50 BOOKS FOR YEARS

1972 — 2022

CELEBRATING BRUCE MARSHALL RARE BOOKS' FIFTIETH YEAR

BRUCE MARSHALL RARE BOOKS

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We're delighted to be celebrating our 50th year in business this year.

From our beginnings in Stair in Ayrshire in 1972, picking up a 1695 edition of Camden's Britannia for a hefty £50 and kicking off our journey dealing in rare illustrated books, atlases, exploration, natural history, we've now been working out of the Cotswolds for 40 of our 50 years.

Over the years the business has grown considerably, with incredible support from the ABA and the wider rare book dealer community. And it isn't just Bruce anymore – Clare Marshall has gone from just helping out to a fully-fledged business partner.

To celebrate this milestone, we're pleased to present a special 50th anniversary catalogue, featuring 50 extraordinary works hand-picked for the occasion.

1. APIANUS, PETRUS

Cosmographicus Liber a Petro Apiano Mathematico Studiose Collectus.

Landshut, Johann Weissenburger für Petrus Apianus, 1524. Numerous woodcuts and 4 volvelles. (8), 104, (8, last blank) ff. Small 4to (195 x 152mm), contemporary limp vellum, black half Morocco case.

The Very Scarce First Edition of one of the most important geographical and astronomical texts of the Renaissance, and one of the most significant and influential of the 16th century instrument books for navigators and travellers.

£75,000

Title-page with large woodcut illustration of a globe, woodcut coat-of-arms of Archbishop Matthäus Lang of Salzburg on title-page verso and last leaf of the foreword with a large woodcut depicting a sphere are printed in red and black. Borba de Moraes calls for 4 mobile diagrams (volvelles) on page 17, 24, 63 and on the first leaf of the appendix. This copy has these four mobile diagrams. The most important illustration with mobile parts is on page 63: it shows the world seen from the North Pole with quite a large piece of America, also inserted are the ' Instrumentum Syderale' by Apian. Two illustrations are usually missing and probably published later.

Petrus Apianus (1495-1552) was born in Saxony as Peter Bienewitz. He studied at the University of Leipzig from 1516 to 1519, where he took a Latinised version of his German name: Petrus Apianus. In 1520 he moved to Vienna, where he was part of the second Vienna school of cartography and produced his first world map there. He then moved again to Landshut, where he produced the 'Cosmographicus liber' in 1524, his first major work.

The system for cartographic projection which Apianus used attained enormous success and was popularised by Münster and Ortelius.

It was Petrus Apianus who designed the first map printed in a book to contain the name America (Solinus). The maps on page 2 and 63, and the following passage in the text: "America quae nunc Quarta pars terrae dicitur ab Americo Vespucio eiusde(m) inve(n)tore nomen sortita est. Et non immerito: Quoniam mari undig clauditur Insula appellatur..." make this edition of the "Cosmography" much sought after. As can be seen here, the discovery of America is attributed to Vespucci, and it is called an island because it is surrounded by water on all sides.

Apianus "Cosmography" had countless editions, and translations into Spanish, French and Dutch, with annotations and additions by Gemma Frisius, and new, more correct maps. The copies of the first Latin editions (1524, 1529, 1533) with all mobile diagrams are very rare.

Based on the theories of Ptolemy, it contains paper instruments called volvelles, which Apianus would use so effectively in his work that they are sometimes known as Apian wheels. It covers "the division of the earth into climatic zones, the uses of parallels and meridians, the determination of latitude, several methods for determining longitude including that of lunar distance, the use of trigonometry to determine distances, several types of map projections, and many other topics" (Karrow). America is depicted on the globes on pp. 2 and 63 and described on p. 69.

Copies are very rarely found with the full complement of volvelles: the British Library copy, for instance, lacks the volvelle on p. 50. The book is a great rarity. We have been able to trace only five examples of the first edition selling at auction since records began in 1903.

Provenance:

"BIBLIOTH: ORDIN:RADOMICE:CZERNIEVIS"

From the Library of Rajmund Count Skorzewski (1791 -1859), collector and bibliophile from the noble family of Drogoslaw. Skorzewski resided in the Nekiel and Czerniejewo estates, and was creator of the Skozewskie Ordynacji in Czerniejewo – Radomice in 1846. From 1869, every ordinate had a seat in the Prussian House of Lords.

He is remembered for his wonderful collection of paintings by famous Polish and foreign artists, including an original by Lukasz Cranach. He also collected tens of thousands of books, rare incunabula, old prints and manuscripts. Unfortunately, this whole collection shared the fate of other collections and was dispersed.

Reference: VD 16, A 3080; Sabin I,1738; Borba de Moraes I,35; Harrisse 237; Suarez 91,46; Kleinschmidt (Ruling the Waves) 223, Fernand Van Ortroy, Bibliographie de l'Oeuvre de Pierre Apian, 1963; Stillwell, The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing, 1450-1550 (New York Bibliographical Society of America, 1970, no.136).

2. BASSANTIN, JAMES [BASSENDYNE]

Astronomia... Opus absolutissimum, in quo, qudquid unquam peritores mathematici in caelis observarunt, coordine, eamque; methodo traditur, ut cuius posthac facile innotescant quaecumque de astris ac planetis, necnon de eorum variis orbibus, motibus, passionibus, &c. dici possunt... Geneva, Jean de Tournes, 1599

Folio (430 x 288 mm), pp [iv] 262 [2, blank], with woodcut printer's device on title and 175 woodcuts and woodcut diagrams, including 37 full-page woodcut astronomical figures of which 18 (one half-page and 17 full-page) have a total of 35 volvelles; a fine copy in contemporary calf, gilt fillets on covers, spine with gilt compartments.

£75,000

Splendid Copy of an Extremely Rare Astronomical work, dedicated to the Palatine Count Frederick IV.

Bassantin's beautifully produced work for calculating planetary positions, largely associated with Apianus' great Astronomicum Caesareum 1540. Many of the large woodcut diagrams and volvelles are very similar to that work, including the first volvelle, a full-page celestial planisphere of the northern hemisphere. 'The size of this volume and the extent of its illustration make this an unusually fine example of the attention given to the printing of scientific works at this period' (Mortimer).

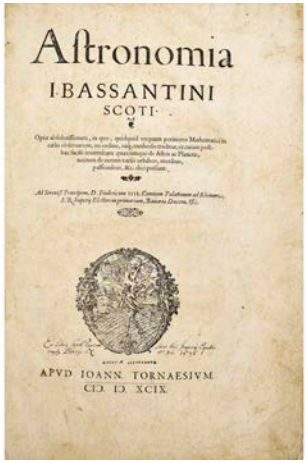
James Bassantin (d. 1568) was a Scots astronomer and astrologer, born in the reign of James IV. He studied at the University of Glasgow, devoting himself to science and mathematics. He continued his education on the Continent in several countries, before settling in France as a teacher of mathematics, first in Lyons and then in Paris.

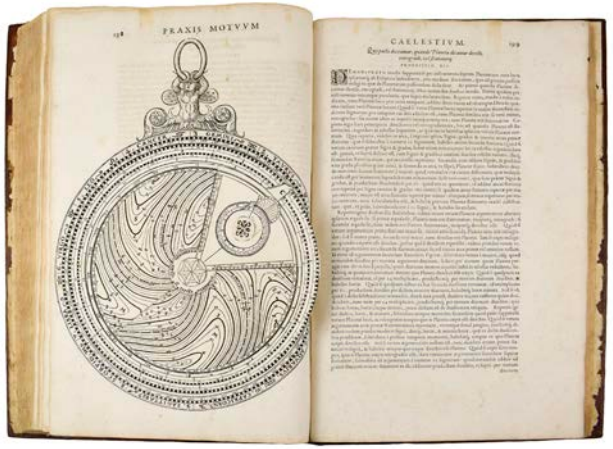
Bassantin was knowledgeable of advances in German and Italian mathematics and astronomy. He produced a revised edition of Jacques Foucard's Paraphrase de l'astrolabe (Lyons 1555), which contained his 'Amplification de l'usage de l'astrolabe', reprinted several times. It demonstrates finding positions in the ecliptic latitude of the moon, planets, and fixed stars, as well as the use of the shadow square.

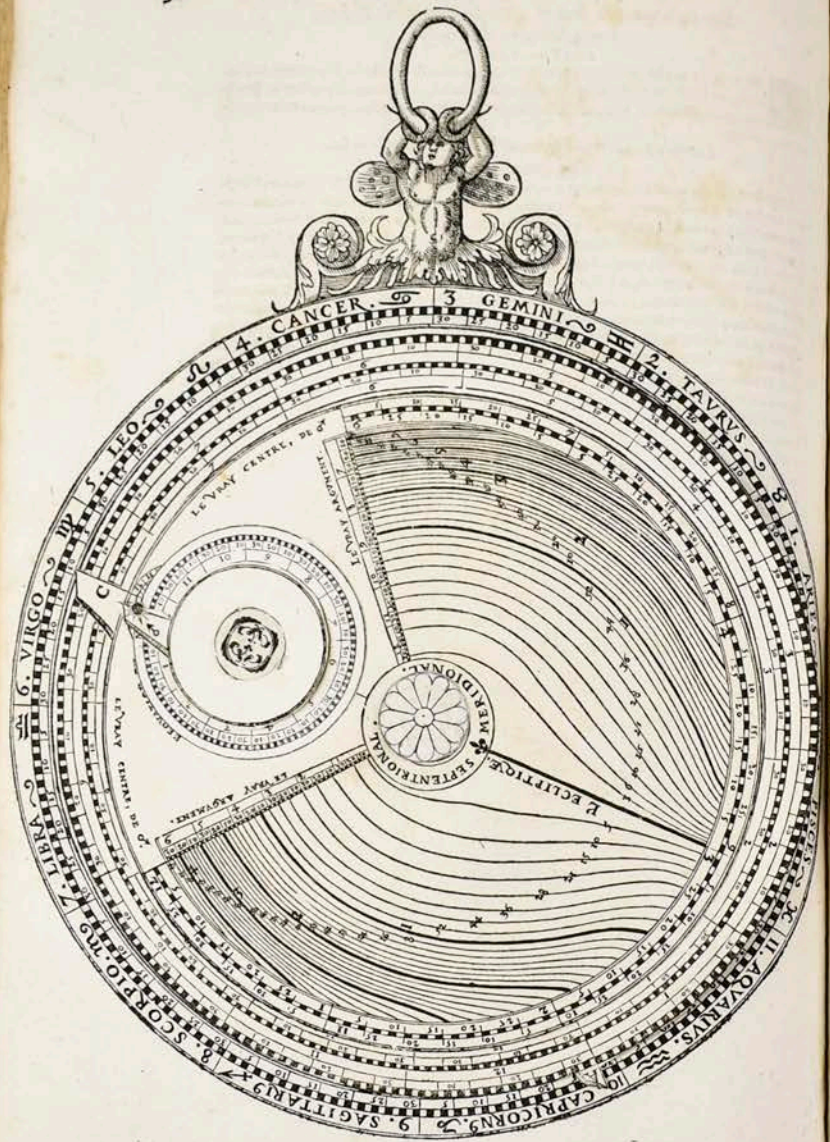
In 1562 Bassantin returned to Scotland. On route, according to Sir James Melville (Memoirs of his own life p 203), he met Sir Robert Melville, Sir James's brother, and predicted to him that there would be 'at length captivity and utter wreck' for Mary, Queen of Scots, at the hands of Elizabeth, and also that the kingdom of England would eventually fall of right to the crown of Scotland, but at the cost of many bloody battles, in which the Spaniards would take part. Bassantin was a convinced Protestant and in politics a supporter of the regent Murray (based on the ODNB entry).

Provenance: inscription on title: 'Ex libris Caroli Parisot Sacri Regni Imperii Equitis empt. Parisiis 6R an. dmi. 1676'

Cartier De Tournes 704; cf Mortimer 47 and Horblit sale catalogue lot 89; OCLC lists UCLA, and the Smithsonian.



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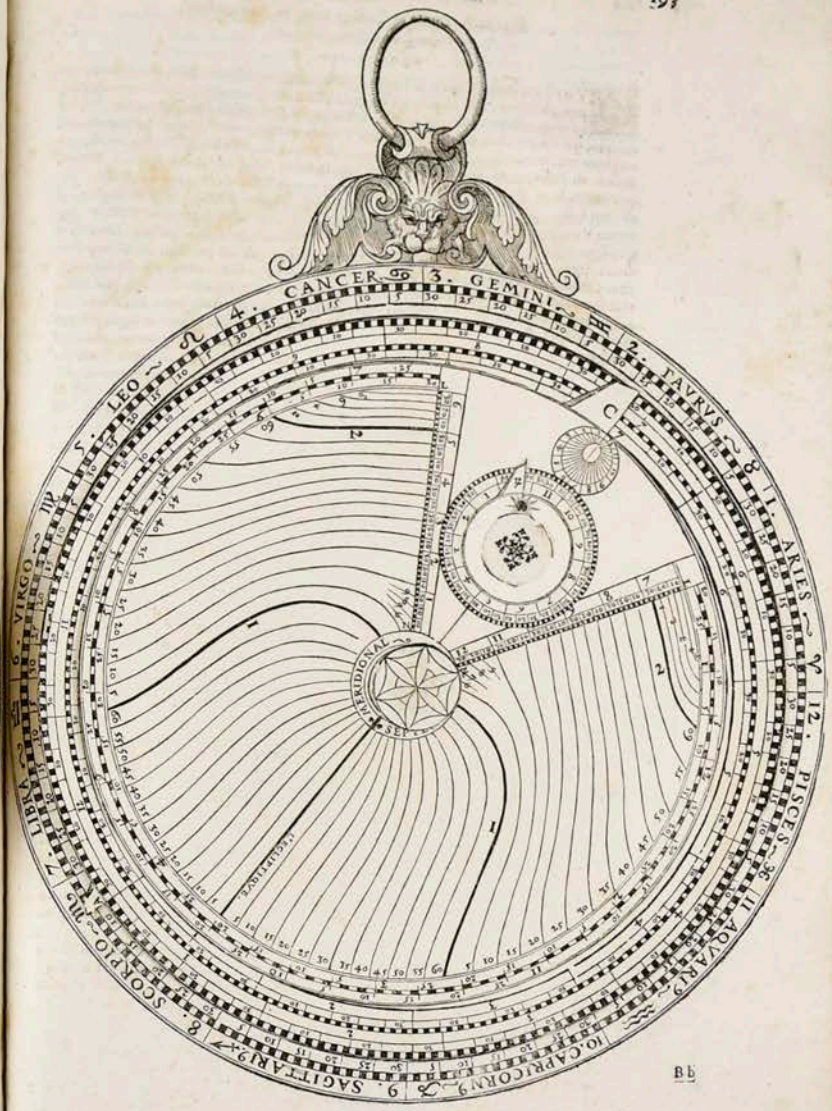
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11. AQVARIVS ♒
12. PISCES ♓
MERIDIONAL.
ORIENTALE.

3. BLAEU, WILLEM(1571 -1638) & BLAEU, JAN (1596-1673)

Theatre des états de son Altesse Royale le Duc de Savoye. Tome I: Contenant le Piémont, la ville de Turin, et les lieux voisin. Tome II: Contenant la Savoye. Traduit du Latin en François.mathematici in caelis observarunt, coordine, eamque; methodo traditur, ut cuius posthac facile innotescant quaecumque de astris ac planetis, necnon de eorum variis orbibus, motibus, passionibus, &c. dici possunt... Geneva, Jean de Tournes, 1599

The Hague: Adrian Moetjens, 1700, 2 volumes, folio (576 x 350 mm). Publisher's mottled calf gilt, covers panelled in gilt with large central arabesque with armillary sphere, gilt spines and edges.

£40,000

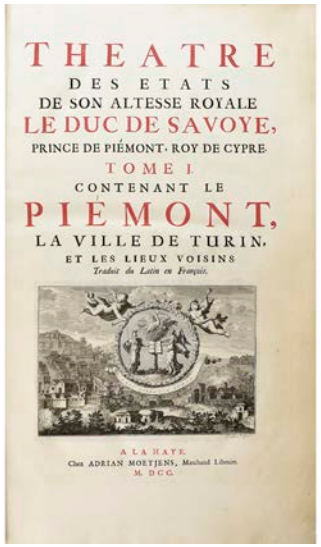
A Splendid Very Large Copy.

First edition in French of Duke Charles Emanuel II of Savoy's ambitious plan to add Piedmont and Savoy to the Blaeu's planned gigantic multi-volume atlas of the towns and monuments of Italy. In the event, Blaeu only saw the volumes relating to the Ecclesiastical State, Rome and Naples & Sicily through the press, with those for Piedmont and Savoy published posthumously. The plates in the present work are the same as those in the earlier Dutch edition, but with the addition of the portrait of Victor Amédée II, Duke of Savoy.

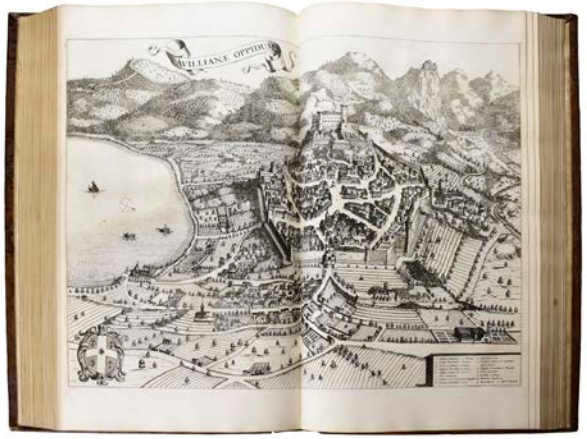
Volume I, Piedmont: engraved allegorical frontispiece, genealogical table, heraldic crest with the arms of the dukes of Savoy, 3 portraits and 65 views, maps and monuments, all but 4 double-page with the panoramic view of Turin engraved on two plates. Volume II, Savoy: engraved allegorical frontispiece and 69 views, maps and monuments, all but 6 double-page with the views of Tonon, Aosta, Mondovi, Garessio, Bielle and Adurni each engraved on 2 plates. Both titles with engraved vignettes and letterpress printed in red and black (a few plates in vol. I and a couple towards the end of vol. II trimmed just into plate mark, but not into image).

The contemporary owner, Christoph Wentzel, Graf von Nostitz, was a well-known bibliophile, and built a library to house his exceptionally rich book collection at his residence at Lobris, near Javory (Jauer) in Silesia. In 1823 at least some of the library was moved to the castle library at Planá (Plan). The bulk of his famous library was sold in 1933-34 (see B. Fabian, Handbuch der historischen Buchbestände in Deutschland, 2003). Van der Krogt IV-1, 43:322.1-2.

Provenance: Christoph Wentzel, Graf von Nostitz (1648-1712; engraved armorial bookplate with his initials) – [collection of German sculptor Ottmar Hollman (1915-2005) and Russian painter Paraskewe von Bereskine (1889-1980)].


THEATRE
DES ETATS
DE SON ALTESSE ROYALE
LE DUC DE SAVOYE,
PRINCE DE PIÉMONT. ROY DE CYPRE.
TOME I.
CONTENANT LE
PIEMONT,
LA VILLE DE TURIN.
ET LES LIEUX VOISINS.
Traduit du Latin en François.

A LA HAYE,
Chez ADRIAN MOETJENS, Marchand Libraire.
M. DCC.



4. BLAEU, WILLEM(1571 -1638)

Le Flambeau de la Navigation, monstrant 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.

£95,000

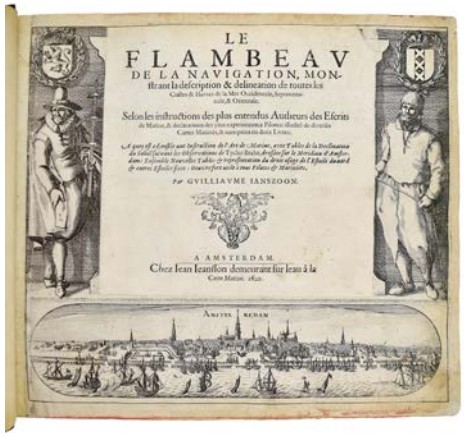
Blaeu's Famous Pilot Book

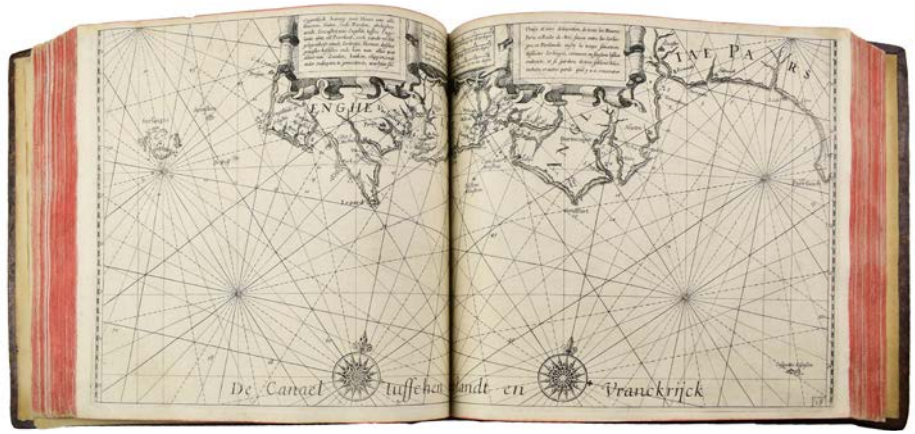
FIRST FRENCH EDITION of Blaeu's extremely rare pilot book Het licht der zee-vaert published by his competitor Jansson, the charts faithfully copied by Petrus Kaerius, 14 of which are composed of two sheets joined together. The three parts consist of Introduction, an instruction in the art of navigation, 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 re-engraved with some minor alterations.

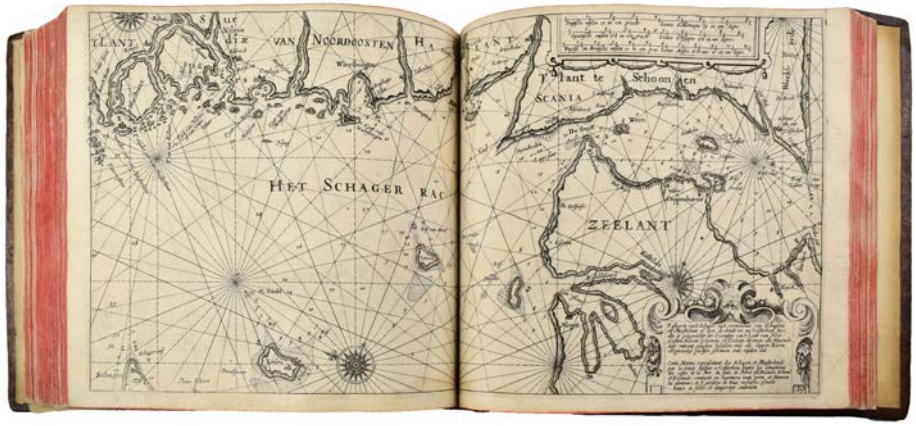
"Twelve years after the first edition (1608)... Joannes Janssonius issued the same work, composed and printed on his own presses and supplemented with charts, printed from his own plates which are faithful copies of Blaeu's plates, engraved by Petrus Kaerius. Obviously, copyrights and privileges did 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.







5. BLOUD,CHARLES

A late 17th-Century Dieppe ivory diptych compass sundial.

Ivory diptych sundial, Charles Bloud. Dieppe, c. 1660/1670.

signed on the silvered-brass calendar volvelle Fait par Charles Bloud Dieppe, the upper face of the lid with pin gnomon dial the quarters decorated with scrolls, the inner face of the lid similarly decorated, with white-metal calendar volvelle, latitude scale and string gnomon, the horizontal face with pierced azimuth ellipse with hour scale engraved with Roman numerals, the engraved paper compass dial with latitudes of continental cities (needle and glass missing), with folding latitude arm, the underside with the signed calendar volvelle, further decoration and hand and finger pointer, with two hooks and eyes, the pin gnomon and hook keep missing -- 31/8in. (7.9cm.) long

£6,500

Rectangular ivory diptych sundial with two leaves engraved, in black on each face, with a double-lined frame with typical Dieppe ornamentation along edges and various dials.

The upper face of the lid has two dials, an equinoctial dial and a polar dial. The circulair hour scale of the equinoctial dial, for use in spring and summer months, is numbered 1-12 twice. The polar dial has two hour scales numbered 8-12-4 and a central brass rivet with hole for the missing pig-gnomon (brass clasp on the left side of the base plate to hold gnomon rod)

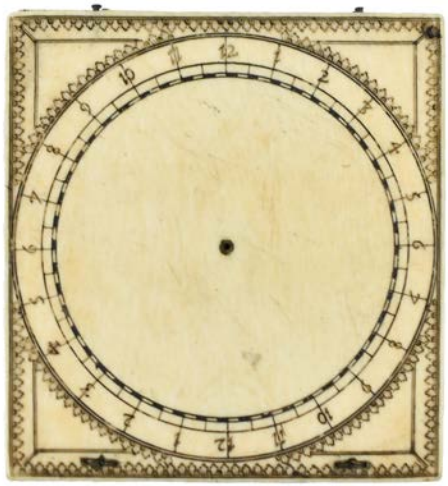
The underside of the lid has a pewter lunar volvelle with several scales, numbered 1-30 (inner), 1-12 twice (middle) and 10-20-30 for each month (outer) from “janvier” through “decembr”. The small rotating disc in the centre has an index and a circular window showing the lunar phases. A latitude scale along right side from 0 to 80 degrees to set the right angle for the dials of the upper face of the lid.

The upper face of the base-plate is a horizontal dial with a green string gnomon and a single hour-scale for approximate latitude of 48, numbered 5-12-7. Inside the hour-circle, a magnetic azimuth dial (analenmatic with a pewter elliptical scale, numbered V-XII-VII) associated with the compass(printed paper rose wind with 32 directions). A slot in the centre allows the adjustment of the analemme according to the date (showed by a disc on the other side). A blued-irom needle with brass pivot and a glass over all.

The underside of the base-plate has a pewter volvelle with perpetual calendar scale to set the date for the magnetic azimuth elliptical hour-scale inside. It is engraved with the inscription “Fait et inventic par Charles Bloud á Dieppe”. An index in the form of a hand is engraved. Brass hooks and comes with a case.

This diptych is described in the Catalogue of Cadrans Solaires / Sundials by Dominique & Eric Delalande.

Reference: Cadrans Solaires / Sundials by Dominique & Eric Delalande



6. 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:

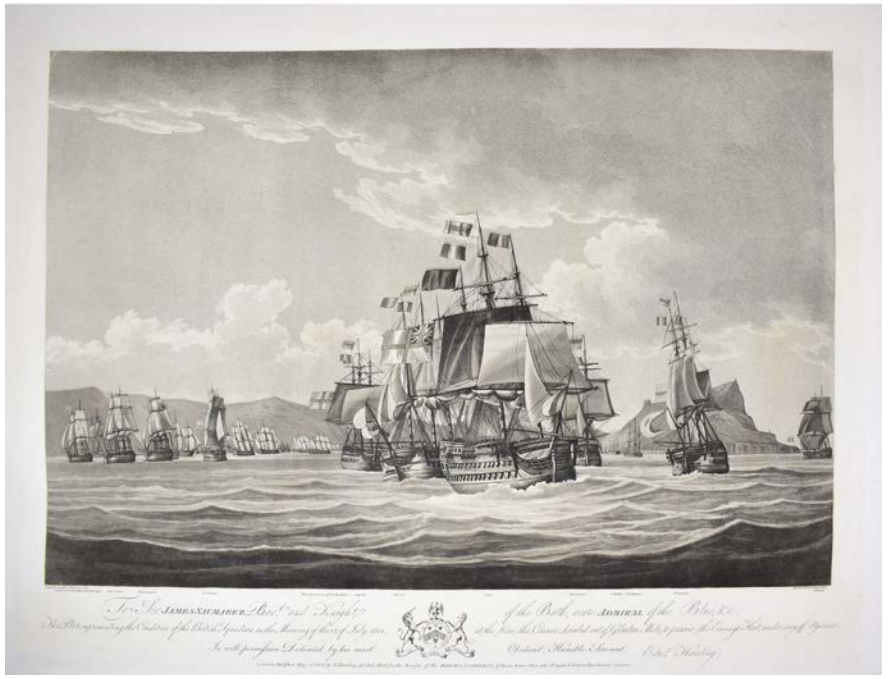
Caesar (80 guns) Rear-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez & Captain J. Brenton
Venerable (74) Captain S. Hood
Superb (74) Captain R.G. Keats
Audacious (74) Captain S. Peard
Pompee (74) Captain C. Stirling
Hannibal (74) Captain S. Ferris
Spencer (74) Captain H. d`E. Darby
Thames (32) Captain A.P. Hollis
Carlotta (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 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 fleettest 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 lieutenant 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 1810. 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.



7. BRENTON, CAPTAIN JAHLEEL

"A Sketch of the Action of the 3rd of May 1810". The Spartan, Engaging a French squadron in the Bay of Naples, May 3rd, 1810.

Watercolour on paper, 22 x 47cm. Framed size 25 x 51cm.

