Marshall
Rare Books

November Recent Acquisitions




SCARCEST SET OF BLAKE'S
FAMOUS ILLUSTRATIONS

1.BLAKE, WILLIAM
Illustrations of the Book of Job.

One of 215 FIRST-ISSUE "Proof" copies, one of 65 copies on "French" paper, unwatermarked, line-engraved pictorial title and 21 plates designed and engraved by Blake, each plate marked "Proof", second plate (Job and his family praising God) misdated "1828", original front wrapper with printed label preserved, some light marginal foxing, crushed brown morocco gilt by Riviere, green-coated endpapers, t.e.g., broadsheets (422x274mm), Invented & Engraved by William Blake. London: Printed as the Act Directs March 8: 1825 by William Blake (March 1826).

An Excellent Copy of this Scarce First Issue.

£45,000

Blake's twenty-two engraved Illustrations of the Book of Job are the culmination of his long pictorial engagement with that biblical subject. Blake had completed the designs for what would become his Illustrations for the Book of Job around 1805--1806 for Thomas Butts, a clerk to the commissary general of musters who had by then become Blake's major patron. In 1821, Blake and his new patron John Linnell borrowed the watercolours from Butts, which Linnel traced and Blake coloured. Blake also added two more compositions to both sets, bringing them up to twenty-one designs.

This led to Linnell commissioning the engravings. Blake first executed a series of twenty-one reduced pencil sketches of the central designs, before beginning the arduous task of transferring these onto copper plates. According to John Linnell, the border designs were a last-minute addition to the copper plates. Although the title page is dated 1825, publication was delayed until 1826, and the date amended on a label pasted to the boards in which the plates were issued. The Job engravings are generally considered to be Blake's masterpiece as an intaglio printmaker.

Blake follows the general outline of the story of Job in the Bible, but also incorporates into his designs many motifs representing his personal interpretation. At the beginning, Job and his family attend only to the letter, rather than the spirit, of God's laws. Job thereby falls under a false conception of God and into the hands of Satan. Job's sufferings are recorded in the



first half of the series, culminating in his horrific vision of a devil-god in the eleventh design. Job's spiritual education and material restoration are pictured in the second half of the series. In the penultimate design, Job tells his story to his daughters; the entire family is restored to life in the final design. Some critics and biographers have interpreted the Job series as personal statements about Blake's own tribulations and the spiritual peace he found late in life. However appealing this approach may be, it is made questionable by the early dating of the Butts series, the basis for all the later series.

There has been some confusion over the states of the earliest issues of the Job plates. Most bibliographical sources, including Bentley in his Blake Books, list 150 "proof" sets on India paper watermarked "J Whatman Turkey Mill 1825" and 65 "proof" sets on French paper watermarked "J Whatman 1825." These were followed by 100 sets printed on drawing paper with the word "proof" removed. However, in the essay "Blake's Engravings to the Book of Job: An Essay of their Graphic Form with a Catalogue of their States and Printings," Robert Essick states that he has "not been able to identify any set as definitely printed on a French paper but this description probably refers to impressions with the 'Proof' inscription (State A) printed directly on an ivory-coloured wove paper without watermark". As in this copy, "some leaves have a rather mottled appearance when viewed through a backing light".

Although Bentley states that the French paper shows a Whatman watermark, Essick believes that it is unlikely that such a clearly English paper used for the Drawing paper impressions of state B, would be referred to as "French" in John Linnell's account books. As such, it seems most probable that this copy is one of the 65 sets on French paper. These sets are considerably scarcer than those printed on India paper.

Provenance: Bishop Nathaniel D. Pendleton (gift inscription, 21 February 1922, on front blank)



סֵפֶר אִיּוֹב

ILLUSTRATIONS of

The BOOK of JOB

Invented & Engraved
by William Blake
1825

London Published as the Act directs March 8 1825 by William Blake N.3 Fountain Court, Strand

Can any understand the spreadings of the Clouds
the noise of his Tabernacle

He by watering he wearieth the thick cloud
He scatereth the bright cloud also it is turned about by his counsels

Of Behemoth he saith He is the chief of the ways of God
Of Leviathan he saith He is King over all the Children of Pride

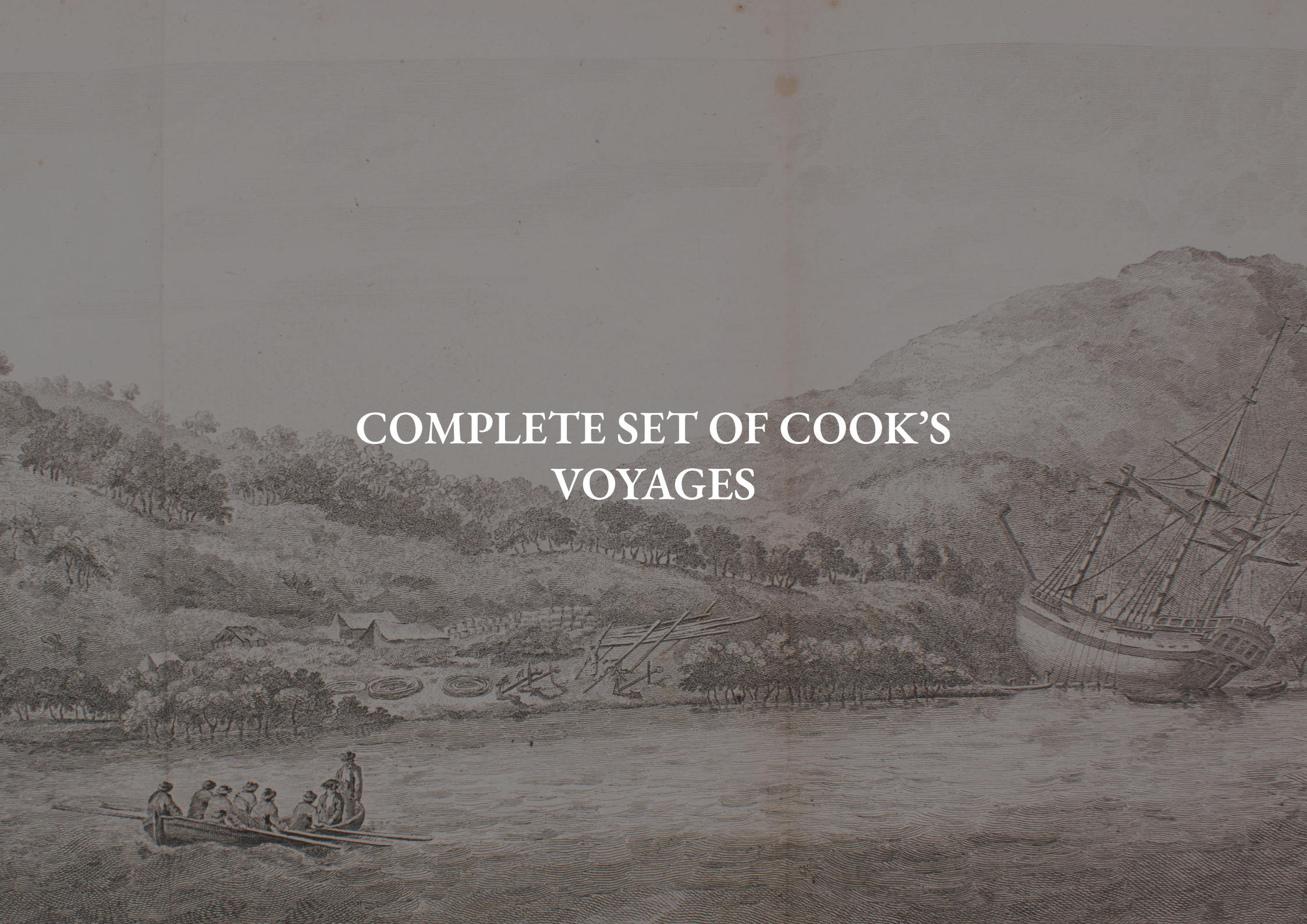


Behold now Behemoth which I made with thee

W.Blake inventit & sculpt.

London Published as the Act directs March 8 1825 by Will. Blake N.3 Fountain Court, Strand.

Proof



COMPLETE SET OF COOK'S VOYAGES

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

Text volumes 4to(300 x 230mm.) atlas, folio (560 x 410 mm) uniformly bound in an early binding of 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).

