

15 HIGHLIGHTS

to be displayed at the

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Stand B13



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1.BEECHEY, FREDERICK WILLIAM (1796-1856) – SIR JOHN RICHARDSON (1787-1865), SIR RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) and others.

The Zoology of Captain Beechey's Voyage; compiled from the collections and notes made by Captain Beechey, the officers and naturalist of the expedition, during a voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Straits performed in His Majesty's Ship Blossom... in the Years 1825, 26, 27, and 28.

First Edition.

London: Howlett & Son for Henry G. Bohn, 1839. 4° (285 x 223mm). 44 hand-coloured engraved plates after Edward Lear, J.D.C. Sowerby, J.C. Zeitter; by T.Landseer and Zeitter, unrecorded uncoloured plate of sea urchins, 3 hand-coloured engraved maps after Belcher, including one folding sheet with a hand-coloured engraved map on one third and a series of five hand-coloured engraved geological sectional views on the other two thirds, a little discolouration but a handsome copy of the first edition of this important work with an unrecorded plate numbered 45.

£16,500/ \$22,000

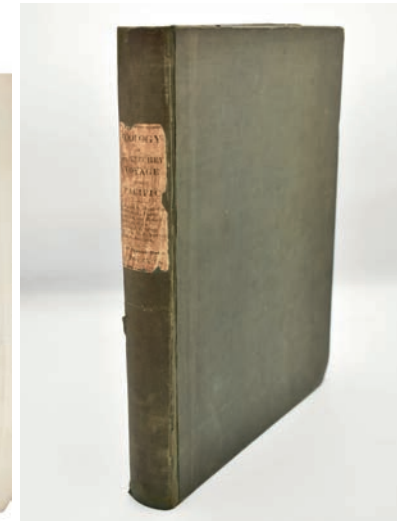
The notes are by John Richardson (mammalia), Nichols Vigors (birds), George Lay and Edward Bennett (fish), Richard Owen (crustacea), William Buckland (geology), and John Gray (reptiles and mollusks).

The collections and notes were done during the Blossom's four-year voyage to the Pacific and Bering's Strait. As Beechey explains in the Introduction, the appearance of this work was long frustrated and it was only after a full eight years that it saw publication. In no uncertain terms, he states "that it [the delay] has been occasioned entirely by Mr. Gray's failing to furnish his part in spite of every intercession from myself and others..." *Arctic Bib.* 1231; *Forbes* 1176; *Hill* 96; *Howes R*-259; *Lada-Mocarski* 105; *Sabin* 71032; *Wickersham* 6825.

2. BLAEU, WILLEM.

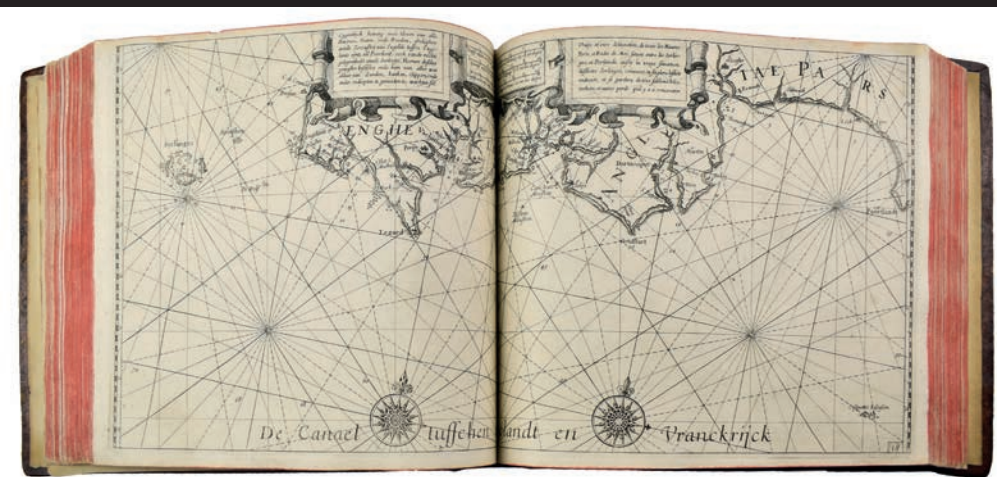
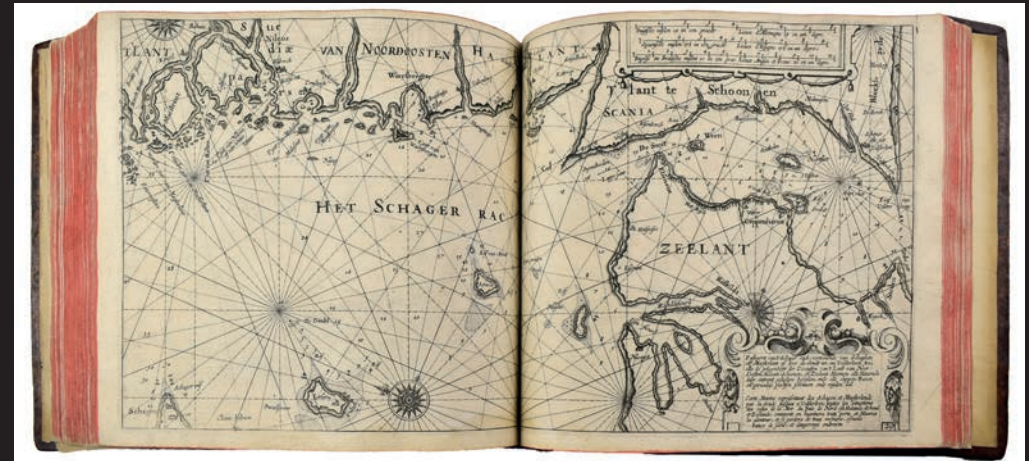
Le Flambeau de la Navigation, montrant la description & delineation de toutes les costes & havres de la Meer occidentale, septentrionale, & orientale... A quoy est adjoustée une insturction de l'art de marine.