Titled lower centre. Signed "By Sir Jah Brenton". 1810

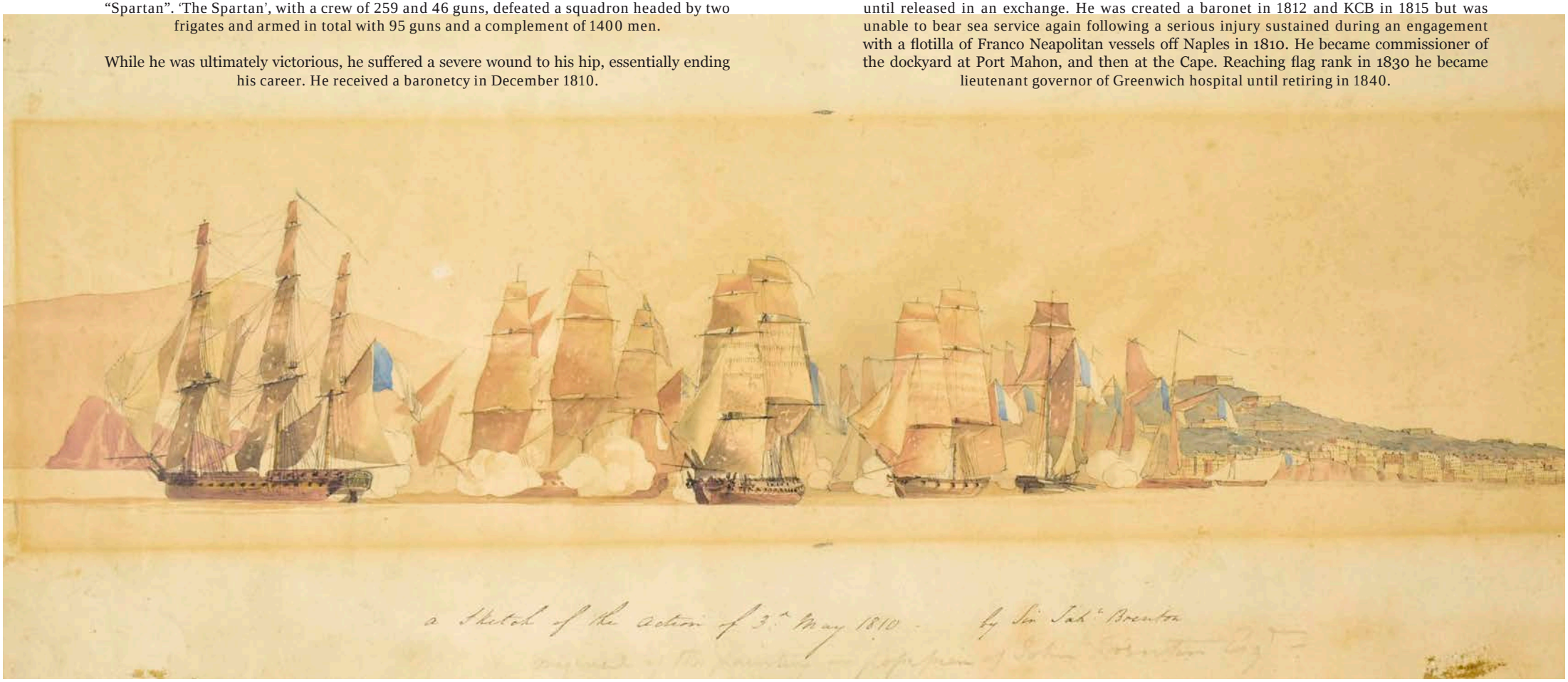
A Scarce Contemporary Watercolour of the Action against a French Squadron.

£7,500

Vice Admiral Sir Jaheel Brenton, British officer in the Royal Navy who served during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. He had a long and distinguished career and eventually earned the rank of Vice Admiral. In "The Action of May 3rd" Brenton served as the captain of "Spartan". 'The Spartan', with a crew of 259 and 46 guns, defeated a squadron headed by two frigates and armed in total with 95 guns and a complement of 1400 men.

While he was ultimately victorious, he suffered a severe wound to his hip, essentially ending his career. He received a baronetcy in December 1810.

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 lieutenant 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 1810. 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.



8. 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” 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.

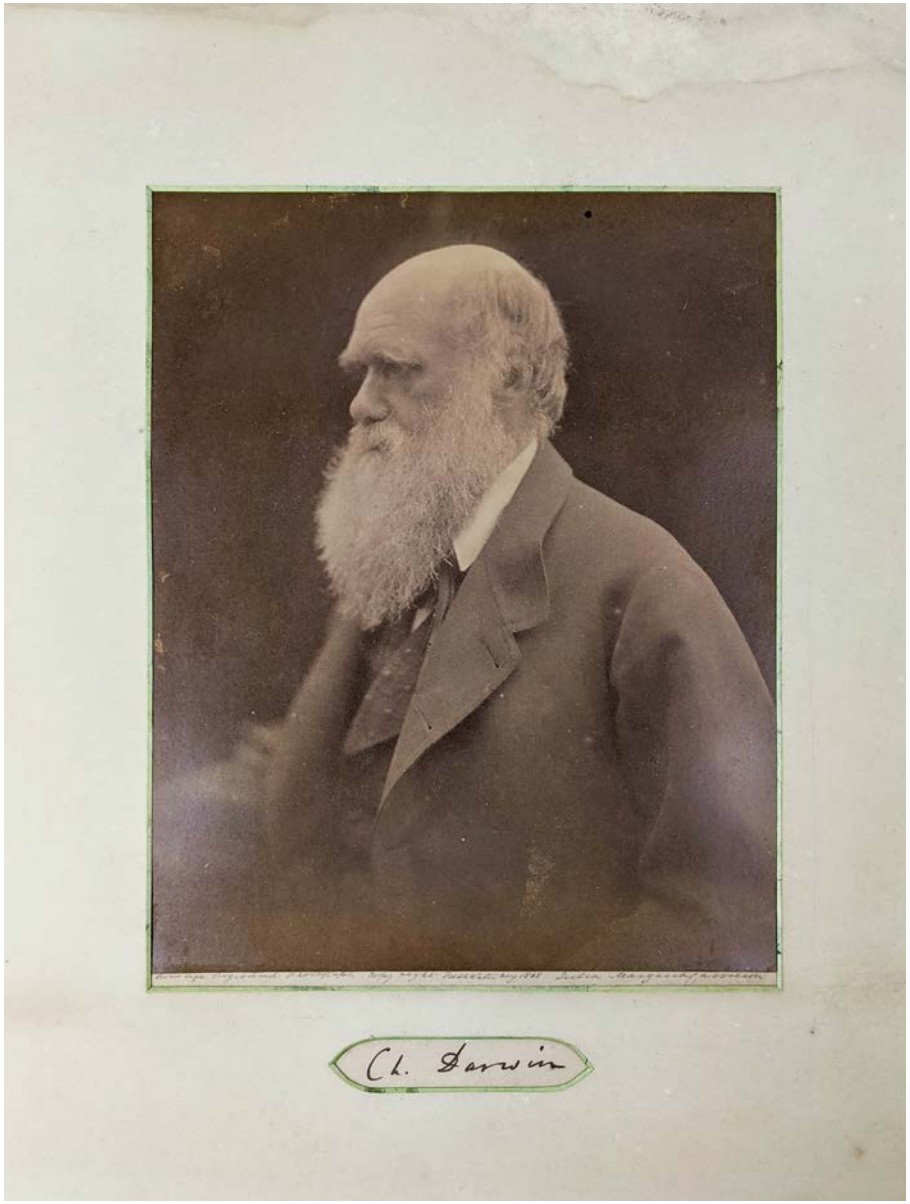
Roger Fenton is one of the most celebrated figures in the history of photography. He was a creative and highly influential photographer in the mediums “golden age” of the 1850s. In his role as the British Museum’s first official photographer, Fenton demonstrated his sure sense as a ‘photo artist’. He 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.

9. CAMERON, JULIET MARGARET

Fair Women and Famous Men - A Collection

FULL DESCRIPTION ON REQUEST



10. CATESBY, M.

Piscium Serpentum Insectorum aliorumque nonnullorum animalium nec non plantarum quarundam imagines quas Marcus Catesby in posteriore parte splendidi illius operis quo Carolinae Floridae et Bahamensium insularum tradidit historiam naturalem? Die Abbildungen verschiedener Fische, Schlangen, Insecten, einiger andern Thiere, und Pflanzen, welche Herr Marcus Catesby im zweyten Theil und im Anhang seines vortreflichen Werks der natürlichen Historie von Carolina, Florida und den Bahamischen Inseln beschrieben in ihren natürlichen Farben vorgestellet herausgegeben von Nicolaus Friedich Eisenberger und Georg Lichtensteger und fortgesetzt von Georg Wolfgang Knorr seel. Erben.

Nürnberg, gedruckt bey Paul Jonathan Felssecker, 1777. Folio (475 x 320mm). pp. (4), 100, 10, (8), with 109 (1 folded) splendidly hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary calf, spine in 7 compartments with gilt lines and red gilt lettered label (head and foot of spine a bit rubbed).
"Catesby's 'Natural History' is the most famous colourplate book of American plants and animal life" (Hunt 486).

A very fine copy of the second, and much enlarged, German/ Latin edition of Catesby's masterpiece with excellent colouring of the plates. The first German edition was published in 1750 with only 72 plates. The present work describes the fishes, reptiles, insects and some other animals and plants of the New World, which were published in the second volume and the appendix of the first edition of Catesby's famous work. The first volume of Catesby's work dealt with birds and a translation in Dutch and German was published separately by Seligmann.
£80,000

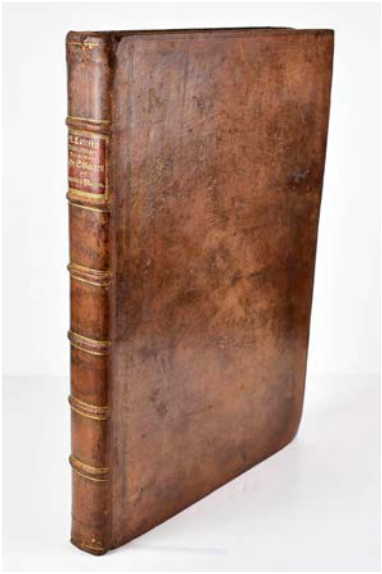
"Mark Catesby, born 24 March 1682, after studying natural science in London, made two sojourns in America, 1712-19 and 1722-26? He resided in Virginia and travelled; sent back seeds; and carried back specimens that impressed Sir Hans Sloane and Dr William Sherard. The second time, he arrived in Charleston in May 1722; travelled in Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the Bahamas, seeking materials for his projected 'Natural History'; sent back specimens. Back in London, he devoted himself to the preparation of the book. As he could not afford artists and engravers, and trusted none but himself, he studied etching under Joshua Goupy and did the work himself" (Hunt p. 143).

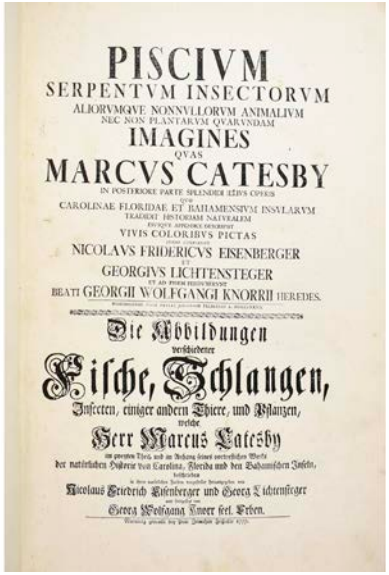
"Catesby described and illustrated thirty-five different kinds of amphibians and reptiles in his book. Thirty-two of these are recognized to-day as distinct species... Mark Catesby's ability to distinguish different species of animals was exemplary. He rarely illustrated or gave different names to animals that have not been recognised by later specialists to be valid species? Statistically, this is a far better record than almost every other naturalist who has worked in North America up to the present day. Catesby was indeed a gifted and careful observer of nature" (Kraig Adler. Catesby's fundamental contributions to Linnaeus's binomial catalogue of North American animals, published in 'The Curious Mister Catesby').

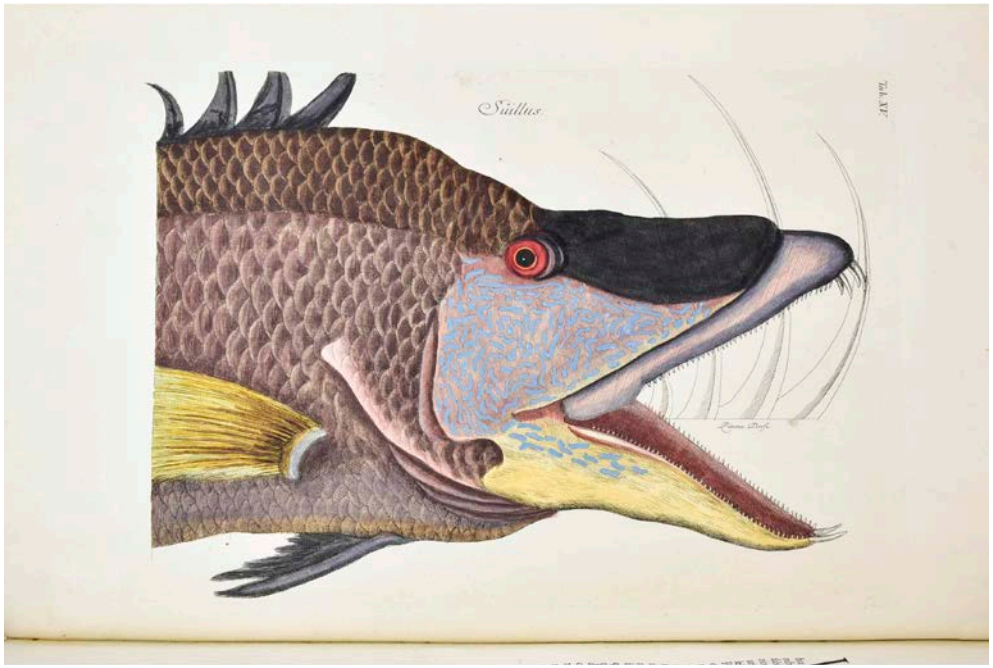
The present copy has the supplement bound at the end with 9 plates which are included in the total plate count.
An unusually fresh copy with exquisite colouring of the plates in an attractive contemporary binding.

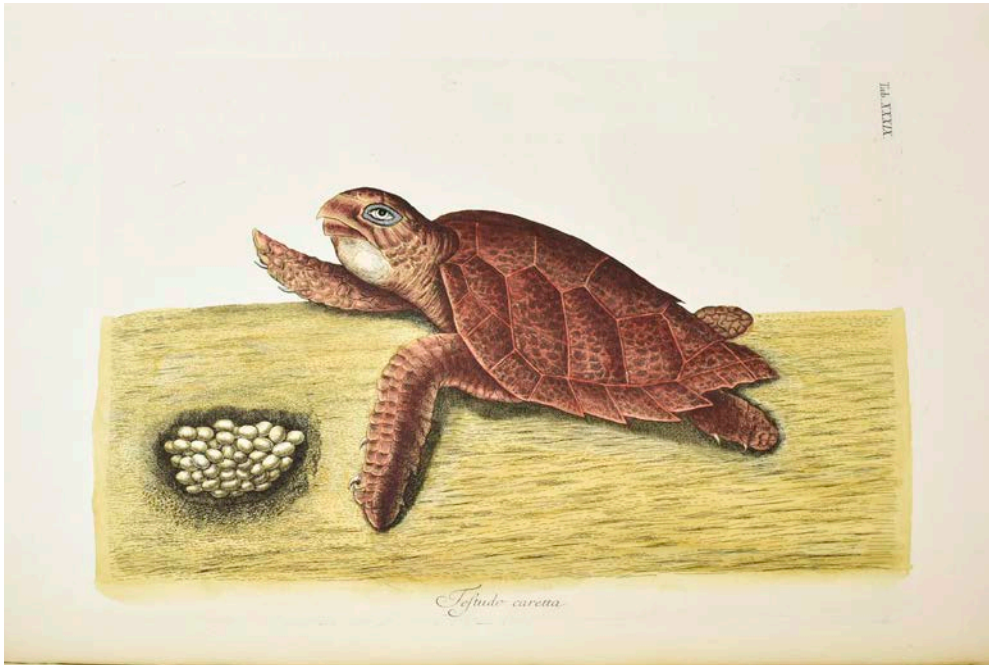
Provenance: Bookplate of Waldemar Schwalbe.

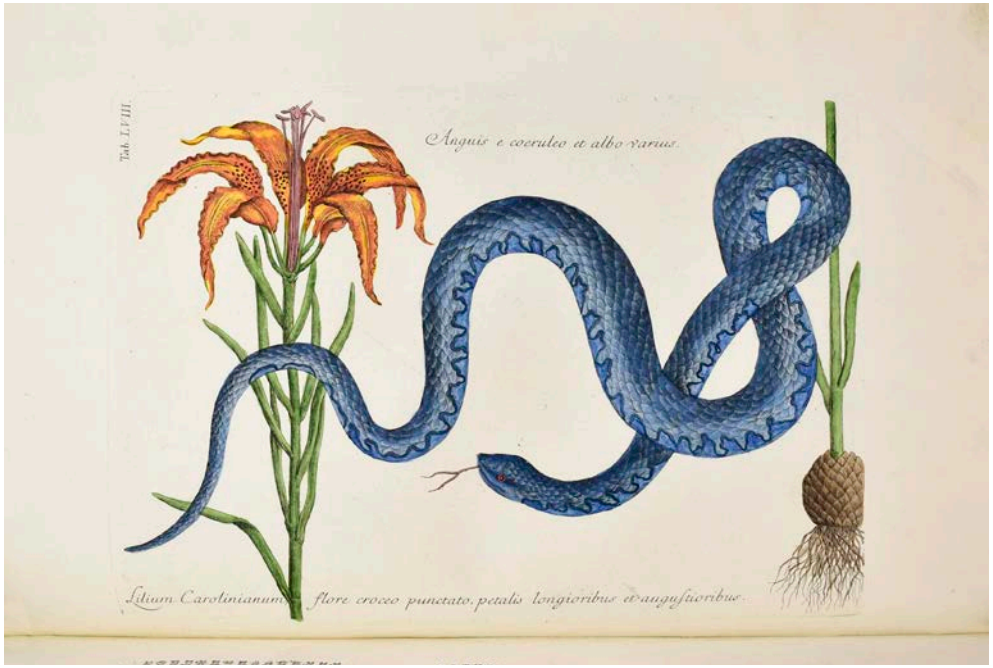
Nissen ZBI, 846, Hunt 486 (page 144); Nissen 'Schöne Fischbücher' 39. See also 'The Curious Mister Catesby, a truly ingenious naturalist explores new worlds', edited by C. Nelson & D.J. Elliott.






Scillus.
Tab. XV.


Tab. XXXX. pt.
Testudo caretta.


Tab. I. f. III.
Anguis e coeruleo et albo varius.
Lilium Carolinianum flore croceo punctato, petalis longioribus et angustioribus.

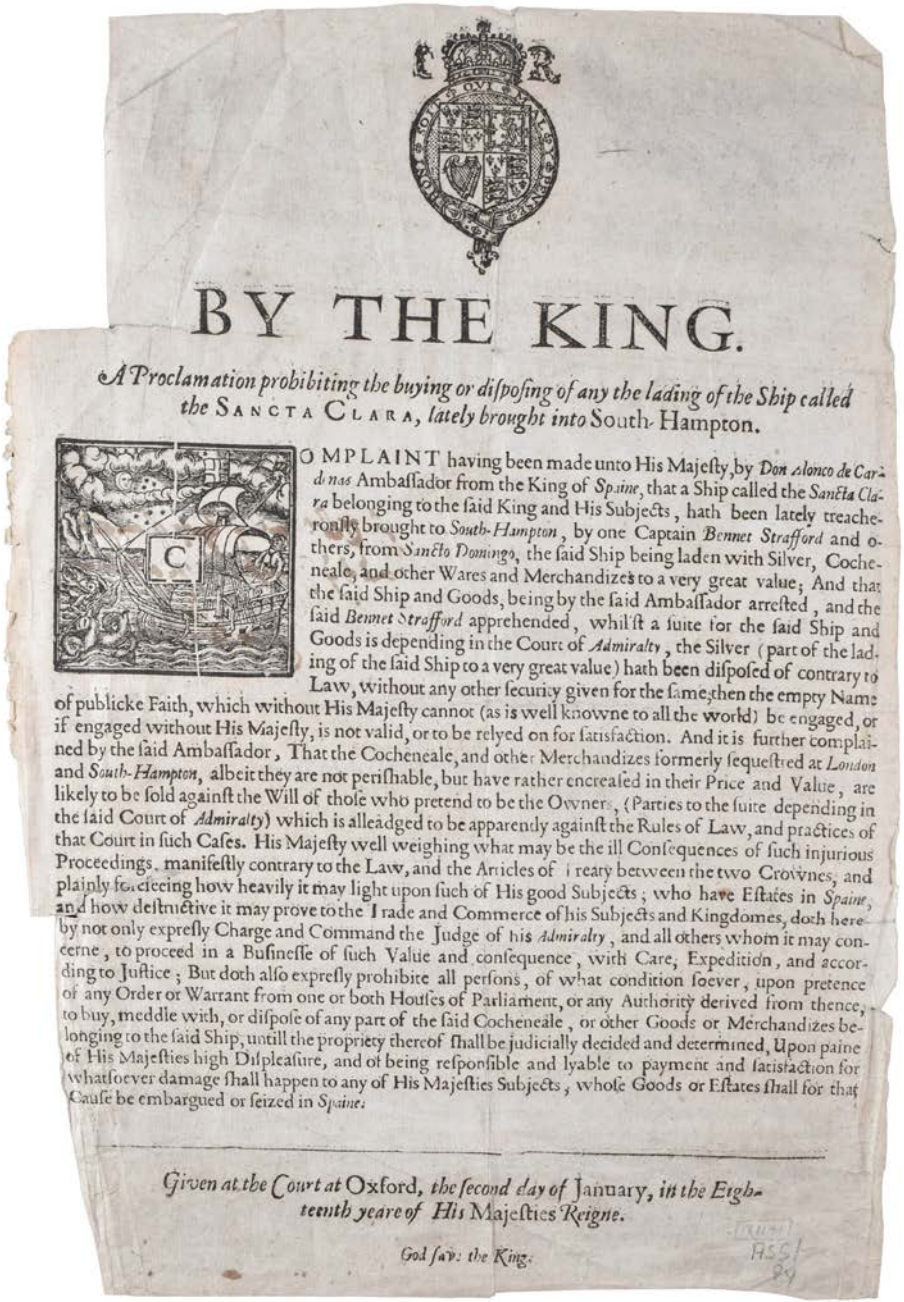
11. [PIRACY] CHARLES I.

By the King. A Proclamation prohibiting the buying or disposing of any the lading of the Ship called the Sancta Clara, lately brought into South Hampton.

Folio. 340 by 230mm. Single leaf as issued, paper loss to upper left corner, small tear with no loss of text, edges creased, folded. Inscribed on verso. Large historiated woodcut initial and Royal crest. Oxford, [Leonard Lichfield], [1643].

£2,000

A proclamation prohibiting the sale or disposal of valuable goods including silver and cochineal from the Spanish ship Sancta Clara pending an investigation into their lawful ownership. The proclamation's inception came at the behest of Don Alonco de Cardenas, King Philip IV of Spain's Ambassador to London. De Cardenas addressed the King in a speech given at Court at Oxford, and this proclamation was the immediate result. The Sancta Clara was the victim of an act of piracy whilst traversing the dangerous trade routes between the Spanish main and Europe. The pirate in question is the otherwise seemingly unknown captain Bennet Strafford, who along with his associates is accused of unlawfully seizing the vessel in Santo Domingo before bringing her back to Southampton in order to disperse the plundered booty. The inclusion of cochineal in her cargo would strongly indicate that the Sancta Clara had set off from Mexico before being waylaid at a Spanish port in the West Indies. Often overlooked for more glimmering bounties like silver and gold, the dyestuffs produced from indigenous Central American flora and fauna were of great value, and highly sought after in European markets. The proclamation specifically prohibits all persons "to buy, meddle with, or dispose of any part of the said Cocheneale". The fact that the taking of this ship threatened to cause a diplomatic incident between England and Spain, on the eve of the English Civil War, further evinces the value of this commodity. A translation of de Cardenas' full speech was printed the following year with the title A SPEECH, OR COMPLAINT, LATELY Made by the Spanish Embassadour to his Majestie at Oxford, upon occasion of the taking of a Ship called Sancta Clara. This gives further details of the incident, the severe sanctions threatened by the Spanish crown, and the immediate response of Lords Mawbray and Faulkland, including their disavowal of Bennet Strafford as a member of the King's Navy. *OLCL finds copies of this broadside at BL, Huntington and Harvard. ESTC adds Oxford and Eton. ESTC, R226402; Madden, 1158; Wing, C2691*



BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting the buying or disposing of any the lading of the Ship called the SANCTA CLARA, *lately brought into* South-Hampton.

COMPLAINT having been made unto His Majesty, by *Don Alonco de Cardinas* Ambassador from the King of *Spaine*, that a Ship called the *Sancta Clara* belonging to the said King and His Subjects, hath been lately treacherously brought to *South-Hampton*, by one Captain *Bennet Strafford* and others, from *Sancto Domingo*, the said Ship being laden with Silver, Cochineale, and other Wares and Merchandizes to a very great value; And that the said Ship and Goods, being by the said Ambassador arrested, and the said *Bennet Strafford* apprehended, whilst a suite for the said Ship and Goods is depending in the Court of *Admiralty*, the Silver (part of the lading of the said Ship to a very great value) hath been disposed of contrary to Law, without any other security given for the same; then the empty Name of publicke Faith, which without His Majesty cannot (as is well knowne to all the world) be engaged, or if engaged without His Majesty, is not valid, or to be relyed on for satisfaction. And it is further complained by the said Ambassador, That the Cocheneale, and other Merchandizes formerly sequestred at *London* and *South-Hampton*, albeit they are not perishable, but have rather encreased in their Price and Value, are likely to be sold against the Will of those who pretend to be the Owners, (Parties to the suite depending in the said Court of *Admiralty*) which is alleadged to be apparently against the Rules of Law, and practices of that Court in such Cases. His Majesty well weighing what may be the ill Consequences of such injurious Proceedings, manifestly contrary to the Law, and the Articles of Treaty between the two Crownes, and plainly foreseeing how heavily it may light upon such of His good Subjects; who have Estates in *Spaine*, and how destructive it may prove to the Trade and Commerce of his Subjects and Kingdomes, doth hereby not only expresly Charge and Command the Judge of his *Admiralty*, and all others whom it may concerne, to proceed in a Businesse of such Value and consequence, with Care, Expedition, and according to Justice; But doth also expresly prohibite all persons, of what condition soever, upon pretence of any Order or Warrant from one or both Houses of Parliament, or any Authority derived from thence, to buy, meddle with, or dispose of any part of the said Cocheneale, or other Goods or Merchandizes belonging to the said Ship, untill the propriety thereof shall be judicially decided and determined, Upon paine of His Majesties high Displeasure, and of being responsible and lyable to payment and satisfaction for whatsoever damage shall happen to any of His Majesties Subjects, whose Goods or Estates shall for that Cause be embargued or seized in *Spaine*.

Given at the Court at Oxford, *the second day of* January, *in the Eighteenth yeare of His* Majesties *Reigne.*

God save the King.

12. CHINESE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT WITH OVER TWO HUNDRED WATERCOLOUR PANELS

Daoist Religious Ceremony

A Highly Impressive Illuminated manuscript, Brilliant Watercolours and Gouache on Mulberry paper comprising 204 panels, laid onto heavier paper and bound concertina style, depicting an elaborate Daoist religious ceremony, including a procession of musicians, banner bearers, dignitaries, deities and mythical creatures, and Kaigen-kuyo or the ritual of the eye-opening ceremony, the Five Thunder Gods are invoked to dispel demons (the blue figures with flaming red hair), the twelve animals of the zodiac are present representing the blending of religious and secular Chinese beliefs, as well as drawing attention to the importance of the

of the ceremony (the second day of the second division of the second month of winter, in the eleventh year of the reign of Tongzhi, a ren shen year).

Titled and dated on opening leaves, approximately 30metres (100ft) long, 27cm (10.5ins) high, blue calf covers, silk floral fitted case.

Account of a Daoist religious ceremony, Chongfu Altar, Shanxi Province, Northern China, 12 December 1872 but earlier.

£25,000

An astonishing illustrated manuscript account of a complex ceremony, the present work appears to be in tradition of the manuscript histories of the Yao people, and the blending of Buddhist, Daoist and traditional motifs appears to correspond with the history of the Yao and their migrations across Asia.

Whilst the British Library and other institutions in the West, hold collections of Yao manuscripts, we have been unable to locate any comparable document either in terms of length or density of illustration.

The date referred to in the title of the text is described as “very auspicious” and it is likely that this document was prepared before this date to serve as an instruction manual for the performing of rituals like the eye-opening ceremony and the exorcism of evil spirits.

For many centuries, the Yao have developed and tailored their unique religion, incorporating Han Chinese-influenced Daoism as well as pre-Daoist folk religion and animism. To the Yao people, Daoism is laced with magic, prophecy and the supernatural.

13. 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 Mathematiques

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

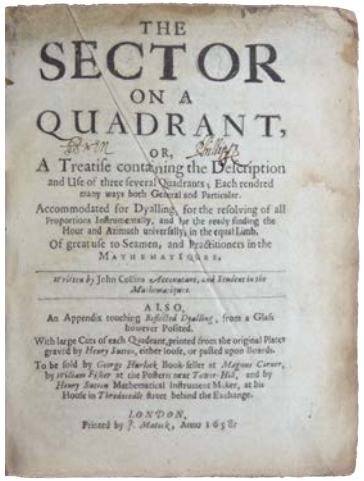
Rarely found complete, in the first issue (with title dated 1658),

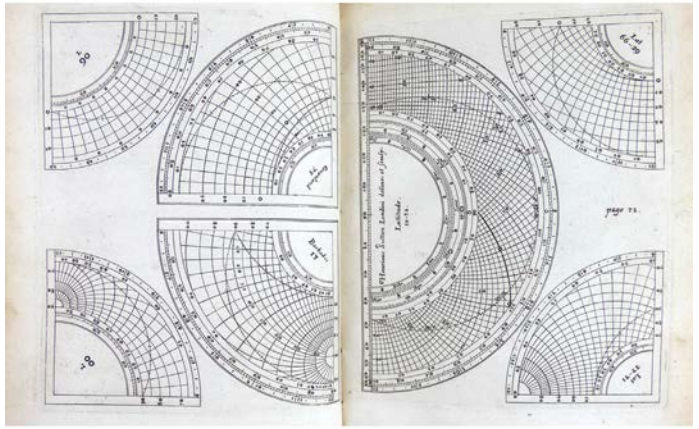
John Collins (1625–1683), mathematician, was the son of a nonconformist divine, and was born at Wood Eaton in Oxfordshire, 5 March 1625. Apprenticed at the age of sixteen to Thomas Allam, a bookseller, living outside the Turl Gate of Oxford, he was driven to quit the trade by the troubles of the time, 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).

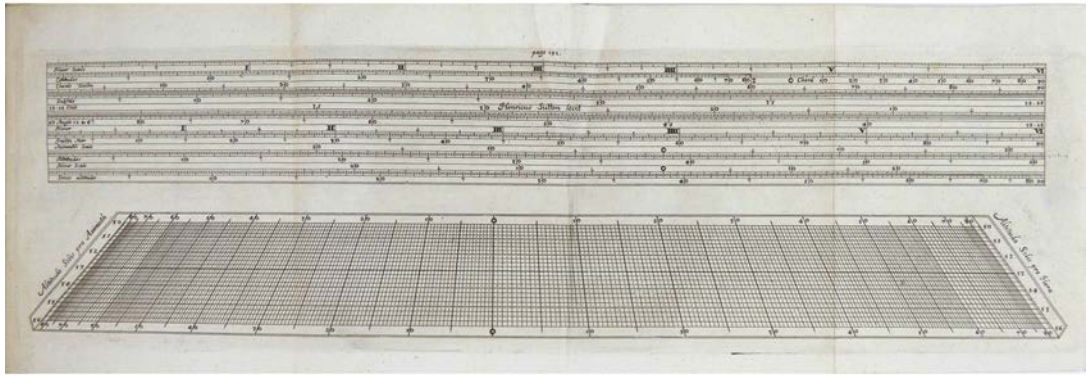
Collins built up an extensive network of correspondents spanning the British Isles and continental Europe, through which he disseminated and exchanged mathematical news and procured the latest publications. Among the members of his epistolary circle were to be found John Pell, James Gregory, Wallis, 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).


