Passage Par La Terre Del Fuego, Les Cotes Meridionales De Chili, Du Perou, & Du Mexique.*

Rouen, Jean Baptiste Machuel, 1723, 5 volumes, 12mo, Contemporary Calf Gilt, elaborately gilt spines, morocco labels, with 3 engraved frontispieces, 62 engraved plates and 15 maps, mostly folding, a very attractive set.

£3,500

Second printing of the French translation of William Dampier's famous work 'A New Voyage Round the World', 1697.

'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.



## 19. DEBRY, THEODORE

### *Indiae Orientalis.....*

Frankfurt 1598 - 1607, Eight parts in two volumes. early tan calf gilt, hinges restored, Folio ( 315 x 215mm).

First eight parts (of 13) of the Petits Voyages, the collection of early travel accounts to Africa & Asia including a large, illustrated section concerning the Arctic, by Theodor de Bry & Sons. 10 folding maps & views, 166 plates. Set complete. Excellent condition.

£65,000

Theodore De Bry (1528-1598), was born in Liege in modern day Belgium. Around 1570, when the Spanish invaded the Low Countries he fled to the German city of Strasbourg, where he set up as a goldsmith and engraver. This experience gave him an anti-Spanish outlook. In 1587, de Bry travelled to London to meet with a Frenchman named Jacques le Moyne. When the first accounts of Dutch, Spanish and British explorers to Asia, South and North America began to be published in the 1580s,

De Bry became interested in producing illustrated editions of these early travel reports. Living in London in the 1580's, he met the geographer Richard Hakluyt. But it was only after settling in Frankfurt, already in his 60's, that de Bry published his first books, *Les Grands Voyages*, or "The Discovery of America" as well as the similar *Petits Voyages*, or the "India Orientalis" series. Theodore De Bry began his compilation of early voyages in 1590, and had published six parts at the time of his death in 1598. His widow, two sons, and another family member continued the work, which comprised a total of fifty-four parts when it was completed in 1630. The publication brought to the European public the first realistic visualization of the exotic world opened up across the Atlantic by the explorers, conquerors and settlers" (Alexander).

#### Les Petits Voyages.

This work comprises probably the greatest single collection of material on early voyages to the East Indies, and are unique in their extraordinary wealth of cartographical and visual material on Africa, India, the Spice Islands, and South Asia.

#### The Set Comprises

Part I, *VERA DESCRIPTIO REGNI AFRICANI*, 1598. Illustrated with fourteen plates and two maps. Fillipo Pigafetta's description of the Congo, describing Odoardo Lopez' voyage there in 1578 to central Africa.



Part II, *PARS INDIAE ORIENTALIS, IN QU JOHAN. HUGONIS LINTSCOTANI NAVIGATIO IN ORIENTEM*, 1599. Illustrated with thirty-nine plates, three maps, and portrait of Linschoten at the head of the preface. Linschoten's famous voyages to the East of 1583-1592 were published by De Bry the year after they first appeared as a separate book (*Itinerario, Voyage ofte Schipvaert ....*)

Part III, *TERTIA PARS INDIAE ORIENTALIS.*, 1601. Illustrated with sixty plates and three maps. The large folding map, "Descriptio Hydrographica," shows the eastern hemisphere and the routes to the east around Africa. This is a highly important piece of cartography. Included are the rest of Linschoten, Cornelius de Houtman's pioneering voyage to the East Indies of 1595-1597 (instrumental in opening the spice trade to the Dutch), and Gerit de Veer's voyage in search of a northeast passage in 1594-1596. The plates show scenes in the East, as well as Veer's stay at Spitzbergen, where his expedition was attacked by polar bears, including the scarce map of Nova Zembla from DeVeer's voyages to the Arctic.

Part IV, *PARS QUARTA INDIAE ORIENTALIS.*, 1601. - Linschoten and Houtman's voyages concluded, and the voyage of Jacob von Neck and Wybrandt van Warwijck to the East Indies in 1598-1599.

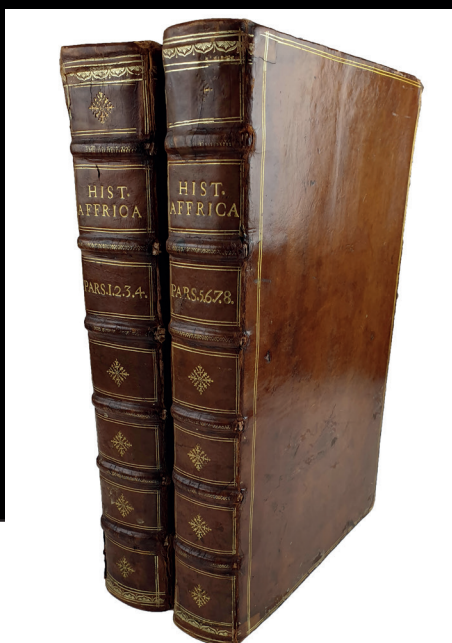
Part V, *QUINTA PARS INDIAE ORIENTALIS...*, 1601. - More material on Von Neck, and the establishment of Dutch power in Bantam.

Part VI, *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS VI...*, 1604. - Pieter de Maree's description of Guinea in 1600, and other early voyages to Guinea by the Portuguese, Dutch, and French. Relating to the Gold and Slave coasts of Africa and the growing European trading presence there, which laid the foundation for the trans- Atlantic Slave Trade.

Part VII, *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS SEPTIMA...*, 1606. - Joris von Spilbergen's voyage to Ceylon in 1601-1604 and Gasparo Balbi's voyage to Pegu via Syria in 1579-1588. Mainly devoted to India and Ceylon.

Part VIII, *INDIAE ORIENTALIS PARS OCTAVA...*, 1607. - A collection of five Dutch voyages to the East Indies, 1600-1606, including China and the Spice Islands.





## 20. DE JODE, CORNELIS

### *Hemispheriu ab Aequinoctiali Linea, ad Circulu Poli Arctici. Hemispheriu ab Aequinoctiali Linea, ad Circulu Poli Atarctici.*

£35,000

One of the Finest Sixteenth Century World Maps.

Fine dark impression of Cornelis De Jode's double hemisphere map of the world on a polar projection,  
First Edition, Antwerp 1593, [520 x 320mm]

De Jode's map is one of only a few 16th Century maps of the world drawn on a twin polar hemisphere projection. Richly annotated with contemporary geographical knowledge (accurate and myth), much of the geography is largely based on the Italian maps of the Lafreri School. It is thought that De Jode acquired these source maps from agents of Venetian and Roman mapmakers at one of the annual gatherings of the Frankfurt Book Fair.

While De Jode's Lafreri sources were groundbreaking, as (in sum) the first maps to, in detail, show all of the world as it was then conceived by Europeans, the present map naturally shows both the amazing breadth and limitations of contemporary knowledge. While the Lafreri mapmakers were able to gain access to a number of, often 'pirated', original source maps, the policies of 'cartographic secrecy' employed by the Portuguese and Spanish governments, the prime movers of exploration during the 16th-century, placed a limitation on available sources. That factor, and the reality that much of the world had not yet been explored by Europeans, let alone charted, was responsible for enduring cartographic misconceptions.

It is worth noting that the fascinating twin polar hemisphere projection had the effect of excessively attenuating the landforms located near the Equator, or near the margins of the hemispheres. As seen on the left, or Northern Hemisphere, North America and Asia are separated by the mythical Strait of Anian, placing Japan very close to the Northwest Coast of America. The coastal details in East Asia are derived from Lafreri maps, pre-dating the information disseminated in the works of Rughesi and Plancius. The coast of China does not bulge outwards, as it does in reality, but here sweeps diagonally upward, with no sign of Korea (either island or peninsula). The Philippines are also not yet shown in any coherent fashion, as the mapping is still based on Pigafetta's rudimentary reports.

While the Malay Peninsula is easily identifiable, and notes the Portuguese trading base of Malacca (secured in 1511), Sumatra is incorrectly identified as "Taprobana", the archaic name for Sri Lanka. The Indian Subcontinent takes on an unfamiliar, bulbous form, although Sri Lanka correctly appears off of its southeastern tip. The delineation of the coasts of the Arabian Peninsula and Africa are quite fine for the time, emanating from Portuguese sources.

In the Americas, California is named, and the mythical cities of Quivira and Civola are also labeled. The mapping of Eastern Canada and the American Atlantic Seaboard is quite rudimentary. Newfoundland is shown, although Labrador is depicted as an island. The St. Lawrence River is shown to be of an exaggerated breadth, although 'Stadcona' (Quebec City) and 'Hochelaga' (Montreal), are



noted, as well as Algonquin towns discovered by Jacques Cartier, from 1534 to 1541. Further south towards Florida, the coasts are bereft of accurate detail, as the map predates John Smith's mapping of Chesapeake Bay and New England.

Turning to the Southern Hemisphere (to the right), a massive 'Terra Australis Incognita' dominates the projection. The Straits of Magellan separate this apocryphal continent from South America, a misconception that would remain in place until Le Maire rounded Cape Horn in 1615. South America is shown on a very wide projection, retaining the bulge made famous in the first edition of Ortelius' map of America. In the eastern seas, Terra Australis is shown to extend upwards into the eastern reaches of the Indonesian Archipelago.

De Jode's map is one of the great icons of map collecting. The map is based upon the now lost first edition of Guillaume Postel's wall map of the World (1581), and a unique set of Globe Gores measuring 2.4 meters x 1.2 meters from circa 1587, known in 1 copy (Bibliothèque Nationale de France), attributed by Marcel Destombes to engravers Antoine Wierix and Adrian Collard, who likely made the map for Cornelis De Jode (referred to by Destombes as the Antwerp Unicum).

As noted by Rodney Shirley:

The map is an interesting adaptation of Guillaume Postel's 1581 world map with some curious features reminiscent of the large anonymous gores probably published in Antwerp in about 1587. In both maps we have the same configuration for the northern coasts - the Gulf of Merosro in North America, the placing of Ter. d Labrador and Nova Zembla, and the odd junction of the eastern part of Asia with one of the large arctic masses. Japan is to be found only a few degrees from the west coast of America, and in the delineation of South Africa and South America there are further features strongly suggesting a common source.

Shirley 184; Skelton, 'De Jode Speculum Orbis Terrarum' (Introduction) pp.

## 21. DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS - HONDIUS, JOCODUS

*Franciscus Draeck Nobilissimus Eques Angliae ano aet sue 43...*

A Very Fine Portrait of Sir Francis Drake.

Published by George Virtue, [circa 1730], Copper Engraving [395 x 307mm].

£3,000

A very fine contemporary portrait of Sir Francis Drake celebrating his Circumnavigation of the World. The portrait is the work of Jodocus Hondius, known for his fine maps, and was engraved during his residency in London in 1538.

This is a highly decorative portrait of Drake in a powerful pose, displaying a terrestrial globe set in a maritime scene, heraldic arms and Drake's hand on the head-piece of a suit of armour.





## 22. DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS (1540-1596).

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

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

4 parts in one, 4to (183 x 143 mm). Engraved portrait frontispiece, separate title-pages, the first 3 separately signed and paginated, the last 2 continuously paginated, woodcut initials and headpieces,

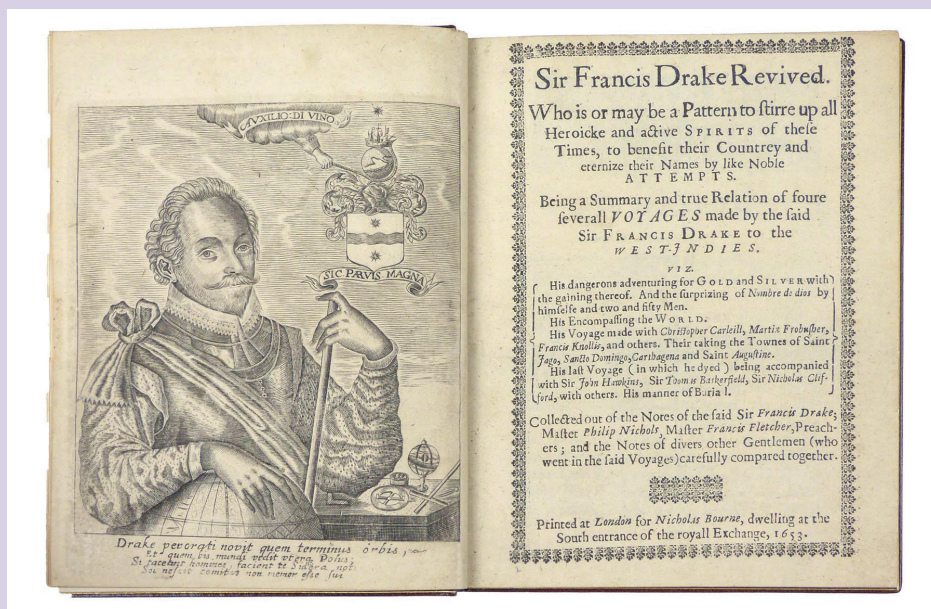
Early 20th-century gilt- and blind-ruled levant, edges gilt, by Riviere; half red calf slipcase.