Amsterdam, J. Janssonius, 1620. Oblong 4to (275 x 300 mm). Three parts in one volume. First French edition of Blaeu's pilot book published by Jan Janssonius. With illustrated engraved title (with printed overslip), engraved frontispiece, 42 (40 double-page, 2 folding) engraved maps, 2 woodcut title vignettes, numerous diagrams (incl. 2



volvelles) and coastal profiles in text, Contemporary Full Panelled Calf Gilt, Gilt Device on Upper and Lower Covers.
£90,000/ \$120,000

FIRST FRENCH EDITION of Blaeu's extremely rare pilot book *Het licht der zee-vaert* published by his competitor Jansson, the charts faithfully copied by Petrus Kaerius, 14 of which are composed of two sheets joined together. The three parts consist of Introduction, an instruction in the art of navigation, the first Book dealing with the Western navigation and the second Book dealing with the Eastern and Northern navigation. The fine engraved frontispiece depicts a lesson in hydrography and the left-hand figure on the engraved title is reputed to be a portrait of William Blaeu. The original Dutch version, *Het licht der zee-vaert*, was published by Willem Janszoon Blaeu in 1608. Blaeu published a French translation in 1619. For the present edition, Jansson reproduced Blaeu's text on his own press and had the plates reengraved with some minor alterations. "Twelve years after the first edition (1608)... Joannes Janssonius issued the same work, composed and printed on his own presses and supplemented with charts, printed from his own plates which are faithful copies of Blaeu's plates, engraved by Petrus Kaerius. Obviously, copyrights and privileges did not prevent this imitation... The existence of two concurrent publications of this pilot book is one of the most peculiar (sic) facts in the history of Dutch maritime cartography" (Koeman IV, S. 267). Begins with an introductory part for navigation illustrated with text woodcuts as well as a mounted copperplate with Volvelle and another woodcut Volvelle. This is followed by the description of the sea routes and coasts of the European North Atlantic as well as the North Sea and Baltic Sea, richly illustrated with the corresponding sea and coastal maps as well as numerous coastal profiles in the text. The charts follow the description under Koeman M.Bl 15. *Koeman IV, M.Bl 23 (J); Shirley, M.JAN-1a*.



3. CASTANHEDA, FERNAO

The First Booke of the Historie of the Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indias, Enterprised by the Portingales, in their Daungerous Navigations...

London: Thomas East, 1582, Small quarto (194 x 137 mm). 170 leaves, woodcut border device surrounding title, early ms on verso, woodcut initials throughout, an early but later calf binding with elaborate gilt drops, central gilt device on both covers, a very attractive binding.

£27,500 £27,500 / \$36,100

First English edition of one of the first works in English on World Exploration.

Dedicated to Sir Francis Drake.

Originally published in Coimbra in 1551, the present text represents one of the most important historical works of the first great age of discovery. Translated by Nicholas Lichfield.

Most of the ...Historie... is devoted to the great Portuguese thrust into Asia in the early 16th century, chronicling their epic expansion to India, the East Indies, and China between 1497 and 1525. Castanheda himself spent some two decades in the Portuguese colonies in the East, and so was well equipped to write this account. It is one of the primary sources for the early Portuguese trading empire, a model that the British were beginning to emulate at the time of publication. Penrose says of the author: "...he wrote an impartial book of outspoken sincerity which was the fruit of years of residence in the East." This work is equally important, however, for its American content, being the first to describe in detail the voyage of Cabral and his discovery of Brazil in 1500, while on his way out to the East Indies. Cabral's landing is the first recorded there, recounted in Chapters 29-31 of the present work.

Castanheda was the natural son of a royal officer, who held the post of judge in Goa. In 1528, he accompanied his father to Portuguese India and to the Moluccas. There he remained ten years, from 1528 to 1538, during which he gathered as much information as he could about the discovery and conquest of India by the Portuguese, in order to write a book on the subject. In 1538, he returned to Portugal, having collected from written and oral sources material for his great historical work. In serious economic difficulties, he settled in Coimbra, where he held a modest post of bedel in the University of Coimbra.

"This English edition is very rare" (Hill). "A most interesting and rare book" (Sabin). Not in Church. Scarce.

European Americana 582/54; Hill 1035; Borba de Moraes 166-67; Penrose, Travel



4. COLLINS, JOHN

The Sector on a Quadrant. Or, A Treatise containing the Description and life of three several Quadrans; Each rendred many ways both General and Particular. Accomodated for Dyalling, for the resolving of all Proportions Instrumentally, and for the ready finding the Hour and Azimuth universally, in the equal Limb. Of great use to Seamen, and the Practitioners of Mathematices.

London, Printed by J. Macock, 1658. 4to, First Edition, First Issue, 6 engraved plates, one folding, woodcut diagrams, 4to, 4 parts in 1, Contemporary polished calf.
£10,000/ \$13,500

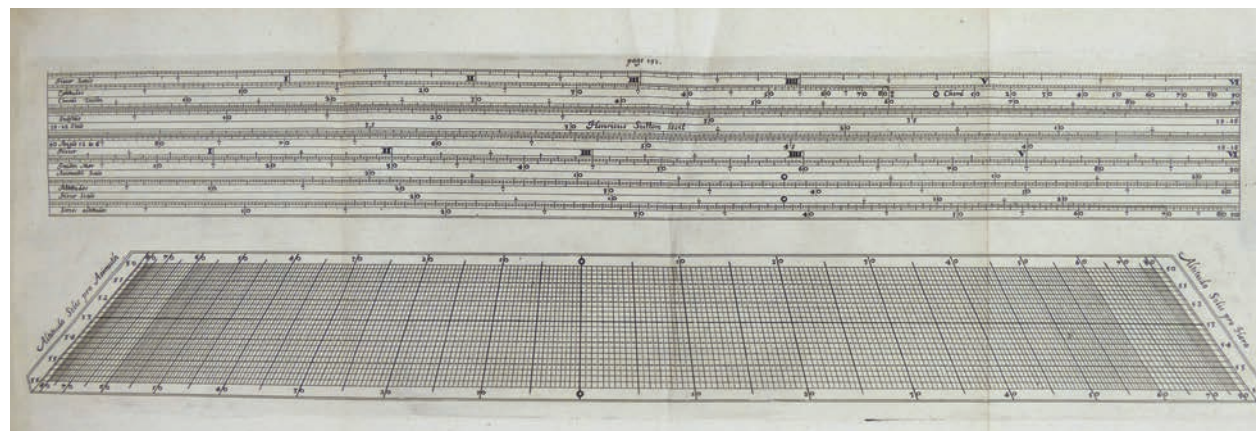
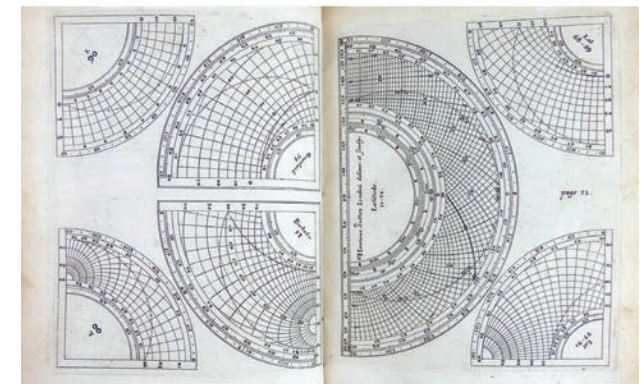
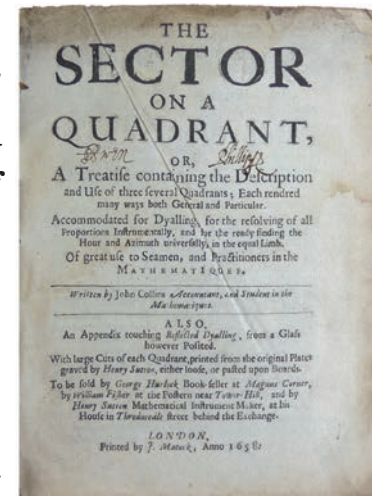
Rarely found complete, in the first issue (with title dated 1658),