THE
SECTOR
ON A
QUADRANT,
OR,
A Treatise containing the Description and Use of three several Quadrans; Each rendred many ways both General and Particular.
Accommodated 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 Practitioners in the Mathematiques.
Written by John Collins Accountant, and Teacher in the Mathematiques.
ALSO,
An Appendix touching Reflected Dyalling, from a Glass however Posited.
With large Cuts of each Quadrant, printed from the original Plates graved by Henry Sutton, either loose, or pasted upon Boards.
To be sold by George Hurlock Book-seller at Magnus Corner, by William Fisher at the Postern near Tower-Hill, and by Henry Sutton Mathematical Instrument Maker, at his House in Threadneedle Street behind the Exchange.
LONDON,
Printed by J. Macock, Anno 1658.





14. [PIRACY] CONTRERAS, PEDRO MOYA DE

Arrest Warrant Issued for the Capture of Two English Pirates for Heresy and a Prison Break by the Inquisitor of New Spain 1573.

Pedro Moya de Contreras, Mexico City, 9th day of March, 1573, size 450 x 320mm

£10,000

Arrest Warrant For English Pirates Signed By The First Inquisitor of New Spain in 1573

Remarkable arrest warrant, signed by the Inquisitor of New Spain, directing the arrest and capture of 5 accused heretics, including two English Pirates, who had recently completed a daring jail break from prison in Mexico City.

This is an official arrest warrant, dated March 9, 1573, ordered by Pedro Moya de Contreras (c. 1528-1591), first inquisitor of the newly founded Mexican Inquisition, addressed to Don Alonso Sánchez de Miranda, Dean of Guadalajara.

Moya de Contreras arrived in New Spain in 1571, as the newly appointed inquisitor, thereafter rising to the office of Archbishop of Mexico City and finally Viceroy of New Spain (1584-1585). This two-fold letter is part of the legacy of the Inquisition in the New World, aimed at ecclesiastical authorities and their flock to raise awareness of the rampant menace of Lutheran individuals in Mexico.

Following the failed attempt by the fabled pirates Francis Drake and John Hawkins to seize San Juan de Ulúa in 1568, about 500 mostly English pirates remained stranded in New Spain. Over the course of the next several years, these 500 scattered throughout Mexico, where they intermingled with the locals. Some 77 of these fell into the hands of Luis Carvajal the elder, alcalde mayor of Tampico. Carvajal, a converso, was the patriarch of the Carvajal family which was later tragically tortured and murdered by the Inquisition as crypto-Jews. They were delivered to Mexico City as prisoners of war, and were given relatively minor sentences of forced labor in various places throughout Mexico.

With the arrival of Moya de Contreras in 1571, the remaining pirates were no longer considered as mere prisoners of war, but as heretics - “Luteranos” - and as such subject to the Inquisition’s regulations. In 1572, Pedro Moya de Contreras issued a general order for all remnants of the Hawkins expedition to be apprehended and put to trial in New Spain. As a result, about 36 were again rounded up, captured and condemned for heresy. This group was processed through the Inquisition’s court, where they were subjected to a grand auto-da-fe in 1574, the largest ever held.

Three of these pirates are mentioned in Moya’s letter to Don Alonso Sánchez de Miranda:

“Guillermo de Siles, a Frenchman of 24 years of age, small in height, with pale features, with little growth of hair on his face, small blue eyes (...)”

“Pablo Haquines de la Cruz (Paul Hawkins), an Englishman [who came] with the armada of John Hawkins, with sturdy shoulders and pale features, with little growth of hair on his face, of about 20 years of age (...)”

“Andres Martin (Andrew Martin) an Englishman with those from the said armada, young man without growth of hair, tall and slim, with pale features of about 18 years of age.”

The three had escaped from the Jail of the Inquisitor by burrowing under the walls of the cell in the middle of the night, an escape which was apparently previously unrecorded. The arrest warrant provides that should anyone contravene the order or give aid to these heretics, they will face the prospect of “latae sententiae excommunication” including the sequestration of their possessions.

The actions of Pedro Moya de Contreras, at that time under the supervision of Pedro de los Ríos, chief inquisitor in Mexico, clearly reflect all new precepts and creeds from the Tridentine Council (1545-1563) brought along to the New World to reform the Catholic faith.

The following is an English Translation of the arrest warrant, provided by Boris Bruton:

We doctor don Pedro Moya de Contreras, apostolic inquisitor against vile heresy and apostasy, for the city of Mexico and Provinces of New Spain, by our authority apostolic etc., order you, Reverend don Alonso Sanchez de Miranda, dean of Guadalajara, commissary of this Holy Office, to arrest the persons of Gomes de Leon, his Majesty’s servant (or His Majesty’s scribe), resident of Puebla de Los Angeles, a man of about 30 years old, very fair of complexion, of a good height, wearing breeches with a short green cape; and Francisco Gonzales, captain, resident of Toluca, elderly man of about 50 years, grey-haired, short in size, scant beard, hooked nose and tanned as though coming from the mountains, dressed all in black. And William de Siles, Frenchman, about 24 years old, short, fair complected, scant blond beard, small blue eyes, dressed in doublet and pants of coarse cloth; And Pablo Hawkins de la Cruz, Englishman, one of those who came on the fleet of John Hawkins, young man somewhat stooped, heavy-set, fair, beardless, about 20 years old. And Andrew Martin, Englishman, member of the same fleet, young man, beardless, lanky, fair, about 18 years old. Both of these are fluent in Spanish.

Last Sunday. All these men, last Sunday night, the eighth of this month, about midnight, burrowed through one of the cells of this Holy Office and escaped. These men you may seize and remove from any church or any other sacred, exempted place, whether in your district or outside of it, in your own person or others, whom you shall choose by authority of this letter or in prosecution of this our order, as authorised on your own authority, relaying my own warning and order with respect to all the other towns and cities of your bishopric. You are to order, announce, and publish this order, so that no person, whether he be Spanish or indian of whatever class or distinction, shall receive, hide, shelter, help on their way, give any benefit or supplies or mounts (horses) to them;

and anyone who shall have information concerning these felons shall it to you or whomever you will have designated for this. Those who act contrary to this, will be liable for prosecution for having received and sheltered heretics, and in addition, they shall incur the penalty of automatic excomunion (excomunion latae sententiae) and forfeiture of all their property. To accomplish all the foresaid, we give the power and authority for any person, Spanish, mestizo, indian, negro or mulato, even if he has not been appointed officially by you, to arrest these men, as noted, so that if anyone has given shelter or concealed them , let a report be made of it and send it to us without delay.

Written in Mexico City, the 9th day of March, 1573.

[Signed] Doctor Moya de Contreras / by order of the Señor Inquisitor / Pedro de los Rios

Condition Description: ALS, 2 ff., both folios tide marked on both left and right margins extending into written area, both folios with loss to fore margins, but written area largely unaffected.

15. CRESCENTIUS & LONITZER

LONICERUS (ADAM

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

Christian Egenolff, Frankfurt, 1551. Folio, (330 x 240mm),[18], 352, [1] with over 900 woodcut illustrations. A very attractive binding in contemporary panelled calf, blind tooled borders with arabesque designs, spine gilt in compartments, leather gilt title-pieces.

£15,000

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.

In Lonicer's Naturae is depicted Paeonia officinalis or the peony, a perennial herbaceous plant, a member of the Ranunuculaceae family, which has been used for medicinal purposes for over 2000 years. Called after the Greek god Paeon or Paieon, the peony was probably the plant Paeon used to heal the war god Ares, wounded by the Greek, Diomedes, in Book V of the Iliad. Used by Hippocrates for treating epilepsy, Pliny describes both its magical and medical use: like the mandrake it was supposed to be only uprooted at night and had many mystical associations with the moon; medicinally it was used against insanity though according to John Gerard, Dioscorides recommended it for labour pains and childbirth while Galen added that it was useful in jaundice and kidney disorders. The roots and seeds were used with a necklace of single peony roots being particularly recommended for children to prevent convulsions, a practice which seems to have continued up to at least the end of the nineteenth century in West Sussex. Herbalists divided it into two species, male and female: the male was larger with less divided foliage and appearing to have stronger powers was preferred in most remedies. A recent review (Ahmad et al. 2012) of its medicinal uses and active constituents notes its use in Arab, Indian and Chinese medicine and in homeopathy and references some animal studies suggesting antihypertensive effects. However, severe adverse reactions have also been reported: thus the role of Paeonia officinalis L., if any, remains to be scientifically proven.

Lonicerus was the son of Johann Lonitzer, a philologist and professor at Marburg. He received his baccalaureate in 1540 and his master's degree in 1545. In the latter year he began teaching at the Gymnasium in Frankfurt, but he returned to Marburg of disorders caused by war. He studied medicine there and later in Mainz, where he was a private tutor in the home of a Dr. Osterod. In 1553 Lonicerus became professor of mathematics at Marburg, and in 1554 he received his medical degree. Also in 1554 he married the daughter of the Frankfurt printer Egenolph Magdalena; and following the death of Graff, the municipal physician of Frankfurt, in that year, he was appointed to the post. Lonicerus worked as a proofreader in the printing shop of his father-in-law, who specialized in the revision of old herbals (for example, those of Eucharius Röslin and Dioscorides).

Lonicerus wrote extensively in many fields, including botany, arithmetic, history of medicine, and medicine, particularly public health books such as regulations for controlling the plague (1572) and regulations for midwives (1573). His herbals were so influential that in 1783 at Augsburg—almost 250 years after the first edition—KreuterBuch was still published. In addition, Linnaeus immortalized his name in the genus Lonicera.

Lonicerus based the first, Latin edition of his herbal on Röslin'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

BOUND WITH

CRESCENTIUS (PETRUS DE)

De omnibus agriculturae partivus, & de plantarum animaliusq; 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 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.

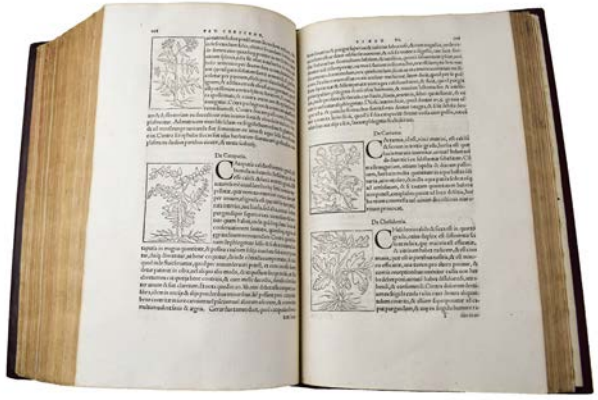
After his retirement in 1298 he divided his time between Bologna and his country estate, the Villa dell'Olmo outside the walls of Bologna. During this time he wrote the Ruralia commoda, an agricultural treatise based largely on classical and medieval sources, as well as his own experience as a landowner. 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.

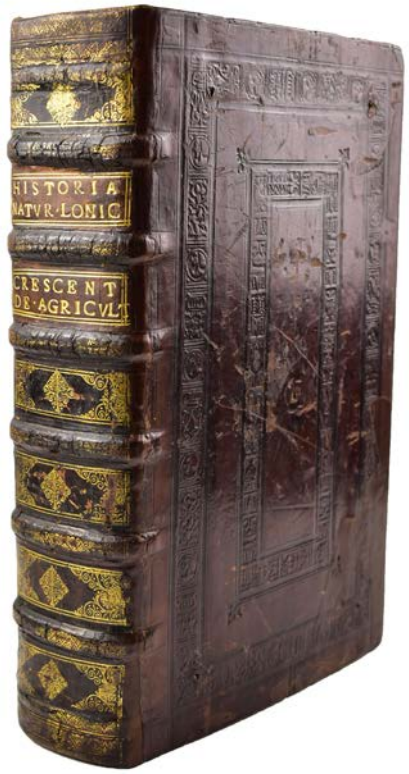
The Ruralia commoda, sometimes known as the Liber ruralium commodorum ("book of rural benefits"), was completed sometime between 1304 and 1309, and was dedicated to Charles II of Naples King Charles V of France ordered a French translation in 1373. After circulating in numerous manuscript copies, Crescenzi's 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 Collumella 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


Serenissimo & Potentissi

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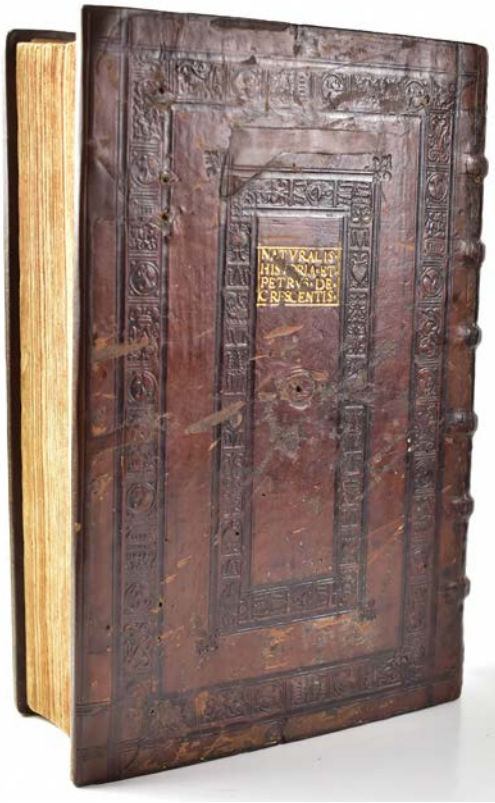
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HISTORIA
PETRI DE
CRESCENTIS

16. [PIRACY] CROMWELL, OLIVER

A Splendid Important Manuscript Signed Oliver P. to the High and Excellent Lord Vizier Azem Concerning the Attack on the 'Resolution' by Turkish Pirates.

Large Vellum Document [580 x 410mm], Westminster, Aug 11th, 1657.

Address and Title illuminated in Gold Script with Large Seal of the Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.
£15,000

The English ship Resolution, laden with cloth, tin, lead and money bound for Scanderone [the port of Aleppo] was attacked by 7 ships from Tripoli, near Candy and taken in defiance of capitulations. Cromwell demands an inquiry and that these Sea Rovers should be punished.

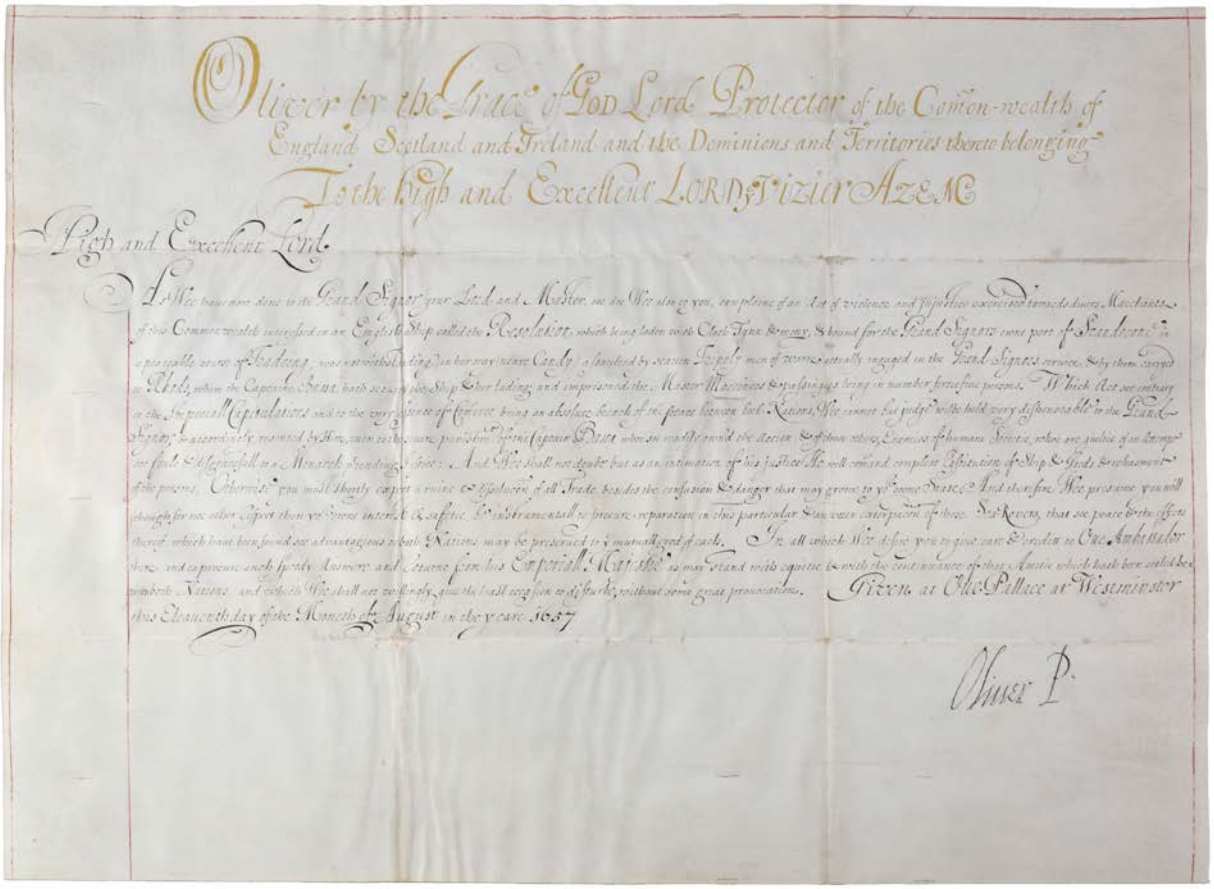
'As we have now done to the Grand Signor your lord and master, so doe we also to you complaine of an Act of violence and injustice towards divers Merchants of this Commonwealth interested in an English Ship called the Resolution which being laden with Cloth, Tynn & mony & bound for the Grand Signors owne port of Scanderone in a peaceable course of Trading, was

notwithstanding in her way neare Candy assaulted by seven Tripoly men of warre actually engaged in the Grand Signors service, & by them carried to Rhods, where the Captaine Bassa both secured the ship and her lading and imprisoned the Master, Mariners & passingers being in number forty five persons'.

After the defeat of the Ottoman fleet by the Venetians in 1656, Cromwell realised that the Ottomans would have to rely heavily on English ships. Despite their losses the Turks still held control of the eastern Mediterranean, and Cromwell was fully aware that there was too much English interest that would be vulnerable to Turkish attack. In August, 1657 a treaty was signed that ensured the safety of all Britons who found themselves castaways on the North African shore. Robert Blake, who launched this initiative under Cromwell, had stated earlier ' let the Turkish Pyrates know by fire and sword what it is to be thy fo'. The initiative however, resulted in the treaty of February 1658 and the release of seventy-two British captives from the Turks.

This was short lived and the Tunisians returned to piracy in March 1658!

A very fine and important document signed by Cromwell at the height of his position as Lord Protector.



Oliver by the Grace of God Lord Protector of the Comon-wealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions and Territories thereto belonging

To the high and Excellent LORD Vizier AZEM

High and Excellent Lord

To the High and Excellent Lord the Vizier AZEM

17. DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER

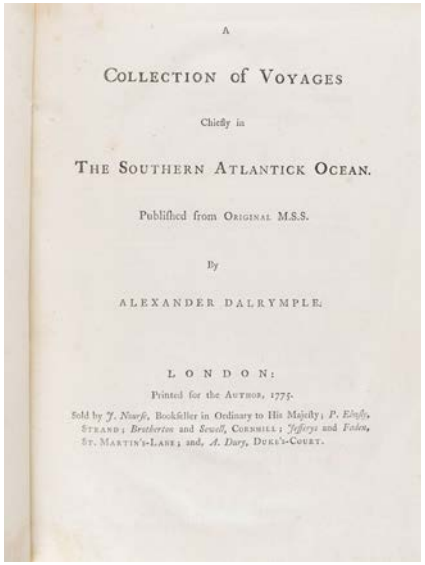
A Collection of Voyages chiefly in the Southern Atlantick Ocean. Published from Original M.S.S.

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.

Publifhed from ORIGINAL M.S.S.

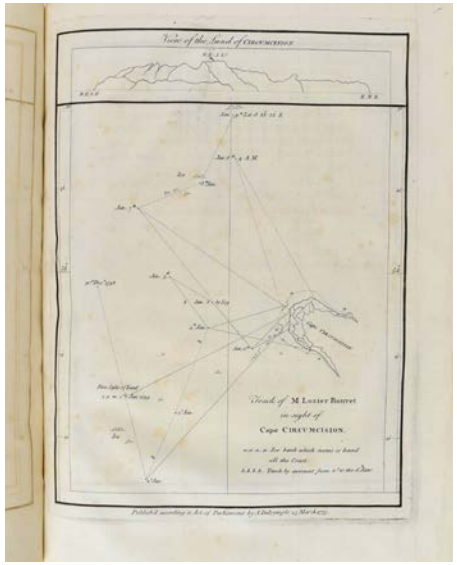
By

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE.

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR, 1775.

Sold by *J. Nourfe*, Bookfeller in Ordinary to His Majefty; *P. Elmfly*, STRAND; *Brotherton* and *Sewell*, CORNHILL; *Jefferys* and *Faden*, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE; and, *A. Dury*, DUKE'S-COURT.



18. DARWIN, CHARLES and ROBERT FITZROY.

Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle, between the Years 1826 and 1836, describing their Examination of the Southern Shores of South America, and the Beagle's Circumnavigation of the Globe.

London, Henry Colburn, 1839, 3 vols in four (vol 2 having a separate Appendix), 8vo (235 x 145 mm), pp xxviii [iv] 1-559, 556-597 [recte 601]; xiv [ii] 694 [2]; viii 352; xiv 629 [609]–615, with 8 engraved folding maps and charts (loosely inserted in pockets at the front of each volume, as issued, the ribbon for extracting the charts still present in each pocket except one), 48 plates and charts, and 6 text illustrations;, without the foxing that often occurs, in original publisher's cloth, partially unopened, a little restoration to the bindings, hinges of volume 3 repaired, a remarkably fresh and clean copy
£45,000

First edition, a very attractive set, of the complete narrative of 'one of the most famous scientific expeditions in history' (DSB). The third volume comprises Darwin's own journal of his voyage in the Beagle, which is the first issue of his first published book.

Darwin's Journal of researches as it became known was his first formal publication and a classic of natural history travel narrative. It was perhaps the most important scientific voyage ever undertaken, for it gave impetus and direction to all of Darwin's later research. 'The five years of the voyage were the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life and in the history of biological science. Darwin sailed with no formal scientific training. He returned a hard-headed man of science, knowing the importance of evidence, almost convinced that species had not always been as they were since the creation but had undergone change. He also developed doubts of the value of the Scriptures as a trustworthy guide to the history of the earth and of man, with the result that he gradually became an agnostic. The experiences of his five years in the Beagle, how he dealt with them, and what they led to, built up into a process of epoch-making importance in the history of thought' (Gavin de Beer in DSB).

Volume I of the Narrative concerns the initial surveying expedition, 1826–30, under Philip Parker King in the Adventure, during which FitzRoy succeeded Pringle Stokes as commander of the accompanying Beagle. Volume II describes FitzRoy's continuation and completion of the survey with the Beagle alone, ending in 1836. 'The surveys he carried out in South American waters established FitzRoy as a first-rate hydrographer and won for him the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society (1837). Because his marine surveys were accurate to such a high degree they are still used as the foundation for a number of charts of that area' (DSB).

Freeman 10; Freeman Companion p 213; Norman 584

NARRATIVE

OF THE

SURVEYING VOYAGES

OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS

ADVENTURE AND BEAGLE,

BETWEEN

THE YEARS 1826 AND 1836,

DESCRIBING THEIR

EXAMINATION OF THE SOUTHERN SHORES

OF

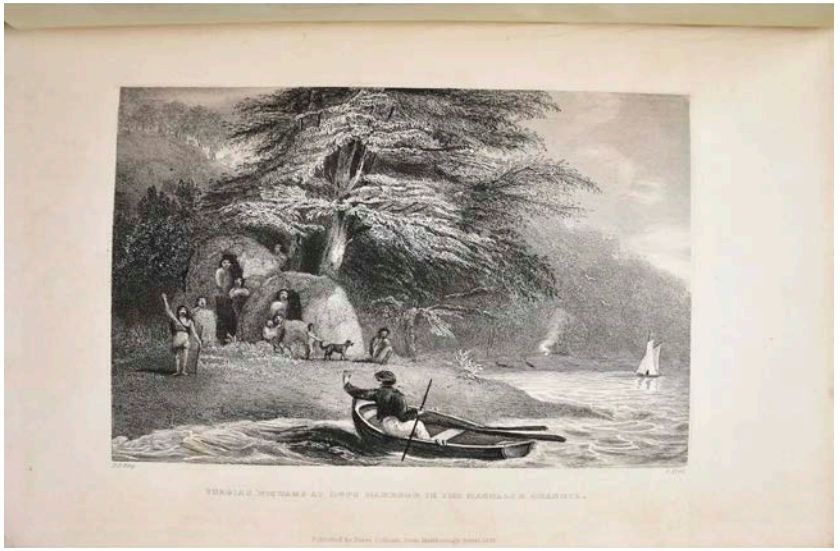
SOUTH AMERICA,

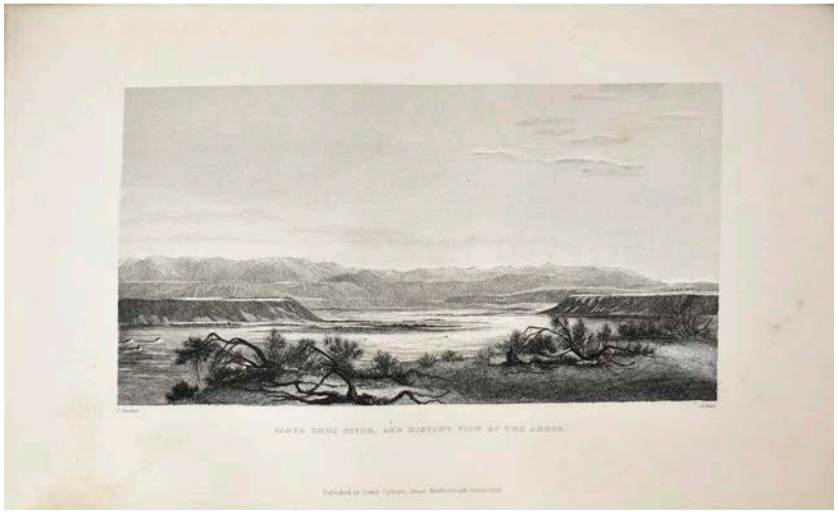
AND

THE BEAGLE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE.

IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
1839.





SANTA CRUZ RIVER, AND DISTANT VIEW OF THE ANDES.

PATAGONIAN.

19. DARWIN, CHARLES

Autograph letter signed, concerning editions of the Origin of Species.

Down, Beckenham, Kent, 17 December [1866]

8vo (178 x 112 mm), on one side of folded black-edged mourning paper (sheet dimensions 178 x 224 mm); fold creases from posting, in fine condition.
£20,000

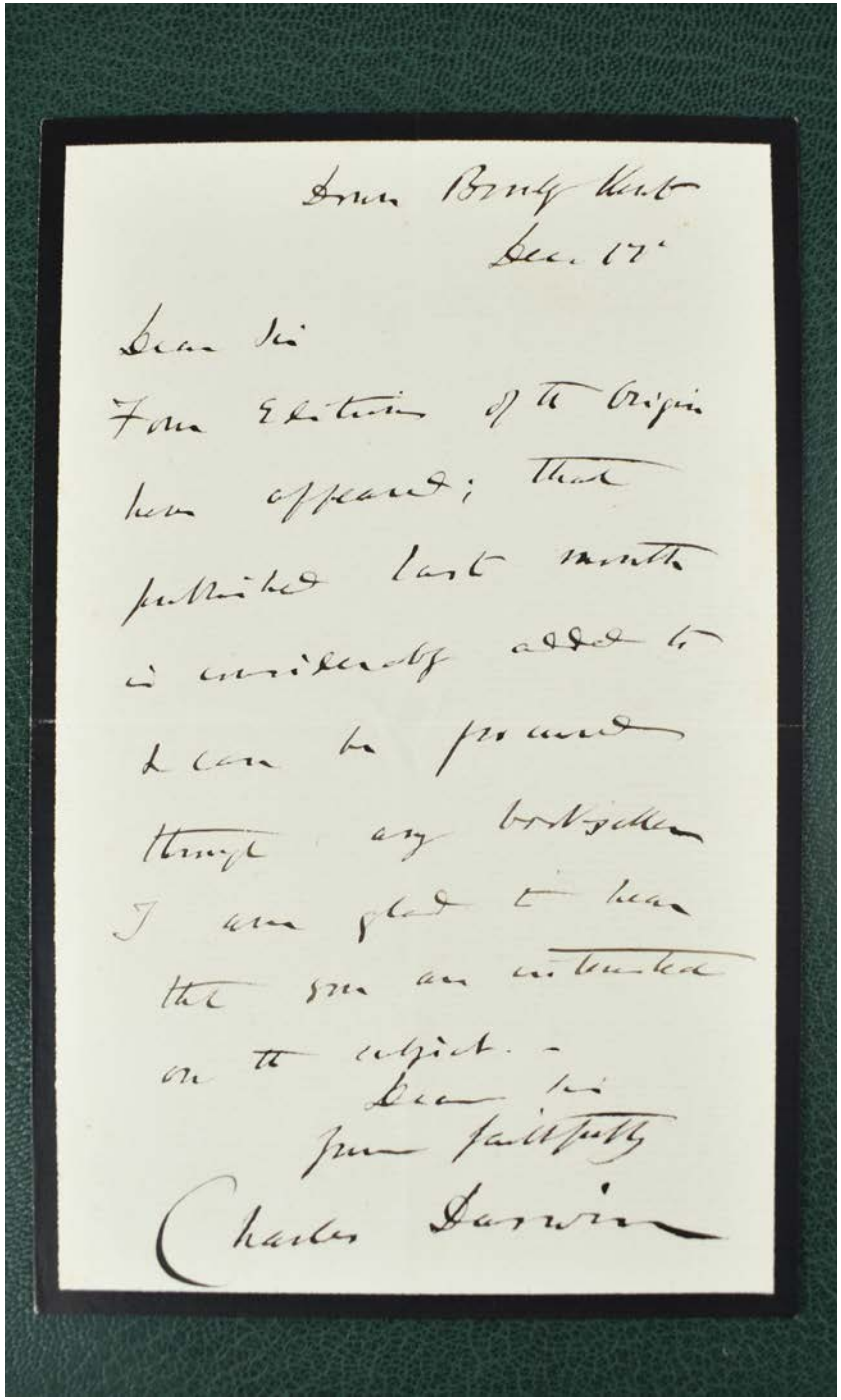
DARWIN LETTER DISCUSSING EDITIONS OF ORIGIN OF SPECIES

A fine unpublished letter to an anonymous correspondent, concerning editions of the Origin of Species. 'Four editions of the Origin have appeared; that published last month is considerably added to & can be procured through any bookseller. I am glad to hear that you are interested in the subject. Yours faithfully, Charles Darwin'.