£30,000

“THE FIRST COLLECTED AND MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF DRAKE’S VOYAGES” (Church). FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Drake’s voyages, the four parts comprising: *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, the voyages of 1570-71 and 1572-73 describes Drake’s privateering expeditions to the West Indies, the raid on Nombre de Dios in 1572, when he captured a fortune of Spanish silver from the centre of the Spanish New World empire.

*The World Encompassed*, the voyage of 1577-80. Compiled by Francis Drake, nephew of the late explorer, it narrates Drake’s memorable voyage, in which his five vessels raided Spanish outposts and supply routes on the Pacific coast, claimed California (“New Albion”) for the British crown and returned via the Pacific and Indian Oceans, making Drake the first English captain to circumnavigate the globe. *A Summarie and True Discourse of [his] West Indian Voyage*, the voyage of 1585-86 that was begun by Bigges, an officer under Drake, and finished after his death, probably by his lieutenant, Master Croftes. Drake’s expedition to the Spanish Indies was the first major British naval foray into the Caribbean and was sanctioned by a commission from Queen Elizabeth with letters of marque. As well as capturing and sacking a number of cities he also rescued the 103 colonists remaining on Raleigh’s Roanoke Island Virginia colony and returned them to England along with a shipment of potatoes and tobacco.

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



'Sir Francis Drake, the greatest of the naval adventurers of England of the time of Elizabeth, was born in Devonshire about 1540. He went to sea early, was sailing to the Spanish Main by 1565, and commanded a ship under Hawkins in an expedition that was overwhelmed by the Spaniards in 1567. In order to recompense himself for the loss suffered in this disaster, he equipped the expedition against the Spanish treasure-house at Nombre de Dios in 1572, the fortunes of which are described in the first of the first two narratives. It was on this voyage that he was led by native guides to "that goodly and great high tree" on the isthmus of Darien, from which, first of Englishmen, he looked on the Pacific, and "besought Almighty God of His goodness to give him life and leave to sail once in an English ship in that sea." The fulfilment of this prayer is described in the second of the voyages here printed, in which it is told how, in 1578, Drake passed through the Straits of Magellan into waters never before sailed by his countrymen, and with a single ship rifled the Spanish settlements on the west coast of South America and plundered the Spanish treasure-ships; how, considering it unsafe to go back the way he came lest the enemy should seek revenge, he went as far north as the Golden Gate, then passed across the Pacific and round by the Cape of Good Hope, and so home, the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. Only Magellan's ship had preceded him in the feat, and Magellan had died on the voyage. The Queen visited the ship, "The Golden Hind," as she lay at Deptford and knighted the commander on board. Drake's further adventures were of almost equal interest. Returning from a raid on the Spaniards in 1586, he brought home the despairing Virginian colony, and is said at the same time to have introduced from America tobacco and potatoes. Two years later he led the English fleet in the decisive engagement with the Great Armada. In 1595 he set out on another voyage to the Spanish Main; and in the January of the following year died off Porto Bello and was buried in the waters where he had made his name as the greatest seaman of his day and nation'. Philip Nichols

Provenance: C. L. Robinson, Newport R.I. (bookplate); Emily Meredith Read Spencer (b.1863) descendent of William Bradford (armorial bookplate).

Church 526; Hill, pp. 86 and 211; Sabin 20840, 20855, 20843, and 20830; Wing D2122.

## 23. FORLANI, PAOLO & ZALTIERI, BOLOGNINO

### *Il Disegno del Scoperto della Noua Franza.*

Double-page engraved map of North America on watermarked laid paper. 260 x 390mm margins to the platemark, a Strong Fine Impression, inlaid Lafreri-style to a larger sheet 550 x 740mm., Second state with Venetian aeneis formis Bolognini Zalterij Anno MDLXVI imprint below the title. Venice,

1566

£55,000

This very scarce map of North America is finely engraved in the sixteenth-century Lafreri school style, this is the second printed map to depict the mythical Strait of Anian in the north-west, dividing the Asian and North American continents. The first was Giacomo Gastaldi's world map of 1561 which exists in only one example, effectively making this the first obtainable map to show the North



depiction of Gastaldi's mistaken theory, which persisted well into the 18th century, makes this map a cornerstone work in the mapping of America. Also as mentioned above, in the early 1560s, Forlani also published a map of South America and the West Indies, *La descrizione de tutto il Peru*, and with this 1565 map of North America he completed his coverage of the New World. The map stretches from Greenland down the coast of Canada and the Atlantic Seaboard to the West Indies, including a corner of South America, and from the coast of China in the west to the Azores and Cape Verde in the east. The map also includes French names, such as Lacardia and Canada, as well as Spanish names, including Florida, and the first ever mention of the Sierra Nevada [snowy mountains]. Quivira is shown as an Indian Tribe in south-central Kansas, reached by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1541. Quivira was the name of the mythical kingdom of gold sought by Coronado, but became the Spanish word for Wichita, the Indian tribe that Coronado found instead of gold. Because Coronado's maps were apparently not available to European cartographers, Quivira is depicted too far westward on the Tigna (Colorado River), since it was incorrectly believed that Coronado's expedition had at one point reached the Pacific Ocean. Until fairly recently, the map was attributed to Venetian publisher Bolognino Zaltieri, whose name and imprint appear on the second state, published in 1566. As David Woodward has demonstrated, however, authorship should be ascribed to Paolo Forlani, who sold some copperplates - including, presumably, the one used to print this map - to Zaltieri sometime around late 1565 or early 1566. Zaltieri then altered the plate, adding his own name, and proceeded to issue his own examples of the map, in a practice of appropriation (or licit plagiarism) that was quite common in the fluid world of Venetian map publishing. This is an extremely rare example of this fascinating map, a landmark in the history of the mapping of America, here in outstanding condition. Until the printing of Forlani's maps in the 1560s, the name Canada had appeared on only a few manuscript depictions of the country. The Forlani maps popularized use of the name Canada in 16th century Europe. Created just a few decades after French explorer Jacques Cartier's historic voyages up the St. Lawrence River, the 1562 map also includes landmark references to the Arctic Ocean (Oceano Settentrionale), Tiera de Laborador, Stadacone (the Iroquois settlement at the future Quebec City), and Saguenai. Paolo Forlani #398 22 Forlani's first world map is among the most influential world maps of the 16th century and was likely responsible for a great leap forward in the depiction of the world on a printed map. Prior to the issuance of Forlani's world map, the cartography depicted was available to the educated world only in Gastaldi's extremely rare wall map and his tiny *Geografia*. Following in the footsteps of his great colleague Giacomo Gastaldi, Paolo Forlani was a Venetian engraver and publisher of many significant maps and charts in the period of the Renaissance. It was



in Italy, and particularly in Venice, that the map trade, which was to influence profoundly the course of cartographic history, was most highly developed during the first half of the 16th century. Venice was the most active port in the world, and successful trading expeditions necessitated accurate maps. Venetian ships made regular trading voyages to the Levant and into the Black Sea, to the ports of Spain and Portugal, and along the coasts of Western Europe. In the 15th century the city had already become a clearing-house for geographical information, and the development of cartography in the city was further impelled by the accomplishment of Venetian printers and engravers. Forlani was perhaps the most prolific producer of maps in the mid-16th century, and largely responsible for diffusing advanced geographical information to other parts of Europe.

Burden 33; Woodward, "The Forlani Map of North America", *Imago Mundi* 46; Tooley, "Maps in Italian Atlases of the Sixteenth Century", *Imago Mundi* 3, pages 12-47; Cohen, "Mapping of the West", pages 29-30.

## 24. FRASER, JAMES BAILLIE

### *Journal of a Tour through Part of the Snowy Range of the Himala Mountains, and to the sources of the Rivers Jumna and Ganges*

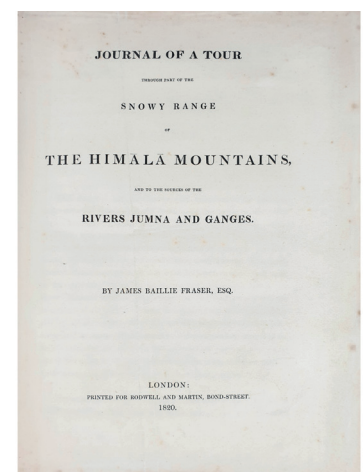
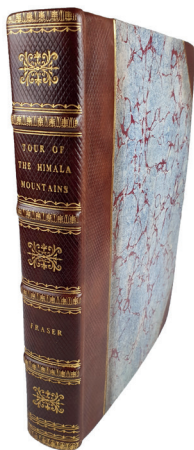
London, for Rodwell & Martin, 1820, 4to, later half dined Russia gilt, old marbled sides, with a large folding map, minor tears repaired without loss.

£1,900

FIRST EDITION "An amazing record of a region which remained little known until the twentieth century. It provides meticulous information on a variety of subjects -- history, agriculture, flora and fauna, geology, ethnology, commerce, manufactures, mineralogy; information which was collected under conditions of extreme physical discomfort and at times danger..." (M. Archer & T. Falk, India

Revealed: The Art and Adventures of James and William Fraser 1801-35, London, 1989).

Although this work was issued as the primary account of the expedition, it also serves as a companion volume to Fraser's rare folio album containing 20 plates, Views in the Himala Mountains, published the same year.



## 25. FRÉZIER, AMEDEVÉ FRANÇOIS

*A Voyage to the South-Sea, and Along the Coasts of Chili and Peru, in the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714, particularly describing the genius and constitution of the inhabitants, as well Indians as Spaniards: their customs and manners; their natural history, mines, commodities, traffick with Europe, &c. ... With a postscript by Dr. Edmund Halley*

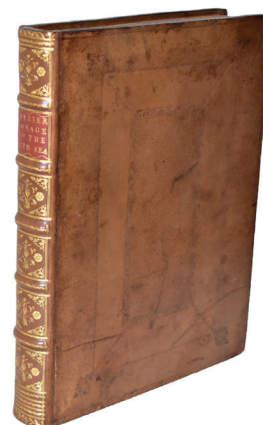
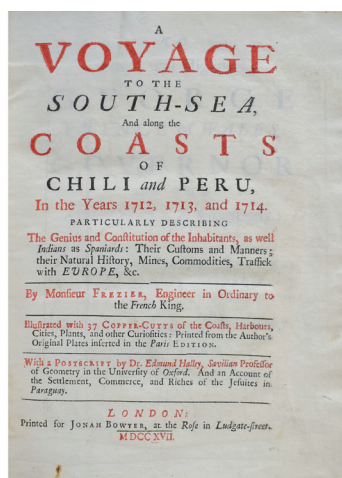


London: Printed for Jonah Bowyer, 1717. 4to. (250 x 200mm). Contemporary panelled calf gilt, old reback with elaborately gilt spine, red morocco label, Title in red and black. 37 engraved maps and views (22 maps [15 folding], 13 plates [1 folding] and 2 folding profiles), a fine crisp, unpressed copy.  
£2,800

First English edition of this important Pacific voyage, after the original French of the previous year with important corrections by Edmund Halley.

This book is unusual in that, with the exception of the specially produced frontispiece/route map, all the maps and plates are printed from the same printing plates as were used for the engravings in the first edition (in French) which was published in Paris in 1716. According to Hill the present first edition in English "is preferred ... because it contains a postscript by Edmund Halley ... which corrects certain geographical errors made by Frézier." Other authorities agree: "This English edition is much sought after" (Borba de Moraes). "The relation of M. Frezier has always been highly esteemed from his character as an author of great truthfulness, as well as for the numerous exact maps with which it is illustrated" (Field). A "production of unrivaled interest and beauty" (Sabin). The author, "a French Royal military engineer, was under contract to sail to Spanish possessions in South America to construct forts for defense against English and Dutch attacks. The French government also ordered him to chart the western coast of South America ... The first part of this book gives an interesting account of the voyage from France around Cape Horn ... The second part relates to the voyage along the coasts of Chile and Peru, describing the chief towns and cities. The observant Frézier brought back information of considerable geographical and scientific value. Much data is included about the native inhabitants ... Frézier introduced the ancestor of the modern strawberry to France from Chile." (Hill p.231) The maps depict South America or the location of anchorages and cities visited during the voyage. The plates illustrate the natives and their customs.

