

A MISCELLANY OF RARE BOOKS



A CATALOGUE FOR THE ABA FIRSTS BOOK FAIR 2021

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

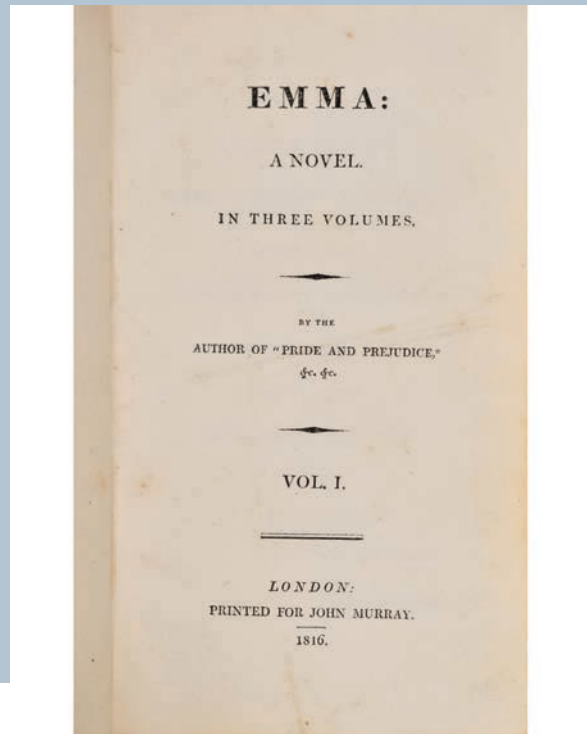
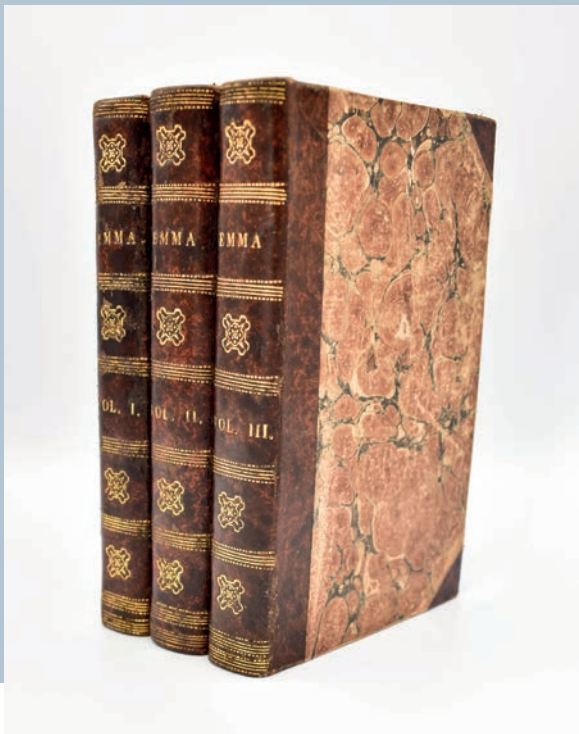
1. AUSTEN, JANE

Emma

FIRST EDITION, 3 vols., contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, 12mo, without half titles, London, John Murray, 1816
£24,000

Jane Austen (1775 – 1817), one of the greatest romantic English novelists. Her work is known to interpret, critique and comment upon the aristocracy at the end of the 18th century. Austen's plots often explore the dependence of women on marriage in the pursuit of favourable social standing and economic security. *Emma* is no different, a comedy of manners, about youthful hubris and romantic misunderstandings. The novel covers issues of marriage, sex, age and social status. Austen's use of biting irony, along with her realism, humour, and social commentary, have long earned her acclaim among critics, scholars, and popular audiences alike.

Emma was the last novel published in Austen's lifetime. She published 2000 copies at her own expense in order to retain the copyright. Murray was credited 10%. Austen dedicated the novel to the Prince Regent after a suggestion from the librarian of Carlton House. While there on a tour she had learned George IV was aware of her previous novels. The work was commercially successful and has since been adapted for stage and screen.



2. BLIGH, WILLIAM

A Narrative of the Mutiny on board his majesty's ship Bounty; and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew, in the ship's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies.

London, Printed for George Nicol, Bookseller to his majesty, Pall-Mall, 1790. Large 4to.

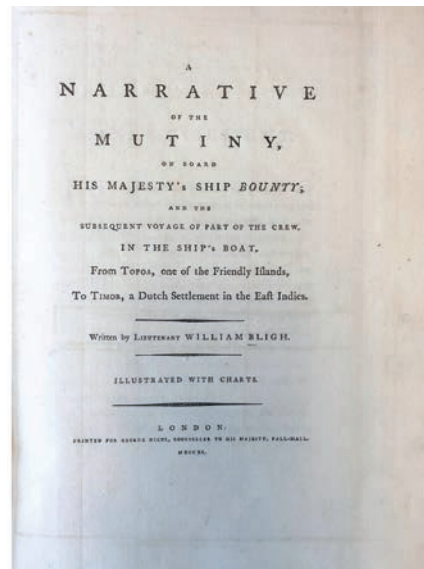
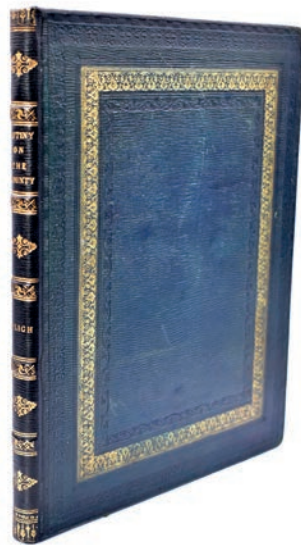
Early straight-grained blue morocco gilt. One large folding chart of the track by the Bounty's launch from Tofoa to Timor by William Bligh 1789, a copy of the draught from which the Bounty's launch was built, chart of the Bligh's Islands, which includes also a

chart of the northern part of the New-Hebrides and a chart of the north east coast of New Holland. IV, 88 pp.

The original story of the most famous mutiny.

£10,000

Rare first edition of the English naval officer William Bligh's (1754 - 1817) account on the Mutiny of the Bounty.



In 1787, at the instigation of Sir Joseph Banks (1743 -1820) the English naturalist and traveller and inspiration behind many of the British voyages and discoveries of the late eighteenth century and the famous Lord Sydney, Bligh was sent off to the Pacific for the purpose of introducing bread trees from the south sea islands to the West Indies as cheap food for the slaves. The bread trees were first seen by Captain James Cook at Tahiti. Lord Sydney was responsible for the first settlement in Australia. They first landed at Botany Bay but that area was not suitable as a settlement, so they moved north to Port Jackson, one of the best natural harbours in the world. That is where they settled and later named it Sydney after Lord Sydney, who was also responsible for sending the first ships of convicts to Australia.

After spending five months in Tahiti, Bligh sailed west to the Tonga group. It was there that on the morning of April 28th 1789, the famous mutiny and the capture of the Bounty took place. It was led by the master's mate Fletcher Christian and 12 crew members who captured Bligh and 18 of his supporters and set them adrift in the ship's 23-foot launch.

Bligh then made one of the most heroic voyages in history. They sailed to Tofoe where the natives were very hostile. Bligh and his men were lucky to get away with only the loss of one man. They then sailed in 48 day's to Timor without loss of life; however, three men died after they arrived at Batavia. What is not so well known is that in the course of this dangerous and adventurous journey Bligh took the opportunity to chart and name parts of the unknown north-east coast of New Holland as he passed along it. The map Bligh made is also present in this printed narrative. In 1790 Bligh returned to England where he presented his report of the mutiny to the Admiralty. Captain Edward Edwards was sent on the Ship Pandora to search for the Bounty Mutineers. When the Pandora arrived in Tahiti they found 14 crew members, who gave themselves up immediately. Two other crew members had apparently been murdered. All the captured men were put in a cage on the deck of the Pandora. The Pandora shipwrecked on a reef near Australia and ten of the fourteen Bounty crewmen escaped with the Pandora crew, four drowned in their chains. The surviving Bounty crewmen were tried in court in England in 1792. Three were found guilty of mutiny and were hanged. The others were declared innocent and released.

Howego B107; Sabin 5908a; Wantrup p. 128-29, 61; Ferguson, 70.

3. CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER

The Sequel to Bulkeley and Cummins' Voyage to the South-Seas: or, the adventures of Capt. Cheap, the Hon. Mr. Byron, Lieut. Hamilton, Alexander Campbell, and others, late of his Majesty's Ship the Wager, which was wrecked on a desolate Island ... in the South-Seas, anno 1741. Containing a faithful narrative of the unparallel'd sufferings of these gentlemen, after being left on the said Island by the rest of the Officers and Crew, who went off in a Long-boat. Their deplorable Condition, desperate Enterprizes, and prodigious Distresses, till they fell into the hands of the Indians, who carried them into New Spain, where they remained Prisoners of war, till sent back to Europe... in 1746... By Alexander Campbell, Late Midshipman of the Wager.

