

50

Recently Acquired
Rare Books and
Manuscripts



Marshall
RARE BOOKS

Letter From the Brief Period the HMS Batavier was Stationed in Blackwell
1. BARROW, SIR JOHN [Secretary of the Admiralty]
Letter to J.H. Addington

Signed letter, 1pp., mailing folds, folio, Admiralty Office, 17th July 1817.

£500

A letter to J. H. Addington, saying he has put his letter before the Commissioners of the Admiralty and has "it in command to acquaint you that their Lordships having directed Commissioner Cunningham to furnish you for Lord Sidmouth's information with a list of the Articles taken from those placed at his Lordship's disposal for the sick men in the Batavier agreeably to your request.", signed "John Barrow".

The HMS Batavier was captured by the Royal Navy from the Batavian Navy on 30 August 1799. She functioned as a hospital ship from April 1809 until January 1817, after which she was moved to Blackwall to receive distressed seamen. Her final service was as a prison ship based at Sheerness from September 1817 until finally being broken up in March 1823. This letter was written in the short period when HMS Batavier was situated in Blackwall, London.

Barrow was appointed Second Secretary to the Admiralty in 1804. In this capacity he promoted British exploration, most notably of West Africa and the North Polar Region, with attempts to find a north-west passage from east to west through the Canadian Arctic.

Admiralty Office 17th July 1817.

Sir

Having laid before my
Lord Commissioners of the
Admiralty your letter of the
16th instant; I have it in command
to acquaint you that their
Lordships having directed
Commissioner Cunningham
to furnish you for Lord Sidmouth's
information with a list of
the Articles taken from those
placed at his Lordship's disposal
for the sick men in the Batavier
agreeably to your request.

I am Sir
Yours very humble servant
John Barrow

J. H. Addington

The First European Atlas of China

2. BLAEU, JOANNES & MARTINI, MARTINUS

Novus Atlas Sinensis a Martino Martino....

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

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.

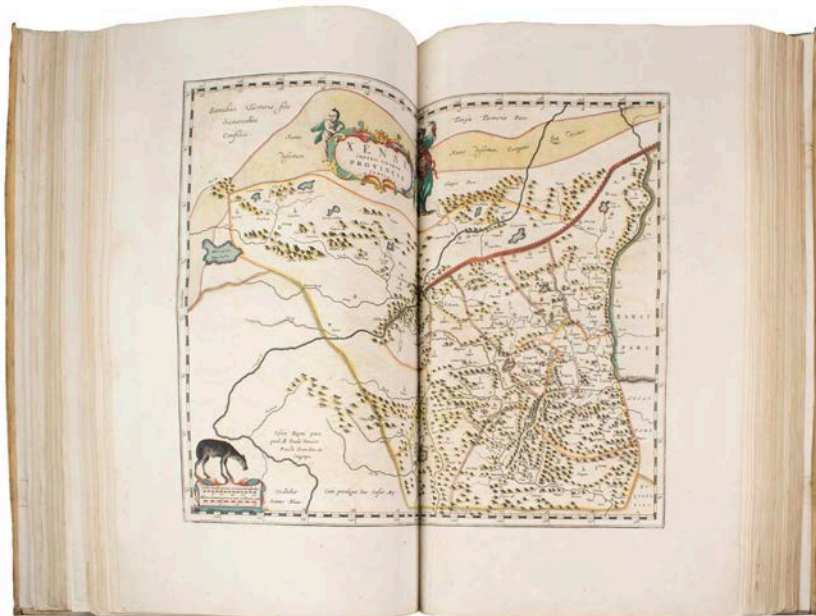
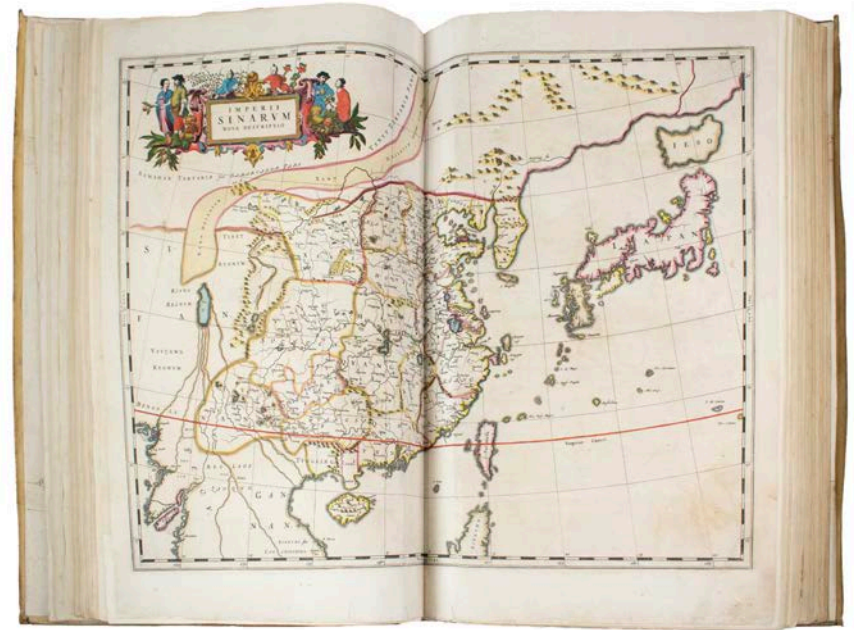
The seventeen maps are noteworthy for their accuracy, remarkable for the time, but

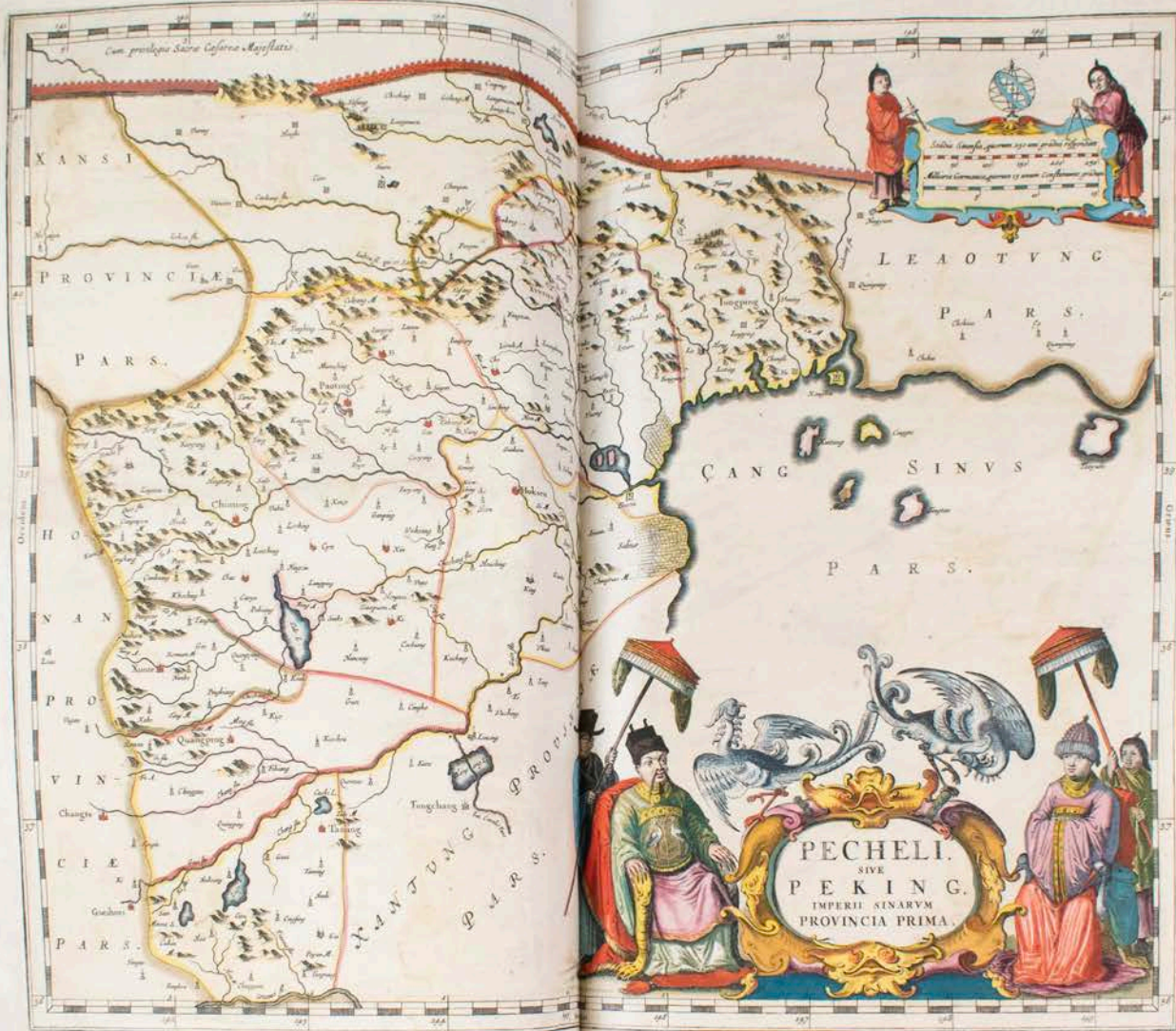


also for their highly decorative cartouches featuring vignettes depicting regional dress, activities and animals Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* marked the beginning of a flood of illustrated works and translations on China in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many of which cite Martini's atlas 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]).





An Important Early Navigational Treatise

3. BOURNE, WILLIAM

A Booke called the Treasure for traueilers, deuided into fīue Bookes or partes, containyng vary necessary matters, for all sortes of Trauailers, eyther by sea or by land

FIRST EDITION, [24], 29, [2], 25, [3], 22, [5], 21, [7], 5-16, [9], variant including fifth book, printers device to title, coat of arms of Sir William Wynter to title verso, final errata leaf with imprint, woodcut inhabited initials, woodcut text illustrations throughout, manuscript annotations throughout in an old hand, first and last few leaves soiled, a few leaves top corner repaired, rebound in contemporary calf, spine gilt, boards elaborately gilt, 4to, London, for Thomas Woodcocke, 1578

£40,000

Mathematician and innkeeper, William Bourne (1535-1582) spent time as a gunner in the Gravesend garrison of the Royal Navy. It was through this experience, along with contact with other seamen, that he gained the knowledge for the multiple important navigational manuals he wrote. With no formal education, Bourne is “the earliest unlearned English instructor and writer on mathematical practice known to us” (“Mathematical Practitioners”, E G R Taylor). He is also credited with presenting the first design for a navigable submarine, although he never built it.

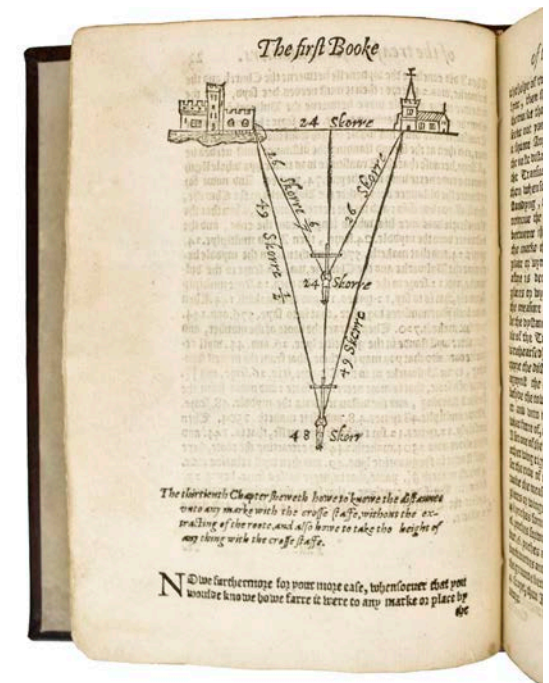
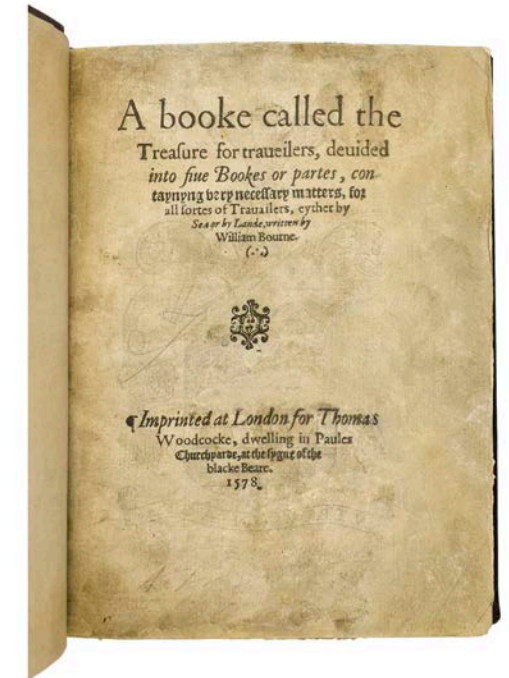
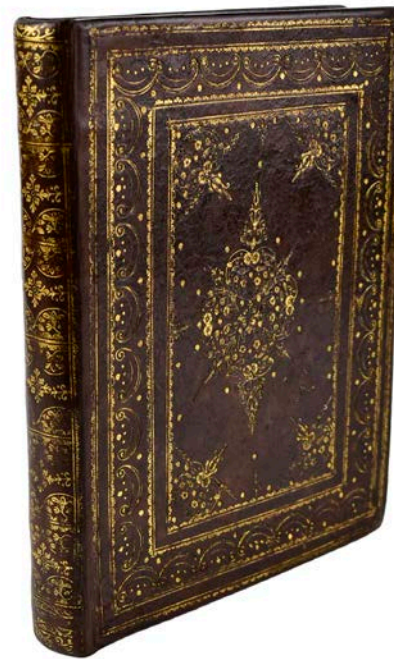
This work is divided into five parts containing mathematical instructions to calculate distances for navigation, with many diagrams throughout the text. Bourne was able to explain complicated technical matters for the common man. In the preface, Bourne gives advice to those who wish to travel, advocating that travel is advantageous to the commonwealth.

Published a year after Bourne’s more famous work, ‘Regiment for the Sea’ (1574), based to a large extent on Eden’s ‘Arte of Navigation’ (1561), itself a translation of Cortes’ ‘Arte de navigar’. Bourne’s books were commercially successful and his patrons included Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; William Cecil, Lord Burghley; and Sir William Winter, master of the queen’s ordnance and to whom this work is dedicated.

This is a scarce work in all its editions, including the 1641 edition, republished as ‘A Mate for Mariners’.

Provenance: William John Mercer

[ESTC:S104686; STC2: 3432]



4. BOWEN, EMANUEL; GIBSON, J.

Atlas Minimus, or a New Set of Pocket Maps of the Several Empires, Kingdoms and States of the Known World, With Historical Extracts Relative to Each,

Wood engraved frontispiece, 52 engraved maps with accompanying text leaves, bookplate to pastedown, preface and index present, contemporary green calf, rebacked, corners worn, 12mo, London, for C.D. Piguenit, 1792

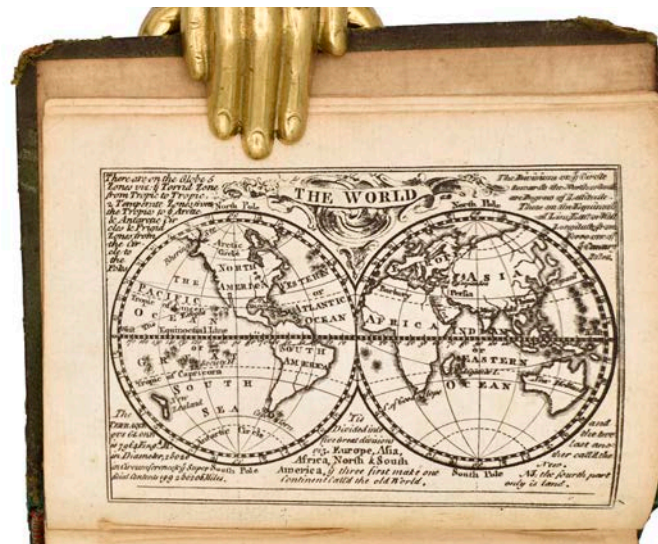
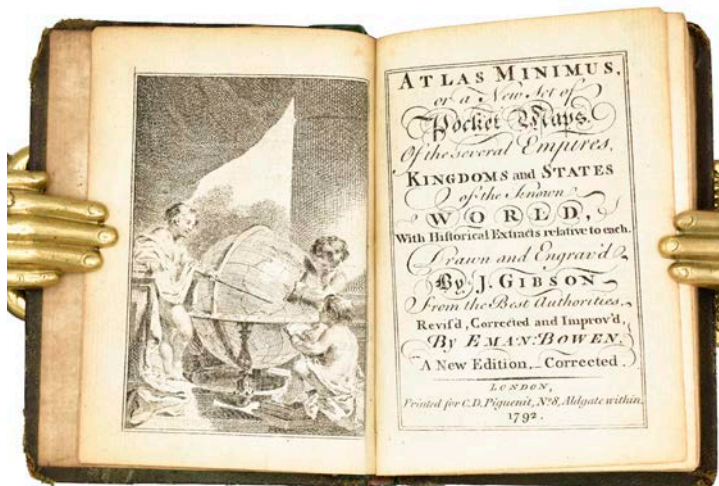
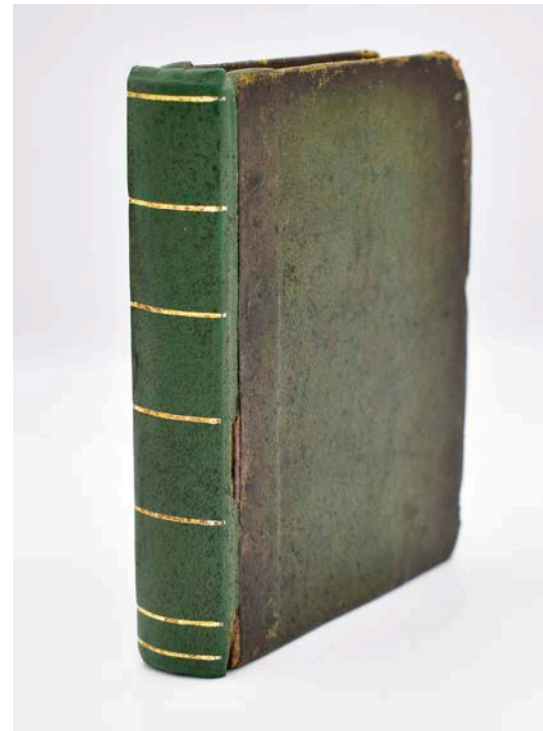
£2,800

One of the most attractive miniature atlases published in the eighteenth century.

Fourteen maps are devoted to the Americas, which was unusual at this time when it was normal for there to be an emphasis on Europe in world atlases. First published in 1758, this atlas has gone through several editions before the 1792 edition. In this edition the engraved title and preface, which were missing from the 1774 and 1779 editions, has returned. This copy is uncoloured as is usually found in later editions. Several maps have been updated, including the coastlines of Australia, New Zealand and North America completed on the World. There were text deletions on the South East part of Germany and South West part of Germany, with some boundary changes on the latter. The English and French Settlements in North America were retitled The United States of America and this new name now also appeared on North America (coastline completed) and Canada or New France.

A nice copy of an immensely popular atlas which was in print for over fifty years.

[John Newbery and his successors 1740-1814. 1973 (1146).]



A Major Source of Naval History

5. BURCHETT, JOSIAH

Memoirs of Transactions at Sea During the War with France; Beginning in 1688, and Ending in 1697

FIRST EDITION, [44], 408p., contemporary tree calf, spine elaborately gilt with floriated motifs, red morocco label, boards ruled in gilt with decorative border, edges marbled, marbled endpapers, joints and spine head repaired, 8vo, London, John Nutt near Stationers Hall, 1703.

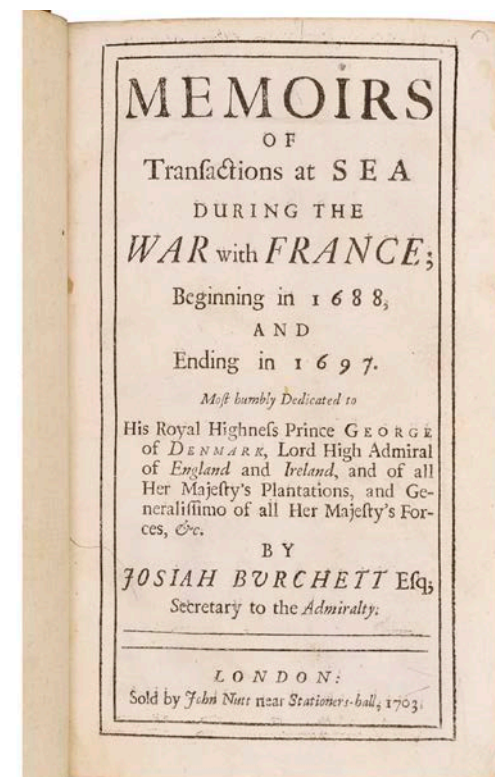
£850

One of two issues, distinguished only by the name of the bookseller in the imprint.

Burchett was clerk to Samuel Pepys, the then Secretary of the Admiralty, from about 1680. After falling out with Pepys, he was appointed Lord Admiral Edward Russell's secretary, serving on Russell's flagship, the HMS Britannia, at the Battle of Barfleur in 1692. In September 1694 Burchett became Secretary of the Admiralty, a position he held for almost 50 years. The position in the admiralty allowed him access to the materials from which he wrote this work, and a subsequent naval history, both of which are highly regarded. This work contains accounts of various expeditions to the West Indies and the naval battles between the English and French fleets at Newfoundland.

Burchett's Memoirs of Transactions of the Sea has become a key source of naval history for that era.

[*Sabin, 9206; ESTC:T171979; COX II, p.438.*]



RARE AND BEAUTIFUL MANUSCRIPT BURMESE TATTOO DESIGN BOOK

6. *Burmese Parabaik Tattoo Flash Book*

16 leaf , 16 hand painted illustrations on saa paper, accordion or concertina-style, double sided, original wooden board hand carved with a pig and a tiger, a.e.r., 8vo (16.5 x 11cm, 150cm unfolded), Shan Region, Burma, c.1800s

£2,250

A Rare and unusual manuscript tattoo design book from the Shan region of Burma, (currently Myanmar). This work is made from foldout mulberry (saa) paper with sacred symbols of mythology, as well as numerology and sacred Buddhist texts. The Shan are a Southeast Asian ethnic group who live primarily in Myanmar, but are believed to have originated in China. The majority of the Shan are Theravada Buddhists. Tattoos related to Buddhism would often be created at temples by monks, thus ensuring that the wearer would be protected from harm. Other common motifs for tattooing in Myanmar include cats of various sizes from house cats to tigers, dragons, geometric patterns, and figures from Myanmar's and Buddhism's history and culture. Both Chinese and Buddhist influences can be seen in their art, though the uniquely Burmese style of the Shan is undeniable. Interestingly, until the 20th century, tattooing was a widespread practice among the Burmese (even women), particularly among the Shan who boasted one of the oldest tattooing traditions.

“The traditional art of tattooing is deeply rooted in Myanmar’s history: from kings to Commoners, tattoos were exemplars and devices of state bondsmen, masculine strength, feminine beauty, cultural identity and aesthetic appeal, while endowed as well with spiritual powers serving as protection from evil forces.”- Moe Moe Oo

Due to the Shan belief that tattoos imbued the wearer with spiritual strength and/or held magical significance, tattooing came to have great importance. It was practised—and has recently regained popularity—during times of turmoil. As tattooing frequently took days, opium was the preferred anaesthetic, accounting, along with Western influences, for the tradition dying out at the beginning of the 20th century.

[“*Tattoo Art in Myanmar Culture: Special Reference with State Bondsmen of Cavalry Corps 2016*” written by Moe Moe Oo from the Ministry of Education, Myanmar]





7. BYRON, CAPTAIN GEORGE ANSON

Voyage of H.M.S. Blonde to the Sandwich Islands, In the Years 1824-1825

London, 1826, x, [2], 260 pp. Two maps (one folding); twelve engraved plates (one folding), one full-page woodcut illustration. 4to (270 x 22 mm) contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, re-backed, gilt morocco label, occasional foxing, a nice copy.

£1,850

Byron returns the body of King Kamehameha.

“This voyage was termed by Peter Buck (Ti Rangi Hiroa) ‘One of the most gracious acts that one country has ever extended to another.’ Kamehameha II of Hawaii and his queen, Kamamalu, were on a visit to London in 1824 when they both died of the measles, for which they had no immunity. This voyage, with the cousin of the poet Lord George Gordon Byron in command, was undertaken by the British government specifically to return their bodies to the Hawaiian Islands....The work contains a history of the late King’s visit to London, a resume of the discovery of and visits to Hawaii by British explorers, as well as the main narrative, compiled by Maria Graham from the journals kept by the naturalist (Bloxam) and from other official papers. The Hawaii portion of the text contains an interesting account of events in Honolulu and travels to Hilo, Kealakekua, and Kailua, Kona.”

Forbes, Hawaiian National Bibliography, 630; Hill, 231.



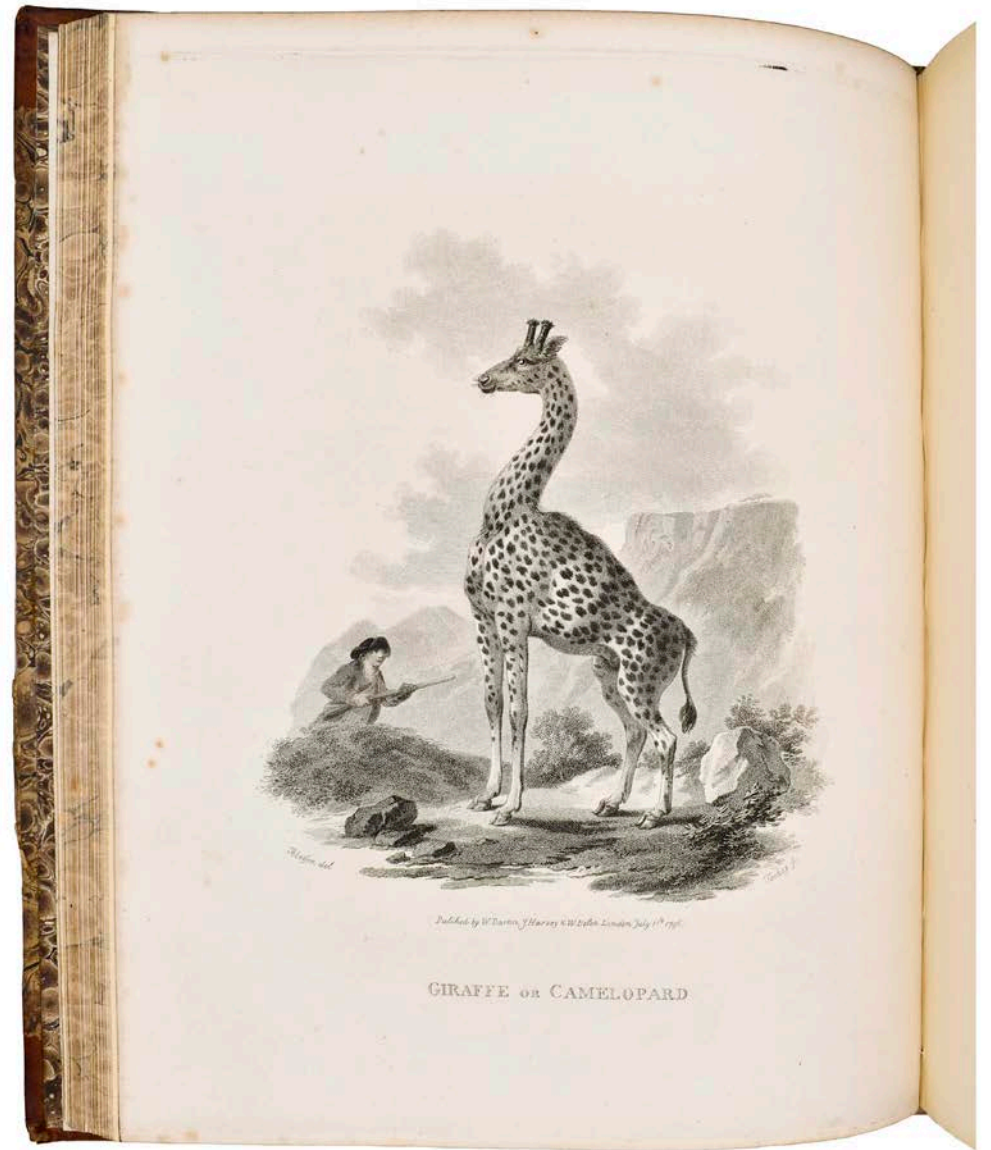
8. CHURCH, JOHN

A Cabinet of Quadrupeds; Consisting of Highly-Finished Engravings, by James Tookey; from Drawings, by Julius Ibbetson; with Historical and Scientific Descriptions, by John Church.

London, Darton & Harvey, 1805, 2 volumes, small folio, (320 x 250mm), pp.[220]; [202], with Additional engraved title page in each volume and 84 engraved plates of quadrupeds by James Tookey from drawings by Julius Ibbetson, Contemporary half calf gilt, gilt spines over marbled boards.

£750

Highly-finished engravings of domesticated and wild animals by James Tookey from drawings by Julius Ibbetson with historical and scientific descriptions by John Church. Includes a Systematic Table of Contents According to Mr. Pennant's History of Quadrupeds as well as a reworking of the classification according to the Linnaean system. Originally issued in fascicles, 1795-1805.



TRANSLATOR'S PROOF COPY

9. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOHER; KERNEY, MICHAEL [translator and editor]

The Spanish Letter of Columbus to Luis de Sant' Angel Escribano de Racion of the Kingdom of Arago Dated 15 February 1493 Reprinted in facsimile... from the Unique Copy of the Original Edition (printed at Barcelona early April 1493) now in possession of Bernard Quaritch.

