

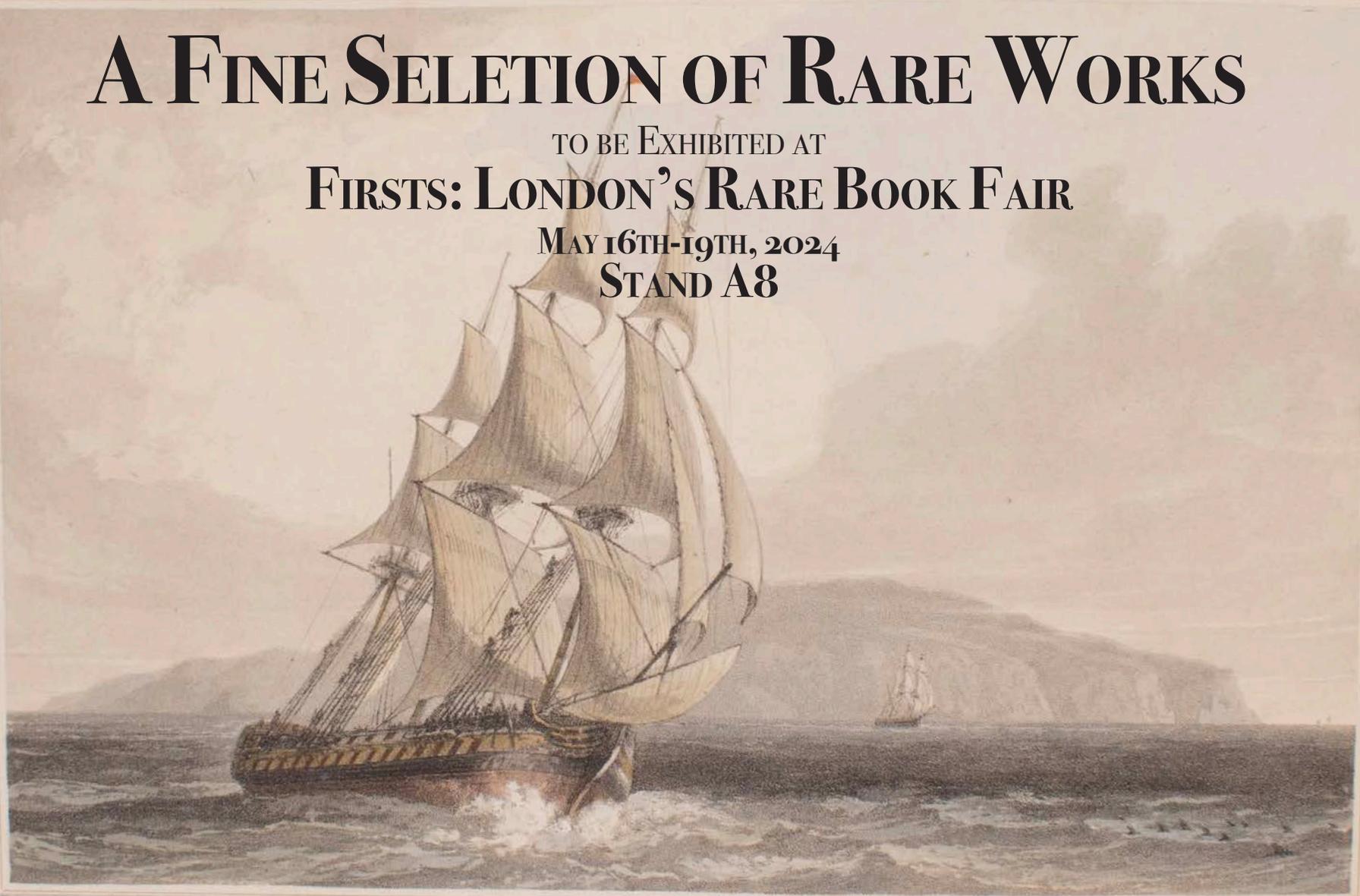
A FINE SELECTION OF RARE WORKS

TO BE EXHIBITED AT

FIRSTS: LONDON'S RARE BOOK FAIR

MAY 16TH-19TH, 2024

STAND A8



1. ALESSIO, PIEMONTESE (ALEXIS OF PIEDMONT); RUSCELLI, GIROLAMO,

Les secrets du seigneur Alexis Piemontois Revue, & augmenté d'une infinite de rares secrets,

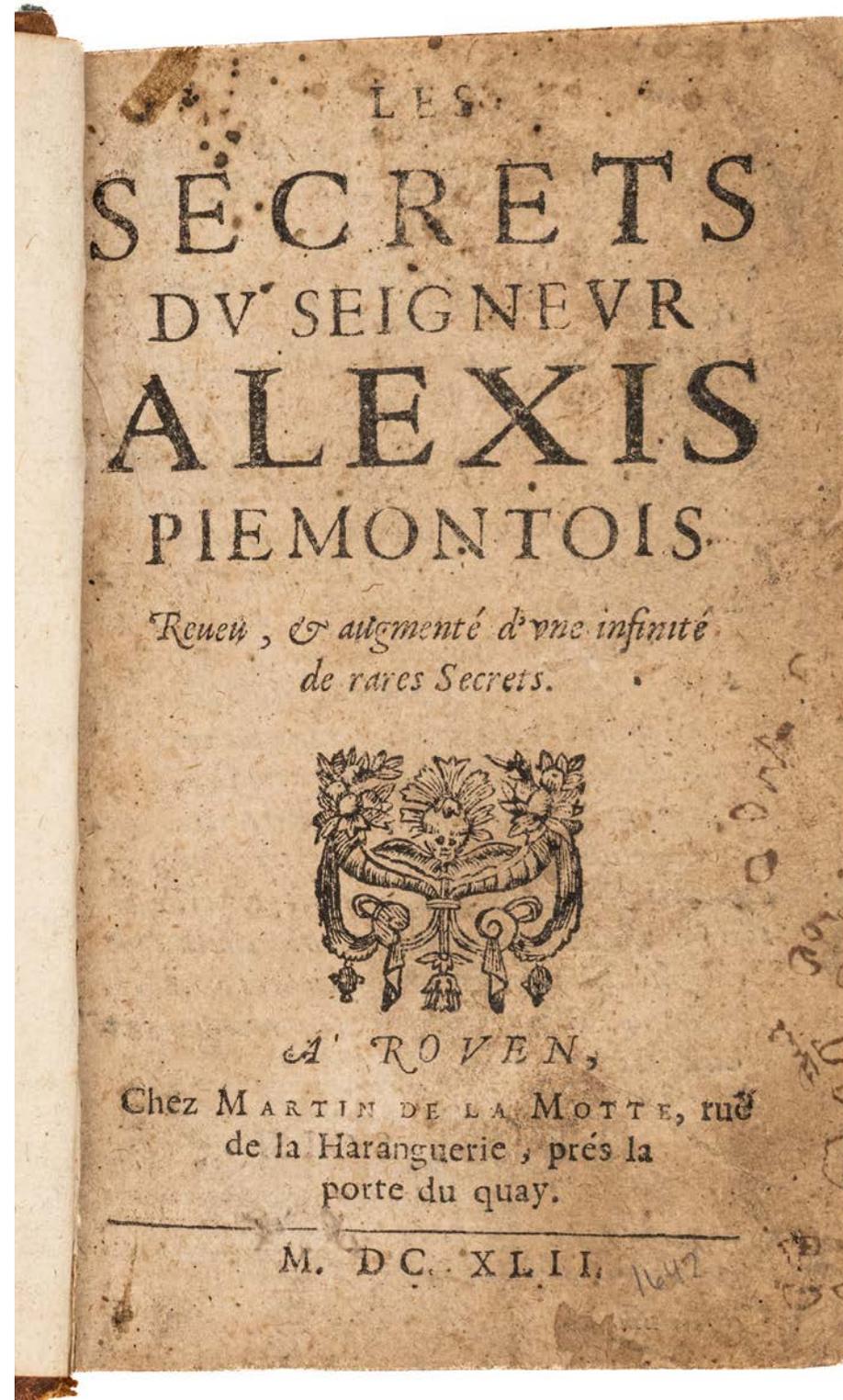
650, [lxxxi]pp., woodcut illustrations throughout, contemporary mottled calf, joints cracked, spine gilt though bottom section missing, 8vo, Rouen, Martin de la Motte, 1642.

£1,250

EXTREMELY RARE. First published in 1555, this “book of secrets” was phenomenally popular, going through 266 editions and was translated into six languages. It contains a wide range of recipes and instructions, including formulae for making medicine, cosmetics, ink, dyes, metals, perfume, pigments, paper, and much more. The author’s empirical approach to science as a hunt for the secrets of nature was an important innovation in the writing of natural philosophy. The work pervaded experimental science during the period of the Scientific Revolution. According to Thorndike, “publication of the literature of secrets, medicinal and otherwise, received a great impulse from the appearance... of the Secrets of Alessio of Piedmont.” Ferguson *Bibliotheca Chemica* I, pp.22-23

Although this text is by no means anonymous, this is the only known work by “Alexis of Piedmont”, and it is now generally accepted that Girolamo Ruscelli (1500-1566), an important humanist, wrote the secrets under this pseudonym. Ruscelli reported that the Secreti contained the experimental results of an ‘Academy of Secrets’ and a group of humanists and noblemen founded in Naples in the 1540s. Ruscelli’s academy is the first recorded example of an experimental scientific society.

[Thorndike VI. 215-216, Ferguson *Books of Secrets* III, Pollard and Potter 104]



2. ANDREWS, CAPTAIN W.S.

Andrews' Illustrations of the West Indies

Sidmouth, Vol. 1 printed by Thomas Perry, [1855] Vol. 2 printed and published by Day and Son, Two volumes in one, Oblong folio, fine later half green morocco over marbled boards, with two titlepages and thirty fine lithographed plates, twenty-two tinted, some double – page and folding, many with fine coastal profiles including 8 with silhouettes of islands, a fine copy.

£8,500

The author was a Captain in the Royal Navy, a mathematician as well as author of this fine pilot. He also wrote the preface for *Labouring Population of Barbadoes*, 1860.

Volume one describes: Sailing Directions for the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Florida. Volume two: Description of the Islands in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Florida. Many of the high quality lithographs are by the Marine Painter and Lithographer Thomas Dutton.

Sabin 1517. A scarce work.



3. ARNOT, HUGO

A Collection and Abridgement of Celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland, from A.D. 1536 to 1784. With Historical and Critical Remarks.

FIRST EDITION, list of subscribers, with additional subscribers omitted leaf, contemporary polished calf, rebacked, original spine relaid, red morocco label, bookplate of Henry George Watson to pastedown, 4to, Edinburgh, for the Author by William Smellie, 1785

£350

A fine copy of Arnot's famous work. The book is separated by genre, including sections on treason, murder, piracy, forgery, incest, adultery, blasphemy and witchcraft.

In a foreword in the chapter on witchcraft, Arnot explains that the law passed, which made the "practising of sorcery, or consulting with witches" a capital punishment, did not come from a belief in witchcraft, but to punish those who believed in supernatural powers for impiety and blasphemy. He goes on to describe a number of witch trials, including Alison Pearson, who was convicted of practising sorcery, and of invoking the Devil.

Others include; Euphan McCalzeane, who was accused of treason for conspiring the King's death, particularly by raising storms to obstruct his return from Denmark;

Margaret Wallace, accused of inflicting and curing diseases by "inchantment";

Alexander Hamilton, who confessed to meeting the Devil, became the Devil's servant and was given instructions on how to get revenge on his enemies;

Isobel Elliot and nine other women, who were executed "for having had carnal copulation with the Devil."

In his texts, Arnot was sharp and outspoken, which was met with mixed feelings. This work was so popular it was reprinted several times as well as being pirated in Ireland.

THE
T R Y A L S

O F

Joseph Dawson,
Edward Forseith,
William May,

William Bishop,
James Lewis, and
John Sparkes.

For several

Piracies and Robberies

By them committed,

IN THE

Company of *EVERY* the Grand Pirate,
near the Coasts of the *East-Indies*; and
several other Places on the Seas.

Giving an ACCOUNT of their *Villainous*
Robberies and Barbarities.

*At the Admiralty Sessions, begun at the Old-
Baily on the 29th of October, 1696. and end-
ed on the 6th. of November.*

L O N D O N,

Printed for *John Everingham*, Bookseller, at the *Star* in
Ludgate-street, 1696.

4. **AVERY, HENRY**

The Tryals of Joseph Dawson, Edward Forseith, William May, William Bishop, James Lewis, and John Sparkes. For Several Piracies and Robberies by them committed, in the company of EVERY the Grand Pirate, near the Coasts of the East-Indies; and several other places on the seas, Giving an account of their Villianous Roberies and Barvarities. At the Admiralty Sessions, begun at the Old Baily on the 29th of October, 1696. And ended on the 6th of November.

FIRST EDITION, 28pp., text overall toned with slight damp staining, modern quarter calf, new endpapers, folio, London, for John Everingham, 1696.

£12,500

A scarce printing of the trial of the only members of Avery's men to be brought to justice.

Henry Avery, also known as Henry Every, Long Ben, the Arch Pirate and King of the Pirates was Britain's most renowned pirate during the Golden Age of Piracy. An experienced seaman, Avery had served in the Royal Navy, on merchant ships, slave ships and as a buccaneer, before beginning a life of piracy in 1691. Leading a bloodless mutiny against privateer Captain Gibson of the *Charles II*, Avery sailed the ship - now named the *Fancy* - for the Indian Ocean. In 1695, after preying on various ships en route around Africa, the *Fancy* was joined by other pirate ships, and under Avery's command, the small fleet sailed to the mouth of the Red Sea. Luck would have it that the 25-ship Grand Mughal fleet was returning through the Red Sea after its annual pilgrimage to Mecca, laden with royal pilgrims, jewels and gold. The 5 pirate ships captured the Grand Mughals treasure ship, seizing £600,000 worth of loot – equivalent to around £97.1 million today.

Due to the democratic governance instilled on pirate vessels, the principals received over £1000 each, depending on their contribution, with a minimum payable of £110 for apprentices. One of these apprentices had his wages stolen by the accused John Sparkes. He got his revenge by testifying against him during this trial.

Avery and his fleet sailed on, arriving at the Bahamas where his ships were driven ashore by a storm. The Governor of New Providence allowed them to land in exchange for an enormous bribe. However, the furious Mughal emperor Aurengzeb accused Britain of complicity in the raid and threatened to expel the East India Company from India. The British government, seeking to appease the emperor, launched the first international manhunt, declaring Avery "an enemy of all mankind".

Tipped off about a proclamation newly arrived from England, placing a £500 bounty on Avery's head, the party fled. Many went to America, some stayed within the West Indies, and some to Ireland. A few attempted to return to England, and of these some were

captured. The main witness for the Crown was pardoned and able to set himself up as a banker. While six of his fellow pirates did hang, the pirate booty was never recovered, nor was Henry Avery ever brought to justice. According to Johnson, but entirely uncorroborated, Avery returned to England but died a pauper in Barnstaple after frittering away his wealth.

The success of his ventures is thought to have inspired an era of piratical activity catalogued by Johnson in 1724/6, and was the model for Daniel Defoe's hero in *Life, Adventures, and Pyracies. Of the Famous Captain Singleton* (1720).

The seizure of the Moghul's bounty strained diplomatic relations to the extreme and the government required scapegoats. These six unfortunates were the only member of his crew (thought to number over one hundred men) to be tried. The eight men named were captured, but two were pardoned for testifying against their crewmates, and another had his sentence commuted. The initial trial resulted in acquittal, but the Crown hastily convened a second on different charges. Sparkes was the only member of the condemned to admit guilt.

[Wing, T2252, Gosse, p.68-69.]

5. BACON, FRANCIS

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

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

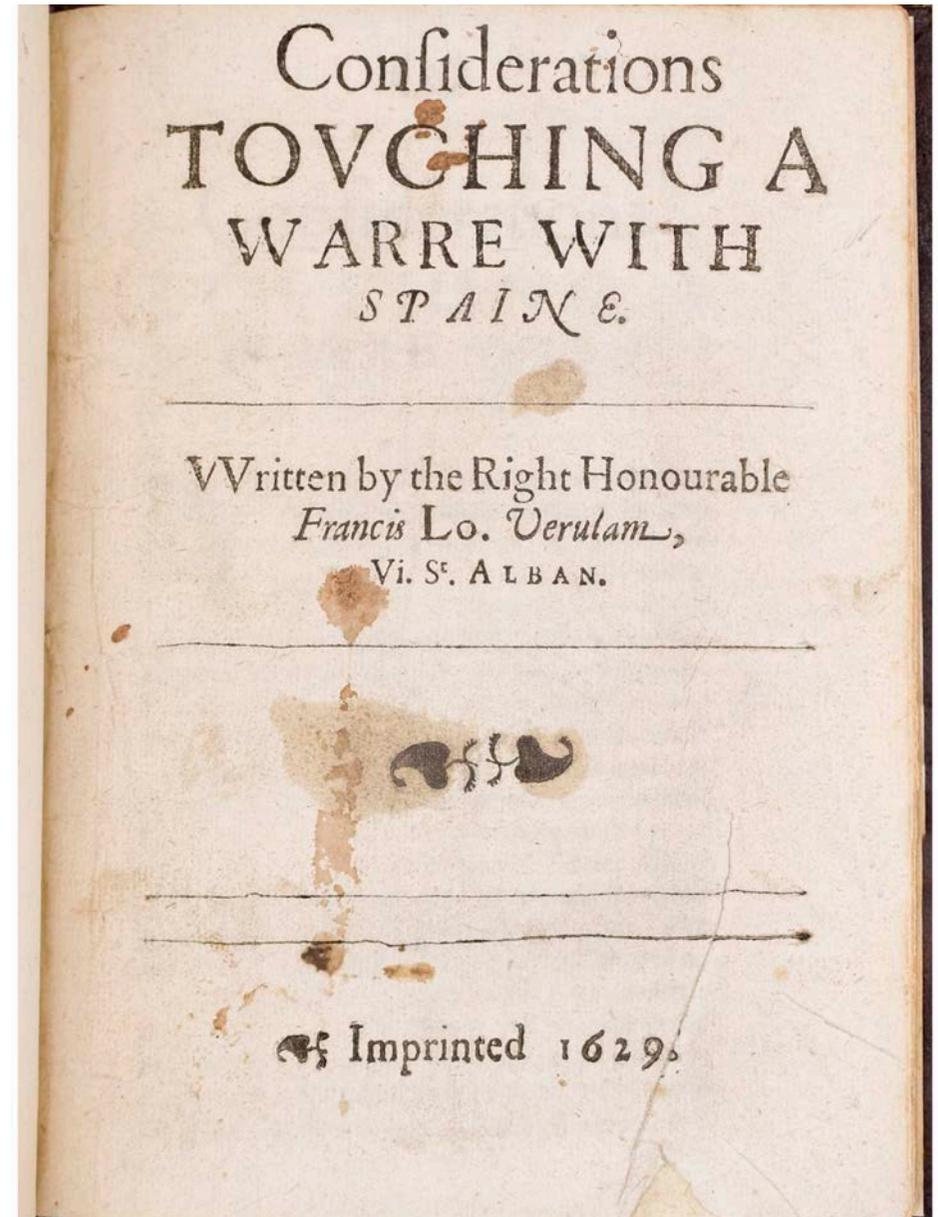
£1,900

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

To bolster his advocacy of aggression, Bacon exploits the past victories of the British Navy in order to both ignite patriotic fervour and make triumph seem all the more likely. He thus keenly narrates the repelling of the 1601 Spanish invasion of Ireland, provides an account of the exploits of Drake and Hawkins in their expeditions against the enemy in the West Indies, and, in addition to relating the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Bacon's amanuensis and hagiographer William Rawley, in the foreword to his compilation

of Bacon's essays, *Certaine miscellany works*, published in the same year, scathingly refers to this edition as being 'corrupt and surreptitious' - nonetheless it is the sole printing in English of the work to be issued in the seventeenth-century.

ESTC S100335, STC 1126



BARDIN'S LIBRARY GLOBES

6. BARDIN, T.M. & ETKINS, S.S.

A fine Pair of Terrestrial and Celestial Library Globes

A fine pair of 12 inch early 19th Century Terrestrial and Celestial globes by T.M. Bardin, Salisbury Square, London, and dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, Bar, KB, President of the Royal Society.

Each on a mahogany stand with a turned column to splayed down swept legs united by a stretcher and containing a compass.

£35,000

The terrestrial globe is calibrated full brass meridian, within a circular horizon band with engraved paper calendar and zodiac. As the cartouche notes, the cartography originated with the globe maker James Ferguson (1710-76) as modified by Gabriel Wright (d. 1803-04) in 1782. Wright updated the cartography and added the routes of Captain James Cook's voyages of exploration between 1769 and 1779, along with the location where Cook was killed in Hawaii. Admiral Anson's voyage around the world in the 1740s is also indicated.

The celestial globe is comprised of two sets of twelve hand-coloured engraved half gores laid to the ecliptic poles, with the axis through the celestial poles, the South Pole with printed hour dial, the equatorial graduated in degrees and hours, the colours graduated in degrees, the ecliptic graduated in days of the houses of the zodiac. The horizon band has an engraved paper calendar and zodiac, graduated in degrees, with wind directions. The globe has Ptolemaic, non-Ptolemaic, and southern constellations elegantly depicted as figures of animals, mythological characters, and scientific instruments, in a wide range of colours against a cream-coloured background. The stars are shown to six orders of magnitude with a symbol for nebulae; most are labelled with Greek letters or numerals.

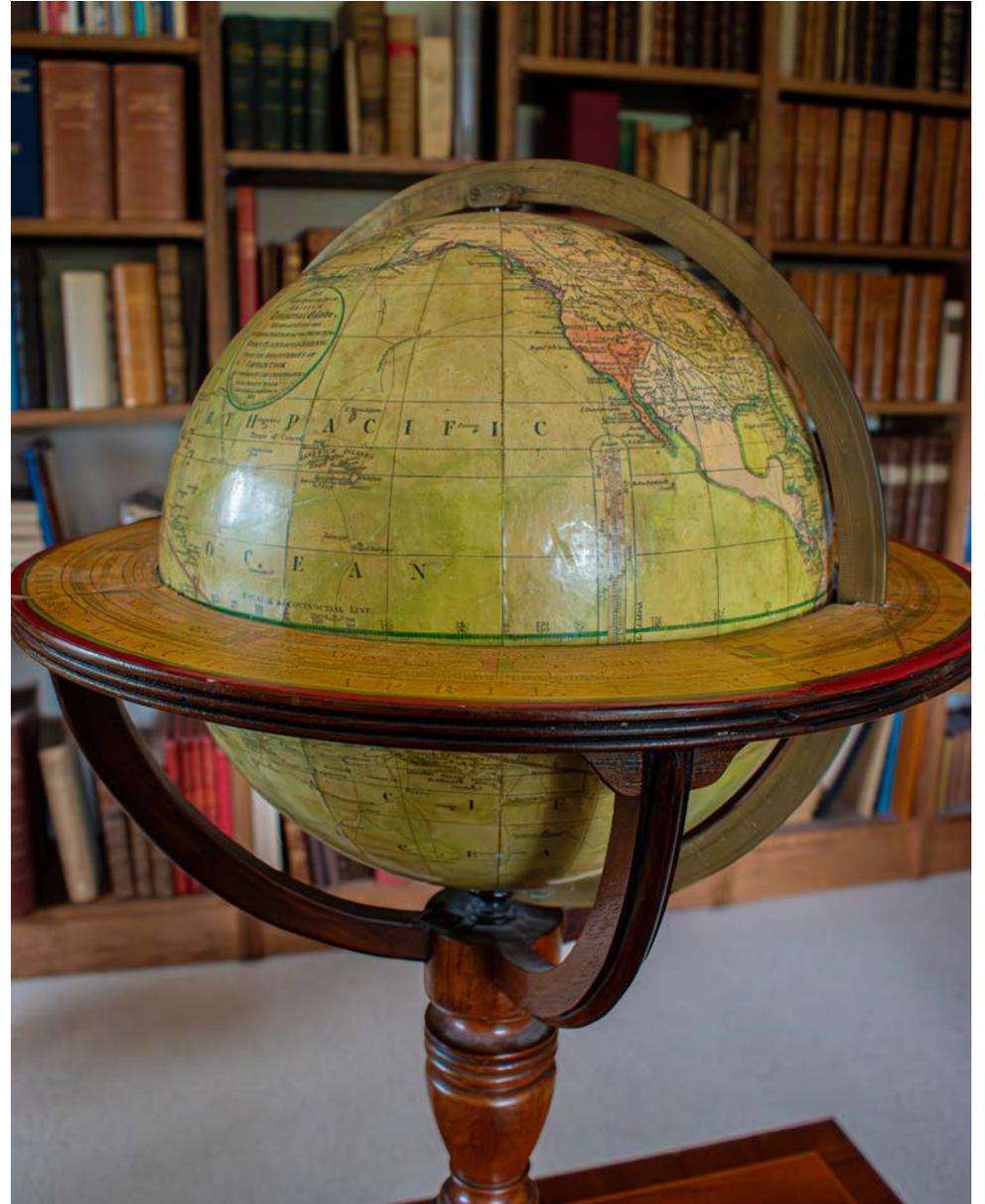
The Bardin family was among the greatest globe makers in London from the late eighteenth through the early nineteenth century. Thomas Marriot Bardin (1768-1819) joined his father William Bardin as an apprentice in 1783. William Bardin started the business with Gabriel Write in the early 1780s, their first globes of 9 and 12 in. diameters are dated 1st January 1782. In 1794 Bardin moved his business from Hind Court to 16 Salisbury Square, on the opposite side of Fleet Street, leaving his collaborator behind.

After becoming a freeman in 1790, Thomas Marriott joined his father's firm in the partnership of W & T. M. Bardin. Around 1798, the globe production of the Bardin firm was extended to include a pair of 18 in. globes. The skill required for the production of these 12- and 18-inch globes was much admired in contemporary accounts. Bardin New

British Globes were frequently marketed by the scientific instrument makers and dealers W. & S. Jones. A few years later, another pair of 12 in. globes appeared, now carrying the name of T. M. Bardin only, since the elder Bardin had died in 1798. The globe production of Thomas Marriott Bardin was taken over by Elizabeth Marriott Bardin (1799-1851), his daughter, in 1820, a year after her father's death. The celestial globe has an undated cartouche signed by S.S. Etkins, Elizabeth's husband.

The mahogany stands have been refurbished and the compass at the base of the tripod of each stand is later.





7. BASSANTIN [BASSENDYNE], JAMES

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

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

£75,000

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

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

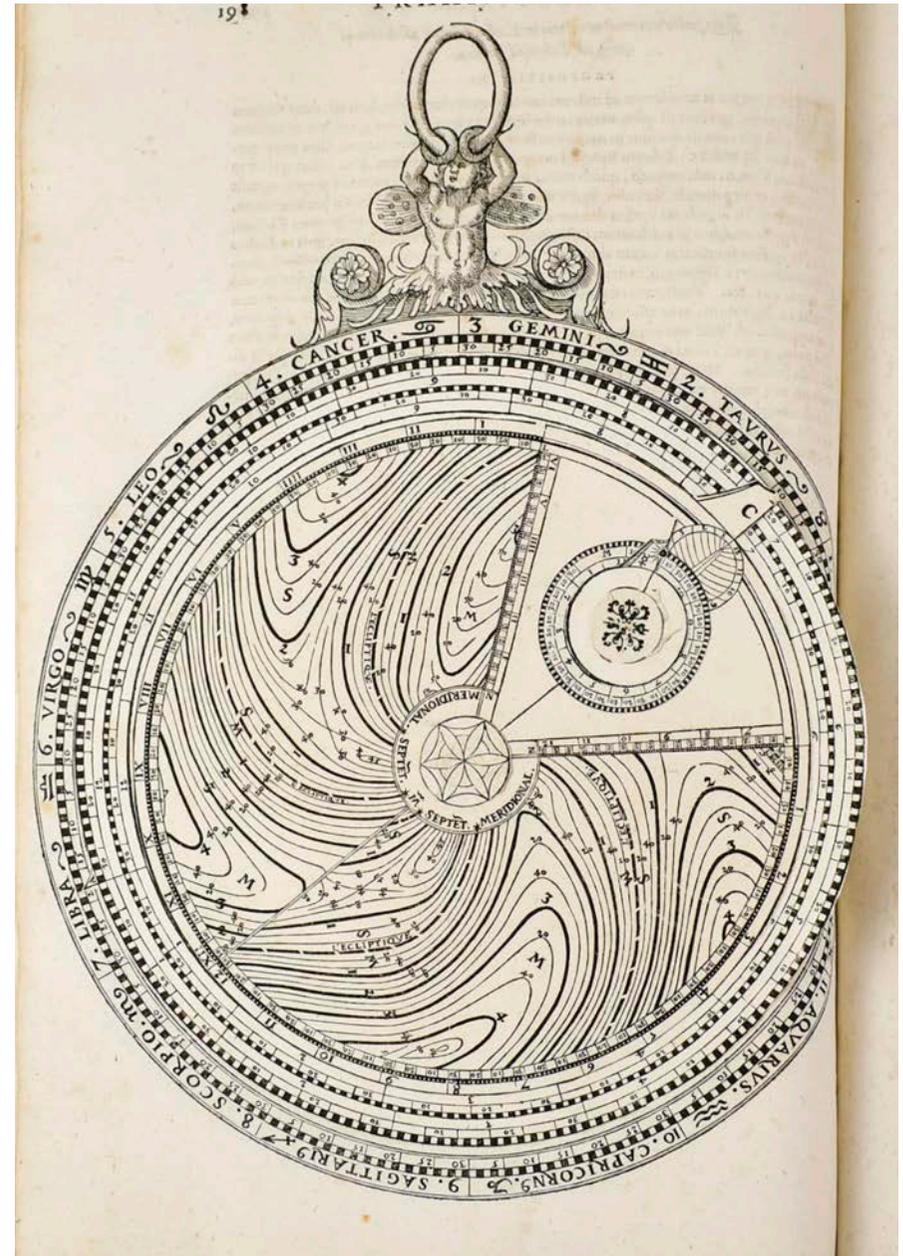
James Bassantin (d. 1568) was a Scots astronomer and astrologer, born in the reign of James IV. He studied at the University of Glasgow, devoting himself to science and mathematics. He continued his education on the Continent in several countries, before settling in France as a teacher of mathematics,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

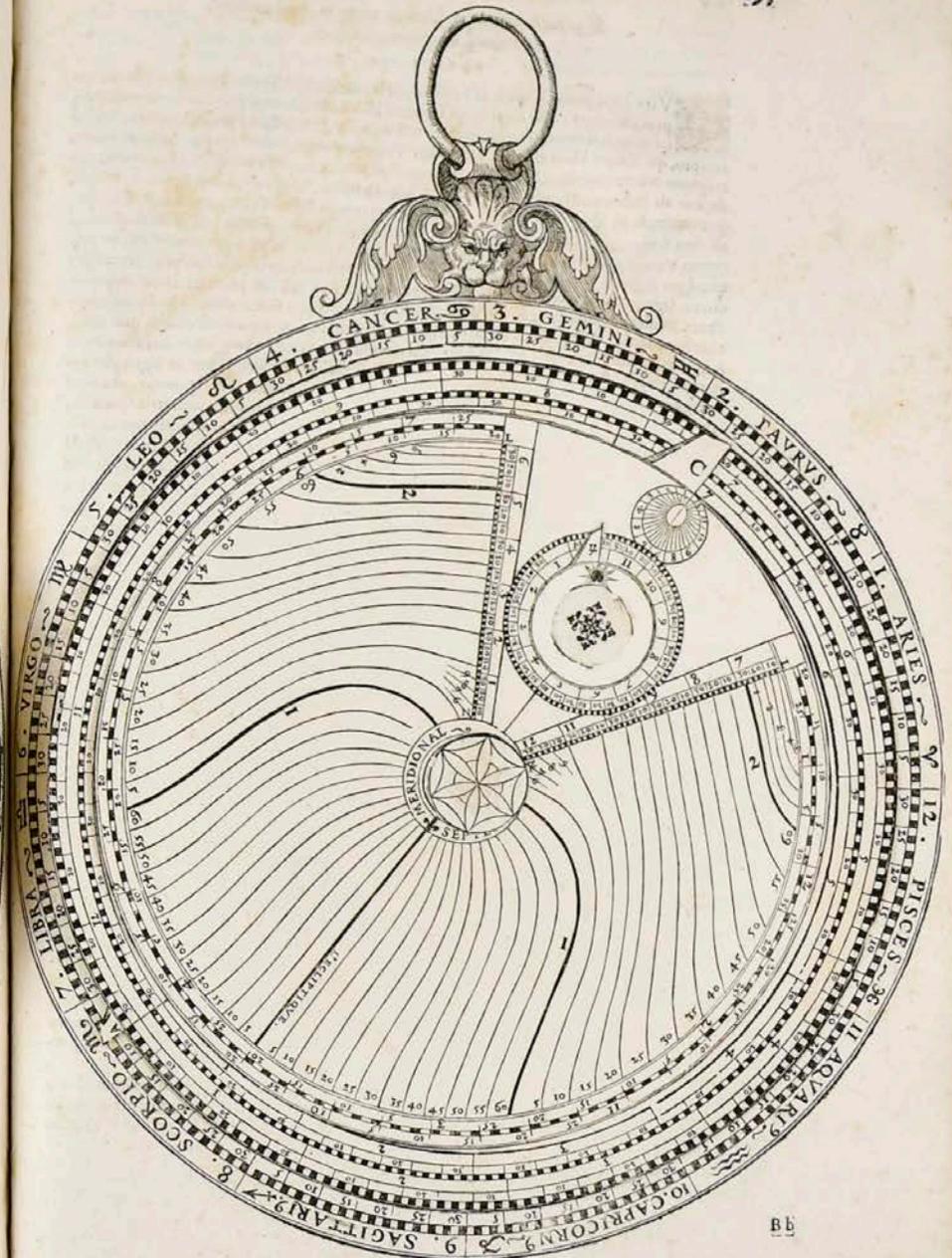
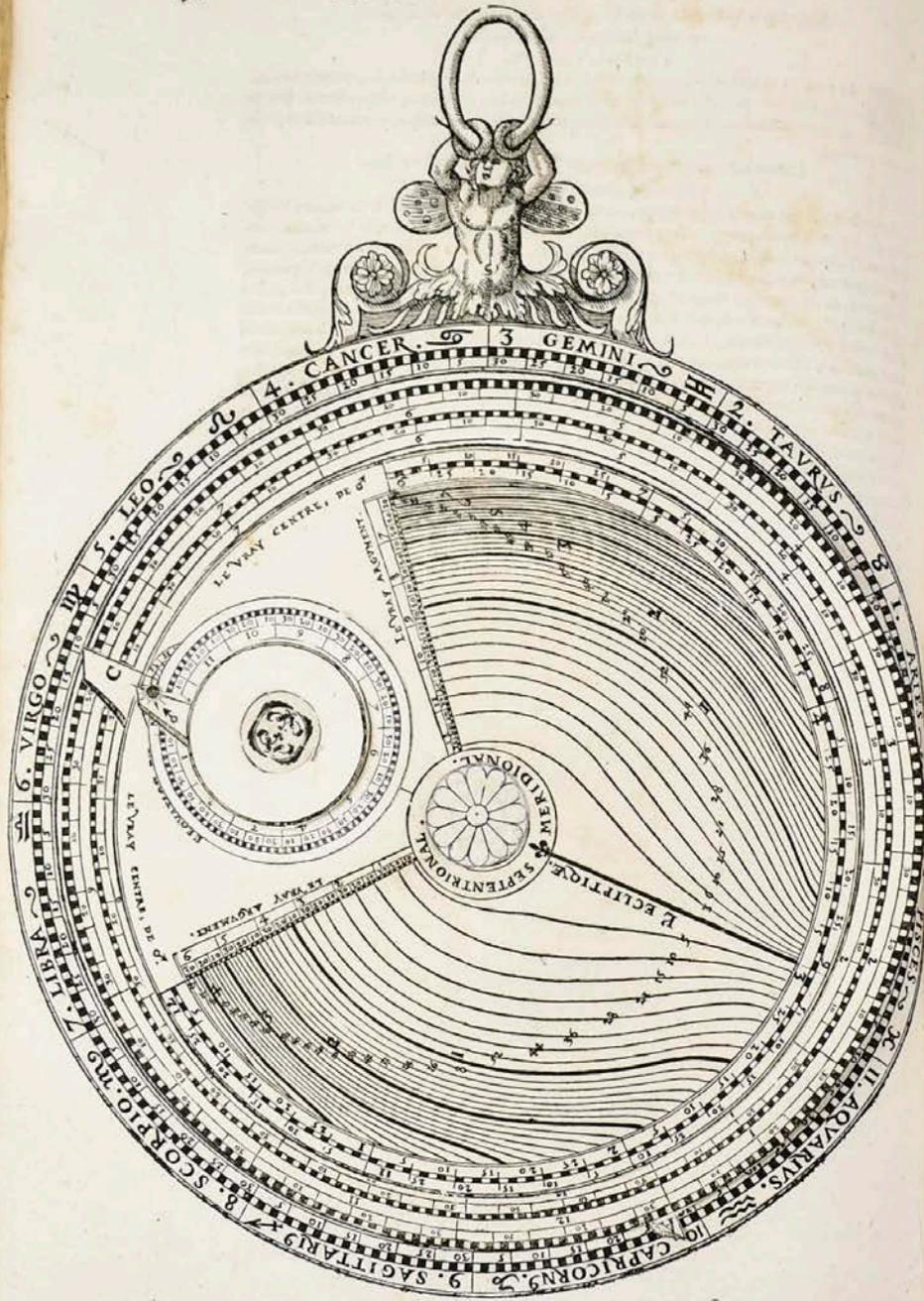
Bassantin was knowledgeable of advances in German and Italian mathematics and astronomy. He produced a revised edition of Jacques Foucard's *Paraphrase de l'astrolabe* (Lyons 1555), which contained his 'Amplification de l'usage de l'astrolabe', reprinted several times. It demonstrates finding positions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

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

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

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





8. BAXTER, JOHN,

The Sister Arts, or A Concise and Interesting View of the Nature and History of Paper-Making, Printing and Bookbinding: Being designed to unite Entertainment with Information concerning those Arts, with which the Cause of Literature is peculiarly connected. Steel engraved frontispiece and 2 plates, London, J. Baxter, 1809 [bound with] [MARTIN, G.] *The Bookbinder's Complete Instructor In All the Branches of Binding; Particularly Marbling, Staining, and Gilding the Covers and Edges of Books, with all the late improvements and discoveries in That Useful Art*, 40.pp, Peterhead, P. Buchan, 1823 [bound with] *Books for the Young: No. 1. Writing - Paper-Making - Printing - Books - Types*, 112pp., London, John Cassell, 1850, 12mo, red morocco, ruled in gilt, t.e.g., spine gilt.

£3,000

An interesting sammelband of three works on the processes that go into constructing a book, from paper to binding.

The first work, *The Sister Arts*, by John Baxter, covers bookbinding from pp/94-104. The three plates each show one of the trades described. John Baxter (1781-1858) was in business as printer, bookbinder, and bookseller throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, and published a number of topographical works. He introduced several innovations in printing machinery; his second son was George Baxter, the inventor of oil colour printing.

The second work, *The Bookbinder's Complete Instructor* by G. Martin, originally formed a chapter in Thomas Martin's *The Circle of the Mechanical Arts*, published in 1813. There are no illustrations, but the text does give detailed descriptions of forwarding and tooling techniques. The sections on the colouring of book edges and the marbling of covers were lifted from *The Whole Art of Bookbinding* (1818)

[Pollard and Potter, 88, 97 Middleton, 13]

EARLY ENLIGHTENMENT FIRST HAND ACCOUNT OF SPIRIT VISITATION

9. BEAUMONT, JOHN

An Historical, Physiological and Theological Treatise of Spirits, Apparitions and Witchcrafts, and other Magical Practices. Containing An Account of the Genii or Familiar Spirits, both Good and Bad, that are said to attend Men in this Life; and what sensible Perceptions some Persons have had of them: (particularly the Author's own Experience for any Years) Also of Appearances of Spirits after Death, Divine Dreams, Divinations, Second Sighted Persons &c...

FIRST EDITION, [16], 400p., engraved frontispiece, occasional light spotting, uniform

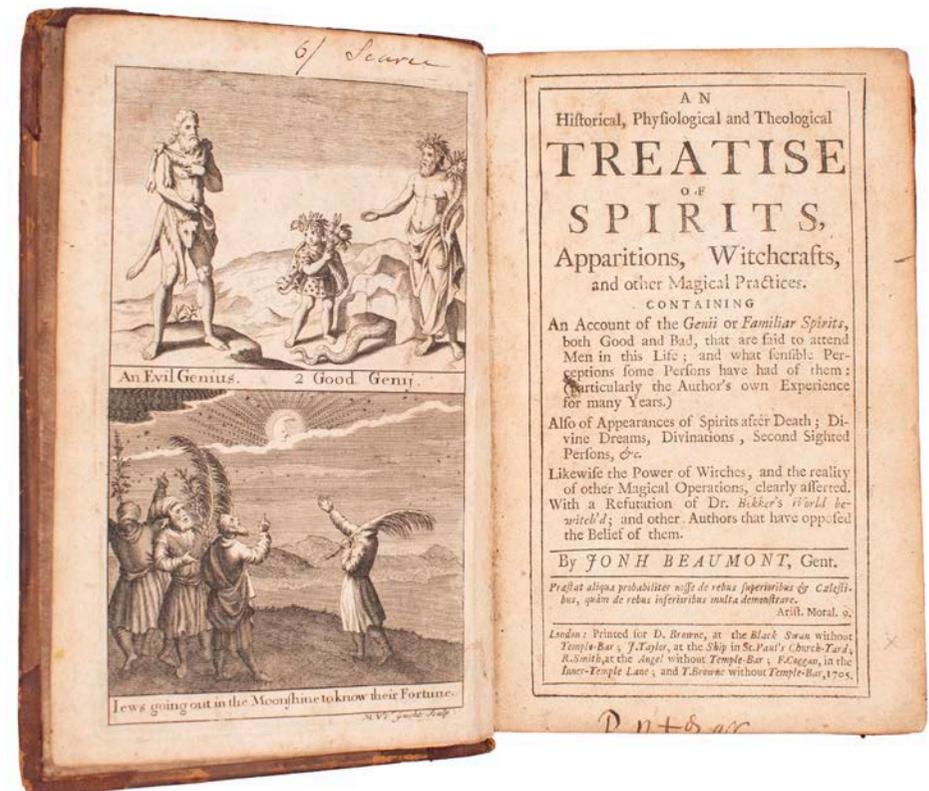
slight toning but otherwise clean and crisp, Armorial bookplate of John Stuart of Inchbreck, contemporary Cambridge style blind panelled calf, rebaked with later label, original endpapers, repairs to the inner joints, 8vo, London, for D. Browne, 1705.

£4,500

Physician, John Beaumont's (c.1640-1731) First hand account of "some extraordinary Visitations having happened to me."

Along with practising medicine, Beaumont was also keenly interested in natural history, especially geology. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1685, on account of his work on fossils. He shared an interest in apparitions and the occult with other members of the Society, including Robert Boyle and Joseph Glanville.

In his *Treatise of Spirits*, Beaumont presents his ideas about the nature of spirits using accounts of what he considered to be related phenomena: cases of second sight, prophetic dreams, oracles, visions, witchcraft, fairies and magical feats. He was careful to choose modern accounts with credible sources, making particular use of stories from America, including the Salem witch trials. He also demonstrated a familiarity with other occult texts.



What made Beaumont's *Treatise of Spirits* exceptional from other collections of ghost stories and supernatural tales (and there were many at this time), was his own involuntary first hand experiences with apparitions over two decades. His experiences impacted him on a deeply personal level and prompted him to write his book. Although he was careful to note he never summoned spirits and was surprised each time they appeared to him.

In one of the incidents, Beaumont describes how five spirits, two women and three men, appeared to him in his home in Somerset and stayed with him for two months. They threatened to kill him if he told anyone of their presence or if he went to sleep. After three nights of not sleeping he finally told someone that there were spirits tormenting him and he finally slept, although they continued to trouble him. He states that the spirits never tried to make him do anything, but spoke to him and each other constantly, including in his dreams.

Despite his profession, he did not accept the diagnosis of melancholia for his affliction, instead he used a pragmatic approach, acting as an investigator into his own case and others. He believed his own experience could provide a frame of reference for others, and went as far as to fault other writers in the subject for not having personal experience with spirits and being therefore incapable of truly understanding the subject. Although he also noted that he did not think his particular case could be used to prove the existence of spirits conclusively.

As a Fellow of the Royal Society and an enthusiastic naturalist, Beaumont adopted a similar enlightenment approach for explaining his encounter with spirits as those substantiating new discoveries in the natural world. One could not rely on observations alone, a multisensory approach must be taken. He dedicates full chapters to examples of multisensory experiences, as well as sight and sound. By focusing on the senses, Beaumont was able to adopt an empirical approach to understanding the supernatural.

Beaumont developed the theory that spirits - regardless of the label demon, angel, fairy or ghost - had nearly unlimited power to contravene the laws of nature. This was a significant divergence from the arguments of previous centuries, when many writers ascribed these powers specifically to the Devil. Yet he struggled to explain his visual and auditory encounters with spirits so he used history to support his accounts. Beaumont bases his treatise on the premise that genii or spirits were an ancient phenomena that had continued into his own day. He attributed all unusual events to these spirits, while other natural philosophers were arguing over whether these phenomena were caused by God, witchcraft or demons. He also interpreted contemporary accounts of witchcraft through his theory of spirits, mixing in examples from all over Europe and the wider Atlantic world, including the Americas. Beaumont argued that familiar spirits, genii, spectres, angels, and demons were essentially the same and that there were both good and bad ones.

Beaumont's work was met with some resistance. Hans Sloane, collector and friend of Beaumont, later interpreted *Treatise of Spirits* as a symptom of a diseased mind and suggested that he could have cured Beaumont of this affliction through a course of heavy purging. After Beaumont's death, the anonymous author of *The Compleat Wizzard* (1770), wrote that 'enlightened' society had progressed beyond such beliefs with 'more elegant and refined ideas.'

Beaumont's contribution may not have been recognised by his contemporaries, but his arguments and sources are worth exploring. Early modern people could look at the same evidence and conclude that it may have been caused by witchcraft, the Devil, spirits, divine intervention, or fraud. Many demonologists and natural philosophers were arguing over the qualities of apparitions and witchcraft as the new science shifted the understanding of these phenomena. The correct interpretation was critically important, and accounts like Beaumont's reveal the complex process by which early modern people made sense of their world. Beaumont evaluated the information available to him, and he interpreted the received knowledge about spirits found in books through the lens of his own experience.

Provenance:

Bookplate of John Stuart of Inchbreck (1751-1827), Professor of Greek at the Marischal College, Aberdeen and one of the founders of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

[ESTC T111486; *Invisible worlds: magic, spirits, and experiences in the early Enlightenment* - Peone, 2022]

10. BENZONI, GIROLAMO

10. Novae novi orbis historiae, id est rerum ab Hispanis in India Occidentali hactenus gestarum, & acerbo illorum in eas gentes dominatu.... LE CHAILLEUX, Nicolas. *De Gallorum in Floridam expeditione, & insigne Hispaniorum in eos szuitiz exemplo brevis historia.*

Geneva: Eustace Vignon, 1578.

First Latin Edition, two parts in one volume, 8vo(169 x 104 mm). Contemporary Limp Vellum, Woodcut anchor device on title, initials, head and tail pieces, early signatures on title.

£3,000

This is the first edition of Benzone to include the translator Le Chailleux's account of the Spanish destruction of the French Huguenot colony in Florida in the 1660s. The circulation of Benzone's book was forbidden in Spain, but it enjoyed great popularity in the other European countries, and because of this wide readership, news of France's venture in Florida spread throughout the Continent. Benzone was born in Milan around 1519 and at the age of twenty-two left Italy to tour the New World. After fourteen years of travel he

returned and published the first edition (in Italian: Venice, 1565).

His detailed description of the Indians before the great period of European influence adds importance to his writings. Field notes that Benzonì's work is "the first book of Travels of which America has been so fruitful, as Benzonì seems to have been the first who travelled merely to gratify his curiosity and recorded his observations."

Alden & Landis 581/4; Adams B-686; Arents 25-1; Field 119; JBC (3) I:283; Palau 27629; Sabin 4792n.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST DESCRIPTIONS OF A JOLLY ROGER PIRATE FLAG

11. [PIRACY - BLACK BART]

The Political State

[1], 564-665pp., [7], woodcut headers, printers device at rear, very occasional light foxing, later half calf over marbled boards, rebound, 8vo, [London], n.p., June 1722.

£7,500

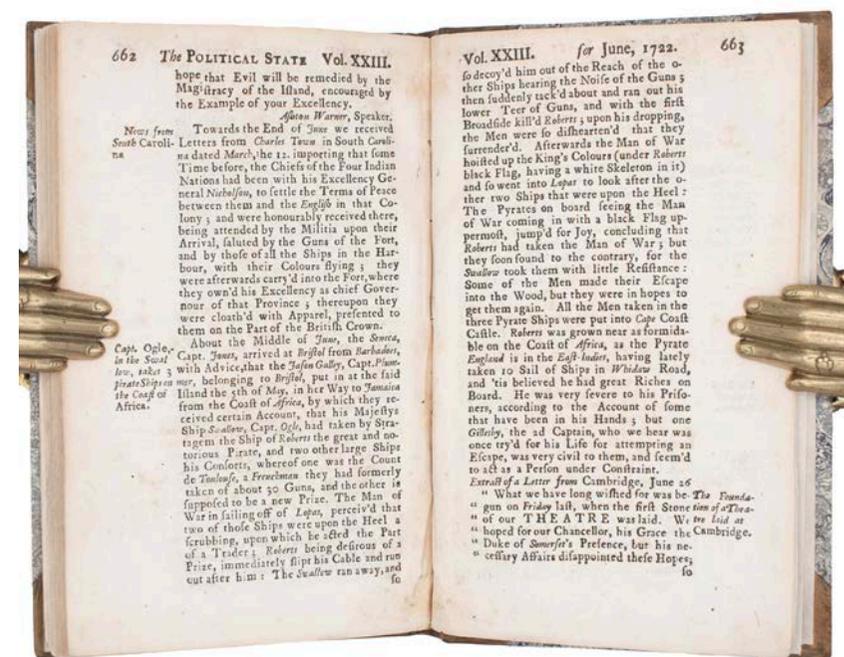
A rare and very early description of Black Bart (Bartholomew Roberts, 1682-1722) and one of the earliest descriptions of the Jolly Roger pirate flag.

Known as The Great Pyrate in the Golden Age of Piracy, Bartholomew Roberts is considered one of the most fearsome and successful pirates of his time. It is estimated he captured over 400 vessels in his lifetime.

Early in his seafaring life, Roberts was an able navigator and second mate aboard the slave ship Princess. When anchored along the Gold Coast, the ship was captured by pirates led by another Welshman, Howell Davis. Forced to join the pirates, Roberts's navigational skills were put to use and Davis would take advantage of their mutual Welsh intelligibility. Shortly thereafter, Davis was ambushed and killed by authorities on Principe and within 6 weeks Roberts was elected by the crew as the new captain of the Royal Rover.

After avenging Davis by plundering Principe, Roberts led his crew on a reign of piracy throughout the Caribbean, Brazil, Canada, and West Africa. Reports of his piratical rampage along the African coast reached Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, in command of the HMS Swallow. Ogle went looking for Roberts and his pirate crew.

On 5 February he found them at anchor under Cape Lopez, with most of the pirates drunk. Believing HMS Swallow to be a merchantman, one of the pirate ships had given chase and out of sight of the others, was promptly taken. Ogle then returned to Cape



Lopez under French colours where he was attacked by Royal Fortune with Roberts on deck: 'dressed in a rich crimson damask waistcoat and breeches, a red feather in his hat, a gold chain round his neck, with a diamond cross hanging to it, a sword in his hand, and two pairs of pistols slung over his shoulders'.

Hauling down his false colours and raising his ensign, Ogle engaged the enemy, delivering a broadside and killing Roberts, whose throat was torn away by grapeshot. Before being boarded, his crew wrapped his body, still armed and dressed in all his finery, into a sail and lowered it into the sea, honouring Robert's wish to be buried at sea. Of the 272 pirates captured by Ogle: 52 were hanged (18 of the bodies being tarred and put in gibbets), 65 were sold back into slavery, 20 were taken into the service of the Royal African Company and the remainder sent back to prison in London.

The Political State reports the event of Robert's death: "Capt. Ogle, had taken by Stratagem the Ship of Roberts the great and notorious Pirate, and two other large Ships his Consorts." This author supports the theory that Ogle appeared to flee in a ruse to lure the pirates: "The Swallow ran away, and so decoy'd him out of the Reach of the other Ships." The work also describes Robert's flag "under Roberts black Flag, having a white Skeleton in it".

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

ONE OF THE MOST EMPHATIC AND RUTHLESS WORKS ON DEMONOLOGY.

12. BODIN, JEAN

De La Demonomanie Des Sorciers...,

Third edition, [12], 252, ā4 ~e4 ~i4 A-Z4 Aa-Zz4 AAa-SSs4, two ownership notes to title, contemporary annotations, woodcut printers device to title, occasional faint damp staining to upper corner, mottled calf, spine gilt with fleurons, boards twice ruled in gilt, floriated border and central motif, 4to, Paris, Jaques du Puys, 1582

£6000

De La Demonomanie Des Sorciers... is Jean Bodin's major work on sorcery and witchcraft persecutions. It was first issued in 1580, with ten editions being published by 1604. *De la Demonomanie Des Sociers* was perhaps the most important and widely discussed treatment of witchcraft in the period when witch trials were on the increase everywhere.

Bodin published *De La Démonomanie Des Sorciers...* after reading the 1577 edition of Weyer's *De Praestigiis Daemonum*. He was already enraged by the leniency of French judges and the neutrality of the French court: the 'Erasmian', 'Platonic' Court of Catherine de Medici. Hastily, he added an appendix denouncing Weyer as an infamous patron of witches and a criminal accomplice of the Devil. Every champion of demonological science from Bodin onwards took care to attack the 'vain ravings' of Weyer.

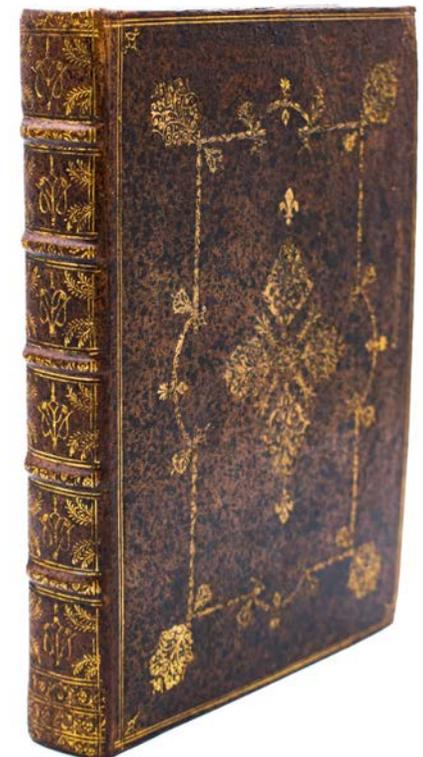
Writing at the very extreme end of the demonological spectrum, only Jean Bodin was prepared to believe that nothing was impossible. Although one or two followed him, most rejected the latitude of belief to which his view gave rise. It was his view that it was wrong to put limitations on what it was possible for witches and demons to do. This was because they were not governed by the laws of nature after all, their actions belonged to the supernatural and unless mortals wished to challenge divine omniscience by giving a reason for everything, they had to be taken on trust.

Bodin was a hardline persecutor, determined to root out the enemies of Christendom and the state and punish them with fire. In *De La Demonomanie Des Sorciers...* we have a rare insight into the inner world of a witch-hunter. Bodin wrote in extreme terms about procedures in sorcery trials, opposing the normal safeguards of justice. He gave a report of a 1552 public exorcism in Paris, and of the case of Magdalena de la Cruz of Cordova, an abbess who had confessed to sexual relations with the Devil over three decades. He asserted that not even one witch could be erroneously condemned if the correct procedures were followed, because rumours concerning sorcerers were almost always true. Bodin's attitude has been called a populationist strategy typical of mercantilism.

One of the shocking features of the European witch craze is that some of the most highly

trained lawyers and sophisticated intellectuals of the age were its keenest proponents. Jean Bodin was the universal genius of his age. Bodin the Aristotle, the prophet of comparative history, of political theory, of the philosophy of law, of the quantitative theory of money, and of so much else, who yet, in 1580, wrote the book which, more than any other, reanimated the witch-fires throughout Europe. A question that has often been asked of *De La Demonomanie Des Sorciers...*: how could Jean Bodin have written it? One does not expect such writing from a man whose range of intellectual interests and stature as a thinker have earned him the reputation of the Montesquieu of the sixteenth century. How could he have reconciled his humanism with his inhumanity? Stuart Clark suggests "the theory and practice of witch prosecutions raised political issues, while certain traditions of statecraft raised demonological ones." Bodin lived at a time of great upheaval, when France was ravaged by the wars of religion between the Catholics and the Huguenots. Like many of his contemporaries, he sensed an acute crisis in the state and in society but he also envisaged a dangerous undermining of universal harmony. The *Demonomanie* is, therefore, a punitive book because the need to punish had been seriously neglected. It is a dogmatic book, for only moral absolutism could overcome the appalling disorder of the 1570s and 1580s. In intellectual terms, the Bodin who urged the judicial destruction of witches was on common ground with the Bodin who reformulated the first principles of absolute sovereignty.

