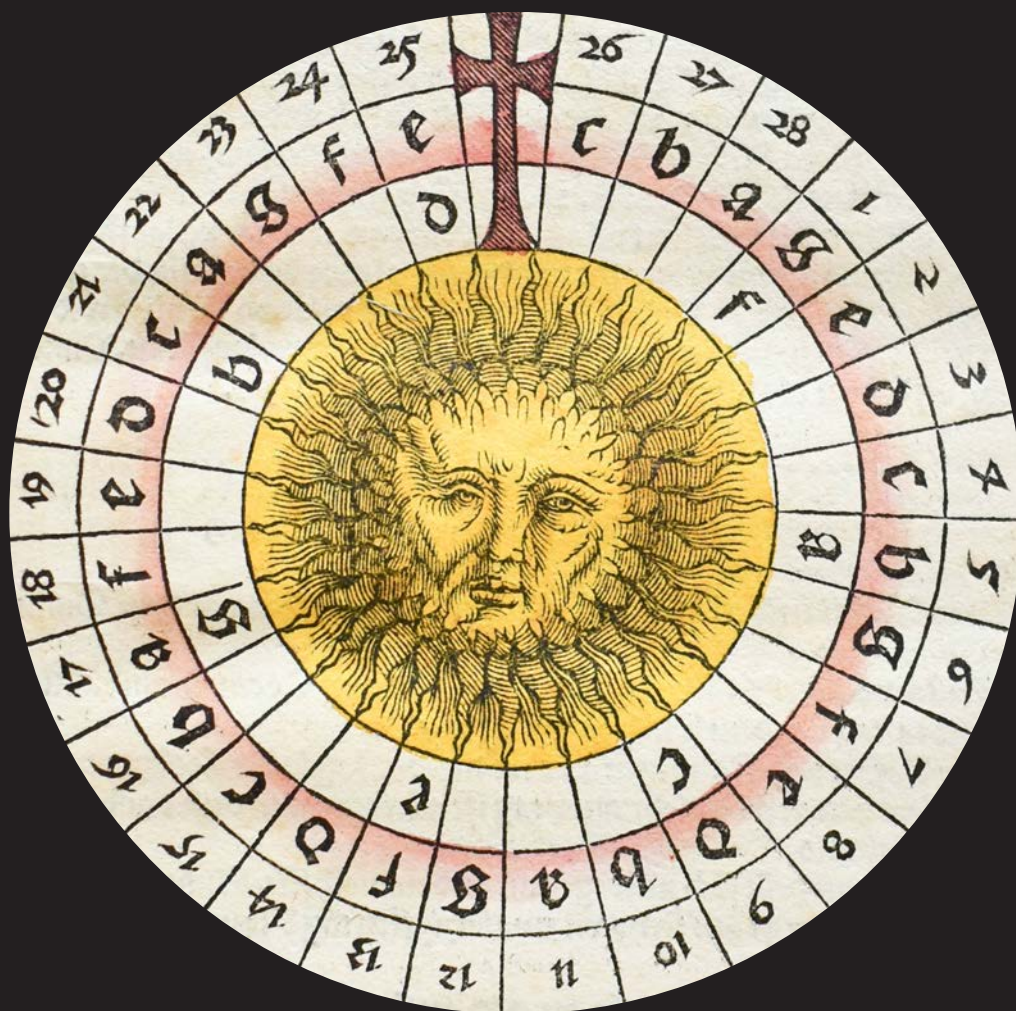


# 20 HIGHLIGHTS

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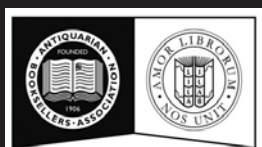


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# ***1.A Plan for attacking the Spanish Settlements in the West Indies in the North and South seas in Case of War***

Manuscript, [4pp.], 230 x 370mm, c.1745

£4,500

**AN IMPORTANT NAVAL DOCUMENT CONCERNING THE WEST INDIES**, written in a neat hand, comprising detailed plans for raising sufficient militia and also methods of and places to attack “In order to this undertaking it will be necessary for Officers to be appointed and dispatched to the several Colonies his Majesty is Posses’d of in America to raise men, the Americans being more proper for this enterprise than Europeans because most of those who will List for this Expedition have already been in the West Indies and are seasoned to these climes and consequently will not be so subject to sickness and mortality as raw unexperienced Europeans, besides they are more imur’d to arms and will take less time to discipline.”

Going on to suggest the terms which should be agreed with the Americans in order to encourage them, such has the ammunition and provisions coming from the public funds, they will be brought back at the end of the war, and most importantly “...as soon as any conquest is made or Towne plundered, such plunder shall be equally shared among the whole according to the Rank and Quality they bear in the Navy...” . The men appointed should be “old Experienced Officers[...] who are appointed for the Several Colonies in Order to Raise Men.”

A timeline for the preparations is laid out, with considerations made for seasonal weather, with a fleet of Man of War arriving in Jamaica by the end of September so that “the whole fleet and army will be joyned and ready for any undertaking in October. Which will be the properest time of year to enter upon Action, the Hurrycane months being then over...”

Once preparations and recruitment are concluded, the plan of attack is revealed. “Cartogena and Porto Bello may be both attacked at the same time, a Small Force being able to Reduce the Latter... When these places are Conquered the Havana is the next place of importance necessary to attack... Vera Cruze may likewise be reduced and thereby the whole commerce of Spain to those parts will be intirely cut off”, the manuscript provides a breakdown of the 12000 troops required with the quotas of men to be raised in the several Colonies including “New England – The Province of Massechusets Bay 800, New Hampshire 200, Road Island 500; New York and the Jerseys 1500, Long Island 300; Pensilvania 800; Viginia and Maryland 1000; Both the Carolines 1000; Bermuda and Providence 500; Bardados 400; Antego 200; Montserate 100; Nevis 100; St Christophers 100; Virgin Islands 100; Jamaica 1500... two regements from England 1000; seamen landed from the Men of War 2000 ...”, as well as detailed plans for securing supplies and ammunitions “...when the fleet arrives in the South Sea it will be necessary to stop at the Island of Chiloe which lyes upon the Coast of Chili ... which is stored with plenty of Cattle, Corn and fruits...”.

Following this, the Navy will sail for Lima, “It will be proper to possess all the avenues as soon as possible in order to prevent the Inhabitants from Escaping into the Country with their Treasure. Two thousand men soldiers and seamen are more than sufficient to Conquer this City...being the capital of Peru great part of the treasure of that Kingdom is laid up there.”, dedicating almost an entire page to the riches to be gained from conquering the Spanish in South America. “There would be also great Riches gained by plundering the sea Port Towns in the Kingdoms of Mexico, Peru and Chili...”. Continuing “When Lima is Taken and Plundered the fleet may proceed to the Northward and Plunder all the Towns to Panama... from thence go to the coast of Mexico, and make themselves Masters of Acapulco...” The plans for defeating the Spanish continue to the Philippines and the East Indies. The final paragraph reads optimistically “There is no great reason to doubt but these Expeditions may meet with the desired success and if such is the Case the war with Spain will



soon be at an end...".

The Anglo-Spanish War of 1727–1729 between Great Britain and Spain consisted of a failed Spanish attempt to capture Gibraltar and an unsuccessful British blockade of Porto Bello. It concluded with a truce and final peace following the Treaty of Seville.

*Provenance: Townshend Heirlooms: Historical Papers (of Raynham Hall, Fakenham), lot 30.*

*Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: London, Catalogue of valuable printed books, autograph letters, and historical documents: comprising the Townshend papers, forming part of the Townshend heirlooms (sold by order of the court), Monday, July 14-16th, 1924.*

[illegible]

C. Plan for attacking the Spanish Settlements in the West Indies  
in the North and South Seas in Case of a War

In Order to this undertaking it will be necessary for Officers to be appointed and dispatched to the several Colonies his Majesty is Possess'd of in America to Raise Men - the Americans being more proper for this enterprise than Europeans because most of those who will suit for this Expedition have already been in the West Indies and are used to those Climates and consequently will not be so subject to Sickness and Mortality as raw unaccustomed Europeans besides they are more used to Arms and will take less time to Discipline

For the Encouragement of the Americans it will be  
Necessary that his Majesty Issues out his Royale Proclamations setting forth on what Condi-  
tion they shall serve; that they shall be supplied with Arms Ammunition and Provisions  
at the Publick Charge, and that all the Plunder which is taken at Land shall be <sup>divided</sup> ~~shared~~  
proper officers Appointed for that Purpose, and that as soon as any English is taken on  
Board plundered, such plunder shall be Equally shared among the whole according to  
the Rank and Quality they bear in the Navy and Army, for there must be no Dis-  
tinction between them, and it must be further provided that as soon as the Expedition  
is over and there is no more Occupation for the Army, such a Division shall be Transposed  
at the publick Charge to the several Colonies where they belong with every thing they are  
possest of that can be Conveniently Carried

It will be best to choose old Experienced Officers for this Expedition and that those who are appointed for the several Colonies in order to raise Men, set out from England about the middle of March who will probably arrive at their respective Appointments in the beginning of May, and in all likelihood will have raised their Complements before the end of July, so that Transports and all other necessarys may be provided and the Embarkations made some time in August and by the latter end of September they will in all probability arrive at Jamaica which is proper to be the place of rendezvous

On the mean time the Army is providing in America a Fleet of War  
must be equip'd in England Consisting of twelve Ships from 70 to 80 Guns with  
their full complement of men, which the Govt must take particular care to discipline in  
order to make use of for any undertaking on the coast with the Army, and these  
must be two Regiments of Veteran Troops Embark with the fleet who must leave England  
in July in order to proceed to the west Indies. But by the way they may call at the Island  
of Cape Hen to take on board a sufficient quantity of Rum for the Navy and Army and then  
call for the French Islands, and when the forces raised there have joined them to proceed  
directly for Samarra.

It is highly probable that by the end of September the whole fleet and army will be fitted and ready for any undertaking in October, which will be the properest time of year to enter upon actions, the Hurricane months being then over and the rains ceasing the weather will be more moderate and consequently the Army will not endure the Fatigue as they necessarily must in the hotter and rainy months.

Cartagena and Porto Bello may be both attacked at the same time, a small Force being able to Reduce the latter, and when Engaged the Forces may either join the Grand Army at Cartagena or else attack Chagre which can make but little Resistance.

When these Places are Conquered the Havana is the next place of Importance Necessary to Attack, which being Reduced Great Britain will be possesed of the

[illegible][illegible]

But we do not find this but in a letter to the Duke of  
the Marquis of Blandford, who says, "I have  
long and often been desirous to see you, but I have  
been so much engaged, that I have not been able to  
do so. I have, however, been very much obliged to you  
for the many kind letters I have received from you,  
and I have been very much interested in the  
progress of your studies. I have been very much  
pleased to hear that you have been so successful  
in your studies, and I have been very much  
interested in the progress of your studies. I have  
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studies. I have been very much obliged to  
you for the many kind letters I have received  
from you, and I have been very much  
interested in the progress of your studies."

[illegible]

There is no great reason to doubt but these Expeditions may meet with the desired success and if such is the case the late war will soon be at an end, and it will be out of their power for the Spaniards to extend their influence in their Commerce or any way interfere with the rights of Great Britain in their Colonies in the South Sea Trade.

...about 1850-1860, in the ...