Borba de Moraes, p.329; Cox II, 627; European Americana 717/66; Field 568; Hill (2004) 654; Sabin 25924; Spence 482.



## 26. GAMBOA, PEDRO SARMIENTO DE

***Viage al Estrecho de Magallanes por el Capitan Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa en los anos de 1579 y 1580, y Noticia de la Expedicion que despues hizo para poblarle.***

Madrid: En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1768, 4to (215 x 165 mm), pp. lxxxiv, 402, [2], XXXIII, [1, blank], Contemporary calf gilt, spine restored, with 3 folding engraved plates bound at the end of the book.

This is the first printed edition of Gamboa's manuscript journal in the Royal Library at Madrid, and is edited by Don Bernardo de Iriarte.

£5,000

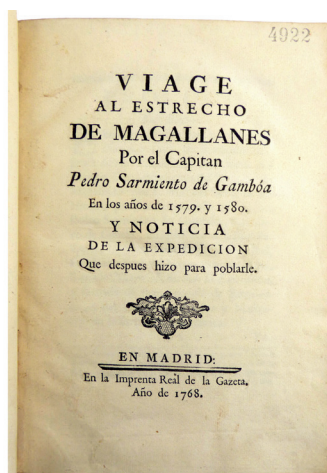
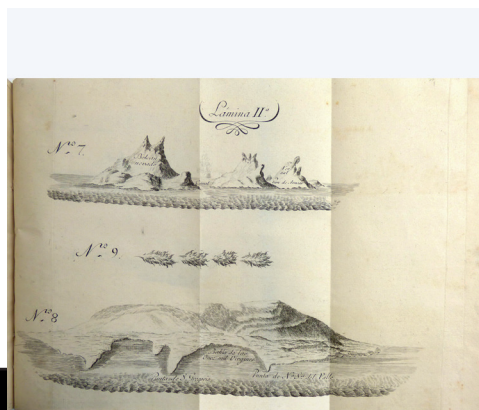
He then joined Alvaro de Mendana's expedition through the southern Pacific Ocean to find the Terra Australis Incognita, which, should Mendaña have followed Sarmiento's indications, had reached New Zealand or Australia; but they discovered the Solomon Islands instead, in 1568. The expedition failed to find gold and attempts at establishing a settlement in the Solomon Islands ended in failure.

In order to take credit of the discoveries for himself Mendaña threw the journals and maps made by Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa overboard and abandoned him in Mexico. However, a trial was then held in Lima, with the result giving Sarmiento credit for the discoveries.

He became the commander of the naval station in the Pacific in 1578, when Sir Francis Drake attacked the coasts of Peru and Mexico. Sarmiento de Gamboa sailed out of the port of Callao with eleven vessels in 1579 to capture Drake. He did not find Drake, who had gone westward through the Pacific Ocean, but he explored the southern Pacific Coast of South America, passed the Magellan Strait from west to east for the second time, drawing precious maps of many points of the Strait, and, after an impressive sailing of the Atlantic Ocean from southwest to northeast, he reached Spain in late 1580. On his reporting the results of his expedition to King Philip II of Spain, the latter resolved to fortify the Strait, and in 1581 sent an expedition of twenty-four vessels with 2,500 men from Cadiz, under the command of Sarmiento de Gamboa and Diego Flores Valdez. The expedition lost eight vessels in a storm, and Flores, on account of rivalry with Sarmiento de Gamboa, abandoned him with twelve vessels in the entry of the Strait and returned to Spain. With only four vessels, Sarmiento de Gamboa continued the voyage, arriving in January 1583 at a favourable point, where he established a fort and colony garrisoned by 300 men which he called Rey Don Felipe. The settlement failed shortly after he left, and when Thomas Cavendish visited the ruins in 1587 he renamed the place Port Famine.

In 1584 Sarmiento de Gamboa sailed for Europe, but he was captured by an English fleet under Sir Walter Raleigh and carried to England where he was presented to Queen Elizabeth I. They had a conversation in Latin, which was their only common language, and despite Spain's official policy of keeping all navigational information secret, shared his maps with British cartographers. Queen Elizabeth gave him a "Letter of Peace" to be carried to King Phillip II of Spain. However, on his way back to Spain he was captured by French Huguenots and was kept prisoner until 1588. During that time Spain mounted the Spanish Armada and attacked the English fleet. If Queen Elizabeth's "Letter of Peace" had been delivered in time to Spain, there might not have been a war. Meanwhile, his colony dissolved and gradually perished of starvation; one of the survivors was rescued by Cavendish's fleet in 1587, and another by Meriche in 1589. After his liberation, Sarmiento de Gamboa made a representation of his experience and a complaint against Flores to King Philip II; it seems that his complaint was ignored.

On his last naval mission in the service of the king he was made Admiral of an armada of galleons en route to the Indies. He died on board ship, near the coast of Lisbon.



## 27. HAKLUYT, RICHARD

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

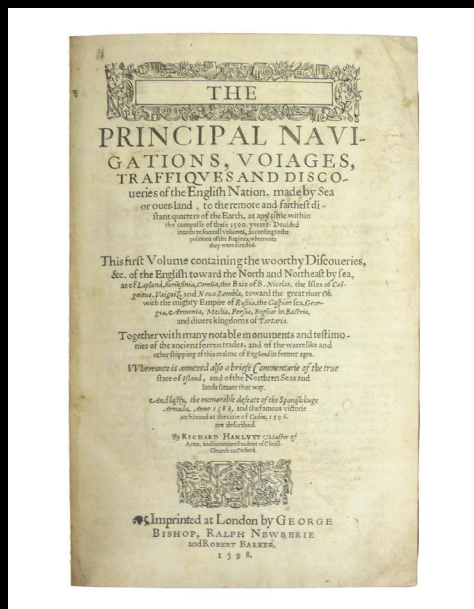
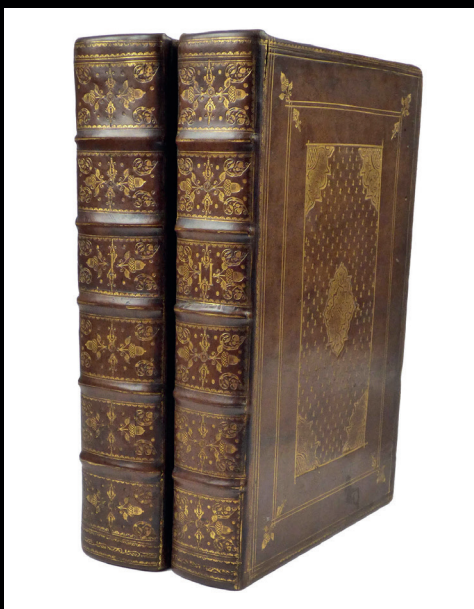
London for George Bishop, Ralph Newberie and Robert Barker, 1598-1600. Three Volumes Bound in Two, Folio (280 x 200mm), pp. [24], 619; [16], 312, 204; [16], 868pp. Full Mottled Calf, Elaborately Gilt Spines, Black Letter, this set includes in its original text : Drake's 'Voyage to Cadiz' withdrawn under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



£20,000

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

Hakluyt took such patriotic pride in his countrymen's exploits in the fields of travel and adventure that he devoted his life to preserving the records of all British voyages, and to advancing further means for the promotion of wealth and commerce for the nation. "Hakluyt was a vigorous propagandist and empire-builder; his purpose was to further British expansion overseas. He saw Britain's greatest opportunity in the colonization of America, which he advocated chiefly for economic reasons, but also to spread Protestantism, and to oust Spain" - Hill. The third volume is devoted almost entirely to the Americas, the South Seas, and various circumnavigations of the world. It includes the accounts of Niza, Coronado, Ruiz, and Espejo relating to New Mexico; Ulloa, Drake, and others concerning California; and Raleigh's account of Guiana. Volume I of this set contains the original printing of the rare "Voyage to Cadiz" (pp.607- 619), which was suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after the disgrace of the Earl of Essex; and with the first state of the titlepage in the first volume. The reason for the existence of several states of these Cadiz leaves was the fall from royal favor of the Earl of Essex, who returned to England from Ireland without leave in 1599. The original titlepage, dated 1598, makes mention of Essex's "famous victorie atchieued at the cite of Cadiz," and so it was quickly replaced with another version (dated 1599), which makes no mention of Cadiz. Normally, the seven Cadiz leaves were simply removed from the end of the first volume.



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

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

## 28. HEYLYN, PETER

### ***Cosmography, in Four Books. Containing the Chorography and History of the Whole World, and all the Principal Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas, and Isles thereof...***

Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged by the Author himself immediately before his Death, London: Philip Chetwind, 1670, Folio, Contemporary Mottled Calf, early reback with gilt spine, a very Attractive Crisp Copy.

With the additional engraved title stating 6th edition and imprint dated 1670, letterpress title in red & black with signature at head, (includes letterpress general title of 3rd edition, 1665), Folding engraved World Map and four folding engraved maps of the Continents: America; Asia; Africa and Europe each with imprint dated 1666.

This seems to be the only edition that includes a map of the world as well as the 4 continents.

£3,000

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

The text describes exploration by Martin Frobisher, Drake and other early explorers.

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



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

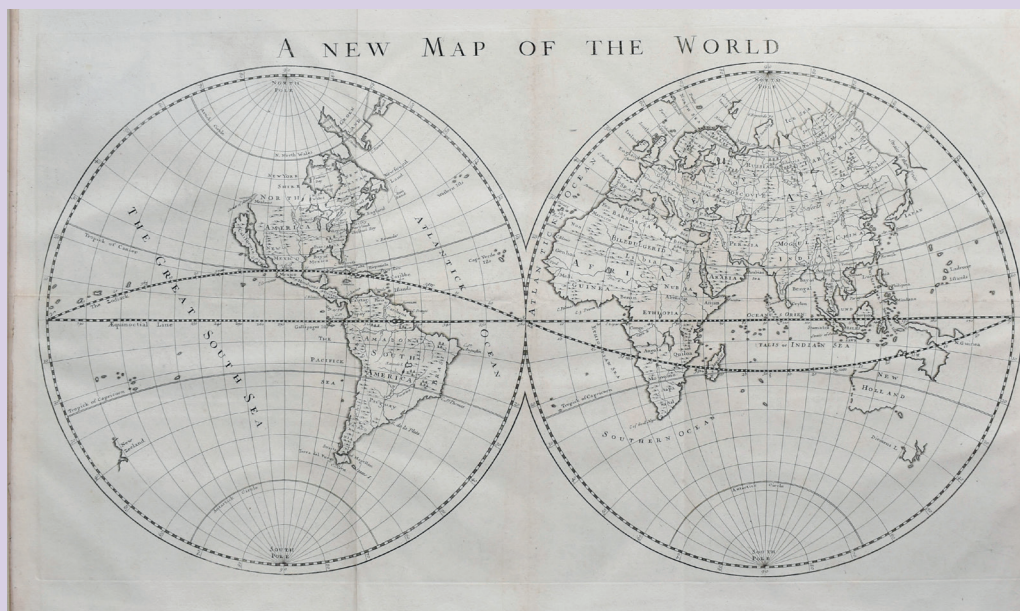
Heylyn was born in Burford, Oxfordshire, the son of Henry Heylyn and Elizabeth Clampard. He entered Merchant Taylor's School in March 1612. At 14 he was sent to Hart Hall, Oxford and, matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford on 19 January 1616, aged 15. He was awarded BA on 17 October 1617 and was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

*A Little Description of the Great World.*

In 1633 he was licenced to preach and was awarded D.D. on 13 April, 1633. He became a chaplain to Charles I and 1639 he became rector South Warnborough, Hampshire. He suffered for his loyalty to the king when, under the Commonwealth, he was deprived of his preferments. He subsequently settled at Abingdon, Berkshire (now Oxfordshire) and at the Restoration, he was made sub-Dean of Westminster, but poor health prevented further advancement. He married Letitia Highgate and had a large family. His monument is in Westminster Abbey.

