50 Fine Books

For the Transatlantic Book Fair

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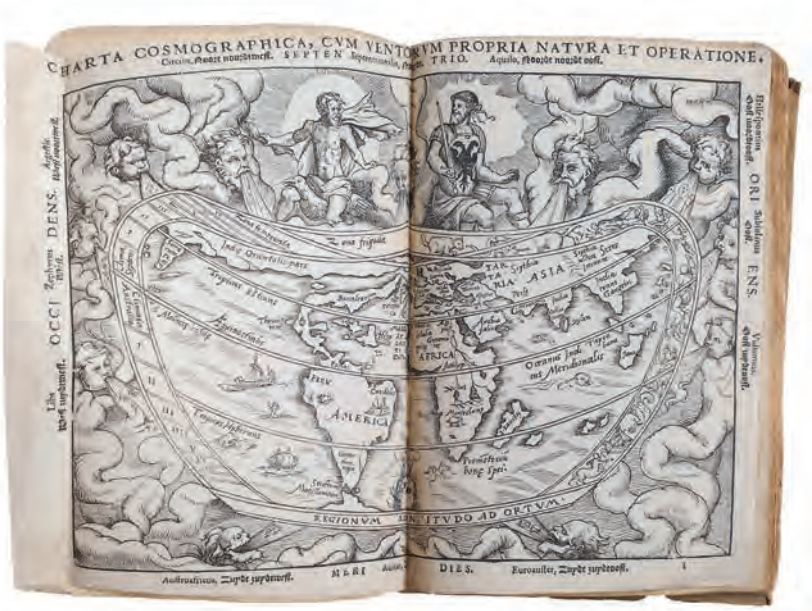
1. APIANUS, PETRUS

Cosmographia . . . per Gemmam Frisium . . . iam demum ab omnibus vindicata mendis, ac nonnullis quoque locis aucta. Additis eiusdem argumenti libellis ipsius Gemmae Frisii.



Antwerp, heirs of Arnold Birckmann, 1564.

£10,000

Large woodcut of a globe on title-page, woodcut diagrams with moveable parts on verso of f. 8 and on recto of ff. 11, 28 and 49; folding woodcut map of the world formed of two joined leaves inserted between ff. 30 and 31, two other circular volvelles of the globe at verso of f. 9, numerous woodcut plans and illustrations including one full-page cut of an astrolabe.

4to. [2], 64, [2]ff. Contemporary vellum, contemporary geometrical diagrams drawn on covers/

The important edition of Gemma Frisius of this very influential text of geography and astronomy which went through many editions and was translated into all major European languages. Apian's work was based on Ptolemy and first appeared in 1524, and was then greatly expanded by Gemma Frisius, an instrument maker and colleague of Mercator. Frisius included much more astronomical content and added volvelles for the determining the altitude of the poles, longitude, the meridian and times of day depending on season. In the section Libellus de locorum describendorum ratione, he was the first to propose the principles of triangulation as a means of carefully locating places and accurately mapping areas (see: Dictionary of Scientific Biography). One of the volvelles (f. 28) shows a map of the world including America, while there is a chapter on the founding of America (f. 30); according to the text the discovery was by Amerigo Vespucci in 1497 "ex mandato regis Castiliae", and it was called a "novus mundus". The world map is a close copy of that first used in the French translation published in Antwerp in 1544.

Provenance. The otherwise blank verso of the final leaf has been filled with 18 lines of rhyming verse, written in English, which begin: "To him that lente this book to mee these following lines I send…". There is also one marginal annotation in English on fo. 19 recto: "Ignorant beastes that cannot abiyde arithmetiq."

Van Ortroy no. 47. Adams A1282.

2. AUSTEN, JANE

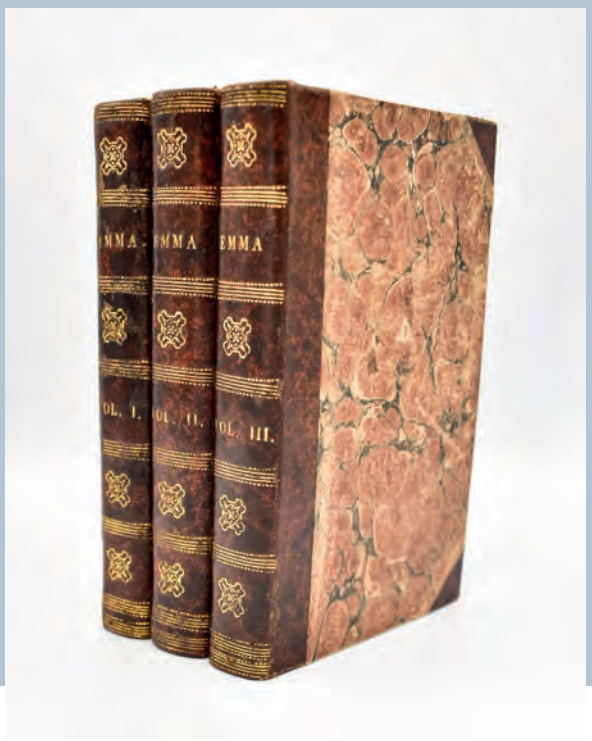
Emma

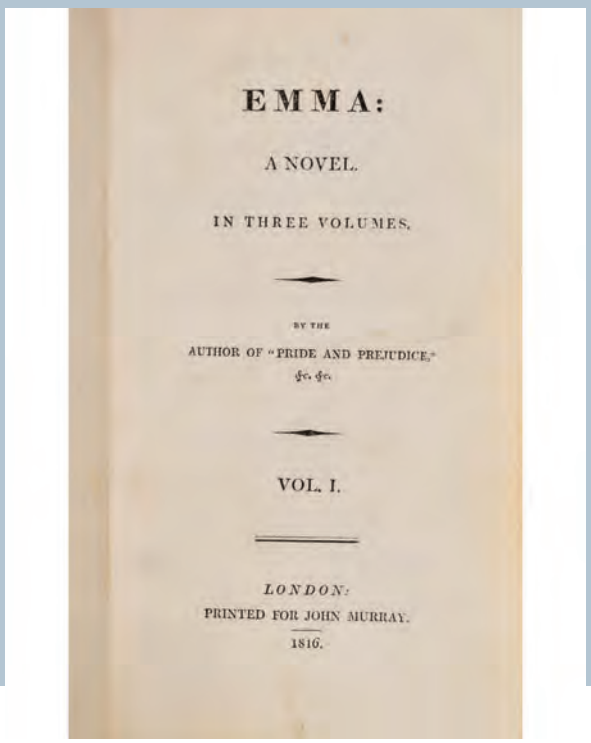
FIRST EDITION, 3 vols., contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, 12mo, without half titles, London, John Murray, 1816

£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.




EMMA:

A NOVEL.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

BY THE
AUTHOR OF "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE,"
&c. &c.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR JOHN MURRAY.
1816.

3. BATES (HENRY WALTER)

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

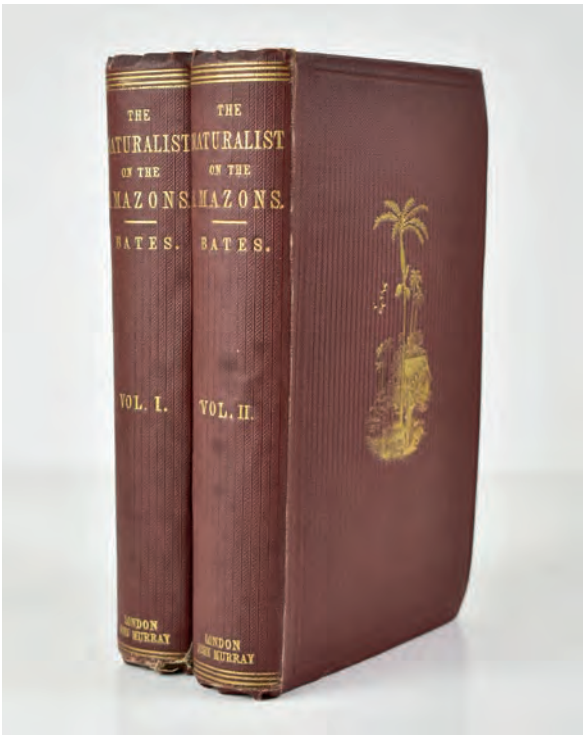
FIRST EDITION,
2 vols., 9 wood-engraved plates, one folding map, illustrations in the text, advertisements (dated January 1863) in volume one, dark red endpapers, publisher's pictorial brown cloth gilt., a bright sound copy.

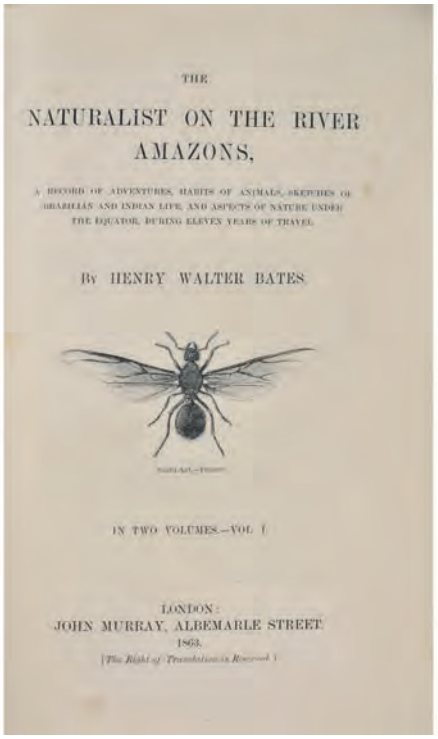
£3,000

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





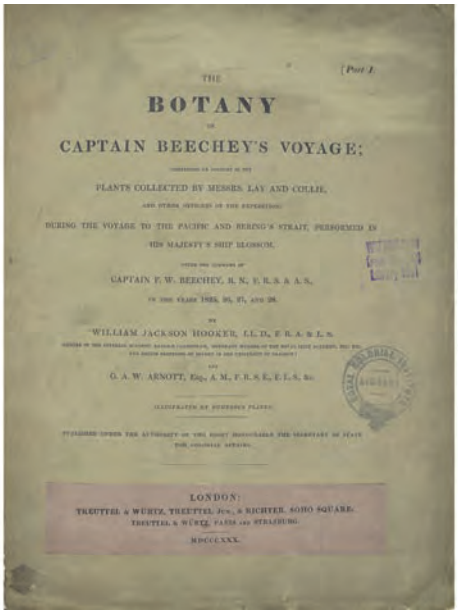
4. BEECHEY, CAPTAIN F.W. & HOOKER, WILLIAM JACKSON

The Botany of Captain Beechey’s voyage; comprising an account of the plants collected by Messrs. Lay and Collie, and other officers of the expedition, during the voyage to the Pacific and Behring’s Strait, performed in His Majesty’s ship Blossom, under the command of Captain F. W. Beechey … in the years 1825, 26, 27, and 28.

London for Truettel & Wurtz Truettel, 1839 (only 125 copies printed), 4to (285 x 225mm), quarter brown morocco over pebbled cloth side, Original Stiff Printed Wrappers bound in, with 192pp and 40 Engraved Plates, occasional scattered foxing to plates.
£3000
First Four Parts of Ten with The Original Wrappers. Scarce.

Beechey’s Voyage in HMS Blossom explored the Pacific and Behring Straits for four years and was intended to meet up with two overland expeditions in search of the Northwest Passage to the

Pacific. Neither arrived, but Beechey made good use of the trip by conducting extensive scientific explorations along the northwest and west coasts of North America (reaching and naming Point Barrow, for example) and among the islands of the Pacific. The botanical collections were described in this book by Sir William J. Hooker and his co-author Dr. George A.Walker Arnott. The expedition visited Argentina, Chile, Easter Island, Tahiti, Hawaii, Kamchatcka, Kotzebue Sound, Mexico, California, and Macao. Thirty-seven of the plates were drawn by Hooker, initialed W.J.H in the plate, plate 20 was drawn by Captain Beechey
Nissen BBI 928; Stafleu 3001; Lada-Mocarski, 113 Pritzel 4226


THE
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DURING THE VOYAGE TO THE PACIFIC AND BERING'S STRAIT, PERFORMED IN
HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP BLOSSOM,
CAPTAIN F. W. BEECHEY, R. N., F. R. S. & A. S.,
WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, LL. D., F. R. A. & L. S.
G. A. W. ARNOTT, Esq. A. M., F. R. S. E., F. L. S. &c.
LONDON:
TREUTTEL & WURTZ, TREETTEL Jun., & RICHTER, SOHO SQUARE.
TREUTTEL & WURTZ, PARIS AND STRASBURG.
MDCCCXXX.

5. BELL, JOHN

Travels from St Petersburg in Russia, to Diverse Parts of Asia... Containing a Journey to Ispahan in Persia... [with] Part of a Journey to Pekin in China, Through Siberia.

Glasgow: for the Author, R & A Foulis, 1763.
FIRST EDITION, 2 volumes, 4to (240 x 175mm.), (vol.1) xviii, [ii], 358pp., [ii pp. adverts]; (vol.2) [ii], 426pp., [ii pp. errata], folding map, contemporary quarter reversed calf over marbled boards, black morocco labels a fine untouched copy.
£1,900
A British expatriate, Bell travelled throughout Russia and the east during the years 1715-38. He accompanied the embassies of Peter the Great to Ispahan in Persia in 1715-18, travelled to Peking in China through Siberia in 1719-21, to Derbent in Persia in 1722, and to Constantinople in 1737-38. The account includes detailed descriptions of the manners, customs, geography and scenery in the countries visited. The work was reprinted in 1764 and 1788, and published in French and German editions. The engraved folding map shows the route between Moscow and Peking.
Blackmer 111; Cordier Sinica 2093; Cox I:256; Gaskell Foulis 415; see Lust 314. (2)

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. BODMER, KARL

Sih-Chida & Mahchsi-Karehde. Mandan Indians

Finely hand coloured aquatint by Hürlimann afer Bodmer, heightened by gum arabic, 610 x 410mm, London, Ackermann, 1841

£2,500

A full-length double portrait by Bodmer from 'Reise in das innere Nord-America'. In 1832, the German prince, Maximilian of Wied, organized an expedition to explore the region along the Missouri River. He was accompanied by Karl Bodmer, a young Swiss artist, who recorded in pictorial form all he observed. Following the Lewis & Clark trail up the Missouri River, they traveled 5,000 miles during the course of a year. Maximilian kept detailed notes on a day-by-day basis for his book, which was published c.1839-44 in Coblenz and London.

On the left stands Sih-Chida ('Yellow Feather'), a young warrior, in the costume of the Mandan Dog Society. Fascinated by the work of the two foreigners, his portrait was carried out over three days in early December 1833. On the right stands Mahchsi-Karehde ('Flying War Eagle'), a member of the Soldier Society, which regulated all important tribal affairs. Bodmer describes him as the "tallest Mandan", at just over six feet. He also took great interest in Bodmer's drawings, frequently bringing friends to look at Bodmer's work. Karl Bodmer's studies of villages, landscapes, and portraits of Indian life are regarded today as the finest picture histories of the western frontier at that time. The portraits are particularly notable for their capturing of individual personalities, as well as forming a primary account of what became virtually lost cultures.

8. BRENTON, CAPTAIN JAHLEEL

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

Scarce Set of five aquatint engravings by Hubert & Stadler
from drawings by Captain Jahleel Brenton
London, Published January 1, May 13 & 19, 1802 by E. Harding,
No. 98 Pall Mall, for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans
of those brave men who fought and fell on that Glorious Occasion.
Image size: 17 x 24 ¾ in / 430 x 630 mm, bound in half morocco over cream boards, morocco label.
£7,500

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

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

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

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

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

The total casualties suffered by the enemy were not ascertained, but they had lost three ships, two by

fire and one by capture, as opposed to one ship (Hannibal) captured from the British. The action is, nevertheless, always chronicled in French history as a glorious victory for France. Linois`s exaggerated report of the engagement whereby the then smaller French force had driven off the sustained fire of the British ships was accepted by the French government as a creditable event. On the British side, however, Sir James Saumarez for his promptitude in striking at a force largely in excess of his own, for the quickness with which he had refitted his squadron, and for the gallantry which he had displayed in pursuing and in beating a numerically superior squadron, was created a Knight of the Bath and had a pension of £1,200 per annum conferred upon him.

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

9. BRIGGS, HENRY

Trigonometria Britannica: sive de doctrina triangulorum libri duo

FIRST EDITION, (edited by Henry Gellibrand). Gouda: Pieter Rammazeyn, 1633
folio (350 x 212mm.), half-title, complete with 272 pp. of tables, contemporary tree calf gilt, rebacked, half-title restored at edge.
£2,850

This important work has the first complete set of Trigonometrical Tables

In circa 1577 Briggs entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1581 and a master's degree in 1585. He was elected a fellow of St. John's in 1589 and a lecturer in mathematics and medicine there in 1592. While at St. John's, Briggs began research in astronomy and navigation with the mathematician Edward Wright.

In 1596 Briggs was appointed the first professor of Geometry at the newly opened Gresham College in London, and for more than two decades he was instrumental in establishing it as a major centre for scientific research and advanced mathematical instruction. Briggs also took an active part in bridging the gap between mathematical theory and practice. He instructed mariners in navigation, advised explorers on various proposed expeditions, and invested in the London Company (responsible for founding Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607). His publications from this period include A Table to find the Height of the Pole, the Magnetic Declination being given (1602) and Tables for the Improvement of Navigation (1610); he returned to the subject of exploration later with A Treatise of the Northwest Passage to the South Sea, Through the Continent of Virginia and by Fretum Hudson (1622).

In 1632, Henry Gellibrand, then the Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, London, arranged for the publishing of the Trigonometria Britannica (T. B.) by Adrian Vlacq in Gouda the following year: the work consisted of two Books, and sets of tables of natural sines in steps of one hundredth of a degree to 15 places, as well as tables of tangents & secants to 10 places, together with their logarithms. The explanatory Book I was the last work of Henry Briggs (1559-1631), Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, and was devoted mainly to the construction of his table of sines; while Book II, written by the youthful Gellibrand on the instigation of the dying Briggs, his mentor, contained instructions and examples on the use of logarithms in solving trigonometrical problems.

Henry Briggs should be remembered in the first place for his ground-breaking work in navigational tables. In fact, he contributed more tables to Wright's 'On Certain Errors in Navigation', which were of an astronomical nature, since he was also an able astronomer.


TRIGONOMETRIA
BRITANNICA:
SIVE
DE DOCTRINA TRIANGVLORVM
LIBRI DVO.

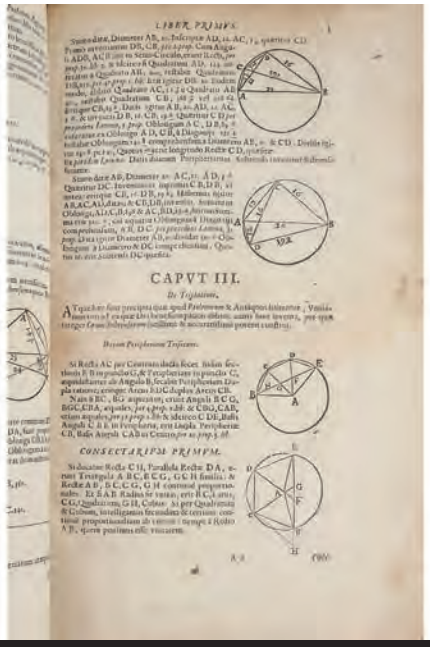
Quorum PRIOR continet Constructionem Canonis Sinuum Tangentium & Secantium, unà cum Logarithmis Sinuum & Tangentium ad Gradus & Gradum Centesimos & ad Minuta & Secunda Centesima respondentes:

A Clarissimo Doctissimo Integerrimoque Viro Domino HENRICO BRIGGIO Geometriæ in Celeberrimo Academiæ Oxoniensis Professore SAVILIANO

POSTERIOR verò usum sive Applicationem Canonis in Resolutione Triangulorum tam Planorum quam Sphæricorum e Geometricis fundamentis

Ab HENRICO GELLIBRAND Astronomiæ in Collegio Gresshamensi apud Londinenses Professore conscriptus.

GOVDÆ,
Excudebat Petrus Rammasenius.
M. DC. XXXII.
Cum Privilegio.


LIBER PRIMVS.

CAPVT III.

De Tegitione.

CONSECTARIVM PRIMVM.

10. THE BRITISH MUSEUM [PHOTOGRAPHS BY OR AFTER ROGER FENTON AND STEPHEN THOMPSON]

[50 Photographs of Antiquities, including the Elgin Marbles] British Museum Series

A collection of 50 albumen prints, from the British Museum Series, numerous manuscript captions, slight age-related toning, photographs mounted to album, occasional light marginal foxing not affecting image, original maroon cloth with quarter morocco spine, retaining studs, title gilt to spine, slightly rubbed, folio, [London: W.A. Mansell, c.1897]

£5,000

The 50 photographs of antiquities in the British Museum, covering Greek, Roman and Etruscan Statues and Vases, including 24 of the Parthenon Frieze. Many of the images are accompanied by manuscript captions. Other photographs include:
Horse of Selene, Ilissos, “Colossal Lion”, [The Piranesi Vase] “Marble Vase (found in the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli)”, “Mercury”, “Venus de Medici”, “The “Townley” Venus”, “Venus Entering Bath”, “Apollo as a Player of the Lyre, from Cyrene”, “Hercules”, Hercules found in Hadrian’s villa at Tivoli, Drum of Sculptured Column from Temple of Diana [Artemision], Ephesus, “Casts from Balustrade of Temple of Wingless Victory - Athens -”, Etruscan Sepulchral Monument in terracotta, “Thalia”
T. Aurelius Fulvius Antonius Pius, Aurelius Antoni, Satyr, Apollo, Demeter [Ceres] and Sepulchral Rites at the Tomb of a Hero.