## 2.BACON, FRANCIS

*Considerations touching a Warre with Spaine. Written by the Right Honourable Francis Lo. Verulam, Vi. St. Alban.* [s.i.]. [s.n.]

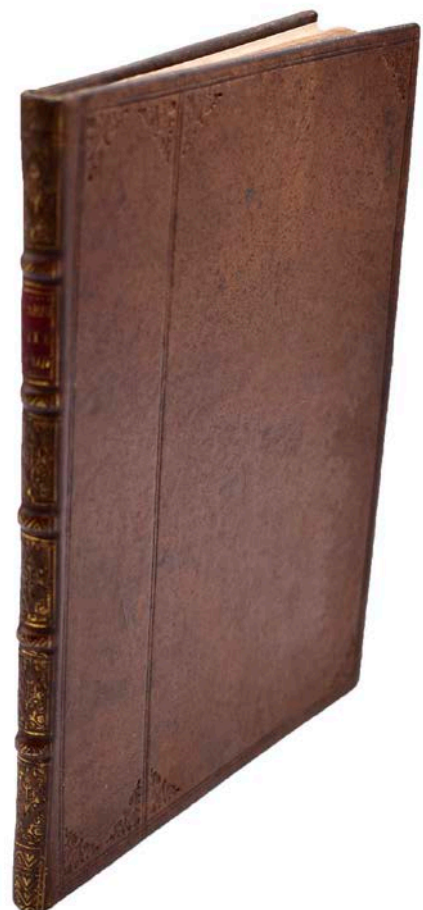
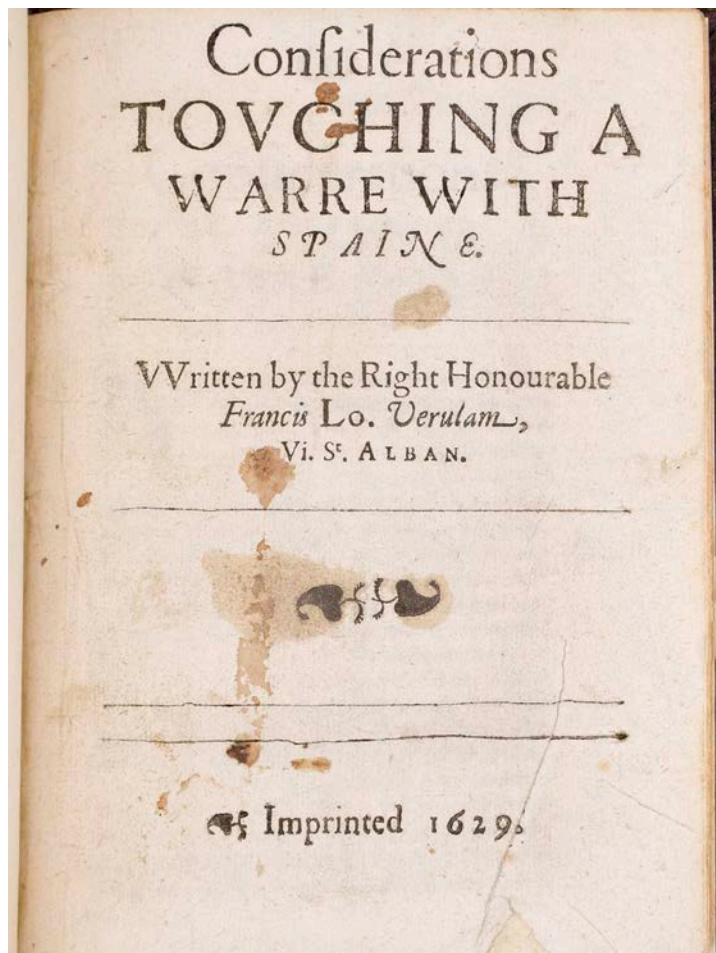
London 1629. First edition. Quarto. [2], 46pp, contemporary panelled calf.

£1,900

Francis Bacon's (1561-1626) vehemently militarist appeal, composed in 1624, for Britain to go to war with Spain in order to limit Habsburg dominance of the Continent; 'Their greatnesse consisteth in their treasure, their treasure in their Indies, and their Indies (if it be well weighed) are indeed but an accession to such as are Masters of the Sea, so as this axeltree whereupon their greatnesse turneth is soone cut in two, by any that shall be stronger than they by Sea whereas wars are generally cause of poverty or consumption, on the contrary part the special nature of this warre with Spaine (if it be made by Sea) is like to be a lucrative and a restorative war'.

To bolster his advocacy of aggression, Bacon exploits the past victories of the British Navy in order to both ignite patriotic fervour and make triumph seem all the more likely. He thus keenly narrates the repelling of the 1601 Spanish invasion of Ireland, provides an account of the exploits of Drake and Hawkins in their expeditions against the enemy in the West Indies, and, in addition to relating the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Bacon's amanuensis and hagiographer William Rawley, in the foreword to his compilation of Bacon's essays, *Certaine miscellany works*, published in the same year, scathingly refers to this edition as being 'corrupt and surreptitious' - nonetheless it is the sole printing in English of the work to be issued in the seventeenth-century.

*ESTC S100335, STC 1126*



## **AN EARLY 18TH CENTURY COCONUT CHALICE MOUNTED IN 17TH CENTURY 'PIRATE' SILVER**

### **3. [BARTHOLOMEW 'BLACK BART' ROBERTS] OGLE, CHALONER**

The coconut finely carved with three panels depicting a fouled anchor, a Man o'War, the coat of arms of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle and mounted within straps of silver with cut-card foliate edging beneath a similarly decorated rim, plain baluster stem and circular foot, 6in. (15cm.) high.

£35,000

Sir Chaloner Ogle (1680/1-1750) had a long and distinguished career in the Royal Navy, seeing service in the War of the Spanish Succession and rising to be Admiral of the Fleet. However, his most celebrated exploit was hunting down and killing the notorious pirate Bartholomew Roberts (1682-1722) in a sharp action off the coast of Gabon, West Africa. In a spectacular career raiding shipping off the Americas and West Africa, 'Black Bart' had taken some 400 prizes, developed his own pirate code and adopted the iconic skull and crossbones flag. In 1721, having wrought havoc in the Caribbean and bringing shipping there to a near standstill, Roberts in Royal Fortune with some 250 pirates, made for West Africa. After taking French prizes off the Guinea coast, Roberts headed for Sierra Leone and then, in January 1722, into the slave-trading port of Ouidah (now Republic of Benin) where, a Royal African Company sloop, Whydah, having refused to surrender like the other shipping at anchor there, Roberts's pirates set it alight, killing its chained cargo of eighty slaves. Those that escaped the inferno were devoured by the encircling sharks. Roberts then led his men away to rest, carouse and count their earnings.







Having heard reports of pirate degradations on the African coast and witnessing the aftermath of the tragedy at Ouidah, Chaloner Ogle, in command of *Swallow*, had gone looking for Roberts and his pirate crew. On 5 February he found them at anchor under Cape Lopez, with most of the pirates drunk. Believing *Swallow* to be a merchantman, one of the pirate ships had given chase and out of sight of the others, was promptly taken. Ogle then returned to Cape Lopez under French colours where he was attacked by *Royal Fortune* with Roberts on deck: 'dressed in a rich crimson damask waistcoat and breeches, a red feather in his hat, a gold chain round his neck, with a diamond cross hanging to it, a sword in his hand, and two pairs of pistols slung over his shoulders'.

Hauling down his false colours and raising his ensign, Ogle engaged the enemy and brought a broadside to bear which raked *Royal Fortune*, mortally wounding Roberts whose throat was torn away by grapeshot. To deny Ogle his trophy, the pirate crew straightaway wrapped Roberts body, still armed and dressed in all his finery, into a sail and committed it to the sea. They then fought on until *Royal Fortune's* mainmast fell and they asked for quarter. Of the 272 pirates captured by Ogle: 52 were hanged (18 of the bodies being tarred and put in gibbets), 65 were sold back into slavery, 20 were taken into the service of the Royal African Company and the remainder sent back to prison in London.

The death of 'Black Bart' was a sensation. Known as The Great Pyrate in the "Golden Age" of Piracy, he captured the public imagination and 'Black Bart' was the most important figure in Captain Johnson's *General History of the Pirates* (1724), more so even than Blackbeard or Captain Kidd. In the years since, Roberts' celebrity has only grown, with frequent mentions of his career in popular culture: from Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island* to the film franchise *Pirates of the Caribbean*.

Chaloner Ogle, Black Bart's nemesis, garnered no such posthumous fame but he did reap all the financial benefits of his exploit during his lifetime. On his return to England, he was knighted and awarded, by special permission of the King, all of the pirates' captured ships and their treasure, estimated at £10,000. The windfall oiled Ogle's path to the heights of the Royal Navy.

Of unknown origin, and possibly decorated by a member of Ogle's crew, this coconut chalice features the silver that may represent one small surviving fragment of the countless jewels, chains and baubles discovered by Ogle in Black Bart's treasure chests.

#### 4.BURNEY, JAMES

*A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean.*

London Printed by Luke Hansard, and sold by G. and W. Nicol. 1803-1817, 5 volumes, 4to (300 x 235mm) with 28 engraved maps (16 folding), and 13 engraved plates, full polished calf gilt, spines gilt in compartments

First Edition

£11,000

**"The most important general history of early South Sea discoveries**, containing practically everything of importance on the subject; collected from all sources, with the most important remarks concerning them, by Captain Burney, who was a great authority on the subject. Many of the early voyages to California would be inaccessible were they not herin collected. Burney accompanied Captain Cook on his second and third voyages. His access to the London literary world served to enhance the style of his great work, in which he carried the story of Pacific discovery from its beginnings through the period just prior to Cook's first voyage" (Hill).

Admiral James Burney (1750-1812), son of Dr. Charles Burney, the historian of music and the brother of diarist and novelist Fanny Burney, was originally an officer in the Royal Navy and his various written work displays "a rare union of nautical science and literary research". Burney received encouragement from Sir Joseph Banks and enjoyed free access both to Banks's magnificent library of books and manuscripts, and to Dalrymple's collection of scarcer Spanish books. Whenever possible, he relied on manuscript accounts, generally comparing them with printed narratives for purposes of style., "Burney entered the navy in 1764, and having served on the coast of North America and in the Mediterranean, sailed with Captain Cook in his second voyage, 1772-4, during which time he was promoted to be lieutenant. In 1775 he was in the Cerberus on the North American station, and was recalled to sail again under Cook in his third voyage. Consequently, on the deaths of Cook and Clerke, he came home in command of the Discovery, and was confirmed as commander on 2 Oct. 1780. In 1803 he began the publication of "A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean", it is well known as the standard work on the subject" (D.N.B.).

*Ferguson, 372; Hill, pp. 40-41; Hocken, pp. 30-34; O'Reilly-Reitman, 104; Sabin, 9387*

### **5.CASTANHEDA, FERNAO**

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

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

£27,500

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

Dedicated to Sir Francis Drake.