He was a prolific writer, and a keen and acrimonious controversialist against the Puritans. Among his works are a *History of the Reformation*, and a *Life of Archbishop William Laud* (Cyprianus Anglicanus) (1668). His Greek titles included *Κεϋμηλιαέκκληδιαδτικα* (Historical and miscellaneous tracts a 1662 (1681) and *ρωολογια Anglorum*; or, a help to English history 1641.





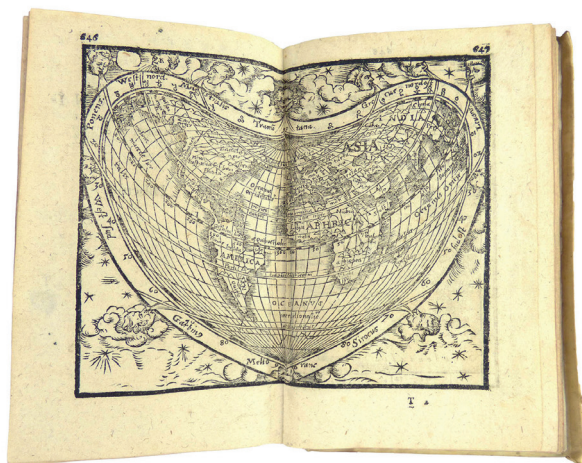
## 29. HONTER, JOHANNES & OTHERS

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

£3,800

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

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



### 30. KRUSENSTERN, ADAM JOHANN von.

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

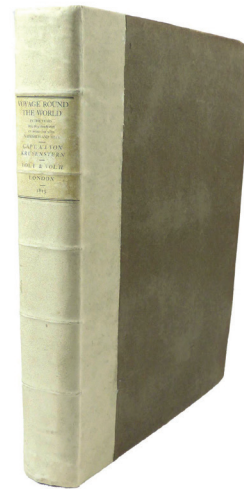
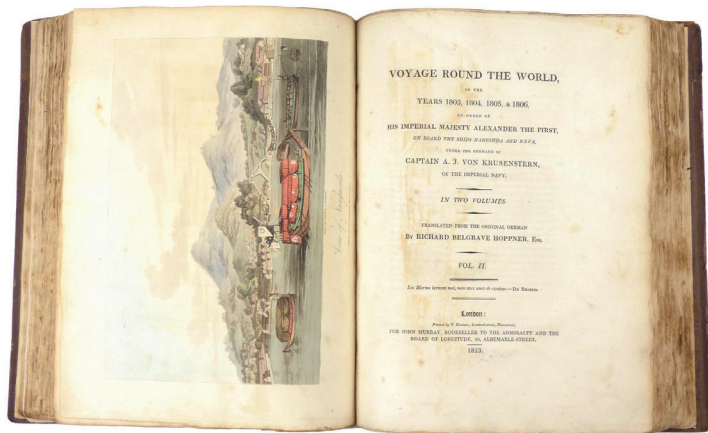
First English Edition.

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

£12,500

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

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



### 31. LAET, JOHANNES DE

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

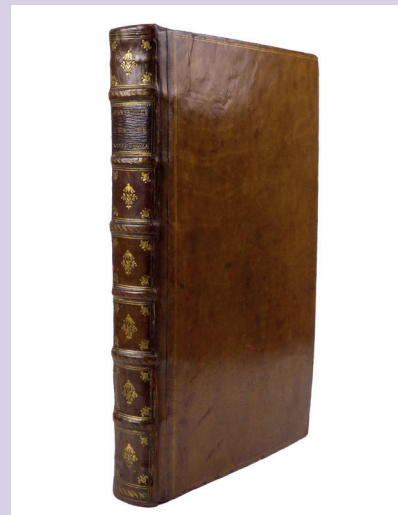
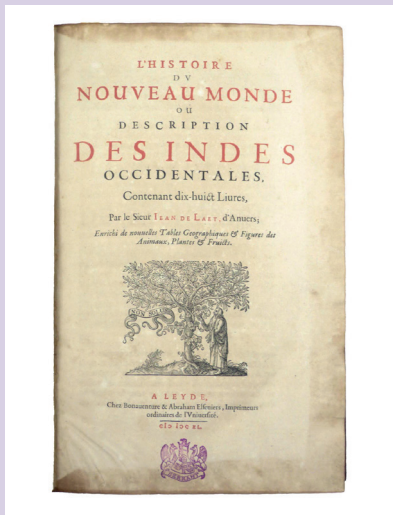
Leiden: Elzevir, 1640. Folio (360 x 240mm). Title in red and black with woodcut vignette, 14 engraved folding maps, woodcuts throughout, Contemporary tan calf, gilt ruled border, gilt spine, expert repair to hinges, a very attractive tall copy .

£18,000

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

THE SECOND PRINTED ATLAS OF THE AMERICAS





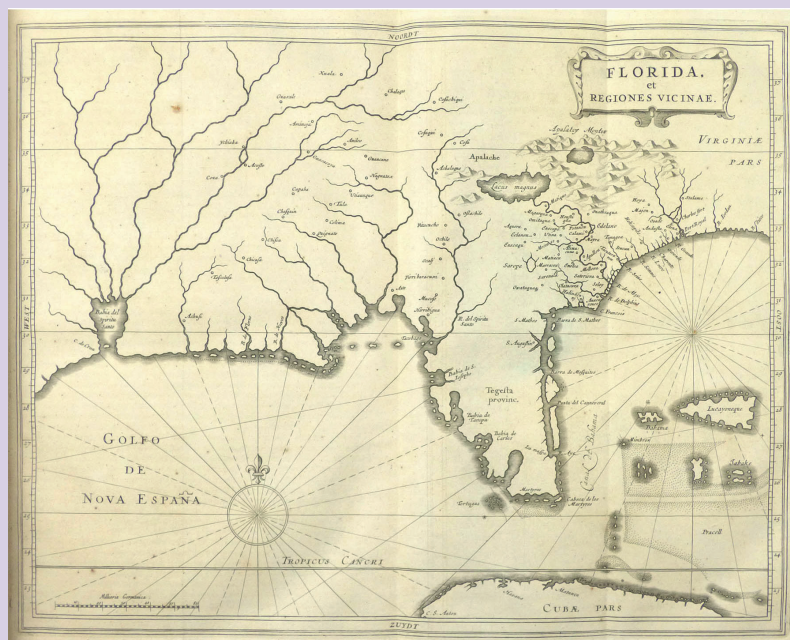
First edition in French, and including many important maps, particularly: “America sive Indiae Occidentalis Tabula Generalis”, which does not show California as an island and is therefore one of the most accurate maps of the Pacific coastline of North America of its time: “the maps were some of the first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

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

De Laet maintained the currency of subsequent editions by adding events as they occurred, making this the most complete edition, recording the sacking of Bahia, the conquest of Olinda, Itamaraca, Parahiba, and Rio Grande do Norte.

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

The maps in the first edition focussed on South America and the West Indies; with the Dutch settlement on Manhattan, de Laet added new maps of the Americas, maritime Canada, the eastern seaboard from New England to the Carolinas and of the south east. Each of the regional maps was a landmark in the mapping of that region, with huge influence on the work of the Blaeu and Hondius-Janssonius families, and subsequent mapmakers, but none more than the New England map, which is “of extreme importance” (Burden), being the first printed map to name Manhattan (as “Manbattes”),



N. Amsterdam (New York), Noordt Rivier (Hudson River), Suydt Rivier (the Delaware) and to use the name “Massachusets” for the nascent English colony in New England.

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

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

“In 1638 de Laet visited England for several months both in connection with his dictionary and to obtain denizenship for his son Samuel, who had married Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Cruso of London. During another visit in 1641 parliament asked his advice on the prospects for an English West Indies Company and Charles I requested him to provide the genealogy of his future son-in-law, William II of Orange”

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

Provenance: Library of the Chateau de Serrant – Louis Charles de La Trémoille (1838-1911, archivist and bibliophile, who inherited the Serrant library from his mother; bookplate).

## 32. LIGON, RICHARD

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

First Edition.

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

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

£10,000

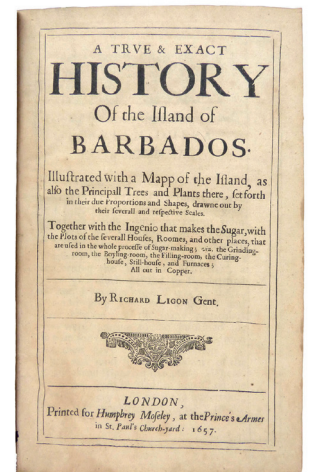
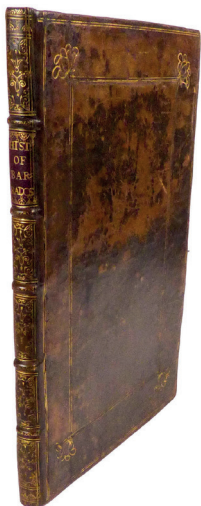
Richard Ligon’s History of Barbados (1657) is one of the most important accounts of the Caribbean written in the seventeenth-century. Ligon visited the island during the early years of the “sugar



revolution” when a boom in sugar growing led to the development of an extensive plantation economy that relied upon slave labour. His account describes the social structure and economy of Barbados during this pivotal period, and reveals his own values about politics, piracy, slavery and wealth.

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

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

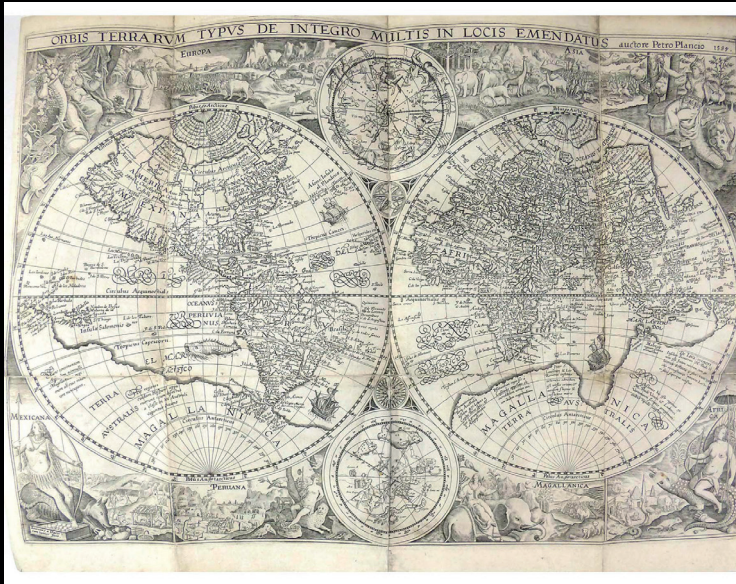


### 33. LINSCHOTEN, JAN HUYGEN VAN

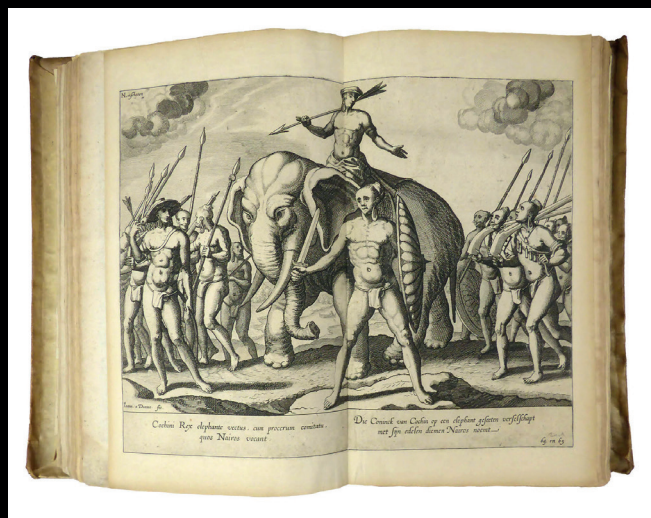
***Itinerarium, Ofte Schipvaert naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien. Inhoudende een beschrijvinghe dier Landen, Zee-custen, havens, Rivieren, Hoecken ende plaetsen, met de ghedenckwaerdighste Historien der selve. Hier zijn by gevoeght de Conterfeytsels, van de habijten, drachten, so van Portugesen aldaer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

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

£50,000



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



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

Book three, based on the discoveries of the Portuguese Royal pilot Diego Affonso, contains sailing directions from Portugal to India, and instructions for sailing in the East Indies, from island to island. Similar instructions are given for the New World, particularly Brazil and Spanish America. Book four contains detailed information on the taxes and other income that the King of Spain extracted from his territories, both at home and overseas.