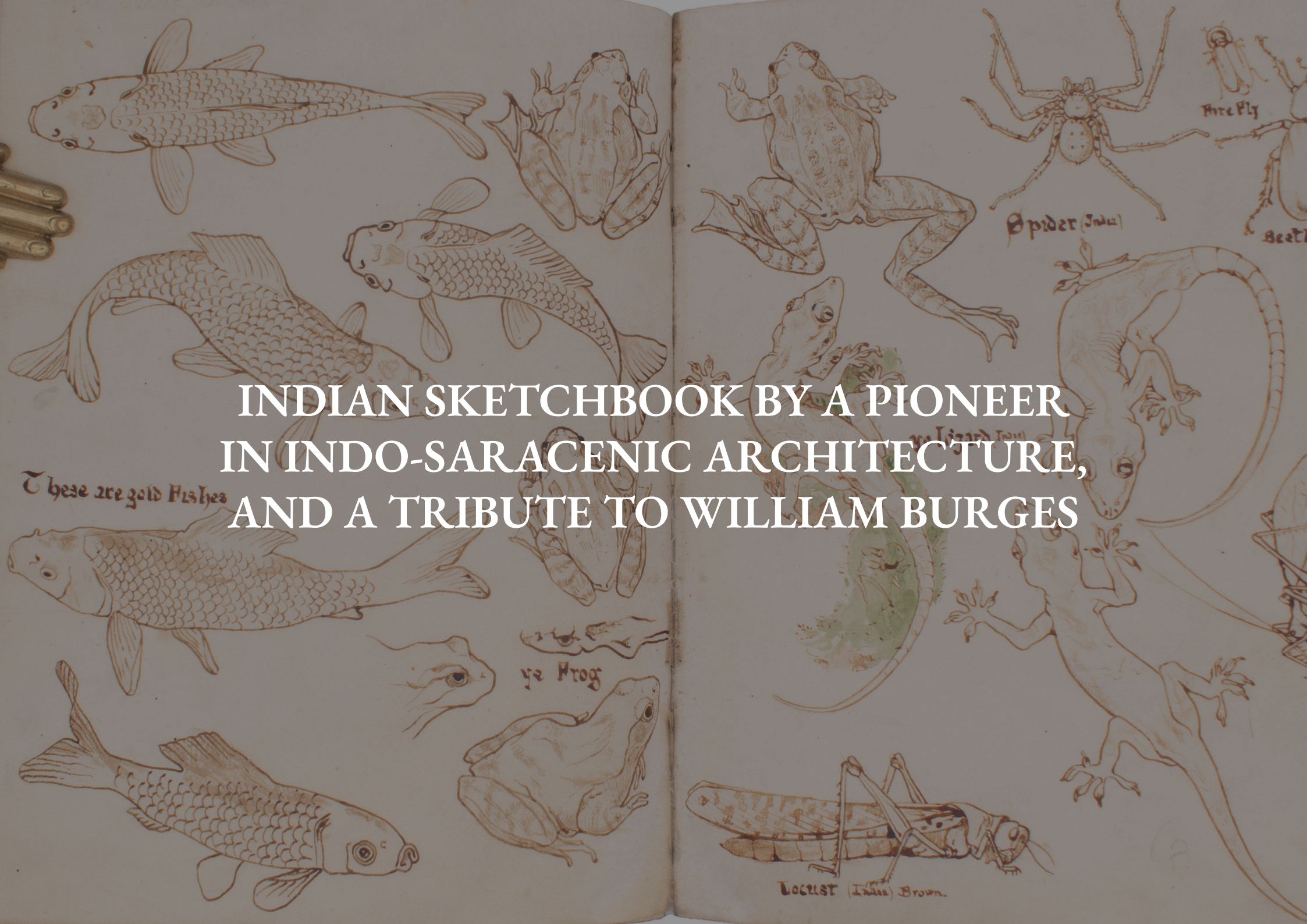
By 1776, Captain Cook had already achieved fame, having commanded two scientific expeditions under the auspices of the Admiralty in conjunction with the Royal Society. The purpose of Captain James Cook's third and last voyage, on board HMS Resolution and HMS Discovery, was to find the Northwest Passage, 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 Kealakekua 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]







INDIAN SKETCHBOOK BY A PIONEER IN INDO-SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, AND A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM BURGES

3. EMERSON, WILLIAM (After William Burges)
Vellum Notebook - India

Manuscript, 48pp., 26 pages of sketches, most in brown in, many with caption in Gothic script, emulating Burges use of Gothic script, pencil note to head from first leaf, reads 'W Emerson Vellum Book of Sketches', original black sheep with onlaid roudel to upper cover, fold over flap and pencil holder, rebacked, 4to (220 x 170mm), c.1865

£5,500

The sketch book begins with three nude male academic figure studies followed by a seated woman and then a series of Indian subjects including a 'Kattiawar [stone] Mason' (Kathiawar, Gujarat), a portrait of Mahmoud Ibrahim and a Sepoy. Introduced into these Indian portraits is a very English scene of a group assembled to sing around a grand piano - but in classical dress as if portrayed by Flaxman. A page of sheep and a camel has annotation in pencil that seems to refer to Agra, followed by more camels, an Indian elephant and a sacred cow. There is a strikingly stylish double page spread of insects, gold fish and lizards followed by pages of bats and scorpions and seven pages of stylised flower designs including irises (prefiguring almost the art nouveau) seen from several angles with a drawing of a thistle on paper laid in and another of a kneeling monk also laid in. In the final group of drawings Emerson sticks to Indian subjects including a beautifully realised drawing of piece of jewellery, a 'Bronze gun at Bijapore' - presumably the Malik-i-Maidan at Bijapur followed by interior and exterior drawings of the 'large dome at Bijapore India' - the Gol Gumgaz.

English architect, William Emerson (1843-1924) and his mentor and employer William Burges travelled to India in 1864 where Emerson supervised the construction of Burges's design for the Bombay School of Art. Emerson stayed on to practise architecture in Bombay, designing significant buildings, including All Saints Cathedral Allahbad; the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta and Mumbai's Gothic Crawford Market in what has been described as a 'translation of Burgesian Gothic into Indian'.

The use of the Indo-Gothic style is seen in this sketchbook, inspired by his mentor, William Burges. Burges created his manuscript in tribute to Wilars de Honecourt's celebrated collection of drawings of mediaeval architecture and life. Emerson recorded his impressions of India in a reworking of the



stripped down visual language established by Burges/De Honecourt. Emerson would go on to complete several major works in India himself and used this vellum notebook to record his impressions of the country - and to pioneer his Indo-Saracenic style, combining his mentor's Gothic world with stylistic and decorative Indian features.









RARE COLOURED COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF GARIDEL'S *HISTOIRE DES PLANTES*

4. GARIDEL , PIERRE JOSEPH
Histoire des plantes qui naissent aux environs d'Aix, et dans plusieurs autres endroits de la Provence.

FIRST EDITION, Aix, J. David, 1715. Folio (35.5 x 32.5 cm). XXXIV, XLVII pp., 1 leaf, 522 (recte 524) pp., 12 leaves, Large Uncut Copy, later green morocco with red spine label, spine gilt, gold-embossed cover fillets, inner edge gilding and marbled endpapers. With coloured engraved frontispiece, 1 engraved head vignette, 1 engraved initial and 100 coloured copper plates by Honore Blanc.

£6,500

Early and rare local flora of Provence, also describes the types of wine cultivated there. Plates erratically numbered 1-117, the sequence of skipped numbers given by Nissen does not exactly match the present one, comparison copies show further renumbering. The total number, however, regularly comes to 100. Title with old ownership.

Pierre-Joseph Garidel (1658-1737) was a medical doctor and Royal Professor of Anatomy at the University of Aix-en-Provence. He is known principally for the publication of this thefirst systematic botany of Provence. It contains perhaps the earliest detailed description of Provencal grapes & wines.

Pritzel 3199 ; Nissen BBI 685 (erroneously calls for 39 pages of preliminary text);Hunt 434; Plesch 274





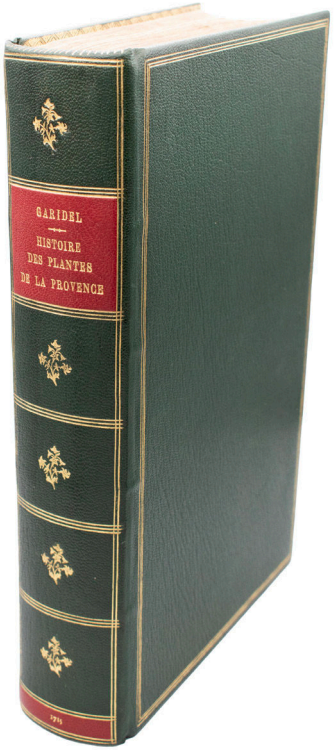
HISTOIRE DES PLANTES QUI NAISSENT AUX ENVIRONS D'AIX, ET DANS PLUSIEURS AUTRES ENDROITS DE LA PROVENCE.

