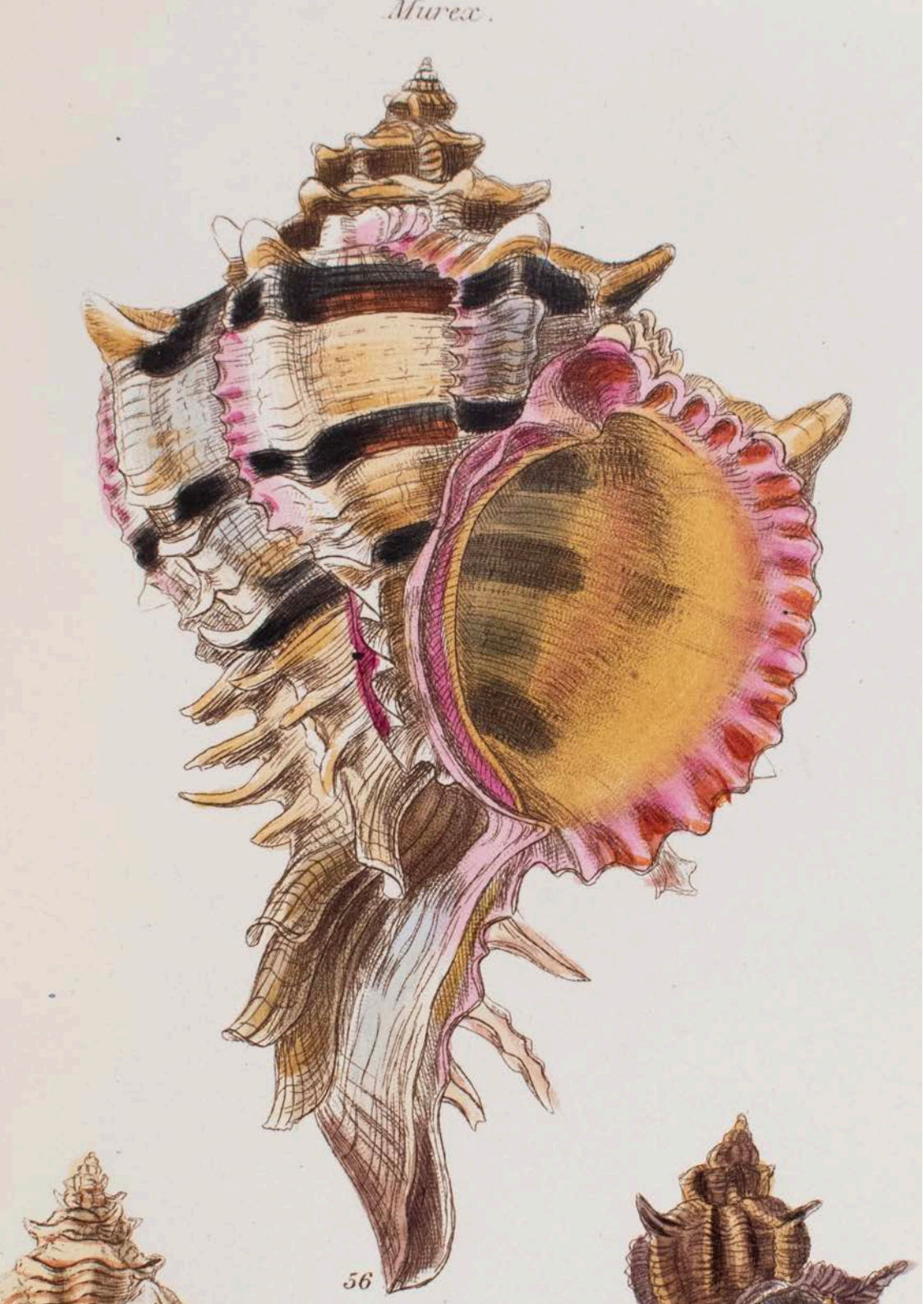

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Front cover image taken from no.107
Inner cover image taken from no.100
Back cover image taken from no.89

1. **ANDREWS, CAPTAIN W.S.,** Andrews' Illustrations of the West Indies

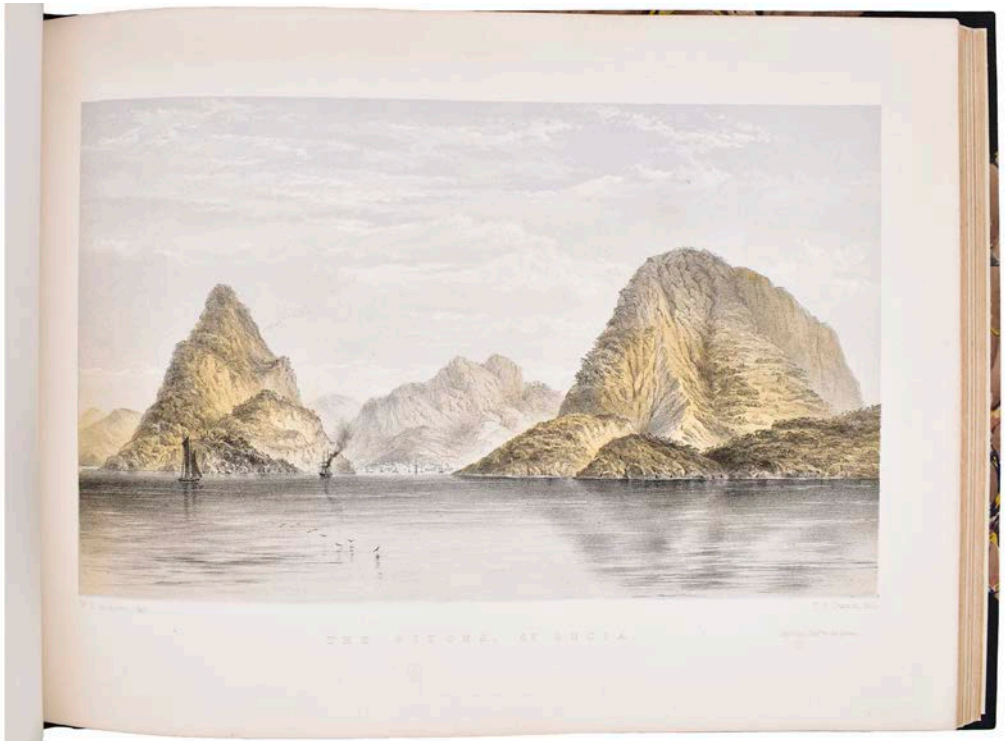
Volume 1: Sidmouth, printed by Thomas Perry, [1855]; Vol. 2: London, printed and published by Day and Son, Two volumes in one, Oblong folio, fine later half green morocco over marbled boards, with two title-pages and thirty fine lithographed plates, twenty-two tinted, some double–page and folding, many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

£8,500

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

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

Sabin 1517. 'A scarce work'.



2. **ANGAS, GEORGE FRENCH** The Kafirs Illustrated in a Series of Drawings taken among the Amazulu, Amaponda, and Amakoza Tribes; also, Portraits of the Hottentot, Malay, Fingo, and Other Races inhabiting Southern Africa: together with Sketches of Landscape Scenery in the Zulu Country, Natal, and the Cape Colony.

FIRST EDITION,viii + 9 - 52 pp, Lithographic Portrait of the Author as Frontispiece, 35 hand coloured lithographic plates on 30 sheets and numerous illustrations in the text, contemporary half black morocco gilt, hinges repaired, folio, London: J. Hogarth, 1849. A very attractive copy of this rare work.

£11,000

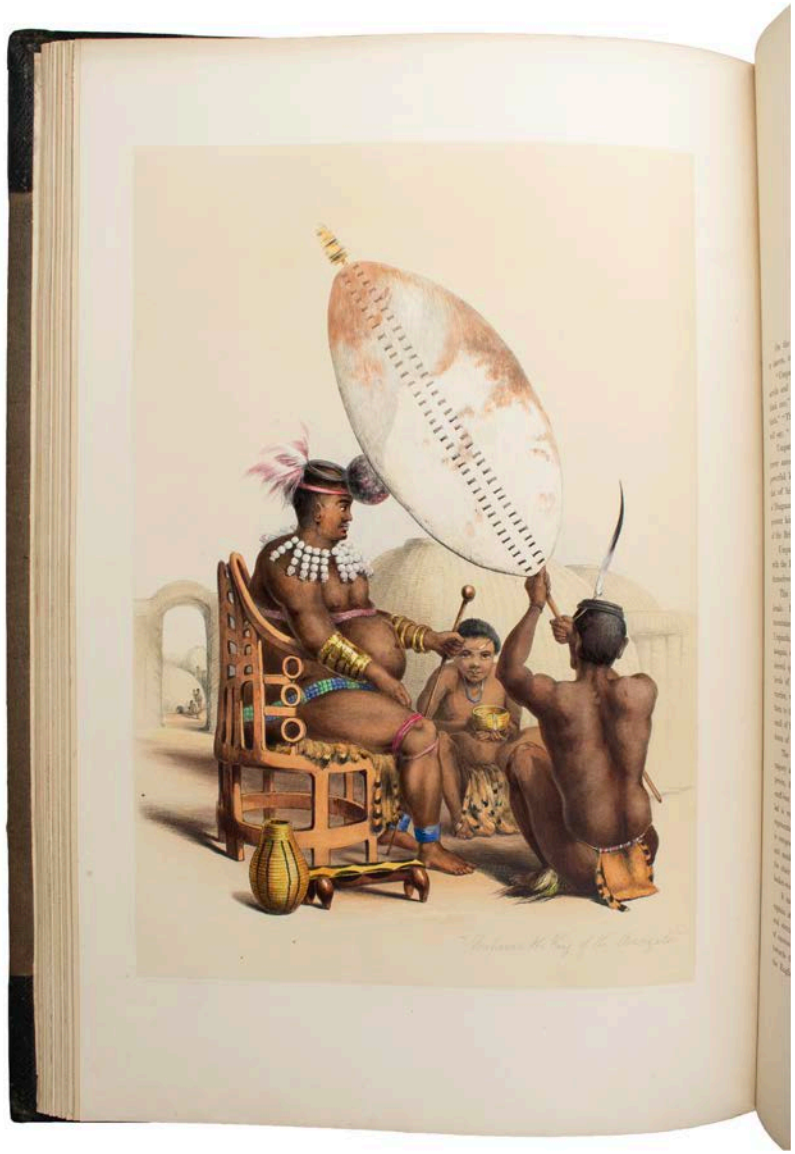
George French Angas' famous folio of South African studies in the 1840s. Angas travelled from Cape Town up the Eastern Cape and through Natal and Zululand, where he painted a number of studies of Zulu life including a portrait of King Mpande ka Senzangakhona. These studies are classic images of the period, and indeed the first edition of this book is one of the most sought-after pieces of Africana.

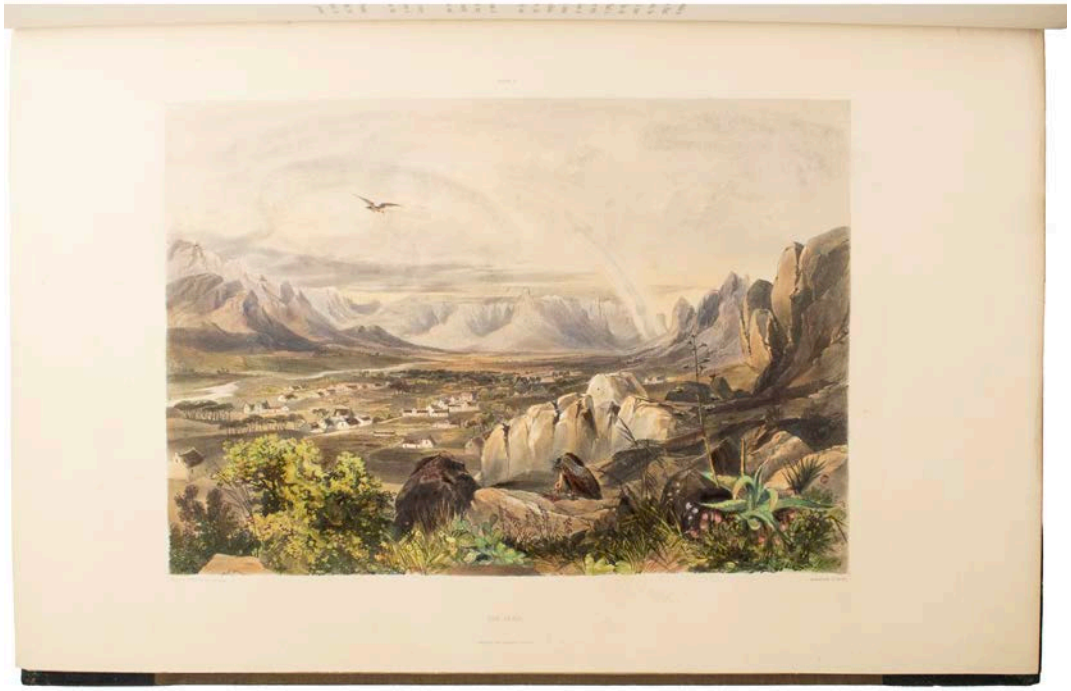
George French Angas (1822-1886) was the eldest son of one of South Australia's principal founders, George Fife Angas. He studied anatomical drawing and lithography in London prior to travelling to New Zealand and Australia, and, for two years, in South Africa. In 1853 he was appointed as Secretary of the Australian Museum in Sydney, devoting himself to natural history and particularly to his first love, that of collecting and describing shells.