PROOF COPY, translators pencil signature to frontispiece and detailed manuscript corrections and amendments throughout, 4 coloured plates, original roan-backed cloth, rebacked, folio, London, Bernard Quaritch, 1891

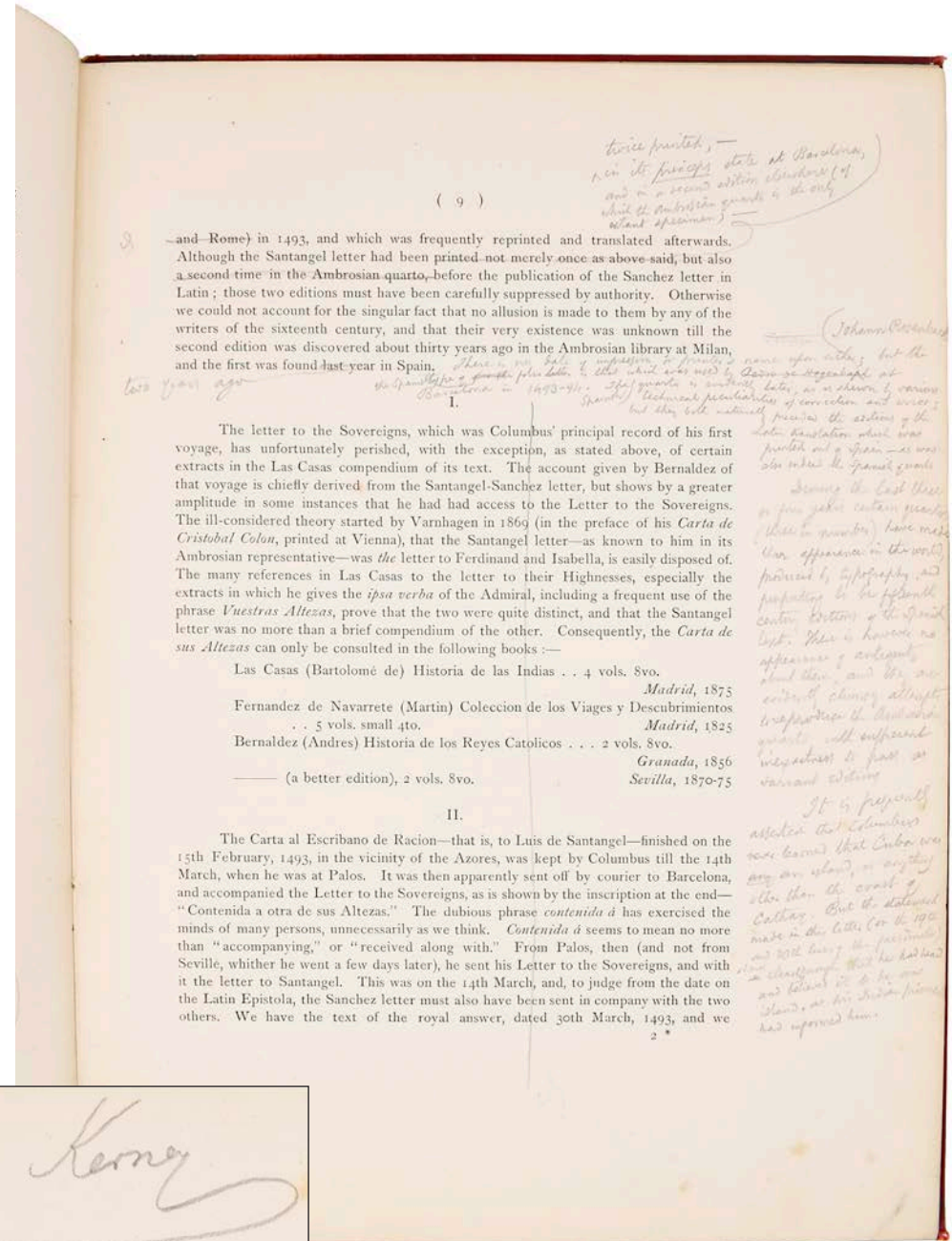
£6,500

A facsimile of the famous 'Columbus Letter', the first printed account of the New World, which Christopher Columbus wrote to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to inform them of his discovery of land, although at the time he still thought it was part of the Indies. The letter was written in Spanish and sent to Rome, where it was printed in Latin by Stephan Plannuck. In addition to announcing his momentous discovery, Columbus's letter also provides observations of the native people's culture and lack of weapons. Columbus declares that the land could easily be conquered by Spain.

The letter was soon printed in Barcelona and the only known copy of this printed version discovered in Spain in 1889, was bought by Bernard Quaritch from a French dealer in 1890 and sold by him in 1892 to the Lenox Library in New York (now part of the New York Public Library). It is, by common acclaim, the most valuable item of printed Americana ever to have appeared on the market. No other copy of this, the earliest edition, a folio printed in Spanish at Barcelona in 1493, is known.

Michael Kerney was the chief cataloguer at the antiquarian bookseller Bernard Quaritch and oversaw many of the firm's distinguished catalogues and productions. Kerney was responsible for an enduring contribution to scholarship, producing the first authoritative study of the Spanish Letter of Columbus document. A natural linguist with an extensive knowledge of books and early manuscripts he taught himself Arabic, Persia and other eastern tongues to add to his Greek, Latin and various modern European languages.

A proof copy of a scarce and important work that contributes scholastic validity to the claim of the first piece of printing to reveal to the Old World the existence of the New



**CROMWELL DOCUMENT SIGNED TWO DAYS AFTER
THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER**

10.CROMWELL, OLIVER

**A MILITARY ORDER WRITTEN TWO DAYS AFTER THE BATTLE OF
WORCESTER.**

Manuscript letter, 1pp, mailing folds, torn at head with loss of text, occasional fold tears, integral blank, red wax seal, signed "O Cromwell", overall size 310 x 200mm, 5th September, 1651.

£3,800

This document orders the protection of a local citizen and his family. Addressed "To all Officers & Soul[ie]rs und[e]r my Comand" ordering that no violence be offered to William Baker and his family, and to "forbeare to take anie more of their goodes by way of plunder[...]"

Cromwell led the Parliamentary forces against the Royalists in the English Civil War. Fighting continued for years and finally ended at the Battle of Worcester on September 3, 1651, with a Parliamentary victory. The battle destroyed any lasting hopes the Royalists may have had of regaining power by the use of military force; as well as setting the stage for Cromwell's republican rule, commonly known as the Protectorate. Charles escaped into exile in France and the long and bitter Civil War was finally over.



Darwin on Carnivorous Beetles

11. DARWIN, CHARLES

Important letter to Sir John Harmer on Carnivorous Beetles

Autograph letter signed, concerning carnivorous beetles. Down, Beckenham, Kent, 13th September, 1881, 8vo (205 x 131mm), horizontal mailing folds, 1pp., in fine condition, signed "Charles Darwin"; with retained copy of Harmer's letter to Darwin, Wick, near Arundel, 1881, 8vo (205 x 130mm), horizontal mailing folds, weak at folds.

£12,500

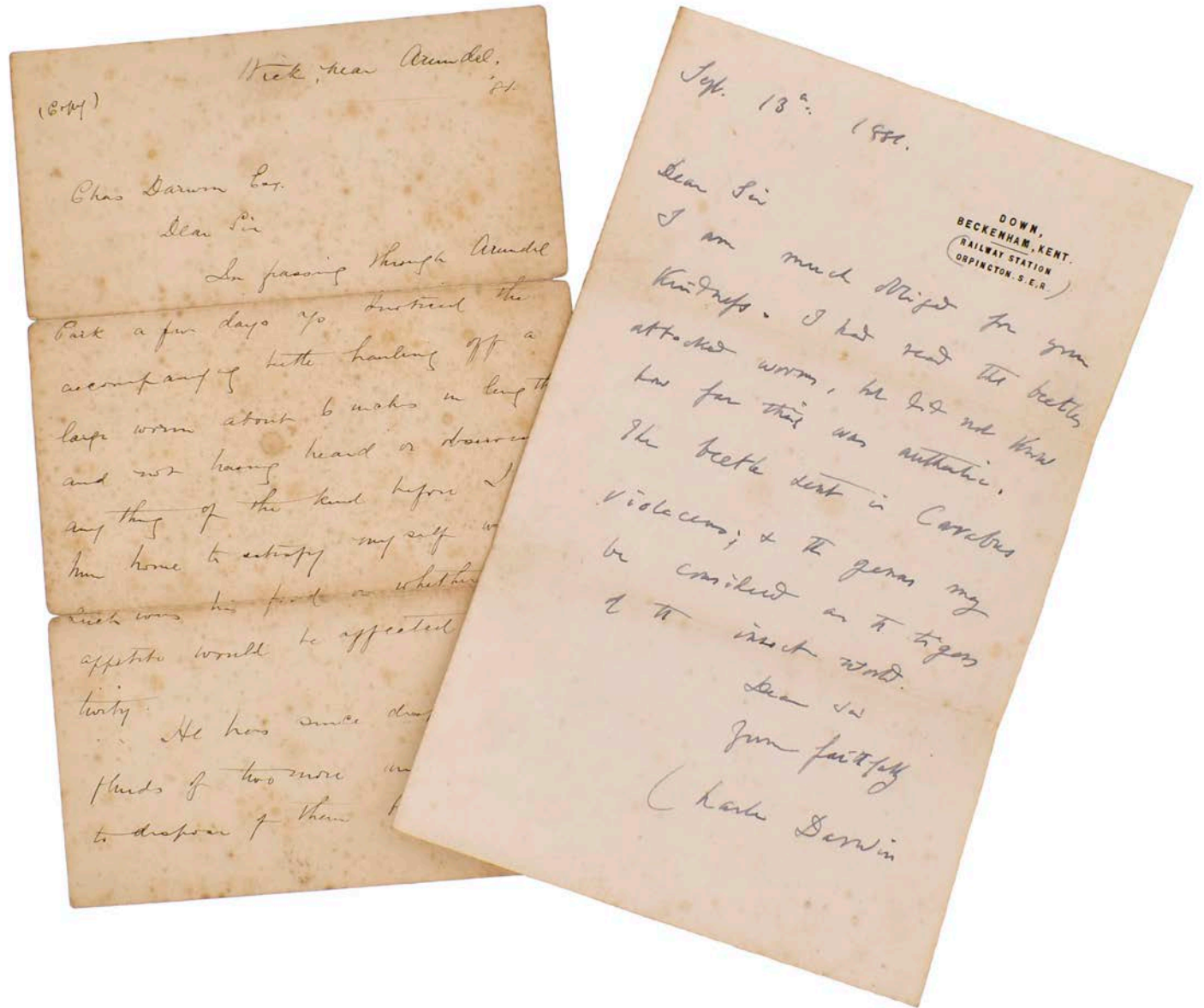
A fine unpublished letter to John Harmer, thanking him for his account of a beetle attacking a six-inch worm, and for the beetle itself, which Harmer had enclosed.

Harmer had captured the beetle in Arundel Park in Sussex, after witnessing the beetle attack the worm he writes "not having noticed any thing of the kind before I carried him home to satisfy myself whether such was his food or whether his appetite would be affected by captivity. He has since disposed of the fluids of two more which he cuts up in a very business-like manner." Harmer fed it more worms, then sent it to Darwin in case there was "an element of interest in the circumstance".

Darwin's response reads "I am much obliged for your kindness. I had read that beetles attacked worms, but did not know how far this was authentic. The beetle sent is Carabus Violaceus; & the genus may be considered as the tiger of the insect world."

The posthumous revised edition of "The Formation of Vegetable Mould, Through the Action of Worms" (1882) notes that "the larger species of Carabus and Staphylinus... attack... [worms] ferociously". This observation is absent from the first edition of 1881, so it seems Harmer's efforts were put to good use.

Not in the Darwin Correspondence Project, but Harmer's letter to Darwin is (DCP-LETT-13332).



A SPLENDID SET

12. DE LAET, JOHANNES (1581-1649)

Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien door Ionnes de Laet. Tweede druck.

Leiden: Elzeviers, 1630.

Folio, First Expanded Edition illustrated with engraved title page, text woodcuts and fourteen double page engraved maps of colonised land in North, Central, and South America by Hessel Gerritsz [the first edition contained only ten maps]: half-title present; bound in full contemporary Dutch Vellum over boards, ruled and tooled in blind. Uniformly bound with the work described below. Both books are numbered 1 & 2 on the Spines.

£48,000

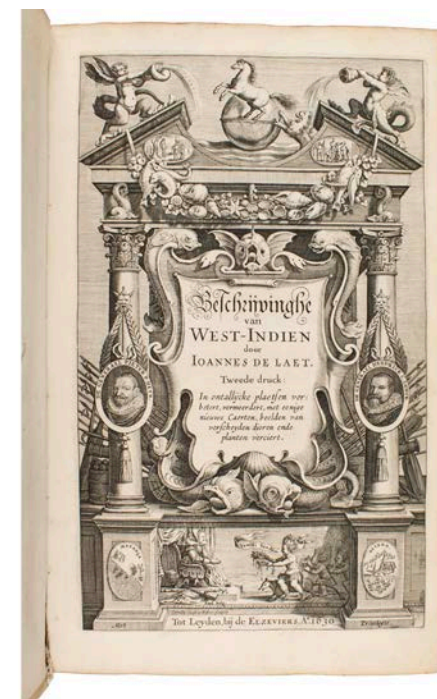
First published as “Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien” in Leiden in 1625. De Laet was a director of the Dutch West India Company, and so had access to the latest information, both from the company’s personnel and from the archives. Although an important record - and perhaps the best seventeenth-century account - of the Americas, the real significance of the book is the suite of maps used to illustrate it, drawn by Hessel Gerritsz, official mapmaker to the Dutch West India Company and to the East India Company, chosen in preference to Willem Blaeu.

De Laet maintained the currency of subsequent editions by adding events as they occurred, making this the most complete edition, recording the sacking of Bahia, the conquest of Olinda, Itamaraca, Parahiba, and Rio Grande do Norte.

The work was used as an atlas during the second half of the seventeenth century and is recognized for the accuracy of its maps because Laet had access to the latest geographic data as a director of the Dutch West India Company. Burden points out the new, more open style of engraving which was adopted by Blaeu and Jansson.

The maps in the first edition focussed on South America and the West Indies; with the Dutch settlement on Manhattan, de Laet added new maps of the Americas, maritime Canada, the eastern seaboard from New England to the Carolinas and of the south east. Each of the regional maps was a landmark in the mapping of that region, with huge influence on the work of the Blaeu and Hondius-Janssonius families, and subsequent mapmakers, but none more than the New England map, which is “of extreme importance” (Burden), being the first printed map to name Manhattan (as “Manbattes”), N. Amsterdam (New York), Noordt Rivier (Hudson River), Suydt Rivier (the Delaware) and to use the name “Massachusets” for the nascent English colony in New England.

De Laet was born in Antwerp but in 1585, the family, like thousands of Flemish protestants, fled to the northern Netherlands. After studying philosophy in Leiden the



young de Laet travelled to London in 1603, obtained his denizenship, but after the death of his wife returned to Leiden, where in April 1608 he “married Maria Boudewijns van Berlicum (d. 1643). There he made a fortune through overseas trade and land investments, at home and at Laetburg, near Albany, in New Netherland. In 1619 he was appointed a director of the Dutch West Indies Company, a position he held until his death.

“In the ongoing religious quarrels which troubled Holland, de Laet sided with the counter-remonstrants (Gomarists) against the remonstrants (Arminians), an allegiance evident in his ‘Commentarii de Pelagianis et Semi-Pelagianis’ (1617). In 1618 he was delegated for Leiden to the Synod of Dort, where he befriended the theologian Samuel Ward, master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, one of the several English delegates. In his leisure time he proved a prolific, many-sided scholar with a keen interest in theology, geography, botany, classical philology, and comparative historical linguistics. Still of importance are his lavishly illustrated books on the Americas—‘Nieuwe wereldt’ (1625), Enlarged (1630) which he also translated into Latin (1633) and French (1640), a detailed account of the early years of the ‘Dutch West Indies Company’ (1644), and ‘Historia naturalis Brasiliae’ (1648). He contributed eleven volumes to the Elzevier ‘Respublicae’ series, including ones on Scotland and Ireland (1627), England (1630), and India (1631). In a magisterial polemic with Hugo Grotius, he disproved Grotius’s claims that the Native Americans originated from China, Ethiopia, and Norway (1644). His deluxe edition of Vitruvius’s ‘De architectura’ (1649) includes his Latin translation of Sir

Henry Wotton's 'The Elements of Architecture' (1624). De Laet was an astute Anglo-Saxonist, corresponding and co-operating with (but also envied by) such antiquaries as William Camden, Sir Henry Spelman, Sir John Spelman, Abraham Wheelock, Sir Simonds D'Ewes, John Selden, and Patrick Young. Archbishop James Ussher lent him the famous 'Caedmon' manuscript (Bodl. Oxf., MS Junius 11) for an Old English-Latin dictionary he was compiling. His correspondence with John Morris reflects contemporary Anglo-Dutch intellectual exchange, while his unpublished epistolary exchange with Sir William Boswell (d. 1649), English ambassador in The Hague, is a particularly rich quarry for evidence of political and economic interchange between England and Holland.

"In 1638 de Laet visited England for several months both in connection with his dictionary and to obtain denizenship for his son Samuel, who had married Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Cruso of London. During another visit in 1641 parliament asked his advice on the prospects for an English West Indies Company and Charles I requested him to provide the genealogy of his future son-in-law, William II of Orange"

Maps

The maps are attributed to Hessel Gerritsz (see Johannes Keuning, *Imago Mundi*, Vol. VI, 1949, pp. 48-66). In 1617 Gerritsz was appointed as cartographer of the East India Company, over Blaeu, showing how highly he was esteemed. In 1628, Gerritsz' interest in the New World led him to take a voyage there (see p. 63 of Keuning's article), and some of the coastlines in the following maps are from his own first-hand observations. Keuning assesses Gerritsz as follows (p. 66):

Gerritsz...was a very versatile man; we meet him as designer and engraver of maps, prints, and portraits, as a scientific geographer and cartographer, as author, publisher, printer, and bookseller, even as bookbinder. He was unquestionably the chief Dutch cartographer of the XVIIth century, a worthy successor of the founder of the Dutch colonial cartography, Petrus Plancius...to whose authority he owed so much.... His interest in describing anything unknown, or little known regions, was great. The coasts and islands of the Arctic Sea, the northeast and northwest passages to the strait of Annian and India, the routes thither around South America, the Pacific and Australia. With great care he delineated his maps. The progress of the cartography of the world, not only during his lifetime, yet long after him, owes a great deal to his work.... Any of his maps are jewels of the art of engraving.... Most of his maps are soberly executed, without any decoration.

Most of Gerritsz' work exists only in manuscript, and these maps published by de Laet, are among the only printed Gerritsz maps available to the collector and institution today.

[1] *America sive Indiae Occidentalis Tabula Generalis* [title within strapwork cartouche at lower left]. Precedes introduction. North and South America, and a small section of far western Africa are shown. The west coast of North America is delineated to upper California (Mendocino), with Baja California attached to the mainland. One of the most accurate maps of the time in not showing California as an island. Burden, *The Mapping of North America* 229n (citing the 1630 edition, which is the same as the present map): "The best west coast delineation to date"; and "For the cartographic work he [de Laet] had much to call on, being a director of the Dutch West India Company in charge of all Dutch interests in America.... He also drew upon the fine talents of Hessel Gerritsz, the official cartographer of the Dutch East India Company since 1617." Jackson, *Flags along the Coast*, p. 9 (discussing the Gulf Coast and Gerritsz' map): "Thus did scholarship and statecraft merge, giving Europeans one of the best portraits available of the New World." Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast*, Vol. I, p. 94: "The sanest map of the northwest coast produced in the seventeenth century"; Plate XIX, p. 95, No. 309 (christened by Wagner as the "Laet type"): "Much the best printed map printed up to that date [1630]."

[2] *Maiores Minoresque Insulae Hispaniola, Cuba Lucaia et Caribes* [title at upper right within decorative cartouche with beautiful scroll featuring, fruit and floral motif, scale below in centre, compass rose at lower centre]. Precedes the first page of text. The Caribbean Islands to Barbados, including South Florida, the island of Cozumel, Central American isthmus, and northern South America.

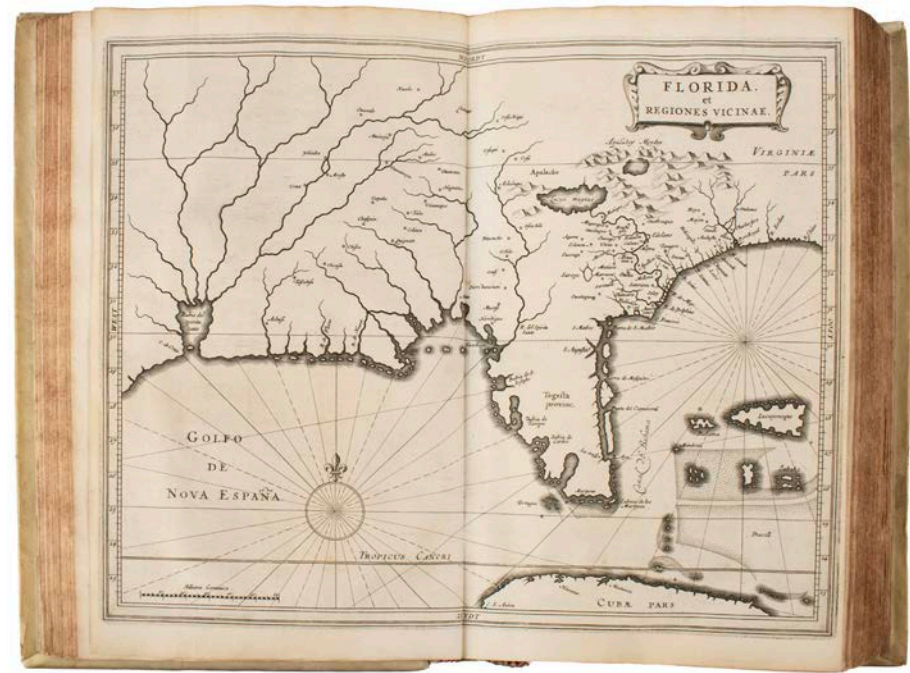
[3] *Nova Francia et Regiones Adiacentes* [title within decorative cartouche at top centre, compass rose at lower right, simple scale at lower left]. Follows p. 30. Canada and New England from Nova Scotia to Cape Cod, including the St. Lawrence River and west to Lake Champlain. Burden, *The Mapping of North America* 230n: "This map is one of the foundation maps of Canada. De Laet's reputation was enough to see the map being followed by Blaeu in 1662, and Coronelli as late as the 1690s. It is the first map to include an accurate Prince Edward Island, and the earliest depiction of a north-south orientated Lake Champlain." Kershaw, *Early Printed Maps of Canada*, pp. 86-88.

[4] *Nova Anglia, Novum Belgivm Et Virginia* [title at top left with decorative cartouche with leaves and flowers, two compass roses, simple scale at lower left]; *Bermuda majori mole expressa* [inset map at lower right]. Follows p. 62. Coast of North America from Nova Scotia to just south of the North Carolina Outer Banks. Burden, *The Mapping of North America* 231n: "One of three maps that relate to the east coast of North America in de Laet's work. This is arguably one of the finest descriptions of the Americas published in the seventeenth century. It is a map of extreme importance being the first printed map to use the names Manbattes (Manhattan), and New Amsterdam, or New York.... It is also the earliest to use the Dutch names of Noordt River and Zuyd Rivier, for the Hudson and Delaware Rivers respectively, as well as the Indian Massachusetts, for the new English colony. It influenced many later maps in their depiction of the East

coast.... [Gerritsz'] depiction of the coastal area between Chesapeake Bay and Cape Cod is by far the finest yet seen." Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* 35n. McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps* 630.1. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, p. 105n. See also Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan*, Vol. 2, pp. 86-88, 141 & Vol. 6, pp. 261-261.

[5] Florida et Regiones Vicinae [title at upper right within strapwork frame, compass rose at lower right]. Follows p. 94. Atlantic Coast and interior from South Carolina to roughly Galveston Bay in Texas, showing extensive river systems in Texas and the rest of the interior regions. Burden, *The Mapping of North America* 232n: "Despite the fact that he drew on a large number of sources for his information, no fresh material had been forthcoming for decades, Hessel Gerritsz, the author and probable engraver of the map, drew therefore on the interpretation by Claesz c. 1602, of the Jacques le Moyne cartography of Florida. Originally thought to be taken from Jodocus Hondius' map of Virginia and Florida, 1606, this study demonstrates otherwise. One notable area of alteration is the placing of C. Francois further east into the Atlantic Ocean. Florida, as we know it today, is here called Tegesta province. This name, applied here for the first time, is that of a tribe of Indians living on the south-west coast. 'Florida' was at this time applied to a far larger region. It came to be used solely for the peninsula as Spanish Florida was squeezed south by the expansion of the English.... The map's influence was quite considerable. Blaeu, Janssonius, and Sanson, all followed it." Brinton, *Notes on the Floridian Peninsula*, p. 84 (complaining about the lack of good cartography of Florida in the seventeenth century except): "That inserted by De Laet in his description of the New World, called Florida et Regiones Vicinae (1633), is noteworthy because it is one of the first, if not the first, to locate along his supposed route the native towns and provinces met with by De Soto." Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* 34n. Jackson, *Flags along the Coast* (good discussion of the Gulf Coast noting the static cartographical depiction of it until Gerritsz), pp. 7-11: "De Laet reshaped notions of the interior.... His Gulf Coast is a distillation of portolano-type charts produced by the cartographers of many nations (especially Portugal).... Gerritsz, by adopting this coast model, did much to perpetuate it.... Blaeu was not the author of the most influential Gulf map of the seventeenth century—Hessel Gerritsz was, a fact that most cartographic historians have overlooked." Lemmon, et al., *Charting Louisiana: Five Hundred Years of Maps*, p. 12. Lowery 123n. This map is an important and overlooked map in the literature of Texas cartography, other than by Jack Jackson. In the section on the expeditions of Alvarado and De Soto, the author refers to the area they traversed as "Provincia nomen de los Vaqueros."

[6] Nova Hispania, Nova Galicia, Guatimala [title at lower left within cartouche with scrolls and face, below which is a large scale, compass rose at centre below]. Follows p. 220. Mexico from the far upper northwest section at Sinaloa south to Honduras and Costa Rica. The Rio Grande in Texas is shown by its old name, "R. Escondido." Bornholt, *Cuatro Siglos de Expresiones Geográficas del Istmo Centroamericano* Plate



50n p. 98 (noting the similarities to the later maps of Ogilby and Montanus). Burden, *The Mapping of North America* 215n: “Although many maps had been produced of New Spain, few extended north into the area of present-day Texas. The Rio Grande [sic: i.e., Soto la Marina] is here still named the R. de Palmas. The B. del Spiritu Santo possibly represents the Mississippi River. Some authorities have questioned this usual assumption. On the west coast of Florida we find the landing place of Juan Ponce de León. The delineation of the coastlines, particularly of the Gulf of Mexico and the north-west coast of Mexico, was the most accurate to date. The map appeared in Dutch, 1630 [present edition], Latin 1633, and French, 1640.” See Jean Delanglez, *El Rio del Espíritu Santo: An Essay on the Cartography of the Gulf Coast and the Adjacent Territory during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (New York: United States Catholic Historical Society, 1945).

[7] Terra Firma item Nuevo Reyno De Granada atque Popayan [decorative cartouche at lower right with droll face, flower, large leaf, and strap work, scale below, compass rose at centre left]. Follows p. 346. Northern and northwestern areas of South America, including Colombia, with extensive development of the interior areas.

[8] Peru [decorative cartouche at top left with droll face and incorporating fancy scale, compass rose]. Follows p. 396. Coastline and well-developed interior areas. North is to the left. Included is “Viticos,” the last capital of the Incas. Although abandoned after the conquest, Vitcos was noted by Mercator and other mapmakers until around 1740. In 1911, Hiram Bingham and the Yale Expedition rediscovered the ruins of Vitcos in the Vilcabamba Valley region, but he then went on to find Machu Picchu, which so entranced him that he left Vitcos to oblivion. Today it has become an “off-the-beaten-track” destination for visitors.

[9] Chili [decorative cartouche at top left with face, fruit, and ribbons, large scale at top right, scroll with place names at centre, compass rose at upper centre]. Follows p. 470. Coastline with little interior detail. North is to the left.

[10] Provincia Sitæ Ad Fretum Magallanis itemque Fretum Le Maire [decorative cartouche at upper right, scale on scroll at lower left, compass rose below centre]. Follows p. 500. Coastline and Strait of Magellan from Tierra del Fuego to southern Argentina. North is to the right.

[11] Paragvay, Ó Prov. De Rio De La Plata: cum adiacentibus Provinciis. quas vocant Tvcyman Et Sta. Cruz De La Sierra [decorative cartouche with face, fruit, and vines, with scale above, compass rose]. Follows p. 520. Rio de la Plata region of Brazil west to the Chilean coast and north to Peru.

[12] Provincia de Brasil cum Adiacentibvs Provinciis [very fancy cartouche with two faces and botanical motifs at top centre, scale on scroll below, compass rose]. Follows

p. 540. Eastern and northern coastline of Brazil. North is to the right. Primarily coastal towns and islands are shown. The Dutch got busy and in 1629 succeeded in colonising Brazil. The present map is the same as appeared in the 1630 edition, and it is informative to compare the changes that were made for the French edition of 1644 (see JCB Image 3502-1), which has a plethora of interior locations added.

