

13 Recent Acquisitions



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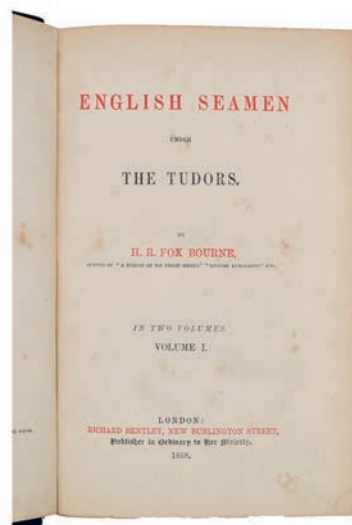
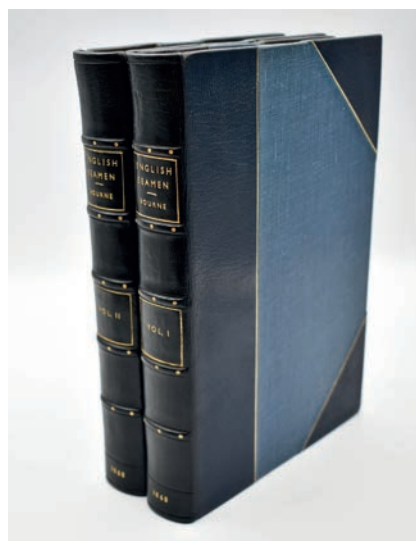
1. BOURNE, HENRY R. FOX

English Seamen under the Tudors

2 vols., FIRST EDITION, title in red and black, 4 lithograph maps, occasional light foxing, rebound in half navy calf, cloth boards, ruled in gilt, t.e.g., later marbled endpapers, 8vo, London, Richard Bentley, 1868
£400

In this work Bourne describes the careers of the leaders of English navigation and naval warfare under the Tudors. Drawing from many sources, including Hakluyt's Voyages and Purchas's Pilgrims, Bourne describes the Elizabethan efforts to reach the Indies, the arctic voyages, English colonisation of America and the victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588. Bourne was a social reformer and writer, who made his reputation with his first published work, a thorough research and insightful biography of Sir Philip Sidney.

Provenance: George G. Stevenson (1820-1904), was a solicitor, magistrate and a published author. It was solely through his effort that Leicester's Free Library was established.



2. CASATI, PAOLO

Fabrica, Et Uso Del Compasso Di Proportione, Dove Insegna À Gli Artefici Il Modo Di Fare In Esso Le Necessarie Divisioni, E Con Vari Problemi Usuali Mostra L'utilità De Questo Stromento

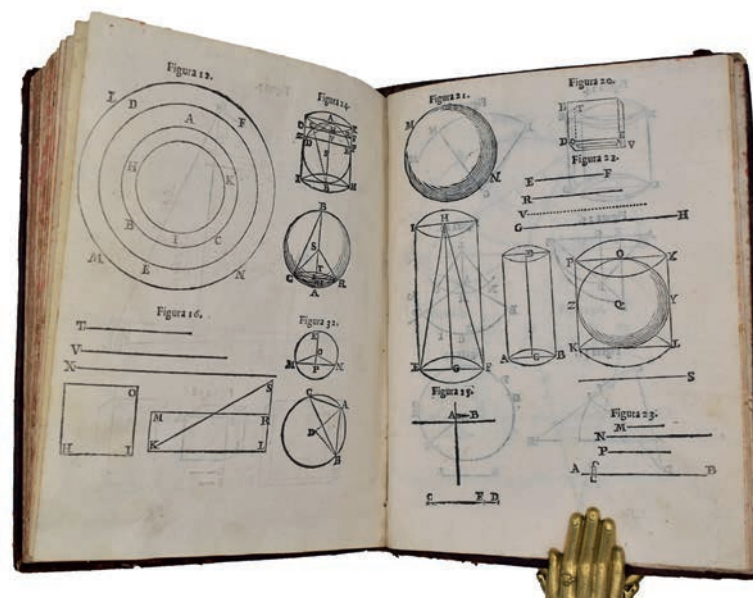
FIRST EDITION.

