

FINE AND RARE BOOKS

DISPLAYED AT

YORK NATIONAL BOOKFAIR



1. ABREU DE GALINDO, JUAN DE. [&] GLAS, GEORGE [TRANSLATOR]

The History of the Discovery and Conquest of the Canary Islands: Translated from a spanish manuscript, lately found in the Island of Palma...

FIRST EDITION, 3 engraved maps (1 folding), slight offsetting, occasional light foxing, contemporary calf, spine gilt, red morocco label, spine head and tail repaired, 4to, London, for R. and J. Dodsley, and T. Durham, 1764

£900

George Glas was a competent translator and observant seaman. Glas translated Abreu de Galindo's manuscript regarding the voyage of Jean de Bathencourt, the French explorer known as the conqueror of the Canary Islands. This is the first of the three parts the work contains. The second is an ethnography of the indigenous populations and their language, the third is a description of the archipelago. Glas attempted to make a settlement on the coast of Africa between Cape Verde and Senegal. Later he was imprisoned by the Spaniards at Teneriffe for contraband trading, and to cap the series of misfortunes he was killed in a mutiny on board ship while returning home to Scotland (Cox I, p.384).

[Sabin 79]

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 Timbuctoo (2012).

[Howgego II, R24]

3. ADDINGTON, ANTHONY

An Essay on the Sea-Scurvy: Wherein is Proposed an Easy Method of Curing That Distemper at Sea; and of Preserving Water Sweet for any Cruize or Voyage

First Edition, errata slip pasted to A4 verso, slight staining to title, library shelf mark to title verso, rebound, quarter calf, marbled boards, 8vo, Reading, C. Micklewright, 1753

£1,250

A very scarce copy of Dr. Anthony Addington's (1713-1790) famous essay on scurvy at sea. In this important early work, Addington perceived scurvy as being related to diet, the quality of air, the state of decay of provisions, and the putrefaction of water.

As treatment he recommended depletion, with the employment of seawater as a purgative, consuming meat was to be avoided, but regards biscuits as food suitable to those affected by scurvy. The method proposed for preserving the freshness of water at sea was the addition of muriatic acid, the hydrochloric acid of more recent chemistry.

Dr. Anthony Addington was a physician who devoted his attention particularly to the treatment of insanity. Addington gained considerable public attention when he appeared as an expert for the prosecution of Mary Blandy for the poisoning of her father Francis Blandy in 1752. William Pitt the elder and King George III are among his patients.

[ESTC N9801; Wellcome II, p.15; Blake, p.5]

4. APOLLINAIRE, GUILLAUME

The Debauched Hospodar [bound with] Memoirs of a Young Rakehell

The Travellers Companion Series, titles in green and black, text block clean, publishers printed wrapper, spine tail worn, spine rubbed, 8vo, the Olympia Press, Paris, 1962

£30

Number 70 in the Traveller's Companion series. First published in this format in 1959, previously published in separate editions. Apollinaire was a French poet, playwright

and novelist, famous for his erotic literature. His defence of Cubism makes him credited as a forefather of surrealism, coining terms 'cubism', 'surrealism', and 'orphism'.

5. 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.

6. 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

£1250

"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 Zwecker.

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

7. [BAZIN, GILLES AUGUSTIN]

The Natural History of Bees. Containing an Account of their Production, their Oeconomy, the manner of their making Wax and Honey, and the best Methods for the Improvement and Preservation of them

FIRST EDITION, 12 engraved folding plates, ownership note on title head, F4 misnamed G4, contemporary speckled calf, "Bees" manuscript to spine, 8vo, London, for J. and P. Knapton, 1744

£1,000

A culturally significant work on honey bees, with the engraved plates illustrating the anatomy of the bee, the structure of the hive and honeycomb. This is an altered translation of de Réaumur's 'Memoires pour servir a l'histoire des insectes'. Bazin presents his version in the form of a dialogue: 'I shall content myself with representing Clarissa as the mistress of a family, residing in the country of her own estate. Eugenio, the other person of the dialogues is the author; and though he borrows almost all his facts from M. de Réaumur, though he often copies his expressions, 'tis still Eugenio, who is accountable for the use he makes of them'.

Provenance: Elizabeth Lloyd

EARLY ENLIGHTENMENT FIRST HAND ACCOUNT OF SPIRIT VISITATION

8. 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]

9. BERINGER, DAVID *POLYHEDRAL SUNDIAL*

An early 18th century German polyhedral sundial, with five printed and coloured enamelled paper card dials, one signed D. Beringer; the others decorated in the Neo-Classical manner with floral sprays and geometric borders, two characters of expectant lovers, on wood pillar with compass joint over the horizontal paper plate and compass, the blued-steel needle with brass cap, on four bun feet, 7 1/8 in (18.4 cm) high.

£2,000

The top face of the cube has an engraved paper dial printed with central garland and an hour scale in Roman numerals clockwise from IIII to XII and I to VIII. Each side, North, South, East, and West has a different hour scale in Roman numerals, and different graphic designs, including flowers and people. The North and South faces are labelled Nord and Sud, each with hour scales numbered in Roman numerals along with a central floral garland decoration. The North side is also labeled "D. Beringer." The West dial displays a diagonal hour scale flanked by a garland. The East dial has a similar design as the West.

Polyhedral dials are associated with Renaissance astronomy in the 16th and 17th centuries. They served as ingenious demonstration pieces showing the skill and knowledge of mathematicians and instrument makers who designed them. They were status objects for their owners to show their interest and appreciation of different aspects of math and science. They have been made with varying numbers of faces and shapes, ranging from regular polyhedral with all equal faces, to highly irregular shapes. Some had plumb bobs or inset compasses for orientation.

David Beringer was an instrument maker in Nuremberg, best known for producing polyhedral sundials, which became popular in South Germany in the latter half of the 18th century. According to the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, Beringer was likely the first person to produce a polyhedral dial with a cube design. According to the Liverpool Museums, the Beringer cube polyhedral dial in their collection is used as follows:

To use this dial first ... adjust it for the latitude where it is being used. A small plumb-line ... is suspended from a pin near the top. The whole dial [is] tilted until the plumb line crossing the curved scale show[s] the correct latitude. When it is correctly set the straight edges of the gnomons are parallel to the Earth's axis. Next the dial is aligned using the compass in the base. The faces don't show the same hours. Nord (north) shows the hours of 4am-8am on the right and 4pm-8pm on the left. West only shows a shadow from 1pm-8pm. South shows the hour from 6am (on the left) until 6pm (on the right). The East face shows the hours 4am-11pm.

References:

"Cubic Sundial." *National Museums Liverpool*. http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/kids/games-quizzes/sun/sd3_moreinfo.html (9 April 2018).

"Polyhedral Dial." *Matrix: Maths and Technology Revealed in Exhibition*. <http://www.counton.org/museum/floor2/gallery4/gal3p2.html> (4 April 2018).

"Polyhedral Dial." *Royal Museums Greenwich*. <http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/10547.html> (4 April 2018).

"Portable cube sundial." *Metropolitan Museum of Art*. 2000-2018.

The Science Museum have an almost identical cubical sundial but lacks the needle and glass.

IMPORTANT JAPANESE/CHINESE WATERCOLOUR/PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM BY THE ASSISTANT SURGEON

10. BIRCH, EDWARD A.

Photograph and Watercolour Album of Japan and China

Japan 1862-3, Folio, Paper Boards, Rebacked.

This stunning album not only relates to the bombardment of Kagoshima, also known as the Anglo-Satsuma War, but gives an illustrated portrayal of Japan and China during this period. Almost all of the illustrations have manuscript captions in Birch's hand.

£12,500

It includes thirty-three photographs, some by Felice Beato, including the interior of a captured Chosu battery at Simonosaki, occupied by a British naval brigade before the dismantling of the guns. There are several other photographs of the conflict including a panoramic view (540 x 205 mm) of the Straits showing part of the Allied fleet at anchor in the Bay, just two days before the attack on Kagoshima.

There are a number of smaller photographs of temples, various itinerants and Samurai.

With 64 contemporary watercolours and drawings, of coastal views, panoramas, including a dramatic watercolour taken from sea of the destruction of the city of Kagoshima on the night of August 15th 1863.

A magnificent Japanese painting on silk of a Palace and its grounds in the city of Yeddo (320 x 210 mm), with two others of a tea-house, and a fire in the palace. Several other water-colours almost certainly by Birch including a panoramic view of Macao, on the Canton River. There are

thirty-four paintings of Japanese trades (150 x 140 mm) in a 'native hand'. Eleven large size Chinese paintings on pith paper, & a photograph of the Allied leadership who led the assault on Kagoshima;

Indian mica paintings of trades; Five fine Japanese paintings on crepe. Further watercolours by Birch inc 'Hong Kong (harbour), from Victoria Peak (320 x 180mm) and two larger size photographs of Tibetan monks by Beato.

Edward A Birch was Assistant Surgeon to the fleet and stationed aboard HMS Euryalus. This was Birch's personal album and has numerous fine watercolours by Birch, who was a gifted artist. He also collected numerous photographs, native watercolours and illustrations included in this album and compiled an important historical document concerning his time spent during the conflict.