In November Darwin had copies of the substantially revised and augmented fourth edition of the Origin sent to Huxley and Wallace among others, their letters acknowledging receipt and praising the new edition dated November 11 and November 19 respectively.

The mourning stationery reflects the death of Darwin's sister, Susan Elizabeth Darwin, in October; another sister, Emily Catherine Langton, had died in January that year.

See 'Darwin in letters, 1866; Survival of the fittest', Darwin Correspondence Project (online). Darwin Correspondence Project 5310F (summary only)



20. DRAKE,SIR FRANCIS

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

4 parts in one, engraved portrait frontispiece, separate title-pages, the first 3 separately signed and paginated, the last 2 continuously paginated, woodcut initials and headpieces, 4to (183 x 143 mm). early 20th-century gilt- and blind-ruled levant, a.e.g., by Riviere; half red calf slipcase, London: for Nicholas Bourne, [1652-] 1653.

£30,000

"THE FIRST COLLECTED AND MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF DRAKE'S VOYAGES" (Church).

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Drake's voyages, the four parts comprising: Sir Francis Drake Revived, the voyages of 1570-71 and 1572-73 describes Drake's privateering expeditions to the West Indies, the raid on Nombre de Dios in 1572, when he captured a fortune of Spanish silver from the centre of the Spanish New World empire.

The World Encompassed, the voyage of 1577-80. Compiled by Francis Drake, nephew of the late explorer, it narrates Drake's memorable voyage, in which his five vessels raided Spanish outposts and supply routes on the Pacific coast, claimed California ("New Albion") for the

British crown and returned via the Pacific and Indian Oceans, making Drake the first English captain to circumnavigate the globe.

A Summarie and True Discourse of [his] West Indian Voyage, the voyage of 1585-86 that was begun by Bigges, an officer under Drake, and finished after his death, probably by his lieutenant, Master Croftes. Drake's expedition to the Spanish Indies was the first major British naval foray into the Caribbean and was sanctioned by a commission from Queen Elizabeth with letters of marque. As well as capturing and sacking a number of cities he also rescued the 103 colonists remaining on Raleigh's Roanoke Island Virginia colony and returned them to England along with a shipment of potatoes and tobacco.

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

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

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

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

21. DRESSER, HENRY EELES

A History of the Birds of Europe, including all the species inhabiting the western Palaearctic Regions.

London Taylor & Francis For the Author 1871- 1896. First edition, nine volumes, including supplement, large 4to, additional vignette title and 723 lithographed plates (721 hand-coloured), after and by J.G. Keulemans, J. Wolf, E. Neale , uniformly bound in contemporary full morocco gilt, elaborate bindings, with botanical and ornithological gilt sprays, designs and arabesques, a very attractive set.

The Preface, Introduction, List of Subscribers and Index bound as volume I. 2 uncoloured plates, some illustrations in the text, after J.G. Keulemans, Joseph Wolf and E. Neale, the colouring by Smith and W. Hart.

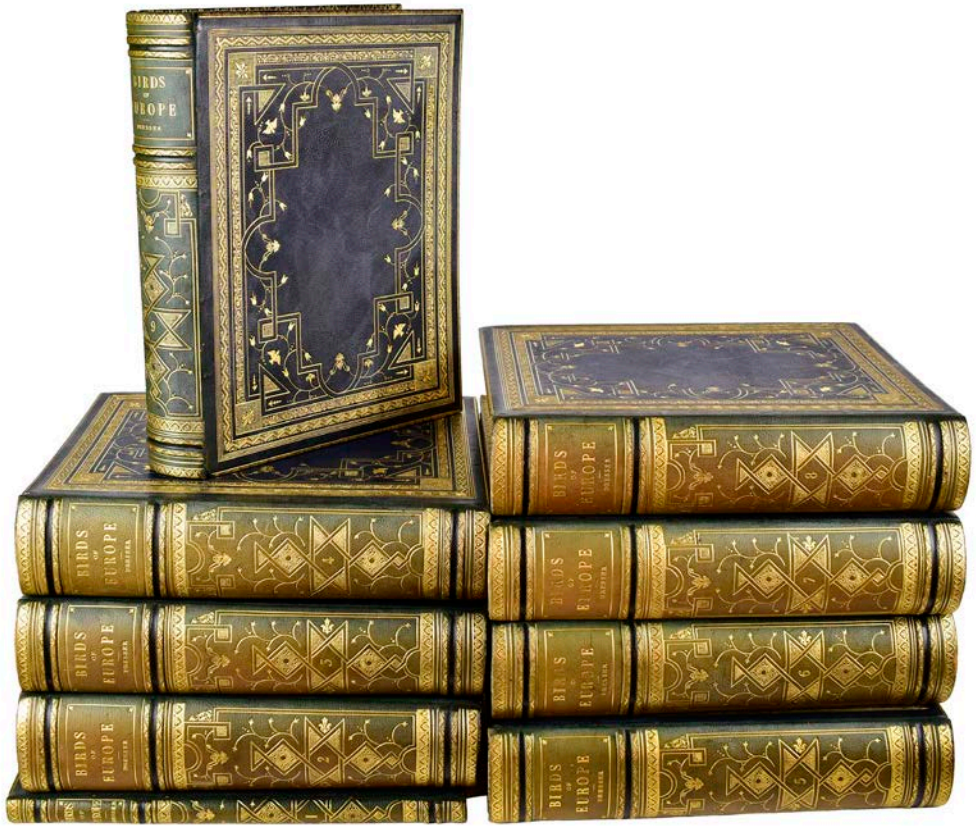
£16,500

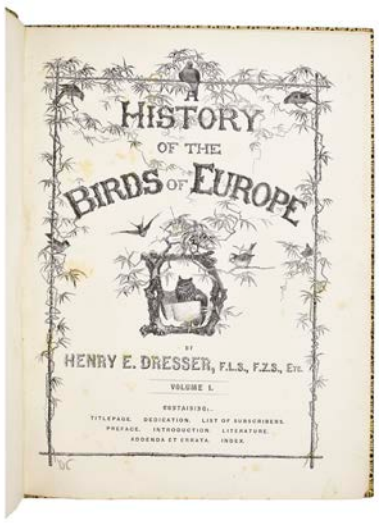
An important monograph, "A History of the Birds of Europe" is one of three major monographs published by Dresser. Still the largest and most complete work on this subject. The others are his "A Monograph of the Meropidae, or Family of the Bee-Eaters", 1884-1886, and "A Monograph of the Coraciidae", 1893. All of these works contain illustrations by Keulemans.

Dresser was also the author of over 100 scientific papers on birds, mostly concerned with geographical distribution and new species. His "Manual of Palaearctic Birds" (1902) was an important contribution to the delimitation of the ranges of Palaearctic birds. The principal artist Johannes Gerardus Keulemans (1842-1912), began his career as a taxidermist providing stuffed birds to the State Museum of Natural History at Leiden. The director of that museum encouraged Keulemans to pursue his love of natural history, where he obtained a scientific appointment after an expedition to West Africa in 1865 and 1866. His accomplishments in illustration came to the notice of Richard Bowdler Sharpe, later a director of the British Museum, who encouraged him to move to England. Keulemans quickly achieved wide recognition and established himself as the most popular bird artist of the late Victorian period. He regularly provided illustrations for "The Ibis" and "The Proceedings of the Zoological Society". He illustrated many important bird books as well as those by Dresser, including Buller's "A History of the Birds of New Zealand" (1873), Shelley's "Monograph of the Sun-Birds" (1876-1880), William Vincent Legge's "Birds of Ceylon" (1880), Daniel Giraud Elliot's "Monograph of the Hornbills" (1887-1892), Richard Bowdler Sharpe's "Monograph on Kingfishers" (1868-1871), Henry Seebohm's "Monograph on Thrushes" (1902), and Osbert Salvin's "Biologia Centrali-Americana" (1879-1904). Keulemans has painted remarkable pictures of extinct birds, like the Choiseul Crested Pigeon, Kangaroo Island Emu, Huia, Stephens Island Wren, Hawaii Oo, Hawaii Mamo, Oahu Oo, Guadalupe Petrel, and the Laughing Owl.

A leading figure in ornithological circles Henry Eeles Dresser was elected as a Member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1865 and served as its secretary from 1882 to 1888. He was also a member and fellow of the Linnean and Zoological societies of London and an honorary fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union. He was a close friend of Professor Alfred Newton, Thomas Littleton Powys, 4th Baron Lilford and of Sir Alfred Russel Wallace. He knew all of the leading ornithologists of the day. He was particularly well-known to European, American and Russian ornithologists. He worked with Alfred Newton on the promotion of a "close time" for British birds, a period, during 1862, when birds could not be hunted. This early effort aided in the commencement of the bird conservation movement. In spite of Keulemans' prominence as an ornithologist, this activity had to come second to his business which, from 1870 until 1910, was in iron, with premises at 110 Cannon Street in The City.

Anker 120; Fine Bird Books p.92; Nissen IVB 267





22. DRESSER,HENRY EELES

A Monograph of the Meropidae, or Family of the Bee-Eaters.

London, For the Author, 1884-1886 ,Large Folio (470 x 390mm), Contemporary maroon morocco gilt, elaborate gilt designs on covers, with 34 Fine Hand Coloured Plates,

The Meropidae was published by the author in five parts between 1884 and 1886.The descriptive text of 144pp by Dresser also included introductory notes by Frank E.Beddard mainly on the anatomy of the species.
£12,000

An important monograph, 'The Meropidae' is one of three major monographs published by Dresser.The others 'History of the Birds of Europe 1871-96' still the largest and most complete work on this subject,and 'A Monograph of the Coraciidae 1893'.All have illustrations by Keulemans.

Dresser was also the author of over 100 scientific papers on birds, mostly concerned with geographical distribution and new species. His Manual of Palaearctic Birds (1902) was an important contribution to the delimitation of the ranges of Palaearctic birds.

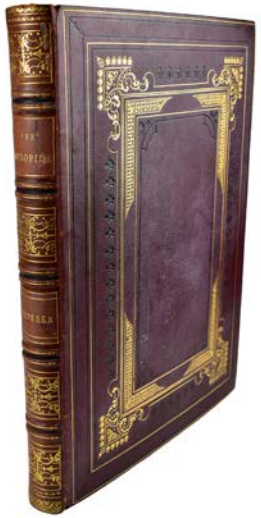
The artist of these fine watercolours Johannes Gerardus Keulemans (1842-1912) began his career as a taxidermist providing stuffed birds to the State Museum of Natural History at Leiden.The Director of that Museum encouraged Keulemans to pursue his love of natural history,where he obtained a scientific appointment after an expedition to West africa in 1865-66.His accomplishments in illustration came to the notice of Richard Bowdler Sharpe,later a Director of the British Museum,who encouraged him to move to England.He quickly achieved wide recognition and established himself as the most popular bird artist of the late Victorian period. He regularly provided illustrations for The Ibisand The Proceedings of the Zoological Society. He illustrated many important bird books as well as those by Dresser, including Buller's A History of the Birds of New Zealand (1873),Shelley's Monograph of the Sun-Birds (1876-80),William Vincen Legge 's Birds of Ceylon (1880), Daniel Giraud Elliot's Monograph of the Hornbills (1887-1892), Richard Bowdler Sharpe's Monograph on Kingfishers (1868-1871), Henry Seebohm's Monograph on Thrushes (1902), Osbert Salvin's Biologia Centrali-Americana (1879-1904).

A leading figure in ornithological circles Henry Eeles Dresser was elected as a Member of the British Ornithologist's Unionin 1865 and served as its secretary from 1882 to 1888. He was also a member and fellow of the Linneanand Zoological Societies of London and an honorary fellow of the American Ornithologist's Union. He was a close friend of Professor Alfred Newton, Baron Lilfordand of Sir Alfred Russell Wallace and he knew all of the leading ornithologists of the day. He was particularly well-known to European, American and Russian ornithologists. He worked with Alfred Newton on the development of a close time for British birds when they could not be hunted during the 1860s, an early part of the development of the bird conservation movement. In spite of his prominence as an ornithologist, this activity had to come second to his business which, from 1870 until 1910, was in the iron business, with premises at 110 Cannon Street in The City.

Dresser left England in 1912 in order to live in Cannes for the benefit of his health; he died in Monte Carlo. His collection of birds had been in the Manchester Museum since 1899 and was purchased for the museum by JP Thomasson (a Bolton businessman). Dresser's egg collection was acquired by the museum in 1912. The museum also contains some of Dresser's correspondence and diaries.

The Bee-Eaters are a group of near passerine birds in the family Meropidae. Most species are found in Africa but others occur in southern Europe, Madagascar, Australia and New Guinea. They are characterised by richly coloured plumage, slender bodies and usually elongated central tail feathers. All are colourful and have long downturned bills and pointed wings, which give them a swallow-like appearance when seen from afar.

Nissen 269



23. 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 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*

24. 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.

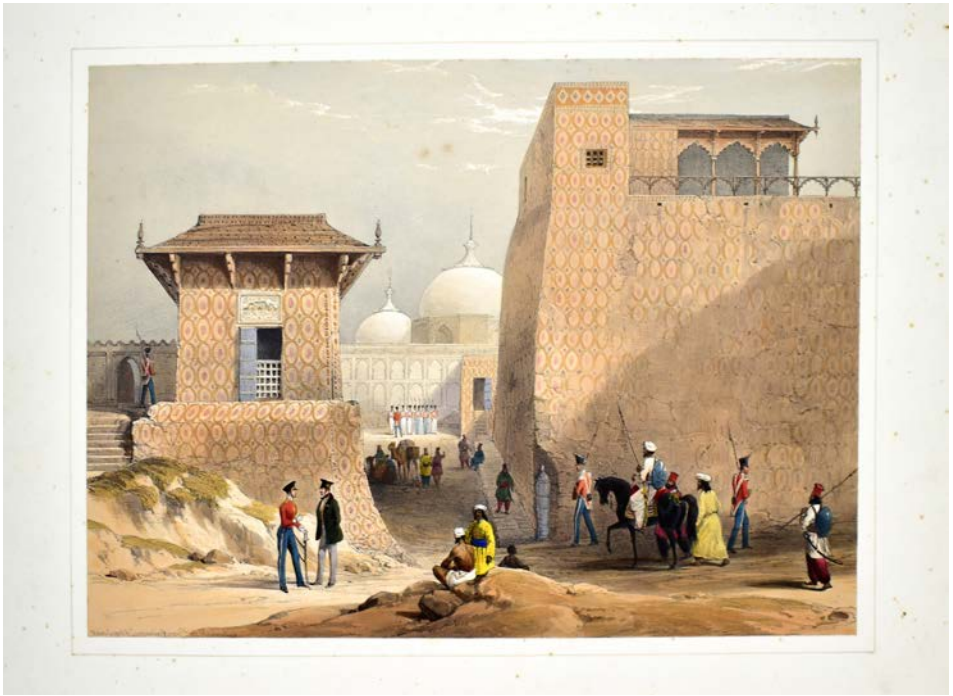
Of the ten plates in the album, two illustrate the bleak terrain in which the British troops fought successfully at Truckee. Another five illustrate Hyderabad, successfully captured by the British two years earlier in 1843. The presence of red-uniformed British troops in two plates

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.



25. ELIZABETH I. GREAT SEAL

Exemplification of the enrolment of a decree of the court of Chancery in a case between Richard Sawyer and many other tenants of the manor of Farnborough and Richard Norton, esq, establishing the customs of the manor, of 3 February 1599; exemplified at the request of the tenants, 16 February 1599.

Lengthy and large vellum document in English, in a neat official hand on two sheets, three decorative initials to first line, text near foot of second membrane. 63.5 x 79cm.

With a Superb Example of the Great Seal in white wax appended by silk tags, 15cm diameter, slightly rubbed but generally in excellent state preservation, with clear impressions of the Queen on both sides and surrounding inscription, contained in 20th-century document box with inset tray to hold seal and gilt-titled morocco label to upper cover.

£6,500

Richard Norton, who had married Elizabeth Rotherfield, daughter and heir of Sir William Rotherfield and Elizabeth Dawtrey, died seised of a fourth, and his son John evidently purchased the other three-fourths, for he was seised of the whole manor at his death in 1561. Victoria County Histories.

Sir Richard Norton, son of John, died in 1592, leaving the manor of Farnborough to his son Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Norton. The latter died in 1611, leaving as his heir his son Richard, who sold the manor in 1619 to John Godson of Odiham and Edward Dickenson of Odiham. In 1630 John Godson held courts baron as lord of the manor of Farnborough.' The Chancery suit was probably collusive, brought in order to establish the customs and have them enrolled in a Court of Record.

This is one of the finest examples of the Great Seal.

Elizabeth I used this great seal during the second half of her reign - from 1586 to 1603. It is an impression from a seal matrix made of bronze and was engraved by Nicholas Hilliard, famous for his small paintings or miniatures, particularly of the Elizabethan Court.

The great seal of Elizabeth gives an insight into how the queen wanted to be seen. On one side, she is shown holding the sceptre and orb that are the traditional symbols of royal power. Heavenly rays above her head are a sign of her divine status. On the reverse side, Elizabeth is shown on horseback riding across a field of flowering plants. This symbolises hope and prosperity, as well as the queen's femininity. Her image is one of strength, but unlike her predecessors she is not wearing military dress. She is flanked by the symbols of her lands : the Tudor Rose OF England, the Harp of Ireland, and the Fleur - de - Lys of France.The inscription around the edge reads : 'Elizabetha dei gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regina Fidei Defensor' (Elizabeth, by grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. *National Archives*

26. GOULD, JOHN

The Birds of Asia.

London: For the Author, 1850-1883

FIRST EDITION, 7 volumes, folio (541 x 359mm.), contemporary green half morocco list of subscribers, list of plates, 530 hand-coloured lithographed plates by Gould, H.C. Richter, Joseph Wolf and W. Hart, printed by Hullmandel & Walton, T. Walter or Walter & Cohn,

£225,000

A VERY FINE SET OF THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT OF GOULD'S WORKS TO ACQUIRE.

Originally issued in 35 parts, Sharpe completed the three final parts after Gould's death in 1881.The descriptions by Sharpe are identified by his initials; presumably those not bearing the initials were printed from Gould's notes. William Hart completed the lithographs from Gould's sketches. This was the most comprehensive work on Asiatic species at the time, containing illustrations of many birds not previously described and as can be imagined the subjects of the plates are amongst the most varied of Gould's folios including parrots, pheasants, trogons, kingfishers, sunbirds, woodpeckers, partridges, birds of paradise and pittas.

This massive work was dedicated to the Honourable East India Company and took thirty-four years to produce. Two hundred and seven sets were subscribed for.

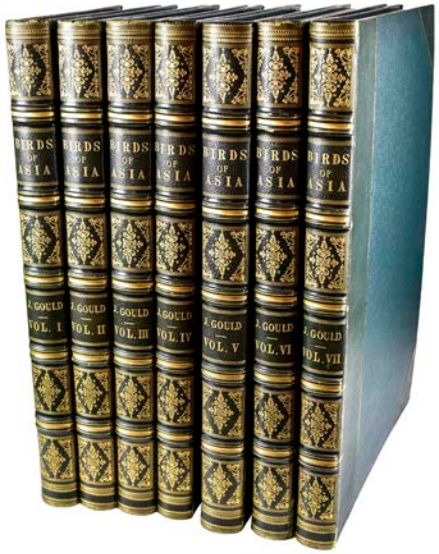
John Gould was born in Lyme Regis on the Dorset coast in 1804 but was brought up in Surrey and later Windsor, where his father was one of the gardeners at the castle. The young Gould taught himself taxidermy from an early age and soon established a skill for the craft. Following a brief 18-month stint as gardener at Ripley Hall in Yorkshire, in 1824, he moved to London to establish a shop in the city.

The taxidermy enterprise was a successful one and Gould counted important public figures, including George IV (for whom he stuffed a pet giraffe in 1826), among his clients. In 1828, he won a competition to become taxidermist at the museum of the Zoological Society of London and eventually became the curator of the museum where he developed connections with some of the most prominent naturalists of the day and received specimens from around the world to preserve and prepare for display. He was also noted for his own knowledge of ornithology and in 1836 assisted Charles Darwin in understanding the specimens collected from the Beagle voyage to the Galapagos, demonstrating that the birds collected were not different species as Darwin initially thought, but varieties of the same species, thus inspiring his revolutionary theory of natural selection.

Gould began to publish fine ornithological volumes from 1830. They are among the most famous and important 'bird-books' of the nineteenth century and the volumes in the Royal Library were subscribed to by Prince Albert and Queen Victoria.

Later in life, Gould worked on publishing volumes on the spectacularly diverse birds of Asia and New Guinea. Birds of Paradise are included in astounding detail in these works, but Gould died before this mammoth seven-volume work on the Birds of Asia begun in 1850, could be finished. The lithographs were finished by Hart.

Fine Bird Books, p.78; Wood, p.365; Nissen IVB 368; Anker 178.



THE

BIRDS OF ASIA.

BY

JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.

DEDICATED TO THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

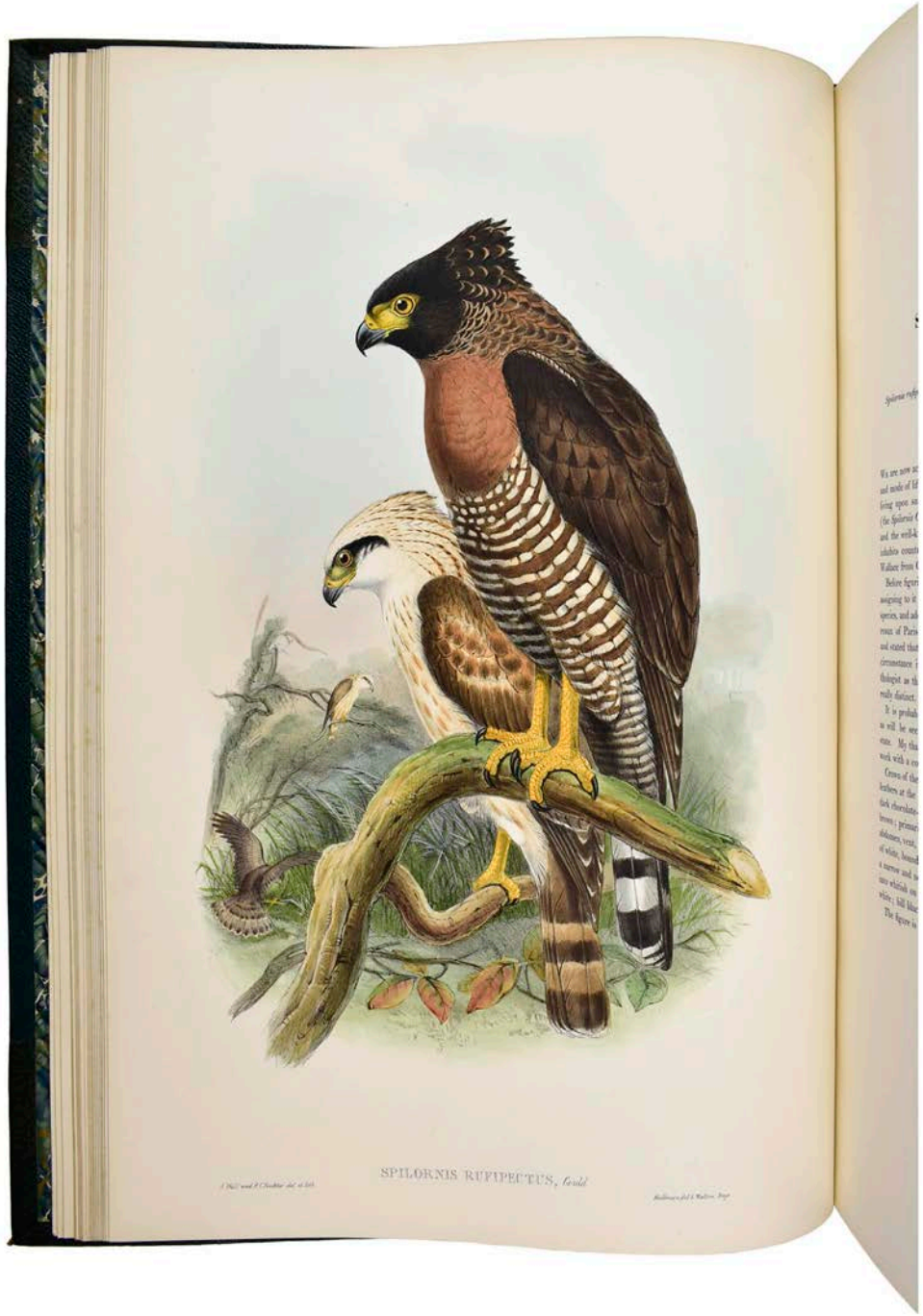
IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, 26 CHARLOTTE STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE.

1850–1883.



27. GREUTER, MATTAEUS.

[Terrestrial globe]. In ista quam exhibemus Terreni Globi descriptione omnium regionum juxta et insularum ...

[Rome], Mattaeus Greuter, 1632. Large engraved terrestrial globe (49 cm diameter) on a brass spindle and ebony-stained wooden base, with 2 sets of 12 half-gores running from 80&730;N to 80&730;S and 2 polar callottes over a plaster-covered papier mâché sphere, unstained wooden horizon and meridian rings, both covered with manuscript paper rings. There are 4 cartouches with arms, figures and navigational instruments (and a depiction of the globe itself); 4 compass roses; two mythological figures and a sea monster; and numerous ships. Partly coloured in outline by a contemporary hand.

£85,000

One of the largest and most accurate terrestrial globes produced before 1650, serving to launch Greuter's short career as Italy's leading globe maker. Though mostly based on Blaeu's largest globe (state 1c of c.1618 or state 2 of 1622), it is more than just a copy. Greuter gives a much more detailed and more accurate depiction of Tierra del Fuego and also reflects the 1624 establishment of a Dutch colony in the present-day New England by labelling it "Nieu Nederland." Not intending his globe as a navigational instrument, he also omitted Blaeu's rhumb lines. Lake Ontario is depicted fairly well, but the other Great Lakes are merged into one enormous body. The Solomon Islands and The Solomon Islands and northern coast of New Guinea, explored by Jacob Le Maire and Willem Schouten in 1616, are depicted (as is "Willem Schouten Eylandt"). Like Blaeu's globe, it indicates the hypothetical coast of the still elusive Antarctica (the ephemeral Dutch sightings of Australia were not to solidify for another decade, but Antarctica shows a northward extension approximately in its place).

In the Pacific, a sea god riding on a spouting whale plays a lyre, while a nearby mermaid blows a shell trumpet. The cartouche around the note to the reader (the text used as the "title" in the present description) is flanked by a man with a spade and woman with a whip, together holding an armillary sphere. That around the note on the determination of longitude is flanked by two Ottomans, one with a quadrant and the other with a cross-staff. They both look up at an image of the globe itself, in its four-legged stand. These two cartouches are mirror image copies of Blaeu's, and the texts are based on Blaeu's (the former slightly revised and latter abbreviated in the middle). The scrollwork cartouches around the note on discoveries and around Greuter's new dedication (to Count Jacobo Boncompagni of Aquino) are new, the former with garlands of fruit and the latter topped by the dedicatee's arms. The text of the former is partly based on Blaeu's, but rearranged and with additions and omissions (Greuter's reference to "Cathaiæ et China" is new; both note Henry Hudson's discoveries). The paper on the horizon ring is drawn and lettered in manuscript, as usual. Although smaller than Blaeu's globe (68 cm), Greuter's is nearly as large as Van Langren's (1589) and Hondius's (1613), and larger than any other globe produced in the Netherlands at the time.

Blaeu produced his globe in 1617, but revised it soon after to include Le Maire's new discoveries in Tierra del Fuego and New Guinea. He rendered Tierra del Fuego in three different forms, the last in the globes issued c.1618 and later. While Greuter clearly copied most of Blaeu's globe, he renders Tierra del Fuego more accurately than any of the three Blaeu versions. The closest possible model is Hondius's 1629 map (Koeman & V.d. Krogt II, p. 604, map 9950:2A.1, with a small illustration).

Greuter (1566?-1638), originally from Strasbourg, went via Lyon and Avignon to Rome, where he set up (c.1615?) as a cartographic engraver and, beginning with the present globe in 1632,

as a globe maker. No other globe maker of his day successfully competed with the greatest masters of the Dutch Golden Age. He followed the present terrestrial globe with a celestial globe of the same size and a 26.5 cm pair, all in 1636. When he died in 1638, his plates went to the De Rossi family, who revised and reprinted the 49 cm globes in that year. They were still selling them, revised again, in 1695.

The stand has four turned legs supporting the horizon ring, with cross-pieces (without a base plate) connecting them and holding the turned central support for the meridian ring. The horizon ring is round. There is no hour ring or pointer. The manuscript paper ring covering the wooden horizon ring may be an eighteenth-century addition (the literature records copies with brass meridian rings and wooden ones, the latter both plain and with manuscript paper rings). Otherwise the globe and stand appear to be complete and original, though the manuscript horizon ring has an additional note dated 1712. The British Isles, the Holy Roman Empire, Antarctica and several regions in North and South America, Africa and Asia are coloured in outline in orange, also used for the tropics and polar circles and to highlight certain features in the colouring of the decoration.

With a few cracks unobtrusively repaired, but generally in fine condition. An earlier owner had painted over most of the sea and even parts the land in blue, which luckily preserved the surface of the globe remarkably well. This blue and the darkened varnish have now been removed, revealing the globe in its remarkably well-preserved original state. One of the greatest and most accurate globes of the first half of the seventeenth century.

