

20 HIGHLIGHTS

to be displayed at the

California International Antiquarian Book Fair

February 9th-11th, 2024

Stand 126



1. BASSANTIN, JAMES [BASSENDYNE]

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

Folio (430 x 288 mm), pp [iv] 262 [2, blank], with woodcut printer's device on title and 175 woodcuts and woodcut diagrams, including 37 full-page woodcut astronomical figures of which 18 (one half-page and 17 full-page) have a total of 35 volvelles; a fine copy in contemporary calf, gilt fillets on covers, spine with gilt compartments, Geneva, Jean de Tournes, 1599

£75,000/\$95,000

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

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

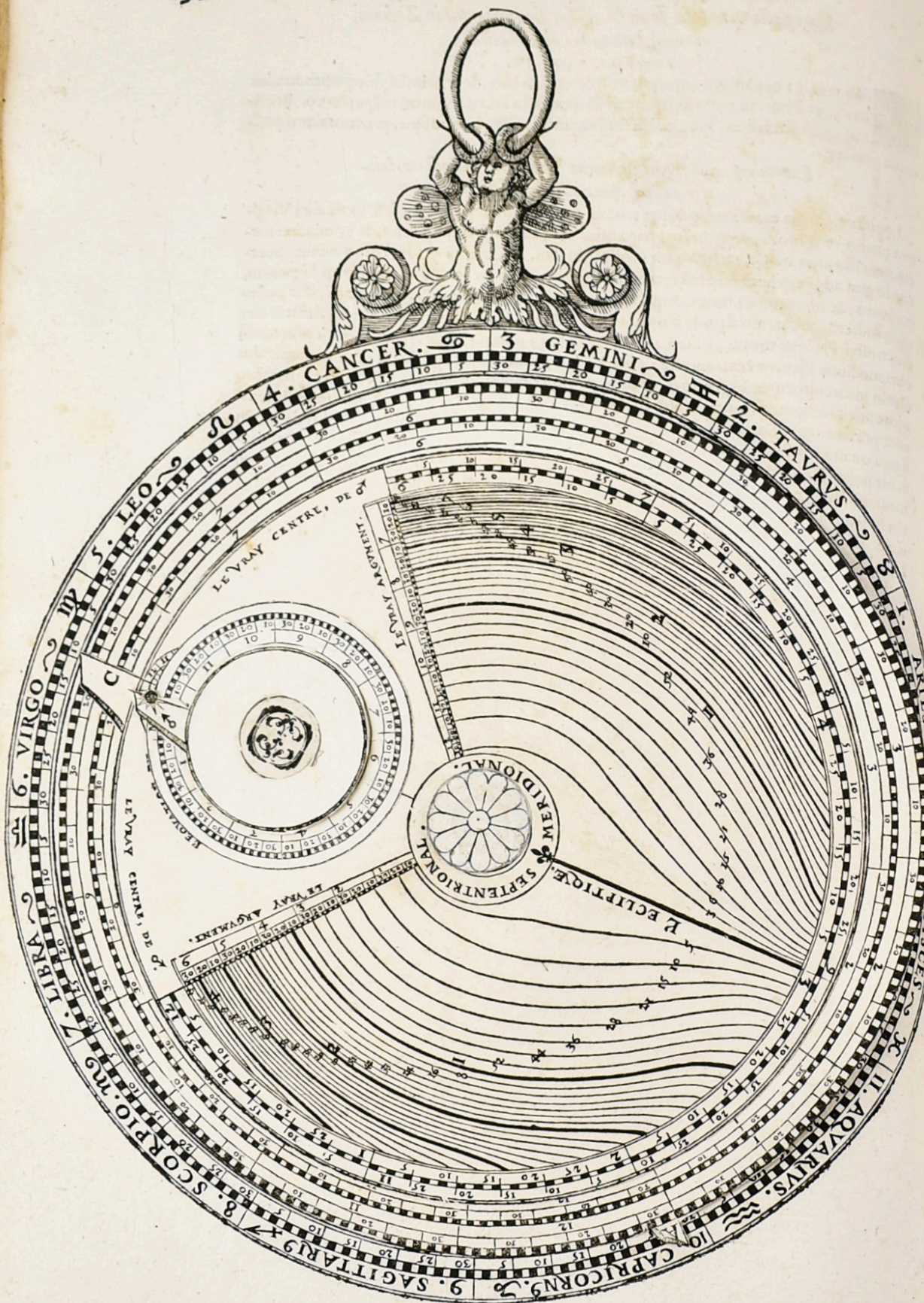
James Bassantin (d. 1568) was a Scots astronomer and astrologer, born in the reign of James IV. He studied at the University of Glasgow, devoting himself to science and mathematics. He continued his education on the Continent in several countries, before settling in France as a teacher of mathematics,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

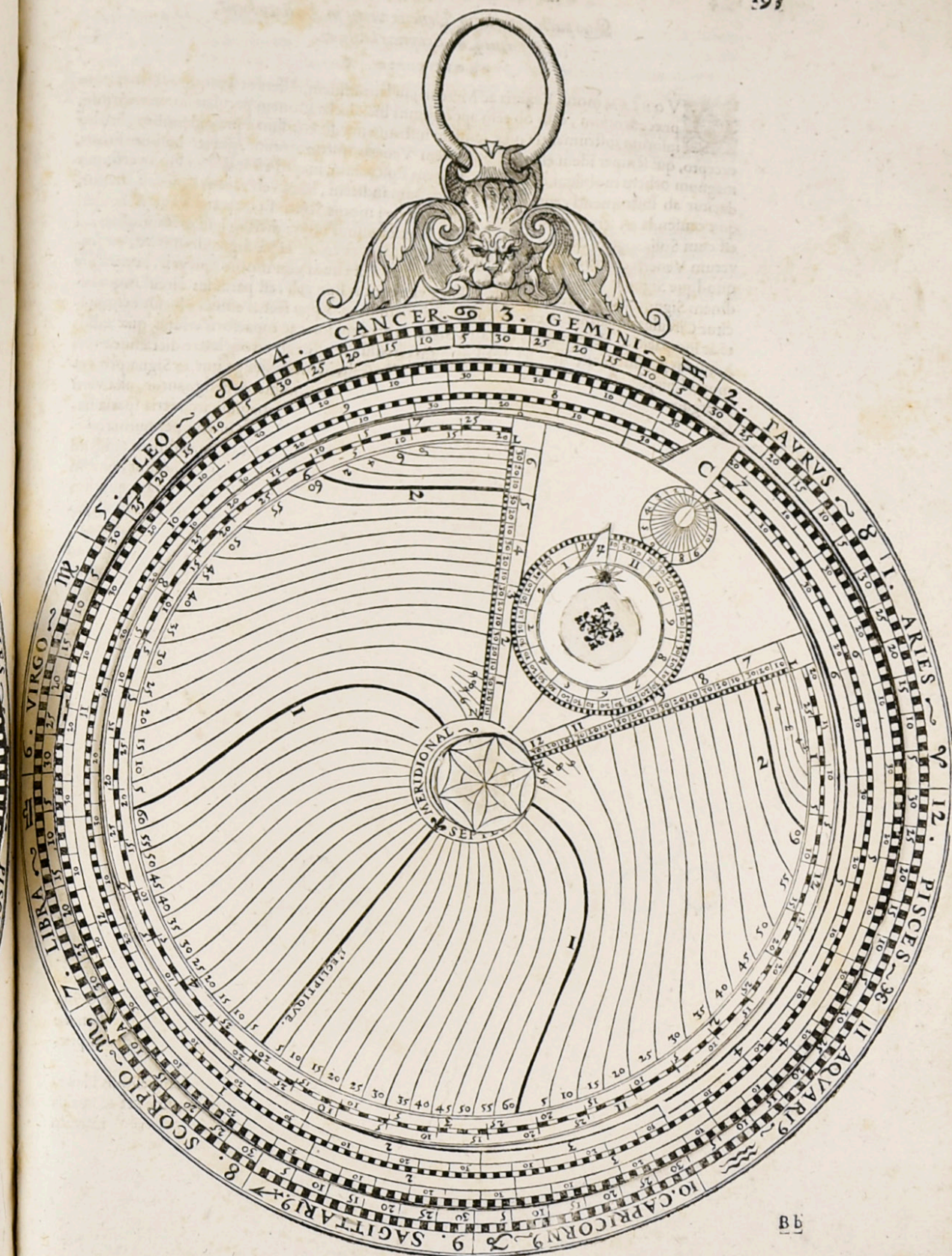
Bassantin was knowledgeable of advances in German and Italian mathematics and astronomy. He produced a revised edition of Jacques Foucard's *Paraphrase de l'astrolabe* (Lyons 1555), which contained his 'Amplification de l'usage de l'astrolabe', reprinted several times. It demonstrates finding positions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

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

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

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





2. BLAEU, JOANNES & MARTINI, MARTINUS

Novus Atlas Sinensis a Martino Martinio....

Amsterdam: Joannes & Willem Blaeu, 1655. Large Folio (565 x 365mm), Contemporary Publisher's Dutch Panelled Vellum Gilt over boards, with yapp edges, gilt-stamped rectangular frames and floral borders encasing a central lozenge-shaped floral ornament. Engraved hand-coloured and gold illuminated frontispiece showing putti around a globe and a map of China, with the title printed on an open door, 4 pages of Dedications, 216, [16], xviii, 40 pp., Catalogus misbound, Illustrated with 17 double-page, hand-coloured engraved maps, 16 of China and one of Japan.

£18,500/\$23,500

First and Only Dutch Edition. Frontispiece and maps in contemporary publisher's hand-colouring. **Blaeu's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* represents the first European Atlas of China.** It remained the standard geographical work on China until the publication of D'Anville's *Atlas de la Chine* of 1773. Dedicated to the V.O.C. (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie or The Dutch East India Company), to the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III, and to Archduke Leopold Maria of Austria. Of significance and contrary to all other maps printed by the Blaeu firm in their early atlases, the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* has all the maps printed on one side only, all the versos blank. This copy contains the spectacular hand-coloured and gold-illuminated frontispiece, exhibiting a massive Palladian column, in front of which seven putti play with gold cartographic instruments while viewing a scrolled map of China and surrounding a painted globe focused on China. The background opens onto a Chinese landscape seen through a colossal door held open by Hercules.

The volume was prepared by the Jesuit priest Father Martino Martini (1614-1661), an Italian Jesuit missionary in China who made use of "Chinese materials from a much earlier date, originally an atlas compiled by Chu-Ssu-pên in about 1312" (Shirley p. 241). Ferdinand von Richthofen in his *China; Ergebnisse eigener Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien*, 1877-85, called Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* "the most complete geographical description of China that we possess, and through which Martini has become the father of geographical learning on China." "Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* was the first atlas and geography of China to be published in Europe.

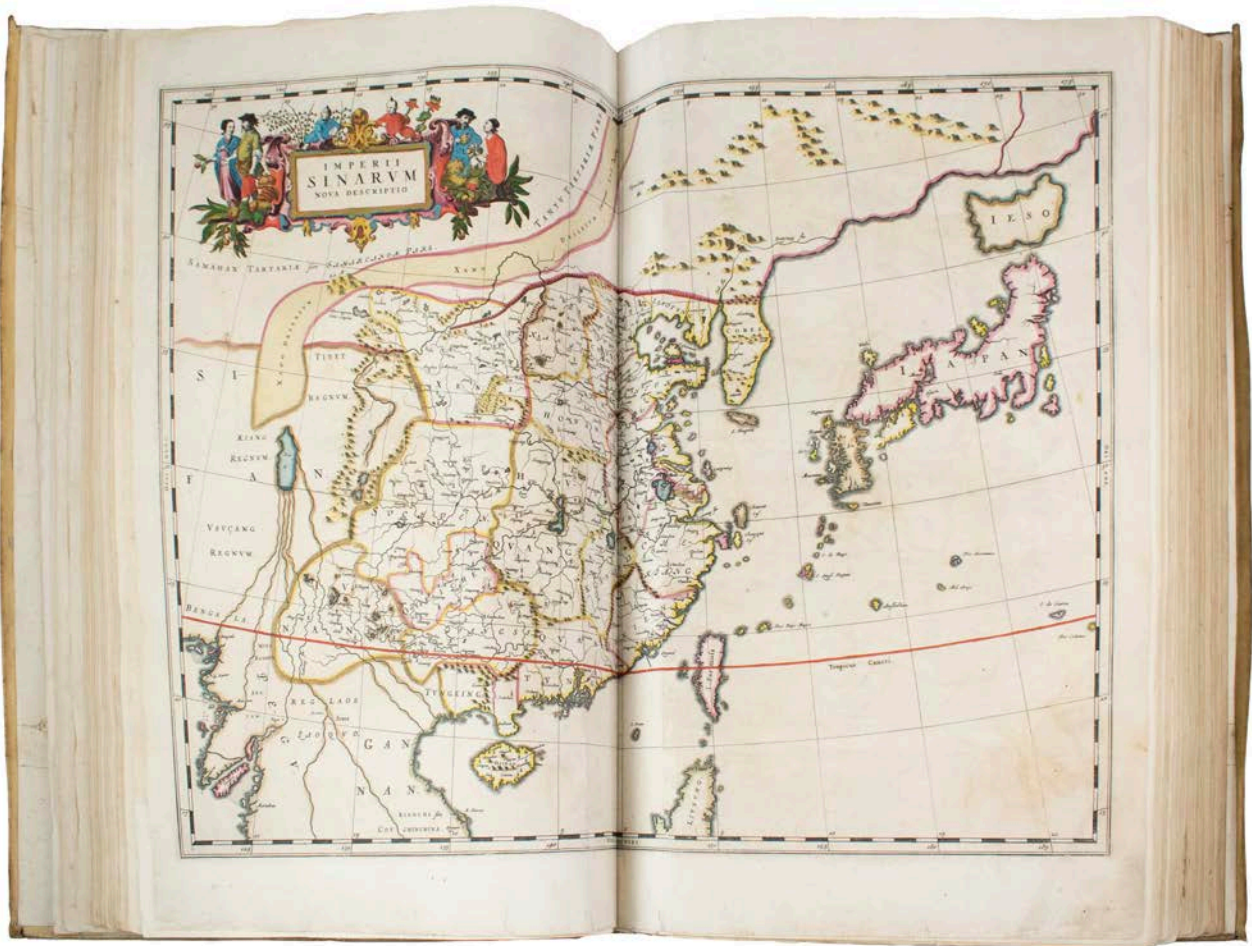
The seventeen maps are noteworthy for their accuracy, remarkable for the time, but also for their highly decorative cartouches featuring vignettes depicting regional dress, activities and animals. Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* marked the beginning of a flood of illustrated works and translations on China in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many of which cite Martini's atlas as a source. In addition, it is one of the first true Sino-European publications, based on Chinese land surveys, but presenting geographic data in a highly visual European cartographic format" (Reed and Demattè, *China on Paper*, No. 28). At the end of the volume is a "Catalogus Longitudinum ac Latitudinem," plus a list of towns with the geographical coordinates, an 18 page "De Regno Catayo Additamentum" (An Addition on the Chinese Reign) by Jacobus Golius, and the "Historie van den Tartarischen Oorlog" (De Bello Tartarico Historia) by Father Martino Martini, describing the horrors of the war culminating in the overthrow of the ancient Ming dynasty emperors by the new ruling Manchus. Blaeu has always been celebrated primarily for his extremely high production standards. The quality of the engraving, the paper, and the colouring are of the highest order, and place Blaeu Atlases in the