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

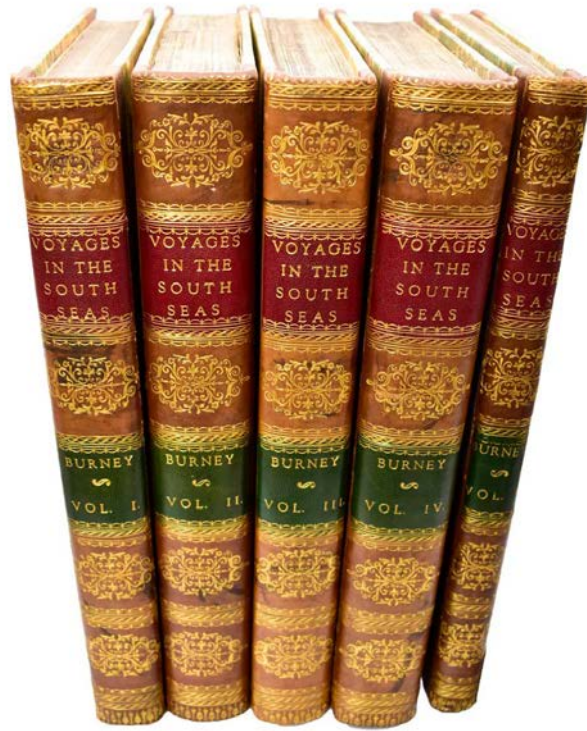
Most of the ...Historie... is devoted to the great Portuguese thrust into Asia in the early 16th century, chronicling their epic expansion to India, the East Indies, and China between 1497 and 1525. Castanheda himself spent some two decades in the Portuguese colonies in the East, and so was well equipped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

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

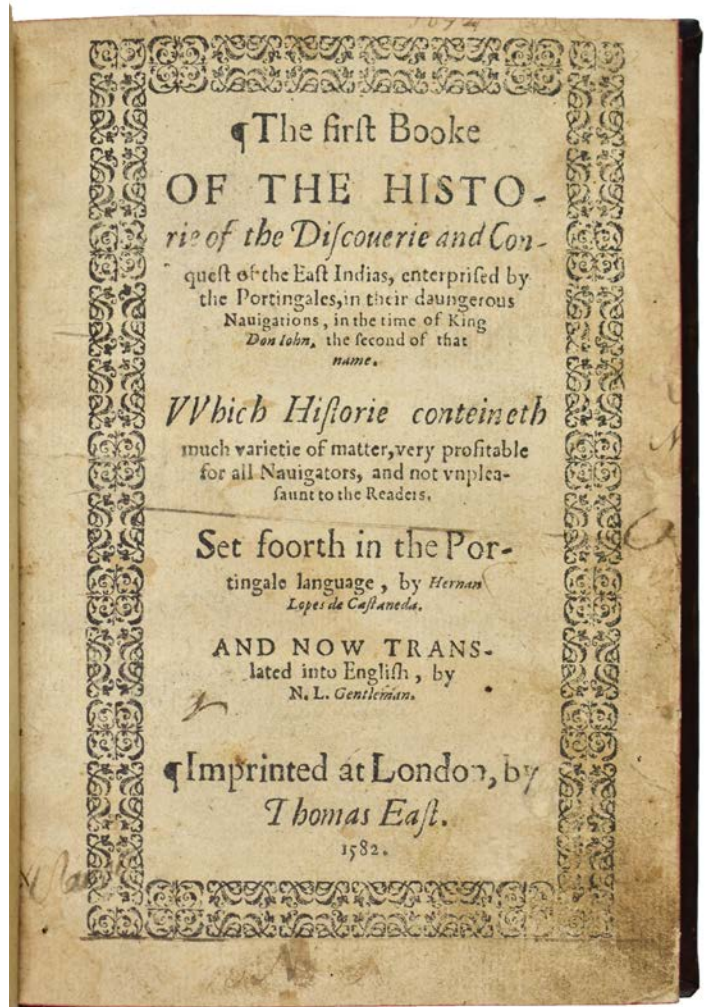
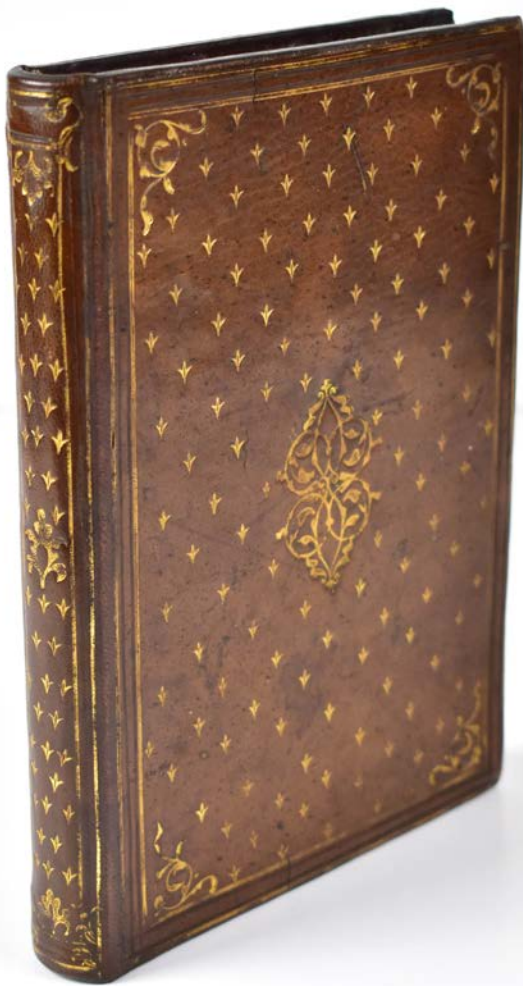
"This English edition is very rare" (Hill). "A most interesting and rare book" (Sabin). Not in Church. Scarce.

*European Americana 582/54; Hill 1035; Borba de Moraes 166-67; Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance 274-79; STC 16806; Sabin 11391; Streeter Sale 26*





**4. Burney, James.** *A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean.*



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

## "THE FIRST COLLECTED AND MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF DRAKE'S VOYAGES"

### 6.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.*

London: for Nicholas Bourne, [1652-] 1653.

4 parts in one, 4to (183 x 143 mm). Engraved portrait frontispiece, separate title-pages, the first 3 separately signed and paginated, the last 2 continuously paginated, woodcut initials and headpieces, Early 20th-century gilt- and blind-ruled levant, edges gilt, by Riviere; half red calf slipcase.

£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 from America tobacco and potatoes. 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.*





## 7. DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS - HONDIUS, JOCODUS

*Franciscus Draeck Nobilissimus Eques Angliae ano aet sue 43...*

A Very Fine Portrait of Sir Francis Drake.

Published by George Virtue, [circa 1730], Copper Engraving [395 x 307mm].

£3,000

A very fine contemporary portrait of Sir Francis Drake celebrating his Circumnavigation of the World. The portrait is the work of Jodocus Hondius, known for his fine maps, and was engraved during his residency in London in 1538.

This is a highly decorative portrait of Drake in a powerful pose, displaying a terrestrial globe set in a maritime scene, heraldic arms and Drake's hand on the head-piece of a suit of armour.





## **8.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 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 (1876-80),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 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 Ornithologist's Union. He was a close friend of Professor Alfred Newton, Baron Lilford and 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.





## 9. DUJARDIN, PIERRE

*A very fine Painted Wood and Gilt Brass Diptych Dial*

Paris, c. 1630, 3in. (7.5cm.) long

£18,000

unsigned and undated, leaf 1b with gilt painted floral decoration, gilt brass lunar volvelle with the hours alternatively polished and matt, painted red and blue lunar phase calendar, leaf 2a with gilt brass horizontal dial for 48° with hours alternatively polished and matt, four punched stars 16-point painted compass rose and blue needle, outer leaves with incised square decoration with gilt painted grooves to edges.

Some sundials from this workshop are signed Pierre Dujardin, one in the Adler Planetarium, Chicago, and another at the Musée national de la Renaissance (dated 1627). Others are occasionally found with a punched mark RF (such as at the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford Inv. 67063). The present dial shares the decorations and style of this workshop, and the punched stars may represent a maker's mark.



## 10. GOULD, JOHN.

### *The Birds of Asia.*

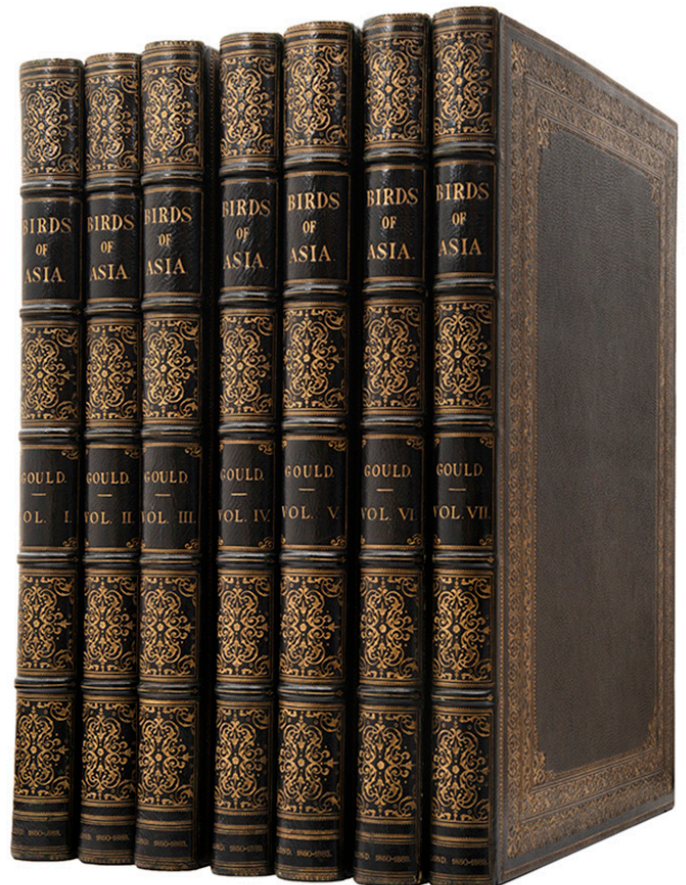
London, published by the author, 1850

£250,000

Gould was fascinated with the rich, vibrant colours of Asian birds as well as their exotic foliage and setting. His backgrounds are intensely detailed, and though the work was issued across such a long period, the quality of the plates remained of the highest standard. The *Birds of Asia* was in production longer than any other work by Gould, taking thirty-four years for the appearance of its thirty-five parts, the final three after the author's death. Bowdler Sharpe undertook the editing of these three parts. The subjects of the plates are among the most varied of Gould's folios; trogons, kingfishers, sunbirds, woodpeckers, partridges, parrots, parakeets, pheasants, and many other genera are well represented. Two hundred sets were subscribed for, if not completed. It is the most comprehensive work on Asiatic species of its time, containing illustrations of many birds not previously described. The ambitious and monumental publication was a notable with esteemed subscribers such as Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Austria, and kings from Belgium, Hanover and Portugal.

First edition; 7 volumes, folio (54 x 35 cm); 530 hand-coloured lithographed plates by Gould, H.C. Richter, Joseph Wolf and W. Hart, printed by Hullmandel & Walton, T. Walter or Walter & Cohn; handful of plates in each volume with very light marginal spotting, some intermittent spotting to text, but generally a clean set; publisher's dark green morocco gilt; some minor rubbing, a little more so to extremities.