The three large works by George French Angas, the 'Kaffirs,' New Zealanders and South Australia, are amongst the most important of the illustrated travel books of their period... Of the three works, the 'Kaffirs' is the most uncommon"(Tooley).

Cape Town from the Camps Bay Road. 2. Hadji Hassan Nudin Ibanu Abdallah or Karel (A Malay Priest at Prayers) / Nazea, a Malay Woman in her walking costume (The Lion's Head Mountain with part of Cape Town). 3. (Plate without a title, but of Wynberg). 4. Makay Creole Boy / Malay Boy of Cape Town (titles on plate surface). 5. Hottentot Holland and Somerset West. 6. The Paarl. 7. Karel Julius / Christian Matthei - Hottentot Herd Boys. 8. Leveregt Aris, an old Hottentot / an old Hottentot Woman, with half-caste great-grandchildren (both titles on plate surface). 9. (Plate without a title, but of Genadendal, a Moravian Missionary Settlement in South Africa). 10. Bavarian's Kloof. "The Glen of Baboons", near Genadendal. 11. Umpanda, the King of the Amazulu (title on plate surface). 12. (Plate without a title, but of Umpanda reviewing his soldiers at Nonduengu). 13. Utimuni Nephew of Chaka (title on plate surface). 14. Zulu Hunting Dance, near the Engooi Mountains. 15. Young Zulu's in dancing costume (title on plate surface). 16. Kaal on the Umgani. Zulu Cattle & Sheep (title on plate surface). 17. Zulu Boys in dancing dress (title on plate surface). 18. Mouth of the Umvoti, on the Indian Ocean. 19. N'pae a young Zulu in Gala Dress / Two of King Umpanda's Dancing Girls

(titles on plate surface). 20. Zulu Soldiers of Kong Pandas Army. 21. Zula Kraal at Umlazi with huts and Screens (title on plate surface). 22. On the Umnonoti River, Natal. 23. Zulu Blacksmiths at work. 24. Charley, a Half-Caste Kafir Boy. 25. Inanda Kraal, Natal. 26. Gudu's Kraal at the Tugala. Women are making Beer. 27. Zulu Kraal near Umlazi, Natal. 28. (Without a title, but of Durban - Port Natal). 29. Tragelaphus Angasii (Gray). The new Antilope from St Lucia Bay. 30. New and Remarkable Species of Lepidoptera from Natal and the Zulu Country.







The Famous Account of Anson's Circumnavigation

3. **ANSON, GEORGE**, A Voyage Round the World in the Years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV. ...Compiled from Papers and other Materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and published under his Direction, By Richard Walter, M.A. Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship the Centurion, in that Expedition. Illustrated with Forty-Two Copper Plates.

42 folding engraved plates, plans, charts and maps, with the list of subscribers, an excellent copy with a little offsetting to the reverse of a few plates as usual, contemporary mottled calf,old reback, red morocco label, 4to (275 × 220 mm), London, for the author, by John and Paul Knapton, 1748

£4,000

Of the original eight ships, which started this expedition to harass the Spaniards on the western coast of South America, seven were lost around Cape Horn and on the coast of Chili, and out of 900 men who left England more than 600 died.

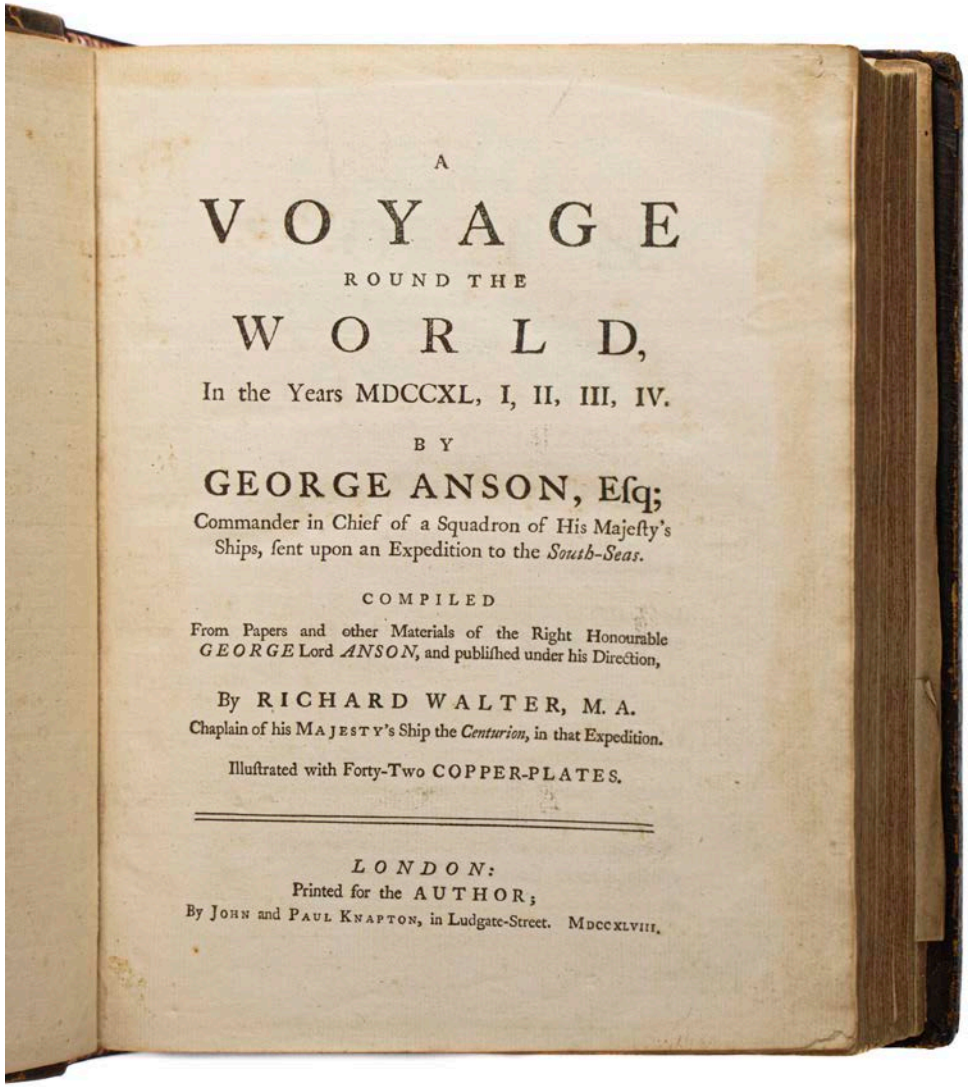
Anson was sent to plunder Spanish trading territories on the Pacific coast of South America, but his expedition threatened to turn into a disaster. His small squadron was battered by storms and too few of his crew survived the journey round Cape Horn to man even the largest ship properly. Anson limped across the Pacific to Macao, where he was able to have the Centurion repaired and find more crew. Finally, in June 1743 he achieved a single but substantial victory, capturing the Nuestra Señora de Covadonga (the Manila Galleon near China), carrying 1,313,843 pieces of eight and 35,682 ounces of virgin silver, and returned to England in June 1744 a rich man.

"Anson's voyage is remembered as a classic tale of endurance and leadership in the face of fearful disasters, but to the British public of 1744 it was the treasure of the galleon, triumphantly paraded through the streets of London, which did something to restore national self-esteem battered by an unsuccessful war" (ODNB). Anson's voyage laid the groundwork for British voyages of exploration in the Pacific during the latter half of the eighteenth century.

The keenly-awaited book became a best-seller, running through numerous editions in its full or abridged form and being translated into several European languages. It is now agreed that the ostensible author, Richard Walter, took the initiative for publishing, gathering names of subscribers and profiting handsomely from it, but that Benjamin Robins completed the editorial task. "It is also clear that Anson himself took a very close interest in the work, which is as a result very complimentary of his actions but provides an interesting insight into his thinking. Walter's and Robin's contributions to the work can probably never be completely disentangled, but this should not obscure its continued popularity... 'a masterpiece of descriptive travel that became the most popular book of maritime adventure' Hill

Provenance: Thomas Earle Pipon (heraldic bookplate) , signature of his son George Earle above bookplate, relatives of subscriber Augustus Earle.

Hill, 1817; Sabin 1625; BdM I, 38.



A

VOYAGE

ROUND THE

WORLD,

In the Years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV.

BY

GEORGE ANSON, Eſq;

Commander in Chief of a Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships, ſent upon an Expedition to the *South-Seas*.

COMPILED

From Papers and other Materials of the Right Honourable *GEORGE* Lord *ANSON*, and publiſhed under his Direction,

By RICHARD WALTER, M. A.

Chaplain of his MAJESTY's Ship the *Centurion*, in that Expedition.

Illuſtrated with Forty-Two COPPER-PLATES.

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR;

By JOHN and PAUL KNAPTON, in Ludgate-Street. MDCCXLVIII.

First Edition Of One Of The Classic Stories Of Shipwreck Survival

4. **ANSON - BULKELEY, JOHN & JOHN CUMMINS,** A Voyage to the South Seas, in the Years 1740-1. Containing A Faithful Narrative of the Loss of His Majesty's Ship the Wager on A Desolate Island.

FIRST EDITION, later tree calf, ruled in gilt, spine gilt, red morocco label, later end papers, bookplate to pastedown, 8vo, Jacob Robinson, London, 1743.

£4,000

Part of Anson's fleet, "The Wager was wrecked on a desolate island off the coast of Chile in circumstances in which all discipline vanished. Amid scenes of defiance and violence most of the crew mutinied, and split into groups to attempt their escape. Led by the gunner, the largest of these groups made a small-boat voyage through the Straits of Magellan that stands as a remarkable feat of seamanship". (Williams p-3).

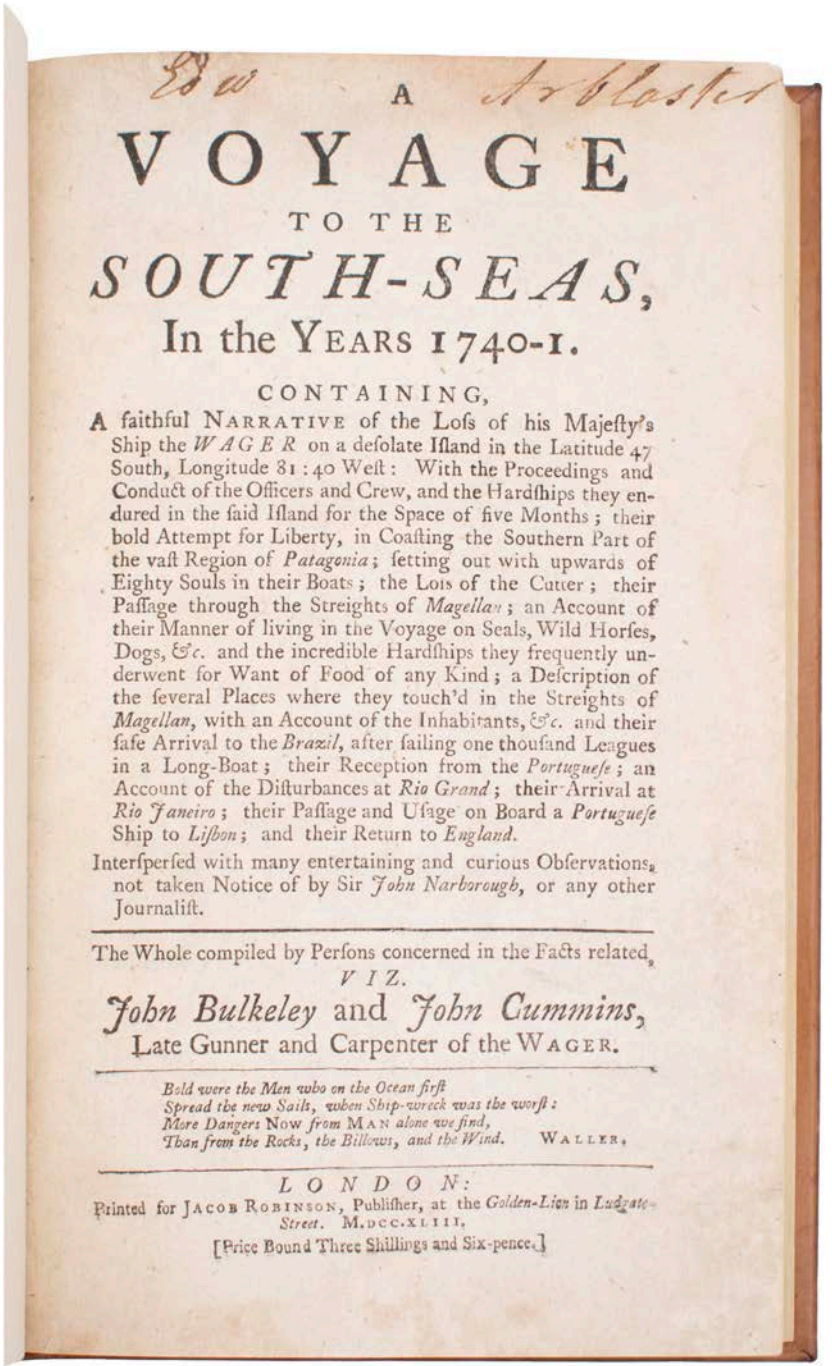
"This book is one of the main accounts of the wreck of the Wager off the Southern coast of Chile after passing through the Straits of Magellan. The ship was part of Anson's fleet which was on its way to harass the Spanish. The gunner, John Bulkeley, and the carpenter, John Cummins, conducted the mutinous part of the crew until they arrived safely in Rio de Janeiro." (Hill p-30).