[USTC:77638; Witch Craze, Roper, 2004; Thinking with Demons, Clark, 1999]



ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS WORKS ON WITCHCRAFT IN A
CONTEMPORARY VELLUM BINDING.

13. BOGUET, HENRY

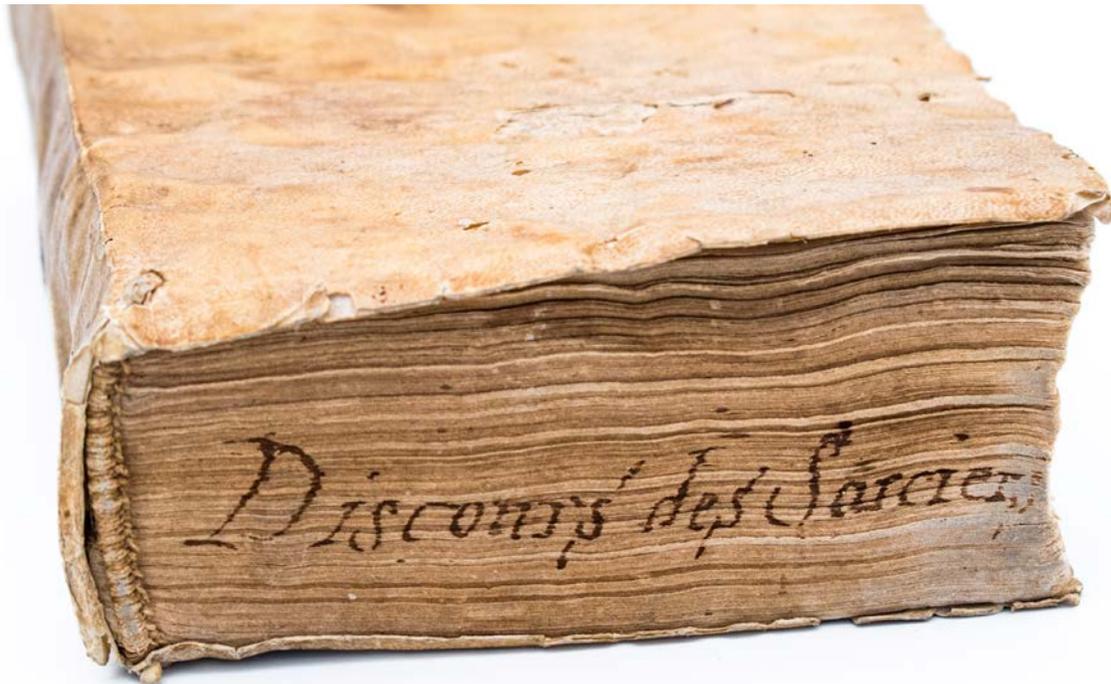
Discours des Sorciers, avec six advis en fait de Sorcellerie. Et une instruction pour un juge en semblable matière. Par Henry Boguet Dolanois, grand Juge en la terre S. Oyan de Ioux, dicte de S. Claude au Comté de Bourgogne. N'estnt ce que l'Autheur a cy devant mis en lumière sur la mesme suiect, qu'un eschantillon de ce qui est traité en ce livre. Troisième édition.

3 parts in one vol., [24], 550, [2]; [8], 93; [3], 32, [64]pp., woodcut printers device, woodcut initials, tear at the lower corner of p.211 with a few letters affects, slight waterstains, contemporary limp vellum, flat spine with manuscript title, manuscript title on the lower edge, 8vo (172 x 117mm), Lyons, Pierre Rigaud, 1610.

£8,500

“I have founded the following treatise upon certain trials which I myself conducted, during the last two years, of several members of this sect, whom I have seen and heard and probed as carefully as I possibly could in order to draw the truth from them.” - Henri Boguet.

This is the rare, enlarged, third edition of one of the most famous works on demonology. As the most complete, this edition is the most sought after.



Henry Boguet (about 1550-1619) was an eminent lawyer, and was appointed Chief Judge at St.Claude in Franche-Comté. He is also one of the most famous demonologists who waged an intensive campaign against witches. In the early 16th century Franche-Comté was under the domination of the Inquisition. Despite being a layman, Henry Boguet built himself a distinguished career trying witches by building upon the Inquisitorial procedure for prosecuting heresy; confession constituted compelling proof of guilt. The number of victims attributed to Boguet ranged greatly, from 28 to 1500 people burned at the stake. However it is unequivocal that as a result of Boguet's fury, the witch trials continued in Franche-Comté far longer than elsewhere. A legend claims that, like so many of his victims, Boguet ended his life on the stake.

Discours des Sorciers is a legal textbook that was a standard work for over a century. With twelve editions in twenty years, it rapidly became an authoritative tract on demonology.

A compilation of the three treatises on demonology produced by Boguet, its wealth of carefully verified human interest stories sheds much light on the psychology of witchcraft in the early seventeenth century. The first work was first published in 1602 under the title *Discours execrable des sorciers*. The treatise is devoted to processing the confessions and testimony Boguet heard while presiding over a series of witchcraft trials between 1598 and 1600. In order to make sense of the ever-growing number of confessions generated by the trials, Boguet turned to the authoritative texts of his demonologist predecessors. These authorities appear in the text itself, but also in the form of abbreviated marginal annotations. The margins of *Discours execrable des sorciers* are peppered with references to Bodin's *Demonomanie*, following scholarly contemporary conventions in printing. *Discours exerable des Sorciers* was hugely successful, and was reprinted twelve times in twenty years.

In the second work, *In Six advis...* (1608), Boguet urges for all the acts of witchcraft to be unified in order to completely eradicate it. He returns several times to the uniformity of witches' confessions, for him this is evidence of the reality of witchcraft; witches tell the same story because they are all part of the same conspiracy. The success of *Discours de Sorciers* was helped by the lavish praise of many professors and church dignitaries, who seconded Boguet's wish that all witches might 'be united in one single body, so that they might all be burned at once in a single fire.'

Despite his strong theoretical interests, Henry Boguet was a very practical man concerned with meeting the legal criteria for proving guilt. This is illustrated in the final work, his concise manual for prosecuting witchcraft *Instruction pour un juge en fait de sorcellerie* appended at the end of the *Discours*. Intended to be used by prosecutors, it contains seventy articles which codified existing statutes and court methods, supplemented with anecdotal evidence. This work has had considerable influence, enabling *Discours* to surpass similar works by noted contemporaries like Bodin, Remy and De Lancre, and rivalling the *Malleus Maleficarum* in its repute.

It is believed by some that Boguet's family tried to suppress the *Discours*; possibly his relatives were secretly sympathetic to the victims of witchcraft.

A very scarce and important work on demonology.

Provenance:

The Ballebant Library with seventeenth century ex-libris.

[The Encyclopedia Of Witchcraft And Demonology, Robbins; Thinking with demons: the idea of witchcraft in early modern Europe, Clark, 1999; Witchcraft, Demonology, and Confession in Early Modern France, Krauss,2015]

14. BOURNE, WILLIAM

A Booke called the Treasure for traueilers, deuided into five Bookes or partes, containynng 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.

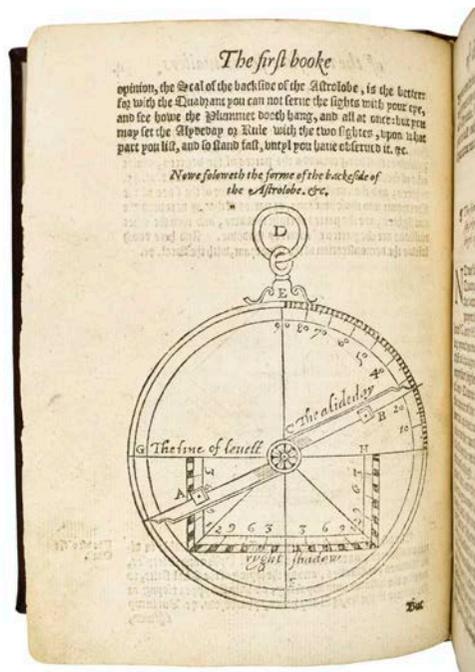
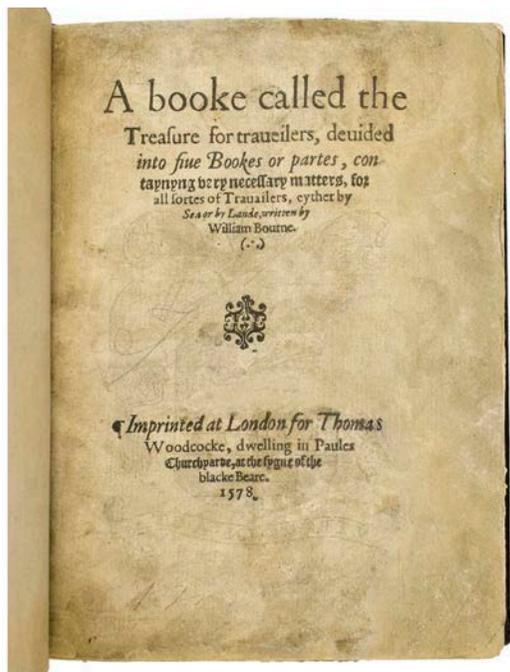
Published a year after Bourne's more famous work, 'Regiment for the Sea' (1574), based to a large extent on Eden's 'Arte of Navigation' (1561), itself a translation of Cortes' 'Arte de navigar'. Bourne's books were commercially successful and his patrons included Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; William 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]





15. BURTON, JOHN HILL
Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland

FIRST EDITION, 2 vols bound in one, 310 +319 pp., contemporary half calf, marbled edges, 8vo, London, Chapman and Hall, 1852

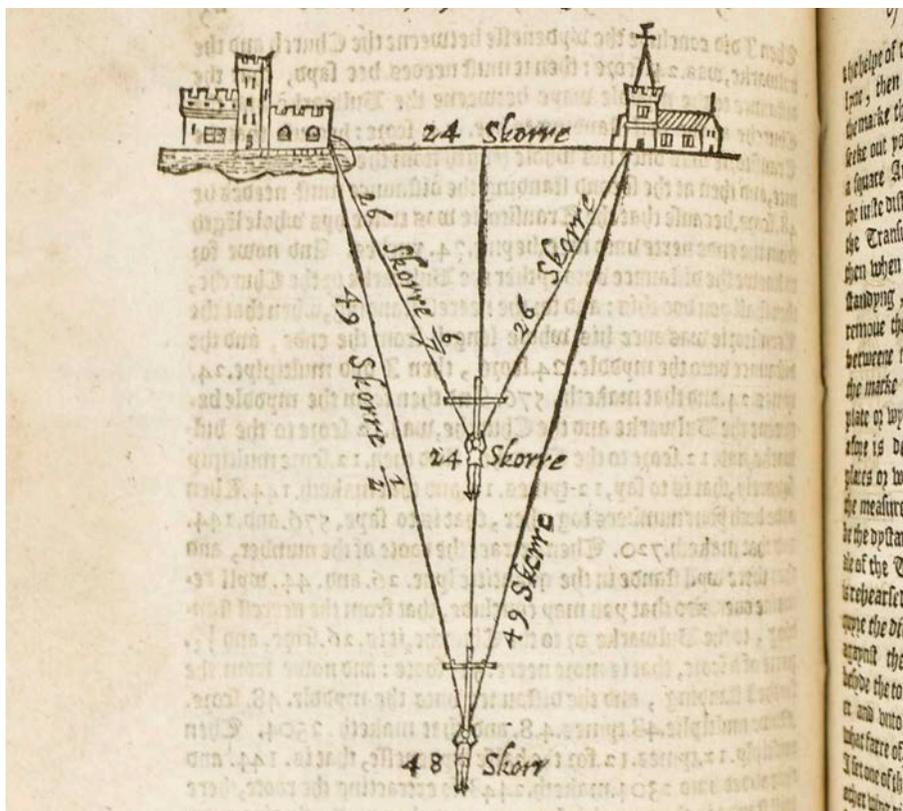
£250

John Hill Burton (1809-1881), a Scottish advocate, historian and economist, was one of the first historians to introduce the principles of historical research into the study and writing of the history of Scotland. His work displays much research and a spirit of candour and honesty.

In '*Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland*', Burton writes about a range of criminal trials, including Proceedings Against the Clan Gregor; the Trial of James Stewart for the Murder of Campbell of Glenure; The Darien Expedition, and the trial of Captain Green for Piracy and Murder, and 74 pages dedicated to Trials for Witchcraft.

Burton writes on the witch trials: "The study of the witchcraft trials in Scotland leaves behind it a frightful intelligence of what human nature may become. The impression made by these tough and sometimes drearily formal records is more dark and dreadful than anything imparted by fictitious writing... Though these reckless fancies do sometimes touch the border of poetry, there would certainly not be found enough of imagination in them to make them worth reading or thinking of, were it not that they were the substantial accusations raised against human beings, on which they were, in this country of well-administered justice, accused, tried with or without torture, condemned to death, and burned in a large fire fed with fagots and tar."

Burton describes some of the more famous trials, including the "witches of Auldearn, who "after revelling with the devil in the church of North Berwick, ransacked the surrounding graves for necromantic charms, and then went to sea in sieves, with the foul fiend as signal-master to raise a storm for the destruction of the king as he came from Norway with his bride." Burton attempts to explain the characteristics of Scottish witchcraft by assigning a prominent influence to the distinctive features of the country. "A country of mountains, torrents and rocks... among a people... accustomed to gloomy mists and wild storms". This opinion received mixed response from contemporaries but has since been considered defective and inaccurate.



16. CASTANHEDA, FERNAO

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

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

£27,500

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

Dedicated to Sir Francis Drake.

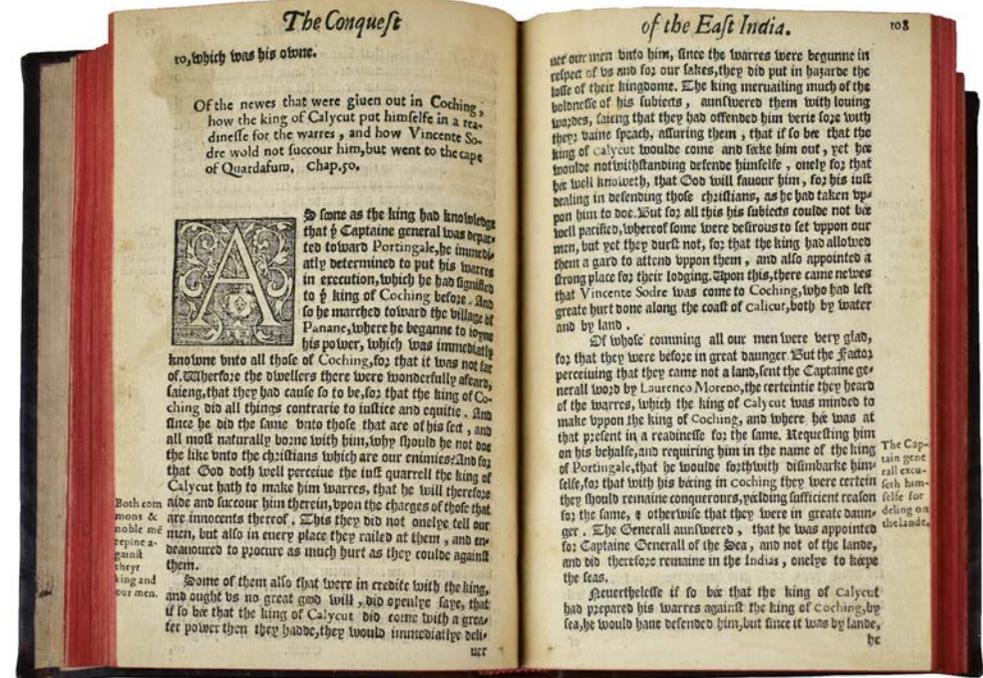
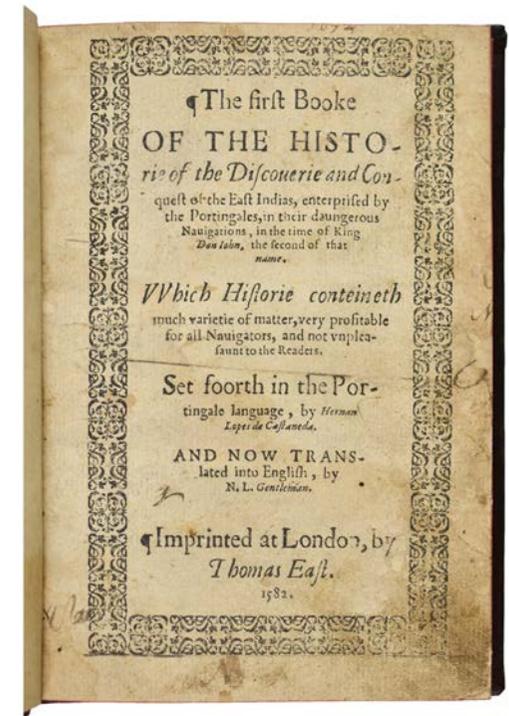
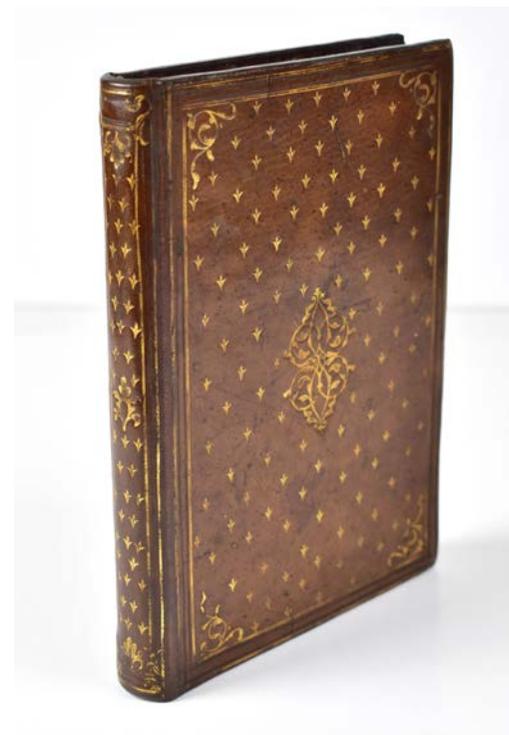
Originally published in Coimbra in 1551, the present text represents one of the most important historical works of the first great age of discovery. Translated by Nicholas Lichfield.

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

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

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

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



17. CATESBY, MARK

Piscium Serpentum Insectorum aliorumque nonnullorum animalium nec non plantarum quarundam imagines quas Marcus Catesby in posteriore parte splendidi illius operis quo Carolinae Floridae et Bahamensium insularum tradidit historiam naturalem. Eiusque appendice descripsit Additis Vero Imaginibus Pisium Tam Nostrativm Quam Aliarvm Regionvm avervt Vivisque Coloibus Pictas ediderunt Nicolavs Fridiricus Eisenberger et Georgivs Lichtensteger

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

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

£95,000

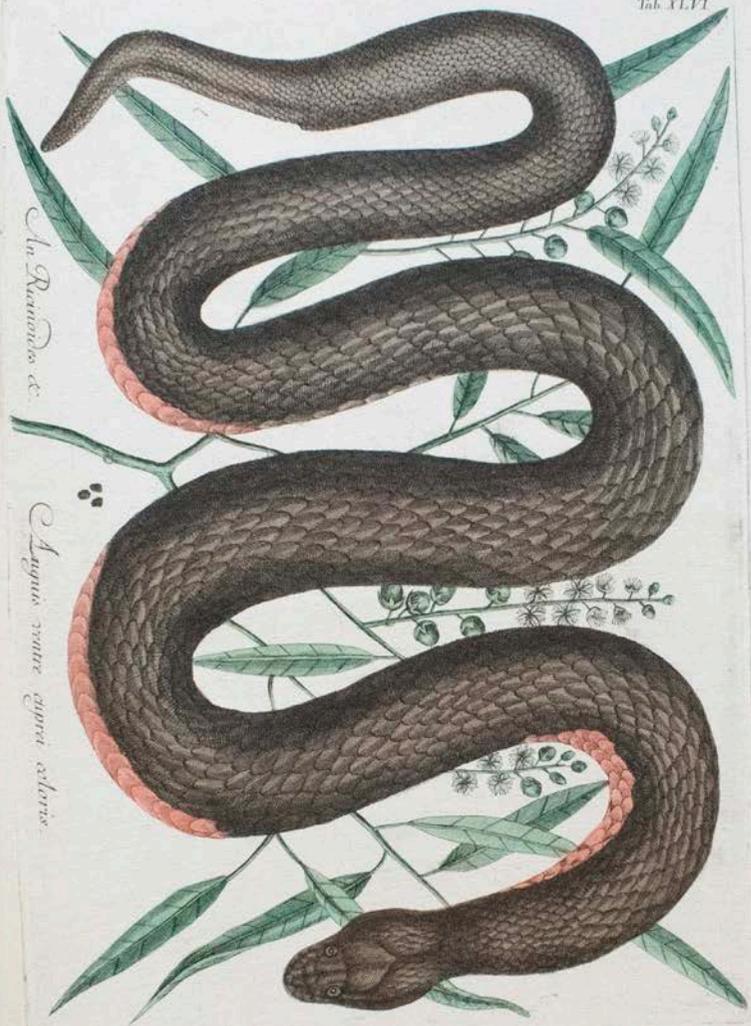
“Mark Catesby, born 24 March 1682, after studying natural science in London, made two sojourns in America, 1712-19 and 1722-26? He resided in Virginia and travelled; sent back seeds; and carried back specimens that impressed Sir Hans Sloane and Dr William Sherard. The second time, he arrived in Charleston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

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

An unusually fresh copy with exquisite colouring of the plates.

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





La Rana de

Agua entre agua caliente



Sciurus

Viscum

KELMSCOTT PRESS

18. CAVENDISH, GEORGE.

The Life of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal Archbishop of York. Written by George Cavendish.

The Kelmscott Press, Upper Mall, Hammer-smith, 1893.

One of 250 copies on paper, of a total edition of 256 (6 on vellum). 20.9 x 14.7 x 3.2 cm; pp. [4] + iv + 288. Golden type on Batchelor hand-made paper with (the second version of) the Primrose watermark. Full-page woodcut border, and numerous woodcut initials. Original full limp vellum, with gold silk ties; title gilt on spine. Preserved in a red morocco case.

£3,500

“one special point of interest about it is, that it presents us with the first separate biography in the english language. but for it, we should have but a very imperfect idea of one of the most remarkable figures in english history. chroniclers, historians, and dramatists have alike been indebted to it in writing of wolsey” Morris

[Peterson A14., Morris]

19. CHRISTIE, JOHN.

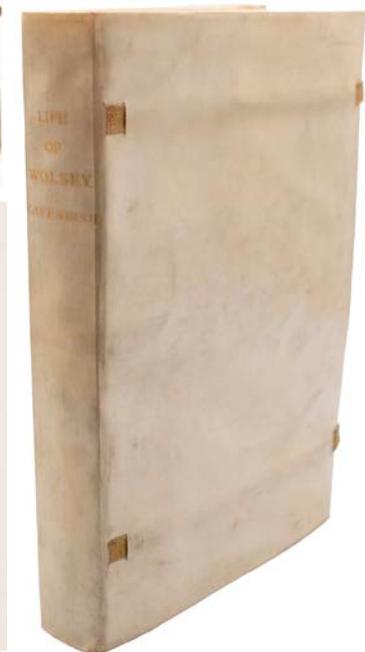
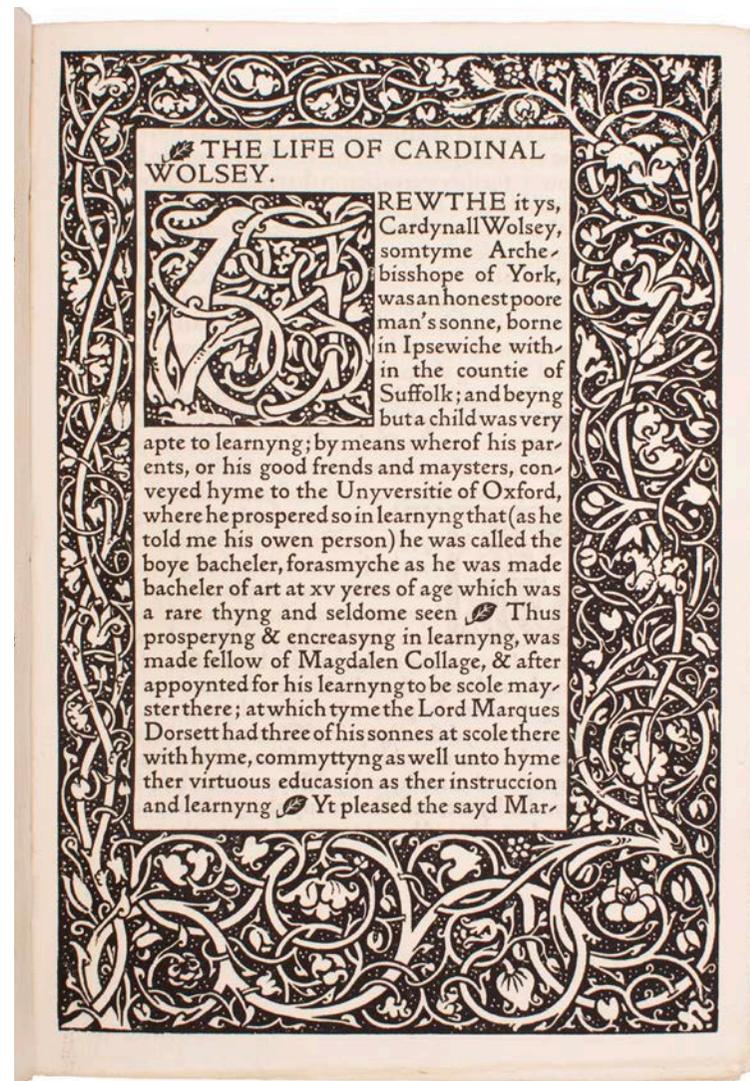
Witchcraft in Kenmore 1730-57: Extracts from the Kirk Session Records of the Parish

FIRST EDITION, 19, [1]pp, Edinburgh College Library Stamp to title with “Withdrawn” stamp over the top, no other marks, text very clean, stapled pamphlet, printed covers, 8vo (180 x 125mm), Aberfeldy, Duncan Camerson & Son., 1893.

£250

A very scarce piece of 19th century Scottish ephemera.

Between 1730 and 1757 several accusations of “Witchcraft and enchantments” were brought against various women in the Perthshire town of Kenmore. These accusations were found in the records of the Kirk Session, a church court responsible for monitoring moral and religious behaviour. These appear, in the main, to have been a conflation of traditional Highland charms and superstitions with the ‘diabolical arts’.



HOUND OF BASKERVILLES IN THE RARE ORIGINAL PARTS

20. CONAN DOYLE, SIR ARTHUR

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

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

£16,000

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

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

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

Preserved in a Clam Shell Box.

THE LONGEST SHERLOCK HOLMES NOVEL

21. DOYLE, ARTHUR CONAN

The Valley of Fear - The Strand Magazine Original Wrapper Issues

The Strand Magazine, Original 9 Parts, a consecutive run from September 1914 to May 1915. Complete with all Wrappers and Adverts, with thirty-one illustrations by Frank Wiles internally clean and very good, complete, rare—rarer in parts than any of the preceding Holmes stories in Strand (the publication numbers decreased drastically as the 20th century progressed).

£10,000

The First Appearance Anywhere of the fourth and final Sherlock Holmes novel,

delving into American union activities, the Pinkertons and the conflicts between the two. Doyle crafted *The Valley of Fear* as "two parts and a coda". The novel has a number of major themes, including "problems of ethical ambiguity", and attempts to comment seriously on terrorist activity as profiled by American union struggles. Critics have shown how the American union struggles deal with similar issues in the contemporary political situation in Ireland.



22. COOKE, CAPTAIN EDWARD

A Voyage to the South Sea, and Round the World, Perform'd in the Years 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, by the Ships Duke and Duchess of Bristol. Containing a Journal of all memorable Transactions during the said Voyage; the Winds, Currents, and Variation of the Compass; the taking of the Towns of Puna and Guayaquil, and several Prizes, one of which a rich Acapulco Ship. A Description of the American Coasts, from Tierra del Fuego in the South, to California in the North, (from the Coasting-Pilot, a Spanish Manuscript). Wherein an Account is given of Mr. Alexander Selkirk, his Manner of living and taming some wild beasts during the four Years and four Months he liv'd upon the uninhabited Island of Juan Fernandes.

First and Best Edition of this famous Buccaneers Voyage.

A fine copy, [24], 456, [12] pp. with 16 engraved plates and 4 folding maps including a map of the world, some folding, 8vo [200 x 120mm], contemporary panelled calf gilt, rebacked, London H.M. for B. Lintot & R. Gosling, 1712.

£5,000

A consortium of prominent citizens of Bristol, England's second largest port in 1708, purchased two ships: the 320 tons, 30 guns 'Duke' and the 260 tons, 26 guns 'Duchess'.

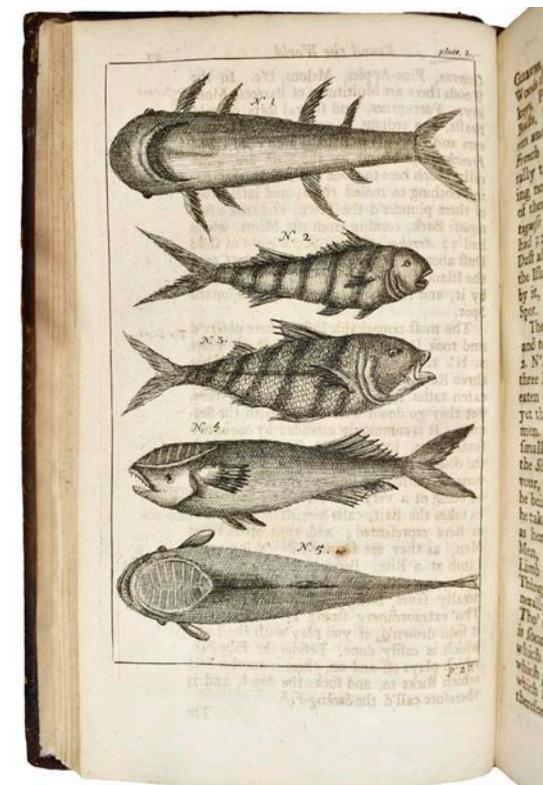
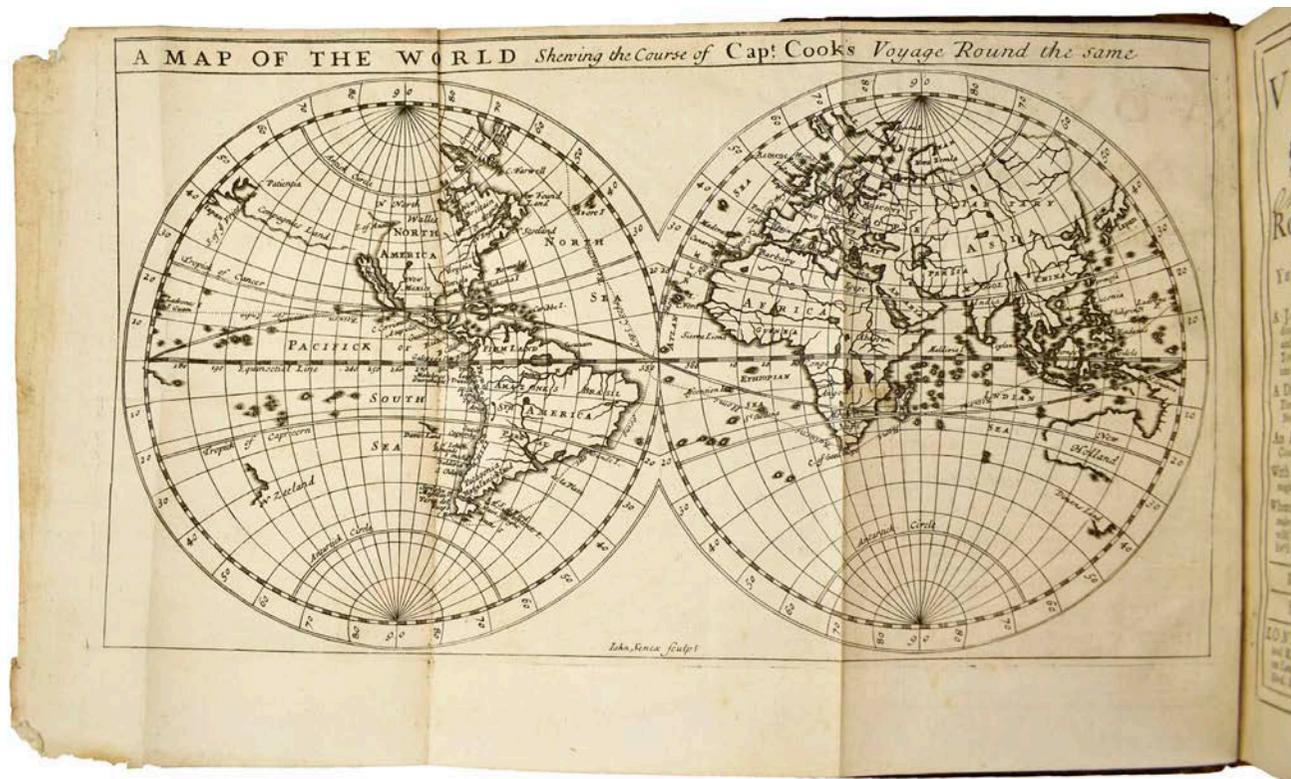
This work by Edward Cooke is one of two published simultaneously, describing their pursuit for Spanish gold with William Dampier in his third and final circumnavigation of the world, acting as pilot to the voyage. They captured the Spanish Treasure Galleon Nuestra Senora de la Encarnacion Disengano carrying a hold of gold and jewels. They brought the treasure back to Bristol amid huge celebrations and national interest.

Cooke was second Captain of the Duchess, part of the buccaneering expedition of Captain Woodes Rogers circumnavigating the globe, visiting the coast of California in 1709, attacking the Spanish on the west coast of South America. There is an account of California, with a plate showing a native of the region. The expedition also put in at the island of Juan Fernandez where they discovered the castaway, Alexander Selkirk, who had sailed with Dampier and been stranded on the archipelago after various arguments. Selkirk became the inspiration for Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. Including a description taken from a Spanish manuscript of the west coast of America from Tierra del Fuego to California.

A rush to issue an account of this voyage developed between the publishers of this narrative and that of Woodes Rogers.

One of the most important Buccaneers and Pacific voyages.

Hill 372; Sabin 16303; NMM 1:99; Wagner Spanish Southwest 77.



23. [COWIE, GEORGE]

The Bookbinder's Manual: Containing A Full Description of Leather and Vellum Binding; Also, Directions for Gilding of Paper and Book-Edges; and Numerous Valuable Recipes for Sprinkling, Colouring, and Marbling...

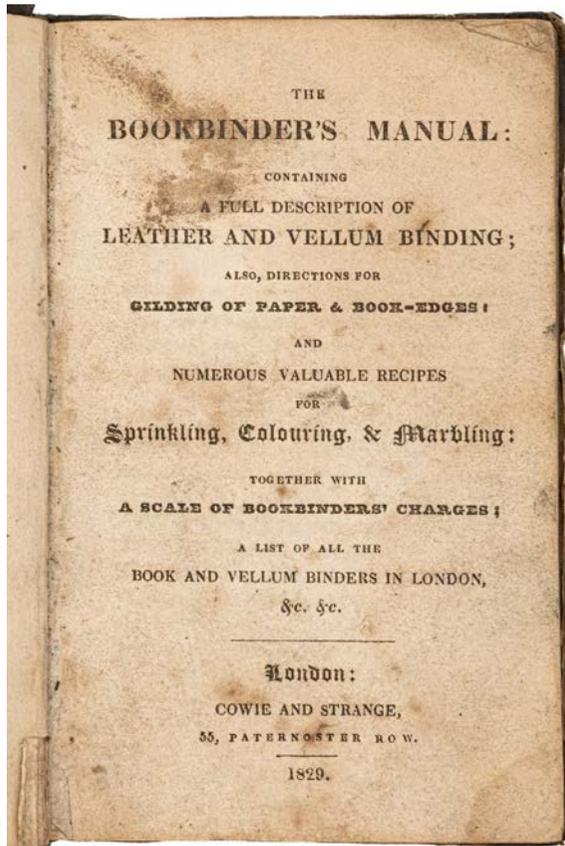
Contemporary ownership inscription to pastedown, light toning, contemporary half blue calf over marbled boards, spine gilt and blind tooled, boards rubbed, 12mo, London, Cowie and Strange, 1829.

£1,250

This is the second edition of the fifth bookbinding manual to be published in Britain, the first (undated) edition having been issued in 1828. Although always referred to as 'Cowie's', the actual authorship is unknown, but it is clear it was written by a practising craftsman. All the known editions were printed from the same stereotype plates, except for the list of binders, etc. at the end. In addition to the list of binders, there are lists of others connected with the craft, such as tool-makers, clasp-makers, edge-gilders, and

manufacturers and dealers in milled boards. George Cowie, who also printed and published in partnership with William Strange, Cowie's printers' pocket book and manual, worked as a printer from 1822 at various addresses. He and William Strange were in partnership from 1822 as printers, booksellers and from 1828, as publishers.

[Middleton, 14; Pollard and Potter, 98]



CRESCENTIUS & LONITZER

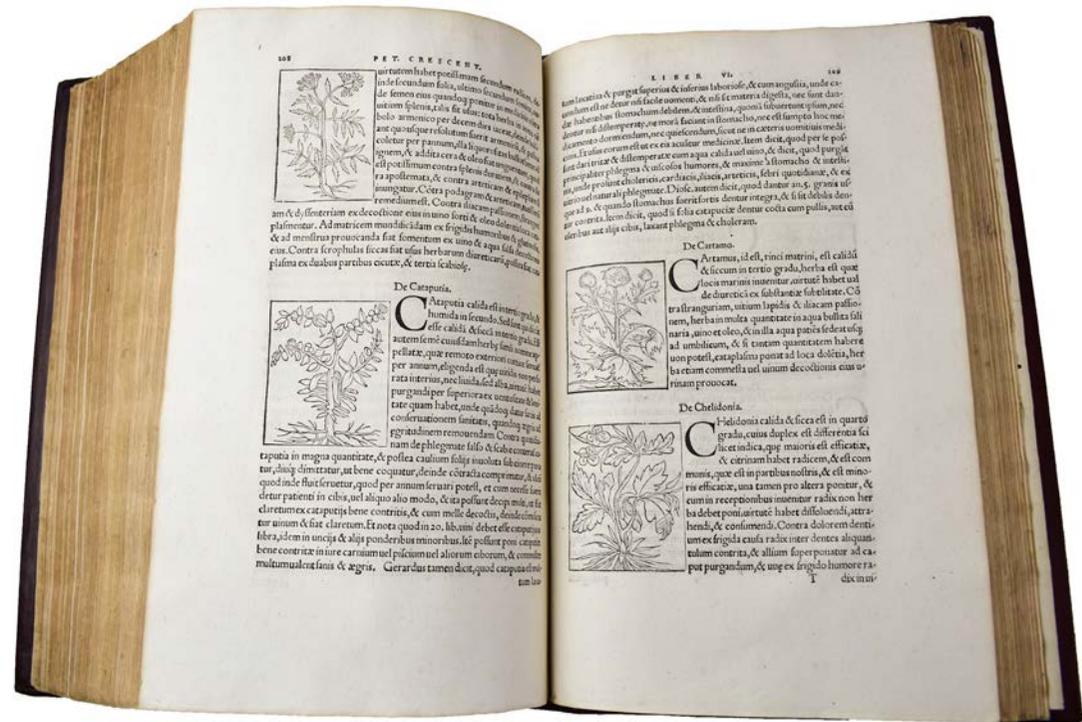
24. LONICERUS (ADAM)

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

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

£18,000

Adam Lonicer (Lonitzer) (1528-1586) had studied in Marburg and Mainz before becoming professor of mathematics at the Lutheran University of Marburg. It was there that he received his medical degree and he later pursued a medical career as the city physician of Frankfurt. In 1554 (the same year as he received his medical degree), he married Magdalena Egenolph, the daughter of the controversial Frankfurt printer Christian Egenolph, who had been involved in one of the first copyright disputes – in this case over Egenolph's pirating of an edition of Brunfels' *Herbarum vivae eicones*. Figala (1973) points out that Egenolph specialized in the publication of herbals and whether it was a result of this or his own professional interests, Lonicer decided to produce one of his own. Lonicer's herbal proved to be the great printing success of the Egenolph firm: though by no means



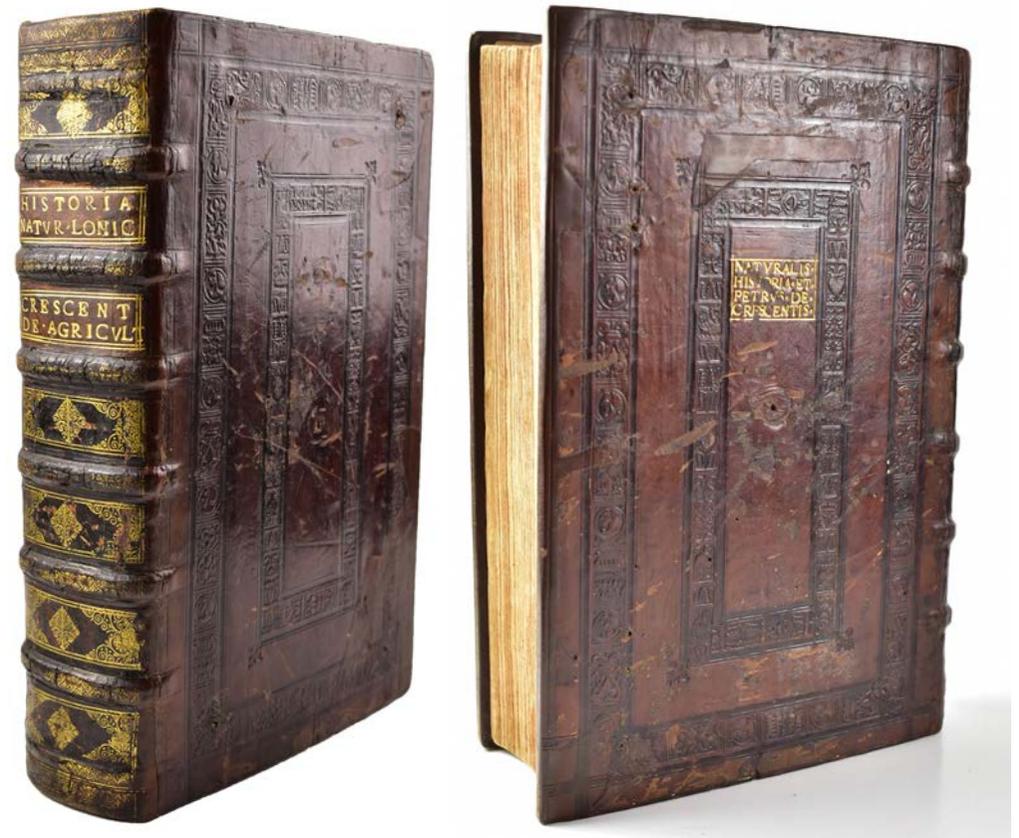
the most innovative of its kind, it proved to be one of the most enduring of all, and editions of it were still being produced in Germany in 1783.

As the title makes clear, Lonicer's herbal did not solely focus on plants but also included some descriptions of animals, birds, fish and metals: The divisions within the book mirrored those in the book of Genesis and it is therefore not surprising that Lonicer began his section on plants with the apple tree. His text was not original but was a version of the *Ortus sanitatis*, a medieval text which had been translated in the fifteenth century by a previous city physician at Frankfurt, Johann de Cuba.

Lonicer's edition was not Egenolph's first venture with this text – he had previously published a version of it by yet another city physician of Frankfurt, Eucharius Rösslin, but it was his son-in-law's which was to prove the most effective. Just as Brunfels and Fuchs had produced the German names for plants, so too did Lonicer.

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

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



revision of old herbals (for example, those of Eucharius Rösslin and Dioscorides).

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

Lonicerus based the first, Latin edition of his herbal on Rösslin's revision of the *Ortus sanitatis* (1551), which contained many illustrations, most of them borrowed from Bock. The popularity of Lonicerus' herbal is shown by the many, steadily enlarged editions he brought out. Although the provision of plant names in German, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spanish lends the herbal a scientific air, the inclusion of fabulous stories betrays its late mediaeval character. (For example, the formation of bezoars is attributed to the hardening of the tears of stags!) The herbal also lists animal and metallic medicaments and contains one of the earliest descriptions of local flora. In addition, the book distinguishes the deciduous trees from the conifers; the group composed of the yew, the cypress, the juniper, and the savin is contrasted with that containing the spruce and the fir. Lonicerus' son Johann Adam (b. 1557) edited his father's writings

BOUND WITH

CRESCENTIIUS (PETRUS DE)

De omnibus agriculturæ partibus, & de plantarum animaliumq; natura & utilitate lib. XII. non minus philosophiæ & medicinae, quam oeconomiae, agricolationis, pastionumque studios utiles, woodcut device on title and final leaf, dedication within woodcut architectural border, over 180 woodcut illustrations in the text, the printer's device

Basel, Henricus Petrus, 1548

A well-illustrated edition of *Ruralia commoda*, the most important mediaeval treatise on agronomy, the first printed edition of which appeared in 1471. "The woodcuts of plants are finely cut, delicate and lively, and much in the character of the best done by Brunfels and Fuchs, though a good deal smaller" (Hunt).

Pietro de' Crescenzi was born in Bologna in about 1235; the only evidence for his date of birth is the annotation "septuagenarian" in the *Ruralia commoda*, dated with some certainty between 1304 and 1309. He was educated at the University of Bologna in logic, medicine, the natural sciences and law, but did not take his doctorate. Crescenzi practised as a lawyer and judge from about 1269 until 1299, travelling widely in Italy in the course of his work.

In January 1274 he married Geraldina de' Castagnoli, with whom he had at least five children. She died in or shortly after December 1287. In January 1289 he married Antonia de' Nascentori, with whom he also had several children.

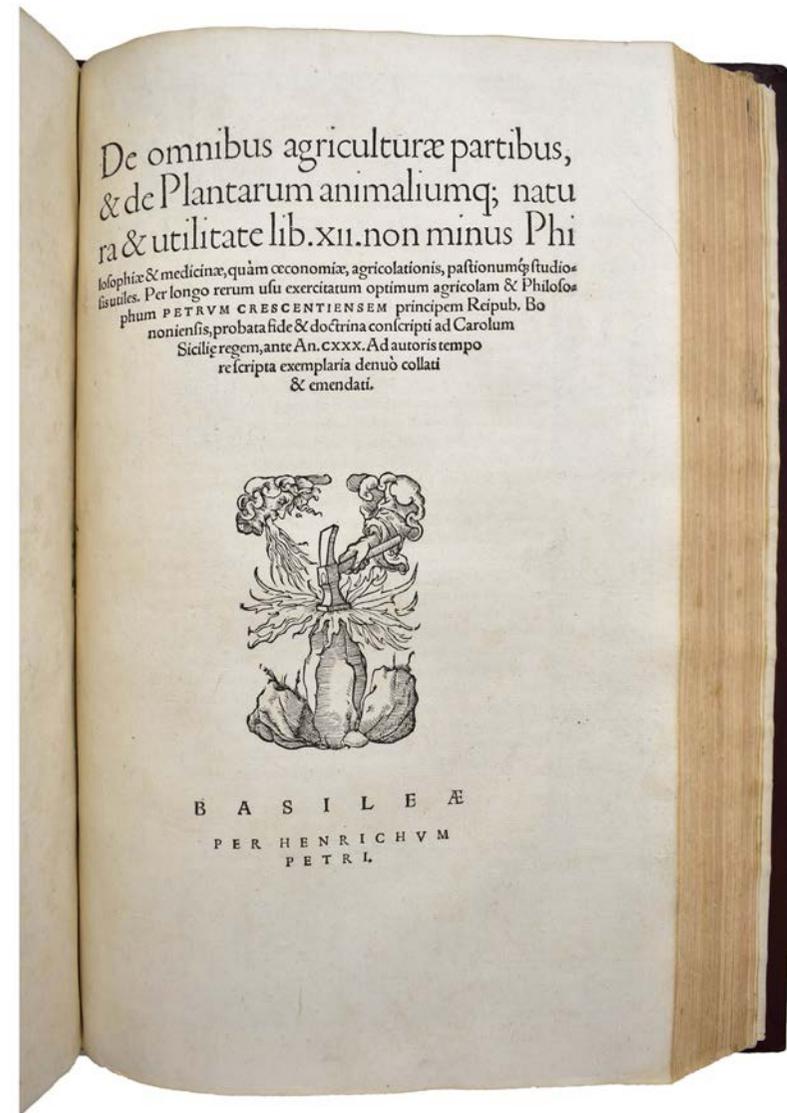
After his retirement in 1298 he divided his time between Bologna and his country estate, the Villa dell'Olmo outside the walls of Bologna. During this time he wrote the *Ruralia commoda*, an agricultural treatise based largely on classical and mediaeval sources, as well as his own experience as a landowner. It is not known when de' Crescenzi died. His last will is dated 23 June 1320; a legal document dated 25 February 1321 describes him as dead, at the age of almost ninety.

The *Ruralia commoda*, sometimes known as the *Liber ruralium commodorum* ("book of rural benefits"), was completed sometime between 1304 and 1309, and was dedicated to Charles II of Naples King Charles V of France ordered a French translation in 1373. After circulating in numerous manuscript copies, Crescenzi's treatise became the first printed modern text on agriculture when it was published in Augsburg by Johann Schussler in 1471. Some 57 editions in Latin, Italian, French, and German appeared during the following century, as did two editions in Polish.

The structure and content of the *Ruralia commoda* is substantially based on the De

re rustica of Lucius Columella written in the first century AD, even though this work was not available to de' Crescenzi, and was known only in fragments until a complete version was discovered in a monastery library of Pollio Bracciolini during the Council of Constance, between 1414 and 1418. While de' Crescenzi cites Columella twelve times, all the citations are indirect, and taken from the *Opus agriculturæ* of Palladius. Like the *De re rustica* of Columella, the *Ruralia commoda* is divided into 12 parts.

Adams C2930; Hunt 58



25. DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER

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

London: printed for the author, sold by J. Nourse, P. Elmsly et al, 1775, 4to (270 x 210mm). Half-title, 4 engraved coastal profiles or charts on 3 leaves, 2 folding, Contemporary mottled calf gilt.

First Edition.

£10,000

Alexander Dalrymple (1737 – 1808) Scottish geographer and the first Hydrographer of the British Admiralty. He was the main proponent of the theory that there existed a vast undiscovered continent in the South Pacific, Terra Australis Incognita. He produced thousands of nautical charts, mapping a remarkable number of seas and oceans for the first time, and contributing significantly to the safety of shipping. His theories prompted a number of expeditions in search of this mythical land, until James Cook's second voyage (1772–1775) led to the conclusion that, if it did exist, it was further south than the 65° line of latitude South.

The Collection of Voyages begins with a 19-page preface made up of letters written by the author to Lord North in 1772 in an effort to get government approval and backing for a proposed voyage to the southern Atlantic in search of terra australis incognita.

Cook's return in 1775 and his report of the discoveries made during his second voyage rendered the expedition unnecessary. In support of his plans, Dalrymple here publishes accounts of the voyages of Edmund Halley (in 1698, 1699 and 1700), Ducloz Guyot de St. Malo (in 1753), Loziers Bouvet (in 1738-1739) and John McBride in 1766-1767.

A

COLLECTION OF VOYAGES

Chiefly in

THE SOUTHERN ATLANTICK OCEAN.

Published from ORIGINAL M.S.S.

By

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE:

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, 1775.

Sold by *J. Nourse*, Bookseller in Ordinary to His Majesty; *P. Elmsly*, STRAND; *Brotherton and Sewell*, CORNHILL; *Jefferys and Faden*, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE; and, *A. Dury*, DUKE'S-COURT.

26. DANIELL, THOMAS & DANIELL, WILLIAM

A Picturesque Voyage to India; by the Way of China.

FIRST EDITION, 50 fine hand-coloured aquatint plates on thick paper, each accompanied by explanatory text, at least 2 leaves watermarked "Whatman 1808", Introduction and Cape of Good Hope leaves printed upside down to versos, faint blindstamp to title, occasional light offsetting, contemporary gilt calf, a.e.g., rebacked with original spine, hinges reinforced, boards a little rubbed, oblong folio, London, Thomas Davison for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and W. Daniell, 1810.

£12,500

'A collection of beautifully coloured engravings illustrating places and scenes of interest on the voyage from Gravesend to China and India.' (Mendelssohn).

Thomas Daniell had received permission from the East India Company in 1784 to travel to India, accompanied by his nephew, William, with their travels documented through these illustrations. The Daniells left England in April 1785 on board the Indiaman Atlas, going via Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope and Java, arriving in Whampoa, China, in August. Having spent several months in China they then sailed on to Calcutta.

The journey, financed in part by the sale of oil paintings of their travels, was documented in William's journal and by the publication of *Oriental Scenery* in 1795-1808 and *A Picturesque Voyage to India, by the Way of China* in 1810. The album opens with the Indiaman's departure from Gravesend and includes, among others, depictions of the East Indies and the Straits of Malacca. The majority of the views depict native life in Java (including shark fishing) and nautical scenes along the Chinese coast and Canton River, with some scenes of Chinese dress and manners.

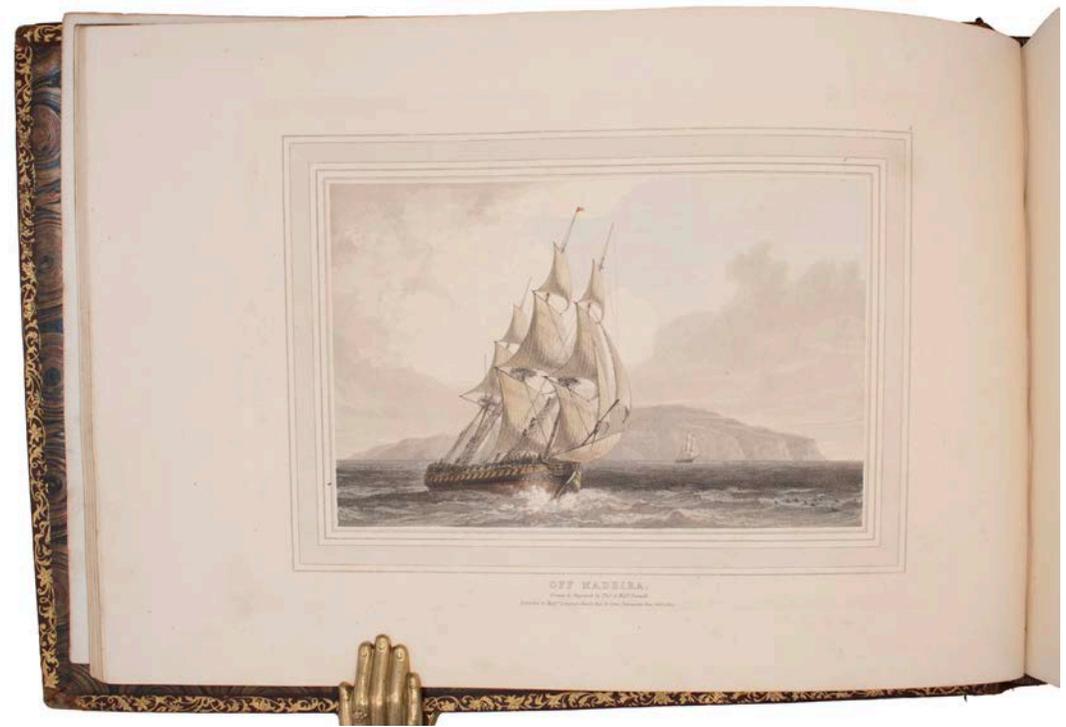
"Thomas Daniell played an instrumental role in graphically documenting a wide geographical and cultural range of sites across the Indian subcontinent, travelling more extensively than any of his contemporary colonial artists, and earning him the title 'artist-adventurer'. Assisted by his nephew, Daniell made three tours: from Calcutta to Srinagar (1788-91), a circular tour from Mysore to Madras (1792-3), and in 1793 they visited Bombay and its temple sites-always sketching, drawing, and painting intensively as they travelled" (ODNB).