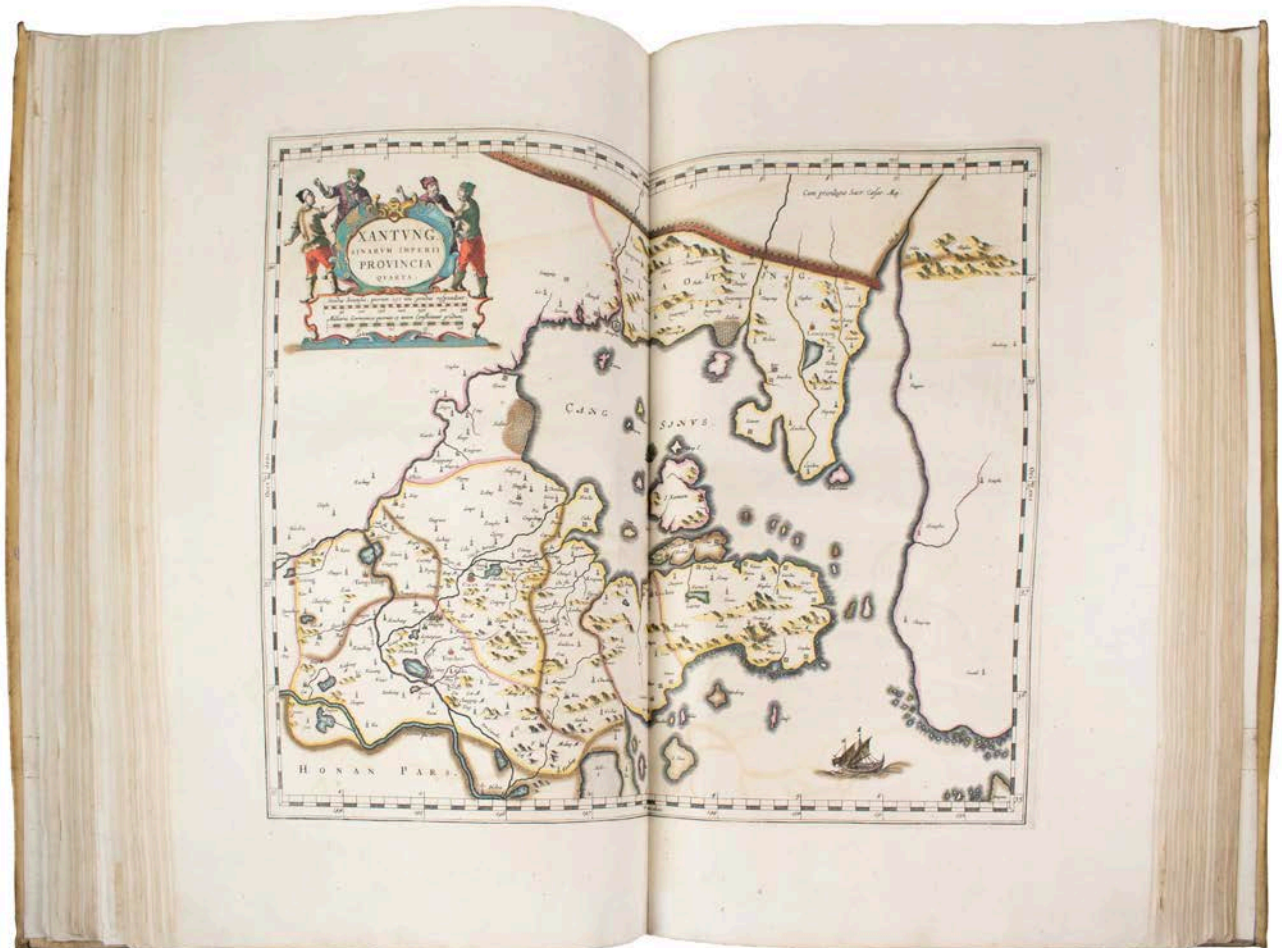
first rank among seventeenth century illustrated books. The volume was published as a separate volume by Blaeu in 1655, however, the maps were also included in volume VI of Blaeu's *Nieuwe Atlas* 1649-58 in Dutch.

Silk ties trimmed to binding, minor repairs to head and tail of spine, minor browning to a few pages, otherwise a beautiful copy of a scarce work.

Koeman BL 29C [2:223.1LU] and *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; sive, Novus Atlas* 1655 in Latin (*Koeman* BL 52 [2: 22521A]).







3. CATESBY, MARK

Piscium Serpentum Insectorum aliorumque nonnullorum animalium nec non plantarum quarundam imagines quas Marcus Catesby in posteriore parte splendidi illius operis quo Carolinae Floridae et Bahamensium insularum tradidit historiam naturalem. Eiusque appendice descripsit Additis Vero Imaginibus Pisium Tam Nostrativum Quam Aliarum Regionum averit Vivisque Coloibvs Pictas ediderunt Nicolavs Fridiricvs Eisenberger et Georgivs Lichtensteger

“Catesby’s ‘Natural History’ is the most famous colour-plate book of American plants and animal life” (Hunt 486).

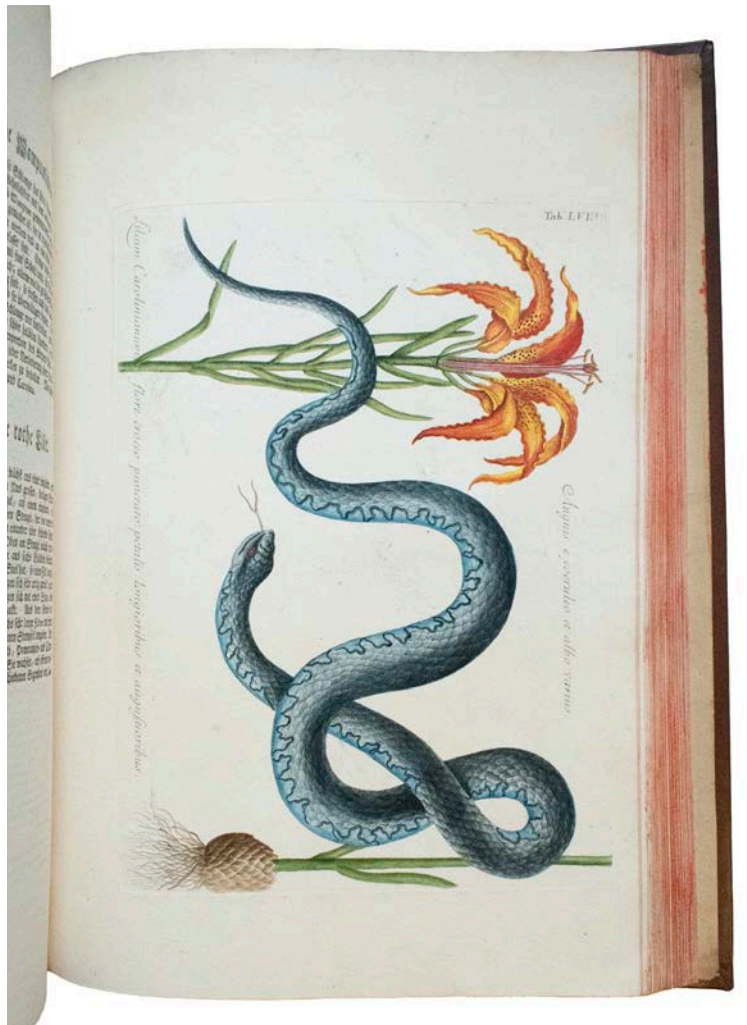
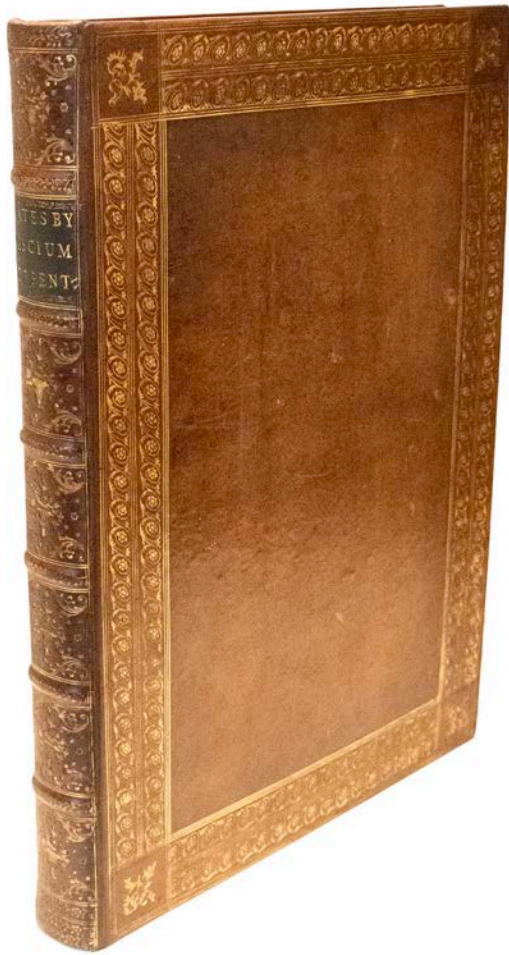
FIRST GERMAN EDITION, Nürnberg, gedruckt bey Joannis Joseph Fleischmann, 1750. with Folio (500 x 360mm), Contemporary Calf with elaborately gilt floral borders on both covers, spine with floral urns in compartments, with 100 Hand-Coloured

£95,000/\$120,500

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

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

Nissen ZBI 846 and IVB 62; Sabin 11512 and 11516. See also ‘The Curious Mister Catesby, a truly ingenious naturalist explores new worlds’, edited by C. Nelson & D.J. Elliott



HOUND OF BASKERVILLES IN THE RARE ORIGINAL PARTS

4. CONAN DOYLE, SIR ARTHUR

The Hound of the Baskervilles – The Strand Magazine Original Wrapper Issues.

London: George Newnes, August 1901 – April 1902. Numbers 128-136. The Strand Magazine, Original 9 Parts, Complete with all Wrappers and Adverts. With 60 Illustrations by Sidney Paget, by far the most illustrated Sherlock Holmes story.

£16,000/\$20,250

The Hound of the Baskervilles, Conan Doyle's best known novel follows Holmes and Watson as they investigate the mysterious demise of Sir Charles Baskerville, whose body is found on the desolate Devonshire moors.

One of the most famous crime stories ever written inspired by Bertram Fletcher Robinson (Daily Express correspondent during the Boer War), with whom Doyle struck up a friendship when traveling back on the same ship from Cape Town. On a golfing holiday in 1901 Robinson mentioned the legend of the Black Hound of Hergest associated with the Vaughan family of Hergest Court in Herefordshire. Doyle subsequently relocated his version of the story, with Sherlock Holmes as the main protagonist, to Dartmoor in Devon, Robinson's native county.

Doyle wrote to his mother on 2 April 1901: "Robinson and I are exploring the moor over our Sherlock Holmes book. I think it will work out splendidly... Holmes is at his very best, and it is a highly dramatic idea".

In Clam Shell Box.



5. ELLIOT, DANIEL GIRAUD (1835-1915).

A Monograph of the Bucerotidae, or Family of the Hornbills.

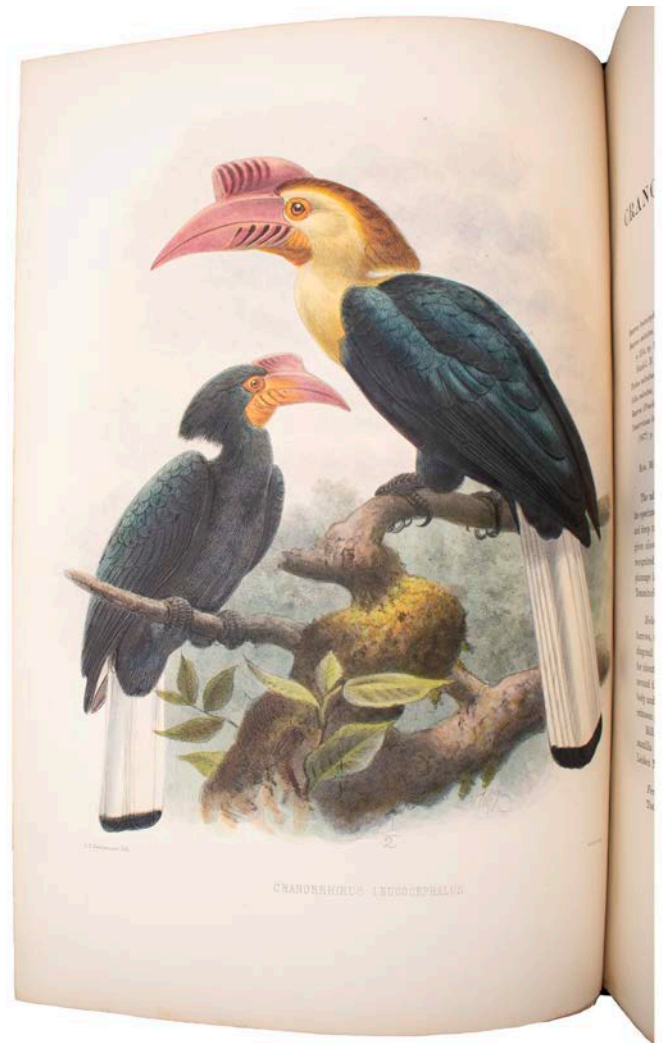
[New York:] published for subscribers by the author [printed by Taylor and Francis], [1877]-1882. First Edition, Large 4to (382 x 272 mm), Contemporary dark green half morocco, top edges gilt, others uncut, with 60 lithographic plates, comprising 57 hand-coloured plates by and after J. G. Keulemans, and 3 uncoloured plates of generic characters by and after J. Smit, all printed by M. and N. Hanhart, numerous textual anatomical illustrations., Original Wrappers Bound In.

£19,000/\$24,000

Issued in 10 parts, This Copy with the Original Wrappers bound at the end of the volume. This was the last of Elliott's great ornithological monographs, "a comprehensive treatment of the entire family of hornbills" (Zimmer). The series of plates are after John Gerrard Keulemans, the Dutch bird illustrator, and one of the best ornithological artists of his time. "The drawings, the happy results of Mr. Keuleman's talented pencil, most characteristically depict the strange forms and attitudes of these curious birds (Preface, p.vi). Throughout his career, he illustrated works by Richard Bowdler Sharpe, Henry Seebohm, William Vincent Legge, and Henry Eeles Dresser.

The hornbill family is arranged into two divisions, the ground, then tree hornbills, and includes species from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Plate 44, although included on the plate list, was never issued.

Ayer/ Zimmer p. 207; Fine Bird Books p. 74; Nissen IVB 297.



6. EXQUEMELIN, ALEXANDRE OLIVIER; RINGROSE, BASIL

Bucaniers of America: Or, a true Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults Committed of Late Years Upon the Coasts of The West Indies, by the Bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, Both English and French... The Second Volume Containing The Dangerous Voyage and Bold Attempts of Captain Bartholomew Sharp, and others...