The Elgin Marbles are a collection of statues and architectural decoration acquired by the Earl of Elgin during his time as Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. He successfully petitioned the authorities to be able to measure, draw and remove figures in various ruins. The most extensive work was on the Parthenon or Temple of Athena, but he also received permission to remove sculptural and architectural elements from a number of other ruins including the Acropolis and the Temple of Nike Athena.

The most famous of the Elgin Marbles are the Parthenon Sculptures, a collection of different types of marble architectural decoration on the Parthenon. The Parthenon Frieze, 75 metres in length, depicts various scenes including the battle between the Lapitas and the Centaurs at the marriage feast of Peirithoos. Elgin originally intended on using the Frieze as decoration in his private home, but due to the collapse of his marriage he sold them to the British Museum. There have been debates over the legitimacy of Elgin’s excavation. After an investigation from a Parliamentary Select Committee in 1816, Elgin’s actions were found to be entirely legal. Since 1983 Greece has formally requested the British Museum to return all the Parthenon Sculptures in the Museum’s collection, the British Museum states there are no current discussions with the Greek Government on this issue.

Roger Fenton is one of the most celebrated figures in the history of photography. He was a creative and highly influential photographer in the mediums “golden age” of the 1850s. In his role as the British Museum’s first official photographer, Fenton demonstrated his sure sense as a ‘photo artist’. He was initially engaged to photograph cuneiform tablets, but that soon developed into taking pictures of other antiquities. As early as 1852 Fenton received permission from the Trustees to photograph antiquities within the museum, establishing a small studio inside the museum the following year. He left in 1854 to serve as a photographer in the Crimean War (for which he is most widely known) but he was re-appointed on his return in 1856 until the termination of his contract in July 1859. The Trustees decided that photography was not cost effective and, after they failed to negotiate the South Kensington Museum (now the V&A) as an alternative, Fenton terminated his association with the British Museum.

References: The British Museum, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Luminous-Lint.

WATERCOLOURS BY DARWIN'S COLLEAGUE

11. Buckman, James(1814-1884)

A Fine Watercolour Album of Fungi. 1848-61

A collection of sixty numbered leaves with watercolours of fungi on rectos (plus one loosely inserted), some folding, many of the drawings annotated in pencil, with botanical names and places, chiefly Worcestershire (e.g. Nunnery Wood, The Holt, Henwick), several dated 1861 and one dated 1848. Pencil inscription above 'James Buckman 1814-1884', sheet size approximately

25.5 x 6.75cm (10 x 17ins), contemporary half calf gilt, spine label gilt lettered 'Fungi J. Buckman', large 8vo.

£2,500

James Buckman, friend of Charles Darwin, was professor of geology, botany and zoology at the Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester from 1848 to 1863. He founded the college's botanical garden, and conducted a number of important botanical experiments, some of which were mentioned in Darwin's 'Origin of Species'. Buckman is also cited in Darwin's Variations. He regularly corresponded with Darwin and is also cited in his published letters. He later edited various editions of Darwin's works.

James Buckman was also a friend of botanist Edwin Lees (1800-1887) who, with Buckman's encouragement, founded the Worcestershire Naturalists' Club. Lees proposed that the club compile a much-needed flora of the county, which was eventually published as 'The Botany of Worcestershire', and it was his suggestion that the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club initiated in 1868 the annual fungus forays in Herefordshire for which it became nationally famous.

12. CAVENDISH, THOMAS

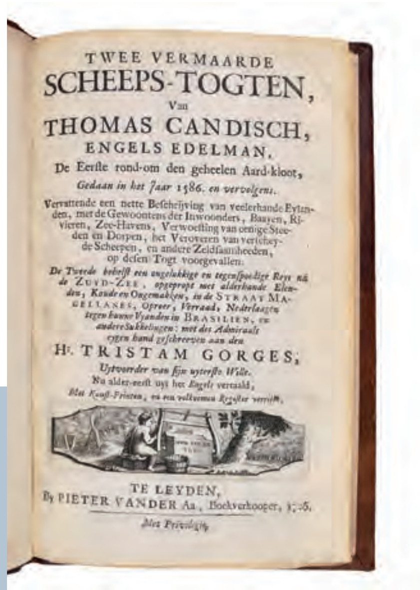
Twee vermaarde Scheeps-togten, van Thomas Candisch, Engels Edelman, De Eerste rond-om den geheelen Aard-kloot, Gedaan in het Jaar 1586. en vervolgens. Vervattende een nette Beschrijving van veelerhande Eylanden, met de Gewoontens der Inwoonders, Baayen, Rivieren, Zee-Havens, Verwoesting van eenige Steeden en Dorpen, het Veroveren van verscheyde Scheepen, en andere Zeldsaamheeden, op desen Togt voorgevallen. De Tweede behelst een ongelukkige en tegenspoedige Reys na de Zuyd-Zee, opgepropt met alderhande Elenden, Koude en Ongemakken, in de Straat Magellanes, Oproer, Verraad, Nederlaagen tegen hunne Vyanden in Brasilien, en andere Sukkelingen...

Leyden : By Pieter vander Aa ...1706. 8vo, 180 x 120 mm, pp (2), 64, (8), Contemporary polished calf, rebacked, with engraved folding map and four engraved folding plates.

£1,100

Thomas Cavendish, Cavendish also spelled Candish, (baptized September 19, 1560, Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk, England—died c. May 1592, in the North Atlantic), English navigator and freebooter, leader of the third circumnavigation of the Earth.

Cavendish accompanied Sir Richard Grenville on his voyage to America (1585) and, upon returning to England, undertook an elaborate imitation of Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigation. On July 21, 1586, he sailed from Plymouth with 123 men in three vessels. He reached the Patagonian coast of South America, where he discovered Port Desire, now Puerto Deseado, Arg., his only significant contribution to geographical knowledge. After passing through the Strait of Magellan, he attacked Spanish settlements and shipping from South America to Mexico. Among his prizes was the treasure galleon "Santa Ana," seized off the coast of California (Nov. 14, 1587). After touching the Philippines, the Moluccas, and Java, he rounded the Cape of Good Hope and arrived at Plymouth on Sept. 9/10, 1588, with only one of his ships, the "Desire," and much plunder. On his second American-Pacific venture, undertaken in 1591, his fleet failed to traverse the Strait of Magellan, and Cavendish died trying to get back to England.



13. DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER

A Collection of Voyages chiefly in the Southern Atlantick Ocean. Published from Original M.S.S.

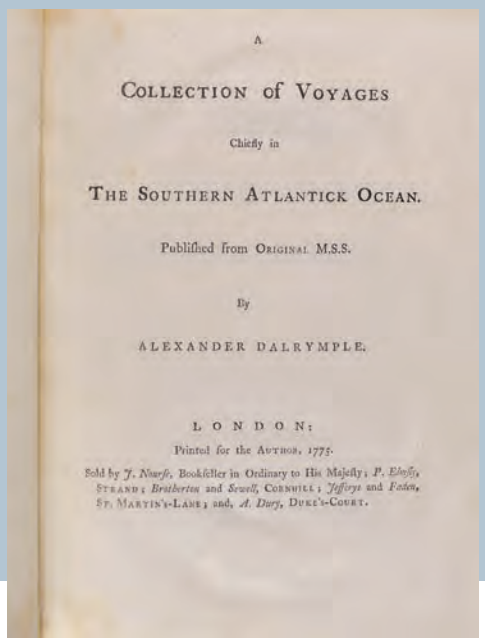
London: printed for the author, sold by J. Nourse, P. Elmsly et al, 1775, 4to (270 x 210mm). Half-title, 4 engraved coastal profiles or charts on 3 leaves, 2 folding, Contemporary mottled calf gilt.
First Edition.
£10,000

Alexander Dalrymple (1737 – 1808) Scottish geographer and the first Hydrographer of the British Admiralty. He was the main proponent of the theory that there existed a vast undiscovered continent in the South Pacific, Terra Australis Incognita. He produced thousands of nautical charts, mapping a remarkable number of seas and oceans for the first time, and contributing significantly to the safety of shipping. His theories prompted a number of expeditions in search of this mythical land, until James Cook's second voyage (1772–1775) led to the conclusion that, if it did exist, it was further south than the 65° line of latitude South.

The Collection of Voyages begins with a 19-page preface made up of letters written by the author to Lord North in 1772 in an effort to get government approval and backing for a proposed voyage to the southern Atlantic in search of terra australis incognita.

Cook's return in 1775 and his report of the discoveries made during his second voyage rendered the expedition unnecessary. In support of his plans, Dalrymple here publishes accounts of the voyages of Edmund Halley (in 1698, 1699 and 1700), Ducloz Guyot de St. Malo (in 1753), Loziers

Bouvet (in 1738-1739) and John McBride in 1766-1767.


A

COLLECTION of VOYAGES

Chiefly in

THE SOUTHERN ATLANTICK OCEAN.

Published from ORIGINAL M.S.S.

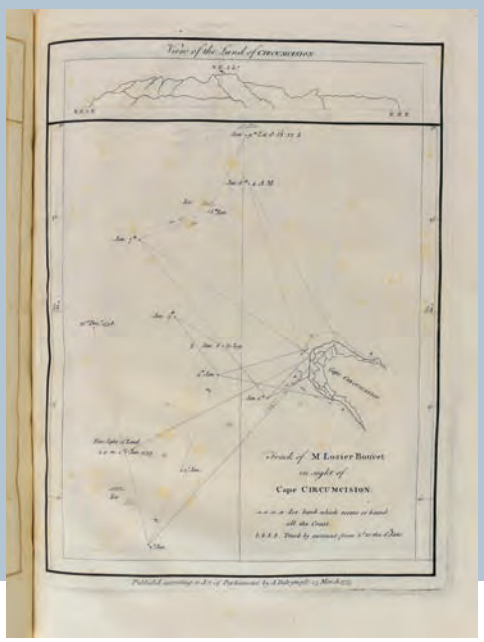
By

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE.

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR, 1775.

Sold by *J. Nourse*, Bookseller in Ordinary to His Majesty; *P. Elmsly*, STRAND; *Brotherton* and *Sewell*, CORNHILL; *Jefferys* and *Faden*, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE; and, *A. Dury*, DUKE'S-COURT.

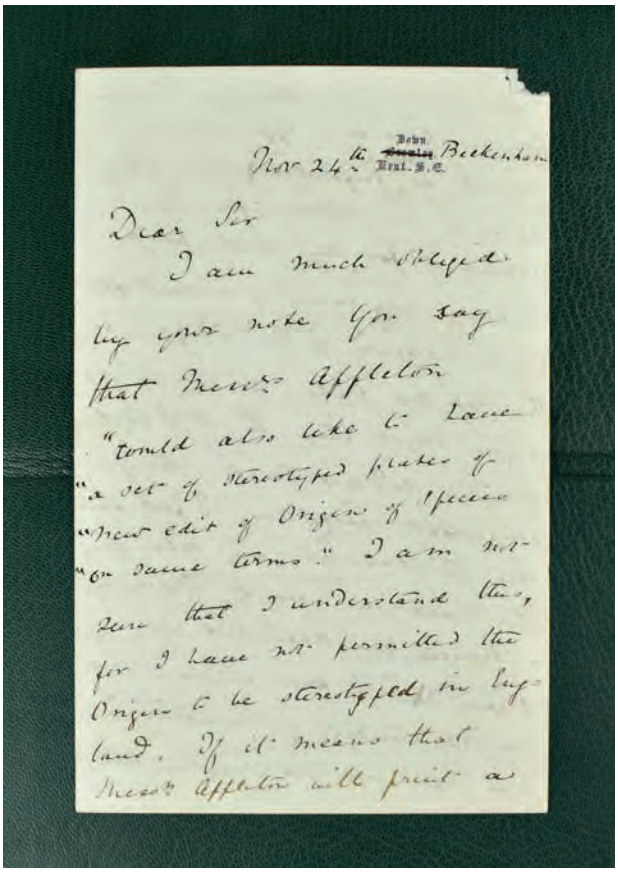


14. DARWIN, CHARLES

Autograph letter, signed, to Darwin's American publisher Appleton & Co. discussing the need for a new American edition of the Origin, incorporating the latest revisions and additions

Down, Beckenham, 24 November 1869

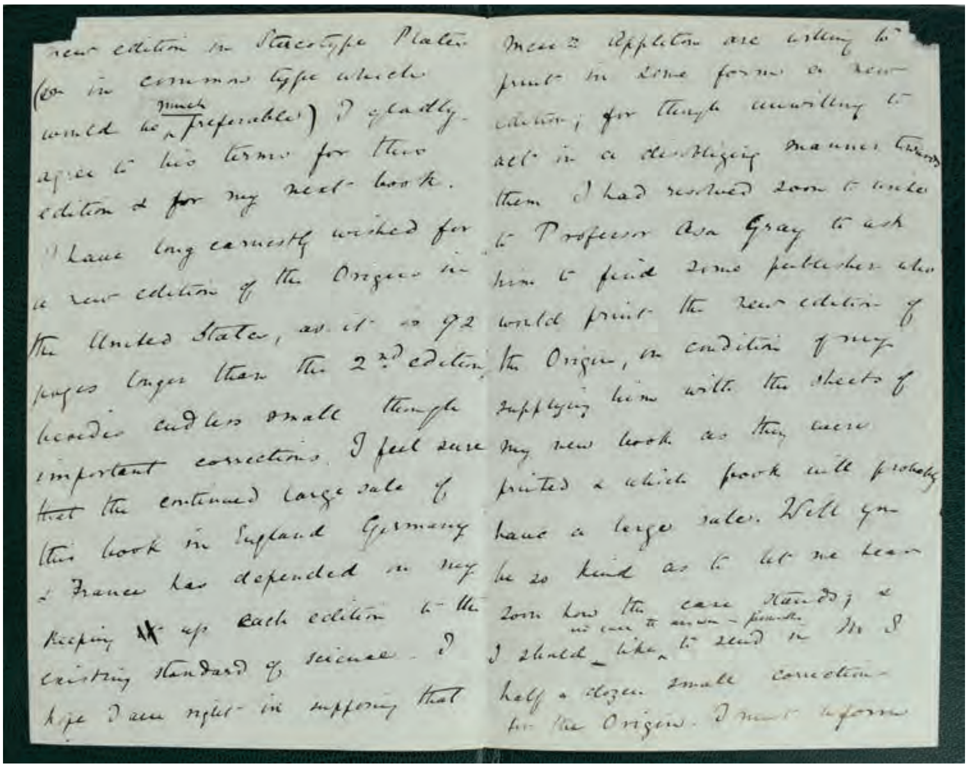
4 pages, 8vo (203 x 128 mm), ink on paper, small loss of blank corner margin, creases from posting.
£28,000


Nov 24th Down Beckenham Kent. S.E.

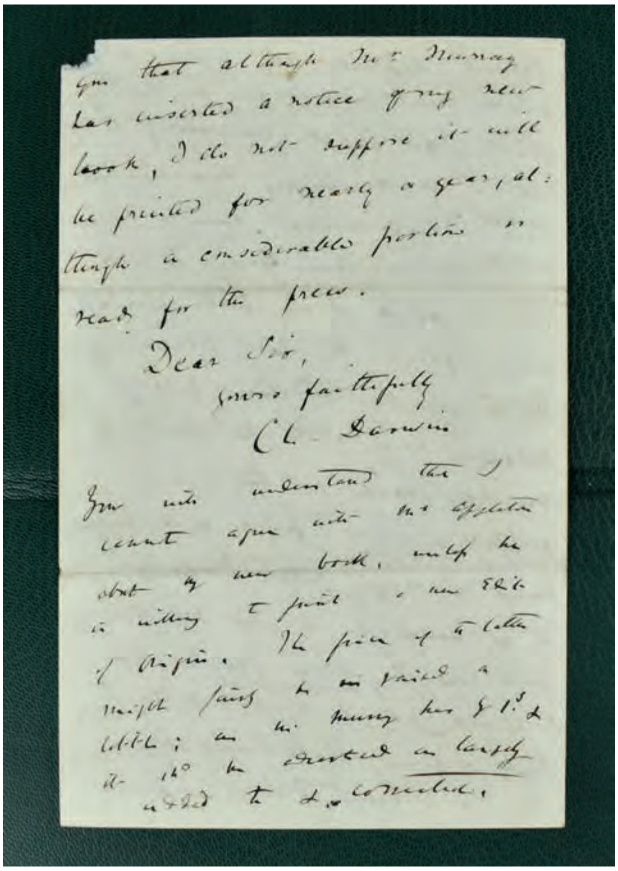
Dear Sir

I am much obliged by your note Yr. say that Messrs Appleton "would also like to have a set of stereotyped plates of your new edit of Origin of Species on same terms." I am not sure that I understand this, for I have not permitted the Origin to be stereotyped in England. If it means that Messrs Appleton will print a

A fine and substantial autograph letter to an unnamed person at Appleton & Co., Darwin's American publishers. Darwin is anxious for them to bring out a new American edition of the Origin, incorporating corrections and additions since the second edition of 1860, 'as it is 92 pages longer than the 2nd. edition, besides endless small though important corrections'. He states his belief that 'the continued large sale of this book in England Germany & France has depended on my keeping up each edition to the existing standard of science', and threatens that if Appleton is unable to comply he will ask Asa Gray to find another publisher. He also threatens that he will not give Appleton his 'new book' (i.e. The Descent of Man) unless they agree to a new edition of the Origin. In the event, Appleton published a new edition in 1870 as Darwin had demanded (note that their 1869 edition was just a reprint of their 1860 edition), and published the first American edition of The Descent of Man in 1871.
Provenance: Sotheby's 21 May 1968 to Ralph Colp, Jr
Darwin Correspondence Project 7007 (partial transcription)


new edition in Stereotype Plates
(or in common type which
would be much preferable) I gladly
agree to his terms for this
edition & for my next book.
I have long earnestly wished for
a new edition of the Origin in
the United States, as it is 92
pages longer than the 2nd edition,
besides endless small though
important corrections. I feel sure
that the continued large sale of
this book in England Germany
& France has depended on my
keeping it up each edition to the
existing standard of science. I
hope I am right in supposing that

Messrs Appleton are willing to
print in some form a new
edition; for though unwilling to
act in a disobliging manner towards
them I had resolved soon to write
to Professor Asa Gray to ask
him to find some publisher who
would print the new edition of
the Origin, on condition of my
supplying him with the sheets of
my new book as they were
printed & which book will probably
have a large sale. Will you
be so kind as to let me hear
soon how the case stands; &
I should like to send in MS
half a dozen small corrections
for the Origin. I must inform


you that although Mr Murray
has inserted a notice of my new
book, I do not suppose it will
be printed for nearly a year, al-
though a considerable portion is
ready for the press.
Dear Sir,
yours faithfully
Ch. Darwin

You will understand that I
cannot agree with Mr Appleton
about my new book, unless he
is willing to print a new Edit
of Origin. The price of the letter
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
added to & corrected.

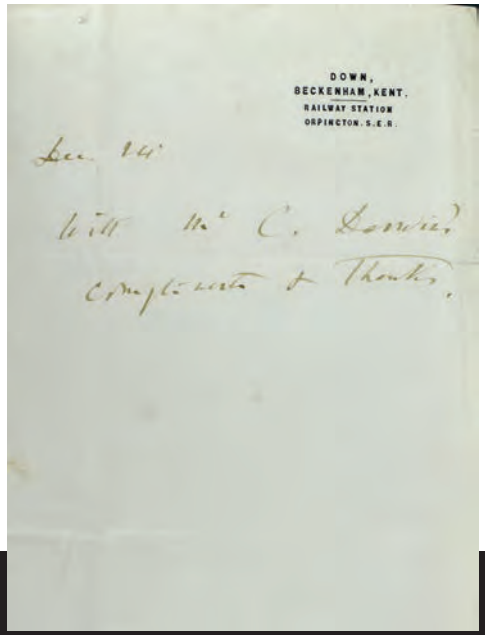
15. DARWIN, CHARLES (1809–1882)

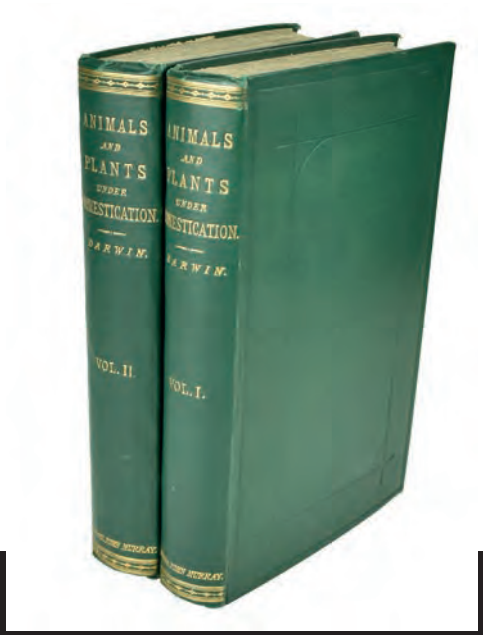
The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication ....

