

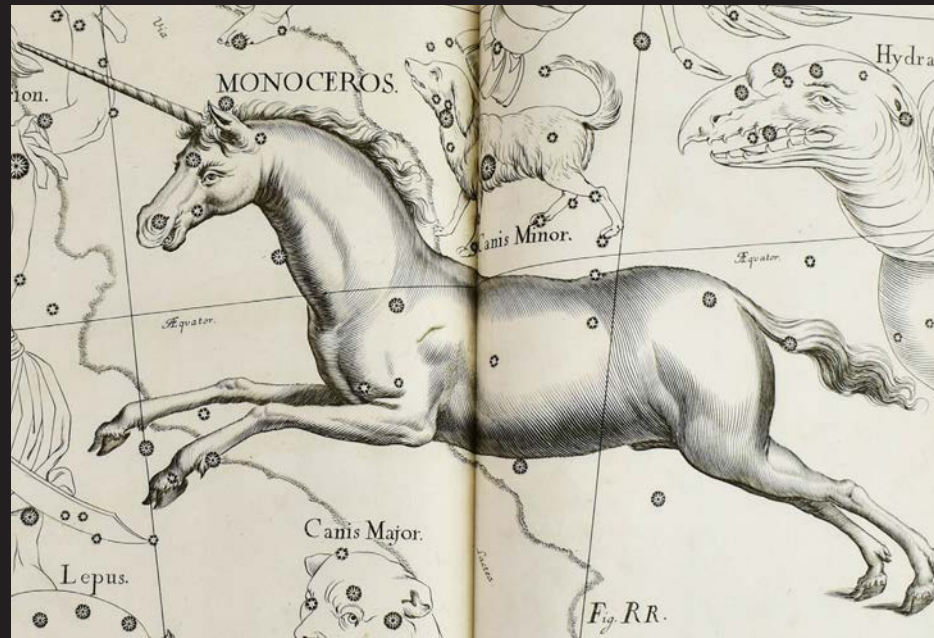
15 HIGHLIGHTS

to be displayed at the

New York International Antiquarian Book Fair

April 27-30, 2023

Stand B10



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1.BRY, THEODORE DE & JOHANN ISRAEL DE BRY
Orientalische Indien. Das ist, Auszföhrliche, und vollkommene Historische, und Geographische Beschreibung Aller, und jeden Schiffffahrten, und Reysen ... in unterschiedliche Königreich, Insuln, und Provintzien der Orientalischen Indien vorgenommen und verrichtet worden.

[Little Voyages, parts I-X, in German published Frankfurt]. 1603- 1623, Folio [310 x 210mm], 10 parts bound in 3 volumes, Contemporary calf gilt, later gilt decoration on covers.

Ten volumes of thirteen Complete with all maps and plates, many double-page and folding of the German edition of this important collection of voyages.
£65,000

Comprising:

Pt. 1. Warhafftige vnnd eigentliche Beschreibung dess Königreichs Congo in Africa, vnd deren angrentzenden Länder ... Erstlich durch Eduart Lopez ...
2 Parts ,1609, Engraved Title, Printed Title and 3 double folding maps, 14 plates.

Contains the relation of the visit of Odoardo Lopez, a Portuguese, to the Congo in the year 1578. It was written by Filippo Pigafetta, from the dictation of Lopez. Cf. Church

Pt. 2. Ander Theil der Orientalischen Indien, von allen Völckern, Insulen, Meerporten, fliessenden Wassern vnd anderen Orten, so von Portugal ... biss in Ost Indien vnd zu dem Land China, sampt andern Insulen zu sehen seind ...
2 Parts,1613, Engraved Title, Printed Title and 38 plates.

This part contains the relation of the voyages of Jan Huygen van Linschoten to Africa and the East Indies from 1583-1592. The work was first printed in Holland in 1596, and was first translated into German by the de Brys in 1598 and afterwards by them into Latin. This part, translated by Anneaus Lonicerus, contains the first forty-four chapters. Cf. Church

Pt. 3. Dritter Theil Indiae Orientalis, darinnen erstlich das ander Theil der Schiffffahrten Joann Huygens von Linschotten ... so er in Orient gethan, begriffen ... 2 parts, 1616, Engraved Title, Printed Title, 58 plates plus map of Nova Zembla, 10 folding maps and plates misbound.

This part contains (1) chapters 92-99 of Linschoten's voyages, translated by Bilibaldus Strobæus. (2) The first chapters of an account of a voyage made to the East Indies in 1595-97 under the direction of Cornelius de Houtman. This is a translation of the German edition which the de Brys published in 1598. A Latin edition was printed at Amsterdam in 1598, but this was not used in

this translation, which is inferior to it. (3) A journal of three voyages made by the Dutch in 1594-97, in their attempts to reach the East Indies by the north. This relation, written by Gerrit de Veer, was published in Amsterdam in 1598. A translation in Latin by Carolus Clusius Atrebatensis (Charles de l'Ecluse, d'Arras), which was published in the same year, was used, with many omissions, in this part. Cf. Church

Also contains the first part of Willem Lodewijcksz's Navigatio Hollandorum in insulas Orientales, first printed Amsterdam, 1598, under title D'eerste boeck; Historie van Indien. Includes references to Brazil. Cf. Alden

Pt. 4. Vierder Theil der Orientalischen Indien, in welchem erstlich gehandelt wirdt, von allerley Thieren, Früchten, Obs vñ Bäumen, item von allerhand Würtz, Specereyen ... auch von Perlen ... so in ... Indien gefunden werden ... 2 Parts, 1617. Engraved Titlke, Printed Title 21 plates

This part contains: (1) Chapters 45-91 of Linschoten's voyage; translated by Bilibaldus Strobæus. (2) The remaining part of Houtman's voyage containing a description of the animals and fruits of the East Indies; continued from part III. (3) A very brief account of a voyage to the East Indies made by Jacob Cornelisz Neck (or van Neck) and Wybrandt van Warwijk, in 1598-99. This relation was published in full in Part V. Cf. Church

The first part is a translation of selections of: Itinerario, voyage ofte schipvaert, van Jan Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien / by Jan Hyugen van Linschoten, first printed Amsterdam, 1596



Pt. 5. Fünfter Theil der Orientalischen Indien : eygentlicher Bericht vnd warhafftige Beschreibung der gantzen vollkommen Reyse oder Schiffart, so die Holländer mit acht Schiffen in die orientalische Indien, sonderlich aber in die Iavanische vnd Molukische Inseln, als Bantam, Banda, vnd Ternate, &c. gethan haben ... 2 Parts 1623. Engraved and printed titles and 20 plates. This part contains an account of a voyage to the East Indies made by Jacob Cornelisz Neck (or van Neck) and Wybrandt van Warwijk, in 1598-1599 Pages 62-66 contain a list of vocabulary in the Malay language and the Javanese language with its translation into German; also contains numerals in the language of the Maluku islands with their equivalents in German

Pt. 6. Sechster Theil der Orientalischen Indien : warhafftige historische Beschreibung dess gewaltigen goltreichen Königreichs Guinea, sonst das Goltgestatt von Mina genandt ... 2 parts, 1603, Engraved and printed titles and 26 plates.

This part contains a description of the kingdom of Guinea in Africa, the results of observations made in a voyage, undertaken by the Dutch, in the years 1600-1601; together with a history of the early voyages to that coast by the Portuguese, French, and Dutch. The original account, which is the first description of that country in Dutch, was written by Peter de Marees and published at Amsterdam in 1602. It was translated, with changes, into German by Gothardt Artus for the German edition of part VI. which appeared in 1603. Cf. Church

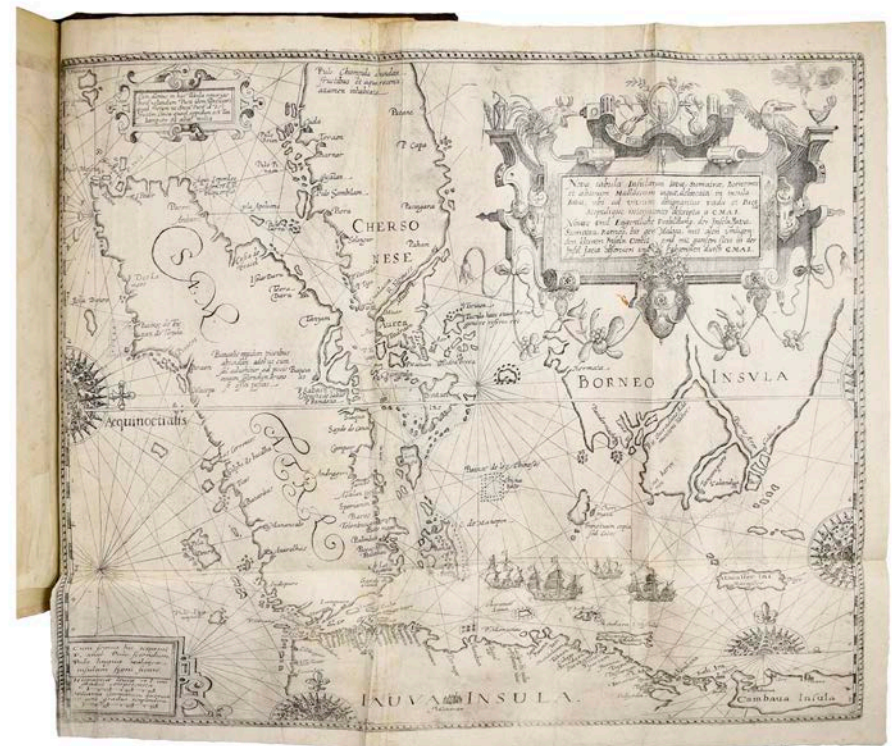
Pt. 7. Siebender Theil der Orientalischen Indien : darinnen zwei vnterschiedliche Schiffarten begrieffen : erstlich eine dreyjährige Reyse Georgij von Spielbergen Admirals vber drey Schiffe, welche An. 1601. auss Seeland nach den orientalischen Indien abgefahren, vnd nach viel widerwertigkeiten An. 1604. wider in Seelandt ankam[m]en ... 2 Parts, 1605. Engraved and printed titles, 22 plates