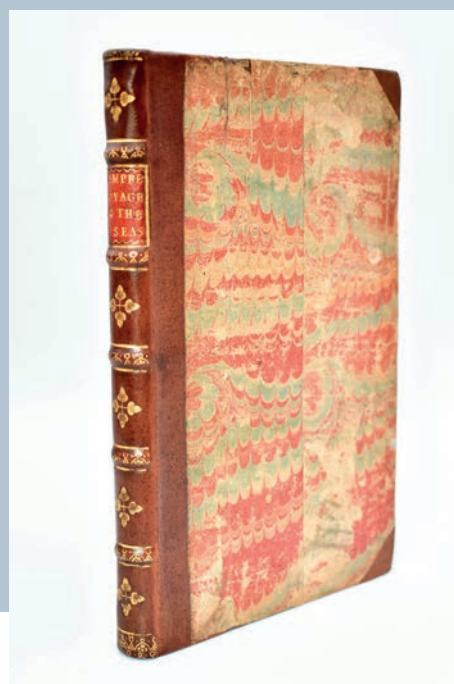
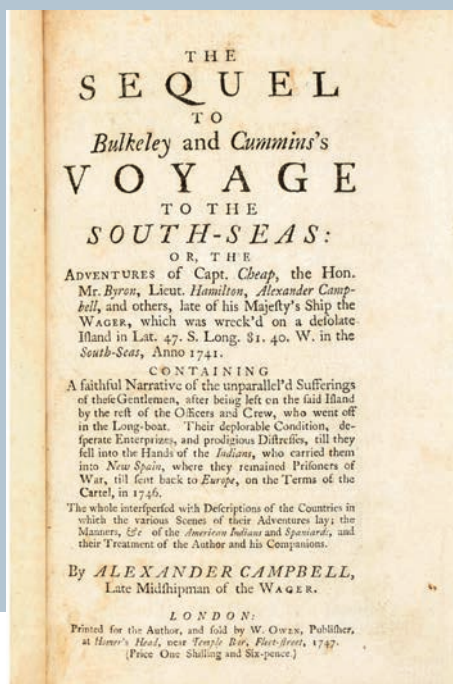
London: for the author, sold by W.Owen, 1747. 8vo, (194 x 122 mm). Half calf gilt over contemporary marbled boards, red morocco lettering-piece, rebacked.

£11,000

FIRST EDITION, VERY SCARCE: An important account from a survivor of the ship Wager, wrecked off the Patagonian coast and vividly described by Campbell. "This work was recalled soon after it was published and suppressed, so that few copies are to be found" (Hill). "The present work is a counterblast to the account published by Bulkeley and Cummins in 1743. Fourteen of the crew, including Campbell and Byron, elected to stay with Captain Cheap. They made their way north along the coast of Chile, fell into the hands of Indians, and were turned over to the Spanish authorities. They finally reached England in 1746" (Hill)

"The Wager was wrecked on a desolate island off the coast of Chile in circumstances in which all discipline vanished. Amid scenes of defiance and violence most of the crew mutinied, and split into groups to attempt their escape. Led by the gunner, the largest of these groups made a small-boat voyage through the Straits of Magellan that stands as a remarkable feat of seamanship". (Williams p-3).| "This book is one of the main accounts of the wreck of the Wager off the Southern coast of Chile after passing through the Straits of Magellan. The ship was part of Anson's fleet which was on it's way to harass the Spanish.

Hill 243; Sabin 10205



4. CASSELLA, GIUSEPPE

Autograph Letter

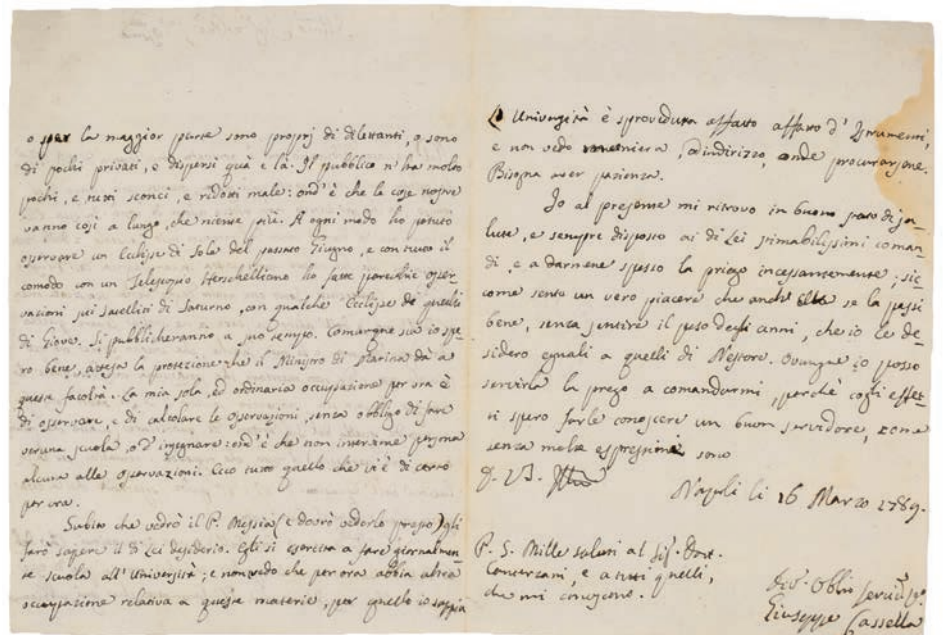
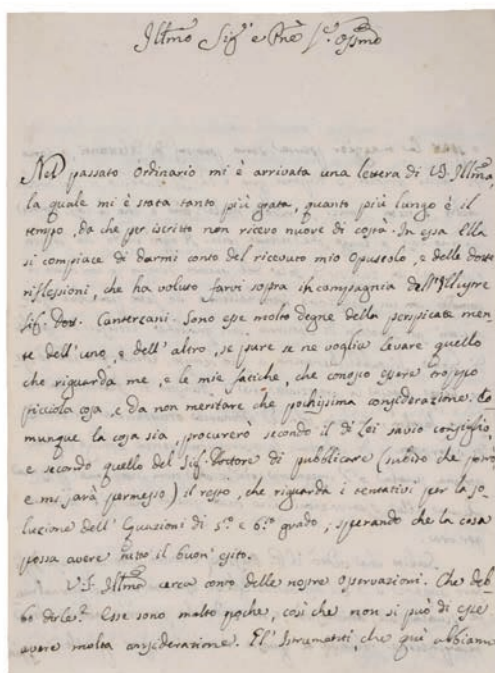
Autograph letter signed ('Giuseppe Casella'), in Italian, three pages, folding marks, small stain on last page, 4to, Naples, 16 March 1789.

£650

The letter, addressed to an unknown recipient, discusses the developments of Casella's research. He discusses publishing the work he has already completed [translated into English] "Nonetheless... I will seek to publish immediately (as much as I will be able to and as soon as I will be allowed to) the rest [of the work] that regards the attempts at solving the equation of 5th and 6th degree – hopefully, with good results."

Casella also gives information on his current research and the issues he is having.

"The instruments we have are, for the most part, for amateurs, they belong to few individuals and they present some differences here and there. On a public level, we only have a few [tools] and not in good condition. Therefore, the waiting time is so long, that nothing seems to happen. Anyway, last June I could observe a solar eclipse with a Herschel telescope, and I was able to observe Saturn's satellites and some eclipse of those in Jupiter[’s orbit]. I will publish [my observation] when the right time comes. Whatever happens, I hope to receive the protection that the Minister di Marina gives to this faculty. For now, my only and everyday job is observing and calculating the observations without the obligation of teaching, so that I share with no one my observations. This is everything that can be accounted as certain at the moment."



Guiseppe Casella (1755-1808) was an important Astronomer and Mathematician from Naples. He studied maths and literature at the diocesan seminary of Carreto Sannita.

After finishing with honors he moved to Naples, driven to broaden his scientific knowledge. Casella enrolled in Law to appease his parents but continued to study astronomy on the side, listening to lectures by the famous Felice Sabatelli. Eager to learn more, he set out for London, going via Venice and Padua. While in Padua he was offered

Chair of Mathematics at Padua University and eventually accepted. After his success in Padua, the Government of Naples invited him to return. In 1786 Casella became the Chair of Astronomy in the Royal College of the Navy, Chair of Mechanics in the Royal College of Artillery and Public Professor of Astrology in the Royal University of Studies.