The Bombardment of Kagoshima, also known as the Anglo-Satsuma War (Satsu-Ei Sensō), was a battle fought between Britain and the Satsuma Domain in Kagoshima from 15 to 17 August 1863. The British were trying to extract compensation and legal justice from the daimyō of the Satsuma Domain for the Namamugi Incident in 1862, when vessels of the Royal Navy were fired on from coastal batteries near Kagoshima. The British bombarded the city in retaliation and pushed out the Satsuma, but were unable to defeat them and retreated two days later. The conflict actually became the starting point of a close relationship between Satsuma and Britain, which became major allies in the ensuing Boshin War. From the start, the Satsuma Province had generally been in favour of the opening and modernization of Japan.

11. BOWEN, EMANUEL; GIBSON, J.

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

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

£2,800

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

Fourteen maps are devoted to the Americas, which was unusual at this time when it was normal for there to be an emphasis on Europe in world atlases. First published in 1758, this atlas has gone through several editions before the 1792 edition. In this edition the engraved title and preface, which were missing from the 1774 and 1779 editions, has returned. This copy is uncoloured as is usually found in later editions. Several maps have been updated, including the coastlines of Australia, New Zealand and North America completed on

the World. There were text deletions on the South East part of Germany and South West part of Germany, with some boundary changes on the latter. The English and French Settlements in North America were retitled The United States of America and this new name now also appeared on North America (coastline completed) and Canada or New France.

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

[John Newbery and his successors 1740-1814. 1973 (J146).]

12. BRITISH HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Cholera and Its Treatment

8pp., engraved device above title, slight toning on final leaf, 8vo, London, Thomas Harrild, [c.1850s]

£500

This printed letter on the Asiatic Cholera pandemic was circulated among the member of the British Homeopathic Association "not only with a hope that it may contribute to their personal safety, but that with a view to the preservation of other, they will disseminate as widely as possible a knowledge of the facts which it contains."

The facts include a list of cases in different countries throughout Europe and North Africa, a list of cases and deaths in hospitals and private houses, but also an extensive argument for homeopathic treatment over the 'Allopathic' or normal method.

Homeopathic treatments include:

"Cesspools and dust holes cleaned out", "regular exercise in open air", "no raw vegetables should be taken, or cold fruit...".

An interesting guide on alternative medicine.

HER LAST PUBLISHED NOVEL

13. 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.

14. BRONTË, CHARLOTTE - BELL, CURRER

Villette

3 Vol., FIRST EDITION, 324pp, 319pp., 350pp., no half titles as issued, contemporary diced calf, boards ruled in gilt, spine gilt, red and green morocco labels, marbled edges, 8vo, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1853.

£3,000

“The novel, like its predecessor *The Professor* (then unpublished), is based on the author’s experiences in Brussels, here renamed *Villette*, and also has as its centre a pupil-teacher relationship. The novel combines a masterly portrayal of Belgian daily life with a highly personal use of the elements of Gothic fiction; Charlotte Brontë uses hints of the supernatural to heighten the impression of her heroine’s nervous isolation and heroic fortitude; but all the apparitions are found to have realistic explanations” (The Oxford Companion to English Literature).

Smith, Brontë, 6. Wolff 828 (publisher’s catalogue dated March 1854). HBS 68801.

15. BRONTË, CHARLOTTE - BELL, CURRER

Shirley, A Tale.

3. Vol., FIRST EDITION, iv, 303, [1] pp.; iv, 308 pp.; iv, 320 pp. [including the press notices of third edition of Jane Eyre (pp. [318]-320) to rear of volume three], without half titles as issued, lacking end papers, uniformly bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines gilt, green and red morocco labels, boards ruled in gilt, 8vo, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1849

£2,500

Overall a nice copy of the author’s second novel set during the Luddite riots.

Sadleir 348; Smith, p.112; Parrish, p. 93; Wise 6 (pp.22-29).

16. BUCHAN, JOHN

Sick Heart River

FIRST EDITION, half title, text block clean, publishers green cloth, monograph blind stamp to top board, title in gilt to spine, scarce in original dust jacket, price clipped, slightly rubbed along fold line, preserved with a transparent removable covering, 8vo, London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1941

£120

A good copy of Buchan’s last work, published posthumously. The spy novel set in Canada was written during the time Buchan held the position of Governor of Canada. The novel follows Sir Edward Leithen as he travels deep into

the Canadian Arctic to investigate a man’s mysterious disappearance. The fictional Sick Heart River is in the real region of the Nahanni River in Canada’s Northwest Territories. It is in some of the most rugged terrain in Canada. The area was only just being mapped when Buchan, as Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir, passed nearby during his voyage down the Mackenzie River in the summer of 1937. Having heard much about the mysterious South Nahanni, Buchan was fascinated by it and wanted to go there, but did not make it before he died in February, 1940. [Galbraith, 2001] . Buchan’s final and most profound novel has the protagonist questioning the meaning of life as he confronts death and redemption.

Blanchard A134; Galbraith, 2001,

17. BUCKLAND, WILLIAM

Reliquiae Diluvianae; or, Observations on the Organic Remains Contained in Caves, Fissures, and Diluvial Gravel and on Other Geological Phenomena, Attesting the Action of an Universal Deluge.

FIRST EDITION, Presentation Copy, inscribed by the author to Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, title signed by Brodie, 23 plates, 4 folding maps (3 coloured), some offsetting, bookplate of the Marquess of Headfort to front pastedown, later half calf, 4to, John Murray, 1823.

£2,500

First edition of the first book in English on the Palaeolithic Age. Buckland’s great scientific work outlined his arguments that the evidence of geology alone demonstrated that a great flood had covered the entire globe during the time of Noah. This work established his reputation as a scientist.

Buckland’s focus in *Reliquiae Diluvianae* was twofold: to establish “that there has been a recent and general inundation of the globe,” and to establish the nature of the native fauna at the time of the flood. After he summarised his own research and reviewed that of several other geologists, Buckland concluded that there was “the strongest evidence of an universal deluge”.

William Buckland is remembered as the first man to identify and name a dinosaur (although the name dinosaur had not yet been coined by Richard Owen). This was the megalosaurus. He pioneered the use of fossilised faeces in reconstructing ecosystems, coining the term coprolites.

Provenance: Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie (1817-80) was surgeon to George IV, William IV and Queen Victoria. He also pioneered research into bone and joint disease.

18. BURCHETT, JOSIAH

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

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

£850

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

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

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

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

19. [MURDER] BURKE AND HARE

West Port Murders; or an Authentic Account of the Atrocious Murders Committed by Burke and His Associates; Containing A Full Account of All the Extraordinary Circumstances Connected with Them. Also a Report of the Trial of Burke and M'Dougal....

FIRST EDITION, 362 pp., wood engraved frontispiece and 5 plates, some staining throughout, rebaked, original red morocco label to spine, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, slightly rubbed, 8vo, Edinburgh, Thomas Ireland Junior, 1829

£300

A scarce account of the trial of the famous 'body-snatchers', turned murderers.

Prior to the Anatomy Act of 1832, Edinburgh University's only legal supply of corpses for teaching purposes were those executed by the courts. This drove unscrupulous people to steal corpses from graves to sell for dissection at anatomy lectures. These 'body-snatchers' or "resurrectionists" were opportunists who saw an easy way to make good money.

Burke and Hare sold the first body to Dr Robert Knox's assistant and were told that any other bodies they "came across" would be similarly received. Dr. Knox was a leading anatomist at Edinburgh University. He believed that every student should have the opportunity to dissect at least one human body during their studies. However, there were not enough legal cadavers and so this led him to pay large sums of money for bodies and not question where they came from. The easy money was such a temptation that the men soon started to kill people instead of digging up corpses.

In less than a year Burke and Hare murdered 16 people - three men, twelve women and one child. At first they chose their victims well, those who wouldn't be missed or were passing through Edinburgh. However, perhaps in a desperate attempt to keep up supply they chose to kill well-known Edinburgh residents Jamie Wilson and Mary Paterson. Then the body of Margery Campbell was found under Burke's bed by lodgers who were suspicious of Burke's behaviour.

When questioned, Burke and Hare blamed each other for the murders. Margery Campbell was the only victim not already dissected, but as she was suffocated there were no visible signs of foul play. Due to this lack of evidence Hare was given immunity to testify against Burke. Burke was sentenced to death, and hanged on 28th January, 1829.

Over 20,000 people came to watch his execution. Ironically Burke was publicly dissected the following day. Knox's career went into decline and as a result of the case the 1832 Anatomy Act was passed to ensure that there was an adequate supply of cadavers for medical teaching.

20. 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 dreadfully 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.

21. BYRON, CAPTAIN GEORGE ANSON

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

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

£1,850

Byron returns the body of King Kamehameha. "This voyage was termed by Peter Buck (Ti Rangi Hiroa) 'One of the most gracious acts that one country has ever extended to another.' Kamehameha II of Hawaii and his queen, Kamamalu, were on a visit to London in 1824 when they both died of the measles, for which they had no immunity. This voyage, with the cousin of the poet Lord George Gordon Byron in command, was undertaken by the British government specifically to return their bodies to the Hawaiian Islands.... The work contains a history of the late King's visit to London, a resume of the discovery of and visits to Hawaii by British explorers, as well as the main narrative, compiled by Maria Graham from the journals kept by the naturalist (Bloxam) and from other official papers. The Hawaii portion of the text contains an interesting account of events in Honolulu and travels to Hilo, Kealahou, and Kailua, Kona." Forbes, *Hawaiian National Bibliography*, 630; Hill, 231.