Par Mr GARIDEL, Docteur en Medecine & Professeur Royal d'Anatomie.

Ex Libris Medicis Joseph Jacques De Sinetas Doctor.

A AIX,
Chez JOSEPH DAVID, Imprimeur du Roy, du Pays & de la Ville, au Roy David.

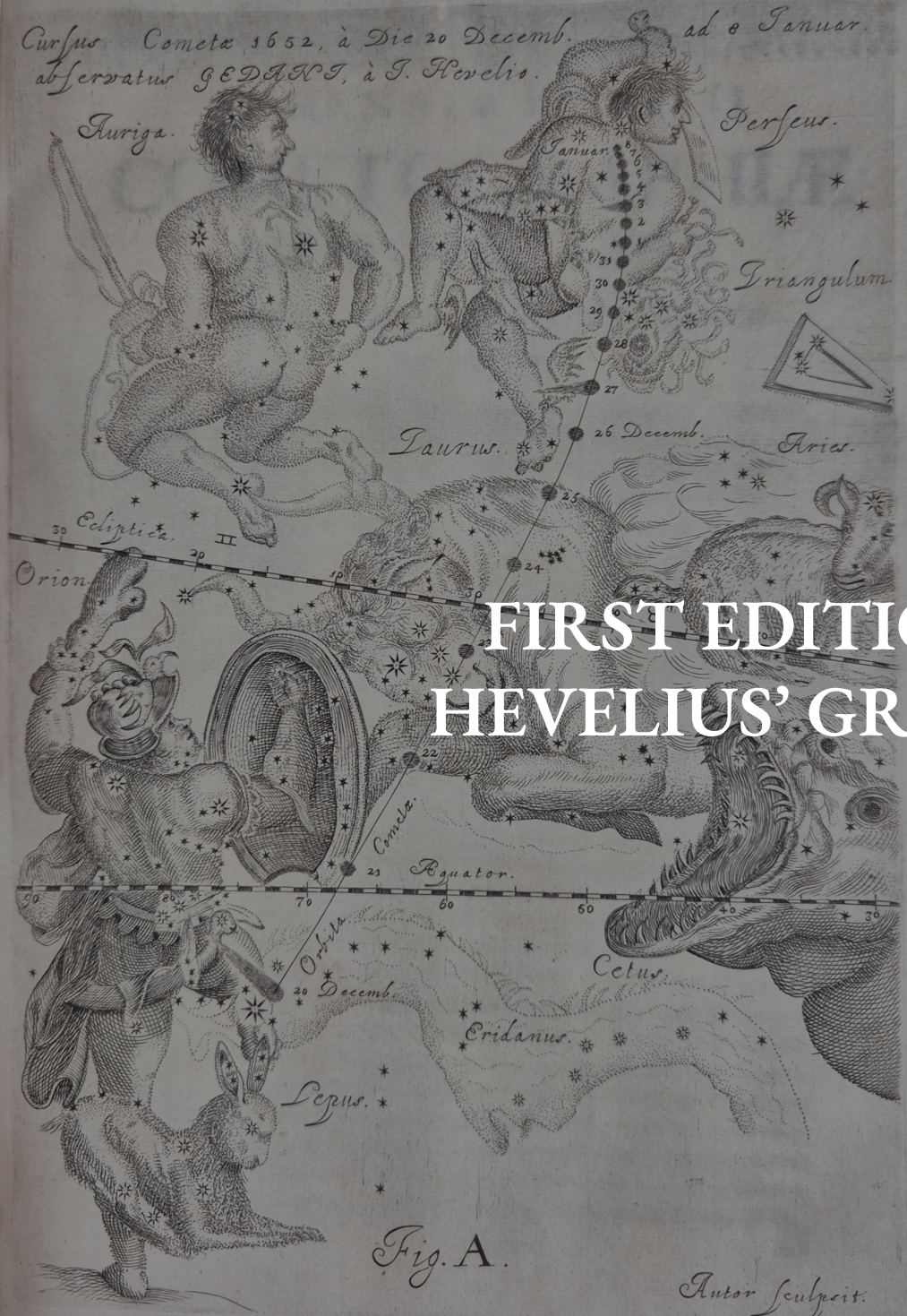
M. DCC. XV.
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

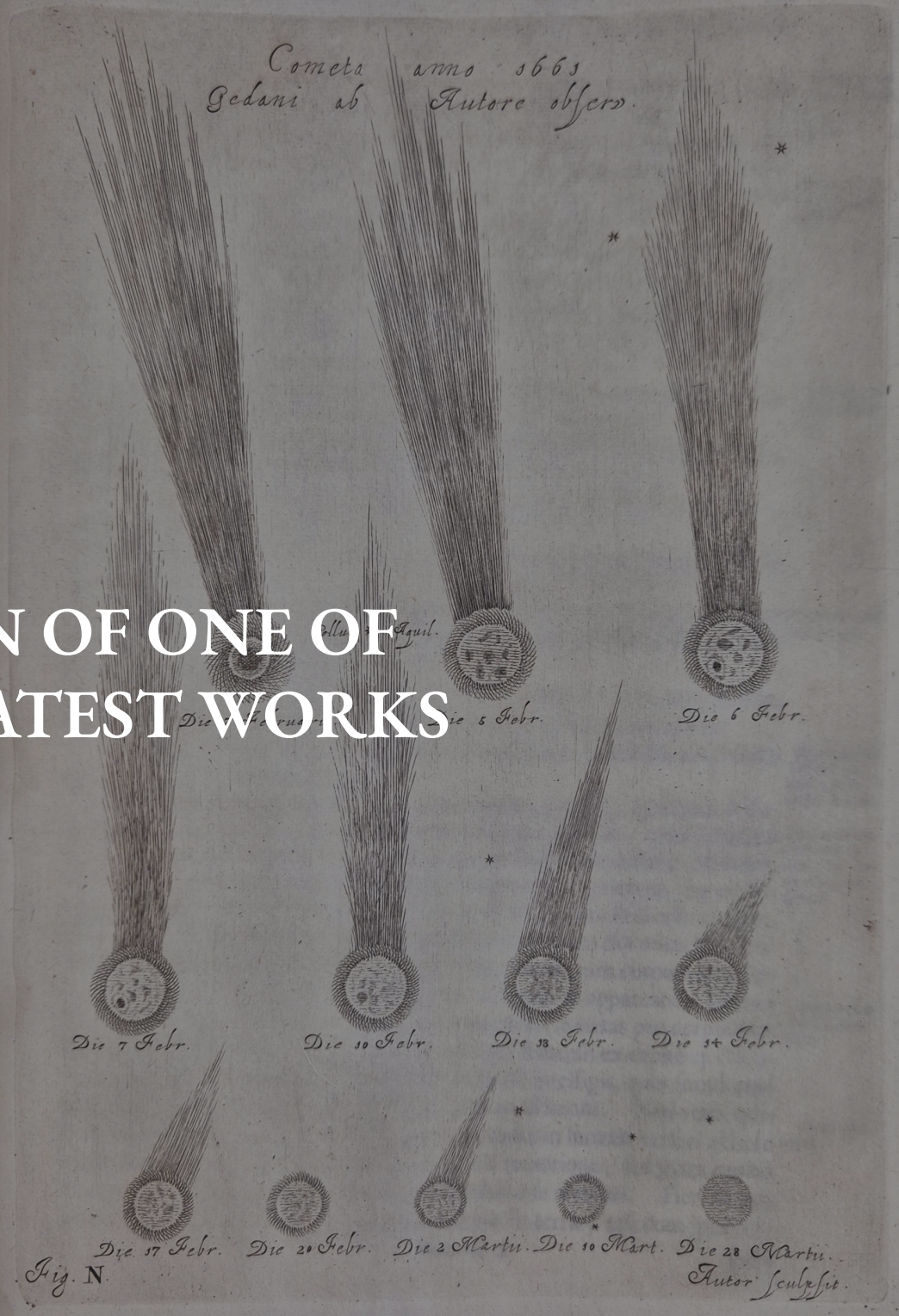












FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF HEVELIUS' GREATEST WORKS

5. HEVELIUS, JOHANNES (1611-1687)
Cometographia, totam naturam cometarum; utpote sedem, parallaxes, distantias, ortum & interitum, capitum, caudarumque diversas facies, affectionesque, nec non motum eorumsumme admirandum & In qua, universa insuper phaenomena, quaestionesque de cometisomnes, rationibus evidentibus deducuntur, demonstrantur, ac iconibus aeri incisis plurimisillustrantur. Cumprimis vero cumprimis vero, Cometae anno 1652, 1661, 1661 & 1665....

