

A Romantic-style landscape painting of a river with a waterfall and people. The scene is set in a lush, wooded area with tall trees and dense foliage. A river flows through the center, with a small waterfall or rapids in the middle ground. Several figures are visible: one person stands on a rock in the river, another is on the bank, and a group of people is gathered near the bottom of the frame. In the background, a small house is nestled among the trees on a hillside. The sky is filled with soft, dramatic clouds. The overall mood is serene and picturesque.

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1. APIANUS, PETRUS

Cosmographia . . . per Gemmam Frisium . . . iam demum ab omnibus vindicata mendis, ac nonnullis quoque locis aucta. Additis eiusdem argumenti libellis ipsius Gemmae Frisii.

[2], 64, [2]pp., large woodcut of a globe on title-page, woodcut diagrams with moveable parts on verso of f. 8 and on recto of ff. 11, 28 and 49; folding woodcut map of the world formed of two joined leaves inserted between ff. 30 and 31, two other circular volvelles of the globe at verso of f. 9, numerous woodcut plans and illustrations including one full-page cut of an astrolabe, contemporary vellum, contemporary geometrical diagrams drawn on covers, 4to, Antwerp, heirs of Arnold Birckmann, 1564.

£10,000

Apianus' *Cosmographia*, first published in 1524, is the most important geographical and astronomical text of the Renaissance. Petrus Apian (1495-1552) was the Imperial Mathematician to the Holy Roman Empire and his system for cartographic projection was an enormous success, popularised by Münster and Ortelius. In 1529 an expanded edition was produced by Gemma Frisius, an instrument maker and colleague of Mercator. Frisius' edition became more popular and was published more widely than the original work by Apianus. Frisius included much more astronomical content and added volvelles for the determining the altitude of the poles, longitude, the meridian and times of day depending

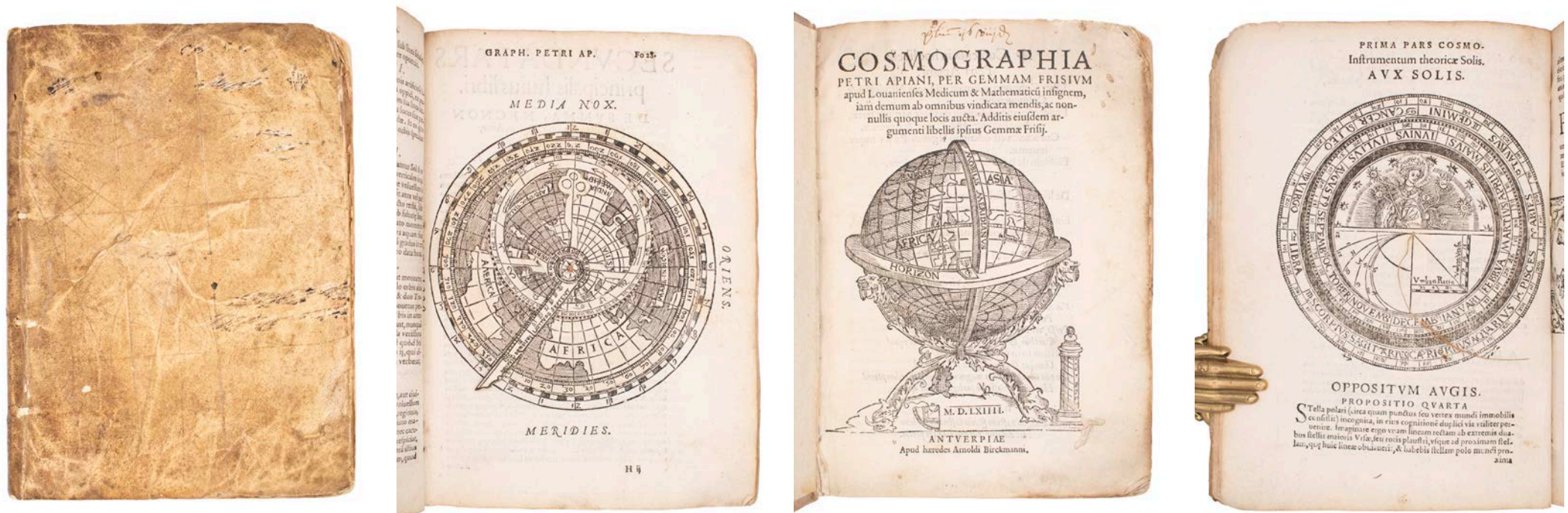
on season. In the section *Libellus de locorum describendorum ratione*, he was the first to propose the principles of triangulation as a means of carefully locating places and accurately mapping areas (see: Dictionary of Scientific Biography). This edition also contains an account of Peru from Frisius.

One of the volvelles (f. 28) shows a map of the world including America, while there is a chapter on the founding of America (f. 30); according to the text the discovery was by Amerigo Vespucci in 1497 "*ex mandato regis Castiliae*", and it was called a "*novus mundus*".

The world map is a close copy of that first used in the French translation published in Antwerp in 1544.

Provenance. The otherwise blank verso of the final leaf has been filled with 18 lines of rhyming verse, written in English, which begin: "To him that lente this book to mee these following lines I send..." There is also one marginal annotation in English on fo. 19 recto: "Ignorant beastes that cannot abyde arithmetiq."

[Van Ortoy no. 47. Adams A1282]



2. ADAMS, ROBERT

The Narrative of Robert Adams, A sailor, who was Wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa, in the Year 1810, was Detained Three Years in Slavery by the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided Several Months in the City of Tombuctoo

FIRST EDITION, xxxix, 231pp, copper engraved folding map, tear along fold line, light foxing throughout, half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, corners and hinges repaired, 4to, London, John Murray, 1816

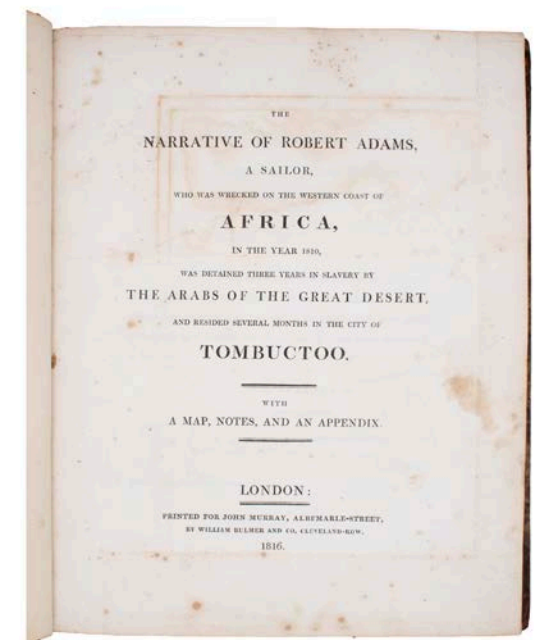
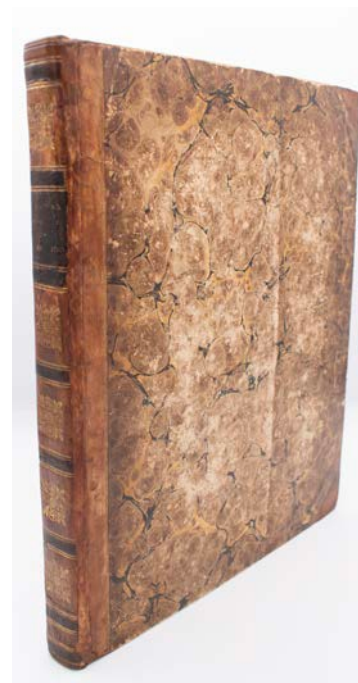
£700

Robert Adams, real name Benjamin Rose, was taken prisoner after his ship was blown off course and wrecked on the West Coast of Africa, where the crew were enslaved by Arabs and both the Captain and Mate were killed. He was fortunate to survive his experiences as a slave, but after three years the British consul at Mogador, Joseph Dupuis, managed (via an agent) to buy back Rose from his then owners and sent him on to the American consul-general at Tangier. Supposed to have travelled back to America from Cadiz, Rose somehow contrived to miss the boat and took a British vessel bound for Liverpool instead. He eventually was found begging on the streets of London by Simon Cock, secretary to the committee of the Company of Merchants Trading to Africa. Cock was eventually convinced of the veracity of his tale and arranged for its publication.

This book was the first to describe Timbuktu as a dull squalid place, boasting none of the glories of old, creating controversy around the validity of his account. Prior to its 1816 publication, Adam's account was verified by both Banks and Barrow and some members of parliament with a vested interest in Africa. There is also a suggestion that Cock, a former agent for slave traders, was using this book to revive his own reputation and that of his African Company.

The Narrative was the inspiration for Anglo-Afghan author Tahir Shah's novel *Timbuktoo* (2012).

[Howgego II, R24]



3. BATES, HENRY WALTER

The Naturalist on the River Amazons

2 vol., engraved frontispieces, 8 engraved plates (including folding map of the Amazon), title vignettes, 33 text illustrations, later quarter calf over marbled boards, speckled edges, text block corners rounded, 8vo, London, John Murray, 1863

£1,250

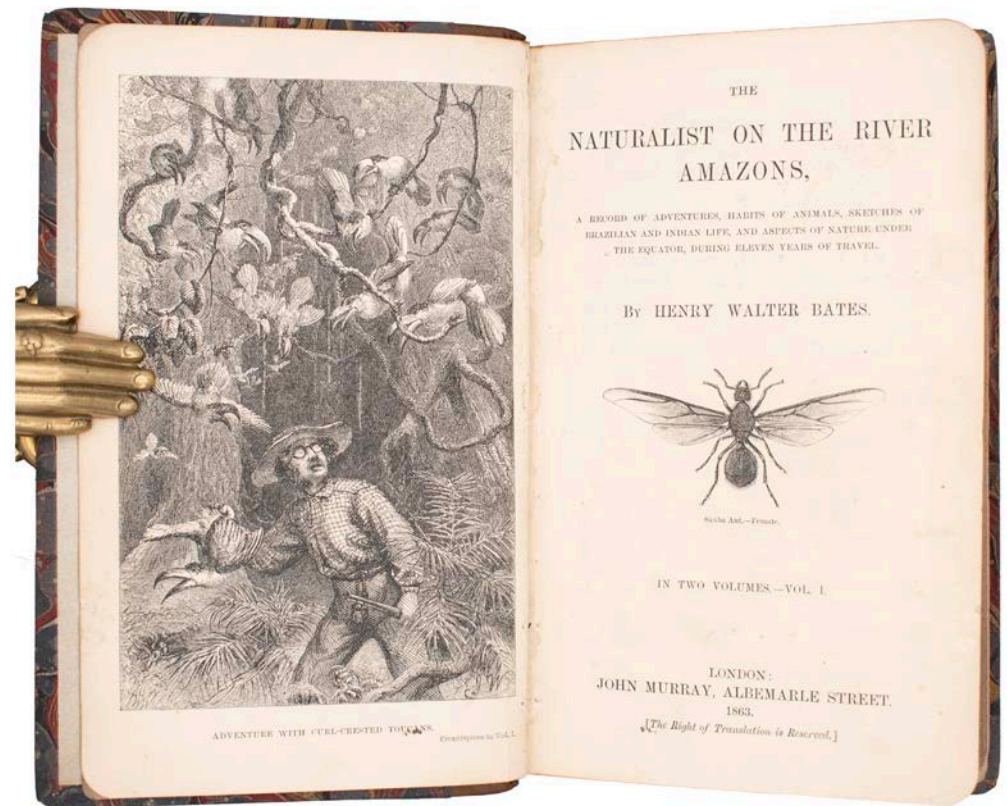
"One of the finest scientific travel books of the 19th century" - DSB

English naturalist and explorer, Henry Bates (1825-1892) is most famous for his two year expedition through the Amazon rainforest with his friend and colleague Alfred Russel Wallace. Bates returned to England in 1859, after eleven years in South America. He supported his own entomological collecting interests by supplying specimens for public and private collections. Bates sent back over 14,712 species (mostly of insects) of which 8,000 were, according to Bates, new to science.