This part contains: (1) an account of a voyage made under the command of Joris van Spilbergen to Ceylon in 1601-1604. It was first published at Delft in 1601; was translated in German, for the German edition of the Small voyages by Gotthardt Artus; and again into Latin for the present work. Camus shows that these translations are much abridged and mutilated. (2) The relation of Gasparo Balbi, a Venetian, to the kingdom of Pegu [modern day Burma, or Myanmar], via Syria, in 1579-1588. Third translation was made from the Italian edition, published at Venice under the title *Viaggio dell' Indie Orientale*, de Gasparo Balbi. Cf. Church

Pt. 8. Achter Theil der Orientalischen Indien, begreifend erstlich ein historische Beschreibung der Schiffart, so der Admiral Iacob von Neck ... in die Orientalische Indien von Ann. 1600 biss An. 1603 gethan. Darnach ein

Historia, so von Iohan Herman von Bree ... 1606 with Appendix. Engraved and printed titles. 18 plates.

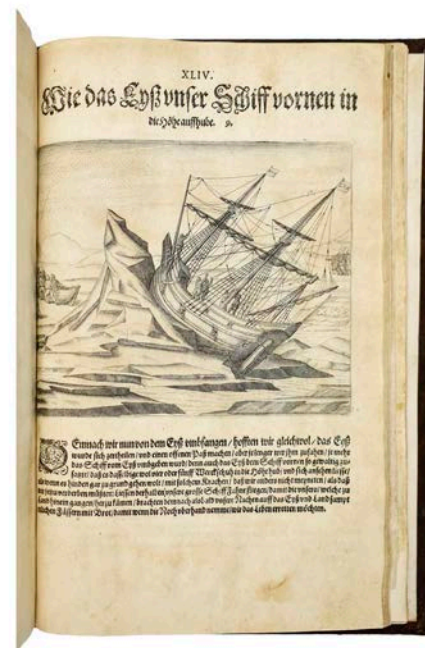
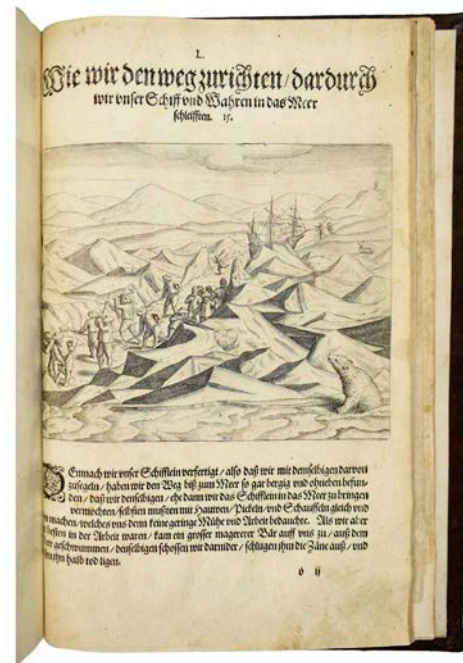
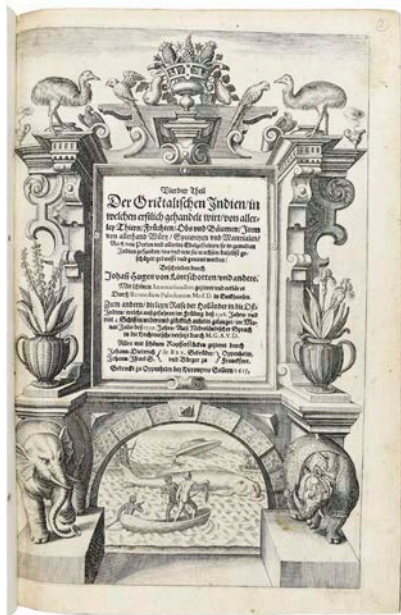
This part contains accounts of five voyages made by the Dutch to the East Indies to counteract the influence of the Portuguese and Spaniards who had sought to establish themselves there. They are as follows: (1) the voyage of Jacob van Neck, from 1600-1604, during which he visited the islands of Ternate and Macao, and the city of Patane. The narrative of this voyage was written by Roelof Roelofsz and was translated by Artus for both the German and Latin editions of De Bry. (2) Jan Harmensz. Bree's account of the voyage to the East Indies in 1602-1604, under the command of Admirals de Weert and Pietersz. (3) A short relation made by Cornelis Claesz of that part of the expedition, under the command of Admiral van Neck, which was detached from the main fleet, placed under the command of Corneille Nicolas, and visited China. (4) The voyage of two vessels detached from the fleet under the command of Wilbrandt van Warwijck and placed under the command of Cornelis van de Venne, who sailed with them to China. This relation was published in the Small Voyages for the first time. (5) An account of the second voyage of Steven van der Hagen to the islands of the Moluccas in 1603-1606; first published in Rotterdam in 1606. Cf. Church



Pt. 9. Neundter Theil Orientalischer Indien, darinnen begriffen ein kurtze Beschreibung einer Reyse, so von den Holländern vñ Seeländern, in die Orientalischen Indien ... vnter der Admiralschafft Peter Wilhelm Verhuffen, in Jahren 1607, 1608 vnd 1609 verricht worden ... 4 Parts, 1612- 1613.

Engraved and printed titles, 12 plates plus 2 maps, title with world map and 5 plates and maps.

This part contains the relation of a voyage to the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, made by Admiral Pieter Willemisz. Verhoeff in 1607, for the purpose of wresting them from the Portuguese. It was written by Johann Vercken, one of the officers of the fleet, who went out with the expedition but did not return to Holland until 1612. The Supplementum contains a description of the country seen by Vercken during his stay in the East, particularly of the islands of Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Mauritius, and Madagascar. Cf. Church The title page of this part is found printed within four varieties of borders, as follows: (1) The border reproduced with this number [with the word "Architectvra" printed at head of engraved title page]. (2) The same border, but without the word "Architectvra" in the cartouche at the top. (3) The same border as that used in no. 211 [the border used in the sole Latin edition of part 4, see Church for reproduction]. (4) An architectural border described in the Huth catalogue, as follows: "On each side is a female figure; beneath that on the right, but in a separate compartment, is inscribed, Praemium viri virtutis honos; beneath that on left, Fama virtutis stimulus". Cf. Church



Pt. 10. Zehender Theil der Orientalischen Indien begreifend eine kurtze Beschreibung der neuwen Schiffart gegen Nordt Osten, vber die Amerische Inseln in Chinam vnd Iapponiam, von ... Heinrich Hudson newlich erfunden, beneben kurtzer Andeutung der Inseln vnd Oerter, so auff derselben Reyse von den Holländern hievor entdeckt worden, auss Iohann Hegen von Lintschotten Reise gezogen ... 2 Parts. 1613. Engraved and printed titles. 3 double page maps, 3 plates.

This part contains four short chapters as follows: (1) An extract giving an account of the discovery of Hudson's Bay. (2) A short account of the two voyages made to the north by Jan Huygen van Linschoten; taken from the Latin edition of his voyages, published in 1599. (3) An account of de Quir's voyage and discovery of the new continent, "Terra australis incognita". (4 and 5) Extracts relative to the Samoiedes and other peoples of the north; with a description of Siberia by Isaac Massa. All of these, but the chapter devoted to Linschoten's voyages, were translated from the collection of Hessel Gerritsz, by Gothard Artus. Cf. Church

Largely a translation of the author's: Descriptio ac delineatio geographica detectonis freti; sive Transitus ad occasum, supra terras Americanas, in Chinam atque Japonem ducturi, recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Anglo / compiled and edited by Hessel Gerritsz, first printed in Amsterdam,