In 1791 Minister Acton invited Cassella to use a wing of the Royal Bourbon Library to set up an astronomical observatory. Here Casella designed the first public Neopolitan

Observatory and built a sundial 27 meters long on the library floor. Now known as the Meridian Room. In 1797 he became a member of Turin Academy of Science. In 1807, Casella moved the observatory to the suppressed monastery of S. Gaudioso in Capanapoli. Along with lecturing in astronomy and nautical studies, Casella also authored several publications. The most well known is 'Astronomical Ephemerides', published annually from 1790-96.

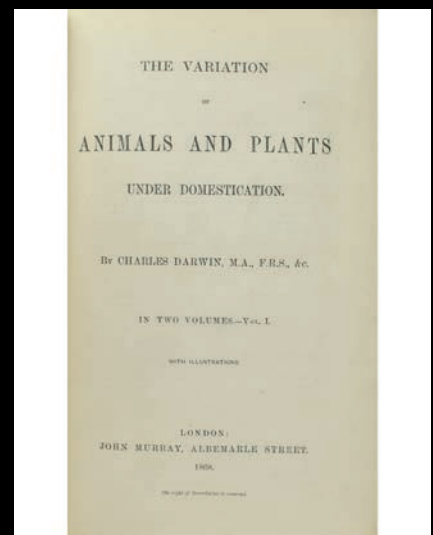
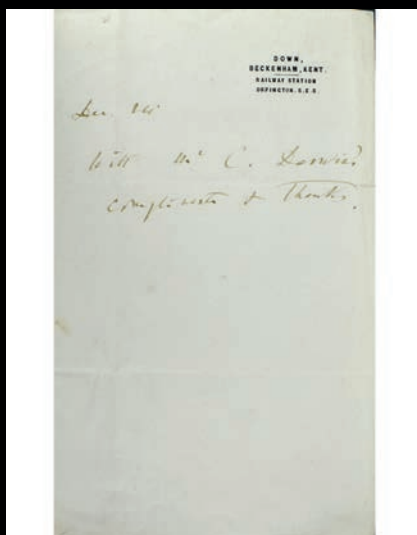
Full transcription in Italian and English available on request.

5. DARWIN, CHARLES

The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication

London, John Murray, 1868, PRESENTATION COPY in Darwin's Hand
2 vols, 8vo (221 x 138 mm), pp viii 411 [1], with 4 pp inserted advertisements dated December 1866 (see below); viii, 486, [2, publisher's advertisements, dated February 1868] with the same 4 pp inserted advertisements as in vol I; illustrations in the text;
original green cloth (as described by Freeman), a fine, clean, bright copy.
£20,000

First edition, first issues of both volumes, Presentation Copy with page inserted from the publisher with manuscript presentation from the Author.



This work is 'the only section of Darwin's big book on the origin of species which was printed in his lifetime and corresponding to its first two intended chapters' (Freeman).

This work is notable not only for Darwin's prodigious amassing of facts concerning artificial selection of traits to demonstrate an analogy for natural selection. It also advances his hypothesis of pangenesis and gemmules, as the agents of the inheritance of characteristics. The Variation 'contained his hypothesis of pangenesis, by means of which Darwin tried to frame an explanation of hereditary resemblance, inheritance of acquired characters, atavism, and regeneration. It was a brave attempt to account for a number of phenomena which were beyond the bounds of scientific knowledge in his day, such as fertilization by the union of sperm with egg, the mechanism of chromosomal inheritance, and the development of the embryo by successive cell division. His hypothesis of pangenesis could not therefore give a permanently acceptable account of the multitude of phenomena it was designed to explain. It was, however, a point of departure for particulate theories of inheritance in the latter nineteenth century' (DSB).

The first issue differs substantially from the second issue, which in fact is more a second edition, with major revisions to the text. The first issue was published in January, the second in February 1868. The two issues have considerable textual differences, but the

easiest way to distinguish them is by the errata listed on p vi of vol I and viii of vol II: in the first issue five errata are listed in six lines in vol I and nine in seven lines in vol II, whereas in the second a single erratum is listed in vol I only. The publisher's binding also differs, the spines of the first having a one-line imprint, those of the second normally having a two-line imprint.
Freeman 877; Norman 597

6. DRESSER, HENRY EELES

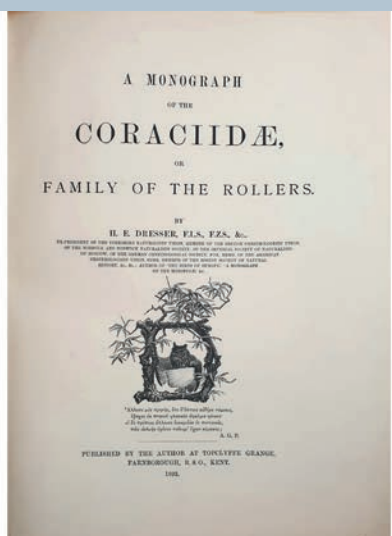
A Monograph of the Coraciidae, or Family of the Rollers.

Farnborough, Kent: Published by the Author, 1893

£9,000

FIRST EDITION, large 4to (374 x 275mm.), dedication leaf, list of plates, 27 hand-coloured lithograph plates, early red half morocco, marbled boards

A scarce monograph published in an edition of 250 copies only. This beautifully illustrated work was intended by the author as a companion to his 'Monograph of the Meropidae'. Keulemans was the last of the great bird illustrators. "The great value of Keulemans' work as an ornithological draughtsman lay in his sureness of design of the plate and his accuracy in portraying the birds themselves. The bird figures were carefully drawn and executed down to the last scales on the feet. The feathering was neatly delineated with the different plumes receiving sympathetic treatment, the fine soft under plumage and the large flight feathers being equally well drawn" Jackson, C.E. Bird Illustrators p. 90; Fine Bird Books, p.72; Nissen IVB 270; Zimmer, p.178



7. HEYWOOD, THOMAS

A True Description of His Majesties Royall Ship, Built this Yeare, at Woolwich in Kent. To the Great Glory of our English Nation, and Not Paraleld in the Whole Christian World 1637.

First edition, by John Okes, for John Aston, and are to bee sold at his shop in Cat-eaten streete at the signe of the Bulls-head, 1637, engraved frontispiece view of the Sovereign of the Seas woodcut decorations, small 4to, Contemporary mottled calf, rebacked, small tear on title-page repaired without affecting text.

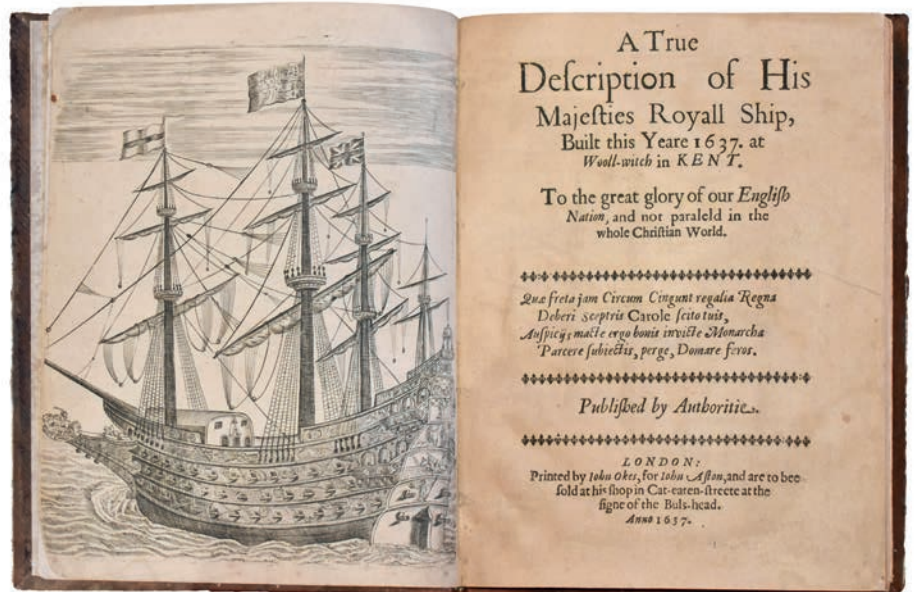
£3,000

First edition, in prose and verse. The long commendatory poem to Heywood is by his fellow dramatist Shakerley Marmion. An account of the most famous man-of-war of her

day: when built, the Sovereign of the Seas was the largest ship afloat, weighing 1637 tons, with 100 guns, almost twice the number of the second largest ship in the fleet. She was 128 feet long at the keel, and 232 from stem to stern on the upper deck; she had three decks and a forecastle. The ship was built with the proceeds of the unpopular ship-money tax and was painted brilliantly in black and gold. Heywood has provided, as well, a brief history of navigation from ancient days to the time of the construction of the ship, mentioning in particular Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake and Cavendish.