[13] Guaiana siue Provincia intra Rio De Las Amazonas atque Rio De Yviapari siue Orinoqve [title within floral cartouche at top right, scale at lower left]. Follows p. 624. Northern coastline of South America from roughly the Amazon River to Trinidad Island.

[14] Venezuela, atque Occidentalis Pars Novæ Andalusie [title within cartouche with three faces, one with wings, scale at lower right within strapwork border, compass rose at lower centre]. Follows p. 666. Coastline of Venezuela with little interior development.

First edition in French (first edition in Dutch, 1625, expanded and improved in 1630, also in Dutch, with four regional American maps and other material not in the 1625 edition).

This work is “one of the most famous contemporary descriptions of the natural history of the New World” (Streeter Sale 37) and one of the early atlases to focus exclusively on America after Wytffliet’s atlas of 1597 (see herein) and Herrera’s 1601 atlas (see herein). The first edition (Leyden, 1625) had only ten maps. This is the First Edition with 14 maps. The maps added to subsequent editions are very important for North American cartography (see individual maps above and text below). Asher 3. Borba de Moraes, p. 451: “Graesse affirms that this French translation was made by the author himself.” JCB I (2, 1600-1658), pp. 246-247. European Americana 1633/65. Field 849 (citing Dutch 1640 edition). Hough & Hough, Lesser Antilles 31. Palau 129560. Phillips, Atlases 1149: “Maps like the edition of 1630.” Pilling 2162. Rahir, Les Elzevier 367. Rodrigues 1352. Sabin 38557. Streeter Sale 37. Streit II:1619. Tooley’s Dictionary of Mapmakers Revised Edition, Vol. II, pp. 158-159. Vail 84. Willems, Les Elzevier 382. Winsor IV, p. 417 (referred to as the “standard seventeenth-century work on New Netherlands” and “the map Nova Anglia is one of the first to use the name Manhattan”).

Laet’s work is one of the most important seventeenth-century New World histories. Laet had access not only to published sources but also to Company documents, private correspondence, and other materials. Laet systematically discusses early exploration and settlement of various European colonies in the Caribbean and North and South America (including the Spanish Southwest, Cabeza de Vaca, Oñate, Espejo, et al.; Francis Drake’s voyage to California; etc.) and provides extensive notes on the natural history, anthropology, and languages of Native Americans. (Certain of the author’s remarks on the origin of Native Americans in this work involved him in a famous controversy with Grotius.) He gives an extensive bibliography of sources consulted (pp. [14-15]),

including Herrera, Ercilla y Zúñiga's epic poem, Ramusio, López de Góngora, Lescarbot, John Smith, and Ximénez. (If he actually owned a copy of each book listed, he had an enviable Americana library.)

The maps for the original edition of 1625 were made by Dutch cartographer Hessel Gerritsz (1581-1632), former apprentice of Willem Blaeu, and Blaeu's predecessor as chief cartographer of the Dutch East India Company. The four maps added to the 1630 and subsequent editions were: *America Sive Indiae Occidentalis*; *Nova Francia*; *Nova Anglia*; and *Florida et regiones vicinae*. These four maps served as prototypes for the mapping of North America through the seventeenth century. The map of New England is the first printed map of New Netherlands, and the first to name New Amsterdam and Manhattan ("Manbates"); it was probably the prototype for Visscher's landmark *Novi Belgi*, and it has been conjectured that the depiction of the Chesapeake area was copied by Champlain in his map of 1632 (Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p. 103, Plate 57; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* 35; Heidenreich, *Explorations and Mapping of Samuel de Champlain*, *Cartographica* #17, p. 92). The influential Newfoundland outline in the *New France* map (with numerous French and Portuguese place names) was utilised by Coronelli and Visscher (O'Dea, *The Seventeenth Century Cartography of Newfoundland*, *Cartographica* # 1, pp. 20-21). The Florida map includes one of the earliest appearances of the word "Teguesta" for Florida and shows the "Bahia del Espiritu Santo" (Cumming 34); Sanson utilised this depiction in 1650 and 1656 (Delanglez, *El Rio de Espiritu Santo*, pp. 81-87). The western hemisphere map, based on the account of the Cabrillo expedition published by Herrera in 1615, is considered by Wagner to be "the sanest map of the of the northwest coast produced in the seventeenth century" (pp. 94 & 306, Plate 309), but given the hold of imaginary cartography, little advantage was taken of the map until Delisle borrowed from it about the year 1700

Alden & Landis 640/111; Borba de Moraes I:451; Johnston Cleveland 196; Sabin 38558; Williams 497

WITH

DE LAET, JOHANNES (1581-1649)

Historie Ofte Iaelrijck Verhael Van de Verrichtingen der Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie.

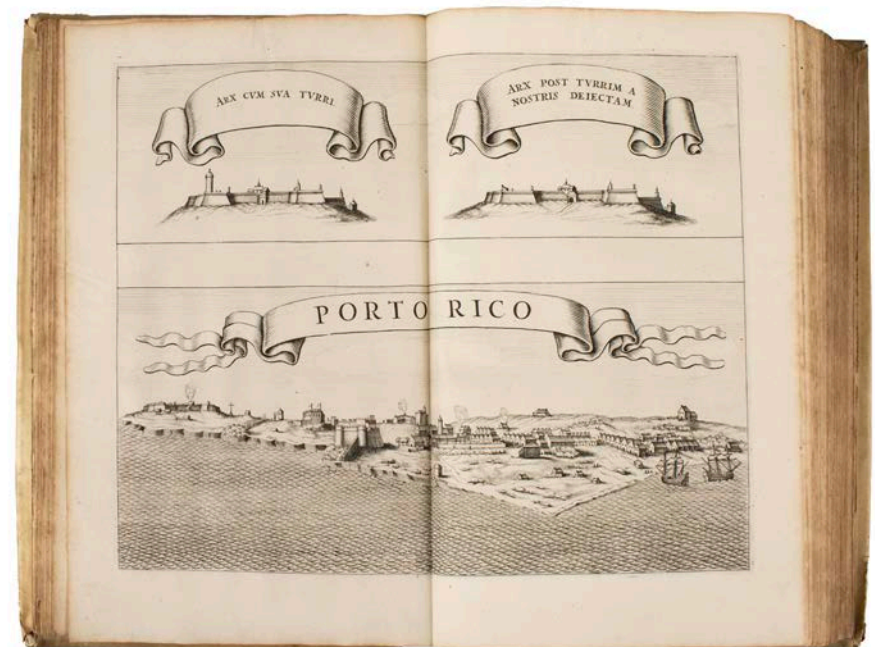
Leiden: Bonaventure ende Abraham Elsevier, 1644.

First and only edition, folio; woodcut printer's device to title, title page printed in red and black, illustrated with thirteen double page maps and views of Dutch colonies in the Americas; bound in full contemporary Dutch Vellum over boards, tooled and ruled in blind, cloth ties renewed, slight worming trail to five first leaves. Uniform with the above

work.

De Laet was the director of the Dutch West India Company, in addition to being a knowledgeable geographer in his own right. His history of the WIC has been described as one of finest descriptions of the Americas written and printed during the 17th century. The present work tells many stories of adventure carried out by the WIC in the first third of the 17th century, including a detailed account of Jan Janszoon van Hoorn's 1633 privateering expedition commissioned by WIC to steal silver from the Spanish, which resulted in the sacking of Campeche, Mexico and the burning of Trujillo, Honduras. This series of exploits by the Dutch were a great blow to the hitherto extant Spanish domination of the Caribbean. Also of note, two Maya pilots living under Spanish colonial rule are said to have willingly participated in the catastrophic sacking of Campeche in direct opposition to their Spanish occupiers.

Tiele 630; Willems 571; Asher 22; Sabin 38556; Alden & Landis II, p.444.



First Edition with Original Wrappers

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

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

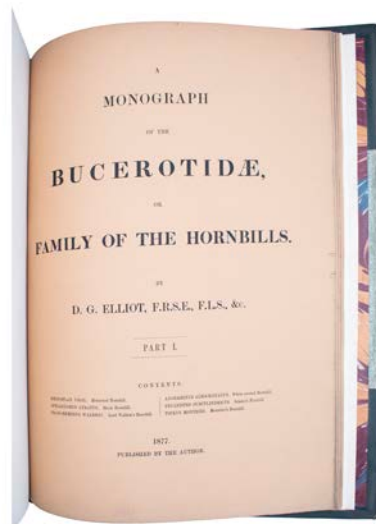
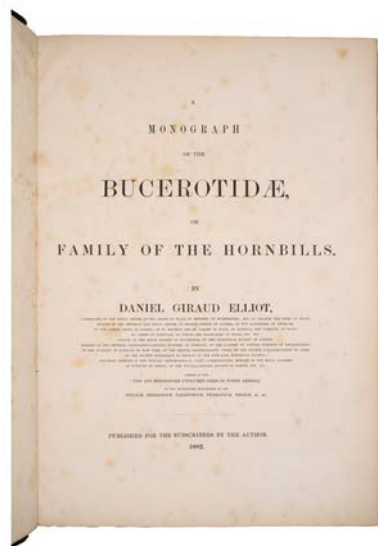
[New York:] published for subscribers by the author [printed by Taylor and Francis], [1877]-1882. FIRST EDITION, Large 4to (382 x 272 mm), Contemporary dark green half morocco, top edges gilt, others uncut, with 60 lithographic plates, comprising 57 hand-coloured plates by and after J. G. Keulemans, 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

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 IV/B 297.



ONE OF 50 COPIES: 140 HAND-COLOURED PLATES

14. FORBES, JAMES.

Salicium Woburnense: or, a catalogue of willows indigenous and foreign in the collection of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey.

Limited edition, one of 50 copies. Folding lithographed frontispiece printed on India paper and mounted, 140 hand-coloured engraved plates after R. C. Stratford highlighted in gum arabic. Large 4to. An uncut copy in period-style half dark green morocco over marbled boards, gilt title at red spine label. Frontispiece with short marginal tears at fore-edge (not affecting printed image) repaired with archival tape on verso; small hole at bottom of p161 in margin which looks to be a paper defect; very faint damp mark in the upper left hinge of the last 20pp of the book. xvi, [4], 294pp. London, Privately Printed, 1829.

£10,000

A fine copy of this rare work on willows with beautiful hand-coloured plates, each depicting a different species of willow populating the garden at Woburn Abbey. The 140 plates are in lovely condition and the folding lithograph plate is captioned “Johnson’ Willow Destroyed by a Storm April 28th 1829” and was drawn by H.W. Burgess and printed by C. Hullmandel.

James Forbes states in his introduction that the “Catalogue comprises all the foreign and indigenous Willows that could possibly be procured in England, many of which are new and nondescript plants ...”

While this work was authored by James Forbes, the foundation of this garden was established by his predecessor, George Sinclair (1787-1834). Having gained acclaim for his work on the gardens of the Hon. G. Baillie of Jarviswood, Sinclair served the Gordon family and - through Lady Georgiana’s marriage to John Russell, sixth duke of Bedford - was appointed gardener at Woburn Abbey. The garden boasted a collection of over 200 different species of English willow, conceived and carried out by George Sinclair, and continued by James Forbes (1773-1861), his successor.

Sinclair was also encouraged to experiment and, under the direction of Sir Humphrey Davy, divide an area in the garden into 242 plots in which he compared the growth of different species and mixtures of grasses in different soil types. He published the results of the experiments in the third edition of *Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis: or an account of the results of experiments on the produce and nutritive qualities of different grasses*, reporting that the plots with turf having diverse plant species were more productive than the plots with fewer species planted from seed. Indeed, the results were such that a manuscript copy of Darwin’s *Origin of the Species* ... contained a reference

to an article describing Sinclair’s work in biodiversity. Sinclair served the Duke until 1824 at which time he entered in partnership with Cormack & Son, nurserymen and seedsmen of New Cross.

Hector, A. & Hooper, R., “Darwin and the First Ecological Experiment” in *Science*, 295, (2002) pp.639-640; Nissen BBI 642; Pritzel 2960.



15. GANDY, MIDSHIPMAN MICHAEL

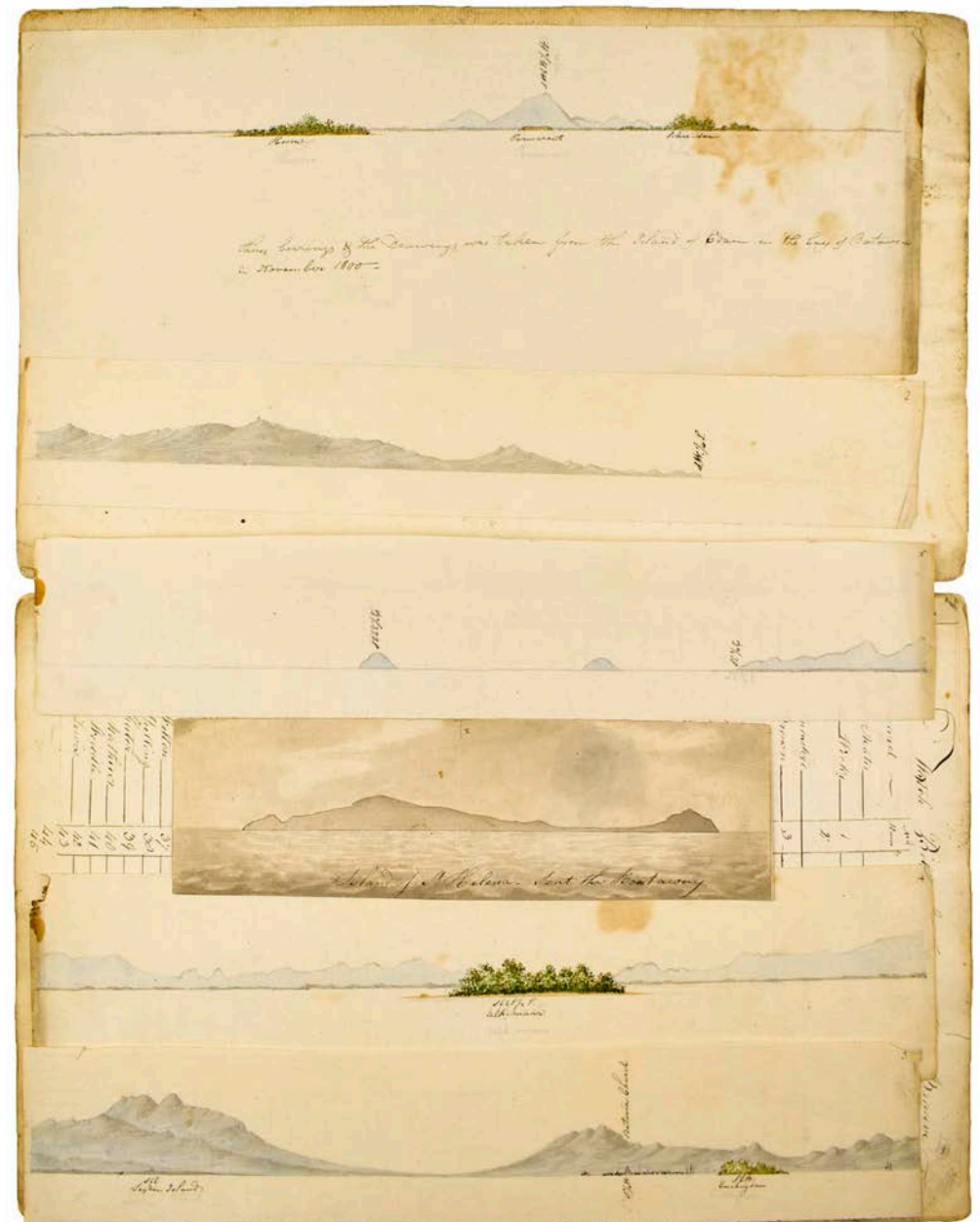
Proceedings of H.M. Ship Braave. Indian Ocean 17 May, 1799 to 15 June, 1803

At sea, Indian Ocean. 1799-1803., Folio. 5 manuscript vols, about 350 pages of entries., numerous hand-coloured coastal views and sketches, original paper boards, quarter blue Morocco case.

£10,000

“HMS Braave” was a fifth rate frigate captured from the Dutch in 1796. Four of these journals comprise a chronology of the “Braave’s” travels in the Indian Ocean, and include several pages of hand-painted drawings of headlands as perceived by Midshipman Gandy at various ports of call. The last of these four volumes records the return of “Braave” to Portsmouth and the discharge of ship’s company, after which the author reports to “HMS Royal Sovereign.” There follows a short journal of the proceedings of the “Royal Sovereign” from 15 June to 16 October 1803. The fifth volume is a “waste book” containing a watch bill for “Braave” including a lengthy list of names of each of the members of the crew, a quarter bill including gun and sail assignments for a variety of evolutions, drawings of coloured signal flags, a list of 105 crewmen who died during the voyage, orders from various superiors, and a smattering of poetry and other drawings.

Gandy’s journals are a marvellous contemporary record of the activities of a forty-gun British frigate in the East Indies during the height of the world-wide influence of the British Navy. With many references to other British warships and East-Indiamen. Each day receives a short description of activities primarily focused on the weather, shipboard activities, other vessels encountered (“Braave”, on patrol, frequently fired warning shots to ascertain identity of strange vessels), and punishment of various crew members. During this period “Braave” was commanded by three officers: Thomas Alexander, Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie and James Gifford. One action described in the journal, and briefly alluded to in the “Naval Chronicle” (Vol. 6, pages 410 & 411), is the capture of the Dutch brig “Scealla” and her boats in the Bay of Batavia on 24 August 1800. More than a dozen recognition views and sketches in colour, including an ink and wash view of St. Helena and a five part panorama “taken from the Island of Edan in the Bay of Batavia.”. The five volumes are sewn in heavy paper wrappers, as issued.



Rare First Edition of George Gifford's Classic Work on Witchcraft

16. GIFFARD, GEORGE

A Dialogue concerning Witches and Witchcraftes. In which is laide open how craftely the Divell deceiveth not onely the Witches but many other and so leadeth them awrie into many great errors.

FIRST EDITION, unpaginated (96pp.), from the Library of British Prime Minister Frederick North, with his armorial bookplate on front pastedown, Lord North's armorial crest illustrated in ink on third blank, two typed letters from previous owner C.D. Irwin of Brookline, Massachusetts, to C.F. Libbie & Co., Booksellers, Boston, and to Cornell University Library, ca. 1920s, laid in, top edge of title-page repaired with top of "A" in manuscript; trimmed close along top edge, old ink pagination faintly present in several top corners; scattered marginalia, later full crimson levant, stamped in gilt, all edges gilt, gilt dentelles, marbled endpapers; by F. Bedford, 8vo, London, Printed by John Windet for Tobie Cooke and Mihil Hart, 1593.

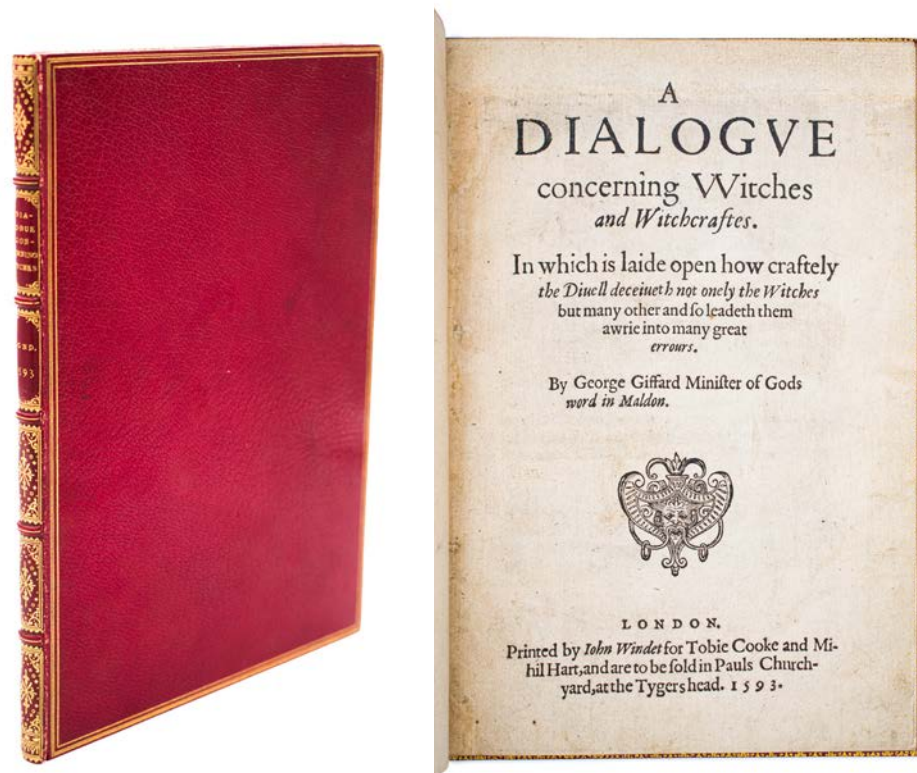
£25,000

"The Devil hath bewitched your mind with blindness and unbelief, to draw you from God, even to worship himself."

A rare first edition of Essex Puritan preacher George Gifford's classic work on witchcraft. Gifford (ca. 1548-1600) was one of the earliest writers to deal with the nature and implications of witchcraft, and this slim text was written for the common Christian believer in a plain language intended to appeal to a wide audience.

Writing from the heart of Witch Country, the noted nonconformist preacher published two works on witchcraft, this being the second, and his major work. Cast in the form of a conversation among a superstitious countryman, Samuel, a schoolmaster who accepts witchcraft, and Daniel, a cautious doubter, the Dialogue is a somewhat abstruse discussion of delusion. Gifford uses Samuel's voice to express common English beliefs about witchcraft, particularly that they had power over physical bodies and objects. In contrast, Gifford uses Daniel's voice to expose his own ideas regarding witches, particularly that while they may exist they have no real power themselves, but are conduits for the work of Satan. He argued that the best defence against witchcraft was not theological or legal, but a spiritual affirmation of God's power and care.

Gifford attempts to capture the sort of conversation that would have occurred when peasant villagers debated magic and witchcraft with their clerical mentors. The Dialogue opens such a great distance between its participants that it enables him to address the many questions which accurately express popular incomprehension of pastoral aims: how can magical practitioners be evil when they help their clients?; how can they be evil if the means they use are derived from religious sources or inspire a kind of faith?;



how can it be evil to resort to them for successful remedies when all others have failed? There is a strong sense of authenticity about these depictions of Calvinists arguing their way through a barrage of popular objections to the new divinity and its ideals of piety. Throughout the Protestant literature on witchcraft in England it is on these practices and their moral and cultural significance that demonologists concentrate their attention. Written at a moment of surging witch-hunts and trials in England, especially in Gifford's Essex, this work sought to guide the reader toward the truth of the Puritan gospel.

The work is also taken up very largely with the methods of what Gifford revealingly called the 'other sort of Witches, whom the people call cunning men and wise women' - that is, the unofficial agencies for healing, divination, detection and counter-witchcraft. Gifford's position is that the Devil is so powerful that he does not need old women to work his evil. The danger is that deluded Christians accept the old women's claims at face value, and ascribe undue power to Satan by turning to 'White' witches for help. The Witch is only the accessory to the Devil.

Gifford asserts the Bible is correct in demanding that witches be put to death simply because they are "the blasphemous enemies of God". Gifford demanded greater severity

in the laws. He concludes with cautioning the juries to use special care and wisdom. A witch's confession can not be relied on because the main source of information is the devil, nor is the common report of sorcery reliable. "Many guiltless are upon other men's oaths condemned to death, and much innocent blood is shed". It was precisely because the 1563 statute dealt mainly with the actual harms wrought by witches that it missed the heinousness of their demonic allegiance, an omission only partly remedied in the legislation of 1604.

ESTC locates only six worldwide institutions with copies: The British Library; Cambridge University Library; Oxford University, Christ Church; Oxford University, Bodleian Library; Huntington Library; Massachusetts Historical Society. Rare Book Hub yields only this copy's sale at auction, in 1871.

Frederick North, 2nd Earl of Guilford (1732-92), was a British statesman, 12th Prime Minister of England, from 1770-82, as well as Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Popularly known as Lord North, he led Great Britain through most of the American Revolution, but resigned after their defeat at Yorktown. He is remembered as the "man who lost America."

Provenance:

Frederick North, Lord North

Henry B. Humphrey, Esq.

Leonard and Company, Boston, The Valuable Library of Henry B. Humphrey, Esq., May 9, 1871, Lot 1261

Frank Sabin

Mr. C.D. Irwin, ca. 1920s

[*ESTC S105690; Early modern European witchcraft : centres and peripheries, Ankerloo, 1993; The Encyclopedia Of Witchcraft And Demonology, Robbins, 1964*]



17. GREW, NEHEMIAH

Musæum Regalis Societatis. Or A Catalogue & Description Of the Natural and Artificial Rarities Belonging to the Royal Society and Preserved at Gresham Colledge.

FIRST EDITION, [12], 386, [6], 43 [1] 'The Comparative Anatomy of Stomachs and Guts Begun' has separate title, pagination and register, engraved portrait frontispiece, 31 copper engraved plates (1 folding), text annotations in an old hand, bookplates to pastedown, contemporary mottled calf, a.e.r. Handsomely rebacked, spine gilt, large 4to, London, by W. Rawlins, for the Author, 1681.

£3,000

Written by the physician and pioneering botanist Nehemiah Grew during his tenure as Secretary of the Royal Society; this volume is the combination of two separate works. The first, the categorisation of the Royal Society's rarities; the second is the lectures given by Grew at Gresham College on the comparative anatomy of the digestive system of various animals.

Nehemiah Grew (1641-1713) was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1671 and became joint secretary of the Society with Robert Hooke after the death of Henry Oldenburg in 1677. He began cataloguing the museum of acquisitions in 1678 and finished one year later. Grew had no control over the acquisitions policy, resulting in the museum bearing a greater resemblance to a private 'cabinet of curiosities', with an emphasis on the exotic and wonderful, than to the living example of perfect scientific taxonomy to which he aspired.

The catalogue broke new ground with the detail of the descriptions. The curiosities were categorised into four sections: animals, plants, minerals, and artificial objects. The latter section is significant because it presented new innovations gifted by the inventors. The second section of the book is a series of lectures and images comparing and contrasting the anatomical structure of multiple species. This was a particularly productive time for Grew, as in addition to cataloguing the museum, he wrote various publications on plants and anthropology. His greatest work, 'The Anatomy of Vegetables' followed a year later in 1682 in which he announced the sexual reproduction of plants.

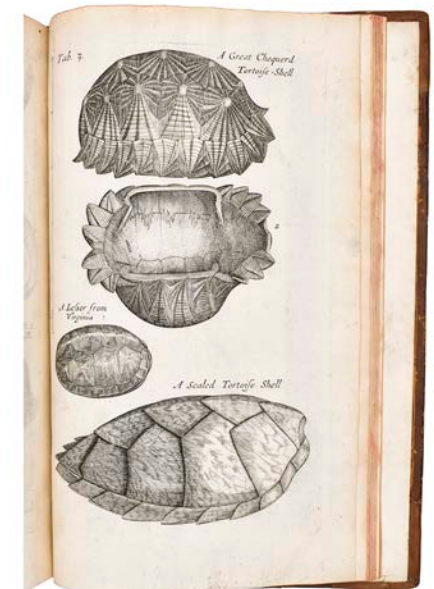
Musæum Regalis Societatus was one of the first scientific books whose production costs were paid for entirely by subscribers; a significant outlay was needed as the work is lavishly illustrated.

Provenance:

Gaddesden Library

Joseph Lyon Miller M.D. - Joseph Lyon Miller (1875-1957), an alumnus of the Medical

College of Virginia and a practising physician, collected over several decades rare books, manuscripts, prints, and ephemera concerning medical history in the United States and Great Britain.



18. HARRIS, MOSES.

The Aurelian :or natural History of English Insects ; namely, Moths and Butterflies.

London :for the Author,1766, folio, Large Paper (480 x 300mm),with engraved hand-coloured Frontispiece, Engraved Vignette Title and 41 fine hand-coloured plates, Contemporary calf, hinges repaired.

A Special Copy probably Prepared for the Countess of Aylesford, Packington, Warwicks, with the Earl of Aylesford's Engraved Bookplate on the verso of the Title. One of the Subscribers, Plate 13 is Dedicated to the Countess with 4 leaves mounted probably by the Publisher. A Contemporary Manuscript Index and List of the Lepidoptera and works in which the subjects were described, all descriptions of the Lepidoptera in English have a Latin description in manuscript. (probably in the hand of the Countess).

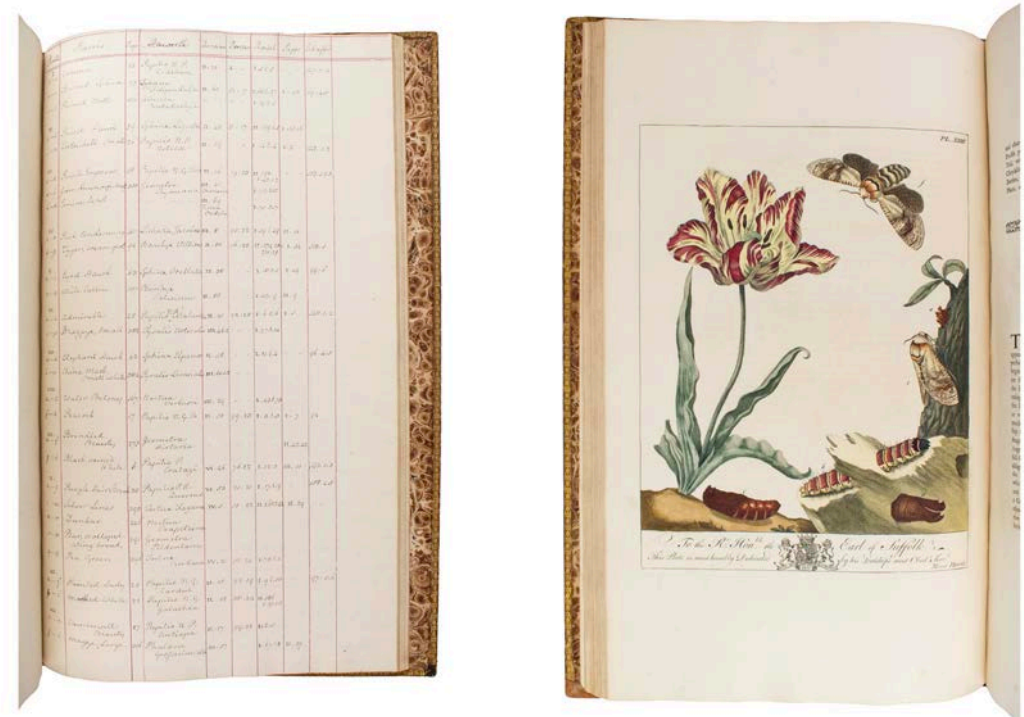
£12,500

A BEAUTIFUL COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE.