The concluding voyage to England lasted almost two years. Bulkeley eventually travelled to Pennsylvania and settled there, where he published an American edition of this work. This account also contains the narrative of Isaac Morris, one of the members of the Wager's crew left in Patagonia.

Like Anson's own official account of the expedition this was a popular book and went through a number of editions. There were two editions in the first year of publication. This is the first issue, giving the authors' names on the title-page and the other issue was anonymously published.

Provenance: Steve Fossett - the first man to navigate the Earth in a balloon.

Alden, 'European Americana', 743/40; Hill, 210; James Ford Bell, B603; Sabin, 9108.



A

VOYAGE

TO THE

SOUTH-SEAS,

In the YEARS 1740-1.

CONTAINING,

A faithful NARRATIVE of the Loſs of his Majeſty's Ship the *WAGER* on a deſolate Iſland in the Latitude 47 South, Longitude 81 : 40 Weſt : With the Proceedings and Conduct of the Officers and Crew, and the Hardſhips they endured in the ſaid Iſland for the Space of five Months ; their bold Attempt for Liberty, in Coaſting the Southern Part of the vaſt Region of *Patagonia* ; ſetting out with upwards of Eighty Souls in their Boats ; the Loſs of the Cutter ; their Paſſage through the Streights of *Magellan* ; an Account of their Manner of living in the Voyage on Seals, Wild Horſes, Dogs, *&c.* and the incredible Hardſhips they frequently underwent for Want of Food of any Kind ; a Deſcription of the ſeveral Places where they touch'd in the Streights of *Magellan*, with an Account of the Inhabitants, *&c.* and their ſafe Arrival to the *Brazil*, after ſailing one thouſand Leagues in a Long-Boat ; their Reception from the *Portugueſe* ; an Account of the Diſturbances at *Rio Grand* ; their Arrival at *Rio Janeiro* ; their Paſſage and Uſage on Board a *Portugueſe* Ship to *Liſbon* ; and their Return to *England*.

Interſperſed with many entertaining and curious Obſervations, not taken Notice of by Sir *John Narborough*, or any other Journaliſt.

The Whole compiled by Perſons concerned in the Facts related,

VIZ.

John Bulkeley and *John Cummins*,

Late Gunner and Carpenter of the WAGER.

Bold were the Men who on the Ocean firſt
Spread the new Sails, when Ship-wreck was the worſt :
More Dangers NOW *from* MAN *alone we find,*
Than from the Rocks, the Billows, and the Wind. WALLER.

LONDON:

Printed for JACOB ROBINSON, Publiſher, at the *Golden-Lion* in *Ludgate-Street*. M.DCC.XLIII.

[Price Bound Three Shillings and Six-pence.]

5. **ANSON- BULKELEY, JOHN; JOHN CUMMINS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL & ISAAC MORRIS**, VOYAGE A LA MER DU SUD, FAIT PAR QUELQUES OFFICIERS COMMANDANTS LE VAISSEAU LE WAGER: POUR SERVIR DE SUITE AU VOYAGE DE GEORGES ANSON.

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH Translated by the Abbe Rivers, (6), xvi, 185, (i), xiv, half-title, title printed in red and black, engraved title vignette, engraved headpiece, a scarce uncut copy in publisher's grey wrappers, folding case, 4to (270 x 220 mm), Lyon: Duplain, 1756

£3,000

Although this is the French translation of the book by Bulkeley and Cummins concerning the ship Wager, it also includes the Sequel by Alexander Campbell; the very scarce narrative by Isaac Morris is a translation of A Narrative of the Dangers and Distresses Which Befel Isaac Morris, and Seven More of the Crew, Belonging to The Wager Store-ship, Which Attended Commodore Anson, in his Voyage to the South Sea... ... with a Description of the Manners and Customs of the Indians...

A rare narrative written by Isaac Morris, a midshipman on the Wager, and one of the men abandoned in Patagonia by Bulkeley and Cummins. Here the party "remained about fifteen months, 'til they were seized by a party of Indians, and carried above a thousand miles into the inland country", with Morris being one of three men who eventually returned to England by way of Buenos Aires and Portugal.

Only one copy of the English edition has appeared at auction in the last 50 years.

An Important Account From A Survivor Of The Ship Wager

6. **ANSON - CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER.** The Sequel to Bulkeley and Cummins' Voyage to the South-Seas: or, the adventures of Capt. Cheap, the Hon. Mr. Byron, Lieut. Hamilton, Alexander Campbell, and others, late of his Majesty's Ship the Wager, which was wrecked on a desolate Island ... in the South-Seas, anno 1741. Containing a faithful narrative of the unparallel'd sufferings of these gentlemen, after being left on the said Island by the rest of the Officers and Crew, who went off in a Long-boat. Their deplorable Condition, desperate Enterprizes, and prodigious Distresses, till they fell into the hands of the Indians, who carried them into New Spain, where they remained Prisoners of war, till sent back to Europe... in 1746... By Alexander Campbell, Late Midshipman of the Wager.

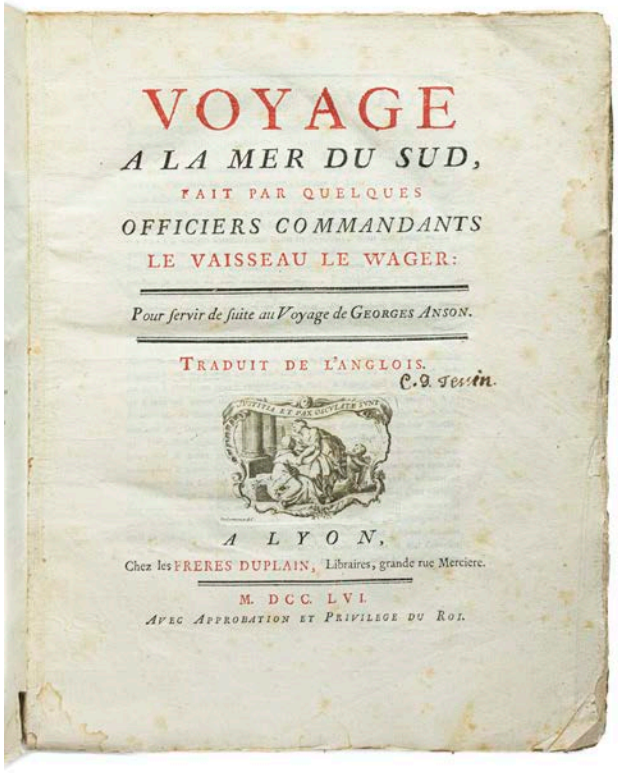
FIRST EDITION, half calf gilt over contemporary marbled boards, red morocco lettering-piece, rebacked, 8vo, (194 x 122 mm), London: for the author, sold by W.Owen, 1747.

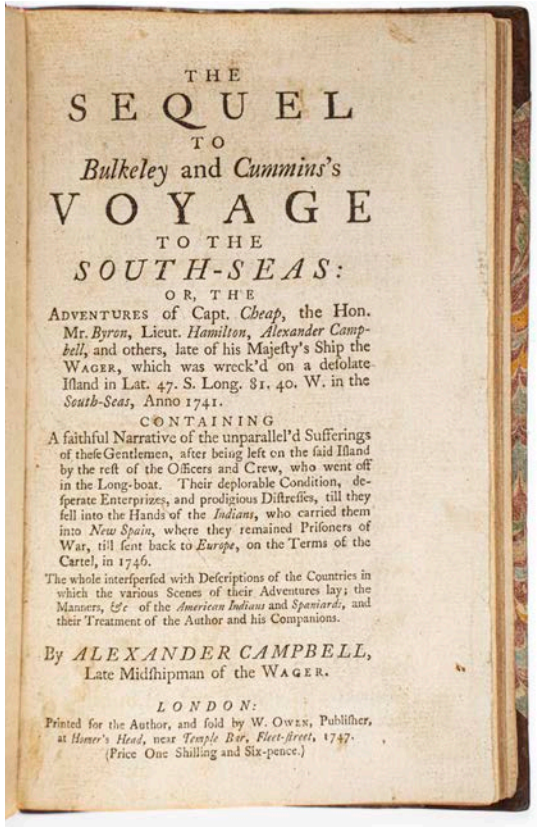
£9,000

VERY SCARCE: An important account from a survivor of the ship Wager, wrecked off the Patagonian coast and vividly described by Campbell. "This work was recalled soon after it was published and suppressed, so that few copies are to be found" (Hill). "The present work is a counterblast to the account published by Bulkeley and Cummins in 1743. Fourteen of the crew, including Campbell and Byron, elected to stay with Captain Cheap. They made their way north along the coast of Chile, fell into the hands of Indians, and were turned over to the Spanish authorities. They finally reached England in 1746" (Hill)

"The Wager was wrecked on a desolate island off the coast of Chile in circumstances in which all discipline vanished. Amid scenes of defiance and violence most of the crew mutinied, and split into groups to attempt their escape. Led by the gunner, the largest of these groups made a small-boat voyage through the Straits of Magellan that stands as a remarkable feat of seamanship". (Williams p-3).|" This book is one of the main accounts of the wreck of the Wager off the Southern coast of Chile after passing through the Straits of Magellan. The ship was part of Anson's fleet which was on its way to harass the Spanish.

Hill 243; Sabin 10205


VOYAGE
A LA MER DU SUD,
FAIT PAR QUELQUES
OFFICIERS COMMANDANTS
LE VAISSEAU LE WAGER:
Pour servir de suite au Voyage de GEORGES ANSON.
TRADUIT DE L'ANGLOIS.
A LYON,
Chez les FRERES DUPLAIN, Libraires, grande rue Merciere.
M. DCC. LVI
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.


THE
SEQUEL
TO
Bulkeley and *Cummins*'s
VOYAGE
TO THE
SOUTH-SEAS:
OR, THE
ADVENTURES of Capt. *Cheap*, the Hon. Mr. *Byron*, Lieut. *Hamilton*, *Alexander Campbell*, and others, late of his Majesty's Ship the WAGER, which was wreck'd on a defolate Iſland in Lat. 47. S. Long. 81. 40. W. in the *South-Seas*, Anno 1741.
CONTAINING
A faithful Narrative of the unparallel'd Sufferings of theſe Gentlemen, after being left on the ſaid Iſland by the reſt of the Officers and Crew, who went off in the Long-boat. Their deplorable Condition, deſperate Enterprizes, and prodigious Diſtreſſes, till they fell into the Hands of the *Indians*, who carried them into *New Spain*, where they remained Priſoners of War, till ſent back to *Europe*, on the Terms of the Cartel, in 1746.
The whole interſperſed with Deſcriptions of the Countries in which the various Scenes of their Adventures lay; the Manners, &c of the *American Indians* and *Spaniards*, and their Treatment of the Author and his Companions.
By *ALEXANDER CAMPBELL*,
Late Midſhipman of the WAGER.
LONDON:
Printed for the Author, and ſold by W. OWEN, Publiſher, at *Homer's Head*, near *Temple Bar*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, 1747.
(Price One Shilling and Six-pence.)

The First Account Of Anson's Voyage

7. **ANSON - [JOHN PHILIPS]**, An Authentic Account of Commodore Anson's Expedition...Taken from a Private Journal.

FIRST EDITION, modern panelled calf gilt, 8vo (191 x 111 mm), London: M Cooper, 1744

£5,500

The "extremely rare" first account of Anson's voyage.

"There are doubts about the existence of John Philips, midshipman of the Centurion. In his Pacific Islands Literature–One Hundred Basic Books, A. Grove Day asserts that John Philips is a pseudonym, as there is no such name on the ship's muster. The pseudonym may have been used because this account was published four years before the appearance of Richard Walter's official narrative of Anson's voyage, and included information that was not considered ready for publication: Philips wrote about John Bulkeley, mutineer on the Wager, whose court martial was still being debated at the time of this publication" (Hill, of the later J. Robinson edition, Hill 1344). It is possible this account was written by Anson himself.

There were three more pirated editions published in 1744 and 1745.

Hill (2004) 39 and cf. 1344 (the later edition of the same year); Sabin 1631 and cf. 62458

8. **ANSON- 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, under command of commodore George Anson. Wherein all the material incidents during the said voyage, from its commencement in the year 1740 to its conclusion in 1744, are fully and faithfully related...., Together with some historical accounts of Chili, Peru, Mexico, and the empire of China....

FIRST EDITION, (16), 347, 39 pp., contemporary calf gilt, 8vo, London, S. Birt, J. Newbery & J. Collyer, 1745.