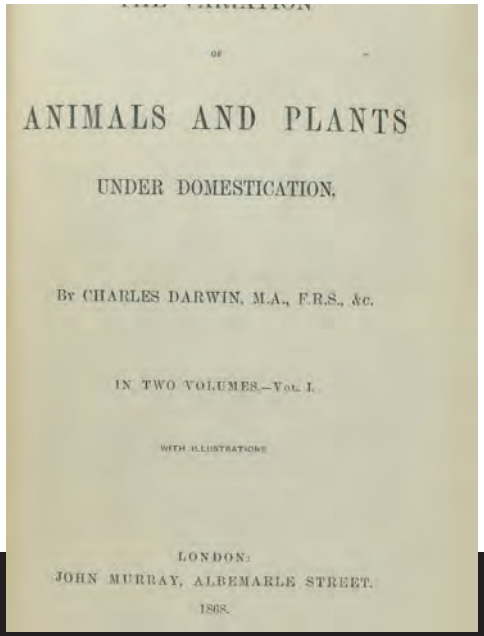
London, John Murray, 1868, PRESENTATION COPY in Darwin's Hand
2 vols, 8vo (221 x 138 mm), pp viii 411 [1], with 4 pp inserted advertisements dated December 1866 (see below); viii, 486, [2, publisher's advertisements, dated February 1868] with the same 4 pp inserted advertisements as in vol I; illustrations 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







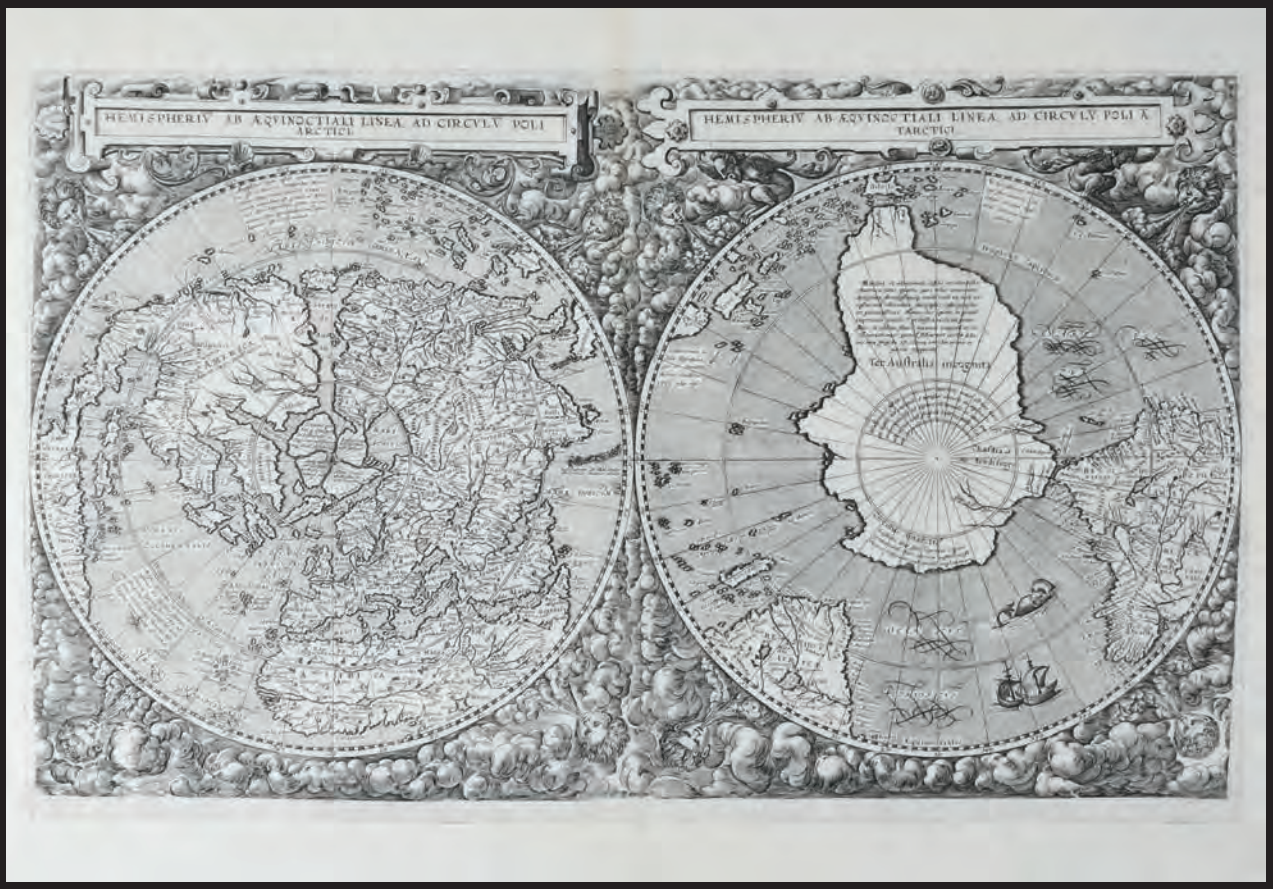
16. DE JODE,CORNELIS

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 (Bibliotheque 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.

DOPPELMAYR'S TERRESTRIAL & CELESTIAL GLOBES

17. DOPPELMAYR, JOHANN GABRIEL.

Globe Terrestris. In quo locorum insigniorum situs terraeque facies, secundum praecipuas celeberrimorum nostri aevi observationes.

Johann Georg Puschner, Nuremberg, 1728. 32 cm Coloured Terrestrial Globe in Original Condition.

Terrestrial Globe made up of two sets of twelve coloured engraved globe gores , 2 engraved polar calottes and 2 coloured engraved title or text cartouches. Assembled on a (probably wooden) hollow sphere (diameter: 32 cm) with brass pole screws suspended in a chiselled meridian ring made of brass and with a smaller brass scale ring for the degrees of longitude. As a standing globe, the ball is inserted into the wooden horizontal equator ring, which stands on four turned feet. The engraved calendar ring is mounted on its octagonal, round surface. The original silver-plated brass compass with a glass cover is embedded in the lower platform plate, which is also turned.

Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr's (1677-1750) famous terrestrial globe from 1728, which he printed and published together with the astronomer and publisher Johann Georg Puschner (1680-1749) who constructed the globe,

This a scarce globe and only a few examples are known.

This globe has the two small (often missing) polar caps (diameter approx. 3 cm) with 12 segments and "POLUS ARCTICUS" and "POLUS ANTARCTICUS" in capitals. As usual in the northern Pacific (above the "Mare de Zur") the title cartouche "Globus Terrestris" with the printer's information "Ioh. Gabr. Doppelmaier ... a Ioh. Georg Puschnero Chalcographo Norib. AC 1728" is mounted, as well as the Text cartouche with the portraits of "Martin Bohemus" and "William Dampier", which was inserted into the surrounding ten portraits of Magellan, Amerigo Vespucci, Martin Frobisher, Van Schouten, William Dampier, La Salle, Thomas Cavendish, Christopher Columbus, George Spilbergen,Roggeveen and Behrens, and van Noord. The globe also describes their routes.

The text reads: "Exprimit Globus hic noster quicquid Geographia recens ex Observationibus fide dignis suppeditat, tam in situ locorum plurium, quam in terrarum, novarum etiam, mariumque ambitu plurium, quam in terrarum, novarum etiam, mariumque ambitu. Meridianus primus per Insulam Fer inter Canarias (quae olim Fortunatae duct, occidentalus dicebantur) a quo Parisensis Meridianus, probatissimarum Observationum testimonio, 20 Gradibus, Noribergensis vero 28 Gr: 40 Min. distat.

This globe reflects the most up to date geography of the time, both with regard to the location of many places newly discovered, describing continents, countries, the oceans and seas. The meridians are every 5 degrees, prime meridian of Ferro. Parallels every 5 degrees, tropics, polar circles. Ecliptic. The equator, ecliptic and prime meridian are graduated.

The equatorial ring with the mounted engraved calendar shows the calendar year with the months “Januarius” to “Decembris”, the most important saints’ feasts, the cardinal points (for the winds) and all kinds of scales for aligning the earth globe. –
The globe is uniformly slightly discoloured as usual due to the original varnish(the red and yellow slightly faded and the mostly vegetable-based green is oxidised as usual, but without any colour damage). The top of the pole screw is missing a small button.
The globe is firmly suspended in the meridian ring and can be rotated very easily. The attractive compass is fully functional, the needle is still pointing neatly to the north after 300 years. The equatorial ring with the engraved calendar and gusset ornamentation is also coloured but a bit worn and is also oxidised.
This is a very nice example of a very scarce globe.
Fauser, Older Earth and Sky Globes in Bavaria (Stuttgart 1964), No. 93; Van der Krogt, Dop 9.

With

DOPPELMAYR, JOHANN GABRIEL.

Globus Coelestis Novus Stellarum fixarum Loca secundum celeberimmi Astronomi Dantiscani IOHANNIS HEVELII, Catalogum ad anum Chr. 1730

Celestial Globe, Nuremberg, 1728, 32 cm, two sets of 12 coloured gores from ecliptic to the poles. The axis runs through the celestial poles, the later stand lacks the engraved horizon ring.
This celestial globe by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr was accurate for the epoch 1730 and drew on the star catalogue of Johannes Hevelius of 1690. Also depicted are the paths of several comets observed by Hevelius, Johann Kepler, Giovanni Cassini and John Flamsteed. There were other German globe-makers in the early 1700s but Doppelmayr’s globes dominated the German market until the end of the 18th century. They were revised in the 1750s and finally in 1792 by Wolfgang Paul Jenig (d. 1805), 42 years after Doppelmayr’s death. Long before he published his first celestial globe in 1728, Doppelmayr had taken a keen interest in astronomy, and he spent some time studying the subject in Leiden, one of the leading universities of the time.
In the early 1700s he had compiled several celestial maps, which had been published in various atlases by his friend Johann Baptist Homann. These maps were later collected and published in 1742 as the Atlas Novus Coelestis, for which Doppelmayr became well known.

He also translated several scientific works into German, including Nicolas Bion's L'usage des globes célestes et terrestres (1699) and John Wilkins's Discovery of a World in the Moone (1638), which advanced the relatively new theories of Copernicus and Galileo.

Van Der Krogt, Dop 12

'Johann Gabriel Doppelmays may be considered one of the most famous scientists of Nuremberg. He was especially well known as a mathematician; but also as a writer, translator and publisher he won renown. He was born in Nuremberg in 1671, studied in Altdorf and Halle and travelled for some time in Germany, the Netherlands and England. From 1704 till his death in 1750, he taught science and mathematics at the Egidian Gymnasium in Nuremberg. His co-operation with Homann probably awakened and interest in globes and between 1728 and 1736 he published three pairs of globes; in 1728 this pair with a diameter of 32cm, in 1730 a pair with a diameter of 20cm and 1736 a pair with a diameter of 10cm.' Van der Krogt

£60,000

18. DOYLE, ARTHUR CONAN

The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes

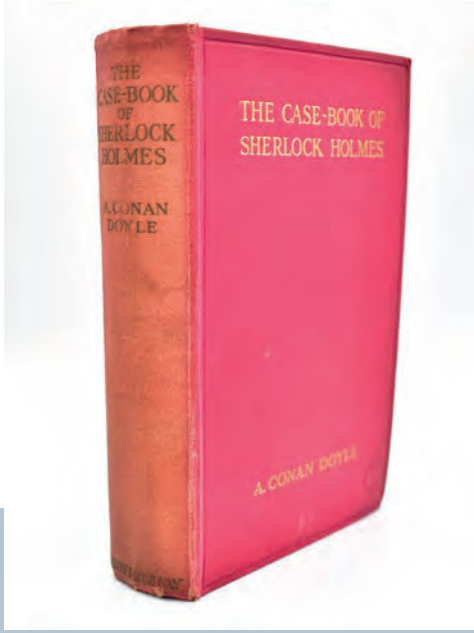
FIRST EDITION, first issue, half title, light foxing throughout, publishers red cloth, gilt title to spine and top board, spine a little sunned, 8vo, London, John Murray, 1927.

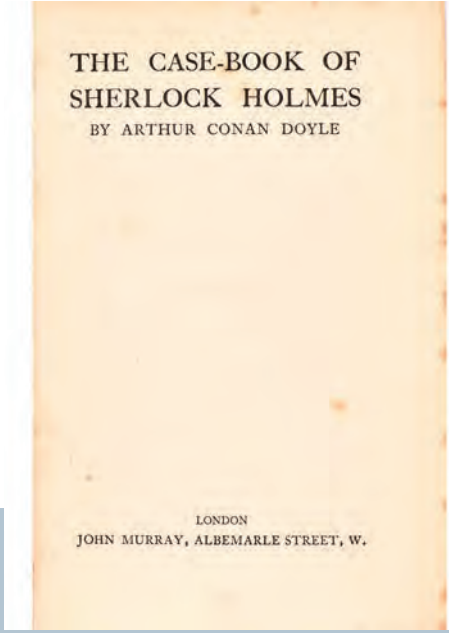
£500

Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) famous for his creation of Sherlock Holmes. A prolific writer, his works include detective fiction, fantasy and science fiction, spiritualism, plays, poetry, romance and history. Though not the first fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes is undoubtedly

the best known. Conan Doyle attempted to kill his most adored character off in 1893 with 'The Final Problem' but due to popular demand he brought him back in 'The Hound of the Baskerville' in 1902. The character and stories have had a profound and lasting effect on mystery writing and popular culture as a whole.

The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes is the final set of twelve Sherlock Holmes stories. Like the rest of the work, they were first published serially in The Strand Magazine, between October 1921 and April 1927. This is his last published book and very last of the Holmes series.




THE CASE-BOOK OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

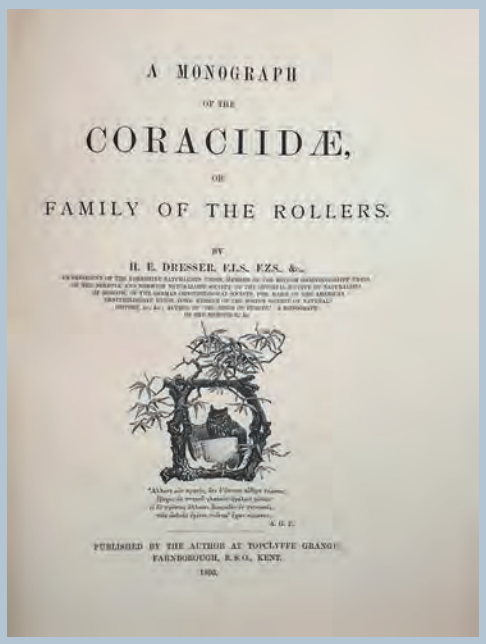
BY ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

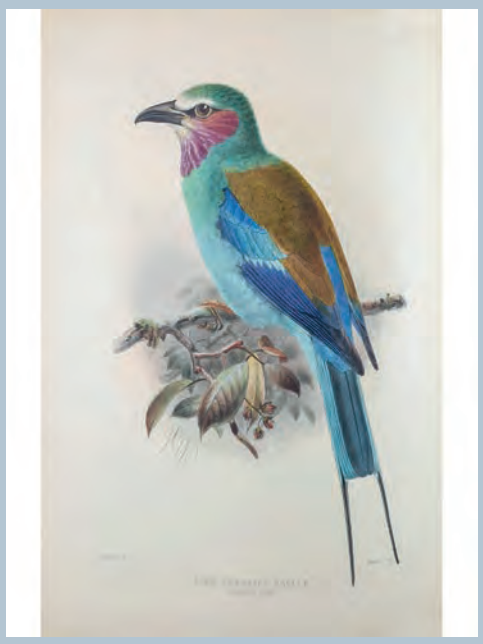
LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

19. 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 lithographed plates, early red half morocco, marbled boards


A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
CORACIIDÆ,
OR
FAMILY OF THE ROLLERS.
BY
H. E. DRESSER, F.L.S. F.Z.S. &c.
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR AT TOPCLYFFE GRANGE
FARNBOROUGH, R.S.O., KENT.
1893.



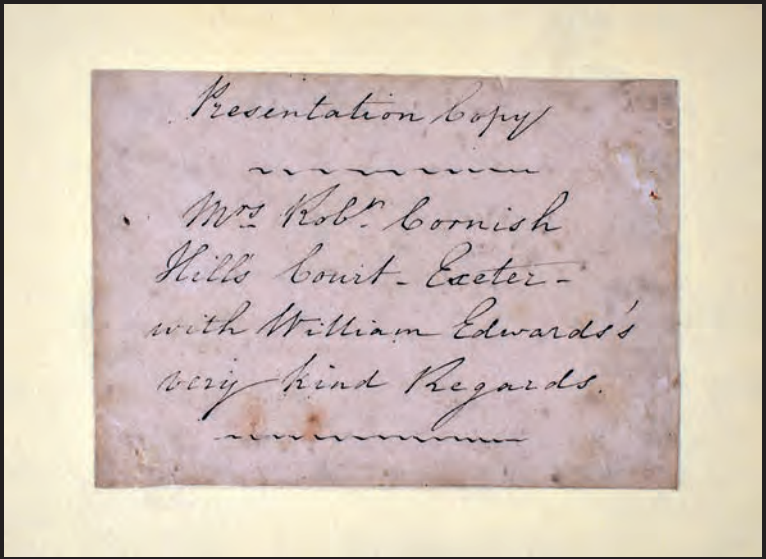
A scarce monograph published in an edition of 250 copies only. This beautifully illustrated work was intended by the author as a companion to his 'Monograph of the Meropidae'. Keulemans was the last of the great bird illustrators. "The great value of Keulemans' work as an ornithological

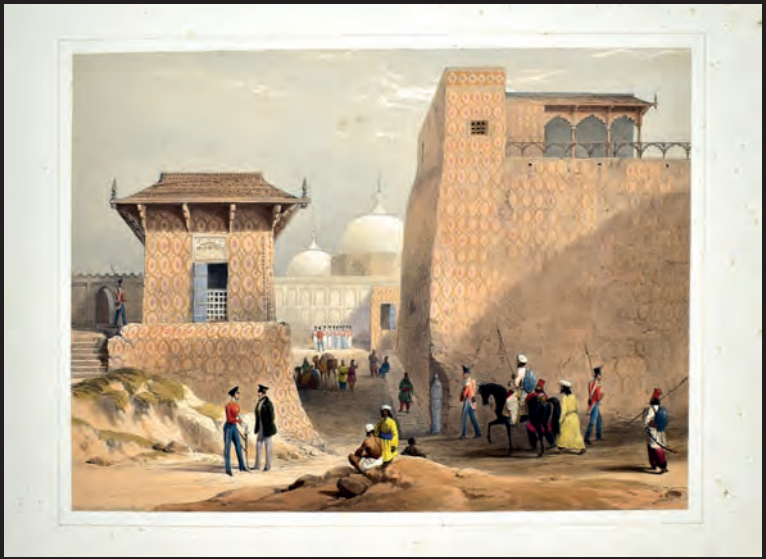
draughtman lay in his sureness of design of the plate and his accuracy in portraying the birds themselves. The bird figures were carefully drawn and executed down to the last scales on the feet. The feathering was neatly delineated with the different plumes receiving sympathetic treatment, the fine soft underplumage 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

20. EDWARDS, WILLIAM LT.

Sketches in Scinde.

London: Henry Graves, 1846. First Edition,
Folio (570 x 465 mm). Hand-Coloured lithographic title, 10 hand-coloured tinted lithographic plates by Charles Haghe after Edwards, all mounted on card, lithographed dedication, letterpress description leaf both printed in blue, and lithographed plan . Original quarter red morocco portfolio, original silk ties, upper cover pictorially gilt with Shield and Weapons.
£18,000
PRESENTATION COPY TO MRS ROBERT CORNISH of the only colour plate book concerning Scinde, produced shortly after its invasion and annexation by the dedicatee, Sir Charles Napier. Edwards was serving as Napier's aide-de-camp, a Lieutenant in the 86th or Royal County Down Regiment.
Edwards' Sketches in Scinde, are the only series of folio size plates by a British military artist devoted exclusively to Scinde. They were produced at a critical point in the history of Scinde, after its invasion and annexation in 1843. The artist was at the centre of events as a young officer of the 86th or Royal County Down Regiment, having been appointed aide-de-camp to General Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror and subsequent administrator of Scinde. Edwards' remarkable work was one of the high points in the visual recording of Scinde,and falls within the context of a history of illustration by young military officers begun in the early decades of the 19th century. Of the ten plates in the album, two illustrate the bleak terrain in which the British troops fought successfully at Truckee. Another five illustrate Hyderabad, successfully captured by the British two years earlier in 1843. The presence of red-uniformed British troops in two plates demonstrated who was now in control. 'Main Guard and Government House, Fort Hyderabad' (plate 5) Despite this, however, the tone of the accompanying letterpress is not triumphalist. Edwards gives a sympathetic picture of one of the former amirs , Mir Nasir Khan, noting ironically that it was his ease in the company of the British that was in part responsible for the ruling family's downfall. The artist admired the impressive appearance of parts of the fort of Hyderabad, and, to establish a rapport with the viewer, noted that the round tower, which formerly housed the wealth of the Talpurs, was likened by the British to the round tower at Windsor.
The presence of young officers in Scinde was due to the increasing strategic importance of the area to the British, who feared the expansionist plans of both the French and the Russians. Missions were sent to the court of the ruling family of Scinde, the Talpurs, at Hyderabad in 1808 and 1809, to try to establish British influence
Manuscript presentation label fixed to verso of upper cover.
Abbey Travel 469; Tooley 193.