Bologna, Giovanni Battista Ferroni, 1664, 4to, title with woodcut device, woodcut diagrams, initials, head- and tail-pieces, 4 folding engraved plates, 2ff. errata at end, title with small paper overslip changing "Del Molto" to "Il Molto",

£1,250

Born in Piacenza to a Milanese family, he joined the Jesuits in 1634.

Casati was professor of mathematics at the Jesuit Collegio Romano and then at the university of Parma. This work, one of many that he wrote, is a consolidation of Galileo's work on the compass; it was reprinted three times before the end of the seventeenth century.



"...It not only contains good descriptions of usage, complete with many examples, but also discusses the manufacture of the device with two major foldout diagrams that could be used as patterns for the scales. Unlike many such works that state the method of usage but then give very simple problems involving triangles (for example), Casati provides the reader with realistic problems involving regular shapes" (Tomash & Williams, p.259).

Riccardi i, 271; Tomash & Williams C32],

Provenance: Grigorijs Vivvarellus (early ink signature to title).



3. HATTON, EDWARD

A mathematical manual or delightful associate containing a description of the celestial globe . . . terrestrial globe, ... all kinds of maps etc.,

First edition

S. Illidge, London, 1728, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces and diagrams, Contemporary panelled calf, preserved in custom box.

£750

An interesting work from an author who is known for his early survey of London. The Mathematical Manual includes: The

description and use of the celestial globe; Astronomical problems, relating to the moon chiefly; containing rules for computing time; The description and use of the terrestrial globe; A description and use of maps; A description and use of the sector; The making, description, and use of the line of numbers, or logarithms, commonly called Gunter's-line; Mysterious curiosities in numbers; or, Numerical novelties; Instructions how to take heights, depths, and distances, several ways, great or small.

Provenance: John Rolle, 1st Baron Rolle (1750-1842, MP and subject of the satirical Rolliad); John Leigh Smeathman Hatton (1865-1933, mathematician and Principal of East London College)

(bookplates)

[Tomash & Williams H77]



4. H.M.S. MARY ROSE

Narrative of the Loss of the Mary Rose, at Spithead, July 20, 1545

FIRST EDITION, light ink marks to title, occasional light dust-soiling, lacking front free end papers, original polished wooden board using timber from the recovered Mary Rose, sheepskin spine, A.E.G., 32mo, Portsea, S. Horsey, 1842

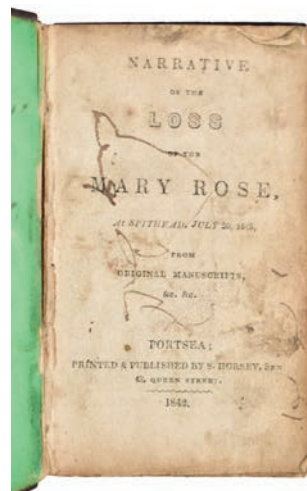
£1,250

An extremely scarce account of Henry VIII's favourite ship's demise.

The Mary Rose was built between 1509 and 1511 as part of a ship building programme Henry VIII undertook when he came to the throne. As the English flagship, the Mary Rose took part in many of the naval conflicts of Henry's reign, including one war with Scotland and two with France. Her last engagement was in the Solent against a French invasion fleet in July 1545. With Henry watching from Southsea Castle on the mainland, the Mary Rose sank with the loss of around 500 men. The wreck lay undiscovered for nearly 300 years until its accidental discovery by fishermen in 1836.

The Mary Rose was one of the largest ships in the English navy through more than three decades of intermittent war, and she was one of the earliest examples of a purpose-built sailing warship. Several theories have sought to explain the demise of the Mary Rose, based on historical records, knowledge of 16th-century shipbuilding, and modern experiments. The precise cause of her sinking is still not clear because of conflicting testimonies and a lack of conclusive physical evidence.

In the 1980s a large part of the Mary Rose was excavated and is now on display in Portsmouth.