John Collins (1625–1683), mathematician, was the son of a nonconformist divine, and was born at Wood Eaton in Oxfordshire, 5 March 1625. Apprenticed at the age of sixteen to Thomas Allam, a bookseller, living outside the Turl Gate of Oxford, he was driven to quit the trade by the troubles of the time, and accepted a clerkship in the employment of John Marr, clerk of the kitchen to the Prince of Wales. From Marr he derived some instruction in mathematics, but the outbreak of civil war drove him to sea for seven years, 1642–9, most of which time he spent on board an English merchantman, engaged by the Venetians as a ship of war in their defence of Candia against the Turks. He devoted his leisure to the study of mathematics and merchants' accounts, and on leaving the service set up in London as a teacher. In 1652 he published 'An Introduction to Merchants' Accounts,' originally drawn up for the use of his scholars. He next wrote 'The Sector on a Quadrant, or a Treatise containing the Description and Use of three several Quadrants.' Also, an appendix touching 'Reflected Dyalling, from a Glass however posited' (London, 1658); and 'The Description and Uses of a general Quadrant, with the Horizontal Projection upon it Inverted' (1658).

Collins built up an extensive network of correspondents spanning the British Isles and continental Europe, through which he disseminated and exchanged mathematical news and procured the latest publications. Among the members of his epistolary circle were to be found John Pell, James Gregory, Wallis, Isaac Newton, G. W. Leibniz, and R. F. de Sluse. Such was the pivotal role he came to play in the scientific life of Restoration England, that contemporaries called him 'Mersennus Anglus'. His extensive collection of letters was seen by the Royal Society as an important source of evidence for establishing Newton's claim in the priority dispute with Leibniz over discovery of the calculus

Wing C5381; Tomash & Williams C122

Provenance: Owen Phillips (ink name on title and B1); "John Carter att ye signe of ye Bible without Compter barr att ye corner of Essex Street" (ink inscription on rear pastedown).



5. CRESCENTIUS (PETRUS DE)

De omnibus agriculturae partibus, & de plantarum animalibusque natura & utilitate lib. XII. non minus philosophiae & medicinae, quam oeconomiae, agricolationis, pastionumque studiosis utiles,

woodcut device on title and final leaf, dedication within woodcut architectural border, over 180 woodcut illustrations in the text, the printer's device
Basel, Henricus Petrus, 1548, A very attractive binding in contemporary panelled calf, blind tooled borders with arabesque designs, spine gilt in compartments, leather gilt title-pieces.

£18,000/ \$24,000

A well-illustrated edition of *Ruralia commoda*, the most important mediaeval treatise on agronomy, the first printed edition of which appeared in 1471. "The woodcuts of plants are finely cut, delicate and lively, and much in the character of the best done by Brunfels and Fuchs, though a good deal smaller" (Hunt).

Pietro de' Crescenzi was born in Bologna in about 1235; the only evidence for his date of birth is the annotation "septuagenarian" in the *Ruralia commoda*, dated with some certainty between 1304 and 1309. He was educated at the University of Bologna in logic, medicine, the natural sciences and law, but did not take his doctorate. Crescenzi practiced as a lawyer and judge from about 1269 until 1299, travelling widely in Italy in the course of his work.

In January 1274 he married Geraldina de' Castagnoli, with whom he had at least five children. She died in or shortly after December 1287. In January 1289 he married Antonia de' Nascentori, with whom he also had several children.

After his retirement in 1298 he divided his time between Bologna and his country estate, the Villa dell'Olmo outside the walls of Bologna. During this time he wrote the *Ruralia commoda*, an agricultural treatise based largely on classical and medieval sources, as well as his own experience as a landowner. It is not known when de' Crescenzi died. His last will is dated 23 June 1320; a legal document dated 25 February 1321 describes him as dead, at the age of almost ninety.

The *Ruralia commoda*, sometimes known as the *Liber ruralium commodorum* ("book of rural benefits"), was completed sometime between 1304 and 1309, and was dedicated to Charles II of Naples King Charles V of France ordered a French translation in 1373. After circulating in numerous manuscript copies, Crescenzi's treatise became the first printed modern text on agriculture when it was published in Augsburg by Johann Schussler in 1471. Some 57 editions in Latin, Italian, French, and German appeared during the following century, as did two editions in Polish.

The structure and content of the *Ruralia commoda* is substantially based on the *De re rustica* of Lucius Columella written in the first century AD, even though this work was not available to de' Crescenzi, and was known only in fragments until a complete version was discovered in a monastery library of Pollio Bracciolini during the Council of Constance, between 1414 and 1418. While de' Crescenzi cites Columella twelve times,

all the citations are indirect, and taken from the *Opus agriculturae* of Palladius. Like the *De re rustica* of Columella, the *Ruralia commoda* is divided into 12 parts.

Adams C2930; Hunt 58



BOUND WITH

LONGICERUS (ADAM)

Naturalis historiae opus novum : in quo tractatur de natura et viribus arborum, fruticum, herbarum, Animantiumque terrestrium, uolatilium & aquatiliu ...

Christian Egenolff, Frankfurt, 1551. Folio, (330 x 240mm), [18], 352, [1] with over 900 woodcut illustrations.

Adam Lonicer (Lonitzer) (1528-1586) had studied in Marburg and Mainz before becoming professor of mathematics at the Lutheran University of Marburg. It was there that he received his medical degree and he later pursued a medical career as the city physician of Frankfurt. In 1554 (the same year as he received his medical degree), he married Magdalena Egenolph, the daughter of the controversial Frankfurt printer Christian Egenolph, who had been involved in one of the first copyright disputes – in this case over Egenolph's pirating of an edition of Brunfels' *Herbarum vivae eicones*. Figala (1973) points out that Egenolph specialized in the publication of herbals and whether it was a result of this or his own professional interests, Lonicer decided to produce one of his own. Lonicer's herbal proved to be the great printing success of the Egenolph firm: though by no means the most innovative of its kind, it proved to be one

of the most enduring of all, and editions of it were still being produced in Germany in 1783.