“One of the most outstanding authors of entomological literature during the eighteenth century. Inspired by an uncle of the same name and being in comparatively easy circumstances, Harris began to take an active interest in entomology about the age of twelve and, in spite of his lack of education,was an accurate and original observer. He was, it is believed,the first to draw attention to the importance of wing neuration in the classification of lepidoptera and upon this principle he arranged the species of his published works, illustrating them in colour with a high degree of accuracy. He certainly contributed much to the knowledge of the science and was one of the leading entomologists of his century.”Lisney .

Harris drew from live specimens. His plates are amongst the most beautiful of their kind, showing dorsal and ventral views of all the subjects, together with various stages of development (egg, caterpillar, chrysalis), each with their preferred food.

Cf. Lisney 234; Nissen ZBI 1835.



19. HEYWOOD, THOMAS

The Generall Historie of Women of the the most holy, most profane; The most Famous and Infamous in all Ages

FIRST EDITION, [16], 193, 192-651, [1], additional engraved title depicting Apollo and the nine muses by William Hunt, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, a few early ink inscriptions, occasional foxing, later full polished calf, a.e.g., 8vo, London, by W.H for W. H., 1657

£10,000

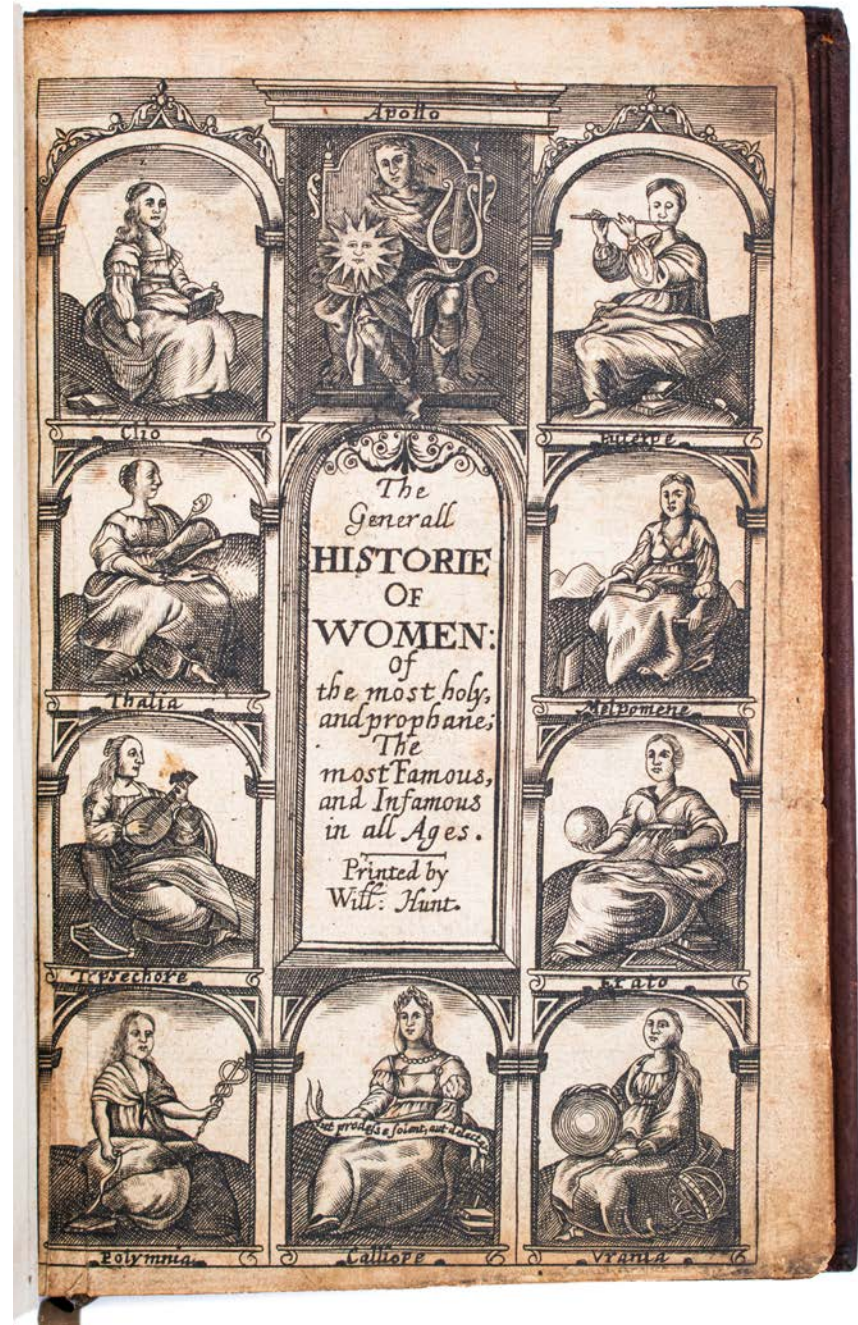
A very scarce work on influential women, both admired and maligned.

In the mid-seventeenth century there was a general enthusiasm for encyclopaedic reference works. English playwright Thomas Heywood capitalised on this demand with a work dedicated to the position of women. He offers a large number of exemplary histories of women from classical and modern periods. His treatment of witches is brief, given the size of the work as a whole.

Heywood was known to be cynical on the subject of witchcraft, as evidenced by one of his most famous plays 'The Late Lancashire Witches' (1634), which he wrote in collaboration with Richard Brome. Yet in this work he recounts, as fact, all the contemporary myths, superstitions and common beliefs of the capacities of witches; including sections on Demon assisted transportation, shapeshifting and controlling the weather. Heywood comments on the trials and treatises written by famous demonologists like Kramer and Sprenger, Bodin and Del Rio. He also describes classical witches like Circe and Medea and the biblical villainy of Jezebel and Delilah.

Written during a time of relatively few witch trials in England, Heywood brought the threat of witches back into the public consciousness, once again exploiting the public interest in the scandalous subject of witchcraft.

[Wing H1784; ESTC R10166; *Reading Early Modern Women's Writing*, Salzman; *Riding the nightmare: women & witchcraft*, Williams]



20. HOLLAR, WENCESLAUS

[A Map and Views of the State of England; a comparison of the English and Bohemian Civil Wars]

Untitled engraved map, first state, surrounded by sixteen vignettes, descriptive verse below the image, central vertical fold, overall size 360 x 480mm, [c.1643].

£1,250

Wenceslaus Hollar's faith in maps as a medium to convey information is demonstrated in his bold choice of a map to express his anguish at the outbreak of the English Civil War while the Thirty Years War was still raging on the continent. The English Civil War took place alongside the end of the longer, more widespread and bloodier conflict in mainland Europe: the Bohemian Civil War (or Hussite Wars) of 1619-1634. A Bohemian Protestant himself, Hollar was in Prague and the illustrative panels recount the events that unleashed war in his native and adopted countries from a Protestant perspective. Britain is shown filled with troops, while on the continent he depicts the victory of the Catholic German Emperor, Ferdinand II, over the Bohemian Protestants at the Battle of the White Mountain outside Prague in November 1620. Hollar draws the scenes together through the clever use of the double-headed Imperial eagle - half in the British Isles, half in the scene of Prague.

The central images are surrounded by seventeen vignette scenes of historical events corresponding to the rhyming couplets beneath the illustration. Among these are a scene showing Jenny Geddes throwing her stool at Mr Hannay, the Dean of St Giles, Edinburgh, when he began to read from the new prayer book [C]; the King dissolving his fourth Parliament in 1640 (F) and also confronting Speaker Lenthall as he attempts to arrest five members (I); peaceful bucolic scenes reflecting on life before the wars (O; P); Emperor Matthias making Ferdinand King of Hungary (T); the citizens of Prague presenting Frederick of the Palatinate with the crown of Bohemia (V); the Defenestration of Prague when the Barons' secretary was ejected from a castle window, and remarkably survived (W); the execution of Protestant prisoners after the Battle of the White Mountain (Z). In the centre of these columns in a roundel (M), captioned "T'was a Curst Cow, kickt down ye Milk she gave: Let us old England's Lawes and Freedome have". The cow kicking over milk-pail had become an emblem of civil war.

Hollar offers a contemporary political commentary - the reference to historical events draws certain parallels with contemporary ones. As Hollar comments (XY) "Warre's sweet before 'tis try'd". The Latin inscription is taken from Virgil's Eclogue 1. A scarce allegorical map.

[BM Satires, 145; Shirley, 529; Pennington 543]



EAST INDIA COMPANY JOURNAL & LOG

21. KEENE, HENRY

A JOURNAL BY GODS PERMISSION OF OUR INTENDED VOYAGE TO BORNEO IN THE EAST INDIES IN THE SEAFORD, CAPT. MARTIN GARDINER COMANDER. BY HENRY KEENE. COMMENCING FROM MONDAY THE 3RD DAY OF MAY, ANNO DMI. 1703. 3 MAY 1703-8 AUGUST 1706

Manuscript, folio (315 x 200mm.), 174pp, paper label to upper cover, contemporary vellum, some light marginal browning, binding soiled, spine worn.

£25,000

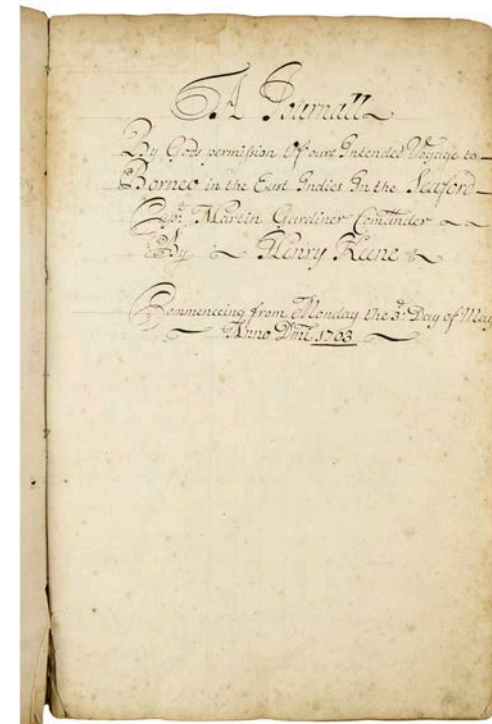
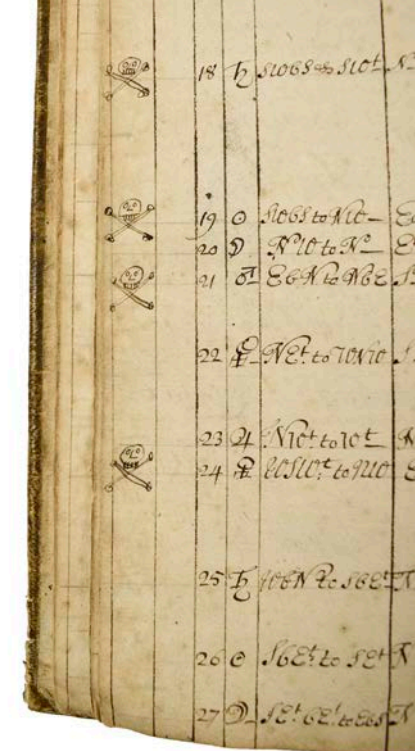
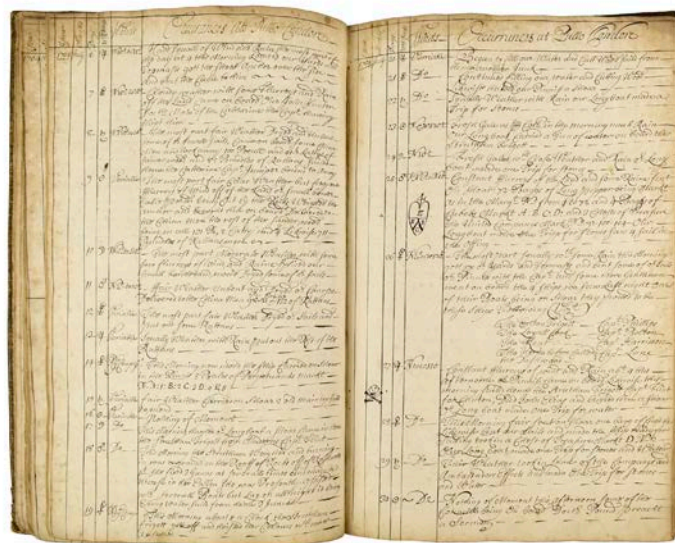
The Seaford's voyage to Borneo took in various south-east Asian locations, including Batavia, Banjarmasin, Pulo Condore, and the Cambodian coast, returning via the Cape of Good Hope.

The East India Company trading post at Pulo Condore, an island off the coast of Cochinchina and was established in 1701 as a stepping-stone for trade with China and also for the cultivation of chilli peppers. However, four years later, it was entirely destroyed by the Malay population. Keene's journal entry for 13 June 1705 refers to this episode, listing the names of those British settlers murdered (marked with a marginal skull and crossbones), and of those fortunate enough to escape.

A similar logbook is in the East India Collection at the British Library (CXLIX Log book of the Seaford. Journal of a voyage to Batavia, Macao and Canton. Captain Martin Gardiner, 1 September 1700- 17 September 1702. East India Company: Ships' Logs, Ledgers and Receipt Books, 1605-1701).

Early East India Company logbooks such as this are rare.

Bookplate of John Gretton, 1st Baron Gretton (1867-1947) A noted Politician and Yachtsman, Gretton won two gold medals in the 1900 Olympic Games. He is unique in winning an Olympic gold medal whilst serving as a member of the House of Commons.



A Personal Insight into a Surgeon's Experience in the East India Company.
22. [EAST INDIA COMPANY] LONGDEN, J.
Illustrated Manuscript Notebook of J. Longden, Surgeon on East Indiaman Protector, 1837-8

Manuscript, 266pp. (pagination irregular), many blanks, wove paper watermarked 1833, numerous full page sketches in pencil and/or watercolour, contemporary marbled boards, rebacked, 4to, 1837-8

£4,500

A unique and heavily illustrated notebook from a Surgeon in the East India Company.

The illustrations comprise of ten anatomical studies, five studies of animals, fruit and plants, including a coloured sketch of flowers from Mauritius, lychees and a walrus. There are ten views of coastlines and ships with captions describing details of the subject, coordinates and the date.

“ Ship Protector, T. Buttenshaw, Commander, outward bound. Thursday April 6th 1837”; “Island of Trinidad bearing W by S. 1/2 S, sketched April 6th 37 by J. Longden ..””; “St Antonio one of the Cape Verde Isles ...”; “The Protector coming to an anchor at Rankafullah Pagoda in the river Hooghly Sept 8th 37”

There are also several various preparatory or unfinished sketches.

The manuscript text is a lengthy verse account of the voyage to Bengal and China written in rhyming couplets. He also wrote poems addressed to family members, variously signed ‘off the coast of Sumatra’, ‘Bay of Bengal’, and ‘Diamond Harbour, River Ganges’, and quotations from classical authors.

As the ship's surgeon, Longden has written numerous medical notes on diseases such as cholera and scurvy, including an account of an emergency on the ship.

“When in Calcutta ... I had some singular cases one which ran thus: Mr Clark a stout florid healthy man a Scotchman by birth was attacked one day at 1P.M. while in the heat ... with ... rigid spasms”. He also wrote an extensive section titled ‘Chemical Notes from a Course of Study under Professor Everitt’.

He also wrote detailed notes to and on fellow crew members. To Captn Buttenshaw I am greatly indebted not only for giving me my berth without a moment's hesitation or asking to see even a certificate of qualification but also for his great kindness to me during my illness in Calcutta'; ‘Mr Brooks held the double situation of 3rd mate and sailmaker, he was a man who had risen from before the mast and had been nearly all over the world a first rate seaman ... he spoke French and Spanish and a little Italian and Bengali





The Proteus coming to anchor at Rangoon, India in the river Hooghly 18th July



23. [MARSOLLIER, JACQUES]

Histoire de l'Inquisition et son origine

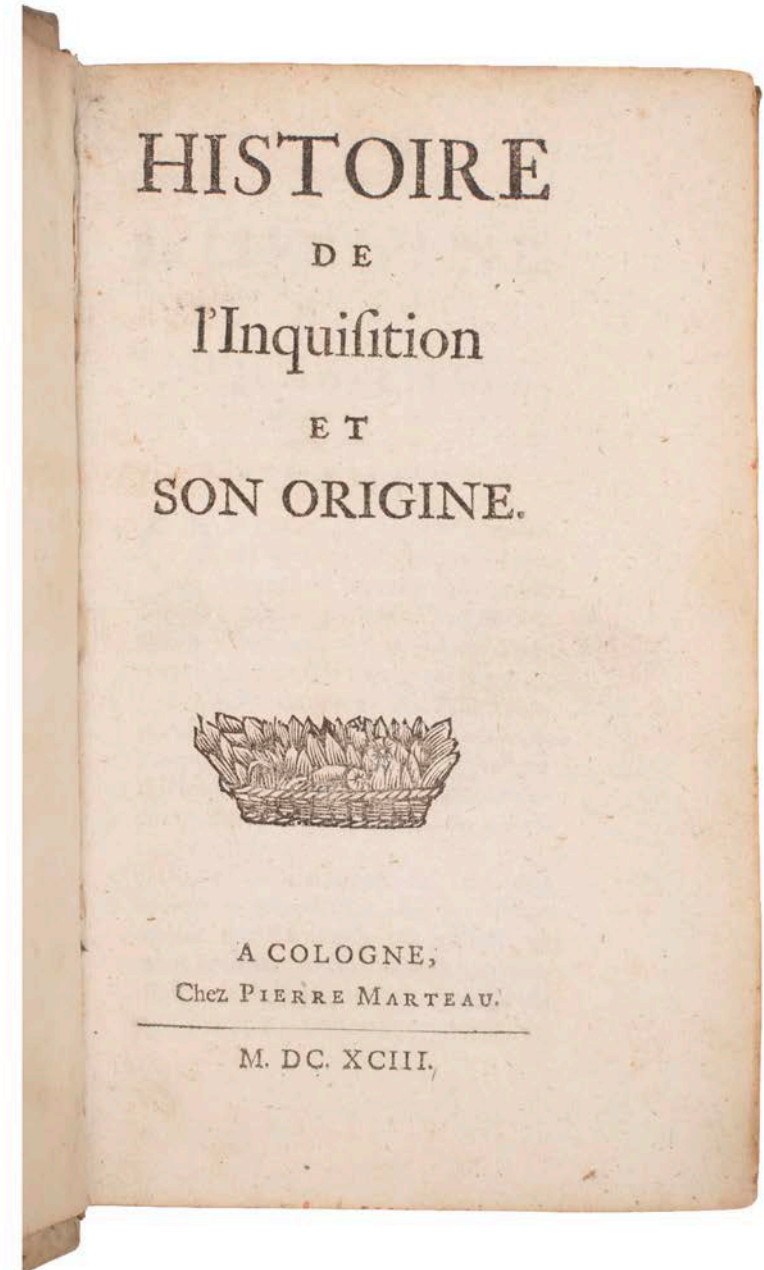
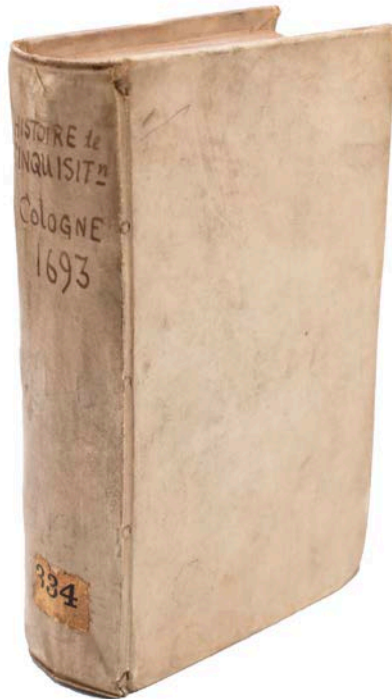
FIRST EDITION, [1], 502pp., a pirated edition (the printer's device is not the more usual armillary sphere image), contemporary vellum over boards, manuscript title to spine, speckled edges, 12mo, Cologne, Pierre Martineau, 1693

£750

First Edition, published at the imaginary address of Pierre Marteau. **The historical account of the Catholic inquisition was placed on the Vatican's prohibited book list in 1694.**

Jacques Marsollier (1647-1724), a French historian and Genevieveian Abbot, studied the Inquisition, including censorship. Marsollier establishes the history almost exclusively from Philipp Limborch's *Historia Inquisitionis* which was published a year earlier. He also references *L'histoire ecclésiastique* by Dupin and *Le voyage* by Dellon.

[USTC:2584009; Caillet III]



24. 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).

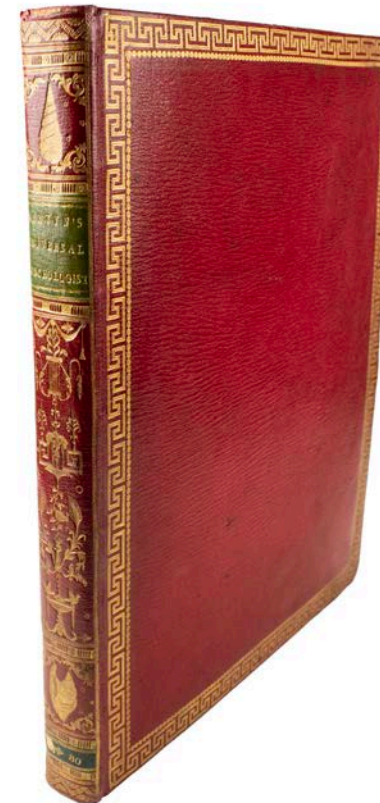
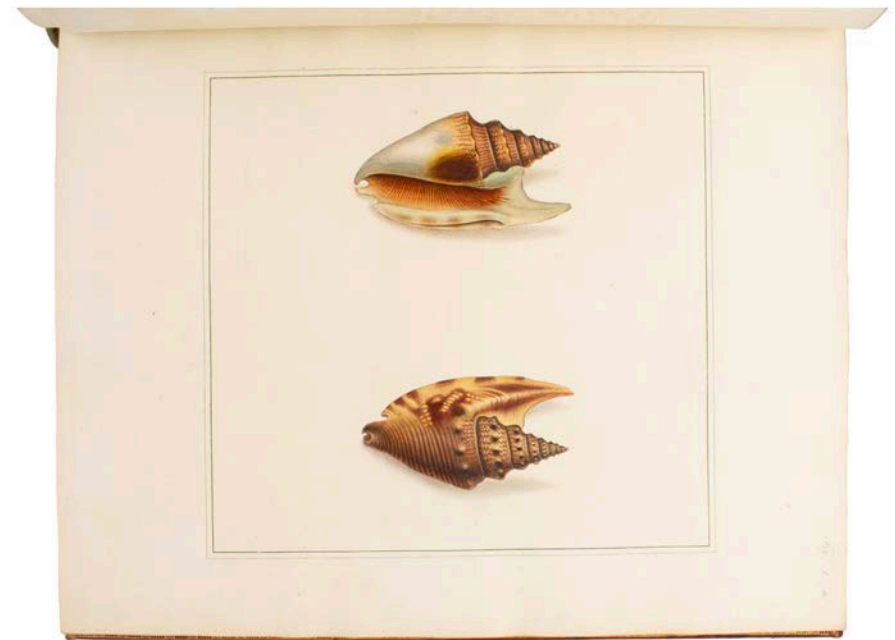
£35,000

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.



25. MCKENZIE, MURDOCH

Justification of Mr Murdoch M'Kenzie's Nautical Survey of the Orkney Islands and Hebrides, in Answer to the Accusations of Doctor Anderson

FIRST EDITION, [3], 55p, paper flaw on D4, upper corner of last 4 leaves lightly soiled, later half calf over contemporary marbled board, spine gilt with contemporary red morocco label, 8vo, Edinburgh, for William Creech, 1785

£950

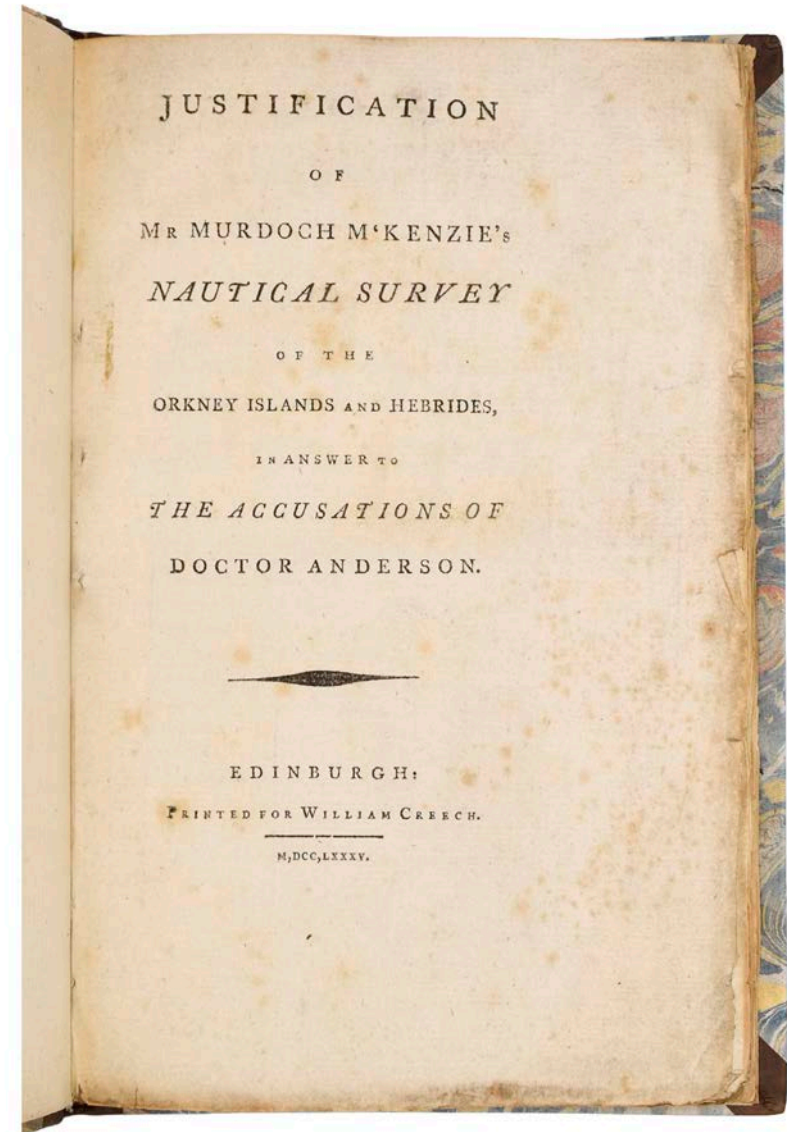
Murdoch Mackenzie is one of the great names in cartography, whose charts of Orkney waters in the 18th century are still used today.

Mackenzie received instruction from Colin Maclaurin, Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh University in 1725, on the principles behind land surveying and measurement. Born in Orkney, he benefited from local assistance and equipment loaned from the Navy Board, in his survey from 1744 to 1747. This was the first survey of the islands based on a rigid triangulation framework. Mackenzie became the first person to accurately chart the coastline around North Ronaldsay where many vessels had come to grief. Following the publication of his *Orcades* (1750), the Admiralty commissioned him to survey the west coast of Scotland and Ireland; thirteen charts of Scotland appear in his *A Maritime Survey of Ireland and the West Coast of Great Britain* (1776). In 1774, Mackenzie was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year he published *A Treatise of Maritime Surveying*, which remained a standard work on hydrographic surveying for over half a century.

The *Justification* is a response to the detailed attack on the accuracy of his charts from the Enlightenment philosopher James Anderson. The work is a series of letters containing criticisms by James Anderson, with replies by Mackenzie defending himself. There are also letters by others including another Enlightenment figure, John Clerk of Elgin, coming to the defence of Mackenzie. Compiled by John Clerk, the original correspondence appeared in the 'Caledonian Mercury'.

A Scarce Work.

[ESTC:T133583, Robinson, 1972; *The Edinburgh History of the Book in Scotland, Vol. 2: Enlightenment and Expansion 1707-1800*]



26. 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

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.