5. JEWITT, JOHN R., ALSOP, RICHARD

A Narrative of the Adventures and Sufferings of John R. Jewitt; Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston, During a Captivity of Nearly Three Years Among the Savages of Nootka Sound: With an Account of the Manners, Mode of Living, and Religious Opinions of the Natives.

Second edition, engraved frontispiece, slight offsetting to title, notes on the front free endpaper from the Missionary Library, contemporary tree calf, handsomely rebaked, red morocco label, 8vo, Middletown, Seth Richards, 1815

£1,250

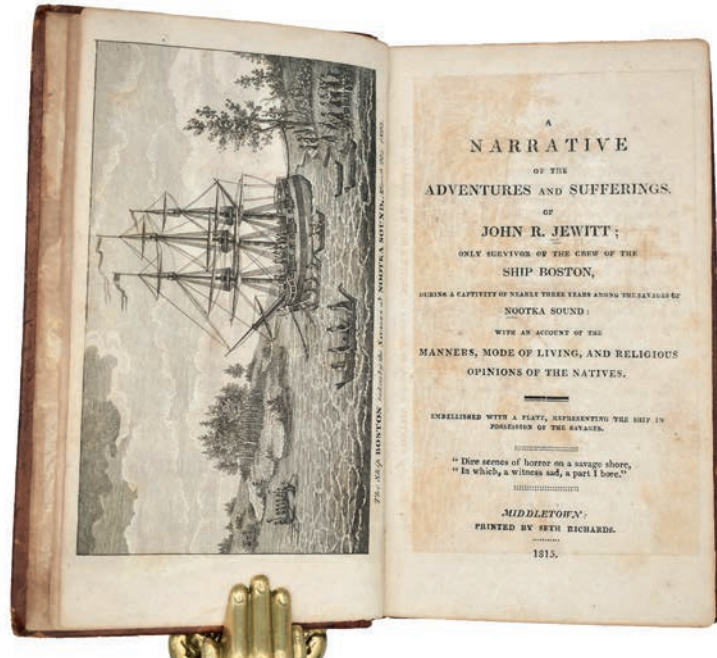
A scarce account of John R. Jewitt's years as a slave to the Nootka people, based on Jewitt's journal and material gathered from Alsop's interviews. Jewitt provides a detailed narrative that covers all areas of life in a Nootka village, including physical appearance, clothing, buildings, food, music, ceremonies and religion.

John R. Jewitt grew up in England. In 1802 he was invited to join the ship Boston, as an armourer. The voyage's objective was to trade furs with natives in the Pacific Northwest of North America, sell them in China and sail to Boston. The day after Boston reached Nootka Sound, the Nootka people came on board to trade with the Europeans. The Nootka Maquinna (King) was insulted by the captain and frustrated by the Europeans actions over the years. They took their revenge on the 22nd March 1803. Many Nootka people came to the ship and shared a meal with the crew, when a signal came they killed all but two white men. Jewitt received a head injury but his life was spared as he agreed to enslavement over death. He became immersed in the Nootka culture, learning the language and befriending the Maquinna.

On July 19, 1805, the brig Lydia arrived in Nootka Sound, after Captain Hill received one of Jewitts many letters. Maquinna asked Jewitt if he believes it safe to board Hills ship. Jewitt offers to write a letter asking for hospitality, but he wrote a letter with

very different meaning. Hill locks Maquinna in chains, and Jewitt successfully convinces the other chiefs to exchange himself and the other Englishman for Maquinna.

Jewitt spent the later part of his life in New England, and died in Hartford, Connecticut on 7 January 1821 at the age of 37.



6. OSBECK, PETER [WITH] TOREEN, OLOF; ECKEBERG, CHARLES GUSTAVUS; FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD (TRANSLATOR)

A Voyage to China and the East Indies... Together with a Voyage to Surat... And An Account of the Chinese Husbandry...