STC 13367. THE GREAT MAN-OF-WAR

Provenance: Kimbolton Castle



8. JAMES I, KING OF ENGLAND. VELLUM DOCUMENT with GREAT SEAL by NICHOLAS HILLIARD

Vellum Document Grant for £600 and a rent of £30 14s 4d; 13 July 1611, the crown to Richard Fermor of Somerton in Oxfordshire, kt, Thomas Purcell of Oakfield in Berkshire, gent, and Adrian Kerbie of Basing in Hampshire, gent, coppices, woods, underwoods and woodland called Pound Coppice, Falstable Coppice, Homer Coppice, Widell Coppice, Stonislade Coppice, Pyke Coppice and Roundhill Coppice otherwise Dysie Coppices (435 acres), parcel of the forest of Chewtamshire otherwise Chute in Hampshire, now or late in the occupation of Richard Stringfellow, his wife Dorothy and Dorothy's daughter Christian Searle, reserved: Pound Coppice (47 acres), Widell Coppice (45 acres) and Pyke Coppice (72 acres) within Finckley Walk within the forest of Chute, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only in free and common socage and not in chief.

£4,500

A Splendid Document and Seal in Excellent Condition.

Lengthy and large vellum document in Latin in a neat official hand, initial letter portrait of the King within a strapwork letter 'J' in pen and ink and wash, upper margin decorated with scrolling flowers and foliage, folded back at foot, 63 x 80cm, with a fine and intact

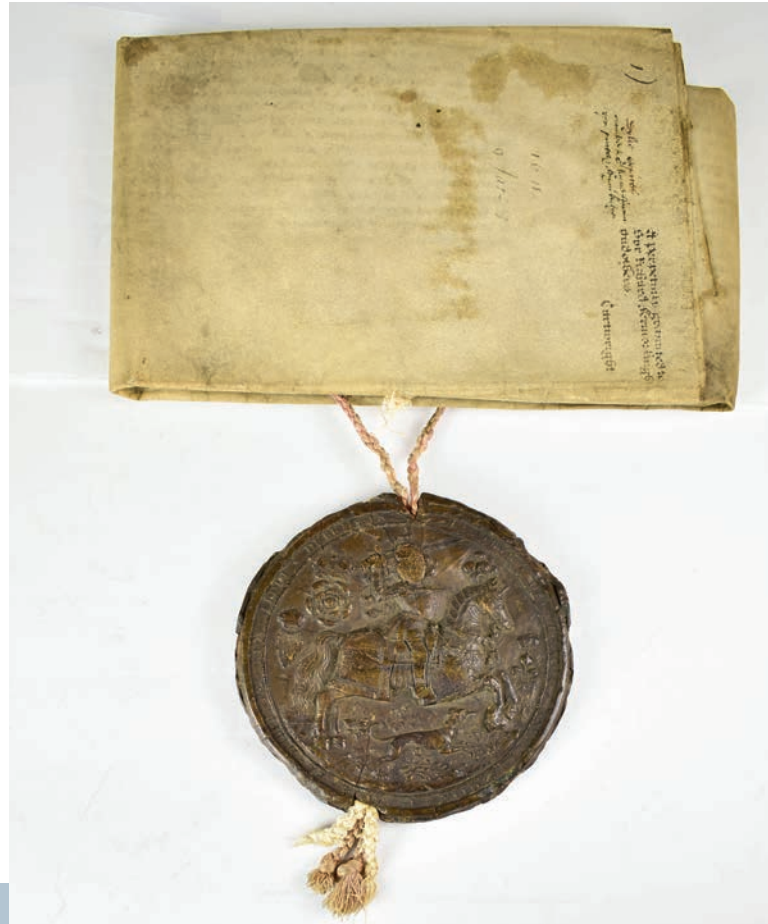
impression of the Great Seal in brown wax appended by cords, depicting the King enthroned under a canopy, and on the obverse, mounted on a horse, 16cm diameter

The design of James's Great Seal has been attributed, on stylistic grounds, to Nicholas Hilliard, designer of the second Great Seal of Elizabeth; the only surviving documentation relating to it, being a warrant dated 9 May 1603 for its manufacture by the seal graver Charles Anthony, probably son of the Derick Anthony who had cut

Hilliard's earlier seal.

Held within half calf gilt clamshell case.

(see Roy Strong, *Artists of the Tudor Court*, V&A, 1983, p. 236).



9. KIPLING, RUDYARD

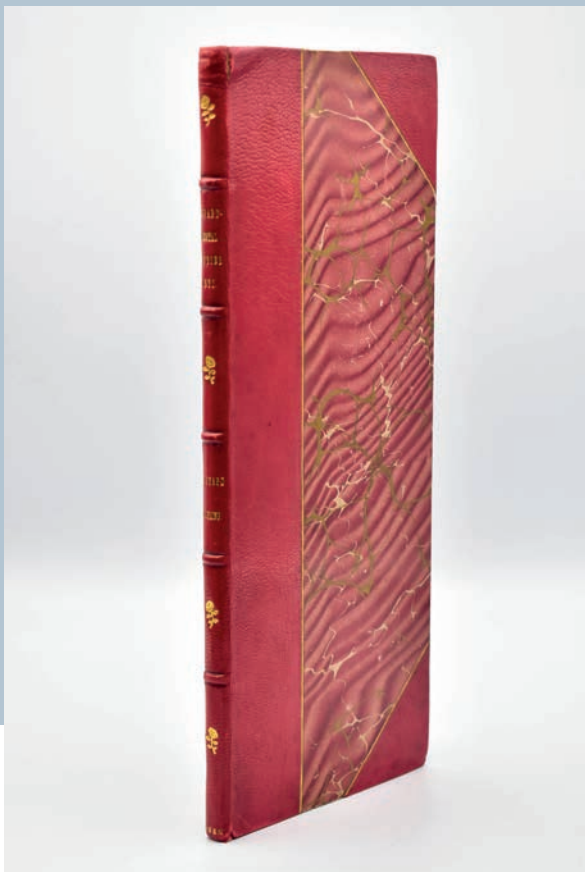
Departmental Ditties I and other verses

FIRST EDITION, tall narrow 4to, half red morocco over marbled boards, original light brown printed wrappers that double as an Indian civil service envelope preserved, marbled endpapers, bookplates of William Garth and William Marchbank, Lahore, the Civil and Military Press, 1886.

£3,000

The First Edition of Kipling's first published work. Previous work was either printed privately, offprints or collaborative books. Kipling was sub-editor of the Civil and Military Gazette, an Anglophone newspaper reporting from Lahore on the life of the Civil Service and the Indian Army in Punjab. Thanks to his occupation and his family's social standing he had many opportunities to explore the full range of life in India. He remained keenly observant of the thronging spectacle of native India, which had engaged his interest and affection from earliest childhood. He was quickly filling the journals he worked for with prose sketches and light verse. Kipling began inserting his own poems under the heading of Departmental Ditties into the newspaper, and then produced this edition, made up to look like a bundle of civil service memoranda.

Richards A7; Stewart 8; Livingston 22

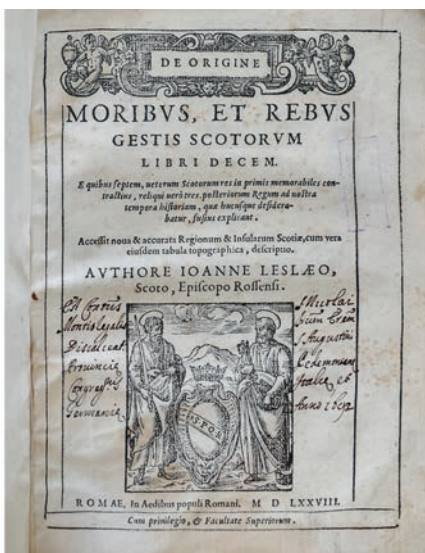


10. LESLIE, JOHN

De Origine Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum Libr Decem...

FIRST EDITION, 2 parts in one with separate titles, woodcut decorative frames with putti and printer's woodcut devices on titles and last verso above colophon, woodcut floriated and historiated initials, ornaments, pages ruled in black, printed side notes, double page engraved map of Scotland, embellished with vessels, sea monsters and large strapwork armorial coat of arms, 11 full page copper engravings depicting genealogies of the kings of Scotland, most incorporating portrait vignettes, and arms of Mary Queen of Scots on verso of divisional title, stamps of Biblioteca del Seminario Vescovile di Mondovì, manuscript ex libris of 'Montis Regalis, 1602', some waterstaining to gutter, occasional light spotting, contemporary limp vellum, cover ruled in gilt with small corner pieces and central fleurons, early title to spine and additional ink decoration, yapped edges, a little stained, 4to, Rome, In Aedibus Populi Romani, 1578.