1612

2.DRESSER, HENRY EELES

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

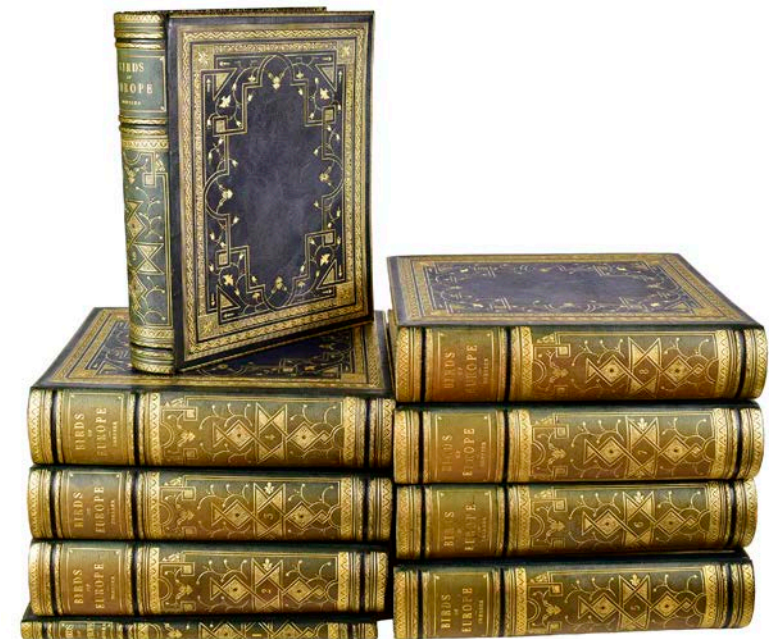
London Taylor & Francis For the Author 1871- 1896. First edition, nine volumes, including supplement, large 4to, additional vignette title and 723 lithographed plates (721 hand-coloured), after and by J.G. Keulemans, J. Wolf, E. Neale , uniformly bound in contemporary full morocco gilt, elaborate bindings,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



3. EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BOTANICAL WATERCOLOURS

A Very Early Botanical Manuscript with 120 Fine Botanical Watercolours

[Saxony 1618], Folio (320 x 210mm), Contemporary Vellum, remains of silk ties, Gilt lettered monograph H. H. and Date 1665 on Upper Cover, with 120 botanical watercolours, brightly painted in gouache on 117 leaves, Contemporary Latin names on most leaves, occasional offsetting.

£25,000

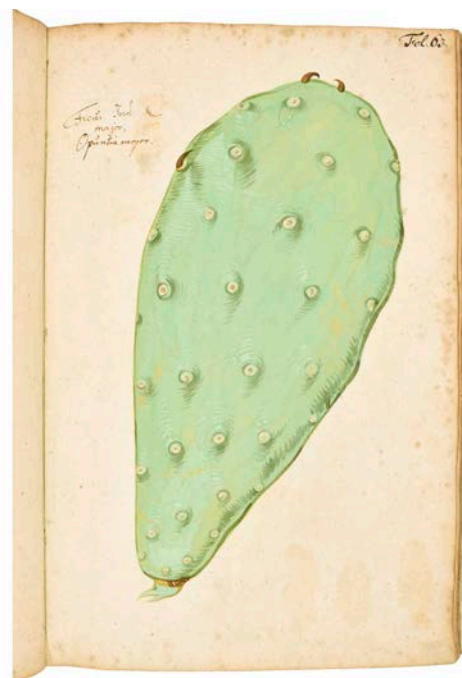
This is a very attractive and interesting early botanical album, displaying exotics, perennials and garden flowers in full bloom, when the majority of published works were still concentrating on Herbs.

Seven leaves have representations of tulips (fol. 40-44, 86, 94), at least six others show American plants, including *Ficus indica major* and *Yucca gloriosa*. The remaining plants are mostly of European or Middle Eastern origin.

The paper is the watermarked "Z" or "Zittaw" (thus obviously Zittau) suggesting the origin of the manuscript is the region of Saxony.

exlibris Heinrich Göttig from Flensburg (1786-1863)





4. 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.



*Presentation copy
~~~~~  
Mrs Robt. Cornish  
Hills Court - Exeter -  
with William Edwards's  
very kind regards.  
~~~~~*


5. FLEMING, IAN

You Only Live Twice.

London: Jonathan Cape, 1964, 8vo, FIRST EDITION, FIRST IMPRESSION, FIRST STATE, PRESENTATION COPY inscribed by the author to Robert Harling: ("To | Robert | But not to read! | from | Ian") to front free endpaper, original black cloth, lettered in silver, Japanese characters on upper cover in gilt, wood-grain effect endpapers, Dust- Jacket, near fine condition, collector's black quarter morocco clamshell box.

£15,000

Robert Harling was a close friend of Fleming's following their service together in naval intelligence in the Second World War. He is known for creating the "Tea Chest" font used on 10 dust-jackets for the Bond books and possibly being the model upon which Fleming based the character of James Bond. He featured as a character in two books (as a police inspector in *Thunderball* and as a typographer in *The Spy Who Loved Me*). In *You Only Live Twice*, Commander Bond's obituary on pages 240-241 matches Harling's own account of his childhood, where he was orphaned as a child and raised in Kent, again showing the ample inspiration Fleming took from his friend. Fleming and Harling were friends for 25 years, attested in Harling's personal memoir of the author, published in 2020.

6. GUNTER, EDMUND

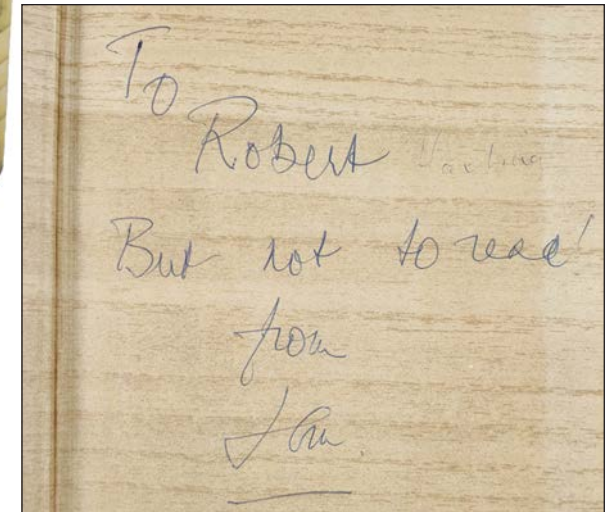
The Description and Use of the Sector. The Crosse-Staffe and other Instruments. For such as are Studious of Mathematicall Practice.

A MILESTONE IN THE SCIENCE OF NAVIGATION

First Edition, London: Printed by William Jones, Sold by Edmund Weaver, [1623-] 1624, 2 parts in one volume, small 4to (182 x 142mm.), engraved title-page, one engraved plate, woodcut diagrams and illustrations throughout, A4 with errata and volvelle for p.60, a highly attractive binding to style of full mottled calf gilt, elaborate gilt designs on both covers, gilt arabesque lozenge with two line frame, spine elaborately gilt in compartments.

£20,000

EXTREMELY SCARCE FIRST EDITION OF THE ' MOST IMPORTANT WORK ON THE SCIENCE OF NAVIGATION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. '



“This book must be reckoned, by every standard, to be the most important work on the science of navigation to be published in the seventeenth century. It opened the whole subject of mathematical application to navigation and nautical astronomy to every mariner who was sufficiently interested in devoting time to the perfecting of his art.” Cotter

“It was now that Gunter made what must ever count, in view of its later publication, as one of the greatest contributions to navigation; he explained and codified the trigonometrical relationships between the course and distance sailed by a ship and the resulting difference of latitude, departure, and difference of longitude.” Waters

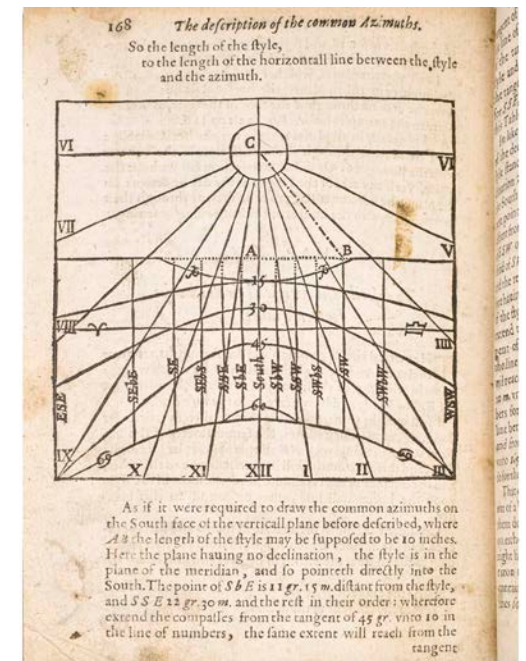
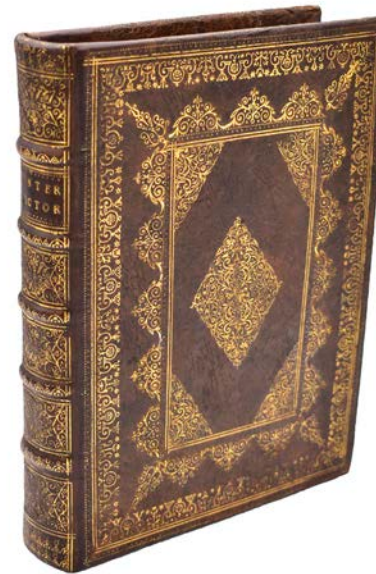
There is some confusion over the publishing date of this work and the variant issues of the first edition. “[This] first edition was produced in a number of variant issues, because several booksellers joined the enterprise at a later stage and parts of the book were added. A range of title-pages and anomalous copies survive... (Instruments in print 42). Eleven copies are recorded at auction since 1920, some defective and in many cases the same book appearing for at least a second time.