As the title makes clear, Lonicer's herbal did not solely focus on plants but also included some descriptions of animals, birds, fish and metals: The divisions within the book mirrored those in the book of Genesis and it is therefore not surprising that Lonicer began his section on plants with the apple tree. His text was not original but was a version of the *Ortus sanitatis*, a medieval text which had been translated in the fifteenth century by a previous city physician at Frankfurt, Johann de Cuba.

Lonicer's edition was not Egenolph's first venture with this text – he had previously published a version of it by yet another city physician of Frankfurt, Eucharius Rösslin, but it was his son-in-law's which was to prove the most effective. Just as Brunfels and Fuchs had produced the German names for plants, so too did Lonicer.

Lonicerus based the first, Latin edition of his herbal on Rösslin's revision of the *Onus sanitatis* (1551), which contained many illustrations, most of them borrowed from Bock. The popularity of Lonicerus' herbal is shown by the many, steadily enlarged editions he brought out. Although the provision of plant names in German, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spanish lends the herbal a scientific air, the inclusion of fabulous stories betrays its late medieval character. (For example, the formation of bezoars is attributed to the hardening of the tears of stags!) The herbal also lists animal and metallic medicaments and contains one of the earliest descriptions of local flora. In addition, the book distinguishes the deciduous trees from the conifers; the group composed of the yew, the cypress, the juniper, and the savin is contrasted with that containing the spruce and the fir. Lonicerus' son Johann Adam (b. 1557) edited his father's writings

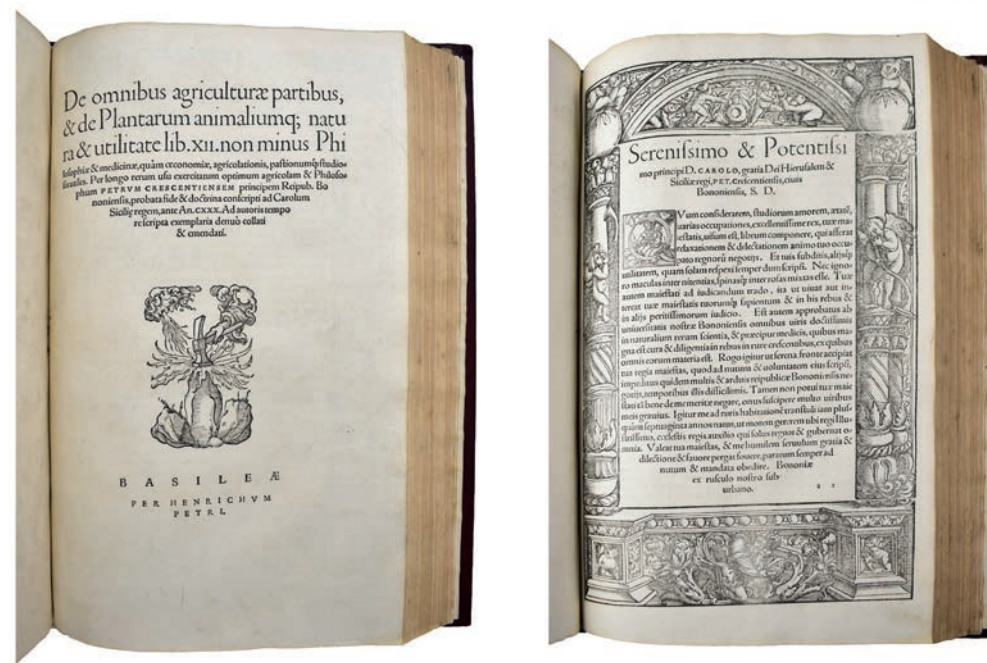
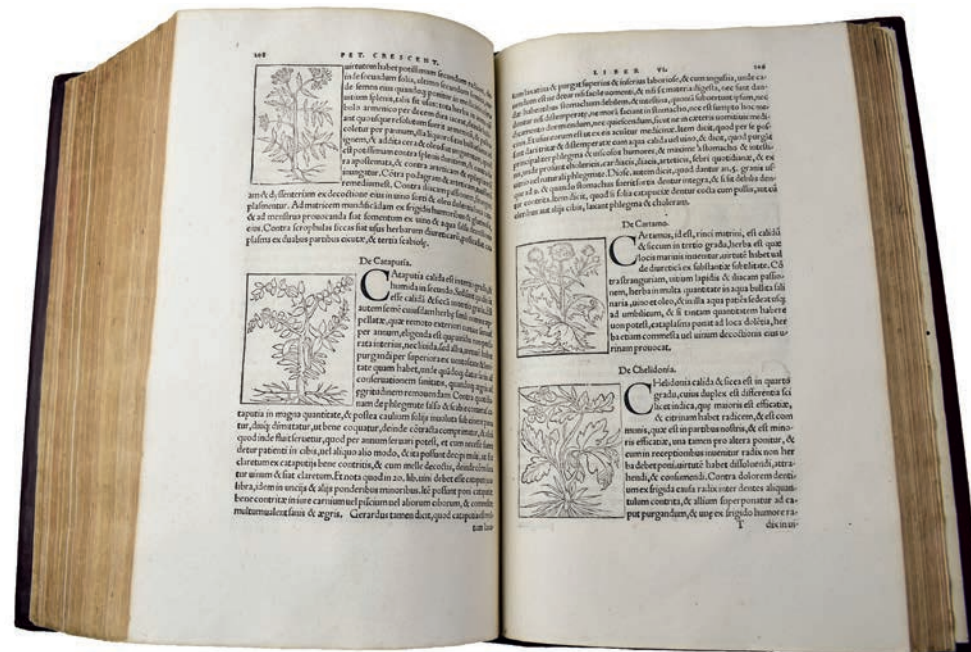
6. EUCLID (fl. c.300 BCE).

Elementorum geometricorum lib. XV.

EUCLID IN CONTEMPORARY OXFORD BINDING

Basel: Johannes Hervagius, 1537.

First Latin edition published by Hervagius, with the first appearance in print of Euclid's smaller tracts on 'Phaenomena' (Spherical geometry), 'Catoptrics' (Mirror reflection), 'Optics' and 'Data' (Geometrical exercises). Bound in a strictly contemporary Oxford binding. Following Oldham (p.23), this has tools HM a (1) (n.770, signed G.F., 1528-44), used with RC c (1) here dated 1537



(n.888, also Gibson VII), and DI a (5) (n.775, 1520-45), with the saltire pattern found on four other bindings by the same workshop. Pearson (p.66) dates these rolls late 1530s-late 1540s, and he describes these bindings as 'generally handsomely made with mid to dark brown calf'. Pollard and Ker attribute these bindings to Garbrand Harks (in which case the GF of the roll may be the woodcutter's initials).

Euclid is an interesting find at Oxford, where the teaching of mathematics was still in its infancy at the time. Adams E-974.