Gdansk: Simon Reiniger per l'autore, 1668, Folio (363 x 223mm). Half-title, engraved frontispiece, 38 engraved plates of which 4 double-page and folding, numbered A-OO, engraved illustrations throughout, woodcut and engraved initials, head and tailpieces (without blank a2, half title mounted on stub, plate OO folded, Contemporary vellum (rebacked, within modern decorative slipcase.

£45,000

A crisp copy printed on paper of exceptional quality of the first edition of Hevelius' renown work dedicated to comets. The engraved frontispiece depicts Hevelius sitting at a table with a cometary orbit shown as a conic section combined with a spiral, the sun at the focus of the former. By contrast, a figure of Aristotle holds an illustration of some linear and sublunary cometary paths. Below is a valuable illustration of Hevelius' house and observation platform' (DSB).

"The Danzig brewer and astronomer Johannes Hevelius (1611-1687). in his monumental work Cometographia of 1668, discussed comets thoroughly and brought the various theories that previously existed into a single overall picture ... Like Kepler, Hevelius initially adopted a linear motion, but later established that curved paths must be involved, and that comets moved fastest when near the Sun. He took parabolas or hyperbolas as the probable form of orbit. Hevelius supported the view that comets themselves were disc-shaped and lay at right-angles to the Sun. They arose in the atmospheres of Jupiter and Saturn by the transpiration of vapours - a reflection of the then common view that such vapours were to be found on many heavenly bodies: as spots on the Sun, for example. Hevelius chose Jupiter and Saturn on the basis of the colour of comets. The tail was formed from particles ejected from the core of the comet,

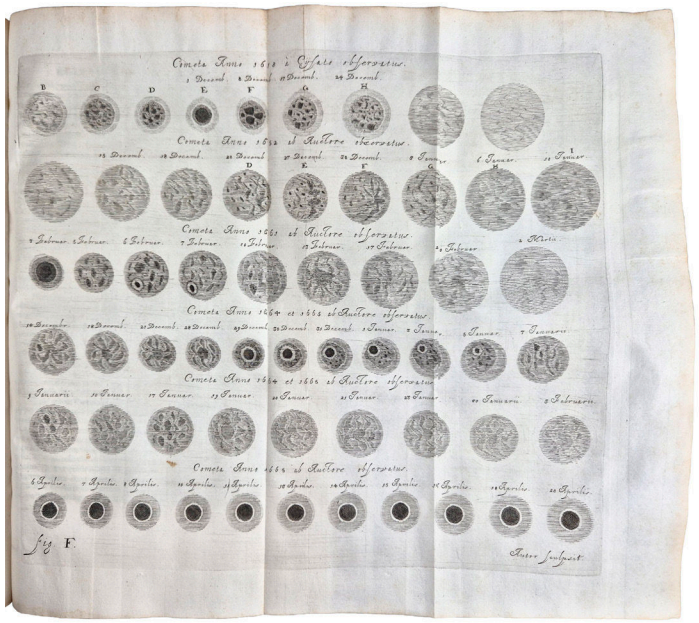


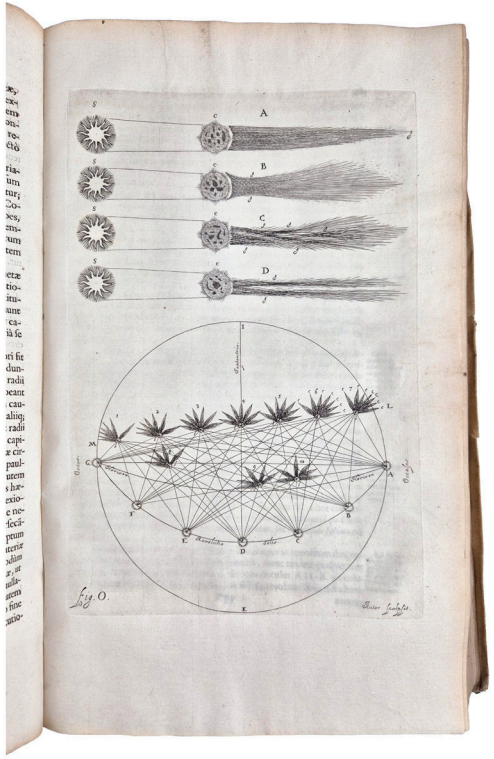
and which were then swept away from the head by the Sun." (R. Stoyan, Atlas of Great Comets. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2015, p.28).

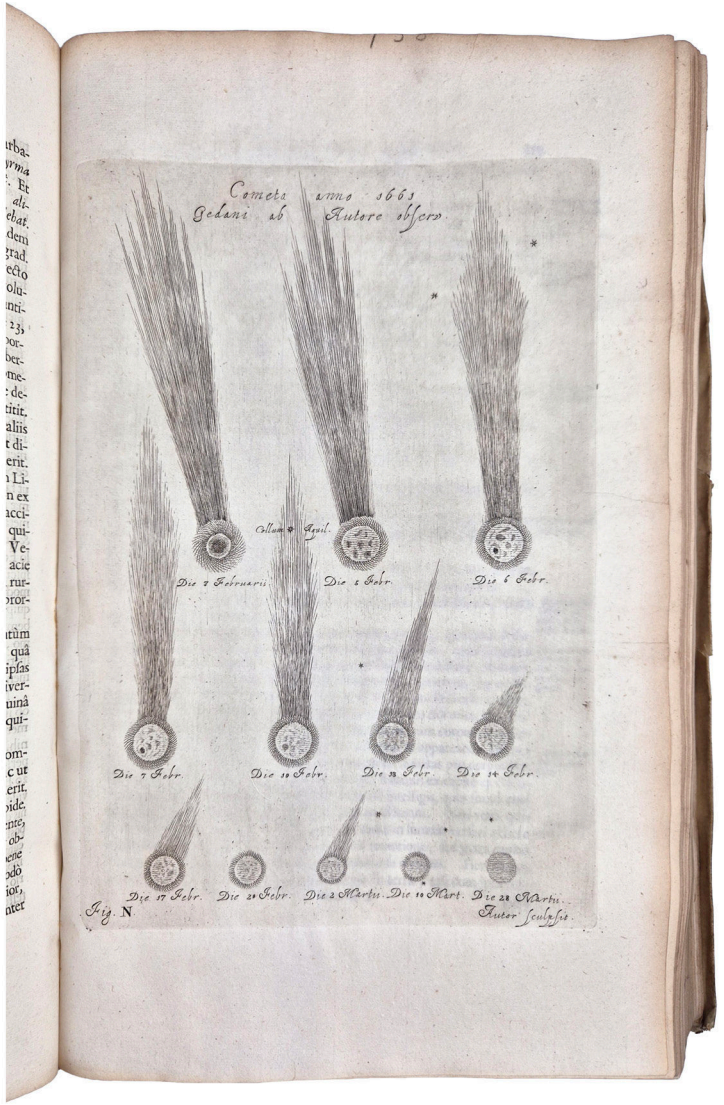
"The Cometographia advocated the idea that the motions of comets are fundamentally parabolic. "One of the major works of Hevelius, which had been almost fifteen years in preparation. The first book gives the observational data on the Comet of 1652, the subsequent two books attempt to prove the existence of comets far beyond the atmosphere of the earth. The fourth book gives a detailed account of the actual parallax of the Comet of 1652, while the fifth book deals with the true position of the comet and its distance from the earth. The subsequent books are concerned with the tail of the comet, its size and its structure. A description of the comets of 1661, 1664, and 1665 is followed by a complete listing of about four hundred comets known from ancient times up to 1665" (B.Y.U.).

Provenance: Heinrich Wilhelm von Starhemberg (1593-1675; bibliophile, contemporary ownership inscription on top margin of frontispiece).