£2000



A scarce copy of a very important book. It contains the first separate map of Scotland published in a book. John Leslie (1527-1596) was Bishop of Ross and ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots. The final genealogical tree shows Queen Mary I and her son, the future King James I of England. The work contains a history and description of Scotland from the mythical reign of Fergus I (4th century BC) to the Reign of Mary. The accounts of Hector Boece and John Mair heavily influenced the early chapters of the work, although there is some first-hand topographical material. The second part is more interesting as he gives an independent account of events with which he witnessed first hand. The descriptions of the Scottish islands and counties are mostly based on Leslie's own observations. The catholic point of view was a valuable supplement to the works of George Buchanan and John Knox.

The map is based upon the map of Great Britain by George Lily of 1546, with the general shape roughly taken along with many place names. However Leslie has added others in the north and north-west, places known to him through his travels in the Bishopric of Ross. Like Lily he has noted 'Orcades Insulae XXXI', but he has left out two of the 31 and has named another island 'Scetlandia' (Shetland). This was the first of two maps of Scotland Leslie would publish in 1578.

USTC: 838078, Adams L 541; Shaaber L61



11. MACROBIUS, AMBROSIUS

In Somnium Scipionis, Lib. II. Saturnaliorum, Lib. VII. Ex variis, ac vetustissimis codicibus recogniti, & aucti...

Venetiis: Ioan. Gryphius excudebat, 1565, 8vo, 145 x 96mm. pp. 567, [65], Woodcut

diagrams in the text and a fine world map on p 144. Contemporary limp vellum,
Manuscript title to spine and upper cover. A very attractive copy
£950

Written by Ambrosius Macrobius, this is a commentary on Cicero's Dream of Scipio. It includes a rare woodcut map of the world, illustrating Cicero's interesting theories. This diagrammatic map shows two distinct regions of the earth. The inhabited Afro-Eurasian continent was balanced by an unknown, and relatively equal, landmass (Temperata Antipodum Nobis Incognita) on the other side of an impassable torrid zone (Perusta) and a great boiling sea (Alveus Oceani). It was this notion of antipodean balance and landmass equivalence that continued to attract Renaissance minds to the geographical ideas of Macrobius.

Distinguished cartographers like Mercator and Ortelius would later incorporate Macrobius' model into an immense southern continent (Australis Incongnita) to balance the known lands of the world, and the division of the world into climactic zones is still in use today. According to King, this example of the ancient world is the 5th version, published by Sebastian Gryphius in Lyons.

What is most notable is that his 'geographic concept ... is different from that of Ptolemy' (Shirley). The northern half of the world map shows Europe, Asia and India, with a truncated form of Africa, the Red Sea flowing into an equatorial ocean that separates the northern continent from a large southern continent bearing the inscription 'Perusta temperata, antipodum nobis incognita, frigida.'

Shirley Mapping the World 13. HC *10429; GW M19707; BMC V 417; Bod-inc M-004; BSB-Ink M-4; IGI 5927; ISTC im00012000; Goff M-12.



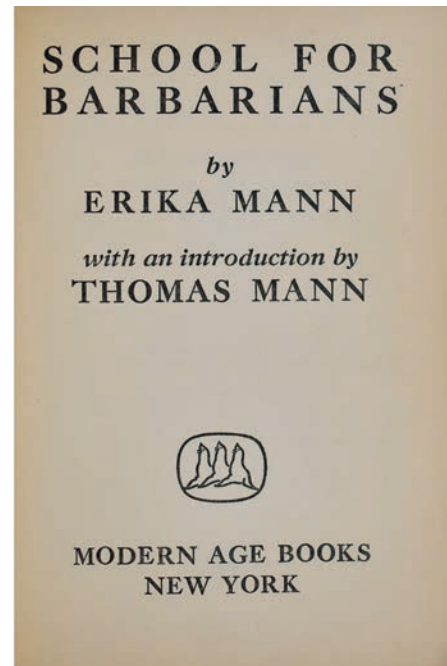
12. MANN, ERIKA

School for Barbarians Education Under the Nazis

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, slight overall toning, original pictorial wrapper, spine faded, extremities rubbed, 8vo, Modern Age Books, New York, 1938
£100

Erika Mann, daughter of the Nobel Prize winner Thomas Mann, was an actor and writer known for her criticism of National Socialism and attack on Nazism. Specifically the education system which culminated in this book. Mann married gay poet W.H. Auden

in 1935, in order to obtain an English citizenship, after being stripped of her German citizenship, to avoid being left stateless. During World War II she worked as a BBC War Correspondent, reporting on D-Day and attending the Nuremberg Trials. She later settled in Switzerland with her family and died in Zurich in 1969. An important book with a striking wrapper is designed by Irving Politzer.



13. Maritime Charts. British Admiralty.

A Collection of Maritime Coastal Charts of Arabia and The Red Sea.

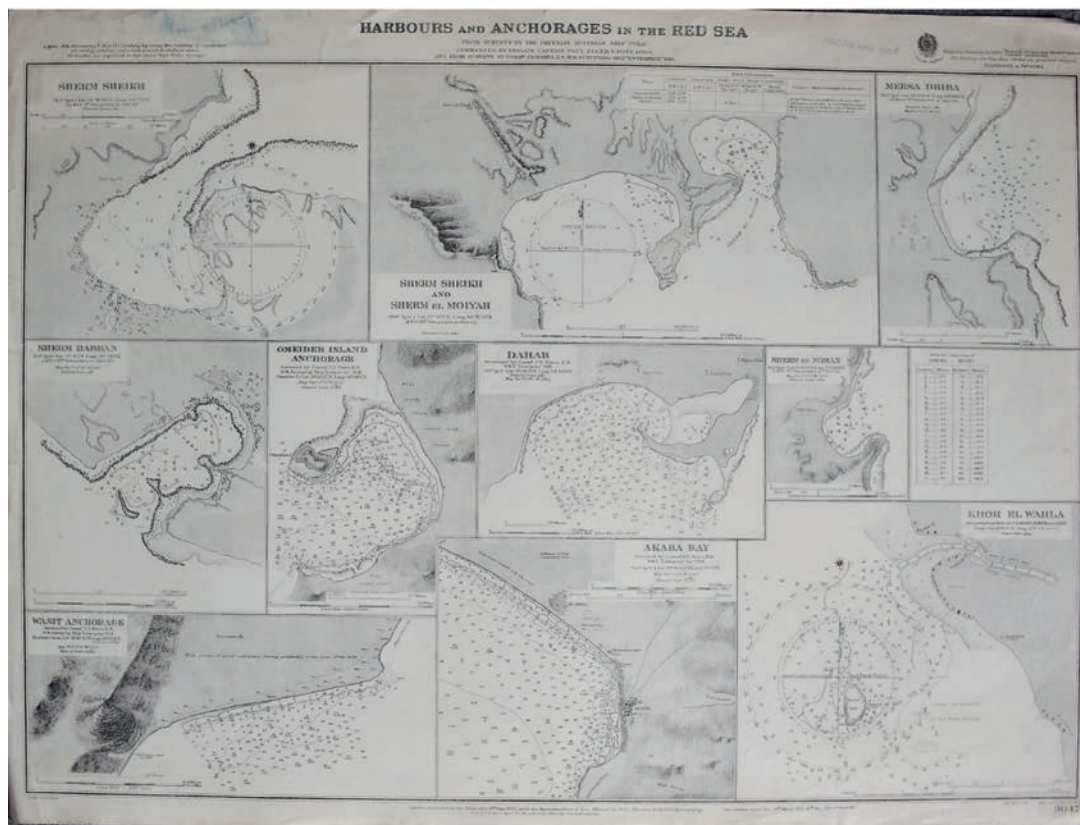
A Collection of 25 Maritime Charts of Arabia and the coast of the Red Sea, copper engraved, mostly double-page, many with coastal profiles, vignettes, inset charts, former working maps, cancelled stamp from the Admiralty on some charts, some wear and position markings, London, published by the Admiralty, [1828- 1936] Updated c.1930s

SOLD

These surveys are by some prominent officers and hydrographers. Some ships that took part in the surveying include H.M.S. Ormonde, H.M.S. Rambler, H.M.S. Fawn, H.M.S. Endeavor, H.M.S. Stork, H.M.S. Newport, H.M.S. Shearwater and H.M.S. Myrmidon.