2 vol., FIRST EDITION, translated from German, 13 engraved plates, occasional ink stains, bookplate of Earl of Roden, shelf

mark on pastedown, small ink inscription to front free endpapers, contemporary calf, rebacked, original spine laid on, black morocco label, 8vo, London, for Benjamin White, 1771

£1,250

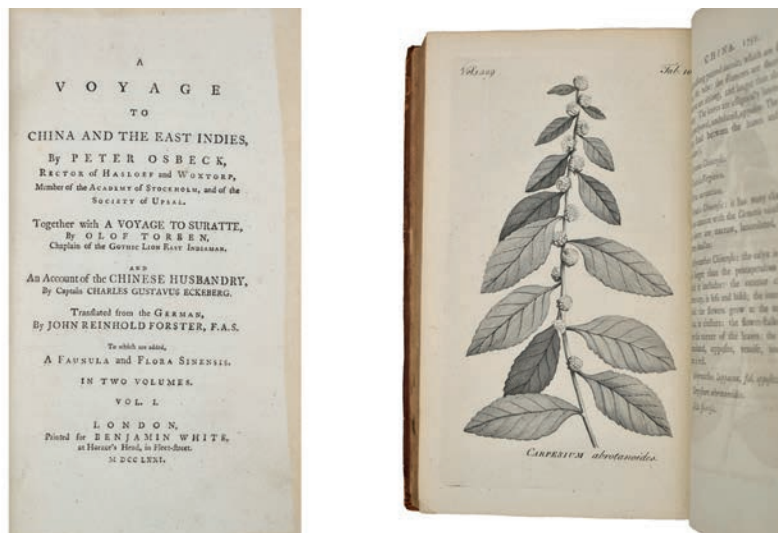
Peter Osbeck (1723-1805), a Swedish explorer and naturalist, travelled to Asia in 1750 as chaplain on one of the East India Company ships. He spent four months studying the flora, fauna and people of the Canton region of China. This work is the culmination of the observations he made. The account relays detailed botanical discoveries, as well as a vivid image of Chinese culture and language. Osbeck returned to Sweden in time to contribute more than 600 species of plant to Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum*, published in 1753. Linnaeus named the flower *Osbeckia chinensis* after Osbeck, a species of family Melastomataceae found by the traveller during his journey in the outskirts of Canton. Today the genus comprises about 100 species.

Charles Gustavus Ekeberg (1716 - 1784), Swedish physician, chemist and explorer, who made several voyages to the East Indies and China as a sea captain. Starting his career as a ship's doctor, he became an expert navigator and rose to Captain in 1750, sailing for the Swedish East India Company. He brought back reports on the tea tree and numerous botanical specimens from his voyages for Carl Linnaeus. For his contribution, Linnaeus named the genus *Ekebergia* after him.

John Reinhold Forster (1729-1798) is best known as the naturalist on Cook's second Pacific voyage. Along with his groundbreaking work in ornithology and anthropology, he was the first person to publicly teach natural history in England. Forster had reputedly mastered 17 languages, living and dead. His translation of Bougainville's journal was published in 1771.

At the time of his death he was called the 'patriarch' of geography in Europe and was widely recognised as one of the most able naturalists. His influence on German science and scholarship was considerable. There was not one continent to which he did not devote some scholarly work.

Provenance: Robert Joelyn, Earl of Roden (1788-1870)



7. PERRY, JOHN

The State of Russia Under the Present Czar...

FIRST EDITION, ownership note to title head ('Robert Furnellto'), folding map by Hermann Moll, some foxing, contemporary calf boards, tooled border, rebacked, original spine preserved, corners worn, 8vo, London, for Benjamin Tooke, 1716
£500

An important and influential work which reflects the contemporary views of a foreigner directly engaged in Peter the Great's attempts to reform and Westernise Russia.

Captain John Perry (1670-1733) was admitted into the Russian service in April 1698, after being introduced to the visiting tsar of Russia by Lord Carmarthen. Perry spent thirteen years working on hydraulic engineering projects. The first being the construction of the Volga-Don Canal (1698-1701) which enabled Man-Of-War to travel between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. He led the construction of the floodgates on the Voronezh River and began to build the gateways on the Slavyanka River. In 1715 he returned to England, without being paid for his labour. This account was originally written in the hopes of gaining employment and redress

for his unpaid work in Russia, which he describes in detail.