£3,000

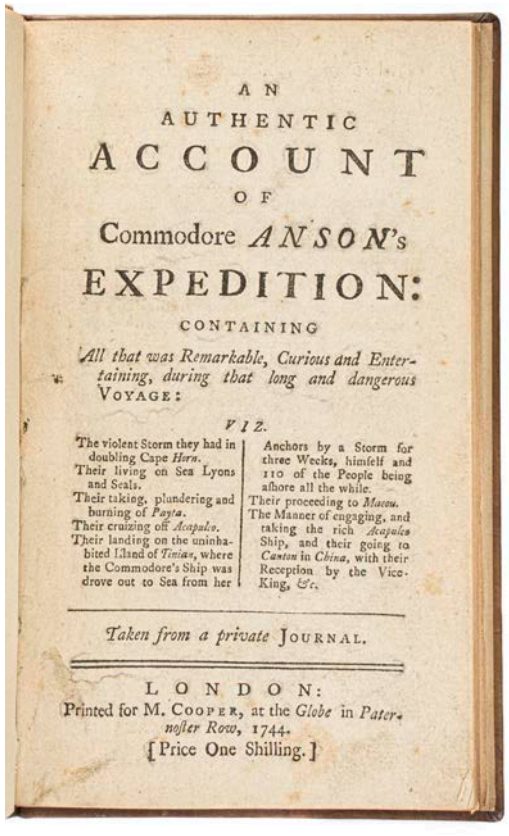
Pascoe Thomas, a mathematical teacher on board the Centurion on George Anson's circumnavigation, like many travellers before and after him, Thomas sought to capitalise on what he had seen by publishing his experiences by subscription, thereby increasing both his risk and profit in publishing.

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

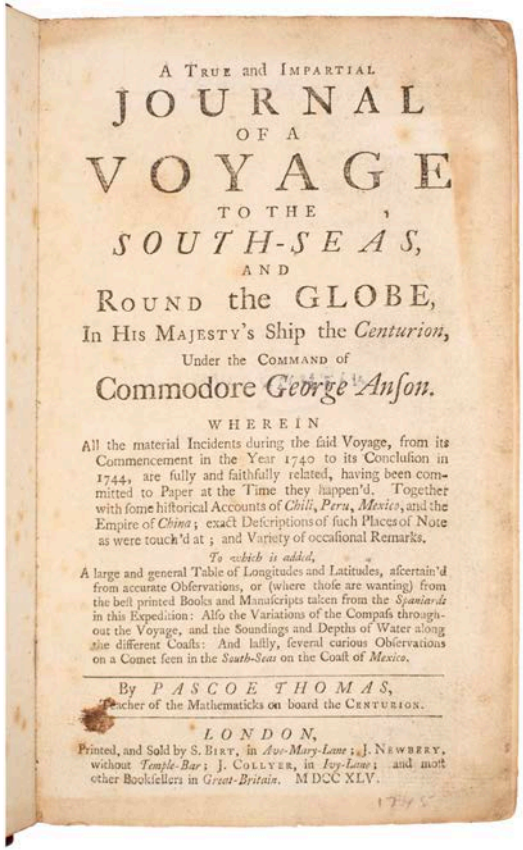
The final sentence concludes dispassionately that 'the Sight of so many dead Men and their Blood is a very great Discouragement to the Survivors'. Given that Anson's voyage was tragic in many ways (the loss of all but one of the six ships, and of more than half of his men), the account called for a restrained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

As well as the account of the treasure, the appendix discusses the dimensions of the ships, the motions of a comet seen on the coast of Mexico and tables of longitudes and latitudes.

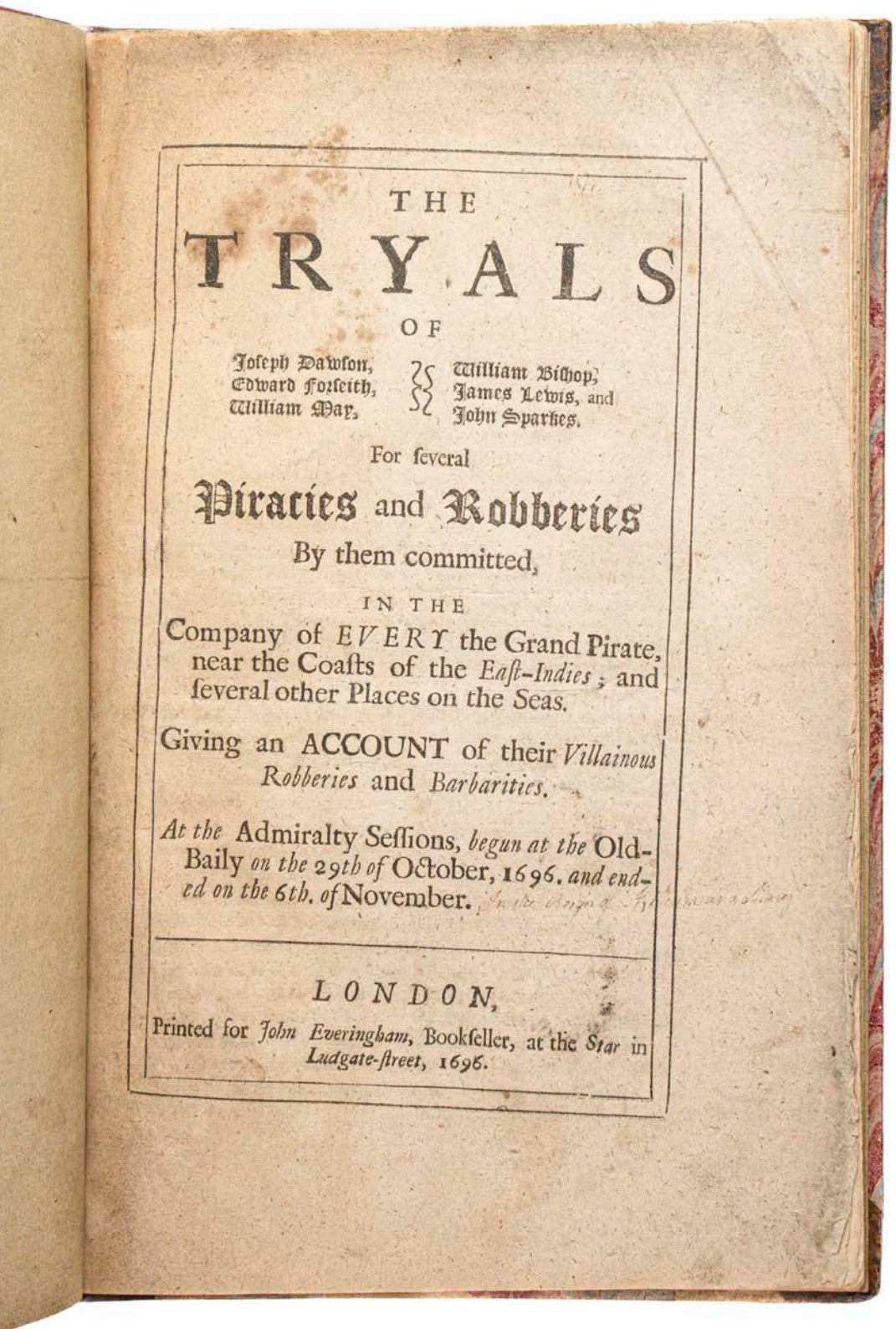
Sabin 95437. Hill 1693. Cox I, pp.48-49. Palau 331781.



AN
AUTHENTIC
ACCOUNT
OF
Commodore *ANSON's*
EXPEDITION:
CONTAINING
All that was Remarkable, Curious and Entertaining, during that long and dangerous VOYAGE:
VIZ.
The violent Storm they had in doubling Cape *Horn*.
Their living on Sea Lyons and Seals.
Their taking, plundering and burning of *Payta*.
Their cruizing off *Acapulco*.
Their landing on the uninhabited Island of *Tinian*, where the Commodore's Ship was drove out to Sea from her Anchors by a Storm for three Weeks, himself and 110 of the People being ashore all the while.
Their proceeding to *Macao*.
The Manner of engaging, and taking the rich *Acapulco* Ship, and their going to *Canton* in *China*, with their Reception by the Vice-King, *&c.*
Taken from a private JOURNAL.
LONDON:
Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Paternoster Row*, 1744.
[Price One Shilling.]



A TRUE and IMPARTIAL
JOURNAL
OF A
VOYAGE
TO THE
SOUTH-SEAS,
AND
ROUND the GLOBE,
In HIS MAJESTY's Ship the *Centurion*,
Under the COMMAND of
Commodore *George Anson*.
WHEREIN
All the material Incidents during the faid Voyage, from its Commencement in the Year 1740 to its Concluſion in 1744, are fully and faithfully related, having been committed to Paper at the Time they happen'd. Together with ſome hiſtorical Accounts of *Chili*, *Peru*, *Mexico*, and the Empire of *China*; exact Deſcriptions of ſuch Places of Note as were touch'd at; and Variety of occaſional Remarks.
To which is added,
A large and general Table of Longitudes and Latitudes, aſcertain'd from accurate Obſervations, or (where thoſe are wanting) from the beſt printed Books and Manuſcripts taken from the *Spaniards* in this Expedition: Alſo the Variations of the Compaſs throughout the Voyage, and the Soundings and Depths of Water along the different Coaſts: And laſtly, ſeveral curious Obſervations on a Comet ſeen in the *South-Seas* on the Coaſt of *Mexico*.
By *PASCOE THOMAS*,
Teacher of the Mathematicks on board the CENTURION.
LONDON,
Printed, and Sold by S. BIRT, in *Ave-Mary-Lane*; J. NEWBERY, without *Temple-Bar*; J. COLLYER, in *Ivy-Lane*; and moſt other Bookſellers in *Great-Britain*. M DCC XLV.



THE

TRYALS

OF

Joseph Dawson,
Edward Forseith,
William May,
William Bishop,
James Lewis, and
John Sparkes.

For several

Piracies and Robberies

By them committed,

IN THE

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

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

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

LONDON,

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

The Trial Of The Only Members Of Avery's Men To Be Brought To Justice

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

FIRST EDITION, 28pp, quarter calf over marbled boards, folio, London, for John Everyingham, 1696.

£10,000

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

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

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

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

Tipped off about a proclamation newly arrived from England, placing a £500 bounty

on Avery's head, the party fled. Many went to America, some stayed within the West Indies, and some to Ireland. A few attempted to return to England and of these some were captured. The main witness for the Crown was pardoned and able to set himself up as a banker. While six of his fellow pirates did hang, the pirate booty was never recovered, nor was Henry Avery ever brought to justice. According to Johnson, but entirely uncorroborated, Avery returned to England but died a pauper in Barnstaple after frittering away his wealth.

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

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

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

10. **AYRES, PHILIP**, **The Voyages and Adventures of Capt. Barth.Sharp and others, in the South Sea: being a journal of the same. Also Capt. Van Horn and his buccaniers surprizing of la Veracruz..Towhich is added the true relation of Sir Henry Morgan his Expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies, and his taking Panama....**

FIRST EDITION, a fine copy in full calf gilt, 8vo [190 x 110mm], London: B.W. for R.H. and S.T.,1684,

A Very Scarce Work.

£15,000

Sharpe's voyage began in April 1680, when he gathered a band of buccaneers, including William Dampier, to cross the isthmus of Darien (in present-day Panama) on foot, tracing the path that the notorious Henry Morgan had blazed several years before. Sharpe enlisted the help of the local natives to guide his band overland. "The people for the most part are very handsom," his diary reads, "especially the female sex, and as they are very beautiful so they are allso very free to dispose of themselves to Englishmen answering them in all respects according to their desire." After several days with "nothing but the cold earth for our Lodgings, and for our covering the green trees," Sharpe's men sacked a Spanish town and finally "beheld the faire South Sea."

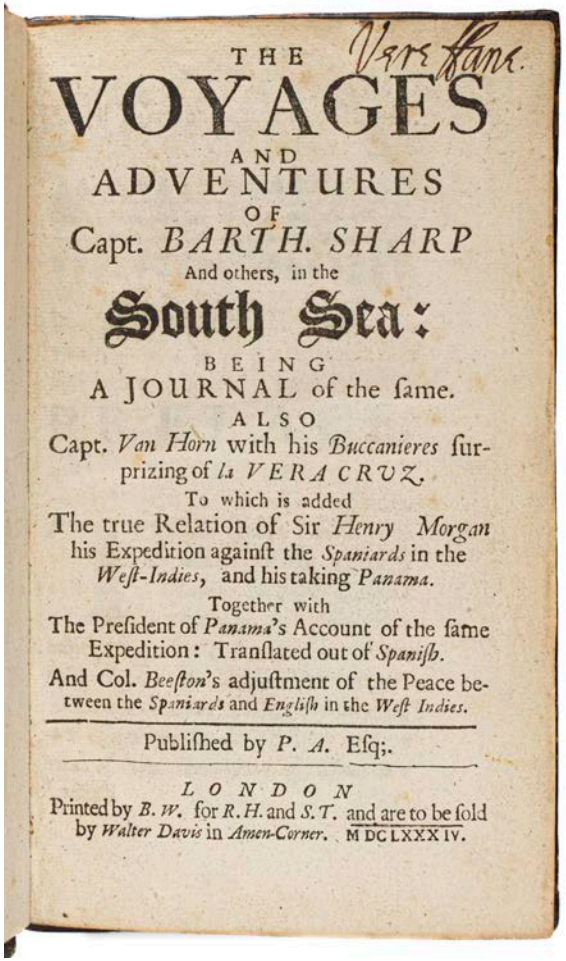
Sailing in ships they had commandeered from the Spanish, Sharpe and his band proceeded south along the west coast of Central and South America, seeking their fortune with violent abandon. After attacking a Chilean town ironically named La Serena, Sharpe boasted of the prowess of his vastly outnumbered band. "I agreed with the Spaniards for the redemption of this city," the diary reads. "They were to pay me the sum of 80,000 Pieces of Eight—but instead of that they rallied 4 or 500 hors[es] to take us all prisoners. But I marched out with my men & fought them & beat them to their heart's content, after which I set the city on fire & burnt it & came away by the light of it."