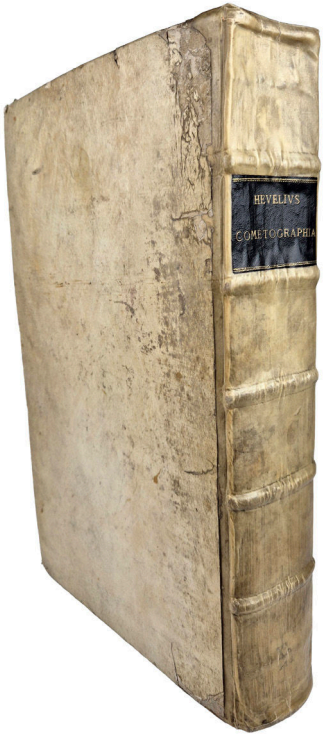






Johannis Hevelii
COMETOGRAPHIA,
Totam Naturam
COMETARUM;
Utpote
Sedem, Parallaxes, Distantias, Ortum & Interitum,
Capitum, Caudarumq; diversas facies, affectionesq;,
Nec non
Motum eorum summè admirandum,
Beneficio unius, ejusq; fixæ, & convenientis hypotheseos exhibens.
In quâ,
Universa insuper
PHÆNOMENA, QUÆSTIONESQUE
de Cometis omnes, rationibus evidentibus
deducuntur, demonstrantur,
Ac
Iconibus æri incisis plurimis illustrantur.
Camprimis vero,
COMETÆ
Anno 1652, 1661, 1664 & 1665 ab ipso Auctore, summo studio
observati, aliquantò prolixiùs, penticulatiusq; exponuntur, expenduntur,
acq; rigidissimo calculo subjiciuntur.
Accessit,
Omnium Cometarum, à Mundo condito hucusquè
ab Historicis, Philosophis, & Astronomis annotatorum,
HISTORIA,
Notis & Animadversionibus Auctoris locupletata,
cum peculiari Tabulâ Cometarum Universali.
Cum Privilegio Sac. Cæsareæ, & Reg. Pol. & Suec. Majestatum.
Gedani.
Auctoris Typis, & Sumptibus,
Impriminebat
Simon Reinicer.
Anno M DC LXVIII.







STYLISTICALLY ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STAR ATLASES EVER PUBLISHED

6. PARDIES, IGNACIUS-GASTON
Complete set of six untitled celestial charts

Complete set of six untitled celestial charts, engraved on laid paper, finely coloured, 480x390mm sheet size, c.1693

£15,000

A superb, highly decorative group of celestial charts, covering the entire night sky.

All six map plates join together to make a unified view of the Heavens as seen from the Earth. We can date the present charts from the constellations they depict to after 1687 (Hevelius, Uranographia).

Pardies' star chart series, first published in 1674, took its constellation figures primarily from Bayer's Uranometria, but since each chart covers a large section of the sky, these figures had to be carefully integrated. Pardies (1636-1673), a French Jesuit and professor of mathematics in Paris, had a background in classical literature and science which is evident in the complex artistry and mathematical precision of the six sta maps. Pardies use of a geocentric cartographic view of the stars was unusual for the time - most star charts and celestial globes used the God's eye perspective - looking at the entire universe from outside it. With Pardies' maps we see the sky as it appears from earth. Pardies drew the maps on the gnomonic projection which visualised the universe as a six-sided cube instead of a globe. This method allows for accurate measurement by straight lines between any point on the map.

He also showed the paths of many important comets from 1577 to 1682 moving through the constellations. According to the accompanying text, positions of the 1,481 stars shown on the six maps were derived from various globes and from the catalogues of Riccioli, Bayer, and Kepler.

This magnificent work is perhaps most recognisable as the source of inspiration for the hemispheric projections of Gabriel Doppelmayr, which first appeared in the 1730s in atlases by Johann Baptist Homann and later appeared in Doppelmayr's Atlas Coelestis, first published in 1742.

Unfortunately, Pardies did not live to see his amazing star maps published.

The first edition of his atlas of six plates was published in 1674 by his colleague Jean de Fontenay. The usefulness of his work continued long after his death, "Pardies' maps served as a model for the gnomonic maps of Jonas Moore, Doppelmeyer, Kordenbusch, and, in the nineteenth century, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and for Grimaldi's maps of the Chinese constellations." - Warner

[Linda Hall Library. Cf, 6900.; Brown; Warner, The Sky Explored]



Hinc quidem Oculus Tauri quæ Stella ruhlantior apparet, quam cæteræ passim vllanc Canicula, quæ primæ magnitudinis in Cane Majore habet, aliam Lucida Canis Minoris, et duæ in capite Geminorum, etc.

Quod ea demum ratione fiet, si lineas, triangula, quadrilatera, cæteraque figuras, quas notis cum ignotis faciunt, diligenter observes.

DISTANTIAM STELLARUM
E TABULIS COGNOSCERE.

Distantia duorum Astrorum est arcus Majoris Circuli inter utrumque centrum interceptus.

In Sphæra quidem perfacile est distantiam illam invenire beneficio trium aut quatuor Circulorum Majorum, qui in ea dividantur in gradus. At eamdem in Planisphærio longe invenire, non ita facile verum est hactenus eruditis.

Reperitur illa quidem interdum.

V.G. cum ambæ sunt in una linearum divisarum in gradus, ut in Æquatore, vel Ecliptica, vel Colurio: tunc enim ipsa distantia notatur ut gradibus.

Item quando sunt in alia linea recta transeunte per Tabulæ centrum, ut duæ Stellæ E F, in manu et brachio Bootæ. Tabuli primo. Hunc enim invenit hoc modo.

Ex recta A B abscindenda A e æqualis ipsi A E, quæ distantia primæ Stellæ a centro absondita dicatur A f æqualis ipsi A F, quæ distantia alterius Stellæ ab eodem centro. Dico Segmentum ef esse distantiam quæsitam.

Idem porro servandum est, etsi duæ Stellæ non plane jacerent in linea recta: quia tantilla differentia, vel nullum omnino, vel tam levem certe induceret errorem, ut negligi possit.

At nondum una quædam, et certa praxis, eaque generalis est tradita, quâ semper distantia, reperiatur, cum alio sitæ sunt positæ.

Nos unam hic proponimus, quæ facile simul ac certa est quippe quæ nititur Geometricis demonstrationes.

Sit ergo quadrans B C, ut videre est in prima Tabula, quæ Polum Arcticum repræsentat.

Iste quadrans est arcus maximi Circuli Sphæræ, quæ in his Tabulis cavitur, ut facile demonstrari ex Geometria potest. Quare utilis est ad metiendam in eisdem distantiam Astrorum.

Aut igitur duæ Stellæ, quarum distantia quæritur, sunt in aliquo Circulo a centro Tabulæ descripto: aut alio modo quocunque.

Primus Casus. Si sunt in quamedi circulo, ut duæ Stellæ G. H, quæ in Draconis videntur ad Polarem Arcticum, distantiam illarum ita invenies.

In recta B D sumatur B g æqualis ipsi A G, sivel A H, quæ distantia Stellarum a centro. Deinde centro A, inter vallo A g, describe arcum g h; itaque recta g h æqualis rectæ G H distantiæ duorum Astrorum in Tabula.

Rursus ex punctis g et h ducantur ad centrum A duæ rectæ lineæ secantes quadrantem B C in duobus punctis i, k. Dico arcum i k interceptum inter illas lineas, et duorum in gradibus, esse distantiam utriusque Stellæ quæsitam.

Secundus Casus. Si aliter sunt positæ, ut duæ Stellæ E, M, in Ursa Majore: utendum erit eadem fere praxi.

Ex recta enim B D abscindantur B l, B m, æquales distantiis duorum Astrorum a centro A.

Deinde centro A, intervallis A l, A m, describantur duo Circuli l n, m o, quibus aptetur distantia duorum Astrorum, a puncto m ad punctum n.

Rursus ab iisdem punctis m et n, ut ante, ducantur ad centrum A duæ rectæ lineæ secantes Quadrantem B C in p q. Erit arcus p q distantia duorum Astrorum quæsita.

COMETARUM LOCUM
IN TABULIS INVENIRE.

Id pendet ex modo, quo locus idem observatur in Cælo.

Nam aliqui Declinationem, et Ascensionem rectam Cometæ metiuntur, quo tempore Meridianum transit. Hi certe locum ejus facillime notabunt in Tabulis, in quibus et declinationes, et Ascensiones rectas descripsimus accurate.

Aliam tradunt nonnulli rationem, quæ et facilior est, et Tabulis nostris accommodatior.

Stellæ quarunt in cælo quatuor, quarum hinc duæ, duæ item illinc lineam cum Cometa rectam efficiant.