£11,000/ \$15,000

Folio (309 x 194mm). Complete with the preface by Melanchthon often censored in other copies, ornamental woodcut capitals and diagrams, Latin text with Greek letters used for designating points on geometric diagrams (title with repaired 100mm tear slightly affecting a couple of letters in imprint, title rehinged with some minor marginal repairs, very faint marginal staining in gutter to first three gatherings, a few tiny scattered ink spots to b1r obscuring a few letters, d2 with tiny hole with loss to one letter and woodcut capital, tiny marginal holes to d6 and H3).

Contemporary calf over wooden boards, panelled in blind with two decorative rolls enclosing a large central cross (see description of tools above).

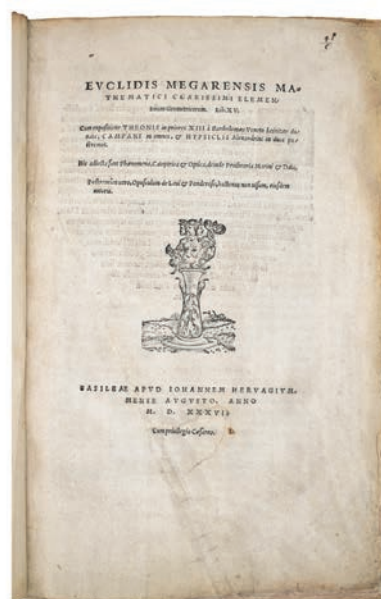
Euclid's geometry was only printed in Latin.

In September 1533 Printer Johannes Herwagen (Hervagius) of Basel published *Eukleidou Stoiicheion biblon* . . . the first printed edition of the Greek text of Euclid's *Elements*. Herwagen's edition was an international project. The Greek text was edited by the German theologian and philologist Simon Grynaeus (Grynäus), using the first Latin translation made directly from the Greek by Bartolomeo Zamberti published in print in 1505, and two Greek manuscripts supplied by Lazarus Bayfius and Joannes Ruellius (Jean Ruell).. To this volume Grynaeus appended the first publication of the four books of Proclus's *Commentary* on the first book of Euclid's *Elements*, taken from a manuscript provided by John Claymond, the first President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In a long introduction Grynaeus dedicated his translation to Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, England, and author of the first arithmetic book printed in English (London, 1522).

In the history of the very numerous editions of Euclid, the most widely-used of all textbooks for 500 years, Herwagen's edition stands out in the history of graphic design as the first edition to print the geometrical diagrams within the text.

Provenance: Thomas Dudson (presentation inscription on front free endpaper 'The gift of Thomas Dudson woollen draper to the Mathematicall Schoole in Christ's Hospital') – C.W. Turner (presentation bookplate to the University of Keele, dated 1968).





7. GESSNER, CONRAD (1516-1565)

Historiae Animalium Liber III que est de Avium Natura Nunc denuo recognitus.....

Frankfurt: Johan Wechel for Robert Cambieri, 1585.
Folio (367 x 243mm). Woodcut on title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces and 237 woodcuts of birds (including title), all Coloured by a Contemporary Hand throughout (possibly without final blank, but collates as per Wellisch, there are worm holes throughout affecting text and images, but they do not affect the charm and quality of the engraving and splendid colouring of this copy.

Contemporary Berlin Blindstamped Pigskin over wooden boards bound at the H[ans] S[chreiber] bindery [EBDB w000467], front cover with central portrait panel of Johann Georg, Elector of Brandenburg (1525-1598) and the rear cover stamped with his arms ,clasps lacking, some minor staining to covers.
£40,000/ \$55,000

Johann Georg, Elector of Brandenburg's (1525-1598) copy of Gesner's Splendid work on birds, Coloured throughout by a Contemporary Hand.

Second edition of Gesner's Ornithological Magnum Opus. All of the woodcuts in outstanding contemporary publisher's colouring, executed by a professional book illuminator; the palate is rich and varied, using a lot of body colour. Gesner in his preface states that a number of copies with hand-coloured woodcuts were issued 'for

customers who are not deterred by the higher price'. Their number was very small indeed, and they scarcely ever appear on the market.
This was part of the greatest zoological encyclopedia of the sixteenth century and the greatest pictorial assembly of zoological illustration of its time.

The woodcuts were cut after paintings by Lukas Schan, some of which survive as part of the Felix Patter collection in the Basle University Library. This suite of woodcuts contains the first naturalistic representations of the animal kingdom, and effectively heralds the birth of zoological book illustration. They are the archetypes of much subsequent bird illustrations, even into the eighteenth century.

Conrad Gesner was one of the great polymaths of the Renaissance' and his work 'is an encyclopedia of contemporary knowledge, intended to replace not only mediaeval compilations but even Aristotle's work' (PMM 77). Nissen IVB 349 (not mentioning this edition); Wellisch A25.2; Wood p.356 (not including this edition).

Provenance: 18th-century unidentified engraved armorial bookplate – Hallesche Naturforschende Gesellschaft (stamp on verso of title).



8. HILL, JOHN

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

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

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.
£10,000/ \$13,500

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" (Henry).

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; Henry 799; Hunt 557; Pritzel 4063



9. A WONDERFUL ALBUM OF HAWAIIAN TAPA/KAPA BARK CLOTH FROM The 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES.

Kapa/Tapa Specimens late 18th and 19th Centuries mainly from the Sandwich Islands. Some From Captain Cook's Voyages.

Oblong Folio, (32.5cm x 35cm), Half tan calf over marbled boards, red and green gilt morocco title-pieces, with a printed title page and 64 folders with 129 examples of kapa or tapa cloth, including 54 full-page and 45 mounted examples. Many of the samples have been brought back from Cook's Voyages of the 18th century and subsequent voyages during the 19th century.

£70,000 / \$95,000

Of the Specimens at least Twenty Samples are identical or similar to the samples in Alexander Shaw. A Catalogue of the Different Specimens of Cloth Collected in the Three Voyages of Captain Cook to the Southern Hemisphere..(London 1787).

The fabric referred to as tapa – disseminated at the beginning of the 19th century by English, French and American whalers and is made from the bast, the internal part of the bark of certain trees. The bast is immersed in water then beaten for a long time with a small beater engraved in low relief in order to crush and release the fibre.

In the Hawaiian Islands, these fabrics called kapa, were used to make the three types of traditional clothing: the malo (loincloth), the pa'u (skirts worn by women) and the kihei (shawl) (cf. Kooijman, 1988 : 24).