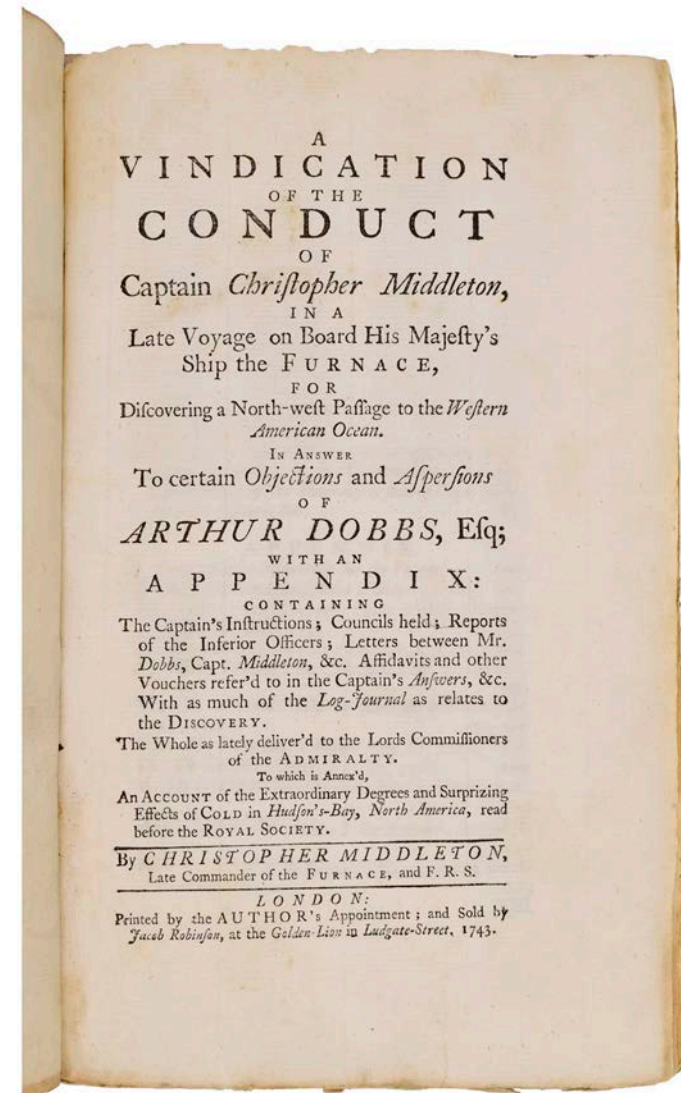
Dobbs arranged for Middleton to receive a naval commission and he left the company to command the Discovery and the Furnace. After much hardship and bad weather Middleton reached 65 degrees 10 minutes north, further north than any previous explorer, to find that Dobbs's proposed passage was in fact a 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 RARE LAPEL PIN FOR THE 1875
DISCOVERY ARCTIC EXPEDITION**

27. [NARES, GEORGE]

*A Rare Lapel Pin For the 1875 Discovery Arctic Expedition Depicting Discovery
Overwintering off the Ice pack inscribed H.M.S. Discovery*

Depicting Discovery overwintering off the ice pack inscribed H.M.S. Discovery,
mounted on a lapel pin and contained within a box with retailer's label for Williamson
Jeweller -- 4in. (10cm.) box

£4,000

The lapel pin is a part of the memorabilia of the British Arctic Expedition

1875-1876. This expedition was led by Sir George Nares (1831-1915), who was sent by
the British Admiralty to attempt to reach the North Pole via Smith Sound. The Nares
expedition, so called after its commander, was undertaken using two ships, HMS 'Alert'
and HMS 'Discovery', which sailed from Portsmouth on 29 May 1875.

The ships reached Lady Franklin Bay on North Ellesmere Island and the Alert went on
to reach the extreme north of the island, the highest latitude that had yet been reached
by a ship. On this expedition, Nares became the first explorer to take his ships all the way
north through the channel between Greenland and Ellesmere Island (now named Nares
Strait in his honour) to the Lincoln Sea. In April 1876, three separate sledge parties set
out, but the men showed serious signs of scurvy and several members died. Nares was
forced to abandon the expedition and returned to England in September that year.

Although the expedition failed to reach the North Pole, the coasts of Greenland and
Ellesmere Island were extensively explored and large amounts of scientific data was
collected.

HMS Discovery was a wooden screw storeship, formerly the whaling ship Bloodhound.
She was purchased in 1874 for the British Arctic Expedition of 1875 - 1876 and was
sold in 1902.



28. NICOLAY, NICHOLAS; WASHINGTON, THOMAS [Translator]
The Navigations, peregrinations and voyages, made into Turkie by Nicholas Nicolay Daulphinois, Lord of Arfueile, Chamberlaine and Geographer ordinarie to the King of Fraunce...

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, [4], 161, [5]pp., 60 full page woodcut illustrations, decorative border to title, title laid down, marginal repair to 1pp. not affecting text, text block trimmed not affecting text but occasionally clipping pagination, contemporary green morocco, boards blind tooled, rebacked, original spine laid down, a.e.g, bookplates to pastedown and front free endpaper, 4to, London, Thomas Dawson, 1585

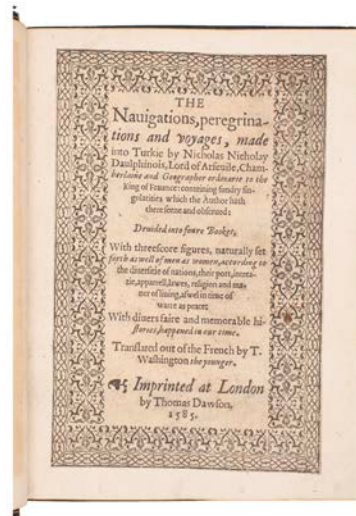
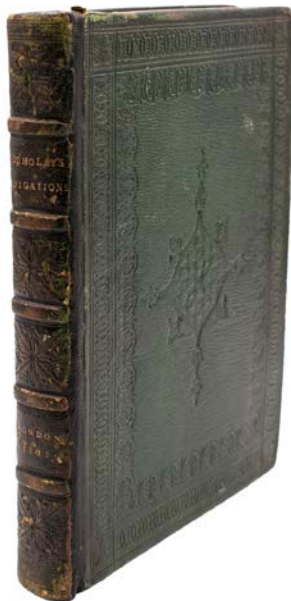
£12,500

Scarce First English Edition.

The artist, geographer and spy Nicholas de Nicolay left his native France at the age of 25 and for sixteen years travelled through Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Sweden, England, Scotland and Spain. In 1551 he went to the court in Constantinople as part of the embassy from Henri II of France to the "Great Turk", Suleiman the Magnificent. Henri's predecessor had counted the Sultan as an ally and Henri wished to revive that accord. Nicolay's work, a combination of a travelogue with a survey of the Ottoman Empire, was first published in French in 1567 and quickly translated into other European languages. The sixty drawings depicting Turkish costumes were widely influential. His depiction of the Ottomans is less pejorative than other similar accounts although still interwoven at times with salacious details of sex, drugs and cruelty. Originally engraved by Louis Danet, and copied here from the Antwerp edition, the illustrations circulated widely during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Provenance:
 William Curtis
 King Lawrence Parker

Blackmer 1197; USTC:510346



29. OWEN, RICHARD

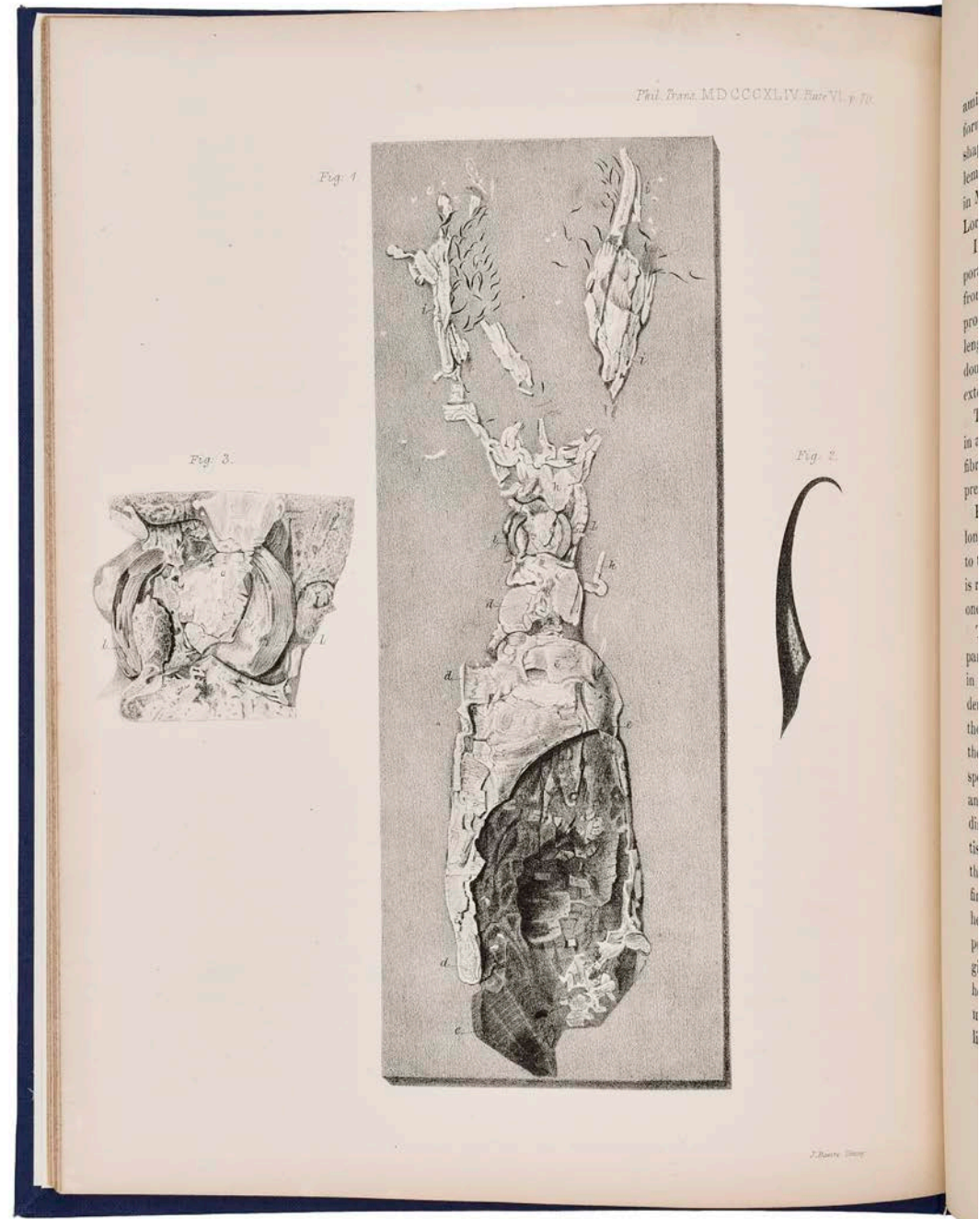
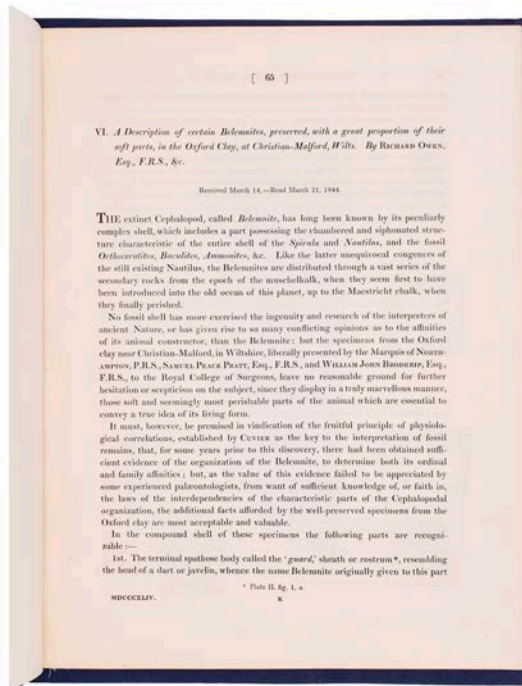
A Description of certain Belemnites, preserved, with a great proportion of their soft parts, in the Oxford Clay, at Christian-Malford, Wilts

FIRST EDITION, 65-85, [1], 7 lithograph plates, rebound in navy cloth, folio, from Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. For the year MDCCCXLIV., 1844

£450

Owen's paper is an early recreation of the soft body parts that produced the fossil sea-shells of the belemnite, an extinct cephalopod. Owen begins by summarising the various opinions of different authors regarding the nature of the belemnite. He then refers to the discovery of the ink-bag of the Belemnite which led him to place the belemnite in the order of the naked Cephalopods, removing it from the Polythalamacea of De Blainville. Owen goes on to describe the structure of the shell and, as the specimens were well preserved, he was able to describe the form and extent of the mantle—its continuation over the exterior of the shell, and the arrangement of its muscular fibres.

In 1837 Richard Owen, acknowledged as the greatest comparative anatomist of his day, changed the focus of his work to palaeontology when he began to study Darwin's South American fossils.



30. [OWEN, RICHARD]; THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Fossil Organic Remains of Mammalia and Aves contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England

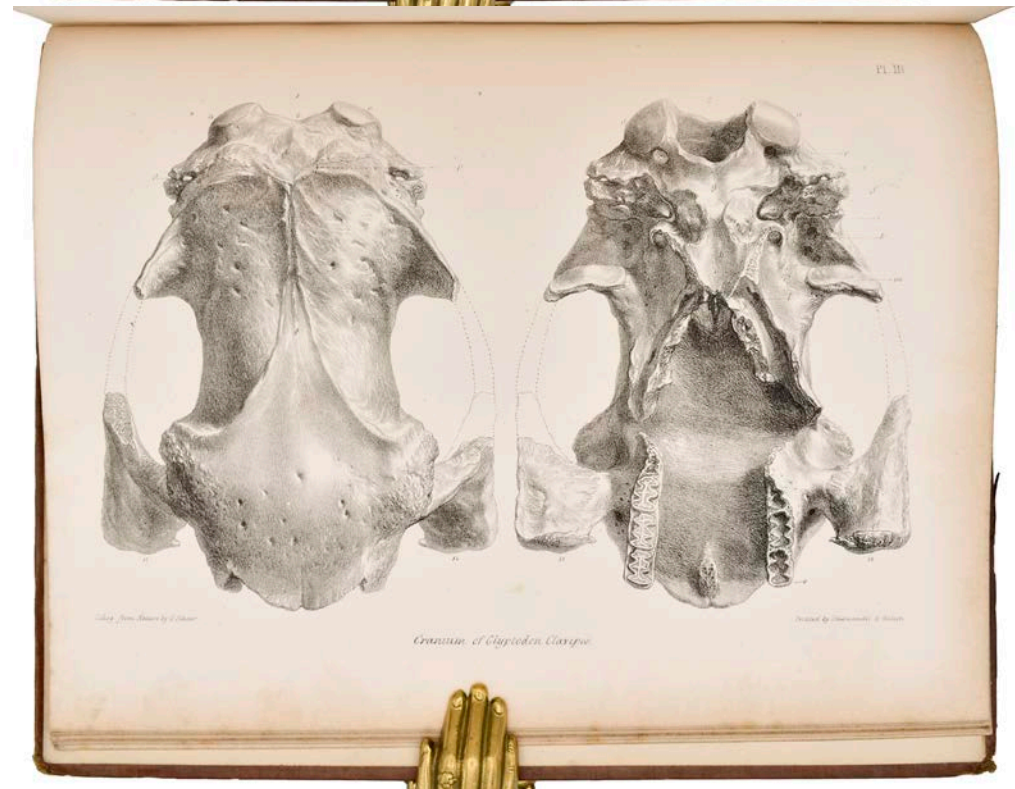
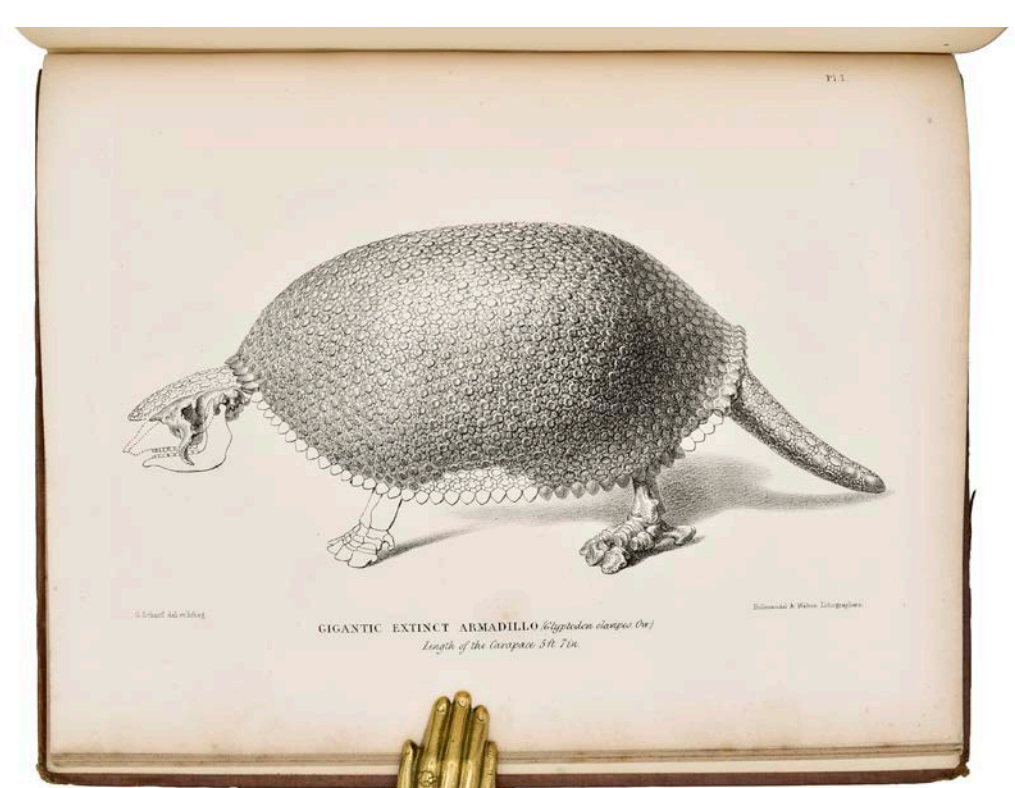
FIRST EDITION, vii, [1], 391, [1], 10 lithograph plates, wood engraved, crest of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, two library stamp to text leaf, occasional light foxing, original cloth boards, spine worn, 4to, London, Richard and John E. Taylor, 1845

£1,250

A scarce work by Sir Richard Owen. Owen was the leading comparative anatomist and palaeontologist of his time, best known for coining the word dinosaur. The work is a catalogue of the fossil remains of mammals and birds in the collection of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where Owen held the position of Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy from 1836. Owen gives each of the fossils a vivid description, comparing the prehistoric species to their contemporaries, or providing details vital for understanding the characters and resemblance of previously unknown species. Some of the fossil specimens were collected by Charles Darwin during the voyage of the Beagle and presented by him to the Royal College of Surgeons.

This collection was illustrated in the twenty-four lectures given by Richard Owen annually until 1855. The lectures formed the basis of the work "Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrates". Through his lectures and written work he became known to the public as one of the leading scientific men of their time.

After a failed campaign to convert the collection into a National Museum, he resigned in 1856 and undertook to act as Keeper of the Natural History Collection at the British Museum, which later became the Natural History Museum, London.



31. PARKER, HYDE [REAR ADMIRAL]

Manuscript letter on replacing sails damaged in the battle of Granada

Manuscript letter, 2pp., copy of correspondence from Parker on recto, response from officers on verso, all in the same secretarial hand, signed by Captain John Frodsham, John James and Joseph Priest, folio, mailing folds, folds reinforced, Carlisle Bay, Barbados, 3rd September 1779.

£500

Parker, addressing “the Masters of his Majesty’s ships Elizabeth, Nonsuch, Yarmouth & Centurion”, orders a survey of the shrouds and sails on the storeship Tortoise after Captain Frodsham are “so much worn that they tendered unseviceable”.

The other side shows the results of the survey, and the need for the sails to be replaced. The letter is signed by Captain Frodsham, who made the complaint, and John James and Joseph Priest.

After fighting in the Battle of Grenada, John Frodsham was promoted to Commanding Officer under Vice-Admiral John Byron. In August he was given command of his majesty’s store ship Tortoise. Byron returned home after the British fleet failed in an attempt to relieve Grenada, which the French forces of the Comte D’Estaing had just captured, and Rear Admiral Hyde Parker was elevated to the position of commander in chief of the Leeward Islands.

Parker entered the navy at the age of 24 as an able seaman and sailed under Commodore Anson on his circumnavigation of the world, 1740-44. In 1762 when in command of the ‘Grafton’, 70 guns, in the East Indies, he captured a Spanish treasure ship. As flag officer at the Leeward Islands in 1779 he had considerable success in intercepting French storeships and privateers. In 1781 he commanded a squadron in the North Sea which intercepted a Dutch convoy of about equal force, which led to the fierce but indecisive Dogger Bank action. On his return Parker blamed Lord Sandwich for the small number and unseaworthiness of his ships. The King tried to pacify Parker and persuaded him to retain his command, to which he replied ‘Sire, you have need of younger men and newer ships’. He went as Commander-in-Chief to the East Indies in 1782 but his flagship, the ‘Cato’, 50 guns, disappeared after touching at Rio de Janeiro on the way out and her fate can only be conjectured.

*By request to the Order
on the 18th inst from
Hyde Parker Esq Rear Admiral
of the Red 16/9/79*

*Whose Names and Accounts
Subscribed have been on Board the Majesty's
Storeship Tortoise, and then taking a strict and
carefull Survey of the Main Shrouds and Sails
Complains of said good as follows viz*

<i>Main Mast</i>	<i>Spank</i>	<i>Bottom much worn and requires repair for their proper use</i>
<i>Main Mast</i>	<i>Spank</i>	
<i>Main Mast</i>	<i>Spank</i>	
<i>Main Mast</i>	<i>Spank</i>	

*The Main Rigging we find
partly worn in several Places, but as
the said Rigging is Landing we cannot furnish
it with fresh*

*All which Shrouds and Sails
we find to be as above mentioned and we will
do declare that we have taken this Survey
with such care & exactness that if required we
are ready to make oath to the Impartiality of
our proceedings*

*Given under our Bands
on Board the said Storeship
in Carlisle Bay Barbados
the 3rd Sept 1779*

*J. Frodsham Capt.
J. James
Joseph Priest*

*By Hyde Parker Esq
Rear Admiral of the Red 16/9/79*

*Captain Frodsham having represented
to me that there is on Board the Majesty's
Storeship Tortoise, as aforesaid, a
Main Mast Sails a Main Mast Mast stay
& a Main Mast Mast stay of the Main
Shrouds & Sails, which he says are
rendered unseviceable*

*You are hereby required & directed
to provide on board the said Storeship
a strict and carefull Survey on the Sails
and Shrouds that aforesaid of which if found
to be as represented you are to command
the Captain to give in the usual manner
your Proceedings therein*

*Given under my Band
on Board his Majesty's
Ship Conqueror in Carlisle
Bay Barbados the 3rd Sept 1779*

H. Parker

*To the Masters of his Majesty's
Ships Elizabeth, Nonsuch
Yarmouth & Centurion
or any three of them*

*By Command of the Admiral
J. M. Smith*

32. PITT-RIVERS (AUGUSTUS) LT. GENERAL

Excavations in Cranborne Chase, near Rushmore, on the borders of Dorset and Wiltshire,

5 volumes, Privately Printed, 1887-1905, presentation inscription to head of volume IV title, 284 plates (some after photographs), 38 maps and plans (3 linen-backed), hinges repaired, top edge gilt, together with King John's House, Tollard Royal, Wilts, Privately Printed, 1890, 11 plates and 4 maps, top edge gilt, index to Cranborne and King John's House, 1905. All in uniform original decorative blue cloth gilt, rubbed, 4to. Together 6 vols. all covers with the Kimmeridge Tablet design in gilt.

£2,000

An excellent set of the most important work by the founder of the Pitt-Rivers Museum in Oxford. The Museum was founded in 1884 when Pitt-Rivers gave his collection to the University of Oxford.

Lieutenant-General Pitt-Rivers inherited the Rushmore Estate on Cranborne Chase in 1880. This estate, on the borders of Wiltshire and Dorset, contained many archaeological sites that were exceptionally well preserved. This was because the area had been a deer hunting preserve until 1828. It had been forbidden to harm the deer and the vegetation on which they lived, agriculture had been strictly controlled and archaeological sites therefore remained untouched. The area included a vast number of monuments and settlements dating from prehistoric times to the mediaeval period.

Pitt-Rivers already had a deep interest in archaeology which he pursued after inheriting the Rushmore Estate. What was remarkable was that his archaeological methods turned away from the treasure hunting of his antiquarian predecessors. Employing a team of archaeological assistants, he was able to excavate a wider range of sites aiming to recover as much information as possible to reconstruct their history. His work was fully documented and he retained many of the objects found including everyday items. Artefacts were measured and drawn with detailed plans and models showing where all the finds were made.

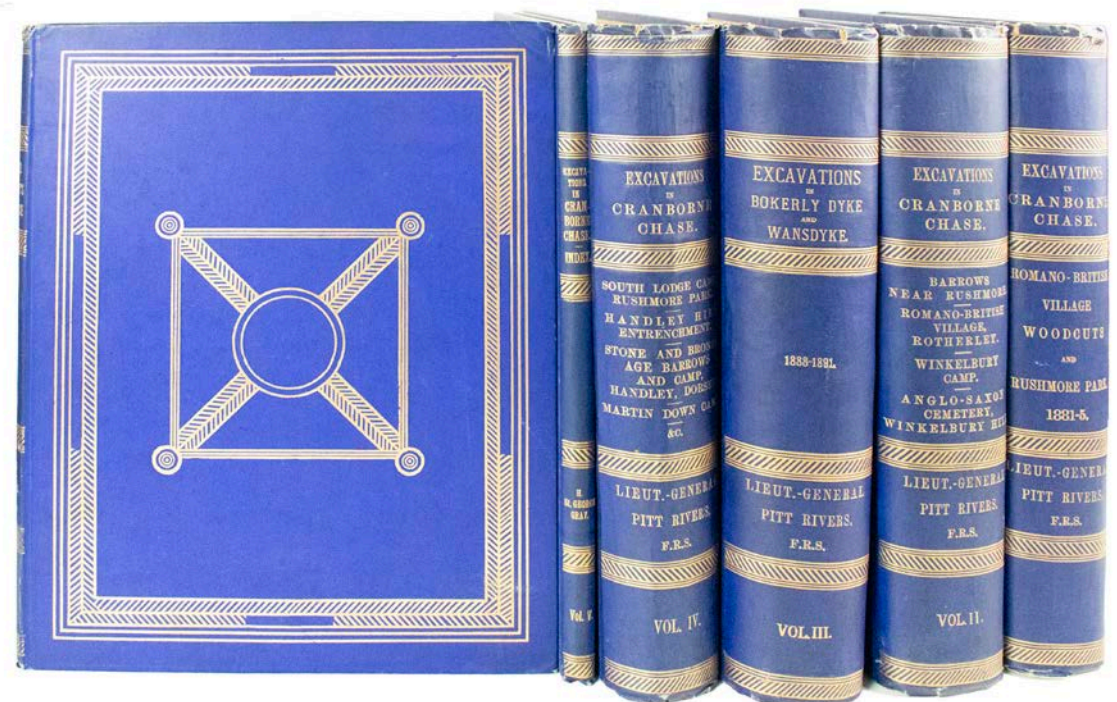
Pitt-Rivers believed in educating the wider public about his discoveries. He founded a museum at Farnham, Dorset where he displayed his discoveries and models. For academics his work was privately published in the four-volume *Excavations in Cranborne Chase* (1887-98). Many of the places he excavated became type sites for the period: Wor Barrow for the Neolithic, South Lodge for the Bronze Age and Woodcuts for the Roman period.

Today Pitt-Rivers is regarded as one of the founders of modern archaeology, who moved the subject away from an amateur hobby to a scientific discipline. The key aspects

of his legacy are the archaeological finds and models relating to his work on Cranborne Chase which were given to Salisbury Museum in 1975. Frederick Beaumont

By the time he retired he had amassed ethnographic collections numbering tens of thousands of items from all over the world. Influenced by the evolutionary writings of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer, he arranged them typologically and (within types) chronologically. He viewed archaeology as an extension of anthropology and, as consequence, built up matching collections of archaeological and ethnographic objects to show longer developmental sequences to support his views on cultural evolution. This style of arrangement, designed to highlight evolutionary trends in human artefacts, was a revolutionary innovation in museum design.

Pitt Rivers' ethnological collections form the basis of the Pitt Rivers Museum which is still one of Oxford's main attractions. His research and collections cover periods from the Lower Paleolithic to Roman and mediaeval times, and extend all over the world. The Pitt Rivers Museum curates more than half a million ethnographic and archaeological artefacts, photographic and manuscript collections from all parts of the world. The museum was founded in 1884 when the university accepted the gift of more than 20,000 artefacts from Pitt Rivers, and awarded him the Doctorate of Civil Law in 1886. He was later named a Fellow of the Royal Society. The collections continue to grow, and the museum has been described as one of the "six great ethnological museums of the world".



33. PLINIUS, GAIUS SECUNDUS

The Historie of the World: Commonly Called the Naturall Historie of C. Plinius Secundus. Translated into English by Philemon Holland, Doctor of Physicke.

London, 1634, 2 volumes in 1. [58], 614, [42]; [12], 632, [85] pp. Collation: Vol. 1. (Title and 4 Preface leaves unsigned), ¶4, a-b6, A8, B-Ii6, Kkk4; Vol. 2. A-Ooo6, Ppp8 (-Ppp8, a blank). Folio (330 x 220mm), An attractive copy in contemporary dark tan calf, raised bands, later morocco label.