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, [12], 115,[1], 51, [1], 124, [12]; [16], 212(215), [24], 4 parts bound in 2 vol., small copper engraved portrait of Henry Morgan pasted to frontispiece of volume one, 9 plates (3 folding) and three engraved text illustrations in volume one, 17 engraved maps and plans (2 folding) in volume two after Bartholomew Sharp, numerous woodcut text illustrations, occasional light spotting, 4to (240 x 185 mm), contemporary calf, morocco title-piece, spine gilt, boards ruled in gilt, marbled endpapers, bookplate of Frank L. Hadley, London, for William Crooke, 1684-1685

£18,500/\$23,500

THE GREATEST EARLY BOOK ON BUCCANEERING & PIRACY

The First English Edition of Exquemelin with the scarce fourth part by Basil Ringrose describing the Voyages of Captain Bartholomew Sharp. The primary contemporary source in English for the History of the English and French Buccaneers, or more politely “privateers” who harassed and attacked the Spanish colonies chiefly in the Caribbean during the seventeenth century. Exquemelin’s account of the adventures, life, morals, looting, plundering, and taking prisoners for ransom or slavery of the pirates roaming the seas in the later part of the seventeenth century, together with a full description of the Caribbean where they mainly operated. Our prevailing image of the pirate is based on the buccaneer, or filibuster, active in the West Indies in the later 17th century. The story of Alexandre Olivier Exquemelin is the earliest first-hand account on these pirates, written by just such a one of these reluctant desperadoes, from which all others seem to spring.

Alexandre Olivier Exquemelin (1646-1717), called Oexmelin by the French, was long considered to be a Dutchman, as the first edition of his seminal and now extremely rare book *De Americaensche Zee-Roovers* (The Buccaneers of America) published in Amsterdam 1678 was in Dutch. But Exquemelin was born in 1646, at the Northern French port of Honfleur, descending from Huguenot apothecaries. He started his eventful life as a chemist before spending several years with the pirates as a ship’s surgeon. He took part in their daring exploits, like the expeditions of the notorious English buccaneer Henry Morgan, one of the most famous names in the annals of piracy (called John in the book), including his raid on Maracaibo in 1669, or a year later his attack on Panama. By 1674 Exquemelin had joined the Dutch Navy, serving with De Ruyter’s fleet in the wars against the French. Following the Admiral’s death in 1667 he returned to Amsterdam, was granted citizenship and gained his qualification as a ship surgeon in October 1679.

During his time in Amsterdam he offered his manuscript containing the description of his previous life to the publisher’s Ten Hoorn, who translated it, adapted it to Dutch standards and printed it in 1678. The book became immediately so popular that editions were published everywhere. Hardly any book in any language became the parent of so many imitations and the source of so many legends, and is still popular today. Jan ten Hoorn also had published the works of Hendrik Smeeks (probably one of the sources of Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe*).



The Spanish Armada destroyed by Captaine Morgan

Part. 2. Page. 135



Both publications were heavily edited by ten Hoorn, explaining the similarities of style, so that once it was believed that Exquemelin was a pseudonym of Smeets. The book quickly took on a life of its own, with numerous editions appearing throughout Europe in the following years, many of them fittingly 'pirated', including the Second Edition of 1679, in German, published in Nuremberg under the title *Die Americanischen See-Räuber*. A Spanish Edition followed in 1681, titled *Piratas de la America*; this too was probably published in Amsterdam and not Germany as the title-page claims. The first English edition, aptly published by one William Crook, appeared in 1684 under the title *Bucaniers of America: Or, a True Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults Committed of late Years upon the Coasts of The West-Indies....* with a heavy emphasis on the 'unparallel'd Exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, the English Jamaican Hero'. The book was a runaway bestseller and the second edition came out within three months.

Exquemelin set sail in 1681 aboard the 'San Jeroboam' bound for Jamaica. He set up as a surgeon on San Domingo in the Spanish West Indies. Exquemelin became tired of this, and when in 1683 the Spanish tried to capture the slaver 'Martha en Maria' of Ostend, commanded by the notorious buccaneer Van Hoorn, Exquemelin once more took to sea as the surgeon of a flotilla of pirates, including Laurens de Graaf and the French filibuster Grammont. Making contact with the French Vice-Admiral Jean d'Estrès, he was granted the post of surgeon in the flagship; and returned to Brest with the Squadron after eighteen years' wanderings in 1684.



The author had throughout all these adventures kept his original manuscript that was published by the Paris printing house of Jacques le Febvre in a first French edition in 1686, titled *Histoire des Aventuriers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes*. It is marginally less rare than the Dutch one, and being produced in two volumes it contains much additional material, especially botanical descriptions. Managing to return to France in 1687 to find his book a roaring success, he brought out a second edition, but the next sighting reveals him taking part in a French attack on Cartageña in Columbia in 1697. Accepted in his native land at last, Exquemelin spent his final years recording all his experiences since 1678, and these became the third French edition of his book, published in 1699 as *Histoire des Aventuriers Flibustiers*. His book remained a bestseller in France, growing to four volumes over new editions in the years 1744, 1774 and 1775. These editions contain material not by Exquemelin, including:- (Vol. 3) Raveneau de Lussan's tales of his Pacific buccaneers, in which the Scot Alexander Selkirk who is generally regarded as the model for Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and- (Vol. 4) The elusive Captain Johnson's book published in 1728 and 1728 combined historic fact with such luminaries of pirate folklore as Captains Avery, Kidd and Tew, Black Sam Bellamy, and the female filibusters Mary Read and Anne Bonny.

[Sabin 23478; Church 658 (first Dutch ed. of 1678), and 689 (Engl. ed. of 1684 and 1685); Hill 99-100 (English ed. of 1684 and 1685); Bibl. Diez 1044.]





S^r HEN: MORGAN
Part. 2. Page. 60.

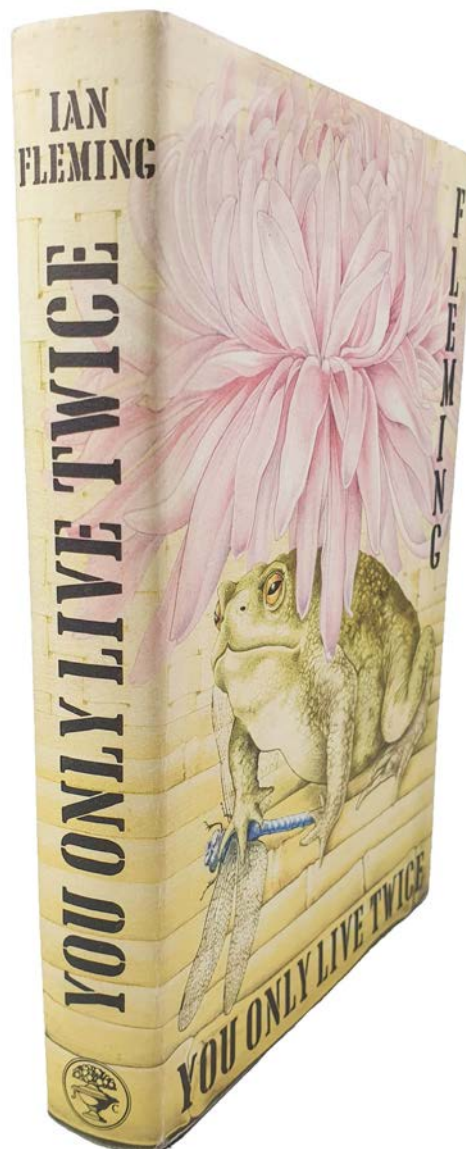
7. FLEMING, IAN

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/\$19,000

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.



**You
Only
Live
Twice**

Ian Fleming



Jonathan Cape

To Robert Harling
But not to read!
from
Ian.

BOUND WITH THE SUMMIS DESIDERANTES AFFECTIBUS

8. KRÄMER, HEINRICH; SPRENGER, JACOB

Malleus maleficarum in tres divisus partes

[65], 505, [7]pp., woodcut printers device to title, inhabited woodcut initials, paper flaw to ff E., early parchment with yapped edges, manuscript title on spine and lower edge of text block, 8vo, Venetiis, Antonium Bertanum, 1574

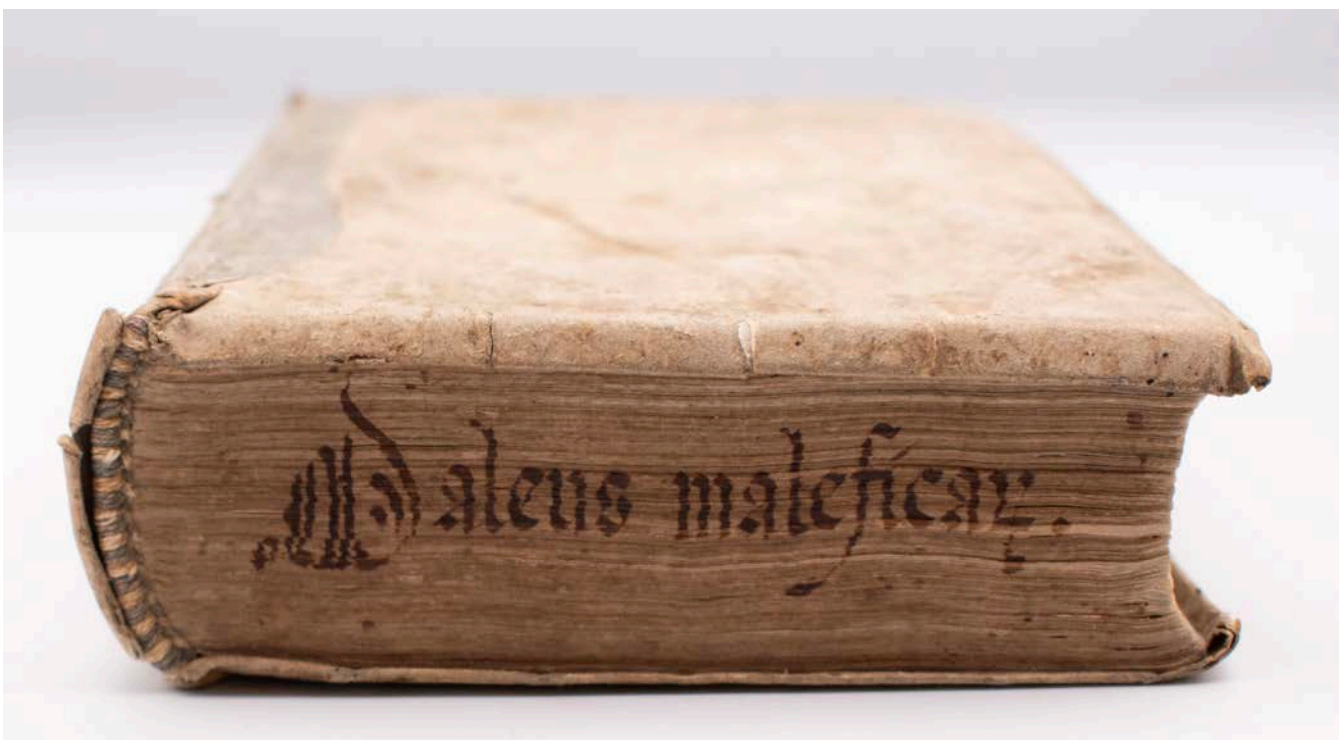
£12,000/\$15,200

THE MOST INFAMOUS TREATISE ON WITCHCRAFT.

"Malleus Maleficarum", the comprehensive disquisition called "Hammer of the witches" is regarded as one of the most salient and authoritative works on witchcraft "it crystallized into a fiercely stringent code previous folklore about black magic with church dogma on heresy, and if any work could have opened the floodgates of the inquisitorial hysteria" this is the most infamous. The Malleus Maleficarum came at a peak point in European witchcraft accusations and executions. It was a foundation for treating witchcraft not as a superstition, but as a dangerous and heretical practice of associating with the Devil — and therefore, a great danger to society and to the church.

The oldest edition is probably the one published in Lyon by Giunta in 1484 and no less than 14 editions were published between 1487 and 1520 and at least 16 editions between 1574 and 1669. The text is made up of three parts, the first is about how to identify witches and where they might dwell; the second is how to identify and rectify acts of witchcraft; the third part is how to trial and sentence a witch. The influence of this work throughout time is indisputable and is corroborated by the countless quotes of its methods and examples in many other works. The text is often blamed for the worst aspects of the hunts.

The problem of the authorship remains an interesting issue as the current literature is not conclusive and most of the bibliographies refer to Jacob Sprenger (1435-1495) as the main author (Adams, Caillet, Machiels, Wellcome). Nevertheless, recent research indicates that

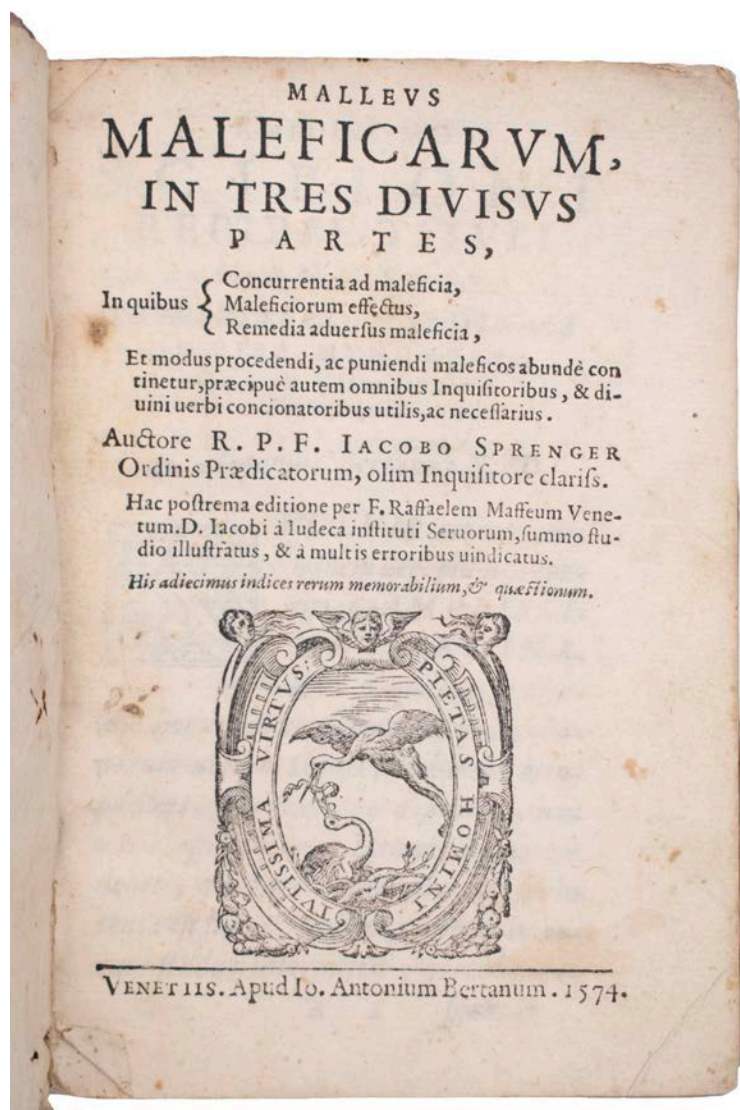


Institoris or Heinrich Kramer (1430-1507) not only wrote this work alone but also used Sprenger's name to promote it. In spite of the fact both were important theologians, their relationship was characterised by animosity and acrimony and the more powerful Sprenger used every opportunity to thwart Kramer. It is more than likely that beyond lending the work the prestige, Sprenger's contribution was minimal (Broedel).

Likely written only by Kramer, it is based on his experiences at failed trials in Innsbruck. Helena Scheuberin was an Austrian woman who stood trial accused of witchcraft in 1485. She appears to have disagreed with the doctrine that was being espoused by Dominican inquisitors like Heinrich Kramer. She avoided his sermons and spoke out against him. Despite being quashed by the local bishop, Kramer used some of his experiences to write the *Malleus Maleficarum* as an attempt to justify this significant loss of reputation.

Although it was not popular where it was originally published, *Malleus Maleficarum* began to travel. As the work gets more removed from the context it begins to get taken more seriously.