Dekker, pp. 344-347; V.d. Krogt, Globi Neerlandici, pp. 211-213; V.d. Krogt, Old Globes, Gre 4 & 5; Stevenson II, pp. 54-62, 261-263; World in your Hands 4.13; Younge, Early Globes, pp. 30-31; cf. Welt in Händen VII/1 (1695 ed.); not in Fauser, Ältere Erd- und Himmelsgloben in Bayern.

28. GREUTER, MATTAEUS & GIOVANNI BATTISTA ROSSI

AN IMPORTANT PAIR OF EARLY GLOBES

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE

Si Stampa da Gio:Batta de Rossi Milanese in Piazza Nauona Roma. Excudit Rome 1638 (at end of dedicatory cartouche).

26.5 cms table globe. Twelve copper-engraved full gores in original hand-colour clipped at 70 °. The two polar calottes are laid to the plaster-covered wooden sphere. The globe is mounted in a brass meridian ring, graduated in four quadrants. The wooden horizon ring has a paper ring in An early manuscript hand, with illustrations of the scales of degrees and the Zodiac, the signs of the Zodiac and eight compass points. The original mahogany furniture consists of four turned, tapered legs connected by two fretwork stretchers. The sphere is supported by a turned central column. Missing is the hour ring, commonly absent in globes of this age.

The engraving is clear and the general appearance and condition very good.

Published by Giovanni Battista de Rossi in Rome after 1638. 'Excudit Rome 1638'.

WITH

MATTAEUS GREUTER

CELESTIAL GLOBE,

Rome, c. 1636, 26.5 cms. Table Globe, Stand is uniform with the Terrestrial Globe, made up of twelve copper-engraved paper gores, two polar calottes, reading in Italian, engraved brass meridian ring divided in four quadrants, horizon parchment plate with degree scales, and signs of the Zodiac, mounted to the quarter-sawn oak panel with delicate beaded outer edge.

On its triangular four-legged wooden stand the globe can be adjusted and rotated. The star map used for this globe is based on the new observations made by the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe. The celestial globe is a three-dimensional model of the heavens on which the stars are plotted on the outside of a sphere.

The Cartouche on this globe displays the following text in Latin : "On this celestial globe, are mentioned the fixed stars. Their number is greater than before as greater was the amount of care and the method needed to carry out the work. The new constellations have been added with regard to the students. The constellations, in agreement with Astronomers' Prince, Tycho Brahé, and, in parallel with others' observations, have been laid out in conformity with the very degrees of latitude and longitude of the 1636 Anno Domini. Done in Rome by Matthaeus Greuter, 1636 "

£150,000

A FINE PAIR OF VERY SCARCE EARLY TABLE GLOBES

Only the second known example of Rossi's re-issue of Greuter's 1638 terrestrial globe.

One of the earliest printed cartographic depictions of the Great Lakes in more or less their correct form; the first naming of N.Amsterdam (New York) on a globe; the first time Lake Superior is given its current name on a globe.

Not a great deal is known about Matthaus Greuter. He published many religious and mythological scenes and is recognised for his elegant engraving style. Perhaps his most spectacular production was a large twelve-sheet map of Italy, considered one of the finest ever produced of the country. Stevenson (Terrestrial and Celestial Globes) notes that he was born in Strasbourg, but spent his earlier years working in Lyon and Avignon. He appears to have settled in Rome some time before 1632 (the date of his earliest globe) and the excellence of his engraving skills achieved him great recognition and standing amongst his fellow Italian artists. Greuter started globe making relatively late in his career and if we accept his date of birth as 1566, his first globe was published when he was 66 years old. This 50cm globe was of such high standard that Stevenson was prompted to write "So well did he perform his work that he is entitled to rank with the leading globe makers of the Netherlands". Certainly Greuter was strongly influenced by his Dutch counterparts especially Willem Blaeu, whose globes Greuter copied. Stevenson notes that during the last six years of his life, Greuter went on to produce a 1636 celestial globe and a 1636 re-issue of his 1632 terrestrial globe. Then in 1638, Giovanni Battista Rossi released what Stevenson refers to as a "second edition of his globes of the years 1632 and 1636". Both globes were the same dimension as Greuter's earlier globes and both were dated 1636. Following Greuter's death in 1638, his globes were published firstly by Giovanni Battista de Rossi and later by another Rossi family member, Domenico de Rossi, a number of which are detailed in Elly Dekker's book Globes at Greenwich and Stephenson's Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

Our example of Greuter's terrestrial globe was published in Rome by Giovanni Rossi following Greuter's death in 1638. Rossi's imprint appears on one cartouche while the date 1638 and Greuter's name are engraved in another. This example is significantly smaller than the other two Greuter globes produced by Rossi that year (noted above). Stevenson, unaware of our example, notes what he refers to as a "unique" example of this 1638 Rossi re-issue in the fine collection of the Hispanic Society of America, the only other known copy. The engraving style, geography and decoration of the Greuter / Rossi globe closely follow that of Blaeu's 60 cm 1622 terrestrial globe (Stevenson fig.97) with a few significant differences, some of which were not noted by Stevenson.

Recent correspondence with Peter van der Krogt has established that another Rossi / Greuter globe the same size as our example and with the identical imprint, is held by the Maritime Museum of Rotterdam. This globe was first identified in van der Krogt's 1984 Old Globes in the Netherlands.

Our copy of the globe however differs significantly from both the Rotterdam example and the other larger Rossi / Greuter globes issued in 1638. Firstly Greuter (Rossi) names New York (N.Amsterdam), perhaps the earliest globe to do so and secondly 'L.Superior' is named for the first time on a printed globe. Perhaps the most significant difference however between the other Greuter globes and our example, is the latter's definitive depiction of all five Great Lakes, one of the first clearly recognisable depictions of these great American landmarks and the first on a globe. The other Greuter globes are geographically consistent with Greuter's 1632 globe and do not show the Great Lakes.

It seems highly improbable that Greuter himself issued any globes in 1638. This is evidenced by the fact that Rossi re-issued Greuter's 1632 and 1636 globes in 1638 as well as producing the Rotterdam edition in 1638 also. Indeed, it would seem from the 1638 date on Greuter's imprint, that the Rotterdam example was ready for publication when Greuter died. Rossi was left to release the globe for publication after Greuter's death, adding his own imprint. It would also seem that the Rotterdam example is in fact the first state of our globe and that some time after 1638 (probably after 1650 following the release of Sanson's 1650 map

Amerique Septentrionale), Rossi updated the globe geographically to show the Great Lakes and 'N.Amsterdam' (our example).

Our globe maintains many of the features of Greuter's earlier globes, however the number of location names has been reduced. Furthermore, the dedication to Iacopo Boncompagni, which is present on the earlier globes, is missing here. The Boncompagni family was one of the better known and well-established families in Boulogne. Iacopo's great-grandfather was none other than Pope Gregory XIII, himself famous for his patronage of the Gregorian Calendar.

According to Philip Burden in The Mapping of North America, the first map to depict Lake Superior was Samuel de Champlain's 1632 map 'Carte de la Nouvelle France' (Burden 237). Champlain (the founder of the colony of New France) notes three of the Great Lakes, referring however to Lake Superior as 'Grand Lac'. Although Champlain himself never sighted Lake Superior, he most certainly obtained information about its existence from the Frenchman Etienne Brule. It is noted that Brule accompanied Champlain to Quebec in 1608 where he was to become one of the most significant young explorers of the region. He is best known for his extraordinary path finding and scouting skills, which he no doubt learned during his twenty or so years of living with the Huron Indians. Brule soon became an invaluable translator and mediator between Huron and Champlain's French camp.

In 1621, Brule became the first reported European to discover Lake Superior, succinctly described in the writings of the 'Recollet (Fransiscan) missionary Gabriel Segard: "The interpreter Brusle [sic] with several Savages assured us that beyond the Freshwater Sea [Lake Huron] there was another very large lake which empties into it by a waterfall, which has been called 'Saut de Gaston' [Gaston Falls, i.e. Sault Ste. Marie]."

(www.civilization.ca). From its first discovery, the French referred to the lake as 'Lac Superior' or 'lake above', referring to its relative geographical location above Lake Huron. Incidentally, Brule failed to receive the early recognition he deserved. His years of living with the Huron attracted the intense disapproval of Christian Jesuits, who frowned on his immoral ways. Furthermore, his previous mentor Champlain accused him of siding with the British and leading them up the St Lawrence during their 1629 capture of Quebec. Ironically, Brule's life ended unceremoniously at the hands of his former friends, who not only murdered him, but tragically, also ate him!

Burden states that Sanson's 1650 map 'Amerique Septentrionale' '...is, perhaps, most important for being the first printed map to delineate the five Great Lakes in a recognisable form.' In the next paragraph Burden goes on to say that 'Sanson's map is the first to name Lakes Superior and Ontario...' The only challenge to Sanson's depiction of the Great Lakes comes from Jean Boisseau's map 'Description de la Nouvell France', 1643. Boisseau also depicts the Great Lakes, however Lakes Michigan and Eerie are not presented in a clearly recognisable form.

For his information, Sanson relied on the accounts (Relations...) that the Jesuits published annually and disseminated to France and Italy – particularly in this case those of Father James Ragueneau.

From 1632 until 1660, it was customary for the Jesuits in North America to send back to Europe yearly accounts of day to day life with the native Indians.

The representation of the Great Lakes and New York on the Greuter / Rossi globe are the first such representations on a printed globe.

We also see on Greuter's globe an early attempt to delineate the territorial divisions of 'Virginia', 'La Florida','Nuova Mexico', 'N.Amsterdam and 'N.Seutia'.

Another area of significance is Greuter's depiction of the lands north and east of Japan. In a marked deviation from similar maps of the period, Greuter shows 'Estreito de Ieso' between 'Anian Reg.' north of Japan and a large landmass to its east (presumably Nova Albion). This landmass is itself separated from North America by 'Stretto di Anian'. This feature is not found on earlier Grueter globes, each which depicts the Anian Strait separating Asia directly from North America. Greuter's depiction of the Strait of Iesso, precedes the first printed depiction of the Strait on a world map, namely that of Michele Baudrand's wall map of the world published in Rome 1658 (see cat.???). Of significance is the fact that another Rossi family member Giovanni Giacomo Rossi was the publisher of Baudrand's map.

Another geographical feature that does appear on the 1638 globe as well on his 1632 globe, is the distinctive representation of the island of 'Yezo.r' (Yezo Region?) north of Japan (current day Hokkaido). Greuter's 1632 depiction of Iesso as a distinct single island comes three years before Martino Martini's 1635 map of China and Japan, noted by Lutz Walter as the first such printed depiction on a map (Walter fig.36; see also M.681). This is in contrast to Eluid Nicolai's 1617 world map depiction where 'Ieso' is shown as an island albeit in two distinct parts. The Italian connection regarding this unique Iesso representation is as undeniable as it is understandable, given that the first European to set foot on Ezo and to note its island status was an Italian Jesuit Gerolamo de Angelis in 1618. After returning to the island in 1621, Angelis tabled a report where he provided a manuscript map showing Ezo as a large island (see Walter Fig.83). Walter goes on to note that the first printed map to include the name 'Yezo' was by Christophoros Blancus and based on the "work of Ignacio Moreira, the cartographer who accompanied Valignano." Ed Dahl Sphaerae Mundi notes that Greuter was most probably influenced by Blancus' map, however it should be noted that Blancus does not actually show Yezo as an island.

Of further note is the graphic portrayal of California as an island on the 1638 Rossi globe. This is a new feature for Greuter globes and quite possibly the earliest such representation on a globe.

In stark contrast to Greuter's up-to-date work in North America, his representation of Terra Australis Incognita is anachronistic. Ignored totally are the recent discoveries in Australia, discoveries that had already started emerging on maps by both Hendrik and Jodocus Hondius, Jan Cloppenburgh and Danckerts/Tavernier (see cat. nos.).

New Guinea's northern coastline runs parallel with the coast of Terra Australia Incognita as it slopes to the southeast towards South America. Greuter shows it extending far beyond the Solomon Islands. The 1616 voyage by Schouten and Le Maire is noted in several locations from Cape Horn to New Guinea including a notation south of 'Terra del Foco' and the charting of 'Staten Land', while above New Guinea 'Willem (Schouten) Eyland' is noted.

Other features of Greuter's globe include a graphic depiction of the Great Wall of China and the proliferation of sea monsters and galleons.

Stevenson pp.61-62, fig.103 (Hispanic Society of America's example); Sotheby's Important Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments Sale Lo0724, 19 December 2000, lot 443; See other globes by Greuter : - Elly Decker Globes at Greenwich; Van der Krogt Globes of the Western World; Ed Dahl Sphaerae Mundi pp.125-130.


SAGITTA

29. HAKLUYT, RICHARD

The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English nation, made by Sea or over Land..

London, George Bishop and Ralph Newberie, 1589

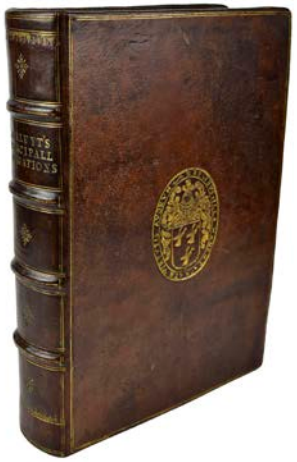
FIRST EDITION. Folio, pp (xvi) + folding map, 1-501(1) 506-643 (xii) (Drake's voyage 644-825 (x). Black letter, some Roman and Italic. Large engraved folding world map after Abraham Ortelius in very good impression, mounted on guard, small repairs to inner border, very minor repair to verso of one fold, large attractive woodcut initials and headpieces, minor repairs to title page and blank margins of last two ll. of table, bound in 17th century calf, with gilt heraldic insignia on both covers.

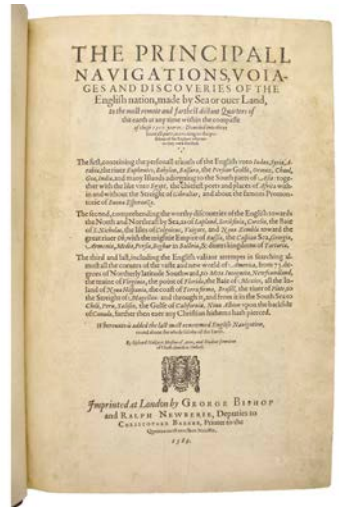
£125,000

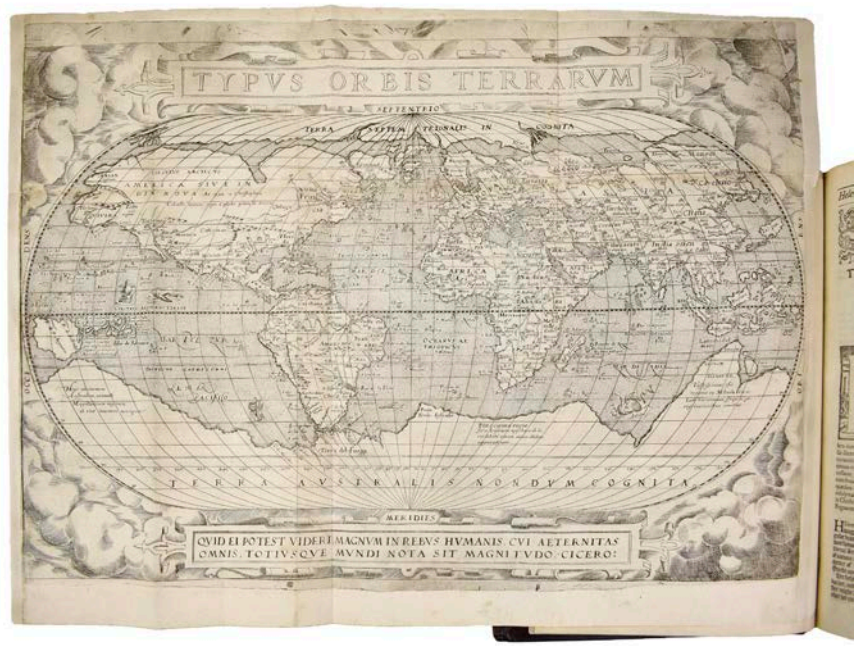
FIRST EDITION of 'the most complete collection of voyages and discoveries, by land as well as by sea, and of the nautical achievements of the Elizabethans' (PMM 105 of the 2nd edn.) with the very frequently missing world map and the rare account of Sir Francis Drake's Circumnavigation (1577-80), as well as Sir Jerome Bowes' voyage to Muscovy in the cancel setting (corrected state). Hakluyt, although not an explorer himself, produced the most significant compilation of voyages of his day: "it is not only an epic of English prose but a unique source of reference to the great discoveries of the 15th and 16th centuries" (National Maritime Museum Catalogue). The work was remarkable in that it not only inspired many of the mercantile and exploratory voyages of later Elizabethan and Jacobean England but was actually used by those adventurers in planning and executing their attempts – especially to North America, Russia, and the Far East. 'The arrangement is both chronological and regional, with personal reports by explorers and navigators, merchants and diplomats, the reproduction of documents, sailing direction etc. Book I covers the voyages to North and North-east, Book II South and South-east, and book III America.'(PMM p.63) Hakluyt was a gifted geographer and linguist, "one of the leading spirits in the Elizabethan maritime expansion" (PMM) and had met the foremost explorers of the age such as Drake, Raleigh, Gilbert and Frobisher, and corresponded with Ortelius and Mercator. With remarkable foresight, he saw America and India as key territories for the extension of British colonies and pleaded for an expansion of English interests there. He was a consultant to the East India Company and a patentee of that for Virginia.

The present work includes a number of important voyages to the Americas, among them Verazzano's to Florida, Ulloa's and Alarcon's to California, Tomson's to New Mexico, Drake's to the West Indies, the Virginia Settlement Voyages of 1585 and later, as well as voyages to Russia and Africa (including the first voyage to Benin). The account of Drake's Circumnavigation was first published here, and includes his explorations around the Californian coast. Hakluyt initially suppressed it, privately printing the six-page account and inserting it (without pagination, as here) into some copies of the first edition. "Hakluyt had indeed begun to prepare such an account [of Drake's Circumnavigation] but withdrew it so as not to prejudice a collection of Drake's voyages which was in preparation. Permission now came to insert it, not improbably from Drake himself" (Hakluyt Handbook, p. 475). He placed a high premium on the accuracy of his work, and the first setting of the Bowes voyage to Muscovy was suppressed on account of its errors. It is only in some copies (as here) that it is replaced. The impressive folding map, which Hakluyt tells us is "one of the best general mappes of the world" is based on several Ortelius maps, the central oval taken from his third World map of 1587 (Hinde I, p. 179).

STC 12625; National Maritime Museum Catalogue (2nd edition) I, p.5; Sabin 29593 \"It is scarcely necessary to suggest that the addition of the original version of...Drake\'s Voyages add greatly to the value of any copy of the work in which they happen to be\"; James Ford Bell Library, H9; Alden 589/31; Lowndes III p. 971; \"The most complete collection of voyages and discoveries, by land as well as by sea, and of the nautical achievements of the Elizabethans,\" Printing and the Mind of Man, 105 (second edition); cf. D. B. Quinn (ed.). The Hakluyt Handbook, The Hakluyt Society: 1974.







30. HEVELIUS, JOHANNES.

Prodromus Astronomiae, exhibens fundamenta, quae tam ad novum plane & correctiorem stellarum fixarum catalogum construendum.

Danzig, Johann Zacharias Stoll, 1690. Folio [39.2 x 22.9 cm], double page engraved frontispiece displaying an Observatory with a scene of a meeting of Hevelius and other astronomers including Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe, Riccioli, and others, (10) ff. (including general half-title and title), engraved portrait of Hevelius (here bound at front of volume), 142 pp, single-page engraved plate A* bound opposite p. 96 as usual, engraved headpiece and initial, woodcut headpieces, tailpiece and initials,bound without the engraved title to the Firmamentum, Contemporary polished calf gilt, rebacked, replacing the original decorated spine, with gilt swirls and arabesque designs.

[Bound with:]

_____. Catalogus stellarum fixarum ex observationibus multorum annorum. Danzig, Johann Zacharias Stoll, 1687. 143-350 pp., (1) f.

[And with:]

_____. Firmamentum Sobiescianum, sive Uranographia, totum coelum stellatum. Danzig, Johann Zacharias Stoll, 1690. (1) f. title, 21 pp., (1) p. circular engraved vignette, with engraved headpiece vignette, (2) oversized folding plates of planispheres & 54 double-page engraved plates of the constellations in excellent fresh impressions.

Rare first edition of Hevelius' star atlas.

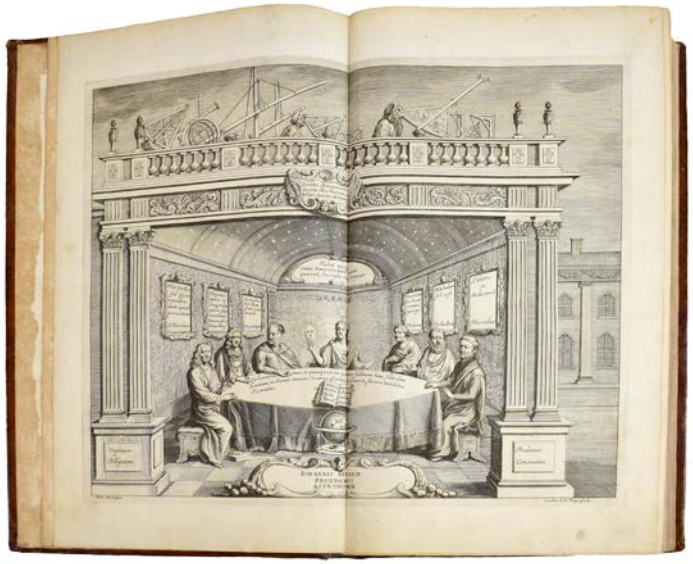
£75,000

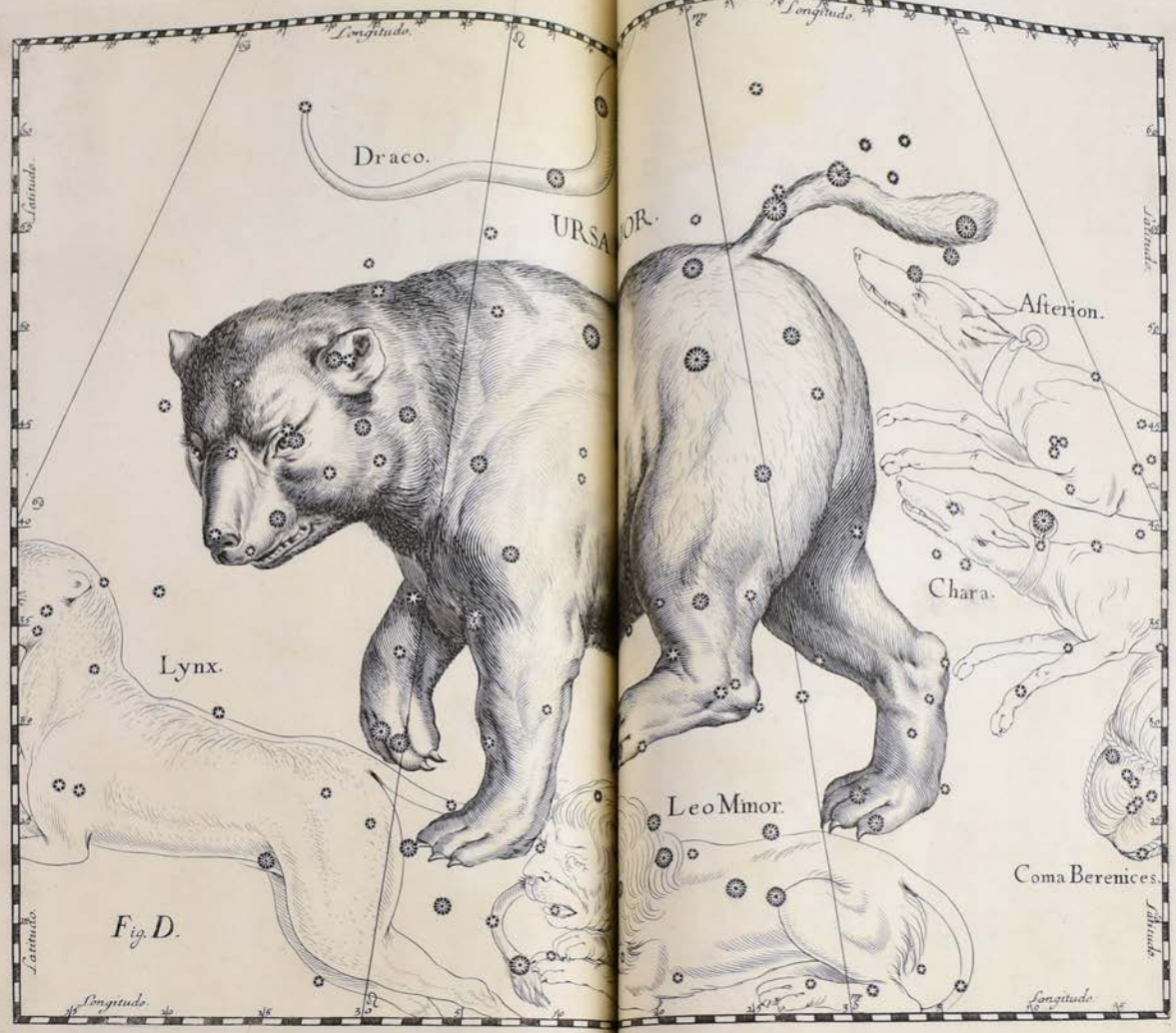
Rare first edition of Hevelius' star atlas, along with the Introduction (Prodromus) and the catalogue of stars, together as issued: a fundamental text in the history of astronomy and a spectacular illustrated book. The Firmamentum Sobiescianum is considered the most detailed and influential celestial atlas of its time, both in the formation of subsequent atlases and in the production of celestial globes: "Contemporary globes, such as those by G. C. Einmart, and Gerhard and Leonhard Valk, often acknowledge Hevelius as their source. Later constellation outlines and draftsmanship also owed much to the Uranographia" (North, DSB VI.364).

The star atlas contains 73 constellations, of which 12 are introduced here by Hevelius himself. His discoveries include the Scutum Sobiescianum (the shield of Sobieski, i.e., the shield with which King Jan III of Poland defended Europe against the Turks, and which Hevelius so named to acknowledge the latter's financial support); the "Lynx", a grouping of very faint stars named because one needed the sharp eyes of this animal in order to see them; and the "Sextans", which he called after one of the many astronomical instruments he designed. These names as well as several others coined by Hevelius are still used by astronomers today. The 57 star maps were drawn by the Polish artist Andreas Stech and engraved by Charles de la Haye, though on the basis of his known involvement in making the plates for other works, North has suggested that Hevelius had a hand in these as well.

The publication history for these works is somewhat unclear, as is typical with posthumous publications: Hevelius died in January of 1687, and the work was seen through the press by his widow. Two dates are associated with the Firmamentum: 1687, which appears on the handsome engraved title, and 1690, which appears on the printed title page. The title page of the Catalogus Stellarum is also dated 1687. The printed title page of the Prodromos, however, is dated 1690. This disparity in dates has led some to hypothesize that the star atlas and the Catalogue may have been issued separately for limited distribution in 1687. See the Brigham Young Catalogue, #18, which cites the Harvard copy in its defence: that copy has a frontispiece and plates but does not possess the printed title page nor text leaves. This theory is corroborated by a letter written two months after Hevelius's death by his assistant Christoph Colbe, indicating that the star atlas was already printed, but publication was delayed until after the Catalogus went to press. It is plausible that all three titles circulated separately as early as 1687. By 1690, however, they were joined (reference is made to "the book"). Most often the three parts circulate together.

** Johannes Hevelius and his Catalogue of Stars, 55-58; J.D. North in DSB VI.360-64; Kenney, p. 83; Warner, The Sky Explored, p. 113, n. 8.*

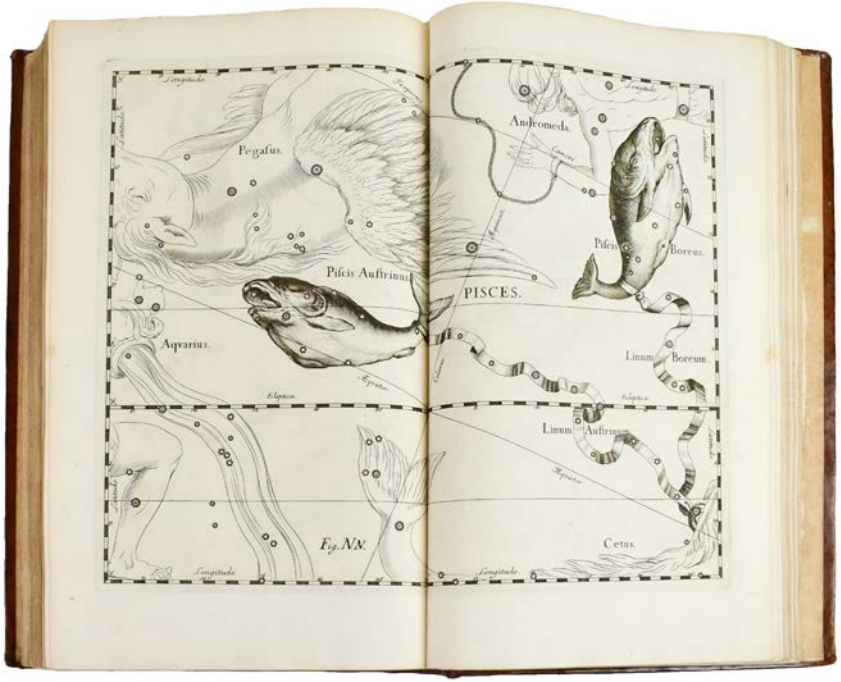



Longitudo.
Draco.
URSA
Lynx.
Fig. D.
Latitudo.
Longitudo.
Longitudo.
Asterion.
Chara.
Leo Minor.
Coma Berenices.
Latitudo.
Longitudo.


Gemini
Cancer
Hydra
Orion
MONOCEROS.
Canis Minor.
Canis Major.
Lepus.
Fig. RR.


CETUS
Aqua.
Eridanus.
Phœnix.
Fig.


Serpentarius.
SERENISSIMO, POTENTISSIMO
AC INVICTISSIMO IOHANNI III
REGI POLONIARVM.
Sagitta
Vulpecula
Aquila
Serpens.
Delphinus
Antinous.
SCUTUM
SOBIN
CAPRICORNUS
AQUARIUS.
SAGITTARIUS
Fig Q


Andromeda.
Pegasus.
Piscis Boreus.
Piscis Australis.
PISCES.
Aquarius.
Limus Boreum.
Limus Australis.
Cetus.
Fig. NN.