He was encouraged to write his account by Darwin, with whom he frequently corresponded, and who recommended Bates to his own publisher, John Murray. The resulting work became *"a major contribution to the knowledge and literature of Amazonia"* and *"an immediate success and travel classic"* (ODNB), selling successfully throughout the 19th century and being translated into numerous languages. Darwin described it as *"the best work of natural history travels ever published in England"* (Life and Letters, p. 381).

The wood engravings in the text are after several leading natural history illustrators, including E. W. Robinson, Joseph Wolf, Josiah Wood Whymper, and Johann Baptist Zwickler.

[Borba de Moraes p.91; Sabin 3932a; Troelstra, *Natural History Travel Narratives*, pp. 55-56.]



EARLY ENLIGHTENMENT FIRST HAND ACCOUNT OF SPIRIT VISITATION

4. 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.

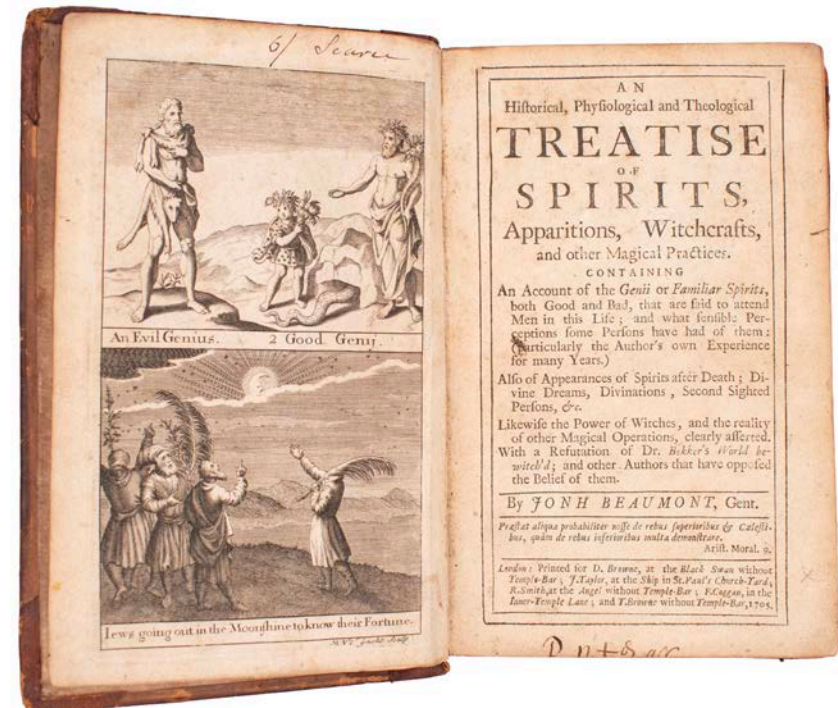
What made Beaumont's *Treatise of Spirits* exceptional from other collections of ghost stories and supernatural tales (and there were many at this time), was his own involuntary first hand experiences with apparitions over two decades. His experiences impacted him on a deeply personal level and prompted 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]

HER LAST PUBLISHED NOVEL

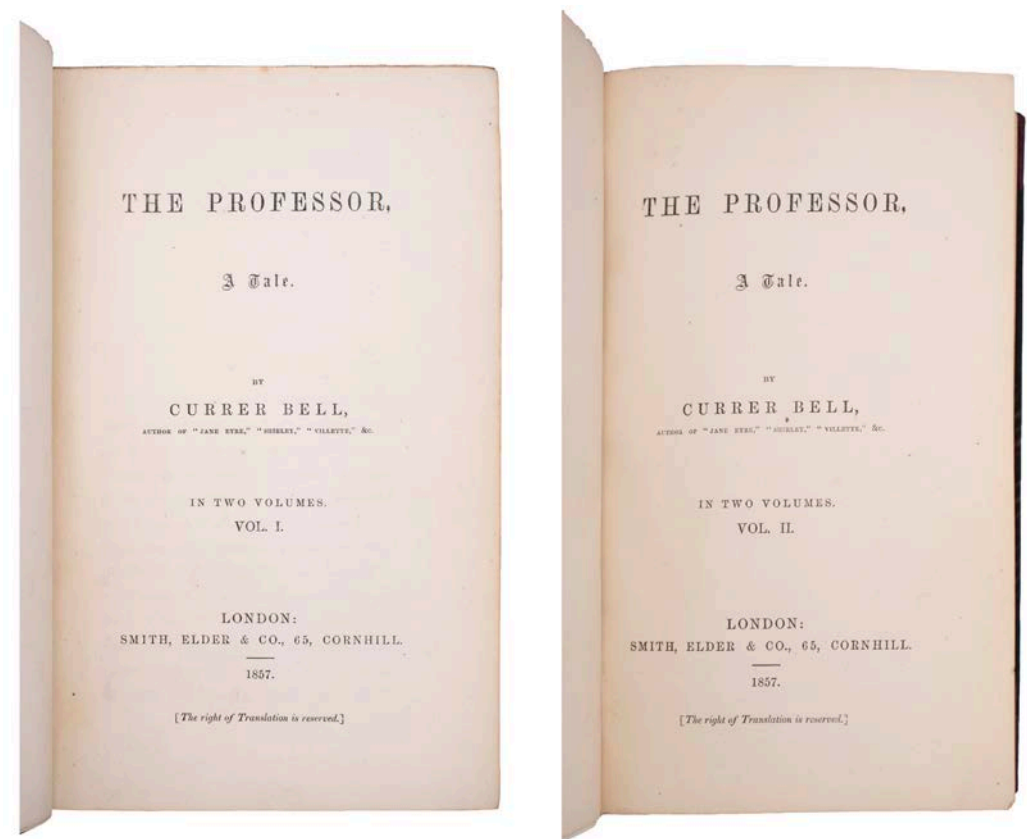
5. BRONTË, CHARLOTTE - BELL, CURRER

The Professor

2. Vol., FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, advertisements dated November 1858, the letter 'p' in 'place' missing in line 3, p. 99, vol. 2 (an issue point) supplied in manuscript, rebound, half red morocco over decorative boards, 8vo, London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1857.

£1,250

While *The Professor* was the first novel Brontë completed, it was the last to appear in print. *Jane Eyre*, *Shirley*, and *Villette* were published during Brontë's lifetime; *The Professor* did not appear until 1857, two years after the author's death.



6. D'ANANIA, GIOVANNI LORENZO

De Natura Daemonum Libri IIII

FIRST ALDINE EDITION, [24], 211, [1]pp., woodcut printer device of Aldus the Younger, ownership note to title, inhabited woodcut initials, occasional light staining, 8vo, Venice, s.n. [Aldus the Younger], 1581

£2,500

FIRST ALDINE EDITION OF THIS RARE TREATY ON DEMONOLOGY.

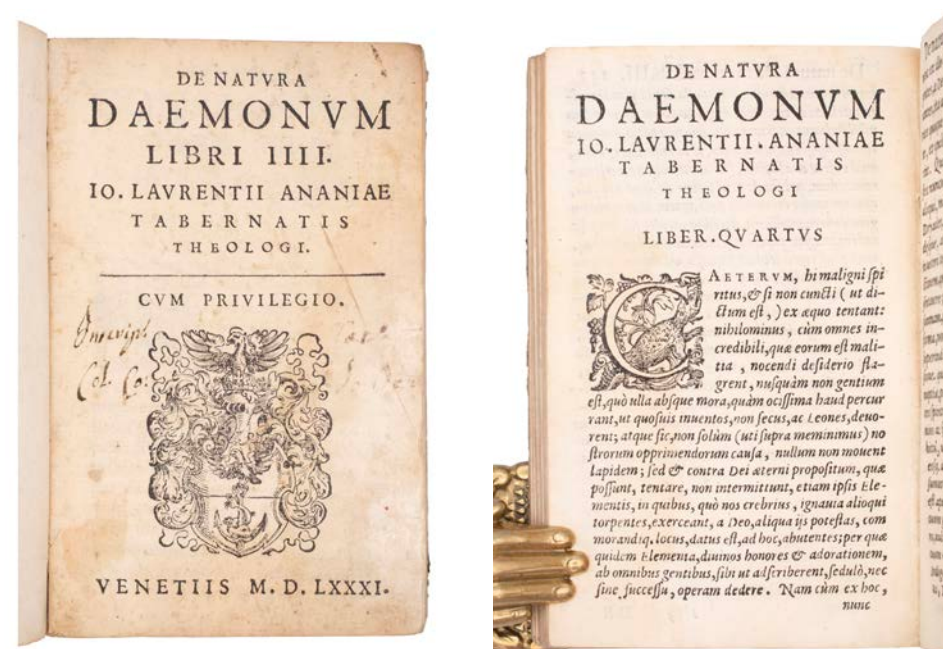
This curious early treatise on demonology, by the cosmographer and theologian Giovanni Lorenzo D'Anania (1595-1609), is the author's attempt to study the ways in which demons were responsible for the concerning active period of witchcraft he had lived through.

De Natura Daemonum discuss' the origin and development of demonology in the pre-classical (Egyptian, Chaldean and Hebrew culture), classical (Platonism) and Christian ages; the nature and behaviour of the demons and the role they have played in history, deceiving humans to sabotage the Divine plan. It theorised the existence and nature of subterranean and aerial malevolent spirits (from movement to voice) and studies how they affect human life as the cause of sundry physical and social ills: e.g., incurable diseases, earthquakes, false images generated through astrology and necromancy, and some poetic 'fables'. The work describes the biblical fight between Lucifer and the archangel Michael, Adam and Eve's original sin, the appearance of Satan in his various manifestations. Fascinating are his remarks on exorcisms, a few of which he apparently witnessed, and miracles derived from saints' relics; these could be used to scare demons away (though not always successfully) and help treat serious illnesses.

Little is known about Anania, who was born in Taverna (Calabria) and studied in Naples, where he served as a tutor to the archbishop Mario Carafa. Despite Anania's Catholicism, the whole work is pervaded by mild Protestant leanings which surface, for instance, in his belief that demons encouraged people not to use their own vernaculars during mass as well as in his often ambivalent opinion on the nature of relics.