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



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

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

£50,000

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

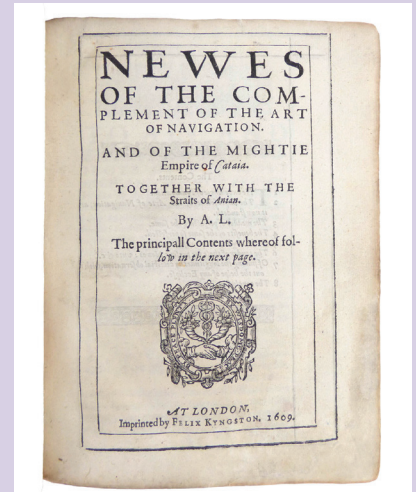
Linton was chaplain to Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, who served as High Admiral from 1585-1618. He includes summaries of various works on the art of navigation, including discussions of Drake, Gilbert, and "Sir Thomas Candish" (i.e. Cavendish). He also discusses Edward Wright's critique of Plancius' world map, which failed to document Drake's discovery and English claim on New Albion (i.e. present-day California).

'Drake, Gilbert, and the other navigators who came to America are mentioned on p. 10, as follows: "Yea and by Nauigation, the huge conuexitie of the whole world, within little more then these 30. yeares last past, hath been by our English nation twice sailed about. Once by the worthie Sir Francis Drake Knight, and the second time, by the worthie Thomas Candish Esquire, both passing thorow the Straits of Magellan, into the South sea, and so coasting from thence the Western shore of the New world, vnto California, passed from thence vnto the Moluccan Ilands, and from thence by Iaua, and by the Cape, De bona Esperanza, and returned againe aliue into this Realme of England, with riches and renowne. A voyage neuer yet before this day performed (for any thing I know to the contrarie) by any other, of what nation soeuer, but only by Magellan the Portugale..." (Church)

Linton "wrote a curious little treatise on the importance of navigation to England, of ways and means of finding a passage 'to Cathay', and of navigational problems. ... he pointed out that in navigation position-finding was still imperfect" (D.W. Waters, *The Art of Navigation in England in Elizabethan and Early Stuart Times*, p.274).

Church 343; JCB II, 63; Sabin 41385 (having not seen a copy).

Only one other copy has appeared at auction in the last 35 years (Christie's London, 30 May 1984, lot 159  
Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillips



### **35. LITHGOW (WILLIAM)**

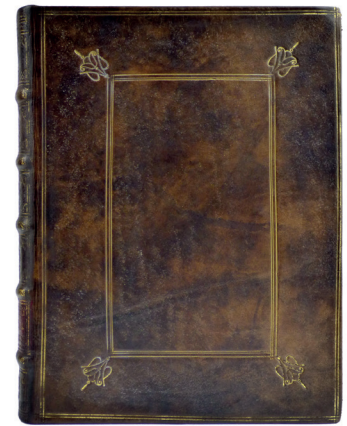
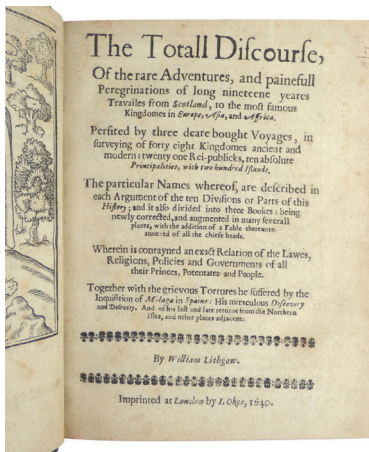
***The Totall Discourse, of the Rare Adventures, and Painefull Peregrinations of Long Nineteene Yeares Travailes from Scotland, to the Most Famous Kingdomes in Europe, Asia and Affrica... Together with the Grievous Tortures he Suffered by the Inquisition of Malaga in Spaine.***

£5,000

London for I. Oakes, 1640, 4to (180 x 135mm.), with woodcut frontispiece portrait of Lithgow in Ottoman dress, woodcut illustrations (some near full-page) in the text, contemporary calf gilt, restored.

William Lithgow (1592-1645?), born in Lanark, travelled from Shetland and Orkney to the Ionian Islands, Athens, Smyrna, Rhodes, Cyprus, and Aleppo, and onwards with a caravan of Armenians and Turks, via Damascus to Galilee and Jerusalem. His spirited account of his journeys "is a book of uncommon value and interest, for its descriptions of men and manners even more than of places... it is probably the earliest authority for coffee-drinking in Europe, Turkish baths, a pigeon post between Aleppo and Bagdad... and the importation (since about 1550) of currants from Zante to England...

STC 15714; Blackmer 1021; Röhricht 934



### 36. ADMIRALTY & DEPOT-GENERALE DE LA MARINE.

#### *The Americas. Atlas of Maritime Charts published by the Admiralty and Depot Generale de la Marine.*

London and Paris [ c.1800- 1890], Large Folio [740 x 520mm], Half calf over marbled boards, with 24 engraved maritime charts, mostly double-page, and many folding charts with coastal profiles, vignettes, etc.

£3,500

A fine collection of mostly large double-page charts of parts of the West Indies and South America.

Including, Admiralty Charts:

West Indies: St Domingo- Manzillo Bay. Cdr. May, 1873; Gulf of Mexico- Bay of Campeche. Lt Lawrence, 1858. Large double page chart with engraved profiles; Trinidad to Surinam. 1852; West Indies to Venezuela., Cdr. Ryan, 1817, with inset chart; Plan Bay of Fort Dauphin- St Domingo, 1828; West Indies, Haiti or St Domingo – Gonaives Bay, Cpt Evans, 1882; West Indies, Almirante Bay – Crawl Cay & Shepherd Harbour, 2 charts on one sheet, Cdr. Barnett, 1839; West Indies, Coast of Honduras, Cdr. Barnett, 1847, large double-page chart; West Indies, Trinidad Island & Gulf of Paria, Cdr. Chimmo, 1869, large double-page chart; Gulf of Mexico, Cay Arenas, Cdr. Barnett, 1839; West Indies, Boca del Toro & Boca del drago, Cdr. Barnett, 1847, engraved profile, two charts on one sheet; Central America. Fonseca Gulf to Sonsonate Road. Cpt Edward Belcher, 1852; West Indies, St Domingo – Jeremie Bay & Miragoane Harbour. Cdr. W.W. Kiddle, 1873; Plans of the Ports in St Domingo, 12 Inset Charts, 1855; South Pacific Ocean, Santa Cruz -Santa Roza, 6 inset Charts, Lt. Wood, 1860, large double-page chart; Canada. Georgia Strait & Strait of Juan de Fuca, Cpt Pritchett, 1898. Large double-page chart.

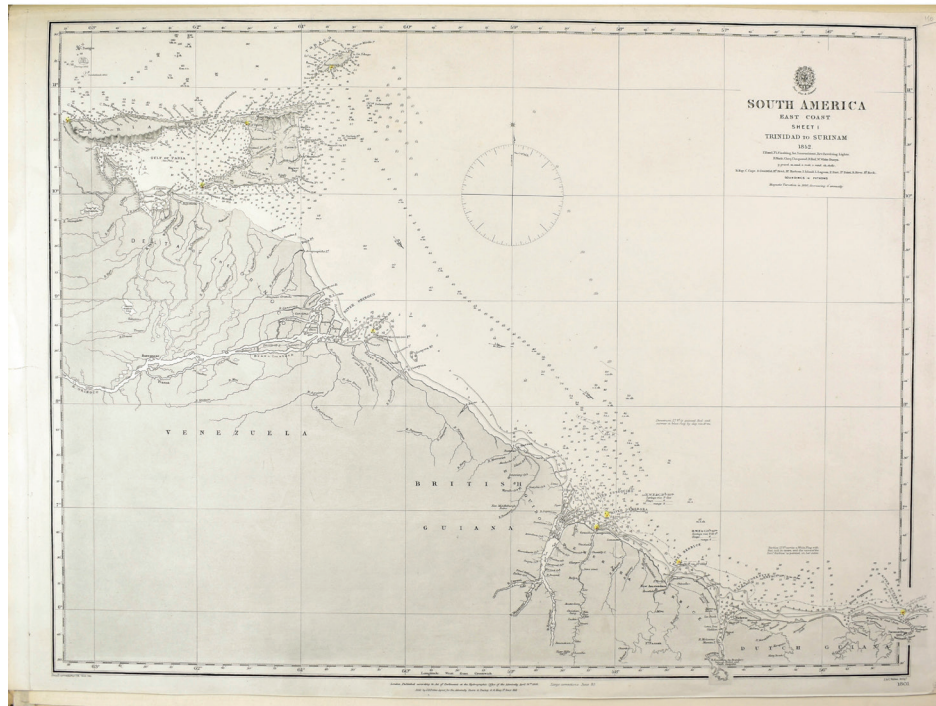
Depot de la Marine:

Baie des Gonaives (Haiti ou St Domingue), Lt Badot, 1852, engraved profiles; Plan de la Baie de Coquimbo, Chile. Cpt de la Grandier, 1858; Carte de la Amerique Meridionale – Chile, Engraved Profiles, 1862, large double-page chart; Plan D'Atterrage du Callao de Lima, Perou. Cpt Du Petit-Thouaps, 1844, Large double -page chart; Plan de La Lagune de Terminos – Golfe Mexique/ Yucatan. Lt Lawrence, 1858; Ile Carmen Golfe Du Mexique. Lt Lawrence, 1865; Jamaïque. Savanna La Mer. M. Cavanaugh, 1867; Ile De Guadaloupe, 1867.

These Admiralty charts or hydrographic charts were produced by the British Admiralty and the Depot de la Marine. The Hydrographic Office was established as a sub-department of the Admiralty in 1795 and issued its first officially published Admiralty chart in November 1800.

Depot des Cartes et Plans de la Marine (fl. 1720 - present), often called the Depot de Marine, was a French hydrographic mapping organization founded in 1720. Much like the U.S. Coast Survey, the British Admiralty, and the Spanish Deposito Hydrografico, the Depot was initiated as a storehouse and distribution centre of existing nautical and marine charts. Eventually the Depot initiated its on mapping activities in an attempt to improve and expand upon existing material. Some of the more prominent figures in the development of the Depot were Jacques Nicholas Bellin and Robert Bonne. Most Admiralty charts delineate the coastline and high and low water marks, and record the depth of





water as established from soundings. They record navigational hazards such as reefs and wrecks, and navigational aids, such as lights, buoys and beacons. Most charts have a compass indicator, often an elaborate compass rose. They also have some indication of scale, either a scale bar or representative fraction, or a border showing degrees of latitude and longitude.

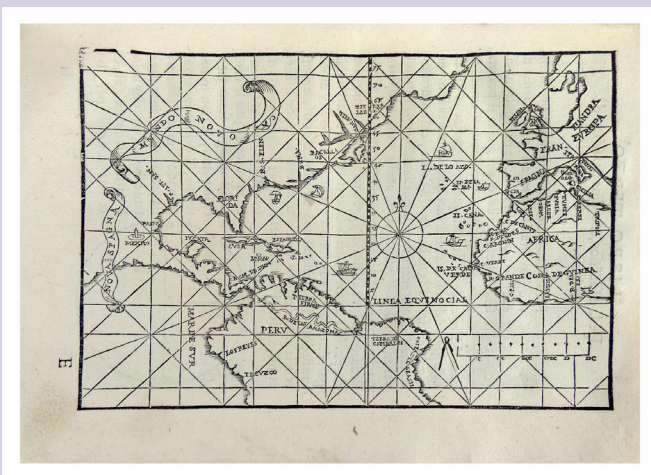
One of the characteristics of an Admiralty chart is that it is continually updated and corrected. Obsolete charts were regarded as dangerous and were to be destroyed because they presented a potential navigational hazard. Dates of survey and compilation are minutely recorded, as are those of the corrections continually made to maintain the accuracy and utility of the chart. These corrections were often made by amending the existing copper plates on which the chart was engraved and re-publishing it as a new edition; in other instances, the chart was completely re-drawn. However, in the early years of the Hydrographic Office, published Admiralty charts were drawn on earlier surveys. In extreme cases this means that some charts may be based on surveys made more than a century earlier. For example, Admiralty chart 751, the chart of Maculla Bay which was listed in the first published catalogue of 1825, bears a survey date of 1703. They are also numbered in manuscript to record when they were updated.