This is partly due to another work it was often bound with, including in this copy. The famous bull of Innocent VIII "Summis desiderantes affectibus" (1484) authorised a formal inquisition against all witches in German church provinces. The two texts are separate but they travelled together and thus eventually became linked. After time passed it became thought that the Pope commissioned the *Malleus Maleficarum*. The 'Summis' gave eminence to everything Kramer had written. The veneer of time lent the *Malleus Maleficarum* a form of respectability that it never had when it was first published. The result was the witch trials were expedited.



9. 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]

£65,000/\$82,000

The single greatest travel account of the mediaeval world.

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.

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 descrizione 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.

10. 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).

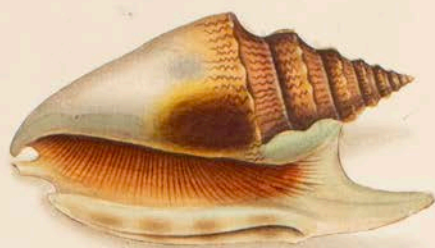
£35,000/\$44,500

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.



11. MIDDLETON, CHRISTOPHER

A Vindication of the Conduct of Captain Christopher Middleton, in a Late Voyage on Board His Majesty's Ship the Furnace, For Discovering a North-West Passage to the Western American Ocean. In Answer to Certain Objections and Aspersions of Arthur Dobbs, Esq.

FIRST EDITION, [4]. 168, 177-206, [2], 48p., with the 'Logg journal' which is separately paginated with its own half-title, occasional paper flaw not affecting text, bookplate of Gerald F. Fitzgerald, contemporary half calf, marbled boards, textblock untrimmed, 8vo, London, by the Author's Appointment, and sold by Jacob Robinson, at the Golden-Lion in Ludgate-Street, 1743.

£18,500/\$23,500

Very Rare First Edition of the first published work in the long series of attacks and counters between the merchant Dobbs and Captain Middleton. Only Dobbs's unpublished letter to the Admiralty demanding an investigation precedes this in the sequence of the debate.

Arthur Dobbs was an active advocate for the exploration and discovery of a north-west passage to the Pacific from the early 1730s. In 1741, the Anglo-Irish MP commissioned Christopher Middleton, a captain in the Hudson's Bay Company, to search for the North-West Passage. Dobbs's interest in the North-West Passage was motivated partially by nationalism, but more so because he objected to the monopoly on trading enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Dobbs chose Christopher Middleton because he had already established his reputation as a navigator. His work on the variations of magnetic needles in Hudson Bay had led, in part, to him being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society –no small feat for a ship's captain of only two years' standing.

Dobbs arranged for Middleton to receive a naval commission and he left the company to command the *Discovery* and the *Furnace*. After much hardship and bad weather Middleton reached 65 degrees 10 minutes north, further north than any previous explorer, to find that Dobbs's proposed passage was in fact a closed inlet. Middleton abandoned the search and made a voyage home that was every bit as harrowing as the journey out.

Dobbs refused to accept Middleton's findings and accused him of having been bribed to falsify his records by the Hudson's Bay Company, in order to preserve their monopoly in the area. This instigated a bitter exchange through books and pamphlets publicly repudiating one another. The dispute effectively wrecked Middleton's career as one of England's most skilled explorers and navigators of the 18th century. Not until the end of this paper war in 1745 was Middleton offered another command by the Admiralty.

Provenance: Arctic and Antarctic Collection of Gerald F. Fitzgerald.

The Gerald F. Fitzgerald collection is a major assemblage of material on the discovery and exploration of the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

[ESTC:T87560; Sabin, 48858; Alden & Landis 743/157; Greenwich Maritime Museum; ODNB]

A
VINDICATION
OF THE
CONDUCT
OF

Captain *Christopher Middleton*,

IN A

Late Voyage on Board His Majesty's
Ship the FURNACE,

FOR

Discovering a North-west Passage to the *Western
American Ocean*.

IN ANSWER

To certain *Objections* and *Aspersions*

OF

ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq;

WITH AN

A P P E N D I X:

CONTAINING

The Captain's Instructions; Councils held; Reports
of the Inferior Officers; Letters between Mr.
Dobbs, Capt. *Middleton*, &c. Affidavits and other
Vouchers refer'd to in the Captain's *Answers*, &c.
With as much of the *Log-Journal* as relates to
the DISCOVERY.

The Whole as lately deliver'd to the Lords Commissioners
of the ADMIRALTY.

To which is Annex'd,

An ACCOUNT of the Extraordinary Degrees and Surprizing
Effects of COLD in *Hudson's-Bay*, *North America*, read
before the ROYAL SOCIETY.

By *CHRISTOPHER MIDDLETON*,
Late Commander of the FURNACE, and F. R. S.

L O N D O N:

Printed by the AUTHOR's Appointment; and Sold by
Jacob Robinson, at the *Golden-Lion* in *Ludgate-Street*, 1743.

KELMSCOTT PRESS

12. MORRIS, WILLIAM

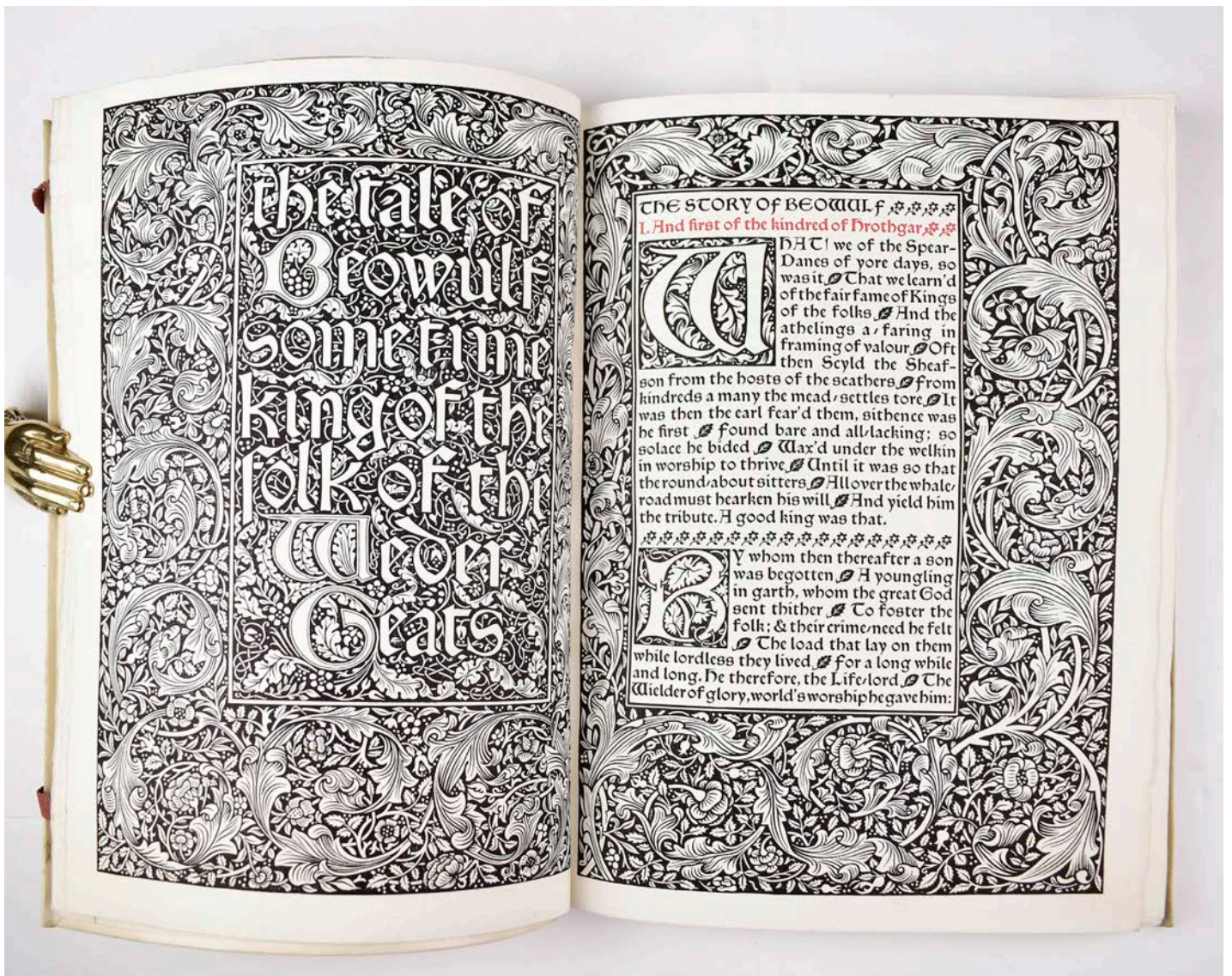
*The Tale of Beowulf [Done Out of the Old English Tongue by William Morris & A.J. Wyatt]
Hammersmith, Kelmscott Press, 1895, 4to, Original full limp vellum; title gilt on spine, brown ties.*

£8,500/\$11,000

One of 300 copies on paper, of a total edition of 308 (8 on vellum). 29.4 x 21.8 x 1.7 cm; pp. viii + 120. Troy type (shoulder and side-notes, argument, list of persons and places, and glossary in Chaucer type) on Batchelor hand-made paper with the Perch watermark. Two full-pages woodcut borders and title, half and three-quarter woodcut borders, and numerous woodcut initials; section titles and shoulder and side-notes in red.

For Morris Beowulf was "the first and the best poem of the English race". His translation was based on a prose rendering by the Anglo-Saxon scholar Alfred J. Wyatt of Christ's College, with whom he consulted over a two year period.

Peterson A32.



FINE CONTEMPORARY COLOUR

13. REGIOMONTANUS (JOHANNES MULLER), 1436-1476).

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/\$35,500

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).

Von dem Tracken

D Raco der tract ist ain pilde des himels in dem widerumb
 hal vil stem wider den seind so sparisliche. Ir schidigkheit
 also gesagt. Zuffeydem aug ain. bey yedem ein ain. bey dem
 kün ain. und darnach zechen nach ainander ain dem körper.
 Wer da entpfangen oder gegeben wirt vnder dem zaychen
 der wirt ain böser mensch von natur. und ain solcher wirt
 vntrew und ain büffert. vnd ist düßlig und schimpffig und trieglich. vñ
 ist lügenhafftig und wirt gern zornig und vnweys. und leiggar leichtg-
 lich. vnd ist samler forns. ain dieb und ain mörder. vnd ist weysf. und güt-
 ter flug. vnd ist weyschweyßig ain seir. vnd ist nuer ain wann reich. vnd
 ist biß fur figur und aspect ain dem himel das he vomen stat

Don dem Hercules



Derules ist ain pild des heiligen
 Melchior in Sagittario vir hat
 vil stern. vnder den sund vii spais
 Biles. Ir schickung wart allse ge
 sagt. An dem haupt ain. an dem
 gelincken arm ain. auff yeder ach
 sel ain grossen. auff der lincen han
 de ain. an dem rechten slabogen ain
 ain. an yeder seiten ain doch ain
 der lincen ain grossen. auff der
 gerechten hufft zwen an dem knie
 ain. in der knyebugen ain. an dem
 pain zwen. auff dem fuss ain gross
 ten. vnd bey der lincen hand vier
 an des leuens haut. ¶ Wer en
 der dissem zaychen empfangen oder gegeben wird der wirt von natur bür
 stig vnd starck vnd vnteusch. mer arm wann reich. vnd schadet ainem
 andern gar leichtiglich. er ist danckbar vnd überwindet vil. sein hertz be
 get vil dings zu sichen. Er wirt weitwiff auff vnd ist dar zu vnstet. vnd
 das da oben ist sein feur vnd alpeet an dem himel.

Von der Lorou



zu seinen eren vnd zu seiner wirdt/
 lait wirt er auch kommen. vnd vil leue hond in lieb. Vnd ist das sein figur
 vnd aspect an dem himel das hie oben stat

Don Serpentario



Serpentarius ist ain pild des himmels. etlich nennen es Asclepius in Scoopione bey dem mittel vñ hat vil starn. vñ der den sind sibenzehen spassibiles. Vñ die schlang vmb den menschenn hatt vñ. jr schickung weilt also geslagt. In dem haupt ain. auf se der actfel ain. an der linck hande drey. an der gerechtchen vier. auff ye der lend in ain. auff yede knie ain. an dem rechten pain ain. vñ auff rechten fuß ain. doch der auff dem rechten fuß grösser. Die schlang an dem haupt zwey. an dem halsf der linck hande zwey. in

Don Laskopcia

vnd ist das hie oben sein figur vnd aspect an dem himel



stetig vnd reich vnd ist frölichen vnd aus jähigen lebens b
am ende soll nemen / aber er stirbt eines bösen todes also
die kele ab geschnitten oder verdrüßet in einem vngewitter.
oben sein figur vnd aspect an dem himel

Vom Besaguso der Zifferas



Alſeras ob beſag^t ob equ^o
 verſper^t das ſpricht das
 abentperſed iſt ain pildet des hym
 mels in Capricorno vnd hat vil
 ſtilen vnder den ſind reuig ſparſi
 diles. ir ſchickig wirt alſo geſagt.
 bey yede naſſloſch ain an der wang
 ain / bey yedem or ain. an der halſi
 vier der erſt groſſer. auff der ſchul
 tern ain groſſer. auff dem rugel
 ain. an der puſt ain. bey den adel
 ain. auff yede hinc ain vñ in yeder
 knieſgügel ain ¶ Wer vnder deſay
 hen empfangē oder geſehen wirt
 der wirt alſwege reuig ſchwaſſig
 vñ iſt dörſtig frölich vñ reich vñ iſt ſaſt glückſagig vñ im iſt wol mit vñ