One has both printed and engraved title-pages. The printed title is dated 1623 but the engraved title is dated 1624. It is generally accepted that the book was published in 1624 and although STC give preference to issues, this is far from clear.

One of the most remarkable things about this book is that it was written, and published, in English not Latin. It was a manual not for cloistered university fellows but for sailors and surveyors in the real world.

There is reason to believe that Gunter was the first to discover (in 1622 or 1623) that the magnetic needle does not retain the same declination in the same place at all times. By desire of James I he published in 1624 *The Description and Use of His Majesties Dials in Whitehall Garden*, the only one of his works which has not been reprinted. He coined the terms cosine and contangent, and he suggested to Henry Briggs, his friend and colleague, the use of the arithmetical complement (see Briggs *Arithmetica Logarithmica*, cap. xv.).

Gunter was born in Hertfordshire in 1581. He was educated at Westminster School, and in 1599 he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford. He took orders, became a preacher in 1614, and in 1615 proceeded to the degree of bachelor in divinity. He became rector of St. George's Church in Southwark.



Mathematics, particularly the relationship between mathematics and the real world, was the one overriding interest throughout his life. In 1619, Sir Henry Savile put up money to fund Oxford University's first two science faculties, the chairs of astronomy and geometry. Gunter applied to become professor of geometry, but Savile was famous for distrusting clever people, and Gunter's behaviour annoyed him intensely. As was his habit, Gunter arrived with his sector and quadrant, and began demonstrating how they could be used to calculate the position of stars or the distance of churches, until Savile could stand it no longer. "Doe you call this reading of Geometric?" he burst out. "This is mere showing of tricks, man!" and, according to a contemporary account, "dismissed him with scorne."

He was shortly thereafter championed by the far wealthier Earl of Bridgewater, who saw to it that on 6 March 1619 Gunter was appointed professor of astronomy in Gresham College, London. This post he held till his death.

Edmund Gunter is renowned for inventing numerous practical instruments for the use of Sailors. The descriptions of which are given in his treatises on the sector, cross-staff, bow, quadrant and other instruments. He contrived his sector about the year 1606, and wrote a description of it in Latin, but it was more than sixteen years afterwards before he allowed the book to appear in English.

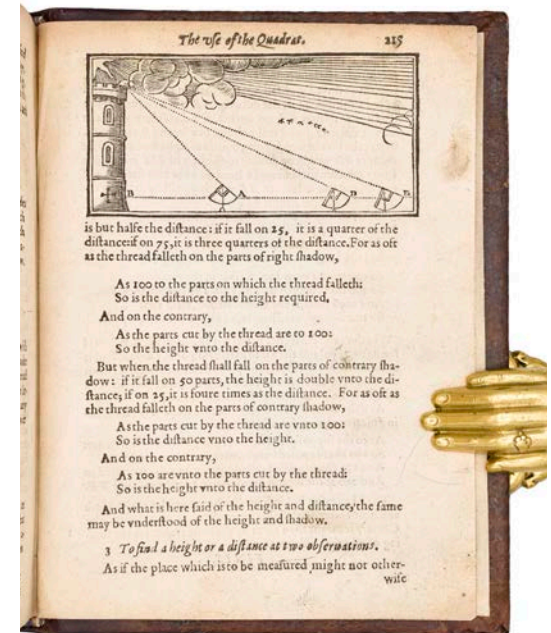
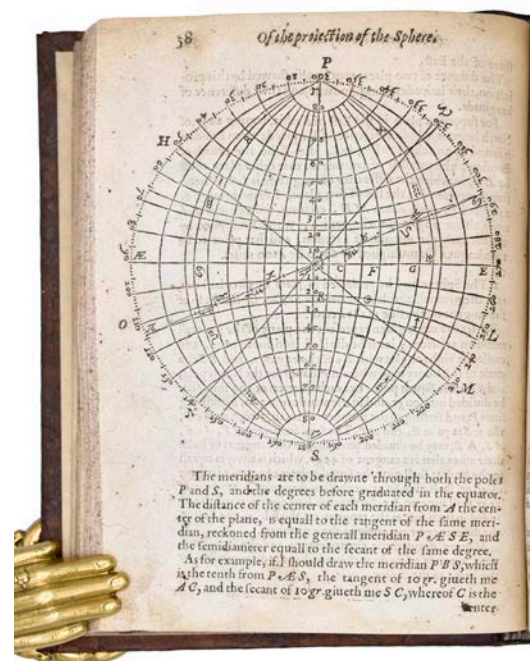
"[This] first edition was produced in a number of variant issues, because several booksellers joined the enterprise at a later stage and parts of the book were added. A range of title-pages and anomalous copies survive... (Instruments in print 42). This copy has the engraved title-page only, quire A is in the third variant (according to STC), with A1r bearing a dedication signed "EDM. GUNTER" in large and small capitals.

ESTC S103553; STC 12522; Waters 358- 438

7. HAKLUYT, RICHARD

The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by sea or over-land, to the remote and farthest distant quarter of the earth, at any time within the compasse of these 1500 yeeres,

London for George Bishop, Ralph Newberie and Robert Barker, 1598-1600.
Three Volumes Bound in Two, Folio (280 x 200mm), pp. [24], 619;
[16], 312, 204; [16], 868 pp. Early Red Morocco gilt, hinges repaired, Black



Letter, this set includes in the original text : Drake's 'Voyage to Cadiz' withdrawn under Royal Decree by Elizabeth I, a very attractive copy.

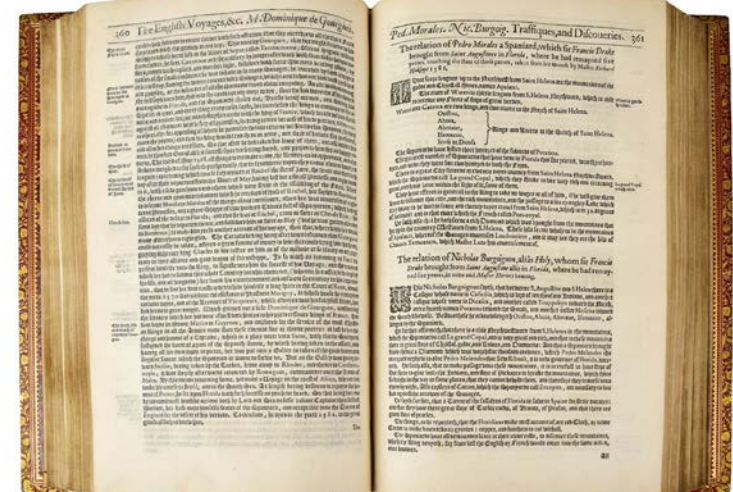
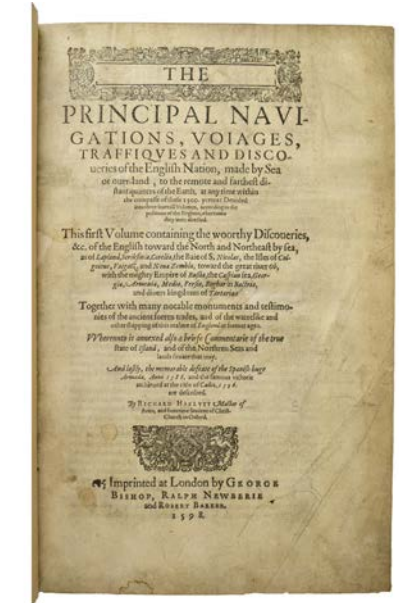
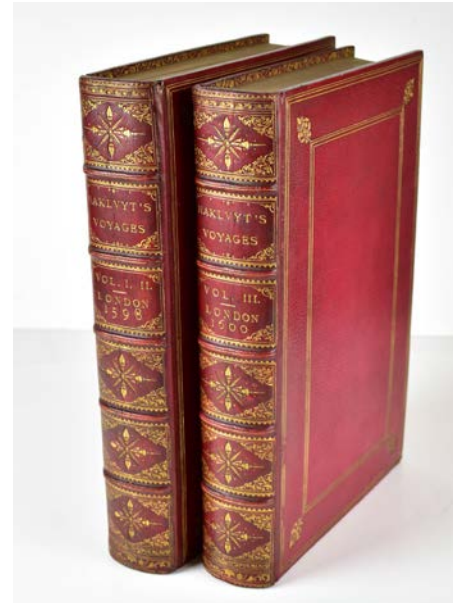
£25,000

This is the desirable First Edition, First Issue of the greatly expanded work from the single-volume original version of Hakluyt's Voyages, This edition is actually an entirely different book from the initial 1589 compilation. "This edition was indeed Hakluyt's monumental masterpiece...Much that was new and important was included: the travels of Newbery and Fitch, Lancaster's first voyage, the new achievements in the Spanish Main, and particularly Raleigh's tropical adventures...The book must always remain a great work of history, and a great sourcebook of geography, while the accounts themselves constitute a body of narrative literature which is of the highest value in understanding the spirit and the tendencies of the Tudor age" - Penrose. "It is difficult to overrate the importance and value of this extraordinary collection of voyages" - Sabin. "...An invaluable treasure of nautical information which has affixed to Hakluyt's name a brilliancy of reputation which time can never efface or obscure" - Church. Hakluyt's collection will always be the primary source for the history of early British exploration, as well as one of the gems of Elizabethan letters. The text 'Voyage to Cadiz' has been remargined.