*Anker 178; Fine Bird Books, p. 78; Nissen IVB 368; Sauer 17; Zimmer, p. 258*







## 11.HEYWOOD, THOMAS

*A True Description of His Majesties Royall Ship, Built this Yeare, at Wool-witch in Kent. To the Great Glory of our English Nation, and Not Paraleld in the Whole Christian World 1637.*

First edition, by John Okes, for John Aston, and are to bee sold at his shop in Cat-eaten streete at the signe of the Bulls-head, 1637, engraved frontispiece view of the Sovereign of the Seas woodcut decorations, small 4to, Contemporary mottled calf, rebaked, small tear on title-page repaired without affecting text.

£3,000

**First edition, in prose and verse.** The long commendatory poem to Heywood is by his fellow dramatist Shakerley Marmion. An account of the most famous man-of-war of her day: when built, the Sovereign of the Seas was the largest ship afloat, weighing 1637 tons, with 100 guns, almost twice the number of the second largest ship in the fleet. She was 128 feet long at the keel, and 232 from stem to stern on the upper deck; she had three decks and a forecastle. The ship was built with the proceeds of the unpopular ship-money tax and was painted brilliantly in black and gold. Heywood has provided as well, a brief history of navigation from ancient days to the time of the construction of the ship, mentioning in particular Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake and Cavendish.

*STC 13367. THE GREAT MAN-OF-WAR*

*Provenance: Kimbolton Castle*

## 12.HOOD, THOMAS

*The Use of the Celestial Globe in plano, set foorth in two hemispheres: wherein are placed all the most notable Starres of heaven.*

London: [by John Windet] for Thobie Cooke, 1590.

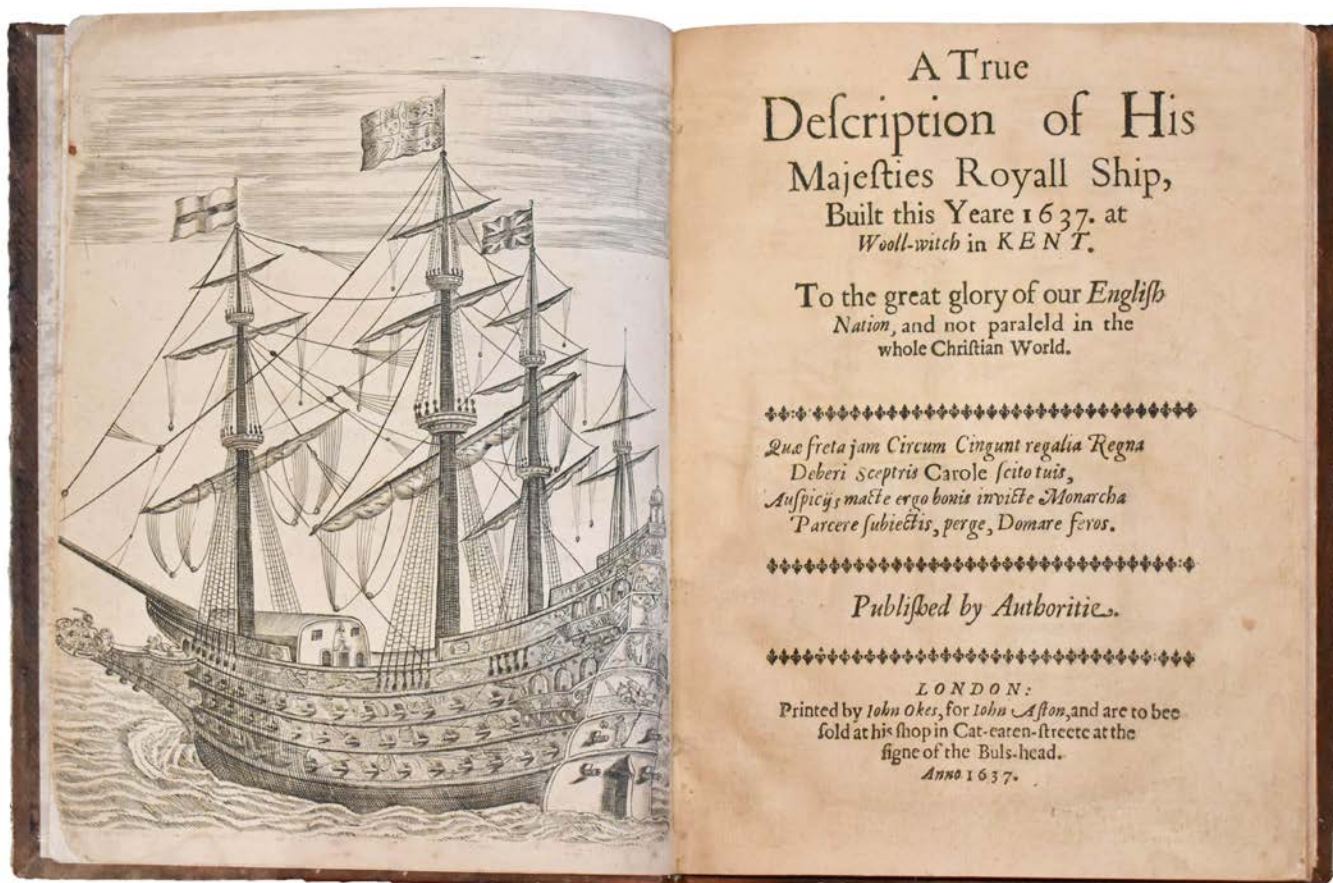
4to (185 x 133 mm). Letterpress title incorporating woodcut printers device, without the two folding star charts (only one set known). Title slightly soiled and lower margin carefully restored not affecting letters, Very light occasional spotting to early leaves. Red levant morocco, gilt, by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, covers with two line gilt ruled border, spine gilt in 6 compartments, gilt inner dentelles, g.e.

£4,850

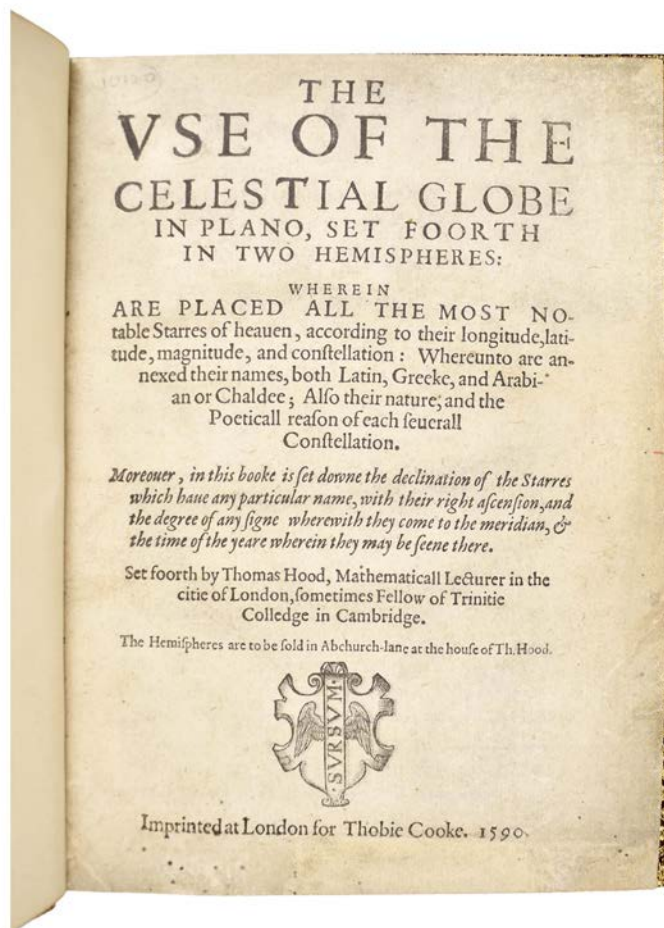
**A finely bound copy of one of Hood's rarest works**, with just 4 examples appearing at auction in the last 80 years, and all of these copies were without the two folding celestial plates. Thomas Hood was an English mathematician and physician and the first lecturer in mathematics to be appointed in England in 1588. In later life he lived in London and practiced as a physician, selling copies of his celestial charts to add to his living. From 1597 he is known to have made a number of astrological instruments.

VERY RARE, only early edition of this work on the use of celestial globes. The text is in the form of a dialogue between a Scholar and Master and was intended to aid the student astronomer, cosmographer & navigator to recognize the stars and their constellations. It contains a table of stars listing their longitude, latitude, magnitude and constellation. There is also a description of the nova that appeared in Cassiopeia in 1572-4. This event was witnessed across Europe and attracted the attention of the best astronomers of the day, among them Tycho Brahe, who published his account in 1575. This new star initially reached the brightness of Venus. Hood recounts the various theories regarding this phenomenon (that it was one of the stars of Cassiopeia or a comet) with much of the argument centring on whether this new light moved or not. By showing that it remained fixed, Brahe proved that it was not an atmospheric disturbance, such as





11.HEYWOOD, THOMAS *A True Description of His Majesties Royall Ship*



12.HOOD, THOMAS. *The Use of the Celestial Globe*

a comet, but a new star. While Brahe himself was not a supporter of Copernicus' theory, that the sun not the earth is at rest at the centre of the universe, his discoveries in relation to the nova made this theory easier to accept.

Hood (fl. 1582-1598), a graduate of Cambridge, held the first English lectureship in mathematics and was one of the first popularisers of the 'new learning'. This appointment was initiated and financed in 1582 by Thomas Smith, to whom this work is dedicated, and the lectures were given in the city of London. Smith was the first Governor of the East India Company, Governor of the Muscovy Company and Treasurer of the Virginia Company and a patron of science, trade and exploration. Hood's publications, which ranged from an English translation of Ramus' 'Elements of Geometrie' to a guide for mariners, as well as his inventions of mathematical instruments, show the wide scope of mathematics as a discipline in the late C16. He also lectured on geography and navigation. He is credited with popularising astronomy and the Copernican theory in England. This is the first of his two works on the celestial globe; the second was published in 1592 ('The use of both the Globes Celestial and Terrestrial', London). In 1589 Hood was, with Hakluyt, one of the subscribers to Raleigh's Virginia Company; he invented a sector, ancestor of the slide rule and the calculating machine in 1598, the same year as Galileo.

According to the title, one could also buy from Mr Hood himself at his house in Abchurch Lane 'two hemispheres' (22 inch square) to use with the present text. They illustrate the various constellations and stars by human and animal figures. Regrettably, however they were very rarely united with the book and where they have survived, they have generally done so separately. 'There is a copy in the British Museum, the text (without the plates) being in the Library, and coloured impressions of the two planispheres in the Map Department. This is the only copy noted in the STC. Bishop adds three further copies in America, i.e. Washington, New York Public Library and Charlottesville, of these Charlottesville alone has any plate, and then only the South Polar Region' (Hind I, p.142).

*STC 13697 (4 libs. + Kraus in US) 'Tp has advt. for the sale of the hemispheres at the author's house in Abchurch Lane. They are eng. by A. Ryther and lacking in most copies'. ESTC s118875. Hind I, p.139. Houzeau and Lancaster 2785. Taylor 'Late Stuart and Early Tudor Geography', 346. Not in Honeyman.*

### **13. LIGON, RICHARD**

*A True and Exact History of the Island of Barbados. Illustrated with a Mapp of the Island, as also the Principall Trees and Plants there, set forth in their due Proportions and Shapes, drawne out by their severall and respective Scales. Together with the Ingenio that makes the Sugar, with the Plots of the severall Houses, Roomes, and other places. That are used in the whole processe of Sugar-making...*

First Edition.