Scarce in all its editions, this first is the most uncommon and one of the earliest editions known. Collin de Plancy, in his *Dictionnaire infernal* (1844, p. 30), mentions a Neapolitan edition of 1562 which seems not to exist. Stanislas de Guaita had only the 1589 edition of this book (see his catalogue, 1899, n°1111).

[USTC: 825401; Thorndike VI, 528; *Thinking with Demons*, Clark, 1999]



7. EDWARDS, BRYAN

The History, Civil and Commercial, of The British Colonies in the West Indies

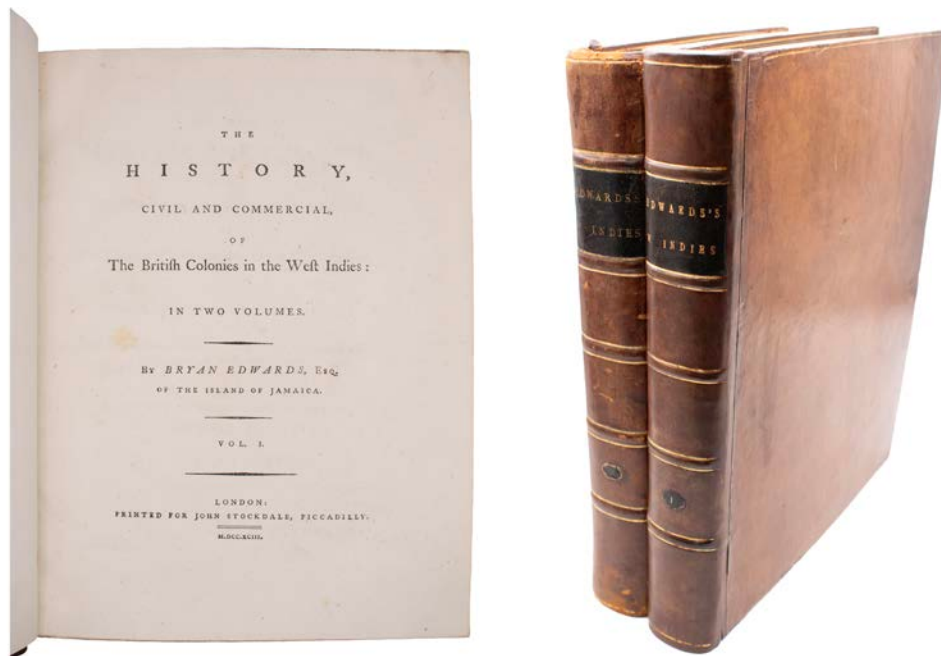
2 vols., [2], V-XXXVI, 471, [4], 476-494; [2], 478, [1], 494, [1]pp., 2 folding maps, small repair to folding map, contemporary polished calf, board ruled in gilt, spine gilt, black morocco labels on spines, matching circular number pieces, hinges repaired, marbled endpapers, 4to, London, printed for John Stockdale, 1793

£2,500

First Edition of Edwards most popular work, an ambitiously wide-ranging survey of the British Colonies.

The History describes the indigenous people of the Caribbean, as well as the ancient geography, climate and ecology of the islands. Edwards also provides the early colonial history of the Caribbean, detailing in particular Anglo-Spanish relations and a history of the transatlantic slave trade. He provides details of the recent history of political and economic relations between Britain and the newly independent United States, and he uses his description of modern slavery to advance his argument against abolition.

Bryan Edwards (1743-1800) was a British born politician, who lived much of his life in Jamaica, where he owned a number of plantations. It is estimated that his labour force consisted of around 1,500 slaves. His reflections on the system of slavery make this an important text for the study of colonialism and the evils of the Slave Trade.



8. ELLIS, WILLIAM; COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES

An Authentic Narrative of a Voyage Performed by Captain COOK and Captain CLERKE, in His Majesty's Ships RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY during the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780; in search of a NORTH-WEST PASSAGE Between the Continents of Asia and America...

2 vols., FIRST EDITION, 1 engraved folding map, 21 engraved plates, ownership inscription to front free endpaper of vol. 1, without half titles, occasional light foxing, contemporary polished calf, ruled in gilt, rebaked, original red morocco label, 8vo, for G. Robinson, 1782

FIRST EDITION OF A RARE UNAUTHORISED ACCOUNT OF COOK'S LAST VOYAGE by the surgeon's mate (not assistant surgeon, as claimed on the title-pages), on both Discovery and Resolution, published two years before the official account.

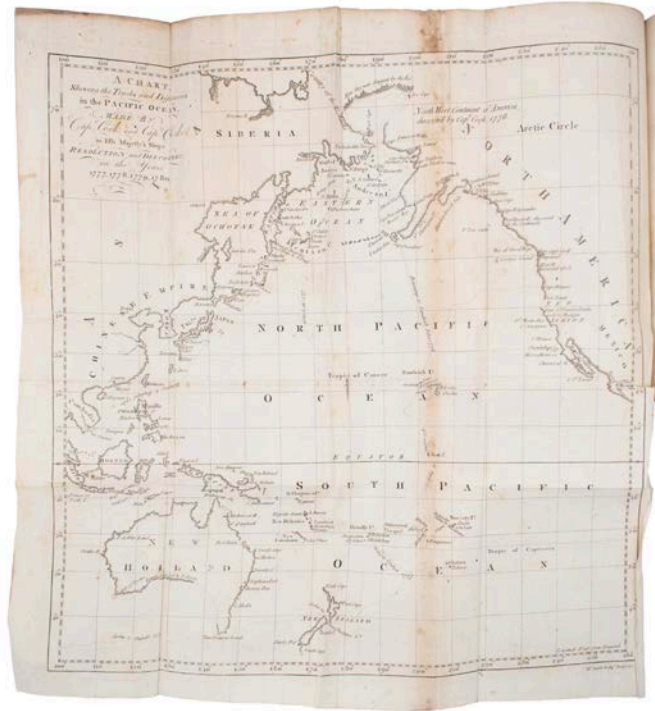
£3,800

Although Ellis was not an eyewitness to Cook's death (nor were Rickman, Ledyard or Zimmermann), Beaglehole writes in his edition of the voyages that "the most reliable tradition, on the Hawaii side, is probably that incorporated in Ellis's narrative." He assumed the naturalist's duties after the death of Anderson and his plates are especially interesting. The attractive engraved plates, after the author's drawings, include eight of Hawaii, two of Alaska, and three of the Northwest Coast. The plates show Ellis to have been a talented amateur artist, and represent a significant contribution to the graphic record of the voyage. They 'are among the earliest published on the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, and the Northwest' (Hill). Choris's famous views did not appear until almost forty years later. Ellis' views of Hawaii provide the first general depictions of the islands, as Rickman's book, published in the previous year, showed only the death of Cook, while Zimmermann's account was not illustrated. He also provides the earliest published description of Hawaiian natives riding surfboards. Since the word surfboard did not exist, he decided to call them sharkboards.

Ellis' *narrative* contains much valuable information on Alaska and the Northwest Coast. There is a chapter devoted to their visit to Van Diemen's Land in January 1777, in the course of which Ellis painted a famous watercolour view of Adventure Bay, now in the National Library of Australia.

Returning to England and in financially-strained circumstances, Ellis sold his *Narrative* to a bookseller for fifty guineas. By publishing it against the instructions of the Admiralty which required the surrender of all records of the voyage, he ruined any prospects he had in the Navy. Banks responded to his publication by saying, "I fear it will not in the future be in my power to do what it might have been had you asked and followed my advice."

Ellis died in 1785 after a fall from the main mast of a ship lying at Ostend.



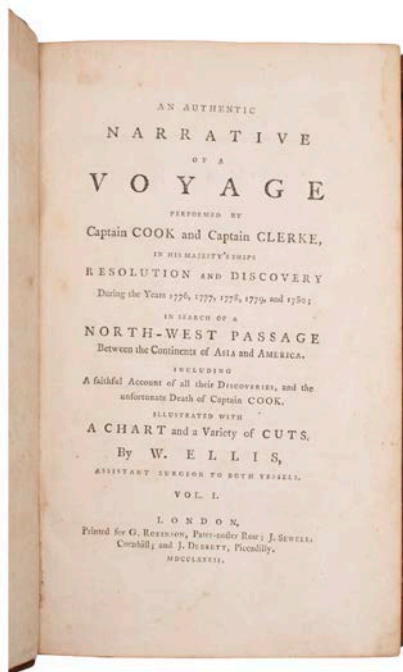
Provenance:

Claude Benezet (Bookplate):

Claude Benezet and his father, James, were descendants of Huguenot refugees who had made a considerable fortune as merchants in London. During the mid-18th century, they remained active in mercantile pursuits, establishing trading connections with British colonial possessions in south Asia and the Far East. Today, however, the family is best remembered through a first cousin of Claude's, Anthony Benezet, who converted to the Society of Friends, emigrated to America, and became one of the earliest and most successful antislavery and antiwar activists.

Harry Iain Martin, 1856

[Beddie 1599; Forbes 41; Hill 555; Holmes 42; Sabin 22333; Lada-Mocarski 35; Mitchell Library Cook 1599.]



9. [FOWLER, JOHN after]
*ENGLISH BRASS UNIVERSAL
EQUINOCTIAL RING DIAL - IN THE
STYLE OF JOHN FOWLER*

English, early 18th century, central bridge with double pin-hole gnomon sliding over calendar and zodiacal scales, outer meridian ring engraved with latitude scale 0-90-0-90-0 degrees, hours engraved in Roman numerals, 127mm diameter.

£5,500

A Fine Early 18th Century brass universal ring dial.

This dial is very simply engraved, with little decoration, but contains very careful work with accurately divided scales. Although not named, the engraving is in the style of John Fowler. John Fowler worked between 1721 and 1750 from The Globe, Sweeting's Alley by the Royal Exchange, London, and specialised in sundials and compasses. It demonstrates the austerity of English instruments at this time.



10. HAYES, CHARLES

Ornithological Watercolours.

A rare and extremely fine collection of watercolours by the noted ornithological artist, Charles Hayes. Collections of his work are very rare: this is only the fifth substantial collection to be recorded.

£75,000

2 volumes, 115 original watercolour drawings of birds by Hayes on thick card, each within an ink ruled border, all titled and signed by the artist, 7 dated 1808, 3 dated 1811, 44 dated 1812 and 12 dated 1813 (occasional faint and insignificant marginal staining, occasional minor scattered spotting); Contemporary Polished Calf Gilt, folio (44 x 28.3 cm); London, 1808-1813.

William Hayes (1729-1799) was a bird illustrator from Southall, Middlesex. Nissen IVB 421-422 identifies two printed books, and Mullens and Swann (pp.286-288) four printed books giving William as the author. The advertisement for each of the two volumes of William Hayes's *Portraits of rare and curious birds...* at Osterley Park (1794-1799) informed the reader that the work on the plates had been done by himself and 'seven of his pupils'. We know that the Hayes family did all the work on the text, drawing, etching and stippling, also the colouring of the plates, and that the seven pupils were Hayes's children, perhaps also his wife Anne. Charles is named as one of the sons of William on the title page of *The Portraits of British Birds 1808-1816*, and perhaps these original watercolours were part of that production.