Hakluyt took such patriotic pride in his countrymen's exploits in the fields of travel and adventure that he devoted his life to preserving the records of all British voyages, and to advancing further means for the promotion of wealth and commerce for the nation. "Hakluyt was a vigorous propagandist and empire-builder; his purpose was to further British expansion overseas. He saw Britain's greatest opportunity in the colonization of America, which he advocated chiefly for economic reasons, but also to spread Protestantism, and to oust Spain" - Hill. The third volume is devoted almost entirely to the Americas, the South Seas, and various circumnavigations of the world. It includes the accounts of Niza, Coronado, Ruiz, and Espejo relating to New Mexico; Ulloa, Drake, and others concerning California; and Raleigh's account of Guiana. Volume I of this set contains the original printing of the rare "Voyage to Cadiz" (pp.607- 619), which was suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after the disgrace of the Earl of Essex. The reason for the existence of several states of these Cadiz leaves was the fall from royal favour of the Earl of Essex, who returned to England from Ireland without leave in 1599.

The greatest assemblage of travel accounts and navigations to all parts of the world collected up to its time, and a primary source for early New World exploration. This volume contains 243 narratives of voyages and travels in the New World, consisting of some one million seven hundred thousand words.

GROLIER ENGLISH 100, 14. WAGNER SPANISH SOUTHWEST 3, 4, 5, 6, 8c, 9a, 18a. PRINTING & THE MIND OF MAN 105. STC 12626. SABIN 29595, 29597, 29598. JCB (3)I:360-61. EUROPEAN AMERICANA 598/42. BELL H10. HILL 743. PALAU 112038, 112039. BORBA DE MORAES, pp.391-92. Penrose, TRAVEL AND DISCOVERY IN THE RENAISSANCE, p.318. PFORZHEIMER 443. CHURCH 322 (2nd issue of vol. 1). QUINN, p.490.



8. 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.

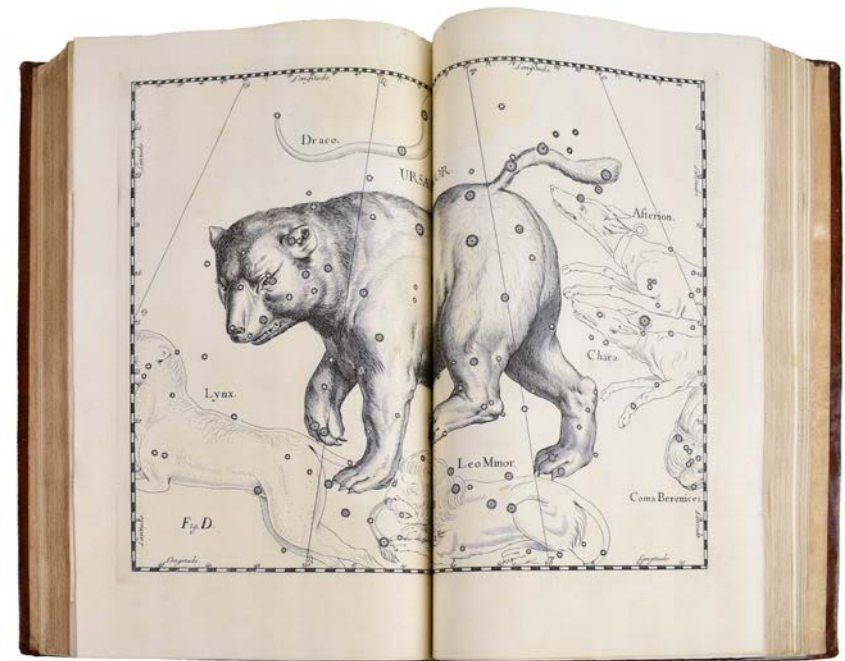
[And with:]

_____. *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.

£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.

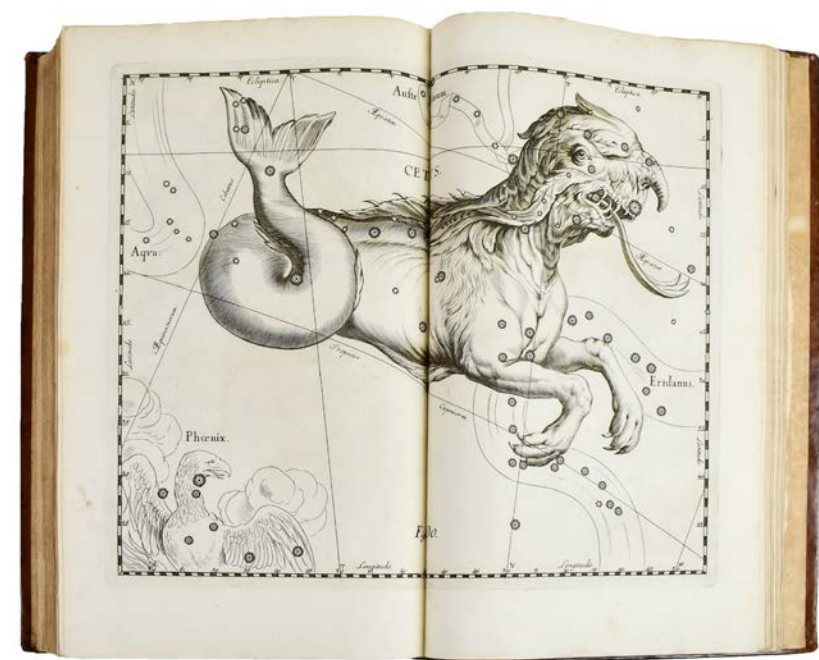
9. JOHNSON, CAPTAIN CHARLES

A General History of the Lives and Adventures of the Most Famous Highwaymen, Murders, Street-Robbers, To which is added A Genuine Account of the VOYAGES and PLUNDERS of the most Notorious PYRATES

FIRST EDITION, engraved frontispiece and 25 engraved plates, most by J. Basire after W. Jett and J. Nicholls., title in red and black, woodcut device, contemporary speckled calf, twice ruled in gilt, spine gilt with fleurons, red morocco label, hinges and corners expertly repaired, last two leaves repaired, folio, London, for J. Janeway, 1734

£15,000

FIRST EDITION OF THIS FAMOUS COMPILATION, uniting the most



notorious names in the early eighteenth-century underworld. It consists of selections from two works, Alexander Smith's *History of the Lives of the Most Noted Highway-men* and Captain Charles Johnson's own *General History of the Robberies and Murders of the Most Notorious Pirates*. Captain Johnson is attributed with creating the modern conception of pirates. He provided a sweeping account of what came to be called the Golden Age of Piracy. He gave an almost mythical status to the more colourful pirates such as Edward 'Blackbeard' Teach, 'Calico' Jack Rackham, and the female pirates Mary Read and Anne Bonny.

So little is known about the life of Captain Johnson, it has been presumed that the name is a pseudonym. In 1932, it was suggested by John Robert Moore that the author was Daniel Defoe (c.1660-1731). It is known that Defoe often wrote under pseudonyms and had written earlier works on piracy. However, recently there have been doubts as to the validity of this claim. The work, although it has similarities to Defoe's writing, also has some notable differences. Most apparent is the excellent knowledge of sea language and of the pirate code, the system by which all pirates are known to have adhered to.

Whoever Captain Johnson was, this book, and its first edition, *A General History of the Robberies and Murders of the most notorious Pyrates*, provides the best information of the lives and careers of some of the most famous pirates of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, while its companion, *Smith's Highwaymen* provides similar, though much more romanticised, information about some of the most significant highwaymen of the same period. Johnson inspired later generations and film-makers who adapted elements of his stories and gave us the image of the pirate which has become so familiar.

'Best edition of this singular work, seldom found in good condition' according to Lowndes who states that it 'appeared originally in 73 weekly numbers at twopence each, or 20 monthly parts at eightpence'. The present copy is made up of weekly numbers, and the imprint is one of two recorded variants.
Lowndes III, 1214.

10. MARCO POLO

In cui si tratta le meravigliose cose del mondo per lui vedute

THE SINGLE GREATEST TRAVEL ACCOUNT OF THE MEDIAEVAL
WORLD

Woodcut device to title, collation A-G8, a few marginal markings, modern vellum, yapp edges, preserved in a fleece-lined blue calf box, 8vo (149 x



Captain Teach commonly call'd Black Beard.

96mm), Venice, [Matteo Pagano], [1555]

Rare early edition of the travels of Marco Polo, the first rich, vibrant picture of Asia to pervade and inspire the Western world. Its descriptions governed the majority of the Western world's perceptions of the Middle East and Asia until quite modern times. This copy is one of surprisingly few early versions published in his native tongue.