London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley, at the Prince's Armes, 1657, Folio, Contemporary calf, with a large folding engraved map, folding table and 9 engraved plates including 3 folding, a very attractive copy of the scarce first edition.

This important account describes one of the main islands concerned with the early years of piracy and buccaneering.

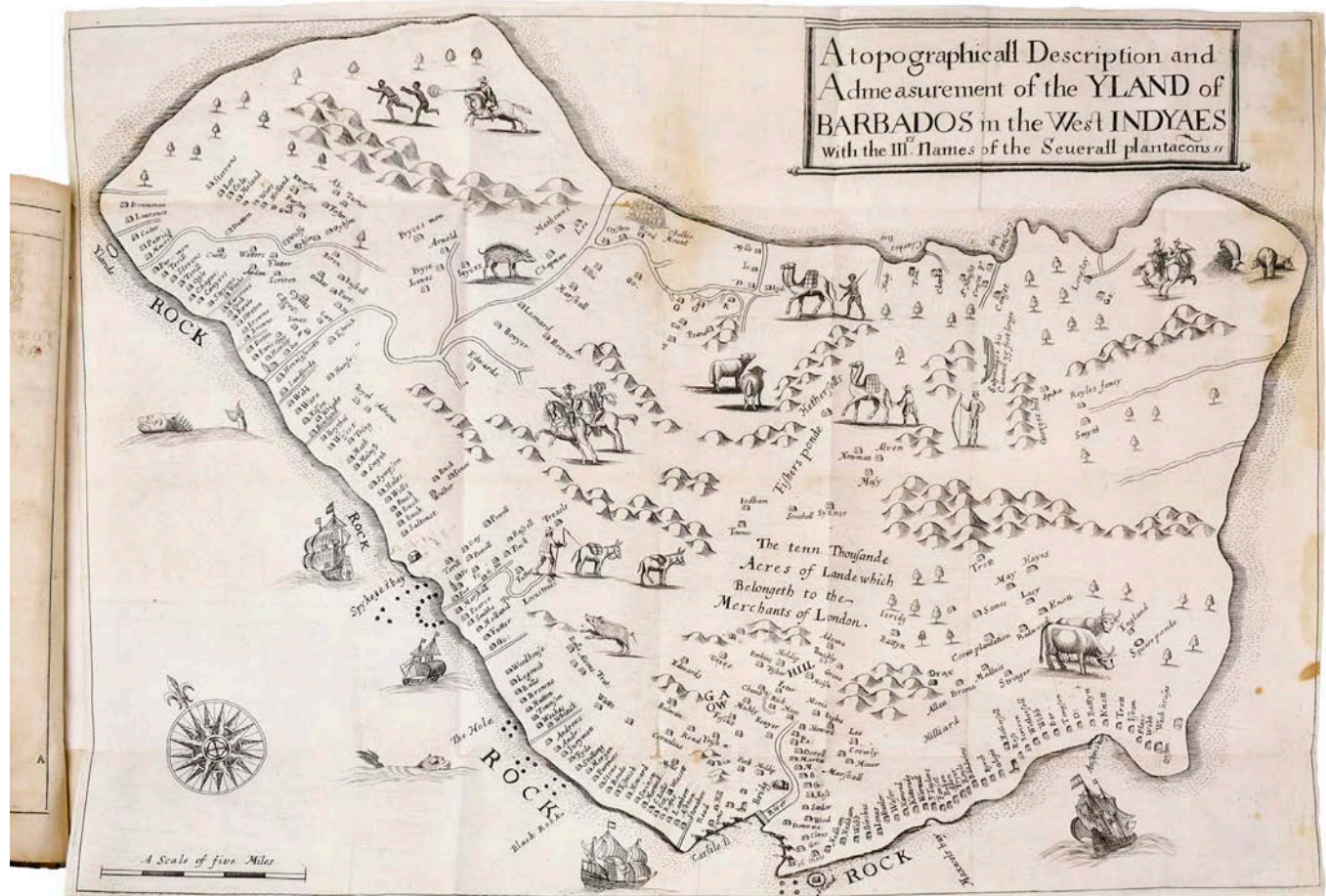
£10,000

Richard Ligon's History of Barbados (1657) is one of the most important accounts of the Caribbean written in the seventeenth-century. Ligon visited the island during the early years of the "sugar



revolution" when a boom in sugar growing led to the development of an extensive plantation economy that relied upon slave labour. His account describes the social structure and economy of Barbados during this pivotal period, and reveals his own values about politics, piracy, slavery and wealth.

This work has the earliest printed map exclusively of the island of Barbados. Ligon based his map on information given him by Captain John Swan, the island's leading surveyor of the time. The map depicts the island's outline fairly accurately, but makes it about a third longer than its correct length. It identifies 285 plantations by the owner's name. The majority of the plantations are along the south and west coasts. Four churches are shown and there are fortifications at Carlisle Bay protecting the island's principal town, Bridgetown. In the middle of the map is the notation, "the tenn Thousande Acres of Lande which Belongeth to the Merchants of London." This is a reference to the land leased by Lord Carlisle to a group of merchants after Charles I rescinded the original grant of the island to Sir William Courteen. Scattered throughout the interior, most of which was overgrown with primeval forest, are quaint vignettes of the island's inhabitants and wildlife. There are knights in full armor, indentured servants, and a scene of a plantation owner chasing runaway slaves. The animal life is also illustrated; cattle, sheep, asses, wild hogs and even camels. Besides the hogs, which had been introduced to the islands by the Portuguese in the 16th century, the other animals had been brought to the island by the English settlers, including the camels that were used as beasts of burden on the plantations. According to Ligon, "several planters imported these beasts and found them useful in Barbados, but did not know how to diet them." *Cox II, 204; Sabin, 41057; Wing, L2075.*



**13. LIGON, RICHARD** *A True and Exact History of the Island of Barbados*

# THE SINGLE GREATEST TRAVEL ACCOUNT OF THE MEDIAEVAL WORLD

## 14.MARCO POLO

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

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 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]



# MARCO POLO

## VENETIANO

IN CUI SI TRATTA LE MERAVI

gliose cose del mondo per lui uedute: del costu=  
me di uarij paesi, dello stranio uiuere di  
quelli; della descrittione de diuersi  
animali, e del trouar dell'oro,  
dell'argento, e delle  
pietre preziose, co=  
sa non men uti  
le, che bel  
la.

SENZA DI ME L'HVOM



FASSI A DIO RIBELLO.

IN VENETIA.

## 15.MARTYN, THOMAS.

*The Universal Conchologist exhibiting the Figure of every known Shell accurately drawn and painted after Nature: with A New Systematic Arrangement by the Author.*

London, [Thomas Martyn], 1789. The 'South Seas' issue of Thomas Martyn's (d.1811) richly illustrated *The Universal Conchologist*, comprising 80 hand-coloured engravings of shells purchased by Martyn from specimens collected by 'several officers of the ships under the command of Captains Byron, Wallace, Cook, and others, in the different voyages made to the South Seas' (p.6).

£35,000

The 'South Seas' issue; 2 vols bound as one; folio (35.5 x 29 cm, 14 x 11.5 in); two armorial bookplates to front pastedown; hand coloured etched frontispiece, two engraved parallel titles in English and French (the first with imprint also in French), engraved dedication to the King, two engraved explanatory tables, half-title, engraved plate of medals (undated), 80 hand coloured engraved plates numbered in a contemporaneous hand, with two loose contemporaneous single leaf prospectuses in English and French; contemporary full red morocco by L. Staggemeier and Welcher (with ticket), gilt-ruled borders of a Greek key roll and gilt-dotted rule, gilt spine with emblematic and classical tools offset by two green morocco contrasting lettering-pieces, all edges gilt, extremities lightly rubbed, a few minor stains to binding, very occasional spotting internally; 39, [1]pp (pagination begins half-title verso). A very fine copy.

Whilst shell collecting had been a popular amateur pastime since the seventeenth century, it was the discovery of new species by European explorers a century later that really propelled natural history to the forefront of public imagination. *The Universal Conchologist* fed into this burgeoning interest in the new world, producing hand- coloured illustrations of previously unrecorded shells comparable to watercolours in terms of quality. This copy is one of the specially produced 'select copies... in a rich extra-binding in large folio, [which] may be had at nine guineas each volume, or ten guineas and a half in Morocco' (see prospectus in English dated 1787).

Provenance:

Frederick duCane Godman was a leading English naturalist of the Victorian era and co-editor with Osbert Salvin of the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, an encyclopaedia of the natural history of Mexico and Central America privately printed in 215 parts between 1879-1915. John du Pont (1938-2010) founded the Delaware museum of Natural History, donating some one million shells from his private collection.





## **AN EARLY ENGLISH TERRESTRIAL GLOBE**

### **16.ROBERT MORDEN AND WILLIAM BERRY**

*A New TERRESTRIAL GLOBE. Made and sold by Robert Morden. and William Berry. at the Atlas neer the Royal Exchange in Cornhill and at the Globe between York House and the New Exchange in the Strand London.*

[ circa 1673]

### **A VERY SCARCE SURVIVAL OF AN EARLY ENGLISH GLOBE**

The 14" globe is 21in. (53cm.) high and comprises twelve hand-coloured engraved gores and two polar calottes, supported in graduated brass meridian ring, fitting in horizon ring with engraved calendrical scales, the stand with four turned supports and bun feet.

£95,000

The cartouche with a second dedication to the Reader cartouche, graduated equator, ecliptic and meridian through the Azores, the continents decorated with animals and natives, the seas with ships, fabulous beasts, sea monsters and rhumb lines; no Antarctic continent, Australia partially delineated to West and North, some of van Diemen's land given, California as an Island, no Western nor Northern coasts to Canada, Southern Greenland as a series of Islands, China with rivers and major cities to the East of the Great Wall, peninsula of Korea, the tracks of the voyages of Drake and Cavendish are shown.

Although globes were of little practical use on board ships by the 17th century, they were nonetheless symbols of navigation, representing the world that sailors were attempting to explore. Reflecting this nautical theme, Morden & Berry have included navigational illustrations on their globe, such as ships, compass points and rhumb lines. More unusually, the globe also features the routes taken by two famous English explorers, Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Cavendish, during their voyages around the world. Successful explorers such as these were often celebrated as national heroes because the income of many European countries at this time was dependent on overseas trade, which necessarily required navigational skill. By including the tracks of Drake and Cavendish, this globe would have been part of the celebration of great English navigators, both recognising their achievements and encouraging other citizens to follow in their footsteps for the glory of the country.

Despite the celebratory function of this globe, the discoveries made by explorers presented something of a dilemma for globe makers. The authority for geographical knowledge of the world had previously been ancient texts, but incoming reports by sailors often contradicted the traditional views. Globe makers then faced a difficult decision about which information to trust. An inscription on this globe stresses the "late discoveries" and "celestiall observations of modern authors" used as sources of geographical information, suggesting that the makers preferred modern evidence to texts from antiquity. In this respect, the globe makers were perhaps influenced by the general intellectual trend in 17th century England to value experience and observation over ancient sources. This was a characteristic of the Royal Society, a prominent English scientific society founded in the 17th century, the work of which was certainly known to our globe makers.