If Sharpe was a ruthless thief and murderer, he was also an accomplished navigator. He was the first English sailor to make the treacherous voyage around Cape Horn from the west, guiding his fleet through horrendous weather conditions and his men through severe privation—"nothing but dowboys & tallow for dinner & supper." They had saved a hog to kill for Christmas dinner, but after many difficult months the crew was ready to mutiny if they didn't reach the Caribbean islands soon. Sharpe promised to eat the ship's dog if they didn't see land within three days—and he made it, finally arriving in Barbados and giving the ship to those pirates who had already gambled away their booty.

Sharpe returned to England and because England and Spain were not at war, the Spaniards demanded Sharp's prosecution for piracy. Sharp, however, presented the authorities

with a book of maps taken from the Spanish ship El Santo Rosario in July 1681; their value to English seafarers was such that Sharp received a full pardon from Charles II. This ' Derrotero' was copied by William Hacke, a friend of Sharp and numerous other buccaneers. Among his other companions were William Dampier, Lionel Wafer and William Funnel,

Hill 40. Sabin 79781; Wing A-4315



THE
VOYAGES
AND
ADVENTURES
OF
Capt. *BARTH. SHARP*
And others, in the
South Sea:
BEING
A JOURNAL of the ſame.
ALSO
Capt. *Van Horn* with his *Buccanieres* ſurprizing of *la VERACRUZ*.
To which is added
The true Relation of Sir *Henry Morgan* his Expedition againſt the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and his taking *Panama*.
Together with
The Preſident of *Panama*'s Account of the ſame Expedition: Tranſlated out of *Spaniſh*.
And Col. *Beeſton*'s adjuſtment of the Peace between the *Spaniards* and *Engliſh* in the *Weſt Indies*.
Publiſhed by *P. A.* Eſq;.
LONDON
Printed by *B. W.* for *R. H.* and *S. T.* and are to be ſold by *Walter Davis* in *Amen-Corner*. MDCLXXXIV.



Early Enlightenment First Hand Account Of Spirit Visitation

11. **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, rebacked 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.

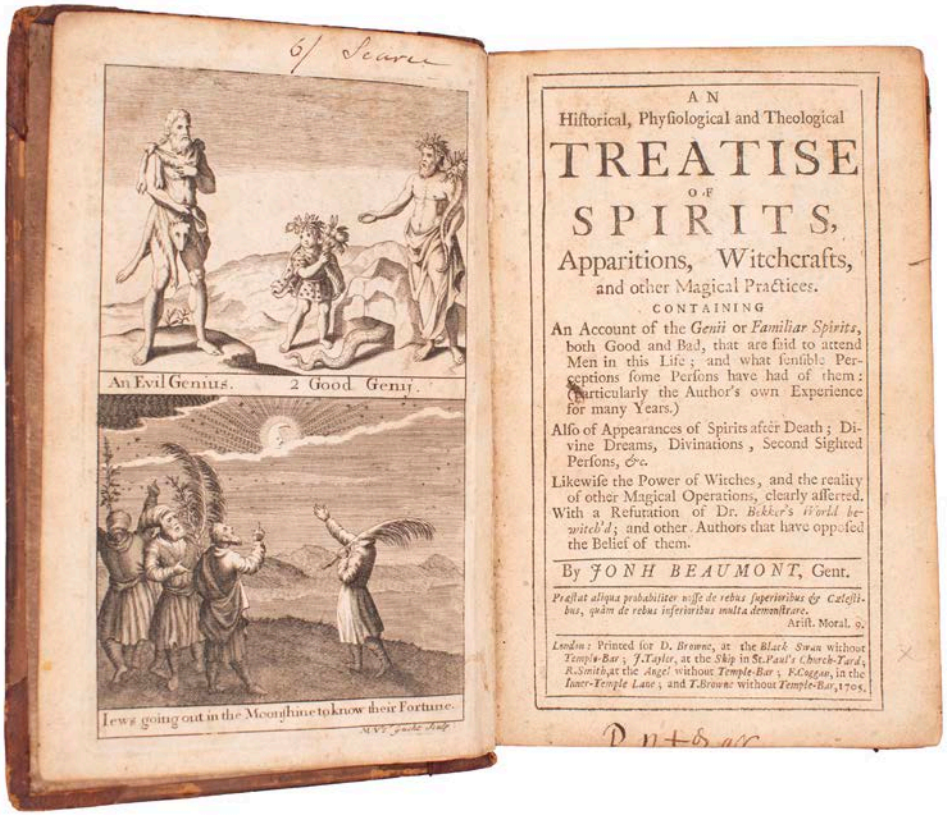
In one of the incidents, Beaumont describes how five spirits, two women and three men, appeared to him in his home in Somerset and stayed with him for two months. They threatened to kill him if he told anyone of their presence or if he went to sleep. After three nights of not sleeping he finally told 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



AN
Historical, Physiological and Theological
TREATISE
OF
SPIRITS,
Apparitions, 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 many Years.)
Also of Appearances of Spirits after Death; Divine Dreams, Divinations, Second Sighted Persons, &c.
Likewise the Power of Witches, and the reality of other Magical Operations, clearly asserted.
With a Refutation of Dr. *Bekker's World bewitch'd*; and other Authors that have opposed the Belief of them.
By JOHN BEAUMONT, Gent.
Præstat aliqua probabiliter nosse de rebus superioribus & cœlestibus, quàm de rebus inferioribus multa demonstrare.
Arist. Moral. 9.
London: Printed for D. *Browne*, at the *Black Swan* without *Temple-Bar*; J. *Taylor*, at the *Ship* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; R. *Smith*, at the *Angel* without *Temple-Bar*; E. *Coggan*, in the *Inner-Temple Lane*; and T. *Browne* without *Temple-Bar*, 1705.

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]

One Of The Most Important Of The Buccaneering Expeditions

12. **BETAGH, WILLIAM**, Voyage Round The World: Being An Account Of A Remarkable Enterprise Begun In The Year 1719, Chiefly To Cruise On The Spaniards In The Great South Ocean. Relating the true historical facts of that whole affair: testifyd by many imployd therein; and confirmed by Authorities from the Owners.

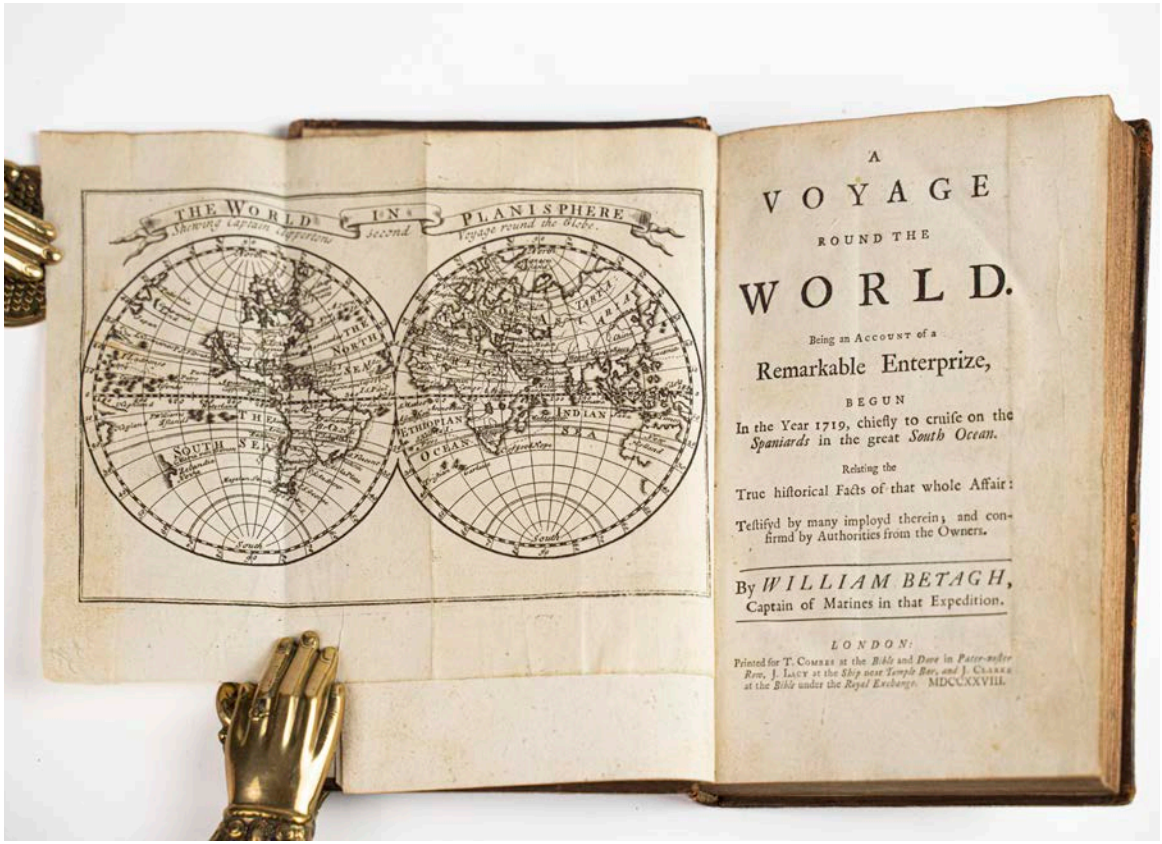
FIRST EDITION, engraved folding world map, contemporary tan panelled calf gilt, London for T.Combes,J.Lucy and J.Clark 1728,

£5,000

'Betagh, Captain of the Marines was aboard the Speedwell and under the command of Captain George Shevlocke. However, Betagh, the author of this work does his best to discredit Shelvocke's narrative whenever possible, feeling that it is a deception, and his conduct an indignity to his country and to Captain John Clipperton.

In addition, Betagh describes his impressions of the countries visited in the course of the voyage, particularly the Spanish dominions of Chile and Peru, where he observed the customs of the Creoles and the techniques of gold and silver mining and refining. Baja California and Macao were also visited. Clipperton Island, off the west coast of Mexico, was discovered and named for Captain Clipperton' (Hill).

Borba de Moraes I. p.104; Hill p.25



13. **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 Nuremburg, 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 Berringer 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.



An Excellent Copy of This Scarce First Issue

14. **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).

£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)