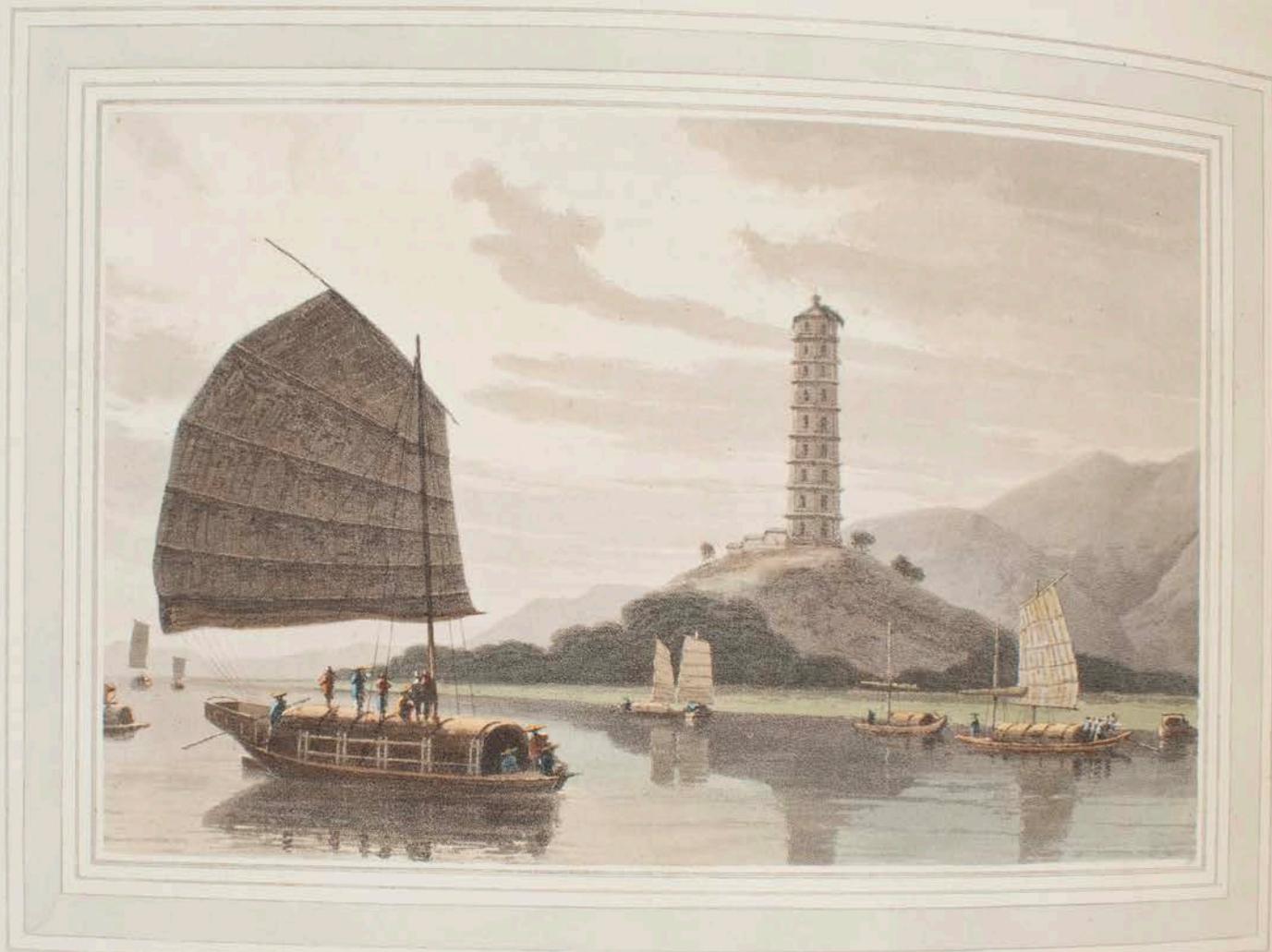
The Daniells' original watercolours for the scenes depicted herein are now at the Yale Center for British Art, Department of Rare Books and Manuscripts, bound with a printed copy of the work

Provenance:

Radnorshire County Library blind stamp to title

[Abbey Travel 516; Colas 797; Lipperheide 1523; Mendelssohn I, p.413; Tooley 173]





WEAMPOA PAGODA.

Drawn & Engraved by Tho^s & Will^m Daniell.

Published by Mess^{rs} Langman, Street, near St. Pauls Church-yard, London.

27. DAMPIER, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

A New Voyage Round the World, Describing particularly, The Isthmus of America, several Coasts and Islands in the West Indies, the Isles of Cape Verd, the Passage by Terra del Fuego, the South Sea Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico...

2 vol., fourth edition, stamp to titles blacked out, [10], vi, 550, [4]pp. 5 maps and plates (4 folding); [8], 184, 132, [4], 112, [76], 7 folding maps and plates, vol. 1 folding plates reinforced with linen, slight foxing, 20th C. half black calf over marbled boards, marbled endpapers, original end papers, 8vo, London, for James Knapton, 1699.

£3,500

One of the Most Famous of the Buccaneersing Voyages.

William Dampier, an orphan of Weymouth, England, spent twelve and a half years as a pirate, plundering ships in the West Indies and Central America, and eventually making his way across the Pacific to the Philippines, the East Indies, and Australia. Having set out in 1679, he returned home in 1691 and published his carefully-kept journal in 1697; it proved to be a sensation. Dampier may have been a buccaneer, but he was such an astute observer of people, places, and natural history and his works are often included with the publications of more explicitly scientific expeditions.

‘William Dampier combined a swashbuckling life of adventure with pioneering scientific achievements. In 1676, he started his career as a buccaneer preying on ships on the Spanish Main and struggling through the impenetrable jungle of the Isthmus of Panama in search of gold. He could easily have ended up on the gallows. Poor and obscure yet determined to sail the world to make his fortune, he was to become the first person to circumnavigate the globe three times. Among his many extraordinary achievements, Dampier mapped the winds and the currents of the world’s oceans for the first time. He inspired Darwin one hundred and fifty years later with his notes on the wildlife of the Galapagos islands and elsewhere. His portrait in London’s National Portrait Gallery shows a lean, strong-featured man with a thoughtful expression, brown shoulder-length hair and a plain coat, holding a book in his hand. He is styled ‘Pirate and Hydrographer’ but even that tells only part of his story. He was a pioneering navigator, naturalist, travel writer and explorer, as well as hydrographer who was, indeed, quite happy to seek his fortune as a pirate.’ Preston.

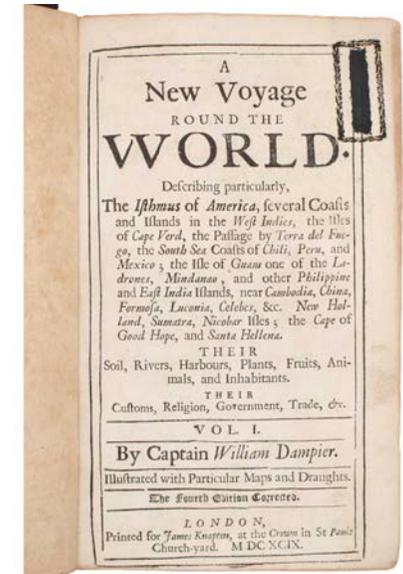
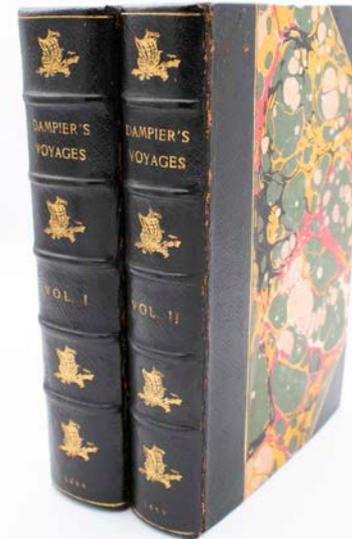
It was his descriptions of the aborigines at King Sound which probably inspired Swift’s ‘Yahoos’ in *Gulliver’s Travels*.

After years of adventure along the coasts of Spanish America Dampier joined Capt. Swan in the *Cygnets* in 1685. Swan was also eager to try his hand in the western Pacific, and after taking several small Spanish prizes among the East Indian Islands, they made for the vaguely known coast of New Holland, which was sighted on 4th June, 1688, near the

Lacepede Islands. The vessel sailed along the coast to the entrance of King Sound, where she was repaired. Here Dampier made a full survey of the country and noted its inhabitants as the most miserable people in the world. As such, Dampier is regarded as being the first Englishman to set foot on the Australian mainland.

This is the corrected 4th edition of Volume I, as issued with the first edition of Volume II.

[Borba de Moraes, pages I:242-243; *European Americana* 699/57-58; Hill 419; Sabin 18374-5.]



28. 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

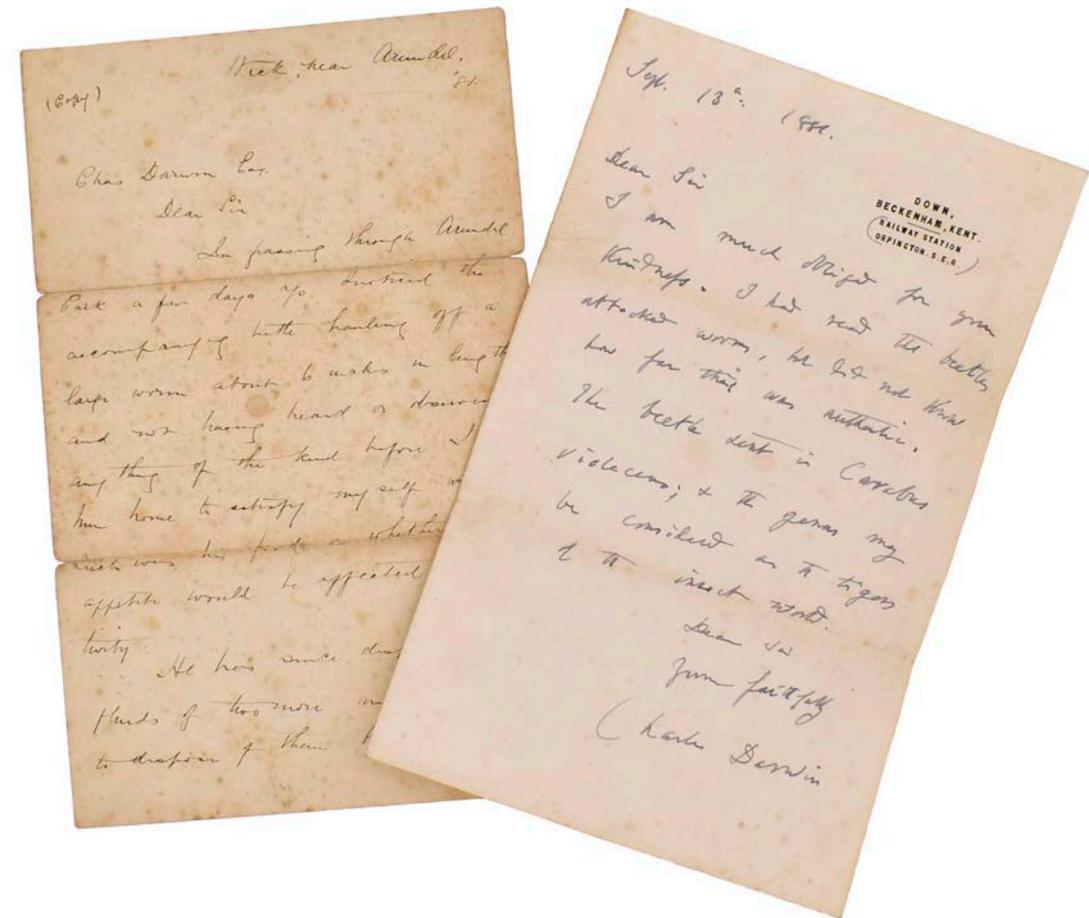
A fine unpublished letter to John Harmer, thanking him for his account of a beetle attacking a six-inch worm, and for the beetle itself, which Harmer had enclosed.

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 HUGEY IMPORTANT WORK THAT HELPED FORMULATE AND
EVENTUALLY LED TO THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.**

29. DARWIN, CHARLES

The Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle, under the Command of Captain Robert FitzRoy, R.N., during the Years 1832 to 1836.

London: Smith, Elder, 1840-October 1843, 5 parts in 3 volumes, 4o (315 x 245 mm),

A later binding of fine full blue straight grained morocco gilt.

£150,000

Comprising:

Part I. OWEN, Richard (1804-1892). Fossil Mammalia. 1840. With preface (to the whole work) and geological introduction by Darwin. 32 lithographic plates by G. Scharf (one folding)

Part II. WATERHOUSE, George Robert (1810-1888). Mammalia. 1839. With geographical introduction and notes on habits and ranges by Darwin. 32 numbered hand-coloured lithographic plates and 3 numbered engraved plates.

Part III. GOULD, John (1804-1881). Birds. 1841. With notes on their habitats and ranges by Darwin and an anatomical appendix by T.C. Eyton. Errata leaf (torn). 50 numbered hand-coloured lithographic plates by Elizabeth Gould after John Gould, unsigned.

Part IV. JENYNS, Leonard (1800-1893). Fish. 1842. 29 numbered lithographic plates by Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins.

Part V. BELL, Thomas (1792-1880). Reptiles. 1843. 20 lithographic plates by Hawkins.

‘The five years of the voyage (of the Beagle) were the most important event in Darwin’s intellectual life and in the history of biological science’ (DSB). This was the first publication resulting from the Beagle voyage, and it was a massive undertaking.

During the five-year voyage of the Beagle, Darwin “superintended the Zoology’s text, wrote introductions for the different parts, and added notes from his various

Beagle records about animal behaviour and habitats wherever appropriate, while also supervising the printers, proofreading the sheets, arranging artists for the plates, and keeping them all moving forward within a tight self-imposed budget” (Browne).

The 166 plates, 82 of which are beautifully hand-coloured, form a fascinating record of the



Otus Galapagoensis.

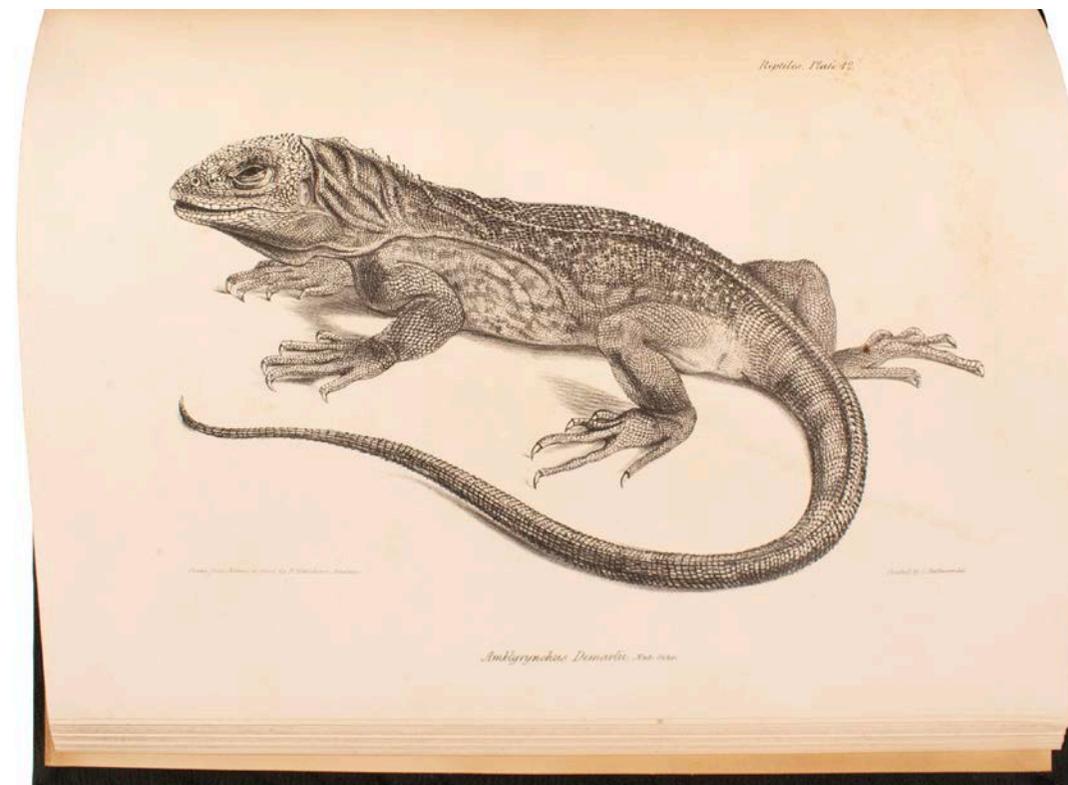
tireless energy and flair which the relatively untrained Darwin put into the collection of specimens intended to interest zoological specialists.

The variation of finches between islands in the Galapagos, the fossil remains of extinct animals on the coast of South America, the geological evidence of upheaval and subsidence, gave Darwin the source material which resulted in the theory of natural selection and inspired 'The Origin of Species'. Several artists were involved in preparing the plates, notably John Gould, assisted by his wife, B.W. Hawkins and G.R. Waterhouse

No one has influenced our knowledge of life on Earth as much as Charles Darwin (1809-1882). His theory of evolution by natural selection, now the unifying theory of the life sciences, explained where all of the astonishingly diverse kinds of living things came from and how they became exquisitely adapted to their particular environments. His theory reconciled a host of diverse kinds of evidence such as the progressive fossil record, geographical distribution of species, recapitulative appearances in embryology, homologous structures, vestigial organs and nesting taxonomic relationships. No other explanation before or since has made sense of these facts.

In further works Darwin demonstrated that the difference between humans and other animals is one of degree not kind. In geology, zoology, taxonomy, botany, palaeontology, philosophy, anthropology, psychology, literature and theology Darwin's writings produced profound reactions, many of which are still ongoing. Yet even without his evolutionary works, Darwin's accomplishments would be difficult to match. His brilliantly original work in geology, botany, biogeography, invertebrate zoology, psychology and scientific travel writing would still make him one of the most original and influential workers in the history of science.

Provenance: Old stamp contemporary with publication dates: 'Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereniging Ned. Indie' (Royal Association for Natural Science of the Dutch East-Indies) with coat-of-arms; and stamp (prior to 1910) of Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen (Batavian Society for the Arts and Sciences) on titles. This copy is recorded in the Catalogus der Bibliotheek van de Koninklijke natuurkundige Vereniging Netherlandish Indie (Batavia, Ernst & Co., 1884) in the section 'Zoologische Reizen' p 149 n 8.



30. DARWIN, CHARLES

Manuscript Leaf From Chapter III of "On the Various Contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are fertilised by Insects and on the good effects of intercrossing."

2pp., manuscript draft with annotations and corrections in Darwin's hand, Darwin's signature blue paper, fold lines, slight damp staining along lower edge not affecting text, 328 x 200mm, London, n.d. [c.1861]

£35,000

A very scarce draft leaf for Darwin's work on Orchids, published in 1862. This leaf shows variation from the published text so is undoubtedly from the first edition. The five lines of manuscript in Darwin's hand point to this being an early draft. Darwin has scored these lines out and they do not appear in any version of the published work.

The text on the recto is in an assistant's hand for pp. 114-115 of *On the various contrivances...*, opening '...the pollinia had been removed by insects' and closing 'In the rostellum being supported...' with three interlinear annotations in Darwin's hand (line 8: '*a'; line 9: 'like that in the *Ophreæ*; and'; and line 11: 'likewise as in the *Ophreæ*'). The five lines on the verso in Darwin's hand seems to be early notes for this text, but were probably left out of the final printing. It reads "in which the nucleus projects from the testa in the ovules of a lately expanded flower shows the affinity of *Goodyera* to *Epipactis*. With respect to this structure in *Epipactis* see R. Brown's remarks in *Linnean Transactions* vol. 16 p.703".

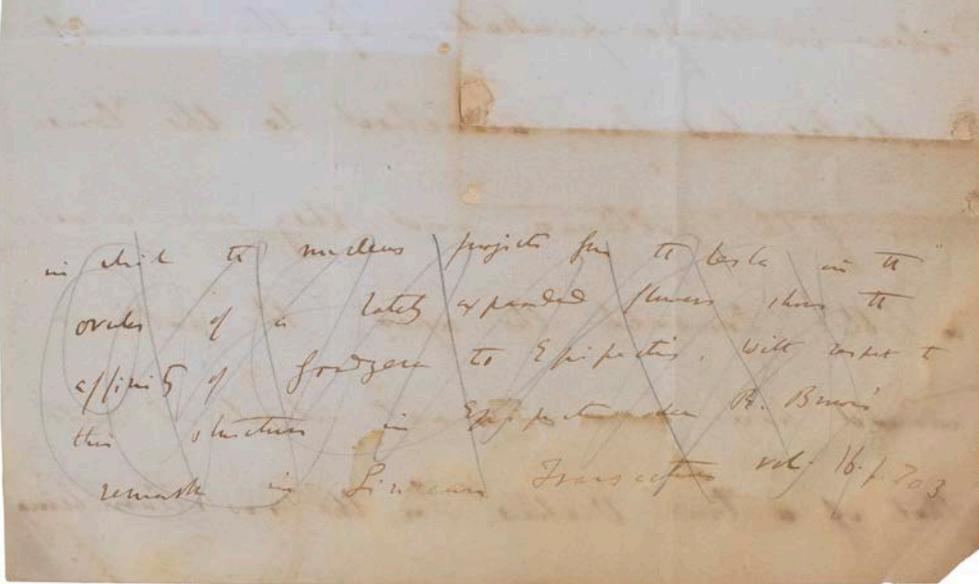
Darwin's fascination in the floral morphology of orchids can be traced back to a letter written in June 1855 to Joseph Hooker, where he describes his observations on pollination of different orchids. By 1858, Darwin had examined over a hundred individual flowers of *Ophrys muscifera* (a synonym of *O. insectifera*, the fly orchid) and noted that only a small fraction ever had their pollinia removed. This could have been the beginning of a period of intense orchid research, but June 1858 brought a letter that changed Darwin's focus dramatically. Alfred Russel Wallace sent him a paper entitled 'On the tendency of varieties to depart indefinitely from the original type'. The manuscript of that paper has yet to be found, but it was published as part of a joint paper by Wallace and Darwin, and led to Darwin's rush to publish an 'abstract' of his theory, *On the origin of species*.

By June 1860, Darwin returned to his study of orchids. In a letter to Asa Gray, he highlights an important factor leading Darwin to write his study of orchids. His daughter, Henrietta is unwell, and that the research on orchids provided a welcome break from *The Origin of Species* and the worry over his daughter's health. By September 1861, Darwin was ready to pitch this new study to his publisher, John Murray. Darwin must have been fairly confident that Murray would agree to publish, since he mentioned that he had already hired an artist to make drawings for the illustrations.

pollinia had been removed by insects,
and the fork-shaped margins of the
rostellum were partially withered.]

[*Goodyera* is an interesting connecting
link between several very distinct forms.

In no other Orchid of this division of
the *Restia* have I seen so near an approach
to the formation of a true caudicle ^{*a}
like that in the *Ophreæ*; and
it is curious that in this genus alone
(as far as I have seen) the pollen-grains
cohere in large packets, ^{likewise as in the *Ophreæ*.} If the nascent
caudicles had been attached to the lower
ends of the pollinia, and they are attached
a little beneath the apex, the pollinia
would have been almost identical with
that of a true Orchid. In the rostellum being



Even before his book on orchids reached the general public, Darwin had excerpted material for a paper that he presented himself to the Linnean Society on 3 April 1862, 'On the three remarkable sexual forms of *Catasetum tridentatum*, an orchid in the possession of the Linnean Society'. The paper evidently caused a stir, for Hooker wrote, 'How are you after your tremendous effect on the placid Linnæans?' Just over a month later, *Orchids* was published, receiving a positive reception.

Some of the manuscript text for *On the Various...* was returned by the publisher, but later used for making notes or as drawing material for the children. The manuscript of this title has been listed as lost and we could find no other leaves from this title on Rare book Hub. Hitherto unrecorded by Darwin Online, this proof allows for the first time a reconstruction of Darwin's construction of the text in preparation for publication.

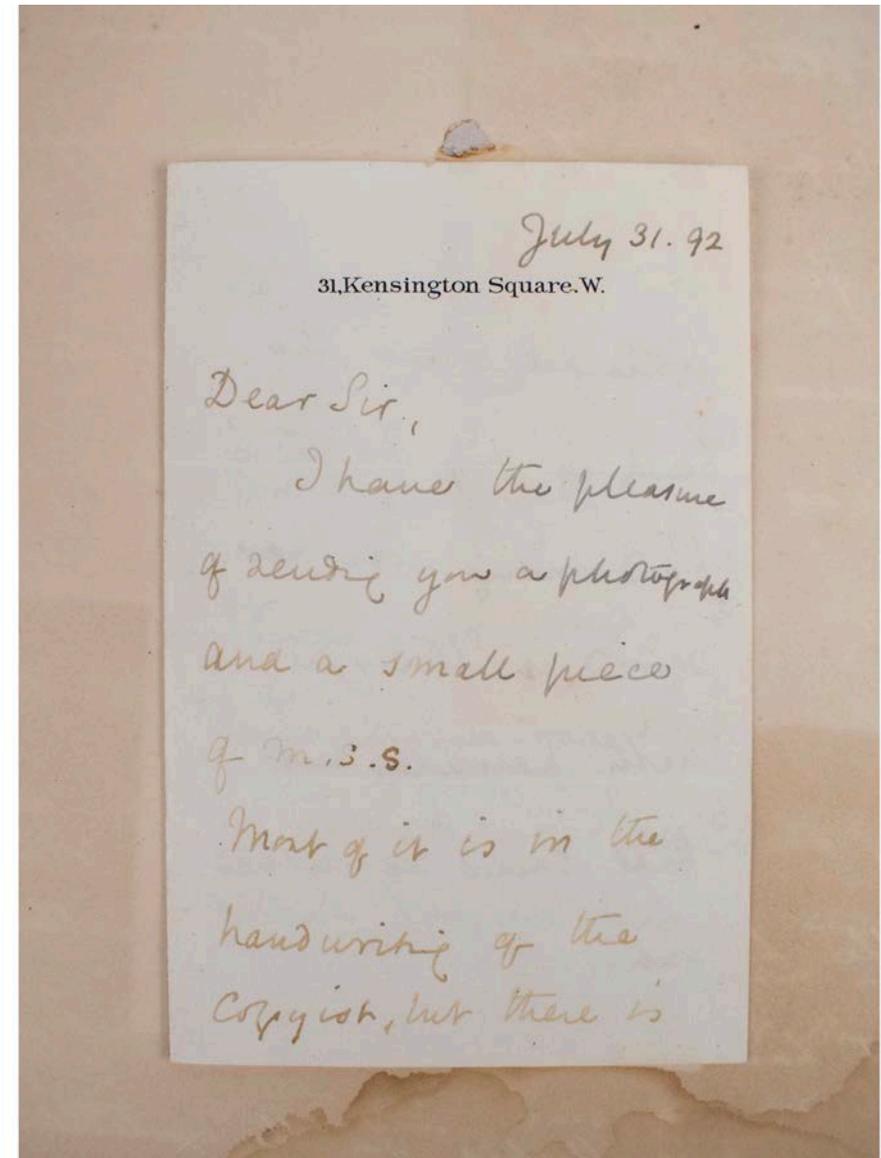
Provenance: Along with this manuscript leaf is a letter from Darwin's daughter, Henrietta

Litchfield which is dated July 31, [18]92 and reads " Dear Sir, I have the pleasure of sending you a photograph and a small piece of M.S.S. Much of this is in the handwriting of the copyist, but there is little piece at the back in my father's handwriting. He has scored the ?with pencil, but that can be rubbed out. Believe me, yours sincerely, H.E. Litchfield. Please give my kind remembrances to Monsieur Fournier when you see him."

Henrietta Litchfield (1843-1927) was the eldest of Charles Darwin's daughters to reach adulthood. She was very close with her father and a valued companion who often helped him with editing and proof-reading. Her keen editorial eye was sought after by her father for his scientific writing, particularly his 1871 work, *The Descent of Man*. In this Henrietta provided far more than grammatical assistance; Darwin asked her to help clarify and

enliven his work. Though far less recognised by Victorian society for her intellectual worth than her father or brothers, Henrietta was an essential lynchpin in the Darwin circle, and helped anchor both the scientific and domestic activities of her family. Were it not for the generosity of Henrietta, this page may not have survived.

[Darwin Correspondence Project - University of Cambridge, Freeman, Darwin,. Hunt. Nissen, BBL,]



31. DE LANCRE, PIERRE

Tableau De L'Inconstance des Mauvais Anges et Demons. Ou Il Est Amplement Traicté de la Sorcellerie & Sorciers.

FIRST EDITION, [28], 568, 2 engraved folding plates inserted, woodcut printers device, head and tailpieces, inhabited initials, marginal annotations in an old hand, marbled endpapers, full mottled calf, spine gilt, a.e.r., 4to, Paris, Jean Berjon, 1612

£12,500

“... the last author on this subject who possessed judicial authority and himself carried out violent repression” - Julio Caro Baroja

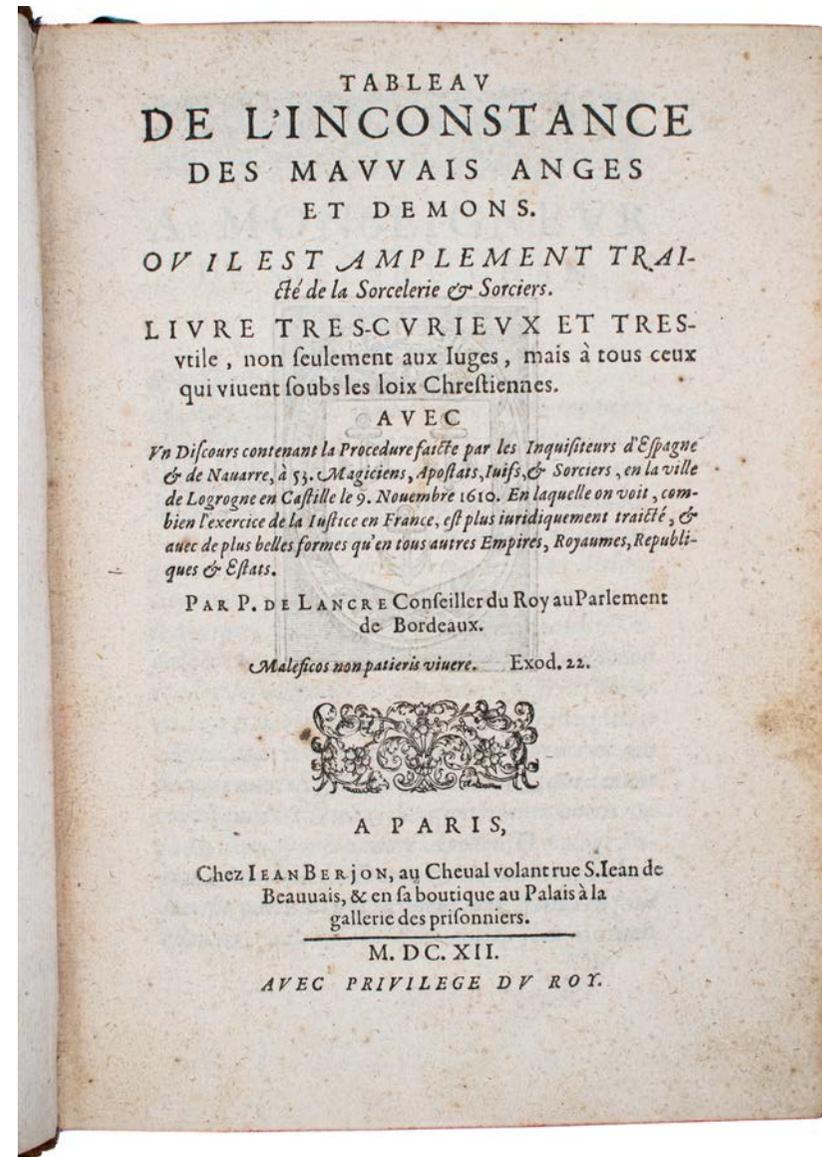
First Edition of the first, and most influential, of de Lancre's work on demonology.

Born in 1553, de Lancre studied in Toulouse and Turin. In 1583 he joined the Bordeaux parliament as a magistrate. De Lancre was one of the immensely learned lawyers who, towards the last third of the sixteenth century, gave a destructive twist to the witchcraft debate. He was entirely convinced of women's inclination toward witchcraft and their universal threat to the individual, the community, and the state. He felt especially convinced that such practices threatened the political and economic stability in the French border regions, especially since the French religious wars had made it imperative to secure French territories.

In 1609 King Henry IV of France appointed him head of a commission to investigate the activities of witches in the Labourt, the Basque region of France. According to de Lancre, most of these people engaged in active satanic associations and practices. During the course of a visit that lasted just four months, de Lancre, by his own account led investigations against forty-six suspected witches, among them twelve priests, and thirty-five informants. At least two dozen suspects were executed. This judicial operation had significant repercussions on both sides of the border with Spain. Accused witches fleeing south triggered the final witch-hunt undertaken by the Spanish Inquisition, ending in a major auto-da-fé in 1610. De Lancre's frequent comments on the antisocial and antinationalist behaviours of the Basque people make it clear that the witch prosecutions had not only religious but political motives as well. These prosecutions clearly formed part of the French move toward the absolutist state. The rampage was finally stopped by de Lancre's own colleagues, the judges of the Parlement of Bordeaux.

In Spain, the episode soon led the Inquisition to stop executing witches altogether. In France, similar scepticism provoked de Lancre to publish '*Tableau De L'Inconstance des Mauvais Anges et Demons*'. A report on his extraordinary stay in the Basque country, de Lancre based the '*Tableau*' on the original trial records. Since these records were destroyed in the eighteenth century, de Lancre's report is the only surviving account of

the proceedings of the trials. '*Tableau*' is divided into six books, which deal with the more important problems which confronted him during his investigation. First he establishes the inconstant nature of demons, their number, and their special appeal to women. Books II and III enlarge the sabbath; de Lancre then returns to themes already suggested at the beginning: the ability of demons to change their shape, either in fact or through illusion. Book V enumerates the cures a man might adopt to counteract the wiles of the Devil. De Lancre concludes his work with an important discourse on priests and witchcraft, a learned rebuttal of the *Canon Episcopi* which leads him to stress the need to exact the severest punishment for crimes of witchcraft.





Quelle est la cause

*Est-ce un enchantement, est-ce une illusion !
 En enivrant ma Peur, mes Yeux, ou ma Raison ?
 Là d'un fier Nocturne, et Là de trois Sorcières
 Des fureurs du Sabbat prompts avant-courrières
 L'équipage, les cris, la sacrilège ardeur,
 Dans ces ténébreux lieux annoncent la terreur.*

*Ici le maître acteur de la scène tragique,
 Donne en spectacle aux Démones furieux
 Le supplice cruel de quelques malheureux
 Que regarde en tremblant une troupe magique.*

*Poisons, Philtres, Miroirs, sinistres instrumens,
 Serpens, Dragons, Insectes, Ossemens,
 Et tout ce que l'Enfer a produit de Mistères
 Se trouve ici par un funeste accord ;
 La Terre tremble et s'ouvre.... et qu'en sort il encor ?
 Des Monstres dis-je, Et d'autres des chimères !*

Pierre de Lancre, is perhaps the greatest expert on the witch's sabbath, constructing one of the most vivid descriptions based on the trials and testimonies in the Basque. Few demonologists blended learned and popular beliefs as effectively as he did. He described children being presented with toads in velvet suits, to be guarded while their parents amused themselves with the unspeakable pleasures of the sabbath feast. De Lancre believed that the witches' sabbath was ongoing but only visible to the witches themselves. His '*Tableu*' had celebrated authority in action against witches.

De Lancre produced a report that went beyond the established parameters on witchcraft indictments and warnings. The reasons for this departure are two fold; his account is clearly more politically motivated than comparable works of the period. De Lancre is writing for his colleagues to convince them of the need to exercise control. He firmly believed witches to be a threat to the body politic, offering a detailed argument as to why secular magistrates and the government had to move with firmness and vigour against the menace witches posed. De Lancre dedicated his work to Chancellor Sillery, who set in motion the banishment of magicians, devils and sorcerers. Additionally, his vigorously argued legal tract can be read as an ethnological exploration of the Lambour region and its Basque inhabitants. His descriptions of the religious, demonological, and judicial aspects of the witchcraft phenomena have much in common with contemporary reports of travel to the New World.

Two eighteenth-century plates have been inserted into this work. The first work is by Jean Crespy, for Laurent Bordon's '*L'Histoire des Imaginations Extravagantes de Monsieur Oufle*' (1735). This satirical work tells the story of a Mr. Oufle who reads so much about ghosts, witches, devils that he begins to have all sorts of strange visions. Mr. Oufle is shown here bottom left observing the bizarre sabbath scene accompanied by a jester. The devil worshipers are banqueting on babies and performing somersaults before the devil who is seated at centre. The work captures all the stereotypes of a witches sabbat including crones riding broomsticks, cauldron magic, dancing and dining with demons.

The second engraving is by Claude Gillot, from a pair of engravings titled "*Les Sabbats*" (1722) depicting a witches' sabbath. In the centre a stag-horned shaman presides over the torture of two men tied to a spinning device. On the left two masculinised crones ride on a broomstick with a small child. An elegant woman mounted on the skeleton of a horse, accompanied by a stag-horned man on a lion-faced horse. In the background hordes of animal-faced demons gather to watch the night's proceedings.

[USTC:6011140; Witchcraft and Catholic Theology, Baroja; Defining Dominion, Williams, 1995; The Damned Art, 2012; The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America, 2013]

32. DEL RIO, MARTIN

DISQUISITIONUM MAGICARUM LIBRI SEX, QUIBUS CONTINETUR ACCURATA CURIOSARUM ARTIUM...

[12], 1181, [31], engraved second title with 11 vignettes from Exodus, early inscription to title, woodcut initials, occasional light foxing, bookplate to pastedown, early vellum over boards, manuscript title to spine, yapped edges, 4to, Cologne, Peter Henning, 1657

£2,500

The Greatest Counter-Reformation Compendium of Magic and Witchcraft.

Jesuit theologian Martin Del Rio was one of the chief advocates of the witch trials, credited with importing the beliefs of the *Malleus Maleficarum* into the Low Countries. As a Catholic, Del Rio was concerned by the issues witchcraft raised about the nature of the magic that lay at the heart of religious identity.

Del Rio studied or taught at Jesuit colleges across Catholic Europe, including at the College of Clermont in Paris where he was taught by the Spanish demonologist Juan Maldonado. Maldonado's passionate writings against witches deeply influenced Del Rio.

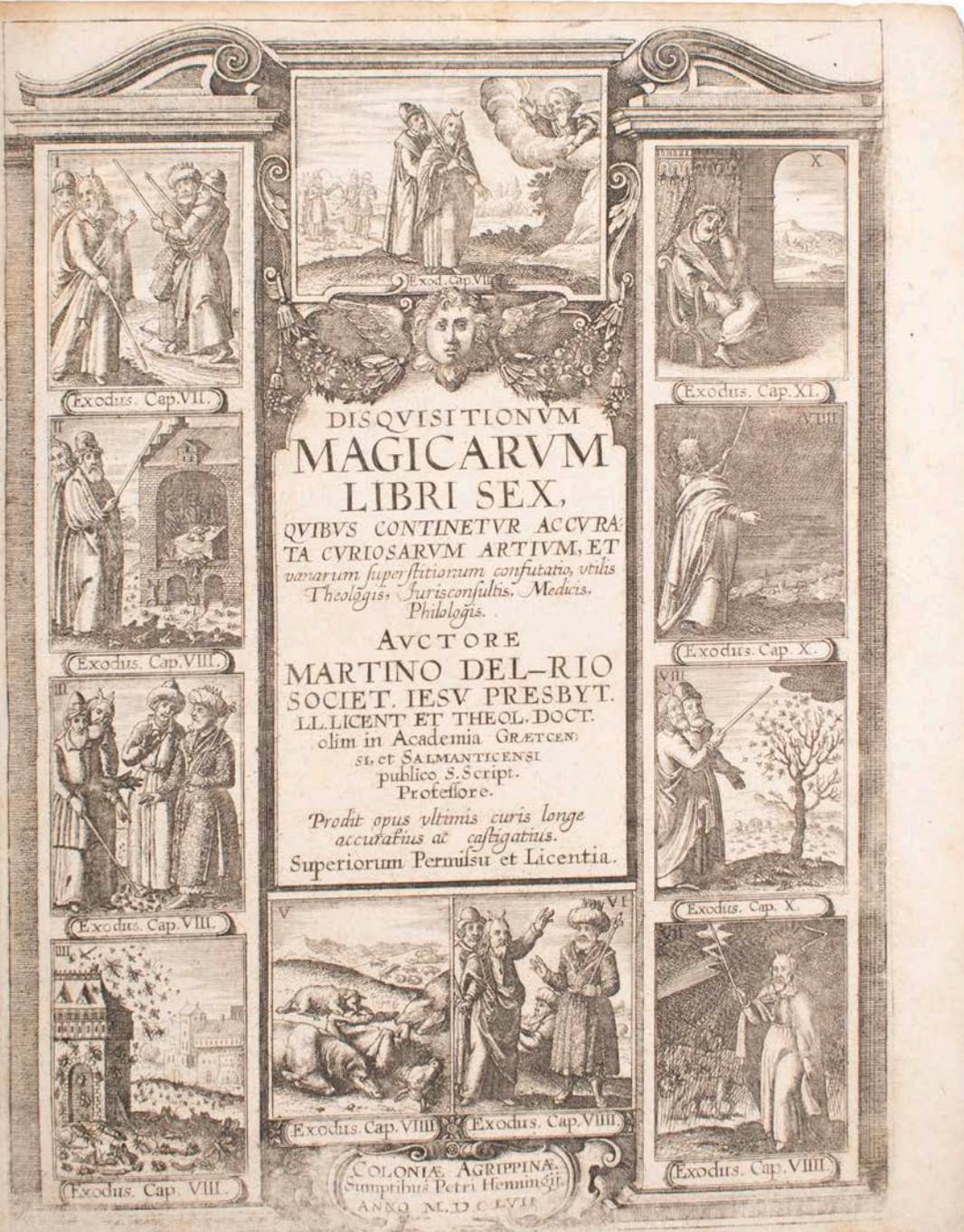
Based on Del Rio's knowledge of the classics and familiarity with Church history, *Disquisitionum magicarum libri six* summed up a vast knowledge about demons and witches. Del Rio's work sets out in considerable detail the range of contemporary practices of magical healing and divining as a compendious assault on popular superstitions. He questions the validity of entire sciences such as natural magic, astrology, mathematics and alchemy, as well as whether characters, sigils, words and charms have any intrinsic power. Yet he also maintained that the Church had an arsenal of sacred objects, blessings and pious practices which were effective against witchcraft. As a Catholic, Del Rio was forced to define central features of his faith and the nature of the divine. It was difficult to know where to draw the line. To Del Rio's annoyance, sceptics seized on the work's more moderate comments.

However the work was very successful, being cited as authoritative by demonologists well into the eighteenth century.

This edition predates the wave of witch trials in northern Germany by just three years. Many copies of this work were found in libraries belonging to both Catholics and Protestants in Germany.

Provenance: Fintray House

[USTC:2100266; Witch Craze, Roper, 2004; The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America, 2013]

**33. DUDIN, RENE MARTIN,**

Art du Relieur, nouvelle edition, augmentee de tout ce qui a ete ecrit de mieux sur ces matieres en Allemagne, en Angleterre, en Suisse, en Italie, etc.

110pp 2 engraved plates, old light circular stain in upper blank margin of title, dark red morocco backed marbled boards, spine gilt, 4to, Paris, J. Mornonvl, 1820.

£6,500

LEON GRUEL'S COPY

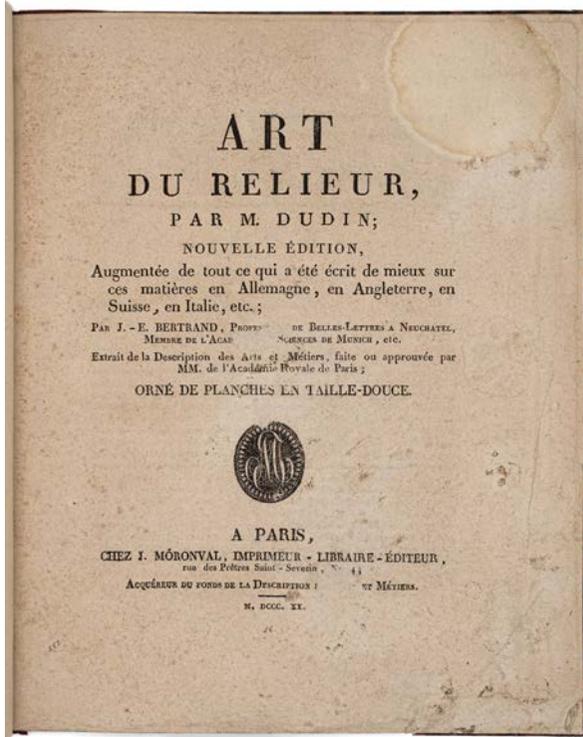
Originally published as part of the *Description des Arts et Metiers* (1761-1788); the section by Dudin was first published as a separate volume with the title *L'art du relieur-doreur des livres* in 1772. Although this manual was not the first to be illustrated, it was the first to have large detailed plates which could be helpful not only to those learning binding techniques but also to those who planned to make standing - and other presses. The two engraved plates illustrate 42 separate illustrations of the details of bookbinding including several illustrations of decorated covers and spines. Dudin based his text on earlier descriptions by Jaugeon and Gauffecourt, and the plates were prepared by Louis Simonneau. As a layman, Dudin depended heavily on the advice of France's foremost bookbinder of the period, Jean Charles Henri le Monnier. Monnier even arranged for him to watch books being bound.

The general coverage of operations is good, and reasons are given for the various methods described, a virtue which has not been a strong feature in English manuals until fairly recently. This new edition is furnished with footnotes by J.E. Bertrand which are sometimes quite extensive. All separate editions are rare. A translation into English by Richard MacIntyre Atkinson was published in 1977.

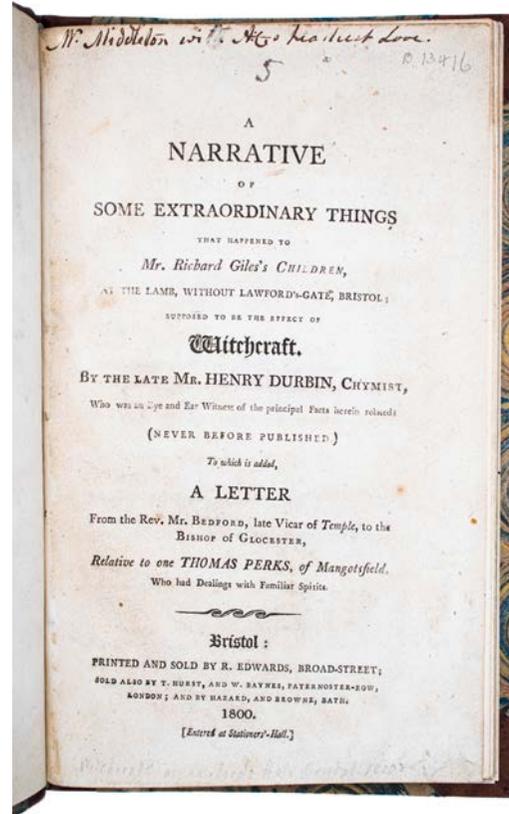
This copy belonged to and was presumably bound by the celebrated Parisian bookbinder, bibliophile, collector and scholar Leon Gruel (1841-1923); it bears his bookplate. It was subsequently in the library of Pierre Beres.

[Pollard 45, Middleton 4]

ITEM NO. 33



ITEM NO. 34



34. DURBIN, HENRY

A Narrative of Some Extraordinary Things That Happened to Mr. Richard Giles's Children, At The Lamb, Without Lawford-Gate, Bristol Supposed to be the Effect of Witchcraft

FIRST EDITION, 60pp., contemporary ownership inscription to title head, 8vo, later half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, green morocco label, Bristol, R. Edwards, 1800.

£2,000

Despite the decrease in interest and involvement in popular manifestations of witchcraft during much of the eighteenth century, other forms of related supernatural belief continued to engage the minds of many educated men and women. Spirit possession and related diabolic phenomena attracted considerable curiosity, not only in the eighteenth century but also in the nineteenth century, when new intellectual interpretations of the supernatural emerged.

Durbin's account was a very controversial case of spirit possession. The daughters of Richard Giles, the innkeeper of the Lamb Inn, suffered from strange fits, had crooked pins stuck into them, saw visions, and heard voices. Giles himself later became ill and died. After this tragedy the girls' fits subsided for a while before returning again. A local cunning-woman was consulted, who confirmed that witchcraft was responsible, and said that a rival had paid a witch to torment them. The cunning-woman advised that a witch bottle be boiled. This was duly carried out, and the children recovered. The events at the Lamb Inn attracted considerable newspaper attention, and provoked a number of respectable gentlemen, including doctors and clergymen to investigate the affair. Some of them became convinced of the genuineness of the spirit manifestations. A series of questions was put to the spirit in a number of languages to remove suspicion of fraud, and they were apparently completely answered using a series of taps. From this they found that the spirit was actually tormenting six people at the same time. All the Anglican clergymen involved declined to conduct prayers for the girls except for a curate with the methodist learnings of Thomas Rouquet. This is not surprising. While some Anglican clergymen undoubtedly believed in diabolic possession, they were forbidden under Canon 72 (formulated in 1604) to conduct fastings and prayers for the possessed.

The author of the tract, Henry Durbin, was a local pharmacist who personally witnessed some of the incidents, and organised an investigation which included a number of pious local notables questioning the spirit as to its actions. His account was only published posthumously on his own instructions, because he 'was abused in the public Papers'. 'Should I publish the Narrative, the same abuse would be revived, and I wish to live and die in peace with all men.'

A scarce work with only three copies in UK libraries, and eight in the USA.

[ESTC T139120; Witchcraft, Magic and Culture 1736-1951, Davies, 1999]

35. ELIZABETH I & NICHOLAS HILLIARD

Very good impression of the Second Great Seal of Elizabeth I,

in wax, with vellum document tag embedded, Crack below Queen's head but in excellent condition, , approximately 150mm. diameter. 6th Nov. 1590, Folding half calf case.

Attached to a Vellum Document titled in Ms. 6 Nov.: 32 . Q.Eliz. 1590

A Pardon forWilliam Gloster Baron.

£4,000

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

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



A SCARCE EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT WORK

36. EUCLID; GRACILIS, STEPHANUS; MARNEF, JEROME DE; CAVELLAT, GUILLAUME

Euclidis Elementorum Libri XV. Graecè & Latine

350, [2]pp., woodcut printers device to title, enlarged version on verso of final leaf, woodcut initials, head and tail-pieces, numerous text diagrams, library, manuscript note to title in Greek, annotations throughout in an old hand, stamp to title, marginal worm trail not affecting text, occasional light foxing, later half green calf over decorated boards, 8vo, Paris, Apud Hieronymum de Marnef, Gulielmum Cauellat, 1573

£850

A very scarce copy of the second printing of the Cavellat Greek/Latin edition of the *Elements*, corrected from the 1557/1558 edition. The edito princeps of the Greek text was published by Simon Grynaeus in Basel in 1533.

Euclid's *Elements* was widely used from the 15th century. Across Europe, the *Elements* was printed on average nearly once a year from the *edito princeps* of 1482 to the end of the seventeenth century. It is still considered a masterpiece in the application of logic to mathematics, and has been enormously influential in many areas of science. Scientists from Copernicus to Newton were influenced by the *Elements*, and applied their knowledge of it to their work.

This edition has over 300 woodcut diagrams "...curiously decorated with floral ornaments" - Thomas-Stanford, p12. Many of the diagrams of this copy have been redrawn in the margins in an old hand.

Provenance: contemporary inscriptions; Francis Brethren (inscription); unidentified stamp from a Jesuit Seminary

[Thomas-Stanford 32; Riccardi 1573.1; Adams E-1001]

37. EXQUEMELIN, ALEXANDRE OLIVIER; RINGROSE, BASIL

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

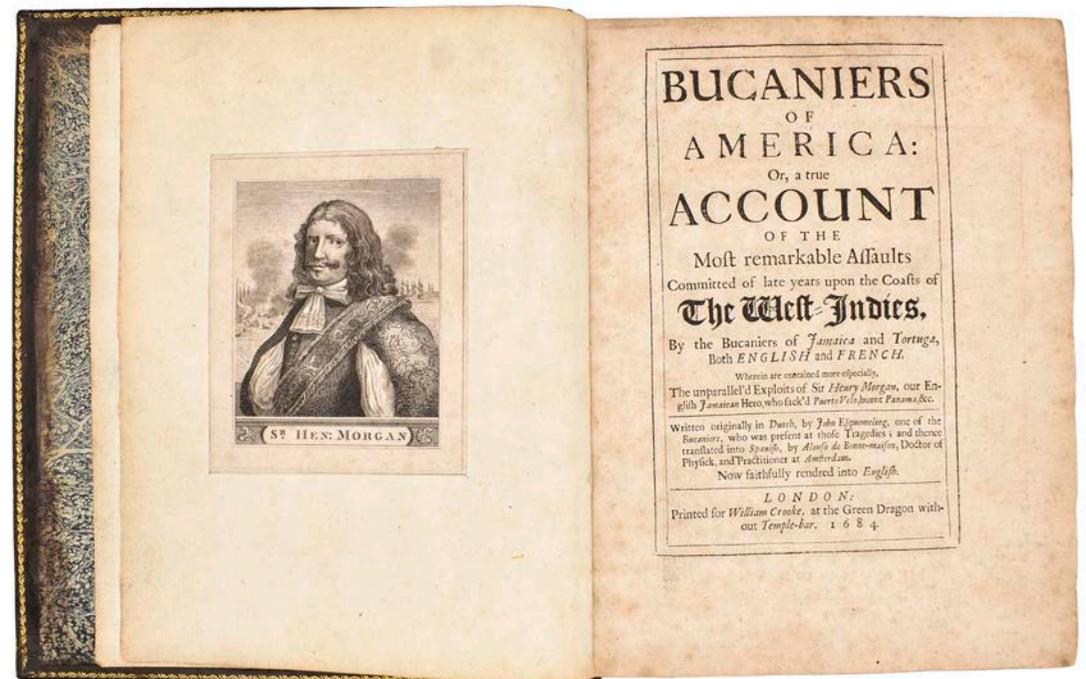
FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, [12], 115,[1], 51, [1], 124, [12]; [16], 212(215), [24], 4 parts bound in 2 vol., small copper engraved portrait of Henry Morgan pasted to frontispiece of volume one, 9 plates (3 folding) and three engraved texts illustrations in

volume one, 17 engraved maps and plans (2 folding) in volume two after Bartholomew Sharp, numerous woodcut text illustrations, occasional light spotting, 4to (240 x 185 mm), contemporary calf, morocco title-piece, spine gilt, boards ruled in gilt, marbled endpapers, bookplate of Frank L. Hadley, London, for William Crooke, 1684-1685

£18,500

THE GREATEST EARLY BOOK ON BUCCANEERING & PIRACY

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



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

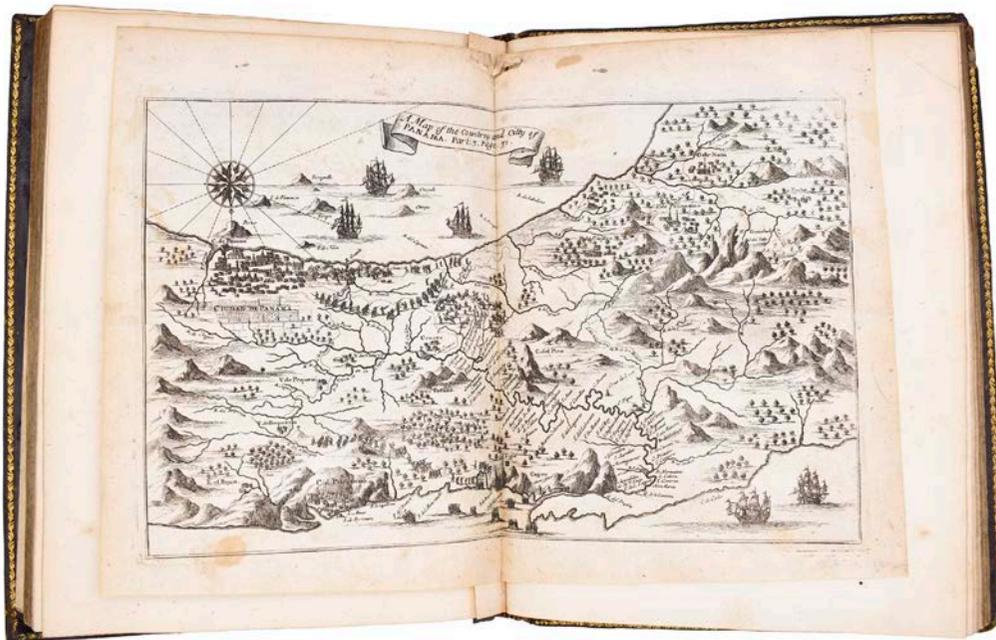
During his time in Amsterdam he offered his manuscript containing the description of his previous life to the publisher's Ten Hoorn, who translated it, adapted it to Dutch standards and printed it in 1678. The book became immediately so popular that editions were published everywhere. Hardly any book in any language became the parent of so many imitations and the source of so many legends, and is still popular today. Jan ten Hoorn also had published the works of Hendrik Smeeks (probably one of the sources of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*). Both publications were heavily edited by ten Hoorn, explaining the similarities of style, so that once it was believed that Exquemelin was a pseudonym of Smeets. The book quickly took on a life of its own, with numerous editions appearing throughout Europe in the following years, many of them fittingly 'pirated', including the Second Edition of 1679, in German, published in Nuremberg under the title *Die Americanischen See-Räuber*. A Spanish Edition followed in 1681, titled *Piratas de la*

America; this too was probably published in Amsterdam and not Germany as the title-page claims. The first English edition, aptly published by one William Crook, appeared in 1684 under the title *Bucaniers of America: Or, a True Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults Committed of late Years upon the Coasts of The West-Indies.... with a heavy emphasis on the 'unparalle'd Exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, the English Jamaican Hero'*. The book was a runaway bestseller and the second edition came out within three months.