*Dunn, R. & Wallis, H. British globes up to 1850 (London, 1999).*

*Stephenson, E.L. Terrestrial and Celestial Globes (Yale, 1921).*

*The World in Your Hands: an Exhibition of Globes and Planetaria (London, 1994).*

*Not in Van Der Krogt. Old Globes in the Netherlands*







# HIGHLY IMPORTANT JOURNAL AND LOG OF SIR JOHN NARBROUGH IN THE SWEEPSTAKES

## 17. SIR JOHN NARBROUGH

Manuscript title *A Voiage of Discovery*: Set Fourth Ano: 1669.

£350,000

A Journal Kept By Captaine John Narbrough on Board his Majesties Shipp Sweepstakes in her voiage through the Straits of Magellan into the South Sea and Along the Coast of Chile, to Baldavia and of how Returne through the Straits into the North Sea, and from thense to England: where She arrived in the Downes: the year 1671: on Tuesday the thirteenth day of June.

### MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL OF NARBROUGH'S VOYAGE

This is perhaps the most complete text of his Journal written and illustrated by Narbrough.

North Sea, Caribbean, South America, 1669-71

Manuscript text in a clear and generally legible script in Narbrough's hand, signed numerous places. Folio. (315 × 208mm.) Contemporary full Vellum Gilt, pp.388, (including 12 blank ll) with 36 watercolour sketches of ships, birds, fishes, natives, coastal profiles, coloured coastal charts, including a full page chart in colour of part of the Magellan Straits. The text has numerous shoulder notes and coloured drawings, occasional pencil line on text, perhaps used for the publication.

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF ONE OF THE IMPORTANT BUCCANEERING VOYAGES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY PROBABLY USED FOR THE PUBLISHED JOURNAL

MS material relating to seamanship, navigation and voyaging in the seventeenth century is extremely uncommon. Pieces of any substance, and particularly those concerning enterprises and expeditions of significance, are by now largely confined to the major institutions, with even fragmentary and ill-documented accounts exciting considerable interest when they do emerge.





another. I saw  
Boats which he woareth yet he storne to Bo. A servant



THE Great Boates in Baldinia: or Barges : THE Lesser Boats or

The Land about the Harbour of Baldania is of a good height  
and Inland it Riset in large hills, All the whole Country is growne  
over with Groove woods soe as there is noe Travellinge As I could  
Perceive: from one place to another, the Indians  
Saw Sundry Smokes Rise out of the woods in the day times  
firs in the night, the Indians have Canoas But they keep them

activities of a prominent figure of the British naval establishment in a period of intense activity, defensive cruising in home waters, the recapture of colonial assets, and audacious diplomacy and exploration. This journal, passed by descent within the family and was on loan at the Centre for Kentish Studies.

The volume contains a remarkable and illuminating personal record of the services of Sir John Narbrough from early 1669 to the return of the Sweepstakes from South America in 1670 following her "embassy" to Valdivia via the Strait of Magellan. This Manuscript is similar to the journal obtained by the British Library in 2009, The greater part of the volume being taken up with an extensive narrative relating to the exploratory voyage of the Sweepstakes to South America. Narbrough was instrumental in the introduction of the practice of the preparation of formal logs for submission to the Admiralty from all official voyages.

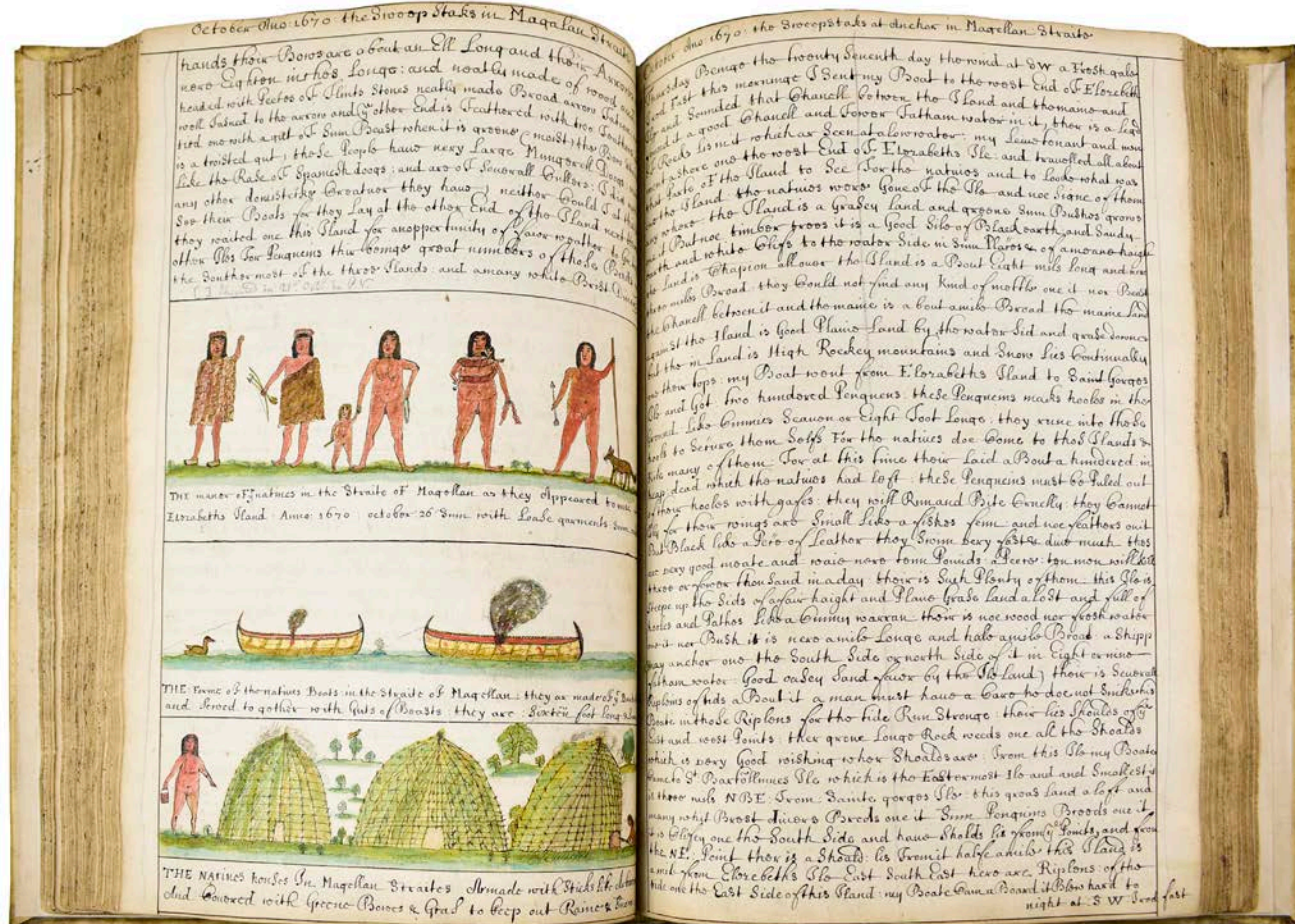
Sir John Narbrough has been ill-treated by history. The subject of only one full biography, Florence E. Dyer's poor 1931 Life... based on barely digested extracts from his papers, and subsequently damned by association with companions such as his privateering patron Sir Christopher Myngs, or condemned as "ineffective," failing to inspire confidence as either a pirate or explorer, neither a "successor of Drake nor a forerunner to Cook," (Williams The Great South Sea,) his voyage to the South Sea "inconsequential" (Lane Pillaging the Empire.) The only near contemporary publications relating to the voyage were based on John Wood's journal, and formed part of various compilations, Tancred Robinson and John Harris' being the two earliest. J.D. Davies' careful re-assessment in the ODNB begins a rehabilitation, one based on a sympathetic and close reading of Narbrough's surviving papers, including this journal, finding him to have been "highly competent" & "resourceful," and placing him within the context of the modernization of the Navy being carried through under Samuel Pepys The present document, seemingly the only substantial account of his services prepared entirely under his own supervision, is key to the delineation of a more accurate portrait of this strangely modern seaman, and in particular of his meticulous practices on the voyage to the South Sea.

His account begins with his meeting with the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, Lord Sandwich, Thomas Middleton and Mr. Secretary Wren who "laid the Propostialls of the voyage to me which seemed a mater of honourable Consiquenes wherein I was very willing to prossed." The full purpose



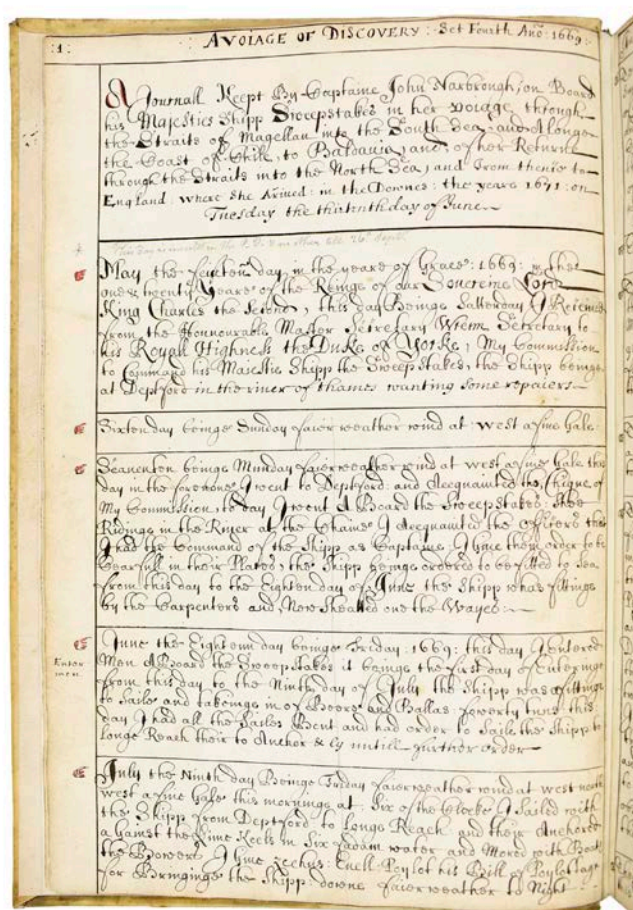
of the expedition has remained somewhat ambiguous, they are not "to meddle with the Coast of America... or to doe an Injurie to such Spaniards as you shall happen to meet nor meddle with any Place where they are Planted... The Design of this Voiage... if it is possible to lay foundation of a Trade there." The intention is to reach Valdivia, but "in case you happen before upon any Place where the convenience of the Porte, the abundance of Commodities or the dispositions of the People make you judge it is a place proper to establish a Traffique... you may without Proseedinge further return to give an account of what you have found... You are to take Observations with as much accuracy as you can of all head lands, Bayes, havens, Roads and mouths of Rivers... and cause Draughts or designs to be made of them, also you are to take exact notices of all Currants and trade winds you meet with... observe the Nature of the Soyle what fruits, cattle or minerals it produceth and what fish the sea and rivers abound with... also remarque the temper and inclination of the inhabitants... to make them sensible of the great Power and wealth of the Princes and Nation to whom you belongs..." In all of this Narbrough was punctilious, the quality of his observations and records, navigational and geographical is exemplary throughout. An additional enigma is the presence on the Sweepstakes of one Don Carlos Enriques, who Narbrough's Instructions make clear had initially proposed this voyage and "pretends to have lived longe and to have born Command in those Parts", and who is to be treated "with all Possible Respecte and Civility as a Person of quality and be advised by him in Sendinge ashore and Endeavouringe a correspondence with the Natives..." Don Carlos' true identity and purposes have remained mysterious to this day.