Kestrel male

Ch. Hayes



Barn Owl

C. S. May 1813



Puffin

C. S. May 1813

seem to be very doubtful; many ships have passed the westward of tomorrow without perceiving any appearance of danger.

ST. LAZARUS BANK, in about lat. 12° S., said to be 12 or 14 leagues to the eastward of the Querimba Islands, is very little known, although several ships have founded on it. The Dorset had soundings of 12 to 18 fathoms on it in 1737, in lat. $1^{\circ} 56'$ S., and $1^{\circ} 10'$ E. from the main, and the south part seemed very shoal. The Edgecote had 10 and 12 fathoms on it in 1757, in lat. $12^{\circ} 4'$ S., and $1^{\circ} 12'$ E. from Querimba; and the Raymond, in 1784, in lat. $12^{\circ} 13'$ S., about 33 miles East from Cape Delgado, had soundings on it. The soundings obtained on it by these ships, seem to have been from 9 to 50 fathoms; but the extent of this bank, its real distance

2 H 2

by Capt. Edmonstone Aug. 1844 - Sub. 13.13 x long. 41.30 - in the Richmond - 1848 - 12.18 - 41.20 - in the Aphronose - counted 9 fms.

11. HORSBURGH, JAMES

The India Directory, or, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the Interjacent Ports of Africa and South America: Compiled Chiefly from Original Journals of the Honourable Company's Ships....,

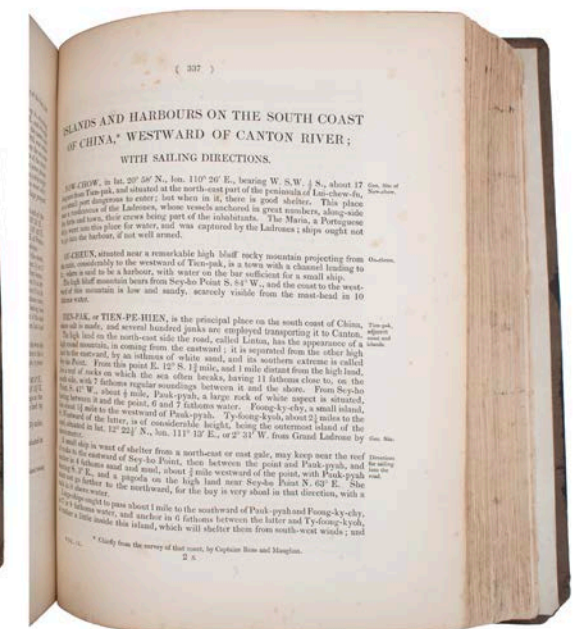
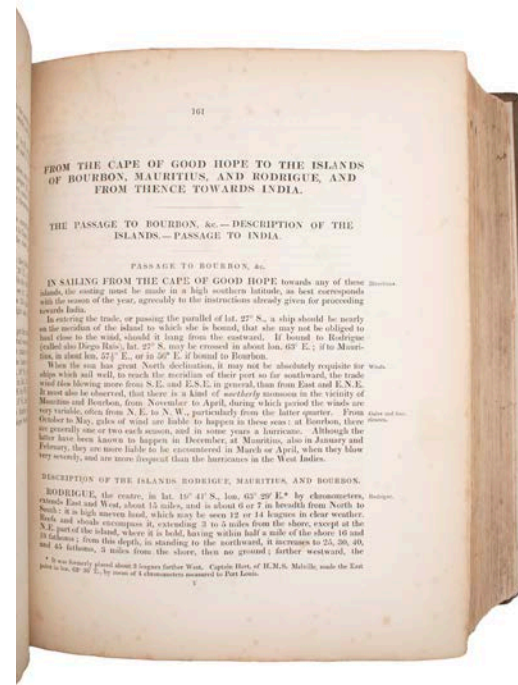
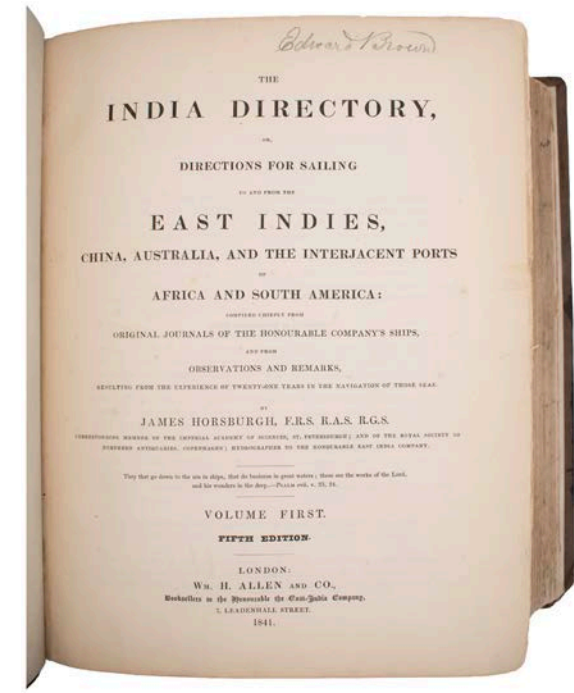
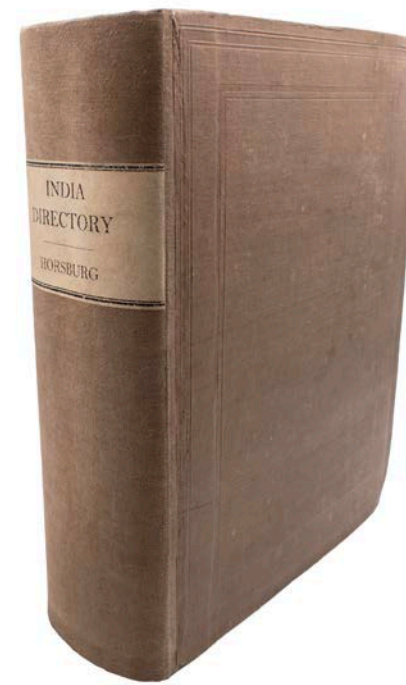
2 vol., vol 1. is Fifth Edition vol 2. Fourth edition, ownership inscription in pencil to title head, publishers brown cloth, rebacked, folio, London, William H. Allen and Co., 1841

£2,000

Scarce fifth edition of this important and justly famous publication, first published in 1809-11, which was to become the standard manual for the eastern navigation. This enlarged edition includes additional information on the coast of Arabia, the Persian Gulf, the River Indus, and the Maldiva [sic] Islands, has been added. Captain Wickham, of the HMS Beagle provided material on the West and North-West coasts of Australia. There are also several references to locations in modern day Qatar, including El Biddah (Doha), and in the United Arab Emirates, including Boothabbeen (Abu Dhabi) and Debay (Dubai).

Born in Scotland, James Horsburgh (1762-1836) settled in India, working first in the Calcutta shipyards and later on locally based merchant ships. He accumulated as much accurate navigational information on the region as he could after he was involved in a shipwreck returning to India from Batavia. He began making observations of bearings and compiling charts of and sailing directions for the eastern seas. Capitalising on his experience, he privately published a series of charts of the China Sea, Malacca Strait and Bombay Harbour. Horsburgh's efforts between 1806 and 1811 were devoted to compiling comprehensive sailing directions for the East Indies navigation, the first edition of which appeared as Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies. Horsburgh subsequently became a hydrographer to the East India Company.

The size of Horsburgh's book and its status as an essential "bible" for mariners on the often treacherous run out to the South Seas means that those copies that do survive are more often than not found in rather compromised condition. Intended for use at sea, all editions of the Directory are uncommon. Provenance: Edward Brown



LINKED TO THE RIDOLFI PLOT

12. HOWARD, HENRY, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON

A Defensative Against the Poyson of Supposed Prophecies

Second edition, [8], 149 [i.e.151], [1], title within woodcut interlaced strapwork border, printers device, title trimmed along outer margin, reinforced, decorative headpieces, woodcut floriated and historiated initials throughout, occasional light spotting and staining, modern calf, boards ruled in gilt, new endpapers, 4to, [London], John Charlewood and W. Jaggard, 1620

£1,850

Second edition of Howard's book against prophecy and attack on judicial astrology.

Northampton went through periods of disfavour in the court of Elizabeth I due to his links with Catholics. He was imprisoned five times, including for the publication of this work.

In 1571 Northampton was arrested due to his brother, Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk's involvement in the Ridolfi plot - the plot to put Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne. Norfolk was executed the following year, and it has been suggested that this is part of the reason for Northampton's book. Evidence was given that the Duke of Norfolk had been misled by a prophecy about a lion (Norfolk) and a lioness (Mary, Queen of Scots), who would overthrow a lion (Elizabeth I).

Northampton attacks prophecy and criticises the authority of "old painted bookes, expositions of dreames, oracles, revelations, invocations of damned spirits, judicials of astrologie, or any other kinde of pretended knowledge whatsoever." He was also prompted by the fantastic prognostications of Richard Harvey from the preceding April.