Das andere roß

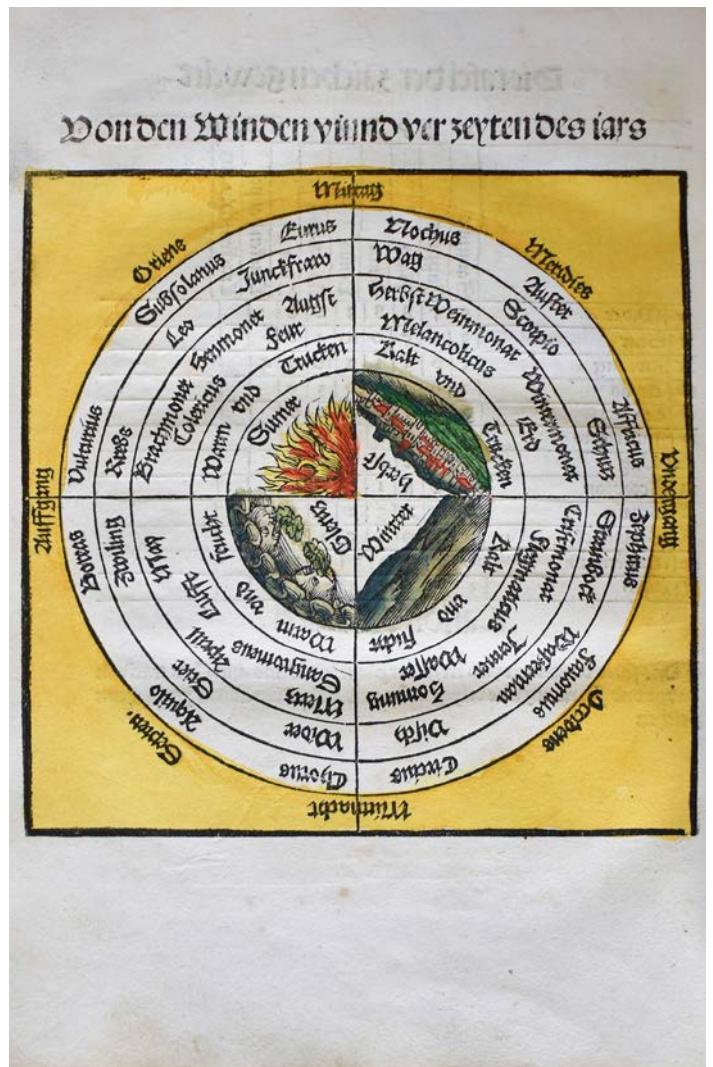
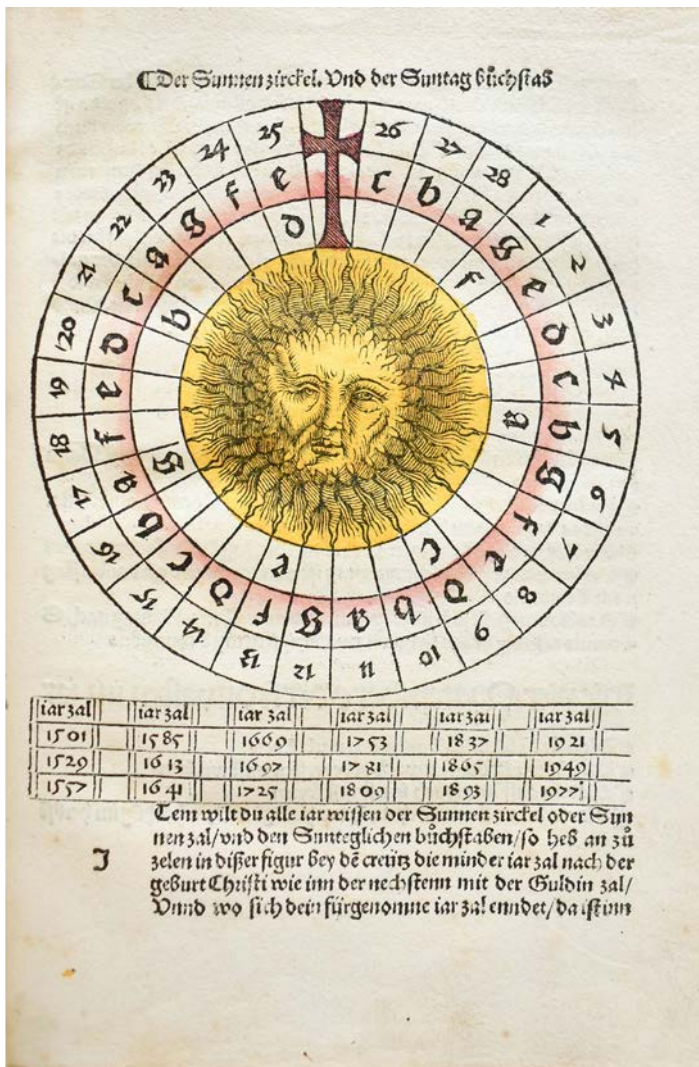
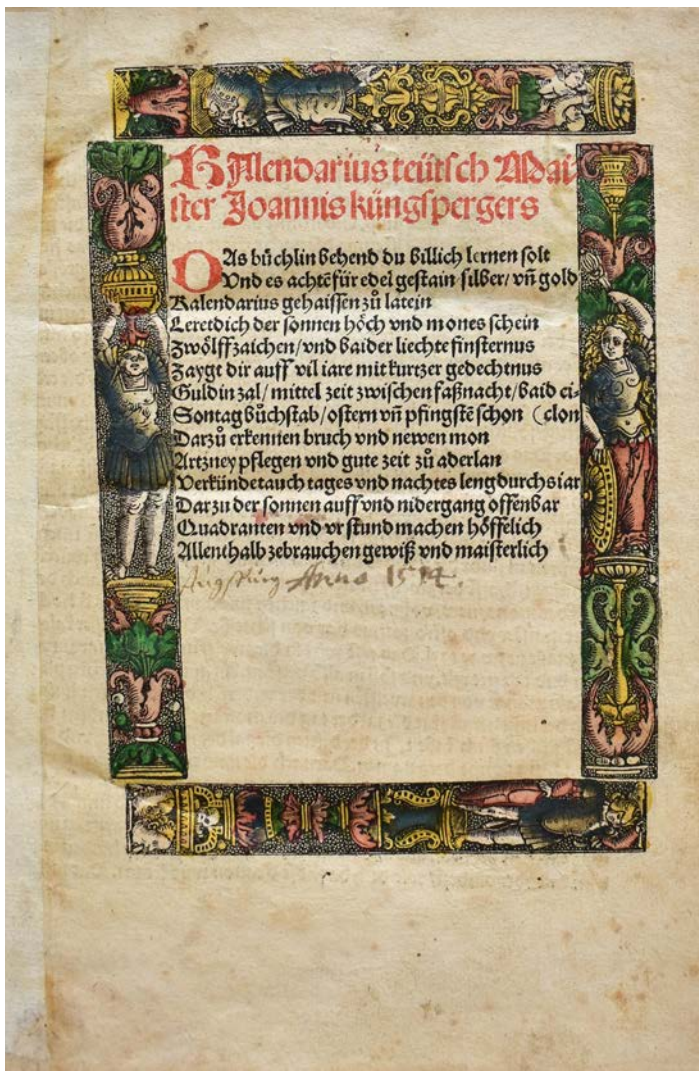


Von dem Androneda



A Thormeda ist ain pilß des
hinichs in Aquario dem en-
de vnd anfang der vische vnd hat
11 stern. vnder den seind ir spars-
idiles. Ir schuckung wirt also ge-
hegt. In dem haupt ain schenck
nagel. An dem auff yeder achsel ain. an ye-
der slaßogen ain/ auff yeder hand
ain/ ain am der fuß 4. w. auf der güte
drey/ auff yedem knye ain. vnd
auff yedem fuß zwen

¶ Wer vnder dem zeichenn ent-
pfangē oder geborn wirt der wirt



**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.**

14. 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 Oudsboorn, Van Hoorn, Van Ribeeck & Van Zwooll, 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/\$95,000

The Very Scarce 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.

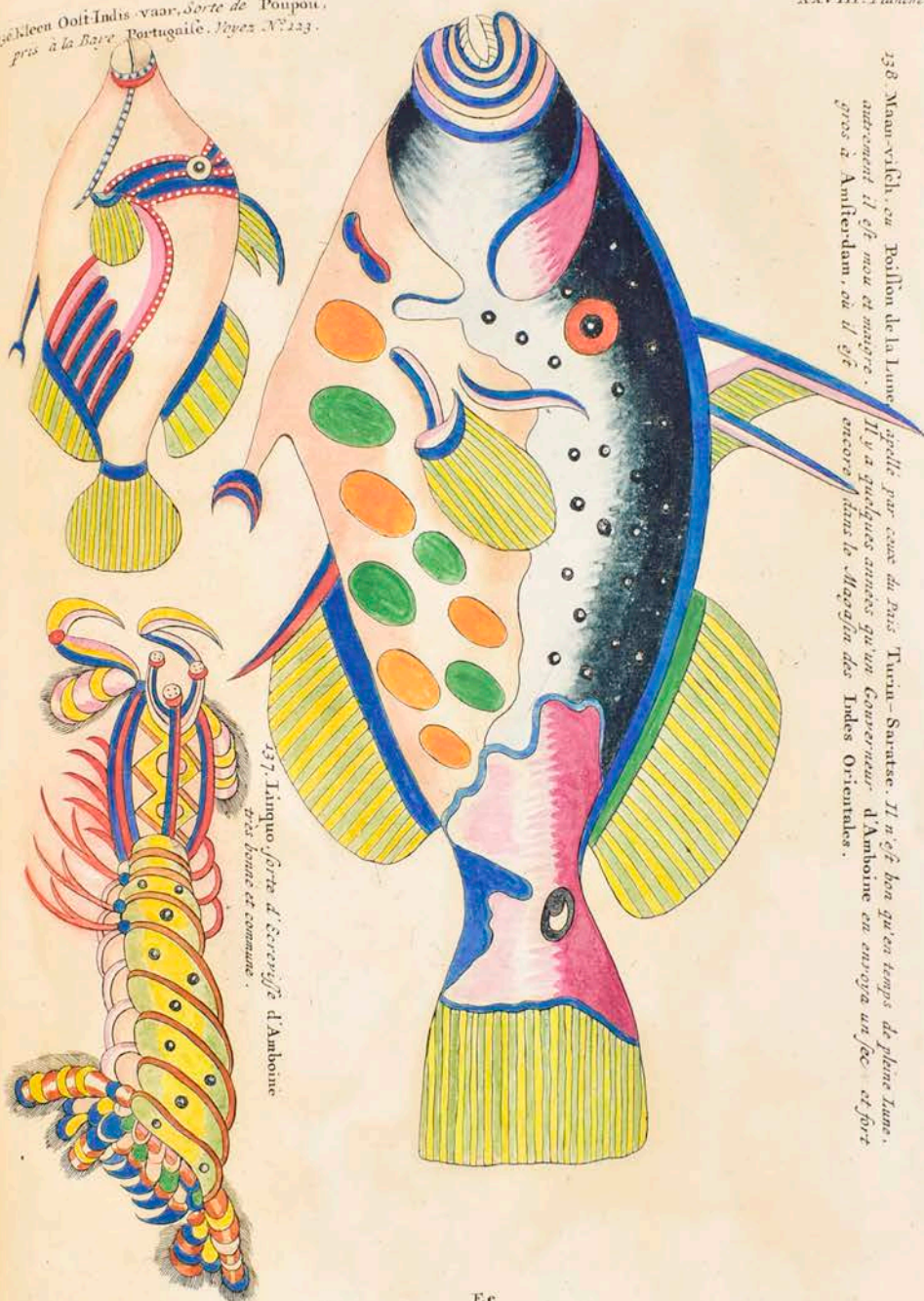
However, despite Fallour's artistic licence, evident in many fantastic images, ichthyologists have been able to identify the genus and often the species of almost all of them (with a few obvious exceptions such as the mermaid). The colouring of the plates is brilliant and follows closely the originals. 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 beure, 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



geklee Oolt Indis. vaar, Sorte de Poupou,
pris à la Baye Portugaile. Voyez N° 123.



136. Maan-vifch, ou Poiffon de la Lune, appelée par ceux du Pais Turin-Sarrafce. Il n'est bon qu'en temps de pleine Lune, autrement il est mau et maigre. Il y a quelques années qu'un Gouverneur d'Amboine en envoya un, ce et fort gros à Amfterdam, où il est encore dans le Magazin des Indes Orientales.

137. Languo, forte d'écreviffe d'Amboine, très bonne et commune.

160. Perkiot du Mont Rouge. voyez la Remarque N° 154.

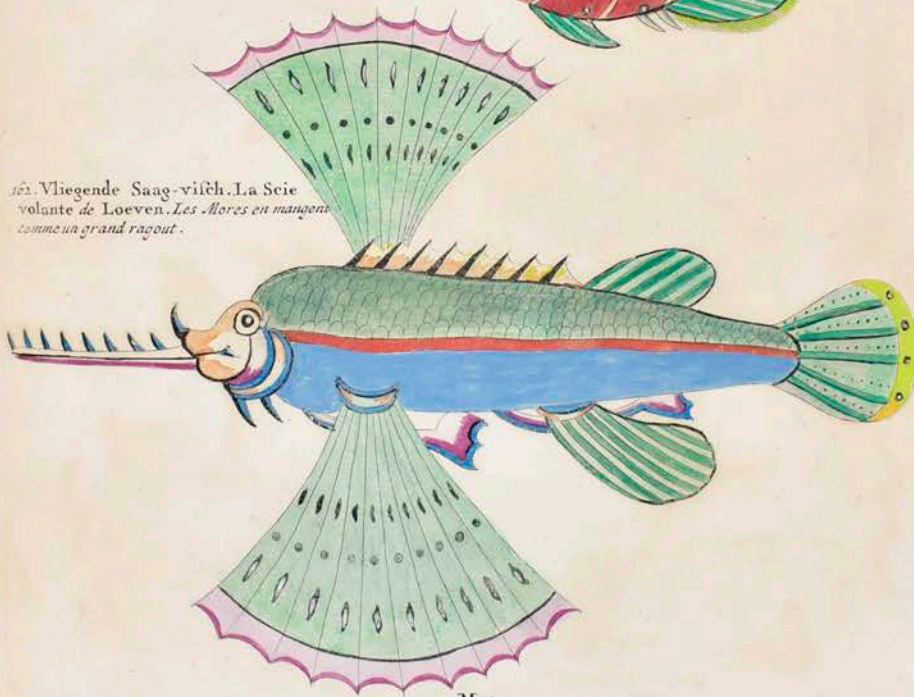
XXXV. Plaque.



161. Espèce d'Herillon dessinée à Evenketyl. Les Noirs s'en font avec la peau des bonnets de parade dans leurs fêtes voyez aussi la Remarque N° 25.



162. Vliegende Saag-viſch. La Scie volante de Loeven. Les Aïres en mangent comme un grand ragout.



Mm.

15. SCOT, REGINALD

The Discovery of Witchcraft: Proving that the Compacts and Contracts of Witches with Devils and all Infernal Spirits or Familiars, are but Erroneous Novelties and Imaginary Conceptions.

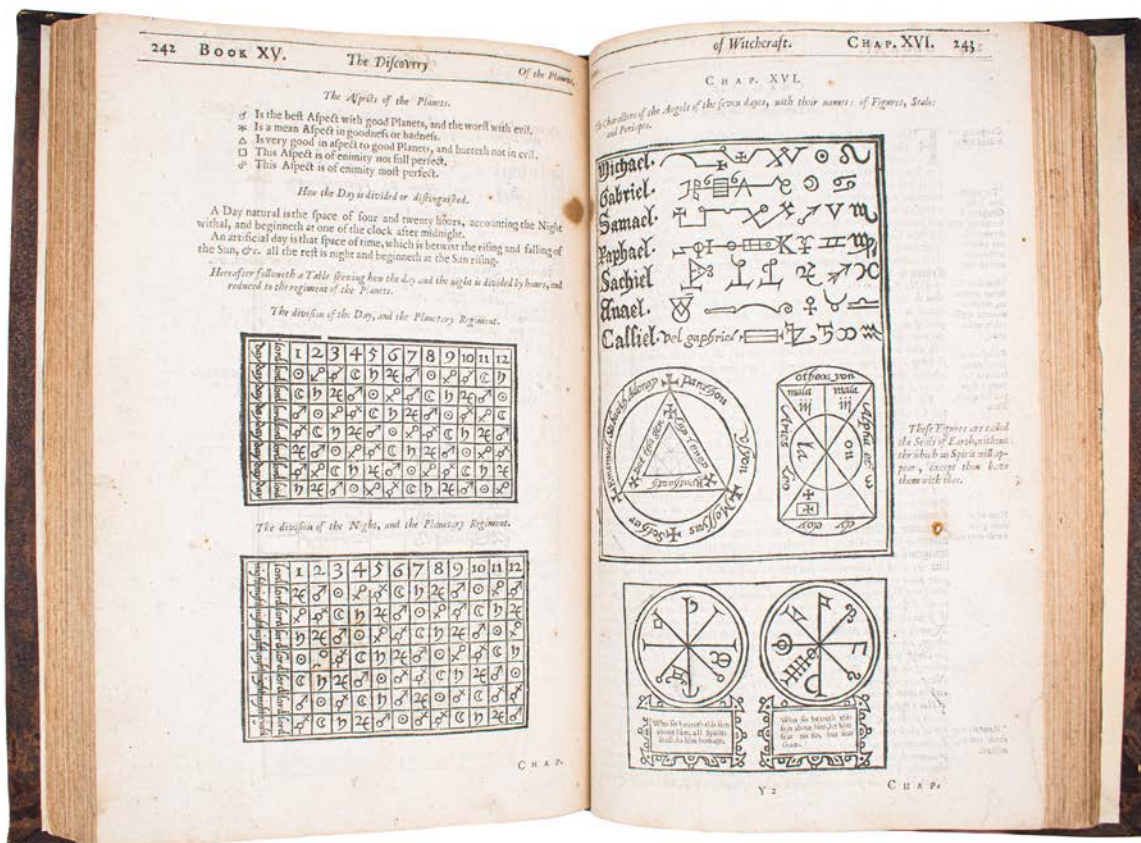
Third Edition, [18], 292, [12], 72, contemporary ownership note to title "Wm Hardy Inn Neward", ownership note to title verso "William Webster His Book 1761", woodcut initials, numerous woodcut illustrations, pagination misprint p.96 as p.60, separate title for "A Discourse concerning the Nature and Substance of Devils and Spirits" and begins new pagination with quire 3A, occasional light spotting, elaborately gilt calf, 4to (265 x 180mm), London, for A. Clark, 1665