After fitting out at Deptford, the Sweepstakes set out in company with the Batchelour, a pink under the command of Humphrey Fleming. Difficulties set in early, Don Carlos demanding that they stop at Madeira, ostensibly to lay in supplies of wine, and returns "Excited with heeringe a Masse a shore that put him into a Rageinge Passion... he wishes the Shipp and men all to the Devill." One theory identifies Don Carlos as an agent of the London-based Jewish business community with connections to Madeira, which had a record of promoting South American adventures dating back to the Commonwealth. Intending to haul into the coast somewhere past the river Plate at the good harbours "reported by Mr. Hackluts Bookes of Mr. Cavendish voyage this way," Narbrough





On the 23rd October they enter the Strait, “negotiating and charting its tortuous windings with skill and care,” (Williams) the chart (in the BM) produced from the survey standing for over a century afterwards. Approaching Valdivia they drop Don Carlos to the South, his having claimed that he was acquainted with the Island “and should find a Readie Way to dispatch his Business in a Short Time to the Purpose.” They were never to discover the exact nature of this “business” as this was the last they saw of the “Agent.” Anchoring at Valdivia the expedition exchanges gifts with the Governor, and Narbrough, “had account of how the Country was... and what Natives was in Pease and what was in Wares with them and how they came by their Gould which is but small Store... what they have comes out of the Mountains and those Indians are at ware with the Spaniards.” He concludes that the Indians “lives in a great deal of Slauverry for the Spaniards makes them worke for them when they Please, Beat them most miserably in my Site for nothings at all but only to show their Greatness: the Pore miserable Indians Groans under their Heavy Burden.” The final blow for the expedition falls when Narbrough sends a party ashore for wood and water “as promised” - but in truth to try to meet up with Don Carlos “for I lett him ashore at the Wateringe place” - and the Governor holds four of the party hostage in an effort to get Narbrough to bring in the ship. In an impossible situation, outmanned and outgunned, his bluffs ineffective, he has no choice but to turn for home. Narbrough’s text features lengthy descriptions of the state of the



garrison - "but three Hundred Souldiers" - relations with the local Indians - who "have a great [antipathy] against the Spainards" - and the local economy - "the Commodities of this Porte is Gold, Beazer Stone and Guinacos Wooll."

They return through the Strait, again making detailed notes surveying for "plantable" land, shooting a large guanaco "Good Meate". Narbrough shows an extremely advanced solicitousness for his men throughout, noting the sickness and death that accompanied the hard over-wintering with clear distress.

The continued arguments over the true purpose of the voyage, the abandonment of the four men at Valdivia, none of whom returned alive, and the lack of piratical romance or a treasure-filled hold, have distracted from the less obvious successes of the voyage and from the importance of Narbrough's character in carrying it through. This log is an encyclopaedic geographical account, far in advance of most journals of the period, Bradley refers to "an almost scientific interest" ("Narborough's [sic] Don Carlos" *Mariner's Mirror*, 1986.) What is represented is an exploratory reconnaissance to the coasts of present day Argentina and Chile, reported with immense detail, navigational, meteorological, geological, zoological, ethnographical and diplomatic. The passage of the Strait of Magellan produced a survey of enduring reliability. Inevitably the project was underlain by the search for avenues of exploitation, commercial and political, but over-reaching this was a programme of investigative exploration carried out to the highest possible standards of the day, with ambitions well ahead of its time. The navigational findings, surveys were impeccable and the journal clearly shows that Narbrough's enlightened personality, his "high degree of technical competence, his concern for his crew's welfare, and his genuine interest in the lands and peoples that he saw" (ODNB), was the factor that carried this project through. He was evidently well-informed of the science of his day and well-read in the accounts of previous navigations, even more strikingly progressive were his concern for the well-being of his crew, which has already been noticed, and his collegial approach to command, "advising" with his Master and two Lieutenants on important decisions, in the light of this journal Narbrough appears an almost anachronistically progressive figure. Barely had he cleared the continent, before matters were returning to the status quo with the rapacious descents on the coast and piratical seizures at sea of Sharp, Sawkins, Davis and Dampier, the true successors to Drake, which cast Narbrough, a genuine forerunner of Cook, into the shadows for over 200 years

Provenance: Sir Cloudesly Shovell; Sir Robert Marsham (Baron Romney) Direct Decendants of Sir John Narbrough.

Howgego I, N3; Sabin 30482, 72185-87.

With

1683 Naval Manuscript

Sir John Narborough ; Anthony Cary, Viscount Falkland

Warrant dated 26 November 1683, signed by four Commissioners of the British Navy, Sir John Narbrough, Anthony Cary - Viscount Falkland, Admiral Sir Richard Haddock, James Southern. Addressed to the Clerk of the Cheque at His Majesty's Yard at Woolwich, informing him that the master and 150 men of the *Swallow* to be sent on board the *Rupert* to take that ship to Chatham, that a list of these men will be sent him to be entered for victuals on board the *Rupert*.

Folio, double leaf, measuring approximately 11.75 inches x 7.5 inches (30cm x 19cm), written to recto of one leaf, with the integral address leaf. Indication of folds, a few stains, otherwise in very good and original condition.

Admiral Sir John Narbrough (1640-1688), later distinguished himself in actions against the Dutch and against the Tripoli corsairs.

Anthony Cary, Viscount Falkland (1656-1694), was Treasurer of the Navy, later First Lord of the Admiralty. The Falkland Islands are named after him. Admiral Sir Richard Haddock (1629-1714) served in the Anglo-Dutch Wars



to Lieut. Anmigon. I lent it to him by the Spanissh Gentleman

By Letters to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council. By this Boarder and I am Glad to hear that you  
are all in good health and cheerefull: as we are: God be Praised: And I  
hope to visit Continuit with us both as we trust in him, I have  
treated the boarder and the Indians which came with him with all  
civility: & he Promised me he would tell the Governour what pleasure  
he takes: Concerning the Sendings you of to me  
I have sent your Cloaths and Shift and what else you desired &  
I have sent you a note of the Portitulers; And I have sent  
you a man: have sent you a horse to ride on in the old mornings  
and for his things and a horse to ride on in the old mornings  
I desire you all to be of good Courage for you need not question your  
safety and you may be in Europe before me: & wish if you be  
I sent my most humble duty to his Majesty: & Royall Highness  
and certify my Proceedings here to: I will write here some  
times till I have an answer of those Letters: & then I will be gone  
when you write to me I pray let it be more at large If you  
read the Letter which I send to the Governour: Can do Thomas  
highway to make good Interpretation of it to the Governour  
and not be afraid to speak to him what I have write, for they  
do not do any of you the least harme that is, you beinge detained  
with a flagg of truce and went to them upon an honourable  
message: The Archembols be given the two Crowns above of the  
beinge supplied with wood and fresh water on dry Rerquets  
other with that is wantinge, I wish you all much health  
and Prosperity & a good passage for Europe I Rest

Yo<sup>o</sup> Louwigo Frimder  
John Narbrough

For Lieut Armiger  
Phos

From on board of  
Sloop Staks: 20 day  
of December: 1670

## FINE CONTEMPORARY COLOUR

### 18. REGIOMONTANUS (JOHANNES MULLER)

*Kalendarius Teütsch.*

Augsburg: [J. Sittich], January 1514. Quarto (210 x 155mm). Title within four-part woodcut border, 87 woodcuts, 10 of these large including 1 full page lunar figure, numerous initials, all in bright contemporary hand-colour, with working volvelles. Contemporary quarter pigskin over wooden boards.

£28,000

A Rare, Richly Coloured Illustrated Calendar from the Augsburg Renaissance.

Printed calendars and almanacs became extremely popular in the fifteenth century and provided ordinary people with the basic knowledge required to plan their daily routines. The market for calendars was first tapped by Gutenberg, who published a calendar which calculated the times of new and full moons and planetary positions, with readings every two to three days. All earlier calendars, however, were superseded by those of Regiomontanus (1436-1476) whose calculations were far more accurate; he recorded several eclipses of the moon and his interest led him to make the important observation that longitude at sea could be determined by calculating lunar distances. Outstanding also is his observation of a comet in 1472, 210 years before it was "first" seen by Halley.

One of the foremost scholars in mathematics and astronomy during this period, Regiomontanus was professor of astronomy at the University of Vienna before being appointed astronomer to King Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. With funds from his patron and fellow scientist Bernard Walther, he built an observatory in Nuremberg in 1471, and in 1472 erected his own private press in order to publish his discoveries satisfactorily. One of the first to realize the impact printing would have in disseminating scientific knowledge, Regiomontanus' printing output included the first edition of his Calendar. His press was maintained until 1475 when he was summoned to Rome by Pope Sixtus IV to assist in the reform of the Calendar; his death at the age of 40 a year later brought his work to a premature end, a great loss to the developing science of astronomy.

Provenance: 'Augsburg Anno 1514' (inscription on title) – contemporary annotations, including receipts in a 16th century hand in German -- 'Carl Schnizlein gekft 1858' (Adalbert Carl Friedrich Hellwig Conrad Schnizlein (1814-1868, German botanist and pharmacist; inscription on front pastedown).

### 19. SCHONER, JOHANNES

*Opera Mathematica ..in unum volumen congesta.*

Nuremberg: Johann Montanus & Ulrich Neuber, 1551.

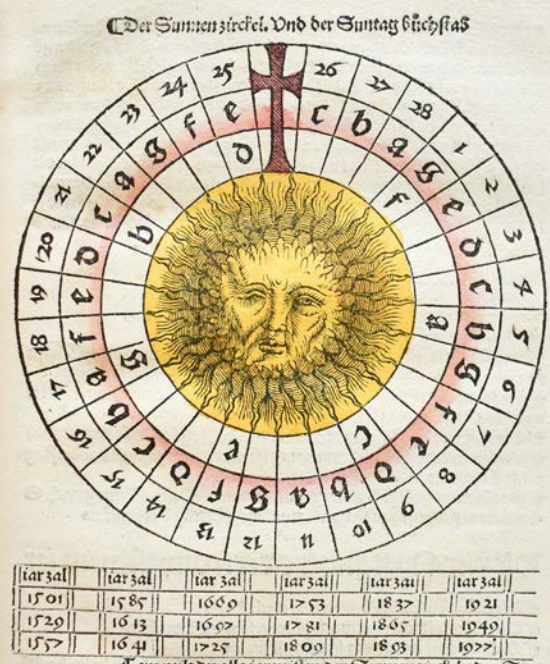
Folio ( 320 x 200mm) , 3 Parts in one volume, Early Citron Morocco Gilt, Gilt Crest of the Duke of Devonshire on Upper and Lower Covers, title printed in red and black, woodcut ornament on title-page, portrait of the author, preface by Philipp Melanchthon, numerous woodcut illustrations throughout concerning 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.