One Of The Most Emphatic And Ruthless Works On Demonology

15. **BODIN, JEAN**, De La Demonomanie Des Sorciers...,

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

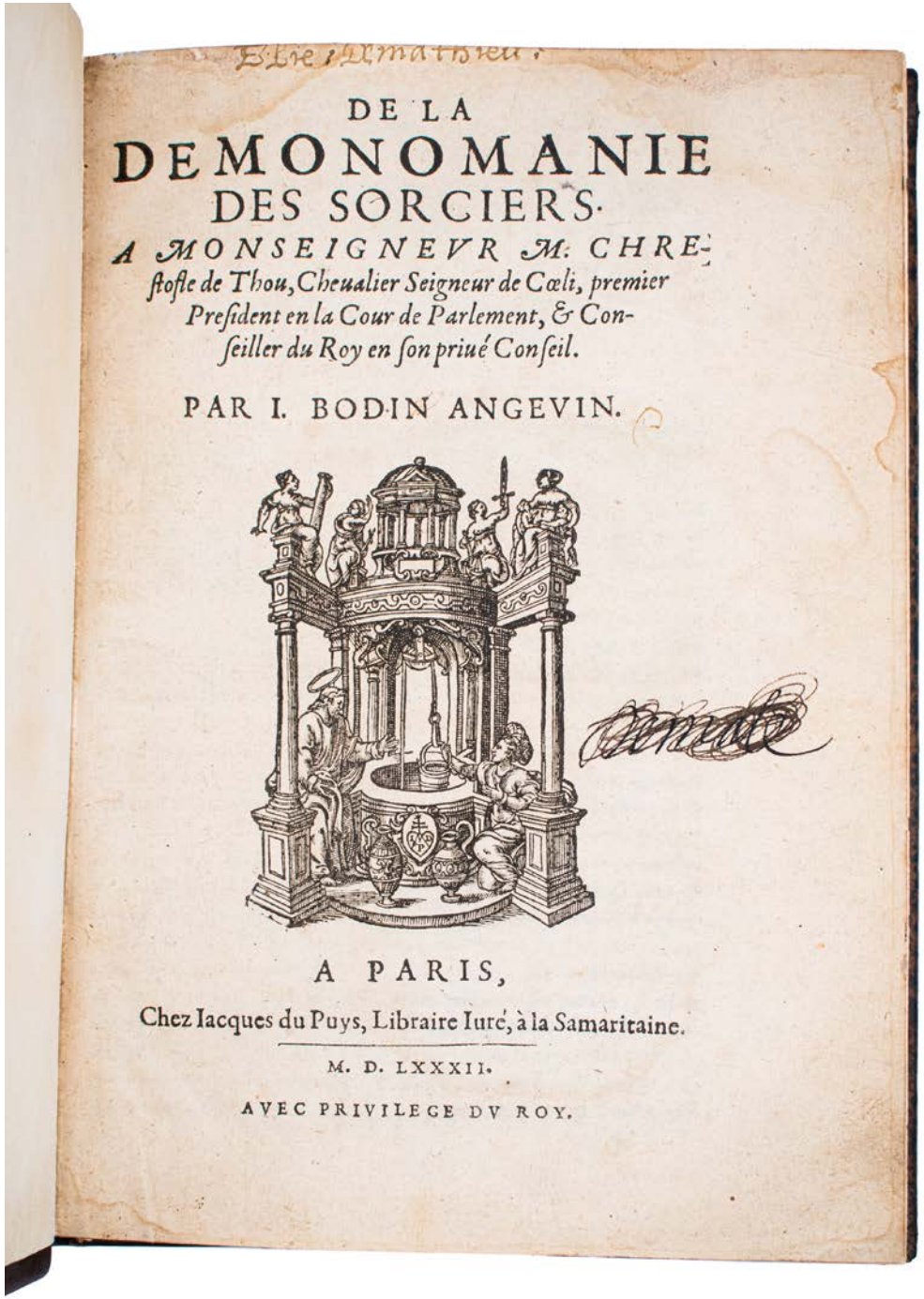
£6,000

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

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

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

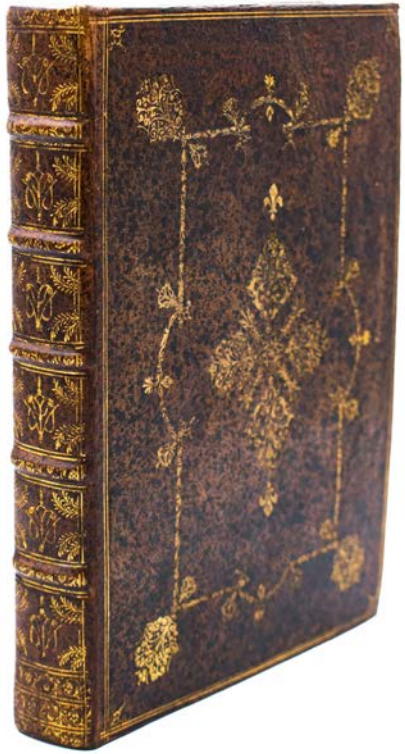
Bodin was a hardline persecutor, determined to root out the enemies of Christendom and the state and punish them with fire. In De La Demonomanie Des Sorciers... we have a rare insight into the inner world of a witch-hunter. Bodin wrote in extreme terms about procedures in sorcery trials, opposing the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



DE LA
DEMONOMANIE
DES SORCIERS.
A MONSEIGNEVR M. CHRE-
ſtofle de Thou, Cheualier Seigneur de Cœli, premier
Preſident en la Cour de Parlement, & Con-
ſeiller du Roy en ſon priué Conſeil.
PAR I. BODIN ANGEVIN.
A PARIS,
Chez Iacques du Puys, Libraire Iuré, à la Samaritaine.
M. D. LXXXII.
AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

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

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



One Of The Most Famous Works On Witchcraft

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

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

£8,500

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

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

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

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

A compilation of the three treatises on demonology produced by Boguet, its wealth of carefully verified human interest stories sheds much light on the psychology of witchcraft in the early seventeenth century. The first work was first published in 1602 under the title Discours execrable des sorciers. The treatise is devoted to processing the confessions and testimony Boguet heard while presiding over a series of witchcraft trials between 1598 and 1600. In order to make sense of the ever-growing number of confessions generated

by the trials, Boguet turned to the authoritative texts of his demonologist predecessors. These authorities appear in the text itself, but also in the form of abbreviated marginal annotations. The margins of Discours execrable des sorciers are peppered with references to Bodin's Demonomanie, following scholarly contemporary conventions in printing. Discours exerable des Sorciers was hugely successful, and was reprinted twelve times in twenty years.

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

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

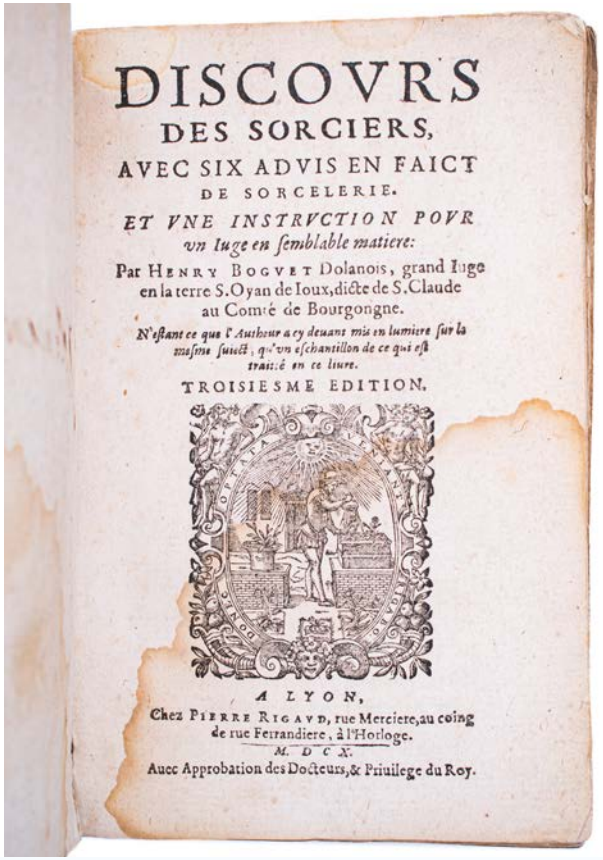
It is believed by some that Boguet's family tried to suppress the Discours; possibly his relatives were secretly sympathetic to the victims of witchcraft.

A very scarce and important work on demonology.

Provenance:

The Ballemant Library with seventeenth century ex-libris.

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


DISCOVRS
DES SORCIERS,
AVEC SIX ADVIS EN FAICT
DE SORCELERIE.
ET VNE INSTRVCTION POVR
vn Iuge en ſemblable matiere:
Par HENRY BOGVET Dolanois, grand Iuge en la terre S. Oyan de Ioux, dicte de S. Claude au Comté de Bourgongne.
N'eſtant ce que l'Autheur a cy deuant mis en lumiere ſur la meſme ſuiect, qu'vn eſchantillon de ce qui eſt traicté en ce liure.
TROISIESME EDITION.
A LYON,
Chez PIERRE RIGAVD, rue Merciere, au coing de rue Ferrandiere, à l'Horloge.
M. D C X.
Auec Approbation des Docteurs, & Priuilege du Roy.



17. **BOURNE, WILLIAM**, A Booke called the Treasure for traueilers, deuided into fiue Bookes or partes, containynyng vary necessary matters, for all sortes of Trauailers, eyther by sea or by land

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

£40,000

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

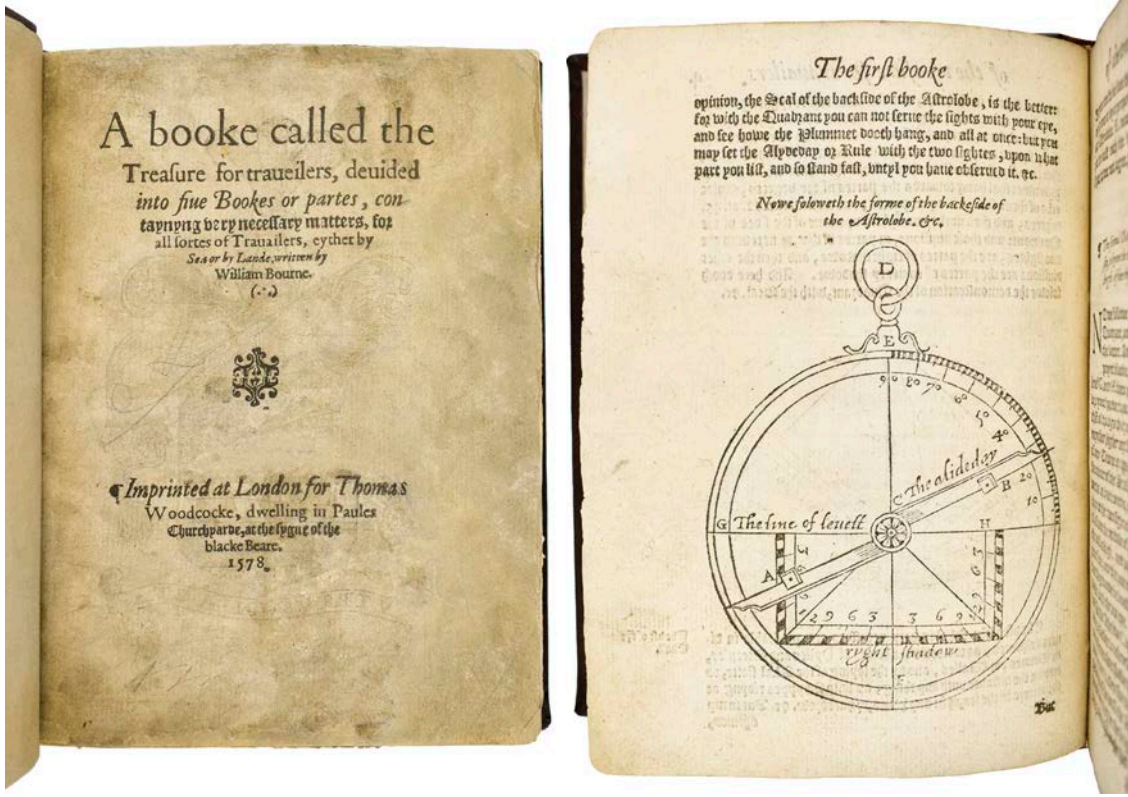
This work is divided into five parts containing mathematical instructions to calculate distances for navigation, with many diagrams throughout the text. Bourne was able to explain complicated technical matters for the common man. In the preface, Bourne gives advice to those who wish to travel, advocating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

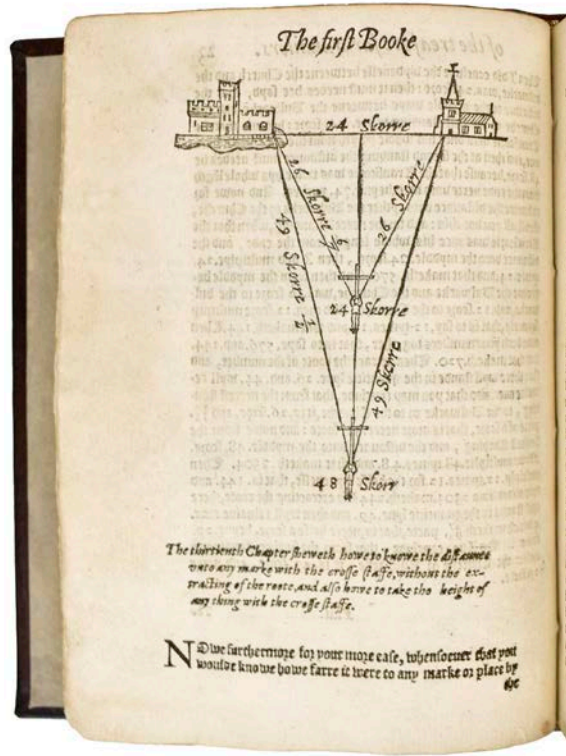
Published a year after Bourne's more famous work, 'Regiment for the Sea' (1574), based to a large extent on Eden's 'Arte of Navigation' (1561), itself a translation of Cortes' 'Arte de navigar'. Bourne's books were commercially successful and his patrons included Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; William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

This is a scarce work in all it's editions, including the 1641 edition, republished as 'A Mate for Mariners'.

Provenance: William John Mercer

[ESTC:S104686; STC2: 3432]


A booke called the
Treasure for traueilers, deuided
into fiue Bookes or partes, con
taynyng very necessary matters, for
all sortes of Trauailers, eyther by
Sea or by Lande, written by
William Bourne.
Imprinted at London for Thomas
Woodcocke, dwelling in Paules
Churchyarde, at the signe of the
blacke Beare.
1578.
The first booke
Howe followeth the forme of the backeside of
the Astrolobe. &c.
The line of leuell
The slide day
right shadow

The first Booke
The making of an instrument to describe a Quadrant.
North
North East
East
South East
South
South West
West
North West

The first Booke
24 Skorre
36 Skorre
49 Skorre
24 Skorre
49 Skorre
48 Skorr
The thirtienth Chapter sheweth howe to knowe the distance vnto any marke with the crosse staffe, without the extralling of the roote, and also howe to take the height of any thing with the crosse staffe.