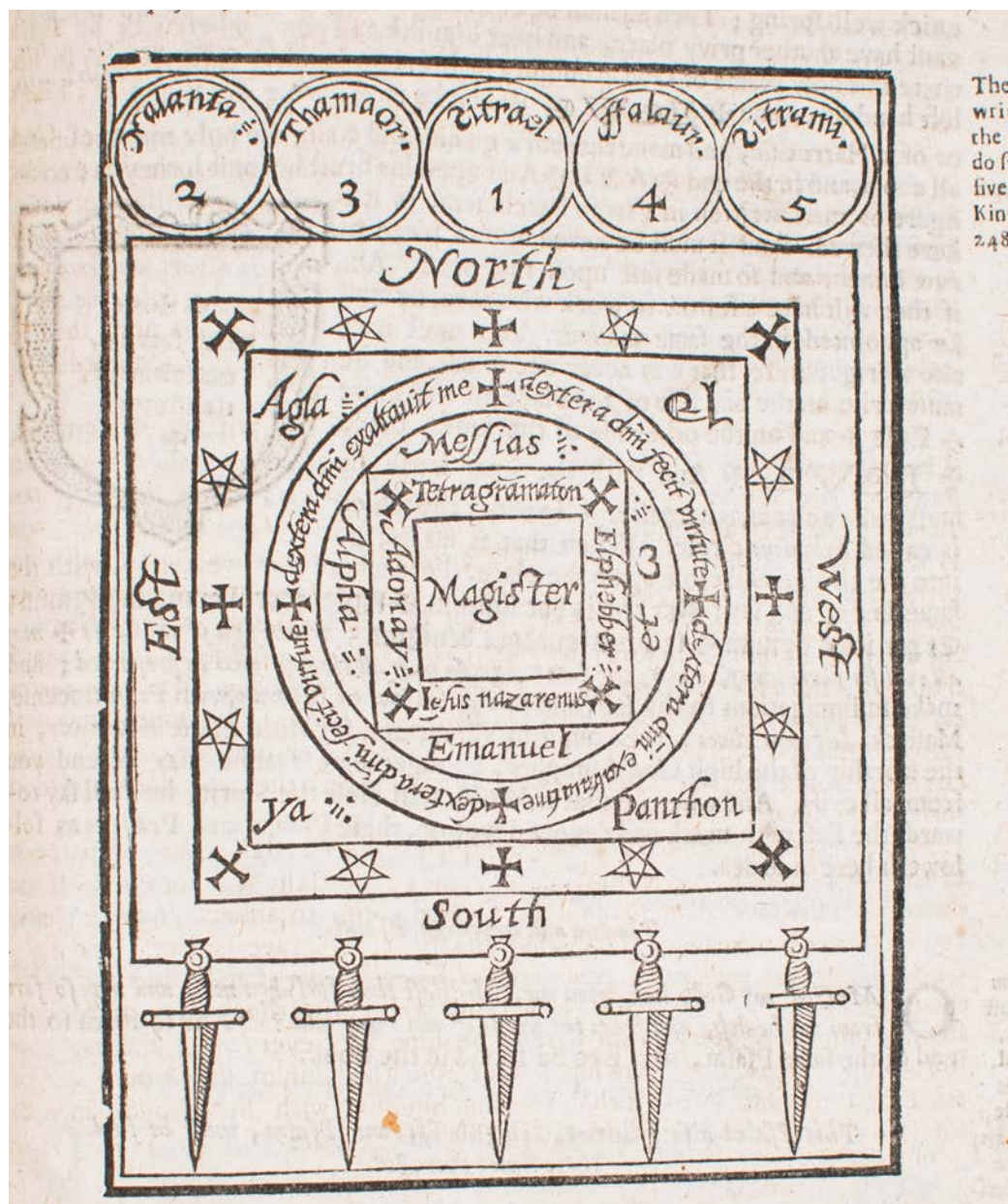
£25,000/\$32,000

A POWERFUL ASSAULT ON THE BELIEF OF WITCHCRAFT

The Discovery of Witchcraft is a seminal sceptical treatise recording and debunking popular and scholarly beliefs about witchcraft, magic and other superstitions. Scot argued that belief in magic was both irrational and un-Christian. Most sceptics, no matter how zealous or well constructed their attack on traditional witchcraft belief was, failed to argue it out of existence because they left intact the central idea which maintained its intellectual coherence as a belief system, Satan's ability to intervene in the temporal world. Scot denied the relevance of demons, if not their reality, pronouncing them devoid of physical existence and incapable of interaction with humans. He declared attributing human misfortune to demonic and human interaction affronted Divine Providence by diminishing God's power and justice.

The first edition of Discovery of Witchcraft was published the year following Weyer's final edition of De Praestigiis (in 1583). Both Weyer and Scot are considered extremist by their contemporaries for their fervent condemnation of the witch trials. They made many of the same arguments about the melancholic delusions of pathetic, aged, and poor defendants. What





differentiates Scot from Weyer, and from every other writer on magic, is that he was neither a theologian, philosopher, nor magus.

Reginald Scot was a very unlikely candidate for intellectual honours. Having studied at Hart Hall, Oxford, without completing a degree, he settled down in Kent, where he was active, though not especially prominent, in public affairs and private business till his death on 9 October 1599. Scot was roused to write the *Discoverie*... after attending a witch trial in Rochester. It seems likely that the increasing pace of witchcraft prosecutions in England must have weighed heavily upon him and led him to a systematic study of the evidence presented at such trials. Several factors appear to have inspired Scot's work: horror at the prejudice of the judges in witch trials; the absurdity of the charges brought against helpless and often senile women; the way in which, to his mind, the evidence presented in trials was totally inadequate and unsubstantiated; and the fact that his own religious convictions - reinforced, paradoxically, by an extremely sceptical temperament - seemed to invalidate even the possibility of magical activity. Furthermore, Scot appreciated, as few contemporaries did, the inconsistency and gross credulity of the apologists for witch-hunting, and the distance between their intellectual structures and the sordid trivialities of the persecution itself. Scot maintained that those who had been accused and executed for witchcraft were innocent and blamed the Catholic Church for encouraging these superstitious beliefs.

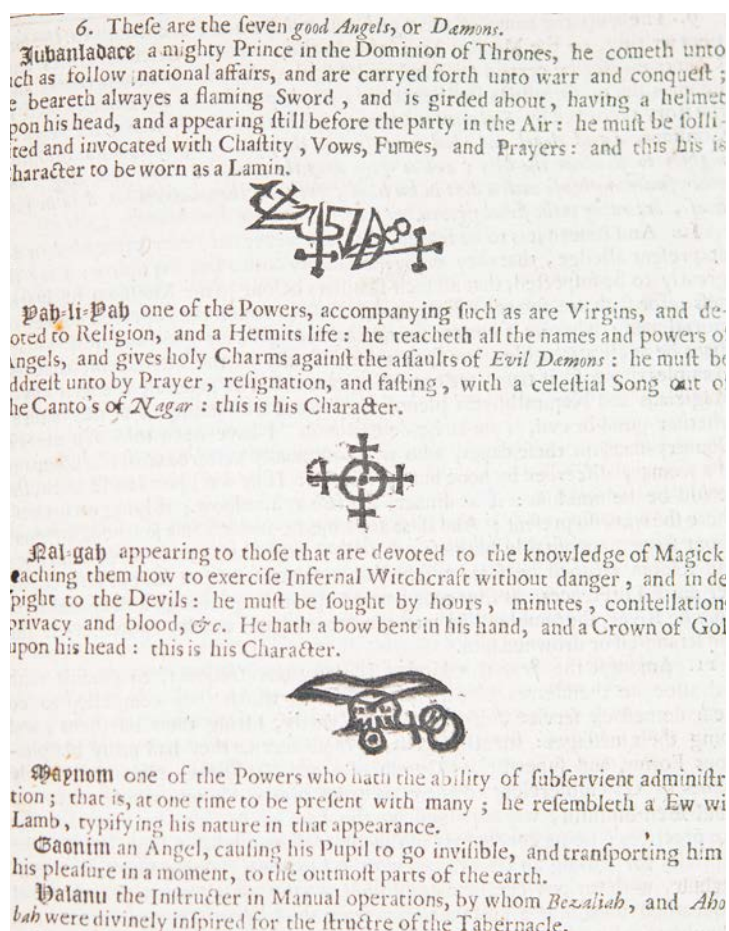
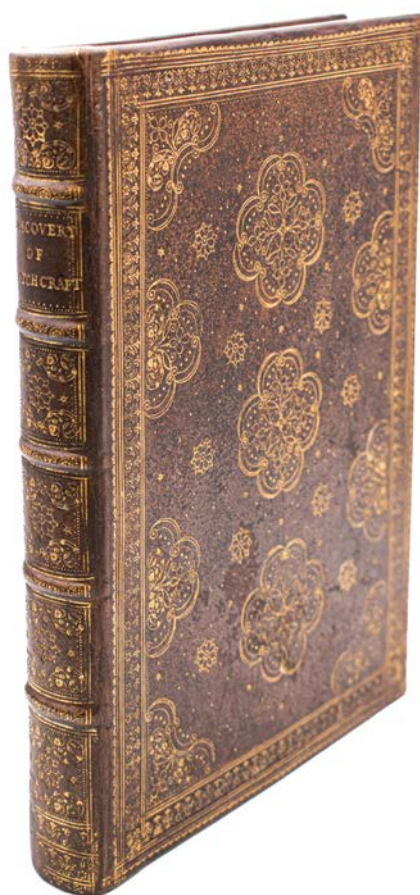
Scot systematically set out a serious and sustained argument, and was able to construct a

coherent and solidly planned book which provided radical answers to a host of contemporary intellectual problems. For Scot the study of demonology meant much more than merely haggling over the varieties of witchcraft; the whole problem of magic was involved. He concentrated on destroying belief in demons and in the devil himself, knowing full well that when that diabolical edifice was demolished witchcraft would collapse with it. He suggested non-magical reasons and causes for both magical phenomena and accusations of witchcraft. These included psychological and sociological causes. For example, Scot argued that the social tension and guilt felt by those who denied charity to poor women sometimes led the deniers to accuse these women of witchcraft. He described in detail what he held to be the erroneous prayers, spells and practices of those who dabbled in the magical arts, to convince the reader once and for all just how foolish and superstitious their actions were.

Discovery of Witchcraft was very widely read in the late 16th and early 17th century and was printed in numerous editions. It was a central text in witchcraft debates, with vitriolic hostility directed at Scot by both Catholic and Protestant demonologists. James VI of Scotland, author of *Daemonologie* and a firm believer in the power and danger of the witch, strongly rebuked Scot and the views he had put forth.

Because of the comprehensiveness of *The Discovery of Witchcraft*, it was a useful source of information on supernatural beliefs and practices. By a miraculous irony of history, Scot's book accomplished the task of transmitting in print the recipes of occult magical tradition to succeeding generations. He would surely have turned in his grave to discover that his work was the most commonly owned volume in the libraries of seventeenth and eighteenth century English conjurors.

[*Witch Craze Terror and Fantasy in Baroque Germany*, Rober 2004; *The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America*, 2013; *The Damned Art*, 1977]



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

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

FIRST EDITION, [4], IX, [1], 402p., engraved uncoloured frontispiece after J. Skene, extra illustrated with 12 plates by Cruikshank, each supplied in three state (hand coloured, uncoloured, uncoloured on mounted india paper), 20th century red morocco gilt, decorated with ornaments of devils, witches' hats, a cat and a crescent moon, bound by Wood, t.e.g., marbled endpapers, bookplate of W.A. Foyle to paste down, 12mo, London, John Murray, 1830.

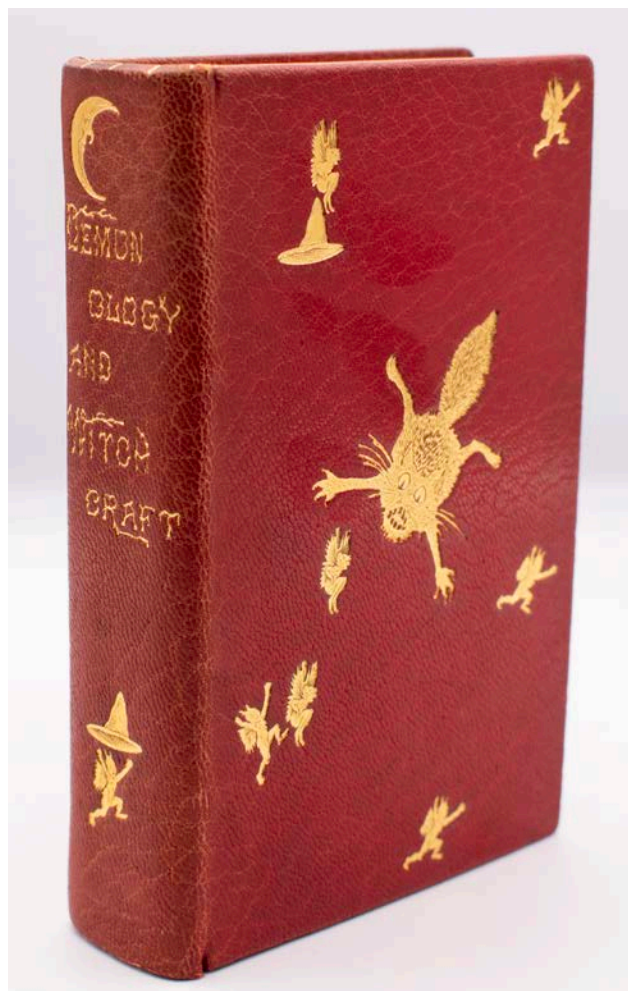
£3,500/\$4,500

First Edition of Walter Scott's popular work on witchcraft and the supernatural. A lifelong student of folklore, Scott had long harboured the idea of writing about witchcraft. He was able to draw on a wide-ranging collection of primary and secondary sources, including the large occult library at his stately home at Abbotsford. Empirical archivist, Robert Pitcairn, had been greatly influenced and inspired by the work of Sir Walter Scott and sent copies of the more dramatic cases to the author almost as soon as he found them. Pitcairn's private generosity with his research notes, and the public interest they generated through their serialised publication in popular literary magazines, ensured that there would be a ready market for a book on witchcraft by Scotland's foremost historical novelist.

The resulting book, *Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft*, was written very quickly during the summer months of 1830 and published together with a series of illustrative plates by Cruikshank in time for Christmas. The work was a bestseller and exercised a significant influence in promoting the Victorian vogue for Gothic and ghostly fiction.