£65,000

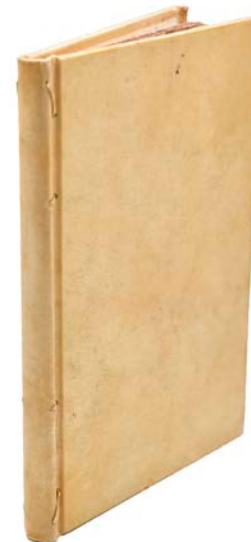
Marco Polo (c.1254-1324) joined his father and uncle on a journey to China, travelling along the Silk Road and reaching the court of Kublai Khan c.1274. The Polos remained in China for about 17 years, and the Mongol emperor sent Marco on several fact-finding missions to distant lands. Marco may also have governed the city of Yangzhou (1282-87). The Polos returned to Venice in 1295 after sailing from eastern China to Persia and then journeying overland through Turkey. Captured by the Genoese soon after his return, Marco Polo was imprisoned along with a writer, Rusticiano (or Rustichello) da Pisa, to whom he dictated the story of his travels, describing places he had visited and heard of and recounting the local customs. He covers much of Asia, including the Arab world, Persia, Japan, Sumatra, and the Andaman Islands, and also East Africa as far south as Zanzibar. He describes paper currency, asbestos, coal, and other phenomena virtually unknown in Europe as well as the precious stones of Asia. "The travels of Marco Polo in the East claim a place in an American collection in consequence of the remarks of distinguished geographers that they were perused by Columbus, and that the revelations made by him of the wonders of Cathay and Zipanga stimulated the great navigator to accomplish through the sea, what the Venetian traveller had by land" (Sabin).

'As a story of adventure, an account of the experiences of one of the greatest travellers who ever lived, the book has remained alive' (PMM). This milestone of travel writing circulated widely throughout the fourteenth century in manuscript form, captivating readers across Europe: 'Marco Polo was the first to give anything approaching a correct and detailed account of China and the Far East' (PMM), and his text was reliable enough to constitute the basis for much of the portolani and maps produced until the seventeenth century – Columbus having been among the notable readers and annotators of this extraordinary account.

This is one of two issues or editions printed by Matteo Pagano, this containing the imprint with date in the colophon: 'In Venetia per Matthio Pagan, in Frezaria, al segno della Fede, 1555'. This is the fifth edition in the Italian

(Venetian) vernacular, preceding editions appeared 1496, 1500, 1508 and 1533. All these editions, including the present and the undated edition by Matteo Pagano, are extremely rare, each surviving in only a few copies and seldom appearing in commerce. According to Worldcat, there are only 8 copies of this edition in European and American Public Libraries.

[Literature: Adams P1792; Sabin 44498; Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, online, Second edition, vol. III, col. 1970; Yule-Cordier, 18; PMM 39. EDIT 16 CNCE 66667. E; Sinica; Western Travellers in China 6]



11. MOREAU, PIERRE

Les Saintes Prières de l'ame Chrestienne

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

£5,500

Exquisite example of fine engraving and printing.

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

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

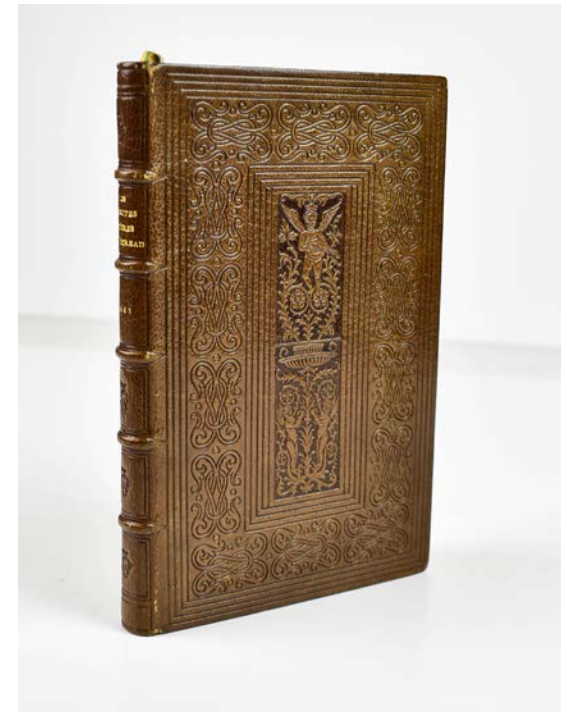
It seems that Moreau began around 1635 to work on the size and the font of characters which imitate handwriting. An act of January 2, 1642, describes him as an engraver, founder of characters, also a master writer and printer.

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

On July 8, 1644 Moreau remarried to Jeanne Raoul, aged 25. There are two portraits of him, one at the age of 28. Moreau then lived on rue Gervais-Laurent in the Cité.

He died in 1648. His typographic fonts were then sold to the printer Denis Thierry, then passed to the printer Jacques Collombat. Some of these characters are still kept in the Hallmark Cabinet of the former National Printing Office.

Provenance: St. Genies with book plate



12. OLIVER, LIEUT. SAMUEL PASFIELD

Manuscript Journal of a Voyage to Madagascar

AUTHOR'S ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT FOR THE PUBLISHED BOOK
'MADAGASCAR AND THE MALAGASY'.

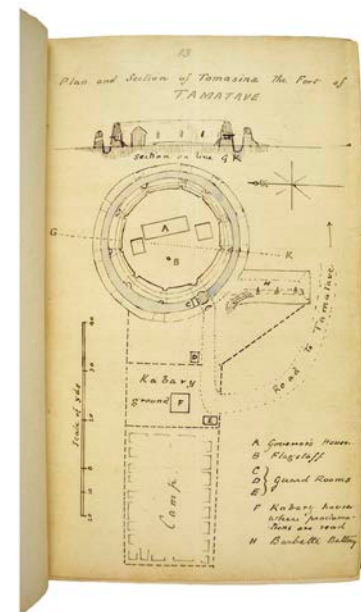
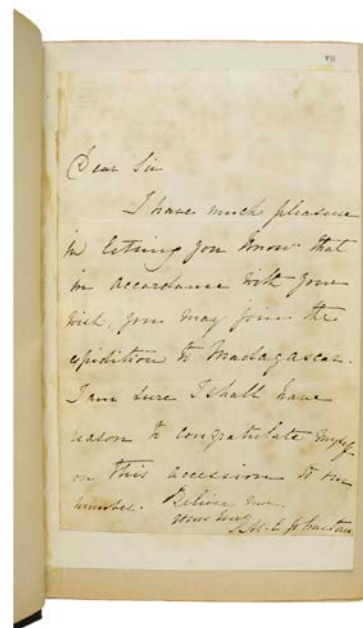
£5,000

Manuscript account written in the Author's clear and neat hand with 25 pen and ink sketches of topographical views, indigenous tribes, maps and charts and a total of approximately Octavo, 300 pp, initially numbered pp. 1-228, followed by contents leaves and a separately paginated 'Diary of our trip to Bourbon', interleaved with blanks, additionally 7 pages of notes on Madagascar, 6 pages of botanical notes and 16 pages of a description of the revolution in Madagascar, original gilt-titled album label for Oliver dated 1862 pasted on initial blank leaf, original green pebbled cloth, morocco backed case.

This manuscript on Madagascar was published as Oliver's anonymous book 'Madagascar and the Malagasy' [1866], and the second edition was published in his book 'On and Off Duty, Leaves from an Officer's Note-book', 1881.

Samuel Pasfield Oliver (1838-1907), geographer and antiquary, received a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1859 and then went out to China and Japan. In 1861 he was transferred to Mauritius, and went thence to Madagascar where he spent some months exploring, witnessing the King's coronation. An autograph letter signed from Major General M.C. Johnstone, under whom Oliver served on the mission, welcoming Oliver to the expedition is tipped in at the front of the volume. Oliver made a second brief visit to the island in June 1863 following the King's 'assassination'.

Provenance: Royal Geographical Society with cancelled stamps.



13. 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: Peints d'après nature durant la Regence de Messieurs Van Oudshoorn, Van Hoorn, Van Ribeeck & Van Zwoll, successivement Gouverneurs-Généraux des Indes Orientales pour la Compagnie de Hollande. Ouvrage, auquel on a employé près de trente Ans, & qui contient un très-grand nombre de Poissons les plus beaux & les plus rares de la Mer des Indes...

Amsterdam, Louis Renard, [1718-19]

Two parts in one vol, folio (405 x 250 mm), ff [8, without half-title to vol I], with titles in red and black, engraved arms of George I on dedication leaf, and 100 hand-coloured engraved plates (43 in first part, 57 in second part); a few plates with some restoration, very occasional light spotting, one with some marginal waterstaining, a fine, large copy in contemporary French red morocco, gilt fillets on sides, spines with gilt floral panels.