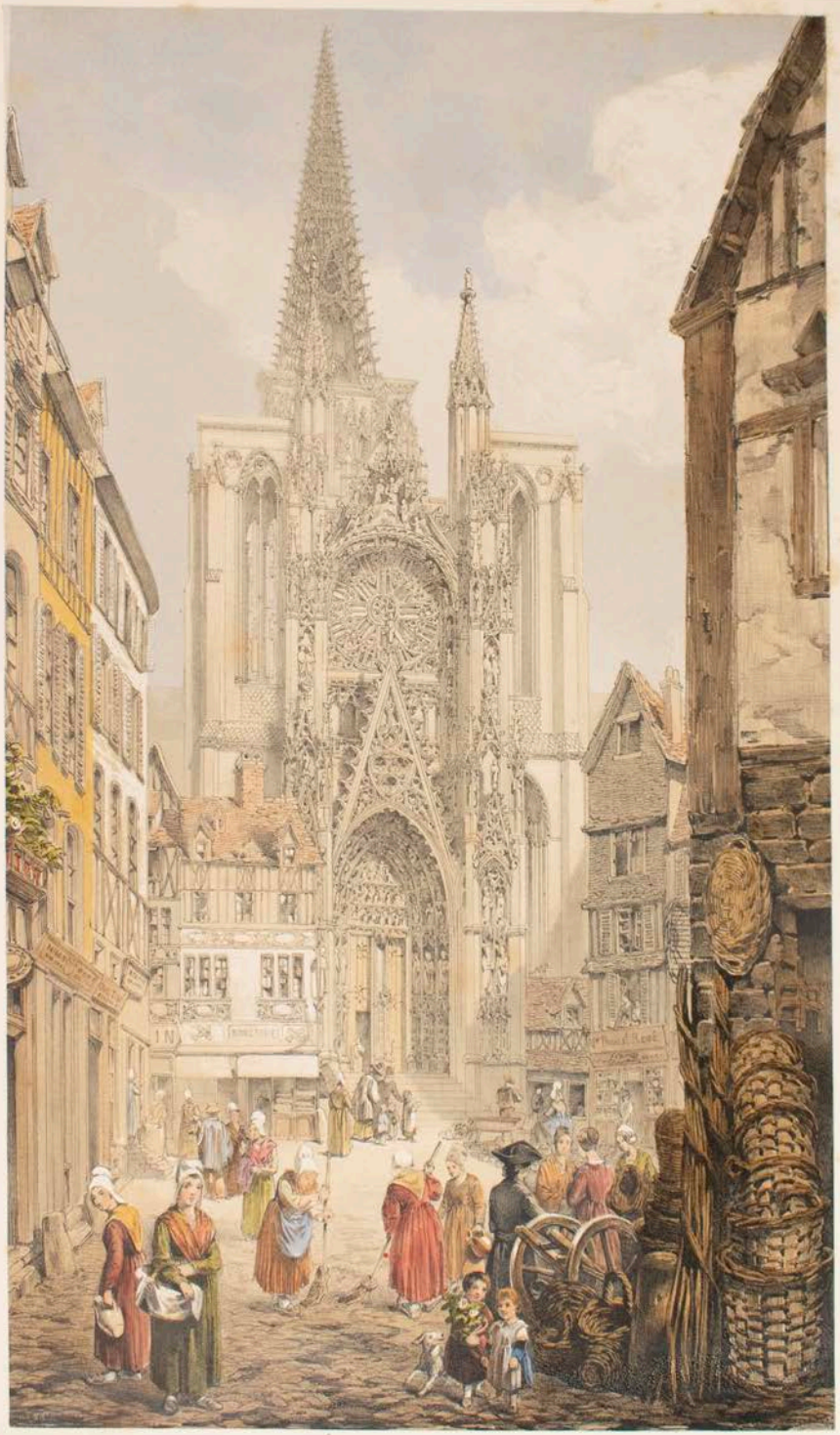
18. **BRANDLING, HENRY CHARLES**, Views in the North of France

London, Published for the Author, 1848, Folio with 12 hand-coloured lithographed plates on thick paper, mounted as issued, each with facing leaf of descriptive text, original wrappers bound in, red half morocco gilt.

£750

Extremely decorative views in fine colour. Includes a side view and a view of the portal of Amiens Cathedral, a view of the church and market square of Caudebec-en-Caux, St. Jacques Cathedral of Dieppe and St. Vincent Cathedral in Rouen, an interior view of the church, and two views of the Château de Eu.

Abbey Travel I, 98



One Of The Rarest Of Cameron's Portraits

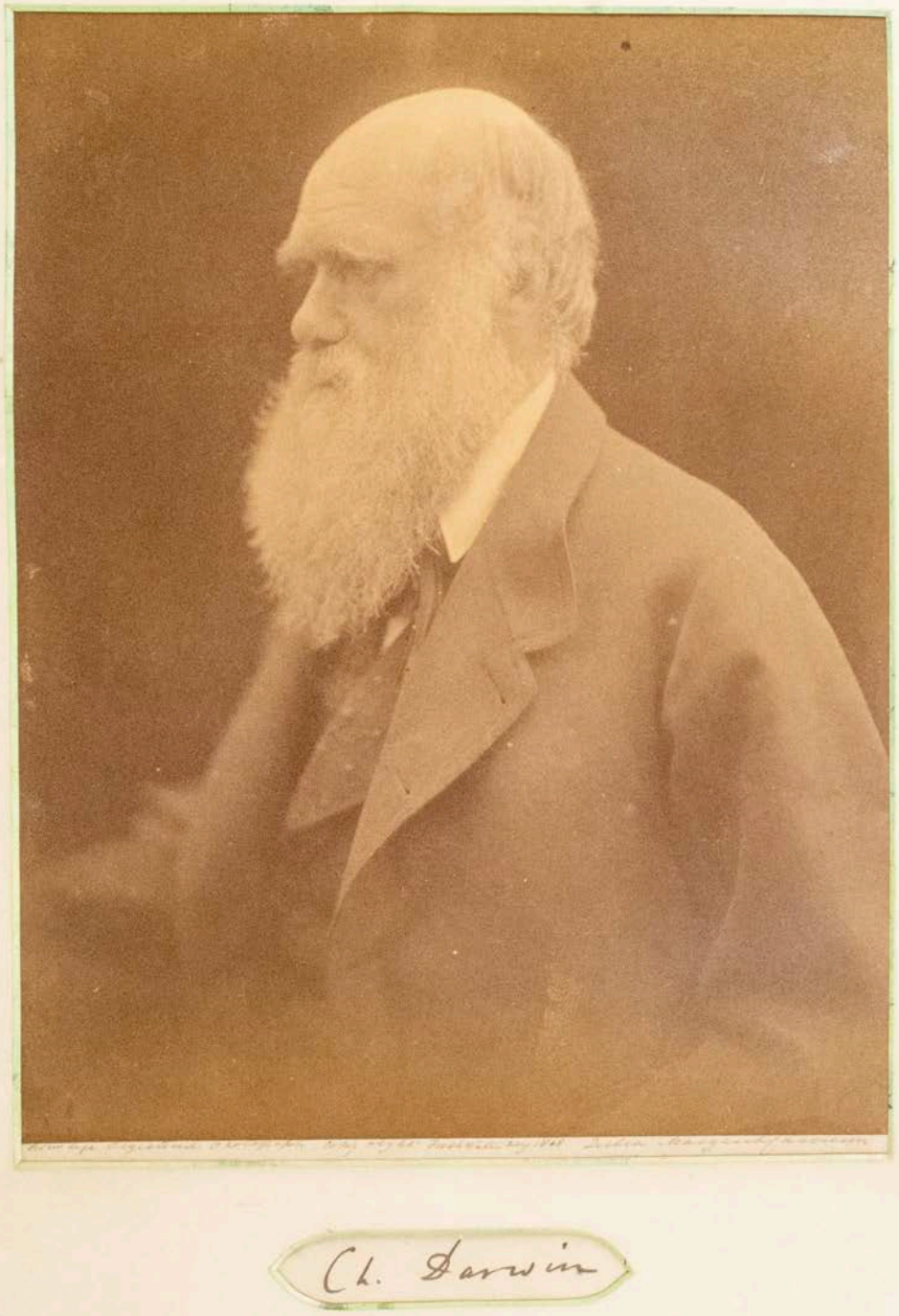
19. **CAMERON, JULIA MARGARET**, Portrait photograph of Charles Darwin,

near half-length, facing right, albumen print, signed by the photographer under image "From Life Registered Photograph (Copy Right)/ Julia Margaret Cameron", mounted on card (with embossed stamp of Colnaghi), image size 340 x 280mm., mount size 510 x 407mm., [Freshwater, I.O.W., copyright 23 July 1868]

£45,000

Julia Margaret Cameron took a series of photographic portraits of Darwin when he and his family rented Dumbola Lodge from in Freshwater from the photographer in the summer of 1868 during which time he enjoyed the company of other visitors such as Alfred Tennyson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Joseph Hooker. "Darwin left the Isle of Wight having been entirely charmed with Cameron's renowned wit and her photographic camera. That week she made four exposures of Darwin, which lend extraordinary depth of tone and detail to Darwin's increasingly well-known beard and penetrating gaze" ('Darwin's Photographic Portraits', Darwin Correspondence Project website).

Darwin was one of only a few sitters who actually paid for the photographs and he believed that Cameron's were the best photographs that had been taken of him.



First English Edition Of One Of The Earliest Works In English On World Exploration

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

170pp, woodcut border device surrounding title, early ms on verso, woodcut initials throughout, an early but later calf binding with elaborate gilt drops, central gilt device on both covers, a very attractive binding, small 4to (194 x 137 mm), London: Thomas East, 1582

£27,500

Dedicated to Sir Francis Drake.

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

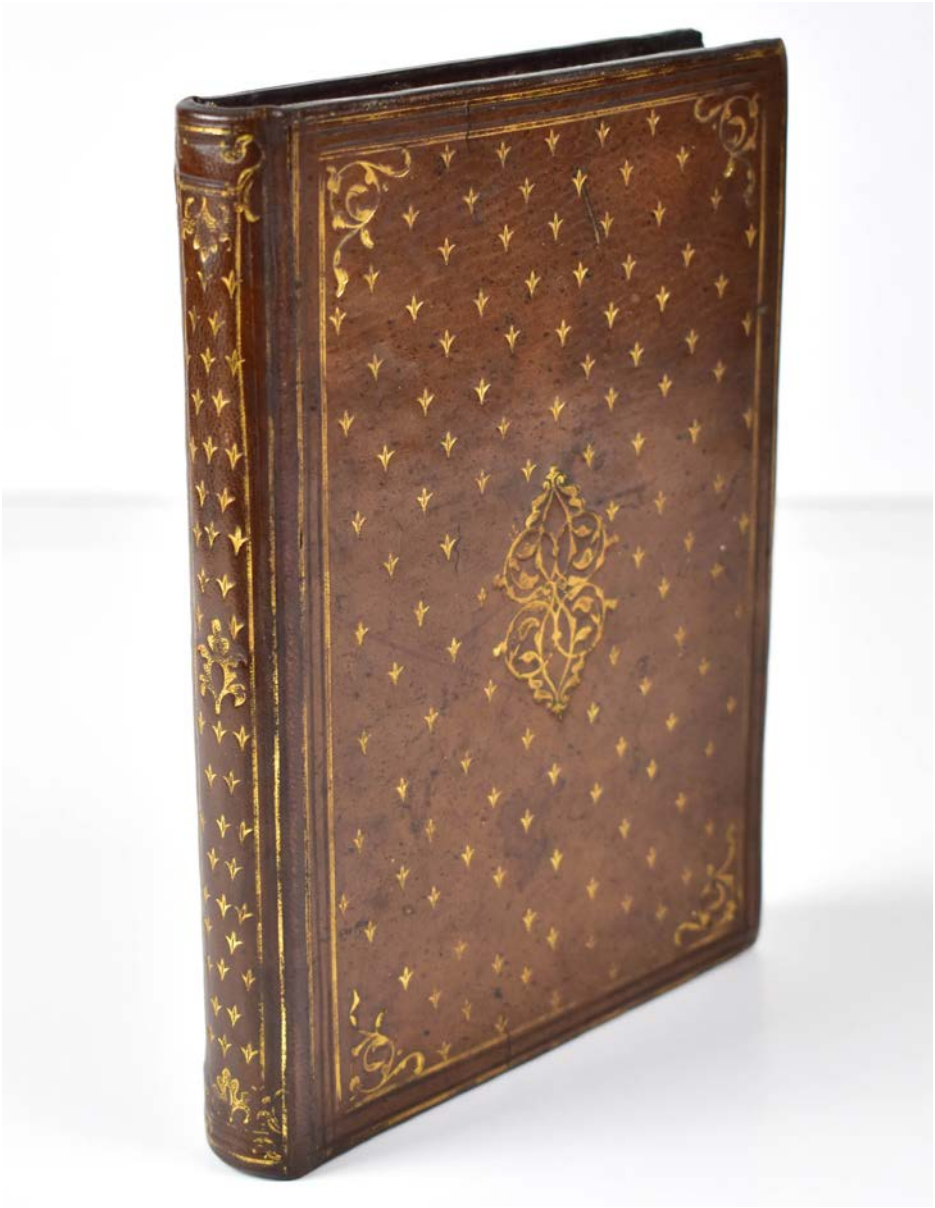
Most of the ...Historie... is devoted to the great Portuguese thrust into Asia in the early 16th century, chronicling their epic expansion to India, the East Indies, and China between 1497 and 1525. Castanheda himself spent some two decades in the Portuguese colonies in the East, particularly India, and so was well equipped to write this account. It is one of the primary sources for the early Portuguese trading empire, a model that the British were beginning to emulate at the time of publication.