The book takes the form of ten letters addressed to J. G. Lockhart, the epistolary mode permitting Scott to be both conversational in tone and discursive in method. In these, Scott presents a wide survey of attitudes to demonology and witchcraft from the Old Testament period to his own day. Scott's account is amply illustrated with anecdotes and traditional tales and may be read as an anthology of uncanny stories as much as a philosophical treatise. He also considers the topics of ghosts, fairies, brownies, elves, second sight and mythologies of the various Germanic peoples. Belief in these phenomena is presented as the result of ignorance and prejudice, which eventually dispersed by the rise of rational philosophy in the 18th century.

Examining Scottish criminal trials for witchcraft, Scott notes that the nature of evidence admissible gave free reign to accusers and left the accused no



chance of escape. Prisoners were driven to confess through despair and the desire to avoid future persecution. One trial which Scott had been quick to realise the importance of is that of Isobel Gowdie. Her confessions, rediscovered by Pitcairn in the archives of the Edinburgh High Court, became a sensational new source of Scottish witchcraft, bringing the term 'coven' - to denote a group of witches- into popular usage and attesting to a wealth of fairy lore in the highlands of Scotland, that was far removed from the traditional demonologists. Scott also observed that trials for witchcraft were increasingly connected with political crimes, just as in Catholic countries accusations of witchcraft and heresy went together. Throughout he treats his subjects in an analytical, rationalist manner, although pockets of superstition remain.

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

Provenance: W.A. Foyle

William Foyle (1883-1963), was one of the greatest booksellers of the 20th century, co-founder with his brother Gilbert, of the eponymous and iconic London bookshop on Charing Cross Road. Having purchased the former mediaeval monastery of Beeleigh Abbey in 1943, William built an impressive and unrivalled personal library of manuscripts and books on English history and literature, European and world history and discovery, which he housed in the beautiful former monastic dormitory. After William's death in 1963 the abbey and library passed to his daughter Christina, who ran the Foyle's empire in a notoriously idiosyncratic manner until her own death in 1999.

[Cohen 731; *Embracing the Darkness A Cultural History of Witchcraft*, Callon, 2018]



Designed & Published by George Cruikshank Novr. 1830 -
Elfin arrow manufactory

Pl. 6



Designed, Colored & Published by George Cruikshank Novr. 1830.

Elfin arrow manufactory

Pl. 6



Designed, Colored & Published by George Cruikshank Novr. 1830.

Elfin arrow manufactory

17. SPEKE, J.H. CAPTAIN, JAMES AUGUSTUS GRANT. and OLIVER (DANIEL, editor)

Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition. An Enumeration of the Plants Collected during the Journey of the Late Captain J.H. Speke and Captain (Now Lieut-Col.) J.A. Grant from Zanzibar to Egypt.

London: Taylor and Francis, 1872. First Edition, First Issue, 4t0 (29 x 22 cm); Contemporary red half morocco, marbled endpapers, possibly publisher's presentation binding, all edges gilt. iv, 190 pp.; with folding coloured lithographic map with route marked by hand in red, 136 coloured plates of African flora by Walter Hood Fitch.

With a tipped in autograph note describing this copy and signed from Grant, dated 15th July, 1876, presenting the work to a Steward Gladstone. According to a penciled note, this may be one of the twelve coloured copies executed for the Grant family.

£10,000/\$12,650

One of 12 Specially Coloured Copies

In the introduction, Grant notes that in 1860, when appointed to accompany Speke to the sources of the Nile, "...it occurred to me that many a pleasant hour might be spent in collecting plants and seeds while traversing the country to be explored... I purchased some drying-paper and a couple of books for notes... Captain Speke thought it far too cumbrous for such a journey, but readily yielded to my wish to have it. He afterwards saw with me how the plants were appreciated when we took them to Kew upon our return... Would that my poor friend had survived to see the present result!"

These finely coloured plates, produced from 'actual specimens', are the work of the prominent botanical illustrator Walter Hood Fitch and show 'either new species or such as had never been figured abroad or at home, the object being to present what was of the greatest interest to the botanist' (Introduction p.7).

Nissen BBI 1468; cf. Stafleu & Cowan III, 7057.

Provenance: Bradley Martin. Bookplate of Bookplate of Esmond and Chrysee Martin.



BOTANY

OF THE

SPEKE AND GRANT EXPEDITION,

AN ENUMERATION OF THE PLANTS

COLLECTED DURING THE JOURNEY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN J. H. SPEKE AND
CAPTAIN (NOW LIEUT.-COL.) J. A. GRANT FROM ZANZIBAR TO EGYPT.

THE DETERMINATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

BY

PROFESSOR OLIVER

AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH THE HERBARIUM, ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

WITH

AN INTRODUCTORY PREFACE, ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NATIVE NAMES, AND NOTES.

BY

LIEUT.-COL. J. AUGUSTUS GRANT, C.B., C.S.I., F.L.S., F.Z.S.,

GOLD MEDALLIST, ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Forming Vol. XXIX. of the

PRINTED BY TAYLOR AND

15 July 1876.

19, UPPER GROSVENOR STREET.
W.

My dear Mr. Howard Stoddart

Allow me to express
me with a copy of the
"Botany" of our Nile
Expedition as it gives
me the greatest plea-
sure to be able to
do so & believe me
my very sincerely
Yours

in their Catalogue
a bound copy of
"About 12 copies
coloured by hand.
for the Grant &
the Trans. Lin. Soc.
actions it conta

18. TOLKIEN, J.R.R.

The Lord of the Rings Trilogy. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1954-1955. First editions, first impressions, with original illustrated dust jackets.

£48,000/\$60,800

The Fellowship of the Ring. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1954. First edition, first impression, with signature mark "4" to page 49. Octavo. 423, [1, colophon). Three illustrations after Tolkien and two maps (printed in red and black) after Tolkien's son, Christopher: Map of the Shire (page 24), The Ring inscription (page 59), The Gate of Moria (page [319]), the inscription on Balin's Tomb (page 333), large folding map (mounted to rear free endpaper recto). Publisher's red cloth, spine stamped in gilt; original illustrated dust jacket. Internally clean and tight, all edges trimmed, top edge stained red; jacket unclipped (21s); Near fine book with near fine dust jacket.

[Together with]:

The Two Towers. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1954. First edition, first impression, with signature mark "4" to page 49. Octavo. 352 pages. Illustrated with one large folding map after Christopher Tolkien, printed in red and black and mounted to rear free endpaper recto. Publisher's red cloth, spine stamped in gilt; original illustrated dust jacket. Dust jacket unclipped (21s) Near fine book with near fine dust jacket.

[Together with]:

The Return of the King. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1955. First edition, first impression, second state with reviews on rear flap. Octavo. 416 pages. Illustrated with one large folding map after Christopher Tolkien, printed in red and black and mounted to rear free endpaper recto. Publisher's red cloth, spine stamped in gilt; original illustrated dust jacket. Dust jacket unclipped (21s); Near fine book with near fine dust jacket.

The first impression of The Fellowship of the Ring was composed of merely 3,000 copies, making a complete first edition, first impression set in this condition quite rare.

The Lord of the Rings is considered one of the greatest fantasy books ever written and it has helped to create and shape the modern fantasy genre. Since release, it has been reprinted many times and translated into at least 38 languages. Its enduring popularity has led to numerous references in popular culture, the founding of many societies by fans of Tolkien's works, and the publication of many books about Tolkien and his works. It has inspired many derivative works, including paintings, music, films, television, video games, and board games.

Award-winning adaptations of The Lord of the Rings have been made for radio, theatre, and film. It was named Britain's best-loved novel of all time in the BBC's 2003 poll The Big Read

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING



J. R. R. TOLKIEN

J. R. R.
TOLKIEN

THE
RETURN
OF THE
KING

Along the
West Part
of
THE LORD
OF
THE RINGS

GEORGE ALLEN
UNWIN

J. R. R.
TOLKIEN

THE
TWO
TOWERS

Along the
West Part
of
THE LORD
OF
THE RINGS

GEORGE ALLEN
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J. R. R.
TOLKIEN

THE
FELLOWSHIP
OF THE
RING

Along the
West Part
of
THE LORD
OF
THE RINGS

GEORGE ALLEN
UNWIN

19. WALES, WILLIAM & BAYLY, WILLIAM

The Original Astronomical Observations, made in the course of a Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World, In His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure.

First edition

London: W. and A. Strahan, 1777, 4to (288 x 223mm.), engraved map and 3 plates, all folding or double-page, contemporary russia gilt, restored.

£24,000/\$30,500

William Wales and William Bayly were appointed by the Board of Longitude to accompany James Cook on his second voyage of 1772–75, with Wales accompanying Cook aboard the *Resolution*. Wales' brother-in-law Charles Green, had been the astronomer appointed by the Royal Society to observe the 1769 transit of Venus and had died during the return leg of Cook's first voyage.

The primary objective of Wales and Bayly was to test Larcum Kendall's K1 chronometer, based on the H4 of John Harrison. Wales compiled a log book of the voyage, recording locations and conditions, the use and testing of the instruments entrusted to him, as well as making many observations of the people and places encountered on the voyage. *The Original Astronomical Observations* was published at the expense of the Board of Longitude.

Following his return, Wales was commissioned to write the official astronomical account of Cook's first voyage in 1778. Wales sailed with Cook on all three of his voyages. He became Master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1776. Amongst Wales' pupils at Christ's Hospital were Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb.

He was nominated by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Spencer, and his appointment confirmed 5 December 1795. He was appointed as Secretary of the Board of Longitude in 1795, serving in that position until his death in 1798.

Cox I, 61



1775	Time by Watch K.	Apparent Time.	Altitude of the Q ^{rs} L.	Latitude S.	Longitude East by K.	Therm.	Remarks.
	H	M	°	'	°	A. B.	
March 7		Noon.	53 151	41 481	93 041		
1 38 271	3 7 421	34 281	41 391	26 481	64 601	2	
17 54 2	19 31 581	10 131	41 341	26 271	641 621	6	
3 — 8.	Noon.	52 521	41 471	26 241	641 641	6	
17 22 59	18 57 541	13 381	41 171	25 441	67 651	6	
2 — 9.	Noon.	53 161	42 6	24 541	67 661	6	
3 0 491	4 33 361	18 541	42 92	24 541	67 661	6	
18 5 37	19 36 9	20 311	40 561	24 351	681 541	10	Very cloudy.
4 — 10.	Noon.	52 561	40 561	24 16	691 551	2	
1 55 25	3 24 41	31 51	40 50	24 16	691 551	2	
2 40 6	3 55 21	25 421	40 491	24 151	61 521	10	
17 27 311	19 6 33	14 591	40 3	24 12	571 51	6	
5 — 11.	Noon.	53 261	40 21	24 431	61 541	6	Very cloudy.
20 27 6	12 8 20	48 4	38 57	24 431	61 541	6	
6 — 12.	Noon.	54 151	38 501	24 201	65 631	6	
1 34 35	3 4 12	34 461	38 441	23 331	671 681	8	
19 39 19	21 4 48	36 541	37 331	23 161	671 681	8	
3 — 13.	Noon.	55 241	37 181	23 261	73 721	6	
1 45 281	3 7 34	34 511	37 55	23 281	73 721	6	
19 24 35	10 46 54	33 531	36 381	23 28	73 701	6	
4 — 14.	Noon.	55 511	36 371	23 281	73 721	6	
2 33 221	3 56 131	25 531	36 181	23 351	73 701	6	
17 37 38	18 59 56	13 191	35 401	23 191	71 59	6	
5 — 15.	Noon.	56 391	35 151	23 261	731 69	10	
2 55 38	4 18 38	21 50	35 271	23 261	731 69	10	
18 50 141	20 12 81	17 33	34 491	23 191	69 67	6	
6 — 16.	Noon.	56 421	34 491	23 91	711 681	6	
1 46 27	3 37 44	29 251	34 491	23 91	711 681	6	
17 45 23	19 2 38	13 281	34 56	24 31	70 69	6	
7 — 17.	Noon.	56 51	35 2	24 101	70 69	6	
2 46 6	4 3 21	24 47	35 71	24 101	70 69	6	
17 47 46	19 2 38	13 281	34 56	24 31	70 69	6	
8 — 18.	Noon.	55 441	34 591	24 201	70 68	6	
21 32 121	32 46 451	51 31	34 491	20 25	67 651	2	
1 3 38	2 17 21	41 501	34 57	20 8	67 651	2	
19 40 281	33 05	34 18	66 661	19 1761	61		The Table-hill E. by N. The Table-hill N. 80° E. in Table Bay.
3 — 20.	Noon.	55 431	34 13	18 48	67 651	2	
10 51 37	1 59 551	45 321					
9 — 21.							

I carried the watch on shore at the Cape of Good Hope, and compared it with the clock every day from the 24th to 30 April 23. (See p. 132). From these comparisons, it appeared that the watch was then gaining 13.204 a day on mean time, that it was too slow for mean time at the Cape on 3 March 24 at noon by 1 h. 14' 15". and gave the longitude of the Cape Town 18° 30' 40" East of Greenwich, reckoning in the manner which I did in our passage from New Zealand.

1775	Time by Watch K.	Apparent Time.	Altitude of the Q ^{rs} L.	Latitude S.	Longitude East by K.	Therm.	Remarks.
	H	M	°	'	°	A. B.	
March 23							
							If we reckon all the way from England at its Greenwich rate, it will place the Cape Town 34° 15' 47" East of Drake's Island, or 338° 59' East of Greenwich.
							It will be found, (p. 14.) that the watch was too slow for mean time at the Cape, on Nov. 14 at noon 1774, by
							It stopped June 28, 1774.
							Their sum is
							The watch ought to have gained between Nov. 14, 1774, and March 24, 1775, according to the rate it was going at when here last
							Hence it ought to have been too slow, March 24 at noon, by
							I found it actually too slow that day at noon, by
							The difference is
							equal to 32' 30' 55" of longitude, the error of the watch in two years and five months nearly.
							The following longitudes of the ship are computed, on supposition that the watch gains as above-mentioned, that it was too slow for mean time at the Cape on 3 April 23 at noon, by 1 h. 7' 38". and that the longitude of the Cape Town is 18° 35' 15" East, as was determined by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, in the year 1764.
4 April 27.	18 40 19	19 32 531	12 341	33 4	16 421	611 641	6
1 — 28.	Noon.	12 491	32 20	14 121	641 64	6	
18 39 431	19 12 101	10 561	31 451	14 121	641 64	6	
5 — 29.	Noon.	13 491	31 31	11 511	641 64	6	
18 46 3	19 29 4	10 391	30 29	11 511	641 64	6	
6 — 30.	Noon.	14 441	30 171	10 111	631 611	3	
19 2 61	19 38 20	11 431	29 21	9 381	65 611	6	
7 May 1.	4 10 30	4 54 101	6 111	29 12	6 351	65 611	6
10 15 11	20 44 55	15 321	28 201	8 71	68 661	6	
8 — 2.	Noon.	10 141	28 111	7 10	68 661	6	
4 23 44	5 21 31	7 61	28 05	7 10	68 661	6	
18 58 31	19 23 38	10 12	27 121	7 10	68 661	6	
9 — 3.	Noon.	17 71	27 02	6 301	701 681	3	Cloudy.
13 49 14	17 07	27 1	6 301	701 681	3		Ship's course N. N. W. 1/4 W. 11 miles an h.
0 44 39	17 07	27 1	6 301	701 681	3		
3 46 56	4 9 18	15 541	26 50	6 411	691 681	6	
19 2 50	19 24 531	10 411	26 421	6 411	691 681	6	
11 — 4.	Noon.	17 16	26 341	6 301	701 681	3	
3 45 341	4 6 41	10 291	26 251	6 301	701 681	3	
12 — 5.	Noon.	17 301	26 2	6 301	701 681	3	Cloudy.