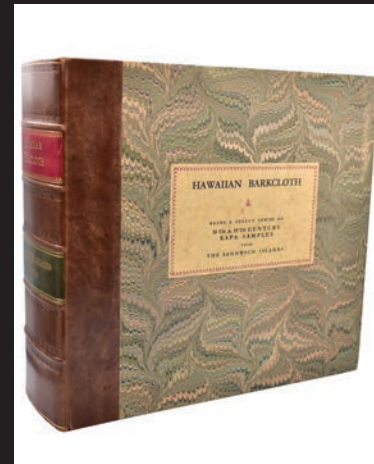
The samples brought together in this album testify to the extraordinary variety of kapa made in the Sandwich Islands since the 18th century.

Based on the essence of trees, in particular the Chinese Mulberry (*brussonetia papyrifera*, wauke), producing the most sought-after fabrics for their softness and clarity. Breadfruit (*artocarpus* , uru) and various local wild species, such as the darker *pipturus* (mamaki) create a thickness of the fabric and show the imprints left by the beater, engraved with patterns of various designs and finesse.

The colours obtained by local plant pigments, i.e.browns, reds, yellows, greys, pinks and blues are used for backgrounds and patterns, creating the decorations made either during beating, by superimposing a virgin layer and a coloured layer or by inserting pigments after drying, by freehand or with a stencil.

This unique album features a wide, rare array of Hawaiian kapa samples. It demonstrates the richness and diversity of colours, patterns and techniques used.

See: Williams, Ryan and Howarth. 'In Cook's Wake Tapa Treasures from the Pacific'. 2018.



10. JOHNSON, THEOPHILUS

Illustrations of Typical Birds

First Series, 24 mounted gouache watercolour illustrations, heightened with gum arabic, printed title, corrections inserted by hand, one or two pencil annotations, marginal spotting, original vellum, morocco spine label, lightly rubbed, folio, (470 x 330 mm) [Dartford Heath], 1900.

£12,500/ \$16,750

Extremely Scarce,

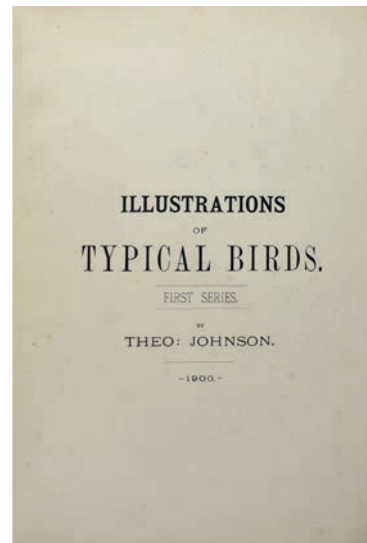
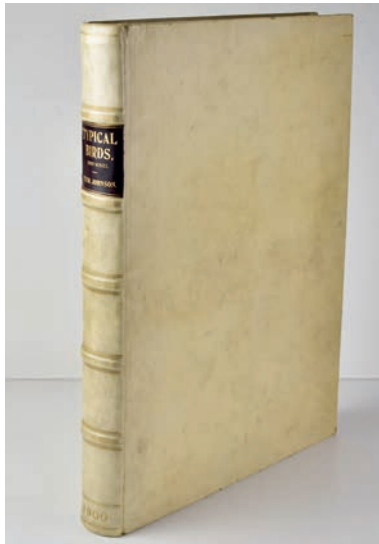
'Theophilus Johnson (1836-1919) was an amateur naturalist and artist, who produced a considerable number of natural history books during the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These are remarkable in being entirely illustrated with original watercolours and drawings by Johnson himself, as well as having text either printed or written in excellent longhand by him. It is not known how many such books he completed. The Natural History Museum, London, holds 29 (all but five relating to entomology) and the Zoological Society holds four more.' Howard Radclyffe

There are also some of his works in private hands. Some works he produced with similar drawings under a different title, but these are mostly concerned with entomology.

Th *Illustrations of Typical Birds* is unusual as it is one of the few works he produced in folio format. The Drawings Illustrate 13 Birds of Prey; 1 Raven and 10 Parrots.

No copies recorded on Library Hub and this the only copy recorded at auction. One copy of the 'Second Series' is recorded at the Natural History Museum Library.

Provenance: Sotheby's 7th December 1993. Bradley Martin Sotheby's New York sale, 12th December 1989, with pencil note to blank.



11. KNORR, GEORG WOLFGANG & P.L.S. MULLER

Deliciae naturae Selectae of Uitgeleezen Kabinet van Natuurlyke Zeldzaamheden.

Dordrecht: by Abraham Blussé and Son, 1771.

2 volumes in one, Folio (524 x 345mm) 2 volumes, folio (524 x 345mm). Hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and 91 fine hand-coloured engraved plates, one double-page, by or after Knorr, B.R. Dietschlin, G.F. Dietsch and others, 4pp. list of subscribers). Contemporary calf-backed speckled boards, title labels on spines.

FIRST EDITION in Dutch, Number 64 of 99 Copies.

£16,000/ \$21,500

One of the finest colour-plate natural history books, illustrating specimens from the leading collections of Nuremberg. The plates depict mainly marine and zoological subjects, but also include a number of fine depictions of minerals. It is often said that the beauty of these illustrations exceeds that of their models.

Georg Wolfgang Knorr (1705-1761), German palaeontologist, painter, engraver and art dealer, engraved portraits, landscapes and animal studies after Dürer.

In the eighteenth century, Nuremberg became the leading city in the production of fine illustrated natural history books. This was due to the stimulus of J. Trew, a wealthy Nuremberg physician, who assembled a number of artists and scientists around him like Knorr himself, J.F. Dietsch, J.C. Keller, C.N. Kleemann, C. Leinberger, A. Hoffer, J.A. Eissenmann and J.F. Schmidt. They contributed to the drawings, engravings and hand-colouring of the plates of the present work. Trew owned a natural history collection and menagerie. Many animals and curiosities described and depicted in the *Deliciae Naturae Selectae* originated from his collection. This is indicated by the text: 'Ex. Museo Excell. D.D. Chris. Jac. Trew' at the bottom of each plate. But there are also contributions by other natural history collections made by P. L. S. Muller, D. Schadeloock, Knorr himself and others.

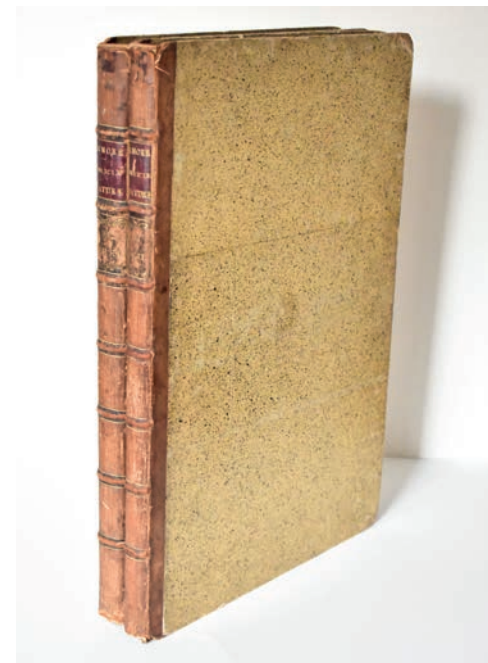
The plates are arranged as follows; vol I: corals and seaweeds 15, shells 7, butterflies 6, urchins 4, minerals 6; vol II: crustaceans and spiders 7, starfishes 4, fishes 9, birds 7, quadrupeds 14, reptiles and amphibians 12 (one folding).