31. 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.

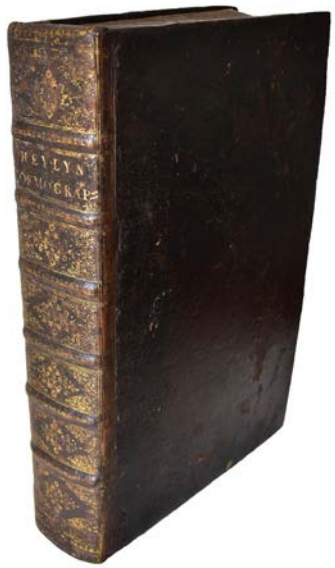
He objected to the name "America" as it placed undue glory on Amerigo Vespucci, and recommended "Columbana" or "Cabotia" as more indicative of the true discoverers, Columbus and Cabot.

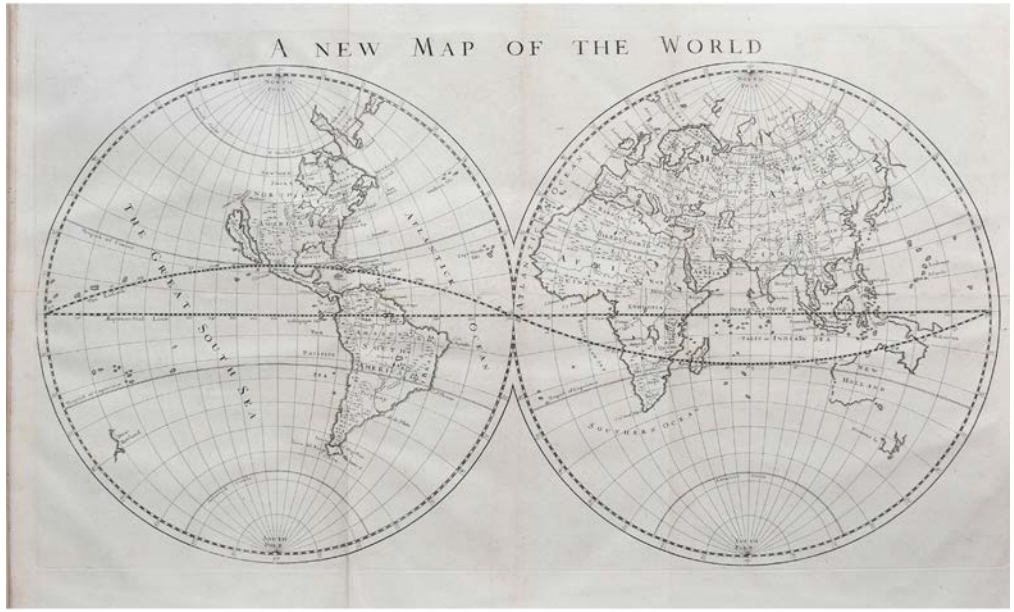
Peter Heylyn (1599 –1662) was an English ecclesiastic and author of many polemical, historical, political and theological tracts. He incorporated his political concepts into his geographical books, Microcosmus in 1621 and the most important, Cosmographie (1657).

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.





32. H.R.H. KING WILLIAM IV'S SAILING TELESCOPE

A VERY FINE DOLLOND TELESCOPE, PRESENTED BY KING GEORGE IV TO SIR CHARLES PAGET

1821, with 2in. objective lens, silver plated fittings and interchangeable draw tubes signed Dollond London, each further engraved Commodore the Honble. Sir Charles Paget K.C.H. from his esteemed & beloved Sovereign George 4th, On Board the Royal George Yacht, Cowes Roads, Augst. 4th, 1821,

Contained within fitted mahogany box of issue - 40 1/4 in. (102cm.) diameter.

The tapering mahogany main tube with 2in. objective lens and single draw signed J&W Watkins/Charing Crofs/LONDON and further inscribed This glafs belonged to/His Majesty William the 4th/when he was at Sea/was given by him/to Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence/who gave it to/Berkeley Paget/1831, the eyepiece with dust-slide (missing lens cap) -- 25¼in. (64cm.)

£20,000

Sir Charles Paget (1778-1839) entered the navy in 1790 under the patronage of Sir Andrew Snape Douglas. He enjoyed rapid promotion and on 30th March 1803 he commissioned the large frigate Endymion, and commanded her for the next two years, cruising in the channel, the Bay of Biscay, and on the coast of Spain or Portugal.

In 1804 he captured four Spanish treasure ships from South America, gaining £26,000 prize money, much of which he spent on a country seat and a wife. Afterwards he commanded various frigates or ships of the line in the channel, and from 1812 to 1814 the Superb (74 guns), in the Bay of Biscay and on the coast of North America. Between 1817 and 1819 he was in command of the Royal Yacht George in attendance on the Prince Regent and was made a KCH on 19th October 1819. He continued his rise through the ranks until 10th January 1837 when he was made vice-admiral and commanded on the North America and West Indies station until his death from yellow fever at St Thomas, Jamaica, on 27th January 1839.

Jeremiah and Walter Watkins only worked between 1794 and 1798 from 5 Charing Cross, London, the partnership ending with Walter's death. Stocking a full range of optical and philosophical instruments of high quality, they were telescope makers by Royal Appointment to the Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke of Clarence, later William IV. The lot offered here bears a striking resemblance to the instrument held by the Duke whilst wearing his full dress naval uniform in the famous portrait painted by Sir Martin Archer Shee, circa 1800.

Lord Adolphus FitzClarence (1802-1856) was the seventh child (fourth son) of the happy-but-illegitimate family of five sons and five daughters created by the Duke of Clarence (later William IV) and the comic actress Dorothea Jordan at Bushy Park, Middlesex. Adolphus was sent to sea at the age of eleven, receiving his commission in 1821. In December 1826 he was made captain and had several commands before his father's coronation and thereafter he commanded the Royal Yacht until 1853 when he was promoted to flag rank. He died unmarried on 17th May 1856 at Newburgh Priory, Yorkshire.

The Hon Berkeley Paget (1780-1842), a politician, was the younger brother of Henry Paget (Marquis of Anglesey); Sir Arthur Paget; General Sir Edward Paget; and Sir Charles Paget, another naval officer who commanded the Royal Yacht prior to William and was given a fine telescope by George IV (please refer to sale 004 lot 109, 21 Oct 2009 in these rooms). It is presumed that Berkeley made the acquaintance of Lord Adolphus through his elder brother although in his own right he was a successful politician serving as MP for Anglesey from 1807 and later Milborne Port in 1820, and was a Lord of the Treasury between 1810-1826. Marrying well, he was well-connected in society and between this and his other illustrious brothers, was no doubt well acquainted with the Royal Family.

33. HUYGENS (CHRISTIAAN).

The Celestial Worlds Discover'd: or, Conjectures concerning the Inhabitants, Plants and Productions of the Worlds in the Planets, Written in Latin,

London: for Timothy Childe, 1698, 8vo (17.2 x 10.7 cm)pp. [6] 120, 5 engraved folding plates, contemporary ownership inscription 'B Barnes' to head, contemporary panelled calf, restored.

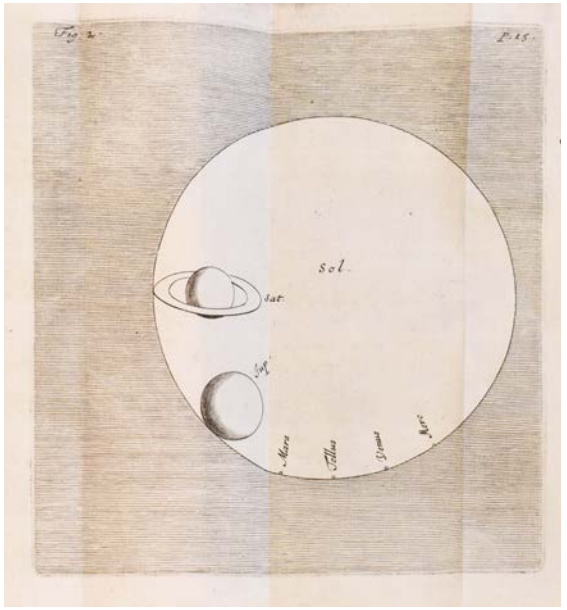
£8,500

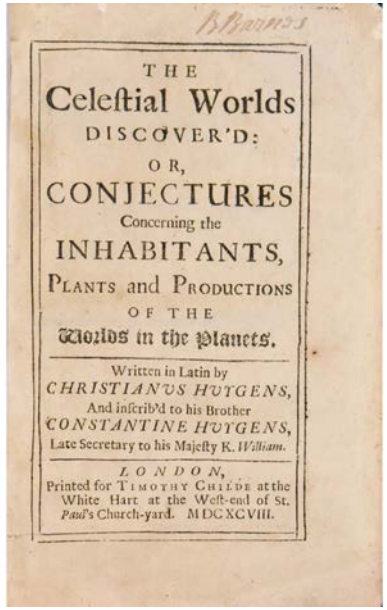
FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH

The Rare First Edition in English of one of the first scientific inquiries into the possibility of extra-terrestrial life, first published in Latin earlier the same year as Kosmotheros, sive de terris coelestibus, earumque ornatu, conjecturae. 'Huygens's reasoning is that it is in the creation of life and living beings that the wisdom and providence of God are most manifest. In the Copernican world system ... the earth holds no privilieged position among the other planets. It would therefore be unreasonable to suppose that life should be restricted to earth alone' (DSB).

Christiaan Huygens Dutch physicist, mathematician, astronomer and inventor, who is widely regarded as one of the greatest scientists of all time and a major figure in the scientific revolution. In physics, Huygens made groundbreaking contributions in optics and mechanics, while as an astronomer he is chiefly known for his studies of the rings of Saturn and the discovery of its moon Titan. As an inventor, he improved the design of the telescope with the invention of the Huygenian eyepiece. His most famous invention, however, was the pendulum clock in 1656, which was a breakthrough in timekeeping and became the most accurate timekeeper for almost 300 years. Huygens was an outstanding mathematician and, because he was the first to transfer mathematical inquiry to describe unobservable physical phenomena, he has been called the first theoretical physicist and the founder of modern mathematical physics.

DSB VI pp. 611-13; ESTC R5990; Wing H3859




THE
Celeſtial Worlds
DISCOVER'D:
OR,
CONJECTURES
Concerning the
INHABITANTS,
PLANTS and PRODUCTIONS
OF THE
Worlds in the Planets.
Written in Latin by
CHRISTIANUS HUYGENS,
And inſcrib'd to his Brother
CONSTANTINE HUYGENS,
Late Secretary to his Majeſty K. William.
LONDON,
Printed for TIMOTHY CHILDE at the White Hart at the Weſt-end of St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCXCVIII.

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

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

£4,500

A Splendid Document and Seal in Excellent Condition.

Lengthy and large vellum document in Latin in a neat official hand, initial letter portrait of the King within a strapwork letter 'J' in pen and ink and wash, upper margin decorated with scrolling flowers and foliage, folded back at foot, 63 x 80cm, with a fine and intact impression of the Great Seal in brown wax appended by cords, depicting the King enthroned under a canopy, and on the obverse, mounted on a horse, 16cm diameter

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

Held within half calf gilt clamshell case.

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

35. KNORR, GEORG WOLFGANG

Delices de la Nature ou choix de tout ce que les Trois Regnes de la Nature renferment de plus digne des recherches d'un curieux pour en former un cabinet ouvrage communiqu, ci-devant au public par... Knorr... coninu, par ses h,ritiers avec les descriptions et remarques de Philippe Louis Statius Mller... rev–, corrig, et augment, d'une pr,face par Mr. Jean Ernest Emanuel Walch... traduit de l'Allemand par Jacques Freeric Isenflamm.

Nuremberg: 1779. 2 volumes in one, Folio (510 x 363mm), Engraved portrait of Knorr by Johann Adam Schweickart after Johann Eberhard Ihle. Hand-coloured engraved title, 91 fine hand-coloured engraved plates by or after Knorr, B.R. Dietschlin, G.F. Dietsch and others, one double-page. Contemporary mottled calf gilt.

Scarce French Edition.

£16,000

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). A Dutch translation by P.L.S. Muller was published in 1771 in an edition of 90 numbered copies.

Nissen ZBI 2228; Brunet III, 682.

36. LA PEROUSE, JEAN FRANCOIS GALAUP DE

Voyage De La Perouse Autour Du Monde, Publie Conformement Au Decret Du 22 Avril 1791, et Redige Par M. L. A. Milet-Mureau

FIRST EDITION, 5 volumes (4 of text and an atlas), 4to (290 x 215mm.) and folio (575 x 425mm.), text volumes in contemporary full mottled calf gilt, atlas bound in original boards, half-titles, text with engraved portrait frontispiece, atlas with engraved allegorical title and 69 engraved plates and maps.

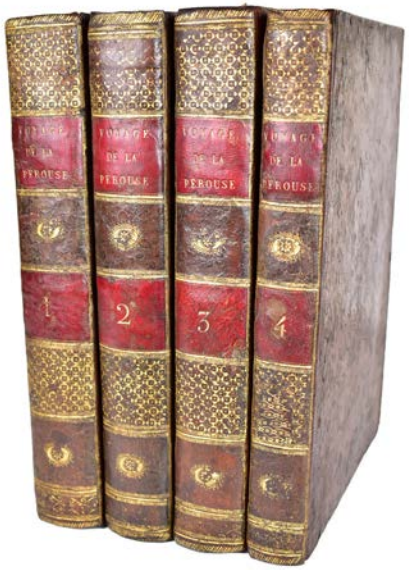
£18,000

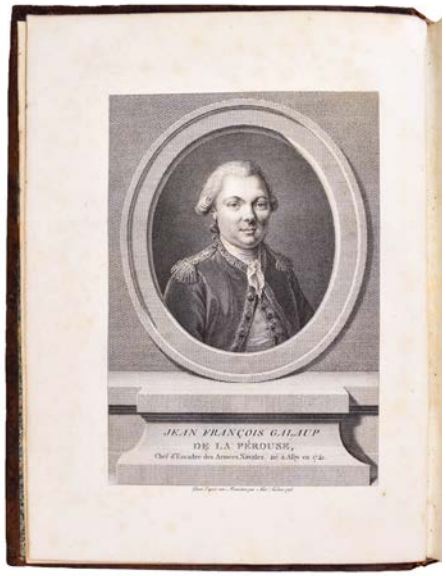
After the disappointment of Kerguelen's failure, this expedition was the looked-for success in answer to the voyages of Captain Cook, and the first to be published on the grand scale that came to characterize the results of the major French expeditions.

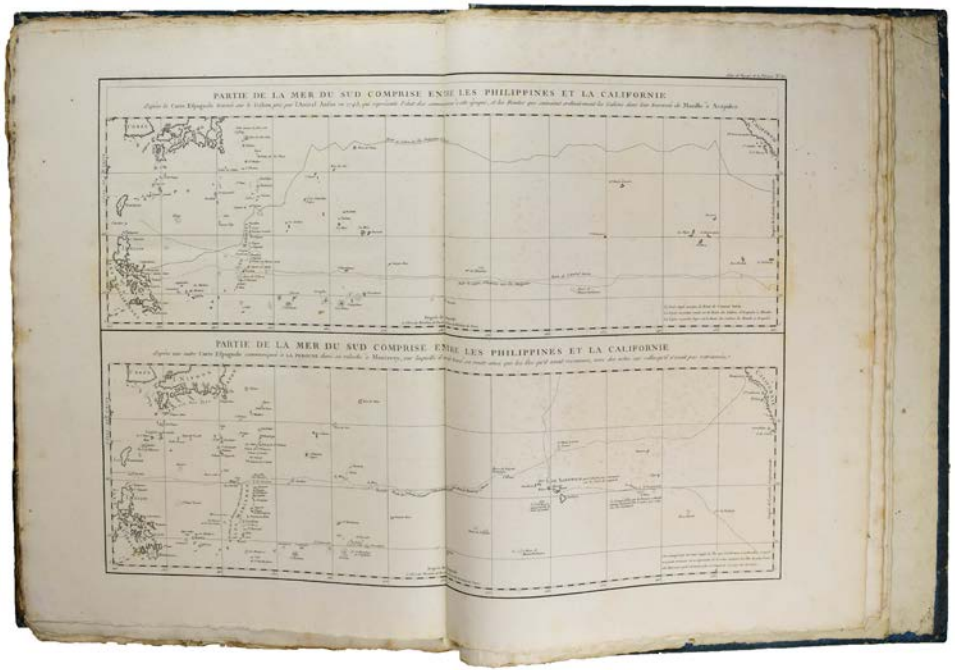
La Pérouse's instructions were to explore those regions not covered by Cook, to seek out an oceanic passage, make scientific observations, and obtain reliable information on the fur trade and the extent of the Spanish settlements in California.

The expedition visited Easter Island, Hawaii, Macao, Formosa, the Aleutian Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Australia. La Pérouse sent his dispatches back to France from Kamchatka and Botany Bay, but after departing from Botany Bay the expedition was never heard from again. Although a search party was sent out under the command of Entrecasteaux, it was not until 39 years later, that the wrecks were found in Vanikoro.

Borba de Moraes p.449; Ferguson 251; Hill (2004) 972; Sabin 38960



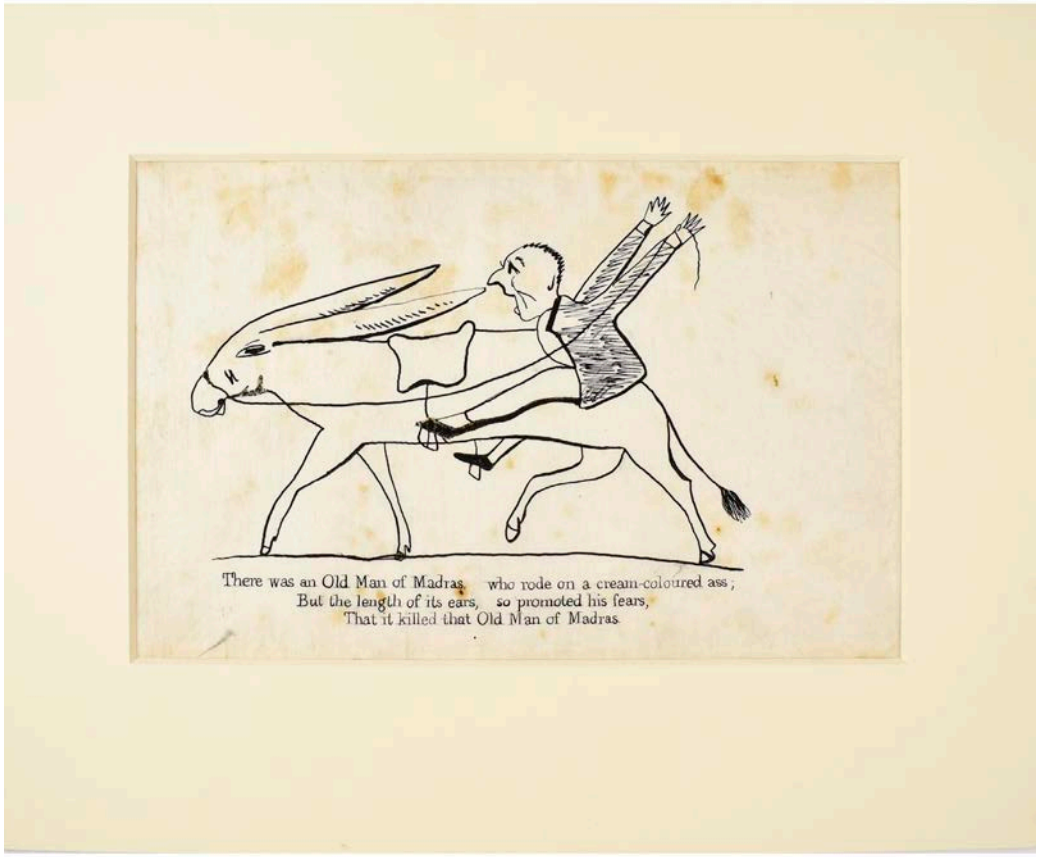




37. LEAR, EDWARD

A Collection of Works

FULL DESCRIPTION ON REQUEST



37. LINSCHOTEN, JAN HUYGEN 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

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 Beckit, 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 Beckit, 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 Lthe nineteenth century" (Tibbets).

4. [Southeast Asia], 'The Trew Description of All the Coasts of China, Cauchinchina Camboya, Syao, Malacca, Arraacan, and Pegu,...', engraved by Robert Beckit, 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].

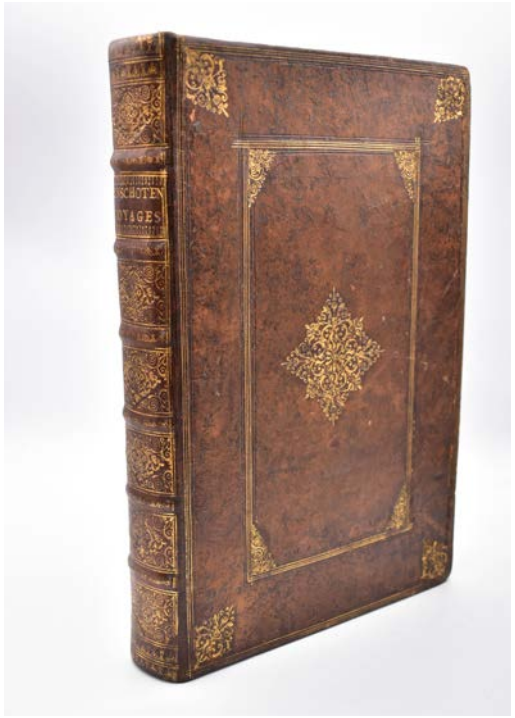
a) 'The Island of St. Helena full of Sweet and pleasaunt ayre fructfull ground and fresh water...',

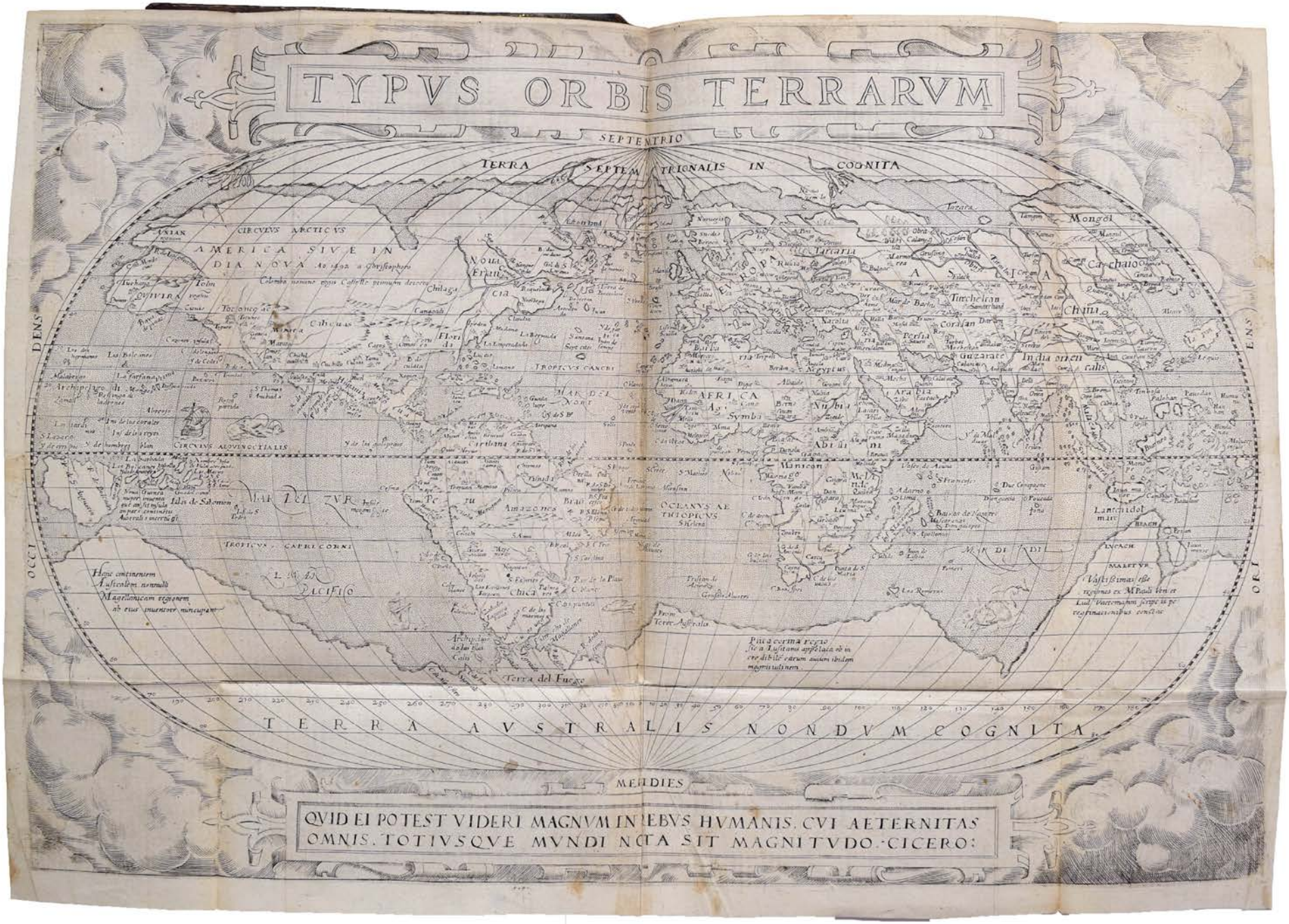
b) 'The true description, and situation of the Island St. Helena, on the East, North, and West Sydes', both engraved by Raygnald Elstrak.

9. [Ascention 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 Beckit, 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 Beckit, 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.




TYPVS ORBIS TERRARVM
SEPTENTRIO
TERRA SEPTEM TRIONALIS IN COGNITA
CIRCVLVS ARCTICVS
AMERICA SIVE IN DIA NOVA Ao 1492 a Christophoro
Tartaria
Mongol
China
Cathaio
Persia
India orientalis
Guzarate
Arabia
AFRICA
Nubia
Abissini
Mar del Zur
Mar del Nort
Oceanus Aethiopicus
Amazones
Brasil
Chica
Terra del Fuego
CIRCVLVS AEQVINOCTIALIS
TROPICVS CANCRI
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI
Hanc continentem Australem nonnulli Magellanicam regionem ab eius inuentore nuncupant
Pars a cornua regio sic a Lusitanis appellata ob incredibilē earum auctam ibidem magnitudinem
Vastissimas esse regiones ex Maduin et Lud. Vartomanni scripta in proximis annis constat
TERRA AVSTRALIS NONDVM COGNITA
MERIDIES
OCCIDENS
ORIENS
QVID EI POTEST VIDERI MAGNVM IN HOMINIBVS CVI AETERNITAS OMNIS. TOTIVSQVE MVNDI NOTA SIT MAGNITVDO. CICERO:


INSVLAE MOLVCCAE celeberrimæ sunt ob Maximam aromatum copiam quam totum terrarum orbem mittunt: harum precipue sunt Ternate, Tidoris, Motir, Machion et Bachion, his quidam adiungunt Gilolum, Celebem, Borneonem, Amboinum et Bandam. Ex Insula Timote in Europam advehuntur Santala rubea & alba. Ex Banda Nuces myristicæ, cum Flore, vulgo dicto Macis Et ex Moluccis Cariophilli: quorum icones in pede huius libelli ad vivum expressas pom. curauimus
Imprinted at London by John Wolfe, Grauen by Robert Beckit
Insulæ Salomones
Noua Guinea
MARE LANT
CHIIDOL
BEACH
NVX MYRISTICA
CA RIOPHI LORVM ARBOR
Geel Sandel
santa lum flauum
Wit Sandel
Santa lum album
EQVINOCTIALIS
TROPICVS CANCRI
OCEANVS
INSVLÆ PHILIP
ARCHIP
PINÆ
LACVS
S. LAZARI
Illas de las Velas
SINENSIS
BORNEO
CELEBES
CEIRAM
NOVA GVINEA

38. LOBEL, MATTHIAS DE. 1538-1616

Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia [Bound with]: PENA, PIERRE and MATTHIAS DE LOBEL. Nova stirpium adversaria

Antwerp: Christopher Plantin, 1576.

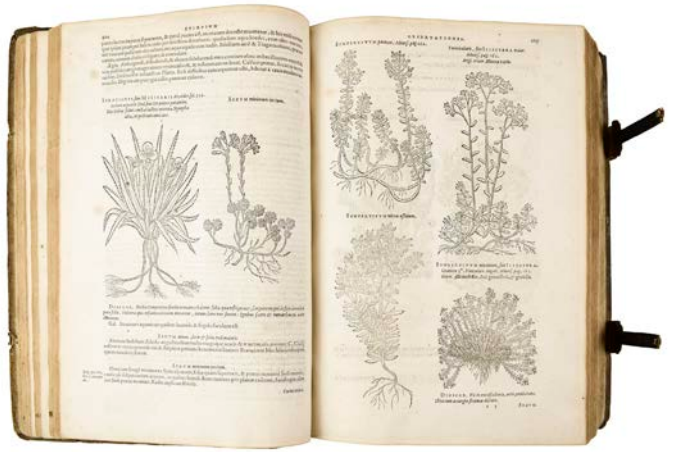
Folio (315 x 225 mm). 2 parts in 1. Title within woodcut architectural border, woodcut illustrations by Antonii van Leest, Gerard Janssen van Kampen, et al. throughout, pasted-in illustrations on R3r and R4v, second work with 2 pasted-in illustrations on X6v and Ll2v, and 3 slips with woodcut illustrations tipped onto A6, C5 & N4. Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over beveled wooden boards, roll-tooled roundels of Luther, Erasmus and Melancthon on upper and rear boards, metal clasps, minor repairs to title.

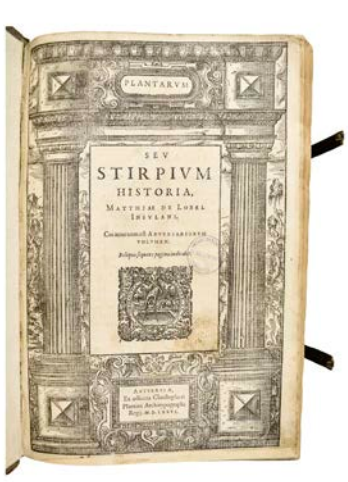
£10,000

FIRST EDITION OF LOBEL'S STIRPIUM OBSERVATIONES AND THE SECOND, ENLARGED ISSUE OF NOVA STIRPIUM ADVERSARIA. The first work is a companion to the Nova Stirpium Adversaria, "one of the milestones of modern botany" (DNB), first published in London 1570-1 by Thomas Purfoot. Plantin purchased 800 copies of the London printing, re-issuing the original sheets with a new title page and expanded end matter and publishing it together with the first edition of De Lobel's Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia. "The chief importance of this herbal lies in its system of classification which is better than that used by any contemporary botanist" (Hunt I, p 28). Hunt 126-7; Nissen BBI 1218; Pritzel 5548.