Some Admiralty charts contain little information on areas inland of the foreshore other than that required to assist in making a landfall. Others include extensive representations of land features and may also have coastal elevations and topographic views as insets. Nineteenth-century charts in particular may include ground plans of sites of archaeological interest, or details of coastal forts and other defences, as well as pictures of natural features. Some insets contain detailed charts of harbours. Admiralty charts record names given to coastal features and include many names no longer in use today. In many instances they also provide the best and most easily accessible maps of small oceanic islands. Some charts record surveys of navigable rivers.

This collection of charts records the date of the survey, the captain, officer and in many cases the ship or ships that took part.







the position of debriefing the returning crews from their voyages. The map depicts the trade routes to and from Spain and her possessions by the use of ships heading south westerly on the outward journey and returning via the Gulf Stream to the north-east. The Papal demarcation line dividing the Americas between Portugal (the land to the east) and Spain (to its west) runs vividly through the map, illustrating for the first time the future influence that the former was to have over the country we know of as Brazil. Central America and particularly the Isthmus of Panama are shown remarkably accurately, and the Yucatan is shown correctly as a peninsular” (Burden). There are some fine illustrations in the text include an astronomer using an astrolabe in a series of woodcuts showing how to apply the sun’s seasonal declination from different parts of the earth’s surface (cf. Stimson,

The Mariner’s Astrolabe, p.577).

Burden 21 ; Sabin 47346

### 38. MELA, POMPONIUS

*De orbis situ libri tres, accuratissime emendati, una cum commentariis Ioachimi Vadiani...,*

1540. Folio., Contemporary dark polished calf gilt, rebaked. A Beautiful Copy with the folding World Map by ORONCE FINE, with some restoration to outer margin not affecting engraving and in excellent condition.

First Edition of Pomponius Mela’s famous treatise on geography and first to contain “this curious globe-map, divided into two compartments” -- Sabin.

£50,000

Oronce Fine’s stunning double-cordiform map is a logical departure from the early speculative cartography of Waldseemüller and Ruysch toward the remarkable advances of Gerard Mercator and Michael Tramezinus at the middle of the sixteenth century.

In fact, when Mercator was creating his famous map of the world of 1538, he “turned to works by the brilliant young French mathematician, Oronce Fine, borrowing both the double-cordiform projection and the geography from this remarkable map”. Crane

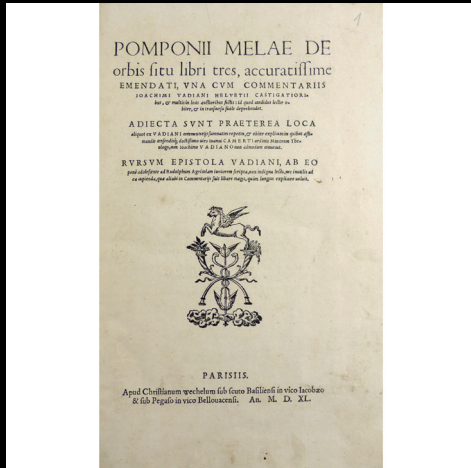
This is extraordinary map was issued six times from 1531 using the same woodblock. This is the fourth issue and the only change from the 1531 is the date in the legend - now 1540. This is the earliest recognizable depiction of a continuous east coast of North America on a printed map.

Fine, an eminent French cartographer, created this unique double cordiform or heart-shaped projection, emphasizing the northern and southern hemispheres. The European, Asian and African continents were prominently placed in the centre of the left (northern) cordum. However, his treatment of the Americas was somewhat more tentative. By splitting the new World discoveries along the left edge of the northern cordum, it was not obvious that he had depicted these lands as a large peninsula attached to the Asian mainland.

While this depiction contradicted Waldseemüller’s model, Fine did retain the name America, which appears in the southern part of South America, in the right (southern) cordum. This portion of the map is dominated by a continent that was still speculative. Fine labeled it, “Terra Australis,” based on Magellan’s relatively recent passage through the strait at the southern tip of South America. Fine’s

use of a single cordiform projection in 1519, as well as this use of the double cordiform projection, introduced a tradition of similar world maps throughout the 16th century. While the projection has a mathematical basis, it presents a visually pleasing map. It is also conceivable, since the heart was a widespread Christian symbol, that the use of the heart-shaped projection added religious meaning to the contents of the map.

The North American continent remains an extension of Asia much along the lines of Contarini and Ruysch; however monumental discoveries have forever altered the coastlines. Fine has extended the eastern coast of North America southward beyond the discoveries of Gomes and Ayllon to a peninsular outline of Florida, which is named, and a reasonable depiction of the Gulf coast as described by Pineda in 1519. This is the earliest recognizable depiction of a continuous east coast of North America on a printed map. The South American continent is admirably depicted incorporating discoveries by the Portuguese, including Ferdinand Magellan. The Isthmus of Darien is shown and named as well as the Pacific Ocean, which appears as Mare Magellanicum. The west coast of Mexico, although continuous with Asia, is the earliest record on a printed map of the discoveries of Hernando Cortes.



Pomponius Mela wrote the first systematic geography in Latin literature, datable to 43 A.D. *De orbis situ* ("A Description of the World"), also known as *De chorographia* ("Concerning Chorography"). Written about 43 or 44 ad, it remained influential until the beginning of the age of exploration, 13 centuries later. Though probably intended for the general reader, Mela's geography was cited by Pliny the Elder in his encyclopaedia of natural science as an important authority.

Mela's work relied on many observations by contemporary navigators and explorer and was unique among the ancient geographies in that it divided the Earth, which Mela placed at the centre of the universe, into five zones: a northern frigid zone, a northern temperate zone, a torrid zone, a southern temperate zone, and a southern frigid zone. The two temperate zones were habitable, but only one, the northern, was known. The southern was unattainable by people of the north because of the necessity of passing through the unbearable heat of the intervening torrid zone in order to reach it. According to Mela, the ocean surrounding the Earth cut into it in four seas, the most important being the Mediterranean. He avoided technical details, such as distances, but usually included short phrases describing the places mentioned.

Less was said of familiar regions than of distant countries, where even fabulous material was included. He is the first to name the Orcades or the Orkney Islands, which he defines and locates fairly correctly. Of northern Europe his knowledge was imperfect, but he speaks of a great bay ("Codanus sinus") to the north of Germany, among whose many islands was one, "Codanovia," of pre-eminent size; this name reappears in Pliny the Elder's work as Scatinavia. Codanovia and Scatinavia were both Latin renderings of the Proto-Germanic \*Skaðinawio, the Germanic name for Scandinavia.

Mela's descriptive method follows ocean coasts, in the manner of a circumnavigation, probably because it was derived from the accounts of navigators. He begins at the Straits of Gibraltar, and describes the countries adjoining the south coast of the Mediterranean; then he moves round by Syria and Asia Minor to the Black Sea, and so returns to Spain along the north shore of the Euxine, Propontis, etc. After treating the Mediterranean islands, he next takes the ocean littoral—to west, north, east and south successively—from Spain and Gaul round to India, from India to Persia, Arabia and Ethiopia; and so again works back to Spain round South Africa. Like most classical geographers he conceives of the continent as surrounded by sea and not extending very far south.

There is an authoritative work by F.E. Romer 'Pomponius Mela's Description of the World'. Describing his *Geography and Chorographia*.

Crane, Mercator, p. 61; Sabin, 63960; Shirley, *The Mapping of The World*, 66



### 39. MOLL, HERMAN

#### ***The Compleat Geographer: or, The Chorography and Topography of all the Known Parts of the Earth.***

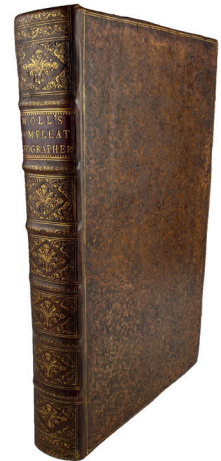
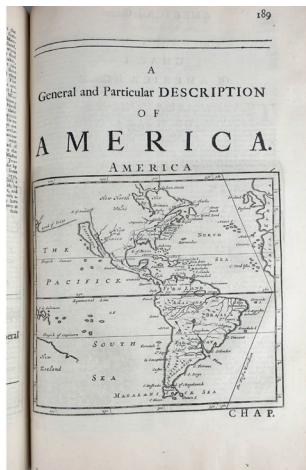
£4,500

London: printed for J. Knapton, [et al], 1723, fourth edition, [24], li, [5], 402, 288, xx pages. Two parts in one volume, Title page in red and black, separate title for part 2. Engraved allegorical frontispiece, folding engraved map and 45 engraved maps in text, large engraved sphere, compass, and astronomical systems in text Small folio, Contemporary mottled calf gilt, hinges repaired, a very clean, fine copy.

With 9 American maps including Isle of California, New Mexico, etc; the English Empire in America; Mexico, or New Spain; South America and Terra Firma; and Peru and the Amazonas Country, among others.

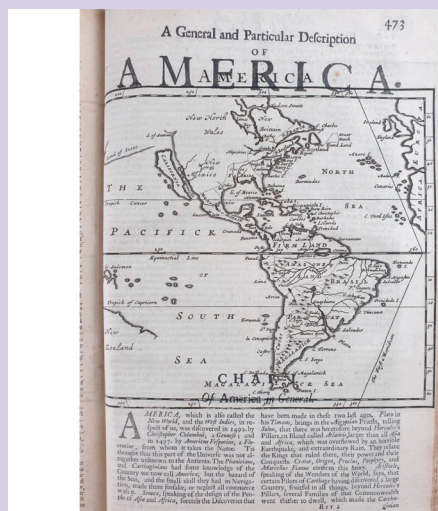
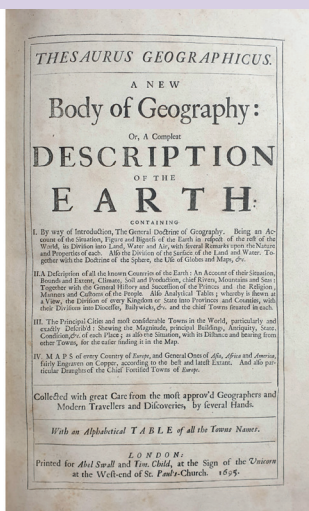
Moll was quite involved in the contemporary intellectual life. He was friendly and acquainted with Robert Boyle, Robert Hooke and William Dampier, both socially and likely through the Royal Society. His relationship with Dampier, especially, was mutually very beneficial. Moll had access to the latest data and observations from Dampier's many voyages, allowing his to be the first to accurately portray the great ocean currents, and Dampier in turn had his bestselling books illustrated by Moll

Includes McLaughlin 173, state 3; 144, state 2; 143, state 2. STC T114016. (GM)



### 40. MOLL, HERMAN

#### ***THE SAURUS GEOGRAPHICUS. A NEW BODY OF GEOGRAPHY: OR, A COMPLEAT DESCRIPTION OF THE EARTH ... COLLECTED WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE MOST APPROV'D GEOGRAPHERS AND MODERN TRAVELLERS AND DISCOVERIES, BY SEVERAL HANDS. LONDON: PRINTED FOR ABEL SWALL AND TIM. CHILD, 1695***



First edition

London: Abel Swall and Tim. Child, 1695, with 58 engraved maps and plans, comprising 2 full-page and 56 printed within the text (24 maps and charts, 32 plans of fortified towns), some spotting and toning, contemporary panelled calf, folio.

£4,500

Herman Moll (1654 - 1732) was an important 18th century map publisher and engraver based in London and Holland. Moll's origins are disputed with some suggesting he was born in the Netherlands and others Germany - the Moll name was common in both countries during this period. Most likely Moll was a German from Bremen, as his will, friends, and contemporaries suggest. What is known for certain is that he moved to London in 1678, possibly fleeing the Scanian War, where he worked as an engraver for Moses Pitt and other London map publishers. Around the turn of the century, Moll set up his own shop where he produced a large corpus of work known for its high quality and decorative flair. As a new émigré to England, Moll made himself more English than the English, and through his cartography proved a fierce advocate for his adopted nation. Most of Moll's early maps were issued as loose sheets that would be bound to order, however, he did publish several important atlases late in his career. Moll is said to have made the bold claim that without a doubt "California is an Island" and that he "had in [his] office mariners who have sailed round it." While California may not be an island (yet), it is true that Moll had talent for attracting interesting friends and acquaintances. He frequented London's first stock exchange, Jonathan's Coffeehouse at Number 20 Exchange Alley, Cornhill. At the time Jonathan's was known as "a place of very considerable concourse for Merchants, sea faring Men and other traders" (Erleigh, *The Viscount, The South Sea Bubble*, Manchester: Peter Davies, Ltd., 1933, 21). Eventually this activity attracted the interest of stock brokers, who inspired by sailor's tales, sponsored the ill-fated South Sea Company, the world's first stock bubble. Moll's close circle, mostly from the Coffee House, included scientist Robert Hooke, the writers Daniel Defoe (Robinson Crusoe) and Jonathan Swift (*Gulliver's Travels*), the buccaneers William Dampier, William Hacke and Woodes Rogers, and the archeologist William Stukeley. Herman Moll's work was highly regarded for its decorative beauty and was pirated, most notably by the Irish publisher George Grierson, both in his lifetime and after his 1732 death at St. Clement Danes, London.