Nissen ZBI 2228; Brunet III, 682.

12. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF AUSTRIA.

Compilatio Leupoldi ducatus austrie de astrorum scientia Decem continentis tractatus.

Venice: [Jacobus Pentius, for] Melchior Sessa and Petrus de Ravanis, 15 July 1520, 4to (210 x 150mm), Full Contemporary Calf, Gilt Device within gilt frame with ornate gilt cornerpieces, gilt border on upper and lower covers, rebacked replacing original spine, Large woodcut of an astronomer and Sessa's device on title, many woodcuts illustrating



signs of the zodiac, gods of antiquity, celestial spheres, and astrological predictions, woodcut initials.

£5,500/\$7,250

A Fine Copy of the Second edition of the *Compilatio* by the 13th-century astronomer, Leopold of Austria. Primarily a work of astrology, the sixth book concerns meteorology both from a theoretical and a practical point of view, and thus includes, for example, folkloric methods of weather prediction.

Although virtually nothing is known of the author, the work was influential in the late Middle Ages, being cited by the great astronomer, Pierre d'Ailly, and admired by Regiomontanus, who proposed to edit an edition of the work.

Adams L-516; BLSTC Italian (assigning it to Pencio) p.375 (718.f.8); Sander 3948; Essling 2081; Houzeau and Lancaster 4783.



13. LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van.

Discours of voyages into ye Easte & West Indies.

London, [printed by John Windet] for John Wolfe, [1598]. 4 parts in 1 volume. Small Folio(280 x 180 mm). With engraved title-page, 9 engraved folding maps (including a fine map of the world after Ortelius and a detailed map depicting Arabia, Persia and India) and 3 engraved folding views. All newly engraved after the Dutch edition. Further with 4 woodcut maps in text and engraved maps on the 3 part-titles. Contemporary calf, rebacked.

£125,000/\$160,000

The very rare English edition of Linschoten's 'Itinerario', first published in Dutch in 1595–1596, and translated from the Dutch by William Phillip.

Linschoten's 'Discours' is second only to Hakluyt's 'Principall Navigations' in being the most important collection of sixteenth century voyages in English.

"This important work contains all the knowledge and learning related to the East and West Indies and navigations to those parts that was available at the end of the sixteenth century. It was held in such high esteem that for nearly a century a copy was given to each ship sailing to India as a guide to the sailing directions. The fact that most copies were in continual use is in no doubt the reason that fine copies, especially with all correct plates and maps, are so very rare" (Hill).

Linschoten (1563–1611) travelled extensively, he went to Goa between 1583 and 1589, and joined Willem Barents's first and second voyages into the Kara Sea in 1594 and 1595, and he combined his first-hand accounts with translations of original Spanish and Portuguese documents. "Linschoten's work, along with Hakluyt's, served as a direct stimulus to the building of the vast English and Dutch overseas empires" (Hill). In fact, until its publication, no other book contained anything like the amount of useful information on the East and West Indies, and it soon became required reading for all navigators sailing to the East, with chapters on the coast of 'Arabia Felix', i.e., the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula, the island of Ormus, and Islamic India.

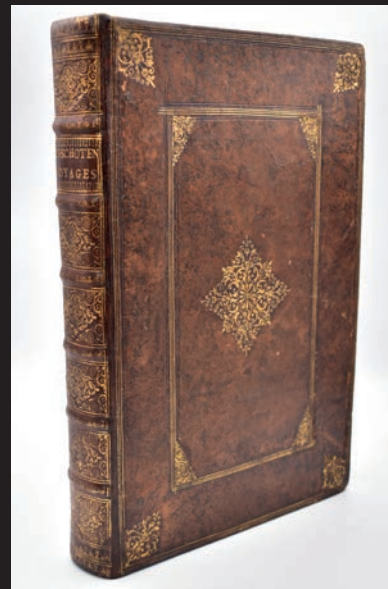
The book is divided into four parts. The first, concerning the East Indies, including eastern Africa and Arabia, and extending to regions as far east as Japan. The second book describes the navigation of the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with the coasts of the New World. Book three, based on the discoveries of the Portuguese Royal pilot Diego Affonso, contains sailing directions from Portugal to India, and instructions for sailing in the East Indies from island to island. Similar instructions are given for the New World, particularly Brazil and Spanish America. Book four contains detailed information on the taxes, and other income, that the King of Spain extracted from his territories, both at home and overseas.

Most of the maps and views of the English edition are re-engravings of the plates of the

original Dutch edition of 1595–1596, with captions in Latin and English.

List of maps and views:

1. ORTELIUS, Abraham. Typus Orbis Terrarum.
2. [East Africa], 'The description or Caerd of the Coastes of the Countreys following called Terra do Natal...', engraved by Robert Becket, including the western half of the Indian Ocean along the coast of South Africa, all of Madagascar.
3. [Arabia and the Indian Ocean], 'The description of the coast of Abex, The Straights of Meca, otherwise called the Red Sea, the coastes of Arabia, Ormus and Persia...', engraved by Robert Becket, extending from the Nile river and the eastern Mediterranean to the Gulf of Bengal and Sumatra. "The surprising fact about the representation of the [Arabian] peninsula is the close resemblance of the outline to that of a modern map when compared with other engraved maps of the time. There is a vague suggestion of the Qatar peninsula, which is not seen again until the nineteenth century" (Tibbets).
4. [Southeast Asia], 'The Trew Description of All the Coastes of China, Cauchinchina Camboya, Syao, Malacca, Arraacan, and Pegu...', engraved by Robert Becket, after the original engraved by Johannes a Doetechum extending from the island of Korea and Japan south of 'Beach' (Australia), Java, Timor, the Philippines, the Indochina peninsula, and most of the coast and much of the interior of China. Schilder Australia 18; Schilder Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandici VII, p 222ff; Suarez SE Asia fig 91.
5. [Africa], 'A discription of Aegipt from Cair downeward', engraved by William Rogers, a magnificent map of Africa after Pigafetta.
6. [West Africa], 'The description of the Coast of Guinea...', engraved by Raygnald Elstrak.
7. [Mozambique], 'The description of the Islandes and Castle of Mozambique...', engraved by William Rogers.
8. [St. Helena].
 - a) 'The Island of St. Helena full of Sweet and pleasaunt ayre fructfull ground and fresh water...'
 - b) 'The true description, and situation of the Island