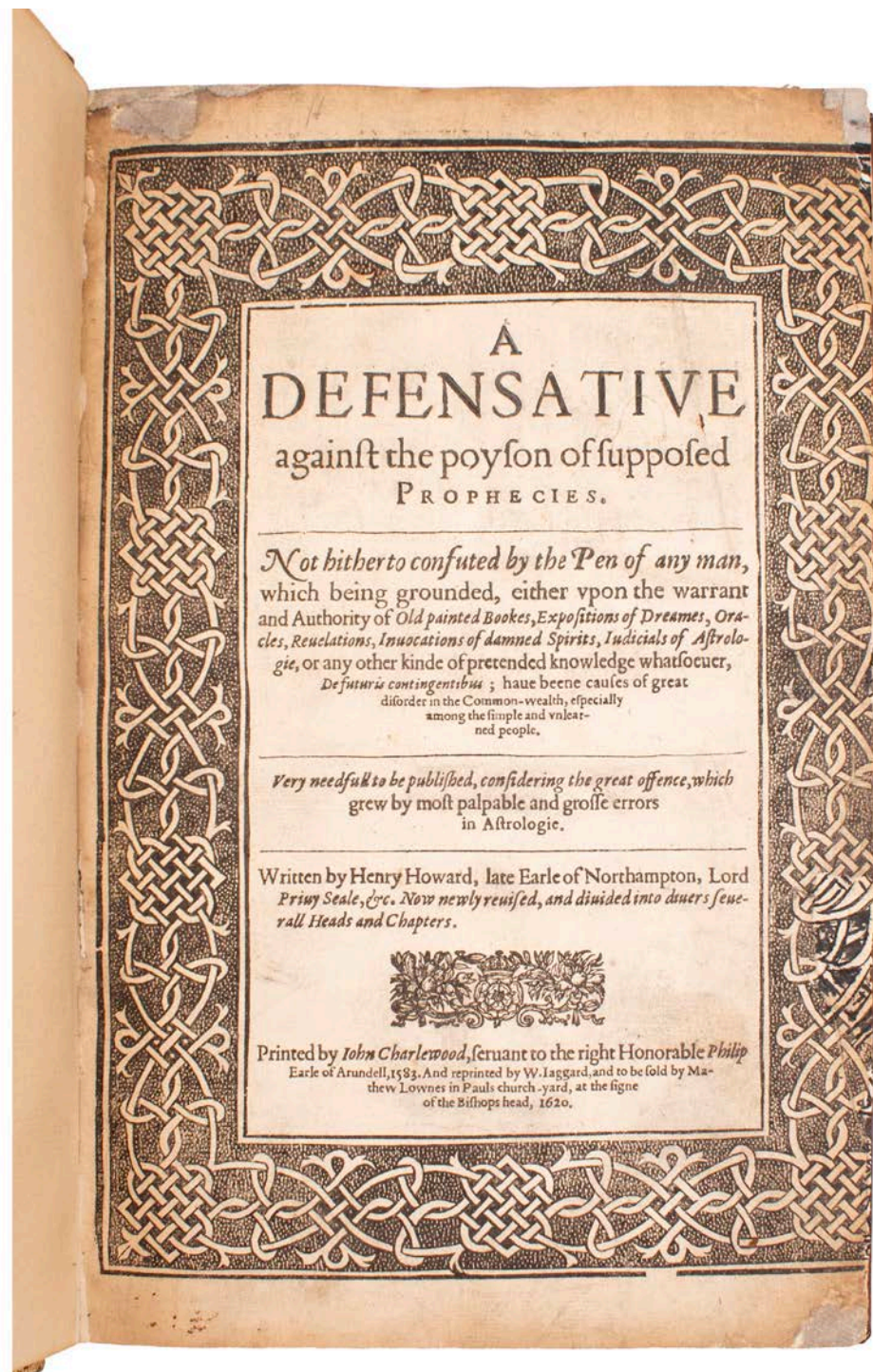
Despite being dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham, 'Spymaster' for Elizabeth I, on publication the book was regarded as heretical and treasonable and Northampton was sent to the Fleet Prison for about a year.

Though Lord Henry Howard seems to have been in political difficulties during the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, under James I he became a member of council and Earle of Northampton.

Provenance:

From Dr. Michael Stone's Psychiatry Collection.

(STC 13859; ESTC S104250; Lowndes IV 1703; Not in Pforzheimer)



LEPIDOPTERA AND REPTILES

13. [JAPAN - MEIJI PERIOD]

A Collection of 12 pages of Gouache Paintings of Insects of Reptiles

Manuscript, 12pp. of gouache paintings, on fine cloth pages, calligraphic labels in Japanese next to each specimen, tipped into a modern binding with a gilt appliqué border, 150 x 230mm, c.1880

£1,500

This album contains illustrations of moths, butterflies, dragonflies, a spider, a stag beetle, a lady bird, a wasp, lizards, frogs and toads, cicadas, grasshoppers, hornets, a cockroach, a centipede, and the full life cycle of a silkworm, executed by a skilled artist in gouache.

This was produced during the Meiji period, an important time for Japanese art. In 1868 the restoration of imperial rule in Japan brought the Edo shogunate to an end, and marked the start of the Meiji era, which would last until the death of Emperor Meiji in 1912. During this brief period Japan transformed itself from an isolated feudal nation to a world power. The historic skills of Japan's traditional arts played a vital part in the struggle to compete in international markets.

The masterpieces of Meiji art, in a unique style blending the best of traditional design with prevailing international taste, are unrivalled in the quality of their craftsmanship and were avidly sought by Western collectors. The blending of styles can be seen in this album of illustrations which were most likely produced for export. The addition of the european-style gilt border exemplifies this.



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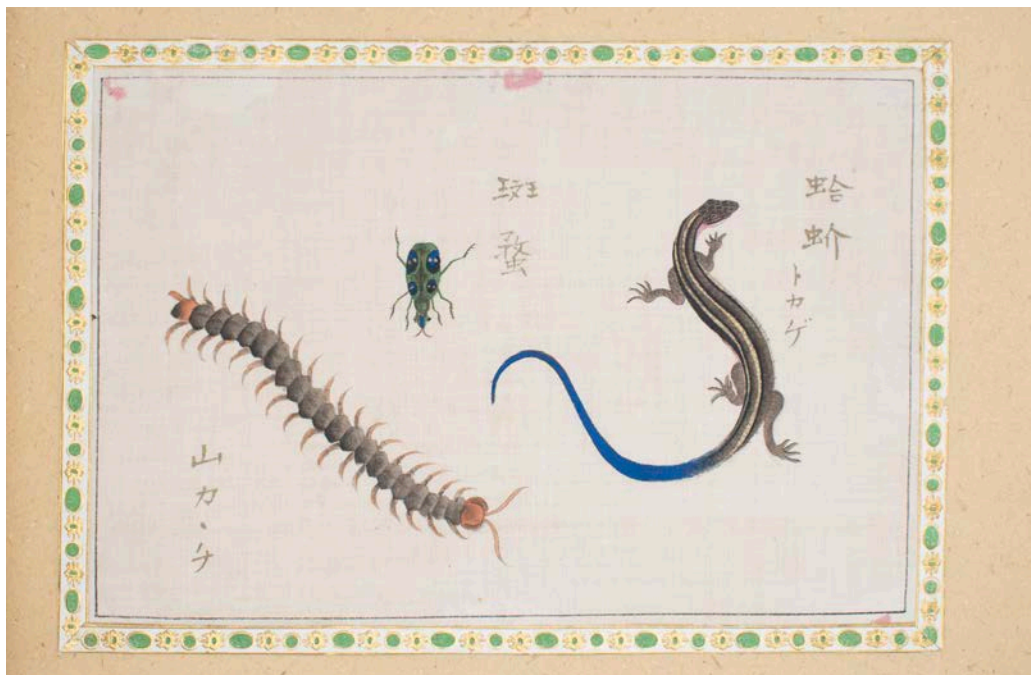
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14. JANSCHA, LAURENZ & ZIEGLER, JOHANN.

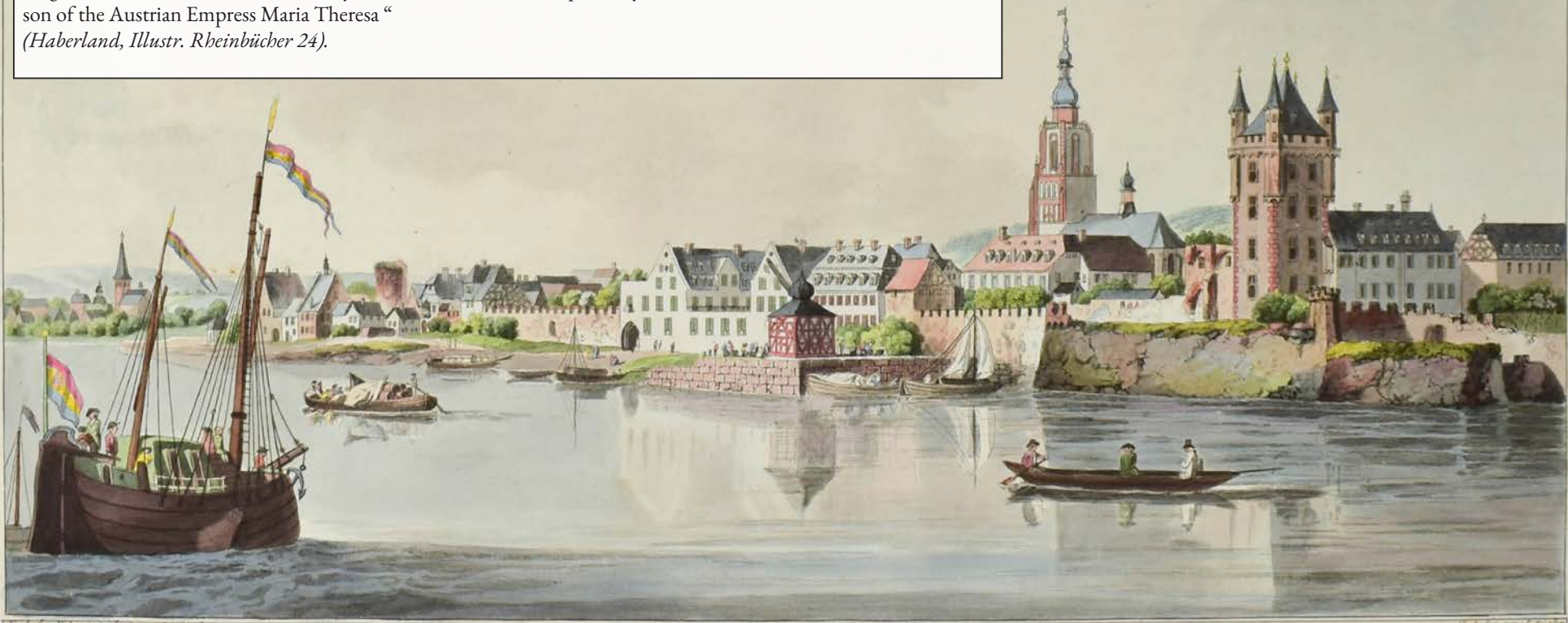
*Collection de Cinquante Vues du Rhin. depuis Spire jusqu'à Dusseldorf Dessinees sur lieux d'apres Natur 1798.
Fünftzig malerische Ansichten des Rhein-Stromes von Speyer bis Düsseldorf nach der Natur gezeichnet.*

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 Jansch (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*).



Ansicht von Elfeld und Erbach & Vue d'Elfeld et d'Erbach

Nº 4

15. LEAR, EDWARD

Journals of a Landscape Painter in Albania

FIRST EDITION, 428pp., map frontispiece, 20 tinted lithograph plates, tissue guards, publishers blue cloth, title in gilt to spine, Royal 8vo, London, Richard Bentley, 1851

£950

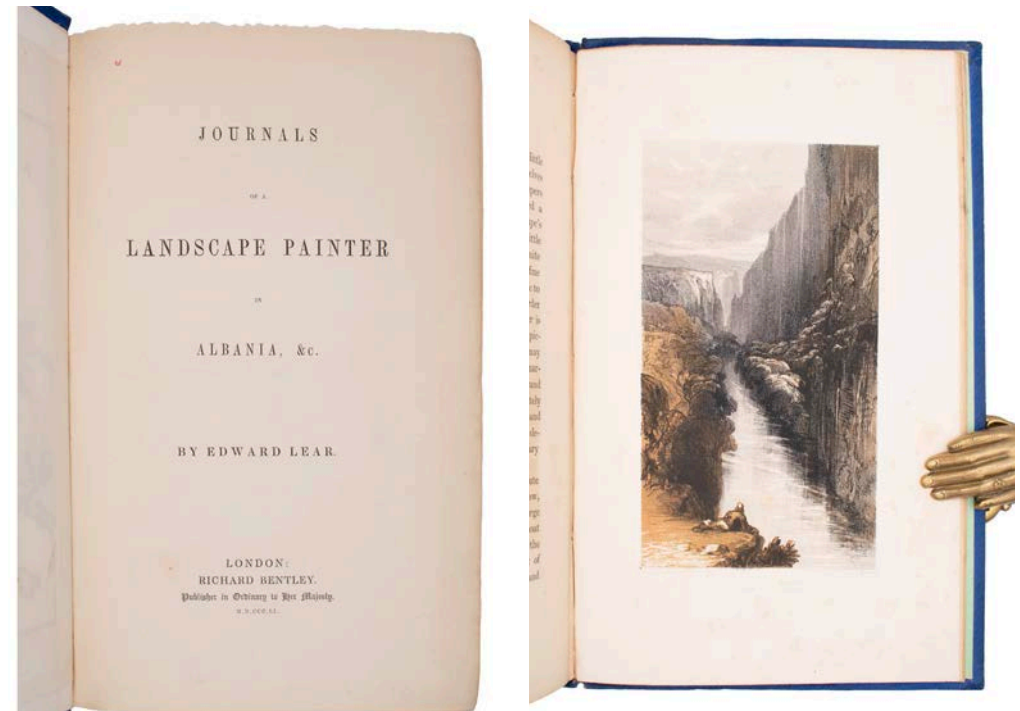
Edward Lear describes the mysterious country of Albania "There is luxury and inconvenience on the one hand, liberty, hard living and filth on the other".