Comprising of: Arabian Sea, 1828-63; Gulf of Aden, 1836-48; Gulf of Aden, 1836-48; Gulf of Aden, including Socotra Island, 1836-48; Suez Bay, 1870; Gulf of Suez, 1871-72; Strait of Jubal, 1871-2; Perim Island and Bab-El-Mandeb Small Straight, 1874; Islands in the Southern Portion of the Red Sea, 1881-2; Red Sea, 1884; Harbours and Anchorages in the Red Sea, 1885; Straits of Bab-El-Mandeb and Approaches, 1891-1900; Harbours and Anchorages in the Red Sea, 1895-6; Perim Island to Aden, 1900; Port Sudan, 1904; Aden Harbour, 1906; Aden Harbour and Approach, 1906; The Red Sea, 1917; Kamaran Passage and Southern Approach, 1899; Approaches to Port Sudan, 1927; Approaches to Port Sudan, 1927; Jabal At Tair to Perim Island, 1935; Ports Ibrahim and Thewik, 1936; Red Sea - Sheet 4, 1936; Red Sea - Sheet 3, 1936.

These Admiralty charts or hydrographic charts were produced by the British Admiralty. 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. 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

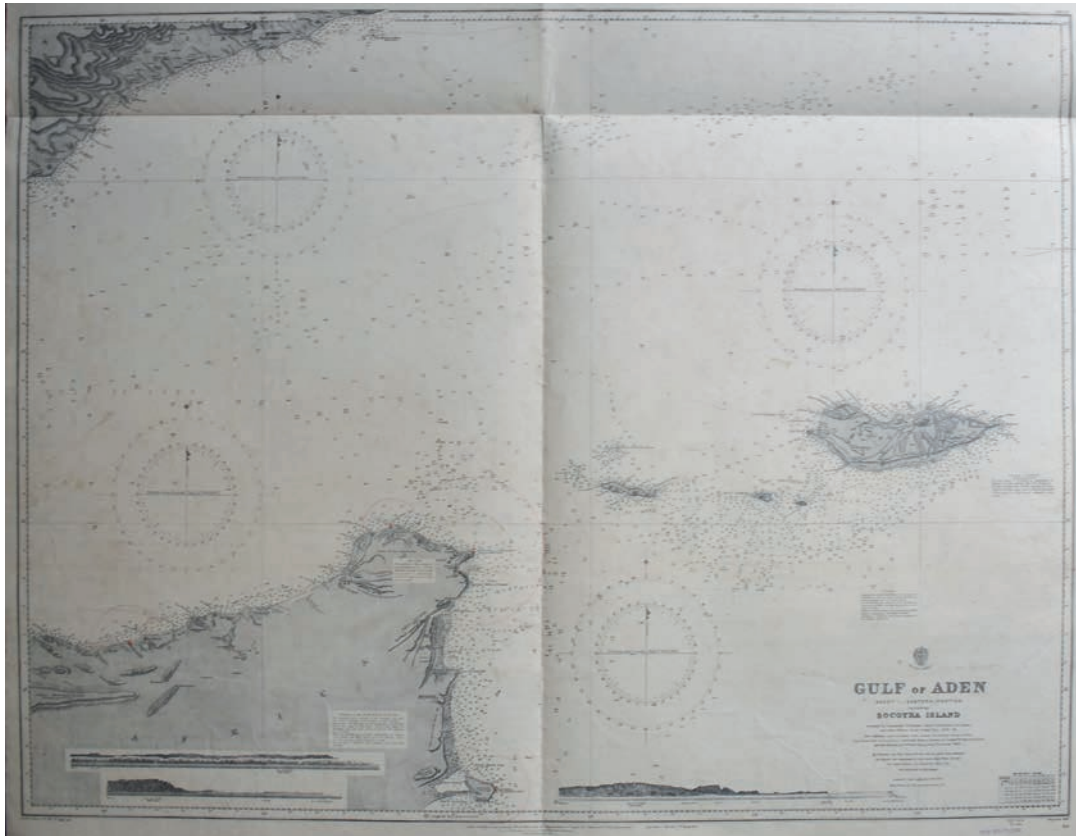


such as reefs and wrecks, and navigational aids, such as lights, buoys and beacons. Most charts have a compass indicator, often an elaborate compass rose. They also have some indication of scale, either a scale bar or representative fraction, or a border showing degrees of latitude and longitude.

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.



14. MELA, POMPONIUS

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

1540. Folio., Contemporary gilt panelled calf, with gilt device within gilt frames.

A Beautiful Copy with the folding World Map by ORONCE FINE in its earliest state, in excellent condition with some minor repair to outer blank margins, not affecting map.

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

£38,500

Oronce Fine's stunning double-cordiform map is a logical departure from the early speculative cartography of Waldseemuller 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 first issue with Fine's name and dated 1531 and 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



15. MOREAU, PIERRE

Les Saintes Prières de l'ame Chrestienne

Engraved title and 211 engraved pages of text and figure subjects of various kinds, each page with a fine border of flowers, fruits, arabesque and other designs, French brown morocco by Hardy, elaborately tooled with arabesque designs, central panel with representations of angels, one playing a lute, gilt edges, 8vo, Paris, Jean Henault, 1649
£5,500

Exquisite example of fine engraving and printing.

Born around 1599, Pierre Moreau was the son of Gaspard Moreau, sergeant at the Châtelet in Paris, and Antoinette de Pars, daughter of Guy de Pars, attorney in Parliament.

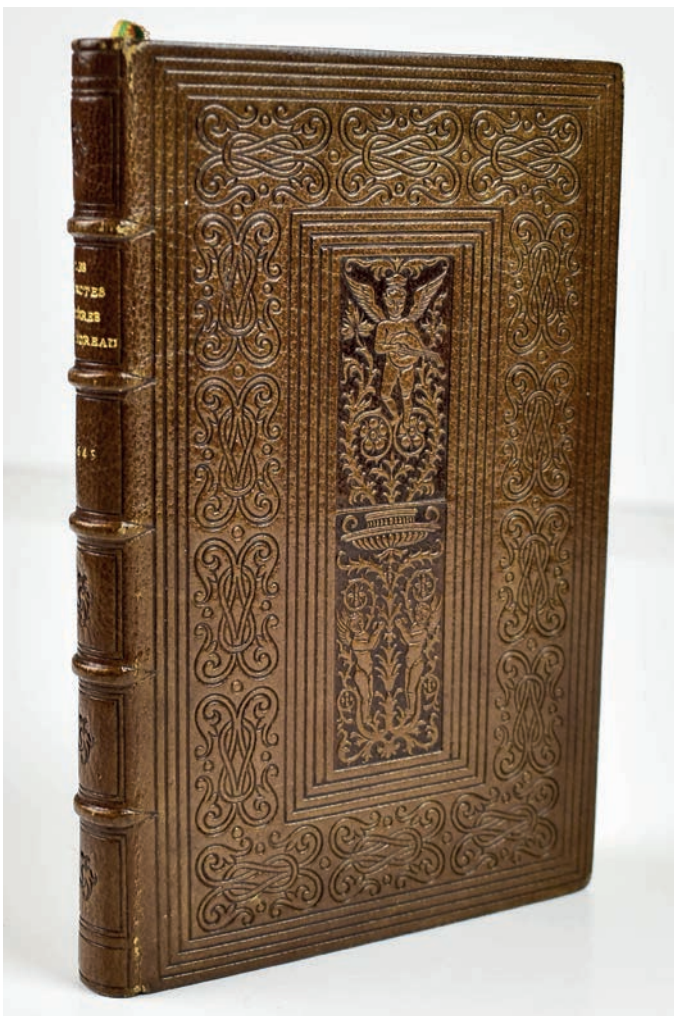
Pierre Moreau was received into the Community of Master Writers on April 17, 1628 and published several works of calligraphy between 1626 and 1639. The collections he published in 1633 by Isaac Briot correspond to the official models developed the same year by Étienne Le Bé and by Louis Barbedor .

It seems that Moreau began around 1635 to work on the size and the font of characters which imitate handwriting. An act of January 2, 1642, describes him as an engraver, founder of characters, also a master writer and printer.

In 1643, Moreau became the king's printer and between 1643 and his death in 1648 he published around thirty works with his characters, mainly devotional texts and poetic or dramatic texts. Their typographical uniqueness and the sharpness of their impression make them still sought after today.

On July 8, 1644 Moreau remarried to Jeanne Raoul, aged 25. There are two portraits of him, one at the age of 28. Moreau then lived on rue Gervais-Laurent in the Cité. He died in 1648. His typographic fonts were then sold to the printer Denis Thierry, then passed to the printer Jacques Collombat. Some of these characters are still kept in the Hallmark Cabinet of the former National Printing Office.