THE ORIGINAL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN THE COURSE OF

A VOYAGE towards the SOUTH POLE,

AND

ROUND THE WORLD,

In his MAJESTY'S Ships the RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE,

In the Years MDCCCLXXII, MDCCCLXXIII, MDCCCLXXIV, and MDCCCLXXV,

By WILLIAM WALES, F. R. S.

Master of the Royal Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital;

And Mr. WILLIAM BAYLY,

Late Assistant at the Royal Observatory.

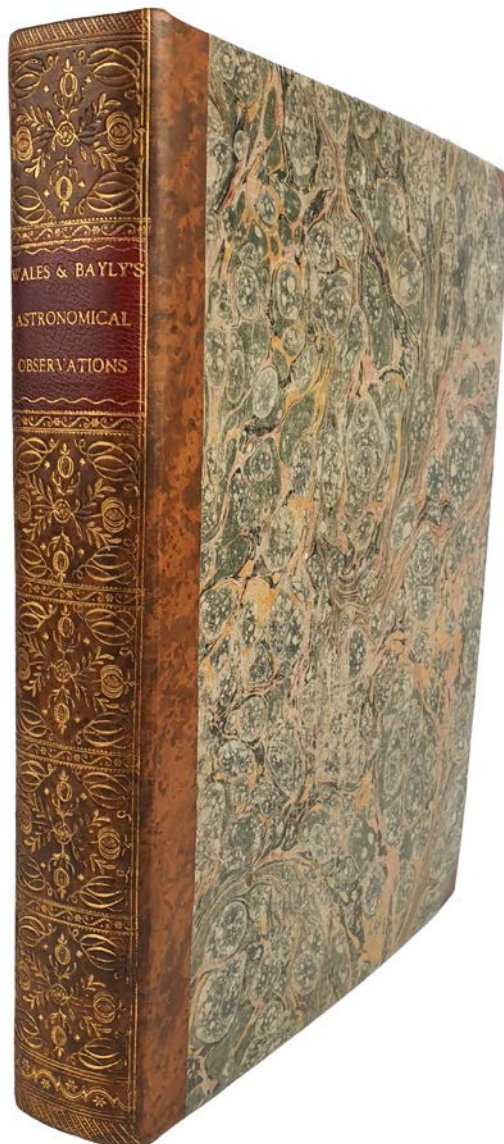
Published by Order of the BOARD OF LONGITUDE,
at the Expence of which the Observations were made.

LONDON:

Printed by W. and A. STRAHAN;

And sold by J. NOURSE, in the Strand, and J. MOUNT and T. PAGE, on Tower-Hill,
Bookellers to the said Board.

MDCCCLXXVII.



THE FIRST ATTACK ON WITCH TRIALS ANNOTATED BY A BAVARIAN OFFICER WHO LIKELY WITNESSED THE TRIALS.

20. WEIR, JOANNE [WEYER, JOHANN]

De praestigijs daemonum, et incantationibus ac veneficijs, libri V, recogniti, authore Ioanne Wiero medico. Totius operis argumentum in praefatione comperies

FIRST EDITION, 479pp., early ownership note to title head, unidentified Hungarian library stamp to title, floriated woodcut initials, numerous annotations to margins in a 17th century hand, bookplate on pastedown, early full calf, spine gilt, corners worn, speckled edges, 8vo, Basilae, Ioan Oporin, 1563.

£25,000/\$32,000

“Those who err should be brought gently home, not incarcerated with punitive ferocity.”

Johann Weyer, a respected Lutheran physician at the court of William III, was one of the first to protest against the persecution of witches. He is considered "the founder of medical psychiatry" (Garrison-Morton), and a human rights defender avant la lettre. He published on rare diseases and sexual abuse. Weyer influenced contemporaries such as Michel de Montaigne and later thinkers such as Victor Hugo, Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud. After studying at the University of Paris, Weyer apprenticed under Agrippa of Nettesheim from 1530 to 1534. The poetic, mysterious and liberal-minded Agrippa was also an outspoken critic of witch persecution.

Weyer sought to derogate the law concerning witchcraft prosecution, using two forms of thinking. He argued that those accused of practising witchcraft were mentally ill - suffering from “melancholia” - and the confessions they made were actually delusions of the mind. By arguing that the moral weakness in women made them easy prey to Satan’s temptations, Weyer started one of the most vigorous and enduring controversies surrounding demonology and the witch in the early modern period. Weyer powerfully argues the case for leniency to the repentant and eloquently rejects the assimilation of witchcraft to heresy. He insisted that women were neither helped nor healed by torture or burning, but that they rather needed the healing power of prayer, religious instruction, medical intervention, and meditative isolation. He bolstered this attack on realist demonology with medical authorities as well as his own clinical experience as a practising physician. Whilst he is right to insist on the relevance of medical diagnosis in many cases of witchcraft, medicine was then too primitive to suggest convincing explanations. Weyer’s most important contribution in the field of medical diagnosis may be the understanding that undernourishment was the cause of much witchcraft melancholia.

Medical and juridical objections often went hand in hand. Weyer challenged demonologists on a legal terrain, attacking the prosecution's reliance on a confession, the point where demonology’s theoretical and practical endeavours converged. Weyer attempts to demolish various witch confessions, notably he publicly attacked the trials of the Wurttemberg preachers, attesting they were illegal, since the death penalties could be imposed only in cases of maleficent magic, not for mere fantasies. Weyer was careful to specify that he did not doubt the reality of witchcraft, but only its relevance to the majority of prosecutions.

gocio incorruptius conscientia synceriores tractentur. Qui praecipuus fuit huius instituti mei laboris scopus.

In hac tamen graui meditatione aliquādiu supra quā dici potest occupatus, do-
Dicit author se *conſideratione du-
 ctu hunc librū ſcripſiſſe.* *Quod vetu-
 las demētatas, a* *daemone illuſas,* *Lamias uulgo di-
 las demētatas, a* *ctas,* quæ nihil flagitij ſingularis commi-
Daemone illuſas *ſiſſent* (non autem loquor de ueneficis)
*Lamias uulgo dic-
 tas, q̄ nihil flagitijs* *ſiſſent* tam atrociter, ſine ulla cōmiſeratione mul-
ſiſſent *ſingularis gmiſſiſſe* *ceres,* horrida umbrarum hospitia & dæ-
ſent, tam atroci, *moniorum* domicilia incōſideratiſſe præ-
*ter ſine vlla gmi-
 ſeratione in cali-* *cipitari,* inde in carnificinam truculentius
gmiſſos, ſqualido ḡre *obiſci* uiderem: propriæque amentium
carceres inconfi- *anicularum* cōfeſſioni ſtari, nec ſatis in-
deratiſſe p̄cipita *ter* Lamias & ueneficas diſcerni: & Ma-
ri, *inde in carniſi-* *gos* ſacrilegos, in lege ueteri mulctatos gra-
ciā *truculentiquiter,* iam impunitius, imò cū laude apud
rapi, ac demum pleroſque uerſari: non potui non inquam
flam̄is d̄uorā *argumenti* ratione, cōſcientiæ impulſu
dos temere obi- *ſactus,* meam hac de re ſententiam qualem
q̄ uiderem. *Q V I N T I.* cunque, quatuor ijs libris adiungere: Quin
Propriæq; amen- *toque* libro uelut appēdice declarare, quid
tiū aniculaſq; q̄ *&* quibus rationibus nixus, ſentiā de pu-
feſſionij ſtari, *neanitione* Magorum infamium, à CHRISTI
inter Lamias et Veneficas ſatis diſcernij. *Magos* *ueritate*
Verò ſacrilegos Veterij lege grauiter mulctatos, *iam impunitiſſe*
inuo cum laude apud pleroſq; Verſarij

Weyer has become a symbol of courage and lucidity in the face of intolerance and ignorance, but he was not quite as radical as it would seem. Despite Weyer's appeal for a greater tolerance towards alleged witches, he also wants greater severity towards male magicians, who Weyer perceived as actual practitioners of natural or demonic magic. It has been suggested that in its very conception, this work is an ideological attack on Catholic idolatry and superstition, rather than a radical stand against the cruel persecution of witches.

The reaction to *De Praestigiis Daemonum* was formidable. Weyer had chosen to publish his book precisely at the moment when the witch-craze, after a long lull, was beginning again. That, indeed, was what had provoked him to write. But this Erasmian Platonist was no longer heard by a generation that had repudiated Erasmus. A fellow physician might hail him as a prophet of enlightenment, but his other readers thought differently. Weyer was told by his friends that his book must be destroyed or rewritten; by his enemies that he was a lunatic.

Yet Johann Weyer shaped opposition to witch hunting for generations. Demonologists who wrote after him took care to demolish his arguments, and Bodin's famous *Demonomanie de sorciers* includes a lengthy rebuttal of *De praestigiis*. Yet as they engaged with Weyer's ideas, their own thought was shaped by his.

The printer Johannes Oporinus is best remembered for his publication of Vesalius' *De humani corporis fabrica*, 1543.

Provenance:

Joannnis Pauli Herwarth(?) 1567;

Johann Conrad Herwarth "Ex Libris Jo. Conradi Herwarth. C. Reg. Consiliari Landishuti A. 1645".

Haskell F. Norman: his sale, Christie's New York, Part 2, June 15, 1998, lot 852).

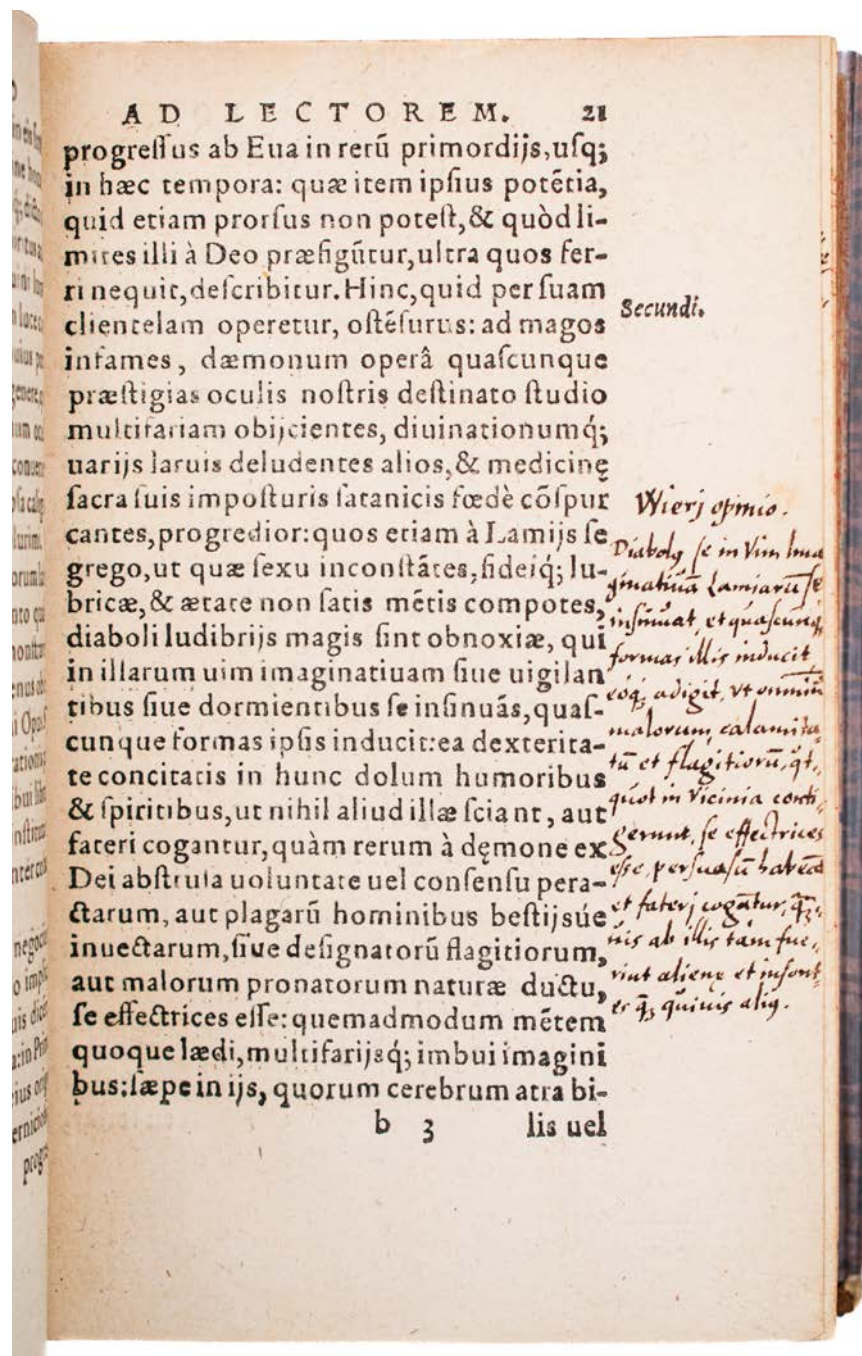
There are several annotations in the margins, written in a similar hand to Johann Conrad Herwarth (d.1669). Herwarth joined the Regimental Council in 1656 in Landshut, Bavaria, an area that witnessed first hand the horror of the witch trials, following the reign of William V and his ecclesiastical council, the Geistlicher Rat. Non-catholics were forced to leave Bavaria and there were numerous executions following witch hunts in the duchy.

The last witch execution in the Holy Roman Empire took place in Landshut in 1756, when 15 year-old Veronika Zeritschin was beheaded and then burned. As a member of the Regimental Council, Herwarth would have overseen trials for crimes within the military, such as thievery, insubordination and cowardice. It is understandable why Herwarth might take interest in Weyer's work, as he would have almost certainly witnessed the witch trials, or possibly been directly involved.

It is unclear if these annotations are indicative of support for Weyer or if they are simply paraphrasing: "*Propriaeque amentium anicularum confessioni stari, nec inter lamias et veneficas satis discerni. Magos vero sacrilegos veteri lege grauiter mulctatos, iam impune imo cum laude apud plerosque versari.*" / "There is a persistence in a peculiar kind of confession for mad old women, nor is there sufficient distinction between lamiae-witches and veneficae-witches. Sacrilegious wizards, however, who in ancient law were gravely slaughtered, now among many people ply their business with impunity or indeed with praise." - (Translation by Nathaniel Hess)

However, the commenter clearly has an interest in the theological debate surrounding demonology, referencing Weyer's chief critic, Jean Bodin: "Ioan. Bodinus in tract. suo recenter editor, de daemonomania, acri criminatione authoris, probe Catonis vices agere videtur." / "Jean Bodin in his recently edited tract on Demonomania seems, with a sharp recrimination of this author, to act outstandingly in the manner of Cato. [the tone of this is possibly ironic]" - (Translation by Nathaniel Hess)

[ADB XLII, p. 266; Garrison-Morton 4916; Robbins (1972), *Encyclopedia of Witchcraft*; Thorndike, L. (1941). *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, pp. 515-516.; *Witchcraze, Terror and Fantasy in Baroque Europe*, Roper, 2004; *Witches, Devils, and Doctors in the Renaissance: Johann Weyer*, Mora, 1991; *The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America*, 2013; *Ideas and Cultural Margins in Early Modern Germany*, 2009; *The Damned art : essays in the literature of witchcraft*, 1977]





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