Captain Perry was a keen observer and articulate writer who produced a vivid picture of Russian life, both at a Royal and humble level. Perry's narrative contrasts with the tsar's progressive, expansionist aims, his work being constricted by bureaucratic officialdom and a corrupt nobility. The work was incredibly popular, with numerous translations into European languages, including Russian in 1871.

The work includes "A New Map of the Empire of the Czar of Russia. With Improvements and Corrections of Capt. John Perry" by Hermann Moll. The map shows the Eastern Ocean and "Parts Unknown" in Russia's still unexplored extreme eastern territories.

ESTC: T105640, Cox, I, p. 192.

8. PIMENTEL, MANUEL

Arte de Navegar, Em Que se Ensina as Regras Practicas e os modos de cartier, e de graduar a Balestilha por via de numeros, e muitos problemas uteis a navegacao e Roteiro das viagens, e costas maritimas de Guine, Angola, Brazil, Indias, e Ilhas Occidentaes, e Orientais, Novamente emendado, e accrescentadas muitas derrotas...

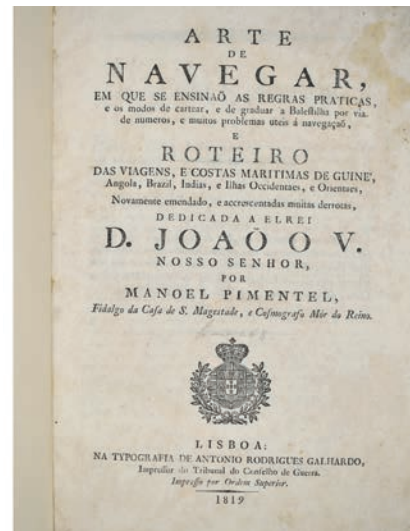
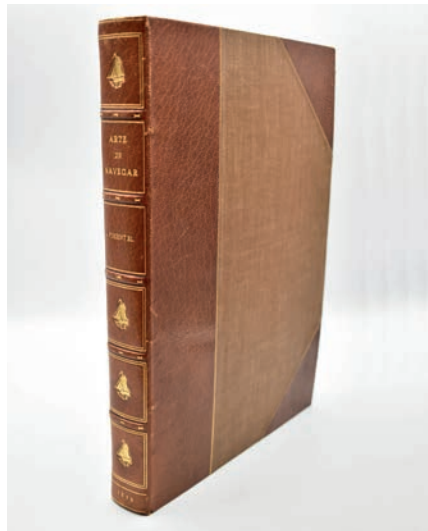
Lisboa, Antonia Rodrigues Galhardo, 1819, wood engraved device to title, numerous diagrams in text, rebound in brown half calf, a.e.g., new end papers, 4to
£1,500

Pimentel 1650-1719 was the Chief Cosmographer of Portugal. This work is a reprint of the 1712 edition of Art of Sailing.

Throughout the 16th and early 17th centuries, having gained experience through recurrent explorations of the Atlantic and Africa, the Portuguese were the most accomplished and expert seamen, and their experience and knowledge of navigation was well sought after. With "the help of God" and the concise (and

imprecise) instructions borrowed from locals, the Portuguese navigators progressively became quite familiar with the waters bordering Champa and Cochinchina.

If the earliest Portuguese rutter of Francisco Rodrigues comprised just eight markers for the route between Melaka and Hainan, the mid-17th century rutters of Francisco Pires comprised triple that amount of markers and descriptions. The itineraries continued to increase in information, slowly becoming slightly more furnished and descriptive, with new landmarks noted down (i.e. Cinco Chagas, Rao Rao, Sidrao, Sinco Irmas, Isla de Caranguejo, Comori), with visual portrayals and nuanced descriptions of coastal locations and navigational hazards, as well as with depths and distances, and personal comments about local conditions and tides. Although not being precise navigation compared to later 19th century standards, these earlier rutters were starting to improve progressively from what had been available up until then.