22. [PIRATES] COCKBURN, JOHN

A Journey Over Land from the Gulf of Honduras to the Great South-Sea

FIRST EDITION, viii-349[3], folding map frontispiece showing Central America and the Isthmus of Panama., lower margin of map trimmed without loss, modern speckled calf, a.e.g., 8vo, London, C. Rivington, 1735

£2,500

First edition of an important work on Central America, with a first hand account of the pirates Captain Johnson and Poleas.

Cockburn was an English seaman who had sailed to the coast of Central America in 1731. Cockburn's ship was attacked by the infamous pirates Captain Johnson and Poleas off the coast of Jamaica. Johnson was known as a ruthless and bloodthirsty pirate, said to be an excellent shot despite missing a hand. After a five hour battle Cockburn's ship surrendered and Johnson's pirates boarded and looted. Cockburn, Thomas Rounce, Richard Banister, John Holland, Thomas Robinson, and John Ballman, found themselves 'naked and wounded', stranded on the shore at Porto-Cavalo. They escaped from jail in San Pedro Sula in Honduras, crossed the Isthmus to San Salvador. They then crossed Guatemala to the Pacific, navigated the Gulf of Fonseca, and journeyed either by canoe or on foot to Panama eventually reaching the English Factory there.

This story of his marooning, escape, and two-year-long overland journey starting with his capture by Johnson was originally assumed to be fictional due to the severity of the hardships they faced. The account was a best-seller and was to be reprinted three more times before 1800. Today it remains one of the few accounts by foreign travelers through Central America in the first half of the eighteenth century.

An extraordinary account.

[Sabin 14095; Hill 324]

23. COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES, CAPTAIN JOHN HAWKESWORTH, CAPTAIN JAMES KING

Complete Set of the Voyages

Text volumes 4to(300 x 230mm.) atlas (560 x 410 mm) uniformly bound in light tan half calf gilt, morocco labels, together 9 volumes, A handsome uniform set of this major collection of voyages.

£25,000

[FIRST VOYAGE] JOHN HAWKESWORTH. *An Account of the Voyages by the order of his present Majesty for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, and successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis,*

Captain Carteret and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour. London: Printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1773, Second Edition, 3 volumes, 52 engraved plates, charts and maps (most folding or double-page, including "A Chart of the Straights of Magellan")

Volume I contains the voyages of Byron, Carteret and Wallis, with the discovery of Tahiti, and volumes II-III contain Hawkesworth's edited account of Lieutenant Cook's voyage (he was only promoted to Captain on his return). Cook's instructions for this first voyage were to observe the transit of Venus from Tahiti and to carry on John Byron's survey and examination of the seas between Cape Horn and New Holland, but they did not extend to searching for Terra Australis. He did, however, add more than 5,000 miles of coastline to Admiralty charts for Tahiti, Australia and the Great Barrier Reef, and New Zealand, which he circumnavigated.

[Beddie, BCJC 648; Hill (2004) 782; Sabin 30934]

[SECOND VOYAGE] JAMES COOK. *A Voyage towards the South Pole, and round the world*. London: Printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1784, Fourth Edition, 2 volumes, engraved portrait frontispiece of Cook by J. Basire after W. Hodges, 63 engraved plates, charts and maps (most folding or double-page), folding printed table, list of plates,

[Beddie, BCJC 1229; cf. Hill (2004) 358; Sabin 16245]

The official account of COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE and his first as commander of the Resolution (1772-1775). The journey was undertaken in order to further explore the Southern Oceans and ascertain whether there were any further land masses in the southern seas. Whilst doing this Cook was also to test John Harrison's newly invented chronometer for the measurement of longitude. During the course of the voyage the expedition was to become the first to cross the Antarctic Circle, which it did three times. "The success of Cook's first voyage led the Admiralty to send him on a second expedition which was to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible in search of any southern continents. Cook proved that there was no 'Terra Australis' which supposedly lay between New Zealand and South America but became convinced that there must be land beyond the ice fields" Hill.

By the time these volumes appeared Cook had embarked on his second voyage in the Resolution, which was eventually to end in his death on Hawaii in 1779, killed after attempting to take a local chief hostage in return for a stolen cutter.

[THIRD VOYAGE] JAMES COOK AND CAPTAIN JAMES KING. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean... for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere*. London: Printed for G. Nicol and T. Cadell, 1785, Second and Best Edition, 3 volumes text and atlas, together 4 volumes, text with 24 engraved charts and plates (some folding), folding printed

table, with 8pp. "A Defence of the arguments advanced, in the introduction to Captain Cook's last voyage, against the existence of Cape Circumcision" by William Wales at end of volume 3, atlas with 2 folding maps, and 61, some folding).

By 1776, Captain Cook had already achieved fame, having commanded two scientific expeditions under the auspices of the Admiralty in conjunction with the Royal Society. The purpose of Captain James Cook's third and last voyage, on board HMS Resolution and HMS Discovery, was to find the Northwest Passage, but the vessels were blocked by a wall of ice. Cook's achievement in this voyage was, instead, the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, the charting of Alaska's coastline, and the exploration of the North Pacific up to 70° N.

Returning south to Hawaii, the ships anchored in Kealahou Bay. A fight broke out after the theft of a cutter, and James Cook met his death in the ensuing melee. The expedition made another attempt at the Northwest Passage before returning to the Thames via China.

[Beddie, BCJC 1552; cf. Hill (2004) 361; Sabin 16250]

24. CONAN DOYLE, ARTHUR *The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes*

FIRST EDITION, first issue, half title, light foxing throughout, publishers red cloth, gilt title to spine and top board, spine a little sunned, 8vo, London, John Murray, 1927.

£450

Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) famous for his creation of Sherlock Holmes. A prolific writer, his works include detective fiction, fantasy and science fiction, spiritualism, plays, poetry, romance and history. Though not the first fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes is undoubtedly the best known. Conan Doyle attempted to kill his most adored character off in 1893 with 'The Final Problem' but due to popular demand he brought him back in 'The Hound of the Baskerville' in 1902. The character and stories have had a profound and lasting effect on mystery writing and popular culture as a whole.

The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes is the final set of twelve Sherlock Holmes stories. Like the rest of the work, they were first published serially in The Strand Magazine, between October 1921 and April 1927. This is his last published book and very last of the Holmes series.

25. CONAN DOYLE, ARTHUR *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

FIRST EDITION, illustrated frontispiece loose, 15 plates, contemporary inscription to flyleaf, pp.19/20 tear repaired, occasional spotting, inner hinge cracked, publishers red cloth,

embellished in gold and black, spine faded, 8vo, London, George Newnes, 1902

£850

One of the most famous stories ever written, *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is the third Sherlock Holmes novel. Largely set on Dartmoor in Devon, Sherlock Holmes and his companion Dr. Watson investigate a murder inspired by the legend of a fearsome, diabolical hound of supernatural origin. This was the first appearance of Holmes since Conan Doyle attempted to kill his most adored character off in 1893 with "The Final Problem". The fictional private detective was brought back due to popular demand and the success of *The Hound of the Baskervilles* led to the character's eventual revival. Arguably the most important work on the world's most famous detective.

26. CHRISTOPHER, JOHN [MIDSHIPMAN]

A Journal of a Voyage from England Towards Madeira in the Ship Britannia

Manuscript logbook and workbook, 2 calligraphic title pages, [76][8], several text illustrations and diagrams, 3 full page watercolour illustrations, 1 manuscript map, contemporary notes to front pastedown, contemporary red morocco back marbled boards, folio (205 x 340mm), September 22 1842; with a Certificate of Service and Discharge for Christopher, serving as MAtE on board the William and Thomas of the port of Hayle; a letter enclosing a plan for a proposed site for a magazine and gunpowder store, a baptism card for Roseina Christopher in 1864 and a photographic postcard of a prize bull are loosely inserted.

£2,800

A heavily illustrated midshipman's workbook, with some lively and detailed illustrations of ships on triangulated routes, full page watercolour illustration of a ship, anchors, a mackerel, a manuscript coastal chart "From England to the Cape Verde Islands, on Mercator's Projection" and several other illustrations. The workbook of the midshipman is a good example of the navigational education covered in the classroom and how it is applied in an actual voyage. The following subjects are covered; Trigonometry, Navigation, Plane Sailing, Traverse Sailing, Parallel Sailing, Middle Latitude Sailing, Mercator's Sailing, Finding Latitude by Observation, and ending in the 8 leaf log book 'A Journal of a Voyage from England Towards Madeira in the Ship Britannia'. The logbook contains all the expected notes such as the daily progress, wind directions and bearings, sail manoeuvres, with detailed notes and equations underneath as this voyage was a practical part of the education of a midshipman.

John Christopher joined the Royal Navy in 1839 and served on board the HMS Cambridge until 1841. In March 1842 he joined the Merchant Service. In 1850 he gained

a Master's Certificate serving in the barque Minmanueth of Scilly from 1865 to 1872, participating in transatlantic trade with America. In 1876 he had to retire from life at sea due to his poor health, buying shares in the schooner Lizzie Morton of St Ives. In 1879 Christopher helped found the Hain Steamship Company of St Ives, with his grandsons Sir George P Christopher and Captain J Christopher playing major roles. The National Maritime Museum holds some of John Christopher's papers, certificates and letters which provide an overview of his life.