21. FLINDERS, MATTHEW

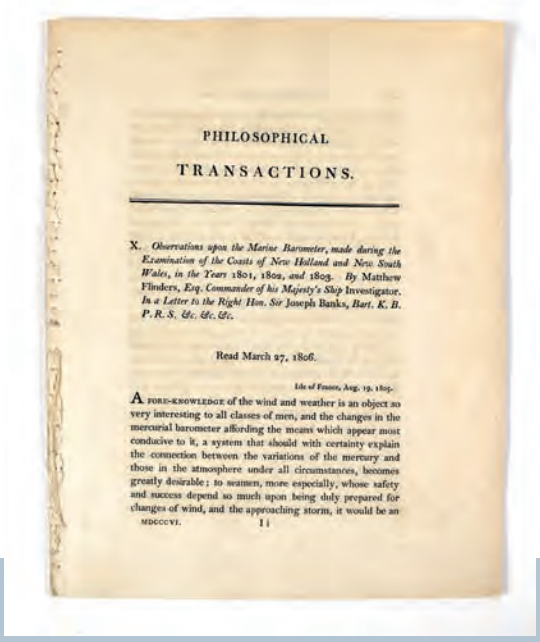
Observations upon the Marine Barometer, made during the Examination of the Coasts of New Holland and New South Wales, in the Years 1801, 1802 and 1803. By Matthew Flinders, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Ship Investigator. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks

FIRST EDITION, From Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the Year MDCCCVI. Part II, pp. [239]-266, unbound, 4to, 1806

£550

Scarce first printing of the important work relating Flinders' observations on the H.M.S. Investigator, when charting the coast of Australia. Written while imprisoned in Mauritius, it is possibly the first time "Australia" appears in print. Flinders popularised the name Australia and pushed for the name to be formally adopted as early as 1804. Formally known as Terra Australis, he mentions in a footnote "Had I permitted myself any innovation on the original term, it would have been to convert it to Australia; as being more agreeable to the ear, and an assimilation to the names of the other great portions of the earth."

Mathew Flinders (1774-1814) was a naval officer and hydrographer who charted much of the Australian coast. He first sailed to Australia in 1795, where he explored the southeast coast and circumnavigated the island of Tasmania. In 1801 he returned to Australia, as commander of the



PHILOSOPHICAL

TRANSACTIONS.

X. *Observations upon the Marine Barometer, made during the Examination of the Coasts of New Holland and New South Wales, in the Years 1801, 1802, and 1803. By Matthew Flinders, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Ship* Investigator. *In a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir* Joseph Banks, *Bart. K. B. P. R. S. &c. &c. &c.*

Read March 27, 1806.

Isle of France, Aug. 19, 1805.

A FORE-KNOWLEDGE of the wind and weather is an object so very interesting to all classes of men, and the changes in the mercurial barometer affording the means which appear most conducive to it, a system that should with certainty explain the connection between the variations of the mercury and those in the atmosphere under all circumstances, becomes greatly desirable; to seamen, more especially, whose safety and success depend so much upon being duly prepared for changes of wind, and the approaching storm, it would be an

MDCCCVI. 1 I

Investigator, where he surveyed the entire southern coast, from Cape Leeuwin, in the southwest, to the Bass Strait, which separates mainland Australia from Tasmania. On July 22, 1802, he sailed from Sydney (on Port Jackson) and circumnavigated Australia and again reached Port Jackson on June 9, 1803. In December, on the voyage back to England, the condition of his ship required him to stop at the Île de France (now Mauritius) in the western Indian Ocean. There he was imprisoned by the French authorities and was not allowed to leave for England until 1810.

Despite the hardships of his voyage, he is considered one of the most successful hydrographers of his time. His charts formed the basis of Admiralty charts for most of the nineteenth century.

22. FROBISHER, MARTIN

Drie Seldsame Scheeps-Togten van Martin Frobisher : de eerste na China ondernoomen, om derwaards een straat of doortogt te vinden, in 't jaar 1576 : de tweede, om in het Noord-Westen een nieuwe doorgang na Cataya, China en Oost-Indien, te vinden, in 't jaar 1577 : de derde na Cataya, om derwaards een onbekende straat, naar het Noord-Westen, te ontdekken in het jaar 1578 : behelsende een ontdekking van veele onbekende eylanden, baayen, ertz-groeven, en den land-aard, omtrent die noorder-gedeeltens, sig onthoudende, verlies van scheepen, onheylen van de ongemeene groote ys-velden en andere zeldsaamheeden.

Leyden : By Pieter vander Aa ...1706. 8vo, 180 x 120 mm, pp [2], 72, [8] Contemporary full calf, rebacked, gilt spine with red morocco label, engraved vignette title, engraved folding map and two folding engraved plates.

£2,500

In 1576 Martin Frobisher was the first English explorer to search for the North-West Passage. It took Frobisher five years to raise the funds for the project, eventually convincing the Muscovy Company, an English merchant consortium keen to discover the North-West Passage for trade purposes, to license the expedition. He made three attempts in all, reaching north-east Canada each time.

On his first voyage, Frobisher reached Resolution Island, one of the many uninhabited Canadian Arctic islands, and thought he might have found the entrance to the passage. Instead, he discovered a bay on the south of Baffin Island, now known as Frobisher Bay. On this trip he ran into trouble with native Inuit who kidnapped five of his men: they were never seen again.

Frobisher did not return to England empty-handed. Included in the items he brought back was a piece of black stone 'as great as a half-penny loaf', which upon examination in London was thought by some to contain gold.

Second and third voyages:

The potential discovery of gold was enough for Frobisher's backers to fund more voyages. On his second voyage in 1577 Frobisher returned with 200 tons of ore, which turned out to be worthless. Undeterred, a third voyage with a small armada of ships was sent the following year returning with over a thousand tons of ore. Specially built furnaces at Dartford revealed, however, that Frobisher's fleet had brought back nothing more than 'fool's gold' (iron pyrites, which appear as brassy, yellow, cubic crystals).

Sabin, 25998

23. HASHIMOTO GAHO

A Very Fine large Scroll of Sixty- Six Exotic Birds Painted in very strong Gouache Colours.

Paper, c. 1860, [27 x 1,275 cm]

£10,000

A very richly coloured scroll of 66 species of exotic birds, unsigned but probably by a Chinese Artist or an artist of the Kanō school. Most likely Hashimoto Gahō (August 21, 1835 – January 13, 1908) , Japanese painter and one of the last to paint in the style of the Kanō school.

Born in Edo, he studied painting under Kanō Shōsen'in, and was influenced as well by the work of Kanō Hōgai. He created many works in the traditional style of the Kanō school, using colour & gold, or otherwise monochrome black ink. But while his paintings are very much the works of a traditionalist, using traditional methods and depicting traditional subjects, Gahō, like Kanō Hōgai, incorporated elements of Western art as well. Brush-strokes, various types of detailing, and in particular, attempts at the proper depiction of perspective are evident in Gahō's paintings and in many others of this period. He opened his own studio in 1860, but the political and economic upheavals surrounding the Meiji Restoration forced Gahō to seek income in other ways than by selling fine art. He produced maps for

the Naval Academy, painted on fans, and used his skills in a number of other ways to earn a living. Gahō was invited in 1884, by Okakura Kakuzō, to become the chief professor of painting at the Tōkyō Bijutsu Gakkō (now the Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music) which would open five years later. In 1898, Gahō joined Okakura in leaving the Bijutsu Gakkō, and founding the Japan Fine Arts Academy (Nihon Bijutsuin). He would teach there until his death in 1908.
As a result of his position as chief painting professor, Gahō had a number of important pupils, including Yokoyama Taikan and Kawai Gyokudō.
The species of birds include dramatic watercolour drawings of pheasants and other game birds; water fowl, warblers, finches and birds of prey.

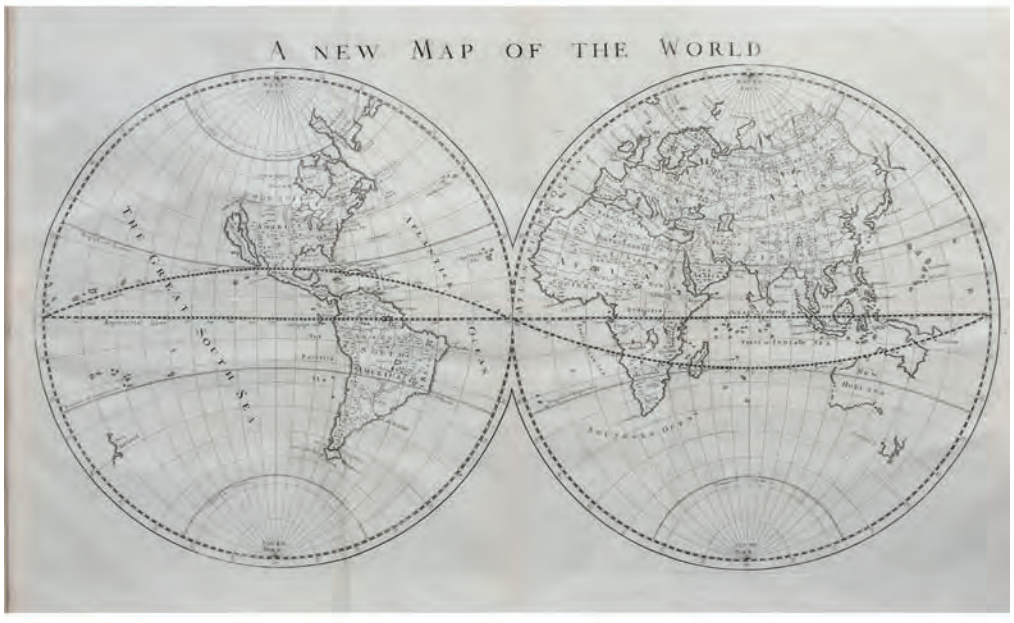
24. HEYLYN, PETER

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, Rebacked with original Calf spine, morocco labels gilt, an 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 Κειμηλιαέκκληδιαδτικα (Historical and miscellaneous tracts a 1662 (1681) and ρωολογια Anglorum; or, a help to English history 1641.

25. HILL, JOHN

The British Herbal: An history of plants and trees, natives of Britain, cultivated for use, or raised for beauty.

London: T. Osborne and J. Shipton, 1756, Folio (460 x 280mm.), engraved allegorical frontispiece, title vignette, title printed in red and black, dedication with engraved arms, 75 engraved plates, all coloured by a contemporary hand, contemporary straight-grained red morocco gilt with gilt spray on covers, plate 63 mounted.

£9,500

A Splendid Special Royal Paper Copy of Hill's Important Herbal in a Full Contemporary Red Morocco Binding.

FIRST EDITION. "The genera and species are clearly described in The British Herbal, and the work is of importance as being one of the first publications to appear after the Species plantarum of 1753, the year internationally accepted as the starting-point for modern botanical nomenclature... The British Herbal is also of interest for Hill's criticism of Linnaeus" (Henrey).

His personal and scurrilous writings involved him in many quarrels. Henry Fielding attacked him in The Covent Garden Journal, Christopher Smart wrote a mock-epic, The Hilliad, against him, and David Garrick replied to his strictures against him by two epigrams, one of which runs: "For physics and farces, his equal there scarce is; His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

He had other literary passages-at-arms with John Rich, who accused him of plagiarizing his Orpheus, also with Samuel Foote and Henry Woodward. From 1759 to 1775 he was engaged on a huge botanical work--The Vegetable System (26 vols fol.)--adorned by 1600 copper-plate engravings. Hill's botanical labours were undertaken at the request of his patron, Lord Bute, and he was rewarded by the order of Vasa from the King of Sweden in 1774. He had a medical degree from Edinburgh, and he now practised as a quack doctor, making considerable sums by the preparation of vegetable medicines.

Of the seventy-six separate works with which he is credited in the Dictionary of National Biography, the most valuable are those that deal with botany particularly The British Herbal. He is said to have been the author of the second part of The Oeconomy of Human Life (1751), the first part of which is by Lord Chesterfield, and Hannah Glasse's famous manual of cookery was generally ascribed to him (see

Boswell, ed. Hill, iii. 285). Dr Johnson said of him that he was “an ingenious man, but had no veracity.”
Nissen BBI 881; Henrey 799; Hunt 557; Pritzel 4063

26. HILL, JOHN

A General Natural History, or new and accurate descriptions of the animals, vegetables and minerals of the different parts of the world.

London, Thomas Osborne 1748-1752. Royal Paper Copy, Text Ruled in Red Throughout, Folio, Contemporary Red Morocco gilt. pp. 6 ll., 654 pp., 3 ll .; XXVI, 642 pages, 4 sheets; 4 ll., 584 pp., 2 ll

£9,500

Royal Paper Copy in Contemporary Red Morocco

FIRST EDITION of Hill’s popular work describing fossils, animals and plants, with altogether 56 hand coloured engraved plates and folding table,

Contains: Volume I: A history of fossils. With 12 plates and 1 folding table. - Volume II: A history of plants. With 16 plates. - Volume III: A history of animals. With 28 plates, all coloured by a contemporary hand.

Of the seventy-six separate works with which he is credited in the Dictionary of National Biography, the most valuable are those that deal with botany particularly The British Herbal. He is said to have been the author of the second part of The Oeconomy of Human Life (1751), the first part of which is by Lord Chesterfield, and Hannah Glasse’s famous manual of cookery was generally ascribed to him (see Boswell, ed. Hill, iii. 285). Dr Johnson said of him that he was “an ingenious man, but had no veracity.”

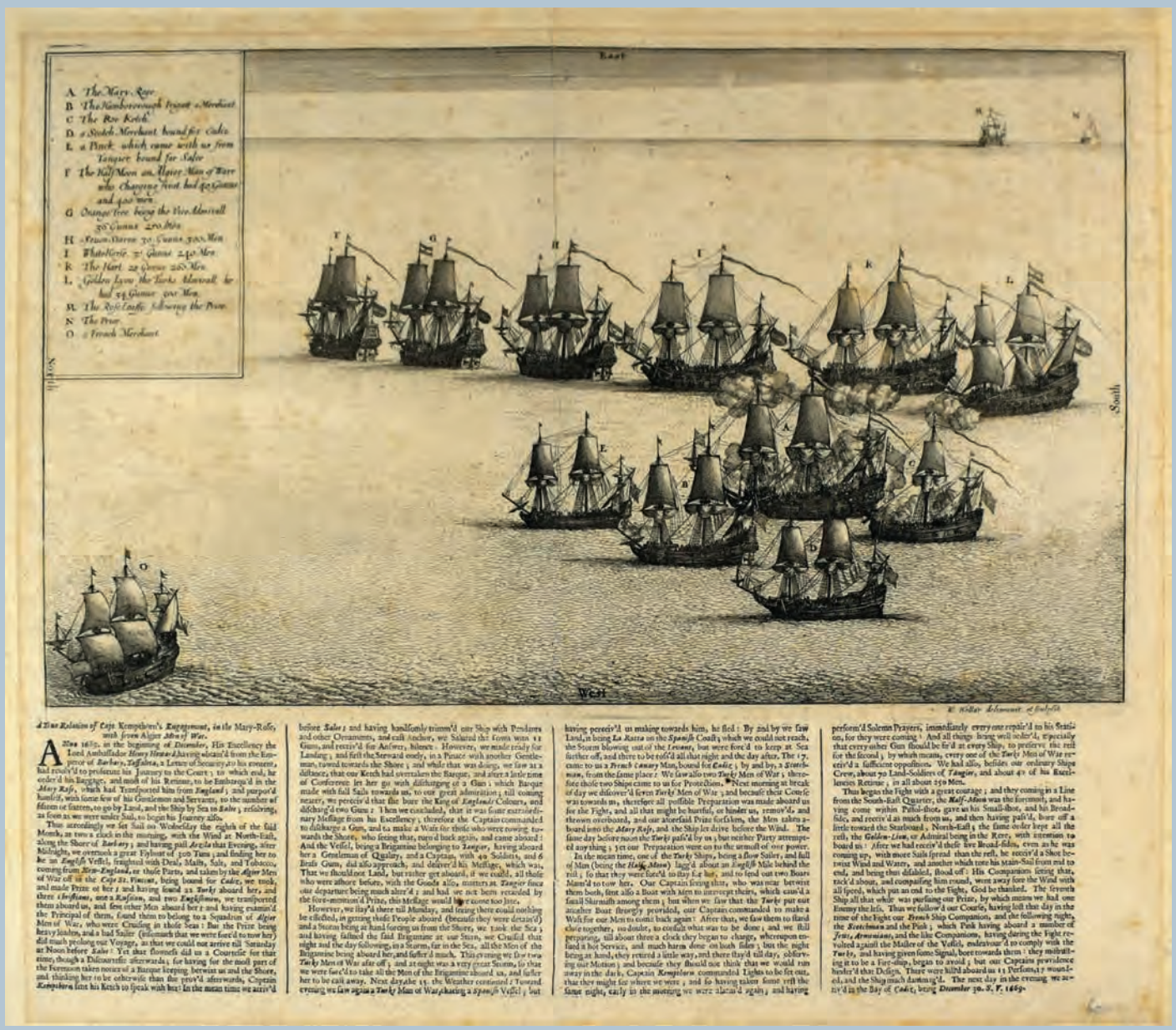
Repair to 1 text leaf and plate without loss.

Provenance: Royal Society of Edinburgh (stamp on title page).

Nissen, Zool. 1939. - Agassiz III, 241, 2. - Henrey 809. - Freeman 1672. - Pritzel 4061

27. HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS

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



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

ANno 1669. in the beginning of *December*, His Excellency the Lord Ambassador *Henry Howard* having obtain'd from the Emperor of *Barbary*, *Taffalete*, a Letter of Security to his owners, had resolv'd to prosecute his Journey to the Court; to which end, he order'd his Baggage, and most of his Retinue, to be Embarqu'd in the *Mary Rose*, which had Transported him from *England*; and purpos'd himself, with some few of his Gentlemen and Servants, to the number of fifteen or sixteen, to go by Land, and the Ship by Sea to *Salee*; resolving, as soon as we were under Sail, to begin his Journey also.

Thus accordingly we Set Sail on *Wednesday* the eighth of the said Month, at two a clock in the morning, with the Wind at North-East, along the Shore of *Barbary*; and having pass'd *Argila* that Evening, after Midnight, we overtook a great Flyboat of 300 Tuns; and finding her to be an *English* Vessel, freighted with Deal, Masts, Sale, and Tobacco, coming from *New-England*, or thole Parts, and taken by the *Algier* Men of War off of the *Cape St. Vincent*, bring bound for *Cadiz*, we took, and made Prize of her; and having found 22 *Turks* aboard her, and three *Arabians*, one a *Russian*, and two *Englishmen*, we transported them aboard us, and few other Men aboard her; and having examin'd the Principal of them, found them to belong to a Squadron of *Algier* Men of War, who were Cruising in those Seas: But the Prize being heavy laden, and a bad Sailer (insomuch that we were forc'd to tow her) did much prolong our Voyage, so that we could not arrive till Saturday at Noon before *Salee*: Yet that Sloweth did us a Courtesie for that time, though a Discourtesie afterwards; for having for the most part of the Forenoon taken notice of a Barque keeping between us and the Shore, and thinking her to be otherwise than she prov'd afterwards, Captain *Kempthorn* sent his Ketch to speak with her: In the mean time we arriv'd before *Salee*; and having handsomly trimm'd our Ship with Pendants and other Ornaments, and cast Anchor, we Saluted the Town with 11 Guns, and receiv'd for Answer, Silence. However, we made ready for Landing; and felt the Steward ready, in a Pinace with another Gentleman, toward towards the Shore; and while that was doing, we saw at a distance, that our Ketch had overtaken the Barque, and after a little time of Conference let her go with discharging of a Gun: which Barque made with full Sails towards us, to our great admiration; till coming nearer, we perceiv'd that she bore the King of *England's* Colours, and discharg'd two Guns: Then we concluded, that it was some extraordinary Message from his Excellency; therefore the Captain commanded to discharge a Gun, and to make a Wait for those who were rowing towards the Shore, who being that, turn'd back again, and came aboard: And the Vessel, being a Bergantine belonging to *Tangier*, having aboard her a Gentleman of Quality, and a Captain, with 40 Soldiers, and 6 Brass Guns, did also approach, and deliver'd his Message, which was, That we should not Land, but rather get aboard, if we could, all those who were ashore before, with the Goods also, matters at *Tangier* since our departure being much alter'd; and had we not been retarded by the fore-mention'd Prize, this Message would have come too late.

However, we lay'd there till Munday, and seeing there could nothing be effected, in getting thole People aboard (because they were detain'd) and a Storm being at hand forcing us from the Shore, we took the Sea; and having fastned the said Bergantine at our Stern, we Cruised that night and the day following, in a Storm, far in the Sea, all the Men of the Bergantine being aboard her, and suffer'd much. This evening we saw two *Turky* Men of War after off; and at night was a very great Storm, so that we were forc'd to take all the Men of the Bergantine aboard us, and suffer her to be cast away. Next day, the 15. the Weather continued: Toward evening we saw again a *Turky* Man of War, chasing a *Spanish* Vessel; but having perceiv'd us making towards him, he fled: By and by we saw Land, it being *La Rarra* on the *Spanish* Coast; which we could not reach, the Storm blowing out of the *Levant*, but were forc'd to keep at Sea further off, and there to be toss'd all that night and the day after. The 17. came to us a *French Canary* Man, bound for *Cadiz*; by and by, a *Scotch* man, from the same place: We saw also two *Turky* Men of War; therefore chose two Ships came to us for Protection. Next morning at break of day we discover'd seven *Turky* Men of War; and because their Course was towards us, therefore all possible Preparation was made aboard us for the Fight, and all that might be hurtful, or hinder us, remov'd, and thrown overboard, and our aforesaid Prize forsaken, the Men taken aboard into the *Mary Rose*, and the Ship let drive before the Wind. The same day before noon the *Turks* pass'd by us, but neither Party attempted anything; yet our Preparation went on to the utmost of our power.