## Kalendarius teütsch Alder Joannis künigspergers

Als büchlin behend du billich lamen solt  
 Und es achte für edel gestain silber/ vñ gold  
 Kalendarius gehaissen zu latein  
 Leredich der sonnen hoch vñ mones schein  
 Zwölff zeichen/ vñ baider liechte finsternus  
 Zaygt dir auff vil iare mit kurzer gedechtnus  
 Guldin zal/ mittel zeit zwischen fastenach/ bald ei-  
 Sonntag büchstab/ ostern vñ pfingste schon (clon  
 Darzu erkennen bruch vñ neuen mon  
 Artzney pflügen vñ gute zeit zu aderlan  
 Veründet auch tages vñ nachtes lengdurch iar  
 Dar zu der sonnen auff vñ nidergang offensbar  
 Quadranten vñ vñ stund machen höffelich  
 Allen halb zebrauchengewiß vñ maisterlich

*King Henry Anno 1514*



Item wilt du alle iare wissen der Sonnen zirkel oder Sonnen zal/ vñ den Sontaglichen büchstaben/ so heb an zu zelen in dieser figur bey der kreuz die mind er iare zal nach der geburt Christi wie im der nachstem mit der Guldin zal/ Vñ wo si sich dem fürgenomme iare eninder/ da ist im

### von Lassoceia



fig vñ reich vñ ist selich vñ ains saliger lebens bis das sein leben ain ende soll nemen/ aber er stirbt aines bösen todes also er wird am tündet die teile ab geschnitten oder verdaß in ainem vngewitter. Vñ ist das da oben sein figur vñ aspect an dem himel

### von pelagus oder zelleras



vñ ist dinstig selich vñ reich vñ ist fast glückhaftig vñ in ist wol mit vñ

### Das ander roß



vñ wird all zeit von allen leuten lieb gehabt vñ ist eider vñ schemig. vñ ist dinstig vñ ist selich vñ ist reich vñ ist fast glückhaftig vñ in ist wol mit vñ

### von dem Andromeda



wer vñ der dem sachem ent-  
 pfang oder geborn wirt der wirt



## **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 *Astronomicum 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 Waldseemüller 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 adaptation 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.'

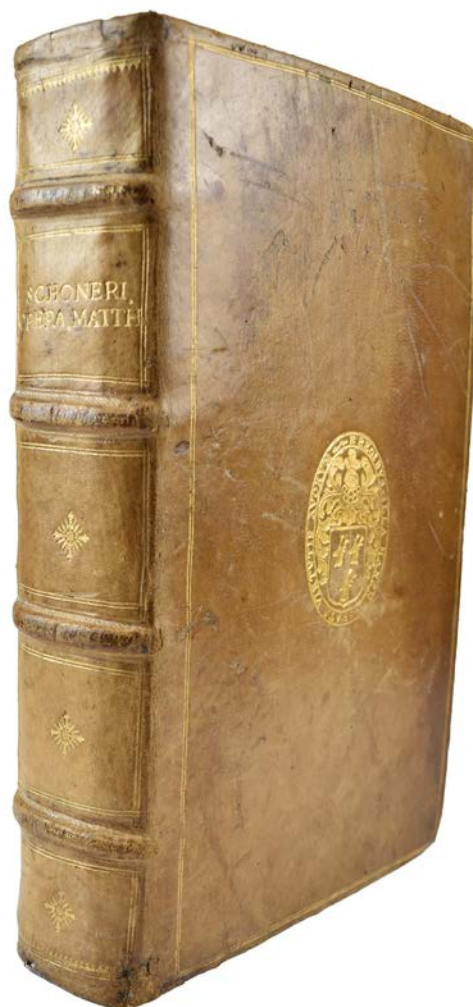
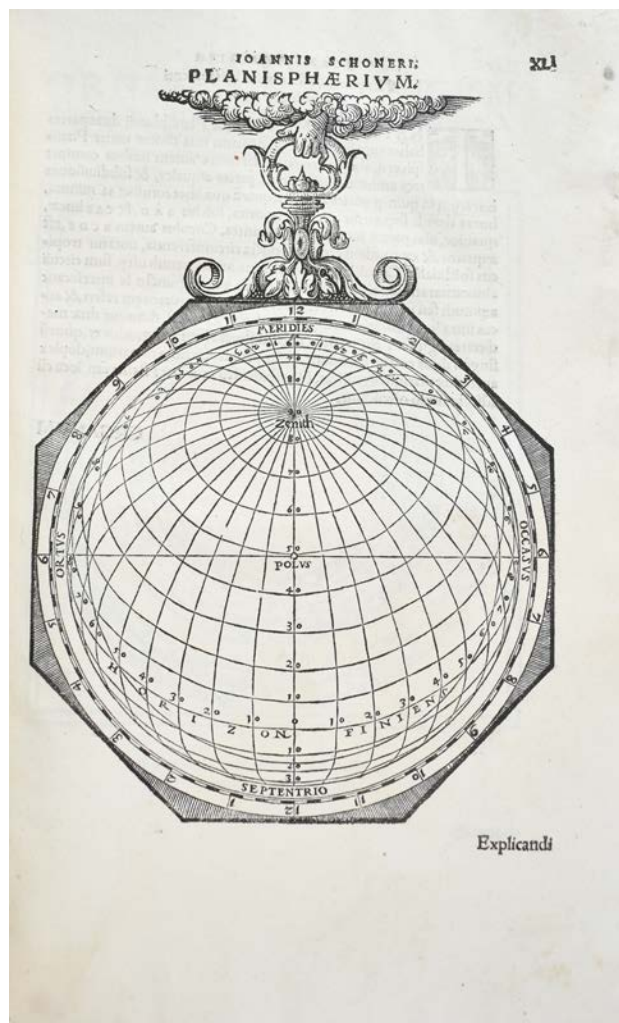
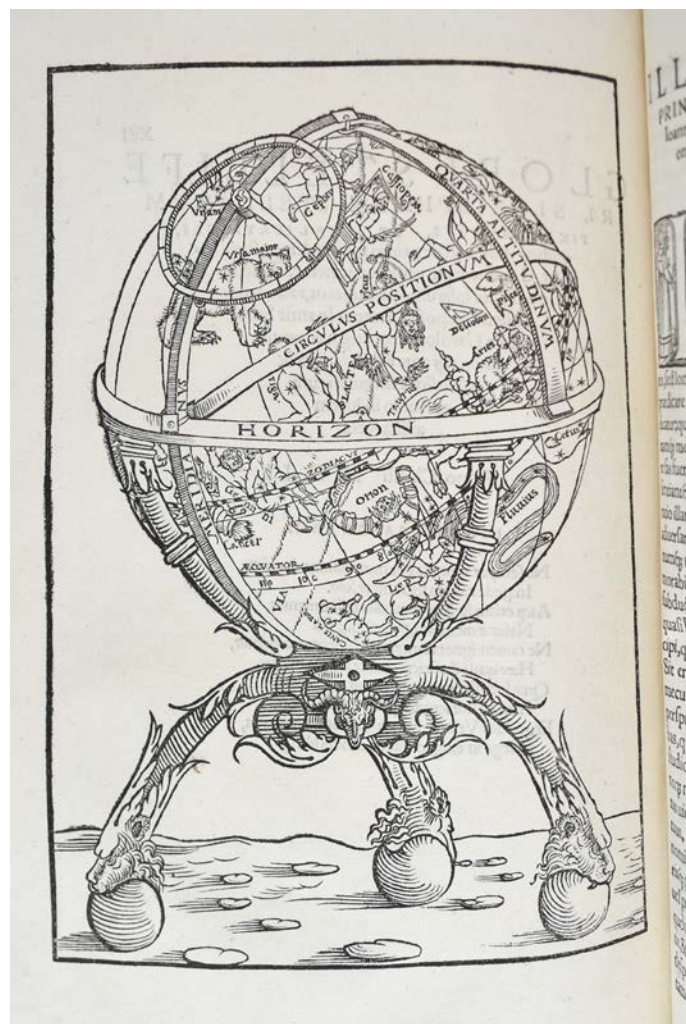
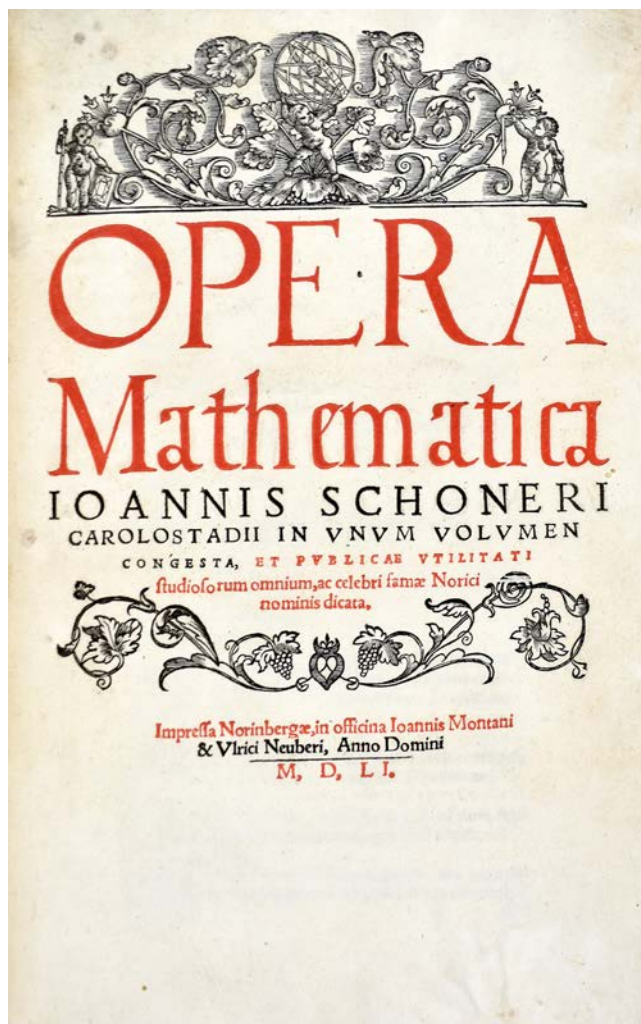
The *Opera Mathematica* is Schoner's 'magnum opus' encapsulating all his theories and most important works.

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*





19. SCHONER, JOHANNES *Opera Mathematica* ..in unum volumen congesta.

## 20.WOLF, JOSEPH

### *Watercolour of the Greater Flamingo*

Framed Watercolour [120 x 80mm], Flamingos Signed Joseph Wolf.

A very attractive small watercolour of a group of Flamingos in a marshland setting by the renowned natural history artist Joseph Wolf.

£2,500

Prussian-born Joseph Wolf settled in London in 1848 and provided illustrations for, among others, the celebrated ornithologist John Gould, the Royal Zoological Society and Charles Darwin.

He is known predominantly through his illustrations and subsequent lithographs, but he also exhibited oil paintings and many of these transcend the meticulous academic depictions seen in his illustrations. His subjects are rich in characterisation, full of grace and nobility

He was highly regarded by his peers, with Sir Edwin Landseer describing him as 'the best all-round animal painter who ever lived'. The young Archibald Thorburn was a regular visitor to Wolf's studio and painted several works very similar in style and composition to Wolf, including a gyrfalcon, and thought Wolf's work 'not only faultless as regards truth to nature, but there is, besides, an indescribable feeling of life and movement never attained by any other artist... This shows not only his great power of observation, but also how much poetry there is in his nature' (A.H. Palmer, *The Life of Joseph Wolf*, London and New York, 1895, p. 286).





J. Wolf  
Rhine