A fine and heavily illustrated Naval training exercise book from an accomplished seaman.

27. *Chronicles of the Sea: or, Faithful Narratives of Shipwrecks, Fires, Famines, and Disasters Incidental to a Life of Maritime Enterprise; Together with Celebrated Voyages; Interesting Anecdotes, Etc. Etc.*

A complete run of the weekly numbers, 119 parts, bound in 2 vols., each part with woodcut vignettes, vol. 2 pp.378-406 and 426-464 misbound but complete, contemporary half sheep over marbled boards, handsomely rebacked, preliminary leaves slightly soiled, 4to, W. M. Clark for M. Moore, 1838-40.

£2,500

"The perils of the deep may be considered the greatest evils which men can possibly endure..."

A Very Scarce Work. *Chronicles of the Sea* was published every Saturday from the 6th of January 1838 until the 18th of April 1840. Each issue describes some tragedy or horror experienced at sea, with the title narrative illustrated in a woodcut vignette. The work covers all types of mariners, including whalers, smugglers, merchant sailors and navy ships. The manner of the misfortunes can range from encounters with pirates to encounters with ghosts; being stuck in pack ice or being marooned on desert islands.

Some of the articles are first hand accounts taken from log books, or in the case of Captain Richard Falconer, written specifically for the Chronicle. However, many describe important and infamous historical figures and their ventures.

Two issues are dedicated to the retelling of the Mutiny on the Bounty, one of the most well known mutinies that ever occurred in the British Royal Navy. On the 28th of April 1789, master's mate Fletcher Christian, along with eighteen mutineers, took control of the Bounty and cast the captain, Lieutenant William Bligh, and eighteen of his men adrift in the Pacific Ocean in a small boat. Bligh, a skilled navigator, managed to navigate the small boat west across the Pacific using a couple of navigational instruments and two books containing mathematical, astronomical and geographical information. They undertook a voyage of 3618 nautical miles to return to England.

The shipwreck of the Medusa, immortalised in the famous painting 'The Raft of the Medusa' by Theodore Gericault, is reported in detail. In June 1816, an inexperienced captain ran the Medusa aground off the coast of West Africa. Due to a shortage of lifeboats, a makeshift raft was built to hold 147 people, mostly the lower classes and a handful of crew. The lifeboats briefly towed the raft until, in an act of cowardice and cruelty, the captain cut it loose to drift away. When the raft was found thirteen days later, only fifteen of the original 147 had were still alive. They had resorted to murder and cannibalism to survive.

Several issues are dedicated to the exploits of Captain William Dampier, one of the most important British explorers and buccaneers of the 17th century. Dampier was the first Englishman to set foot on Australia, and the first man to circumnavigate the world three times. Among his many extraordinary achievements, Dampier mapped the winds and the currents of the world's oceans for the first time.

In the second volume there is an extensive memoir of Lord Nelson, and articles covering the Battle of Trafalgar, anecdotes of Nelson and coverage of his memorial service.

Many other famous navigators and explorers adventures are described, including Privateer Alexander Selkirk, the inspiration for Defoe's Robinson Crusoe; French explorer La Perouse; and mathematician Richard Norwood, who surveyed Bermuda.

This is a rare and interesting work. The British Library and The National Library have complete sets. WorldCat mentions 5 other institutions with vol. 1 only.

CHINESE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT WITH OVER TWO HUNDRED WATERCOLOUR PANELS

28. Daoist Religious Ceremony

A Highly Impressive Illuminated manuscript, Brilliant Watercolours and Gouache on Mulberry paper comprising 204 panels, laid onto heavier paper and bound concertina style, depicting an elaborate Daoist religious ceremony, including a procession of musicians, banner bearers, dignitaries, deities and mythical creatures, and Kaigen-kuyo or the ritual of the eye-opening ceremony, the Five Thunder Gods are invoked to dispel demons (the blue figures with flaming red hair), the twelve animals of the zodiac are present representing the blending of religious and secular Chinese beliefs, as well as drawing attention to the importance of the date of the ceremony (the second day of the second division of the second month of winter, in the eleventh year of the reign of Tongzhi, a ren shen year).

Titled and dated on opening leaves, approximately 30metres (100ft) long, 27cm (10.5ins) high, blue calf covers, silk floral fitted case.

Account of a Daoist religious ceremony, Chongfu Altar,

Shanxi Province, Northern China, 12 December 1872 but earlier.

£25,000

An astonishing illustrated manuscript account of a complex ceremony, the present work appears to be in tradition of the manuscript histories of the Yao people, and the blending of Buddhist, Daoist and traditional motifs appears to correspond with the history of the Yao and their migrations across Asia.

Whilst the British Library and other institutions in the West, hold collections of Yao manuscripts, we have been unable to locate any comparable document either in terms of length or density of illustration.

The date referred to in the title of the text is described as "very auspicious" and it is likely that this document was prepared before this date to serve as an instruction manual for the performing of rituals like the eye-opening ceremony and the exorcism of evil spirits.

For many centuries, the Yao have developed and tailored their unique religion, incorporating Han Chinese-influenced Daoism as well as pre-Daoist folk religion and animism. To the Yao people, Daoism is laced with magic, prophecy and the supernatural.

EXPOSÉ OF ONE OF THE FIRST GREAT CONJURORS

29. DECREMPS, HENRI

La Magie Blanche Dévoilée ou Explication...

FIRST EDITION, [4], XVI, 138, [2]pp., copper engraved frontispiece by Antoine François Hémery showing a card trick,, engraved title, slight marginal trimming not affecting border, wood engraved head pieces throughout, final leaf repaired, later half vellum over 19th century marbled boards, original red morocco label to spine, 8vo, Paris, Chez Langlois libraire, rue du Petit Pont, 1784

£1,750

First Edition of Decremps' first work on the inner workings of stage magic. Decremps was the first to demystify the scammer by explaining all his experiments (card tricks, cups and game bags, etc.) and listed the cheating techniques, such as false shuffling, cutting jumps, second dealing, etc.

Jurist and diplomat, Henri Decremps (1746-1826) served as the Secretary to the French Embassy in London, before returning to Paris in 1783. He studied Western esotericism and stage magic, developing skills that he used to write his book, published a year later in 1784. *La Magie blanche dévoilée* (White Magic Revealed) was immediately successful and was translated into English. It explained how the state magicians produced their tricks, intended to unmask charlatans and crooks, including the most famous of them,

Joseph Pinetti, purported physicist and magician of the court of Louis XVI.

La Magie Blanche appeared in Paris while Pinetti was still playing there in 1784, and he reacted by introducing in his shows an actor pretending to be Decremps, who tried without success to explain how the tricks worked. Incited by Pinetti, the audience would then throw the actor out of the theatre. Decremps responded by writing four more books denouncing Pinetti as a charlatan pretending to have supernatural powers. Decremps works did have a devastating effect on Pinetti as well as on other practitioners of mystic art, despite the fact that Decremps's explanations were largely guesswork.

Decremps would later become an enthusiastic supporter of the French Revolution.

[Hall, Old Conjuring Books, p. 156-158, 174; Ruegg, *Bibliography of French prestidigitation*, p. 31-32, D. Price. *Magic*, 1985, p. 40]

THE TRICKS OF CHARLATANS REVEALED

30. DECREMPS, HENRI

Testament de Jérôme Sharp, Professeur de Physique amusante... Pour servir de complément à La Magie Blanche Dévoilée...

FIRST EDITION, XIX, [1], 328pp., music score frontispiece, repaired, stamp of the REFORMIERTEN KIRCHE IN WIEN to title, with elimination stamp, numerous engraved woodcut text illustrations, occasional pencil annotations, staining to upper corner of last few text leaves, later boards, rebound, 8vo, Paris, Chez L'Auteur; Granger; Bailly; Lagrange; Lesclapart, 1786

£1,750

Very rare and important work where the author reveals the tricks of charlatans.

Decremps was the first to demystify the scammer by explaining all his experiments (card tricks, cups and game bags, etc.) and listed the cheating techniques, such as false shuffling, cutting jumps, second dealing, etc.

This is the third of Decremps' works attacking state magicians, including the most famous of them, Joseph Pinetti, purported physicist and magician of the court of Louis XVI. Decremps' first work, *La Magie Blanche* appeared in Paris while Pinetti was still playing there in 1784, and he reacted by introducing in his shows an actor pretending to be Decremps, who tried without success to explain how the tricks worked. Incited by Pinetti, the audience would then throw the actor out of the theatre. In 1785 a supplement was published, followed by this work, *Testament de Jérôme Sharp*, in 1786, then the *Codicile de Jérôme Sharp* in 1788. The fifth and final *Les petites*

aventures de Jérôme Sharp appeared in 1789.

Decremps works did have a devastating effect on Pinetti as well as on other practitioners of mystic art, despite the fact that Decremps's explanations were largely guesswork.

[Hall, *Old Conjuring Books*, p. 156-158, 174; Ruegg, *Bibliography of French prestidigitation*, p. 31-32, D. Price. *Magic*, 1985, p. 40]

31. 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.

32. ELLIS, HENRY

Journal of the Proceeding of the Late Embassy to China; Comprising A Correct Narrative of the Public Transactions of the Embassy, of the Voyage to and from China, and of the Journey from the Mouth of the Pei-Ho to the Return to Canton.