In the mean time, one of the *Turky* Ships, being a slow Sailer, and full of Men (being the *Half Moon*) lagg'd about an *English* Mile behind the rest; so that they were forc'd to stay for her, and to send out two Boats Mann'd to tow her. Our Captain seeing this, who was near betwixt them both, first allo a Boat with Men to intercept theirs, which caus'd a small Skirmish among them; but when we saw that the *Turks* put out another Boat strongly provided, our Captain commanded to make a Wait for our Men to come back again: After that, we saw them to Stand their together, to double, to consult what was to be done; and we still preparing, till about three a clock they began to charge, whereupon ensued a hot Service, and much harm done on both sides; but the night being at hand, they retired a little way, and there stay'd till day, observing our Motion; and because they should not think that we would run away in the dark, Captain *Kempthorn* commanded Lights to be fet out, that they might see where we were; and so having taken some rest the same night, early in the morning we were alarm'd again; and having perform'd Solemn Prayers, immediately every one repair'd to his Station, for they were coming: And all things being well order'd, especially that every other Gun should be fir'd at every Ship, to preserve the rest for the second; by which means, every one of the *Turky* Men of War received a sufficient oppolition. We had also, besides our ordinary Ships Crew, about 70 Land-Soldiers of *Tangier*, and about 40 of his Excellencies Retinue; in all about 250 Men.

Thus began the Fight with a great courage; and they coming in a Line from the South-East Quarter, the *Half-Moon* was the foremost, and having come within Pistol-shot, gave us his Small-shot, and his Broadside, and receiv'd as much from us, and then having pass'd, bore off a little toward the Starboard, North-East; the same order kept all the rest, the *Golden Lion*, or Admiral being in the Rere, with intention to board us: After we had receiv'd their five Broad-sides, even as he was coming up, with more Sails spread than the rest, he receiv'd a Shot betwixt Wind and Water, and another which tore his main-Sail from end to end, and being thus disabled, flood off: His Companions seeing that, took'd about, and compassing him round, went away fore the Wind with all speed, which put an end to the Fight, God be thanked. The Seventh Ship all that while was pursuing our Prize, by which means we had one Enemy the less. Thus we follow'd our Course, having left that day in the time of the Fight our *French* Ship Companion, and the following night, the *Scotchman* and the Pink; which Pink having aboard a number of *Jews, Armenians*, and the like Companions, having during the Fight revolted against the Master of the Vessel, endeavour'd to comply with the *Turks*, and having given some Signal, bore towards them: they mistaking it to be a Fire-ship, began to avoid; but our Captains providence hinder'd that Design. There were kill'd aboard us 13 Persons, 17 wounded, and the Ship much damnify'd. The next day in the evening we arriv'd in the Bay of *Cadiz*, being *December* 30. *S. V.* 1669.

[London, c.1669], 375 by 420mm (14.75 by 16.5 inches).
Description
Engraving and etching, list of ships upper left, letterpress text below.
£2,000
Hollar was on board the Mary Rose and this engraving is an eyewitness account.
The battle of Cádiz of 1669, was a naval engagement fought 18–19 December 1669 [in the waters near Cádiz between the English fourth-rate frigate Mary Rose under the command of Rear-Admiral John Kempthorne, escorting several merchantmen, and a group of seven pirate ships operating out of Algiers. The incident was recorded and drawn by the engraver Wenceslaus Hollar, with a copy of the engraving appearing in John Ogilby's Africa.

"On a calm sea six pirate ships in line are passing to windward of the two English warships and firing broadsides in turn. The English ships are protecting three merchantmen to leeward. In the lower left corner, a French ship is sailing away, and on the horizon another pirate vessel pursues a solitary merchantman".

Hollar, who reportedly sat on deck sketching during the action, later produced this etching of the battle. The picture shows the Algerine line engaging the Mary Rose and the Roe, while Rose Leaf chases King David to the southeast, the French merchantman escapes to the northwest, and the other merchantmen shelter behind the Mary Rose.
Willem van de Velde's oil painting based on Hollar's etching of the Mary Rose engagement is in the Royal Collection, where it has been held at least since 1687, and is currently (2013) on public display in the Queen's Private Dining Room at Hampton Court Royal Palace. A copy with the monogram of Adriaen van Diest inscribed on the reverse was with the Leger Galleries in London in 1973, and another is recorded as being in the collection at Castle Howard, North Yorkshire. This picture was possibly commissioned during Kempthorne's lifetime or by his family: alterations from the original were made to the flags in order to correct them.

28. HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS

[The Dance of Death] Mortalium Nobilitas

30 etched plates of 33, numbered 1-30, on wove, 75 x 55mm, London: J. Coxhead, 1816
£450
An attractive set of engravings of the famous Dance of Death.
The Dance of Death series displays a very quick and lively skeleton leading someone away in a dance step. The partner's social station is instantly recognizable, but death is indifferent to rank: the death figure is just as cheerful leading off the Queen or the Pope as the Merchant or the Beggar. While the conventions may have originated in Medieval Pageants, their popularity grew and flourished in the Renaissance and Baroque periods. Basel in Switzerland hosted a thriving printing industry, and the Dance of Death series painted in fresco in the 15th century on the walls of the Predigerkirche, influenced several printed editions, notably Holbein's. The frescoes were destroyed (deemed "an eyesore" by the town council) in 1805.

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

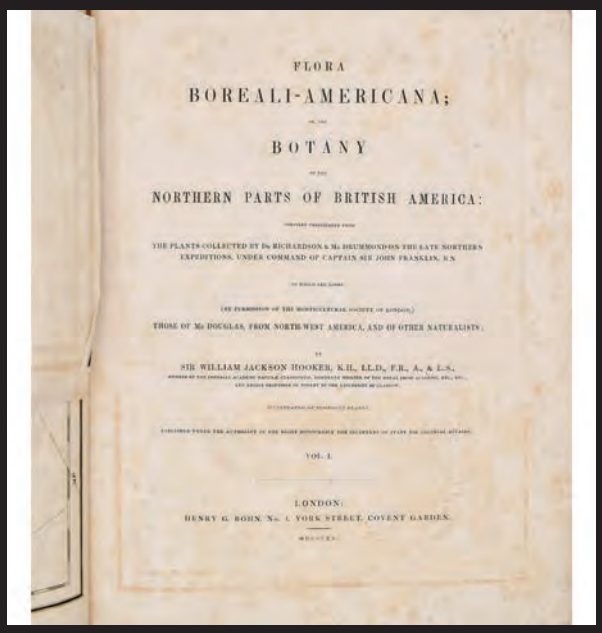
Wencelaus Hollar was a Bohemian etcher whose work includes some 400 drawings and 3000 etchings. After studying in Frankfurt under engraver and publisher Matthaus Merian, he moved to Strasbourg, and then Cologne. Here he attracted the attention of the collector Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with whom he was associated for most of his life. The range of his work covers, from views and landscapes to portraits, ships and religious figures, provides a rich source of information about the 17th century. Collections of Hollar's work are kept in the British Museum, Windsor Castle, The Fisher Library in Toronto, and the National Gallery in Prague.

29. HOOKER, WILLIAM JACKSON

FLORA BOREALI-AMERICANA; OR, THE BOTANY OF THE NORTHERN PARTS OF BRITISH AMERICA: COMPILED PRINCIPALLY FROM THE PLANTS COLLECTED BY DR. RICHARDSON & MR. DRUMMOND ON THE LATE NORTHERN EXPEDITIONS, UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, R.N. TO WHICH ARE ADDED...THOSE OF MR. DOUGLAS, FROM NORTH-WEST AMERICA, AND OF OTHER NATURALISTS.

London: Henry G. Bohn, 1840. Two volumes. [10],335,[329]-351; [2],328pp., plus 238 plates and folding map. Quarto. Contemporary three-quarter calf and cloth, spines gilt. Minor expert repairs to bindings. Folding map, occasional light foxing to text, occasional foxing to plates. Overall, a very good copy.

£22,500


FLORA

BOREALI-AMERICANA;

BOTANY

NORTHERN PARTS OF BRITISH AMERICA:

SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K.H., LL.D., F.R., A., & L.S.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

HENRY G. BOHN, No. 4, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

EXTREMELY SCARCE COMPLETE SET OF HOOKER'S ARCTIC BOTANY

An excellent source on North American botany prepared from data collected on Sir John Franklin's expeditions to the Canadian Arctic. Hooker was a prolific botanist, a professor at Glasgow University and director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. The David Douglas referred to in the title made two trips to the Pacific Northwest (1824-27 and 1829-34), making important discoveries in Oregon and collecting valuable information about the botany of the region, before being killed in Hawaii. The large folding "Map of the Northern Parts of America" shows the northern United States, Great Lakes region, Canada, Alaska and Greenland. The plates depict botanical specimens exclusively. This scarce work was originally issued in parts between 1829 and 1840. An important work of Arctic botany, very scarce.

LANDE S1088. TPL 2374. TAXONOMIC LITERATURE 3003. SABIN 32865. NISSEN 922. LATHROP HARPER 226:167.

30. HUGHES, GRIFFITH

The Natural History of Barbados

London: Printed for the author; and sold by most booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland,, 1750. Folio (340 x 215 mm). Contemporary calf, with a folding engraved map by Thomas Jefferys, 30 engraved plates of flora and fauna by Mynde or G. Bickham after G.D. Ehret , 10 engraved headpieces including 5 views of Bridgetown and 5 engraved floral swags, wood-engraved head, tailpieces and initials.

First edition of the most important early botanical treatise on Barbados, written by Welshman Griffith Hughes who was rector of St Lucy's, Barbados from 1736 to 1748.

£4,000

"In Barbados, Hughes developed the idea of publishing a book on the island's natural history. In 1743 he visited London with the intention of promoting this work and ingratiated himself with the leading scientists of the day, men such as Sir Hans Sloane and Martin Folkes. Before returning home, he had arranged for the leading artist George Dionysius Ehret to prepare plates for his book. Because his plan was both interesting and ambitious, on Hughes's return to England in 1748 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society as well as receiving his BA and MA degrees from his old college. The Natural History of Barbados, a lavish production in folio... appeared in the spring of 1750" (ODNB).

He recorded two notable firsts: the first description of a grapefruit, which he called "the Forbidden Fruit", and the first mention of in print of "yellow fever".

Hughes managed to enlist a number prestigious subscribers: Including the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland. Many of the plates are dedicated to the subscribers with their coat of arms. An attractive copy of an important work concerning the natural history of the Island.

Nissen BBI 950; Great Flower Books, p.104; Hunt 536; Sabin 33582; Wood 393

31. HURD, THOMAS .HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE,

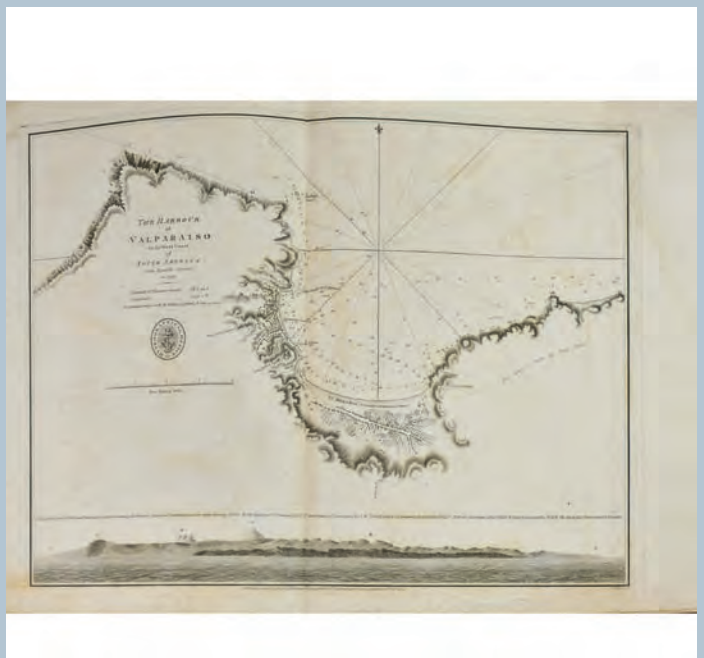
Coast of South America from the River of the Amazons to the Bay of Panama

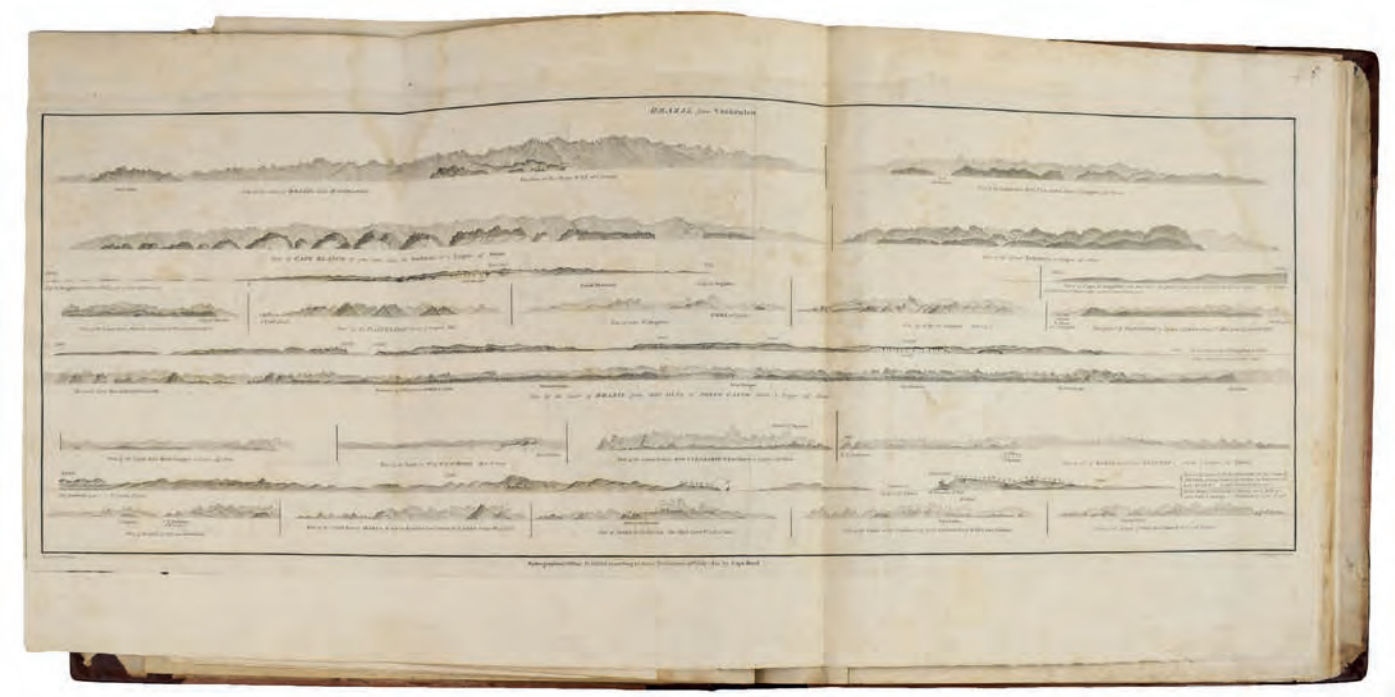
[thus titled on letterpress contents]. London: Hydrographical Office, various dates and sizes, 1807-1819.

£3,800

Apparently published, yet unrecorded, collection of maritime charts of South America by the Hydrographical Office under the authority of Capt Thomas Hurd (c.1757-1823). The earliest charts are dated 1807 and 1808, and are published under the name of Alexander Dalrymple, the Hydrographer of the Royal Navy 1795-1808. After his death in office, Dalrymple was succeeded by Hurd, who professionalized the office and increased its efficiency. The printed letterpress contents leaf mounted on the front pastedown suggests these charts were published as a collected volume, reinforced by the fact that it calls this 'Vol. I', although we have not been able to trace a similar set of charts, let alone multiple volumes. The letterpress contents leaf omits Plan of the Channel formed by the English and Archimedes Banks which has been added in ink manuscript by a contemporary hand, as have chart numbers.

Quarto (329 x 325mm). 18 engraved charts of South American waters, of which 7 double-page and 2 double-page and folding ,Contemporary marbled-paper covered boards (rebacked and recornered).





32. HYAKUNIN ISSHU CARUTA

(18th century handmade playing cards)

Japan. Circa early-Edo Period, [1700- 1750] Complete Set with 200 cards, 100 painted illustrated cards and 100 poem cards. In fine condition, [780 x 560mm], in fitted lacquered case

£7,500

A SPLENDID SET OF HAND PAINTED PLAYING CARDS.

The poems and illustrations have been hand-painted (in colours in the case of the illustrations) on the card faces which are made of silk. Silver- coloured paper has been pasted on the backs and borders of the cards. The cards themselves are flecked with gold dust, and come in their silver coloured wrapping papers. The wrapped cards come in gold brocade cloth cases with a chrysanthemum pattern, all preserved in a black lacquered case, the inside of the case is painted in gold.

The 'Hyakunin Isshu' established in the late Heian period (mid 13th century) is a collection of 100 famous poets and their works. It is thought that the Hyakunin Isshu' began to spread to the upper class as a card game around the 16th century in the Warring States period. From the 17th century onwards during the Edo period, the game spread until it became important education for children of noble families.

The word ‘karuta’ came from the Portuguese word ‘carta’. This particular set of cards, thought to have been made in the early-Edo period, is a beautiful example in which the calligraphy on the cards with poems is highly accomplished and flowing, the painting on the illustrated cards is precise, the expression on the poets faces is lively, and the colours and other features have been executed in a lavish style.
These valuable cards were made in the early to mid Edo period. Smaller and mass- produced cards were made in the later period using woodblock printing instead of painting.

33. 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.
£3000
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

34. JANSSON, JAN

Virginiae partis australis, et Floridae partis orientalis, interjacentiumque regionum Nova Descriptio

Copper engraved map, outlined in colour, from "Atlas Major", coat-of-arms of France and Britain, decorative title cartouche, scales adorned with pucci, ocean embellished with three ships, compass rose, central vertical fold, Latin text to verso, wide margins, overall size 470 x 595mm 1666

A large decorative map of the historic territories of Virginia and Florida, covering the region from present day Florida to Chesapeake Bay, including the States of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Chesapeake Bay is shown in some detail, following John Smith's exploration of the region. There are two fictional lakes around the Apalachian Mountains. The work pays particular attention to the interests of the French and British, both marked by their own coat of arms. The British as ruler of the northeast with the French claiming the southern portion of this land. The French territory of present day Georgia, rests on the claims prior to being forced out by the Spanish in the 1560s.

The work is the culmination of the many cases of duplication by the firms Blaeu and Hondius of each others work. Chesapeake Bay was depicted as just a small bay on Jocodus Hondius' 1606 map as John Smith was yet to explore these waters. Blaeu utilised Smith's map in updating his own in 1638. The Blaeu contributed to this maps great improvement over the earlier Hondius 1606. An attractive example of Dutch cartography.
Koeman, Burden, Cummins

35. KYOSAI (Toiku Kawanabe).

Ehon Taka Kagami [or Picture-Book Mirror of Hawks]

[Tokyo, 1866-80],First edition,small 4to,(230 x 160mm.) 5 vols., (part 1, vols. 1-3: part 2, vols. 1-2), stitched Japanese-style into orig. yellow paper wrappers, each vol. with a white paper title-slip printed in red,illustrated throughout with Kyosai's magnificent woodcuts, the pict. woodcut titles of the first and fourth volumes on blue paper, the pasted-down leaves at the beginning and end of each vol. (with the exception of the two blue paper title-pages) being of mica-flecked Washi paper, stitched Japanese-style into orig. yellow paper wrappers, each vol. with a white paper title-slip printed in red, contained in a half tan morocco case.
£5,000

"...The book was published at Tokyo and the editor's name was Nakamura Sasuke... The 'Mirror of Hawks' is certainly a very comprehensive and instructive treatise on falconry. It is rare, only seven complete and incomplete copies having been traced in European libraries".
Kawanabe Kyosai (1831-89) was a Kano painter, printmaker, and illustrator, the son of a Samurai. At the age of six he entered the studio of Utagawa Kuniyoshi, and from the age of nine became a student of the academic Kano school, studying under Maemura Towa and then Tohaku Chinshin, who gave him the name "Toiku". He exhibited at the Vienna International Exposition in 1873, and at the first and second Paris Japanese Art Exhibitions of 1883 and 1884. In the early years of the Meiji period (1868-1912) he attained considerable popularity with his political caricatures, for which he was arrested and imprisoned in 1870. His famous "Kyosai Gadan" (1887), an attempt to show a variety of traditional Japanese and Chinese painting styles, was widely appreciated in Europe, and was issued with English captions for the export market.
Kyosai's "Ehon Taka Kagami" is the major resource on Japanese falconry, with wonderful woodcuts of hawks, field work, breeding, hoods, gloves, and other associated tools and items of equipment. It records the ancient Japanese methods of care, raising, and training of the Siberian Goshawk, considered the best variety for use in falconry since ancient times.
Harting 371. Schwerdt III p. 245

36. LAWSON, JOHN PORTER

30 views of Scotland from 'Scotland Delineated'

FIRST EDITION, 30 hand coloured lithograph plates from Lawson's 'Scotland Delineated', many signed by the artist, wide margins, very occasional marginal chipping, not affecting image, overall size (c 610 x 420mm), London, Joseph Hogarth, 1847

RARE SIGNED copies of some of the most attractive views of Scottish Scenery and a major achievement in British lithography. It was published in parts by Joseph Hogarth. Hogarth commissioned important landscape artists to produce drawings of Scottish scenery, while Lawson supplied the accompanying text. The enterprise failed due to the high cost which comes with working with so many skilled artists.
£5,000
The collection includes:
W. Leitch. The Town & Castle of Dumbarton from the Leven. Hand-coloured lithograph, mounted on card; David Roberts. Edinburgh from Calton Hill. Hand coloured lithograph; George



Cattermole. Fishmarket Close Edinburgh. Hand col. Lithograph; George Cattermole. Dowie's Tavern Liberton's Wynd Lawnmarket Edinburgh. Hand-col. Litho. ; W.L.Leitch. New Assemble Hall, Edinburgh. Hand col. Lito. Signed in Pencil by Leitch; George Cattermole. Newark Castle. Hand col. Lith. Mounted on card; David Roberts. Melrose Abbey from the South. Hand col. Litho. Signed in Pencil by Roberts; David Roberts. Edinburgh from St Anthony's Chapel. Hand col. Lithograph; David Roberts. Grand Gateway Falkland Palace. Hand-col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Roberts; J.D. Harding. Roslyn Castle. Hand col. Litho. Signe in pencil by Harding; George Cattermole. Borthwick Castle. Hand col. Litho.; David Roberts. Craigmillar Castle. Hand col. Litho. Signed by Roberts in pencil; W.L.Leitch.The Town & Castle of Dumbarton. Hand col.litho. signed in pencil by Leitch; Horatio McCulloch. Isle of Skye. Hand col. Litho.; J.Needham. View from Goat Fell Arran. Hand col. Litho.; George Cattermole. Glamis Castle. Hand col. Lithograph. Sined in pencil by Cattermole; W.L. Leitch. Edinburgh Castle from Grassmarket. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Leitch; W.L.Leitch. Edinburgh from Craigleith Quarry. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Leitch; Clarkson Stanfield. Back of Old Leith Pier. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Stanfield; D.O Hill. Dunfermline Abbey. Hand col. Litho; W.L.Leitch. Edinburgh from the Mound. Hand col.litho. signed in pencil by Leitch; David Roberts. Saint Mung's Cathedral. Glasgow. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Roberts.; W.L.Leitch. Kilchurn Castle. Hand col. Litho. Mounted on card; Horatio McCulloch. Loch Lomond. Hand col. Litho. Mounted on card; J.Needham. Cora Linn Falls of Clyde. Hand col litho. Mounted on card; W.L.Leitch. Roslyn Chapel. Hand col. Litho signed in pencil by Leitch; Clarkson Stanfield. Dunbar. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Stanfield; W.L.Leitch. College Church Low Calton Edinburgh. Hand col. Litho; David Roberts. Edinburgh from Calton Hill. Hand col. Litho.; David Roberts. Edinburgh from the Castle. Hand col. Litho

Lawson was an ordained minister in the Episcopal Church of Scotland and an ecclesiastical historian. Towards the end of his life he settled in Edinburgh and became a bookseller.