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

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

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



38. [FILMER, ROBERT]

An Advertisement to the Jury-Men of England, Touching Witches. Together with a Difference between an English and Hebrew Witch.

FIRST EDITION,[8], 24pp., woodcut and factotum initials, woodcut headpiece and type ornaments, light foxing, bookplates of Henry Marshall and Fox Pointe, half calf over marbled boards, 4to, London: R. Royston, 1653.

£8,000

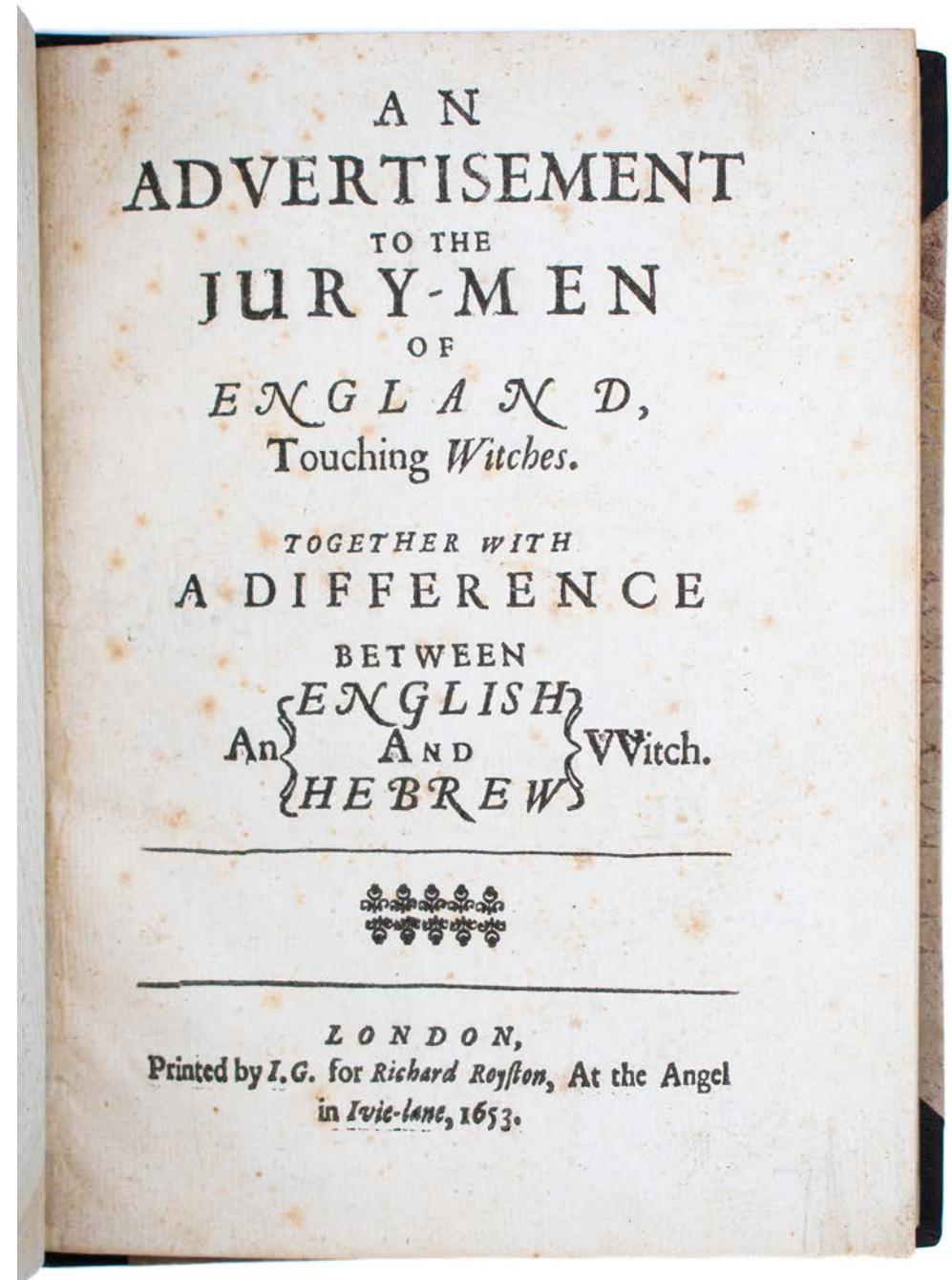
Sir Robert Filmer (d.1653), a royalist political writer, was a supporter of divine right monarchy who advocated moderation in the trial of witches. Knighted by Charles I, Filmer was known for his affability, his learning and his views on government and the monarchy. Filmer was legally trained, and was a justice of the peace of considerable standing in his native Kent. Shortly before his death, Filmer wrote *An Advertisement to Jurymen of England Touching Witches*, partly in response to the execution of witches at Maidstone in Kent in 1652 but mainly due to his anti-Calvinism.

Remarkably, Filmer thought that both Catholic and Protestant churches had created witches in their own mirror images—that witches were nothing but the contraries of Christians. He did not wish to infer that some other, religion-neutral account of the witches' covenant might be believable. The rest of his pamphlet makes clear his rejection of the whole idea. What Filmer found so culpable was the pretence that witchcraft and magic had a real basis in the use of 'familiar spirits' or in pacts with devils; that they did have such a basis he rejected. His remark stands, therefore, as a revealing contemporary interpretation of the most central component of witchcraft as (what would now be called) a cultural construct.

This unrelentingly sceptical work has recently been re-evaluated by Ian Bostridge. On Bostridge's analysis, Filmer's tract, which contains a lengthy critique of William Perkin's '*Discourse of the damned Art of Witchcraft*', formed part of a general attack on Calvinism as he conceived it, both in its covenantal and original forms... in his central task of destroying Perkins' covenantal theory of witchcraft, Filmer also undermines the fundamentals of covenantal theology itself.'

A scarce but popular work with two editions being published posthumously.

[ESTC:R202078; McAlpin Coll., III, p.23; Wing (2nd ed.), F909; Thomason, E.690[6]; Witch-hunting and witch historiography: some Anglo-Scottish comparisons, Sharpe, 2002; Thinking with Demons, Clark, 1999]



39. FINISHER'S FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION.

The Book Finisher's Friendly Circular, conducted by a Committee of the Finisher's Friendly Association.

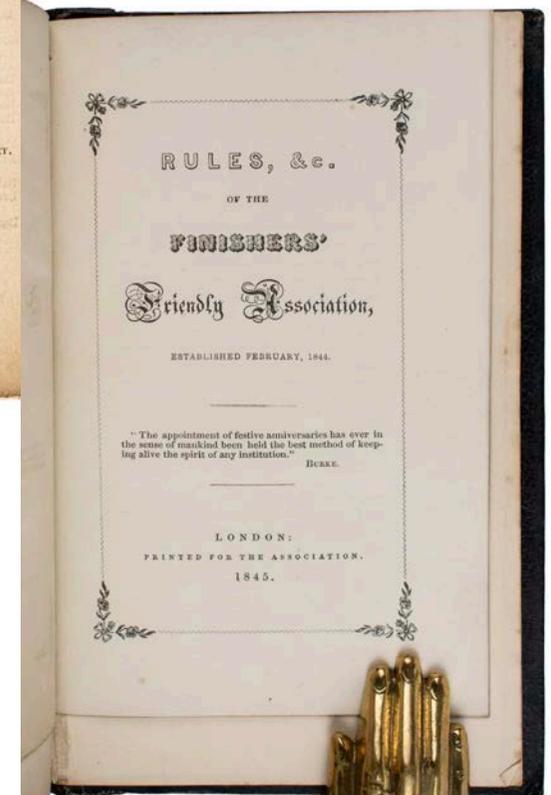
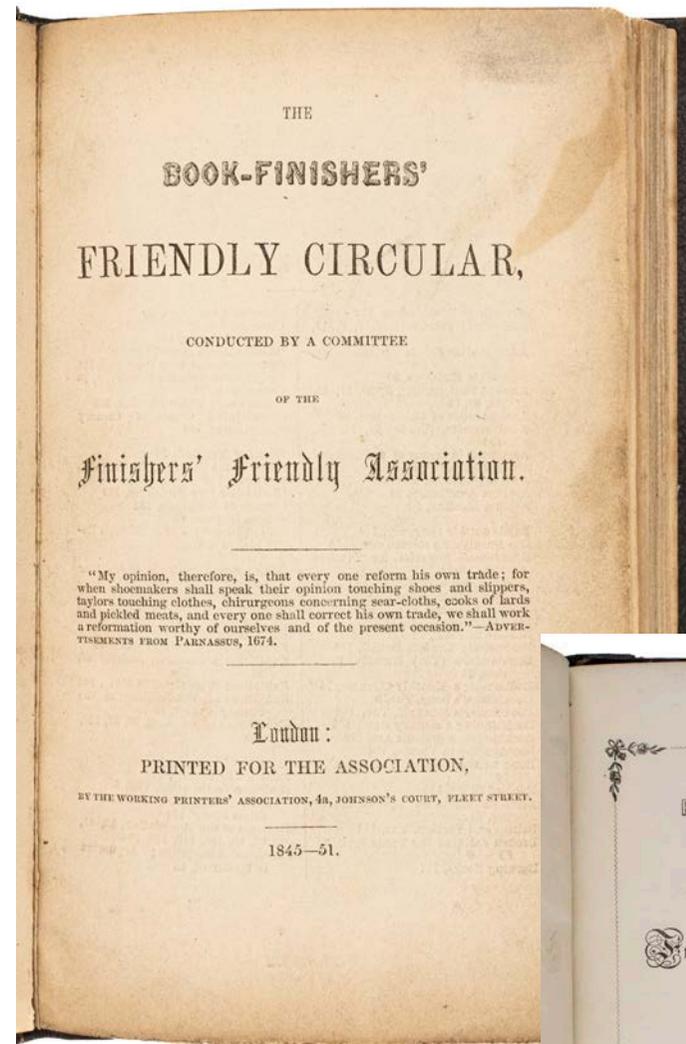
Complete with 19 issues plus title, index, 14 page supplement and six page rule book dated 1845, in one vol., nine illustrations, iv, 166, [8]pp., later black morocco, rebaked, rule book wrapper preserved, 12mo, London, printed for the Association, [August 1845-September 1851]

£5,000

The Book Finisher's Circular was produced by one of the first associations which led to trade unionism. The work contains very valuable information on the early development of the London bookbinder's trade union.

Devoted to union matters, historical and current, rhymes for finishers, information about, and illustrations of, historical styles of cover decorations, trade gossip, and exhibitions were also printed.

Also bound in is the extremely scarce *'Rules of the Finishers' Friendly Association, 1845*. The rule book is in its original wrapper, and contains all the rules and regulations a member must adhere to. Two important works in both the history of book binding and trade unionism. [Middleton, 21.]



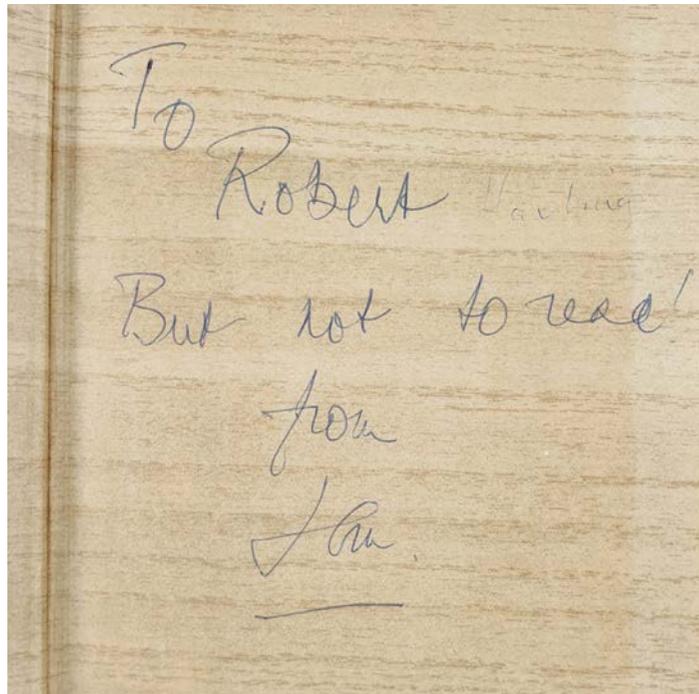
40. FLEMING, IAN

You Only Live Twice.

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

£12,000

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



41. FONTENELLE, LE BOVIER DE BERNARD; BEHN, APHRA [TRANSLATOR]

The History of Oracles and the Cheats of the Pagan Priests, in Two Parts

FIRST EDITION, [20], 227, [5], occasional light foxing, title stabilised with tissue, repairs to front and rear gutters, light pencil annotations and manicules, contemporary speckled calf, corners rubbed, 8vo, London, 1688

£1,100

First Edition of a Scarce Work.

A translation of Bernard Le Bouvier de Fontenelle's "*Histoire De Oracles*" (1687) by Aphra Behn. This work on debunking the Oracles of Ancient Greece and Rome as frauds of the priests used to manipulate the masses, rather than under Demonic influence as suggested by the Church. This is an abridged version of Antonius van Dale's Latin work "*De Oraculis Ethnicorum*" (1683). Van Dales' argument against the supernatural and the role of the Devil in the pagan oracular tradition was highly influential, but was not popularised until Fontelle's adapted version two decades later.

Aphra Behn (1640-1689) was one of the first English women to earn her living by her writing. She broke cultural barriers and opened up public space for women writers. She was employed by Charles II to work as a spy in Antwerp. During the turbulent political times of the Exclusion Crisis, she wrote an epilogue and prologue that brought her into legal trouble; she thereafter devoted most of her writing to prose genres and translations. "*The History of Oracles...*" was the penultimate work to be published before her death in 1689.

The dedication by Behn is to Lord Jeffreys, known as the "hanging judge". He became notable during the reign of King James II, rising to the position of Lord Chancellor. His conduct as a judge was to enforce royal policy, resulting in a historical reputation for severity and bias. Jeffreys' historical notoriety comes from his actions in 1685, after Monmouth's Rebellion, where he was responsible for a high number of executions. Estimates of the numbers executed for treason have been given as high as 700. Behn's dedication has been criticised as a "triumph of sycophancy". Her name does not appear in the work, but the dedication is signed A.B. This dedication was removed from later editions.

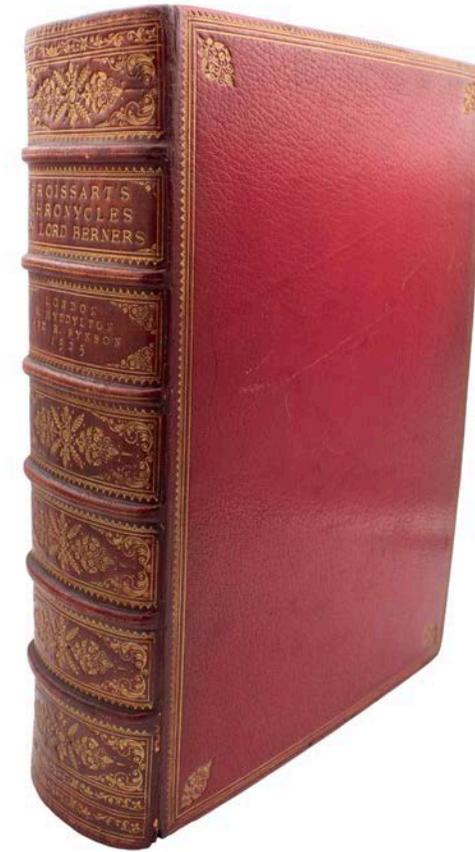
**THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN ENGLISH OF FROISSART'S CHRONICLES,
FROM THE LIBRARY OF WILLIAM MORRIS**

42. FROISSART, JEAN. [BERNERS, JOHN BOURCHIER, TRANSLATOR].
*Here begynneth...the Cronycles of Englande, Fraunce, Spayne, Portyngale, Scotlaude [sic],
Bretayne, Flaunders: and other places adioynynge. Translated out of frenche into our
mater[n]all Englysshe tonge, by Johan Bouchier...*

[London: [R. Redman, n.d., ca. 1535 and] Wyllyam Myddleton, [n.d., 1542?] (Volume I)
[and] [Rycharde Pynson, 31 August 1525] (Volume II).

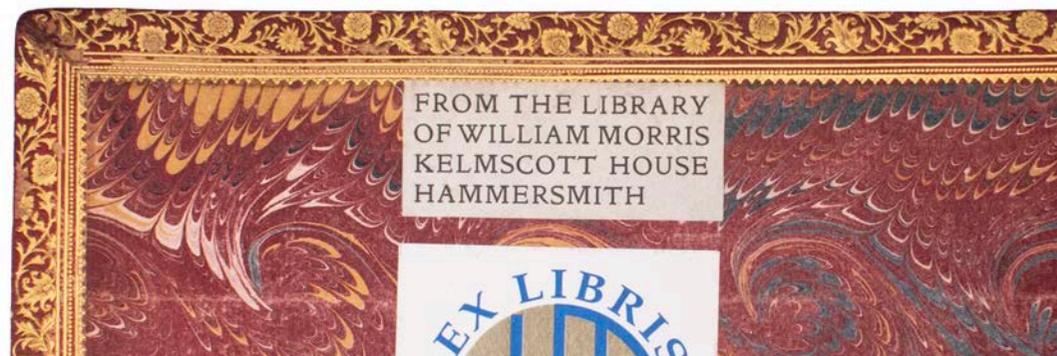
£28,000

First edition in English of Volume II (with "baylye" on A1r, second column, last line)
and second edition in English of Volume I (with "kyng in his be" with no hyphen on b1r,
second column, third to last line, and "lytell hakeneyes" with comma on b2r, first column,
first line). Two folio volumes in one (12 1/2 x 8 7/8 inches; 317 x 226 mm.). [10], cccxxii;
[8], cccxix [i.e., cccxx] leaves. Black letter, two columns. First title within composite
woodcut border, second title within full pictorial woodcut border after Hans Holbein
(McKerrow & Ferguson 8). Verso of title-page in each volume with the same full-page
woodcut of the arms of Henry VIII with supporters and portcullises and the Tudor rose
supported by two angels. Numerous decorative woodcut initials. The last leaf of Volume
II is supplied in an exceptionally good facsimile. Nineteenth century full red morocco by
W. Pratt. Boards ruled and stamped in gilt. Spine lettered and elaborately stamped in gilt.
Board edges double-ruled in gilt. Gilt dentelles. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. Four
previous owner's bookplates to frontpastedown including William Morris. Spine a bit
darkened. A few minor scuffs to boards. Pinhole worming throughout both volumes,
relatively unobtrusive. Volume I with title-page and A2 re-margined affecting some text in
the top right-hand corner which has been supplied in excellent facsimile following Marsh's
1563 edition, some other margins with small repairs only affecting the text at o5. Volume
II with some marginal closed tears, repaired and barely touching text at P5, P6, and 3F5.
All of signature 3O with corner repairs, affecting foliation numbers one leaves 3O5, 3O6.
Leaf 3O7 repaired with a portion of the text in excellent facsimile, and 3O8 is supplied in
facsimile of Marsh's colophon from the second edition of 1563: "Richard Pinson... " 1525.



An exceptionally fine, fresh, and very bright copy.

"From the library of William Morris, with his Hammersmith library label on the front paste down, whose admiration for Froissart, and Berner's translation in particular, was evident from his earliest attempts at poetry as a student while at Oxford in the late 1850s, and in his Defence of Guenevere, 1858. Towards the end of his life Morris returned to Froissart intending to publish the Chronicles as a companion to his magnum opus the Kelmscott Chaucer: 'You cannot have a better text than old Berners's. It's fine old English and would take a lot of beating... my reprint is full folio and will take up two volumes. I also intend to publish it in four parts. Those who may like a strong binding will be able to get one for both the Chaucer as well as the Froissart. It will be in white pigskin... no book that I could do would give me half the pleasure I am getting from the Froissart. I am simply revelling in it. It's such a noble and glorious work, and every page as it leaves the press delights me more than I can say.' (Morris, Ideal Book, pp 111-112). In the event only sixteen pages of the Kelmscott Froissart were printed (and given to personal friends) before Morris's death, the Chaucer having taken precedence. Morris used a later and less valuable edition of the text, published by Rivington in 1812, to prepare these sheets, and that copy is now in the library



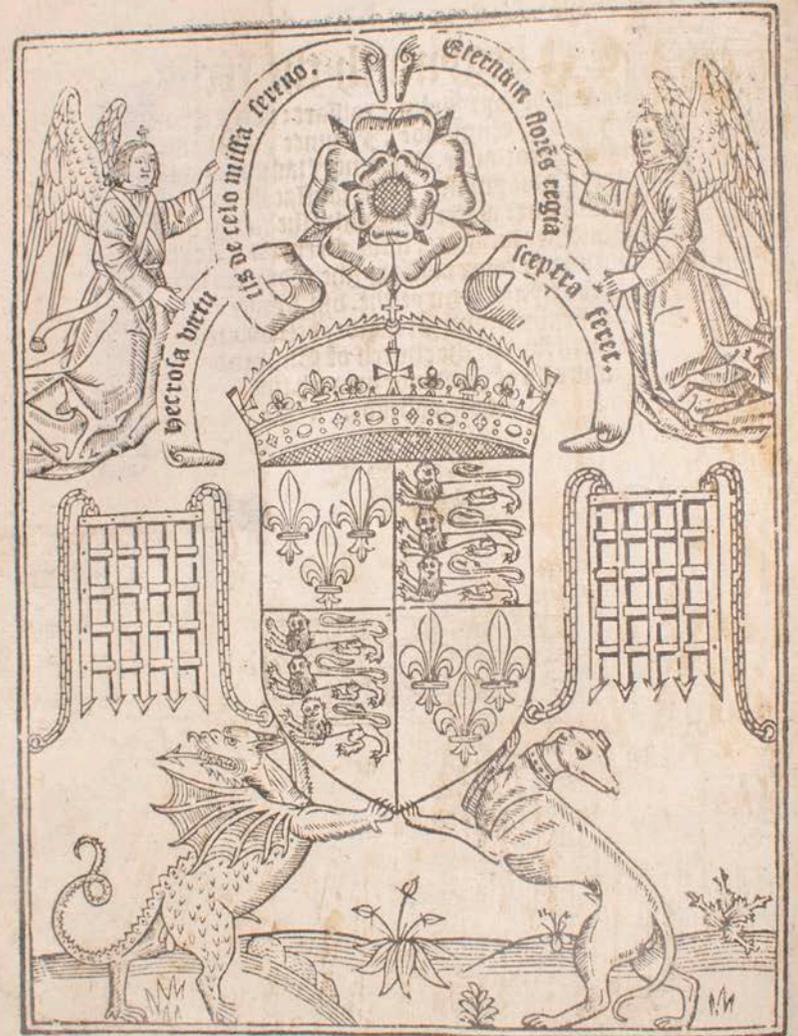
at Kelmscott Manor." (Christie's)

"William Morris possessed a library of higher quality than any other major English literary figure" (Needham) One of the most important sources for information on the Hundred Years' War, and one of the texts most expressive of the fourteenth-century European cult of chivalry, the chronicles of Froissart (ca. 1330-1400) were especially popular during the first century of printing.

This Chronicle is also an important Shakespeare source book, namely for his Edward III and Richard II. This lively translation from Froissart's text by John Bourchier, second Baron Berners (1467-1533), established the Cronycles as not only the most extensive historical work yet to appear in English, but as an important influence on English writing throughout the sixteenth and beyond. Complete sets of the first edition are very rare, with most sets in institutions being mixed editions or imperfect (including the British Library, the Bodleian Library, Harvard, and Yale). The reprint of the first volume was begun by R. Redman in 1535, and completed by William Middleton around 1543, and a reprint of both volumes by T. Marsh was published in 1563.

PROVENANCE: William Horatio Crawford (bookplate; his sale Sotheby's London, 12 March 1891, lot 1286); William Morris (1824-1896) English designer, author, visionary socialist and founder of the Kelmscott Press (bookplate; his sale Sotheby's London, 7th December 1898, lot 535); James W. Ellsworth (1849-1925), owner of a Gutenberg Bible, now Scheide's, and of the four Shakespeare folios, who sold his collection to Dr. A.S.W. Rosenbach; Harold Douthit (bookplate). Fine Printed Books and Manuscripts Including Americana--12/5/2008

STC 11396.5 (Volume I) and 11397 (Volume II).



43. GALILEO, GALILEI; BERNEGGER, MATHIAS [TRANSLATOR]

Systema cosmicum... in quo quatuor dialogis, de duobus maximis mundi systematibus, Ptolemaico & Copernicano, utriusque rationibus philosophicis ac naturalibus indefinite propositis, differitur

2 works in one, [16], 495, [24]p., engraved frontispiece, woodcut initials and headpieces, engraved portrait of Galileo, woodcut diagrams and illustrations, Zz2-3 transposed, engraved title slightly frayed, contemporary blind-ruled vellum, modern pastedowns, 4to (191 x 144mm), Strassburg, David Huatt for the Elzevis, 1635.

£18,000

THE FIRST LATIN EDITION, translated by Mathias Bernegger.

First published in Florence in 1632, *Systema comicum* was banned by the Catholic church and Galileo had been condemned for heresy by Urban VIII shortly after its publication. A surviving copy was smuggled out of Italy and made its way to Strassburg, where it was translated in Latin - the international language of science. Bernegger possibly acted on Galileo's request (via Elia Diodati), though Bernegger was careful not to imply that Galileo had any part in its publication. Due to pressure to get this work out, Bernegger was still translating when printing began. 600 copies were produced in its first run, a large amount for the time. A new frontispiece was designed, based on the Italian edition but changed to show Copernicus as a young man, representing a young science in contrast to the two ancients, Aristotle and Ptolemy.

In *Systema cosmicum...* Galileo explains how Copernicus's idea of heliocentric cosmology would work, but he makes the decision to frame it within a hypothetical context to try to avoid the Catholic church's ban on heliocentrism which came into effect in 1616. The work contains Galileo's entire body of research, which he uses to bolster his arguments against accepting the scientific authorities one is presented with, without any further observations and experimentations to justify those facts.

Bernegger includes an extract from Kepler's *In Martem* and a letter by the Carmelite friar Paolo Foscarini (translated by Diodati under a pseudonym), both of which were to support the notion that Copernicanism was not contrary to the Bible, as stated on the title-page

The Elzevirs were keen to publish works unacceptable within papal dominions; this translation made Galileo's work accessible to the whole of Europe.

[BOUND WITH]

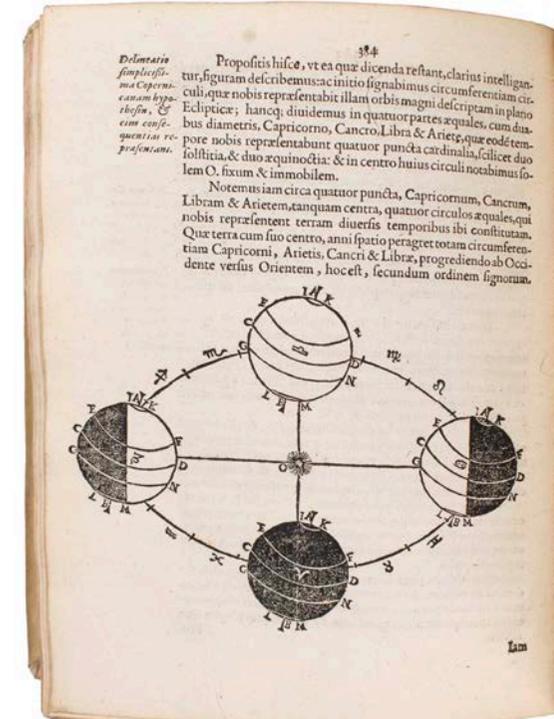
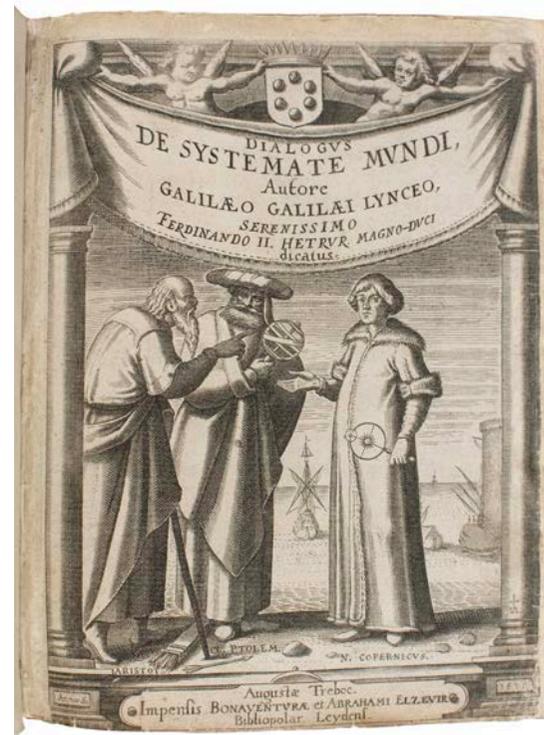
Tractatus de proportionum instrumento, quod merito Compendium universae Geometriae dixeris... Editio secunda

[8], 104.p, woodcut of a sector on title-page, woodcut initials and diagrams, wood cut headpieces, lacking engraved plate, Strasbourg, David Hautt, 1635.

The Tractatus de proportionum instrumento is the second Latin edition describing Galileo's "proportion compass." This was the first device to perform arithmetic calculations by mechanical means. First published in Italian in 1606, Galileo's *compass* was a great improvement over earlier German models. Bernegger added his own extensive notes on the instrument, which was first printed in 1612. This 1635 edition was issued with a new title page and dedication. These two works are often found bound together.

Bernegger had previously translated into Latin Galileo's treatise on the proportional compass, adding his own extensive notes on the instrument, which was first printed in 1612; a reissue of that work, with a new title-page and dedication, is bound here after the *Systema Cosmicum*. These two works are often found bound together.

[Cinti 96; VD17 14:074200H & 12:155151T; Willems 426#]



RARE FIRST EDITION OF GEORGE GIFFORD'S CLASSIC WORK ON WITCHCRAFT

44. 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.

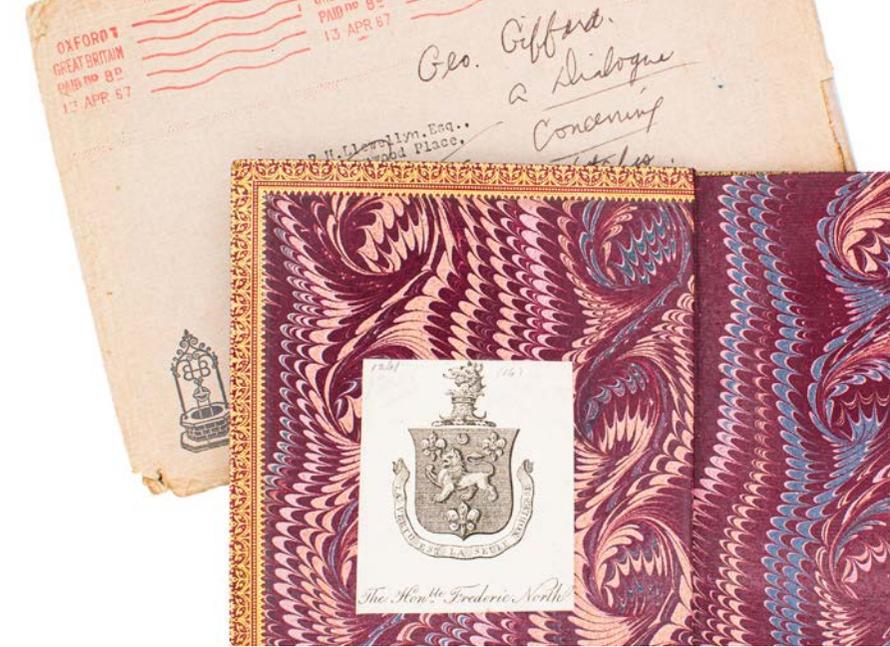
£25,000

"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.

Provenance:

Frederick North, Lord North

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."

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]

A
DIALOGVE
concerning Witches
and Witchcraftes.

In which is laide open how craftely
the Diuell deceiueth not onely the Witches
but many other and so leadeth them
awrie into many great
errours.

By George Giffard Minister of Gods
word in Maldon.



L O N D O N.

Printed by *Iohn Windet* for Tobie Cooke and Mi-
hil Hart, and are to be sold in Pauls Church-
yard, at the Tygers head. 1 5 9 3.

45. GLANVILLE, JOSEPH

Saducismus Triumphatus: or, Full and Plain Evidence Concerning Witches and Apparitions.

Second edition, in seven parts, each with separate title pages but continuous register, engraved frontispiece, engraved second title, 1 full page text engraving, errata leaf present, top margin trimmed, slightly affecting a few headlines, ownership inscription of Robert Midgley to front free endpaper, ownership inscription of Samuel Heywood on pastedown, bookplates to pastedown, rebounded contemporary calf, 8vo, Thomas Newcomb, Samuel Lownds, 1682.

£3,000

The expanded edition of Glanvill's magnum opus on witchcraft, first published posthumously in 1681. This second edition is the first to include topical material on witchcraft in Sweden, supplied by Anthony Horneck (from a Dutch pamphlet of 1670).

Saducismus Triumphatus was the final work published in the exchanges between Joseph Glanvill and John Webster. These works epitomised the exhaustive debate in Restoration England, between the supporters of the new 'mechanical philosophy' and their detractors concerning the existence of witchcraft.

Glanvill, with the support of his Cambridge colleague Henry More, sought to provide empirical evidence for the existence of spirits, poltergeists, apparitions and related stories about witchcraft in order to prove the existence of God. The work's title refers to the Sadducees, a Jewish sect which denied the existence of spirits and the immortality of the soul. Glanvill did not appear to be so much concerned about witchcraft being a serious threat to life and limb, especially after his careful investigations revealed rather feeble examples, but instead that a denial of the witch was a big step towards the denial of all religion. As Henry More put it: 'No spirit, no God'. Crucially, such sentiments were also shared by the vast majority of Glanvill's informants, mostly fellow clergy, who supplied Glanvill and More with large numbers of instances of witchcraft and related phenomena for publication.

The bulk of *Saducismus Triumphatus* comes from Glanvill's earlier "*A Blow at Modern Sadducism*" first published in 1666. In 1677 John Webster published his response "*The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft*", which attacked Glanvill in an effort to deflect from his own participation in "natural science". Webster goes as far as suggesting that the bible has been mistranslated to support the belief in witches.

In response, Glanvill wrote a characteristically calm and reasoned refutation of Webster's scriptural interpretations entitled "*A Proof of the Existence of Apparitions, Spirits and Witches, out of Holy Scripture*," which remained unfinished at his death in 1680. Undaunted, More hastily assembled Glanvill's unfinished work and added it, along with

a chapter from his own '*Enchiridion Ethicum*' and other materials, to "*A Blow at Modern Sadducism*". The new collection, *Saducismus Triumphatus*, represented Henry More's final effort to silence the 'Hag-Advocates'.

The frontispiece shows six examples of evidence for witchcraft. Clockwise from the top left: the drummer of Tedworth; the Somerset witch Julian Cox; rendezvous of witches at Trister Gate; a celestial apparition in Amsterdam; the Scottish witch Margaret Jackson; and the levitation of Richard Jones at Shepton Mallet.

The work was well received, with a fifth edition appearing as late as 1726. The book strongly influenced Cotton Mather in his *Discourse on Witchcraft* (1689) and the Salem witch trials held in 1692–3 in Salem, Massachusetts.

[ESTC: R233939; Brian Levack, *The Devil Within*, 2013; Thomas Harmon Jobe, *The Devil in Restoration Science: The Glanvill-Webster Witchcraft Debate*, 1981; Peter Elmer, *Witchcraft, Witch-Hunting, and Politics in Early Modern England*, 2016]



46. GREEN, THOMAS

The Case of Captain Thomas Green, Commander of the Ship Worcester and his Crew, Tried and Condemned for Piracy & Murther, in the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland.

30[i.e. 32]pp., occasional slight trimming, title lightly browned, disbound from a larger tract volume and re-bound in matching calf-backed marbled boards, red morocco spine label, old red sprinkled edges, small 4to (205x150mm), London, James Nutt, 1705.

£2,800

A pamphlet collecting vital evidence in support of Thomas Green, an English sailor condemned in Scotland for piracy and murder on the Indian Ocean. Part of a far wider conflict over trade and independence amid ongoing union negotiations between England and Scotland. With testimony by a “black Indian” cook onboard the ship.

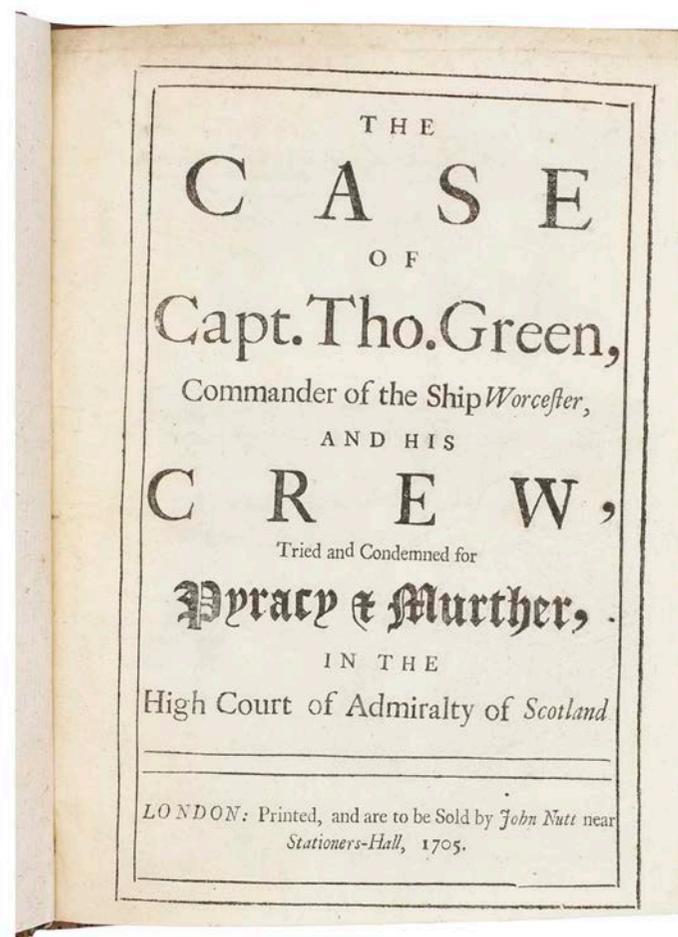
This work is a collection of documents relevant to the trial of Thomas Green and his crew for piracy and murder. Green had, at the age of 21, captained a charter voyage to India, with the mission of transporting spices and other valuable substances for Thomas Bowrey, a London-based merchant. The outbound voyage, on the merchant vessel Worcester, proceeded from England along the expected route: rounding the Horn of Africa and arriving on the Indian Malabar Coast in mid-November 1702. On the return voyage, the threat of enemy cruisers led the Worcester to travel, via Ireland, around the north of Scotland: finally putting in at Edinburgh in July 1704 to await convoy south to London.

In Edinburgh, the Worcester and her crew appear to have been drawn into far deeper conflicts over the national trade amid the impending union of England and Scotland. The Worcester was opportunistically seized by Scottish merchant authorities in reprisal for the seizure in London of a merchant vessel registered to the Scottish Darien company. During the course of the Worcester's voyage, however, rumours had circulated that Green and his crew had been involved with pirates in the Indian Ocean. During their enforced sojourn in Edinburgh, more serious rumours began to emerge that Green and his crew had engaged in direct acts of piracy. These rumours - along with the unaccounted disappearance of another Darien Company vessel (The Speedy Return), en route to the East Indies - seem to have provided the necessary ingredients for the Scottish to develop the Worcester's impoundment as a political statement. In March 1705, Green and his crew were charged with plundering the Speedy Return and murdering its crew (ODNB).

The case quickly became one of the most popular and controversial of the age. A predominantly English crew charged with plundering a Scottish vessel, Unionists typically protested Green's innocence, while Nationalists typically charged his guilt. The evidence appears to have been based predominantly on suspicious statements made by Green's crew - in particular, the cook's mate's testimony that he had witnessed the Worcester engaged

in battle with an English-speaking vessel. Largely on the strength of this evidence, Green and most of his crew were found guilty by an Admiralty jury in Edinburgh on the 16th of March, and condemned to be hanged on the sands of Leith. Although the Privy Council, at the order of Queen Anne herself, exercised its influence to postpone the execution, they ultimately declined to commute the sentence, and Green and two of his crewmates were subsequently hanged on the 11th of April 1705.

This work sequences and reproduces a number of documents relevant to the case. Witness affidavits, for both the prosecution and defence, make up the bulk of the volume, which also includes a report from the Edinburgh Gazette and several pieces of contemporary evidence, including certificates and dispatches on piracy from the East India company. The work's anonymous editor is firmly convinced of Green's innocence, stating “By the foregoing Affidavits, & and by the Testimony of several other Persons... it does plainly appear, that no such Piracy or Murther has been heard of in India, nor no such Ship or Men missing, as is pretended to be Piratically taken and Murthered” (p28).



This edition would appear to have been published in the days before Green's execution. Green has been "Tryed and Condemned", but there is no reference to his execution, as there surely would have been had the edition been published afterwards. The latest dated material is from the 7th of April, and we might tentatively fix a publication date for this edition between the 8th and 11th of April 1705. During these tense few days in early April, the English government considered whether to intervene further in the case, and Green's trial in the court of public opinion continued. In Edinburgh, it was reported that several members of the crew had confessed in exchange for pardons. In England, the East India Company produced certificates attesting that none of its ships had reported any charge, evidence or rumours of piracy against the Worcester, and further investigations suggested a quite different fate for the Speedy Return. This work collected and widely distributed the results of these investigations, and might be understood as a broader criticism of the Scottish merchants and the judiciary among the London public.

Daniel Defoe concerned himself extensively with the Worcester affair, and its implications for the ongoing Union negotiations - as James Kelly notes, in his *History of the Union* (1709), Defoe lists the "Seizing the Ship the Worcester" as one of the six crises which had materially jeopardised these negotiations (Kelly 2000). Earlier, he had published two commentaries on the affair in *The Review*. Incidentally, John Nutt, the present volume's printer, had previously published works by Defoe, and would subsequently act as the first printer for the first incarnation of *The Tatler*.

Interestingly the collected affidavits include depositions by two Indian crewmates: Antonio Fernando (the aforementioned cook's mate) and Antonio Francisco (the captain's servant). Although filtered through an interpreter, these depositions nonetheless constitute important evidence of the experiences and contributions of people of colour in eighteenth-century Scotland, and in eighteenth-century maritime trade more generally.

In spite of its contemporary popularity, the trial has received extremely limited attention in the years since. Indeed, after Richard Temple's *New Light on the Mysterious Tragedy of the Worcester: 1704-1705* (1930), the next (and thus far, only) serious study is James Kelly's *The Worcester Affair* (2000).

ESTC records Boston Athenaeum, Folger, Lilly Library and Yale only in the USA. There are two settings of this work published in the same year, the other (published without imprint) is recorded at the Huntington and John Carter Brown Library. The last copy recorded on Rare Book Hub before the present was at Francis Edwards in 1962.

Provenance: Earls of Macclesfield, disbound from a larger pamphlet volume - with a reproduction of the armorial bookplate on the front pastedown.

KELMSCOTT PRESS

47. [GUILLELMUS, ARCHBISHOP OF TYRE].

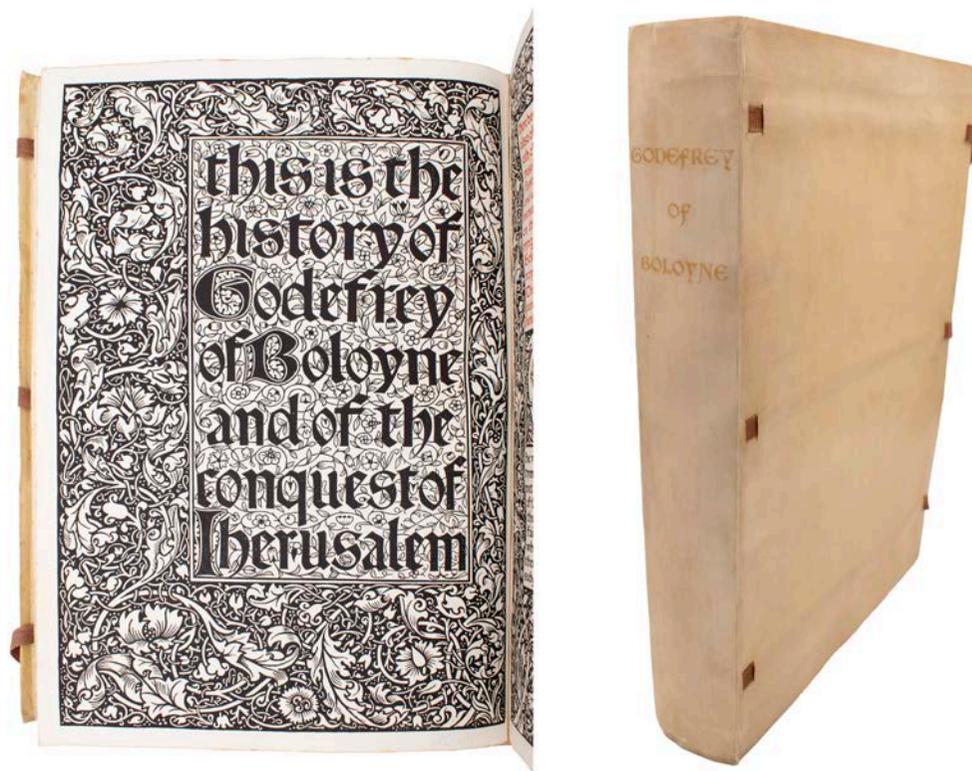
The History Of Godefrey Of Boloyne And Of The Conquest Of Iherusalem.

The Kelmscott Press, upper mall hammer-smith, 1893. one of 300 copies on paper, of a total edition of 306 (6 on vellum). 29.1 x 21 x 5 cm; pp. xxiv + 452. troy type (table of contents and glossary in chaucer type) on Batchelor hand-made paper with the Primrose watermark. two full-page woodcut borders and title, side, corner, half and three-quarter woodcut borders, and numerous woodcut initials; chapter titles in red. original full limp vellum, with red silk ties; title gilt on spine.

£7,500

The *History Of Godefrey Of Bologne* was the fifth and last of William Morris's books after the man who introduced printing into England, William Caxton. Morris used Caxton's 1481 edition corrected for the press by Morris's son-in-law, H. Halliday Sparling

[Peterson A15.]



ONE OF THE FINEST INSTRUMENT BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

48. HABRECHT II, ISAAC & JOHANN CHRISTOPH STURM

Planiglobium Coeleste ac Terrestre Argentorati quondam, nunc Opera Jabannis Christophori Sturmii.

Nuremberg, Fürst, 1666, Enlarged edition by Joseph Sturm, Two Parts in One Volume, 4to, Contemporary panelled calf, gilt border, spine gilt in compartments, a little rubbed, with 14 folding engraved plates. Engraved titles to each part, numerous engravings throughout the text.

£9,000

First enlarged edition of Sturm's text with the rare folding plates of Habrecht's treatise on the construction of celestial and terrestrial globes and planispheres.

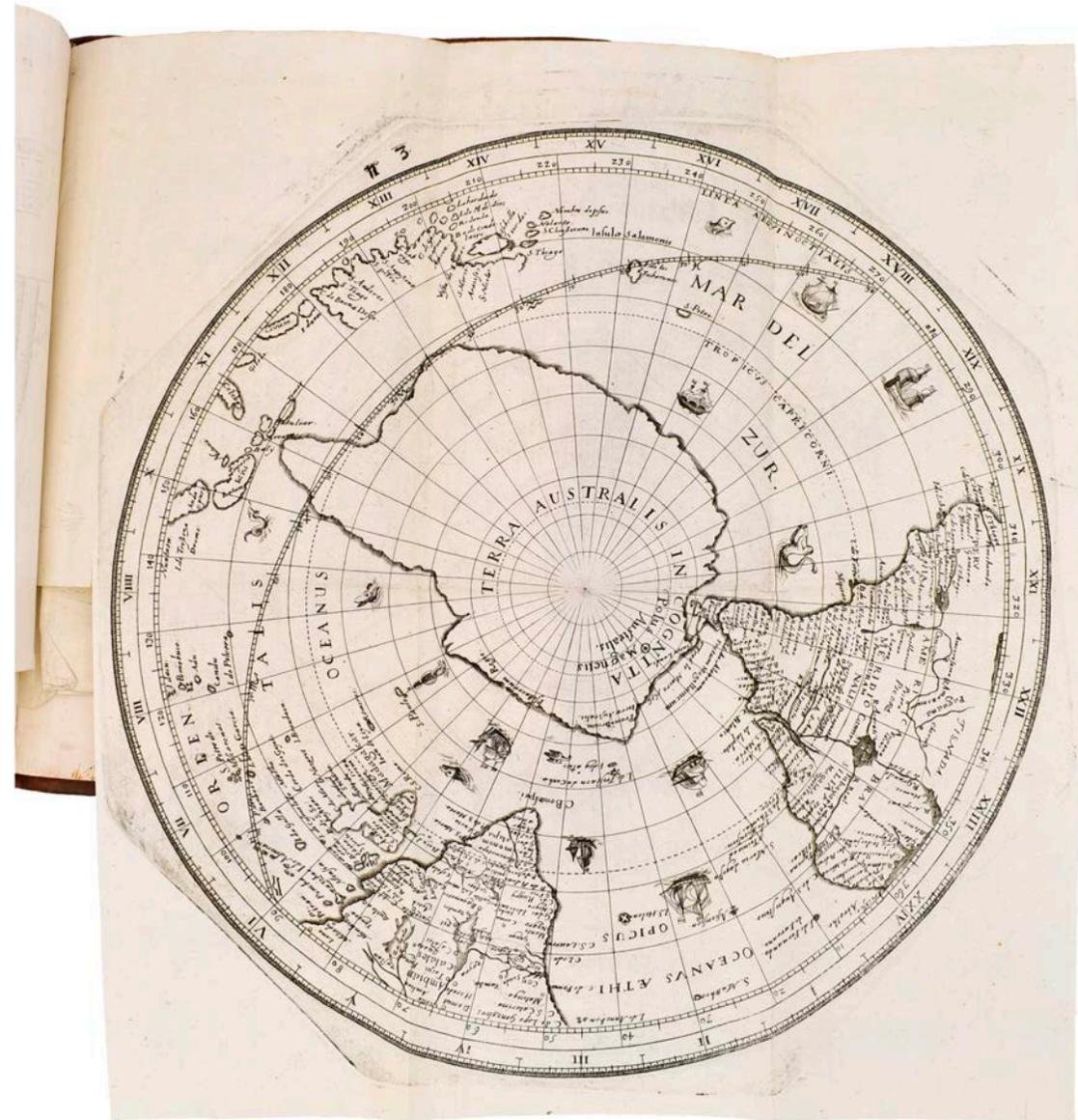
Isaac Habrecht II (1589-1633) was doctor of medicine and professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Strasbourg. He was one of a famous family, Swiss in origin, of clock and astronomical instrument makers in Strasbourg; his father, Isaac I, constructed the famous Strasbourg cathedral astronomical clock designed by Conrad Dasypodius and completed in 1574. Isaac II designed a famous celestial globe in 1625, which so impressed Jacob Bartsch, Kepler's son-in-law and coiner of the term 'planisphere', that he modelled his own work upon it. This work was accompanied by two planispheres that are rarely present. Of the several copies in Continental libraries, all but one lack the plates. They are, however, present in this work; one is in fact dated 1628.

C. Sturm (1635-1703) was Habrecht's student. He organized the first scientific academy in Germany, the 'Collegium Curiosum sive Experimentale' at Altdorf in 1672, and introduced the first course in experimental physics in a German university. In 1662, he undertook the task of augmenting Habrecht's original text and adding a number of folding plates. The plates include the two Celestial planispheres from the original work, being polar stereographic celestial charts of the northern and southern constellations, printed from the same plates, two handsome polar projections of the world, and ten folded engravings showing the various parts of his 'planiglobiums'. The plates, superbly executed by Jacob von der Heyden, were probably intended to be mounted and assembled to form several instruments, each with a revolving plate measuring 27 cm in diameter and a movable pointer. Each was to be supported on an approximately 12 cm base. The work is one of the most beautiful instrument books published in the seventeenth century and certainly one of the rarest, particularly with the full complement of plates.

Regarding the two planispheres, Warner writes: 'Habrecht derived the bulk of the information for this globe from Plancius. The origin of Rhombus – a constellation near the south pole that as reticulum survives today – is unclear. It may perhaps derive from the

quadrilateral arrangement of stars seen by Vespucci around the Antarctic pole. In any case, Rhombus as such seems to have made its first appearance on Habrecht's globe' (The sky explored p 104).

Houzeau and Lancaster 3039; Zinner 5089; Warner, The Sky Explored, pp 104-5 and 2c



49. HACHE, WILLIAM

A Collection of Original Voyages: Containing I. Capt. Cowley's Voyage Round the Globe. II. Captain Sharp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and Expedition into the South Seas, Written by Himself. III. Capt. Wood's Voyage Thro' The Straights of Magellan. IV. Mr. Tobert's Account of their way of Living; Description off the Archipelago Islands, Taking of Scio, &c.

FIRST EDITION, [16],45,[1], 16, 33-100,53,[3]pp. plus folding world map, five folding charts and plans, and a small plate of coastal profiles., woodcut text illustrations, contemporary panelled calf, London, printed for James Knapton, 1699

£10,000

Scarce first edition of this famous collection, one of the important works issued by the publisher Knapton to capitalise on the best-selling account of Dampier's first voyage to the South Seas.

The first three voyages recounted here all deal with English buccaneers in the Pacific, perhaps the most important being that of Cowley, who sailed for many months with Dampier in the early 1680s. Cowley's narrative is accompanied by a fine world map which marks his track across the Pacific to Guam, China and then through the Straits of Sunda and the Cape of Good Hope. The work was prepared by William Hacke, who was himself a buccaneer. Although he is now known chiefly for this compendium, he had made his living selling rutters, manuscript atlases copied from the "derroteros" plundered from Spanish vessels.

Hacke's collection brings together the accounts of four voyages which provide important source material, particularly for the history of the buccaneers. Although the voyages of the buccaneers were private enterprise expeditions, they were responsible for considerably extending geographical knowledge: Cowley sailed further south than had previously been done, and named some of the Galapagos Islands. Similarly, Sharp provides perceptive observations on Panama and the west coast of South America and was the Captain responsible for carrying off a Spanish atlas in 1680, 'from which Hacke made several highly important manuscript atlases' (Hill). The two concluding voyages which make up the collection are those of Wood, who was with Sir John Narborough during his crucial navigation of the Magellan Straits and the straight-talking Roberts, press-ganged onto a corsair in the Levant.

The account of Dampier and of his cohort Cowley were fractionally different in the mapping of the Sebald de Weerts (now the Falklands).