Provenance: St. Genies with book plate



16. RICCI, MATTEO (1552-1610)

Histoire de L'Expedition Chrestienne au Royaume de la Chine.



Engraved title and 211 engraved pages of text and figure subjects of various kinds, each Lyon, Horace Cardon, 1616, Translated into French by D. F. de Riquebourg-Trigault. Thick 8vo, (170 x 110mm). Engraved title, frontispiece portrait, folding woodcut and engraved plate of letterpress. Contemporary limp vellum, title inscribed in manuscript on spine.
£6,500

First French edition of one of the most important works on China. First published in Augsburg by Christopher Mangius (1615), 'this chronicle about the Western mission in China from 1583-1611... provided a systematic portrait of contemporary Chinese society as perceived by Ricci, who was fluent in Chinese and exhibited both a sympathetic interest in Chinese culture and an erudite perspective on the Jesuits' accomplishments.

Matteo Ricci, Italian Jesuit priest and one of the founding figures of the Jesuit China missions. He created the Kunyu Wanguo Quantu, a 1602 map of the world written in Chinese characters.

Ricci arrived at the Portuguese settlement of Macau in 1582 where he began his missionary work in China. He became the first European to enter the Forbidden City of Beijing in 1601 when invited by the Wanli Emperor, who sought his services in matters such as court astronomy and calendrical science. He converted several prominent Chinese officials to Catholicism. He also worked with several Chinese elites, such as Xu Guangqi, in translating Euclid's Elements into Chinese as well as the Confucian classics into Latin for the first time in history.

'[This work] was among the most important and widely read books on China published during the seventeenth century' (Marcia Reed and Paola Demattè, China on Paper, 2011). Cordier Sinica I, 809; De Backer & Sommervogel VIII, 240; Streit V: 2096.



17. SEEBOHM .HENRY

A Monograph of the Turdidae, or Family of Thrushes

London, Henry Sotheran, [1898-]1902], 2 vols, First edition, large 4to (390 x 300mm), edited by R. Bowdler Sharpe, photogravure portrait of Seebohm, 149 hand-coloured lithographed plates by and after J.G. Keulemans, Contemporary red half morocco gilt, t.e.g., a Large Uncut Copy.

£9,000

A DELICATELY ILLUSTRATED WORK ON THRUSHES. "The writing of the manuscript had been commenced by Seebohm, and nearly all the coloured plates were ready at his death, although more plates had to be added later. The text dealing with individual forms gives their synonymies, brief diagnosis in Latin, descriptions with other notes; and, most often, information about the geographical distribution and the habits of the birds" (Anker).



"A thorough monograph of a limited section of the family Turdidae... several new species are described. The hand-coloured plates by Keulemans are excellent" (Zimmer).

Henry Seebohm became interested in natural history at school and continued to spend his spare time studying birds on his journeys. He travelled widely visiting Greece, Scandinavia, Turkey, and South Africa. His expeditions to the Yenisey tundra of Siberia were described in his two books, *Siberia in Europe* (1880) and *Siberia in Asia* (1882), which were combined in the posthumous publication *The Birds of Siberia* (1901). His expeditions included the lower Pechora River in 1875 along with John Alexander Harvie-Brown as well as a visit to Heligoland at the home of Heinrich Gätke. In 1877 he joined Joseph Wiggins to Siberia.

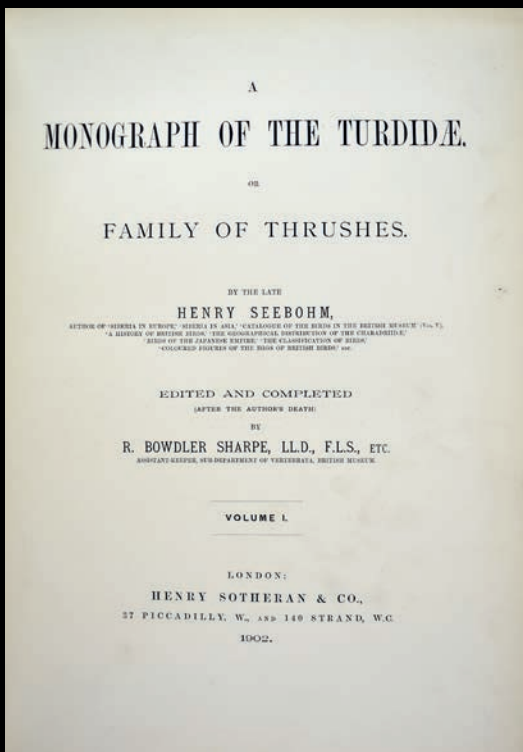
He was one of the first European ornithologists to accept the American trinomial system to classify sub-species.

Seebohm's other publications included *A History of British Birds* (1883), *The Geographical Distribution of the family Charadriidae* (1887), *The Birds of the Japanese Empire* (1890).

He bequeathed his collection of bird-skins to the British Museum. The collection which was received in 1896 consisted of nearly 17,000 specimens. A number of birds were named after Seebohm, including the grey emutail (*Dromaeocercus seebohmi*) by

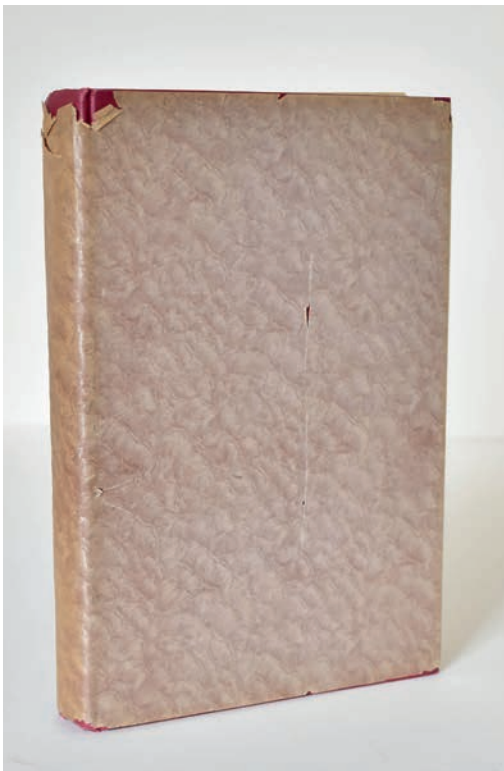
Bowdler Sharpe. A portrait of Seeböhm in oil by Hugh Ford Crichton is in the collection of the Sheffield Museums.

Nissen IVB 852; Fine Bird Books, p.106; Anker 458; Wood, p.561; Zimmer, p.570]



18. SERVISS, GARRETT PUTNAM

Edison's Conquest of Mars



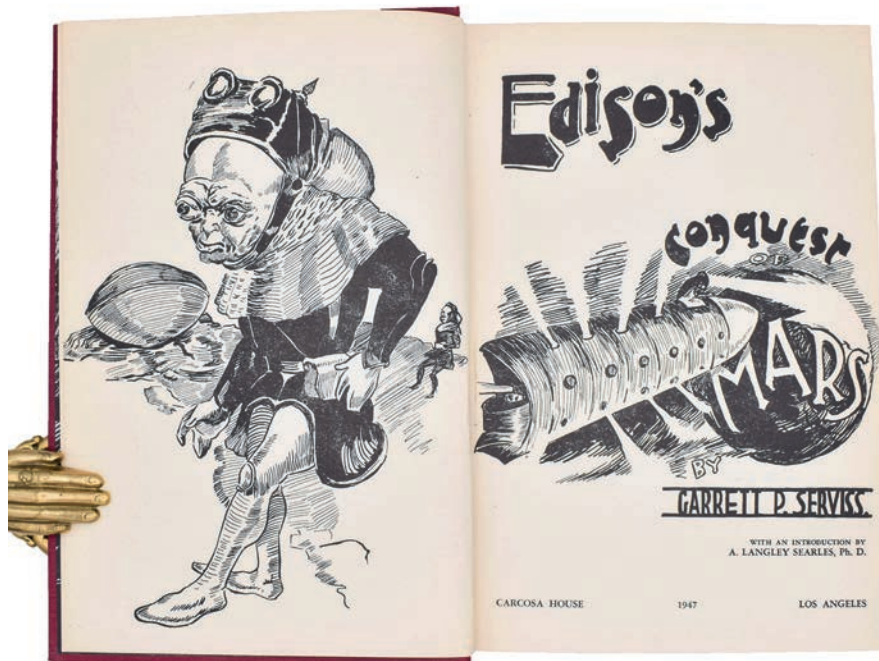
FIRST EDITION, 406 of 1,500 copies, illustrated title, 12 full page illustrations, original cloth, patterned glassine dust jacket, torn with slight loss to head of spine, 8vo, Los Angeles, 1947

SOLD

Garrett P. Serviss was an American astronomer and popular science fiction writer. *Edison's Conquest of Mars* began as a serial in the *New York Evening Journal* in 1898. This was Serviss' first exertion into the realm of fiction, which was considered somewhat prophetic. Many contemporary minds feature, including Edison, Roentgen, Lord Kellin and others.