The plates are magnificent and the grandeur of the Scottish landscape seen through the eyes

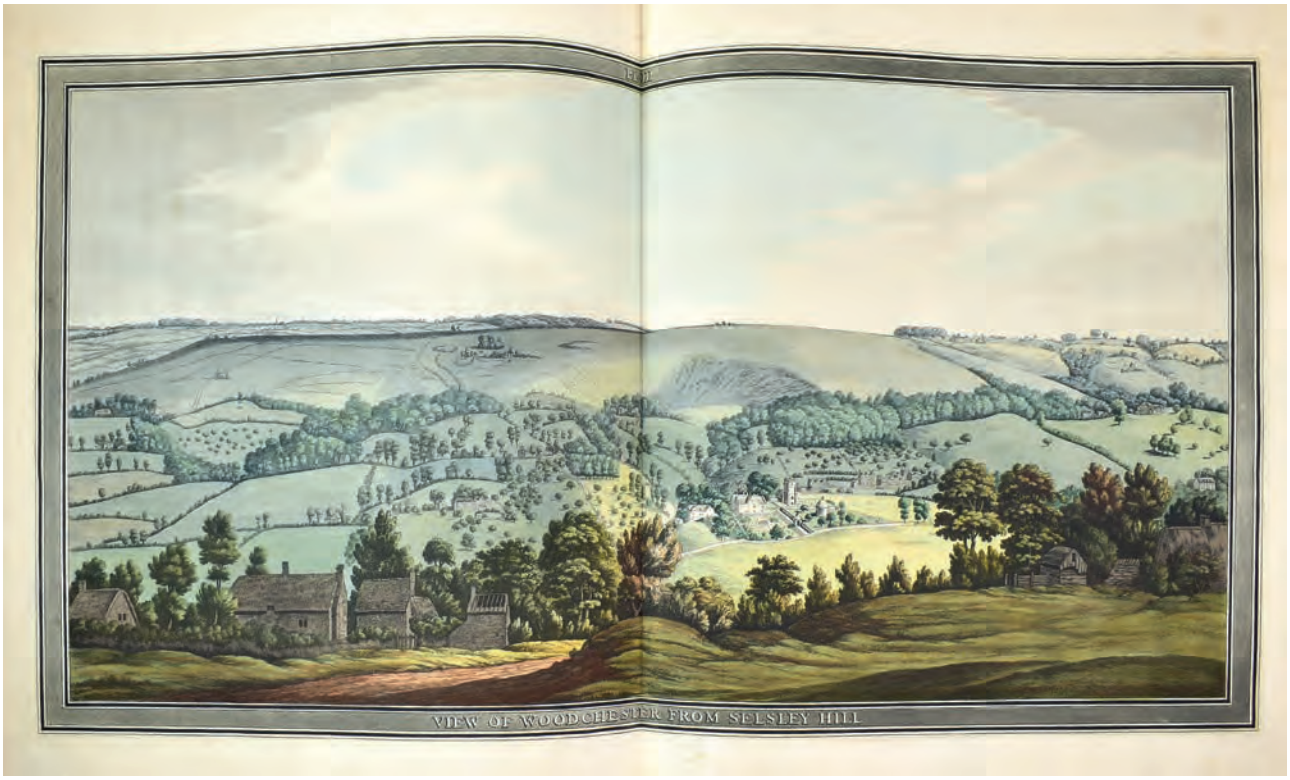

of such a group of artists makes this one of the outstanding topographical books of the 19th-century.
Abbey Scenery 493

37. LYSONS, SAMUEL

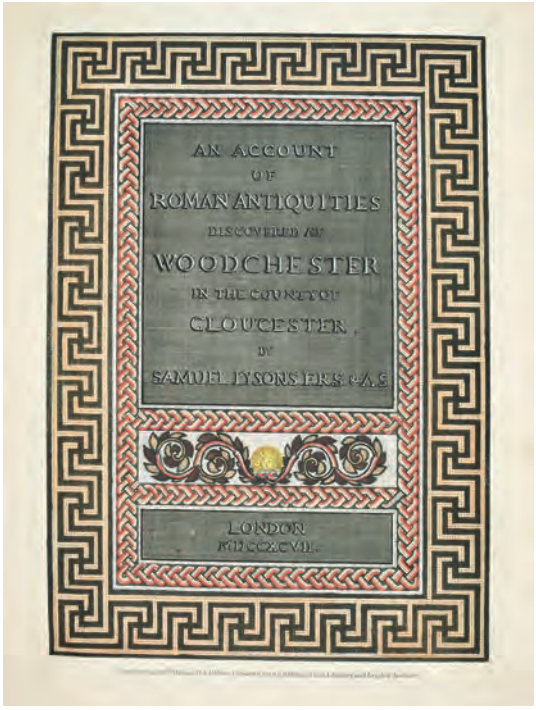
AN ACCOUNT OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT WOODCHESTER IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

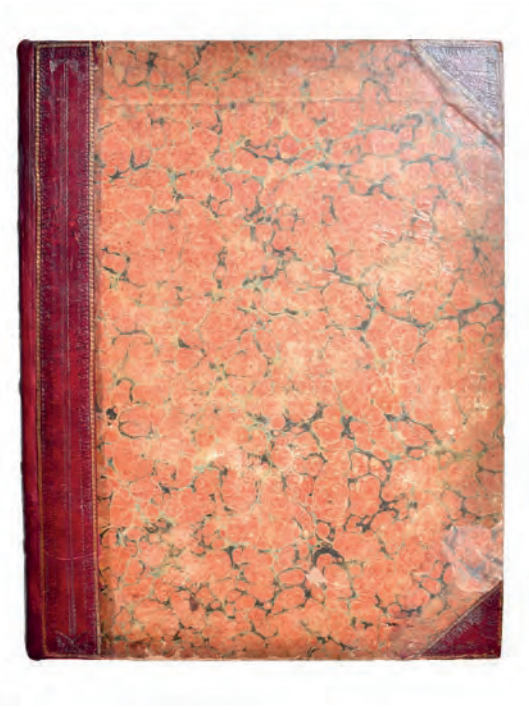
Sold by Cadell & Davies, B.& J. White, Edwards, Payne, Robson, Nicol, Elmsley, and Leigh & Sotheby.London 1797 Large elephant folio, (17½ x 23½ inches). Hand-coloured engraved title + hand-coloured dedication plate to King George III + [ii] + 20 pp. text in English + 20 pp. + [iv] + 21 pp. text in French + 35 finely finished , hand-coloured, etched and/or aquatinted plates, of which 9 are double-page, 5 uncoloured engraved plates, and large engraved head- and tail-piece, 40 plates in total,.Contemporary half red morocco gilt over marbled boards.
£6,500

In 1793 Samuel Lyson commenced the extensive excavations which still today are the main source of our knowledge of the villa. These took place over three years and in 1797 Lysons was able to publish the results of his work in this book. He also found a number of very fine marble sculptural fragments, including the headless statue of Diana Luna, with the sacrificial bull at her



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





In AD 43 the Emperor Claudius ordered a new invasion of England. His army, led by Plautius was successful and an arch was erected in Rome dedicated to Claudius' victory. 'He subdued eleven kings of Britain without any reverse, and received their surrender, and was the first to bring barbarian nations beyond the ocean under Roman sway.' By the end of the first century England was fully occupied by the Romans - although only the south and east of the country could be described as fully under the Roman thumb.
Woodchester lay within this region, and the Cotswolds had become one of the richest and most valuable parts of Roman Britain.
Building the magnificent Villa in Woodchester probably began during the reign of Hadrian (AD 117-138.) There are a number of theories about the origins and its purpose.
One says it was built as the headquarters for the Romans' protracted campaign against the Silures in South Wales; another claims it was the home of the Roman General, Vespasian. It may even have been the country house of the Roman Governor of the province. Who ever it belonged to, it was a work of great importance covering twenty-six acres.
However, a single 'owner' is of course misleading. The villa was built and rebuilt over two centuries or more. Giles Clarke, writing in Britannia in1982, feels that it was unlikely to have had an 'official' function. He argues that more likely, the villa was built and lived-in by the descendants of the pre-Roman tribal leader at Rodborough.The reason for building the villa on this particular site also has to be a matter of conjecture. Certainly the beauty of the surrounding area is a factor; the villa is sheltered in the valley and there would have been a plentiful supply of stone and wood for building. A constant supply of freshwater from the spring line would have also been a key consideration.
There must have been other considerations as well. If we follow Giles Clarke's reasoning, it may well have been that the site was already the home or settlement of the Dubonni tribe and that Woodchester was of pre-Roman origin.

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

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

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

that the area was an important cultural and religious centre even before the Romans arrived. In the latter half of the fourth century the villa was partially destroyed by fire probably by the Pict or Saxon invaders who had overwhelmed the island. It may have continued to be occupied during Saxon times but was certainly gradually dismantled and the stone reused to build housing and most probably the church.

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

There are comparatively few of this layout in England. It had two large courtyards surrounded by buildings with 65 rooms including a main residence, a farm, a sun terrace, a spa and bath complex, and a large hall that contained the wonderful mosaic, The Great Pavement. This is one of the most complex and intricate mosaic designs found in northern Europe, and is 2,209 square feet and when complete contained one and a half million pieces of stone. This great mosaic was made around AD. 325 by craftsmen from Corinium, with the main design based around Orpheus and his relationship with nature.

In all thirteen mosaics have been recorded in situ.

38. LYSONS, SAMUEL

Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae.Containing Figures of Roman Antiquities Discovered in Various Parts of England.

London: Printed by T. Bensley and sold by Messr.Cadell and Davies, etc. 1813-17.

First Edition, 3 volumes, Large Folio, half red calf over marbled boards, complete with numerous plates on 111 hand-coloured sheets of antiquities and mosaic pavements, of which 37 are folding or double-page, 3 hand-coloured titles, engraved dedication, 7 part titles with 6 in colour, 4 engraved ll of lists of plates in colour with hand-coloured engraved vignettes, a fine copy of a rare work.

£18,000

A SUPERB COPY OF A VERY SCARCE WORK. One of 200 Sets Only and One of the Most Important Works on Roman Antiquities in Britain.

An extraordinary series of engravings recording Roman mosaic floors and antiquities excavated in Great Britain in the late 18th century.

Samuel Lysons was one of the first archaeologists to investigate the Roman sites in Britain, as well as being a leading intellectual of his time and a benefactor of the British Museum, to which he donated many artifacts. Between 1793 and 1796, he undertook extensive excavations of Roman ruins which were published with his illustrations in 1797 as Account of the Roman

Antiquities discovered at Woodchester in the County of Gloucester. That year he was made a fellow of the Royal Society and later served as its vice-president and treasurer. He was also an antiquary professor in the Royal Academy 1818. He published several works on Roman mosaics, including contributions to Archaeologia, a periodical published by the Society of Antiquaries in London.

His greatest work is deemed to be Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae,containing figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in England .He also assisted his brother Daniel Lysons on the book Magna Britannia, a major topographical study of the regions of England. Through his scholarly work and meticulous illustrations he made a lasting contribution to the study of Roman mosaics.

The Romans briefly invaded Britain in 55 B.C., but their real impact on the region came later, when Emperor Claudius ordered another invasion in 43 A.D. By the end of the first century, England was fully occupied by the Romans and they built villas and settlements, mainly in the southern and eastern regions.

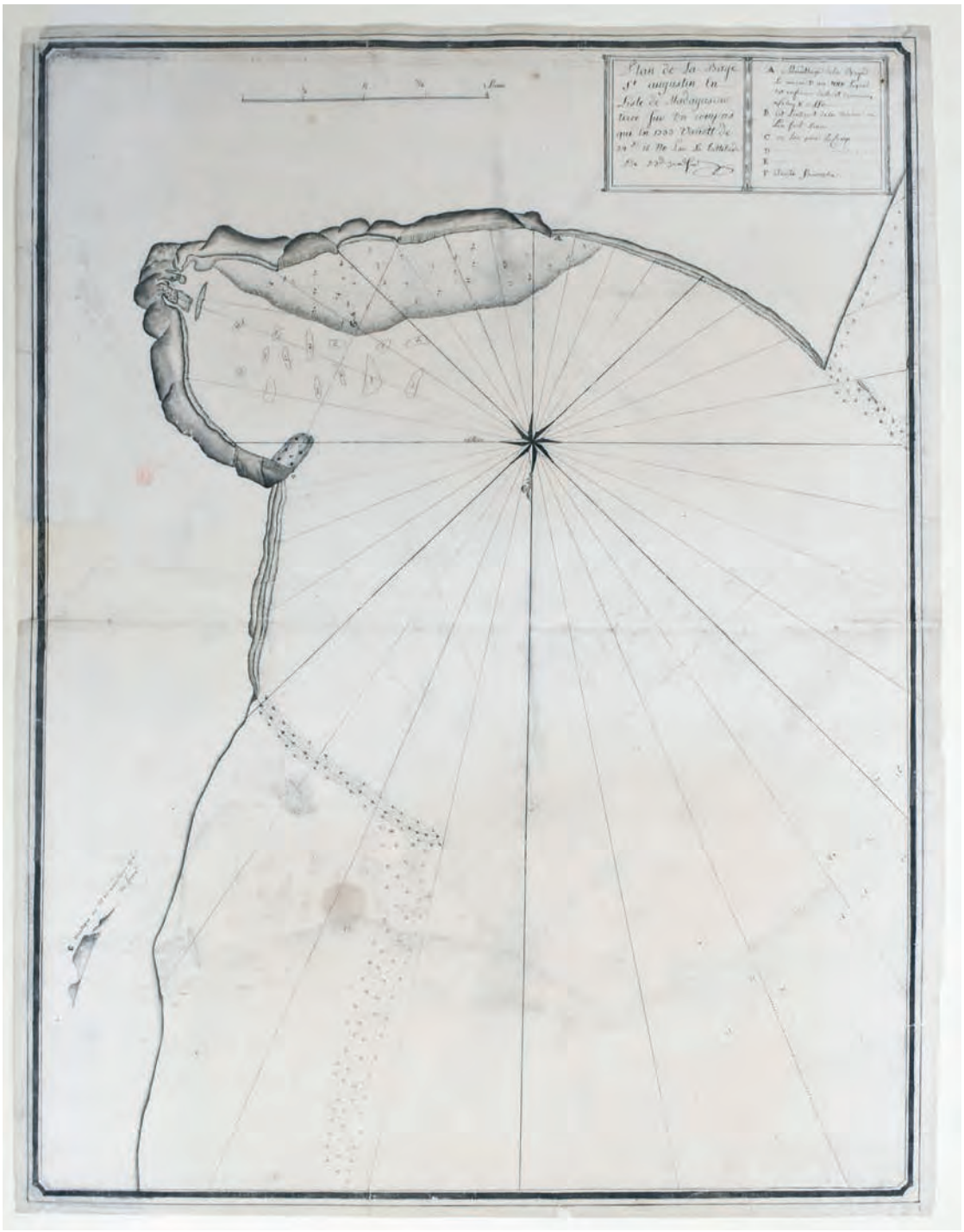
39. MADAGASCAR MANUSCRIPT PLAN

Plan de La Baye St Augustin In L'isle de Madagascar tiree Suv un compass qui un 1733....

Large Folio Manuscript Chart,[c.1740] , 700 x 500mm, a fine chart drawn in ink and watercolour on paper, with compass rose and manuscript legend.
Manuscript Plan of the Bay of St Augustin, Madagascar, with Ms Title and Legend.
£2,000

This large chart captures the bay from a southwest-oriented perspective, with the start of the Mozambique Channel on the right. The nautical information is extremely detailed, with numerous bathymetric soundings, and other aspects identified by symbols described in the legend at the top of the chart. Of great importance are the locations of recommended anchorages.

St. Augustin's Bay was perhaps the finest natural anchorage along the Madagascar side of the Mozambique Channel. Since the passage was traversed by Europeans for the first time by Vasco da Gama, in 1498, during the first European sea voyage to India around Africa, it has been one of the



most important shipping lanes in the world. While sheltered from the open Indian Ocean, it was a very dangerous passage, as it featured difficult winds and currents, along with several especially tricky nautical hazards. Beyond that, it also left ships vulnerable to attacks by pirates or vessels of enemy nations, and a lack of knowledge of the navigation ensured that one would become easy prey.
This extremely rare and excellent sea chart depicts St. Augustin's Bay (Malagasy: Anantson¨o), an excellent natural harbour along the southwestern coast of Madagascar (immediately to the south of the modern day city of Toliara), that was for centuries a key waypoint for ships making the navigation between Europe and India, and beyond, to Southeast Asia and the Far East.
Bands of pirates established a variety of bases on Madagascar. Usually each was under the command of a single pirate referred to as a king. The primary enclaves included Ranter Bay, Saint Augustine's Bay, Réunion Island, Mauritius, Johanna Island, Fort Dauphin, and Île Sainte Marie. The last proved very popular with pirates, and by 1700 around 1,500 of them lived there and seventeen vessels made it their home port. Within five years, the pirates were well-entrenched, so much so that European nations began to worry about the effect buccaneers like Thomas Tew, Henry Every and Captain Kidd were having on trade.

40. Maritime Charts. British Admiralty.

A Collection of Maritime Coastal Charts of Indian Ocean, Including Madagascar.