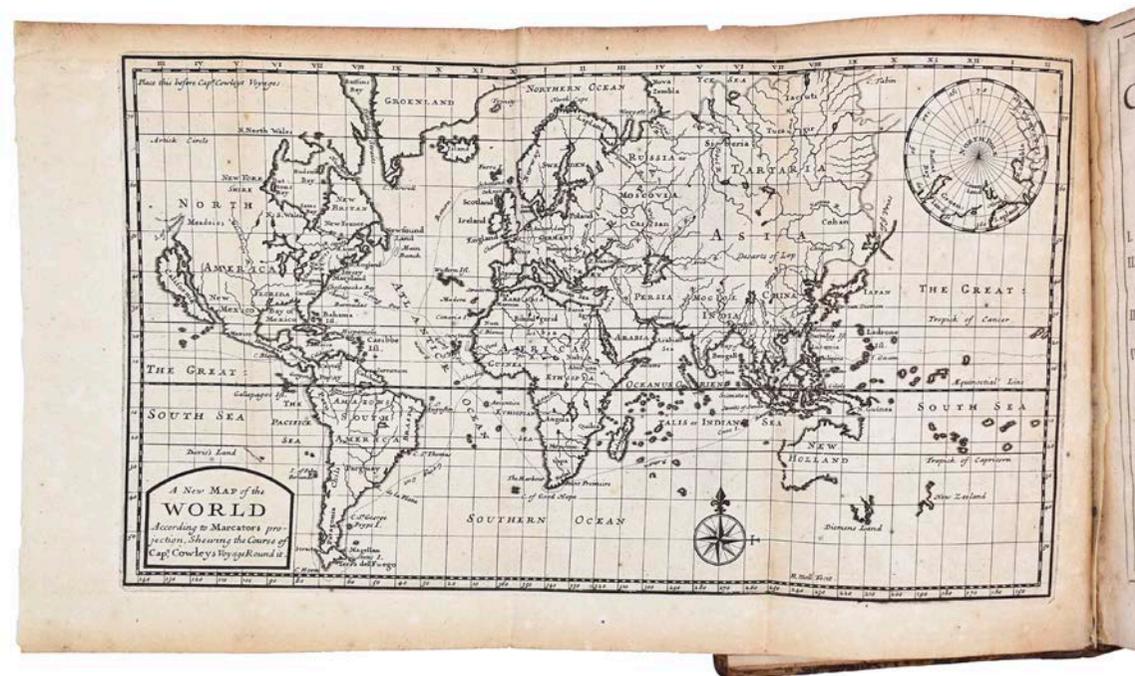
Hacke claimed to have sailed with many of the buccaneers and pirates and, as a chartmaker in Wapping he certainly must have known many of the British pirates. Indeed, it was from

Sharpe that he was supplied with the captured Spanish Waggoner atlas from which he made several manuscript copies for presentation to those who could influence the fate of Sharpe, the returned pirate. Of the four narratives contained in this work, two are piratical accounts. The first, Sharpe's own account, here printed for the first time, describes his freebooting cruise in the Pacific, including the attempted sack of New Panama in 1680. There are five other accounts of this cruise (i.e. Wafer, Ringrose, Dick, Dampier, and Cox). The second piratical memoir contained in the above is that of Roberts' account of his adventures with the Greek pirates, his subsequent escape, and his final participation with the Venetian fleet at the battle of Scio.

The maps are by Herman Moll, and the world map shows California as an island. Moll collected a lot of new information for his atlases from Hacke, Dampier and other buccaneers. The three unnumbered pages at the end are ads for other books printed by Knapton, including works by Dampier and Wafer, works on commerce and trade, and Latin classics.

One of the classics of British buccaneering literature.

Hill 741; Sabin 29473; NMM 4:239; Wing H168



50. [HALE, SIR MATTHEW]

A Tryal of Witches, At the Assizes Held at Bury St. Edmunds for the County of Suffolk; on the Tenth Day of March, 1664

FIRST EDITION, 16ff., [5], 78-104, woodcut printers device to final leaf, small 8vo, later green half calf over marbled boards, slightly rubbed, 8vo, London, for D. Brown, J. Walthoe, and M. Wotton, 1716

£3,000

“A most lamentable exhibition of credulity and inhumanity.” - Lord Campbell

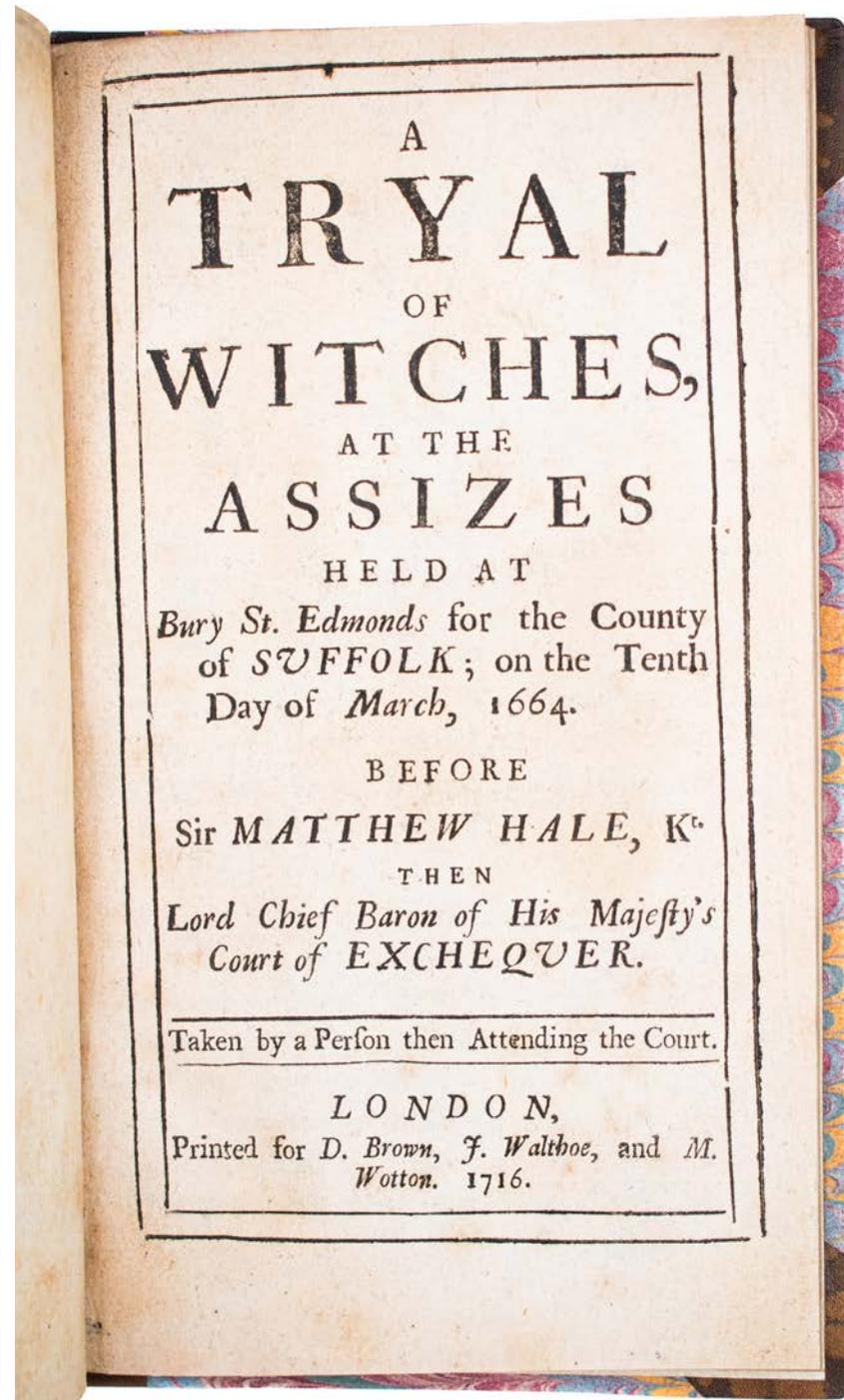
Sir Matthew Hale was one of England’s most famous judges who, by his legal decisions, helped continue belief in witchcraft. Hale exercised more influence in the long run than the notorious Matthew Hopkins, the Witch Finder General, whose abhorrent influence lasted less than a year.

The witch trial at Bury St. Edmunds, heard in 1664 before Sir Matthew Hale, later Chief Justice, was one of the most thoroughly documented trials. The indictment charged that Rose Cullender and Amy Duny, two old widows from Lowescroft, Suffolk, had bewitched seven children ranging in age from a few months to eighteen years old. One of the children died allegedly as a result of witchcraft. The old women were also charged with practising sorcery and malefica for many years. After Judge Hale’s direction to the jurymen, the two defendants were found guilty within half an hour on thirteen indictments. They maintained their innocence but four days later they were hanged.

Sir Matthew Hale has become infamous as the Lord Chief Justice of England, who encouraged the persecution of witches and allowed false testimony. He believed wholeheartedly in the menace of witches, and accordingly he manipulated court procedure to secure convictions. Hale ignored the proof of fraud by a witness, accepted hearsay evidence of five to seven year olds and spectral evidence from single witnesses. By admitting ‘spectral evidence’, Hale made possible the Salem hangings. Cotton Mather followed this trial closely and observed, “It was a trial much considered by the judges of New England.” To this extent, the example of Hale fortified the judges at Salem. The importance of this trial therefore extended across the ocean from Suffolk to Massachusetts, and surpassed that of the earlier mass executions of sixty or seventy witches at Bury St Edmunds in 1645.

A scarce work with ESTC locating only 1 copy (New York Public Library).

[ESTC:N13688, Witchcraft in Early Modern England, Sharpe, 2001; The Encyclopedia Of Witchcraft And Demonology, Robbins, 1964]



51. [HANETT, JOHN], PSEUD. ARNETT, JOHN ANDREWS,

Bibliopægia; or, the Art of Bookbinding, in All its Branches

9 steel engraved plates (including frontispiece), slight spotting throughout, publishers decorative cloth, rebaked, original spine laid on, 12mo, London, Richard Groombridge, 1835.

£1,500

This was the sixth bookbinding manual to be published in England. Although this volume lacks the interesting trade lists and tables contained in Cowie's manual of 1829, it is the more significant, and it is interestingly illustrated. It was published at a time of many changes in the structure of the trade which were brought about by the introduction of new techniques and equipment, which in turn resulted from the rapid evolution of industry and society in general.

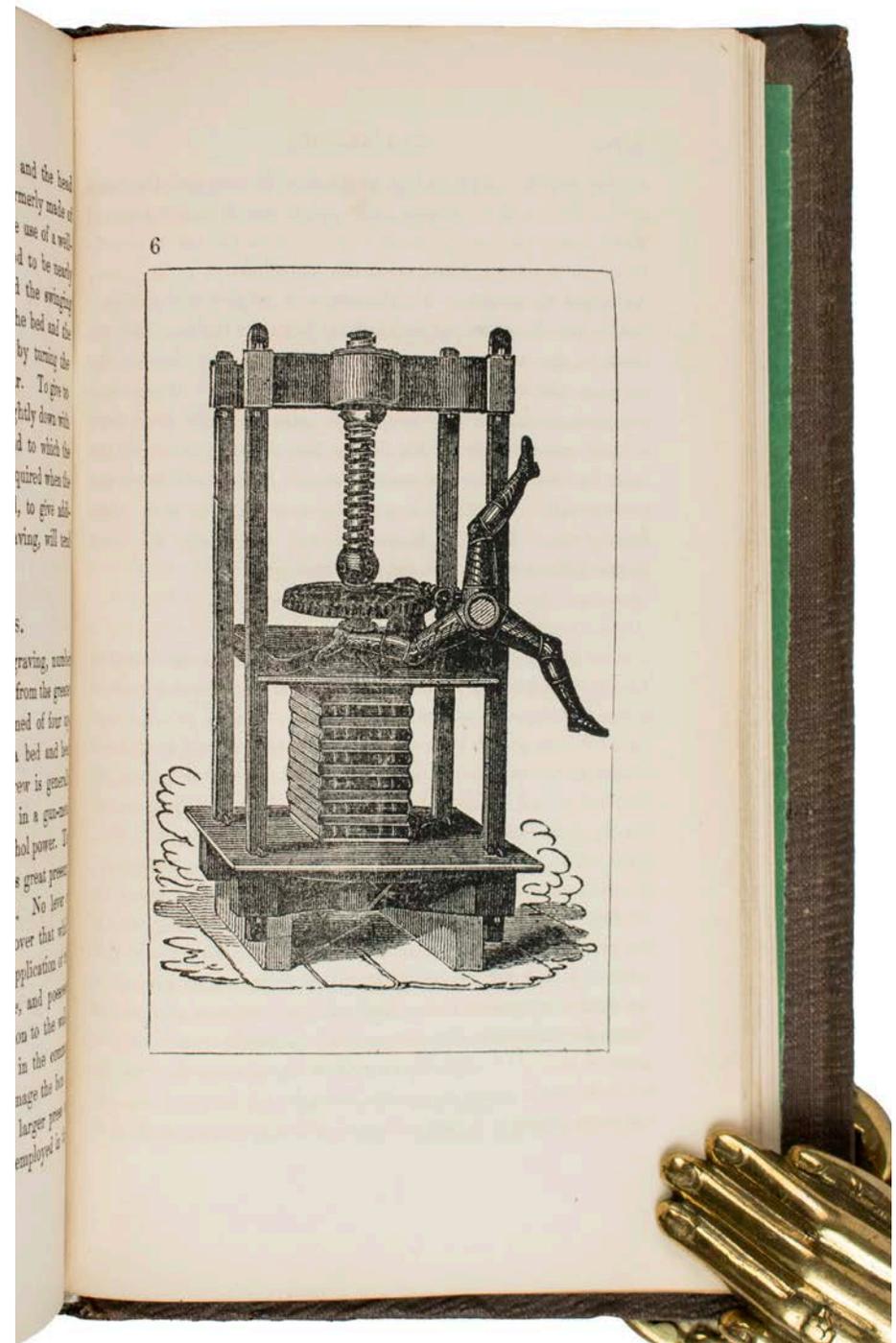
Bibliopægia was the first English manual to carry illustrations of equipment, the frontispiece depicting the machine that led to one of the most significant changes in trade binding in the 19th century; the Imperial Arming Press. "The invention of the blocking machine in the 1830s made stamping into the cloth casing possible - the first blocked title appeared in 1832." The making of the cases became an operation of mass-production, and also of cost-reduction.

"The effect of the new regime on working practices and conditions, and the bindings themselves, was profound. The development of the case binding market created within the bookbinderies a new class of work and a recomposition of labour, the skilled job of 29 forwarding in leather becoming marginalised in favour of the segregated mass-production of the simply constructed cloth cases." - *Factory Manoeuvres Trade Binding and Labour in London: 1780-1850* - Dominic Riley and John DeMerritt.

It is interesting to note that Arnett, an intelligent man of integrity and kindly disposition, appears to accept current practices without question, as did almost everyone else, at least in public. Changes were rapid and commercial pressures were very strong, so it was likely to be hazardous to demur, and it should be noted that Arnett was working for a large publisher at this time.

The illustrations and fairly detailed descriptions of techniques makes this work a useful source of information about early nineteenth-century binding practices. It was reprinted several times, including in 1980, with an introduction by Bernard C. Middleton.

[Bookbinder Vol. 19 Dominic Riley and John DeMerritt; Middleton, 17]



A BEAUTIFUL COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE.

52. 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

“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.



53. 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

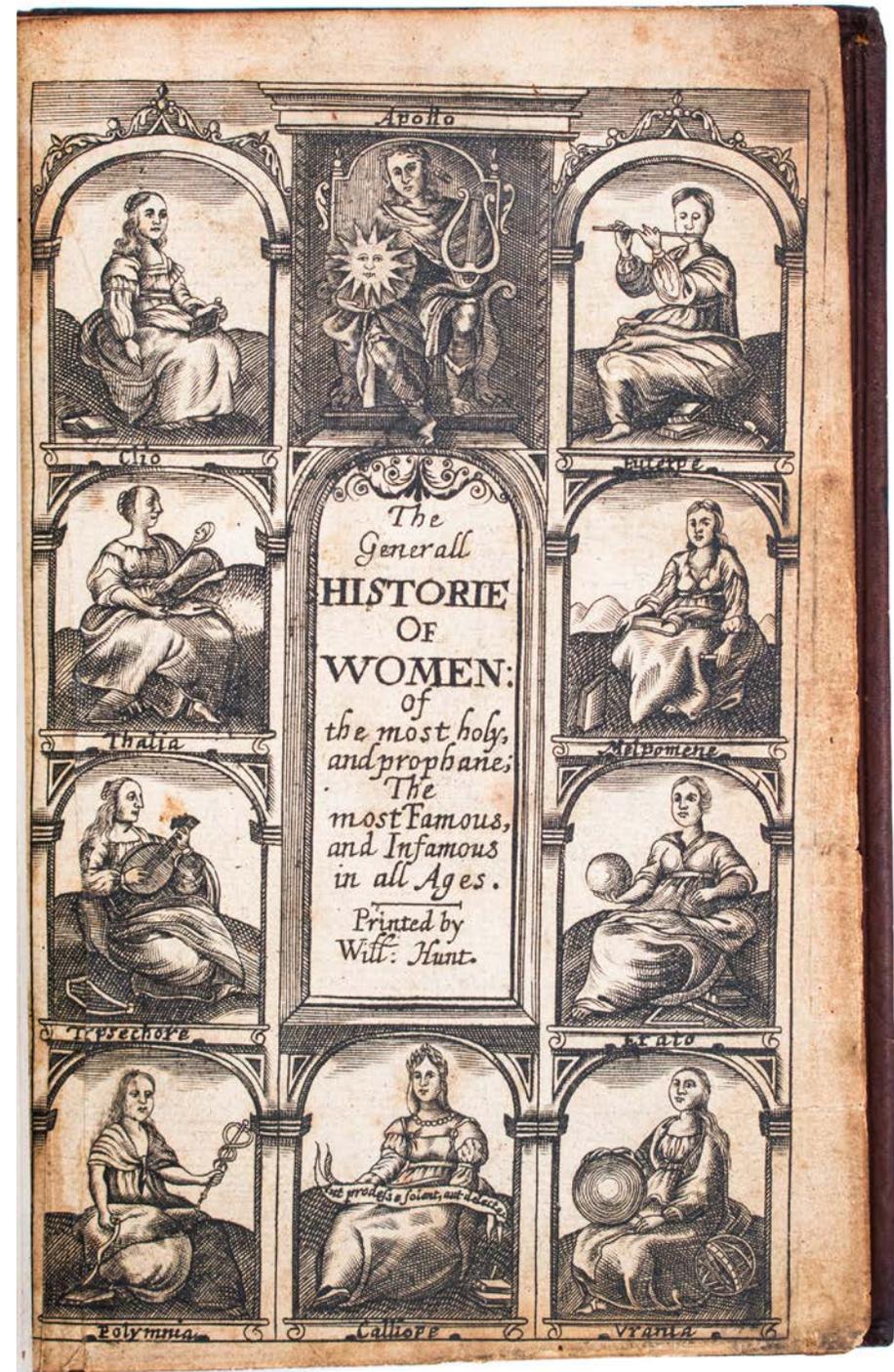
A very scarce work on influential women, both admired and maligned.

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]



54. HOLLAR, WENCELAUS

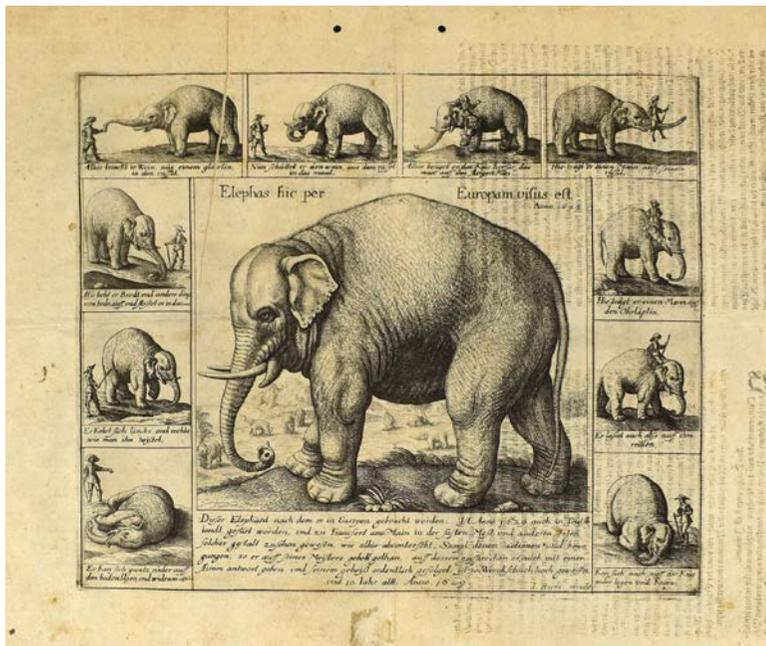
Elephas hic per Europam visus est

FIRST STATE, copper engraving, elephant in profile in his natural habitat, 10 smaller images showing an elephant performing tricks, central vertical fold, small print mark, slight offsetting, overall size 242 x 276mm, von der Hayden, Strasbourg, 1629

£2,500

A scarce print showing the exhibition of the elephant 'Hansken', produced during Hollar's residence in Frankfurt. 10-year-old Hansken performed at the 1629 Easter fair. In a letter, Johannes Peitzker describes Hansken as "...not only that he be wonderful to see himself, but also that he could do thirty tricks. And it was much bigger than the one who is painted at the Schmittstuben. [translated from German]". These tricks include shooting a pistol with his trunk, blowing a trumpet and carrying a bucket of water for the audience to wash their hands.

Wencelaus Hollar was a Bohemian etcher whose work includes some 400 drawings and 3000 etchings. After studying in Frankfurt under engraver and publisher Matthaus Merian, he moved to Strasbourg, and then Cologne. Here he attracted the attention of the collector Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with whom he was associated for most of his life. The range of his work covers, from views and landscapes to portraits, ships and religious figures, provides a rich source of information about the 17th century. Collections of Hollar's work are kept in the British Museum, Windsor Castle, The Fisher Library in Toronto, and the National Gallery in Prague.



55. HUTCHINSON, FRANCIS

An Historical Essay Concerning Witchcraft. With Observations upon Matters of Fact; tending to clear the Texts of the Sacred Scriptures, and confute the vulgar Errors about that Point.

FIRST EDITION, lacking half title, XV, [5], 270, [2], occasional light staining, small wormholes affecting last 3 gatherings, contemporary marbled board, rebounded with handsomely blind tooled calf, calf label with title in gilt, 8vo, London, R. Knaplock, 1718

£2,500

Francis Hutchinson's famously sceptical witchcraft text has long enjoyed an intimate connection with the historiography of the decline of educated belief in witchcraft.

England may have escaped the worst ravages of the witch-craze of the early modern period, but Hutchinson was a resident of Suffolk from 1690 to 1720 (first in Hoxne and then Bury St Edmunds), a county that, more than most, had witnessed at first hand the social and human cost of witch-hunting. Suffolk bore a large part of the brunt of England's only clear-cut example of a European-style witch panic, the mass witch-hunts conducted in East Anglia between 1645 and 1647 by Matthew Hopkins and John Stearne. Of the 250 or so suspected witches brought before the authorities, 117 were from Suffolk. It is estimated that about 100 of these 250 suspects were executed. This episode in witchcraft history held a special interest for Hutchinson, who detailed it in the Historical Essay. Hutchinson believed that the whole episode claimed 40 Suffolk lives, including some residents of Bury St Edmunds and Hoxne. Hutchinson's knowledge of these cases came from reading relevant literature (including Hopkins' own book about the episode) and by asking Hoxne residents alive in 1645 to recount their experiences.

It is argued that by this time witchcraft had become a marginal concern for mainstream educated culture because it was no longer needed, or able, to perform its original ideological function of forging Christian unity by bolstering the ideal of a confessional state. The idea of a confessional state was increasingly considered unattainable or intellectually unattractive, especially after the trial of an elderly woman named Jane Wenham from Walkern, Hertfordshire. Wenham's trial saw witchcraft beliefs become embroiled in the party conflict of Anne's reign.

The trial of Jane Wenham also had a profound effect on Hutchinson.

In March 1712, Wenham was found guilty as charged by a jury and was sentenced to death by hanging. She was saved from the gallows by the intervention of the sceptical presiding judge, Sir John Powell, who ordered her to be reprieved before securing her a royal pardon from Queen Anne on 22 July 1712. The experience of attending her trial not only persuaded Hutchinson to re-draft the Historical essay in preparation for publication,

but to visit Wenham after her acquittal in a house provided for her own safety at Gilston, Hertfordshire, by landowner, Colonel Plummer. After the trial, Hutchinson wrote to Sir Hans Sloane to ask him to approach Judge John Powell to see whether Powell would mind the Historical essay being dedicated to him. Hutchinson believed he could not do so himself because this would have overstepped his station as ‘both a perfect stranger’ to Powell and ‘an obscure country parson’. Hutchinson admired the way in which the sceptical Powell had handled the Wenham trial, doing everything in his power to persuade the jury to bring in an innocent verdict. Powell even stated, after a witness had accused Wenham of flying, that ‘there is no law against flying’.

Hutchinson took Sloane’s advice and decided against publishing his book at that time. Hutchinson’s work would probably have lain unpublished had it not been for the publication of Boulton’s “A Compleat History of Magick, Sorcery and Witchcraft” (1715-1716), a work which Hutchinson felt might “very likely do some mischief” by renewing the fervour for witch-persecution. He hoped that his denunciation of famous English cases of witchcraft would help to weaken popular belief in witchcraft. Hutchinson’s well reasoned refutation was published as the “Historical Essay on Witchcraft” and, despite a counter rebuttal by Boulton in 1722, effectively brought a permanent close to the debate on witchcraft in Britain. However it took another thirty-seven years before the hunting and execution of witches in Great Britain was finally abolished with the passage of the Witchcraft Act in 1735.

[European Americana 720/126. Sabin 34063. Wellcome III p. 321., Sneddon, Witchcraft and whigs, 2017]

56. JANSCHA, LAURENZ & ZIEGLER, JOHANN.

Collection de Cinquante Vues du Rhin. depuis Spire jusqu'à Dusseldorf Dessinees sur lieux d'apres Natur 1798. Fünfftzig malerische Ansichten des Rhein-Stromes von Speyer bis Düsseldorf nach der Natur gezeichnet.

Vienna, Ataria & Co., 1798. Large Folio, (420 x 550mm), attractive binding of full red morocco gilt, engraved title and 50 finely hand-coloured, etched and aquatint plates, text in German and French.

£35,000

A MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF FINELY HAND-COLOURED VIEWS OF THE RHINE, including the major cities, castles and sights along the river at Speyer, Mannheim, Worms, Mainz, Bingen, Koblenz, Bonn, Andernach, Gottesberg, Poppelsdord, Cologne and Dusseldorf, and elsewhere.

This rare and splendid work is rightly considered to be the most beautiful collection of



Rhine Views ever published. (Schmitt 114). "The Viennese landscape painter Laurenz Janscha (1749-1812) and the draftsman and engraver Johann Ziegler (1750-1812) created a rococo-style work of Viennese views probably under instruction from Maximilian Franz, son of the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa "

(Haberland, Illustr. Rheinbücher 24).

57. JAMES, COL. SIR HENRY

Plans and Photographs of Stonehenge, and of Turusachan in the Island of Lewis; with Notes relating to the Druids and Sketches of Cromlechs in Ireland.

[Southampton: Ordnance Survey], 1867, 8 zincographed plates and plans, 8 mounted albumen prints of Stonehenge, Folio,(18.5 x 23.5 cm), 2 further mounted albumen prints from drawings by Henry James, one of these loose, minor dust-soiling, original cloth gilt, rebacked.

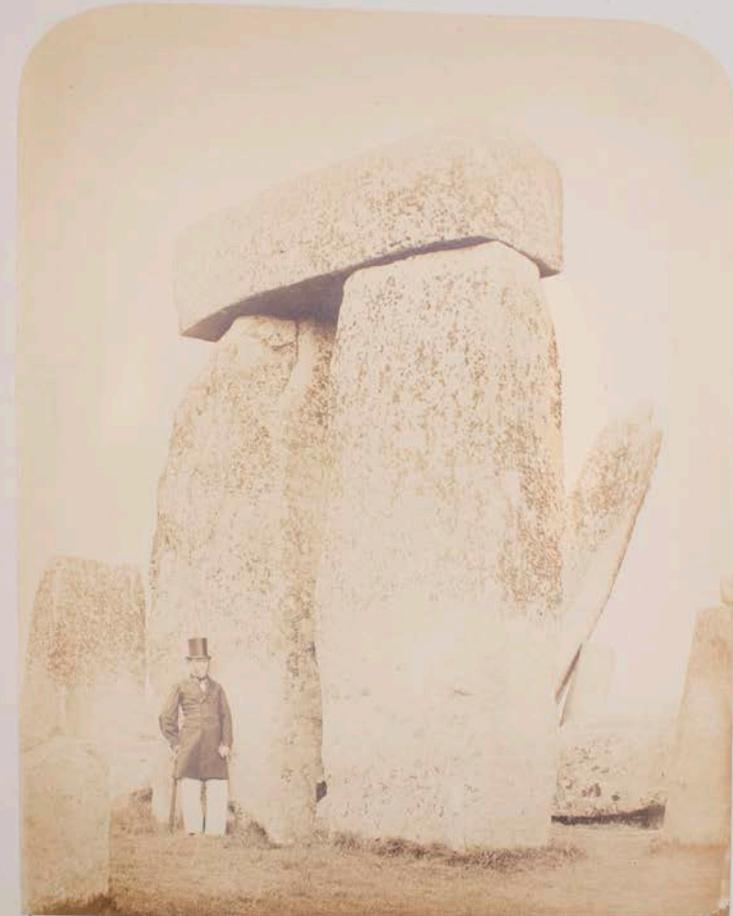
£6,000

In his preface, Henry James states that "this short account of Stonehenge and Turusachan, with the few well-known passages from ancient authors relating to the Druids, and to the progress made in the mechanical arts in Gaul and Britain, at, and for some time before the Roman conquest, is circulated for the information of the Officers of the Ordnance Survey, in the hope that it may stimulate them to make Plans and Sketches, and to give Descriptive Remarks of such Objects of Antiquity as they may meet with during the progress of the Survey of the Kingdom" (Southampton, 29th May 1867).

Col. Sir Henry James was the Director General of the Ordnance Survey. In 1855 he created a photographic department for the Ordnance Survey as a means of reducing the scale of maps. He claimed to have invented photozincography, a photographic method for the reproduction of images, manuscript text, and outline engravings on printing plates. It is likely that it was invented by the department he created.

This copy of a scarce and important photographic incunabula differs slightly from most copies. The unnumbered illustration titled 'Turusachan, Callernish, or, the place of pilgrimage on the bleak headland in the Isle of Lewis' is usually reproduced as a zincograph, as the following illustrations numbered 12 to 15 at the end of the volume. However, the illustration here is a mounted albumen print of the same illustration. The additional mounted albumen print found loosely inserted bears the printed title 'Stonehenge restored: Druidical sacrifice'.

Gernsheim, 359.



STONEHENGE.
TRILITHON (B) ON THE LEFT OF ALTAR STONE.

Photographed by the Ordnance Survey Department, Colonel Sir Henry James R.E. F.R.S. As Director
1867

EXTREMELY SCARCE COMPLETE RUN

58. KINDER, LOUIS H.,

The Whisper: A Magazine of brief practical suggestions for Bookbinders,

Vol 1, No.1-12, all published, one of 400 copies, numbered and signed by author on wrapper verso, original printed wrappers, no.3 top cover detached, 12mo, New York, June, 1901-May 1902

£1,500

The Whisper was produced by German born Louis H. Kinder as an instructional supplement for bookbinders. As a skilled bookbinder who worked for the Roycrofters from 1897 to 1911, Kinder hoped to circulate the methods of bookbinding that were taught at the Roycroft Trades School.

Each monthly issue provided instructions for one binding technique. "Original prospectuses for *The Whisper* indicate that Kinder intended to publish five volumes over a 5 year period. Each volume was to comprise 12 monthly issues. Due to slow sales, only 12 monthly editions (one volume) of *The Whisper* were printed. The twelve issues produced were from June 1901 until May 1902. The price per volume was to be \$5.00 paid in advance and it appears many bookbinders were hesitant to pay this amount in advance for information that they may or may not use. The magazine/periodical was published by Kinder himself, with payments directed to his wife, Julia Metzger Kinder. Like other Roycrofters, he had his own cottage industry on the side. Interestingly the booklets were printed by Advertiser Print in East Aurora and not the Roycroft for whom Kinder worked. All 12 booklets were printed in an edition of 400. On page 181 of volume #1, Kinder noted that this volume would be the only volume produced." - Middleton, 25.

Kinder's work eventually evolved into the important *Formulas for Bookbinders* (1905), achieving his goal to spread the techniques of the Roycroft Movement.

Bound with the *Summis Desiderantes*



THE MOST INFAMOUS TREATISE ON WITCHCRAFT.

59. KRÄMER, HEINRICH; SPRENGER, JACOB

Malleus maleficarum in tres divisus partes

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

£12,000

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

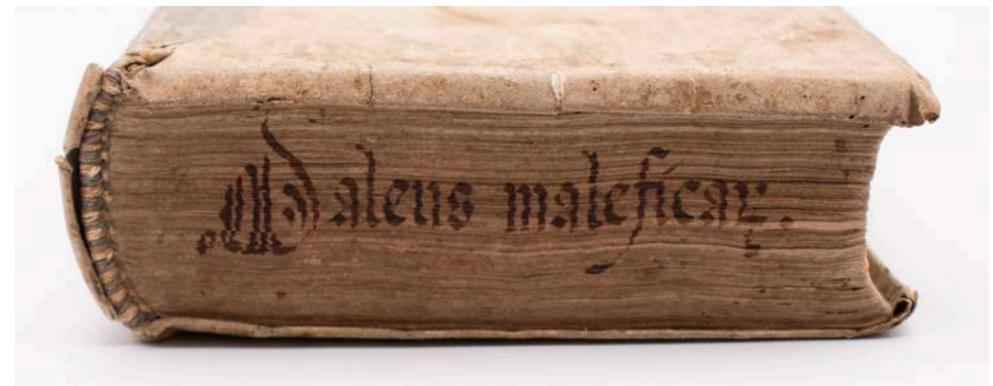
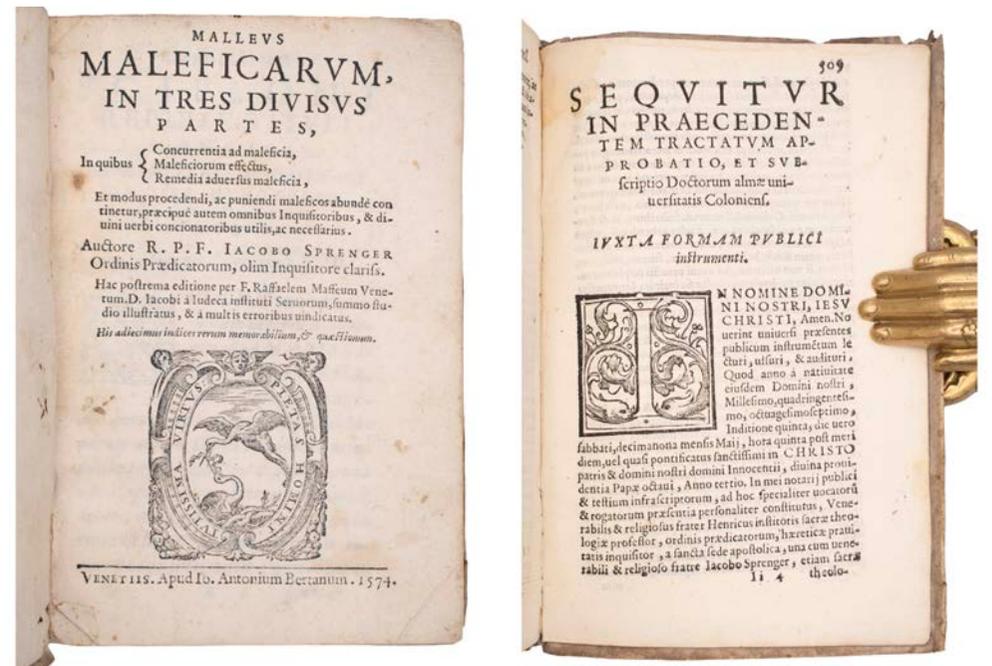
The oldest edition is probably the one published in Lyon by Giunta in 1484 and no less than 14 editions were published between 1487 and 1520 and at least 16 editions between 1574 and 1669. The text is made up of three parts, the first is about how to identify witches and where they might dwell; the second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

The problem of the authorship remains an interesting issue as the current literature is not conclusive and most of the bibliographies refer to Jacob Sprenger (1435-1495) as the main author (Adams, Caillet, Machiels, Wellcome). Nevertheless, recent research indicates that Institoris or Heinrich Kramer (1430-1507) not only wrote this work alone but also used Sprenger’s name to promote it. In spite of the fact both were important theologians, their relationship was characterised by animosity and acrimony and the more powerful Sprenger used every opportunity to thwart Kramer. It is more than likely that beyond lending the work the prestige, Sprenger’s contribution was minimal (Broedel).

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

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

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



60. LAET, JOHANNES DE (1581-1649)

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

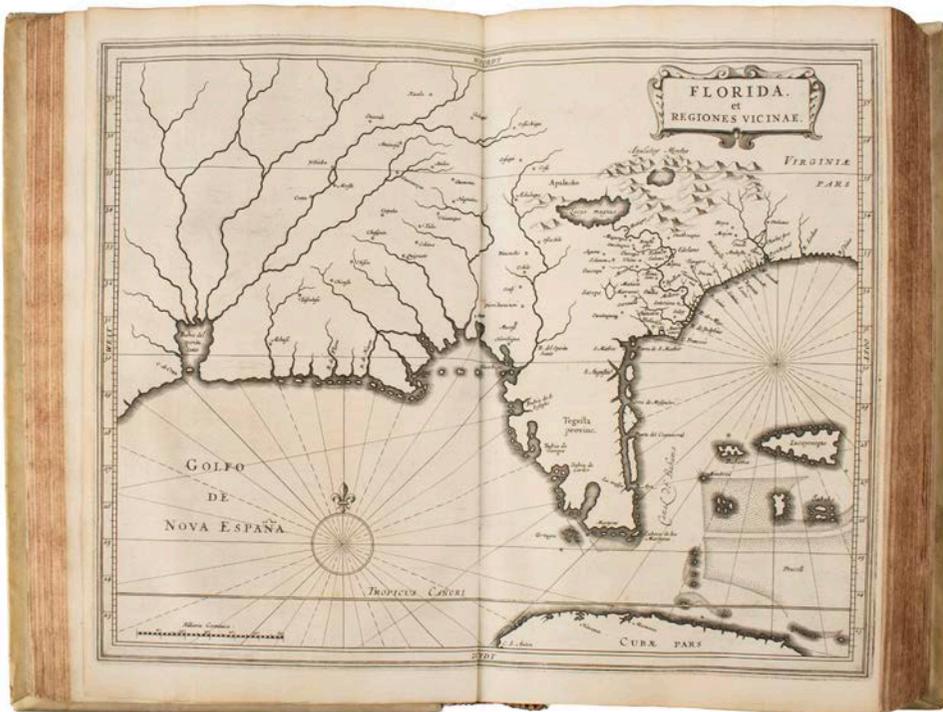
Leiden: Elzeviers, 1630.

Folio, First Expanded Edition illustrated with engraved title page, text woodcuts and fourteen double page engraved maps of colonialized 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

A SPLENDID SET

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 traveled 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 ‘Republicae’ 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 de luxe 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”

WITH

LAET, JOHANNES DE (1581-1649)

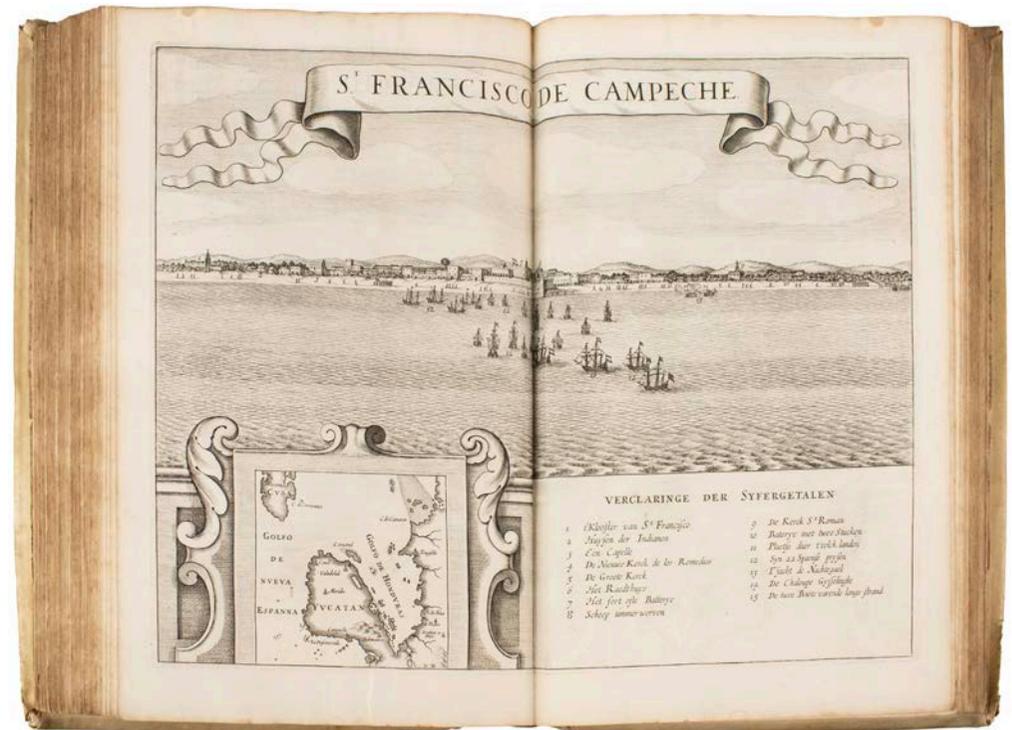
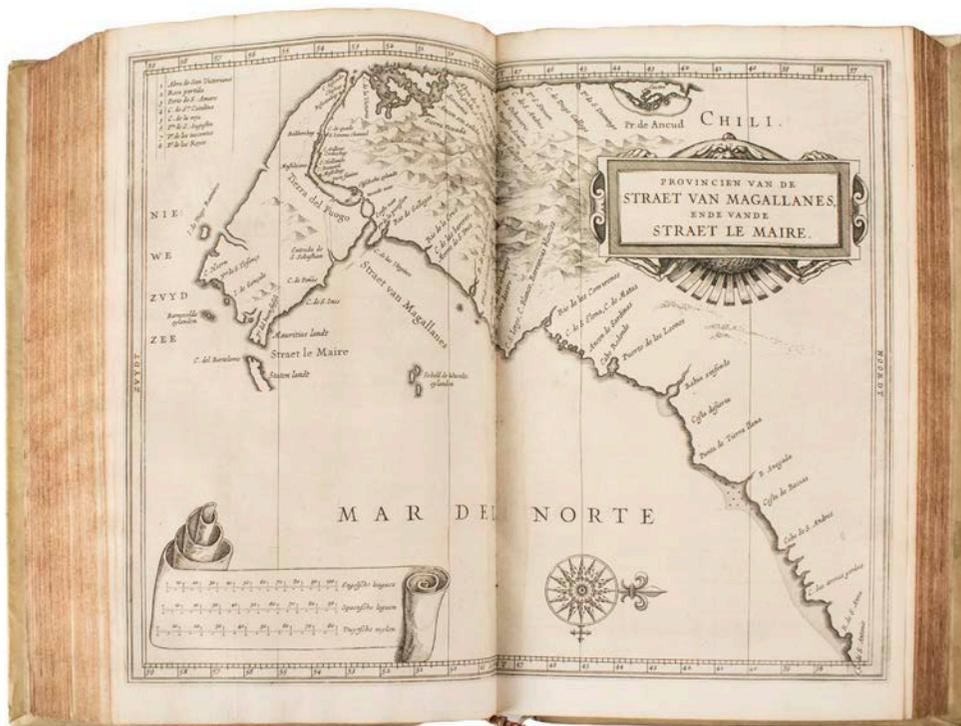
Historie Ofte Iaerlijck Verhael Van de Verrichtinghen der Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie.

Leiden: Bonaventuer 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.



A COMPLETE SET OF THE FIRST NATIONAL WINE ATLAS (1941-1947)

61. LARMAT, LOUIS

Atlas e la France Vinicole

6 vols., many chromolithograph maps, several folding, text in French, English, German and Italian (and in some cases Spanish and Portuguese), original publisher's portfolio, bright, folio, Paris: Louis Larmat, 1941-74.

£7,500

A Rare Complete set.

L'Atlas de la France Vinicole covers the main wine producing regions of France in 6 volumes.

Vol.1 : Les vins de Bordeaux 1941

Vol.2 : Les vins de Bourgogne 1942

Vol.3 : Les vins des côtes du Rhône 1943

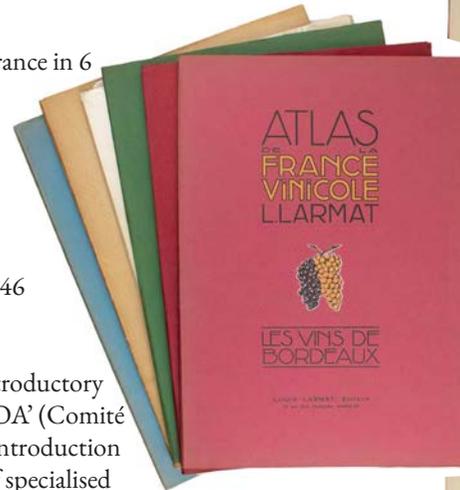
Vol.4 : Les vins de Champagne 1944

Vol.5 : Les vins des coteaux de la Loire. 1ère Partie : Touraine et Centre 1946

Vol.6 : Les eaux-de-vie de France. Le cognac 1947

The arrangement of each volume is broadly similar. Somewhat flowery introductory remarks by representatives of national bodies led by the President of 'CNOA' (Comité National des Appellations d'Origine), are followed by a general map and introduction to the region by the leader of the local syndicate. Detailed maps of areas of specialised production are accompanied by descriptive statements and details of the legislation brought right up to date, which defined each 'AOC' (Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée).

After the success of this first volume covering the wines of Bordeaux, Larmat went on to issue, separately, volumes on Burgundy, Cotes du Rhone, Champagne, the Loire, and Cognac. The full scope of the Atlas was never realised. In 1947, at the conclusion of the Cognac volume, Larmat announced that he was preparing a second part of volume 5 (wines of the Loire) covering Anjou and Muscadet. Volume 6 would have been expanded with sections on Armagnac and Calvados, volume 7 would have been on the wines of Alsace and an eighth volume would have covered sweet fortified wines : vins doux naturels et vins de liqueurs.



62. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF AUSTRIA.

Compilatio Leopoldi ducatus austrie de astrorum scientia Decem continentis tractatus.

Venice: [Jacobus Pentius, for] Melchior Sessa and Petrus de Ravanis, 15 July 1520, 4to (210 x 150mm), Full Contemporary Calf, Gilt Device within gilt frame with ornate gilt cornerpieces, gilt border on upper and lower covers, rebacked replacing original spine, Large woodcut of an astronomer and Sessa's device on title, many woodcuts illustrating signs of the zodiac, gods of antiquity, celestial spheres, and astrological predictions, woodcut initials.

£5,500

A Fine Copy of the Second edition of the *Compilatio* by the 13th-century astronomer, Leopold of Austria. Primarily a work of astrology, the sixth book concerns meteorology both from a theoretical and a practical point of view, and thus includes, for example, folkloric methods of weather prediction.

Although virtually nothing is known of the author, the work was influential in the late Middle Ages, being cited by the great astronomer, Pierre d'Ailly, and admired by Regiomontanus, who proposed to edit an edition of the work.

Adams L-516; BLSTC Italian (assigning it to Pencio) p.375 (718.f.8); Sander 3948; Essling 2081; Houzeau and Lancaster 4783.



63. MAFFEI, FRANCESCO SCIPIO (1675-1755)

Arte Magica annihilata. Libri Tre.

FIRST EDITION, [10], 328, [6]pp., without final blank, woodcut printers device to title, inhabited woodcut initials, head and tail pieces, contemporary boards, spine decorated with a repeating crescent pattern, manuscript title, 4to, Verona, for Antonio Andreoni, 1754

£575

This is the third work by Maffei aimed at demolishing superstitious thought through the use of reason.

Francesco Scipione Maffei (1675-1755) was an antiquarian with a humanist education who felt the entire edifice of popular belief in witches, enchantment and the Satanic had to be swept away. In his works he declared war, not only on the belief in witches, but broadened it to include all superstitious beliefs. Mixing both Enlightenment thinking and theological ideas based on scripture, Maffei powerfully argues away the Devil's power on Earth.

Showing considerable dexterity, Maffei managed to maintain the appearance of moderation while campaigning against belief in demonic power in order to avoid gaining the attention of the Inquisition by being labelled a Naturalist.

In this work, in particular, there are sections dedicated to witchcraft, magic in Ancient Greece and Rome, as well as pacts with the devil.

[Radical Enlightenment: Philosophy and the making of modernity, 1650-1750, Jonathan I. Israel, 2001]

64. MARCO POLO

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

Woodcut device to title, collation A-G8, a few marginal markings, modern vellum, yapp edges, preserved in a fleece-lined blue calf box, 8vo (149 x 96mm), Venice, [Matteo Pagano], [1555]

£65,000

The single greatest travel account of the mediaeval world.

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

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

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

This is one of two issues or editions printed by Matteo Pagano, this containing the imprint with date in the colophon: 'In Venetia per Matthio Pagan, in Frezaria, al segno della Fede, 1555'. This is the fifth edition in the Italian (Venetian) vernacular, preceding editions appeared 1496, 1500, 1508 and 1533. All these editions, including the present and the undated edition by Matteo Pagano, are extremely rare, each surviving in only a few copies and seldom appearing in commerce. According to Worldcat, there are only 8 copies of this edition in European and American Public Libraries.

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

MARCO POLO
VENETIANO

IN CUI SI TRATTA LE MERAVI

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

SENZA DI ME L'HVOM



FASSIA DIO RIBELLO.

IN VENETIA.

65. [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 Genevievian 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]

66. MARTYN, THOMAS

Figures of non-descript Shells collected in the different Voyages to the South Seas since the year 1764 ... [vols. I & II]

The Universal Conchologist, exhibiting the Figure of every known Shell, accurately drawn and painted after Nature: with a new systematic arrangement by the Author... [vols. III & IV].

London, sold at his house no. 16 Great Marlborough Street, [1784-] 1789 [-1812]

4 vols, 4to (335 x 273 mm), vol I with engraved frontispiece of a shell, engraved title, engraved dedication to the King, two engraved plates of medals, pp 27 [1, blank] letterpress text in English and French, engraved 'Explanatory Table' listing the shells and their sources, the three further volumes with engraved title and 'Explanatory Table' for each vol, with a total of 160 hand-coloured aquatint and watercolour plates (not counting the frontispiece) containing 355 figures, mostly depicting two views of a shell within a quadruple-ruled border; a few faint marginal waterstains on a few leaves, some very occasional marginal spotting, generally a very fresh, attractive copy, bound in contemporary full red straight-grained morocco, panelled in blind with interlocking panels on sides, spines tooled in blind, gilt ornaments on the turn-ins, gilt edges, with the bookbinder Welcher's label on free front endleaves.

£75,000

The rare complete series of plates of *The Universal Conchologist*, in the large-format 'de-

luxé' issue (see below). A fine copy of one of the most attractive shell books ever produced. The first two volumes, devoted to shells of the South Seas, were originally published as a separate work in 1784. Martyn then extended the work to four volumes with an additional 80 plates. 'From the introduction to *The universal conchologist* we learn that it was "to commence with the figures of shells (most of them rare and nondescript) which have been collected by several officers of the ships under the command of Captain Byron, Wallis, Cook, and others made to the South Sea" ... When the *Resolution* and the *Discovery* returned from the third and last voyage in 1780 [the dealer] Humphrey purchased some more shells, but the bulk of the conchological spoils went this time to Thomas Martyn, a knowledgeable dealer, versatile writer and gifted artist ... Unlike Humphrey and other dealers who snapped up the Cook shells Thomas Martyn had more than a pecuniary interest in his purchases. Martyn's reason for wanting to corner the market in South Seas shells was entirely praiseworthy; although he sold many of the shells he had bought, he illustrated the finest in *The Universal Conchologist*, his magnum opus [and] a work which, for beauty, has seldom been surpassed in the history of conchological iconography' (Dance, *A history of shell collecting*).



Martyn purchased shells brought back from Cook's third voyage, although, as he wrote to Henry Seymer on 9 December 1780, 'I have purchased, amounting to 400 gns, more than 2 thirds of the whole brought home, Nevertheless I do not abound either in the variety of the new or many duplicates of the known ones that are valuable'. As a result, he modified his project and instead of presenting two shells on each plate, presented only one but depicted in two different views. Besides the specimens deriving from Cook's voyages, Martyn included specimens from the collections of the Duchess of Portland, the Countess of Bute, John Hunter, the Forsters, and others.

The fine plates were drawn by Martyn and engraved and coloured by his 'Academy' of young men whom he had trained as natural history artists. The plates, each showing a single species in two positions, were engraved in soft aquatint and printed lightly inked, so that when hand-coloured they would resemble watercolours.

Thomas Martyn (ca 1760–1816) was a native of Coventry, who lived in London at various addresses, most notably 10, Great Marlborough Street, Westminster, where he established his academy for the painting of Natural History. Besides the present work, his chef d'oeuvre, he published works on a dirigible balloon he designed, and various works of entomology, and colour theory.

The complete four-volume work is complicated by various issue points and varieties of format, dating, etc. There are variants amongst some of the plates, some being intended for the standard quarto issue, and others being adapted for the 'select' issue, which is often mounted on large sheets of blank blue-grey paper. Unusually, the present copy contains the 'select' issue plates, but unmounted.

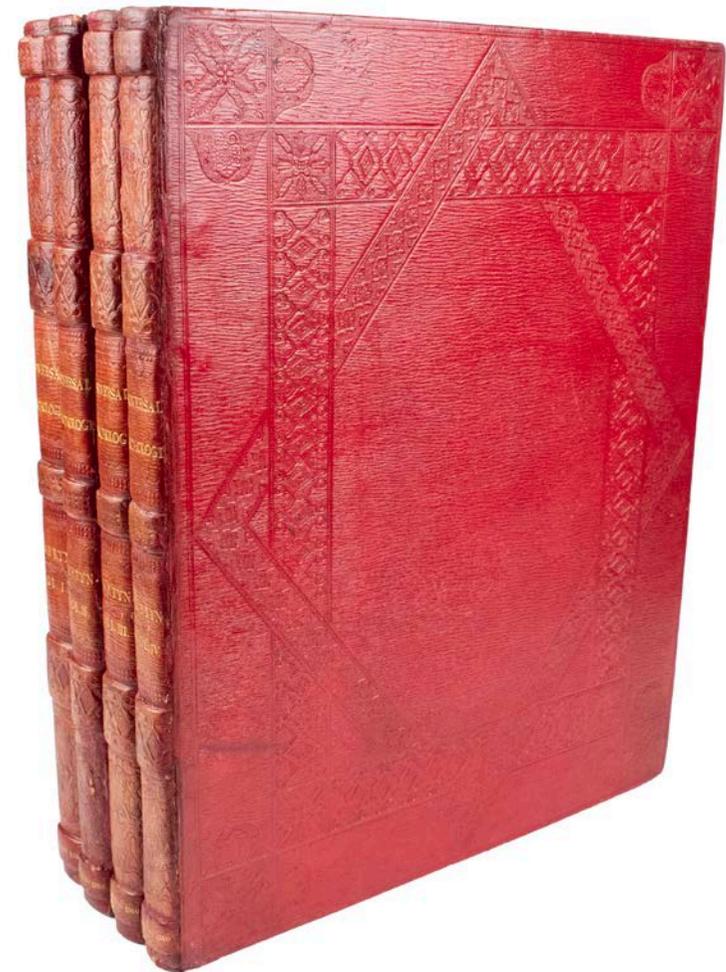
The single shell that serves as a frontispiece usually bears the caption 'Aphrodite' in Greek, and is framed by a gilt Greek key design; here it is uncaptioned and unframed. Several of the plates are also unframed. Otherwise the present copy conforms to the issue points of the 'select', folio issue, with the plates within larger frames. The following differences were first noticed by Dall: Plate 43 has two views of shell. There is only one view in the quarto. Plate 57 and 59; same remark. Plates 61 and 63, the figures are side by side. In the quarto (owing to the smaller page?) they are placed diagonally' (Dall, 'Supplementary notes' p 186). I have also noticed that the following plates also differ, with the ones in the present copy being placed side-by-side within larger frames: 2, 30, and 35.

The plates are on heavy woven paper, some of it with an undated Whatman watermark. The format of the plates is altered from portrait to landscape, in rectangular rather than mostly square-ruled frames, and with the rules quadruple rather than double. As a result, here they are bound in sideways, with the plate numbers in the upper inner corner.

Nine plates in the present copy (see below) are signed by one of the artists trained by Martin, John Harris, who was an accomplished illustrator of numerous natural history works

of the late eighteenth, early nineteenth century.

John Harris (1767–1832), watercolour painter and illustrator, was born in London on 5 June 1767, the second son of Moses Harris (1730–c. 1788), the artist and entomologist. He was brought up at Deptford, which gave him a taste for marine subjects. He was articled c. 1780 to the entomologist Thomas Martyn, whose Academy for Illustrating and Painting Natural History was in Great Marlborough Street. Until about 1789 he also worked for James Edwards, the bookseller in Pall Mall, colouring prints and books. He exhibited landscapes and topographical subjects in watercolour at the Royal Academy from 1797, when he was living at Amelia Street, Walworth, to 1815, by which time he had moved to 27 Mansion House Row, Kennington.



'... According to a memoir by the son, which is tipped in a Bible now at the Houghton Library, Harvard, "as an Artist in the painting of Subjects of natural History Viz Insects, Shells &c &c He was I Believe, without a rival" (Weimerskirch, 249)' (Huon Mallalieu in ODNB; see P. J. Weimerskirch, 'John Harris, sr., 1767–1832: a memoir by his son', *Book Collector*, 42 (1993), pp 245–52).