An often overlooked but no less seminal work of science fiction, it is one of the first works to have an interplanetary theme, the first to feature a space battle in a vacuum, along with being the beginning of many tropes to be seen in pulp fiction. Illustrated by Bernard Manley, redrawn from illustrations in the original newspaper installments.

In 1947 Robert Searles writes "Garrett Serviss modestly underestimated his abilities. With the perspective we possess today it can be seen that he is easily the equal of Verne, standing with him and H.G. Wells as one of the foremost science-fiction writers of his day."



19. SMART, JOHN & GEORGE AIKMAN.

A Round of the Links; Views of the Golf Greens of Scotland. Etched by George Aikman A.R.S.A. from watercolour drawings by John Smart. R.S.A.

Edinburgh, Privately Printed Limited Edition 1893, Large Oblong Folio (430 x 590 mm)
,Original Brown Cloth Gilt, Title Printed in Red and Black, Dedication, and Twenty Finely Etched
Golfing Scene in Fine Old Colour.
First Edition Signed by the Author.
£10,000



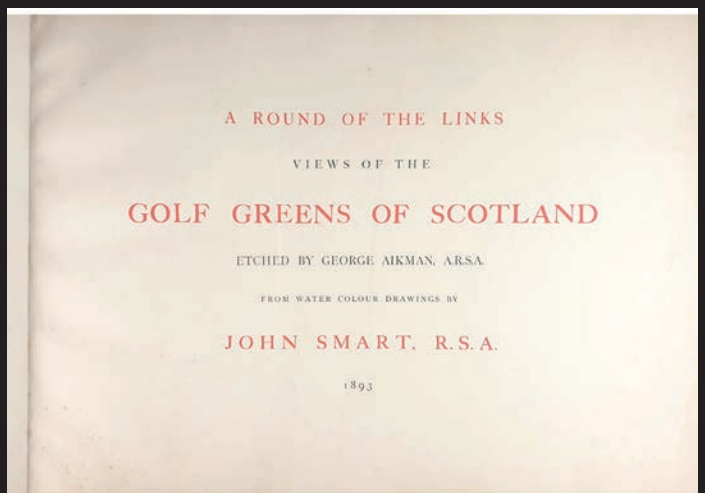
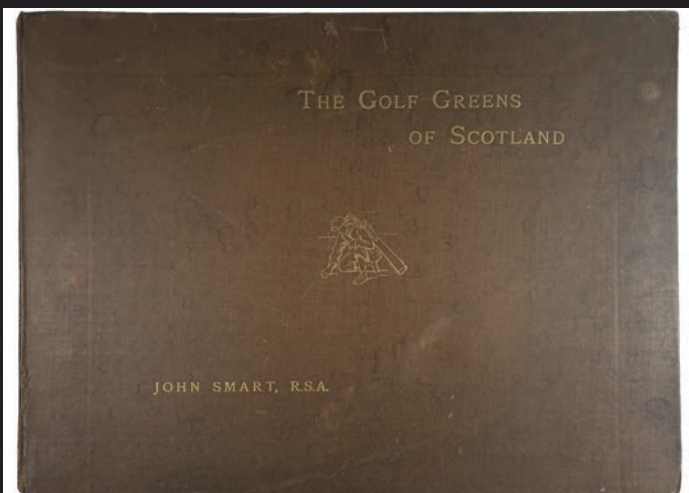
A scarce work illustrating the older courses in Scotland. Each plate is titled on the tissue guard.
The courses illustrated are: Dunbar ; North Berwick; Gullane; Luffness; Musselburgh; Leith;
Leven; Elie; St Andrews; Carnoustie; Montrose; Aberdeen; Perth; Stirling; Bruntsfield; Lanark;
Glasgow; Machrihanish; Prestwick and Troon.

John Smart was born in Edinburgh Oct 16,1838. His father was Robert Campbell Smart, the famous engraver. Educated at Leith High School he received his first instruction in art at the school of the Board of Manufacturers. In 1858 he was apprenticed to an engraver, but as he showed great talent for landscape, later became a pupil of Horatio McCulloch, R.S.A. Smart was an original member of the Royal Scottish Watercolour Society and was elected an A.R.S.A. in 1871 and an R.S.A. in 1877.

Besides being a gifted artist, John Smart was a celebrated golfer, continuing to play regularly on the Leith Links until 1899.

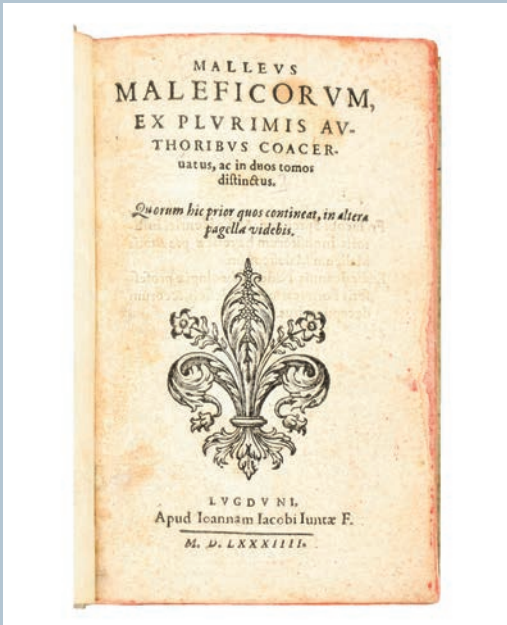
This is now a rare work with few copies remaining complete.

The collection includes views of: Glasgow, Ruins of the Cathedral Church of Elgin, the Castle of Dumbritton, Aberbrothock, Sterling, Bass, Skuyn, Dumbaline, Ross, Kelso, Dunotter Castle, Dundee, Falkland, Dumfermling, Dumblane. Drybrugh, Colross, Castle of Dumbritton, Aberdeen, The ruins of the Abbey of Melross.



20. SPRENGER, JACOB & [KRAMER, HEINRICH]

Malleus Maleficorum , Ex Plurimis Av-Thoribus Coacervatus, ac in duos tomos distinctus...



Lyon for Joannam Jacobi Juntae, 1584. 8vo, [36], [4 blank], (8), 540, old vellum, edges red, ms title to spine.

£6,500

Rare 16th century Edition of this infamous work.

“Malleus Maleficarum”, the comprehensive disquisition called “Hammer of the witches” is regarded as one of the most salient and authoritative works on witchcraft “it crystallized into a fiercely stringent code previous folklore about black magic with church dogma on heresy, and if any work could have opened the floodgates of the inquisitorial hysteria” this is the most infamous.

The oldest edition is probably the one published in Lyon by Giunta in 1484 and no less than 14 editions were published between 1487 and 1520 and at least 16 editions between 1574 and 1669.

The influence of this work throughout time is indisputable and is corroborated by the countless quotes of its methods and examples in many other works. The problem of the authorship on the other hand remains an interesting issue as the current literature is not conclusive and most of the bibliographies refer to Jacob Sprenger (1435-1495) as the main author (Adams, Caillet, Machiels, Wellcome).

Nevertheless, recent research indicates that Institoris or Heinrich Kramer (1430-1507) not only wrote this work alone but also used Sprenger's name to promote it (although Sprenger certainly wrote the “Apologia auctoris”).

Both were important theologians who were appointed as general Inquistors in Northern Germany by the famous bull of Innocent VIII “Summis desiderantes affectibus” of 9 December 1484. Still their relationship was characterized by animosity and acrimony and the more powerful Sprenger used every opportunity to thwart Kramer. It is more than likely that beyond lending the work the prestige, Sprenger's contribution was minimal (Broedel). Sprenger's name appears for the first time in this edition on the reverse of the title-page.

Only one copy of this edition is recorded at auction in 1989 sold by Sotheby's.

Soltész S-766 (pp. 1-632); Summers, Montague.-

Introduction to the Malleus Maleficarum (<http://www.sacred-texts.com/pag/mm/mmintro.htm>); Broedel.- The Malleus Maleficarum and the construction of witchcraft, pp. 18-19; Robbins.- The encyclopedia of witchcraft and demonology, pp. 337-340; Caillet Dorbon/Bibliotheca esoterica



21. 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.