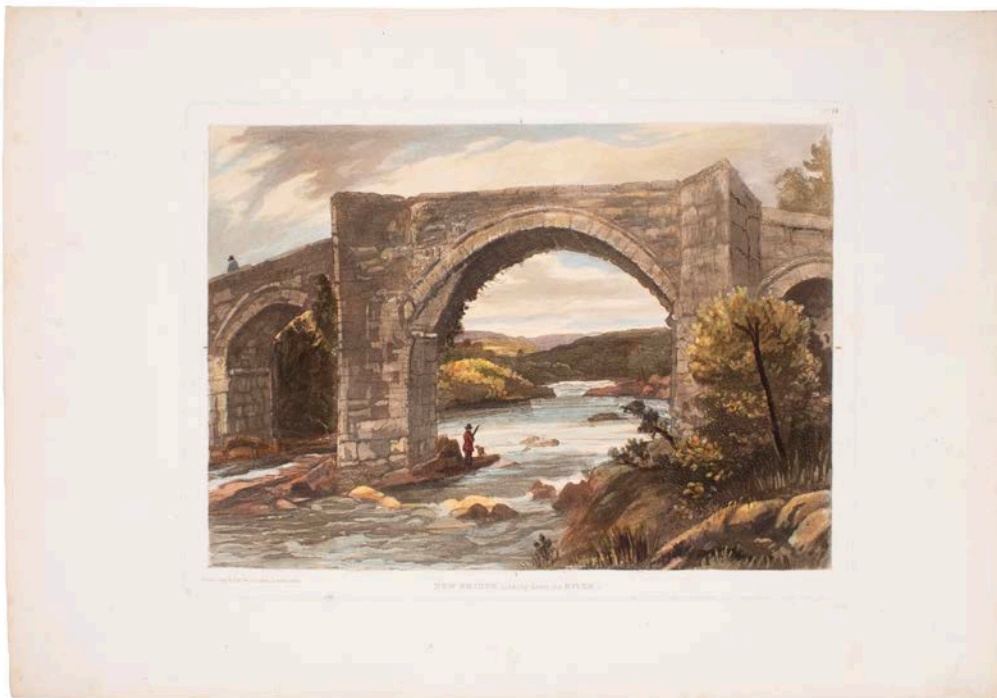
In 1836 Edward Lear, the British poet and painter known for his absurd wit, decided to devote himself exclusively to landscape painting, leaving behind bird painting, from which he gained high recognition. Between 1837 and 1847 he travelled extensively throughout Europe and Asia.

Lear travelled to Albania on an originally unplanned journey. His initial route was blocked due to an outbreak of cholera. It was the British ambassador in Constantinople who managed to get the requisite papers for him to travel through what was then considered the wilds of the Ottoman Empire.

The meticulous journals offer a unique insight into the Balkans in this period; the difficulties and romance of travelling in Albania - especially as an Englishman, visiting places never previously seen by foreigners; and the profound effect of the landscape and its people on the artist's mind. Starting from Salonica, he arrived in Monastir (Bitola) on 20 September 1848. From there, he continued on to Ohrid, Struga, Elbasan, Tirana, Kruja, Lezha and Shkodra, which he reached on 2nd October. After several days in Shkodra, he returned to Tirana and Durres and continued southwards to Berat (14-18 October), Ardenica, Apollonia, Vlora, the coast of Himara (21-30 October), Tepelena, Gjirokastra and on to Janina (5 November). He describes in detail the architecture, traditional costumes, the hundreds of pelicans of Zverneci, the strange fashion of women in Gjirokastra, and much more.

After his return to England, Lear's travel journals were published in several volumes as *The Illustrated Travels of a Landscape Painter*. Popular and respected in his day, Lear's travel books have largely been ignored in the twentieth century. These *Journals* offer an intimate portrait of a wild yet captivating corner of Europe.





VERY SCARCE COLOURED COPY

16. LEWIS, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN

Scenery of the River Dart, Being a Series of Thirty-Five Views, Representing the most interesting features in its Course, from its Source in the mildest & most uncultivated parts of Dartmoor, to its Mouth in the English Channel...

FIRST EDITION, disbound, engraved title, aquatint vignette to title, 35 engraved hand coloured views, 2 additional aquatint vignettes, list of subscribers, occasional light spotting only affecting margins, housed in a red portfolio and slipcase, folio, London, F.C. Lewis, June 1 1821

£2,250

Rare in an unbound state, this is a beautiful series of plates on the River Dart, which flows in the English county of Devon.

Frederick Christian Lewis (1779-1856), engraver of drawings to Princess Charlotte, Prince Leopold, George IV, William IV, and Queen Victoria, also painted landscapes.

He mainly produced paintings of Devonshire scenery and this work is the first of several volumes of plates depicting the Devonshire rivers between 1821 and 1843.

Lewis's skill as an engraver led him to contribute to J.M.W. Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, a collection of seventy-one etchings with mezzotint, greatly influencing landscape painting.

[Abbey, Scenery 118]



17. MOLL, HERMAN

A Correct GLOBE with the new Discoveries

A 3inch (68mm) diameter Herman Moll pocket globe in a fish skin covered wood case with 2 brass swivel hooks and eyes. 12 copper-engraved hand-coloured gores over papier-maché and plaster sphere, case lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern skies. Small crack to case, globe surface slightly rubbed, London, c.1775.

£12,000

The Terrestrial Globe shows Australia and New Zealand, with Leuwens land, Diemens Island, Botany Bay labelled. California is a peninsula, the North West is labelled as Parts Unknown. The track of Cook's first voyage (1770) is drawn in red.

Moll, a German-born cartographer, was quite involved in contemporary intellectual life. He was friendly and acquainted with Robert Boyle, Robert Hooke and William Dampier, both socially and likely through the Royal Society. A pocket globe by Moll and dated 1719 is in the National Maritime Museum collection Greenwich. It is suggested that the gores

were republished in about 1775 with alterations to Australia and New Zealand coastline and showing James Cook's voyage of 1760 and California shown as a peninsular rather than as an island.



18. MOLL, HERMAN

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, seafaring 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.]

19. 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.

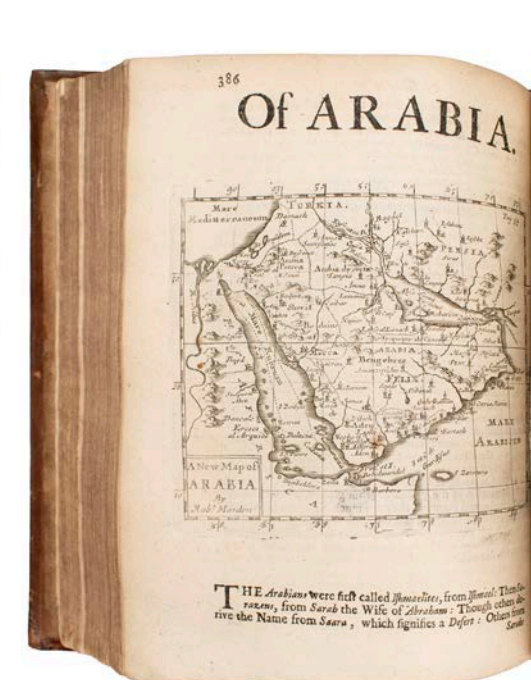
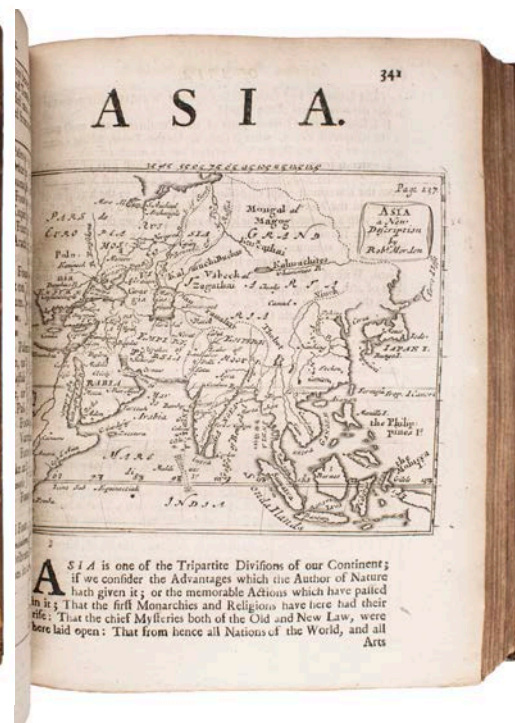
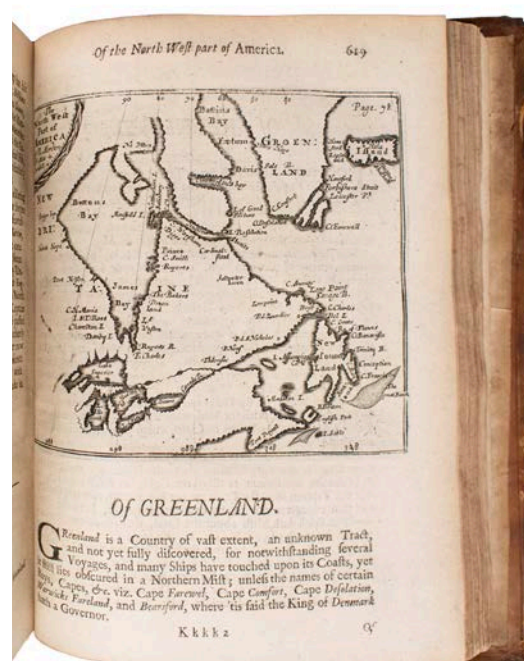
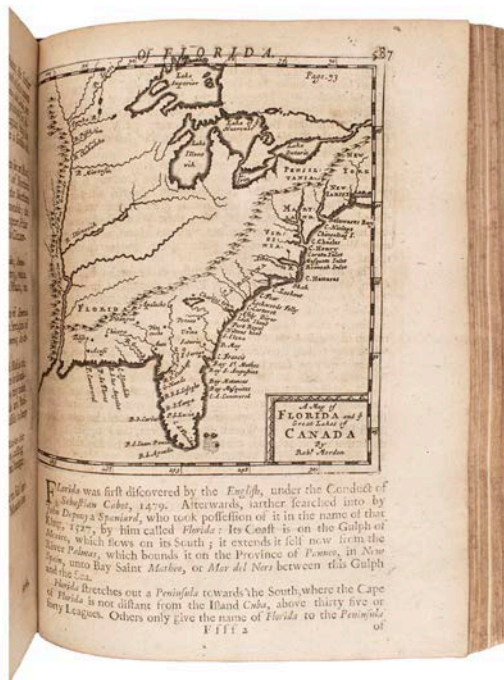
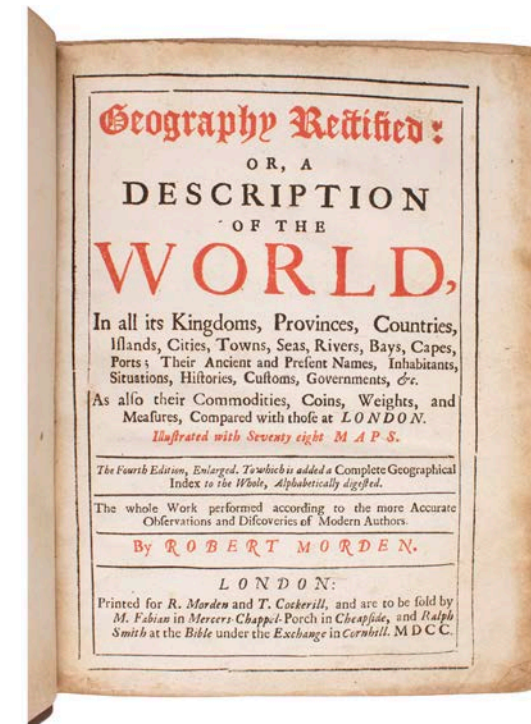
London: printed for R. Morden and T. Cockerill, 1700, Fourth edition, thick small 4to (210 x 160mm.), Contemporary Panelled Calf, rebaked, with 78 engraved maps of the World in the text.