9. ROYAL GEOGRAPHY SOCIETY

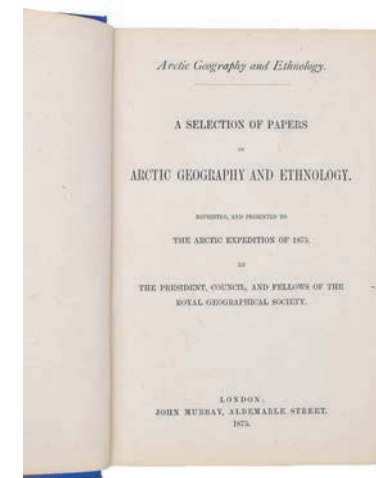
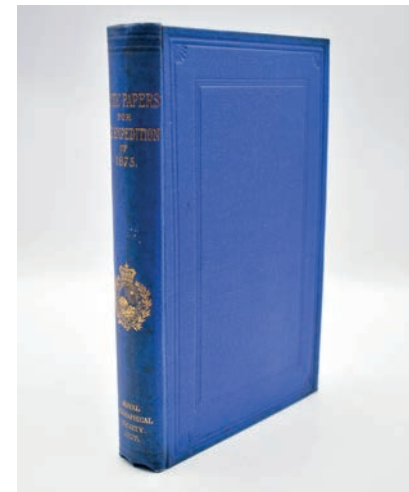
A Selection of Papers on Arctic Geography and Ethnology. Reprinted and Presented to the Arctic Expedition of 1875

FIRST EDITION, text diagrams, 2 folding lithograph plates, publishers blind stamped blue cloth, spine titled in gilt, 8vo, London, Murray, 1875
£950

A Collection of papers on Arctic geography, including:

On the Physical Structure of Greenland, by Dr. R. Brown
On the Best Means of reaching the Pole, by Admiral Baron von Wrangell
On the Discoveries of Dr. Kane, U.S.A., by Dr. Rink
The Arctic Current around Greenland. By Amiral C. Irminger, of the Danish navy
Notes on the State of the Ice, and on the Indications of Open Water from Behring Strait to Bellot Strait, along the Coasts of Arctic America and Siberia, including the Accounts of Anjou and Wrangell. By Vice-Admiral R. Collinson
Papers on the Greenland Eskimos. By Clements R. Markham
On the Descent of the Eskimo. By Dr. Rink
The Western Eskimo. By Dr. Simpson
Report of the Anthropological Institute...

In 1873 the Admiralty began planning an expedition to find a route to the North Pole through Smith Sound, the passage between Greenland and Canada. These papers were selected for this volume as they were considered useful to the upcoming Arctic Expedition, but the original papers were rendered inaccessible due to "Transactions and Proceedings".



10. SMYTH, JAMES CARMICHAEL

An Account of the Experiment Made at the Desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on board the Union Hospital Ship, to Determine the Effect of the Nitrous Acid in Destroying Contagion, and the safety with which it may be employed.

FIRST EDITION, folding plan of the ship, trimmed, occasional light staining, contemporary marbled boards, rebaked in calf, handsomely gilt, 8vo, London, for J. Johnson, 1796.
£450

An account of an important experiment led by Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, which was requested by the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Smyth, a physician, spent his career pioneering the use of nitrous acid gas to prevent the spread of disease. He has written several treatises advocating for this method, along with several other medical matters.