£9,000

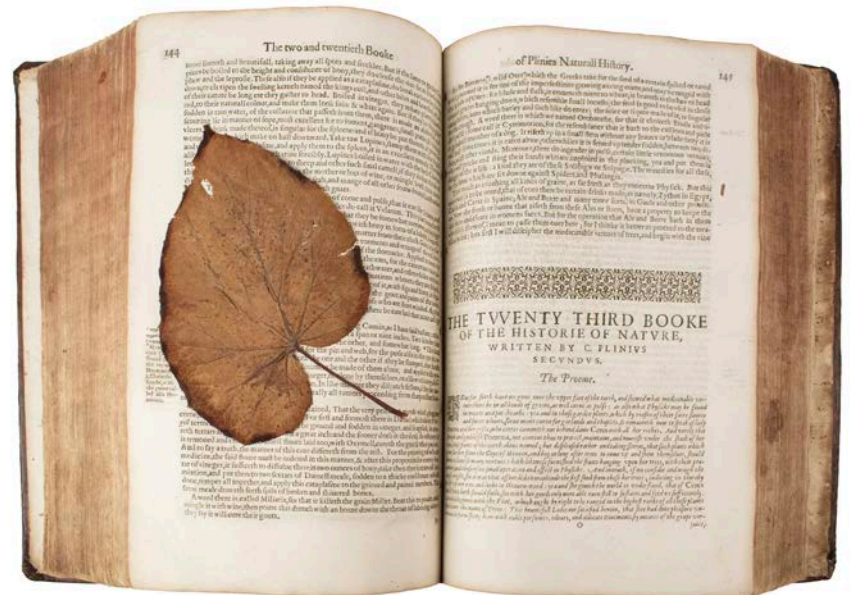
Second English Edition of the translation by Philemon Holland, originally published by Islip in 1601. **This encyclopaedia of ancient knowledge about the natural world had already had a great indirect influence in England, as elsewhere in Europe, but had not been translated into English before, and would not be again for 250 years.** Indeed, after four centuries, Holland is still the only translator of this work to attempt to evoke its literary richness and beauty” (ODNB).

The Natural History, divided into 37 libri, or “books,” was completed, except for finishing touches, in 77 CE. In the preface, dedicated to Titus (who became emperor shortly before Pliny’s death), Pliny justified the title and explained his purpose on utilitarian grounds as the study of “the nature of things, that is, life” (“Preface,” 13). Heretofore, he continued, no one had attempted to bring together the older, scattered material that belonged to “encyclic culture” (egkyklios paideia, the origin of the word encyclopaedia). Disdaining high literary style and political mythology, Pliny adopted a plain style—but one with an unusually rich vocabulary—as best suited to his purpose. A novel feature of the Natural History is the care taken by Pliny in naming his sources, more than 100 of which are mentioned. Book I, in fact, is a summary of the remaining 36 books, listing the authors and sometimes the titles of the books (many of which are now lost) from which Pliny derived his material.

The Natural History properly begins with Book II, which is devoted to cosmology and astronomy. Here, as elsewhere, Pliny demonstrated the extent of his reading, especially of Greek texts.

Books VII through XI treat zoology, beginning with humans (VII), then mammals and reptiles (VIII), fishes and other marine animals (IX), birds (X), and insects (XI). In Books XII through XIX, on botany, Pliny came closest to making a genuine contribution to science. Although he drew heavily upon Theophrastus, he reported some independent observations, particularly those made during his travels in Germany. Pliny is one of the chief sources of modern knowledge of Roman gardens, early botanical writings, and the introduction into Italy of new horticultural and agricultural.

STC (2nd ed) 20029; Pforzheimer 496. Cf. PMM 5.



34. PLOT, ROBERT

The Natural History of Oxford-Shire, Being an Essay toward the Natural History of England.

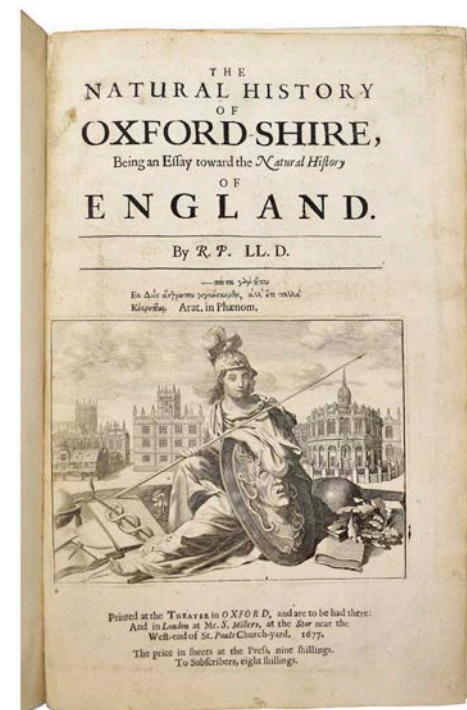
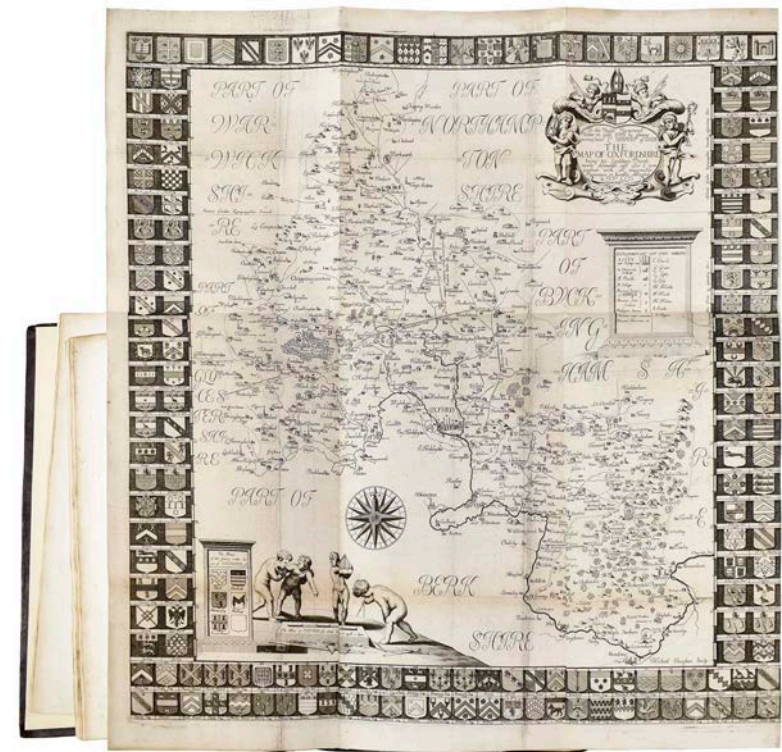
FIRST EDITION, printed at the Theatre, Oxford. 1677, Folio, contemporary calf gilt, with engraved title, folding engraved map, and 16 engraved plates.

£1,800

Born in Borden, Kent 1640 and died in Borden, 1696, Plot was a British Naturalist, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford University and the first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

He is known for looking for natural curiosities in several English counties, writing *Natural History of Oxfordshire* in which he described the fossilised femur of a giant (now known to be from the dinosaur *Megalosaurus*) and *Natural History of Staffordshire*, in which he describes a double sunset.

In 1677 he became a fellow of the Royal Society due to his exhibit of minerals, and in 1682 became the society's Secretary and joint editor of the *Philosophical Transactions*. In the field of chemistry he searched for a universal solvent that could be obtained from wine spirits, and believed alchemy was necessary for medicine. After 1686 Robert Plot focused more on archaeology, but misinterpreted Roman remains as Saxon. He stressed the unusual, studied echoes to learn about air, mineral waters, and recognised types of earth in layers, but believed fossil shellfish were coincidental mineral crystallisations, and that some spring water must originate from the sea flowing through underground channels.



35. RAMESEY, WILLIAM

Astrologia Restaurata: or Astrologie restored: being an introduction to the general and chief part of the language of the stars...

Second edition, [8], 29, [3], 38, [12], 49-112, [12], 213-333, [19], woodcut headpieces and initials, rare frontispiece portrait, slight staining to initial two leaves, lacking blank F4, overall a very good copy, twentieth century half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, 4to (275 x 180mm), London, Printed for Robert, 1654.

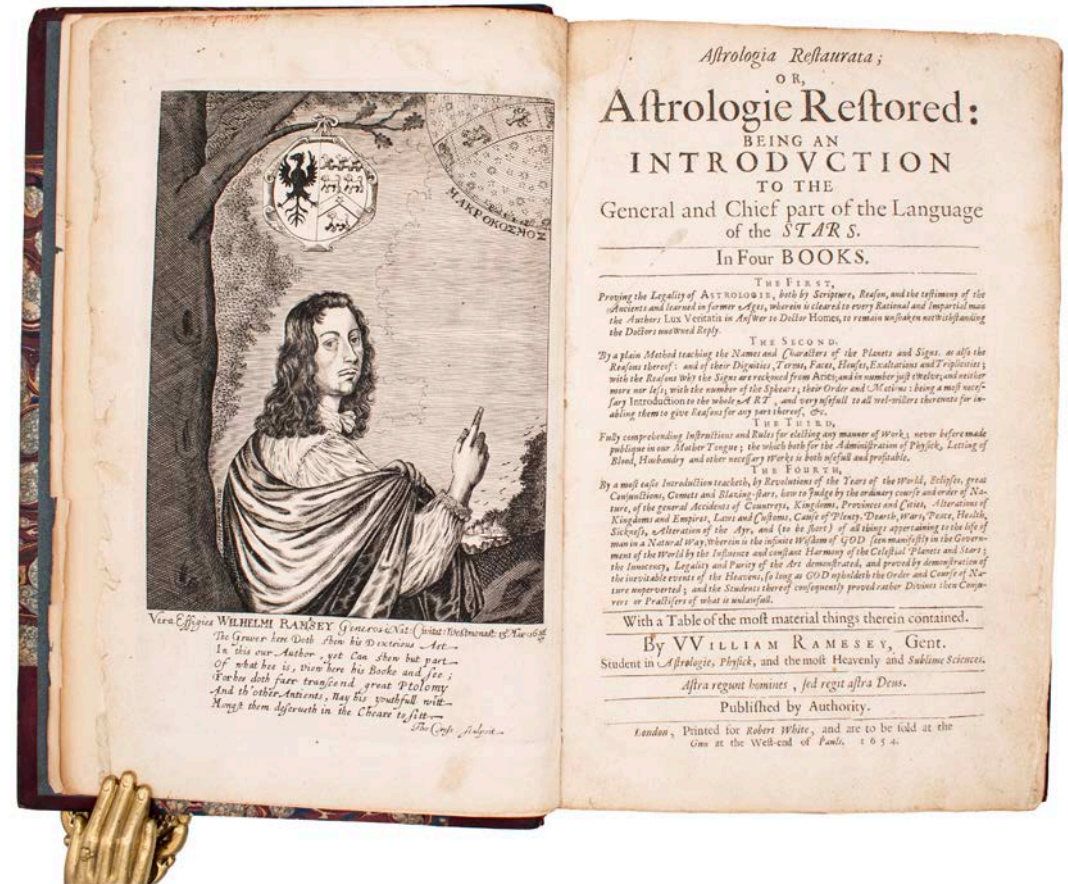
£2,000

The son of clockmaker David Ramsey, William (1626-1676) changed the spelling of his name to Ramesey (which he said meant 'joy and delight') because he thought his ancestors came from Egypt. He trained as a doctor in Montpellier, graduating in 1652 and later became physician in ordinary to Charles II.

Astrologia Restaurata begins with Ramesey's autobiography and a short defence of astrology before dealing with the technical and scientific aspects of the subject. The first book is an "Introduction to the Judgement of the Stars" which reveals how to calculate a chart, the meanings of the planets, signs, aspects and how to read them and use them in a delineation. There follows an "Introduction to Elections" which is a detailed set of rules for electional astrology - i.e. how to choose the best time for a particular action. The final book is devoted to the study of heavenly cycles upon peoples and nations.

This second edition is textually the same as the first but with a new title. The frontispiece of Ramesey, engraved by Flemish painter Thomas Gross, is very scarce and not even called for by ESTC. This important work is very scarce, ESTC locating just five copies in the UK (two in the Wellcome) and ten in the US and one in Australia.

[Wing R 202; ESTC R10395]



36. REED, CAPTAIN FRANCIS

SHIP'S LOG FOR THE EAST INDIAMAN ESSEX for a voyage from London to India, Sri Lanka and return, January 1768 - December 1769.

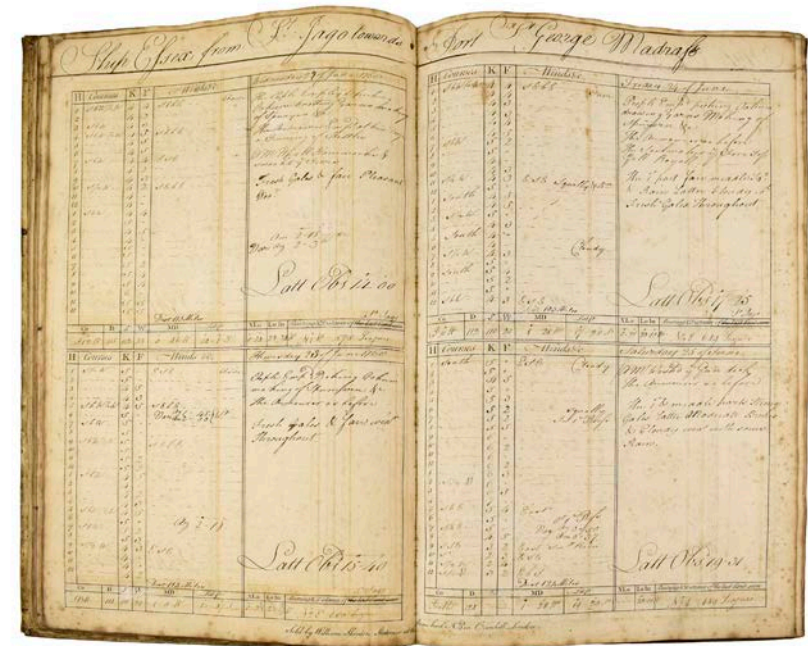
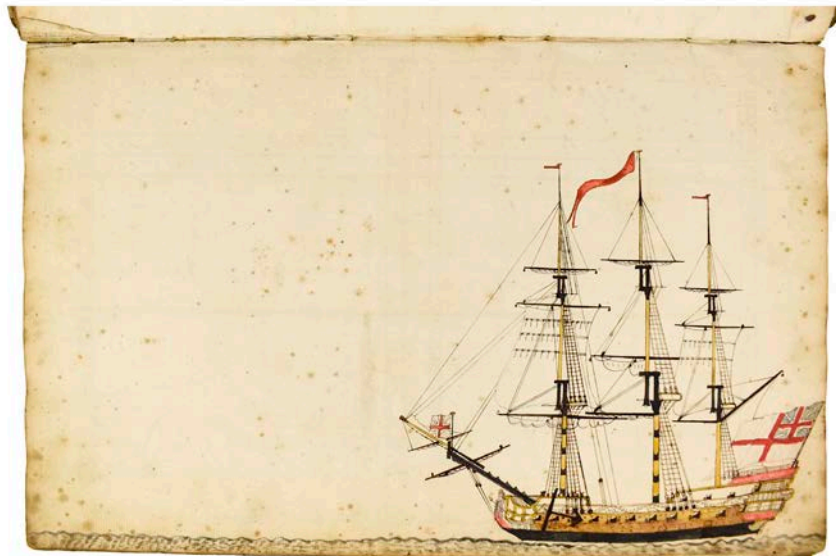
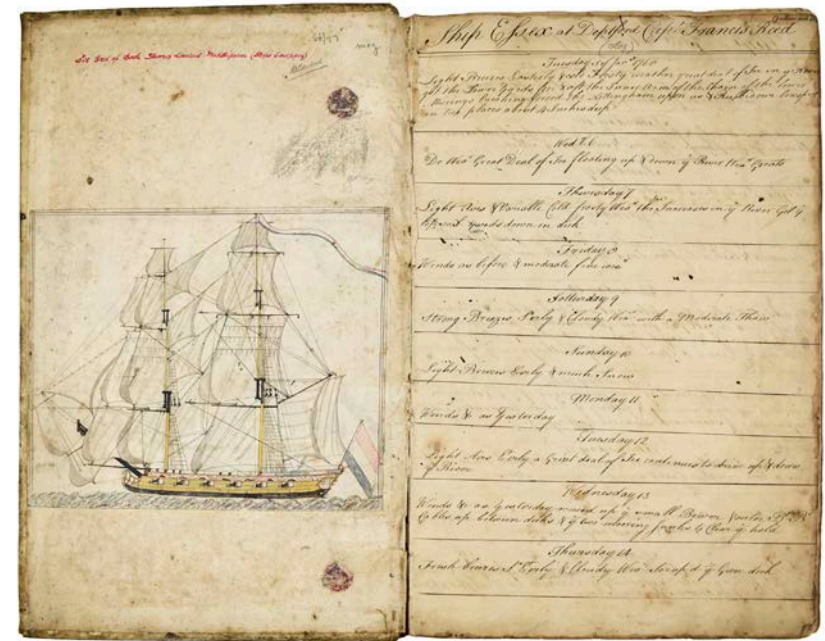
At Sea. 1768-1769, Folio, [390 x 250mm], Original Full Vellum, pp 252, Laid paper with pre-printed sections and manuscript annotations, Two Fine Watercolours of the Ship, half vellum case.

£8,500

An interesting mid eighteenth century account of a Trading voyage by one of the ships of the Honourable East India Company, at the time of the First Anglo-Mysore War, when they were consolidating their position as the greatest private commercial business in the world. The Essex made four trips to the Indies on their behalf between 1758-69.

Captain Francis Reed spent the first three months of 1768 on the Thames, taking in cargo and passengers, before setting off in April for Madras, via the Cape Verde Islands, where they arrived in October. There then followed visits to Colombo, Cochin, Malabar, Bombay and Tillechivry (Tellecherry) from whence they returned in April 1769 to England, via St Helena.

The logbook includes daily observations of courses steered and weather conditions, position and distance sailed, together with details of significant events. The end section contains lists of the ship's crew and passengers, including details of any desertions or fatalities.



37. ROBERTS, ISAAC (1829 – 1904)

A Very Scarce Collection of Six Astronomical Photographs

£7,500

Photograph of the Dumb Bell Nebula 27M Vulcuputae, Taken 3 October, 1888, at Maghull. Exposure time, 3 hours, enlarged 15 times. approx. 36 cm x 29 cm (14" x 11 1/2") including mount, with letterpress.

Photograph of Nebulae in the Pleiades, Exposure 4 hours, enlarged 4 times, by Isaac Roberts, F.R.A.S., F.G.S., Maghull, 8th Dec. 1888 (date in manuscript) approx. 37 cm x 29.5cms (14 1/2" x 11 1/2"), including mount with letterpress.

Photograph of the Nebula 31M Andromeda, Exposure 240 minutes, enlarged 3 times. Taken by Roberts, Maghull, 29th December 1888, (date in manuscript), approx. 36 cm x 29 cm (14 1/4" x 11 1/2"), including mount with title letterpress.

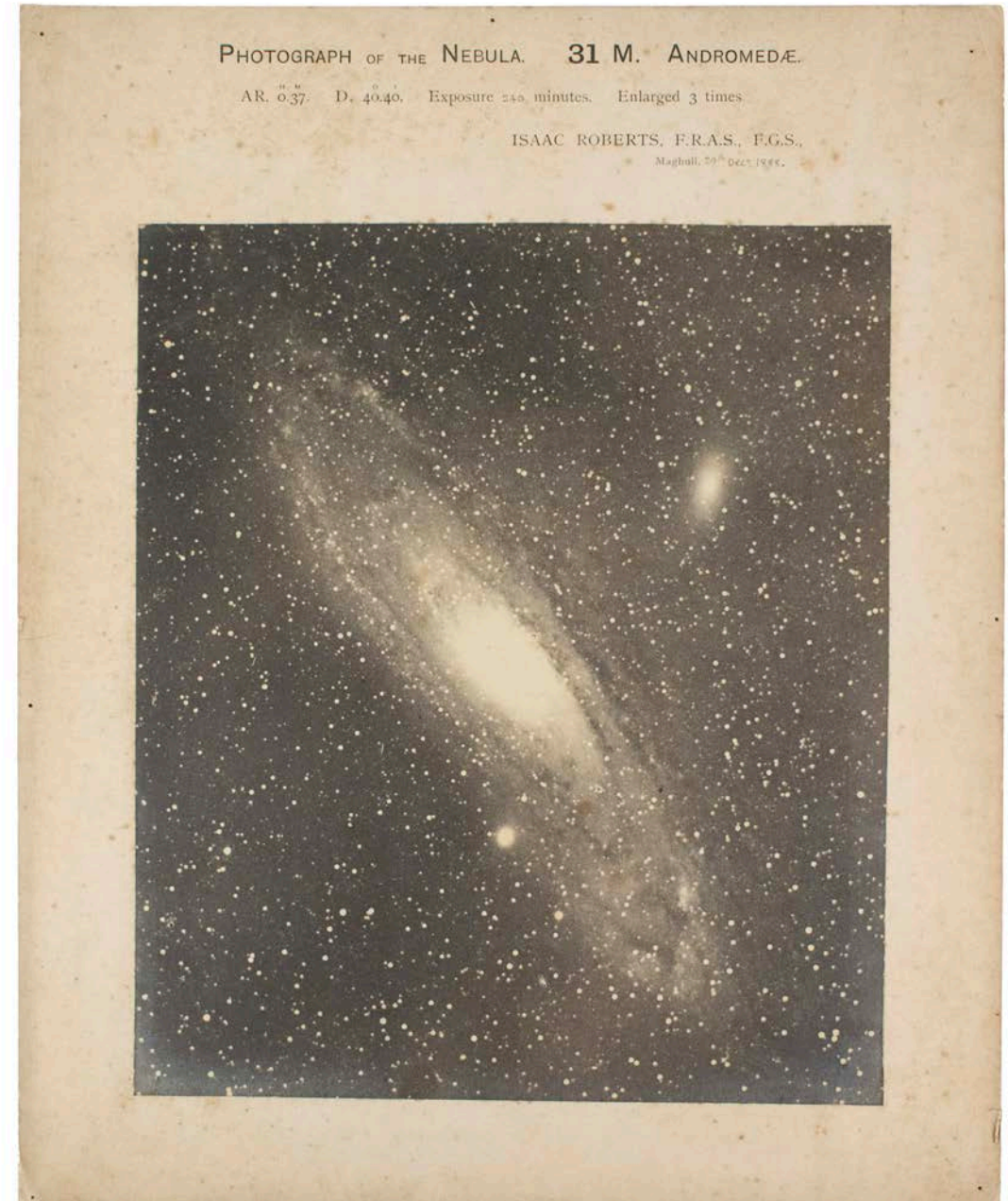
Photograph of Stars in Cygnus, AR 20h - 4m Dec! 35 - 30', see Monthly Notices RAS, Nov. 1886. Signed & inscribed on reverse by Isaac Roberts. approx. 28 cm x 24 cm (11" x 9 1/2"), mounted, as a photograph.

Photograph of the Cluster 13M Hercules taken on the 22nd May 1887 by Isaac Roberts - Exposure 60M - Enlarged twenty diameters - Nebula seems to cover the cluster. Inscribed on reverse by Roberts, approx. 29 cm x 24 cm (11 1/2" x 9 1/2"), mounted.

Photograph of Nebulae in the Pleiades, see papers in the Monthly Notices RAS Nov. 1886 and January 1887. Isaac Roberts. Signed and inscribed on reverse, approx. 29.5cms x 24 cm (11 1/2" x 9 1/2"), mounted.

Roberts developed an early interest in astronomy and in 1878 had his own telescope sited at his home. He eventually became so interested that he experimented in astrophotography and in 1886 he displayed his discoveries to a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was showered with honours by the academic world and in 1895 received the Royal Society gold medal, its highest honour. He is accepted as the first person to have taken photographs of the Andromeda Galaxy more than two light years away from Earth. He took the first good photographs of the Orion and the Pleiades cluster which he did using long exposure photography in the main largely pioneered by him and his name in the world of astronomy stands alongside those of Hubble and Huggins at the forefront of those who have developed our understanding of cosmology. With his self-built 20-inch aperture silver-on-glass mirror telescope of 8 feet focal length, he took photographic plates of the sky, intending to create photographic star charts, starting in 1885.

He has a crater on the dark side of the moon jointly named in his honour.



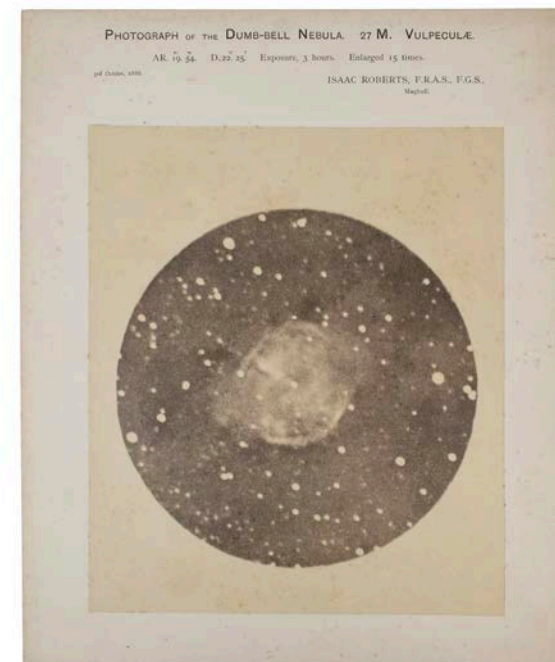
Roberts published his photographs in three volumes of a series, Photographs of Stars, Star Clusters and Nebulae. The first volume was published in 1893, the second in 1899, and the third one posthumously by his widow in 1928. His 20-inch reflector is now in the Science Museum in South Kensington, London (England).

Provenance: Birr Castle Estate.

In the early 1840's, the Third Earl of Rosse designed and built the largest telescope in the world. With this telescope, he discovered the spiral nature of some of the galaxies, and from 1845-1914, anyone wishing to witness this phenomenon had to come to Birr. And they came, in their hundreds, from across Europe and beyond, to observe the stars with Lord Rosse or simply to marvel at this feat of engineering in the middle of Ireland.

This Reflecting telescope remained the largest in the world for over 70 years. This 'leviathan' as it is named, remains in the centre of the Demesne as Ireland's greatest scientific wonder and represents a masterpiece of human creative genius.

The Science Centre demonstrates how the extraordinary telescope, now magnificently restored, was built in the castle workshops by the people of Birr. Scientific instruments are displayed, alongside interactive models to explain how they were used.



38. RONDELET, G.

Libri de piscibus marinis in quibus verae piscium effigies expressae sunt [including] Universae aquatiliū historiae pars altera cum veris ipsorum imaginibus.

Lugduni [Lyon], Matthias Bonhomme, 1554-1555. Two volumes in one. Folio (32.0 x 20.4 cm). Title page with an engraved allegorical vignette, [xiv], 583, [xxii] pp.; second title, [x], 242, [ix] pp., for a total of 880 pp., including two with an engraved (frontispiece) portrait of the author; ca 470 woodcut illustrations, including one mounted (as usual). Embossed vellum. Spine with five raised bands and script title. Boards richly blind-tooled, with rolled, floral borders and central oval cartouche with coat of arms dated 1676. Brass clasps. Edges speckled red.

£10,000

This is widely regarded as the most important of the three first works on fishes published almost simultaneously in the 16th century. It covers more species than the works of Belon (1553) and Salviani (1554-1557). As indicated by the Latin title, this work deals with real marine fish: the descriptions and illustrations are not fantasies. This mostly true, but the work does also contain some mythological sea creatures. All are represented in nice, detailed woodcuts. Apart from fishes, over a hundred molluscs and several other invertebrates, notably echinoderms and crustaceans are illustrated. A few shells are clearly from other locations, notably the West and East Indies. In the rear there is a section on freshwater fishes and invertebrates, as well as some terrestrial species, mainly amphibians and reptiles. "In his own day Rondelet was almost as well-known as an anatomist as a zoologist. A popular lecturer, Rondelet attracted scholars from all over Europe: ... Gesner and Aldrovandi also studied briefly under him ... For those fish he could inspect on the coast of Languedoc, Rondelet is thorough and usually accurate" (DSB). This work actually consists of two books; the second, which appeared a year later, is titled *Universae aquatiliū historiae pars altera cum veris ipsorum imaginibus*. The second book includes a long poem and - again - Rondelet's portrait. Usually, these two books are found bound together, as in this copy. Here they are bound in reverse order. A replacement woodcut of a fish is mounted on page 238 of the first book (as usual). A fine, complete copy with strong impressions, in an attractive 17th century binding. The spine label is from a later date. Light damp-staining to the lower margin of the last few leaves, stronger on the rear free endpaper; a few, shallow, traces of worming in the inner boards; otherwise, surprisingly clean inside; no foxing and hardly any browning. Skilful repair to the clasps.

Caprotti I, pp. 18-19; Dean III, p. 309; DSB XI, pp. 527-528; Nissen Schöne Fischbücher, 105; Nissen ZBI, 3475.



CAPUT XXI.

MONSTRVM Aliud multò superiore mirabilius subiungo, quod accepi à Gisberto Germano medico, cuius antè aliquoties memini, qd̄ ipse ab Amsterodamo cum literis acceperat, quibus ille affirmabat anno 1531. in Polonia visum id monstrum marinū Episcopi habitu, & ad Poloniae Regem delatum, cui signis quibusdam significare videbatur vehementer se cupere ad mare reuerti, quo deductus statim in id se coniecit. Sciens omitto plura, quæ de hoc monstro mihi narrata sunt, quia fabulosa esse arbitror. Ea est enim hominum vanitas, vt rei per se satis mirabili præter verum plura etiam affingant, ego qualem monstri iconem accepi, talem omnino exhibeo. Vera ca sit an non, nec affirmo, nec refello.

De Nereide.

CAPUT XXII.

RETÆ Nereides esse finxerunt Nerei & Doridos filias, quarum pars nare videtur, inquit Ouidius, Pars in mole sedens virides siccare capillos, Pisce vehi quadam, facies non omnibus vnas: Non diuersa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum.