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]



20. POPE LEO III

Enchiridion Leonis Papae Serenissimo imperatori Carolo Magno

Edition corrigée, 108pp., hand coloured figure of Pope Leo III to title, 7 hand coloured wood engraved plated, wood engraved floriated initials, modern half calf over marbled boards, red morocco label to spine, 12mo, Paris, Jules Bonaventure, [c.1850s] (reprint with title showing Rome, 1740).

£2,500

Enchiridion Leonis Papae is one of the most popular and influential grimoires. It contains simple healing charms, a version of the apocryphal Abgarus letter, and a set of rather handsome colour engravings of talismans and instructions on constructing pentacles. Its defining content though, is its series of protective prayers. The prayers had nothing to do with the Roman Catholic Church, as the *Enchiridion* is concerned more with worldly, rather than spiritual, empowerment. Instead, the prayers could protect against all the dangers that could do one harm - poison, fire, wild beasts and tempests.

It was not only purchased by magical practitioners, and those who were merely curious. The mere possession of non-diabolic grimoires was thought to have some protective function. A herbal healer was found with a copy of the *Enchiridion* when he was arrested for practising false medicine. He said he had bought it from a soldier who assured him that it would shield him from falling ill or being killed.

Despite the vigilance of the Paris police, France became the centre of grimoire production. The Bibliothèque bleue, similar to the English chapbook, started being produced at the beginning of the 17th century as a low cost and small form book that appealed to all levels of French society. As one of the Bibliothèque bleue grimoires, its influence spread throughout the globe. Despite well known witch hunters, like Bodin and Boguet, denouncing the *Enchiridion*, it was often found alongside the works of demonologists. This work, as well as other Bibliothèque bleue grimoires, migrated to the French Caribbean colonies, becoming the foundation of that region's literary magical tradition.

It has been pseudepigraphically attributed to Pope Leo III. Its magical virtue rests on a supposed letter from Charlemagne to Pope Leo, in which the former states that since receiving the *Enchiridion* he has never ceased to be fortunate. However, no such letter appears to be in the Vatican library, where it was supposedly consigned. It is improbable that this book is the work of Pope Leo and is more likely a compilation by a printer during the height of grimoire publication.

[*Grimoires: a history of magic books*, Davies, 1969]



FIRST FRENCH EDITION IN ORIGINAL WRAPPER, UNOPENED

21. [RICKMAN, JOHN] - COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES

Troisième Voyage de Cook, ou Journal d'une expédition faite dans la Mer Pacifique du Sud & du Nord, en 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 & 1780. Traduit de l'Anglois.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION, second state, x, 508 pp., folding engraved frontispiece of the death of Cook, folding engraved map, ink stamps of La Comtesse de Berchtold to pp. 310& 319, pages unopened, text block uncut, original blue paper wrappers, slightly chipped, slight loss to spine foot, paper label with number "110" to spine, 8vo, Paris, for Pissot... Laporte, 1782.

£2,500

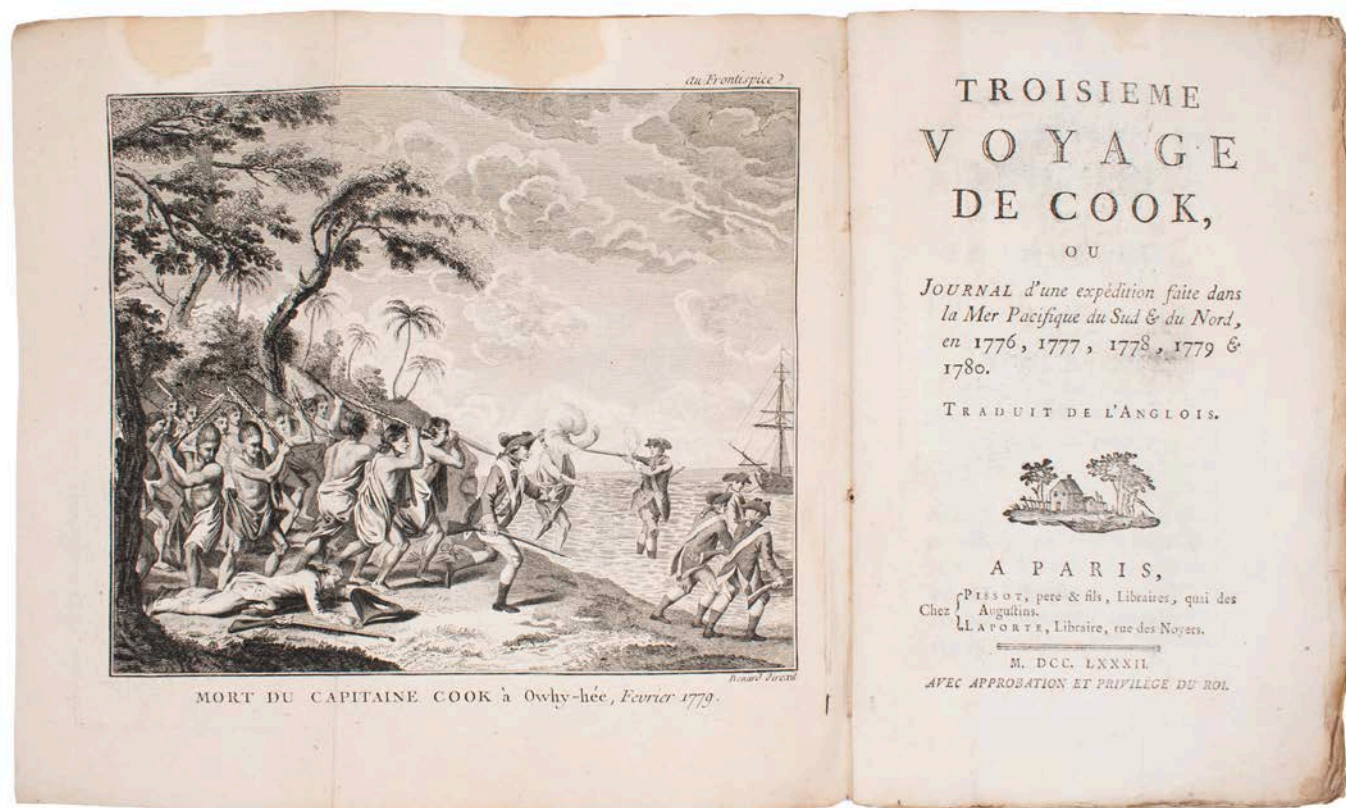
The first full account in French of Cook's third voyage, with an important description of the Death of Cook in Hawaii.

This work is attributed to Lieutenant John Rickman, who served on Cook's last voyage to the Pacific Ocean. This account was based on the elicited copy of Cook's journal that Rickman managed to retain, despite the Admiralty's orders that all logs, journals, maps and illustrations should be handed over to Captain King and sealed.

Due to this, the work was published anonymously in 1781, predating the official account by more than two years. The English version was followed by a German translation the same year, this French edition was published the following year.

"The text, especially as regards details of Cook's death, differs considerably from other accounts." Hill

[Beddie 1611; Hill 1453]



22. 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, light toning to plates and frontispiece, lacking half title, contemporary newspaper clippings of supernatural phenomena tipped in, slightly later dark green calf, boards ruled in gilt, spine gilt with morocco label, speckled edges, blue silk page-marker laid in, engraved bookplate of Henry Latham to front pastedown, bookplate of Micheal Ernest Sadler to flyleaf, 12mo, London, John Murray, 1830.

£1,400

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

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

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

Examining Scottish criminal trials for witchcraft, Scott notes that the nature of evidence admissible gave free reign to accusers and left the accused no chance of escape. Prisoners were driven to confess through despair and the desire to avoid future persecution. One trial which Scott had been quick to realise the importance of is that of Isobel Gowdie. Her confessions, rediscovered by Pitcairn in the archives of the Edinburgh High Court, became a sensational new source of Scottish witchcraft, bringing the term 'coven' - to denote a group of witches - into popular usage and attesting to a wealth of fairy lore in the

highlands of Scotland, that was far removed from the traditional demonologists. Scott also observed that trials for witchcraft were increasingly connected with political crimes, just as in Catholic countries accusations of witchcraft and heresy went together. Throughout he treats his subjects in an analytical, rationalist manner, although pockets of superstition remain.