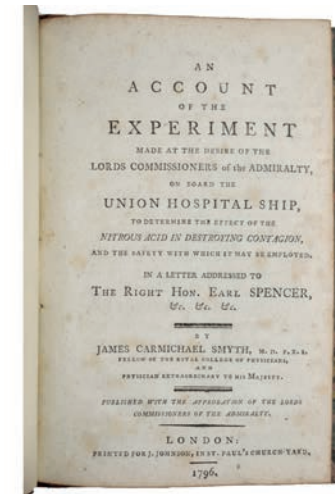
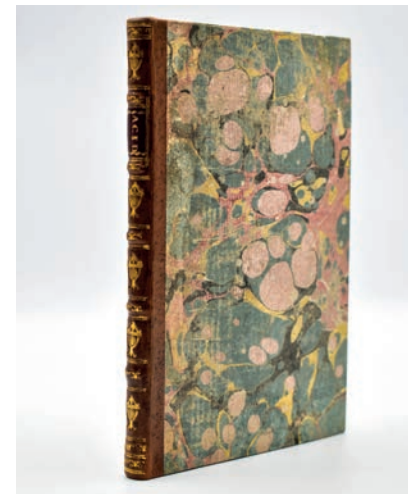
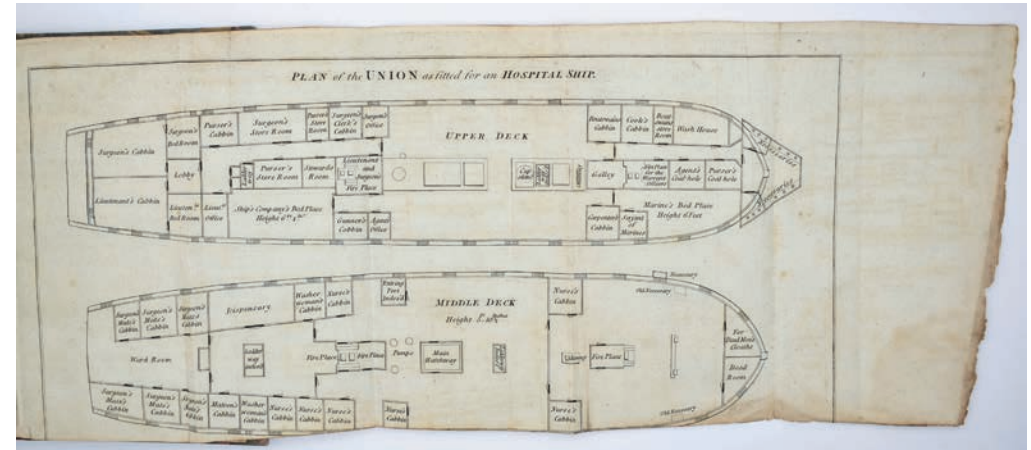
In 1780 Smyth was appointed by the Government to take charge of a prison and hospital in Winchester, where he used nitrous acid gas to suppress the spread of the malignant typhus raging there.

The treatment worked and the hospital and prison were soon brought to a comparatively healthy condition.

The government then ordered the experiment accounted for in this work. This experiment was deemed so conclusive parliament voted to award Smyth £5,000. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society and appointed physician extraordinary to King George III.

11. VASON, GEORGE

An Authentic Narrative of Four Years' Residence at Tongataboo, one of the friendly islands in the south-sea, Who went thither in the duff, under Captain Wilson



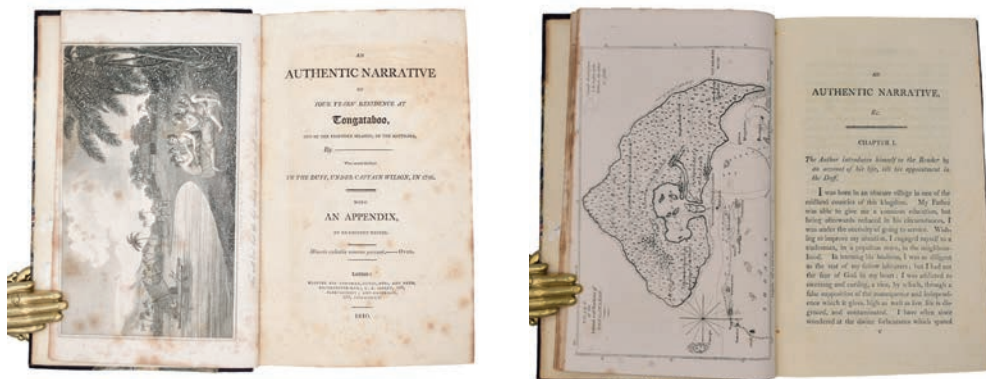
FIRST EDITION, engraved frontispiece, engraved map, occasional foxing and offsetting, mostly affecting first few leaves, bookplate of Archbald, Earl of Eglinton, contemporary half maroon morocco, marbled boards, 8vo, London, Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1810.
£350

A Scarce account of the life of George Vason, Nottingham's Robinson Crusoe.