FIRST EDITION, engraved portrait frontispiece, 7 hand-coloured aquatints, 3 engraved maps, 1 folding, light browning to final map, occasional light foxing, old owners signature of H.W. Vincent to title, armorial bookplate and signature to pastedown, contemporary half calf over grey boards, rebound, original spine laid down, 4to, for John Murray, 1816

£2,000

First edition of this account of the short lived embassy to China. Sir Henry Ellis (1788-1855) was a career diplomat who joined the East India Company in 1805. In 1815 the English Government sent an envoy, under the command of Lord Amherst, to go to Peking to negotiate with the Emperor Kea K'ing on behalf of the British subjects suffering under his rule. In 1816 Ellis joined the mission as Third Commissioner. Ellis was unimpressed by the Chinese, whom he considered xenophobic, ultra-tradition, and uninteresting. The mission ended in failure after Amherst refused to 'kow-tow' (nine strikes of the forehead on the ground) to the emperor. On the return voyage their ship, the *Alceste*, was wrecked off the coast of Sumatra. Ellis and his companions were rescued by an open boat. The ship stopped at St. Helena and allowed Ellis the opportunity to interview Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon later disputed Ellis's account of the meeting. On the journey out, the *Alceste* had visited Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, Cape Town, Java, and Macao. A mission to China was then so rare an event in Europe that Ellis's 1817 account of the voyage was authorised. The detailed aquatint plates were prepared by J. Clark from the drawings of Ellis' friend Charles Abbot.

Provenance: Henry William Vincent was a Clerk in the Treasury (1813-23) and Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer (1823-55)

[Tooley 208; *Abbey, Travel* 536; *Cordier* 239304; *Hill* 542; *Prideaux* pp 250-1, 335;]

33. 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.]

LOCK AND KEY OF THE COMMON LAW

34. ELIZABETH I; COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

A Very Good Impression of the Seal of the Court of Common Pleas used by Elizabeth I

Very Good Impression of the Court of Common Pleas, in wax, with vellum document tag embedded, slight wear to extremities but in excellent condition, 100 mm in diameter, 1581

£3,000

Attached to a vellum document titled "The Exemplification for the Common Recovery of Property at Marks Hall"

The seal of the Court of Common Pleas shows an impression of the Queen enthroned on the obverse and the royal arms on the reverse. The Court dealt with matters of property and was considered by Sir Edward Coke to be the "lock and key of the common law". Sir James Dyer (1510-82) was perhaps the most well-known judge of Elizabethan England, was appointed as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas from 1559, gaining renown as a judge of near-unrivalled fairness and knowledge of the law.

Sir Thomas Honywood (1586-1666) was an English soldier during the English Civil War and later a Member of Parliament and also called to Parliament as Thomas, Lord Honywood. The seat of Marks Hall in Essex, descended to him on the death of his father, Robert Honywood, and on the outbreak of the Civil War it became the headquarters for the roundheads in Essex.

Provenance: Beeleigh Abbey

A SCARCE EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT WORK

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

Euclidis Elementorum Libri XV. Graecè & Latinè

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 editio 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 editio 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*]

36. FERRIAR, JOHN

An Essay Towards a Theory of Apparitions,

FIRST EDITION, [2], X, [2], 14-130pp., contemporary half calf over marbled boards, corners restored, marbled endpapers, 8vo, London, for Cadell and Davies, 1813

£500

In this work, John Ferriar presents a rational explanation for a broad range of supernatural phenomena. He argues that visions of ghosts, witches and other spectral illusions have a psycho-physiological cause rather than a supernatural one. Ferrari was one of the first to offer this idea. In "An Essay Toward a Theory of Apparitions", he makes a sometimes humorous examination of many contemporary and older stories, including the Salem witch trials, which he regards with a deep scientific scepticism.

The author, John Ferriar (1761-1815), was a Scottish physician and author whose research into typhoid and other diseases, along with his leadership of the Manchester Infirmary made their mark in British medical history. The Theory of Apparitions was Ferriar's last published work. *Norman 790. Hunter & Macalpine, pages 543-46.*

37. FORBES, ESTHER

A Mirror for Witches

First Edition, Second Issue, title in red and black, wood engraved frontispiece, twelve wood engraved plates by Robert Gibbings, publishers black cloth, 8vo, London, William Heinemann, 1928.

£80

A Mirror for Witches is set in Salem during the witch trials of 1691 and 1692, following a Doll Bilby, a girl accused of being a witch by her relatives. Based on contemporary sources, it is written as an authentic seventeenth century chronicle of a witch's life. Forbes persuasively demonstrated the toll of the trials and the pressure to confess through her imaginative reconstruction of the spirit of the time.

Esther Forbes (1891-1967) American novelist, childrens writer and historian. She was born in Westborough, Massachusetts. Her father was a judge and her mother a researcher of local history. After graduating from Bradford Academy in 1912, she studied History at the University of Wisconsin. Forbes' research and writing skill established her

prominence among historical novelists.

A Mirror for Witches was incredibly popular, with a second issue being printed just two months after the first, and still remains in print today. Forbes' work precedes the more famous *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller by decades, and has also been adapted for the stage; as a ballet by Denis Aplvor (1952) and as an opera, *Bilby's Doll* by Carlisle Floyd (1976).

[*Past Imperfect*, Towner, 1993; *The Cambridge Guide to Women's Writing in English*, Sage, 1999]

38. FOWLES, JOHN

Daniel Martin

FIRST EDITION, text block clean, publishers brown cloth, green dust jacket, a little rubbed along fold lines, 8vo, London, Jonathan Cape, 1977

£125

Written after an eight year break from fiction, Daniel Martin is unlike any of Fowles earlier work. Set internationally and spanning three decades, Daniel Martin follows a Hollywood screenwriter who returns to England to visit a university friend who is dying. Fowles suggests the work is "intended as a defence and illustration of an unfashionable philosophy, humanism, and also as an exploration of what it is to be English".

39. 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 Hault, 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#*]

40. GUNTER, EDMUND; LEYBOURN, WILLIAM

The Description and Use of a Portable Instrument, Vlugarly [sic] known by the Name of GUNTERS QUADRANT... to which is added the Use of Nepiars Bones in Multiplication, Division, and Extraction of Roots

2 vol in one, [2], 70; [8], 86, [2]pp., 2 title pages, 2 engraved folding plates, one torn with loss, final leaf advertisement reinforced, full calf, rebacked, corners repaired, 12mo, London, T.B. for H. Sawbridge, 1685

£600

Two scarce works by eminent mathematician William Leybourn (1626-1716).

Leybourn started his career as a printer in the 1640s, and by 1650 he was printing his own works. Leybourn's most famous work was *The Compleat Surveyor* (1653), in which he described the process of surveying. The work became a standard used by property surveyors when drawing up maps of private estates. As a distinguished land surveyor, he was involved in surveying the remnants of London after the great fire of 1666. Leybourn also wrote works on astronomy and mathematics.

The first work, *The Description and Use of a Portable Instrument* is on the use of the Gunter's Quadrant. Gunter's quadrant is an instrument made of wood, brass or other substance, containing a kind of stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being supposed to be placed in one of the poles, so that the tropic, ecliptic, and horizon form the arcs of circles, but the hour circles are other curves, drawn by means of several altitudes of the sun for some particular latitude every year. This instrument is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., and other common problems of the sphere or globe, and also to take the altitude of an object in degrees. Leybourn was also the editor for Gunter's works, published in 1673.

The second work, *The Art of Numbring [sic]* by speaking-rods describes the use of 'Napier's bones'. Invented by John Napier, this is a device for the calculation of products and quotients of numbers, based on the methods of Matrakci Nasuh in the *Umdet-ul Hisab*. Napier published the technique in his work *Rabdology* (1617). However the term 'Napier Bones', instead of 'Napier Rods' was first used in this work. This was due to a mistranslation of Napier's *Rabdologia*. This comes from 'rbdos' meaning a 'rod' and 'logia' meaning 'collection'. However Leybourne thought it came from 'rbdos' meaning a 'rod' and 'logos' meaning 'word'.

[USTC:3112043; USTC: 3112083; Tomash & Williams L91, L96; ESTC R20104, R20313; Wing L1906, G2243]

LINKED TO THE RIDOLFI PLOT

41. 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

£1850

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)

42. HUNTER, JOHN

Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica

London: G. Nicol, 1788. First edition, 8vo, half-title, contemporary tree calf, gilt tooled spine with red morocco gilt label, bookplates, blindstamps of [Shirburn Castle] South Library to a few leaves, a very attractive copy.

£1,800

Hunter was born in Perthshire, and studied medicine at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. in 1775.

From 1781 to 1783 Hunter was superintendent of the military hospitals in Jamaica. On returning to England he settled in practice as a physician in London. Elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1787, he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians specialigratia in 1793 and was made censor the same year.

As Gulstonian Lecturer in 1796, Hunter lectured on the softening of the brain, which he is said to have been the first to treat as a distinct pathological condition; the lecture was not published. He was later physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

In 1788 appeared Hunter's major work, *Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica* (2nd ed. 1796; 3rd ed. 1808, with "observations on the hepatitis of the East Indies"). It gives an amplified account of the "dry belly-ache", and deals with yellow fever and other diseases of the troops, as well as more briefly with some other Caribbean maladies. It was translated into German, Leipzig, 1792.