[WITCHCRAFT SAMMELBAND - JOHANN WEYER]

39. SAUR, ABRAHAM; CHRISTIAN WURSTISEN; JOHANNES WIER

A sammelband containing two significant works on witchcraft published by Nicolaus Basse during the height of the witch-hunts.

£28,000

[SAUR, ABRAHAM]

Theatrum De Veneficis, Das ist: Von Teuffelgespenst Zauberern und Gifftbereitern, Schwartzkuenstlern, Hexen und Unholden, vieler fuernemmen Historien und Exempel, bewahrten, glaubwirdigen, Alten und Newen Scribenten, was von solchen... disputiert und gehelten worden, mit sonderm fleiß... an Tag geben,

FIRST EDITION, [14], 396 (406), [10], printed in gothic black, half title, title in red and black, ownership inscription to title head with coat of arms stamp, woodcut vignette and woodcut printer's device at end, contemporary rich blind embossed pigskin over chamfered wooden boards, slightly stained, slightly scraped, without the clasps, folio, (316 x 200mm), Frankfurt, Nicolaus Basse, 1586

FIRST EDITION OF AN EXTENSIVE WORK WITH CRITICAL AND DIVERSE EXPLANATIONS ON MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT, SUPERSTITION, EXORCISM AND WITCH HUNTS.

The First Edition of the "Theatrum de Veneficis" (Theatre of the Witches"), edited by Marburg attorney Abraham Saur, is an important compendium of demonological tracts which represented a wide variety of early modern views on witchcraft.

The editor, Abraham Saur, was born in Frankenberg in Hesse on February 12, 1545. Presumably encouraged by Professor Hermann Lersner, who he was close to, he studied law first in Witternberg in 1565, then in Marburg. Saur was a prolific and skilful writer, producing numerous legal handbooks which he compiled for his own use, to teach others and published on request. These were well received, many being printed several times after Saur's death.

Saur's "Theatrum de Veneficis" was compiled in Frankfurt in 1586 when the witch hunt craze was in full swing. Despite Saur's own belief that it is the God-given duty of the magistrates to eradicate the practise of witchcraft and to punish its practitioners, "Theatrum de Veneficis" covered the whole spectrum of reactions to the witch phenomenon. This includes Johann Weyer's sceptical preface about witchcraft, where he considers the idea of diabolic illusion, and how melancholy women were particularly prone to fall into delusions about the Devil. Later he would conclude that most of those accused of witchcraft were innocent.



Saur also included severe condemnation as championed by the Genevan pastor Lambert Daneau in “Dialogus de veneficis”, 1564, and pastor Jacob Vallick in “Von Zauberen Hexen und Unholden”. Even with the important role the Catholic church played in the evolution of demonologies, the onset of the Reformation did not significantly change the witch debate. Martin Luther’s convictions and teachings about the reality of evil in the form of Satan, and his demons, formed the basis of Protestant demonology. In “Von Zauberey Teuffelgespenst Und Hexerey Campsionibus und Wechselkindern” he specifically and vigorously condemned the witches’ apostasy as the most serious crime against God and the Christian faith.

Writers who doubted the witches ability to commit the acts with which they had been charged are also represented. This conviction was expressed by Hermann Witekind in *Bedencken von Zauberey woher und wie vielfaltig sie sey*, 1585. Witekind was sceptical about the reality of flight and was fascinated by how an individual could come to confess things which could not be taken as literally true. Despite his doubt, Witekind’s tract contains a lengthy passage on flight, much of which was later pillaged by Faust. He also doubted whether intercourse with the Devil really happened, while insisting that the pact with the Devil itself could be real.

Ulrich Molitor, a jurist from Constance, wrote a tract in opposition to the *Malleus Maleficarum*. Molitor argued against the reality of demonic power attributed to women, calling them an illusion. According to Molitor in ‘Von Hexen und Unholden’, it was only by permission of God that witches were able to make weather, inflict illness or impotence, fly to the Sabbath, etc., as only God could bestow whatever power Satan falsely claimed as his own.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century, the ordeal by water was widely discussed among demonologists, specifically jurists and physicians. Both sides of the debate about the efficacy of the trial by water for the purpose of identifying witches are represented. In 1583, Wilhelm Adolph Schreiber (Scribonius) published ‘De examine et purgatione sagarum per aquam frigidam epistola’, which certified the procedure as

legally and theologically sound. A forceful rejection of Scribonius’ thesis was advanced by Herman Neuwalt, professor of medicine at the University of Helmstedt, in his *Exegesis purgationis sive examinis sagarum super aquam frigidam* - the first tract devoted exclusively to the question of efficacy of trial by water.

Among the authors are Heinrich Bullinger, Ludwig Lavater, Konrad Lautenbach, Reinhard Lutz, Adrian Rheyntmann, Leonhard Thurneysser, Johannes Trithemius and many more.

The tracts collected here are often appended with trial records, as witchcraft raised questions of belief. The tales of witches’ doings were never the creation of the demonologists alone, and information about what witches confessed to constantly fed back into the works of demonology, enlarged and exaggerated by their interrogators. These trials were attached to tracts for two reasons; firstly, to set up the pamphlet as a dialogue between theory and evidence. At the same time the vividness of the confession added greatly to the treatises readability. This was a tried and true formula, long exploited by writers, who peddled their learned works with the stories of the horrors of individual witches.

[VD16S 1938. *Coumont* T17,1. *Hayn-Gotendorf* III, 242., *Witch Craze Terror and Fantasy in Baroque Germany*, *Roper*, 2004, *The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America*, 2013]

[BOUND WITH]

WIER, JOHANNES [JOHANN WEYER]

De lamiis. Das ist: Von Teuffelgespent Zauberen und Giffberegern, kurtzer doch gruendlicher Bericht, was fuer Unterscheidet unter den Hexen ud Unholden, und den Giffberegern, im staffen zuhalten... in unsere gemeine Teutsche Sprach gebracht, Durch Henricum Petrum, Rebenstock, von Giessen

Third edition, First Basse Edition, [12], 1-90, [8], title in red and black, printed in German Gothic type, wood cut vignette and printers device, old vellum tag pasted to title, ownership inscription to title head, ownership coat of arms stamped to title tail, woodcut initials and headpieces, Frankfurt, Nicklaus Basse, 1586.

Johann Weyer, a respected Lutheran physician at the court of William III, was one of the first to protest against the persecution of witches. 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’s *De Lamiis*, first printed in 1577, reiterated the primary arguments of his most



famous work, *De praestigis daemonum*, (1563). In both these works Weyer mounts an unwavering attack on witch persecution, in a time when witch trials and executions were just beginning to be common. 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. He bolstered this attack on realist demonology with medical authorities as well as his own clinical experience as a practising physician. Secondly, 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 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.

Weyer's appeal for clemency for those accused of the crime of witchcraft was met with disapproving or approving books published all over Europe. *De Lamiis* was Weyer's way to double-down on his convictions after evoking the counterblast of two intellectually outstanding writers. Not only was he opposed by his fellow Lutheran Erasmus, but also Jean Bodin, a man who had just acquired a European reputation for his political masterpiece, *La République* (1576). The simple astonishment of Erasmus and Bodin that Weyer should actually repeat in his *De Lamiis* the argument of the *De Praestigis* is indicative of a genuine shock. Until an implicitly or explicitly non-Christian stance would be taken up to combat witch burning, the only effective liberal course - apart from practical intervention - was silence.

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.

De Lamiis was first printed in 1577 in the *Officina Oporiniana* in Basel and reprinted in 1582. This edition is the first printed in Frankfurt by Basse, a major publisher of works on witchcraft. In 1580 he had the *Malleus Maleficarum* republished, and his edition of 'De praestigiis daemonum' was the last German language edition to be published during Weyer's lifetime.

[VD16 W 2654; *The Damned Art*, Baxter, 1977; *Witchcraft, Demonology, and Confession in Early Modern France*, Krause, 2015;]

[BOUND WITH]

WURSTISEN, CHRISTIAN,

Baszler Chronick, Darinn alles, was sich in Oberen Teutschen Landen, nicht in der Statt und Bistumbe Basel, von jhrem Ursprung her, nach Ordnung der Zeiten, in Kirchen und Welt händlen, biß in das gegenwitige M.D.LXXX Jar gedenckwirdigs zugetragen...

FIRST EDITION, [18], DCLXV,[1], Printed in German Gothic script, wood cut title in red and black, with wide wood cut border by Tobias Stimmer, coat of arms woodcut on back of title, woodcut printers device at the end, many text woodcuts of portraits, coats of arms, maps and vignettes, the view of Basel and 2 sheets M 4 and BB 5 are missing, title with backed edge tear at the top (minimal into the border), ms. Monogram "EB", dated "1689" and coat of arms stamp, small marginal repairs to approx 15 leaves, Basel, [Sebastian]Henricpetri, [1580]

First edition of the most famous work of mathematician and historian Christian Wurtisen (1544 - 1588). Compiled over the course of a decade, this is the first truly comprehensive chronicle of Basel. The work also contains the history of the diocese up to 1580. The text illustrations include depictions of historical events, coat of arms and portraits of the city-based nobility, coins, a siege machine and a comet course. Wurstisen named the heraldic tinctures after the initials of the given colours for the first time.

[Adams W-261; BM STC German p.928; Barth 19681; Heckethorn 160, 8; Hieronymus 78c; Lonchamp 3314; Weber 112.]



40. SCOTT (ROBERT FALCON)

The Voyage of the 'Discovery',

Smith Elder, 1905, 2 vols, large 8vo, (250 x 180mm) Original Publisher's Blue Cloth with gilt medallions on sides, photogravure frontispieces, numerous maps and plates (including 12 coloured reproductions after Dr. Wilson), a folding map in pocket at the end of each volume, with the publisher's slip tipped into volume 1, slight crease on spine of vol.1, preserved in purpose-made solander box

£12,500

IMPORTANT AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE INDIAN MUTINY, "To Sir Dighton Probyn with the Compliments of the Author Robt. F Scott, Nov 1905 on the half title of volume One, and with the Flourishing Initial P for Probyn in Gold Ink on the Endpaper of each volume.

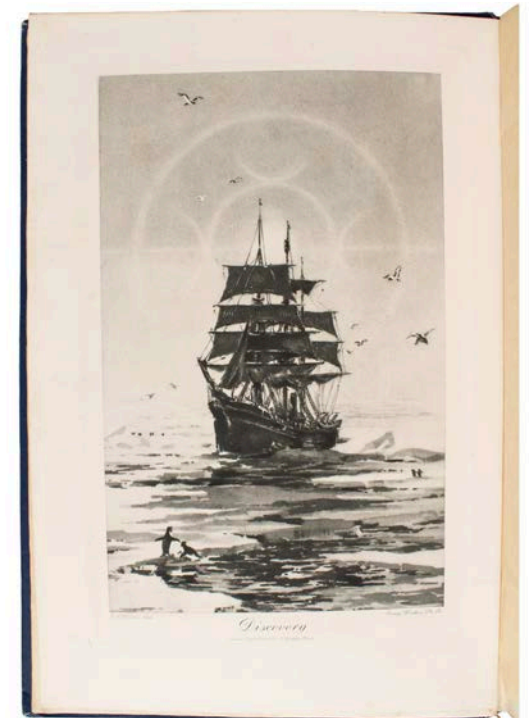
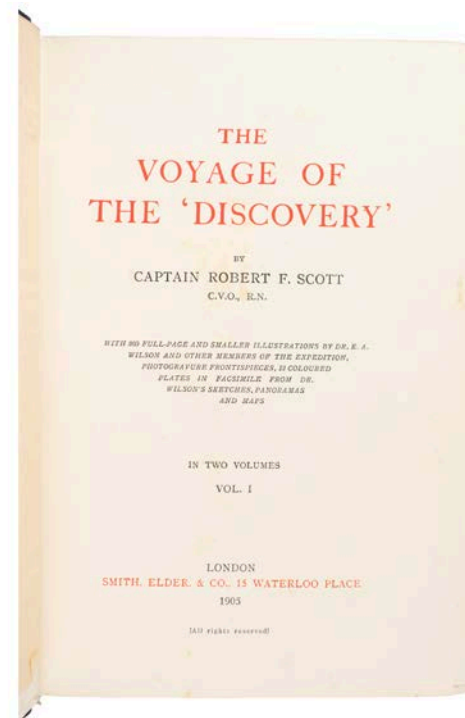
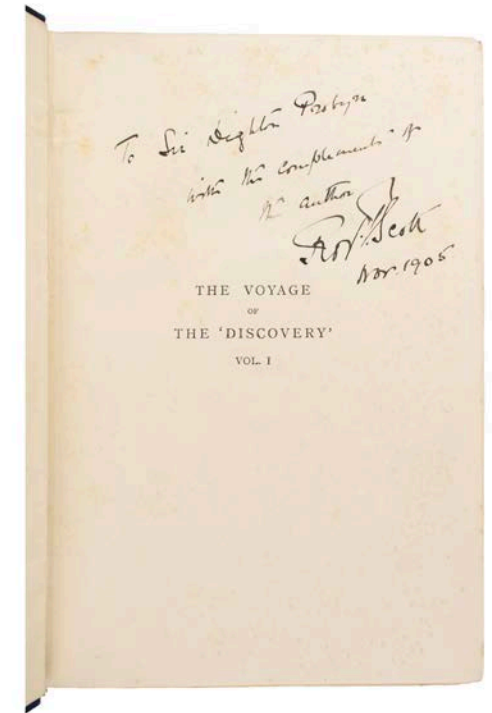
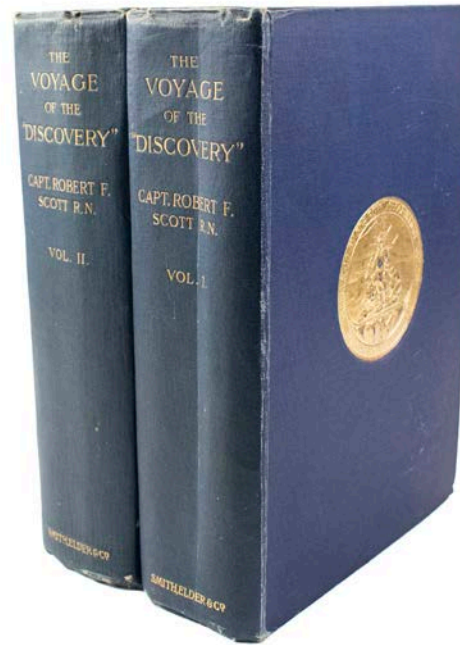
The official account of Scott's first expedition and one of the great works of exploration literature. The British Nation Antarctic Expedition of 1901-04 was primarily a scientific and surveying expedition aimed at re-establishing the British Navy at the forefront of Polar exploration. Scott's Discovery expedition was the first detailed and truly elaborate scientific exploration of the continent and set a high standard of achievement for the expeditions that followed. The fine coloured plates are after watercolours by Edward Wilson.

Probyn was 24 years old, and a captain in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Bengal Army during the Indian Mutiny when the following deeds took place for which he was awarded the VC:

Has been distinguished for gallantry and daring throughout this campaign. At the battle of Agra, when his squadron charged the rebel infantry, he was some time separated from his men, and surrounded by five or six sepoy. He defended himself from the various cuts made at him, and before his own men had joined him had cut down two of his assailants. At another time, in single combat with a sepoy, he was wounded in the wrist, by the bayonet, and his horse also was slightly wounded; but, though the sepoy fought desperately, he cut him down. The same day he singled out a standard bearer, and, in the presence of a number of the enemy, killed him and captured the standard. These are only a few of the gallant deeds of this brave young officer.

Provenance: General Sir Dighton Macnaghte Probyn, VC, GCB, GCSI, GCVO, ISO

Conrad, p.121; Rosove 286; Spence 1051; Taurus 41



Extra Illustrated in a Fine Binding

41. 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, watches' 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

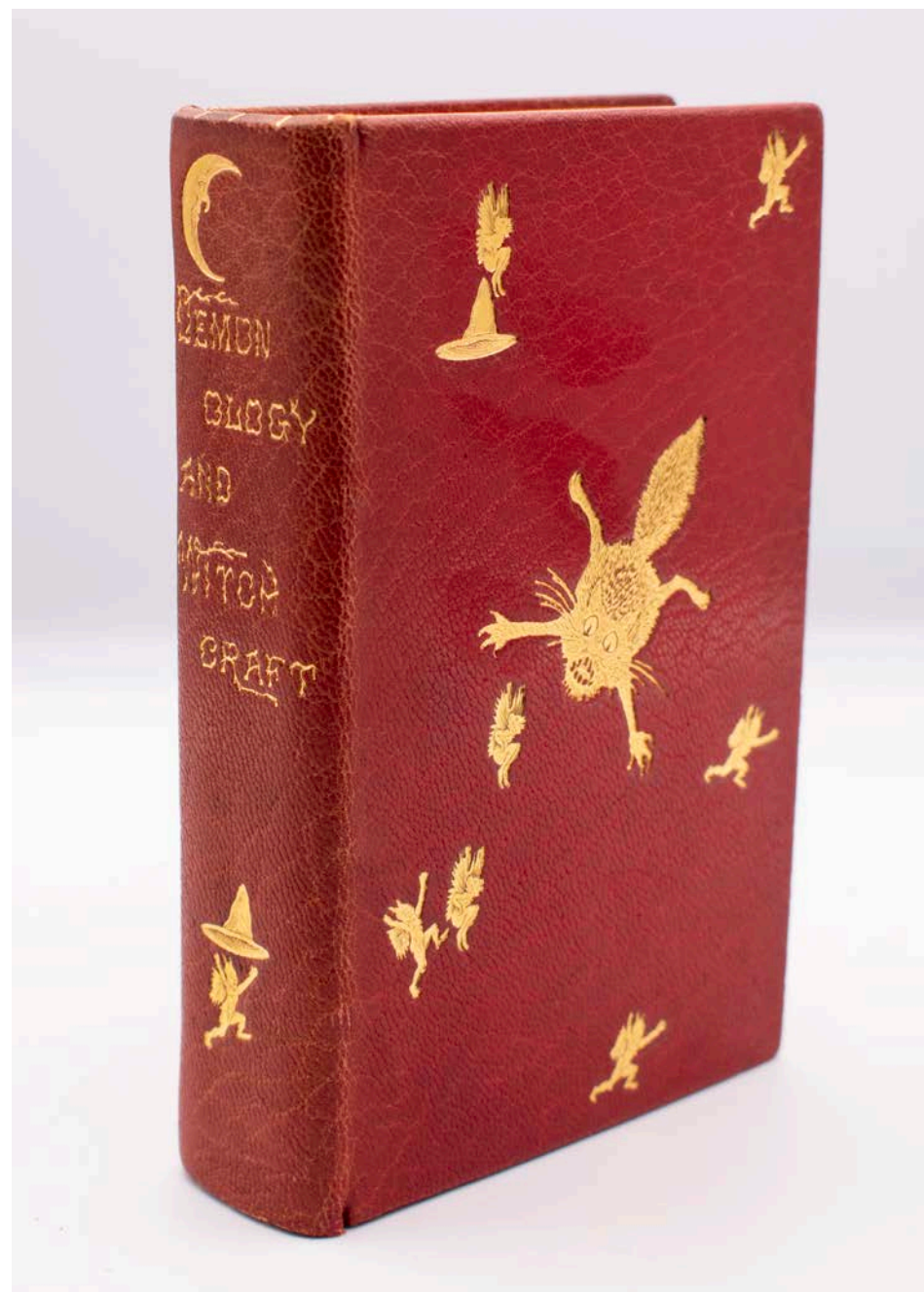
First Edition of Walter Scott's popular work on witchcraft and the supernatural.

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



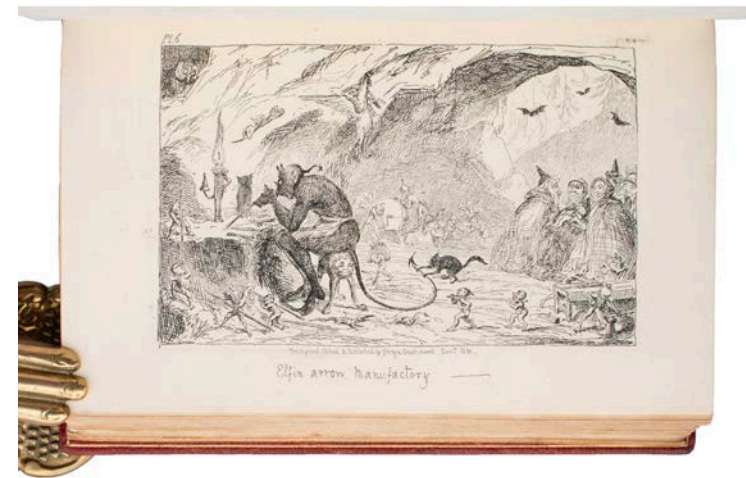
of Isobel Gowdie. Her confessions, rediscovered by Pitcairn in the archives of the Edinburgh High Court, became a sensational new source of Scottish witchcraft, bringing the term 'coven' - to denote a group of witches- into popular usage and attesting to a wealth of fairy lore in the highlands of Scotland, 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.

[Coben 731; Embracing the Darkness A Cultural History of Witchcraft, Callow, 2018]



42. SOUTH, JAMES

On the Extensive Atmosphere of Mars. In a Letter to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G., President of the Royal Society.

4pp., 15-17p., unbound, stitch marks in left margin, 4to, from Philosophical Transactions from the Royal Society of London, 1832.

£500

Sir James South, a British astronomer, wrote this paper to argue for the lack of atmosphere on Mars using first hand evidence. He witnessed a star go behind the planet Mars, but the star did not show an atmosphere, which would have been visible if one existed. South ends his paper:

“...I can arrive at no other conclusion than that either some physical change has occurred in the “Extensive Atmosphere of Mars,” or that the accuracy of the observations of Cassini and of Roëmer must be regarded as untenable”

South originally trained as a chemist, then as a surgeon, before finally turning to astronomy. In 1821 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was joint founder of the Astronomical Society of London, later becoming the Royal Astronomical Society.

South and John Herschel jointly produced a catalogue of 380 double stars in 1824, re-observing many of the double stars that had been discovered by William Herschel. South then continued and observed another 458 double stars over the following year.

Craters on Mars and the Moon are named in his honour.

II. *On the extensive Atmosphere of Mars. In a Letter to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G., President of the Royal Society. By Sir JAMES SOUTH, F.R.S.*

Read December 13, 1832.

THROUGH the kindness of your ROYAL HIGHNESS I had some time since the honour of calling the attention of astronomers to the “Extensive Atmosphere of Mars”—to the observations of those great men, from which its existence was inferred,—and I showed that they were either unsupported by, or were at variance with my own. Still, however, as the observations, of which mine seemed subversive, were bequeathed us by astronomers, to whom astronomy owes deep and lasting obligations, respect due to their memory demanded that I should rather enforce the necessity of further observations than treat the matter as actually decided.

This night has put me in possession of fresh evidence, and I lose no time in forwarding it to Your ROYAL HIGHNESS, in the hope that it may have the honour (should you, as President of the Royal Society, think it worthy,) of being presented by you for insertion in those journals, which contain so rich a mine of astronomical truths.

During twilight, in the field of the large Equatorial*, I saw a star of the

* This instrument, the design and work of Messrs. TROUGHTON and SIMMS, was executed by them in preference to the one hinted at by me, in a note appended to page 4 of the Phil. Trans. for 1826. It was erected in my observatory in the early part of the last year, and I fondly hoped, that long ere now I should have had the gratification of presenting an account of it to the Royal Society.

To my inexpressible grief, however, owing to its unfitness for the purposes for which it was designed, not only have fourteen months of a life advanced beyond its prime, been of necessity employed otherwise than in prosecuting those inquiries for which alone such an instrument was wanted; but at the present moment, as to when it will be fit for use, I have not data for offering even a conjecture.

In the mean time, fearing lest it should ultimately prove a total failure, during the last autumn I visited the Imperial Observatory of Dorpat, and I feel it due to the memory of the late Mr. FRAUNHOFER to hand down an apology through the same channel which conveyed the insinuation contained in the note before alluded to; inasmuch as a fortnight's residence under the roof of our celebrated

One of 12 Specially Coloured Copies

43. 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.

£10,000

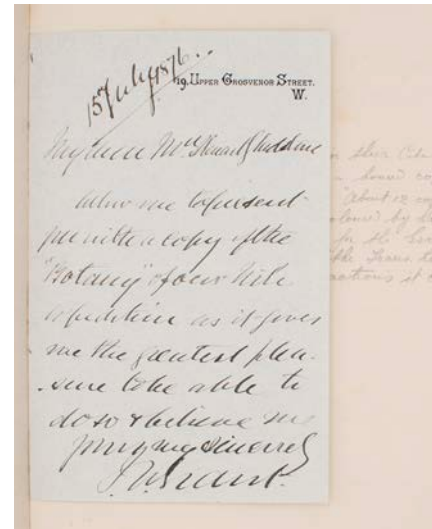
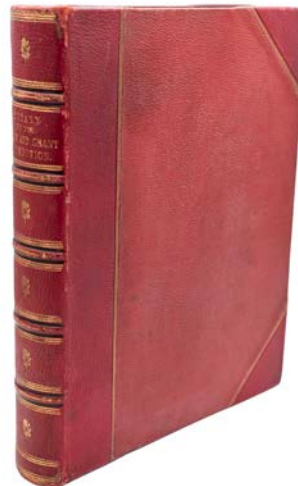
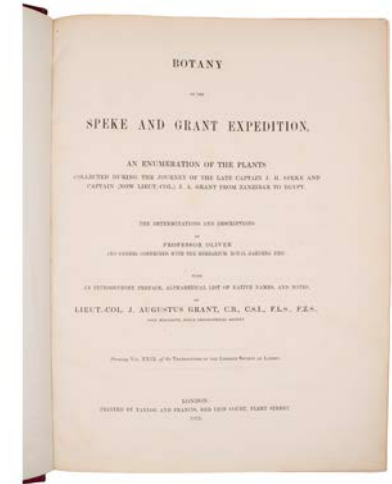
With a tipped in autograph note describing this copy and signed from Grant, dated 15th July, 1876, presenting the work to a Steward Gladstone. According to a penciled note, this may be one of the twelve coloured copies executed for the Grant family.

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).

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

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



MANUSCRIPT PILOT OF HMS PALLAS

44. SPRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS

MANUSCRIPT PILOT AND NAVIGATOR'S LOG FOR USE ABOARD HMS PALLAS 1766 - 1782. UNDER CAPTAIN RICHARD AND CAPTAIN THOMAS SPRY.

Folio (350 x 260mm), original full vellum, over 400 pp including blanks, a little worn, some worming through out the volume, heaviest to the last third of the manuscript, this does not affect the text that is legible throughout, secured in a half vellum box, vellum label to upper cover.

£15,000

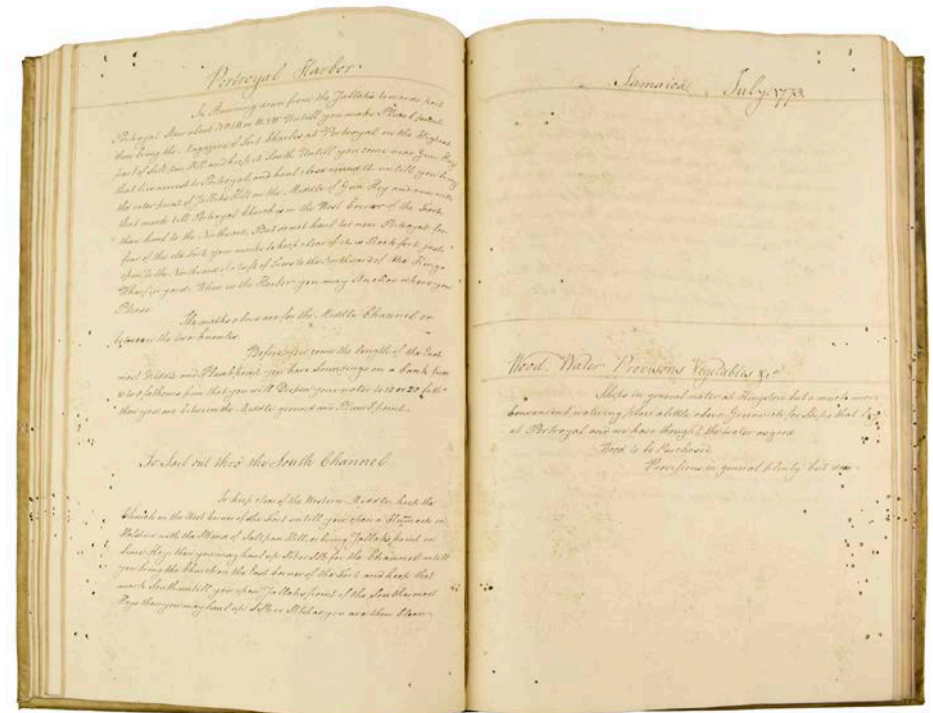
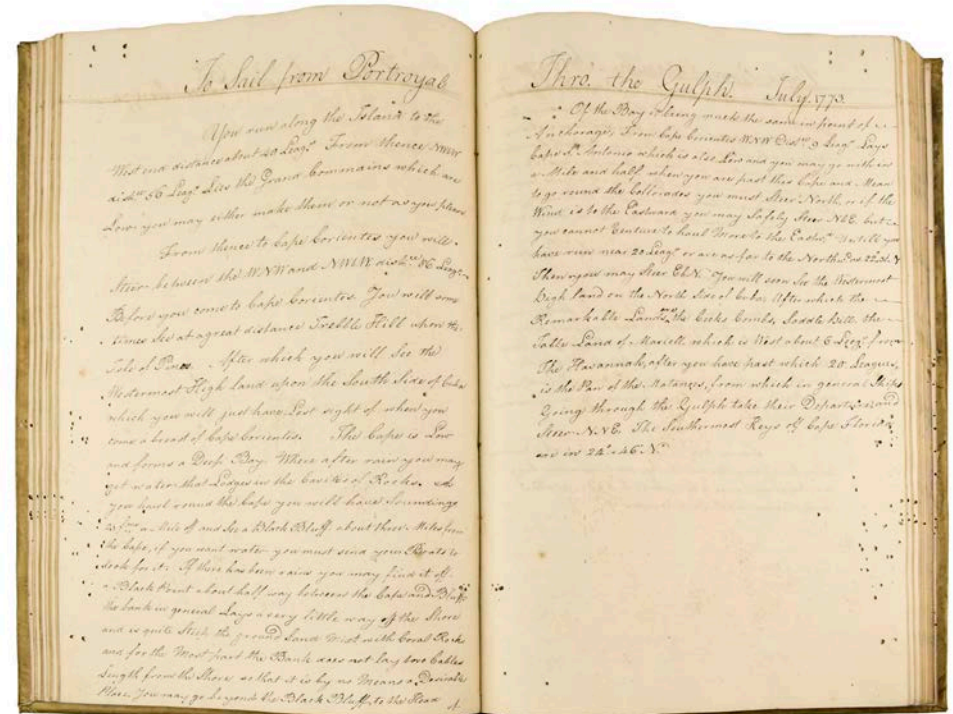
Horatio Nelson was one of the crew in 1774.