After Vason completed a building apprenticeship, he was invited to accompany missionaries to introduce Christianity to the newly

discovered islanders of the South Seas. He was 24 years old when he arrived at Tongataboo. Despite an uneventful beginning, two British sailors sparked a fight between the locals and the missionaries, killing three and causing the rest to flee. Vason, however, abandoned his European ways and adopted the local customs, clothing and language. He had many tattoos and also practiced polygamy, one of his wives being a chiefs daughter. After a peaceful few years in which Vason got his own land and taught the natives some cultivation, there were a series of bloody civil wars, culminating in Vason managing to escape with his life by diving from a canoe pursued by the natives.

Despite forgetting the English language after so many years, a British ship picked him up, amazed to find a tattooed Englishman in native dress on their deck. Eventually he was dropped off in New York and worked as a sailor on American ships before returning to Nottingham.



12. VISSCHER, NICOLAUS

*Le Flambeau de la Guerre Allumee au Rhin;
Representee en 36 Nouvelles Cartes Geographiques,
Dans les quelles on voit le Rhin depuis Bon jusqu' a
Basle, & les autres Places aux environs*

FIRST EDITION, decorative title page showing an allegorical scene of a Roman soldier and the oppressed masses, additional

titles in Dutch and French, large folding engraved general map and 36 double-page engraved maps, each printed from individual plates. The individual maps can be put together to form a large overall map (total size approx. 1480 x 660 mm.) original soft leather travel binding, spine head slightly worn, 8vo, Amsterdam, N. Vischer, 1735

£1,800

An excellent guache coloured copy of a scarce military pocket atlas based on maps prepared by Guillaume de l'Isle (1675-1725) during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714).

The maps cover specifically the Rhine basin. They include the Bonn-Herborn area in the north and Montbiliard, Basel and Schaffhausen in the south. Marketed for travellers, this atlas was sold ready bound and coloured, as opposed to the common practice of selling books in loose sheets.

"This little work, which was called the Torch of War, is of great usefulness and use to Officers and Travelers". Petrus Schenk

Publisher Petrus Schenk lived from 1693-1775 and was one of the important mapmakers of his time. His father, also Petrus Schenk, was originally from Germany. He settled in Amsterdam after his apprenticeship with the map and atlas maker Gerard Valk, whose daughter he married. Father and son Schenk remained strongly oriented to Germany for their trade, also opening a trade in prints, maps and paintings in Leipzig. According to the title page, Schenk's shop was located at the beginning of Warmoesstraat, Amsterdam.

13. WHITE, JOHN

History of a Voyage to the China Sea

Second edition, folding map frontispiece, 6 engraved plates, ad at front, occasional light foxing, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, 8vo, Boston, Wells and Lilly, 1826
£750

Captain John White (1782-1840) sailed from Salem for the Far East in 1819, on the Us Navy Brig 'Franklin'. The objective of the voyage was to establish contacts and to open trade in Cochin China. The Franklin visited Indochina, the Dutch East Indies and the Phillipines, before arriving in Saigon on October 7, 1819. White's visit is the second earliest recorded American visit and among the earliest to ascend the Dong Nai River to Saigon. His account includes a great deal of information on Vietnam and the Vietnamese, and on Batavia and the Phillipines.

The work includes several engravings of views, one plate of specimens of Chinese characters and the "Map of the River of Don-Nai from Cape St. James to the City of Saigon". White's map improves on the mapping of the region by Jean Marie Dayot, drafted in 1790. The map also locates the Canal which at the time was intended to connect the Mekong Delta with the Dong-Nai, in an attempt to improve the commercial prospects of Saigon and the region.

[Hill 1860; Sabin 103411; Smith American Travelers Abroad W65.]