Tum inventis illis in Tabulâ, lineam ducunt unam per priores duas, aliam per posteriores, quæ primâ secet in puncto. Atque is est, quem quærunt, Cometæ locus.

Hac utraque ratione Cometæ cursum nemo certo non facile describat; modo ita quotidie locum ejus diligenter observet.

Sed nihil ad hanc rem tot est opus observationibus.



Toutes ces Etoilles, qui appartiennent à l'Orion, servantes connoitre, d'un côté l'œil du Taureau, qui est une Etoile plus rouge et plus enflammée que les autres. D'un autre côté la Canicule, qui est une Etoile fort brillante dans le grand Chien. D'un autre, la plus claire du petit Chien, les deux Etoiles de la tête des Jumeaux, etc.

Ce qui sera très facile, si vous remarquez exactement dans la Carte les lignes, les triangles, les quarrez, et les autres figures que les Etoiles que vous connoissez déjà, font avec celles que vous ne connoissez pas encore.

LA MANIERE DE CONNOITRE
LA DISTANCE DES ETOILES SUR CES CARTES.

La distance de deux Etoiles se doit prendre sur les degrez du grand Cercle, qui passe par leur centre.

Il est clair, qu'on peut la trouver aisément dans le Globe, prenant avec le Compas la distance de ces Etoiles, et la transportant sur un des grands Cercles qu'on y voit divisez en degrez: mais on ne pas crû jusques à present, qu'il fût si facile de la trouver toujours dans les Planispheres. On le peut bien quelquefois.

Par exemple, si les deux Etoiles sont toutes deux dans une des lignes divisées en degrez, il n'y a qu'à compter les degrez qui sont compris entre les deux Etoiles, et vous en aurez la distance.

De plus, si elles sont dans une autre ligne droite, qui soit tirée par le centre de la Carte, comme les deux Etoiles E, F, dont l'une est sur la main, et l'autre sur le bras du Bootes, dans la premiere Carte: on la peut trouver encore de cette maniere.

Prenez sur la ligne A B divisée en degrez, une partie A e qui soit égale à A E, distance de la premiere Etoile de du centre de la Carte: et une autre partie A f pareillement égale à A F, distance de la seconde Etoile, et du même centre. Cela fait, le segment e f sera la distance des deux Etoiles.

Cette pratique peut servir, quand même les deux Etoiles ne se rencontreroient pas si précisement dans la même ligne: car il est certain, qu'on ne pourroit pas se tromper notablement, y ayant si peu de difference.

Mais on n'a pas encore donné de regle generale pour trouver cette distance, quand les Etoiles sont disposées d'une autre façon.

En voicy une nouvelle, qui est tres-juste, puis qu'elle est appuyée sur les principes de la Geometrie, et qui est autre cela tres-facile.

Soit donc le quart de cercle B C, comme on voit dans la Carte du Pole Arctique.

Ce quart de Cercle est le Segment d'un grand Cercle de la Sphere, qui est icy projetée, comme le comprendront facilement ceux, qui ont la moindre connoissance des principes de la Geometrie: ainsi il est propre, a mesurer la distance de tous les Astres qui sont repris sur ces Cartes.

Cela posé, où les deux Etoiles dont vous voulez connoitre la distance, sont toutes deux dans un même Cercle décrit du centre de la Carte; ou de quel que autre maniere que ce soit.

Premier Cas. Si elles sont dans un même Cercle, comme celles du Dragon, marquées G, H, qui touchent le Cercle Polaire, servez vous de cette pratique.

Prenez la distance qu'il y a depuis le centre de la Carte jusqu'à l'une de ces Etoiles, et la marquez sur la ligne B D depuis B jusques à g. Puis du centre A, intervalle A g, decrivez le cercle g h, et y marquez depuis g jusques à h la distance des deux Etoiles, comme elle est sur la Carte.

Cela fait, des points g et h tirez deux lignes droites au centre A. Ces deux lignes en passant par le quart de Cercle B C, détermineront l'arc i k, c'est à dire, la distance des deux Etoiles.

Second Cas. Si elles sont disposées d'une autre maniere, comme par exemple les deux Etoiles L, M, qui sont sur la queuë de la grande Ourse: voicy la pratique qu'il faut garder; elle est presque la même que la precedente.

Prenez sur la ligne B D une partie B l, qui soit égale à A L distance de la premiere Etoile, et du centre de la Carte; et une autre partie B m, égale aussi à A M distance de la seconde Etoile et du même centre.

Puis du centre A, intervalles A l, A m, décrivez les Cercle l n, m o, et y marquez depuis m jusqu'à n la distance des deux Etoiles.

Cela fait, il n'y aura qu'à tirer, comme auparavant deux lignes droites des points m, et n au centre de la Carte. Ces deux lignes en passant par le quart de Cercle B C, y détermineront l'arc p q, qui est la distance des deux Etoiles.

LA MANIERE DE MARQUER
LES COMETES SUR CES CARTES.

Cela dépend de la façon, dont on les observe dans le Ciel.

Car les uns prennent leur Déclinaison, quand elles passent par le Meridien, puis de prennent leur Ascension droite. Ceux là n'auront nulle difficulté à les placer sur ces Cartes, où les Déclinaisons, et les Ascensions droites sont marquées avec beaucoup d'exactitude.

D'autres se servent d'une pratique plus aisée, et qui a plus de rapport à ce Planisphere.

Ils cherchent dans le Ciel quatre Etoiles, dont deux d'un côté, et deux de l'autre fassent une ligne droite avec la Comete. Ensuite ils cherchent trouvent toutes dans la Carte, ils tirent une ligne droite par les deux premieres, et une autre par les deux Secondes. Puis ils placent la Comete dans le point, où ces lignes se coupent.

Il est asseuré qu'on décrivoit tout le cours des Cometes, en les observant chaque fois de quelque sorte de cet maniere. Mais il n'est pas besoin de faire tant d'observations pour cela.

SERENISSIMO PRINCIPI
JOANNI FRIDERICO
DUCI BRUNSWICENSI,
LUNEBURGICO, CALENBERGENSI,
SUPERIORIS, SECUNDOGENITO, NO.
HANNOVERÆ PRINCIPI.

SERENISSIME PRINCEPS.

Bootes
Hercules
Cygnus
Draco
Via Lactea
Cepheus
Ursa Minor
Cassiopea
Andromeda
Ursa Major
Perseus
Auriga

USUS
TABULÆ URANOGRAPHICÆ.

LUSAGE
DE LA CARTE DU CIEL.

ASCENSIONEM RECTAM,
ET DECLINATIONEM STELLARUM
OPE TABULARUM INVENIRE.

LA MANIERE DE TROUVER
L'ASCENSION DROITE, ET LA DECLINAISON
DES ETOILES PAR LA CARTE.

LONGITUDINEM ET LATITUDINEM
ACTORUM INVENIRE.

LA MANIERE DE TROUVER
LA LONGITUDE, ET LA LATITUDE
DES ETOILES.

Lyra
Olor
Corona Borea
Sagitta
Via Lactea
Delphinus
Hercules
Aquila
Equuleus
Serpentarius
Serpens
Antinous
Libra
Caper
Scorpius
Via Lactea
Lupus
Sagittarius
Corona Australis

NUMERUS STELLARUM.

LA MANIERE DE TROUVER
LA DECLINAISON DES ETOILES.

LE NOMBRE DES ETOILES

Bootes
Coma Berenices
Leo
Virgo
Crater
Corvus
Hydra
Libra
Argo
Scorpius
Centaurus

Sagittarius
Corona
Scorpius
Ara
Lupus
Grus
Pavo
Indus
Via Lactea
Triangulum
Centaurus
Apus
Tucan
Apus
Chamæleon
Hydrus
Ph. Volans
Eridanus
Dorado
Argo

INDEX CONSTELLATIONUM.

TABLE DES CONSTELLATIONS

AD LECTOREM.

AVIS AU LECTEUR.



INDIAN SERPENTS - EXTREMELY SCARCE WITH THE RARE COMPLETE SECOND VOLUME

7. RUSSELL, PATRICK
An account of Indian Serpents, Collected on the Coast of Coromandel [with] A Continuation of an Account of Indian Serpents containing descriptions and figures from specimens and drawings transmitted form various parts of India.

2 vol., FIRST EDITION, 92 illustrations on 89 sheets, comprising: vol. 1 46 hand coloured illustrations on 45 sheets , plus two other engraved plates; vol. 2 42 hand coloured illustrations on 39 sheets, frontispiece and two other engraved plates; both volumes are complete, matching contemporary full calf, labels, folios, London: for George Nicol., 1796-1801

£15,000

First Edition of the First Published Work on Indian Snakes and one of the greatest works dedicated to the animal.