HMS Pallas was one of the three 36-gun Venus-class fifth-rate frigates of the Royal Navy. She was launched in 1757 and initially served in Sir Edward Hawke's fleet blockading the coast of France where she fought at the Raid on Cherbourg and in the Battle of Bishops Court. She later served for a number of years in the Mediterranean Sea before moving to serve off the coast of Africa between 1774 and 1776 where she protected the isolated British colonies. In 1778 she joined the Newfoundland Station and participated in the attack on Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Pallas returned to the English Channel after this and assisted in destroying a French invasion force intended for the Channel Islands in 1779 before briefly serving on the Jamaica Station. In 1783 she was beached on São Jorge Island after she was found to be heavily leaking; she was burned there on 24 February.

The pilot includes "sailing directions for entering the ports, harbours and bays from Cadiz in Spain to West Florida, Port Royal in the West Indies and then to West Africa. This Pilot Describes Navigating the Numerous Ports and Harbours Visited by the Pallas".

The Countries and Ports Visited are as follows. Erratic dating:

- ALMEIRA BAY 1766-GUADALUPE 1766- ELBA 1766-MALAGA BAY 1767
- ALGIERS 1767 -MINORCA 1767- GENOA 1767- MARSEILLES- VILLA
- FRANCE 1768-CADIZ 1768 - GIBRALTER 1768- COSICA 1768- SARDINIA 1768-
- MAGDALEN ISLANDS GULF OF ST LAWRENCE 1769- NEWFOUNDLAND
- 1769 - PRINCE RUPERTS BAY 1770-PORT ANTONIO JAMAICA 1772- PORT
- ROYAL JAMAICA 1773- PORT ROYAL GULF 1770 - HISPANIOLA 1770-CUBA
- 1770-SPANISH MAIN 1772- TORTUGAS 1772- WEST FLORIDA 1773- PORT
- ROYAL 1782- ANTIGUA 1782-TENERIFFE 1775- GAMBIA 1775- SIRRA LEONE
- 1775- COAST OF AFRICA 1775



45. STADIUS, JOANNES

Tabulae Bergenses Aequabilis Adparentis Motus Orbium Coelestium ad illustrissimum reverendissimum Quae Principem D. Robertum De Bergis, Leodii Episcopum, Bullionii Ducem, Comitem Losensem...

FIRST EDITION, [2], 245 [i.e. 223, 3], Sig. A-FF3, omitted in the numbering p. 149-184 as standard, woodcut portrait to title, inhabited woodcut initials, marginal annotations in an old hand, small burn scar on Y2 not affecting text, contemporary mottled calf, handsomely rebacked, spine gilt, boards twice ruled in gilt with floriated central motif in gilt, 4to (310 x 200mm), Köln, Arnold Birkmann, 1560.

£3,000

“These astronomical tables were, along with Reinhold’s Prutenic Tables, the first to be based on the Copernican system. Stadius, in the dedication, indicates that he is following in the footsteps of Copernicus and Reinhold but that he considers the writings of Copernicus to be too sketchy while those of Reinhold required too much calculation” (Tomash & Williams).

Educated by Gemma Frisius, Stadius was one of the most important mathematicians of the late 16th century; and famous for his ephemerides, which gave the positions of astronomical objects in the sky at a given time.

Stadius is best known for his first work *Ephemerides novae et auctae* published in 1554 by Arnold Birkmann. Published after Stadius received a letter from Frisius, written in the last year of his life, where Frisius vigorously defends Copernicanism and urges Stadius to ignore accusations of falsely believing that the earth moves and the sun is at rest; he exhorts him to follow the Prutenic Tables and his own observations, since Copernicus’ system better explains the phenomena. In the book’s dedication to Philip II, Stadius makes a similar argument, emphasising that the theory of celestial motion needed correction and existing ephemerides failed to agree with reality. He claims to have based his own ephemerides upon the Prutenic Tables, testing them for two years against his observations and those of other astronomers.

In 1560 Stadius, who now styles himself both Royal Mathematician and Mathematician to the Duke of Savoy, published his *Tabulae Bergenses*. The adjective *Bergenses* is reference to Robert de Berges, the prince-bishop of Liege, to whom the work is dedicated. This book, promised a compendium of Copernicus’ *De revolutionibus* and the Prutenic Tables, provided an erudite history of astronomy, practical astronomical know-how, and astrological foreknowledge related to fixed stars and planets. The latter is where Stadius’ real interest lies. He makes frequent reference to astrological prediction in a commentary on the fixed stars which fills at least a third of the volume. Yet Stadius was not a vulgar astrologer; he was a characteristic sixteenth-century reformer of astrology.

[Adams, 1962; Thorndike, 1941; Tycho Brahe and the Separation of Astronomy from Astrology: The Making of a New Scientific Discourse, Almási, 2013]

TABVLAE BERGENSES
AEQVABILIS ET
ADPARENTIS MOTVS OR-
BIVM COELESTIVM.
AD
ILLVSTRISSIMVM REVERENDIS-
SIMVM QVÆ PRINCIPEM D. ROBERTVM DE BERGIS,
Leodii Episcopum, Bullionii Ducem, Co-
mitem Losensem, &c.
PER IOANNEM STADIUM, REGIVM ET DV-
CIS SABAVDIAE MATHEMATICVM.
*QVÆ DECEM CANONIBVS AD OMNIVM SE-
culorum memoriam Planetarum & siderum vera loca, ante
CHRISTVM & retro, cum observationum historijs
congruentia suppeditant.*

Item de fixis stellis Commentarius, quo perpetua loca illarum demonst-
rantur, & ortus & occasus earundem ad quodlibet clima, tum ex eisdem
calamitatis, sterilitatis, valetudinis anni uerfaria, & geni-
turarum praenotiones minimè aber-
rantes, edocentur.

Opus
Astronomis, Astrologis, Medicis, Politicis, Oeconomicis, Poëtis, Theologis,
Historiographis, Grammaticis necessarium.



COLONIAE AGRIPPINAE,
Apud heredes Arnoldi Birckmanni, Anno à
virgineo partu 1560.
Cum Gratia & Privilegio Cæs. Maiest. ad decennium.

46. TENCH, CAPTAIN WATKIN

A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson, New South Wales, including an accurate description of the situation of the colony; of the natives; and of its natural productions.

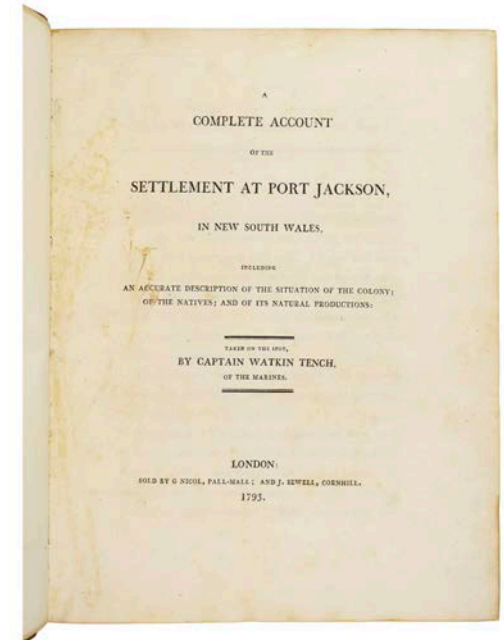
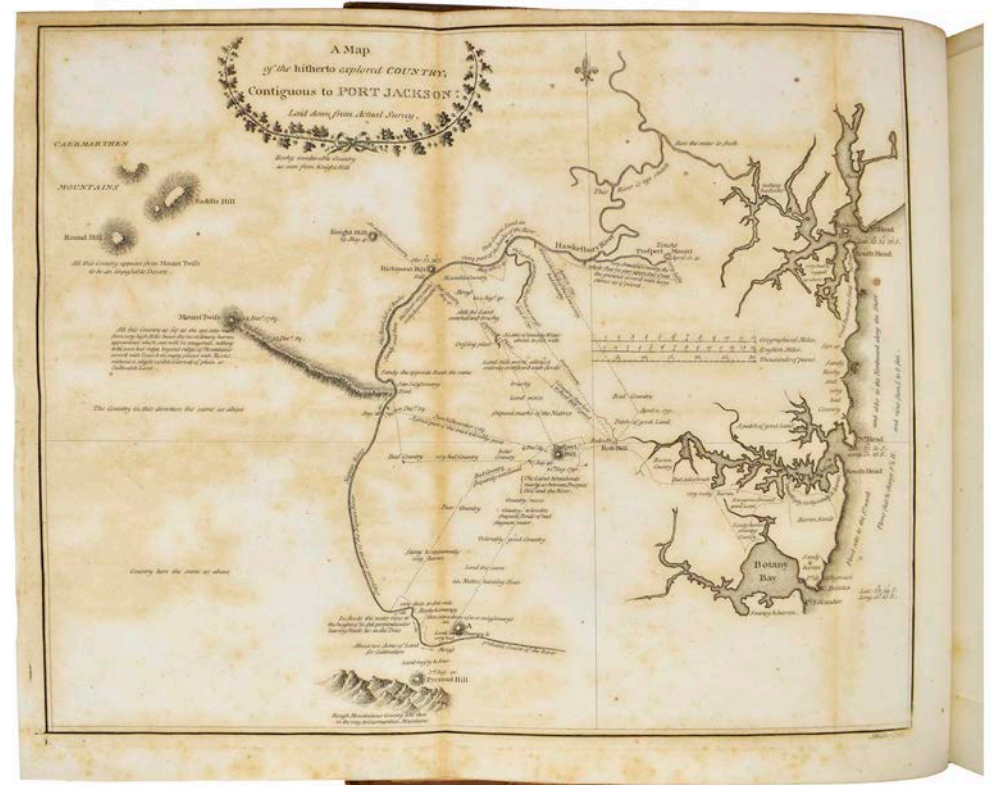
London Sold by G Nicol, Pall Mall; and J Sewell, Cornhill 1793.4to, early half mottled calf, gilt spine, a very attractive copy.

First Edition of this rare work.

£7,000

Captain Watkin Tench arrived in Australia with the first convict fleet under Arthur Phillip in 1788, undertaking an exploration in the hinterland of Port Jackson resulting in the discovery of the Nepean River. He was the only First Fleet chronicler to publish more than one book. This, his second work is a much more descriptive account of the colony. He returned to England with other marines in the Gorgon in 1792 and his very scarce account of the colony was published over a year later, at the end of 1793. Tench “completes his account of the first years of the colony and brings his record of events down to the end of the first four years of settlement. The map and text give important and full details of the early expeditions of discovery to the south and to the west, including those which Tench led himself. As an accurate, well-written and acutely observed account of the earliest years of Australia’s colonisation.” (Wantrup).

Davidson, p. 76; Ferguson, 171; Wantrup, 16.



The Scarcest of Thorburn's Works and One of the Rarest British Bird Books
47. THORBURN (ARCHIBALD)

Birds of Prey

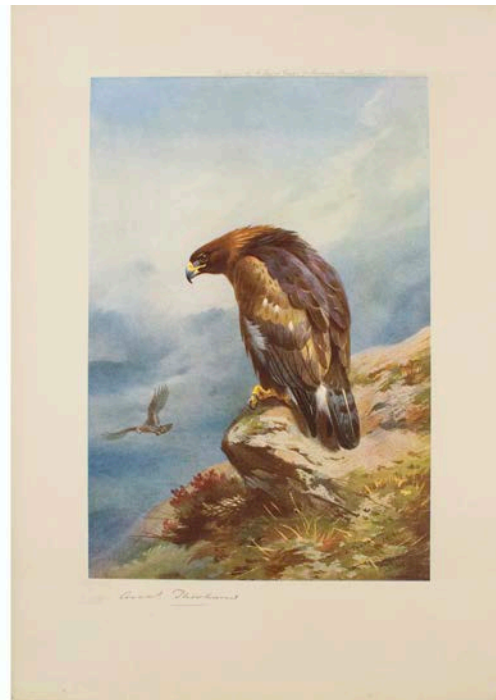
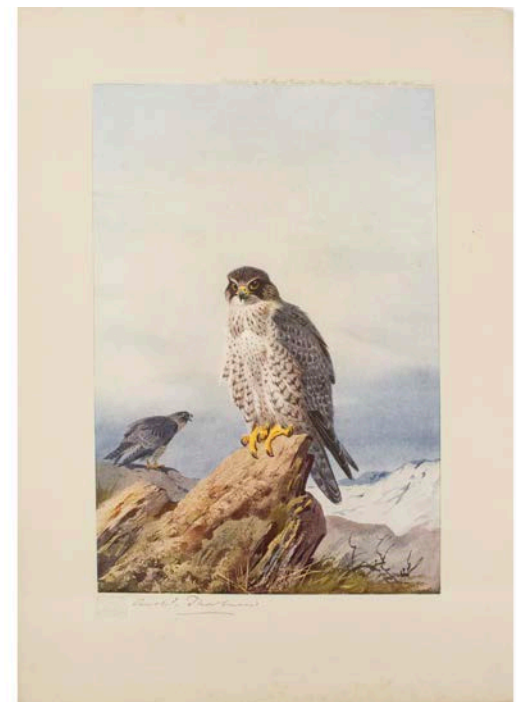
London: W. F. Embleton, 1919. Small folio (355x253 mm), Original Paper boards with Title on Upper Cover, Silk Ties,

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

£12,500

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

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



48. VESPUCCI, AMERIGO [JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY]

Fac-Simile of the "Dutch Vespucci" Being the Celebrated Letter of Americus Vespucci to Laurentius de Medicis. Describing his Third Voyage to America, in the Year 1501, for the King of Portugal. Translated from the Italian into Latin and from Latin into Dutch.

One of 25 copies only, 20pp., 6 woodcut text illustrations, text leaves unopened, light marginal toning, later endpapers, rebound in handsome red morocco, board thrice ruled in gilt, spine gilt, marbled endpapers, 8vo, Providence, 1874

£3,000

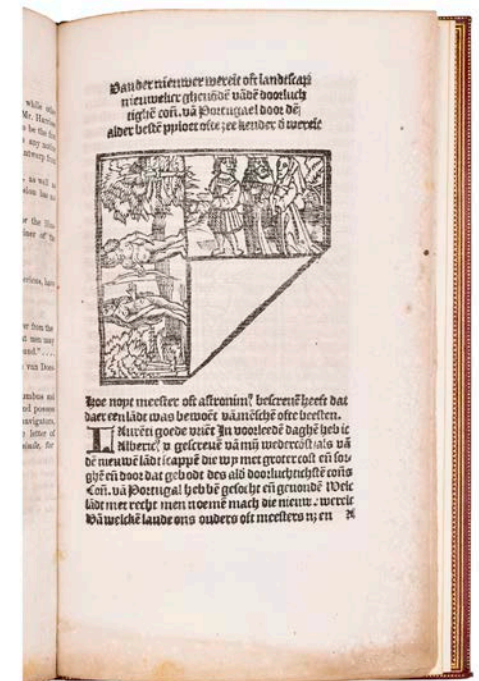
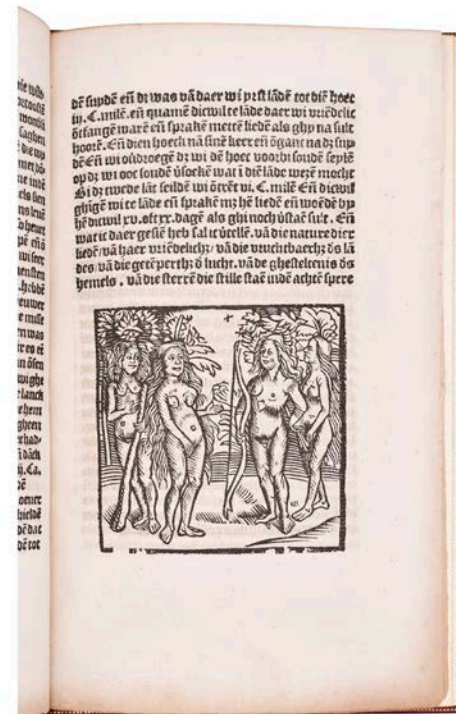
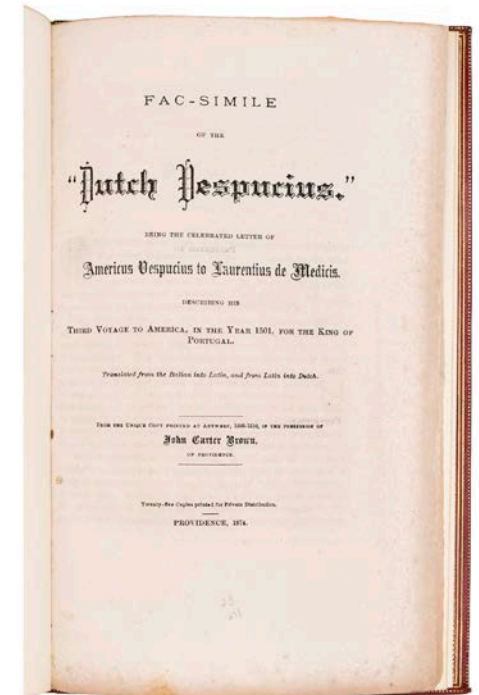
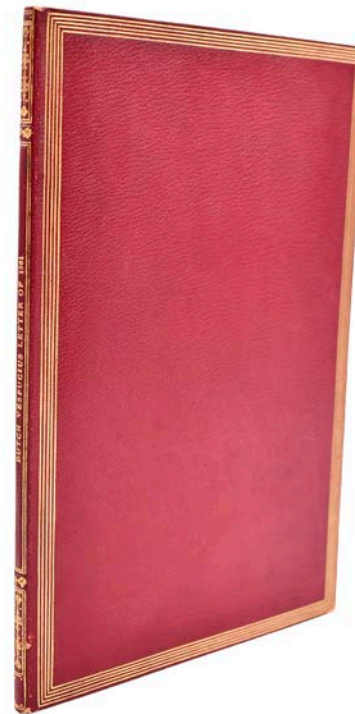
A facsimile of the famous "Mondus Novus" letter by Amerigo Vespucci to his friend and former employer Lorenzo de' Medici (1463-1503). It describes a voyage to the coasts of Brazil in which Vespucci referred to the newly found territories as a New World. Vespucci's vivid style, focusing on scenes of sexual liberty and cannibalism, made it an immediate international best seller.

This facsimile of the letter is the incredibly scarce version published in Antwerp by Jan van Doesborgh. Van Doesborgh was principally known for publishing Romance stories, books on voyages and travel and curious books illustrated with rude woodcuts.

Like other versions of the letter of Vespucci, this Dutch version has no separate title page. The most striking thing about this version is the unique treatment of Vespucci's letter by Van Doesborgh. He transformed it into a chapbook. The story is divided into chapters and is illustrated with woodcuts of mostly naked natives. The text omits Vespucci's last name, and hints that "Alberic, the best pilot in the world", may have been an inhabitant of the Low Countries serving the Portuguese King.

The only known copy of the Van Doesborgh letter is in the John Carter Brown Library. This facsimile is very scarce.

<https://joblibrary.org/collection/van-der-nieuwer-werel>



49. WAGENTREISER, (CHARLES E.O.)

Important Collection of Original Nature Printed Drawings of Indian Butterflies & Moths.

Assam, India. 1873-74, 4to, Contemporary Calf. Manuscript Title Page.

A large Album containing approx. 360 original nature printed drawings of Moths & Butterflies, collected during 1873, 1874. They vary in size and are mounted mostly two to a page. The Collection was made by Chas. E.O. Wagentreiser, Kacharrie Pookree Factory, Assam Company.

With 5 wooden cases of mounted Lepidoptera, and larvae almost 600 examples in all.

£7,500

This Scarce and Splendid Collection of Indian Butterflies and Moths was compiled by a serious collector with scientific interest and a very able artist. Many of these examples are now extinct.

It has not been possible to find any information about the compiler of this collection other than he is likely to have been a Director in the Assam Company.

A solution to the problem of illustration for the Nineteenth Century Natural Historian was the development of Nature Printing, especially for producing images of butterflies and moths. These insects were collected enthusiastically by explorers, missionaries and colonisers, resulting in pinned collections of dead insects in drawer after drawer of cabinets, or mounted into an artistic display. We are all familiar with herbarium collections of dried plants and the use of pressed flowers in illustration but they are not permanent, whereas Nature Prints are. They provided descriptions of butterflies and moths for those who could not visit museums and other collections to see preserved specimens, and adherents of the technique believed it was superior to any painting or drawing.

A handbook for those interested in Nature Printing butterflies and moths was published by "A.M.C." in 1879.¹ He details five separate methods, the best known of which is the Gum Process, which had its origins in the preparations made by French missionaries in India. Firstly, a piece of high quality paper is folded and the inner surface coated with Gum Arabic ("the very best and clearest which can be had") using a finger. The wings are then cut from butterflies (or moths) and laid on the paper which is then re-folded to ensure that each side of the wing is attached to the glue. Then begins a lengthy rubbing process to ensure adhesion of the scales and this ends with a rapid pulling apart of the folded paper. The wing membrane should now remain, with the scales of the upper and lower surface stuck into the gum. After drying, the paper is cut around the outline of the wings and each preparation is then ready for mounting.



The state of Assam in northeastern India, harbouring some of the world's riches in biodiversity, is home to more than 500 species of butterflies. Large-scale habitat deforestation and fragmentation has led to the decline of several butterfly populations in the state, and many species believed to be common during the late 19th and early part of the 20th Centuries have now declined rapidly through much of their range

The 19th century saw vast progress in every field of science, and the study of butterflies was no exception. The East India Company's Museum at London contained a number of Indian butterflies, which were described by Thomas Horsfield and Frederick Moore between 1828 and 1859. Butterflies were collected even in the remotest parts of India by army men and civilians alike. Particularly in the late 19th century. More importantly, the art of preserving butterflies was also refined until it was possible to keep the two great enemies, mould and insects, away, thereby preserving specimens in good condition for extended periods of time.

Whether from the torrid jungles of Assam, or the slopes of the high Himalaya, insect specimens were safely brought down to the seaports and transported to Europe or less often donated to the Calcutta Museum. Large numbers of scientific papers and books describing Indian insects were also published during this period, some of them privately. Although of importance, this information was fragmentary in nature and scattered. The result was that the same butterfly species was often described several times under different names by different authors.



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

50. WEIR, JOANNE [WEYER, JOHANN]

De praestigijs daemonum, et incantationibus ac veneficijs, libri V, recogniti, auctore 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, Basiliae, Ioan Oporin, 1563.

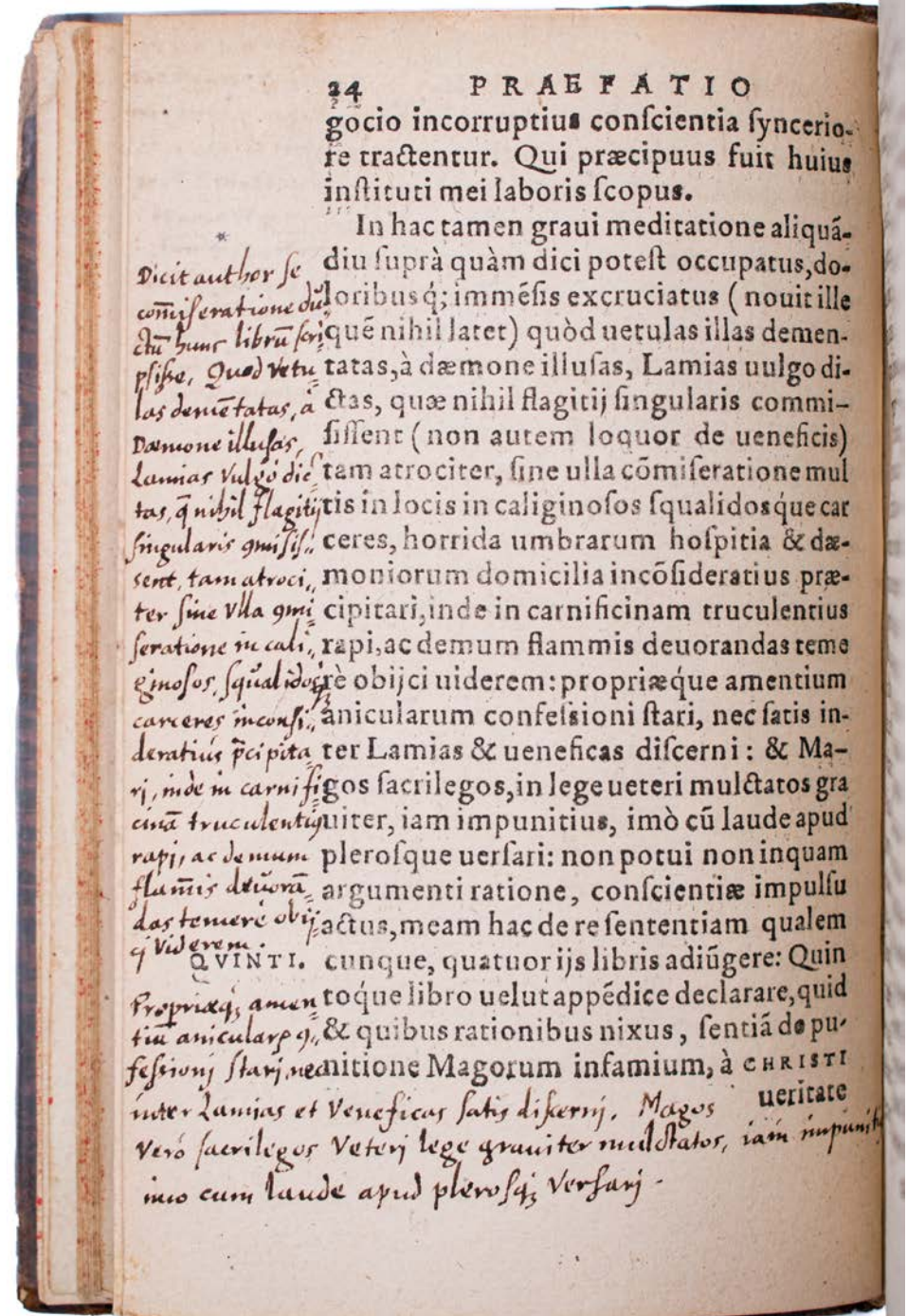
£25,000

“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



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

In hac tamen graui meditatione aliqua-

Dicit auctor se diu supra quam dici potest occupatus, do-
*comiseratione du-*loribus q; immensis excruciatu (nouit ille
*du hunc libru scri-*que nihil later) quod uerulas illas demen-
*psibe, Quod vetu-*tatas, a daemone illufas, Lamias uulgo di-
*las denotatas, a*ctas, quæ nihil flagitij singularis commi-
Daemone illufas, siffent (non autem loquor de ueneficis)
*Lamias vulgo dic-*tam atrociter, sine ulla comiseratione mul-
*tas, q nihil flagiti-*tas in locis in caliginosos squalidos que car-
*singularis gmisfi-*ceres, horrida umbrarum hospitia & da-
sent, tam atroci, moniorum domicilia incōsideratius præ-
*ter sine ulla gmi-*cipitari, inde in carnificinam truculentius
*seratione in cali-*rapi, ac demum flammis deuorandas teme-
ginosof, squalidogre obijci uiderem: propriæque amentium
*carceres inconfi-*anicularum confelsioni stari, nec satis in-
denatius p̄cipita ter Lamias & ueneficas discerni: & Ma-
*ri, inde in carni figo-*sacrilogos, in lege ueteri multatos gra-
*cina truculentiguit-*iter, iam impunitius, imò cū laude apud
rapi, ac demum plerosque uersari: non potui non inquam
flam̄is detiora argumenti ratione, conscientia impulsu
*das temere obij-*actus, meam hac de re sententiam qualem
q uiderem.

QVINTI. cunque, quatuor ijs libris adiungere: Quin
*Propriæq, amen-*toque libro uelut appēdice declarare, quid
tiu anicularp q, & quibus rationibus nixus, sentia de pu-
fessionij stari, neanitione Magorum infamium, à CHRISTI
inter Lamias et Veneficas satis discernij, Magos ueritate
Verò sacrilegos Veterij lege grauius multatos, iam impunit-
ino cum laude apud plerosq, uersarij -

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 Württemberg 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.

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. Consilii Landshuti 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*]

BRUCE MARSHALL RARE BOOKS

FOYERS, 20 GRETTON ROAD, GOTHERINGTON,
CHELTENHAM, GLOS. GL52 9QU

For all enquiries please contact us:

E-mail: info@marshallrarebooks.com

Telephone: +44 (0)1242 672997

The goods shall legally remain the property of the seller until the price has been discharged in full.

Front cover image taken from no. 22

Back cover image taken from no. 36