Lobel's efforts towards developing a system of plant classification, which was far in advance of other systems then in use. Plants in herbals had until then been arranged either alphabetically or by the symptoms they were appropriate to or other medicinal characteristics. Lobel sought to classify plants according to botanical criteria only; the system he alighted on was based on leaf form. This resulted in a formative distinction of monocotyledons and dicotyledons, and some other approximations of natural taxa. Although his system was not satisfactory, and exerted an inhibiting influence on the development of botany, it nonetheless pointed the way to the future, and was instrumental in the emergence of botany as a discipline in its own right, distinct from its medical precedents. This work utilises the corpus of woodcuts from the Plantin studio that were used to illustrate the works of L'Ecluse and Dodoens. According to Nissen, Antonii van Leest cut 708 and van Kampen was paid for cutting 74. The armorial insignia of the author has the initials Ahasuerus van Londerseel(Johnston). This features a woman standing between two trees, within an oval frame surrounded by fruits and flowers, and the motto Candore et Spe.

Adams L1382 ; Durling 2829; Hunt 126 ; Johnston 114; Nissen BBI 1218; Stafleu and Cowan 4907; Voet 1578





39. 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.

40. 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 Frebus 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

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.

41. MELA, POMPONIUS

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

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

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

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

£38,500

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

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

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

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

While this depiction contradicted Waldseemüller's model, Fine did retain the name America, which appears in the southern part of South America, in the right (southern) cordum. This portion of the map is dominated by a continent that was still speculative. Fine labelled it, "Terra Australis," based on Magellan's relatively recent passage through the strait at the southern tip of South America. Fine's use of a single cordiform projection in 1519, as well as this use of the double cordiform projection, introduced a tradition of similar world maps throughout the 16th century. While the projection has a mathematical basis, it presents a visually pleasing map. It is also conceivable, since the heart was a widespread Christian symbol, that the use of the heart-shaped projection added religious meaning to the contents of the map.

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

Pomponius Mela wrote the first systematic geography in Latin literature, dated to 43 A.D. De orbis situ ("A Description of the World"), also known as De chorographia

("Concerning Chorography"). Written about 43 or 44 ad, it remained influential until the beginning of the age of exploration, 13 centuries later. Though probably intended for the general reader, Mela's geography was cited by Pliny the Elder in his encyclopaedia of natural science as an important authority.

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

Less was said of familiar regions than of distant countries, where even fabulous material was included.

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

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

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

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


NOVA, ET INTEGRA VNIVERSI ORBIS DESCRIPTIO.
SEPTE TRIO.
PARS BO REALIS.
PARS AV STRALIS
TERRA AVSTRALIS RE cenſet inuenta, ſed nondũ plene cognita.
REGIO PATALIS.
BRASILIE REGIO.
CIRCVLVS ANTARCTICVS.
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI.
TROPICVS CANCRI.
AEQUATOR.
CIRCVLVS AEQUATOR.
Mare pacificum
Mare Indi cum
Larindo auſtrina
SCYTHIA
ORONTIVS F. DELPH:
ad Lectorem.
OFFERIMVS TIBI, CANDIDE Lector, uniuerſam orbis terrarum deſcriptionẽ, iuxta recentium Geographorum ac Hydrographorum mentem, ſeruata tum Aequatoris, tum parallelorum ad eat que ex centris proportione, gemina cordis humani formula in plano coextenſam: quorum Laeua borrealem, dextra uero auſtralem Mundi partem complectitur. Tu igitur munuſculum hoc liberaliter excipito: habebisque gratias Chriſtiano VVechelo, cuius fauore & impenſis hoc tibi communicauimus.
Vale. 1532.
Menſe Iulio.

42. NODAL, BARTOLOME GARCIA DE & GONCALO NODAL

Relacion del viajé par orden de Su. Magd. y Acverdo del Real Consejo de Indias... al descubrimiento del Estrecho nuevo de S. Vicente. y reconosimio. del de Magallanes.

Madrid: Fernando Correa de Montenegro, 1621, (190 x 140 mm). 18th calf gilt, rebacked, gilt device of a Lyre on upper and lower covers, Engraved title, woodcut engravings on three pages, bound with the engraved map from the second edition.

£30,000

A FINE COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF THIS FAMOUSLY RARE WORK which even in the 1860s was described by Sabin as "one of the rarest books of its class." He goes on to note that the map "is almost always wanting." Borba de Moraes comments that "This first edition, particularly with the map, is very rare and in fact is considered one of the rarest travel books of the seventeenth century. Copies containing the map are so rare that it is believed to have been withdrawn [in accordance with the official Spanish policy of secrecy] ... [the book] is of great value as a work of navigation."

This copy bound with the map from the second edition.

This landmark voyage included the first circumnavigation of Tierra del Fuego and was undertaken by the Nodal brothers aboard two specially built caravals. They were dispatched by the Spanish authorities who had become alarmed by the news of the discoveries made by Le Maire and Schouten during their voyage of 1616 in search of the Southern Continent. After a remarkably quick and trouble-free voyage the Nodals returned with accurate observations of the tides in the Straits of Magellan and precise sailing instructions for the area.

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.

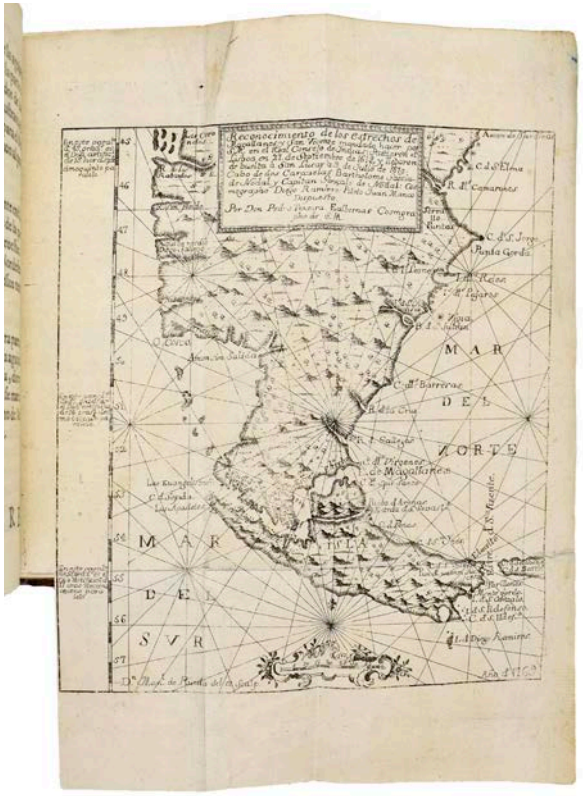
The expedition was led by the brothers Bartolome and Gonzalo Garcia de Nodal, who were accompanied by cosmographer Diego Ramirez de Arrellano, who served as the chief navigator. The expedition departed from Lisbon on September 27, 1618 and by January 22, 1619 the two ships entered the strait discovered 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.

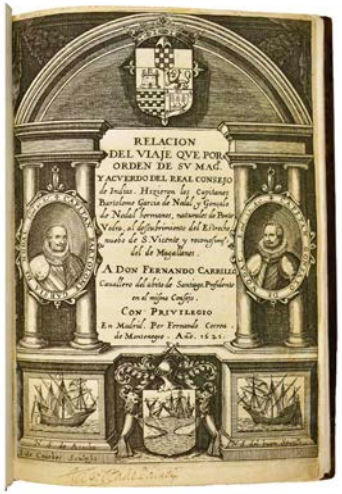
Le Maire and Schouten, sponsored by independent Dutch merchants, had circumnavigated via the new-found strait from 1615 to 1617. The importance of their find lay in the fact that Spain preferred to operate a closed sea policy in the Pacific; they claimed that their ships were the only vessels allowed 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.

Alden & Landis 621/90; Borba de Moraes II:616; Church 386; Hill 1231; JCB (3) II:156; Palau 99485; Sabin 55394.





43. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM (1527-1598)

Theatrum orbis terrarum. – Parergon. – Nomenclator Ptolemaicus.

[Antwerp: Plantin Press,] 1595. 3 parts in one volume, folio (435 x 295mm). Latin

Text, Contemporary Publisher's Panelled calf, central arabesque and cornerpieces, rebacked, Engraved allegorical title, full-page portrait of Ortelius, woodcut architectural border to Parergon title, 147 engraved maps, all coloured by a contemporary hand, all on guards, most double-page, large Plantin device on Nomenclator title map 143 Abrahami Patriarchae Peregrenatio, and map 147, Daphne Antiochiae Suburbium, both from the Parergon are from another copy of the same edition.

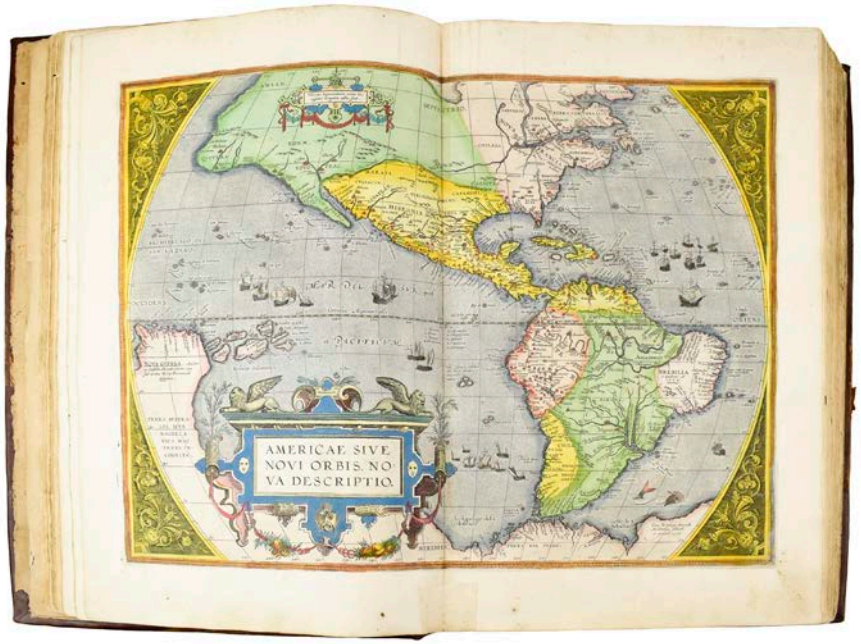
£150,000

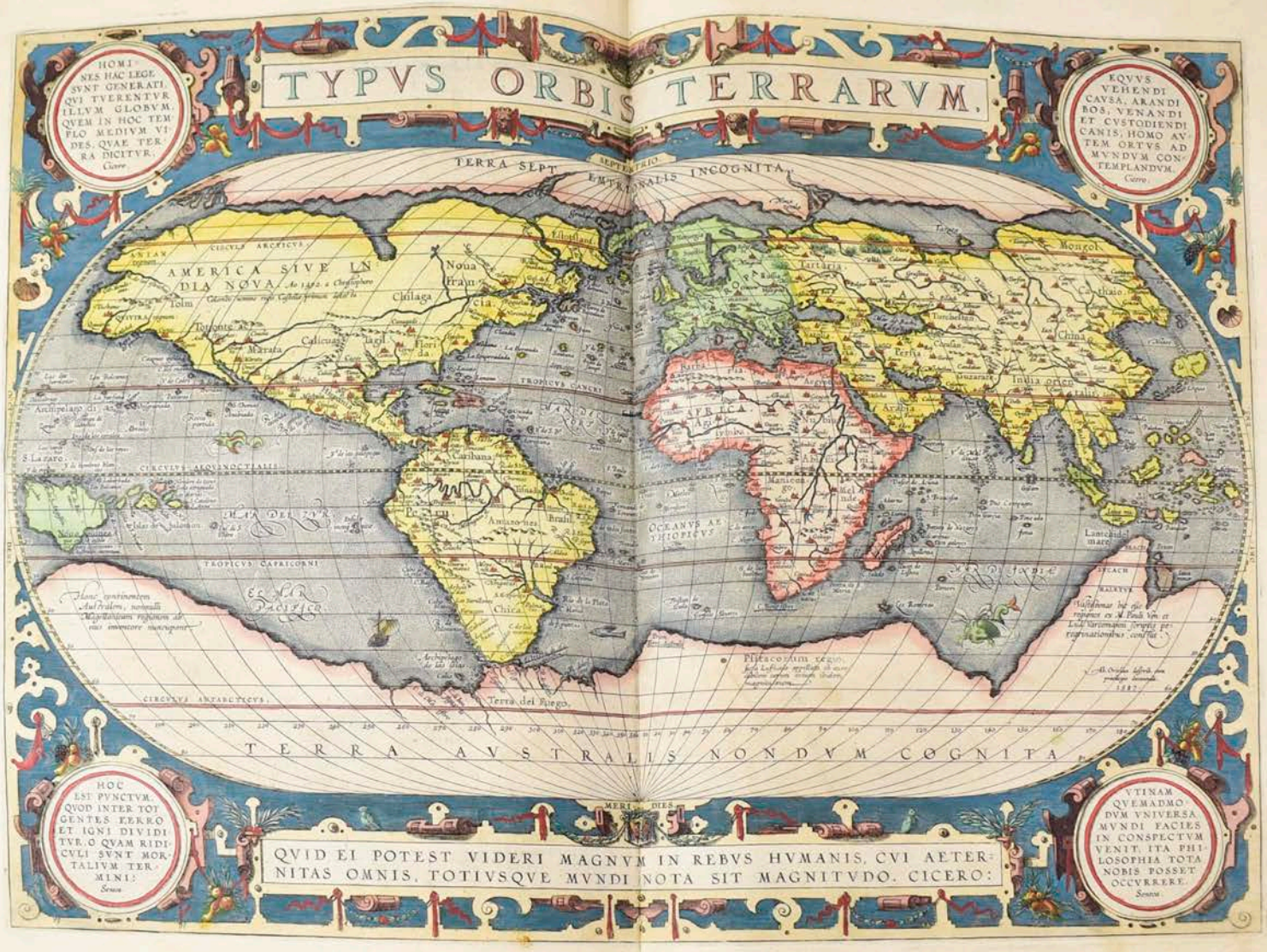
A beautiful contemporary coloured copy of the Theatrum in a contemporary binding by one of the most influential cartographers of the 16th century.

The Theatrum is widely recognised as the first modern atlas, which came to shape the future of cartography. The characteristic feature of the Theatrum is, that it consists of two elements, forming part of a unitary whole: text and maps. This concept for a 'Theatre of the world' was followed through the 17th century. Before Ortelius no one had done this" (Koeman). In this edition of the Theatrum only the Nomenclator of the 1595 edition is dated, printed by Plantin who took over the publication of Ortelius's landmark atlas in 1579. Considerably improved and enlarged since the first edition of 1570, this edition incorporates the maps of the Additamentum V, amounting to 115 numbered maps and 32 maps and views within the Parergon, the atlas of ancient geography. The maps and plates in the Parergon may be considered 'the most outstanding engravings depicting the wide-spread interest in classical geography in the 16th century' (Van der Krogt). Amongst the amendments to this edition are the maps of ancient Britain and Egypt. Formerly printed on two sheets each, they were replaced by new maps in this edition, each on one sheet.

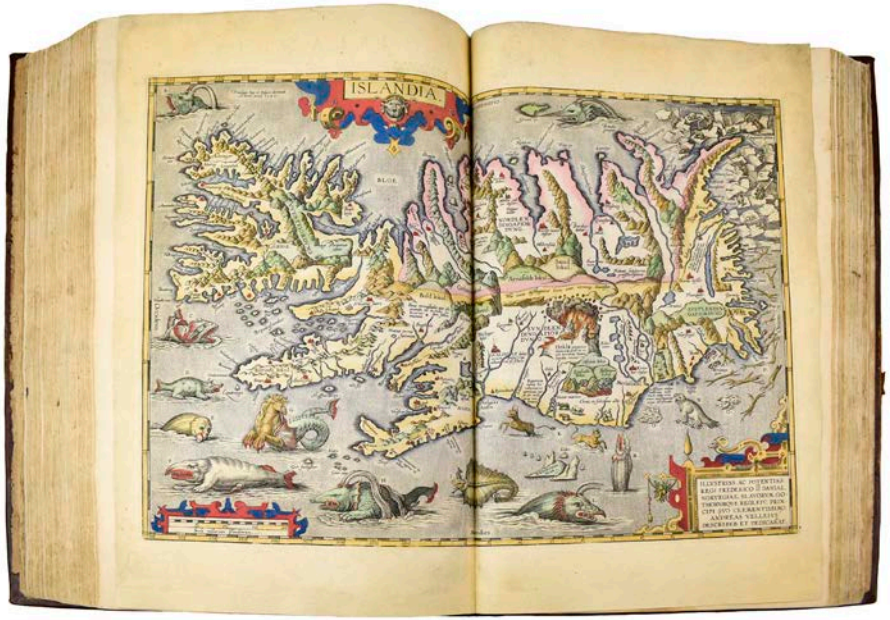
The 1595 edition was printed in Antwerp in only 500 copies and with this edition, Ortelius completed a formally unified, aesthetically high-quality, and easily readable map program in book format shortly before his death in 1598. Famous artists of the Middle Ages worked on this project, among them the famous German book engraver Frans Hogenberg.

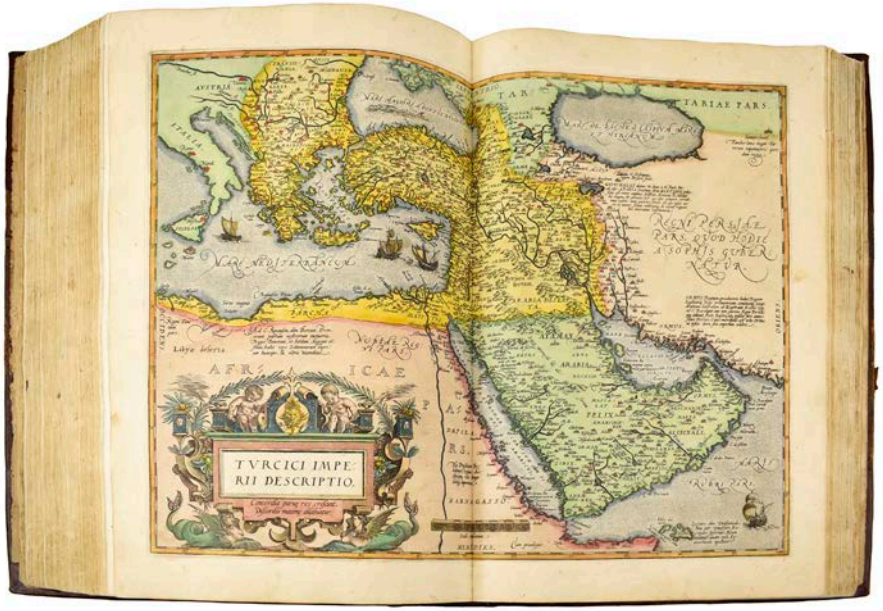
Provenance: short historical notes in a 17th-century hand on versoes of the maps of Peru and Scotland.




TYPVS ORBIS TERRARVM.
HOMINES HAC LEGE SVNT GENERATI QVI TVERENTVR ILLVM GLOBVM QVEM IN HOC TEMPLO MEDIVM VIDES QVAE TERRA DICITVR. Cicero
EQVVS VEHENDI CAVSA, ARANDI BOS, VENANDI ET CVSTODIENDI CANIS: HOMO AVTEM ORTVS AD MVNDVM CONTEMPLANDVM. Cicero
TERRA SEPT EMTRIONALIS INCOGNITA
AMERICA SIVE INDIA NOVA
Tartaria
Mongol
China
India orien.
AFRICA
OCEANVS AETHIOPICVS
MARE INDICVM
MARE PACIFICVM
TERRA AVSTRALIS NONDVM COGNITA
HOC EST PVNCTVM QVOD INTER TOT GENTES FERRO ET IGNI DIVIDITVR. O QVAM RIDICVLI SVNT MORTALIVM TERMINI: Seneca
VTINAM QVEMADMODVM VNIVERSA MVNDI FACIES IN CONSPECTVM VENIT, ITA PHILOSOPHIA TOTA NOBIS POSSET OCCVRRERE. Seneca
QVID EI POTEST VIDERI MAGNVM IN REBVS HVMANIS, CVI AETERNITAS OMNIS, TOTIVSQVE MVNDI NOTA SIT MAGNITVDO. CICERO:


BENGALA
MVXENTVS
DESERTVM
DOVISE VAL.
PEGV
MALACA
SIAO
CHIAMPA
SVNAM
SINVS MAGNVS
CHINAE,
ORIENS
MERIDIES
SEPTENTRIO


ISLANDIA


TARTARIAE PARS
REGNI PERSIAE PARS, QVOD HODIE A SOPHIS GVBERNATVR
MARE MEDITERRANEVM
AFRICAE
TVRCICI IMPERII DESCRIPTIO.


CASTELLAE PARS
TERRAGONIAE PARS
MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS

44. PINE, JOHN

The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords :Representing the Several Engagements between the English and Spanish Fleets,in the ever memorable Year 1588,with the Portraits of the Lord High-Admiral,and the other Noble Commanders,taken from the Life...To which are added... Ten Charts of the Sea-Coasts of England..

London, J.Pine, 1739, First Edition, Folio(560 x 390mm), contemporary mottled half calf gilt, spine restored, with engraved title with allegorical historiated border, printed dedication, 2 pp list of subscribers, 23pp text, 5 double-page plates each with 2 engraved maps,double-page map of the British Isles showing the track of the Armada,

10 double-page engraved plates of the sea battles printed in green and blue, all within highly decorative allegorical borders, incorporating medallion portraits, and 2 double-page engraved maps of Devon and Cornwall and the Thames(not in the Berlin Catalogue and present in only a few subscribers copies), all engraved by Pine after Gravelot and Lempriere.

£19,000

Subscribers Copy of one of the finest naval works ever produced.

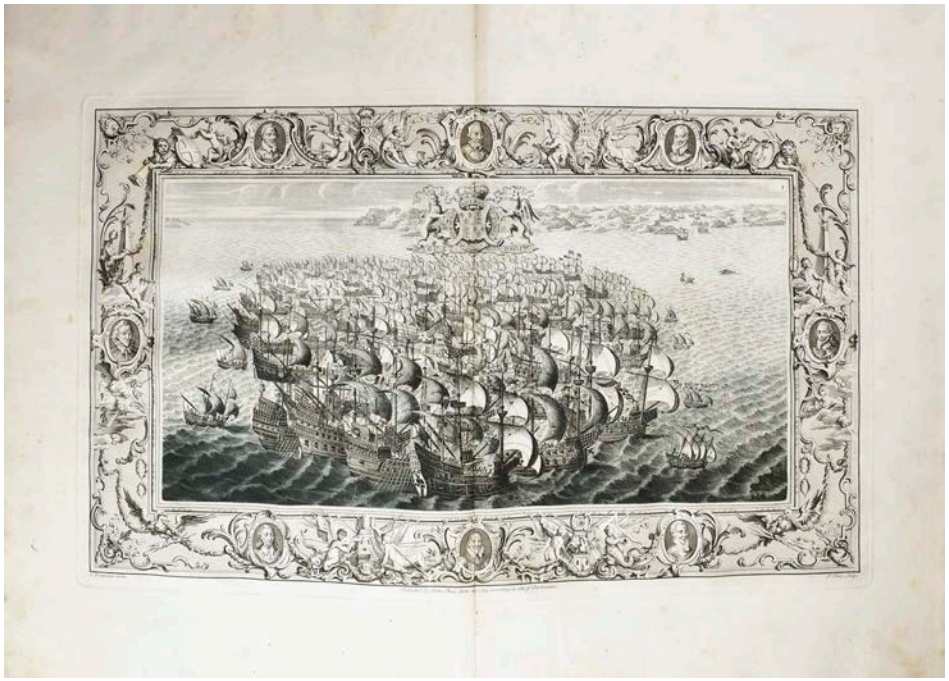
After the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 Lord Howard of Effingham,

commander of the British Fleet, commissioned Robert Adams to produce a series of charts representing the various phases of the action during the battle.The Dutch artist H.C.Vroom was then commissioned to produce a series of designs for tapestries,based

on the work of Adams.They were woven by Francis Spiring of Haarlem and some years later were purchased by James I, eventually furnishing the walls of the House of Lords in 1616. All the tapestries(except one that was stolen and is now lost) were burned in the fire that destroyed most of the Palace of Westminster in 1834.

Pine's dramatic work depicting this epic naval battle is therefore now of great historical importance.These are the only examples portraying the scenes in the beautiful tapestries now lost.Apart from the remarkable detail of the engraving and the wealth of invention in the various cartouches, the restrained use of coloured ink to print the plate surface produces a strikingly attractive effect, and represents a very early example of the colour-printing of illustrations.

Berlin Catalogue 1677 ; NMM Catalogue 280.



45. RENARD, LOUIS

Atlas de la navigation et du commerce qui se fait dans toutes les parties du monde : expliquant par des cartes & par des descriptions particulieres de toutes les côtes & ports de mer de l'univers, la nature, les productions & les ouvrages ou manufactures de chaque pais en particulier, la religion, le gouvernement & les manieres de vivre des peuples, les marchandises que l'on porte d'un pais à un autre ... : le tout dressé sur les mémoires les plus récens, revû & corrigé sur les nouvelles observations.

Amsterdam, L. Renard, 1715. Gr. Folio (55 × 34.4 cm). [3] Bll., 96 ll, Contemporary Full Vellum,

Frontispiece displaying Hercules supporting the world in contemporary colour, Title vignette, Portrait and 28 Engraved Hand-Coloured Charts(of which 27 double-page, 1 folding, all in full Contemporary Colour.

£65,000

A Splendid Copy with the Finest Colouring of the First Edition of Renard's Great Sea Atlas

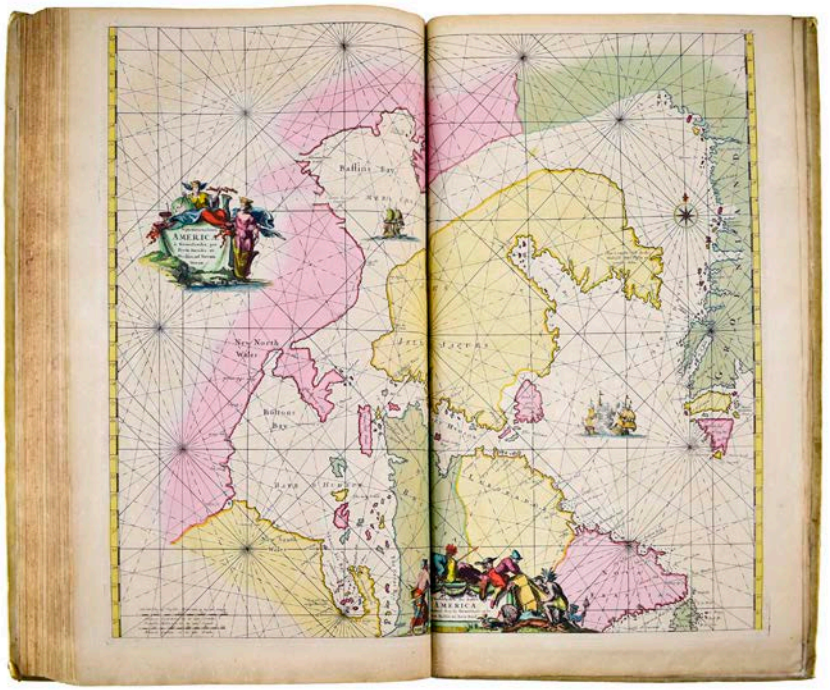
There are 3 types of publisher's colouring used for this atlas. Outline only, fully coloured land and sea but the cartouche plain; then the special issue fully coloured in gouache colouring with the cartouches fully coloured. This copy is the special issue.

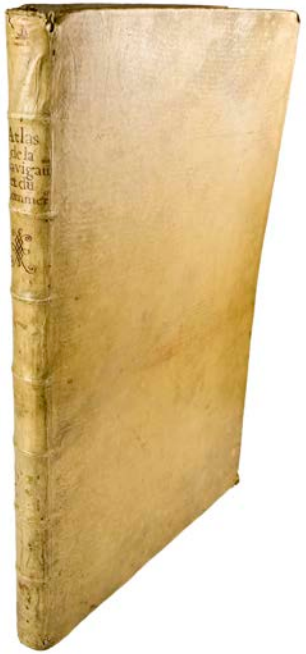
Contents: two-hemisphere world map, supersized maps of Europe (printed from two plates, showing a bear hunt), map of the poles, maritime maps of Novaya Zemlya (with a polar bear hunt), Finland and Lapland, Norway (drying stockfish), the Baltic Sea (with beehives), Denmark and Frisia, the North Seath with Great Britain, the English Channel between Kent and Flanders, the Channel with the Thames estuary (showing a commercial mill), Biscaya (with a naval battle), the Iberian Peninsula, the Mediterranean in two partial maps, the Black Sea and Crimea, the coasts of Africa in 3 maps (with Neptune), the Indian Ocean in two partial maps, the Pacific (with a portrait of Magellan above Neptune's chariot), Central America (hunting crocodiles), Tierra del Fuego, Brazil, the Atlantic with Newfoundland and parts of the coasts of North and South America, the Caribbean, Labrador, and Hudson Bay. At the end are the four uncoloured instructional plates on fortification, assembled as two folding plates (each measuring ca. 70 x 100 cm).