LEPIDOPTERA AND REPTILES

43. [JAPAN - MEIJI PERIOD]

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.

44. JEWITT, JOHN R., ALSOP, RICHARD

A Narrative of the Adventures and Sufferings of John R. Jewitt; Only Survivor of the Crew of the Ship Boston, During a Captivity of Nearly Three Years Among the Savages of Nootka Sound: With an Account of the Manners, Mode of Living, and Religious Opinions of the Natives.

Second edition, engraved frontispiece, slight offsetting to title, notes on the front free endpaper from the Missionary Library, contemporary tree calf, handsomely rebacked, red morocco label, 8vo, Middletown, Seth Richards, 1815

£1,250

A scarce account of John R. Jewitt's years as a slave to the Nootka people, based on Jewitt's journal and material gathered from Alsop's interviews. Jewitt provides a detailed narrative that covers all areas of life in a Nootka village, including physical appearance, clothing, buildings, food, music, ceremonies and religion.

John R. Jewitt grew up in England. In 1802 he was invited to join the ship *Boston*, as an armourer. The voyage's objective was to trade furs with natives in the Pacific Northwest of North America, sell them in China and sail to Boston. The day after *Boston* reached Nootka Sound, the Nootka people came on board to trade with the Europeans. The Nootka Maquinna (King) was insulted by the captain and frustrated by the Europeans' actions over the years. They took their revenge on the 22nd March 1803. Many Nootka people came to the ship and shared a meal with the crew, when a signal came they killed all but two white men. Jewitt received a head injury but his life was spared as he agreed to enslavement over death. He became immersed in the Nootka culture, learning the language and befriending the Maquinna.

On July 19, 1805, the brig *Lydia* arrived in Nootka Sound, after Captain Hill received one of Jewitt's many letters. Maquinna asks Jewitt if he believes it safe to board Hill's ship. Jewitt offers to write a letter asking for hospitality, but he wrote a letter with very different meaning. Hill locks Maquinna in chains, and Jewitt successfully convinces the other chiefs to exchange himself and the other Englishman for Maquinna.

Jewitt spent the later part of his life in New England, and died in Hartford, Connecticut on 7 January 1821 at the age of 37.

45. KIPLING, RUDYARD

Limits and Renewals

FIRST EDITION, half title, title ruled in red, text block clean, publishers red cloth, gilt elephant emblem on top board, printed tan wrapper, spine a little toned, slight chipping to wrapper head, T.E.G., 8vo, London, Macmillan, 1932

£150

Limits and Renewals is a collection of short stories almost all of which were previously published in periodicals. "The Tie", "Aunt Ellen" and "Unconventional Mercies" were first published here. The other fifteen tales include "The Debt", "Dayspring Mishandled", "A Naval Mutiny", "Akbar's Bridge" and "Fairy-Kist". Many of these tales are directly inspired by Kipling's childhood in India and his subsequent return in his early twenties. The most famous piece in this collection is 'Dayspring Mishandled', acknowledged to be one of Kipling's finest tales.

46. KIPLING, RUDYARD

Kim

First English Edition, illustrated frontispiece, 9 plates, title outlined in red, light foxing, 2 pp. of advertisements, 8vo, red publisher's cloth, title in gilt on spine, gilt elephant vignette on centre top board, a little rubbing, bookplate of C.B. Matthew, ownership note ('T. Guily 1901'), London, Macmillan and Co., 1901

£450

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936), Nobel Prize winner, English author was born in India, which inspired much of his work. *Kim* was originally published serially in McClure's Magazine between December 1900 and October 1901. It was also published in Cassell's Magazine between January and November 1901. *Kim* is often cited as Kipling's masterpiece. The novel is noted for its detailed portrait of the people, culture and varied religions of India. *Kim* is also credited with popularising the term 'The Great Game', referring to the political conflict between Russia and Britain in Central Asia, which forms the backdrop to the story. The story is set between the Second and Third Afghan Wars so between 1893 and 1898. Roger Sale describes the work: "Kim is the apotheosis of the Victorian cult of childhood, but it shines now as bright as ever, long after the Empire's collapse..."

Since being published, *Kim* has been adapted into several films, inspired authors and been directly referenced in several pieces of literature, as well as having a town named after it.

47. 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.

48. 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]

49. MAFFEI, FRANCESCO SCIPIONE (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*]

50. MANTELL, GIDEON

The Fossils of the South Downs; or, Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex

FIRST EDITION, 42 engraved plates (2 folding), including the hand-coloured map, half title, 1p. Publisher's advertisement at rear, some staining to frontispiece and plates, some leaves reinforced, modern half calf, gilt, 4to, Lupton Relfe, 1822

£2,500

First edition of Mantell's first and most important work. The work contains his early research into the fossil remains of the South Downs in southern England. Arranged according to rock type and strata, Mantell provides descriptions and analysis of fossil tropical plants, fish, molluscs and what he described as 'an animal of the lizard tribe, of enormous magnitude'. Seventy-six of these fossils, new to science, were here named by him for his scientific friends.

This volume was the first published work to describe a collection of dinosaur remains. Mantell's subsequent work on these remains was the origin of the scientific study of dinosaurs.

51. MCKENZIE, MURDOCH

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

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

label, 8vo, Edinburgh, for William Creech, 1785

£950

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

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

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

A Scarce Work.

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

52. MOREAU, PIERRE

Les Saintes Prières de l'ame Chrestienne

Engraved title and 211 engraved pages of text and figure subjects of various kinds, each page with a fine border of flowers, fruits, arabesque and other designs, French brown morocco by Hardy, elaborately tooled with arabesque designs, central panel with representations of angels, one playing a lute, gilt edges, 8vo, Paris, Jean Henault, 1649

£5,500

Exquisite example of fine engraving and printing. Born around 1599, Pierre Moreau was the son of Gaspard Moreau, sergeant at the Châtelet in Paris, and Antoinette de Pars, daughter of Guy de Pars, attorney in Parliament.

Pierre Moreau was received into the Community of Master Writers on April 17, 1628 and published several works of calligraphy between 1626 and 1639. The collections he published in 1633 by Isaac Briot correspond to the official models developed the same year by Étienne Le Bé and by Louis Barbedor.

It seems that Moreau began around 1635 to work on the size and the font of characters which imitate handwriting. An act of January 2, 1642, describes him as an engraver, founder of characters, also a master writer and printer.

In 1643, Moreau became the king's printer and between 1643 and his death in 1648 he published around thirty works with his characters, mainly devotional texts and poetic or dramatic texts. Their typographical uniqueness and the sharpness of their impression make them still sought after today.

On July 8, 1644 Moreau remarried to Jeanne Raoul, aged 25. There are two portraits of him, one at the age of 28. Moreau then lived on rue Gervais-Laurent in the Cité.

He died in 1648. His typographic fonts were then sold to the printer Denis Thierry, then passed to the printer Jacques Collombat. Some of these characters are still kept in the Hallmark Cabinet of the former National Printing Office.

Provenance: St. Genies with book plate

53. MOXON, JOSEPH

A Tutor to Astronomy and Geography. Or an easie and speedy way to know the USE of both the GLOBES, Celestial and Terrestrial.

Third Edition, engraved decorative half title depicting portraits of Ptolemy and Tycho Brahe with a plan of London below, ownership note of Edward Walpole to title, numerous woodcut and copper engraved text illustrations and diagrams, occasional thumbing, speckled calf, tri-ruled in gilt, spine gilt with floral motifs, London, Thomas Roycroft, for the author, 1674

£2,000

This edition of this popular guide to geography and astronomy by the hydrographer to Charles II. Joseph Moxon (1627-1691) was an English printer specialising in mathematical books and maps, and a globe and mathematical instrument maker. The work is loosely based on Blaeu's "Institutio astronomica", with numerous woodcuts and engravings including Atlas carrying the heavens on his shoulders.

The work is designed as a sales tool for the globes, maps and instruments available at Moxon's establishment in London. In the introduction makes clear that his globes are the most up-to-date available and that they incorporate the latest geographical findings such as "California is found to be an Island", amendments to the coasts of China, Japan and in the South sea, and the Dutch discoveries of "Hollandia Nova, Zelandia Nova and Anthoni Van Dieman's Land".

Provenance: Edward Walpole (1706-1784) signed his name to the title and in the margin of 2D2. Edward Walpole was a British politician, like his father Sir Robert Walpole. He was the nephew of Horatio Walpole, the first Prime Minister of Great Britain.

[Wing M3024; ESTC R31059]

54. NASMYTH JAMES & CARPENTER, JAMES

The Moon: Considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite

Second Edition, published same year as the first, 23 Woodburytype plates, 1 chromolithograph plate, heliograph frontispiece laid down, numerous text illustrations, original publisher's blue cloth, gilt vignette to top board, slightly rubbed, spine a little faded, corners rubbed, 4to, London, John Murray, 1874

£1,500

This scarce work is most notable for its photographs of the moon's surface. This was achieved by Scottish astronomer, James Nasmyth, sketching the moon's cratered and mountainous surface from observations he made over thirty years. He then built plaster models based on the drawings, and photographed these against black backgrounds in raking light, to "produce most faithful representations of the original." Nasmyth's technique sidestepped the technical limitations of astronomical photography in order to achieve the detail he required. He likely adopted the method from his father, a well-known Scottish landscape painter who used plaster models as studies for his paintings.