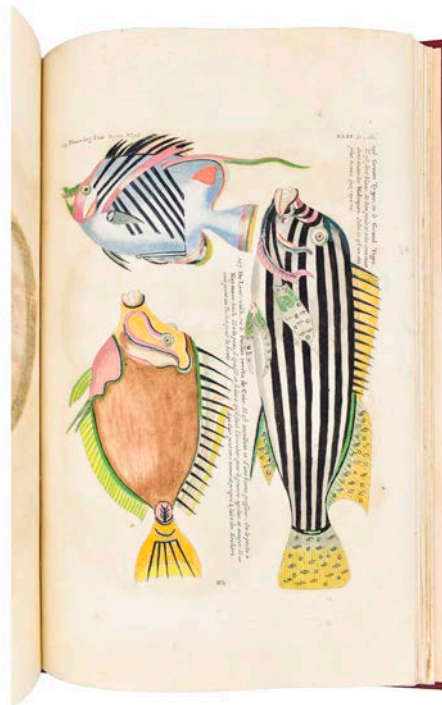
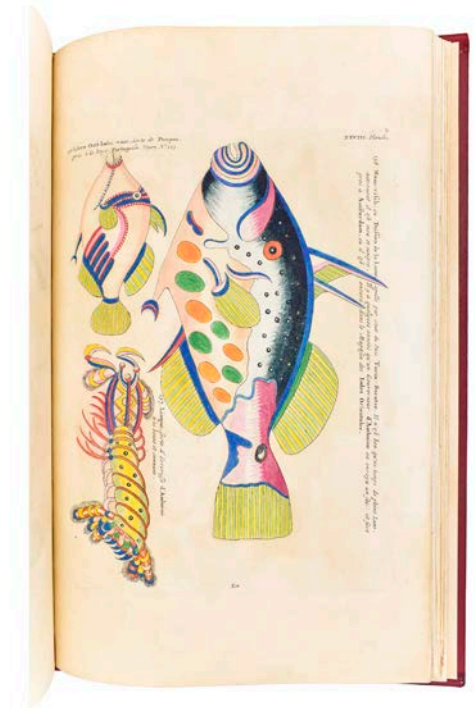
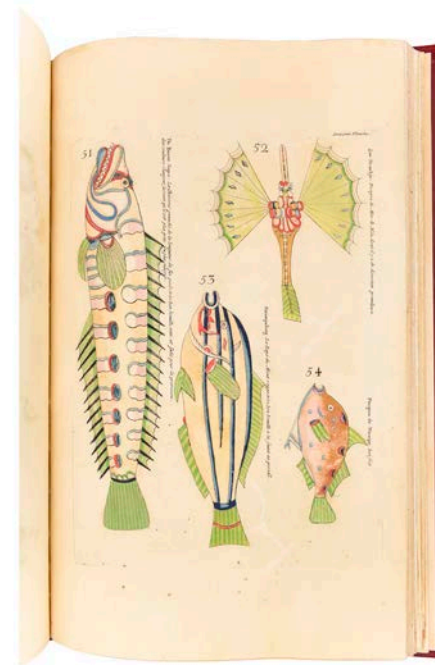
£75,000

A VERY RARE AND ATTRACTIVE COPY OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY AND BEAUTIFUL WORK ON THE FISHES TO BE FOUND IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AND ARABIAN SEA.

First edition of the most beautiful and rarest of all illustrated fish books, with stunning, brilliantly coloured, and often bizarrely depicted images of tropical fish, crabs, and lobsters. This is the first fish book illustrated with colour plates, published in an edition of 100 copies only, of which only fourteen copies are recorded today. 'The first edition . . . published in 1719 by Renard himself, is quite rare. Of the 100 copies originally printed, only fourteen are known, all but two held in European libraries' (Pietsch).

The first volume contains 43 plates illustrating 227 fish, mostly naturalistic in execution. They were engraved after paintings made by Samuel Fallours for the governor of Amboina, Balthasar Coyett. They were brought from the Dutch East Indies to Amsterdam by the son of the governor and found their way to Renard.

The second volume contains 57 plates illustrating 241 fish, crabs, and other marine creatures of the Indian Ocean. These were engraved after paintings

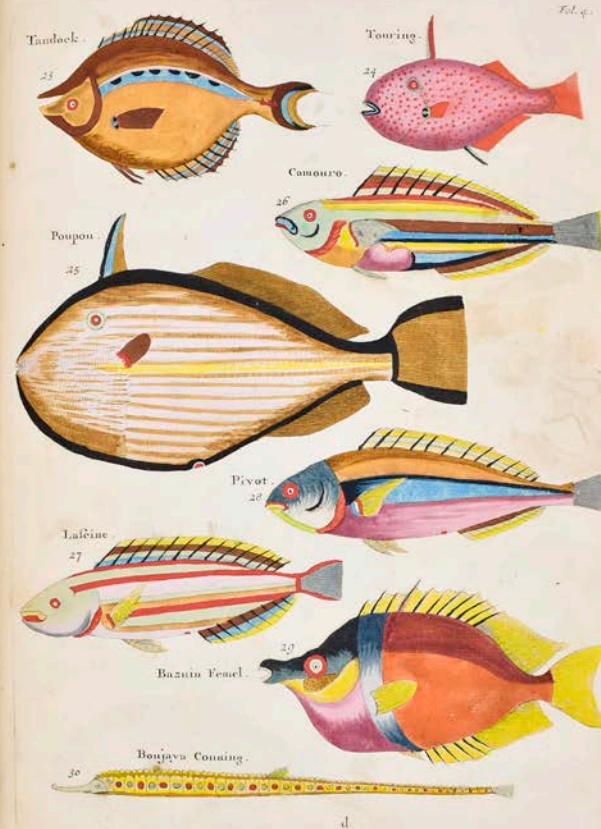


made at Ambon by

Samuel Fallours during the governorship of Adriaen van der Stel. Fallours brought them to Holland in 1715. It is the second volume particularly which has attracted interest and generated the renown of Renard's publications, for the fish depicted often border on the surreal. However, despite Fallour's artistic licence, evident in many fantastic images, ichthyologists have been able to identify the genus and often the species of almost all of them (with a few obvious exceptions such as the mermaid).. The colouring of the plates is brilliant and follows closely the originals. The work contains no text apart from the engraved descriptions on the plates themselves, but this text is quite extraordinary. Almost every fish is assessed in terms of edibility, and for many Fallours has given brief recipes, a feature virtually unique to zoological books of this period. For example, on plate 38, figure 170, Fallours writes: 'On le fait secher, puis on le met rottir sur un gril dans du papier graissé de beurre, et il a le gout approchant de celui des Cotelletes de Mouton'. Testimonials are given at the beginning of the work to the veracity of the illustrations, one of which cites the author François Valentijn to the effect that not only did he see the fish painted by Fallours in Amboina but also that he ate them on many occasions with Fallours!

Provenance: engraved bookplate of Frédéric-Jules, Malatou de Guernes on front pastedown

Landwehr 158; Nissen ZBI 3361; see Theodore W. Pietsch Fishes, Crayfishes, and Crabs. Louis Renard's Natural History of the Rarest Curiosities of the Seas of the Indies, 1995, for a detailed account of the genesis of this work and for modern determinations of the images; NUC and OCLC list only the second edition of 1754



14. SACROBOSCO, JOHANNES DE *Sphaera Mundi compendium feliceter inchoat.*

Venice. Per Magistrum Gullielmum de Tridino de Monteferrato,
14,January,1491,

4to (199 x 150 mm). 48 leaves. 42 lines. Full-page woodcut on verso of title-leaf showing Astronomia enthroned flanked by Urania and Ptolemy, large woodcut of the “Sphaera mundi” on a3v, each hand coloured and 7 of the diagrams of planetary orbits partially coloured or with outline colour, margins a little trimmed, not affecting text, 17th century blind stamped pigskin, rebacked, with central lozenge on both covers, binding with blind stamp date 1602, brass clasps.

£10,000

This edition of Sacrobosco’s Sphaera mundi contains two further treatises, J. Regiomontanus, Disputationes contra Cremonensia and G. Peurbach, Theoricae novae planetarum.

Sometime around 1230, Johannes de Sacrobosco (ca. 1200 – ca. 1250), a teacher at the University of Paris, composed an introductory astronomy textbook for his students. In this small text, known as the Sphere (De sphaera), Sacrobosco offered a concise and non-technical description of the geocentric model of the cosmos derived from ancient Greek and medieval Arabic scholars. He explained the structure and motions of the heavens, especially the motions of the sun, moon and fixed stars. He also gave the dimensions of the earth, the size of the oceans, and the latitudes of different climactic zones. The Sphere has the distinction of being one of the most successful scientific texts ever written. Within a few decades of its composition in 1472, it became the most popular and widely used astronomy textbook in Europe, serving as the basis for introductory astronomy lectures at universities from the mid-thirteenth to the end of the seventeenth century. As astronomy was part of the basic arts curriculum that all students had to complete before advancing to any of the higher faculties, a very high percentage of university-educated men would have been exposed to this text. According to the most recent estimates, there were over 200 different editions of the Sphere printed between 1472 and 1673

The ‘sphere of the world’ is not the earth but the heavens, and Sacrobosco quotes Theodosius saying it is a solid body. It is divided into nine parts: the “first moved” (premium mobile), the sphere of the fixed stars (the firmament, and the seven planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury and the

Moon. There is a ‘right’ sphere and an oblique sphere: the right sphere is only observed by those at the equator (if there are such people), everyone else sees the oblique sphere. There are two movements: one of the heavens from east to west on its axis through the

Arctic and Antarctic poles, the other of the inferior spheres at 23° in the opposite direction on their own axes.

The world, or universe, is divided into two parts: the elementary and the ethereal. The elementary consists of four parts: the Earth, about which is water, then air, then fire, reaching up to the moon. Above this is the ethereal which is immutable and called the ‘fifth essence’ by the philosophers. All are mobile except heavy earth which is the centre of the world.

Though principally about the universe, De sphaera contains a clear description of the Earth as a sphere which agrees with widespread opinion in Europe during the higher Middle Ages, in contrast to statements of some 19th- and 20th-century historians that medieval scholars thought the Earth was flat.