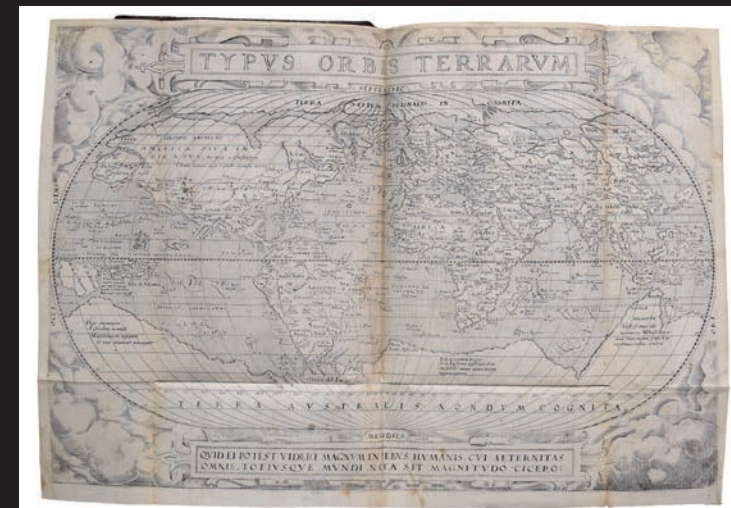


St. Helena, on the East, North, and West Sydes', both engraved by Raygnald Elstrak.

9. [Ascension Island], 'The True Description of the Island of Ascention...', engraved by William Rogers.

10. [South America], 'The description of the whole coast lying in the South Seas of Americae called Peru...', engraved by Robert Becket, showing the whole of South America, the Caribbean, Florida, the Gulf Coast and an extended Terra del Fuego.

11. [The Spice Islands Map], 'Insulae Molucca celeberrimae ...', engraved by Robert Becket, including the eastern coast of India, Borneo, Java, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, after the original by Petrus Plancius who obtained his information covertly from the Portuguese maps of Bartolomeu Lasso.



14. MAY, COMMANDER WALTER W.

A Series of Fourteen Sketches made During the Voyage up Wellington Channel in Search of Sir John Franklin, K.C.H., and the Missing Crews of H.M. Discovery Ships Erebus and Terror; Together with a short account of each drawing.

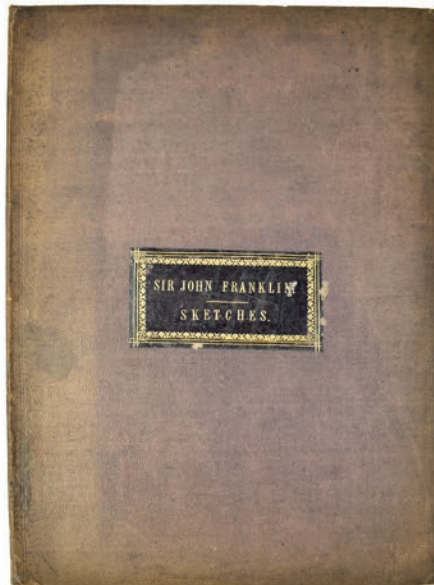
Day and Sons, May 1, 1855. Folio, 365 x 270 mm. Title, 6, [1, list of subscribers]; 14 tinted lithographic plates on 13 sheets. Publisher's brown cloth with title label on upper cover, gilt, small repaired tear to outer margin of first plate, a very nice copy in the original binding.

£12,000/ \$16,000

FIRST EDITION of a scarce work and one of the three important Franklin Search colour plate books (the others being Cresswell and Browne).

May served as mate aboard the *Resolute* during the expedition of 1850-1851 and led a depot laying party as far as Cape Gillman on Bathurst Island, travelling 371 miles in 34 days. He also undertook a short exploratory journey around Griffith Island. The present work records his impressions of the expedition of 1852-1854 when he served as Lieutenant in the *Assistance* under the overall command of Sir Edward Belcher. During this expedition he undertook a journey on which he covered 600 miles in 62 days. May retired from the Navy as a Commander in 1854 and went on to a successful career as an artist: the bas-relief on the pedestal of Franklin's statue in Waterloo Place, London, is from his design.

Abbey Travel 646.



15. THORBURN (ARCHIBALD)

Birds of Prey

London: W. F. Embleton, 1919. Small folio (355x253 mm), later green full crushed morocco, boards with double gilt rule and Greek key border, title in gilt on upper cover and on spine.

One of 150 sets of proofs, 12 colour plates by Thorburn, each signed by him in pencil and with small stamp to lower margin as issued, mounted on linen stubs throughout, text leaves with 2 holes punched in upper inner or outer corner as published, previously held together with silk ties.

£12,500/ \$16,750

The scarcest of Thorburn's works and one of the rarest British Bird Books

Archibald Thorburn lived in the final phase of the era of great illustrated bird books. He was undoubtedly the most popular bird artist of his generation. He contributed splendid illustrations to publications including Henry Eeles Dresser's *A History of the Birds of Europe*, Charles William Beebe's *A Monograph of Pheasants*, Leonard Irby's *Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar*, Lord Thomas Lilford's *Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Isles*, as well as his books, notably *British Birds* and *A Naturalist's Sketchbook*. This particular example of his work illustrated John Guille Millais's *British Diving Ducks*. Yet his reputation rests as much, if not more, on his accomplished watercolor compositions.

Thorburn was a Scot, born at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, on 31 May 1860, the son of the miniature painter Robert Thorburn (1818-1885). He was educated at Dalkeith and Edinburgh before being sent by his father to the newly founded St John's Wood School of Art in London. The first important book he illustrated was *Familiar Wild Birds* by Walter Swaysland, a Sussex naturalist and taxidermist; this work, published in four small volumes between 1883-1888, dealt with all the familiar birds of the English countryside from owls to sparrows, which Thorburn illustrated with one specimen to each plate, setting them with suitable foregrounds. His accomplishment in delineating the bird and in capturing the detail and texture of its plumage immediately attracted the attention of Lord Lilford. He was in the process of publishing his major work on the birds of the British Isles, to which Thorburn eventually contributed over 250 plates. Unlike most other artists, Thorburn concentrated almost entirely on species native to the British Isles rather than exotic species. A member of the British Ornithologists' Union and Fellow of the Zoological Society, Thorburn was also a keen sportsman. It was in his depiction of game birds and wildfowl that he truly excelled. He died at Hascombe, near Godalming in Surrey, on 9 October 1935.