Phillips Atlases IV, 4269; Shirley British Library T.Moll-1a; 571; Wing T869. (1)

## 41. PINKERTON, JOHN

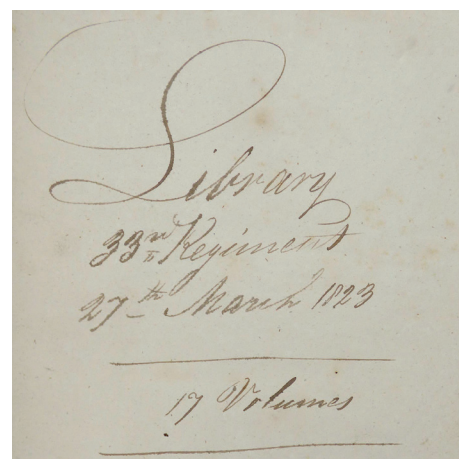
### ***A General Collection of the Best And Most Interesting Voyages And Travels In All Parts of the World; Many of Which are now Translated***

First Edition

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

£5,000

A Vast Collection of Voyages of Discovery Including the Collection of Martin Frobisher's Three Voyages. "A collection of great merit and importance. Several northern voyages are included in the first volume, and volumes XI to XIV... relate mostly to America..." (Sabin), with chapters on the Discoveries and Settlements of the English in America, Discoveries and Settlements of the English in America. Martin Frobisher's First, Second, and Third Voyages in search of the North-West Passage to China, 1576-1578, Greenville's Voyage to Virginia for Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain John Smith's Virginia and New England, Peter Kalm's and Burnaby's Travels to North America, William Dampier's Voyages, particularly to Australia.





John Pinkerton 1758-1826 British antiquarian, author, forger, numismatist, pseudo-historian, and early advocate of Germanic racial supremacy theory.

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

Sabin 62957

## 42. PORCACCHI, THOMASO

### *L'Isole piu famose del mondo.*

Venice: G.Anglieri for Simone Galignani & G.Porro, 1576. 2° (305 x 210mm), Early mottled calf gilt, with engraved architectural title and 47 half-page engraved maps by Girolamo Porro, engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces, with printer's device at end.

A wonderful copy in good state of preservation.

£10,000

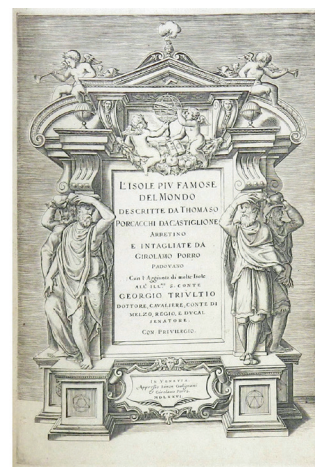
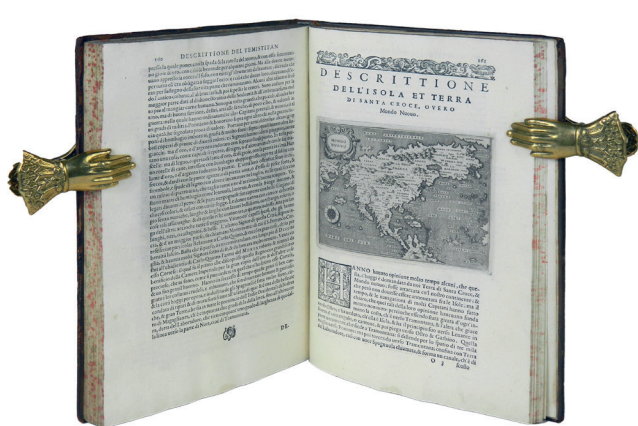
Second Enlarged Edition of Porcacchi's beautifully illustrated 'island book'. The first edition of 1572 included only 30 maps. In this edition, the 'Descrittione dell'Istria' and 'Descrittione dell'isola d'Elandia, isola de Gotti' are added with another map.

Included are 18 maps of the islands of Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean and 8 of the Americas. The American subjects include a general map of North America, Temistican (Mexico), Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica and San Giovanni. There are maritime and general maps of the world. The world map is a reduced rendering of the Paolo Forlani map produced in 1565.

Tomaso Porcacchi (1530 – 1585) was an Italian writer, born in Tuscany. He lived in Venice in 1559, where he joined the celebrated printer Gabriele Giolito in making a collection of works from Greek historians and other Greek writers, all pertaining to the nation's history. He also published various works in poetry, history, antiquities, and geography, as well as translations of several Greek authors and improved editions of several valuable Italian works.

His chief original writings are *L'Isole del Mondo* and *Funerali Antichi di Diverdi Popoli e Naziono*, con Figure. *L'Isole del Mondo* was first published in 1572.

Adams P1906; Sabin 64150; Shirley, 127-128.



## 43. RAMUSIO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA

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

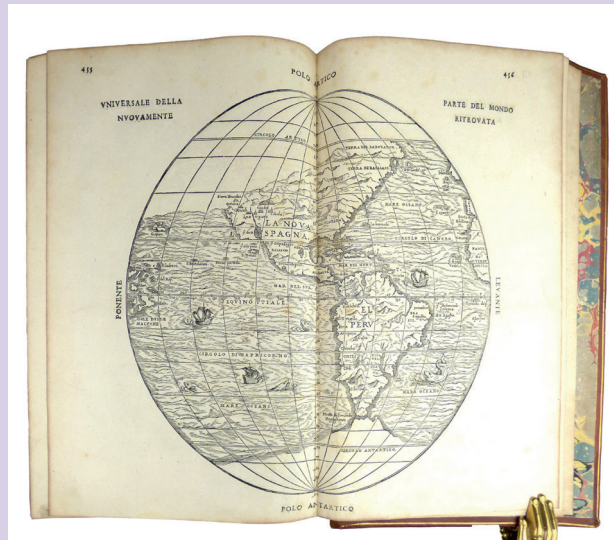
## *Navigatione attorn oil Mondo..*

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

£65,000

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

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



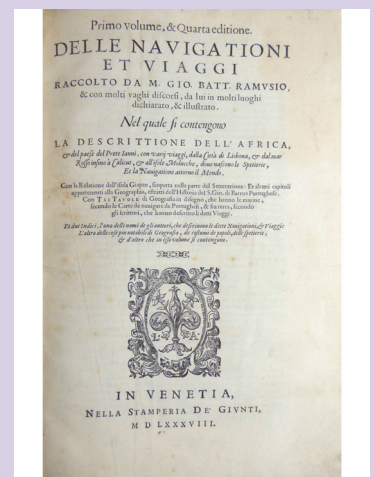
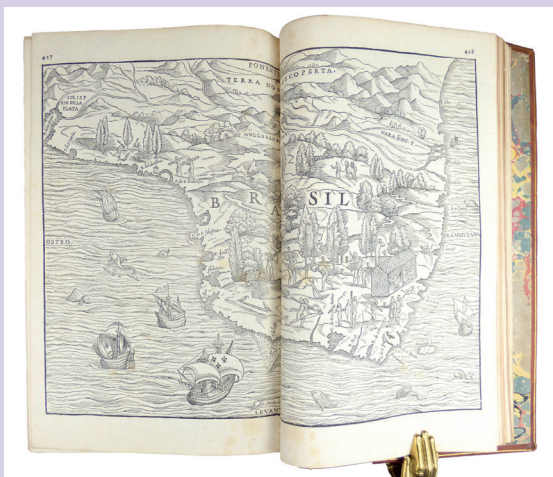
The first volume primarily concerns with Africa and southern Asia. The second is concerned with Central Asia, Russia, and the Northern Seas, while the third volume is entirely devoted to America, and includes accounts of Peter Martyr, Oviedo (whose book XX is published here for the first time), as well as Cortes, Cabeza de Vaca, Guzman, Ulloa, Coronado, Fray Marcos di Niza, Xerez, Verrazano and Cartier. The final section comprises the first general publication of Cartier's Canadian experiences. Accounts of Marco Polo, Niccolò Da Conti and Magellan are also included. The illustrations include many flora and fauna from the New World depicting plants and herbs, including cacti and Atlantic dolphin. There are also several woodcuts of Indian customs. The map of the Western Hemisphere, a result from his collaboration with Oviedo, is the most complete of its time (also depicting Japan as a group of islands).

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

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

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

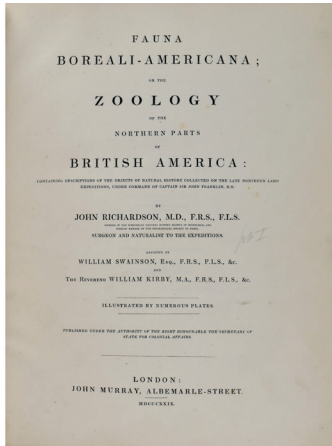
Provenance: Ham Court Bookplate





## 44. RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN, WILLIAM SWAINSON & William Kirby

***Fauna Boreali-Americana, or, The Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America : containing descriptions of the objects of natural history collected on the late northern land expeditions, under command of Captain Sir John Franklin, R.N.***



London: John Murray, Richard Bentley and Josiah Fisher, 1829- 1837, 4 vols, 4to, (275 x 200mm), Contemporary red half morocco gilt, with 110 engraved plates of which 72 are hand-coloured, a very nice large uncut copy.

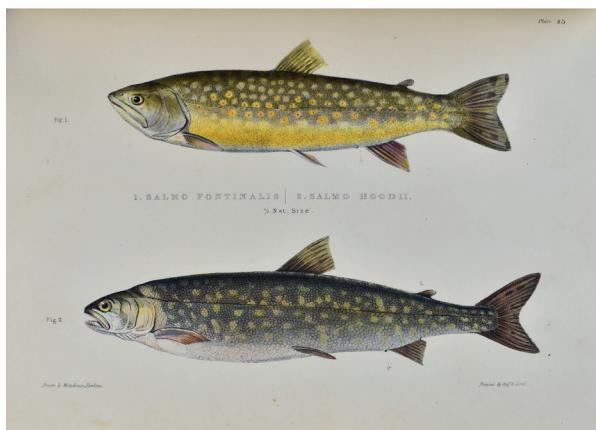
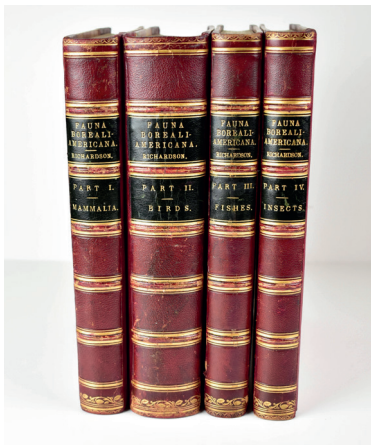
£30,000

First Edition of this Rare Work on the Natural History of the Arctic.

Sir John Richardson (1787–1865), surgeon, naturalist and Arctic explorer, went on Sir John Franklin's first two Arctic expeditions as ship's doctor and naturalist, and made observations and collected a large number of plant and animal specimens from the Canadian Arctic.

On his return to England after the second expedition he began to write this four-volume work of natural history, first published between 1829 and 1837. A volume is dedicated to each of the classes of mammal, bird, fish and insect, which are found in the Canadian Arctic. This work is an interesting example of pre-Darwinian natural history, full of detailed descriptions of the appearance, anatomy and behaviour of the different species. Volume 2 was first published in 1831 and focuses on the species of birds found in the Canadian Arctic. It was co-authored with naturalist and illustrator William Swainson (1789–1855) and contains many illustrations.

William Swainson (1789–1855) and contains many illustrations.