As proof, he uses the fact that stars rise and set sooner for those in the east, and lunar eclipses happen earlier; that stars near the North Pole are visible to those further north and those in the south can see different ones; that at sea one can see further by climbing up the mast; and that water seeks its natural shape which is round, as a drop.

“M. Sebastiani Gleyss ex purgstall austriaci sum 1515”, inscription on title, early marginalia occasionally trimmed.

BMC V, 412; Essling 262; Goff J-410; HC 14114*; Klebs 874.15; Oates 2008; Polain 2304; Sander 6665



14. VAN KEULEN, GERARD

De Groote Nieuwe Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Waerld. Vertoonende in zig alle de Zee-Kusten des Aardryks. Bestaande in zeer nette Kaarten, zo platte als wassende Graden: waar in ontdekt zyn alle Baayen, Reeden, Klippen, Droogtens, Dieptens, Anker-plaatzen, en alle Strekkingen en Opdoeningen van Landen: ook haar lengten en Polus hoogten, &c. Dienende tot Opbouwinge en Voortplantinge der Scheepvaart, uit nieuwe Opgevingen van Schippers, Stuurlieden en Liefhebbers der Zeevaart. Te zamen vergaadert en in 't ligt gebracht, door Gerard van Keulen, &c.

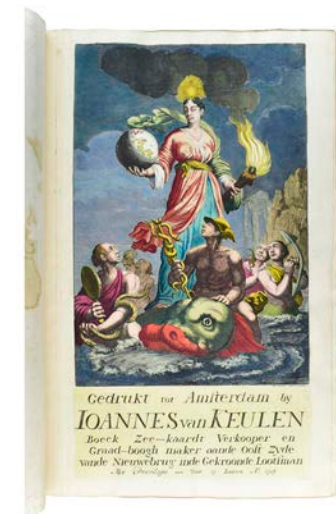
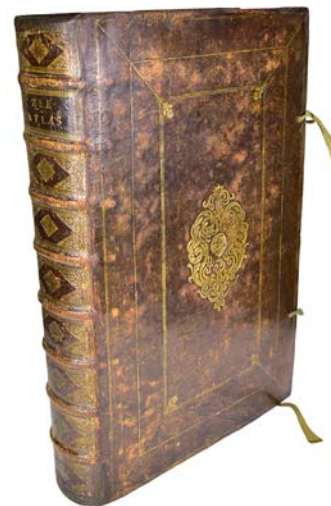
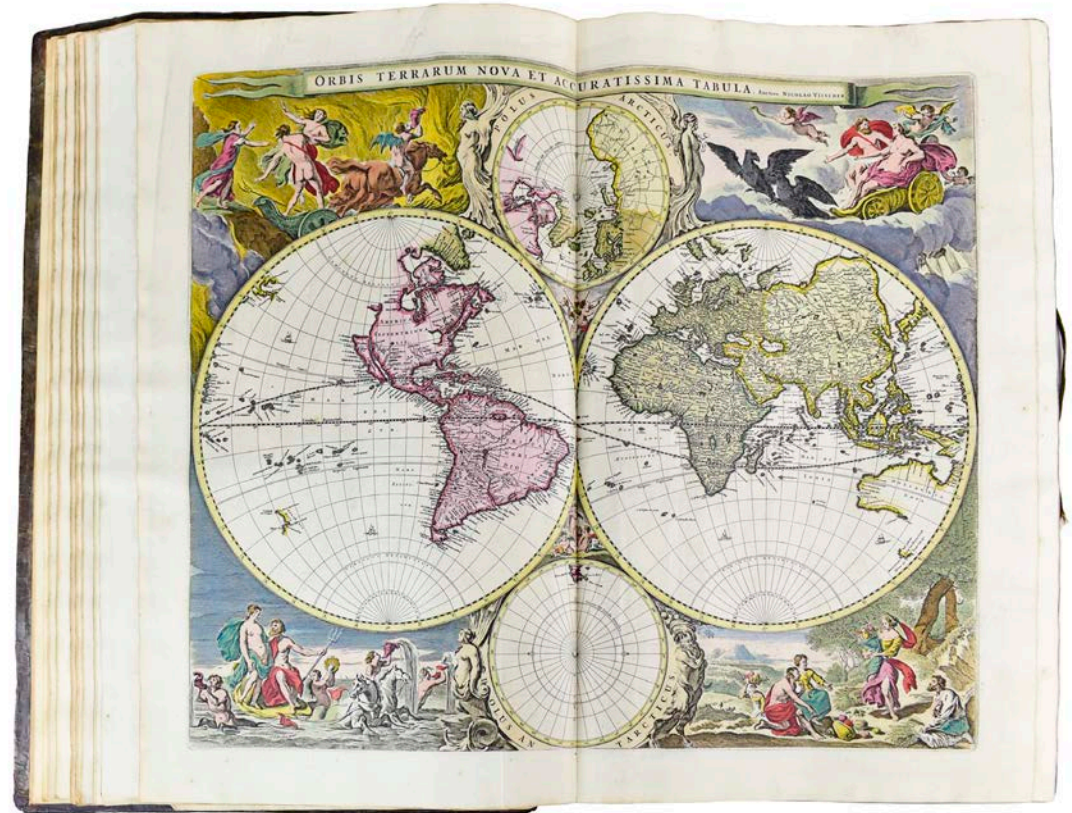
Publication place: T' Amsterdam, Publisher: By Gerard van Keulen, Boek-Zee-Kaart-verkoper, en Graad boogmaaker aan de Oost-zyde van de Nieuwen Brug, in de gekroonde Lootsman, Publication date: 1708 [but 1709].

Folio (540 by 348mm), hand-coloured engraved allegorical general title by Aernout Naghtegael after Jan Luyken (dated 1709), folding letterpress title in Dutch printed in red and black (dated 1708), additional double-page letterpress title in French (dated 1709), 12 pages of Dutch text, 8 pages of French text, 5 hand-coloured allegorical divisional titles (all dated 1709), 183 hand-coloured engraved plates and charts, including a world map by N. Visscher, nearly all double-page, some folding, and 14 hand-coloured plates of coastal profiles (mostly double-page), occasional tears, some slight damage or loss to a small number of plates and charts, occasional creases, short tears and stains, contemporary Dutch calf gilt, covers with a gilt stamped central armillary sphere within an arabesque, spine in compartments with raised bands gilt, slight wear to extremities, remains of ties.

£350,000

Johannes van Keulen established himself in Amsterdam in 1678 and, in 1680, he obtained a privilege from the States General of Holland and West Friesland allowing him to print and publish maritime atlases and shipping guides. This privilege, which protected against the illegal copying of printed material, was especially important for

the cartographer's atlases, which were produced with extensive initial costs. Van Keulen named his firm 'In de Gekroonde Lootsman' ('In the Crowned Pilot'), and began collaborating with cartographers Claes Jansz. Vooght



and Johannes van Luyken. The firm would go on to become one of the most successful publishing firms in Amsterdam; and produce “the largest and finest marine atlases in Holland” (Koeman).

The first publication issued by Johannes van Keulen was his ‘Zee Atlas’, which contained about 40 charts. In the following year the number of charts would increase with the publication of his Sea Pilot the ‘Zee-Fakkel’, and by 1683 a sea atlas of 116 charts could be produced. By 1695 the ‘Zee Atlas’ under the direction of Johannes van Keulen, would reach its apogee with the issuing of an atlas containing 160 charts.

A new impetus to the chartmaking business came when Johannes’ son Gerard took over in 1704. Not only did he increase the number of charts in the Zee-Atlas (185 by 1709) he also published it in a definitive form; by renumbering many of the plates in consecutive order and by dividing the atlas into five parts, to mirror the five books of the ‘Zee Fakkel’.

The current example, issued by Gerard in 1709, contains some 183 charts, coastal profiles, and plates, and is one of the largest sea atlases ever compiled by the van Keulen firm. The contents collates broadly with Koeman Keu 28 (dated 1709 and containing 185 charts), with the following exceptions:

the French letterpress title here is dated 1709 rather than 1707; in Part 2 charts (55)+(56) have been joined to form a large folding chart; charts (60) and (61) have been replaced by “Nouvelle carte marine Generale croissant ende-Grés du Canal ... A New General and Gradual increasing Compass Map of the Channel ...”; chart (86) has been replaced with “Paskaert van Cales tot Cadiz ...”; chart (97) has been replaced with “Pascaart van de kust van Portugal”; and there is an additional chart after (105) titled “Nieuwe Pascaert vande kust van Maroca en Zanhaga”; in Part 3 chart (111) has been updated with “Nieuwe paskaart van t’opkomender Straat Gibraltar ...”; and two pairs of charts have been joined: (126)+(129), and (127)+(128) to form two large folding charts; and in Part 4 (136) has been replaced by “Paskaert waer in de graden der breedde over weder zyden ...”.

The Dutch letterpress title is dated 1708 and contains the address of Gerard van Keulen, while the general allegorical title and 5 allegorical divisional titles are all dated 1709 and show the address of Johannes van Keulen.

A further letterpress title in French is dated 1709 and has the address of Gerard van Keulen.

Keulen atlases of this size are rare on the market. We are only aware of three examples appearing on the market: Sotheby’s 1984 containing 160 charts; and Christies 2019, containing 133 charts and the copy offered here 175 charts.