Eight of the plates in vols III and IV are signed in ink 'J.H. pinx[i]t' and one, plate 144, is inscribed 'Paintd by J Harris Mansion House Street Kennington 1812' (plates 86, 87, 94, 119 in vol III and 138, 144 [signed], 150, 151, and 159 in vol IV). This date accords with other evidence that the last volume was not completed until early in the nineteenth century. It also tallies with the watermark date 1811 on the free endleaf of the final volume, indicating that the volumes were bound about that time.

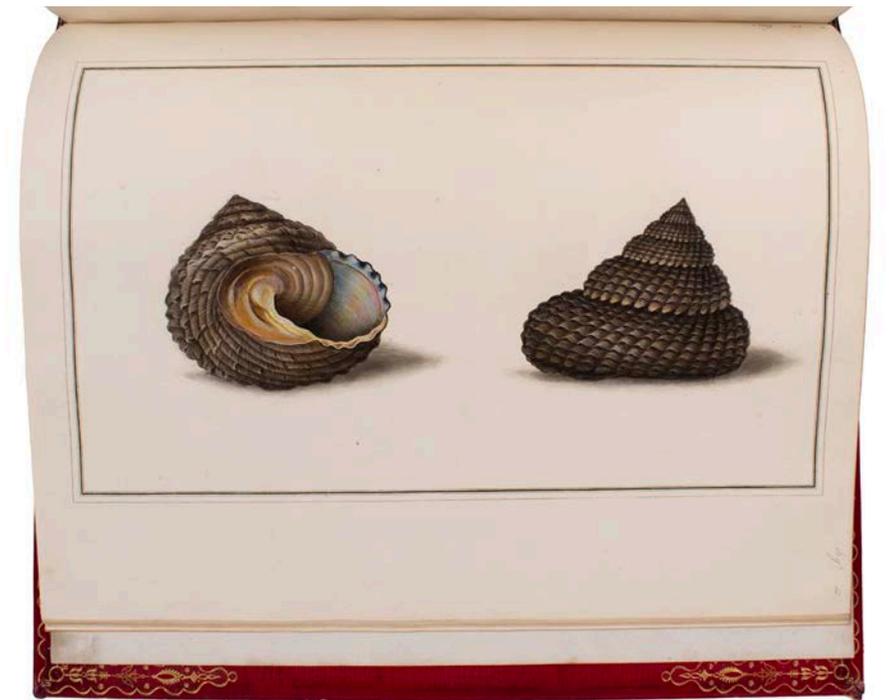
The binder, Samuel Welcher, was partner with the other binder of 'select' copies, L. Staggemeier, at nos 11 and 12 Villiers Street in the Strand. Both were German émigrés and were in partnership as Staggemeier and Welcher from 1799 to 1809, after which Welcher remained at 12 Villiers Street.

The 'select' issue also differs in the letterpress setting and text in volume one, having the half-title 'The Universal Conchologist' on p 1, and 27 pages of text; the ordinary issue has 39 pages, divided into 'Introduction' and 'Preface'.

The engraved plate of medals honours noble patrons of the work (the Emperor of Germany, the King of Naples, the Pope). The first is dated 1788. and the second 1792.

see William Healey Dall, 'Thomas Martyn and the Universal Conchologist', *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, vol XXIX, pp 415-432 (Washington 1905), and 'Supplementary Notes ...', *idem*, vol XXXIII, pp 185-192 (Washington 1907)

cf Ferguson I 4,40; Forbes I 79, 80, 175, 176; Nissen ZBI 2728



67. MEDINA, PEDRO DE

L'Art del Navegar In Laqual Si Contengono le gole, dechiarationi, Secreti, & auisi, alla bon navigation necessarii.

Venice: Aurelio Pincio for Giovanni Battista Padrezano, 1554, 4to (230 x 153mm), Contemporary limp vellum, remains of early paper label with manuscript title on spine, title in manuscript along the top and lower edges

Beautiful large woodcut depicting several different types of sailing vessel on the title-page, repeated on C1r, full-page woodcut map of Europe, Africa and the New World, by G.B. Pedranzo after Medina, on E1r, numerous woodcut illustrations, including a large woodcut at the beginning of each of the 8 books, historiated initials, with the blanks b4 and R10.

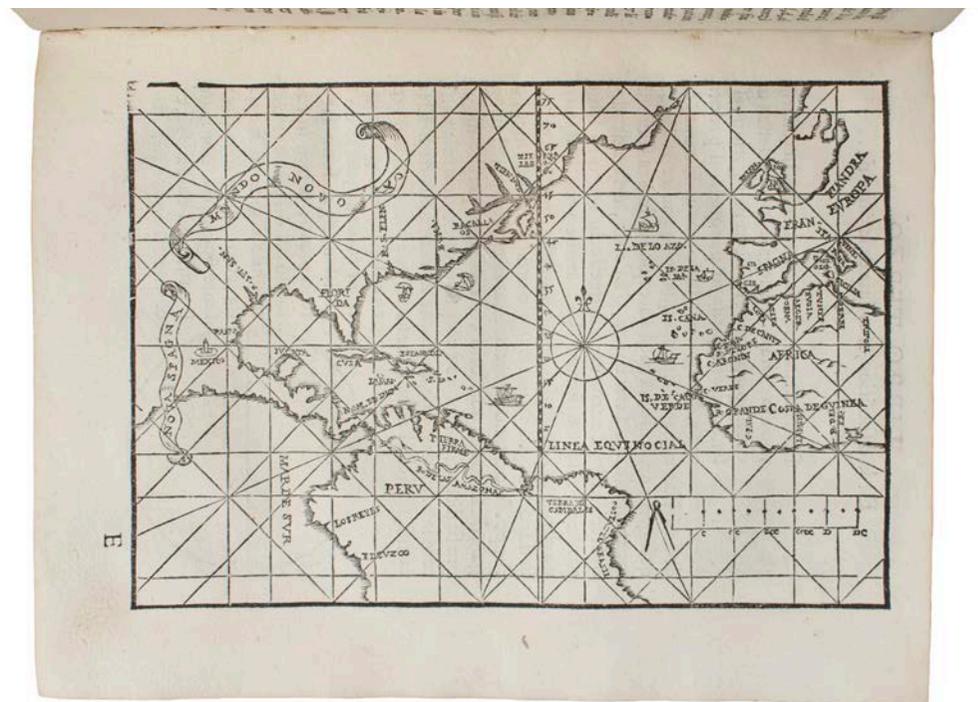
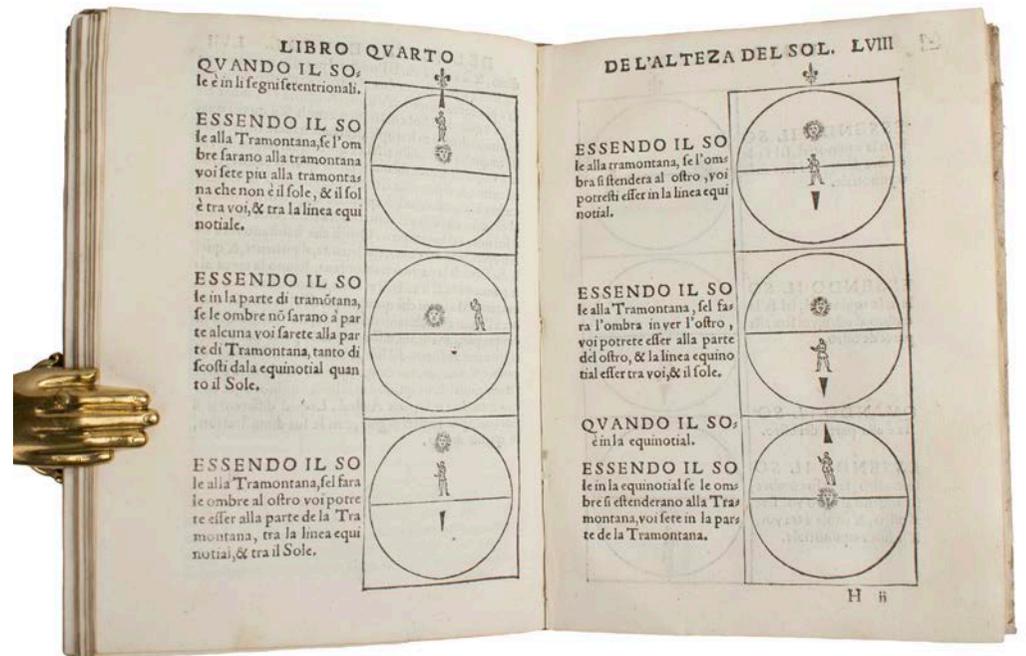
£10,000

A BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE COPY OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NAVIGATION PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL EXAMINER OF SPANISH SAILING-MASTERS AND PILOTS OF THE WEST INDIES.

First Italian edition, first issue with the title-page dated 1554, first published in Valladolid in Spain in 1545, 'Medina's Arte del navegar' was the first practical treatise on navigation, and the first pilot to provide reliable information on the navigation of American waters. The fine and attractive world map is a reduced version of the one first published in 1545 although it extends further to the north, west and south. includes the coastlines of the New World from Labrador in the north to Brazil in the south, with Florida, the mouth of the Mississippi and the area around the gulf of St. Lawrence. Medina's "knowledge of the New World was first hand, having travelled with Cortes. Later he held the position of debriefing the returning crews from their voyages. The map depicts the trade routes to and from Spain and her possessions by the use of ships heading south westerly on the outward-bound journey and returning via the Gulf Stream to the north-east. The Papal demarcation line dividing the Americas between Portugal (the land to the east) and Spain (to its west) runs vividly through the map, illustrating for the first time the future influence that the former was to have over the country we know of as Brazil. Central America and particularly the Isthmus of Panama are shown remarkably accurately, and the Yucatan is shown correctly as a peninsular" (Burden). The other fine illustrations in the text include a man using an astrolabe in a series of woodcuts showing how to apply the sun's seasonal declination from different parts of the earth's surface (cf. Stimson, *The Mariner's Astrolabe*, p.577). In 1548, Medina was appointed cosmographer to Emperor Charles V. The Institute of Naval Architects was founded 1860 in London "to advance the art and science of ship design".

Provenance: Institute of Naval Architects

Burden 21; Harvard Italian 300; Sabin 47346.



68. 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.

A
VINDICATION
OF THE
CONDUCT
OF
Captain *Christopher Middleton*,
IN A
Late Voyage on Board His Majesty's
Ship the FURNACE,
FOR
Discovering a North-west Passage to the *Western
American Ocean.*
IN ANSWER
To certain *Objections* and *Aspersions*
OF
ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq;
WITH AN
APPENDIX:
CONTAINING
The Captain's Instructions; Councils held; Reports
of the Inferior Officers; Letters between Mr.
Dobbs, Capt. *Middleton*, &c. Affidavits and other
Vouchers refer'd to in the Captain's *Answers*, &c.
With as much of the *Log-Journal* as relates to
the DISCOVERY.
The Whole as lately deliver'd to the Lords Commissioners
of the ADMIRALTY.
To which is Annex'd,
An ACCOUNT of the Extraordinary Degrees and Surprising
Effects of COLD in *Hudson's-Bay*, *North America*, read
before the ROYAL SOCIETY.
By *CHRISTOPHER MIDDLETON*,
Late Commander of the FURNACE, and F. R. S.
LONDON:
Printed by the AUTHOR's Appointment; and Sold by
Jacob Robinson, at the *Golden-Lion* in *Ludgate-Street*, 1743.

69. MOLL, HERMAN (c.1654-1732).

Atlas Minor: or a new and curious Set of Sixty-two Maps, in Which are Shewn all the Empires, Kingdoms, Countries, States, in all the Known Parts of the Earth.

London: Thomas and John Bowles, [c.1730], Contemporary Mottled Calf Gilt, old reback,(235 x 190mm). Engraved title and 62 engraved maps, finely coloured in outline.

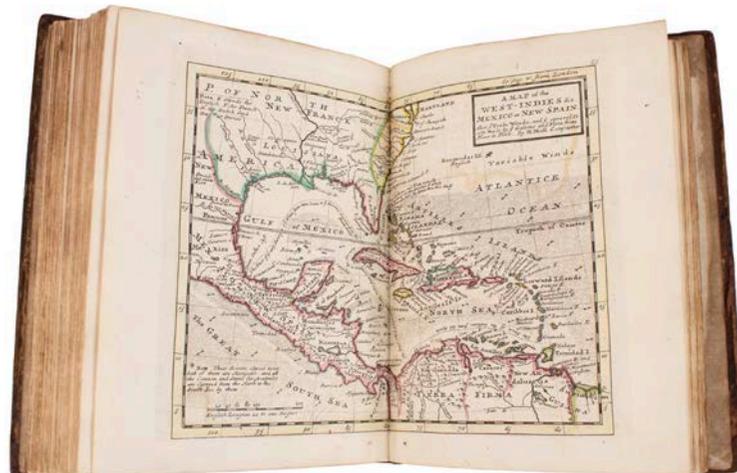
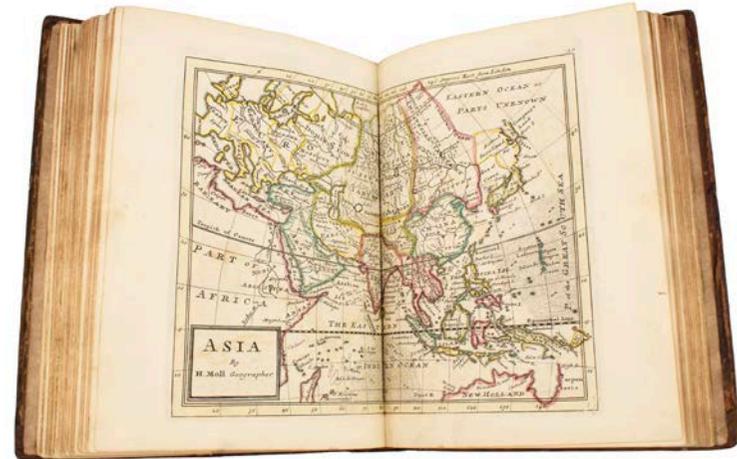
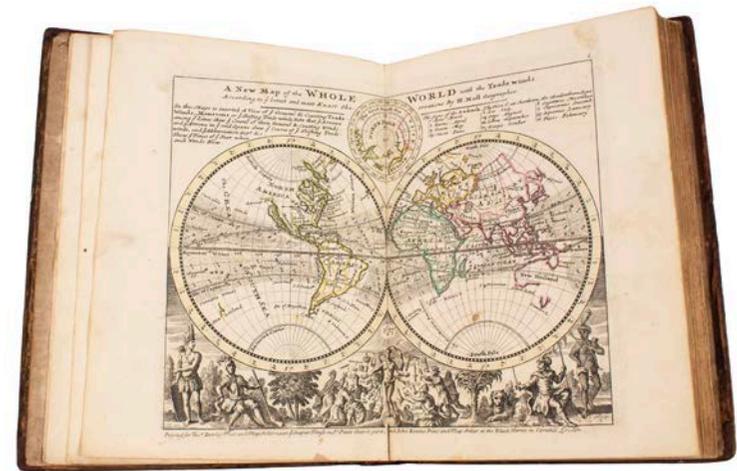
£8,500

This edition contains a new title and 6 maps updated with additional place-names. Twenty-one maps relate to the Americas.

Herman Moll (1654 - 1732) was an important 18th century map publisher and engraver based in London and Holland. Moll's origins are disputed with some suggesting he was born in the Netherlands and others Germany - the Moll name was common in both countries during this period. Most likely Moll was a German from Bremen, as his will, friends, and contemporaries suggest. What is known for certain is that he moved to London in 1678, possibly fleeing the Scanian War, where he worked as an engraver for Moses Pitt and other London map publishers. Around the turn of the century, Moll set up his own shop where he produced a large corpus of work known for its high quality and decorative flair. As a new émigré to England, Moll made himself more English than the English, and through his cartography proved a fierce advocate for his adopted nation. Most of Moll's early maps were issued as loose sheets that would be bound to order, however, he did publish several important atlases late in his career. Moll is said to have made the bold claim that without a doubt "California is an Island" and that he "had in [his] office mariners who have sailed round it." While California may not be an island (yet), it is true that Moll had talent for attracting interesting friends and acquaintances. He frequented London's first stock exchange, Jonathan's Coffeehouse at Number 20 Exchange Alley, Cornhill. At the time Jonathan's was known as "a place of very considerable concourse for Merchants, sea faring Men and other traders" (Erleigh, *The Viscount, The South Sea Bubble, Manchester*: Peter Davies, Ltd., 1933, 21). Eventually this activity attracted the interest of stock brokers, who inspired by sailor's tales, sponsored the ill-fated South Sea Company, the world's first stock bubble. Moll's close circle, mostly from the Coffee House, included scientist Robert Hooke, the writers Daniel Defoe (Robinson Crusoe) and Jonathan Swift (Gulliver's Travels), the buccaneers William Dampier, William Hacke and Woodes Rogers, and the archeologist William Stukeley. Herman Moll's work was highly regarded for its decorative beauty and was pirated, most notably by the Irish publisher George Grierson, both in his lifetime and after his 1732 death at St. Clement Danes, London. Philips 585.

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]



70. MORDEN, ROBERT

Geography Rectified: or, a Description of the World, in all its Kingdoms, Provinces, Countries, Islands, Cities, Towns, Seas, Rivers, Bays, Capes, Ports; Their Ancient and Present Names, Inhabitants, Situations, Histories, Customs, Governments. &c As also their Commodities, Coins, Weights, and Measures, Compared to those in London.

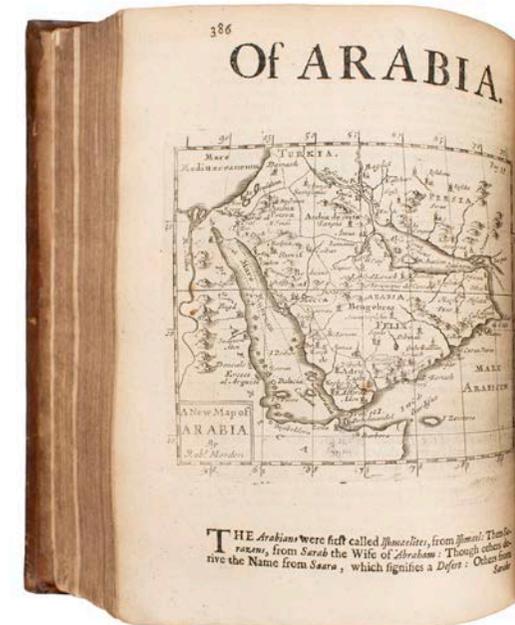
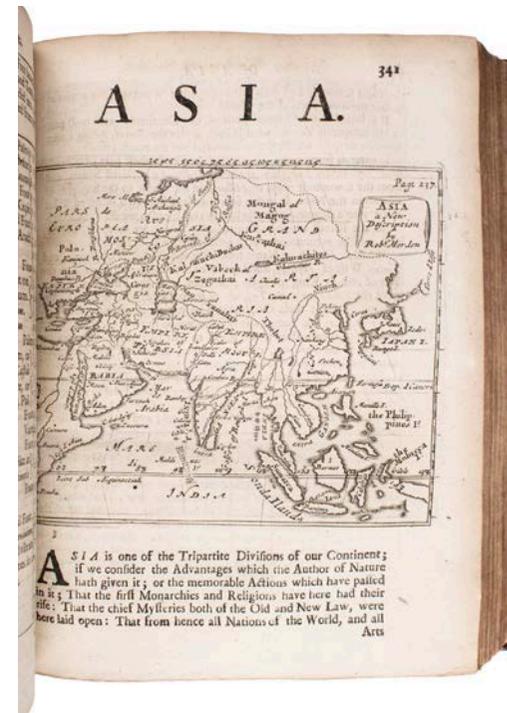
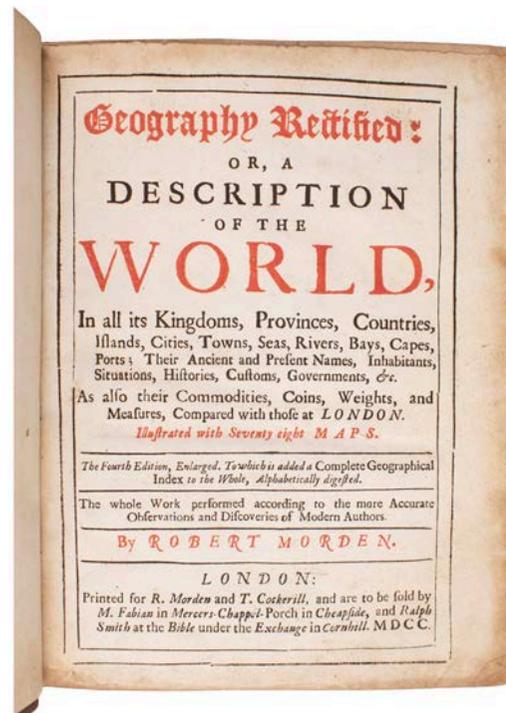
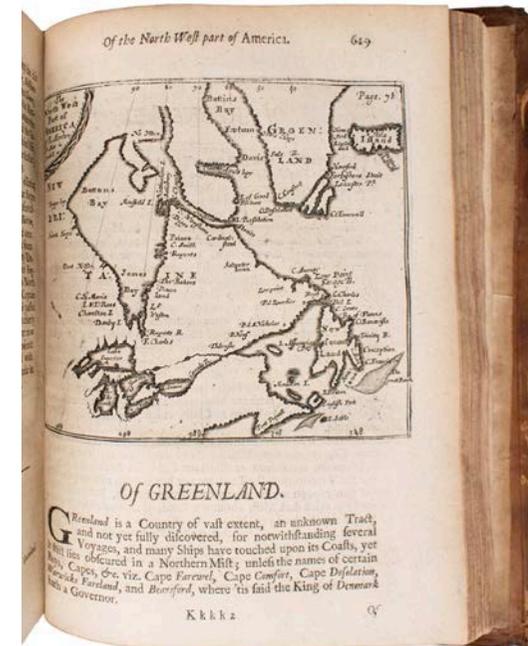
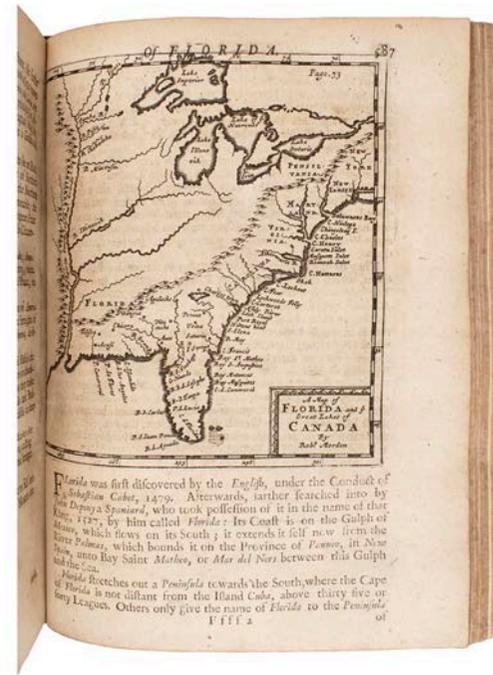
London: printed for R. Morden and T. Cockerill, 1700, Fourth edition, thick small 4to (210 x 160mm.), Contemporary Panelled Calf, rebacked, with 78 engraved maps of the World in the text.

This is an enlarged edition after the first edition that was published with 60 maps and is illustrated with 17 engraved maps of the Americas.

£6,000

Robert Morden was an English publisher, bookseller, map-seller, cartographer, globe and instrument maker. He worked in London at the Atlas in New Cheapside and at the Atlas in Cornhill from 1675 to 1703. His output in cartographical works was quite large and varied. It included atlases, geographical playing cards, large scale maps in a number of sheets and globes.

Sabin 50535



71. MORRIS, WILLIAM.

The Story of the Glittering Plain Which Has Been Also Called the Land of Living Men or the Acre of the Undying. Written by William Morris.

The Kelmscott Press, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 1894.

£8,500

One of 250 copies on paper, of a total edition of 257 (7 on vellum). 29.5 x 21.8 x 2.4 cm; pp. [8] + 184. Troy type (table of contents in Chaucer type) on Batchelor hand-made paper with the Perch watermark. Twenty-three woodcut illustrations (by Walter Crane), two full-page woodcut borders and title, side and three-quarter woodcut borders, and numerous woodcut initials; chapter titles in red. Original full limp vellum, with blue silk ties; title gilt on spine.

Provenance: Bookplate of James Granville Legge

Peterson A22.

72. MORRIS, WILLIAM

Syr Percyvella of Gales.

The Kelmscott Press, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 1895.

£3,000

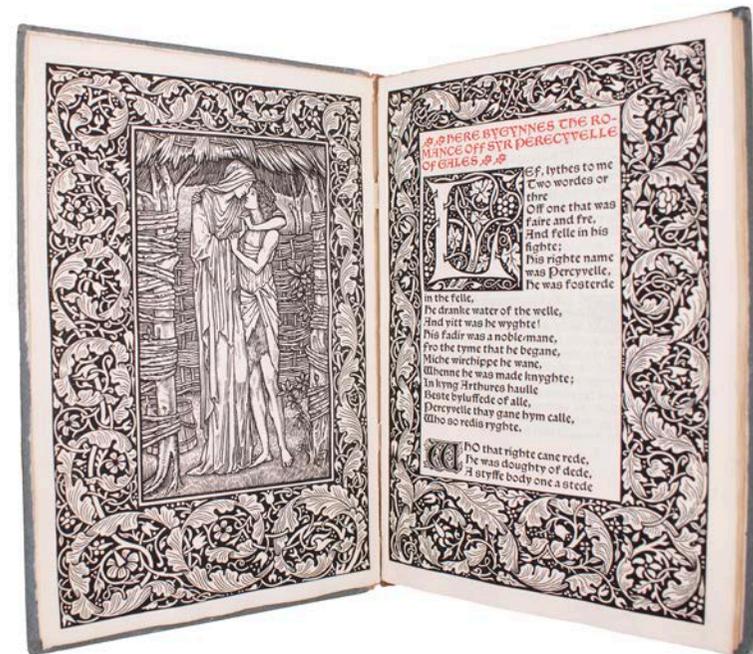
One of 350 copies on paper, of a total edition of 358 (8 on vellum). 21.3 x 15 x 1.4 cm; pp. [8] + 104. Chaucer type on Batchelor hand-made paper. Woodcut frontispiece (by Edward Burne-Jones), two full-page woodcut borders, woodcut half border, and numerous woodcut initials; (two) titles and shoulder-notes in red. Original blue boards. Peterson 33.

73. MORRIS, WILLIAM.

Love Is Enough, Or The Freeing Pharamond: A Morality.

Written by William Morris. The Kelmscott Press, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 1897, printed in red and black with some initials in blue, wood-engraved frontispiece and one plate by W. H. Hooper after designs by Edward Burne-Jones, one of 300 copies on paper. 29.6 x 21.8 x 1.5 cm; pp. [8] + 92. Troy type (most stage directions in chaucer type) on Batchelor hand-made paper with the perch watermark, ornamental woodcut borders, and numerous woodcut initials; original full limp vellum; with gold silk ties, title gilt on spine.

£8,500



Love is Enough, a play written by William Morris after the manner of mediaeval morality plays, is based on the theme that love is more important and valuable than power or wealth. Morris completed the play in 1872 during the five-year period when he created his most accomplished illuminated manuscripts.

A fine, clean crisp copy, one of only two Kelmscott Press books printed in three colours (the other being *Laudes Beatae Mariae Virginis*, 1896)

[Peterson A52; Tomkinson 52]

74. MORRIS, WILLIAM

Poems by the Way

one of 300 copies on Flower paper, printed in red and black in Golden type, wood-engraved border and initials designed by Morris, original vellum with silk ties, yapp edges, spine titled in gilt, uncut, a little soiled and bowed, small 4to, Kelmscott Press, 1891.

£5,500

The first book to feature the famous Kelmscott printer's mark, which in fact appears twice - at the end of the table of contents and on the colophon leaf at the end. This was also the first Kelmscott book to be printed in two colours. The work includes some new poems by Morris and some that appeared in magazines.

[Peterson A2]

75. MORRIS, WILLIAM

Defence of Guenevere,

The Kelmscott Press, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 1892, one of 300 copies on paper, of a total edition of 310 (10 on vellum), [2], 169,1 pp., woodcut initials and borders designed by William Morris, numerous woodcut initials, somelines in red, Golden type on Batchelor hand-made paper with (the first verison of) the Primrose watermark, 8vo (205 x 146 mm), original limp vellum, green silk ties, Gothic calligraphic title on spine.

£7,500

The first book by William Morris, first published in 1858 and then reprinted by his Kelmscott Press in 1892. It is the first Kelmscott edition to be issued in the signature limp vellum.

'The Defence of Guenevere', was inspired by Robert Browning's psychological dramatic



monologues and is told from the perspective of Queen Guenevere as she recounts her affair with Sir Launcelot in a long speech of self-vindication. Its prominence within the collection led to Morris's only surviving easel painting, 'La Belle Iseult'. Peterson A5.

76. MORRIS, WILLIAM

Gothic Architecture: A Lecture for the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society

The Kelmscott Press, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 1893, one of 1500 copies on paper, of a total edition of 1545 (45 on vellum), 16mo (146 x 107mm), printed in red and black in Golden type on Batchelor hand-made paper with (the second version of) the Primrose watermark, numerous woodcut initials designed by Morris, original holland-backed blue paper boards, title printed on the front cover.

£650

The first book printed in 16mo and printed in public in the new gallery for the annual Arts and Crafts Exhibition under the eyes of an interested and constantly renewed crowd whose presence imposed a severe strain upon the printers. Peterson.

[Peterson A18]

77. MORRIS, WILLIAM

The Tale of Beowulf [Done Out of the Old English Tongue by William Morris & A.J. Wyatt]

Hammersmith, Kelmscott Press, 1895, 4to, Original full limp vellum; title gilt on spine, brown ties.

£8,500

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

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

Peterson A32.



A RARE LAPEL PIN FOR THE 1875 DISCOVERY ARCTIC EXPEDITION

78. [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 icepack inscribed H.M.S. Discovery, mounted on lapel pin and contained within shaped 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.



79. 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, rebaked, 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

A Woman Turke leading her children.



A religious Turke.



**COMPLETE SET OF MAISON NICOLAS HISTORIES OF THE WINE
REGIONS, ILLUSTRATED BY MAJOR FRENCH ARTISTS, 1924-27**

80. OCTAVE LEBESGUE [PSEUD. MONTORGUEIL, GEORGES]

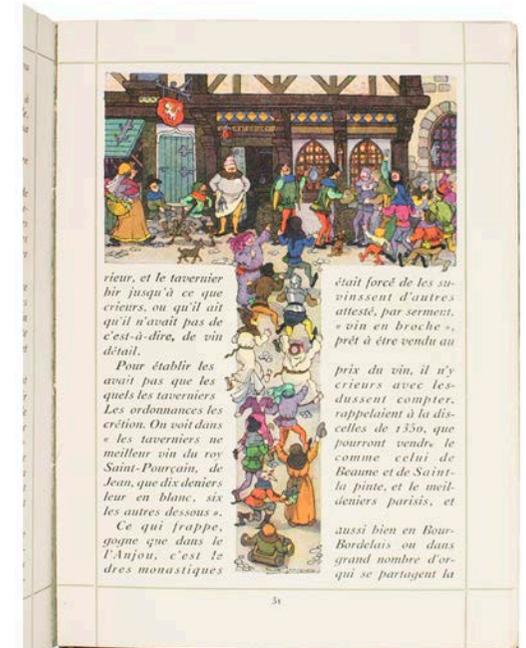
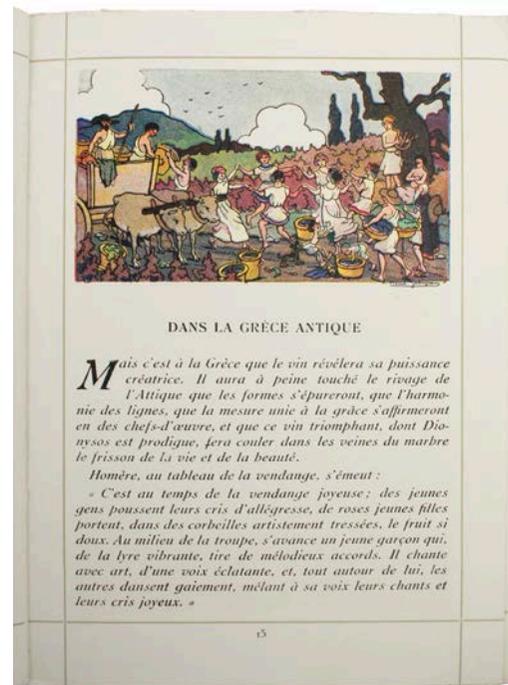
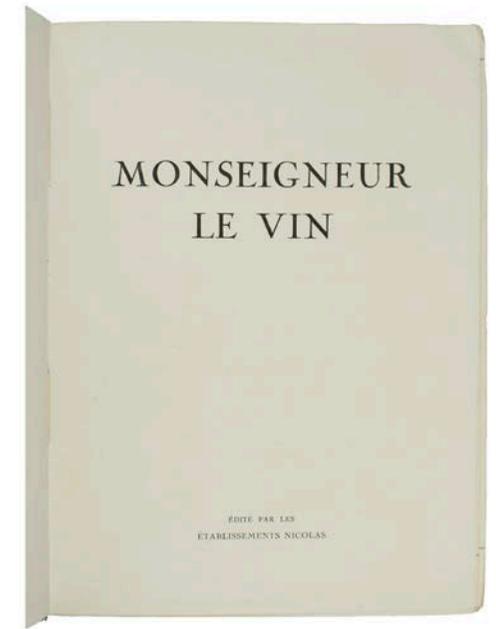
Monseigneur le Vin

FIRST EDITION, 5 vols., text in French, numerous coloured text illustrations, original marbled faux suede paper wrappers, original glassines (vol 1. lacking glassine), preserved in a clamshell box, square 8vo, Paris: Van Gindertaele; Poyet; Draeger, 1924-27.

£2,500

Complete set of promotional volumes for the French wine distributor Maison Nicolas. Each of these charming annuals was designed by a different contemporary designer, including Marcel Jeanjean, Pierre Lissac, Armand Vallée, Carlègle and in particular, Charles Martin. The text is by Georges Montorgueil, one of several pseudonyms used by the French journalist Octave Lebesgue (1857-1933). The series includes *Le Vin à Travers l'Histoire*; *Le Vin de Bordeaux*; *Le Vin de Bourgogne*; *Anjou-Touraine, Alsace, Champagne et Autres Grands Vins de France*; and finally *L'Art de Boire* (Wine Throughout History; Wines of Bordeaux; Wine of Burgundy; Anjou-Touraine, Alsace, Champagne and Other Great Wines of France; and finally, *The Art of Drink*).

“The Établissements Nicolas, a famous Parisian wine distributor, was founded in 1822. The first to sell wine by the bottle and the first to offer a complete range of French and local wines, Nicolas helped to foster Parisian interest in fine wines. Known for their cutting edge advertising campaigns, Nicolas came up with the idea of employing prominent artists to design their catalogues and other publications. The series not only documents the history and techniques of the wine-producing regions of France and provides extensive information on the production and drinking of wines, but also represents a contemporary French popular taste in art.” - Bauman Rare Books.



81. ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM

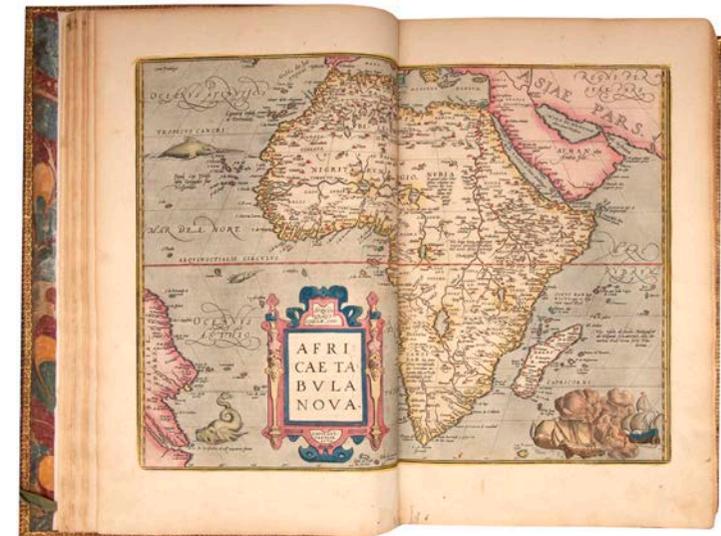
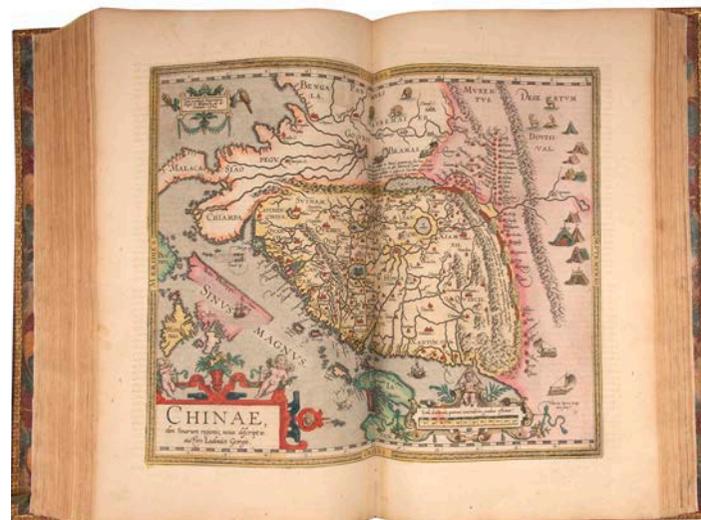
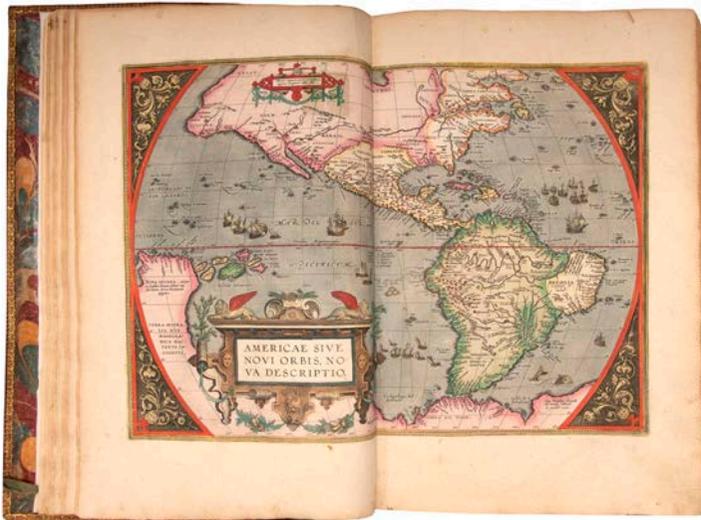
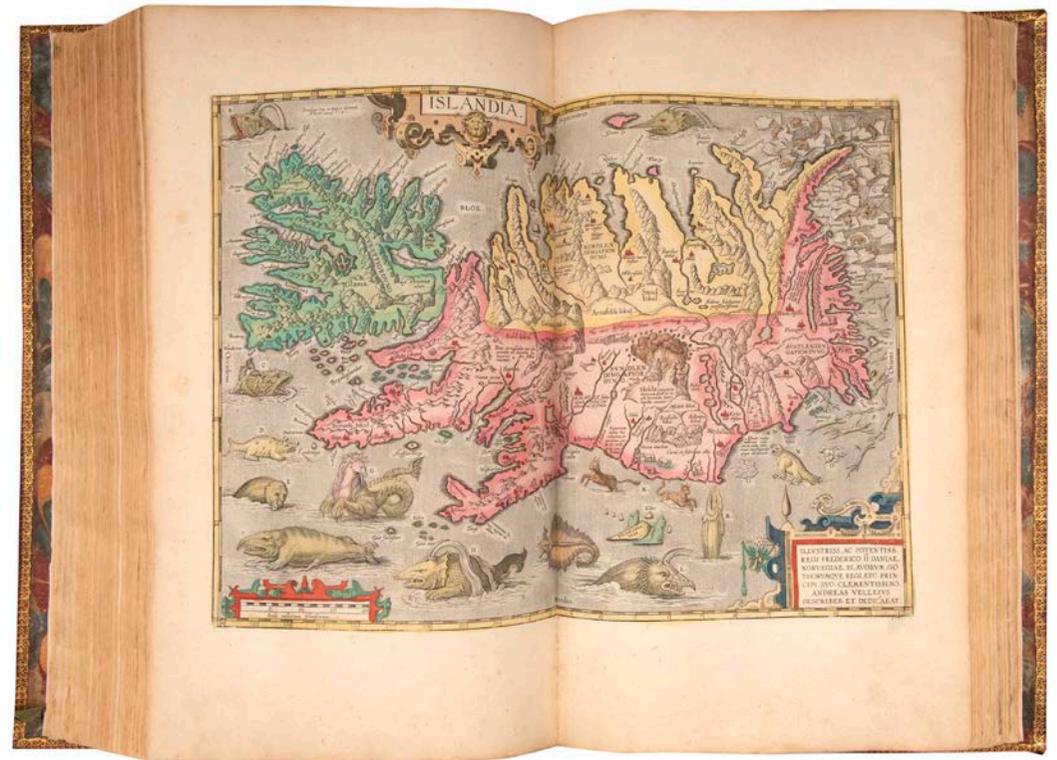
Theatrum orbis terrarum.

Large folio (480 x 300mm). Text in Latin. Engraved title, coat of arms, epigraph and portrait of Ortelius, all coloured by a contemporary hand with gilded detailing, 118 plates, all coloured by a contemporary hand, all woodcut initials coloured by a contemporary hand (some light, variable spotting and offsetting, marginal spitting, a few repaired tears). [Bound with:] – Parergon sive veteris geographiae aliquot tabula. Engraved title and 38 plates, all coloured by a contemporary hand (some light spotting and offsetting, a few small tears). [Bound with:] – Nomenclator ptolemaicus. Title page with hand-coloured vignette. Modern red morocco. Provenance: inscription in Latin on dedication page signed 'D.L.V.M.C.' Antwerp Jan Baptist Vrients, 1603.

£145,000

One of the largest and finest editions of Ortelius's *Theatrum*, comprising 156 plates handsomely coloured by a contemporary hand. Ortelius, geographer to King Philip II of Spain, is credited with having authored the first modern atlas, the *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. Following Ortelius' death, his copperplates were acquired by the map engraver and publisher Jan Baptist Vrients (1552-1613), who published the present Latin edition in 1603 with the printer Robert Bruneau (see colophon of the *Nomenclator*), adding several new maps including England and Germany (Van Den Broecke 20 and 57).

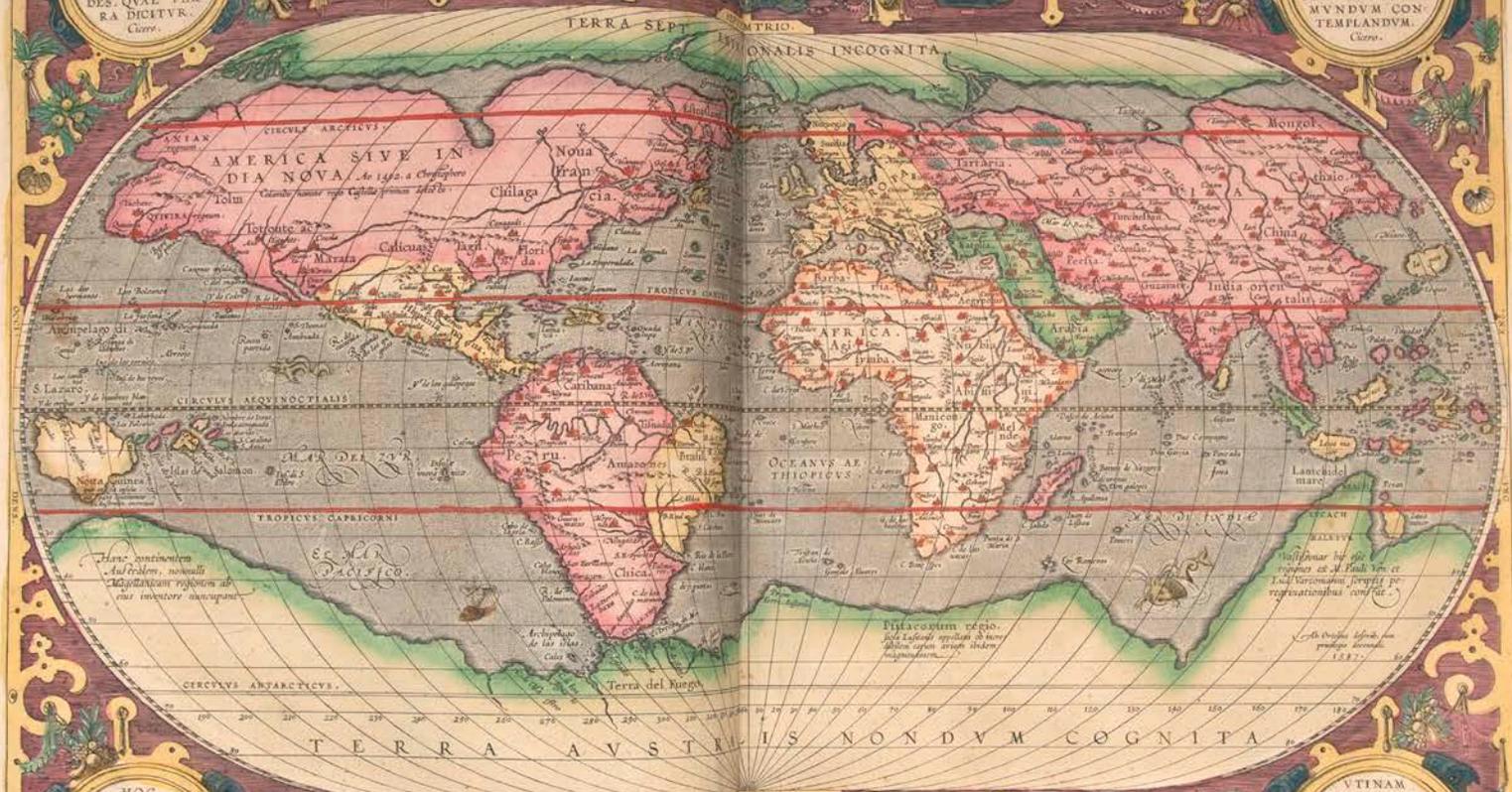
Van der Krogt IIIA, 31:053.



TYPVS ORBIS TERRARVM.

HOMI-
NES HAC LEGE
SVNT GENERATI
QVI TVERENTVR
ILLVM GLOBVM
QVEM IN HOC TEM-
PIO MEDIVM VI-
DES. QVAE TER-
RA DICITVR.
Cicero.

EQVVS
VEHENDI
CAVSA. AKAN DI
BOVS. VENANDI
ET CVSTODIENDI
CANIS. HOMO AV-
TEM ORTVS AD
MVNDVM CON-
TEMPLANDVM.
Cicero.



HOC
EST PVNCTVM
QVOD INTER TOT
GENTES FERRO
ET IGNI DIVIDI-
TVR. O QVAM RIDI-
CVLI SVNT MOR-
TALIVM TER-
MINI!
Seneca.

QVID EI POTEST VIDERI MAGNVM IN REBVS HVMANIS. CVI AETER-
NITAS OMNIS. TOTIVSQUE MVNDI NOTA SIT MAGNITVDO. CICERO:

VTINAM
QVEMADMO-
DVM VNIVERSA
MVNDI FACIES
IN CONSVECTVM
VENIT. ITA PHI-
LOSOPHIA TOTA
NOMIS POSSET
OCCVRRERE.
Seneca.

82. OSWESTRY,

The Whole Art of Bookbinding, Containing Valuable Recipe for Sprinkling, Marbling, Colouring...,

FIRST EDITION, [12], 60p., half-title present, original marbled boards, neatly rebacked, slim 12mo in 6s, Oswestry: for the author by N. Minshall, 1811.

£10,000

The first edition of the first English bookbinding manual, published more than a century after the earliest continental one.

“It is very much a working bookbinder’s notebook” (Pollard and Potter), and gives instructions for sprinkling and marbling, gilding, tooling in gold, etc. Its author may be one of three candidates: Minshall the printer, Henry Parry, copyright holder for the book, or W. Price, a binder at Oswestry from c.1804-31. Of the three Parry seems the most likely; the Oswestry volume was registered at Stationers’ Hall in the name of Henry Parry, so it would be a remarkable coincidence if he were not the author. [Pollard and Potter, 89; Middleton 12.]

83. OWEN, CHARLES

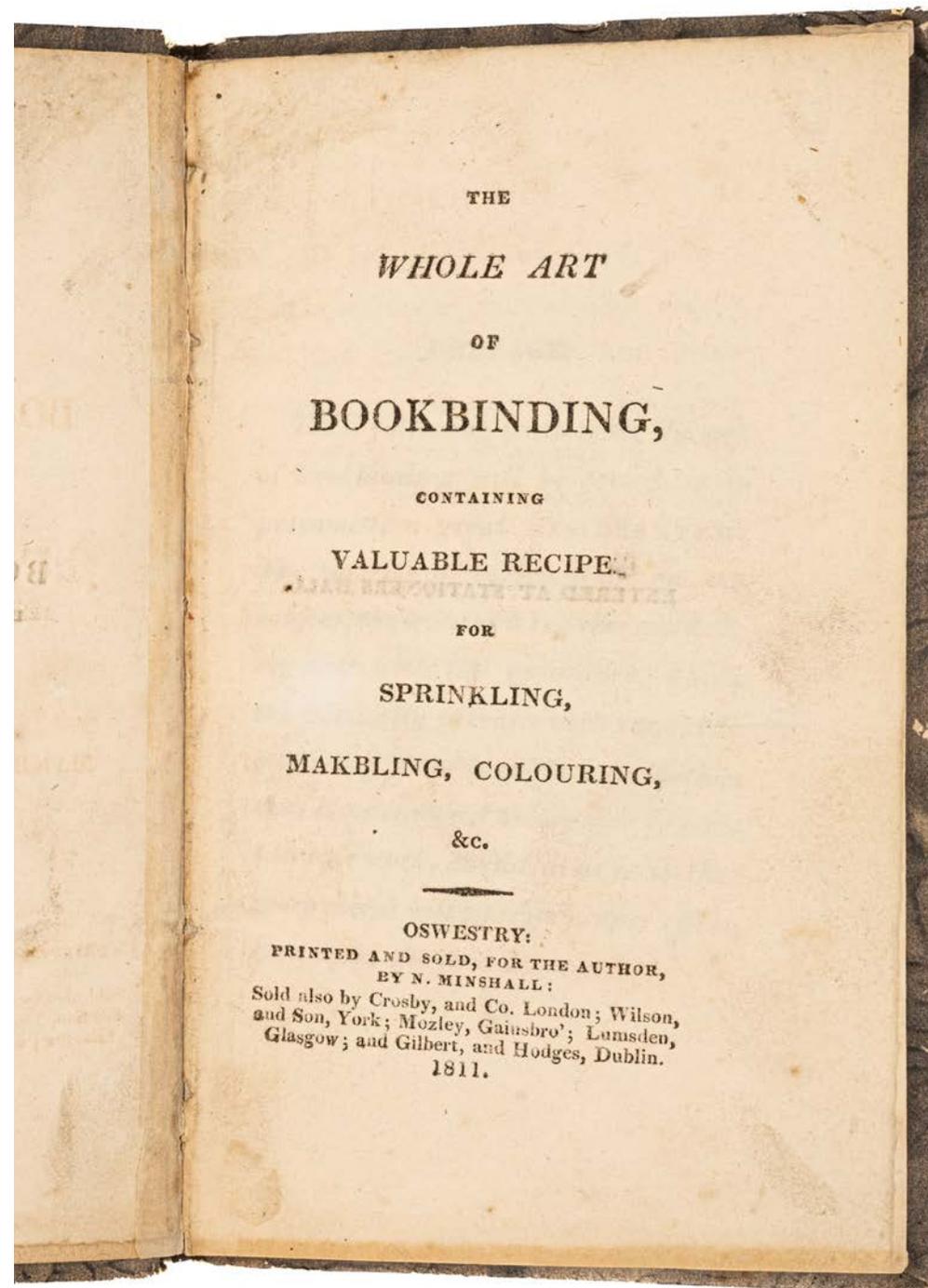
An essay towards a Natural History of Serpents: In Two Parts

FIRST EDITION, 7 engraved plates, 15-page list of subscribers, contemporary calf twice ruled in gilt, spine gilt, spine rubbed, 4to, London, for the Author, 1742.

£1,250

A work by Presbyterian minister and political dissenter, Charles Owen. This work on natural history is a strange mixture of fact and fable, as much symbolic as it is scientific. Owen draws on classical, Biblical and mythological sources for his information on snakes, turtles, wasps and scorpions. He also examines the physical nature of serpents, including a section on poison and antidotes, and describes the folklore associated with such animals in all countries of the world. Owen’s aim was not just to inform and entertain, but to share his belief that the natural world, as created by God, had moral qualities, which could guide people as to how to live their lives.

Some of the snakes Owen describes are familiar link adders and blind snakes but others are purely mythological, such as dragons, basilisks and griffins, all of which he classified under the title ‘serpent’. There is a surprising amount of biological information on dragons, given that they don’t exist. “Dragons are Inhabitants of Africa and Asia; those of India exceed most in Largeness and Longitude: In the Tower of London, is the Skin of one, which is of vast Bulk”. p. 74. It is possible that these reports are sightings of the large snakes that



inhabit these areas. Burmese pythons and reticulated pythons are found across South East Asia, and African rock pythons in Africa. These species are the giants of the snake world, with reticulated pythons reaching over seven and a half metres.

[ESTC: T99397.; Nissen ZBI 3033]



World Map in Cordiform Projection and Second Appearance of Map of America in a Ptolemy-Edition

84. PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS

Liber geographiae cum tabulis et universali figura et cum additione locorum quae a recentioribus reperta sunt.

Venedig, J. Pentius de Leucho, 20. March 1511. Folio (43.5:29.5 cm). With 28 double-sheet-size, black-and-red printed engraved maps and 4 (full page diagrams) Diagrams in text. 62 nn. ll. Full Contemporary Calf Gilt,

£140,000

The first Venetian Ptolemy, illustrated with 28 double-page engraved maps on 30 sheet.

A very fine example of the Venetian edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. This is the first illustrated edition of Ptolemy's work in which an attempt was made to update the information given on the maps, and the only Italian edition of Ptolemy to feature woodcut maps.

It is also one of the earliest examples of two-colour printing in cartography, with the major regional names printed in red, others in black, using inset type. Woodward suggests that the dual-colour printing style is done to mimic contemporary portolan charts, which used black and red to distinguish toponyms of various importance. The text in the book says that it used the maps of navigators to update Ptolemy's original work, and the influence may also have extended to the aesthetic (Woodward).

Sylvanus had already produced an edition of Ptolemy in Naples in 1490, but this was to be based on different principles. He explains in a preliminary note that Ptolemy's work must be updated, and adds that as Ptolemy himself used the work of navigators, so will he. Sylvanus was trying to tread a delicate line between critics of Ptolemy's work and those who appreciated the framework provided by the classical geographer (Dalche).

The atlas includes two world maps, one drawn to Ptolemy's specifications and the other using contemporary geographical knowledge. The modern cordiform world map is only the second map in a Ptolemaic atlas to show America, and the first western printed map to indicate Japan. Sylvanus uses a cordiform map projection, a style developed through the Renaissance to symbolise the link between inner emotions and the external world (Brotton). Sylvanus' method was subsequently adapted by Petrus Apianus and Giovanni Vavassore. In this projection, the degrees on the central meridian were in correct proportion to those of the parallels. Whereas every other map in the atlas is printed on the reverse of other maps or texts, this is blank on the reverse. This map was Sylvanus' attempt to update

the picture of the world presented by Ptolemy.

The Americas are shown in three unconnected parts: “terra labororum”, “terrae Sancta Crucis” (South America) and “terra cube”. “Terra labororum”, or North America, was supposedly named after the labourer who saw it first, according to an inscription on the Wolfenbüttel 1534 world map. The projection used distorts the coastline of South America almost unrecognisably; the words “canibalum romon” appear in the north, a product of common contemporary belief about native cannibalism.

The outline of eastern Asia follows Ptolemy and retains the ‘Tiger Leg’ used by Martin Waldseemüller and Giovanni Contarini, and the Ptolemaic name “Catigara”. Japan appears, named “Zampagu ins”, and is shown correctly as an island for the first time. A previous depiction by Ruysch identified Japan with one of the islands discovered by the Spanish in the Caribbean. Asia’s coastline is left open to the east, as is the western coast of the Americas, allowing for the possibility that they were contiguous. The map is labelled in the style of Ptolemy; rivers and mountain ranges are shown and named, but very few place names appear. The entire continent of Europe contains only “magna Germa”, “Italia” and “dalma”.