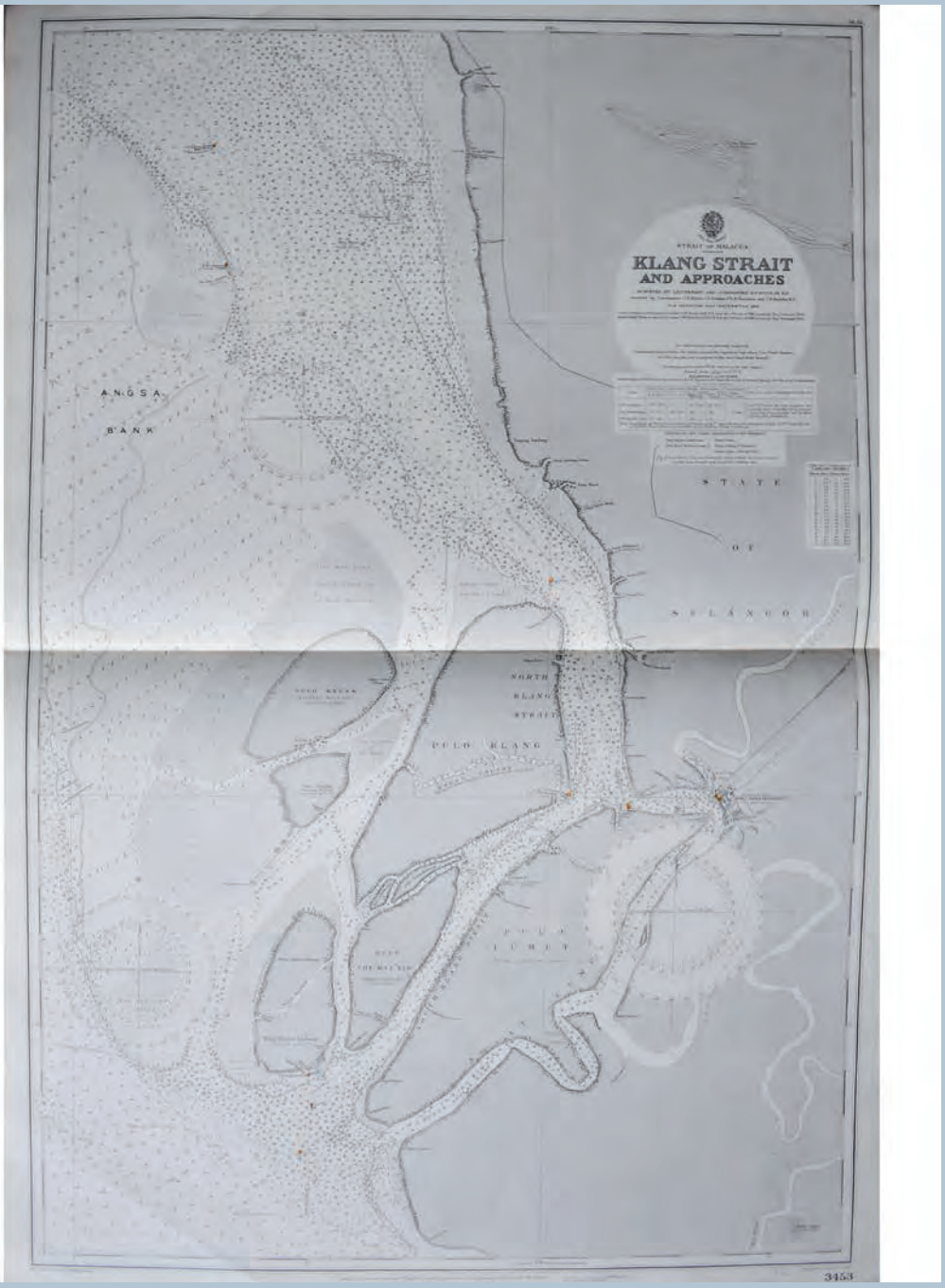
A Collection of 23 Maritime Charts of Indian Ocean, including Madagascar, The Seychelles and the Malacca Strait, copper engraved, mostly double-page, many with coastal profiles, vignettes, inset charts, former working maps, cancelled stamp from the Admiralty on some charts, some wear and position markings, London, published by the Admiralty, [1822- 1935] Updated c.1930s
£1,800

These surveys are by some prominent officers and hydrographers. Some ships that took part in the surveying include H.M.S. Leven, H.M.S. Barracouta, H.M.S. Alert, H.M.S. Waterwitch, H.M.S. Magpie and H.M.S. Clio
Comprising of: Sokotra, 1835; Sokotra, 1835; The Seychelles Group with the Amirante and Other Outlying Islands, 1882; Cape St. Andrew to Antongil Bay, 1822-6; Penang Harbour, 1884; Achin Head to Diamond Head, 1872-74; Cape St. Andrew to Bevato I, 1873; Delagoa Bay to Cape Guardafui including Mozambique Channel and Madagascar I..., 1881; Pulo Berhala to Cape Rachado, 1895; Klang Strait and Approaches, 1908; North Approach to Klang Strait, 1909; Indian Ocean, Northern Portion, 1912; Butang Group to Pulo Berhala, 1913; Diamond Point to Pulo Berhala, 1913; Indian Ocean - Northern Portion, 1923; Pulo Berhala to Cape Rachado, 1923; North West Part of Sumatra and the Off-Lying Islands, 1928; Ujong Porola to Ujong Raja, 1929; Malacca Strait with Part of the East Coast of the Malay Penninsula, 1929; Penang Harbour, 1930; Cape Rachado to Singapore, 1932; Indian Ocean - Northern Portion, 1937.

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.

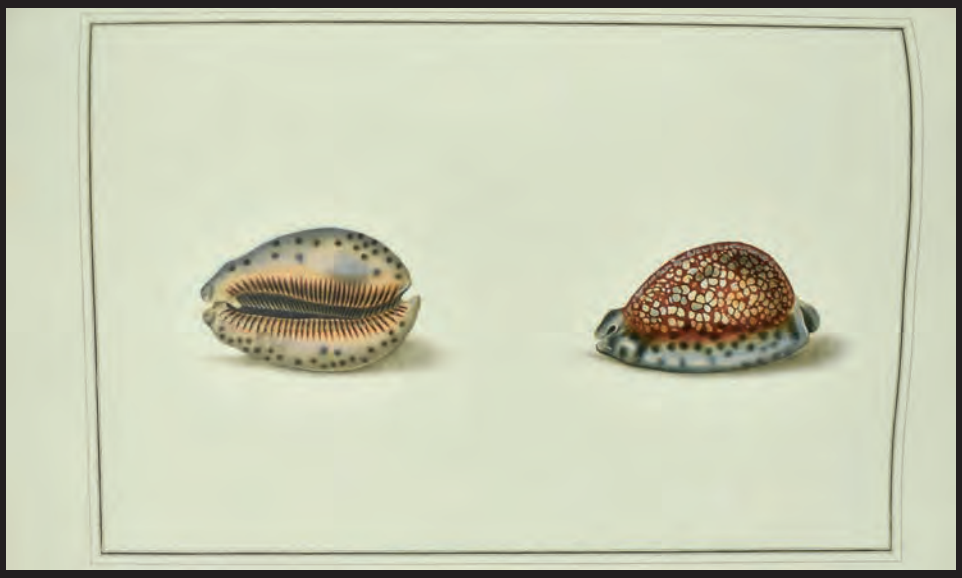
41. MARTYN, THOMAS

Figures of non-descript Shells collected in the different Voyages to the South Seas since the year 1764 ...[vols.I &II]
The Universal Conchologist, exhibiting the Figure of every known Shell, accurately drawn and painted after Nature: with a new systematic arrangement by the Author...[vols. III & IV

4 vols, 4to (335 x 273 mm), vol I with engraved frontispiece of a shell, engraved title, engraved dedication to the King, two engraved plates of medals, pp 27 [1, blank] letterpress text in English and French, engraved 'Explanatory Table' listing the shells and their sources, the three further volumes with engraved title and 'Explanatory Table' for each vol, with a total of 160 hand-coloured aquatint and watercolour plates (not counting the frontispiece) containing 355 figures, mostly depicting two views of a shell within a quadruple-ruled border; a few faint marginal waterstains on a few leaves, some very occasional marginal spotting, generally a very fresh, attractive copy, bound in contemporary full red straight-grained morocco, panelled in blind with interlocking panels on sides, spines tooled in blind, gilt ornaments on the turn-ins, gilt edges, with the bookbinder Welcher's label on free front endleaves.
£90,000

The rare complete series of plates of The Universal Conchologist, in the large-format 'deluxe' issue (see below). A fine copy of one of the most attractive shell books ever produced. The first two volumes, devoted to shells of the South Seas, were originally published as a separate work

in 1784. Martyn then extended the work to four volumes with an additional 80 plates. 'From the introduction to The universal conchologist we learn that it was "to commence with the figures of shells (most of them rare and nondescript) which have been collected by several officers of the ships under the command of Captain Byron, Wallis, Cook, and others made to the South Sea" ... When the Resolution and the Discovery returned from the third and last voyage in 1780 [the dealer] Humphrey purchased some more shells, but the bulk of the conchological spoils went this time to Thomas Martyn, a knowledgeable dealer, versatile writer and gifted artist ... Unlike Humphrey and other dealers who snapped up the Cook shells Thomas Martyn had more than a pecuniary interest in his purchases. Martyn's reason for wanting to corner the market in South Seas shells was entirely praiseworthy; although he sold many of the shells he had bought, he illustrated the finest in The Universal Conchologist, his magnum opus [and] a work which, for beauty, has seldom been surpassed in the history of conchological iconography' (Dance, A history of shell collecting).



Martyn purchased shells brought back from Cook's third voyage, although, as he wrote to Henry Seymer on 9 December 1780, 'I have purchased, amounting to 400 gns, more than 2 thirds of the whole brought home, Nevertheless I do not abound either in the variety of the new or many duplicates of the known ones that are valuable'. As a result, he modified his project and instead of presenting two shells on each plate, presented only one but depicted in two different views. Besides the specimens deriving from Cook's voyages, Martyn included specimens from the collections of the Duchess of Portland, the Countess of Bute, John Hunter, the Forsters, and others.

The fine plates were drawn by Martyn and engraved and coloured by his 'Academy' of young men whom he had trained as natural history artists. The plates, each showing a single species in two positions, were engraved in soft aquatint and printed lightly inked, so that when hand-coloured they would resemble watercolours.

Thomas Martyn (ca 1760–1816) was a native of Coventry, who lived in London at various addresses, most notably 10, Great Marlborough Street, Westminster, where he established his academy for the painting of Natural History. Besides the present work, his chef d'oeuvre, he published works on a dirigible balloon he designed, and various works of entomology, and colour theory.

The complete four-volume work is complicated by various issue points and varieties of format, dating, etc. There are variants amongst some of the plates, some being intended for the standard quarto issue, and others being adapted for the 'select' issue, which is often mounted on large sheets of blank blue-grey paper. Unusually, the present copy contains the 'select' issue plates, but unmounted.

The single shell that serves as a frontispiece usually bears the caption 'Aphrodite' in Greek, and is framed by a gilt Greek key design; here it is uncaptioned and unframed. Several of the plates are also unframed. Otherwise the present copy conforms to the issue points of the 'select', folio issue, with the plates within larger frames. The following differences were first noticed by Dall: Plate 43 has two views of shell. There is only one view in the quarto. Plate 57 and 59; same remark. Plates 61 and 63, the figures are side by side. In the quarto (owing to the smaller page?)

they are placed diagonally' (Dall, 'Supplementary notes' p 186). I have also noticed that the following plates also differ, with the ones in the present copy being placed side-by-side within larger frames: 2, 30, and 35.

The plates are on heavy woven paper, some of it with an undated Whatman watermark. The format of the plates is altered from portrait to landscape, in rectangular rather than mostly square-ruled frames, and with the rules quadruple rather than double. As a result, here they are bound in sideways, with the plate numbers in the upper inner corner.

Nine plates in the present copy (see below) are signed by one of the artists trained by Martin, John Harris, who was an accomplished illustrator of numerous natural history works of the late eighteenth, early nineteenth century.

John Harris '(1767–1832), watercolour painter and illustrator, was born in London on 5 June 1767, the second son of Moses Harris (1730–c. 1788), the artist and entomologist. He was brought up at Deptford, which gave him a taste for marine subjects. He was articled c. 1780 to the entomologist Thomas Martyn, whose Academy for Illustrating and Painting Natural History was in Great Marlborough Street. Until about 1789 he also worked for James Edwards, the bookseller in Pall Mall, colouring prints and books. He exhibited landscapes and topographical subjects in watercolour at the Royal Academy from 1797, when he was living at Amelia Street, Walworth, to 1815, by which time he had moved to 27 Mansion House Row, Kennington.

'... According to a memoir by the son, which is tipped in a Bible now at the Houghton Library, Harvard, "as an Artist in the painting of Subjects of natural History Viz Insects, Shells &c &c He was I Believe, without a rival" (Weimerskirch, 249)' (Huon Mallalieu in ODNB; see P. J. Weimerskirch, 'John Harris, sr., 1767–1832: a memoir by his son', Book Collector, 42 (1993), pp 245–52).

Eight of the plates in vols III and IV are signed in ink 'J.H. pinx[i]t' and one, plate 144, is inscribed 'Paintd by J Harris Mansion House Street Kennington 1812' (plates 86, 87, 94, 119 in vol III and 138, 144 [signed], 150, 151, and 159 in vol IV). This date accords with other evidence that the last volume was not completed until early in the nineteenth century. It also tallies with the watermark date 1811 on the free endleaf of the final volume, indicating that the volumes were bound about that time.

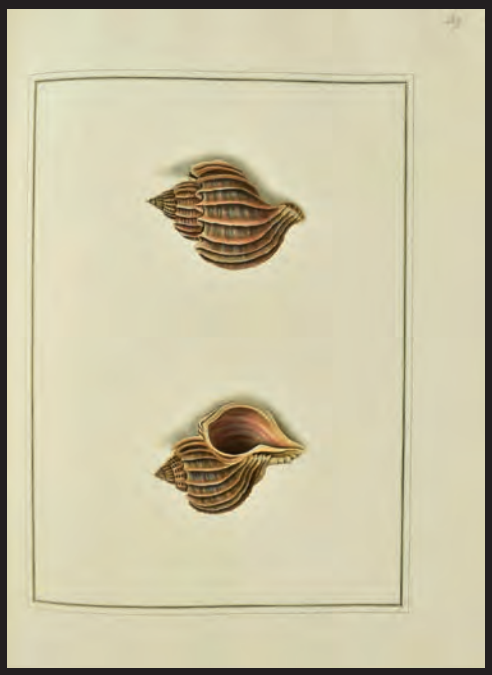
The binder, Samuel Welcher, was partner with the other binder of 'select' copies, L. Staggemeier, at nos 11 and 12 Villiers Street in the Strand. Both were German émigrées and were in partnership as Staggemeier and Welcher from 1799 to 1809, after which Welcher remained at 12 Villiers Street.

The 'select' issue also differs in the letterpress setting and text in volume one, having the half-title 'The Universal Conchologist' on p 1, and 27 pages of text; the ordinary issue has 39 pages, divided into 'Introduction' and 'Preface'.

The engraved plate of medals honours noble patrons of the work (the Emperor of Germany, the King of Naples, the Pope). The first is dated 1788. and the second 1792.

see William Healey Dall, 'Thomas Martyn and the Universal Conchologist', Proceedings of the United States National Museum, vol XXIX, pp 415-432 (Washington 1905), and 'Supplementary Notes ...', idem, vol XXXIII, pp 185-192 (Washington 1907)

cf Ferguson I 4,40; Forbes I 79, 80, 175, 176; Nissen ZBI 2728



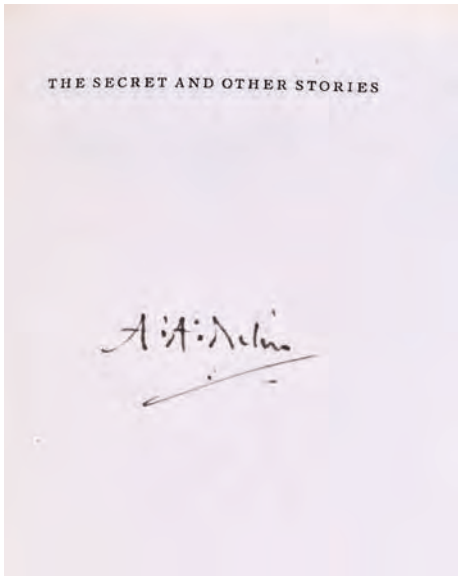
42. MILNE, A. A.

The Secret and Other Stories

SIGNED BY AUTHOR, FIRST EDITION, no. 542 of 700 copies only, publishers red buckram cloth, original paper label pasted to spine, original glassine wrapper, 8vo, New York, The Fountain Press, 1929

£500

A collection of four short stories, from the author of 'Winnie the Pooh'. After publishing his principal four Winnie the Pooh books, Milne continued to pursue his other literary pursuits producing the stories of "The Secret and Other Stories". Each story appeared separately in serials between 1918 and 1926. Two of the constituent stories, "Mullins" and "The Return", have direct relevance to the Great War. Milne was prolific in his work, enjoying writing verse, play and prose which was not encouraged by his Winnie the Pooh followers. Milne wasn't interested in returning to subjects he had already covered, especially Winnie the Pooh, as his son and key source of inspiration had grown older. His publisher, Methuen, continued to issue whatever Milne produced with approximately twenty five further works of novels, plays, political polemics and essays.



43. NODAL, BARTOLOME GARCIA & GONZALO DE

Relacion del viage que por orden de su magestad, y acuerdo de el real consejo de Indias, hicieron los capitanes Bartholome Garcia de Nodal, y Gonzalo de Nodal, hermanos, naturales de Pontevedra, al descrubimento del estrecho nuevo de San Vicente, que hoy es nombrado de Maire, y reconocimiento del de Magallanes.

2nd edition, Cadiz: reimpresso por Don Manuel Espinosa de los Monteros, impressor de la Real Marina, [1766].

bound with:

Echevelar (Manuel de). J. M. Y J.

Instruccion exacta, y util de las derrotas y navegaciones, que se execuan en todos tiempos en la America septentrional, de unos puertos à otros: con las advertencias de sondas, y notas, para ponerlas en pràctica.

Cadiz: en la Real imprenta de Marina, 1753.

Two parts in one volume,

First work: [20] 1-160 159-162 [4] pp., signatures pi2 [par.]-2[par.]4 A-X4 (2[par.]4 and X4 blank), woodcut initial and head-and tailpieces, engraved folding map (titled 'Reconocimiento de los estrechos de Magallanes y San Vicente ... por Don Pedro Texeira Ealbernas', woodcut vignettes in text at pp. 82-3

and 88, ink inscription to title-page verso.
Second Work: 41 [3] pp., signatures A-E4 F2'
Early full calf binding, 4to (19.3 x 13.6 cm), Engraved Folding Map.
£7,500

This map illustrates one of the most important discoveries in the history of world trade, the discovery of the Strait of Le Maire or, as the Nodal brothers christened it, the Strait of San Vicente. The Nodal expedition was a reconnaissance mission sponsored by King Philip III of Spain in 1619. The purpose was to confirm the recent discoveries of Jacob Le Maire and Willem Schouten of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the south of Tierra del Fuego.

Hill describes the first edition, printed at Madrid in 1621, as 'one of the rarest books on voyages of the seventeenth century ... Copies containing the map are so rare that it is believed to have been suppressed in accordance with the official Spanish policy of secrecy'. 'The work gives an account of the Spanish expedition sent out by order of Philip III, immediately after the return of Schouten's expedition, for the exploration of the Magellan Straits.

The expedition was led by the brothers Bartolome and Gonzalo Garcia de Nodal, who were accompanied by cosmographer Diego Ramirez de Arrellano, who served as the chief navigator. The expedition departed from Lisbon on September 27, 1618 and by January 22, 1619 the two ships entered the strait discovered by Schouten and Le Maire between Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island. The expedition named the Strait "San Vicente." The pair reconnoitered the region to the south of Tierra del Fuego including the Drake Passage, before returning to Spain on July 7, 1619.

Le Maire and Schouten, sponsored by independent Dutch merchants, had circumnavigated via the new-found strait from 1615 to 1617. The importance of their find lay in the fact that Spain preferred to operate a closed sea policy in the Pacific; they claimed that their ships were the only vessels allowed to ply Pacific waters. Other nations did not agree with this policy, but the difficulty and distance in passing via the Straits of Magellan prevented many from attempting to enter the Pacific. Additionally, the Straits were claimed as proprietary territory of the Dutch East India Company, which gave them a veritable monopoly over the passage and prevented non-company ships from passing through, even though the waters were seldom if ever patrolled. The new strait provided a legal avenue for ships of all nations to enter the Pacific, a situation feared by the Spanish whose ports on the western side of South America, already proven vulnerable to sacking by the likes of Francis Drake, were again at risk.

The Nodal expedition was meant to provide the Spanish with vital geographic information about the crucial, yet little known, area around the Straits of Magellan. The brothers established the navigability of the passage and found the Diego Ramirez Islands, which remained the most southerly point visited by Europeans until Captain James Cook sailed in the area in 1775.

Sabin 55935-6 (including the Instruccion); cf. Borba de Moraes II p. 102, Carter Brown II p. 156, Church 386 and Hill (1974) pp. 213-14 for the first edition (of Nodal only).


RELACION
DEL VIAGE,
QUE POR ORDEN DE SU MAGESTAD,
Y ACUERDO DE EL REAL CONSEJO
DE INDIAS,
HICIERON LOS CAPITANES
BARTHOLOME GARCIA DE NODAL,
y Gonzalo de Nodal, Hermanos, naturales
de Pontevedra,
AL DESCUBRIMIENTO
DEL ESTRECHO NUEVO DE SAN
Vicente, que hoy es nombrado de Maire, y
Reconocimiento del de Magallanes.
REIMPRESSO DE ORDEN
DEL Sr. D. JOACHIN MANUEL DE VILLENA
y Guadalfaxara, Marqués del Real Thesoro, Cavallero
del Orden de S. Juan, del Consejo de S.M.Gefe de Esqua-
dra de la Real Armada, y Presidente de la Real
Audiencia, y Casa de la Contratacion
de las Indias:
EN UTILIDAD DEL HOSPICIO DE LA SANTA
Charidad de la Ciudad de Cadiz.
LLEVA AÑADIDO
LAS DERROTAS DE LA AMERICA OCCIDEN-
tal de unos Puertos á otros, que dió á luz el Theniente
de Navio de la Real Armada Don Manuel
de Echaveiar.
CON LICENCIA EN MADRID:
Y Reimpresso en Cadiz por Don Manuel Ximenez de los Montes,
Impressor de la Real Marina, Calle de S. Francisco.
Donde se hallara.

44. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM

[Spice Islands] Indiae Orientalis Insularumque Adiacientium Typus

Copper engraved map, from Ortelius' 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', hand coloured, strap work title cartouche, heraldic crest of Portugal, ocean stippled and embellished with mermaids, sea monsters and ships, central vertical fold, good margins, French text on verso, overall size 405 x 550mm, Antwerp, £2,800

An attractive example of Ortelius' map covering the Malay Archipelago, Persia, India, China, Japan, the coast of New Guinea, and the coast of North America. The highly decorative map features two mermaids unconcerned about a nearby sea monster wrecking a ship, based on Diego Guiterrez's map of America. However, the geography of the map has particular importance to Europeans of the 16th century. These islands, known as the Spice Islands, were the source of the rapidly expanding spice trade and a huge source of financial profit. An inscription near the Moluccas explains, "Of the famous Moluccas islands there are next to Gilolo five, exporting all over the world a great abundance of fragrant spices, namely Tarenate, Tidore, Motir, Machia and Bachia."

Another inscription on an enlarged New Guinea reads "New Guinea, which seems to be called Piccinaculus land by Andreas Corsalis. Whether this is an island or part of the South Land is uncertain." The existence of a large island was presumed on the assumption that the hemispheres needed to be balanced. This assumption is what drove many explorers and geographers until the end of the 18th century.