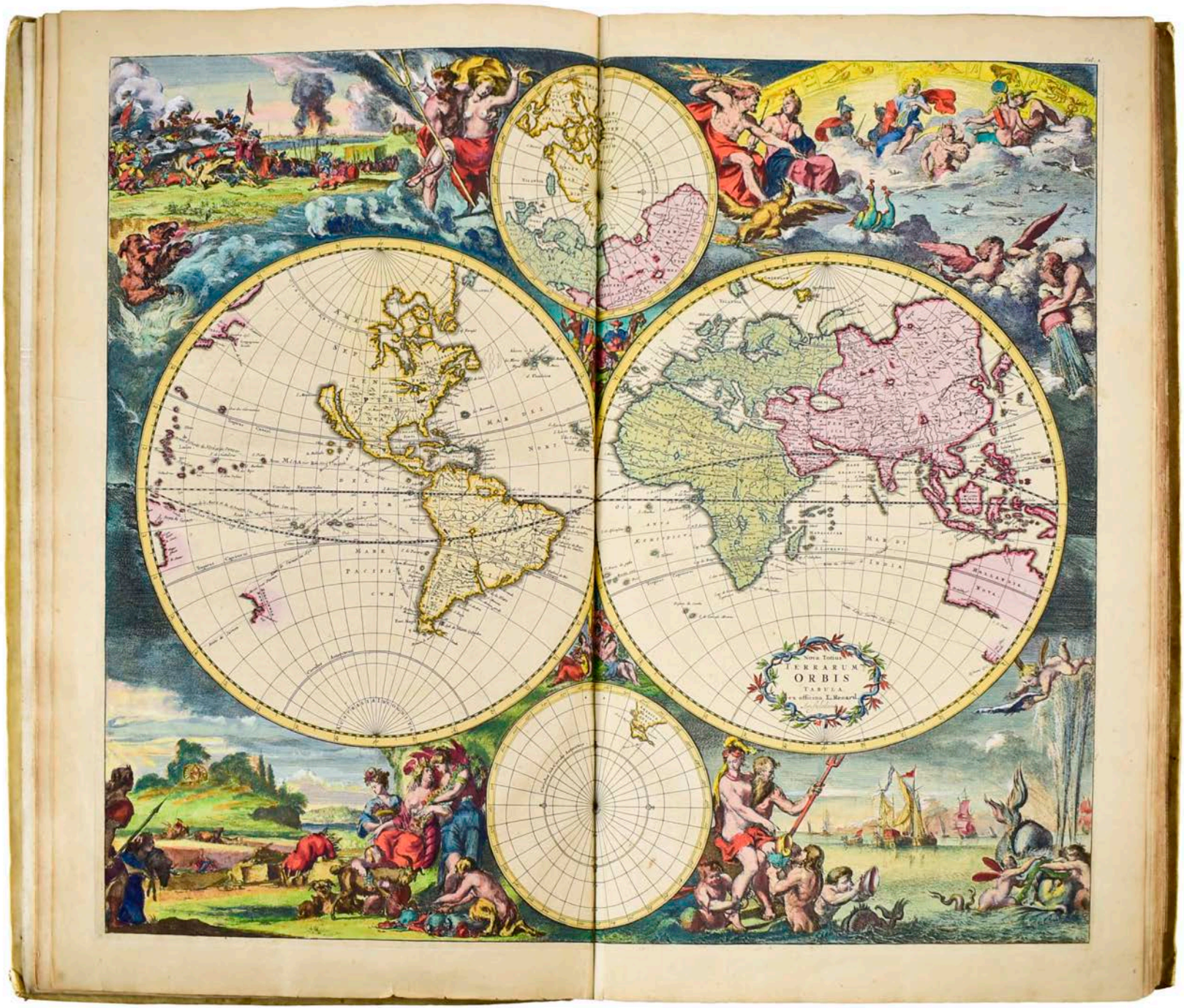
Louis Renard, French publisher and seller of maps based in Amsterdam. He worked for a time as Guillaume Delisle's agent, but soon his market was being undermined by Pierre Mortier, who produced cheap piracies of Delisle's maps, and even appended his name to maps by others, in order to boost sales.

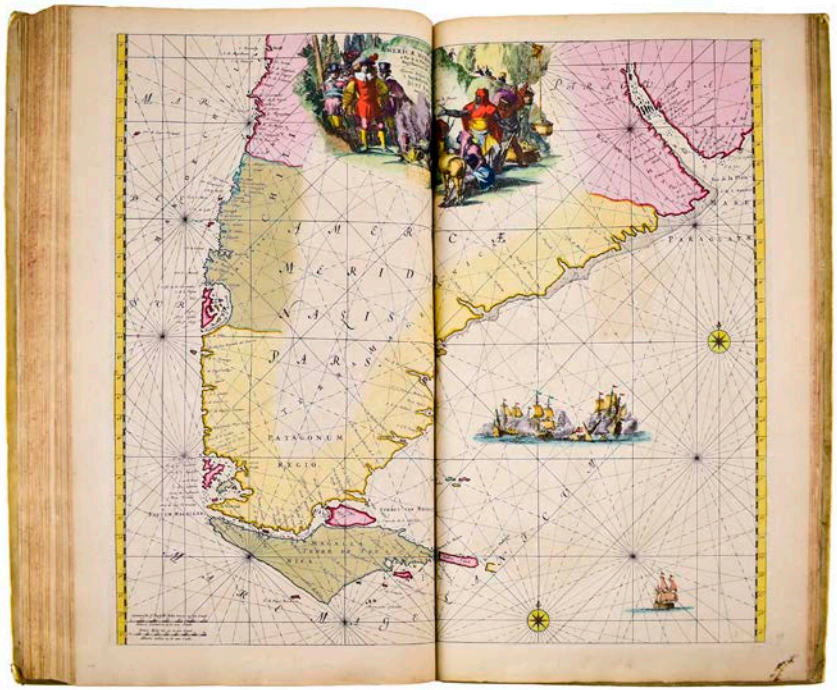
After Frederik de Wit's death in 1710, Renard purchased a number of his stock of copper-plates, and substantially revised many of the charts and published them, in 1715, in his Atlas de la Navigation. The atlas proved popular, and subsequent editions were published by Renard in 1739, and by the brothers Reinier & Josua Ottens in 1745.

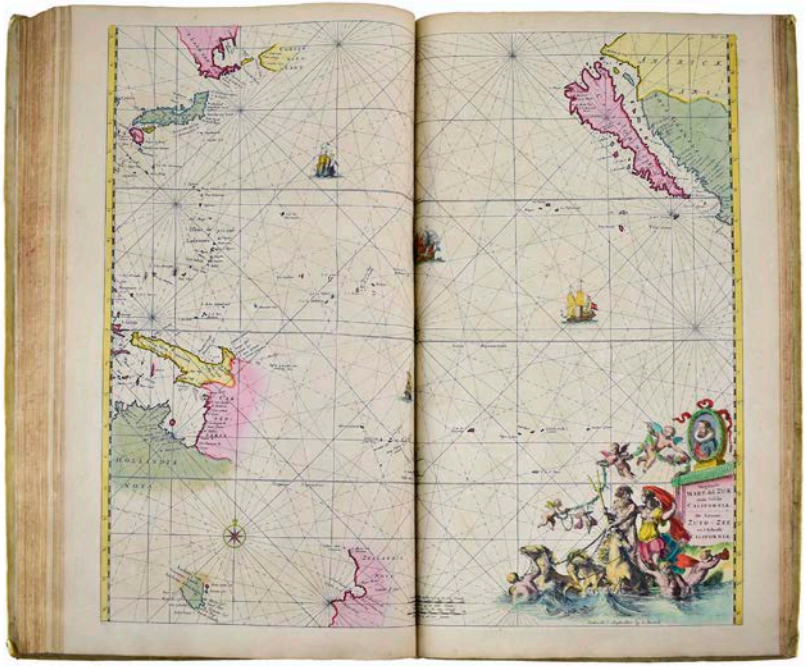
Koeman IV, Ren 1; NMM 3:264; Phillips, Atlases 559; Shirley, British Library M.REN-1a

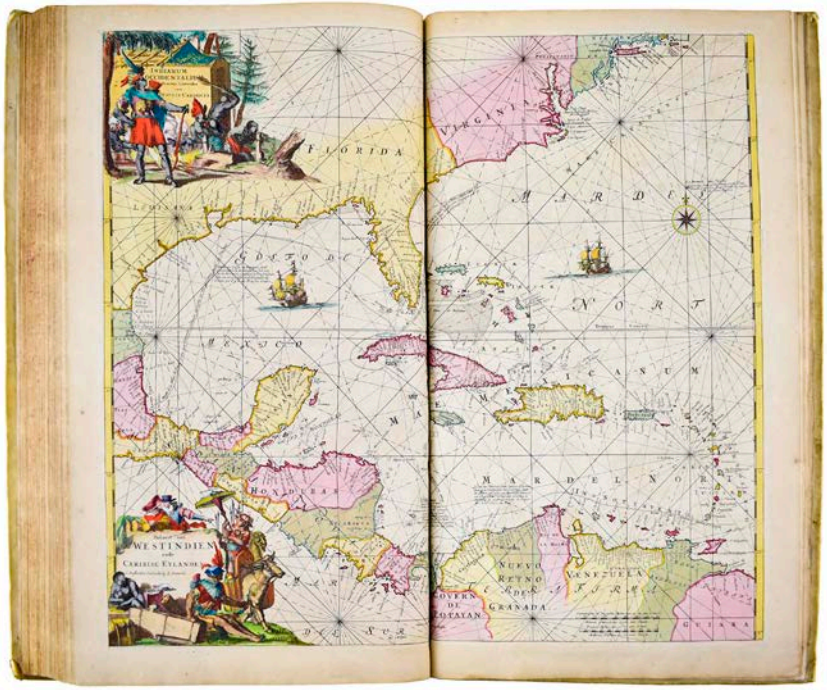


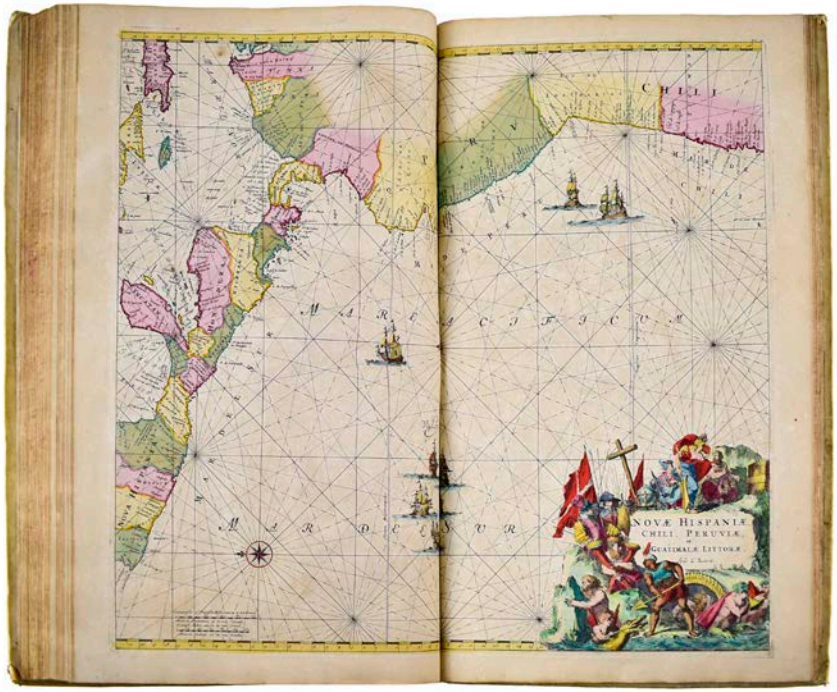



Nova Totius
TERRARUM
ORBIS
TABULA


AMERICA
MERIDIONALIS
PARS.
PATAGONUM
REGIO
MARE
PARAGUARIA
PACIFICUM


TARTARIA
HOLLANDIA
NOVA


FLORIDA
VIRGINIA
MEXICO
MARE
NORTH
MARE DEL NORTE
WESTINDIEN
Nuevo Reyno de Granada
GUIANA


CHILI
MARE
PACIFICUM
NOVÆ HISPANIÆ
CHILI PERUVIÆ
et
GUATIMALÆ LITTORA

46. RENARD, LOUIS

Poissons, Ecrevisses et Crabes, de diverses couleurs et figures extraordinaires, que l'on trouve autour des Isles Moluques, et sur les côtes des Terres Australes

Amsterdam: Louis Renard, 1754, Folio (394 x 245mm),2 Parts in One Volume,

100 hand-coloured engraved plates after Samuel Fallours and others, one double-page, each showing two or more subjects, occasional restoration of tears in a few plates Contemporary calf gilt.
£65,000

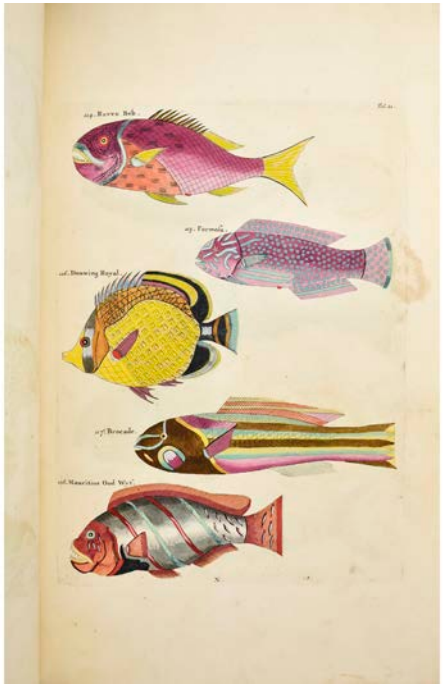
SECOND EDITION. ALL EDITIONS EXTREMELY SCARCE. A VERY RARE COPY OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY AND BEAUTIFUL WORK ON THE LARGER AQUATIC ANIMALS TO BE FOUND IN THE EAST INDIES.

The plates are based on two collections of drawings: those used in the first volume were commissioned by Balthasar Coyett (1650-1725), who served in the Dutch East India Company (VOC) from 1681, spending most of his career in the Far East. His last two postings were as governor of the Banda islands (1694-1701) and of Ambon in the Malay archipelago (1701-1706). Renard notes in his 'Advertisement de l'Editeur' that, during the term of his governorship, Coyett 'encouragea la Pêche de ces Poissons ... & après en avoir fait peindre environ deux-cens, qui avoient été portez en vie dans sa Maison, tant par les Indiens d'Amboine & des Isles voisines, que par les Hollandois qui y sont établis, il en forma deux Receuils, dont Monsieur son Fils [Frederik Julius Coyett] aporta les Originaux [in 1707 or 1708] à Monsieur Scott l'aîné ... Je les ai fait exactement copier'.

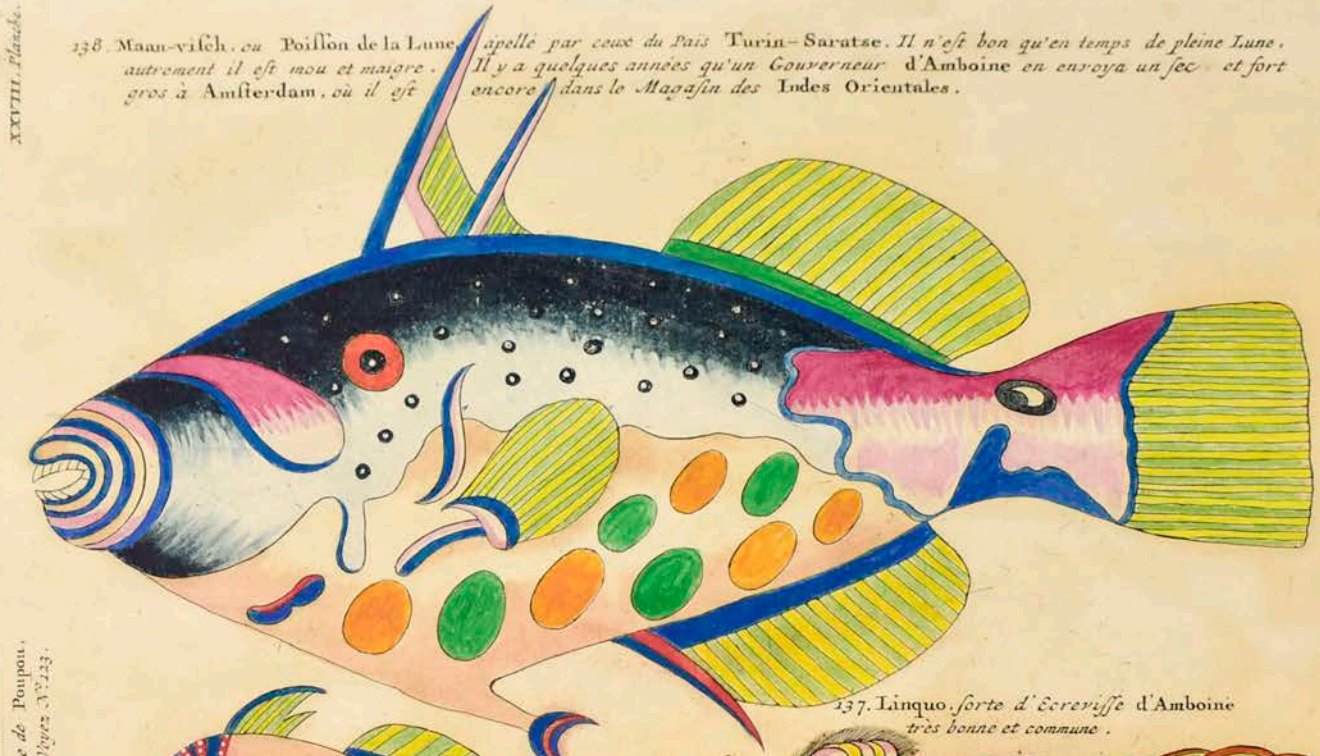
Although Samuel Fallours (fl. 1703-1720) is acknowledged as the artist of the illustrations in the second volume, he was also responsible for a number of those in the first. He began his career as a soldier in the service of the VOC, first arriving in the Far East in December 1703. His artistic gifts were quickly recognised and he was employed by several officials of the VOC, including Coyett, from 1703 until his retirement in 1706. The second volume is made up from drawings executed by Fallours for Coyett's replacement, Adriaen van der Stel (c. 1665-1720). Renard notes that 'Le second Tome, moins correct, à la vérité, pour l'exactitude des Desseins, mais très-curieux par les Nouveautez dont il est rempli & par les Remarques qui sont à côté de chaque Poisson, a été formé sur les Recueils que Monsieur Van der Stell, présentement Gouverneur des Moluques, a fait faire de ces sortes de Poissons par un Peintre nommé Samuel Fallours, qui me les a apportez des Indes, & dont j'en choisi environ 250, les plus differents que j'ai pû trouver de l'Exemplaire de Monsieur Coyett, comme ayant été pêchez & peints après que ses Receuils étoient achevez'.

Renard never visited the East Indies and was completely reliant on information supplied by Fallours and other returning travellers, and, clearly worried by brilliant colours, fantastic shapes and habits of his subjects, felt it necessary to include affidavits from various eye-witnesses testifying to the accuracy of the depictions. Despite these declarations, his work was dismissed at the time as being largely fantasy. However, writing over one hundred years later, Bleeker remarked that, 'Although these figures are partly exaggerated and partly unrecognizable, it later proved that practically every one of them is based on a natural object'. Renard wrote in a letter to J.H. von Bulow of 19 November 1718 that he had had 100 copies of this work printed; however, at most, only 64 sets were issued, as 36 sets of plates still remained uncoloured in 1753.

(cf. T.W. Pietsch Fishes, Crayfishes, and Crabs (Baltimore: 1995), p. 23).. Nissen ZBI 3361; LandwehrDutch Books with Coloured Plates 158.



138. Maan-viſch, *ou* Poiſſon de la Lune, *appellé par ceux du Païs* Turin-Saratse. *Il n'eſt bon qu'en temps de pleine Lune, autrement il eſt mou et maigre. Il y a quelques années qu'un Gouverneur* d'Amboine *en envoya un ſec et fort gros à* Amſterdam, *où il eſt encore dans le Magaſin des* Indes Orientales.



137. Linquo, *ſorte d'Ecreviſſe* d'Amboine *très bonne et commune.*

346. Een Oost-Indis vaar, *Sorte de* Poupou, *pris à la Baye* Portugaise. *Voyez N°. 133.*

47. RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN, WILLIAM SWAINSON & WILLIAM KIRBY

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

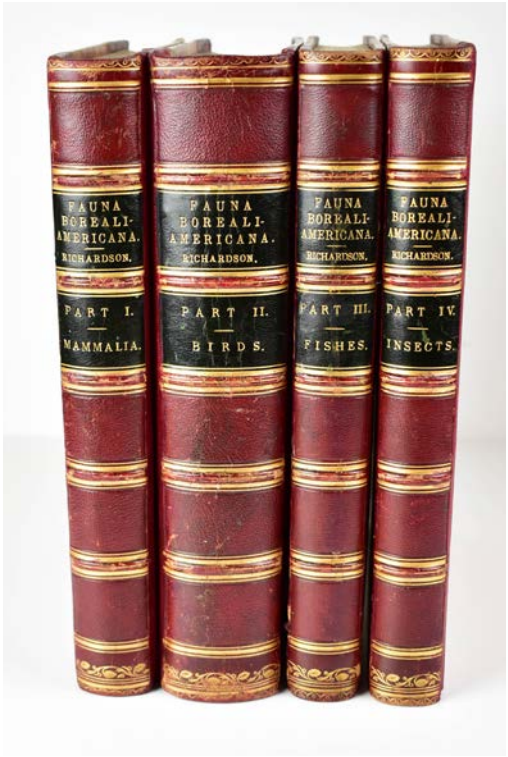
London: John Murray, Richard Bentley and Josiah Fisher, 1829- 1837, 4 vols, 4to, (275 x 200mm), Contemporary red half morocco gilt, 2 vols rebacked replacing original spines, with 110 engraved plates of which 72 are hand-coloured, a very nice large uncut copy.

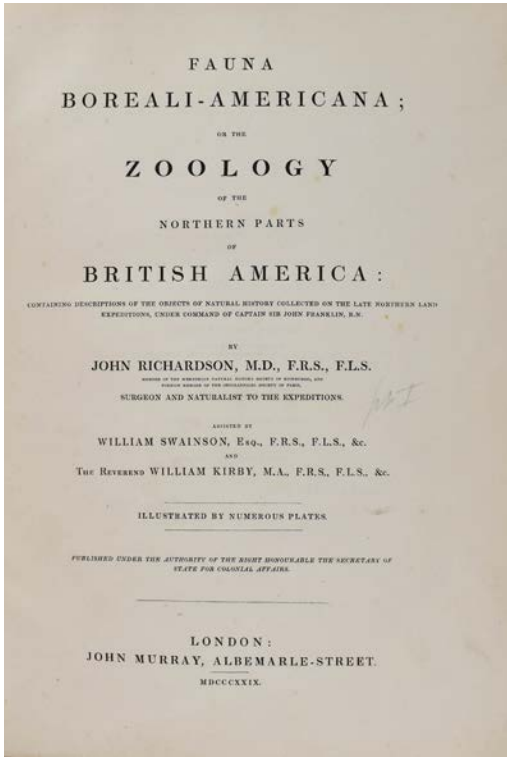
£30,000

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

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

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




FAUNA

BOREALI-AMERICANA;

OR THE

ZOOLOGY

OF THE

NORTHERN PARTS

OF

BRITISH AMERICA:

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIONS OF THE OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTED ON THE LATE NORTHERN LAND EXPEDITIONS, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, R.N.

BY

JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.

SURGEON AND NATURALIST TO THE EXPEDITIONS.

ASSISTED BY

WILLIAM SWAINSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

AND

THE REVEREND WILLIAM KIRBY, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS PLATES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

MDCCCXXIX.

48. SCOTT, WALTER AND CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE [ILLUSTRATOR]

Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, addressed to J. G. Lockhart, Esq.

FIRST EDITION,[4]-IX-[1]-402p., engraved uncoloured frontispiece after J. Skene, extra illustrated with 12 hand-coloured plates by Cruikshank, later green levant, boards triple ruled in gilt, spine gilt with fleurons, title, author and year, raised bands, a.e.g., printed endpapers, bound by Worsfold, 12mo, London, John Murray, 1830.

First Edition of Walter Scott's popular work on witchcraft and the supernatural. A lifelong student of folklore, Scott was able to draw on a wide-ranging collection of primary and secondary sources. The work was commercially successful and exercised a significant influence in promoting the Victorian vogue for Gothic and ghostly fiction.

£2,000

The book takes the form of ten letters addressed to J. G.Lockhart, the epistolary mode permitting Scott to be both conversational in tone and discursive in method. In these, Scott presents a wide survey of attitudes to demonology and witchcraft from the Old Testament period to his own day. Scott's account is amply illustrated with anecdotes and traditional tales and may be read as an anthology of uncanny stories as much as a philosophical treatise. He also considers the topics of ghosts, fairies, brownies, elves, second sight and mythologies of the various Germanic peoples. Belief in these phenomena is presented as the result of ignorance and prejudice, which eventually dispersed by the rise of rational philosophy in the 18th century. Examining Scottish criminal trials for witchcraft, Scott notes that the nature of evidence admissible gave free reign to accusers and left the accused no chance of escape. Prisoners were driven to confess through despair and the desire to avoid future persecution. Scott also observes that trials for witchcraft were increasingly connected with political crimes, just as in Catholic countries accusations of witchcraft and heresy went together. Throughout he treats his subjects in an analytical, rationalist manner, although pockets of superstition remain.

Lockhart was Scott's friend, and later his son-in-law, and biographer. He was married to Scott's eldest daughter Sophia, and they settled on Scott's estate until he became editor of The Quarterly Review in London. His biography of Scott was his greatest book.

Cohen notes that "no coloured copies of the first issue [of the plates] were made, and items so found are either Tilt's reissue or of modern workmanship" (presumably as here). The colouring in this copy, however, while perhaps not original, looks contemporary to our eyes. This copy is bound by either Maria or William Worsfold, the founders of the Worsfold Bindery in London.

49. SHONER, JOHANNES

Opera Mathematica ..in unum volumen congesta.

Nuremberg: Johann Montanus & Ulrich Neuber, 1551.

Folio (320 x 200mm) , 3 Parts in one volume, Early Citron Morocco Gilt, Gilt Crest of the Duke of Devonshire on Upper and Lower Covers, title printed in red and black, woodcut ornament on title-page, portrait of the author, preface by Philipp Melanchthon, numerous woodcut illustrations throughout concerning geographical, navigational and astronomical subjects, astronomical instruments and Schoner's celebrated celestial and terrestrial globes, with 11 woodcut volvelles and 10 leaves with 34 printed discs for use on the volvelles.

A Splendid complete copy of this extremely scarce work.

£75,000

The First Edition of Shoner's most important work, his collected Astronomical works published after his death in 1547. This includes the Aequatorium Astronomicum of 1521, the earliest works to contain moveable discs. This original edition, of which there is only one surviving copy, published on his own press at Bamberg, was the inspiration for Peter Apian's extraordinary Astronomicom Caesareum of 1540.

'Shoner assembled a printing shop in his house in Bamberg. He himself set the type, carved the woodblocks for the illustrations, and bound the finished product. He also made his own globes and astronomical instruments.' DSB

Johann Shoner, astrologer, astronomer, geographer, physician and author of forty-six books on these subjects was born in Carlstadt, Franconia in 1477 and received an education at Erfurt. He later taught at the Melanchthon Gymnasium in Nuremberg where he constructed a celestial globe for the Duke of Saxony, Johann Friedrich the Magnanimous (1503- 1554). This globe was constructed with the help of Georg Spalatin and represents a revision and correction of the known earlier globes. His terrestrial globe of 1515, after Martin Waldseemuller was the first printed globe to name the recently discovered continent of America, and his globe of 1524 was the first to describe Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation.

Schoner's celestial globe of 1533 is the oldest surviving printed celestial globe and is on display at the Science Museum in London. He is considered the most influential early globe maker, establishing Nuremberg as the European centre of the craft,and creating the idea of pairing celestial and terrestrial globes.

The Opera Mathematica opens with two extensive treatises , 'Isagodes Astralogiae Iudiciariae' and the 'Tabulae Astronomicae'. The four following treatises concern the composition and use of celestial and terrestrial globes. Schoner's star catalogue, in the section 'Coelestis Globi Compositio' is an adaption of the star list published in 1543 by Nicolaus Copernicus in his 'De Revolutionibus'. The section 'De Usu Globis Terrestris' contains a splendid engraving of the author's globe of 1520.

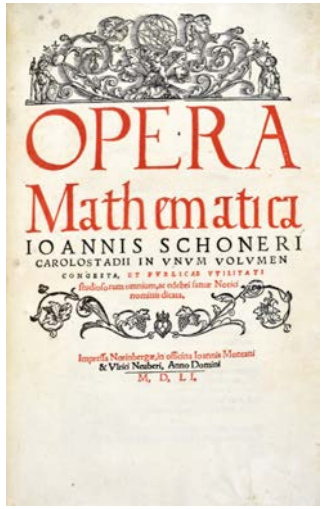
The text refers to the voyages of Vespucci and mentions that the upper indies had been named 'Americus' after him. The voyages of Columbus, Marco Polo, Ferdinand Magellan are discussed and Schoner also mentions Cuba, Florida, Mexico, Darien, Jamaica and North America, referred to as Parias. Three chapters of this work are given entirely to discoveries in the Western Hemisphere, among them ' Brasiliae novae terrae annotation.'

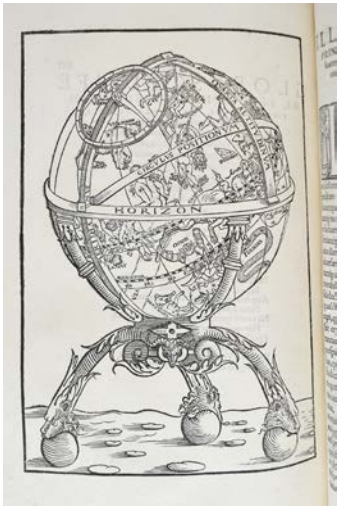
The Opera Mathematica is Schoner's 'magnum opus' encapsulating all his theories and most important works.

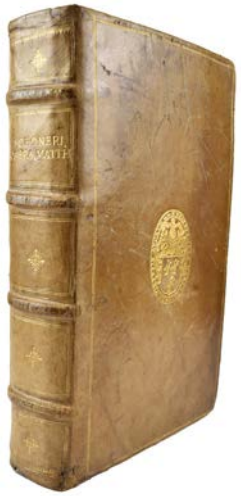
Perhaps the most influential of the Renaissance scholars, he is responsible for sending the Wittenberg professor, Rheticus to visit Copernicus and was instrumental in the publishing of 'De Revolutionibus'. The first printed celestial globe was made in Schoner's workshop in 1515 and he is remembered as one of the most important sixteenth century astronomers and globe makers. A crater on Mars is named in his honour.

This is a particularly splendid copy of the 'Opera Mathematica' , a work that is exceedingly scarce and the few copies that have appeared in the last fifty years have often lacked the important volvelles.

Provenance: Chatsworth House, Duke of Devonshire
Zinner 2033; VD16 S3465; Sabin 77805







50. 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

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.