85. PTOLEMAEUS, CLAUDIUS

La Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino. Translated from the Greek by G. Ruscelli.

Venice: Giordano Ziletti, 1574-73. 3 parts in one volume, 4to (225 x 157mm). Each part with separate title-page, woodcut illustration of Ptolemy on *2, repeated on *4v, with 65 engraved double-page maps (of which 27 are of the ancient world and 38 of the modern world), woodcut illustrations and initials, with the 3 blanks H4, 4, and H6, later full calf gilt with gilt boss on covers, minor worming to the top margin of a few maps in the Ancient Geography section but not affecting the images, a little occasional browning to a few text leaves but an attractive copy of this important edition.

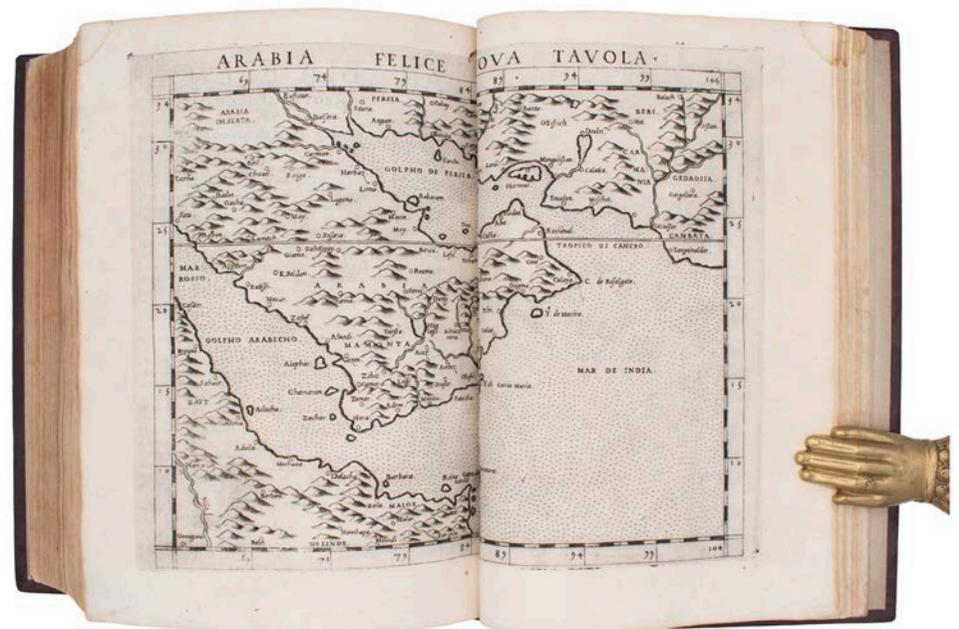
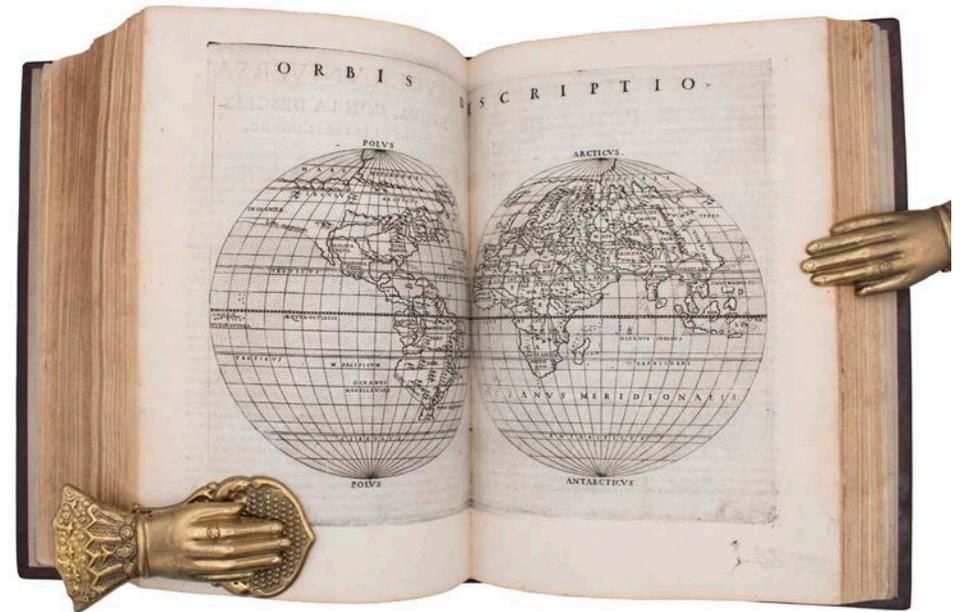
£10,000

This edition of Ptolemy includes early examples of maps concerned with the search for the North West Passage - the Zeno Brothers map showing a wide strait beyond the southern tip of Greenland, and the Gastaldi map with America and Asia separated by a narrow strait.

This is Ruscelli's translation of Ptolemy, the first revised and corrected by Giovanni Malombra. The maps and text are the same as those in the preceding two editions, and the Latin edition of 1562 but one new map has been added, 'Territorio di Roma' (no. 13). The table is bound in a different order.

Giacomo Gastaldi, one of the leading cartographers of the sixteenth century, composed a set of maps for an edition of the 'Geographia', published in Venice in 1548. It is among the earliest examples of his work, in a long and distinguished career. Despite being prepared on a small format, the maps are clearly and attractively engraved. Gastaldi was the first to add regional maps of the American continent, with important maps of the eastern seaboard, a map of what is now the southern United States, of South America, and separate maps of Cuba and Hispaniola.

Gastaldi's maps were re-engraved on a slightly larger format for this edition published by Vincenzo Valgrisi, in Venice, in 1574. For this edition, Valgrisi (or the editor Girolamo Ruscelli) added four maps: a double-hemisphere map of the World (the first appearance of this projection in an atlas), a map of Brasil and amongst the most important of these is the second appearance (and first widely circulated) of the famed Zeno map. It shows Greenland connected to Norway in the north, and two land masses which are believed to correspond to Labrador and Newfoundland. The map was first published in Venice in 1558 by Nicolo Zeno, a descendant of a person by the same name, Nicolo Zeno, of the Zeno brothers. The younger Zeno published the map, along with a series of letters, with the claim that he had discovered them in a storeroom in his family's house in Venice. According to his claim, the map and letters were made around the year 1400 and purport to describe a voyage by the Zeno brothers made in the 1390s under the direction of a prince named Zichmni. The



voyage supposedly traversed the North Atlantic and, according to some interpretations, reached North America.

Adams P-2236; Sabin 66505; Shirley 133.

86. [PRIVATEER JOURNAL - AMERICAN REVOLUTION]

The Daily Journal, For the Year of Our Lord 1755...

Manuscript and type, 9pp. of printed text, followed by manuscript entries, contemporary worn sheepskin, 12mo, 1755 [manuscript entries from 1761-1784]

£3,500

This common type of daily journal, containing printed sections with various types of “useful information”, and a calendar year of blank spaces, was used by an anonymous privateer and sailor in the Jamaica Squadron during the American Revolution.

The author used this book for far longer than the single year it was intended, with the first entry dated 17th January 1761 and the final on 12th May 1784. Used more as a notebook to keep track of lists of money paid, “necessaries” (clothing) purchased, and other sporadic entries written out of sequence throughout.

The first voyage reads “Sailed from St. Helens the 17th of Jan-ry for Jamaica 1761.” and is followed up several pages later with “Feb.ry 26 1761 Anchoed in St. John’s Road Antigua.”

Evidence of the author’s privateering begins to form with an entry in the middle of the book, “1760 July 12 On this day gave chase to the Valiant a French ship of war of 61 guns and a frigate of 36 guns calld the Amethyst bound from Martinico to Old France but it coming on hazy lost them in the night.” Further evidence comes in an entry toward the back of the Memoranda section, “Money recd for prizes taken by HM Ship Pelican...” A dozen French and Dutch prizes are listed, with the diarist’s share coming to a total of 443 pounds. “HMS Pelican” was a 24-gun sixth-rate ship launched in 1777. She foundered in 1781.

This entry ties in with several entries referring to his business dealings with his prize agent, Mr. Madden, and an earlier entry, “1761... took the Saint Ann a French ship of war of 64 guns but being filled for the use of the merchants held only 44 mounted loaded with sugar indigo and tortoise shell + coffee from Port au Prince bound to old France.” The “Sainte Anne” was captured in 1761 by “HMS Centurion” and “HMS Hampshire.” Based on this information, it appears that this anonymous journal keeper was a sailor in the Jamaica squadron on the expedition against Havana.

Another substantive entry, on the April page but dated Nov. 18th, records “subsistence”

money paid for “recruits.” This is followed by recognition of Deseada, (probably La Desirade, an island off Guadeloupe), and Monserrat - both dated 1761. Later entries during the American Revolution place him under the command of a Captain Williams, who was responsible for doling out the author’s “subsistence,” and for whom he apparently managed “recruits.” Thus, it appears that much of this journal is a record of a life at sea as a privateersman and as a sailor attached to the Jamaica Squadron.

More entries occur in the 1780s, and these document the end of his career. They concern personal finances such as payments to his brother and an aunt, purchases of timber, nails, and tiles, and other domestic expenses. On the 12th of May 1784, for example, he writes, “John Kain entered of the farm at Parish Close.” It seems he swallowed the anchor in the 1780s, and made a life ashore.

A fascinating historical artefact. All entries are clean and (mostly) legible.



87. REDI, FRANCESCO (1616-1697)

Esperienze intorno alla generazione degl'insetti ... in una lettera all'illustrissimo signor Carlo Dat

FIRST EDITION, half title without armorial, title printed in red and black, engraved device of the Accademia della Crusca on title, 28 engraved plates including 3 folding, numerous text illustrations, occasional slight toning, bookplate and deaccession stamp of John Crerar Library, 19th century half morocco over marbled boards for the John Crerar Library, gilt stamped spine, red speckled edges, 4to, Florence, Insegna della Stella, 1668.

£2,000

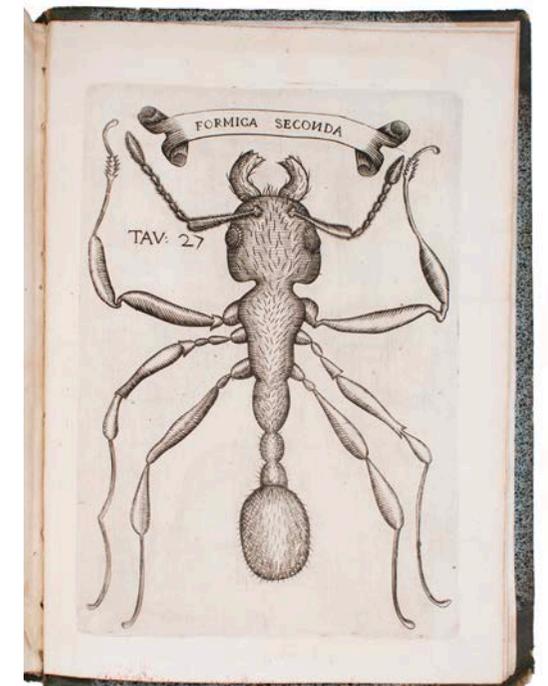
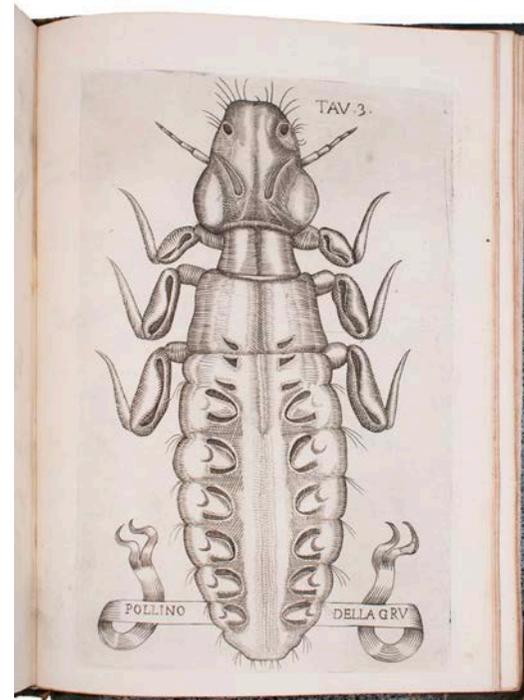
First edition of Redi's famous attack on the theory of spontaneous generation. The invention of the microscope had led Redi to the investigation of minute life, and in this work insects are revealed with a degree of anatomical detail that must have struck the book's earliest readers as a genuine marvel.

It contains his experimental demonstration that "flesh and plants and other things whether putrefied or putrefiable play no other part, nor have any other function in the generation of insects, than to prepare a suitable place or nest into which, at the time of procreation, the worms or eggs or other seeds of worms are brought and hatched by the animals." He applies the same principle to parasites, and in this text provides the first description of ectoparasites in his discussion of kinds of ticks.

Some copies of this book have a 29th plate depicting a fly, but it seems to have been added towards the end of the print run.

Garrison and Morton 97; Grolier/Horblit Science 88 (with 29 pls.); Norman 1812; Prandi, Redi 7.

Provenance: John Crerar Library



88. ROBERTS, GEORGE

The Four Years Voyages of Capt. George Roberts; Being a Series of Uncommon Events Which befell him in a Voyage to the Islands of the Canaries, Cape de Verde, and Barbadoes, from whence he was bound to the Coast of Guiney... being taken by Three Pyrate Ships, commanded by Low, Russell and Spriggs...

FIRST EDITION, [6], 458p.[1], folding engraved map of Cape Verde Island, 4 engraved plates, occasional light staining, bookplate of Raymond J Schweizer to pastedown, rebacked, contemporary full calf boards, new endpapers, edges stained red, 8vo, London, A. Bettesworth, 1726.

£1,500

The Four Year Voyage of Capt. George Roberts is a first-person account of a nautical adventure that easily divides into three segments: (1) a trading voyage from London to the West Indies and Roberts' capture by the infamous Ned Low and his pirate crew; (2) a tale of shipwreck and survival among the Cape Verde Islands; and (3) a cursory description of the dozen islands making up the Cape Verde chain.

This work, written by Captain George Roberts, is sometimes attributed to Daniel Defoe. In the "British Museum Catalogue," this work is attributed to Defoe. However, multiple studies have questioned this opinion, notably the "Dictionary of National Biography," which notes that Defoe never mentions George Roberts in any of his works. National Biography also argues that "no reason can be alleged for doubting the existence of Roberts or the substantial truth of the narrative." (776)

An exceptional copy of this scarce work.

[ESTC:T56902; Moore, 483; Sabin, 71888]

89. ROGERS, WOODES

A Cruising Voyage Round the World: First to the South Seas, thence to the East-Indies, and Homewards by the Cape of Good Hope. Begun in 1708, and Finish'd in 1711.. Containing a Journal of all the Remarkable Transactions.. An Account of Alexander Selkirk's living alone four years and four months on an island...

Second Edition, London: Printed for A. Bell and B. Lintot, 1718, 8vo, five folding maps, including a folding map of the world, contemporary panelled calf gilt, rebacked, original spine laid on.

£5,000

This work is an account of one of the most colourful and swashbuckling voyages

written about the buccaneers.

Bristol was England's second largest port, thriving on the growing trade with the American colonies. William Dampier persuaded the merchant and sea captain Woodes Rogers to join him in a circumnavigation (Dampier's third) and to pursue the Spanish Treasure Galleons. The war of the Spanish Succession was still under way so Rogers and a prominent Bristol consortium of respected citizens were receptive to Dampier's plans to plunder from privateering in the Pacific against England's enemies, the French and the Spanish.

The consortium purchased two ships: the 320 tons, 30 guns Duke and the 260 tons, 26 guns Duchess. Dampier was to be the 'pilot for the South Seas'. They left Bristol on 2 August 1708 and struck out for the long haul to Brazil via Cape Horn, sighting the coast on 14 November. Re-provisioned they arrived in the Pacific and set course for the Juan Fernandez Islands where they found and rescued Alexander Selkirk, the source for Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.

After illness, near mutiny and unrest from unruly crews, the privateers captured the large ship Havre de Grace, attacked and plundered the Spanish stronghold of Guayaquil in Ecuador. There was bitter arguments over the distribution of plunder but Rogers dealt severely with the ringleaders and kept the rest of the crew in check. Their greatest prize was the capture of the Manila Treasure Ship – the galleon Nuestra Senora de la Encarnacion Disengano. During this engagement Rogers was hit on the jaw by musket shot, and had to wait until they made the long voyage to Batavia to have it properly attended by a doctor.

On October 1711, the battered little squadron sailed up the Thames to an enthusiastic reception. They brought back nearly £150,000 from the Manila galleon, and even after legal fees, customs dues and payment to the East India Company there was still a fortune left.

Dampier had fulfilled his ambition of seizing a Spanish treasure ship, although he had difficulty acquiring his share of the spoils. Rogers went on to become Governor of the Bahamas and was instrumental in controlling piracy on the islands. He was also involved in the engagement and death of Edward Teach (Blackbeard).

An important narrative and one of the best known English buccaneering narratives.

Hill 1479; Howes R421; Cox I, 46; Sabin 72753; Cowan, p.194; Diana & Michael Preston. A Pirate of Exquisite Mind.

90. 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 Gislberto Germano medico, cuius ante aliquoties memini, qd 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 ea sit an non, nec affirmo, nec refello.

De Nereide.

CAPUT XXII.



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

KELMSCOTT PRESS

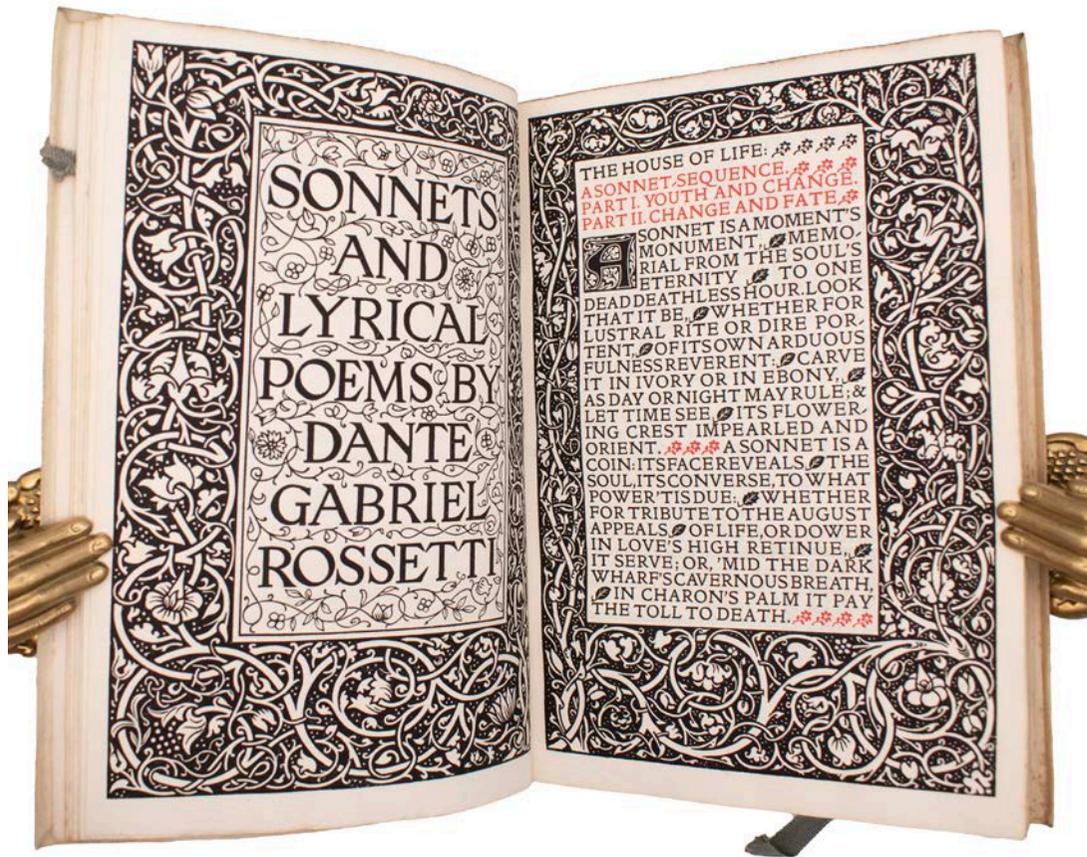
91. ROSSETTI (DANTE GABRIEL)

Sonnets and Lyrical Poems,

limited to 316 copies, this copy one of 310 on paper, printed in red and black in Golden type, elaborated wood-engraved border and initials designed by William Morris, mostly unopened, very faint spotting to endpapers, original limp vellum, silk ties, light spotting as usual, 8vo, Kelmscott Press, 1894

£5,850

[Peterson A20a]



92. SACROBOSCO, JOHANNES DE

Sphaera Mundi compendium feliceter inchoat.

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

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

£10,500

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

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

The ‘sphere of the world’ is not the earth but the heavens, and Sacrobosco quotes Theodosius saying it is a solid body. It is divided into nine parts: the “first moved” (premium mobile), the sphere of the fixed stars (the firmament, and the seven planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Moon. There is a ‘right’ sphere and an oblique sphere: the right sphere is only observed by those at the equator (if there are such people), everyone else sees the oblique sphere. There are two movements: one of the heavens from east to west on its axis through the

Arctic and Antarctic poles, the other of the inferior spheres at 23° in the opposite direction

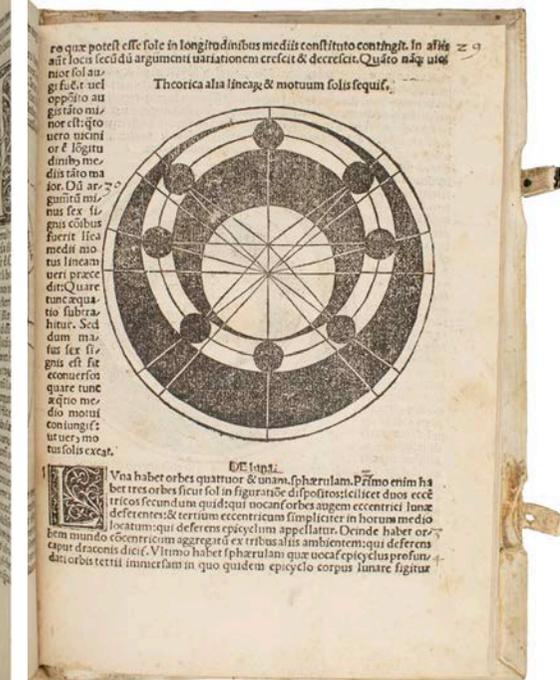
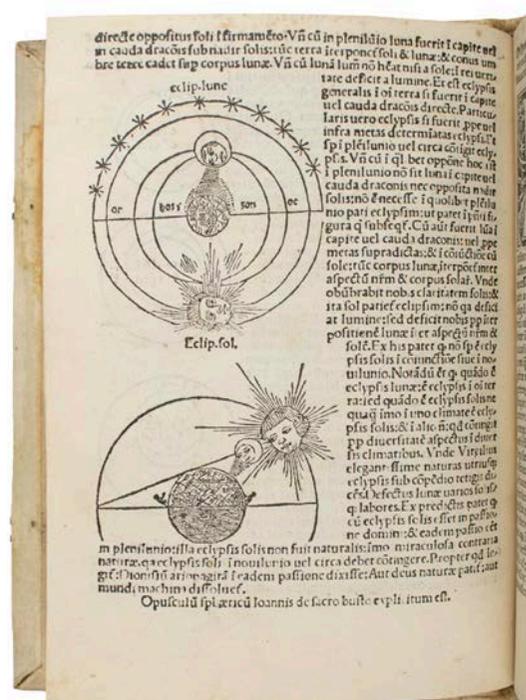
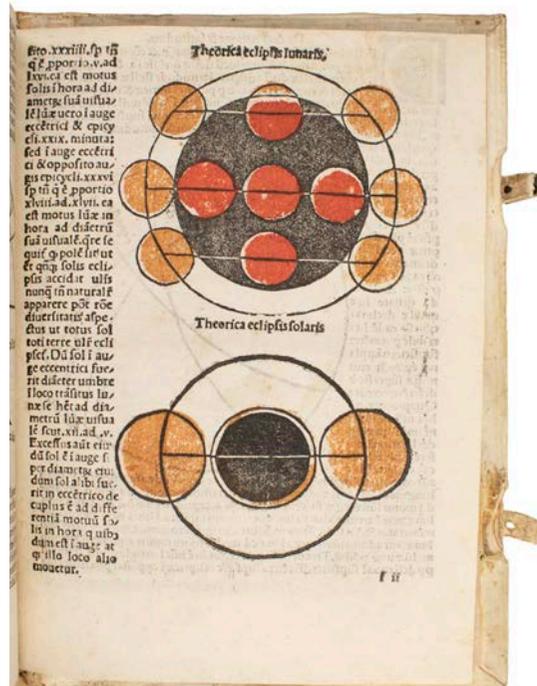
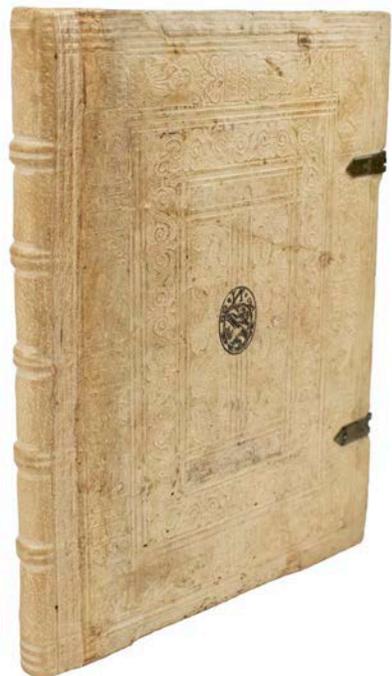
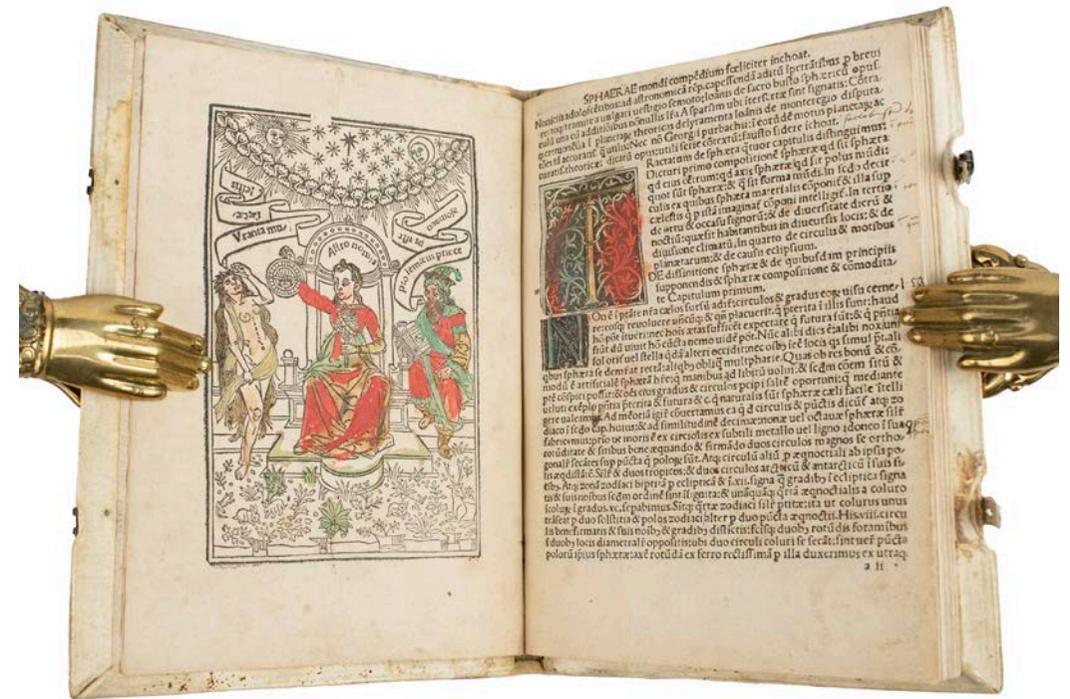
on their own axes.

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

Though principally about the universe, De sphaera contains a clear description of the Earth as a sphere which agrees with widespread opinion in Europe during the higher Middle Ages, in contrast to statements of some 19th- and 20th-century historians that medieval scholars thought the Earth was flat. As proof, he uses the fact that stars rise and set sooner for those in the east, and lunar eclipses happen earlier; that stars near the North Pole are visible to those further north and those in the south can see different ones; that at sea one can see further by climbing up the mast; and that water seeks its natural shape which is round, as a drop.

"M. Sebastiani Gleys ex purg stall austriaci sum 1515", inscription on title, early marginalia occasionally trimmed.

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



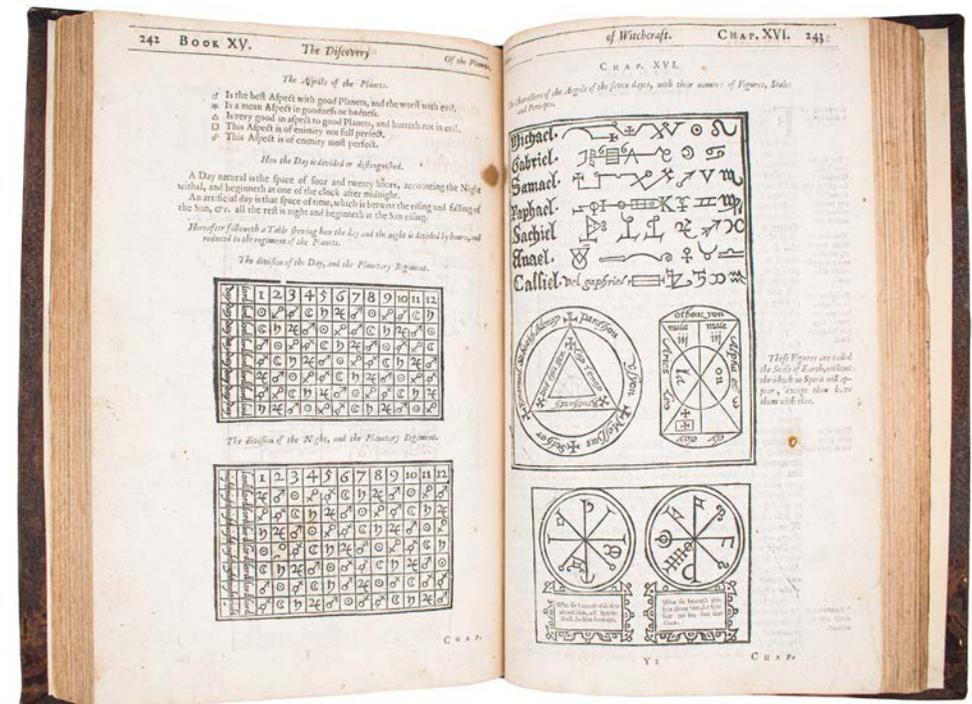
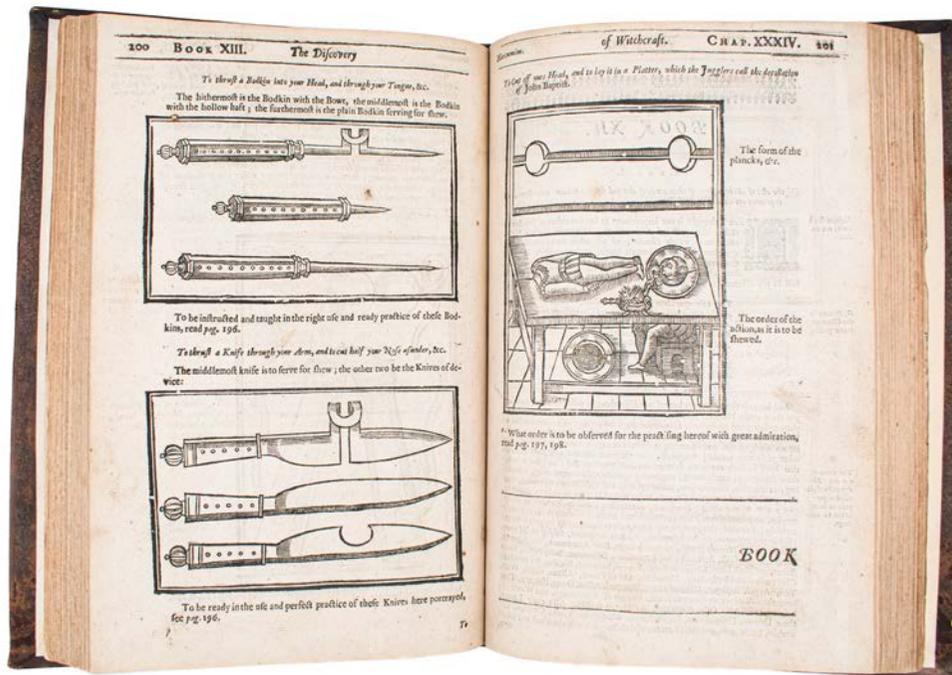
reinforced, paradoxically, by an extremely sceptical temperament - seemed to invalidate even the possibility of magical activity. Furthermore, Scot appreciated, as few contemporaries did, the inconsistency and gross credulity of the apologists for witch-hunting, and the distance between their intellectual structures and the sordid trivialities of the persecution itself. Scot maintained that those who had been accused and executed for witchcraft were innocent and blamed the Catholic Church for encouraging these superstitious beliefs.

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

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

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

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



94. 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, later straight grained brown morocco, boards twice ruled in gilt, original spine ruled in gilt, spine gilt with fleurons, title, author and year, raised bands, t.e.g., original endpapers, 12mo, London, John Murray, 1830.

£1,800

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



"Black John" Chastising the Witches —

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.

[Cohen 188 (plates) and 731; *Embracing the Darkness A Cultural History of Witchcraft*, Callow, 2018]

**A SPLENDID COPY OF ONE OF THE GREATEST NATURAL HISTORY
BOOKS OF ALL TIME**

95. SEBA, ALBERTUS

*Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio, et iconibus
artificiosissimae expressio, per universam physices historiam.*

FIRST EDITION, Folio (510 x 335mm). pp. (xxxiv), 178; (xxxiv), 154; (xxvi) 212 (recte 216); (iv), 42, 214, with engraved frontispiece, vignette on titles, portrait of Seba, 5 head-pieces, and 449 engraved plates, of which 174 are double-page, text in Latin and Dutch. Contemporary Dutch Calf, Amsterdam: J. Wetsten, Gul. Smith, and Jansson-Waesberg [volumes 1 and 2]; Jansson-Waesberg [volume 3]; H. C. Arkesteum and H. Merkmum, Peter Schouten [volume 4], 1734-1765

£95,000

The most finely illustrated and lavish record of an eighteenth-century natural history cabinet. The stunning plates depict exotic plants, animals, insects, minerals, fossils, and shells, along with some monstrosities. The shell plates are particularly impressive, with 60 plates depicting several thousand shells arranged in decorative patterns.

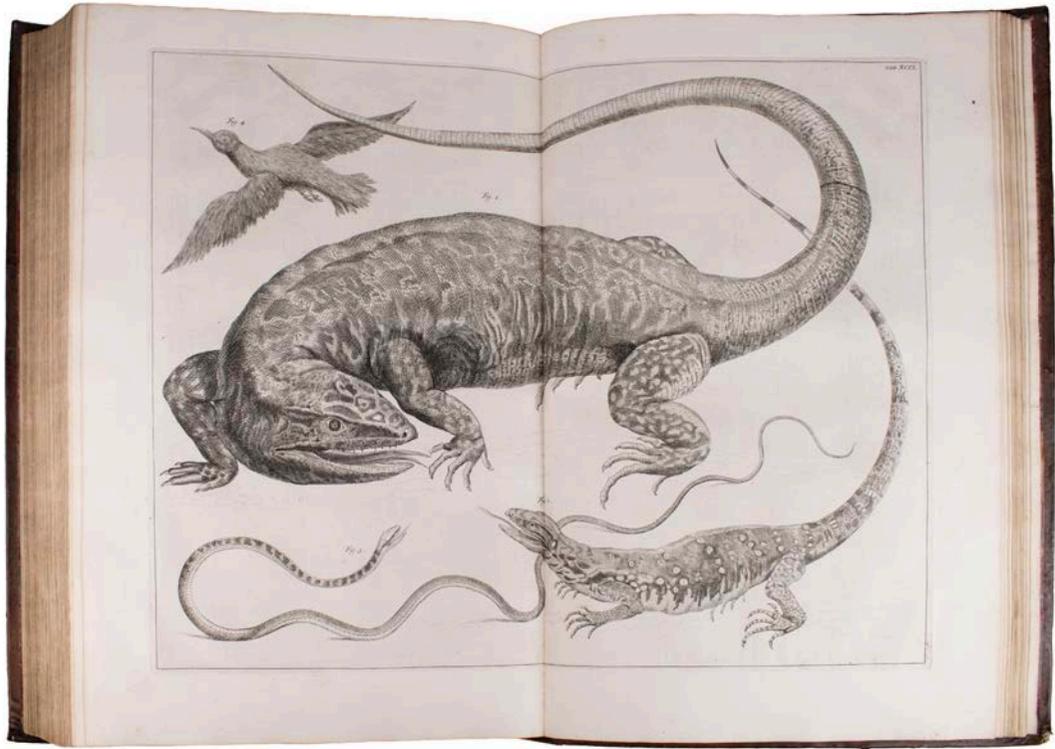
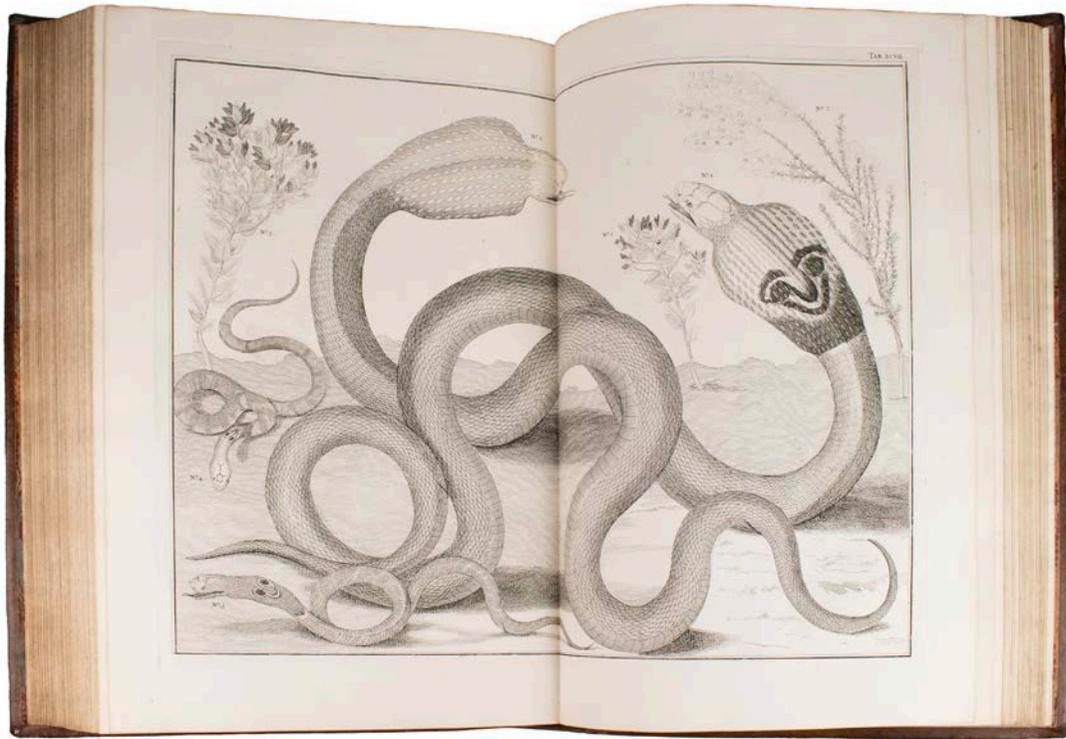
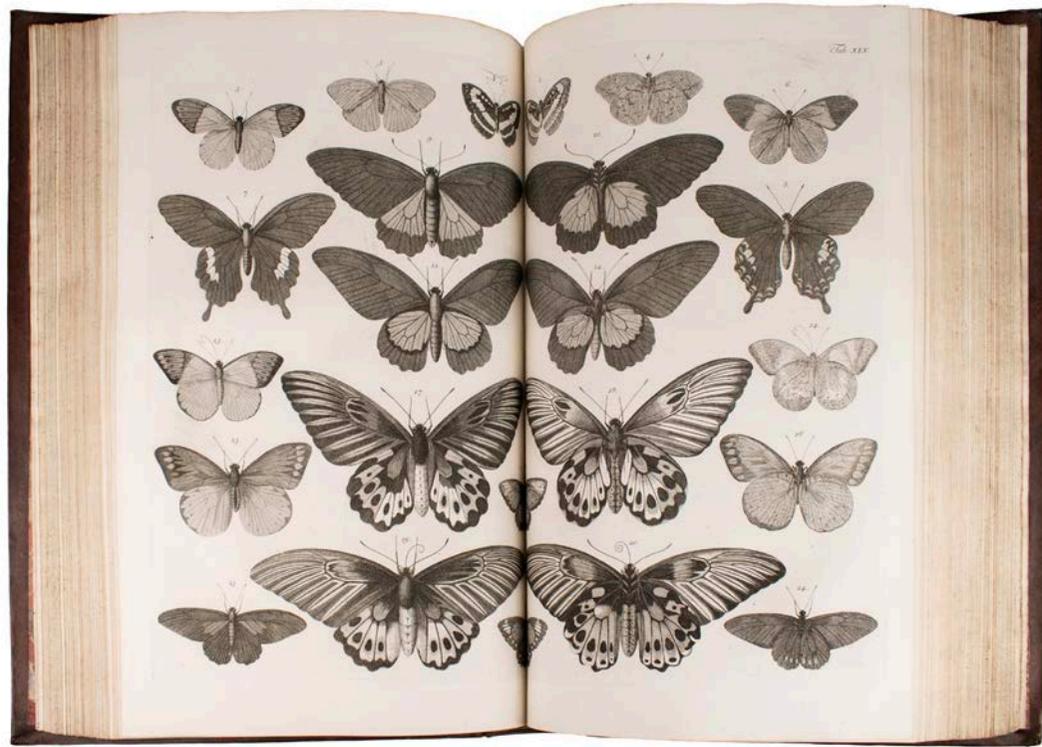
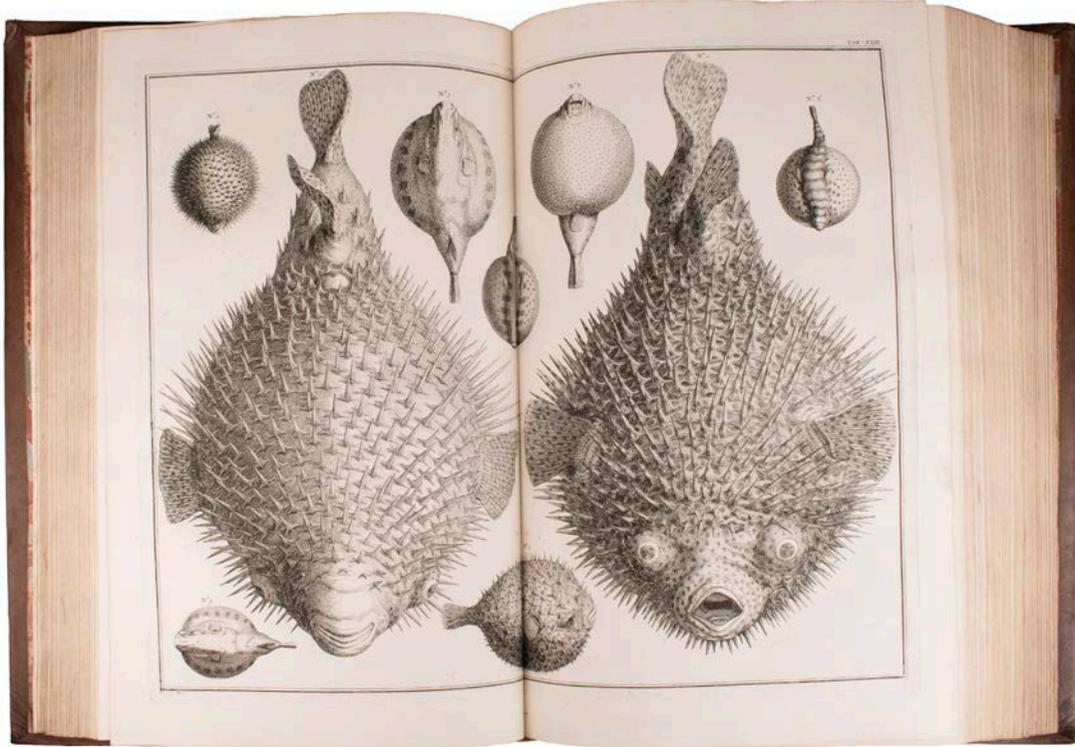
Albertus Seba (1665-1736), the son of a Frisian peasant, became an apothecary in Amsterdam and amassed a considerable fortune in the service of the Dutch East India Company. His wealth and contacts enabled him to accumulate an internationally renowned collection of natural wonders, and his private museum was one of the 'sights' of Amsterdam and was visited by both nobility and naturalists. In 1717 he sold his collection to Peter the Great for the then enormous sum of 15000 guilders, but embarked immediately upon forming a second collection, even grander than the first. It is this second collection which is commemorated in the present work, published over thirty years with no expense spared in its production. Seba himself died in 1736, after the first two volumes had appeared. His collection was auctioned in 1752 in order to provide funds to complete the publication. The drawings of plants are now in the Sate Herbarium at Leiden. A collection of fossils and minerals, known as the Seba collection, is in the Palaeontological Museum in Copenhagen. It was purchased at the 1752 auction by Count Moltke.

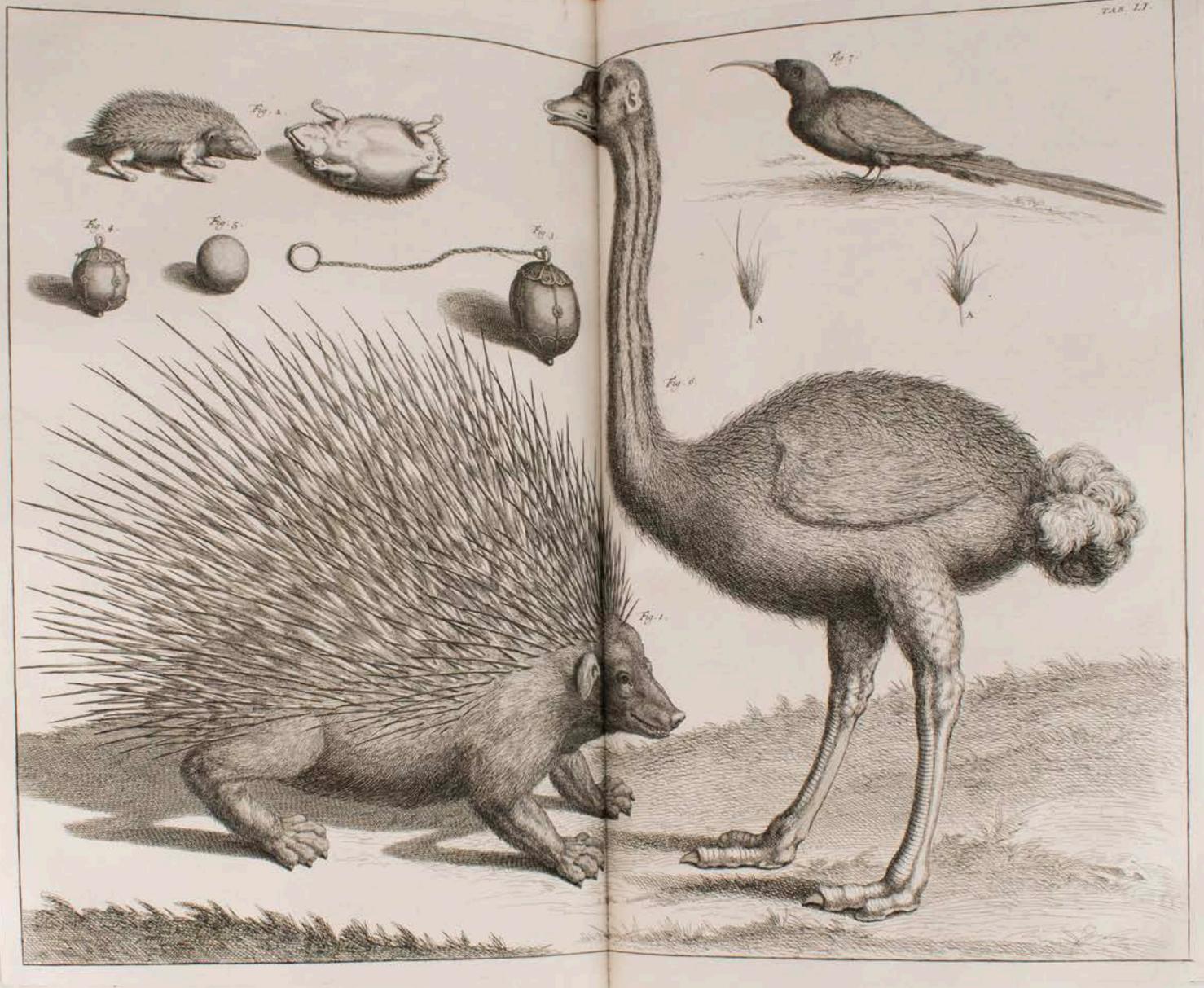
Seba was assisted in the preparation of the text by such eminent naturalists as Boerhave, Artedi, Gaubius, Musschenbroek, et al. Aernout Vosmaer (1720-1799) was the editor of the last two volumes, assisted by Pallas and Houttuyn. Vosmaer was Director of the menageries of the 'Natuur- en Kunstcabinetten' of the Stadtholder William V.

The frontispiece, an allegory of the personified continents offering up their natural treasures, is engraved by Pieter Tanjé after L.F. Dubourg, the portrait of Seba is engraved by J. Houbraken after J.M. Quinkard, and the five head-pieces are also by Tanjé. The plates are by Tanjé and other artists and engravers, for whom see Nissen.

Nissen BBI, 1825; Nissen ZBI, 3793; Landwehr 178, 179; Fine Bird Books p. 106.







96. SHELVOCKE, GEORGE

A Voyage round the World by Way of the Great South Sea, Perform'd in the Years 1719, 20, 21, 22, in the Speedwell of London, of 24 Guns and 100 Men, (under His Majesty's Commission to cruize on the Spaniards in the late War with the Spanish Crown) till she was cast away on the Island of Juan Fernandes, in May 1720; and afterwards continu'd in the Recovery [sic], the Jesus Maria and Sacra Familia, &c.

FIRST EDITION, Folding engraved map showing California as an island, 4 engraved plates, 2 folding. Contemporary blind-panelled calf, spine with gilt-lettered morocco label, (193 x 120mm), London: Printed for J. Senex, W. & J. Innys, J. Osborn & T. Longman, 1726.

£5,000

FIRST EDITION of one of the most famous buccaneering voyages. This privately-funded privateering voyage sought to duplicate the success of Woodes Rogers' highly profitable voyage of 1708-1711.

Shelvocke commanded the Speedwell and John Clipperton commanded the Success. They were jointly involved in raids against Spanish shipping on the west coast of South America. Shelvocke parted from Clipperton to conduct his own raids in Peru and to sail up the coast to Cabo San Lucas where he remained for some months and wrote one of the earliest descriptions of the Indians of Baja California. He also was one of the first to suggest the possibility of finding gold in California.

Controversies surrounding the voyage began with his unjustified attack on a Portuguese Merchantman, which led to desertions and mutiny. It was while rounding Cape Horn that one of his crew shot an albatross, described in this work and later read by William Wordsworth who relayed it to Coleridge. It became an inspiration for his Rime of the Ancient Mariner.

After a quick crossing of the Pacific to Guam and Canton where the Speedwell was sold, Shelvocke seems to have awarded himself more than double his share of the plunder. His return to England brought charges of piracy and embezzlement, and the publication of his account in 1726 brought charges of libel from his shipmate William Betagh who duly published his own account and rebuttal in 1728. However, Shelvocke went on to re-establish his reputation and died in 1742, age 67, a wealthy man due to his buccaneering.

Alden & Landis 726/192; Barrett 2261; Borba de Moraes II:796; Cowan I pp.211-212; Cowan II pp.581-582; Hill 1557; Howes S-383; Leighly California as an Island 159; Sabin 80158; Wagner Northwest Coast 530; Wagner Spanish Southwest 88.

WITH ALL THE OFTEN MISSING MOVEABLE DISCS STILL IN THE ORIGINAL PUBLISHED SHEETS

97. SHONER, JOHANNES

Opera Mathematica ..in unum volumen congesta.

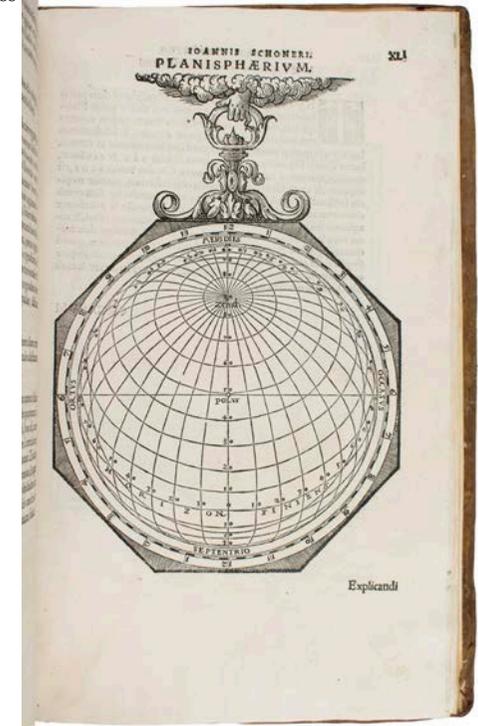
Nuremberg: Johann Montanus & Ulrich Neuber, 1551.

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

A Splendid complete copy of this extremely scarce work.

£75,000

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



Apian's extraordinary Astronomicom Caesareum of 1540.

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

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

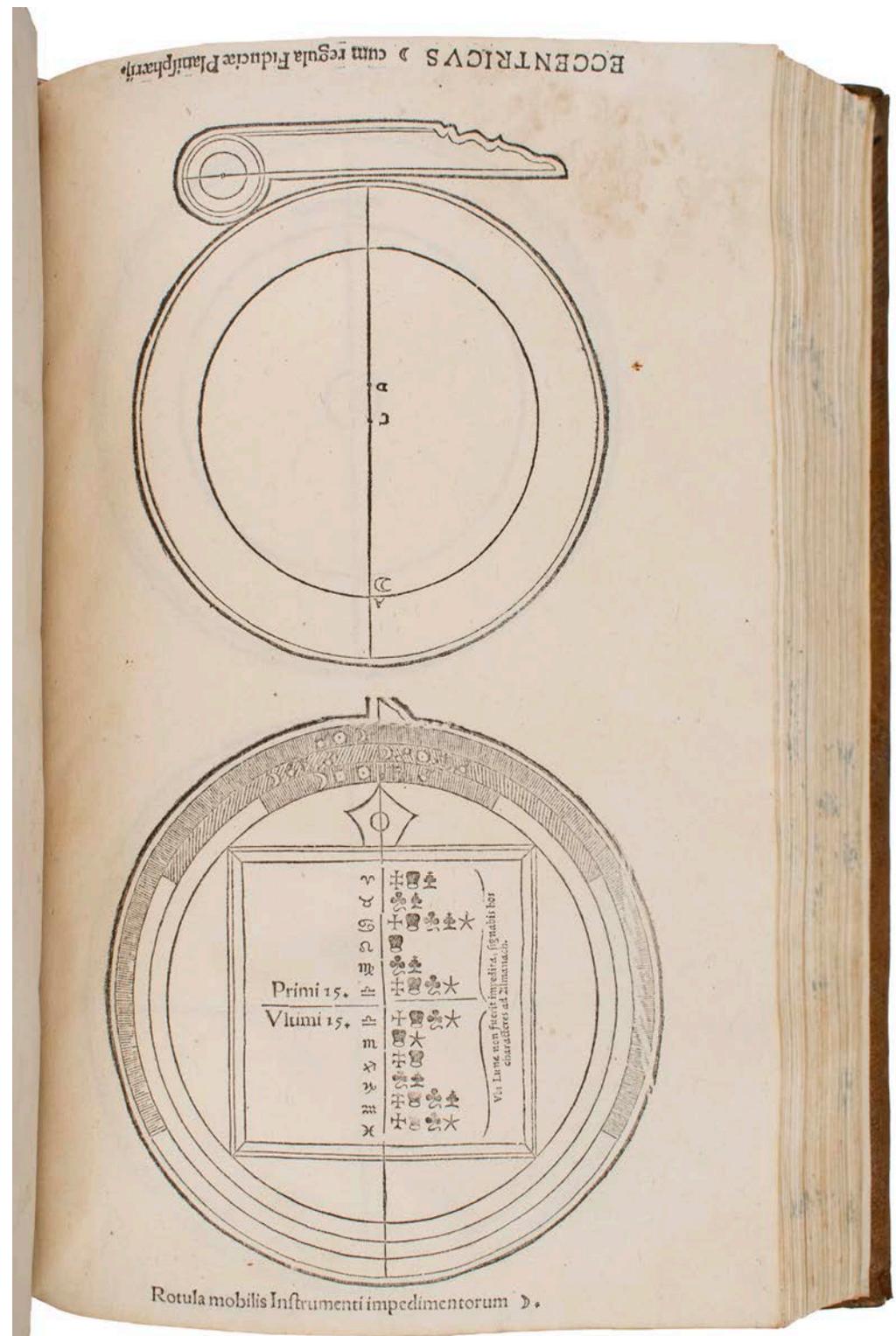
Schoner's celestial globe of 1533 is the oldest surviving printed celestial globe and is on display at the Science Museum in London. He is considered the most influential early globe maker, establishing Nuremberg as the European centre of the craft, and creating the idea of pairing celestial and terrestrial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

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

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

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

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



The splendid series of engraved plates includes the very important map of Le Maire's and Schouten's route across the Pacific as well as maps of the Strait of Magellan and Manila, the Moluccas, battle-scenes, and various ports on the Pacific coast of Spanish America as far north as Acapulco.