Sumatra and Java are shown as oversized, but the Philippines is incomplete, lacking the Island of Luzon. A small amount of the West Coast of America is shown, with only three coastal cities named; Tiguex, Cicvie and the mythical Quivira. Although mostly unknown, this coast is based on Mercators world map of 1569, the most complete understanding to date.

This map is a splendid example of the combination of aesthetics and accurate cartography Ortelius is famous for. An interesting and important map.

Keoman: Ort. 4 No.48

45. PALEONTOLOGY - BONE WARS

4 volumes £500

COPE, E. D.

The Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formations of the West

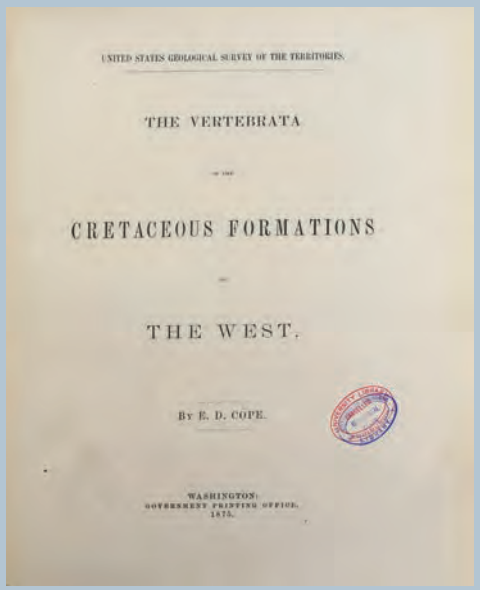
FIRST EDITION, 57 lithograph plates, occasional light foxing, publishers maroon cloth, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1875

Edward Drinker Cope was an American paleontologist and comparative anatomist, as well as a noted herpetologist and ichthyologist. However, he is remembered not only for his scientific contributions but also for his personal feud with Othniel Charles Marsh which led to the fossil-finding race known as the 'Bone Wars'.

Using his influence in Washington, D.C., Cope was granted a position on the U.S. Geological Survey under Ferdinand Hayden. While the position offered no salary, it afforded Cope a great opportunity to collect fossils in the West and publish his finds. Cope's flair for dramatic writing suited Hayden, who needed to make a popular impression with the official survey reports.
The Bone Wars, or Great Dinosaur Rush, was a period of intense and ruthlessly competitive fossil hunting and discovery during the Gilded Age of American history, marked by a heated rivalry between Edward Drinker Cope and Othniel Charles Marsh. Both used underhanded methods to try to outdo the other in the field, resorting to bribery, theft, and the destruction of bones. Each scientist also sought to ruin his rival's reputation and cut off his funding, using attacks in scientific publications.

"Most scientists of the day recoiled to find that Cope's feud with Marsh had become front-page news. Those closest to the scientific fields under discussion, geology and vertebrate paleontology, certainly winced, particularly as they found themselves quoted, mentioned, or mis-spelled. The feud was not news to them, for it had lurked at their scientific meetings for two decades. Most of them had already taken sides"

Cope and Marsh were financially and socially ruined by their attempts to outdo and disgrace each other, but they made important contributions to the field of paleontology. The efforts of the two men led to more than 136 new species of dinosaurs being discovered and described.
Including some of the most well-known dinosaurs; species of Triceratops, Allosaurus, Diplodocus, Stegosaurus, Camarasaurus and Coelophysis. Their cumulative discoveries defined the field of paleontology; before Cope's and Marsh's discoveries, there were only nine named species of dinosaur in North America. The Bone Wars also led to the discovery of the first complete skeletons, and the rise in popularity of dinosaurs with the public.


UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES.

THE VERTEBRATA

OF THE

CRETACEOUS FORMATIONS

OF THE

WEST.

BY E. D. COPE.

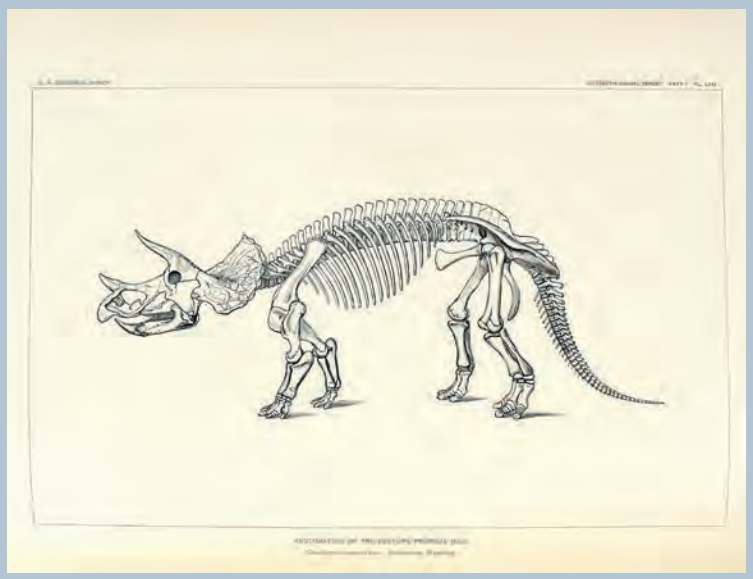
WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.

MARSH, OTHNIEL CHARLES

The Dinosaurs of North America

FIRST EDITION, lacking title, text illustration, 85 lithograph plates, black morocco, new end papers, 4to, Washington, 1869

Othniel Charles Marsh was an American paleontologist. Marsh was one of the preeminent scientists in the field; the discovery or description of dozens of new species and theories on the origins of birds are among his legacies. From the 1870s to 1890s he competed with rival paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope in a period of frenzied Western American expeditions known as the Bone Wars. The scientific world has been indebted to both men ever since. Marsh's greatest legacy is the collection of Mesozoic reptiles, Cretaceous birds, and Mesozoic and Tertiary mammals that now constitute the backbone of the collections of Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian Institution. Marsh has been called "both a superb paleontologist and the greatest proponent of Darwinism in nineteenth-century America."



HATCHER, JOHN B.

Monographs of the United States Geological Survey Volume XLIX, The Ceratopsia

FIRST EDITION, illustrated frontispiece, 51 plates, many folding, publishers red cloth, slightly rubbed, inner joint cracked, 4to, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907

John Bell Hatcher, the 'King of Collectors', was an American Paleontologist and fossil hunter. He was responsible for discovering Torosaurus and Triceratops, two genera of Dinosaurs described by Othniel Charles Marsh.

While a student at Yale he showed a natural fondness for scientific pursuits, attracting the attention of Professor Othniel C. Marsh, the celebrated Naturalist, at that time paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey. After Hatcher received his diploma, Professor Marsh commissioned him to undertake a palaeontological investigation in south - western Nebraska. From the summer of 1884 until the year 1893 he was continuously in the employment of Professor Marsh. During these years he conducted explorations over a wide area in the States of Nebraska, the Dakotas. Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado. His success as a collector was phenomenal, and the scientific treasures which he unearthed greatly enriched the collections of the United States Geological Survey and of the Peabody Museum in New Haven. It was upon the collections of vertebrate fossils made by J. B. Hatcher that Professor Othniel O. Marsh based to a very large extent many of his most important papers, and to Hatcher more than to any other man is due the discovery and collection of the Ceratopsia, perhaps the most striking of all the extinct reptilia.

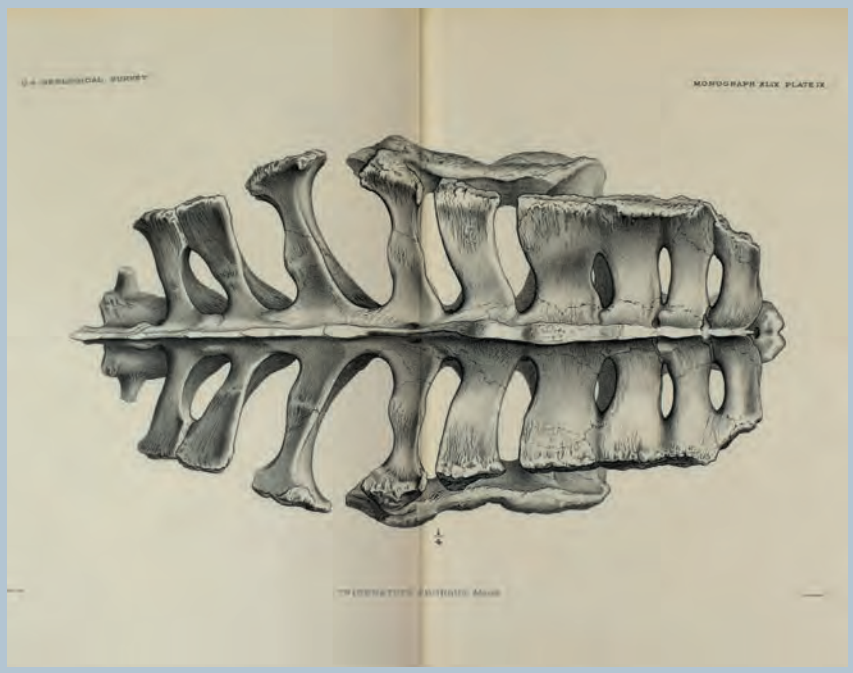
LULL, RICHARD SWANN

A Revision of the Ceratopsia or Horned Dinosaurs , Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of Natural History Yale University, Volume 3, Part 3

FIRST EDITION, illustrated frontispiece, text illustrations, 17 photographic plates, New Haven, Connecticut, 1933

Richard Swann Lull was an American paleontologist and Sterling Professoor at Yale University. He

is largely remembered for championing a non-Darwininan view of evolution which was a form of orthogenesis.
This volume concerns the Arrhinoceratops, a genus of the herbivorous ceratopsian dinosaur. Coined by William Arthur Parks, it was special because the nose-horn was not a separate bone. Lull is politely critical of Parks' original description. It was revealed Parks had made several mistakes, the most notable of these was that the very train the genus is named after was in fact normal for the ceratopids. Helen Tyson concluded it was closely related to Torosaurus, probably even its direct ancestor.



46. SENDIVOGIUS(MICHAEL)

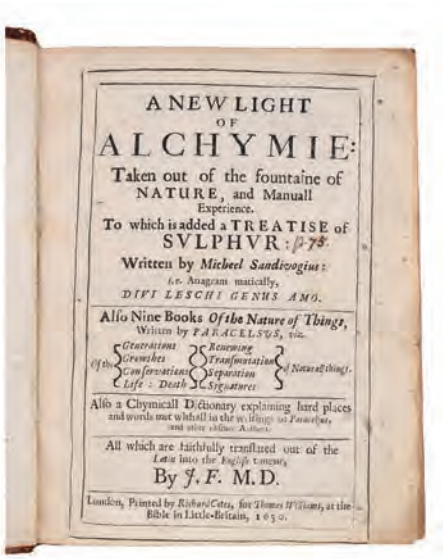
A new Light of Alchymie...to which is added a Treatise of Sulphur

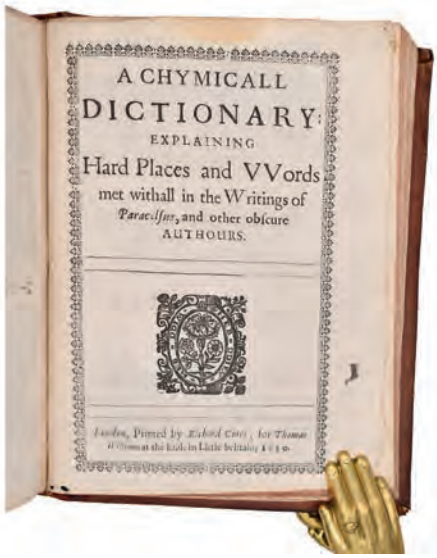
translated by John French, 3 parts in 1, first English edition , contemporary ink annotations to title and occasional margins, some dated 'Tyninghame 1674', bookplate of Hopetoun, contemporary calf, small 4to, Richard Cotes for Thomas Williams, 1650.
An excellent copy of this pioneering work on chemistry. Sendivogius is said to have possessed the powder of transmutation after marrying Alexander Seaton's widow and gaining access to his manuscripts.
£4,500

Michal Sedziwoj (1566–1636) Michał Sędziwój (Michael Sendivogius) alchemist, philosopher, and medical doctor. His noble family that was part of the Clan of Ostoja. He studied in Vienna, Altdorf, Leipzig and at Cambridge. His acquaintances included John Dee and Edward Kelley. In the 1590s he was active in Prague, at the famously open-minded court of Rudolf II. In Poland he appeared at the court of King Sigismund III Vasa around 1600, and quickly achieved great fame, as the Polish king was himself an alchemy enthusiast. He developed ways of purification and creation of various acids, metals and other chemical compounds. He discovered that air is not a single substance and contains a life-giving substance-later called oxygen 170 years before similar discoveries by Scheele and Priestley. He correctly identified this 'food of life' with the gas (also oxygen) given off by heating nitre (saltpetre).

A New Light of Alchymie (London, 1650) is the English translation of one of Sendivogius most important works. It includes writings by Paracelsus (1493 or 1494-1541), the influential Swiss doctor and chemist Theophrastus Phillippus Aureolus Bombastus Von Hohenheim. The translator, "J. F.," is believed to be John French (1616-1657), an English army surgeon, author, and editor of several alchemical works. The primary author, Sendivogius, greatly admired by his contemporaries and by future alchemists, made his mark on modern science with his treatise De lapide philosophorum, which contains what is considered to be the first idea of the existence of oxygen.
Eventually the Hapsburg emperor (Rudolf II) granted him land in Bohemia and Moravia where

he settled He was lured to the court of Duke Friedrich of Wuerttemberg at Stuttgart in 1605, who had noticed Sendivogius' claim in De lapide philosophorum (1604) to possess the secret of the philosopher's stone. The Duke put Sendivogius in prison. Sigismund III, Rudolf II, and several German princes intervened and Friedrich grew alarmed. He arranged for Sendivogius to escape and put the blame on his court alchemist, Heinrich Muehlenfells, who was condemned to die. ..supposedly (mentioned by Rudolf Werner) Sendivogius was then sent by the emperor to other courts as a spy... and since he did also work for the Polish King Zygmunt III, was a Polish nobleman and was at some point married to Ferdinand II sisters (two of them).. He did help in some diplomatic errands, such as negotiating Poland's access to the Black Sea with the Hapsburgs. However priorities shifted during the 30 year's war and alchemy fell out of favour as finances went toward the war. He died in obscurity
The Earls of Haddington and Hopetoun lived in and around Tyninghame on the north bank of the River Tyn. They intermarried in the early 18th century.
[Duveen 544; Ferguson I, 257]


A NEW LIGHT
OF
ALCHYMIE:
Taken out of the fountaine of
NATURE, and Manuall
Experience.
To which is added a TREATISE of
SVLPHVR: p. 75.
Written by *Michael Sandivogius*:
i.e. Anagramatically,
DIVI LESCHI GENUS AMO.
Also Nine Books *Of the Nature of Things*,
Written by *PARACELSUS*, viz.
Of the { Generations, Growthes, Conservations, Life: Death } { Renewing, Transmutation, Separation, Signatures } of Natural things.
Also a Chymicall Dictionary explaining hard places and words met withall in the writings of *Paracelsus*, and other obscure Authors.
All which are faithfully translated out of the *Latin* into the *English* tongue,
By *J. F.* M.D.
London, Printed by *Richard Cotes*, for *Thomas Williams*, at the Bible in Little-Britain, 1650.


A CHYMICALL
DICTIONARY:
EXPLAINING
Hard Places and VVords
met withall in the Writings of
Paracelsus, and other obscure
AUTHOURS.

47. RICCI, MATTEO (1552-1610)

Histoire de L'Expedition Chrestienne au Royaume de la Chine

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.

48. SMART, JOHN & GEORGE AIKMAN.

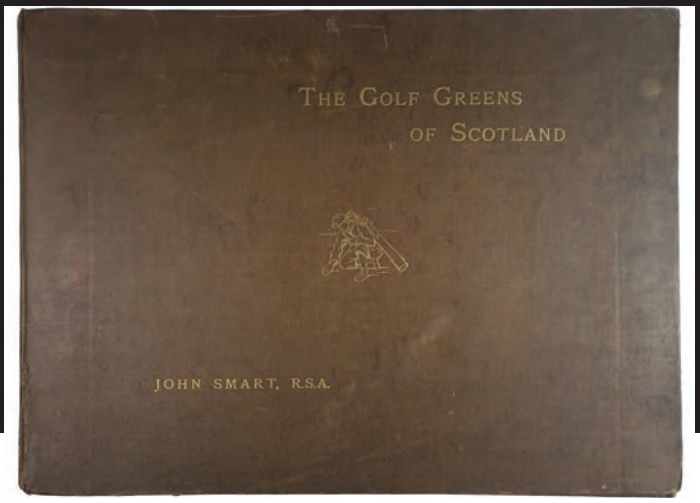
A Round of the Links; Views of the Golf Greens of Scotland. Etched by George Aikman A.R.S.A. from watercolour drawings by John Smart. R.S.A.

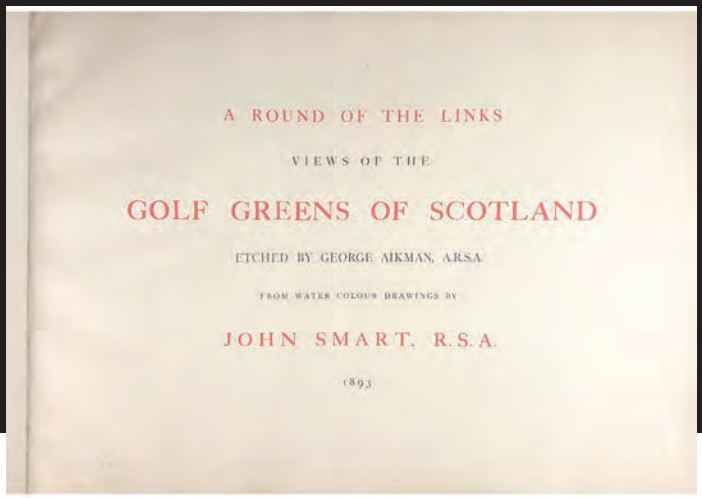
Edinburgh, Privately Printed Limited Edition 1893, Large Oblong Folio (430 x 590 mm) ,Original Brown Cloth Gilt, Title Printed in Red and Black, Dedication, and Twenty Finely Etched Golfing Scene in Fine Old Colour.
First Edition Signed by the Author.
£10,000

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.

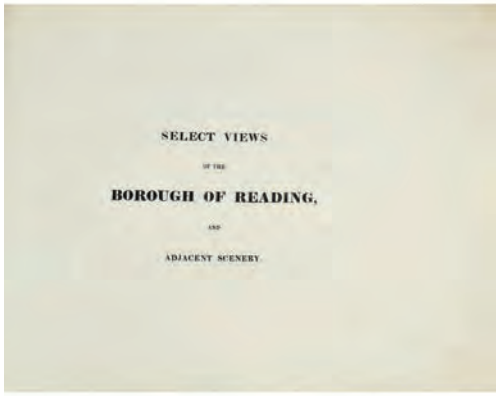




49. TIMMS (WILLIAM HENRY)

Select Views of the Borough of Reading, and Adjacent Scenery.

[Reading: Published May 19, 1823, by J. Rusher, King Street, Reading; and W.H. Timms, engraver, tinter of prints, and mounter of drawings, &c. No. 6, St. James's Place, Hampstead Road, London, 1823], title & dedication (with imprint) and 12 fine hand-coloured aquatint plates, tissue guards, contemporary half calf, marbled sides, neatly rebacked , slim oblong folio (25 x 33.5 cm)A very scarce colour plate book by Timms, with only one copy found (Yale).
£4,850
The attractive views include: London Road from Reading; Horne Street & St. Giles Church; Duke Street from the Bridge; King Street; View of the Corn Market, Obelisk & St. Lawrence Church; St. Mary's Church; View of Reading from Red Lane; Part of Castle Street from the Turnpike; Coley House; Caversham Park; Sonning; and Caversham Bridge.
Abbey, Scenery 294



50. WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL

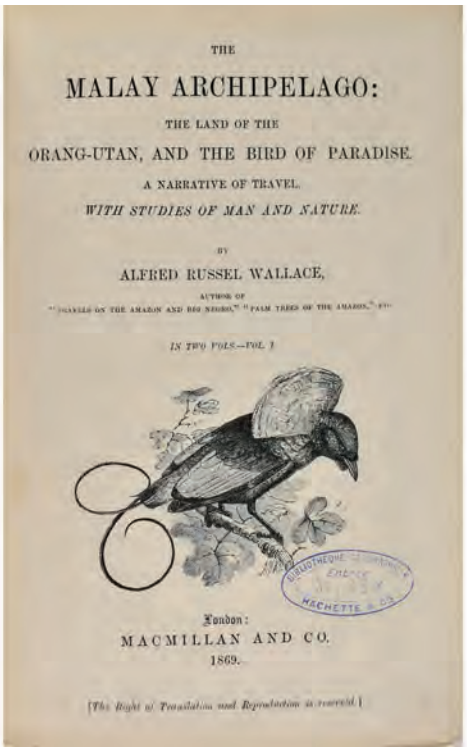
The Malay Archipelago: The Land of the Orang-Utan, and the Bird of Paradise. A Narrative of Travel, with Studies of Man and Nature.

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


THE

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO:

THE LAND OF THE

ORANG-UTAN, AND THE BIRD OF PARADISE.

A NARRATIVE OF TRAVEL.

WITH STUDIES OF MAN AND NATURE.

BY

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE,

AUTHOR OF

"TRAVELS ON THE AMAZON AND RIO NEGRO," "PALM TREES OF THE AMAZON," ETC.

IN TWO VOLS.—VOL. I.

London:

MACMILLAN AND CO.

1869.

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