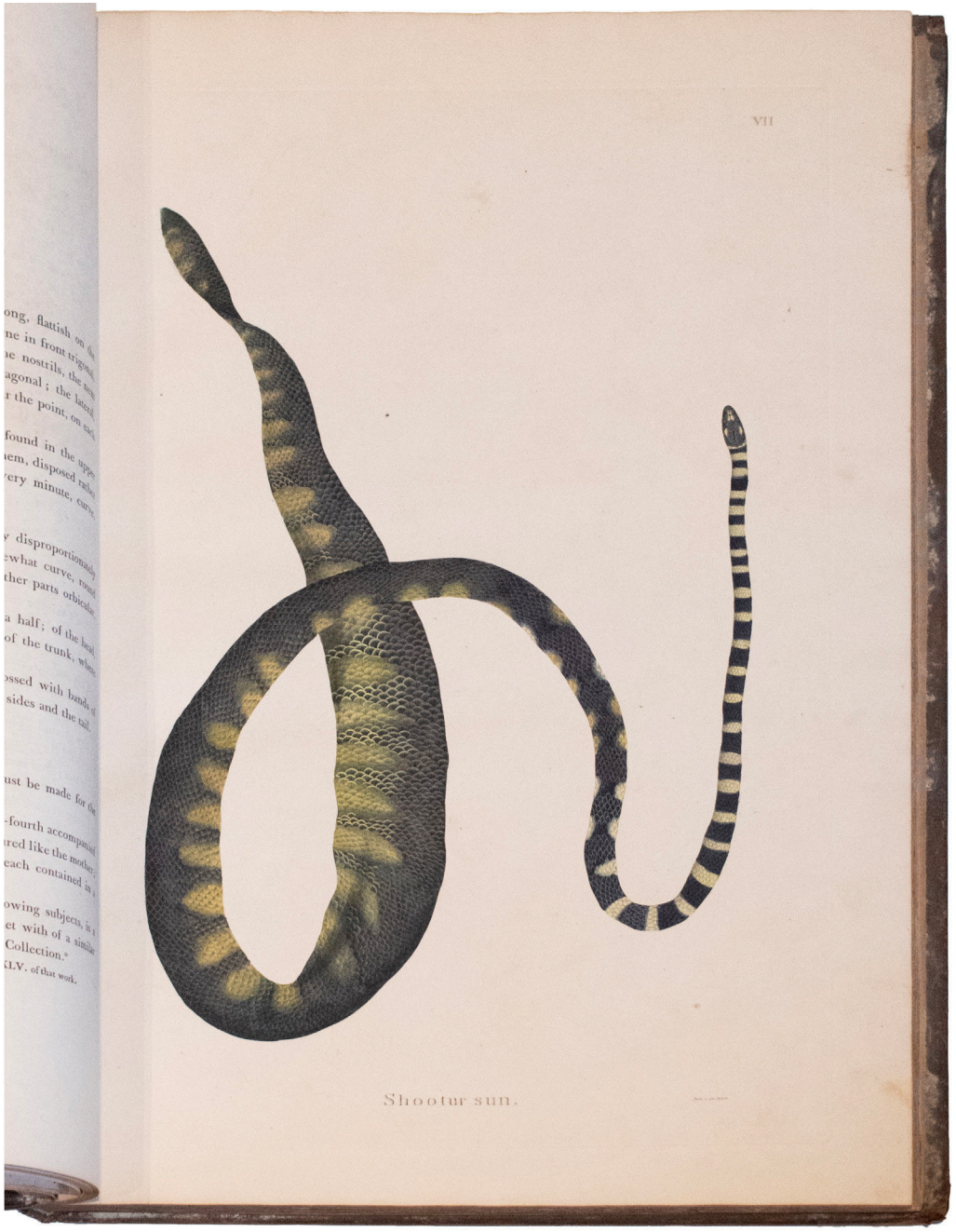
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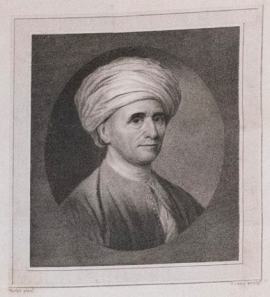
Russel worked for the British East India Company in Carnatic in the 1780s. While stationed there he made large collections of specimens and drawings of the plants, fishes, and reptiles of the country, and became increasingly concerned with the problem of snakebites. Using information collected from Indigenous sources as well as Company officials, he began extensive studies on venomous snakes in the hopes of creating a means in which to identify them and for the creation of antidotes. In 1787 he drew up a preliminary memoir on the poisonous snakes of the Coromandel coast, which was printed officially at Madras, in 1794.

'In 1796 he published on the same scale, at the cost of the company, the first fascicle of his Account of Indian Serpents in folio, with forty-six plates, forty-four of which were the product of a huge collaborative enterprise in which Russell enlisted the help of other company servants. Russell's Account also relied heavily on Indian knowledge, although he subjected local wisdom to the trial of experiment and his own observations' (ODNB).

Beginning in 1801, Russell expanded the current work with his Continuation, which reached four parts by 1809, and which added 41 plates. Of Russell's work on Indian snakes, it is the Account alone that is typically found, and it is rare when seen with any part of the Continuation.

[Nissen ZBI, 3539; Wood, p. 547; ODNB]





PATRICK RUSSELL, M.D. F.R.S.

A

CONTINUATION

OF AN

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN SERPENTS;

CONTAINING

DESCRIPTIONS AND FIGURES,

FROM

SPECIMENS AND DRAWINGS,

TRANSMITTED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF INDIA,

TO

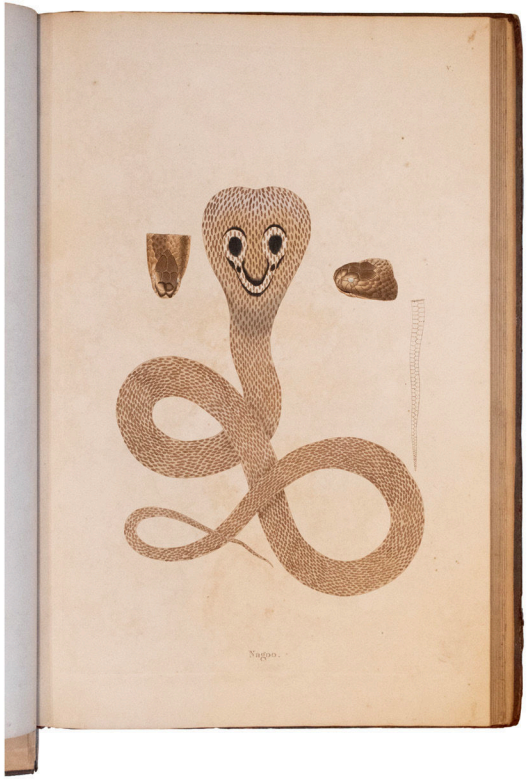
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AND PUBLISHED BY THEIR ORDER, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

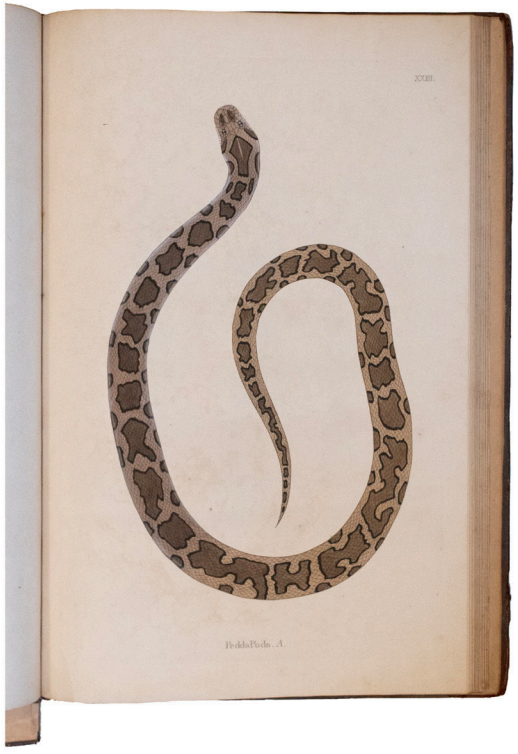
PATRICK RUSSELL, M.D. F.R.S.

LONDON:

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CLEVELAND-ROW,
FOR G. AND W. NICOL, BOOKSELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY,
PALL-MALL.
1801.