Jacob Le Maire's voyage was an important prelude to Tasman's voyage of 1642/3 who sailed, on the last lap of his voyage, partly through seas first crossed by Le Maire. Le Maire's expedition opened up an entirely new route across the southern Pacific, quite different from those that Magellan, Drake and others had explored. From the journals, it is clear how much de Quiros had influenced Le Maire who confidently believed in the existence of a southern continent. If Le Maire's train of thought had not been disturbed by the sober considerations of Schouten, who was more of a practical-minded sailor than he was an explorer, and if the westerly course had been kept, the Dutch would have had the chance of discovering the important east coast of Australia 150 years before James Cook... » (Schilder). Early annotations on the title page.

Alden 619/133; Sabin 89450; Borba de Moraes II, 276; Tiele-Muller 66; Tiele 1029; JCB 3, II, 143; Tooley 593; J.-P. Duviols, L'Amérique espagnole vue et rêvée, p. 392-395; Howgego S159; Landwehr, (VOC) 361; Schilder, pp.32-37; Landwehr, VOC, 361 (with complete listing of plates).



99. SPINA, BARTOLOMEO DELLA,

Novus malleus maleficarum sub quaestione de strigibus seu maleficis, r. P. F. Bartholomaei spinei, ord. Praed. Theologiae profess. Sacrique palatii apostolici magistri dignissimi. Una cum tractatu de praeeminentia sacrae theologiae, et quadruplici apologia de lamiis contra ponzinibium. Tractatus de praeeminentia sacrae theologiae et quadruplici apologia de lamiis contra ponzinibium

FIRST EDITION, pp. [16] 398, printers device to title, ornamental woodcut initials, contemporary calf, spine gilt, red morocco label, a.e.r., marbled endpapers, 8vo, Köln, apud Maternus Cholinus, 1581

£7,500

Bartolomeo della Spina (1475-1546), a papal official and theologian, was a leading defender of the reality of witchcraft in Renaissance Italy. A student of Sylvester Prierias, he studied in Bologna and Padua, eventually being appointed Master of the Sacred Palace in Rome, the chief theologian to the Pope. Under Pope Paul III, he was tasked with tackling the important theological questions raised at the Council of Trent. As a result, della Spina wrote three tracts in 1523, which are included in this work along with the *Malleus Maleficarum*.

Spina was an extreme supporter of the belief in witchcraft and an inquisitor during the time of the witch trials at Modena. He quotes at first hand an inquisitor who said in one year at Como he and his ten assistants had burned 1,000 witches. Spina's major work in this area was his *Questio de strigibus*, a combination of his three tracts, published in 1523. Written against a background of specifically Italian magic, it upheld the belief in witches, especially their ability to fly by night, have sexual intercourse with demons, and transform into animals. It was written in part as a rebuttal to the sceptic Gianfrancesco Ponzinibio.

Gianfrancesco Ponzinibio, an Italian lawyer, condemned the methods used by the Inquisition to prove the guilt of witches. Writing in 1520, he combined a critique of common people's credulity with outrage over the injustices of inquisitorial practice, and asserted that civil law had the same authority over witchcraft trials as canon law. Ponzinibio's major offence was, as a lawyer, to reprove the theologians for improper conduct. Ponzinibio explicitly urged inquisitors to seek the assistance of lawyers throughout witchcraft trials, implying that it would help avoid serious mistakes.

Soon he was answered by Spina, who demanded the burning of Ponzinibio's treatise. Bartolomeo della Spina argued against the sceptical views by pointing out that, with very few exceptions, those accused by a witch of being at a sabbath ultimately confessed. To this end he advocated spectral evidence, observing that if the confessions of witches sufficed to burn them, their confessions must be accepted as valid evidence against those they named (under torture) as accomplices. Such accomplices all confessed; furthermore, God would

not allow truly innocent people to be so defamed. Spina goes on to reason, as evidenced by Ponzinibio's scepticism and his attack on the Inquisition, Ponzinibio was in fact aiding the witches and ought himself to be prosecuted.

Spina was a very influential demonologist, known for his attempt to discredit the authority of the Canon Episcopi. The Canon Episcopi warned against the Devil's wiles but characterised them primarily as deceptions. Although it did not mention the Sabbat specifically, Episcopi underscored that, by taking hold of the imagination, the Devil could show humans images of many different events and people, fully persuading them of their reality. This was a core problem for demonologists who wished to argue the reality of magical travel to the sabbat, especially since the canon Episcopi was later incorporated into canon law via Gratian's Decretum. The weight of the Episcopi's stance explains why several witchcraft writers from the first generation display a marked uncertainty on these issues. Spina overcame this by insisting the witches of his time differed so much from those described in the canon Episcopi that its description of flying women was not relevant to contemporary circumstances.

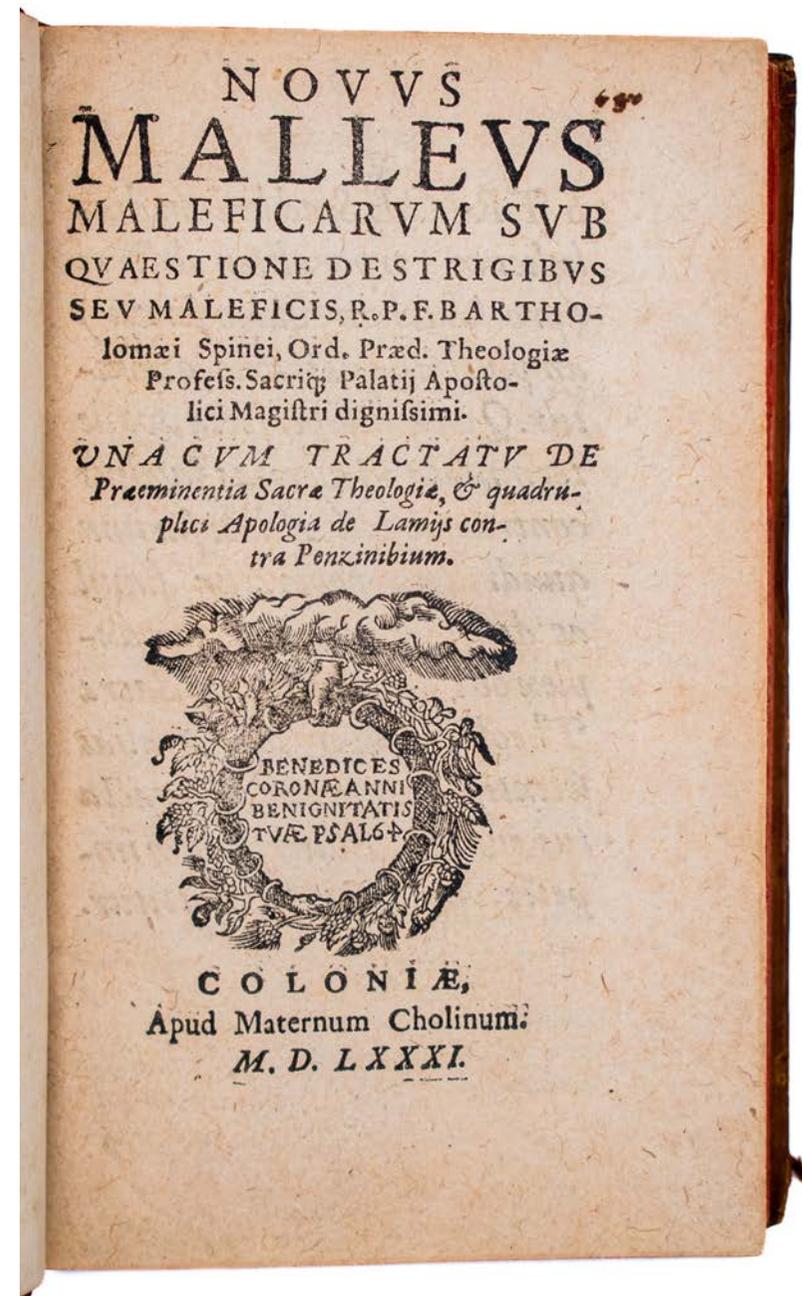
That a Dominican of such prestige answered the sceptic Ponzinibio indicates the widespread apathy and even resistance to the witch delusion in Italy and elsewhere. An inquisitor such as Spina would naturally see such theories as a serious threat to the teachings of the Church and to its cultural authority in contemporary society. Spina was disturbed by the growth of Aristotelian naturalism and materialism in the Italian intellectual world and tried to use the evidence of witches' confessions to demonstrate the existence of the soul and spirits, demonic and angelic. Spina's work placed much weight on the intellectual authority of theologians, which he saw as a principal source of witchcraft belief. The rise of increasingly radical doubts about witchcraft marks an important step in the broader process of secularisation of the debate on metaphysical questions.

In his inquisitorial work, Spina significantly relied on the *Malleus Maleficarum*. *Malleus maleficarum* was for a long time the most authoritative and widespread handbook for the prosecution of witchcraft available to judges, lay and ecclesiastical. The fact that Spina's tracts are published alongside the *Malleus Maleficarum* is evidence not only of the influential role it has on Spina, but the repute it gives to Spina's argument against the claim of the canon Episcopi. Like Bartolomeo della Spina, the *Malleus Maleficarum* reconciles with the canon Episcopi by distinguishing between the women described in the canon Episcopi, and real witches who committed crimes and had made a bargain with the Devil, and by claiming that the delusions of the former did not also apply to the latter.

Although Spina's work is written in the form of a scholastic treatise employing formal argument, it also contains much anecdotal and folkloristic material, some of it drawn from Spina's own experience as an inquisitor and persecutor of witches.

[USTC:678744; The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and

Colonial America, 2013; The Encyclopedia Of Witchcraft And Demonology; The Lancashire Witches: a chronicle of sorcery and death on Pendle Hill, Almond, 2012; Doubting Witchcraft: Theologians, Jurists, Inquisitors during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, Duni, 2016]



100. STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE

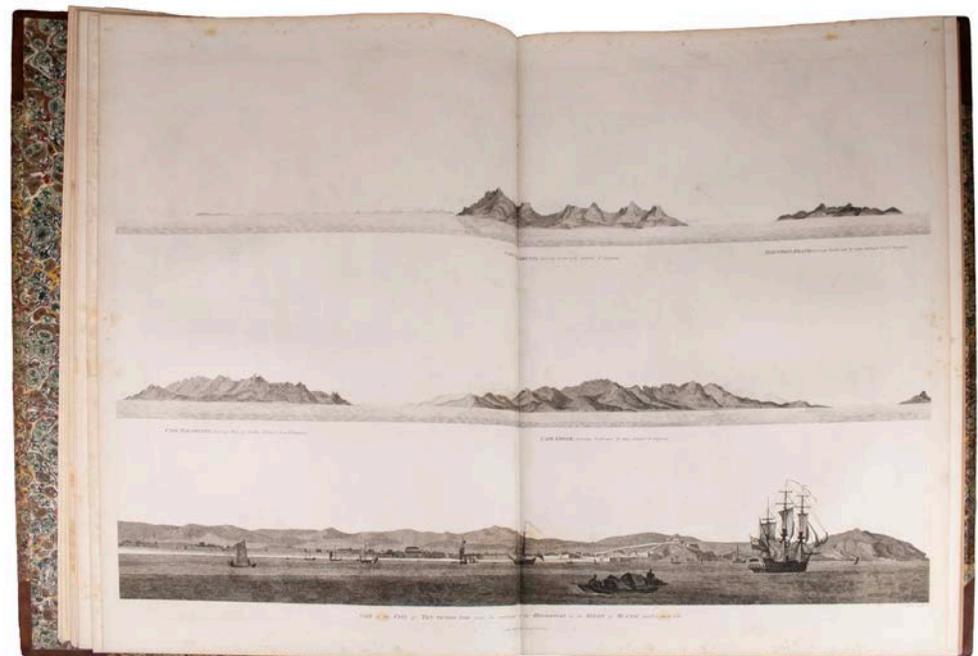
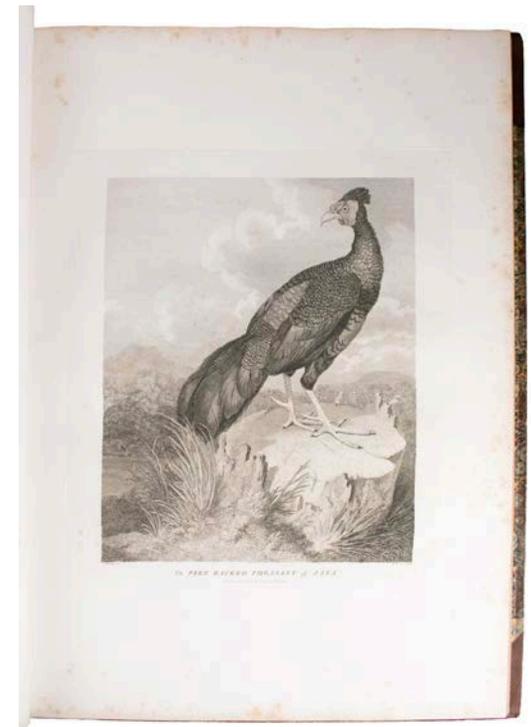
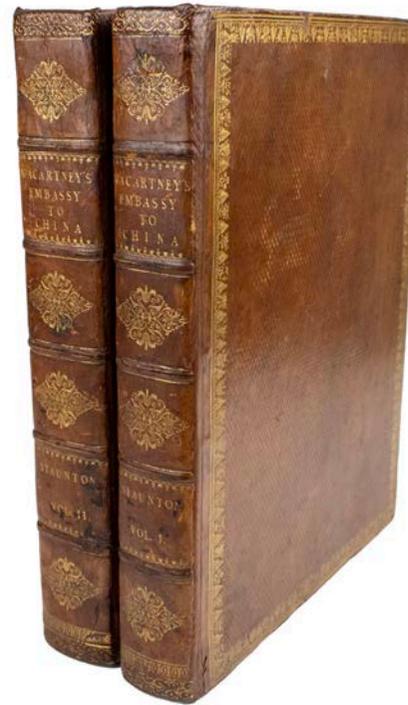
An Authentic Account of An Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; ... Together with a relation of the Voyage undertaken on the occasion by H.M.S. The Lion, and the Ship Hindostan, in the East India Company's service, to the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Pekin; ... Taken chiefly from the papers of His Excellency the Earl of Macartney, ...

2 vols. plus Atlas. Lond: Printed by W. Bulmer, 1797. Text vols. in 4to. full diced calf, hinges repaired, Atlas folio, matching half calf over marbled sides, rebacked to match text. Spines uniformly gilt, with 2 engraved frontispieces, 26 engravings in text, and 44 plates & maps in Atlas some of which are folded.

£8,500

On September 21, 1792, Lord Macartney set sail from Spithead charged with Britain's first official embassy to China. The embassy was conceived on a grandiose scale for the aim was to break down the aged Emperor Chien-Lung's disdain and suspicion of Europeans; he was to be dazzled by the grandeur of the British delegation and the cargo of rich presents. Staunton, a medical doctor and friend of Dr Johnson, had already served in many diplomatic posts, some as aide-de-camp to Lord Macartney, when governor of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies. When Macartney was appointed governor at Madras, Staunton accompanied him as secretary. After a period of retirement he was again called to serve Macartney, as secretary to the embassy to China. He compiled this book chiefly from the papers of the Ambassador and his fellow envoys. His work was remarkably successful: fifteen editions were issued in seven countries in thirty years. The account of this famous Embassy was prepared at

Government expense. Apart from its Chinese importance, it is of considerable interest owing to the descriptions of the various places en route which were visited, including Madeira, Teneriff, Rio de Janeiro, St. Helena, Tristan d'Acunha, Amsterdam Island, Java, Sumatra, Cochon-China etc.



THE BAVARIAN 'WITCHCRAFT WAR'

101. STERZINGER, FERDINAND

Bemühung den Aberglaube zu stürzen.

FIRST EDITION, [12], 187pp., woodcut printers device, head and tail-pieces, slight foxing to first few leaves, marginal tear to 135/136pp not affecting text, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, red and green morocco labels, a.e.r., marbled endpapers, 8vo, Munich, Lentner, 1785.

£2,000

First Edition of this important work on the witch hunt craze that was so endemic in Bavaria during the mid eighteenth century. Ferdinand Sterzinger (1721-1786), a Bavarian priest of the Theatine order and one of the leaders of the Bavarian attack on witchcraft in the 1760s, wrote this deeply sceptical work. As an Enlightened Catholic thinker, he found the notion of physically dangerous demons silly and unbiblical. As a prominent member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Sterzinger ignited a noisy discussion on witchcraft in his "Academie Address" which he delivered on 13th October 1766, a decade after the last execution of a witch in Bavaria.

In a speech that was only sanctioned on a technicality, Sterzinger launched a full-frontal assault on witchcraft beliefs. He defined witchcraft beliefs as "common prejudice", skirting around the Academy's rule forbidding the discussion of religious topics. Sterzinger treated the belief in witchcraft as a laughable superstition, relegating the theological authority of St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas into the era of fairy tales. Sterzinger was tactful enough to establish certain reservations to avoid offending church authorities. His concessions reveal some of the fundamental paradoxes of the early Catholic Enlightenment, which was considerably more tradition-bound than its Protestant counterpart. Sterzinger could not dare take the decisive step of rehabilitating all the victims of the persecutions as innocents. However this did not diminish Sterzinger's resilient insistence that "witchcraft is [...] in and of itself an empty and vain nothingness, a prejudice and imagining of unstable minds".

His speech, swiftly issued in printed form, touched on the Bavarian witchcraft war (Bayrischer Hexenkrieg), the last major public debate on the subject in early modern Europe. Sterzinger's presentation was well received in all German speaking regions, winning approval from champions of the Enlightenment.

[VD 18 13823132;, Ackermann IV, 918; Exorcism and Enlightenment, Midelford, 2005; Witchcraft Persecutions in Bavaria, Behringer, 2002]

102. STRICKLAND, AGNES

Lives of the Tudor Princesses including Lady Jane Grey and her Sisters

FIRST EDITION, 3 vols, Grangerised with 267 plates mounted in, contemporary panelled red calf, thrice ruled in gilt, floriated borders, spine gilt, marbled endpapers to volume 3, a.e.g., bookplates of W. Foyle Library, Beeleigh Abbey, enlarged to 4to for inserted plates, London, Longmans, Green, co., 1868

£1,500

First edition of this scarce work by Agnes Strickland. The numerous extra-illustrations include wood-cuts, copper plates, mezzotints, lithographs and two original watercolours. Some of the plates have manuscript captions. They include portraits of relevant figures and some historical scenes or relevant landscapes.

Agnes Strickland (1796-1874) wrote historical biographies, many of which focused on female subjects and included aspects of social history that were often overlooked by her male contemporaries, such as dress, manners and diet. Strickland and her elder sister, Elizabeth, were educated by their father to a standard more usual for boys at the time.

Much of the historical research was done by Elizabeth, but Agnes was named the sole author as Elizabeth refused all publicity. Their work is a fine representation of the biographies written by Victorian women. Strickland's style is engaging and anecdotal, although not as objective as most modern historians, but gives valuable insight into the mores of their own time. The research was laborious and conscientious, and the work remains a useful source.



103. 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.

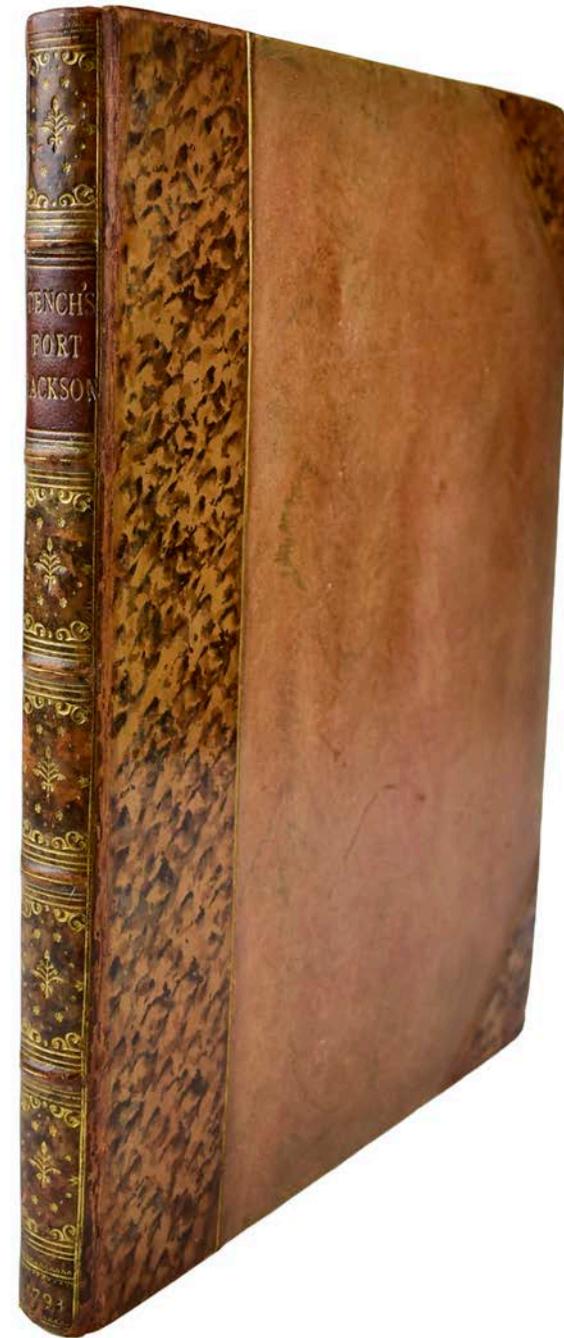
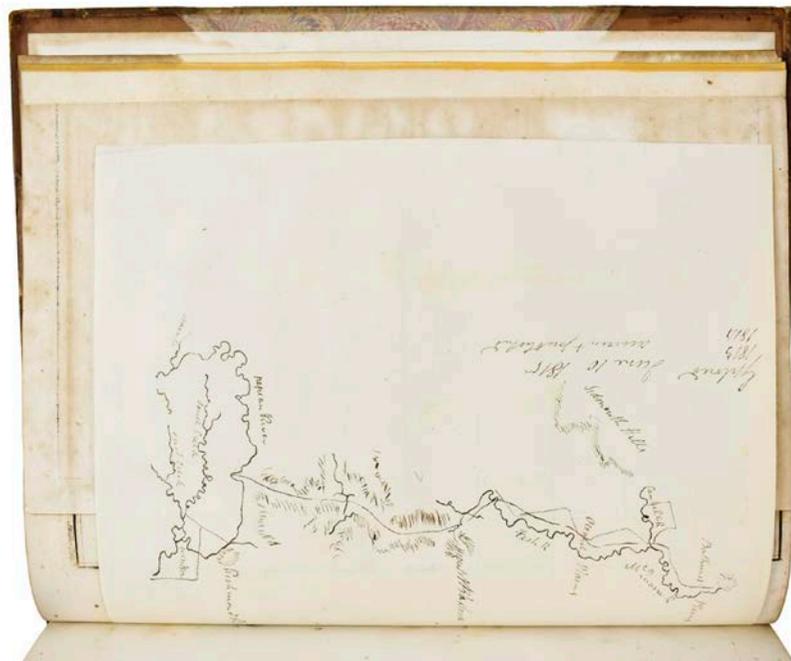
London Sold by G Nicol, Pall Mall; and J Sewell, Cornhill 1793.4to, early half mottled calf, gilt spine, a very attractive copy.

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.



104. THORBURN (ARCHIBALD)

Birds of Prey

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

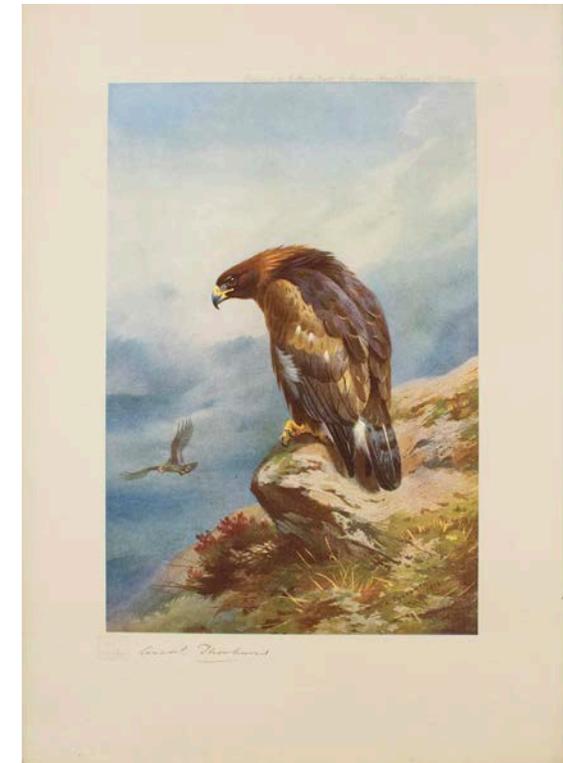
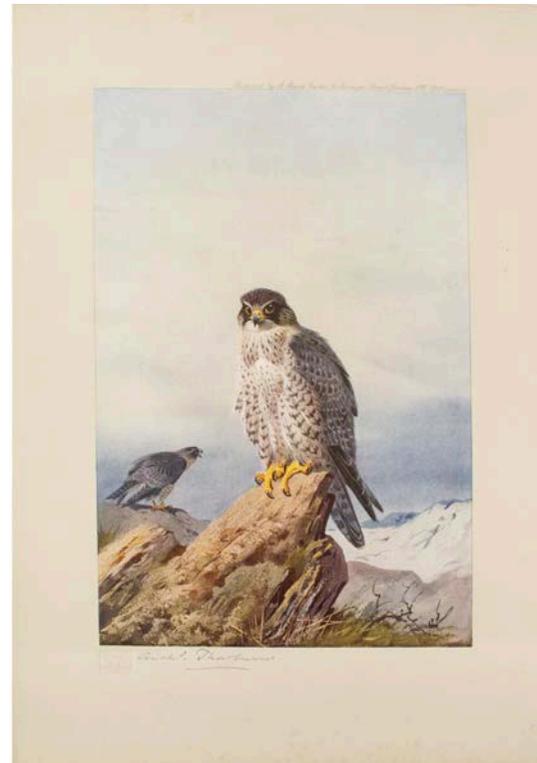
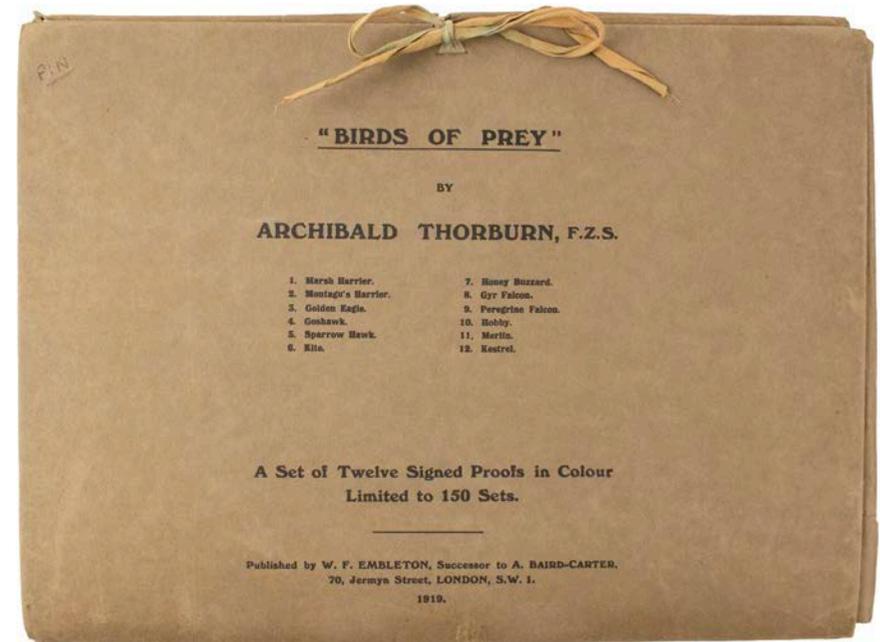
One of 150 sets of proofs, 12 colour plates by Thorburn, each signed by him in pencil and with small stamp to lower margin as issued, text leaves with 2 holes punched in upper inner or outer corner as published, previously held together with silk ties.

£12,500

The scarcest of Thorburn's works and one of the rarest British Bird Books

Archibald Thorburn lived in the final phase of the era of great illustrated bird books. He was undoubtedly the most popular bird artist of his generation. He contributed splendid illustrations to publications including Henry Eeles Dresser's *A History of the Birds of Europe*, Charles William Beebe's *A Monograph of Pheasants*, Leonard Irby's *Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar*, Lord Thomas Lilford's *Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Isles*, as well as his 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.



105. 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://jcblibrary.org/collection/van-der-nieuwer-werelt>]

106. WAFER, LIONEL

A new voyage and description of the Isthmus of America. Giving an account of the author's abode there, the form and make of the country, the coasts, hills, rivers, &c., woods, soil, weather, &c., trees, fruit, beasts, birds, fish, &c. The Indian inhabitants, their features, complexion, &c., their manners, customs, employments, marriages, feasts, hunting, computation, language, &c. With remarkable occurrences in the South-Sea and elsewhere.

London, Printed for James Knapton, 1699. With engraved folding map, and 3 engraved folding plates, pp [8]. 224. [16], contemporary mottled calf, rebacked.

£3,000

First Edition

Lionel Wafer (1640-1705) Welsh explorer, buccaneer and privateer.

A ship's surgeon, Wafer made several voyages to the South Seas and visited the Malay archipelago in 1676. The following year he settled in Jamaica to practise his profession. In 1679, however, two noted buccaneers named Cook and Linen convinced him to become a surgeon for their fleet.

In 1680, Wafer met William Dampier at and joined in a privateering venture under the leadership of Bartholomew Sharp.

After a quarrel during an arduous overland journey, Wafer was marooned with four others in the Isthmus of Darien, where he stayed with the Cuna Indians. He spent his time gathering information about their culture, including their shamanism and a short vocabulary of their language. He also studied the natural history of the isthmus. The following year later, Wafer left the Indians, promising to return and marry the chief's sister and bring back dogs from England. He fooled the buccaneers at first as he was dressed as an Indian, wearing body-paint and ornamented with a nose-ring. It took them some time to recognise him. Wafer reunited with Dampier, and after privateering with him on the Spanish Main until 1688, he settled in Philadelphia.

By 1690 Wafer was back in England. In 1695 he published *A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America*, describing his adventures. It was translated into French (1706), German (1759), and Swedish (1789). The Darien Company hired him as an adviser when it was planning its settlement on the isthmus in 1698.

Sabin 100940; Hill 313-314; Wing W193; European Americana 699/223; Field 1617

ASTRONOMY OF COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

107. WALES, WILLIAM & WILLIAM BAYLY.

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

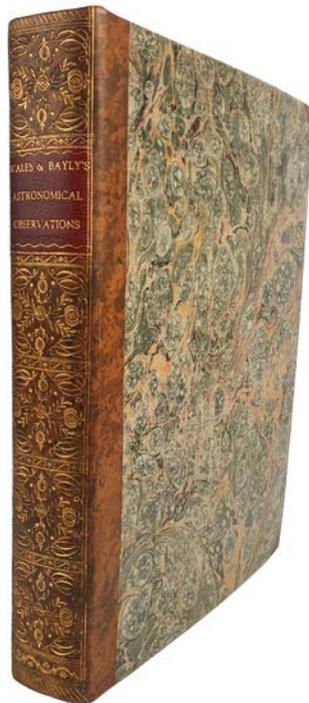
First edition

London: W. and A. Strahan, 1777, 4to (288 x 223mm.), engraved map and 3 plates, all folding or double-page, Contemporary half calf, gilt decorated spine, marbled boards, morocco title label, a fine fresh example of a rare work.

£12,500

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

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



The *Original Astronomical Observations* was published at the expense of the Board of Longitude.

Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne, interviewed the possible observers scheduled for another attempt and chose Wales and Bayly at a rate of 400 pounds per annum each. Wales "was the cleverest and one of the most amiable men in the *Resolution*," a friend of the artist Hodges and also with Cook himself. Wales's experiences on the voyage are said to have been the inspiration for Coleridge's *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*. Bayly did not enjoy such favour, or acclaim, but his participation in the voyage nonetheless produced valuable scientific discovery.

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

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

A particularly fine crisp copy, one plate has the margins repaired without loss to the engraving.

Cox I, 61, Beddie 1287; Holmes 26; Kroepelien 1336; Mitchell Library Cook 1287; Rosove Antarctica 342; Sabin 101029; Spence 1237. Not in Hill.

A UNIQUE COPY OF AN IMPORTANT WORK ON WITCHCRAFT.

108. WEBSTER, JOHN

The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft. Wherein is affirmed that there are many sorts of Deceivers and Imposters. And Divers persons under a passive Delusion of Melancholy and Fancy. But there is a Corporeal League made betwixt the Devil and the Witch, Or that he sucks on the Witch's Body, has Carnal Copulation, or that Witches are turned into Cats, Dogs, raise Tempests, or the like, is utterly denied and disproved, Whereunto is also handled, The Existence of Angels and Spirits, the truth of Apparitions, the Nature of Astral and Sydereal Spirits, the force of Charms, and Philters; with other abstruse matters.

FIRST EDITION, [16], 346, [4], printers notes and errata leaves present, a contemporary manuscript letter bound in, contemporary ownership inscription to title head, contemporary annotations and manicules in margins, occasional light staining to lower margin, original full calf, skilfully rebacked with raised bands, spine gilt with motifs, contemporary marbled endpapers, small folio, London, J.M. [Jonas Moore], 1677

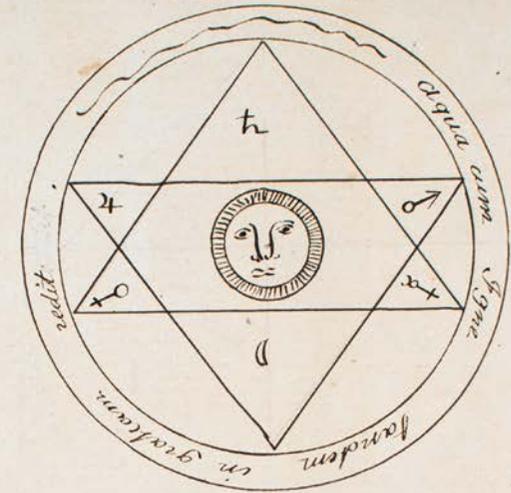
£8,500

John Webster (1610 - 1682), a physician and cleric, was known for his controversial works. Webster claimed to be educated at the University of Cambridge, and his writing displays a learned style despite no evidence to back this claim. During the First English Civil War, Webster left his position as a teacher in Clitheroe and became a surgeon and army chaplain in the Parliamentarian forces. In the late 1650s Webster returned to Clitheroe. He gave up the ministry after he was arrested in 1658 and had his papers seized. He practised as a physician in Clitheroe until he died.

His *The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft* was a critical and sceptical review of evidence for witchcraft. Webster takes a remarkably similar outlook to Johann Weyer, the best known sixteenth century critic of witch trials. Weyer was completely orthodox in his belief in devils and his condemnation of almost any kind of magical practice, but did not think it was the kind of thing that old ladies got up to. Webster opposed Joseph Glanville and Henry Moore, who defended the belief in witchcraft using learned science and theology. The hermetic systems that became popular during the Renaissance did allow for spirits and angels to be summoned. Learned sceptics were often advocates of a mystical or hermetic point of view and were always vulnerable to accusations of devilry. Webster was keen to deny the existence of witches because he did not want his own 'natural magic' to be confused with witchcraft. In *The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft* Webster goes as far as suggesting that the bible has been mistranslated to support the belief in witches. Glanville and More were defending the New Philosophy which insists all magic must be supernatural, and that can only mean God or the Devil. The argument was between on one side Aristotelians and their heirs, the mechanical philosophers, and on the other neo-Platonists and Hermetists. It was usually the former, with what we might call the more



*Qui hanc Figuram intelligunt
Nec etiam intellexisse intelligent.*



*Hic jacet ignotus mundo morsusque tumultu
Invidia, semper mors tamen aqua fuit
Nulla tulit veterum ut sciret secreta Soporum,
Ac tandem vires noverit Ignis = aqua.*

*Johannes Cyphantes, sive Webster,
In villa Spinosa supermonta in
Parochia Silve cuculata in Agro
Eboracensi, natus 1610 Feb 23^a
Egastulum animae deposuit 1682 Juno 18th
Annoque aetatis suae 72 currente:
Sicq; peroravit moriens, mundo huic valedicens,
Aurea Pax vivis, requies aeterna Sepultis."*

scientific attitude, who defended belief in witchcraft.

More edited Glanville's earlier works on witchcraft, attacked by Webster, together with material of his own as a reply. This appeared under Glanville's name but after his death as the influential Saducismus Triumphatus.

At the front of this copy of The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft are two manuscript leaves. The text on the first manuscript leaf is the same as the inscription on Webster's monument in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at Clitheroe. It reads as follows"

"Qui hanc figuram intelligunt Me etiam intellexisse, intelligent. Hic jacet ignotus mundo mersusque tumultu Invidiae semper mens tatem aqua fuit, Multa tulit veterum ut sciret secreta topthorum Ac tandem vires noverit ignis aquae.

Johannes Hyphantes sive Webster, In villa Spinosa supermontana, in Parochia silcae cuculatae, in agro Eboracensi, natus 1610 Feb 3, Ergastulum animae deposuit 1682, Junii 18, Annoq. Aetatis suae 72 currente. Sic peroravit moriens mundo huic vulfdicens, ea pax vivis, requies aeterna Sepultis".

This manuscript is illustrated with a witches compass with a unicursal hexagram inside. In the centre is a sun, each section of the hexagram has a planetary symbol, starting north they represent Saturn, Mars, Mercury, the Moon, Venus and Jupiter. The surrounding text reads "aqua cum Igne tandem in grateam redit."

The second manuscript leaf is a letter bound in, which reads "Carrhale, 17th, March 1797. I believe that the author of this book, who subscribes himself, 'John Webster, practitioner in Physics', was the Officiating Clergyman or Curate of Kildwick in Yorkshire in the year 1624. My reasons for this opinion are as follows: Many of the Persecuted Clergy at the times of the Usurpations, which took place anno 1648, applied themselves to the practice of Medicine for a sustenance to themselves and their families. The Author speaks of the kindness received from the then Mr Pisky of Browsholm & others, in his Dedication, during the time of great sufferings & persecutions. And lastly, in pages 277, speaking of himself in the first person, he expressly says I - was Curate of Kildwick &; which, I think, is predicable of the Author only, no other person being mentioned buried in Clitheroe Church; to whose memory a Brass-plate is erected on the Southwall, opposite the Pulpit. He is there described as having been eminent for his knowledge of Chemistry; and as having lived some time in 'Villa Spinosa', that is, Thornton Craven.' Signed 'J. A.' mailing folds, sealed twice on the bottom of the page. Annotations in a similar hand are found throughout the book. Some with references such as on pp.245 'This story told in Ye Gentlemen Magazine, June 1750 page 255', in reference to the condemning of Rouland Jenkes, Oxford, tried for creating a suffocating mist.

[ESTC: R12517; Norman 2192; Wing W1230]

J. Gammston. Lincoln.

THE
DISPLAYING
OF SUPPOSED
WITCHCRAFT.

Wherein is affirmed that there are many sorts of

Deceivers and Impostors,

AND

Divers persons under a passive *Delusion* of
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DEVIL and the WITCH,

Or that he sucks on the *Witches Body*, has *Carnal Copulation*, or
that *Witches* are turned into *Cats, Dogs, raise Tempests, or*
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Wherein also is handled,

The Existence of Angels and Spirits, the truth of Apparitions, the Nature of
Astral and Sydereal Spirits, the force of Charms, and Philters;
with other abstruse matters.

By *John Webster*, Practitioner in Physick.

Falsae etenim opiniones Hominum preoccupantes, non solum surdos, sed & caecos faciunt, ita ut videre nequeant, quae aliis perspicua apparent. Galen. lib. 8. de Comp. Med.

LONDON,

Printed by *J. M.* and are to be sold by the Bookellers in *London.* 1677.

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

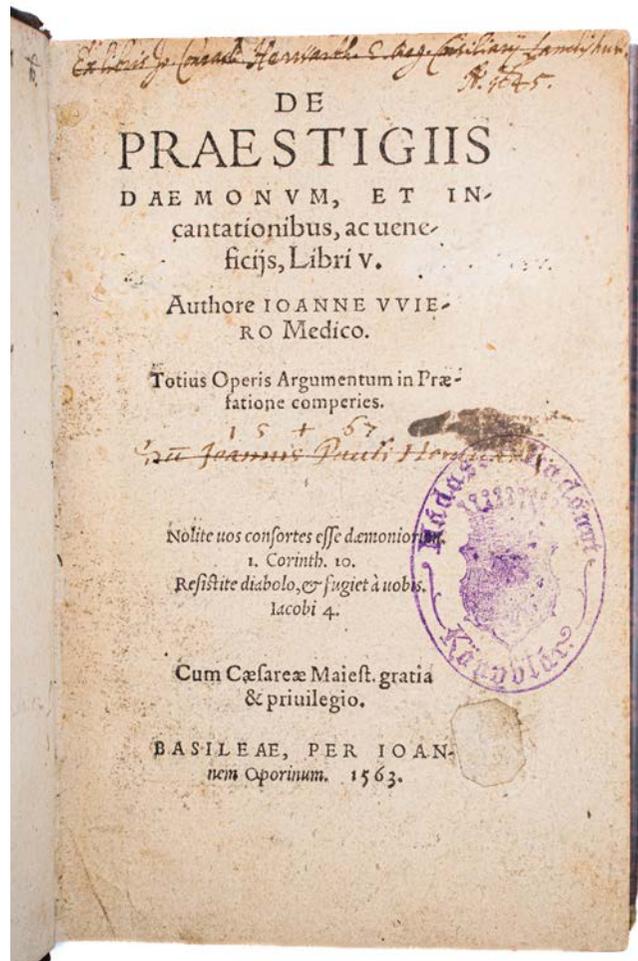
109. WEIR, JOANNE [WEYER, JOHANN]

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

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:

Joannis Pauli Herwarth(?) 1567;

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

The House of Nádasdy

The Nádasdy family made a large contribution to the development of Hungarian printing.

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.

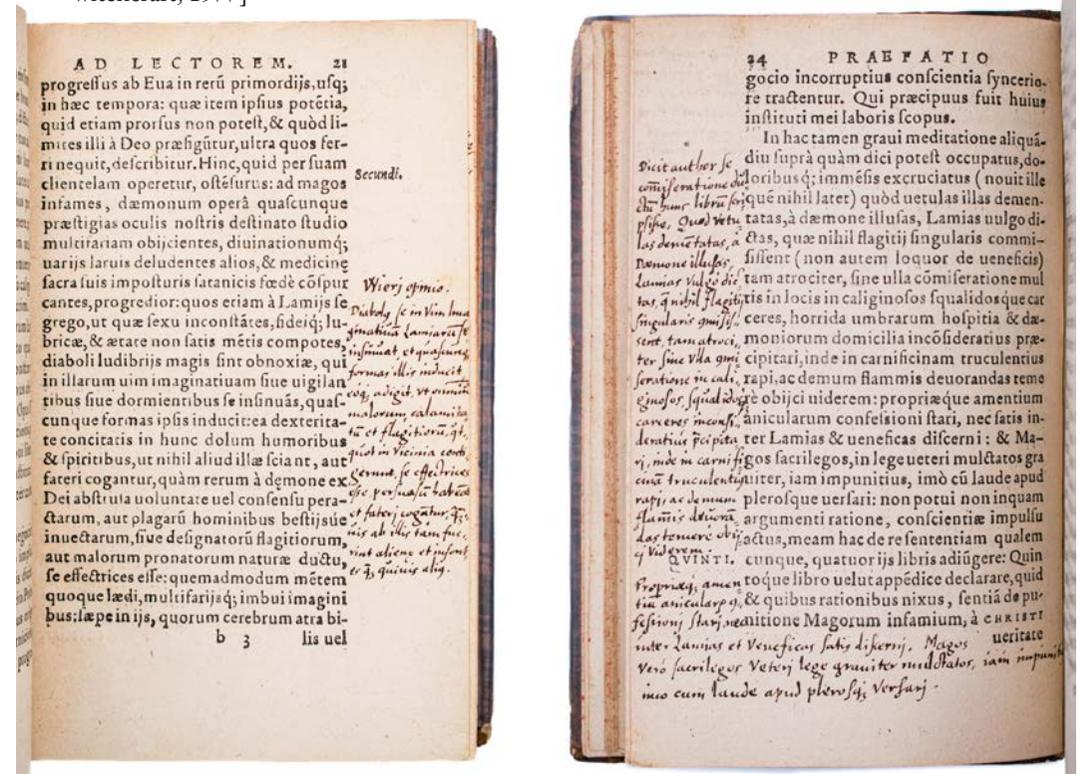
The last witch execution in the Holy Roman Empire took place in Landshut in 1756, when 15 year-old Veronika Zeritschin was beheaded and then burned. As a member of the Regimental Council, Herwarth would have overseen trials for crimes within the military, such as thievery, insubordination and cowardice.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



110. WEST, RICHARD (ATTORNEY GENERAL)

An Important Document Addressed To Lords of the Admiralty and Governors of the American Plantations Concerning The Confiscation of Pirate Goods and Establishing an Act that will allow Pirates to be Tried and Punished by Courts in the Colonies and Provinces.

June 1720, Manuscript, 24 pages in a neat and flowing hand, signed Richard West.

£10,000

A Highly Important Document in The Attorney General's Hand allowing Pirates to be tried and executed on foreign lands, particularly the Americas.

The law required anyone accused of piracy to be brought to London and tried by the Admiralty Courts. This proved impractical, expensive and other than a few cases, i.e. Captain Quelch, the practice of appearing for trial in London was adhered to until this important document was produced and the act was passed.

This document was created by Richard West to address the problems with earlier acts in the late 17th century that allowed pirates to escape prosecution due to various legal loopholes.

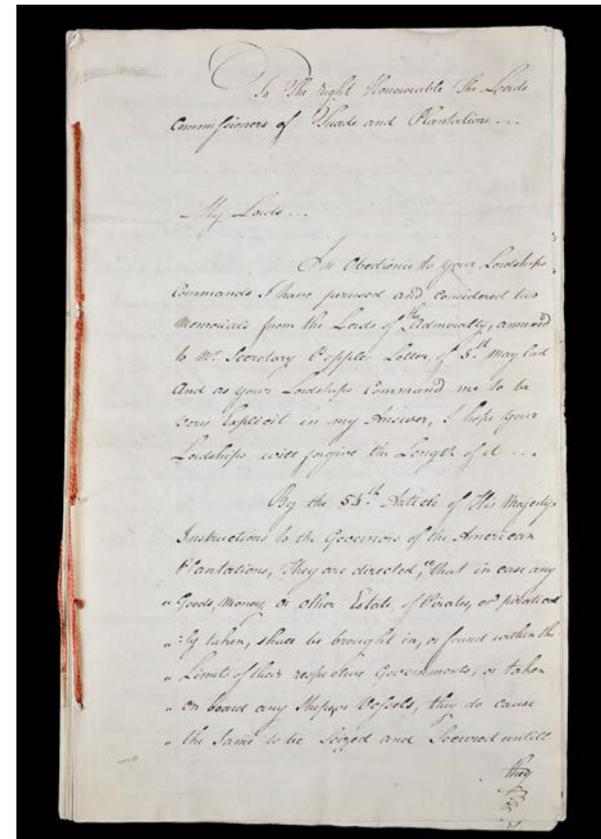
In 1684, most colonial trials came to a halt when the English government decided that the colonies did not have jurisdiction to try any piracy cases.

The 1536 statute obligated colonial officials to ship accused pirates and witnesses to England to attend trial. Since a great deal of piracy took place in and around England's distant colonies, the Offenses at Sea Act left a serious impediment to effectively dealing with sea bandits. As a later law read: "[I]t hath been found by Experience, that Persons committing Piracies, Robberies and Felonies on the Seas, in or near the East and West Indies, and in Places very remote, cannot be brought to condign Punishment without great Trouble and Charges in sending them into England to be tried within the Realm, as the said Statute directs, insomuch that many idle and profligate Persons have been thereby encouraged to turn Pirates, and betake themselves to that sort of wicked Life, trusting that they shall not, or at least cannot easily, be questioned for such their Piracies and Robberies, by reason of the great Trouble and Expence that will necessarily fall upon such as shall attempt to apprehend and prosecute them for the same' . . . Colonial governments were interested in prosecuting pirates. But not if they had to foot the bill. Consequently, when they captured pirates, they often just let them go. The problem that this criminal "catch and release" policy created intensified in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries when a new wave of pirates took to the sea.

The creation of regular colonial courts with the authority to try pirates proved to be a tremendous boon to the government's assault on sea robbers. Parliament originally

designed the 1700 Act to expire in only seven years. But owing to the great effect it had in permitting the more regular prosecution of pirates, Parliament renewed it several times following the War of the Spanish Succession and made the law permanent in 1720 (this document). The Act for the More Effectual Suppression of Piracy stuck two additional thorns in the side of pirates. First, it treated active pirate sympathisers as accessories to piracy and stipulated the same punishments for them—death and property forfeiture—as for actual pirates. According to the Act: 'And whereas several evil-disposed Persons, in the Plantations and elsewhere, have contributed very much towards the Increase and Encouragement of Pirates .Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons whatsoever, who shall either on the Land, or upon the Seas, knowingly or wittingly set forth any Pirate, or aid and assist, or maintain, procure, command, counsel or devise any Person or Persons whatsoever, to do or commit any Piracies or Robberies upon the Seas . . .[or shall] receive, entertain or conceal any such Pirate or Robber, or receive or take into his Custody any Ship, Vessel, Goods or Chattels, which have been by any such Pirate or Robber piratically and feloniously taken . . .are hereby likewise declared . to be accessory to such Piracy and Robbery and shall and may be adjudged as the Principals of such Piracies and Robberies' .

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillips collection, ms 31912



111. ZAEHNSDORF, JOSEPH W.,

The Art of Bookbinding,

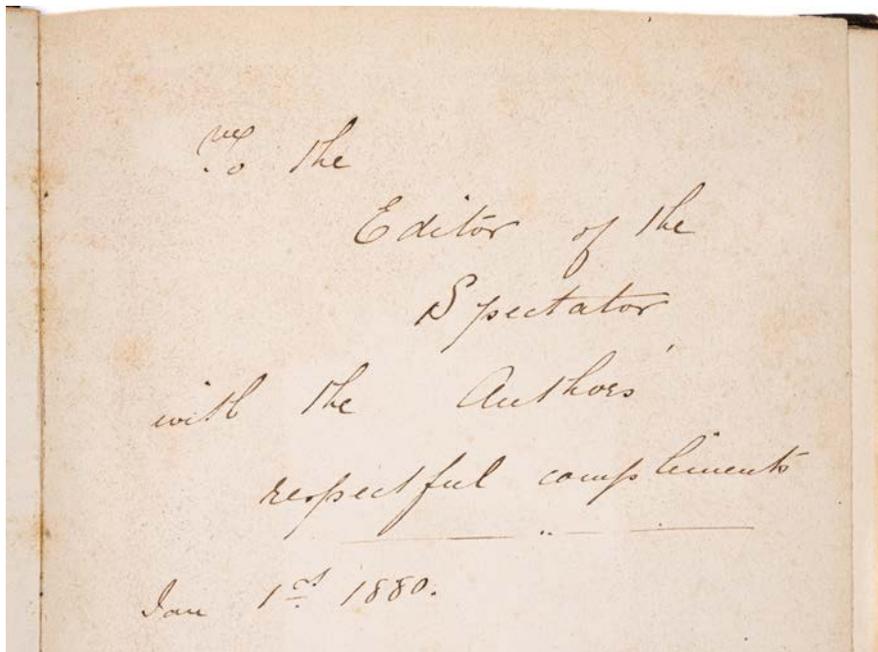
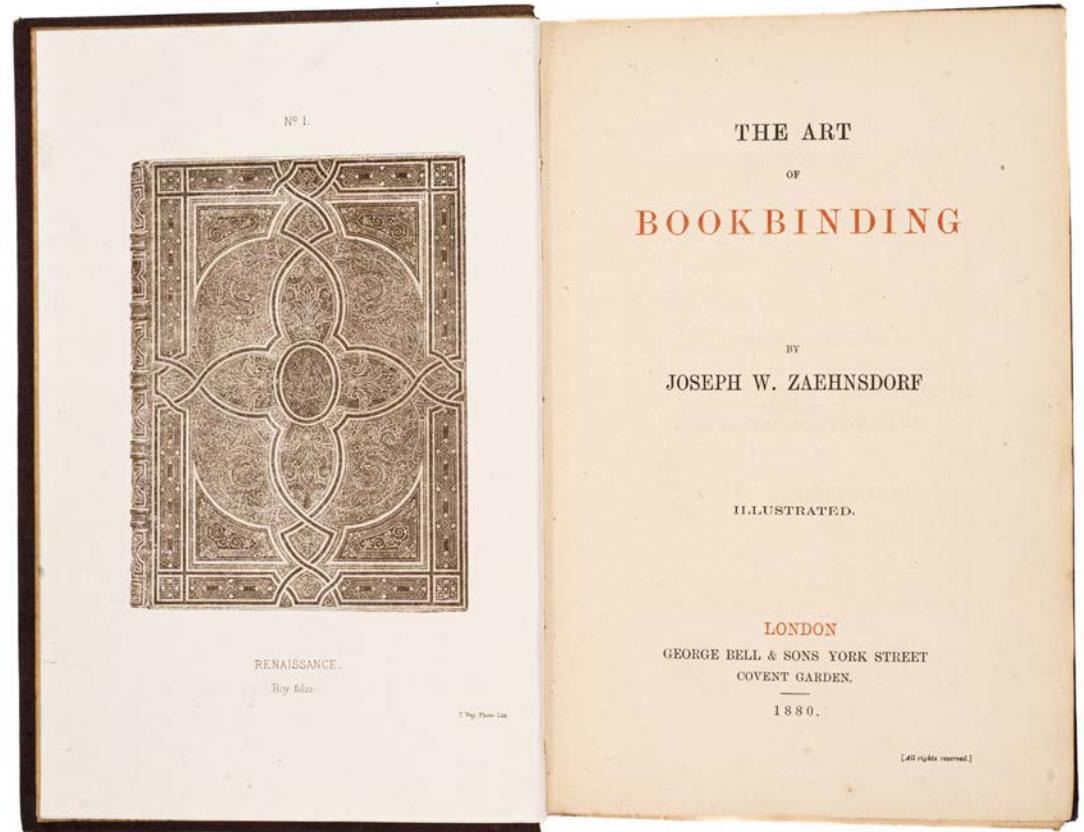
PRESENTATION COPY, presentation note to flyleaf, title in red and black, photolithographic frontispiece, 9 photolithograph plates, text illustrations, publishers maroon cloth, 8vo, London, George Bell, 1880.

£9,000

The first edition of Zaehnsdorf's classic manual on binding technique. It contains a text illustration of the Smyth sewing machine from the 1950s. This, and the folding machine of the same time, are probably the single most-cutting innovation of the period. They were responsible for a radical re-ordering of working practices in the bindery. "Few binders work their own headbands in these times of competition and strikes for higher wages. It takes some time and pain to teach a female hand the perfection of headband working ... owing to this, most bookbinders use the machine-made headband."

Zaehnsdorf, although often sceptical about the advantages of machinery, was awed by the new machine: "...about 20,000 sheets may be sewn in a day." Hand sewing was not made obsolete, however, as the Smyth was used primarily on cheap cloth work. Finer books were hand-sewn by women well into the next century.

Originally written for the growing band of late-Victorian amateur bookbinders this text enjoyed a considerable sale among professional trade binders, so much so that their needs were recognised in the second edition of 1890, which contained additional material on trade practices.



BRUCE MARSHALL RARE BOOKS
FOYERS, 20 GRETTON ROAD, GOTHERINGTON,
CHELTENHAM, GLOS. GL52 9QU



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Front cover image taken from no. 26
Back cover image taken from no. 57