The book was among the first to be illustrated with photo-mechanical prints, which were lauded by one of the book's contemporary reviewers as among the most 'truthful and striking representations of natural objects' ever encountered by a student of science. The first three editions include a variety of processes including; engraving, photogravure, heliotype, lithograph, chromolithograph, and four different variations of the woodburytype. It is likely that the first two editions, published simultaneously, were partly experiments into which reproduction method was best. This seems to have been deemed the woodburytype as the third edition is composed entirely of woodburytypes.

The Moon also includes numerous examples of the kinds of schematic diagrams that were more routinely used to illustrate scientific texts. These engravings chart astral trajectories, outline hypothetical cross-sections of the planet's subterranean layers, and reveal the mechanisms by which Nasmyth and Carpenter believed that ancient volcanoes must have moulded the lunar surface. The book's combination of different image-types and reproductive technologies enabled it to convey more extensive and varied information, while also strengthening its claims to scientific 'truthfulness'. The diagrams, outline drawings, and photo-

mechanical illustrations enable the viewer to plumb the moon's depths and scale its heights, to examine it at close range and also chart its course through the cosmos.

55. OSBECK, PETER [WITH] TOREEN, OLOF; ECKEBERG, CHARLES GUSTAVUS; FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD (TRANSLATOR)

A Voyage to China and the East Indies... Together with a Voyage to Surat... And An Account of the Chinese Husbandry...

2 vol., FIRST EDITION, translated from German, 13 engraved plates, occasional ink stains, bookplate of Earl of Roden, shelf mark on pastedown, small ink inscription to front free endpapers, contemporary calf, rebaked, original spine laid on, black morocco label, 8vo, London, for Benjamin White, 1771

£1,250

Peter Osbeck (1723-1805), a Swedish explorer and naturalist, travelled to Asia in 1750 as chaplain on one of the East India Company ships. He spent four months studying the flora, fauna and people of the Canton region of China. This work is the culmination of the observations he made. The account relays detailed botanical discoveries, as well as a vivid image of Chinese culture and language. Osbeck returned to Sweden in time to contribute more than 600 species of plant to Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum*, published in 1753. Linnaeus named the flower *Osbeckia chinensis* after Osbeck, a species of family *Melastomataceae* found by the traveller during his journey in the outskirts of Canton. Today the genus comprises about 100 species.

Charles Gustavus Ekeberg (1716 - 1784), Swedish physician, chemist and explorer, who made several voyages to the East Indies and China as a sea captain. Starting his career as a ship's doctor, he became an expert navigator and rose to Captain in 1750, sailing for the Swedish East India Company. He brought back reports on the tea tree and numerous botanical specimens from his voyages for Carl Linnaeus. For his contribution, Linnaeus named the genus *Ekebergia* after him.

John Reinhold Forster (1729-1798) is best known as the naturalist on Cook's second Pacific voyage. Along with his groundbreaking work in ornithology and anthropology, he was the first person to publicly teach natural history in England. Forster has reputedly mastered 17 languages, learning and dead. His translation of Bougainville's journal was published in 1771.

At the time of his death he was called the 'patriarch' of geography in Europe and was widely recognised as one of the most able naturalists. His influence on German science and scholarship was considerable. There was not one continent to which he did not devote some scholarly work.

Provenance: Robert Joelyn, Earl of Roden (1788-1870)

56. 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]

57. OWEN, RICHARD

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

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

£450

Owen's paper is an early recreation of the soft body parts that produced the fossil sea-shells of the belemnite, an extinct cephalopod. Owen begins by summarising the various opinions of different authors regarding the nature of the belemnite. He then refers to the discovery of the ink-bag of the Belemnite which led him to place the belemnite in the order of the naked Cephalopods, removing it from the Polythalamacea of De Blainville. Owen goes on to describe

the structure of the shell and, as the specimens was well preserved, he was able to describe the form and extent of the mantle—its continuation over the exterior of the shell, and the arrangement of its muscular fibres.

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

58. PAGES, PIERRE-MARIE-FRANÇOIS DE

Voyages autour du monde et vers les deux pôles, par terre et par mer, pendant les années 1767 à 1776

Chez Moutard, A Paris 1782, in-8 (12,5X19cm), 432pp. and 272pp., 4 parts in 2 volumes, Contemporary mottled calf gilt.

£1,250

First edition, illustrated with 10 engraved plates, including 7 large folding maps, also a folding engraving of a whaling scene.

The book consists of descriptions of three trips: Volume 1 describes the Circumnavigation 'qu'effectua Pagès' by the west for 4 years. Visiting Louisiana and Texas, Pagès left his ship in Santo Domingo, and he travelled on the Mississippi. This is the earliest known description of Texas. He then sailed to the Phillipines and Java, Mumbai and Surat, finally visiting Arabia. The author has made a number of observations about the customs and manners of the people and countries he visited.

The second volume is dedicated to two trips to the south pole and voyages to the Arctic and North Pole with maps of Spitsbergen, Greenland and the Arctic Circle.

59. 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

60. REDOUTÉ, PIERRE JOSEPH

Les Roses.... avec le texte par C.A. Thorry,

Paris, [C.L.F. Panckoucke, 1824-1826] 40 parts bound in 4 vol., 8vo, half-title, general title, 159 (of 160) stipple-engraved plates after Redouté, partially printed in colour and finished by hand, 4-page prospectus bound in after title, small “MHS” stamp on blank area of plates, some toning and spotting (mostly to text), tissue guards, contemporary maroon calf gilt, black morocco spine labels, g.e., rubbed, volume 1 rebaked preserving original spine one joint of volume 4 repaired

£6,250

First octavo edition of Redoute’s Roses.

“Redouté’s great chance came when, in 1798, Josephine Bonaparte acquired Malmaison and resolved to establish there a garden for rare plants. As was the fashion, she searched for an artist to make records of them, and her choice fell upon Redouté. Thus were born Ventenat’s Jardin de Malmaison (1803-04) and Bonpland’s Description des Plantes rares cultivées à Malmaison et à Navarre (1812-17), both superbly illustrated in colour by Redouté. To the same period belong the eight magnificent volumes of Les Liliacées (1802-16), which were followed by the still more famous Les Roses (1817-24)” (Sitwell). This, the octavo edition of Les Roses, was first published in 1824. Dunthorne 233; Great Flower Books, p.71; Nissen BBI 1599 Provenance: Massachusetts Historical Society (purchased 1871), bookplates.

61. ROYAL GEOGRAPHY SOCIETY

A Selection of Papers on Arctic Geography and Ethnology. Reprinted and Presented to the Arctic Expedition of 1875

FIRST EDITION, text diagrams, 2 folding lithograph plates, publishers blind stamped blue cloth, spine titled in gilt, 8vo, London, Murray, 1875

£950

A Collection of papers on Arctic geography, including:

- On the Physical Structure of Greenland, by Dr. R. Brown
- On the Best Means of reaching the Pole, by Admiral Baron von Wrangell
- On the Discoveries of Dr. Kane, U.S.A., by Dr. Rink
- The Arctic Current around Greenland. By Amiral C. Irminger, of the Danish navy
- Notes on the State of the Ice, and on the Indications of Open Water from Behring Strait to Bellot Strait, along the Coasts of Arctic America and Siberia, including the Accounts of Anjou and Wrangell. By Vice-Admiral R. Collinson
- Papers on the Greenland Eskimos. By Clements R. Markham
- On the Descent of the Eskimo. By Dr. Rink
- The Western Eskimo. By Dr. Simpson
- Report of the Anthropological Institute...

In 1873 the Admiralty began planning an expedition to find a route to the North Pole through Smith Sound, the passage between Greenland and Canada. These papers were selected for this volume as they were considered useful to the upcoming Arctic Expedition, but the original papers were rendered inaccessible due to “Transactions and Proceedings”.

62. SAVIGNY, J.B. AND CORREARD, ALEXANDRE

Narrative of a Voyage to Senegal in 1816; undertaken by order of the French Government, comprising an account of the Shipwreck of the Medusa, the suffering of the crew, and the various occurrences on board the raft...

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, half title, hand coloured portrait frontispiece, plan of raft cleaned with light stain, occasional light staining throughout, rebound, new endpapers, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, 8vo, London, Henry Colburn, 1818

£650

“Of one hundred and fifty persons embarked upon the raft, and left to their fate, only fifteen remained alive thirteen days afterwards; but of these fifteen, so miraculously saved, life constituted the sole possessions, being literally stripped of everything.”

A first hand account of when 147 men, abandoned on a makeshift raft after their ship ran aground off the coast of Africa. There followed murder, class warfare, mutiny, starvation, unimaginable depravity and eventually cannibalism.

In June 1816, the French Frigate, The Medusa, and three other ships sailed for the French colony of Senegal in West

Africa. An inexperienced captain would run the ship aground and a shortage of lifeboats meant that only the upper classes and senior officers would be allowed to board them. The lower classes, and a handful of crew left behind, had to build their own makeshift raft for 147 people. The lifeboats briefly towed the raft until, in an act of cowardice and cruelty, the captain cut it loose to drift away on a horrific 13-day odyssey.

On the very first night adrift, 20 men were murdered, and by the fourth day there were only 67 people left alive. They had resorted to murder and cannibalism to survive. When the raft was found 13 days later, only 15 of the original 147 had survived.