Nagoo.



XXIII.

Peddapodu A.

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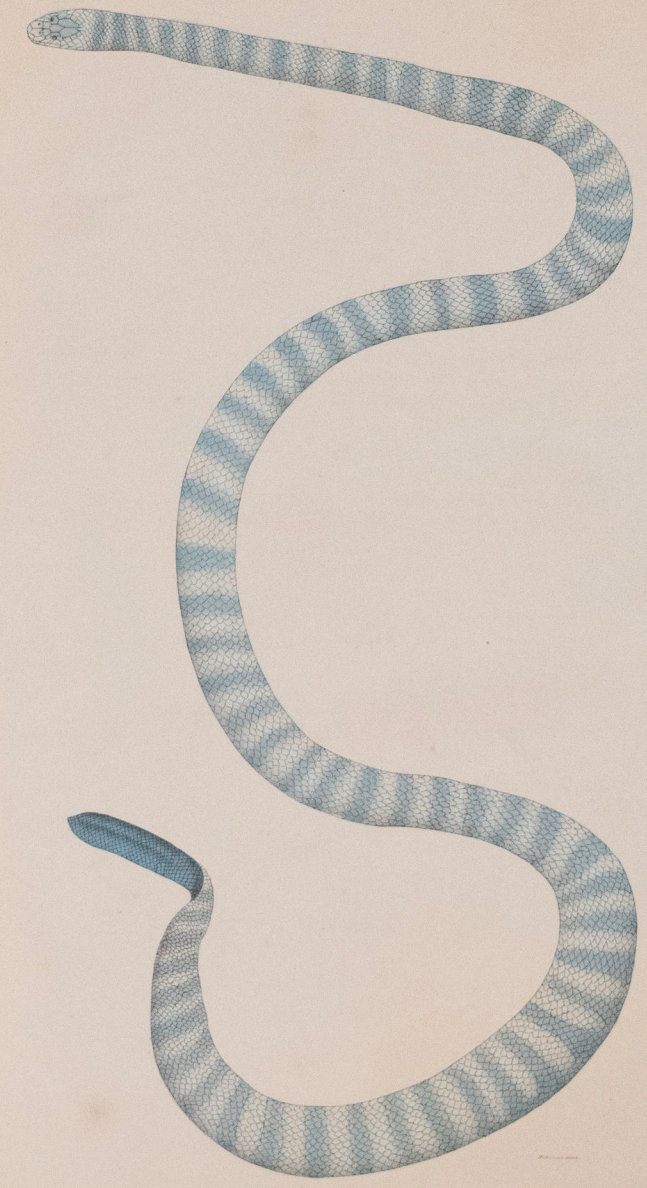
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IX.



Chittul.

Hinc quidem Oculus Tauri, quæ Stella rubilantior apparet, quàm cæteræ passim; illinc Canicula, quæ primæ magnitudinis in Cane Majore; tum etiam Lucida Canis Minoris, et duæ in capite Geminorum, etc.

Quod ea demum ratione fiet, si lineas, triangula, quadrilatera, cæteraque figuras, quas notæ cum gnotæ faciunt, diligenter observes.

DISTANTIAM STELLARUM
È TABULIS COGNOSCERE.

Distantia duorum Astrorum est arcus Majoris Circuli inter utriusque centrum interceptus.

In Sphæra quidem perfacile est distantiam illam invenire beneficio trium aut quatuor Circulorum Maiorum, qui in ea dividantur in gradus. At eandem in Planisphærio semper inspexere, non ita facile visum est hactenus eruditis.

Reperitur illa quidem interdum.

V.G. cum ambæ sunt in una linearum divisarum in gradus, ut in Æquatore, vel Ecliptica, vel Coluris: tunc enim ipsa distantia notatur in gradib.

Item quando sunt in alia linea recta transeunte per Tabulæ centrum, ut duæ Stellæ E, F, in manu et brachio Bootis Tabulæ primæ. Tunc enim invenit hoc modo.

Ex recta AB abscindenda A e æqualis ipsi AE, quæ distantia primæ Stellæ à centro: abscindenda item Af æqualis ipsi AF, quæ distantia alterius Stellæ ab eodem centro. Dico segmentum ef esse distantiam quæsitam.

Idem porro servandum est, etsi duæ Stellæ non planè jacerent in linea recta: quia tantilla differentia, vel nullum omnino, vel tam levem certè indicaret errorem, ut negligi possit.

At nondum una quidem, et certa praxis, eaque generalis est tradita, quâ semper distantia, reperiatur, cum alia sitû sunt positæ.

Nos unam hîc proponimus, quæ facilis simul ac certa est quippe quæ nitatur Geometrica demonstratione.

Sit ergo quadrans BC, ut videre est in primâ Tabulâ, quæ Polum Arcticum repræsentat.

Iste quadrans est arcus maximi Circuli Sphæræ, quæ in his Tabulis exhibetur, ut facile demonstrari ex Geometria potest. Quare utilis est ad metiendam in isdem distantiam Astrorum.

Aut igitur duæ Stellæ, quarum distantia quæritur, sunt in aliquo Circulo à centro Tabulæ descripto: aut alio modo quocunque.

Primus Casus. Si sunt in ejusmodi circulo, ut duæ Stellæ G, H, quæ in Draconе videntur ad Polarem Arcticum, distantiam illarum ita invenies.

In recta BD sumatur B g æqualis ipsi AG, vel AH, quæ distantia Stellarum à centro. Deinde centro A, intervallo Ag, describe arcum gk: sitque recta gk æqualis rectæ GH distantiæ duorum Astrorum in Tabulâ.

Rursus ex punctis g, et h ducantur ad centrum A duæ rectæ lineæ secantes quadrantem BC in duobus punctis i, k. Dico arcum ik interceptum inter illas lineas, et divisum in gradus, esse distantiam utriusque Stellæ quæsitam.

Secundus Casus. Si aliter sunt positæ: ut duæ Stellæ L, M, in Ursa Majore: eundum erit eadem fere praxi.

Ex recta enim BD abscindantur Bl, Bm æquales distantiis duorum Astrorum à centro A.

Deinde centro A, intervallis Al, Am, describantur duo Circuli ln, mo, quibus aptetur distantia duorum Astrorum à puncto m ad punctum n.

Rursus ab isdem punctis m et n, ut ante, ducantur ad centrum A duæ rectæ lineæ secantes Quadrantem BC in p q. Erit arcus p q distantia duorum Astrorum quæsita.

COMETARUM LOCUM
IN TABULIS INVENIRE.

Id pendet ex modo, quo locus idem observatur in Cœlo.

Nam aliqui Declinationem, et Ascensionem rectam Cometæ metiuntur, quo tempore Meridianum transit: Hi certè locum ejus facillimè notabunt in Tabulis, in quibus et declinationes, et Ascensiones rectas descripsimus accurate.

Aliam tradunt nonnulli rationem, quæ et facilior est, et Tabulis nostris accommodatior.

Stellas quærunt in cœlo quatuor, quarum hinc duæ, duæ item illinc lineam cum Cometa rectam efficiant.

Tum inventis illis in Tabulâ, lineam ducunt unam per priores duas, aliam per posteriores, quæ primâ secet in puncto. Atque is est, quem quærunt, Cometæ locus.

Hac utraque ratione Cometæ cursum nemo certè non facilè describat, modo ita quotidie locum ejus diligenter observet.

Sed nihil ad hanc rem tot est opus observationibus.



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LA MANIERE DE MARQUER
LES COMETES SUR CES CARTES.

Cela dépend de la façon dont on les observe dans le Ciel.

Car les uns prennent leur Déclinaison, quand elles passent par le Meridien, puis ils prennent leur Ascension droite. Ceux là n'auront nulle difficulté à les poser sur ces Cartes, où les Déclinaisons, et les Ascensions droites sont marquées avec beaucoup d'exactitude.

D'autres se servent d'une pratique plus aisée, et qui a plus de rapport à ce Planisphere.

Ils cherchent dans le Ciel quatre Etoiles, dont deux d'un côté, et deux de l'autre passent une ligne droite avec la Comète. En cas que les ayant trouvées toutes dans la Carte, ils tirent une ligne droite par les deux premières, et une autre par les deux Secondes: Puis de place en place la Comète dans le point où ces lignes se coupent.

Il est assuré qu'on décrivoit tout le cours des Comètes, en les observant chaque fois de quelqu'une de ces manières. Mais il n'est pas besoin de faire tant d'observations pour cela.

Apres les deux