## 45. SHELVOCKE, GEORGE

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

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

£5,000

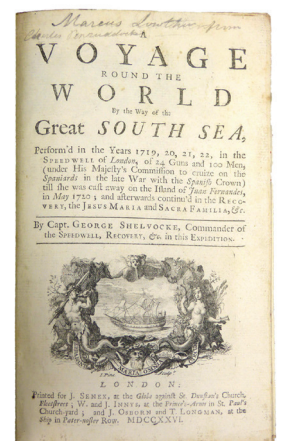
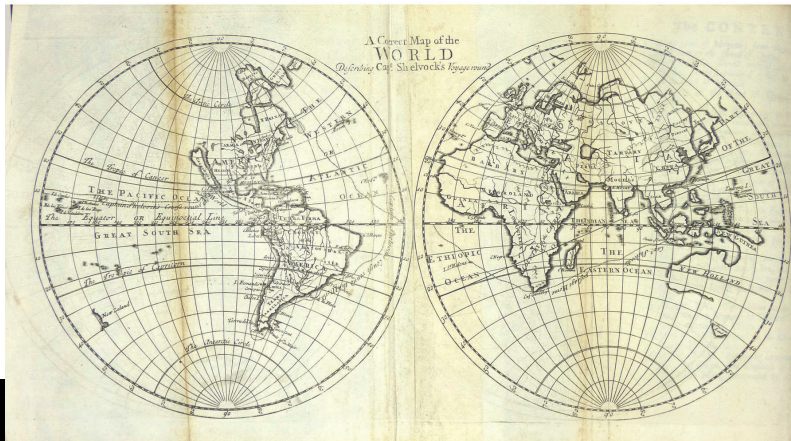
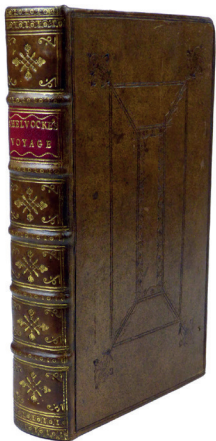
FIRST EDITION of one of the most famous buccaneering voyages. This privately-funded privateering voyage sought to duplicate the success of Woodes Rogers' highly profitable voyage of 1708-1711.

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

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

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

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



## 46. SOLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS & JOHANNES CAMERS

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

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

£40,000

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 puincia.”

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



Apianus’ map played a crucial role in the remarkable story of the ultimate acceptance of a form of Amerigo Vespucci’s name for the New World. Martin Waldseemuller first suggested the use of the term “America” in his pamphlet *Cosmographiae Introductio* in 1507, and in the same year, produced a wall map of the world bearing the name. The map was for centuries only known in legend, until a copy was discovered in Wolfegg Castle in Germany at the end of the 19th century.\*\* Remarkably, “America” would not appear on a printed map again until Petrus Apianus published this map in 1520. Fittingly, Apianus’ map is a reduced version of the Waldseemuller great wall map of 1507. So not only is Apianus’ map the earliest collectible one with the name “America” on it, but it also provides one with the only opportunity to possess a form of the 1507 Waldseemuller map. Even Waldseemuller’s own 1513 atlas map of the world is a far different and cruder production. As Amerigo Vespucci’s achievements became more suspect, Waldseemuller retreated from his use of “America” for the New World. For example, his later wall map of the world of 1516, the *Carta Marina*, did not have the term, nor did his 1513 atlas maps of America and the world. Hence, when Apianus’s map appeared, “America” as a place name was about to fade from use. Since Apianus was a highly regarded scholar and teacher, his map can fairly be said to have reinstated “America” as the place name. An interesting element of this story is that Laurent Fries was a pupil of Apianus and is believed to have been the woodcutter of this map; his initials appear at the lower right.

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

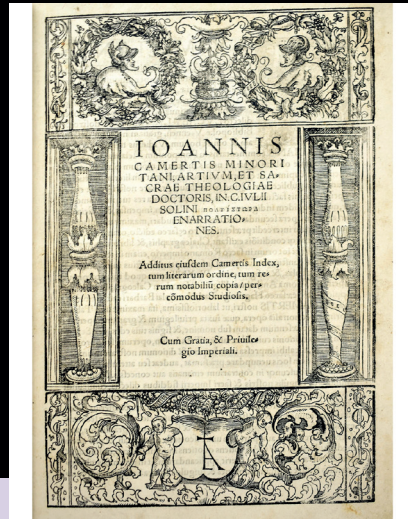
Although there is some uncertainty on this point, Columbus appears to have believed to his dying day that what he had discovered was part of the East Indies and not a truly New World. Vespucci, on the other hand, did practically from the first insist that he had found a new continent. So, in a sense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

Although Apianus’ map is modeled almost exactly after Waldseemuller’s, there is a quite startling difference in their depictions of South America. On the Waldseemuller, 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.**

Provenance: Fort Augustus Abbey Library, Loch Ness, Scotland



## 47. STRABO

### *Rerum Geographicarum libri septemdecim. A'Guilielmo Xylandro*

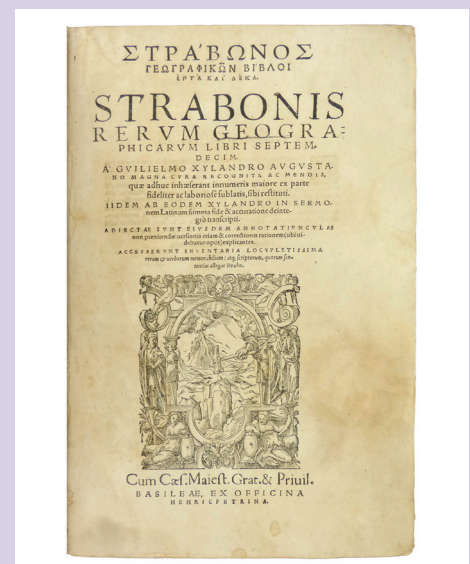
Basel, ex officina Heinrich Petri, August 1571, Attractive contemporary calf binding, with gilt frame enclosing gilt device, gilt fleurons, spine gilt with central gilt arabesque designs, gilt gauffered edges. A complete copy of this scarce work, double-column Greek and Latin text, woodcut printer's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

A very good copy in a contemporary binding of this important geographical survey, edited by Xylander. £9,000

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

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

Strabo's vast compilation is drawn in large from indirect sources, but very rich in historical, geographical, political, economic and religious descriptions of all known peoples. It opens with two



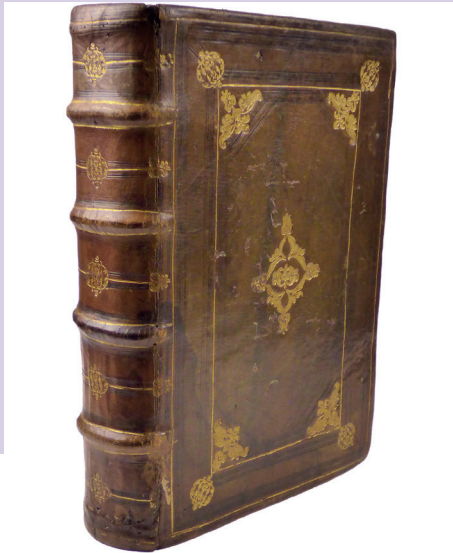


introductory geographical treatises, Books III-X deal with Europe with particular regard naturally to Greece (whose paper is repeated twice, while almost all the small descriptions in the text represent Greek islands); books XI-XVI concern Asia; the seventeenth finally Egypt and northern Africa. The Greek text of Strabo was printed for the first time by Aldo in 1516, while the Latin text translated by Guarino Veronese appeared in editio princeps in 1469.

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

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

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



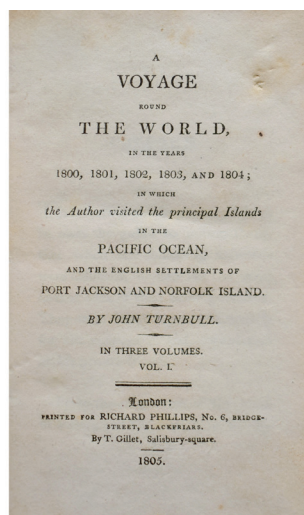
## 48. TURNBULL, JOHN

***A Voyage Round the World, In the Years 1800,1801,1802,1803 and 1804; In which the Author visited principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the English Settlements of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island.***

London: Richard Phillips, 1805, 3 volumes, 8vo (160 x 100mm), contemporary half calf gilt.  
£1,900

John Turnbull and his partner, John Buyers, aware of the lucrative fur trade along the northwest coast of America, purchased and outfitted the Margaret and set out for America in 1800. They arrived in Sydney in 1801 and stayed at the Society Islands. On 17 December 1802, the ship arrived at the Hawaiian Islands, where it remained until 21 January 1803. Their speculation in the fur trade proved unsuccessful, and the voyage turned out to be a financial failure, yet Turnbull provided much interesting information about the islands of the Pacific, including Tonga and New Zealand.

Ferguson 421; Forbes 367; Hill 1725; Wantrup 116.



## 49. WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL.

### *The Malay Archipelago: The Land of the Orang-Utan, and the Bird of Paradise. A Narrative of Travel, with Studies of Man and Nature.*

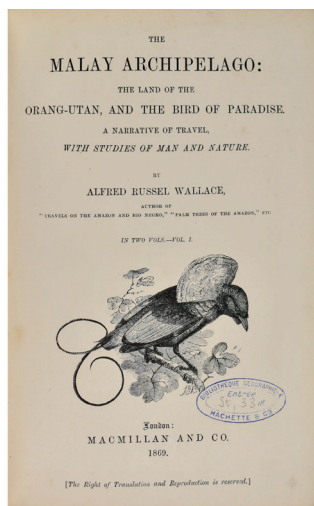


London: Macmillan, 1869. 2 volumes, octavo (187 x 125 mm). Half-titles, 2 frontispieces, 9 maps (2 folding), 6 plates, numerous illustrations, with 2pp. and 52pp. of publisher's ads at end of vol. I, small previous owners stamp on both titles, Original green cloth, gilt orang-utans and birds of paradise to upper covers, gilt lettered spines.

£5,000

First edition of 'one of the nineteenth century's best scientific travel books' (Smith). 'Wallace's name is now inextricably linked with his travels in the Indonesian region. He spent nearly eight full years there; during that period, he undertook about seventy different expeditions resulting in a combined total of around 14,000 miles of travel ... His collecting efforts produced the astonishing total of 125,660 specimens, including more than a thousand species new to science' (Smith). During his travels, Wallace independently formulated the theory of evolution by natural selection. His letter to Darwin in 1858, outlining his ideas, hurried Darwin into publishing *On the Origin of Species*. Wallace dedicates the present work to Darwin 'as a token of personal esteem and friendship [and] also to express my deep admiration for his genius and his works'.

Norman 2176; Smith S715



## 50. WALPOLE, FREDERICK

### *Four Years in the Pacific. In Her Majesty's Ship "Collingwood." From 1844 to 1848*

London: Richard Bentley, 1849, 2 volumes, 8vo, (222 x 135mm.) pp. 432; 415, Frontispiece in each volume engraved by J.W. Cook after drawings by John Speer, woodcut illustrations in text. original blindstamped blue cloth, gilt-lettered spines, early signature on title page, a very attractive copy.

First Edition.



£1,500

‘A lively account by an English Officer’. Forbes

Walpole (1822-1876) was a British naval officer and politician who was the father of Robert Walpole. Arriving at California on July 16, 1846, the crew was astonished to discover the place under U.S. control. Only a few days after they anchored, Frémont also arrived. Although Walpole liked scenic Monterey, he was somewhat shocked at some of the incidents and people encountered and in the end remarks, “It was with little regret, and no idea of the hidden treasures since discovered, that the anchor was weighed, and we set sail for the Sandwich Islands” (vol. 2, p. 219). “The Collingwood was the flagship of Admiral Sir George Seymour, commander-in-chief in the Pacific, despatched to lend weight to British diplomacy in relation to the French in the Pacific islands and the United States on the north-west coast of America, a task which he fulfilled with great ‘tact, ability, and decision’” (DNB). Walpole’s account of this cruise relates extensively to the Pacific coast of South America and also to Hawaii, Tahiti, and California

“Walpole served aboard the H.M.S. Collingwood, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour and the first British ship-of-the-line to enter the Pacific Ocean via Cape Horn since the voyage of Lord Anson in 1741. Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Juan Fernandez Island, Tahiti and the Society Islands, Mexico, California, the Hawaiian Islands, and Samoa were visited. The Collingwood arrived at Monterey a few days after the American flag had been raised there by John Drake Sloat.” - Hill.

Forbes, 1757; Hill, 1815; Sabin, 101142.