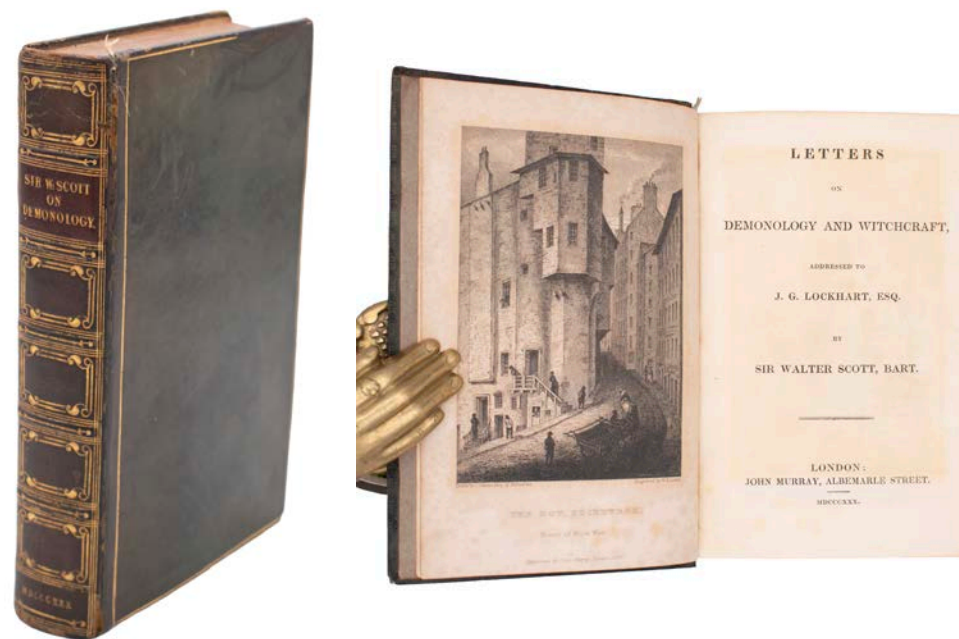
Lockhart was Scott's friend, and later his son-in-law, and biographer. He was married to Scott's eldest daughter Sophia, and they settled on Scott's estate until he became editor of *The Quarterly Review* in London. His biography of Scott was his greatest book.

Provenance:

Bookplate of Henry Latham, a Cambridge priest and academic, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1888 until his death in 1902.

Bookplate of Sir Michael Ernest Sadler, father of the publisher, bibliographer and book collector Micheal Sadler. Sadler was a university administrator who studied at Trinity College, Oxford, where he was greatly influenced by the lectures of John Ruskin.

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



23. THOMAS, PASCOE

A True and Impartial Journal of a Voyage to the South-Seas, and Round the Globe, in His Majesty's Ship the Centurion,

FIRST EDITION, (16), 347, 39 pp, 10 page list of subscribers, occasional light toning and spotting, contemporary calf, rebacked in calf, spine gilt, red morocco label, 8vo, S. Birt, J. Newbery, and J. Collyer, 1745.

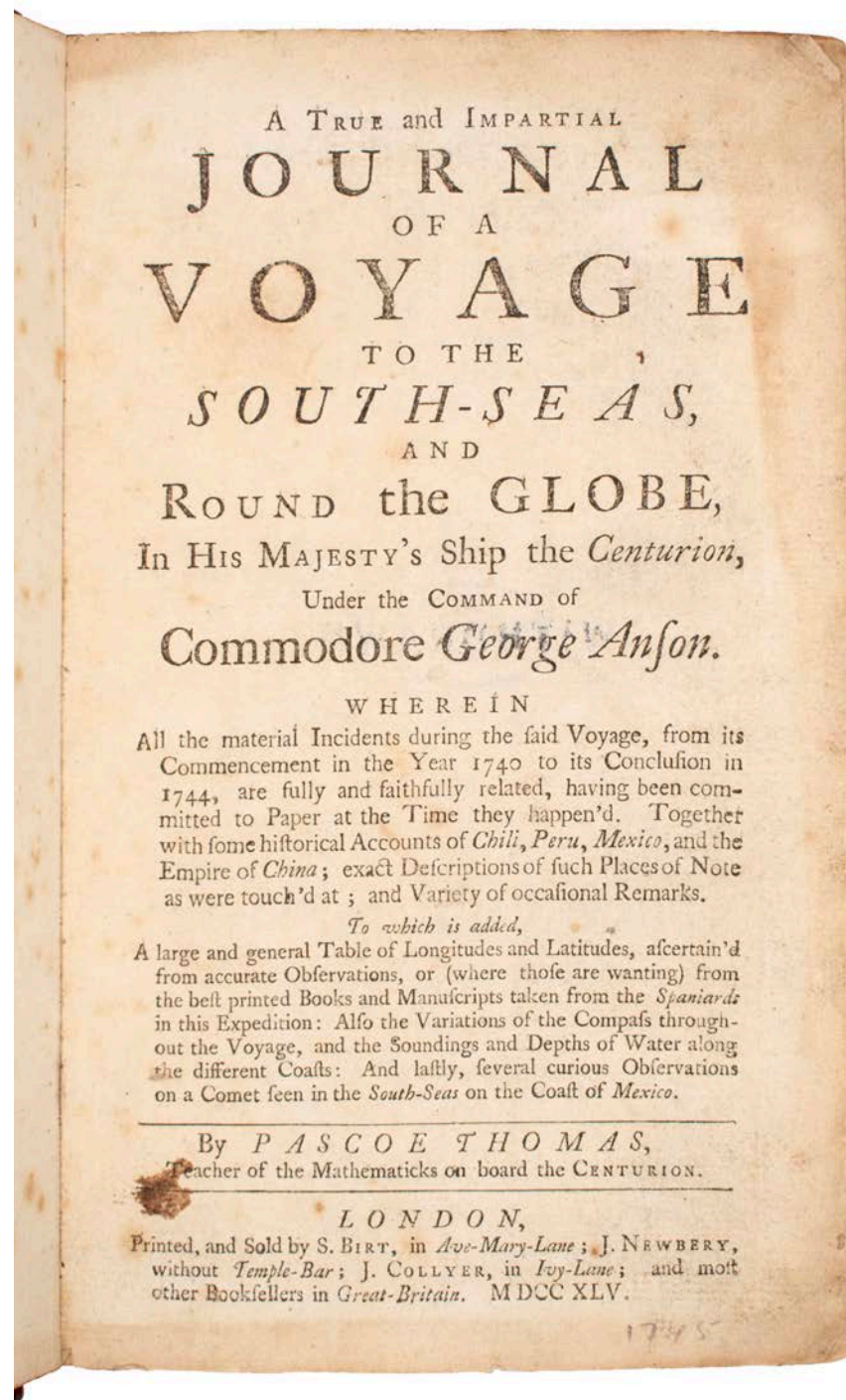
£1,250

Pascoe Thomas, a mathematical teacher on board the Centurion on George Anson's circumnavigation, like many travellers before and after him, Thomas sought to capitalise on what he had seen by publishing his experiences by subscription, thereby increasing both his risk and profit in publishing.

A scarce account of Anson's voyage to harass Spanish shipping along the west coast of South America in 1740-43, concluding with the capture of a Manila galleon carrying £400,000 in treasure. Includes general historical accounts of Chile, Peru, Mexico, and China. "Pascoe Thomas kept a full and faithful daily journal of the incidents of this important four-year voyage. Included are a very interesting list of subscribers names and an appendix giving an account of the treasure taken from the 'Nuestra Signora del Buono Carmella'. This account of the voyage preceded the publication of the official account of Lord Anson's voyage by three years" – Hill.

The final sentence concludes dispassionately that 'the Sight of so many dead Men and their Blood is a very great Discouragement to the Survivors'. Given that Anson's voyage was tragic in many ways (the loss of all but one of the six ships, and of more than half of his men), the account called for a restrained narrator.

As well as the account of the treasure, the appendix discusses the dimensions of the ships, the motions of a comet seen on the coast of Mexico and tables of longitudes and latitudes. [Sabin 95437. Hill 1693. Cox I, pp.48-49. Palau 331781.]



ONE OF THE GREAT CLASSICS OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CHILDREN'S
LITERATURE

24. TWAIN, MARK - CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE

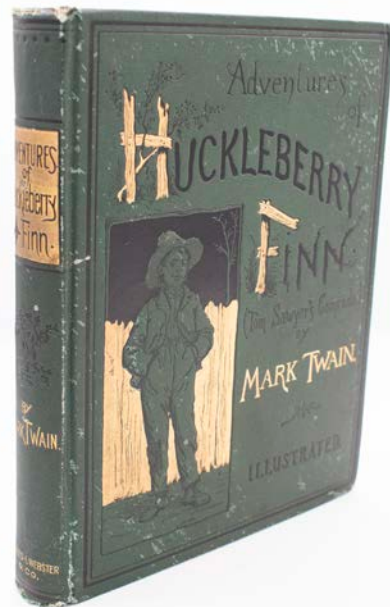
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (Tom Sawyer's Comrade)

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, FIRST STATE, Heliotype portrait frontispiece, text illustrations by Edward W. Kemble, early ownership signature (Lawrence Green, April 6th 1885), original green pictorial gilt cloth, 8vo, New York, Charles L. Webster & Company, 1885, preserved in a solander box.

£4,500

In this copy, the title-page bears the copyright notice date 1884; frontispiece is in the first state with the table cloth visible and unsigned on the finished edge of the bust; on page 13 the illustration 'Him and another Man' is wrongly assigned to page 88; page 9 carries the uncorrected 'Huck Decided to Leave', page 57 has the misprint 'with the was'; page 143 omits 'I' in the illustration; page 155 has no final 'S' in the pagination; and on page 161 the signature mark '11' is absent. These points do not have bearing on priority of issue, nor does the binding (other copies being bound in leather, and in blue cloth), with the whole of the first and second printings issued on the same day in February 1885. The UK edition was published first, for copyright reasons, in December 1884.

[BAL 3415; Grolier, 100 American, 87; Johnson, pp. 43-50; Kevin MacDonnell, "Huck Finn among the Issue-Mongers", *Firsts; The Book Collector's Magazine*, Volume 8, Number 9 (September 1998), pp. 28-35.]



25. WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL

Contribution to the Theory of Natural Selection. A Series of Essays.

FIRST EDITION, xvi-384p., text block clean, 44pp catalogue dated Jan 1870, publishers green cloth, blind topped, title gilt to spine, 8vo, London, Macmillan and Co., 1870

£2,800

Alfred Russel Wallace was a naturalist who independently proposed the theory of evolution by natural selection. Like fellow naturalist and colleague Charles Darwin, Wallace travelled the world, observing and collecting samples of species. Wallace's thesis argues that natural selection alone is unable to account for human intellect and consciousness and therefore cannot fully explain the evolution of man. Prior to this work, Wallace's independently proposed theory of natural selection prompted Darwin to publish his own earlier than intended.

In 1858, he sent Darwin a letter outlining his ideas about evolution. Darwin sought the advice of his friends, who determined that the ideas of both men would be presented at a meeting of the Linnean Society. The two collaborated on a scientific paper, discussing their evidence for natural selection and evolution. Darwin's masterpiece, *The Origin of Species*, came out the following year.

From that time on, Darwin overshadowed Wallace and it has usually been his name alone associated with the theory of evolution by natural selection. Wallace expressed no resentment at this - in fact the scientific friendship between Wallace and Darwin has become one of the most famous relationships in the history of science. His role in the matter, and Darwin's support, ensured his entry to the highest ranks of the scientific establishment.