1815 was a turbulent year for France. Following Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, the French monarchy was restored. The new king, Louis XVIII, gave unqualified men highly paid jobs as political favours. The captain of the Medusa, Viscount Hugues Duroy de Chaumereys, was one of them. It was widely considered his incompetence which led to the horrifying events that unfolded shortly after the Medusa set out to sea. Chaumereys hadn't been at sea for over 20 years and he became a symbol of Government corruption. The social and political turbulence that plagued French society was exposed, and France itself was considered a political shipwreck.

The authors Correard and Savigny were both survivors of the Medusa shipwreck. Alexandre Correard was an engineer and Jean-Baptiste Savigny was a doctor. Their professions may have saved their lives. Their account inspired the famous painting 'The Raft of the Medusa' by Theodore Gericault. Correard was even interviewed by Gericault, and both authors appear in the painting. Displayed for the first time in 1819, the work shook the world and scandalised high society, partly due to the portrayal of a heroic black man.

A scarce edition of an important book, both politically influential as well as an insight into the horrors and suffering of being abandoned at sea.

63. 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.

£2,000

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]

64. SHARPE, CHARLES KIRKPATRICK

A Historical Account of the Belief in Witchcraft in Scotland

First Edition Thus. 268p., half title, title reinforced along margin, advertisements present at rear, publishers red cloth, original paper label on spine, slightly toned, 8vo, London; Hamilton, Adams and Co; Glasgow; Thomas D. Morison, 1884.

£300

Known as a Scottish antiquary and artist, this work from Sharpe was first published in 1819 as part of "Memorials" by Robert Law. Walter Scott uses the information from Sharpe in his 'Letters on Demonology' 1830. Specifically the last case in Scotland of an unnamed woman who was executed at Dornoch. Sharpe dated the execution to 1722, adding further embellishments that the victim "sat very composedly warming herself by the fire prepared to consume her while the other instruments of death were making ready." Sharpe's date of 1722 was accepted by Scott, but maintains the date and information was derived from the Countess of Sutherland. Walter Scott, convinced that the countess was the subject of a witch hunt herself over the Sutherland Clearances, emphasised her good works.

As part of the book there is an 8 page list of Scottish books on Witchcraft.

[The last of the witches? The survival of Scottish witch belief, Cowan and Henderson, 2002]

The Bavarian 'Witchcraft War'

65. 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.

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]

67. STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, one pp of advertisement at the front, rebound in maroon cloth, title in gold along spine, 8vo, London, Longmans, Green and co., 1886

£1,250

One of the most famous Gothic Novella of the 19th Century, with such a great impact the 'Jekyll and Hyde' has entered our vernacular. The conception of the book is

famous, coming to Stevenson in a dream. Fanny, Stevenson's wife, woke him believing he was having a nightmare. "He said angrily: "Why did you wake me? I was dreaming a fine bogey tale." I had awakened him at the first transformation scene"[Balfour, biographer] He wrote the first draft with incredible speed, completing it in a matter of days. As always, his wife offered criticism in the margins, which included an observation that this was actually an allegory. Stevenson allegedly burnt his original manuscript in response and began re-writing it as an allegory. After being published it was released as a Penny Dreadful in the US 4 days before it was available in the UK. This work wasn't successful in Britain until the review by The Times on the 25th of January 1886. Although Stevenson was originally drawn to the horror of the tale, he became intrigued with how human personalities reflect good and evil. As such his contemporary demographic was more concerned with art and theology than with fiction. Since the year it was published, Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde has been a staple for the stage, and eventually the screen.

68. STEWART, WILLIAM GRANT

The Popular Superstitions and Festive Amusements of the Highlanders of Scotland

New Edition, xi, [4], 203p., illustrated frontispiece, ownership note to flyleaf head, original publisher's cloth, title gilt in centre board, spine sunned, 8vo, London, Aylott and Jones, [1851]

£300

Stewart's groundbreaking work in which he attempts to systematically classify supernatural beings. The Table of Contents impressed readers with its formal chapter divisions, slicing up supernatural beings according to their properties, powers and traits. The author discusses Highland ghosts, fairies, brownies, water-kelpies, as well as Highland festivities from Halloween, Christmas, and Beltane.

The third part is dedicated entirely to the history of witchcraft, with the following headings:

Origins and History of Witchcraft

Of the Agents, Qualifications, and Ceremonies of their Constitution

Of the Personal Similitude of the Agents or Members of the Craft

Of their Professional Powers and Practices

Of the Witch's Powers of Transformation

Safeguards from Witchcraft

Distinguished for its classificatory, Enlightenment spirit, Stewart's work mirrors a form of the late Romantic travel book. These are not just travel books, charting moral and psychological, as well as literal paths, but often encyclopaedias of folklore, natural history, superstitions, stories; the authorial figure in questions is a historian, an archivist, a collector. Stewart's work is defined as part of a well-exemplified fascination with the Highland landscape.

His work reflects the language of eighteenth-century primitivism, and also draws on the romantic cult of the picturesque and sublime.

The work had considerable impact, influencing famous authors like Sir Walter Scott and the Brothers Grimm. The Grimms relied heavily on Stewart's work in their translation of Croker's work on Irish fairy legends.

[History of British Folklore, Dorson, 1999; Scotland and the 19th-Century World, 2012]

69. SUTHERLAND, JAMES [LIEUTENANT]

A Narrative of the Loss of His Majesty's Ship the Litchfield, Captain Barton, on the Coast of Africa with an Account of the Sufferings of the Captain and the surviving Part of the Crew, in their Slavery under the Emperor of Morocco

London, for T. Davies, 1768, half title, [4] 80pp, ownership notes to half title, rebound, calf backed marbled boards, red morocco label, 8vo.

£650

Third edition of a scarce account of the HMS Litchfield, wrecked on the Barbary coast of North Africa on the 28th November, 1758. The HMS Litchfield, a 50-Gun ship in the Royal Navy, was launched in 1746 and had participated in the Seven Years War.

In 1758 the Litchfield was placed under the command of Commodore Augustus Keppel, as part of a squadron ordered to transport troops to West Africa to capture the island of Goree from the French. Litchfield was assigned to lead the squadron. After a heavy gale scattered the fleet, at night the sailing master reckoned their position was twenty-five leagues from the African shore. This proved to be incorrect, as at dawn the following morning Litchfield ran aground on the Barbary Coast. The ship was badly damaged, and broke apart during the day. Around 220 of the 350 crew managed to reach the shore. These survivors, naked and starving, were made prisoners by the Emperor of Morocco, and kept for a period of eighteen months in semi-slavery. After a tedious negotiation they were at last ransomed by the British government, and arrived at Gibraltar on 27 June 1760.

The account describes the initial voyage from Cork, Ireland, the weather conditions, the intermediate stops and shore leave, but also a detailed account of the deceased.

70. 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, rebound 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 Señora 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.*]

71. TOMBLESON, WILLIAM

Tombleson's Views of the Rhine

Lacking title, 68 steel engraved plates, tissue guards, fold out map of the Rhine, occasional light foxing to plates, half calf, rebound, 8vo, W Tombleson & Co, London, 1832.

£90

A fine book on the Rhine, describing "the History and Topography of this fine river, celebrated as the most romantic, as well as the most historical in Europe; whose stream has been often empurpled with the blood of the victorious and the vanquished, from the wars of Caesar, to the ultimate struggle with Napoleon."

72. TURNBULL, JOHN

A Voyage Round the World, In the Years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804; In which the Author visited principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the English Settlements of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island.

London: Richard Phillips, 1805, 3 volumes, 8vo (160 x

100mm), contemporary half calf gilt.

First Edition

£1,900

John Turnbull and his partner, John Buyers, aware of the lucrative fur trade along the northwest coast of America, purchased and outfitted the Margaret and set out for America in 1800. They arrived in Sydney in 1801 and stayed at the Society Islands. On 17 December 1802, the ship arrived at the Hawaiian Islands, where it remained until 21 January 1803. Their speculation in the fur trade proved unsuccessful, and the voyage turned out to be a financial failure, yet Turnbull provided much interesting information about the islands of the Pacific, including Tonga and New Zealand.

Ferguson 421; Forbes 367; Hill 1725; Wantrup 116.

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

73. 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 '5' 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.*]

74. 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
toppled, 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.

75. WELLS, H.G.

The Invisible Man

FIRST EDITION, title in red and black, occasional light
thumbing, published red cloth, title and author stamped in
gilt, device in black, spine lightly faded, slight shelf lean, light
toning to front free endpaper, inner hinge starting to crack,
8vo, London, C. Arthur Pearson, 1897

£1,250

The famous science fiction novel was originally serialised in Pearson's *Weekly* in 1897, later the same year it was published in book form. Wells's inspiration from the story is diverse, including both 'The Perils of invisibility' from *Bab Ballads* by W.S. Gilbert and Plato's *Republic*. The character of Griffin, a scientist who turns himself into an invisible man but is unable to turn himself back, has become an iconic character in horror fiction.

"The cultural pervasiveness of the invisible man has led to everything from his cameo in an episode of *Tom and Jerry* to the Queen song *The Invisible Man*." [Allen Grove, Alfred University]

76. WOLF, JOSEPH

Watercolour of the Greater Flamingo

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

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

£2,500

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

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

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