Penrose says of the author: "...he wrote an impartial book of outspoken sincerity which was the fruit of years of residence in the East." This work is equally important, however, for its American content, being the first to describe in detail the voyage of Cabral and his discovery of Brazil in 1500, while on his way out to the East Indies. Cabral's landing is the first recorded there, recounted in Chapters 29-31 of the present work.

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

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

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



21. **HMS CENTAUR**, Ship's Log & Journal kept on board HM Ship Centaur, from 29 June 1760 to 5 April 1761 and from 22 September 1762 to 6 December 1763, in two non-consecutive volumes in the same meticulous and unusually elegant hand throughout.

2 vol., over 100pp and 200pp, an attractively-executed watercolour title showing the ship, with the legend: "The First cruize of his Majesties Ship the Centaur in the Wt Indies, off the Island of Hispaniola 1761", 4to, Contemporary green vellum, 1760-1763

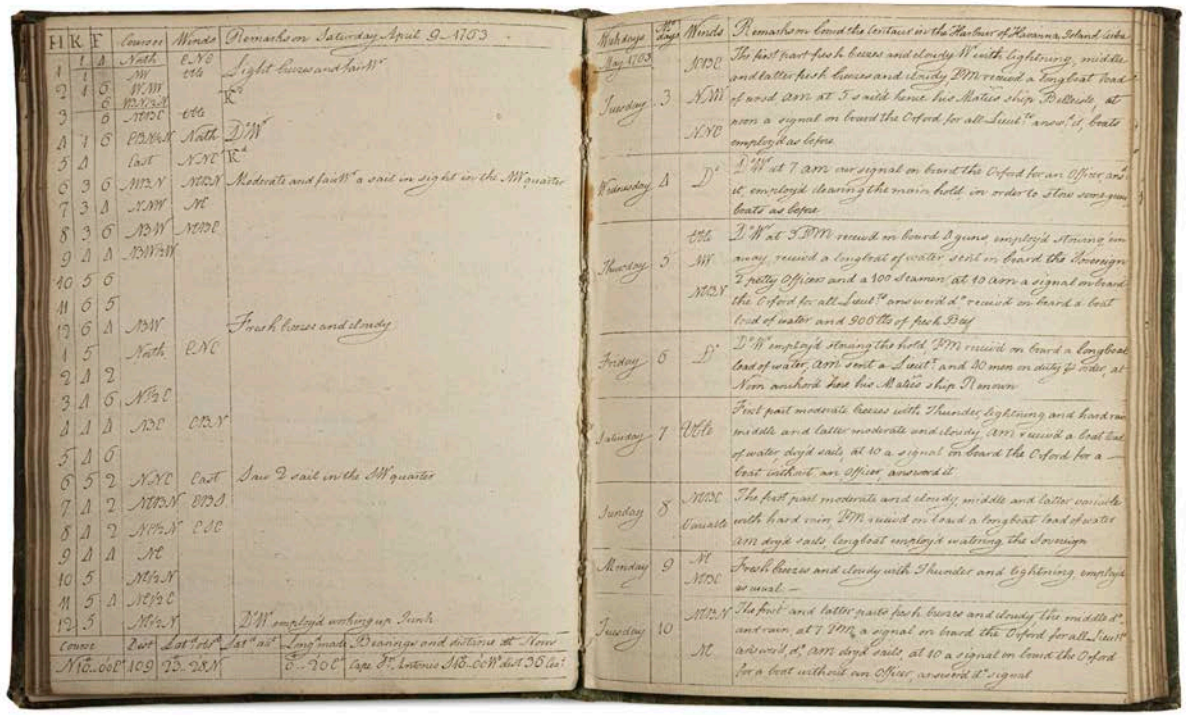
£8,500

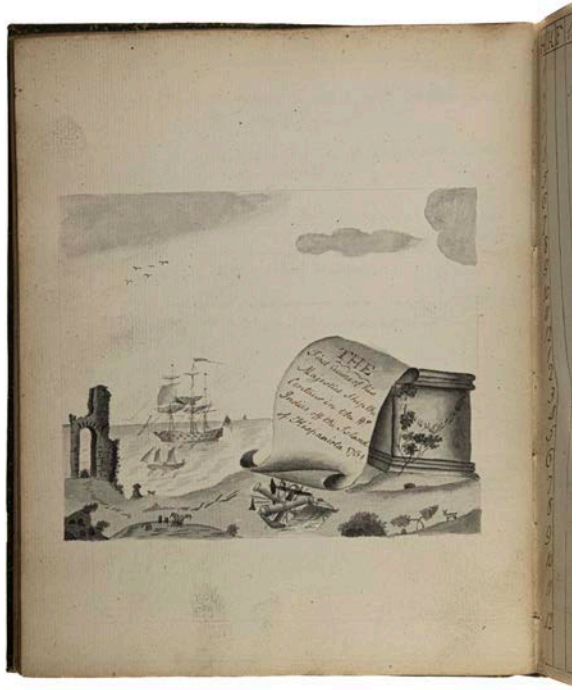
THE FIRST CRUISE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THE CENTAUR IN THE WEST INDIES, OFF THE ISLAND OF HISPANIOLA 1761' – an unusually attractive, and comparatively early, Royal Navy log during the Seven Years War; covering operations in home waters during the blockade of French ports of 1760-61 and French attempts to intercept British merchant shipping; as well as operations in the West Indies and Cuba following the capture of Havana. The Centaur was a French 74-gun ship captured at the Battle of Lagos in August 1759 and commissioned into the Royal Navy in April 1760 under Captain Arthur Forrest, who was to command her until November 1761.

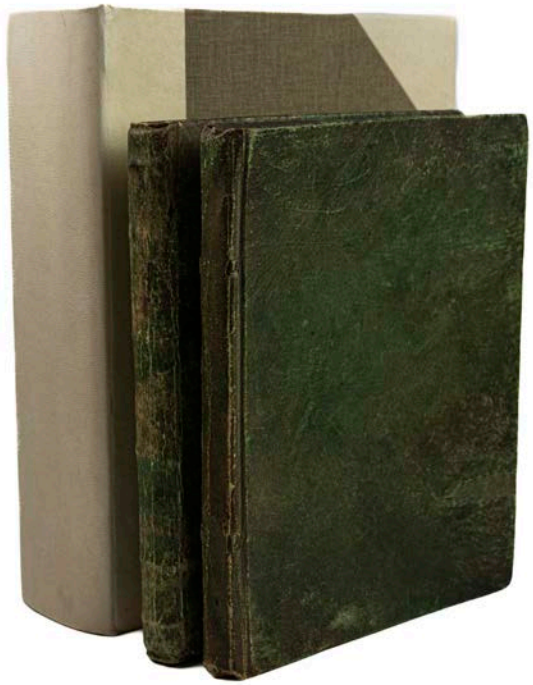
The entries made at sea comprising an hourly log (one day per page), those made in port being abbreviated (on the inside cover is written: "Note in this Book all Harbour work is omitted as the Journal fully Contains that:-"),

The log records the usual information as to weather and place, with additional journal entries of orders given ("...punish'd with 12 lashes Edward Bosworth for theft, read the articles of war & the Abstract of a late act..."), enemy action, or its threat ("...Saw the chace as we suppose & clear'd ship for Action/ Hoisted 2 boats out to tow the ships head round, ½ past set steering sails/ ½ past shortened sail brought too MTS [main-topsail] to mast, the highland over Isabella Bay SEBS 12 or 13 leagues, spoke the chace, she prov'd the Hero Privateer of Philadelphia on a cruize, who inform'd us the Ship we chas'd yesterday was his Majesties ship Renown, at 8 got in the boats & fill'd maintopsail...") and unusual occurrences ("...A meteor of fire of a large magnitude burst over the Ship by which Nicholas Allen, & Francis Hill were much hurt the former greatly burn'd, the latter wounded in the head, the Shock was felt below in the orlop, like Elictricty; & a Sulpherous smell...")

In September 1782, Centaur was one of the ships escorting prizes and a large trade convoy back to Britain from Jamaica, when she foundered due to damage received in the 1782 Central Atlantic hurricane near the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Captain John Nicholson Inglefield, along with eleven of his crew, survived the wreck in one of the ship's pinnaces, arriving at the Azores after sailing in an open boat for 16 days without compass quadrant or sail, and only two quart bottles of water; some 400 of her crew perished







Pirate Ship in Southampton

22. **CHARLES I.**, By the King. A Proclamation prohibiting the buying or disposing of any the lading of the Ship called the Sancta Clara, lately brought into South Hampton.

Single leaf as issued, large historiated woodcut initial and Royal crest, paper loss to upper left corner, small tear with no loss of text, edges creased, folded, inscribed on verso, folio [340 by 230mm], Oxford, [Leonard Lichfield], [1643].

£2,000

A proclamation prohibiting the sale or disposal of valuable goods including silver and cochineal from the Spanish ship Sancta Clara pending an investigation into their lawful ownership. The proclamation's inception came at the behest of Don Alonco de Cardenas, King Philip IV of Spain's Ambassador to London. De Cardenas addressed the King in a speech given at Court at Oxford, and this proclamation was the immediate result. The Sancta Clara was the victim of an act of piracy whilst traversing the dangerous trade routes between the Spanish mainland and Europe. The pirate in question is the otherwise seemingly unknown captain Bennet Strafford, who along with his associates is accused of unlawfully seizing the vessel in Santo Domingo before bringing her back to Southampton in order to disperse the plundered booty. The inclusion of cochineal in her cargo would strongly indicate that the Sancta Clara had set off from Mexico before being waylaid at a Spanish port in the West Indies. Often overlooked for more glimmering bounties like silver and gold, the dyestuffs produced from indigenous Central American flora and fauna were of great value, and highly sought after in European markets. The proclamation specifically prohibits all persons "to buy, meddle with, or dispose of any part of the said Cocheneale". The fact that the taking of this ship threatened to cause a diplomatic incident between England and Spain, on the eve of the English Civil War, further evinces the value of this commodity. A translation of de Cardenas' full speech was printed the following year with the title A SPEECH, OR COMPLAINT, LATELY Made by the Spanish Embassadour to his Majestie at Oxford, upon occasion of the taking of a Ship called Sancta Clara. This gives further details of the incident, the severe sanctions threatened by the Spanish crown, and the immediate response of Lords Mawbray and Faulkland, including their disavowal of Bennet Strafford as a member of the King's Navy. OLCL finds copies of this broadside at BL, Huntington and Harvard. ESTC adds Oxford and Eton. ESTC, R226402; Madden, 1158; Wing, C2691



BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting the buying or disposing of any the lading of the Ship called the SANCTA CLARA, *lately brought into* South-Hampton.

COMPLAINT having been made unto His Majesty, by *Don Alonco de Cardenas* Ambassador from the King of *Spaine*, that a Ship called the *Sancta Clara* belonging to the said King and His Subjects, hath been lately treacherously brought to *South-Hampton*, by one Captain *Bennet Strafford* and others, from *Sancto Domingo*, the said Ship being laden with Silver, Cocheneale, and other Wares and Merchandizes to a very great value; And that the said Ship and Goods, being by the said Ambassador arrested, and the said *Bennet Strafford* apprehended, whilst a suite for the said Ship and Goods is depending in the Court of *Admiralty*, the Silver (part of the lading of the said Ship to a very great value) hath been disposed of contrary to Law, without any other security given for the same; then the empty Name of publicke Faith, which without His Majesty cannot (as is well knowne to all the world) be engaged, or if engaged without His Majesty, is not valid, or to be relyed on for satisfaction. And it is further complained by the said Ambassador, That the Cocheneale, and other Merchandizes formerly sequestred at *London* and *South-Hampton*, albeit they are not perishable, but have rather encreased in their Price and Value, are likely to be sold against the Will of those who pretend to be the Owners, (Parties to the suite depending in the said Court of *Admiralty*) which is alleadged to be apparently against the Rules of Law, and practices of that Court in such Cases. His Majesty well weighing what may be the ill Consequences of such injurious Proceedings, manifestly contrary to the Law, and the Articles of Treaty between the two Crownes, and plainly foreseeing how heavily it may light upon such of His good Subjects; who have Estates in *Spaine*, and how destructive it may prove to the Trade and Commerce of his Subjects and Kingdomes, doth hereby not only expresly Charge and Command the Judge of his *Admiralty*, and all others whom it may concerne, to proceed in a Businesse of such Value and consequence, with Care, Expedition, and according to Justice; But doth also expresly prohibite all persons, of what condition soever, upon pretence of any Order or Warrant from one or both Houses of Parliament, or any Authority derived from thence; to buy, meddle with, or dispose of any part of the said Cocheneale, or other Goods or Merchandizes belonging to the said Ship, untill the propriety thereof shall be judicially decided and determined, upon paine of His Majesties high Displeasure, and of being responsible and lyable to payment and satisfaction for whatsoever damage shall happen to any of His Majesties Subjects, whose Goods or Estates shall for that Cause be embargued or seized in *Spaine*.

Given at the Court at Oxford, *the second day of* January, *in the Eighteenth yeare of His* Majesties *Reigne.*

God save the King.

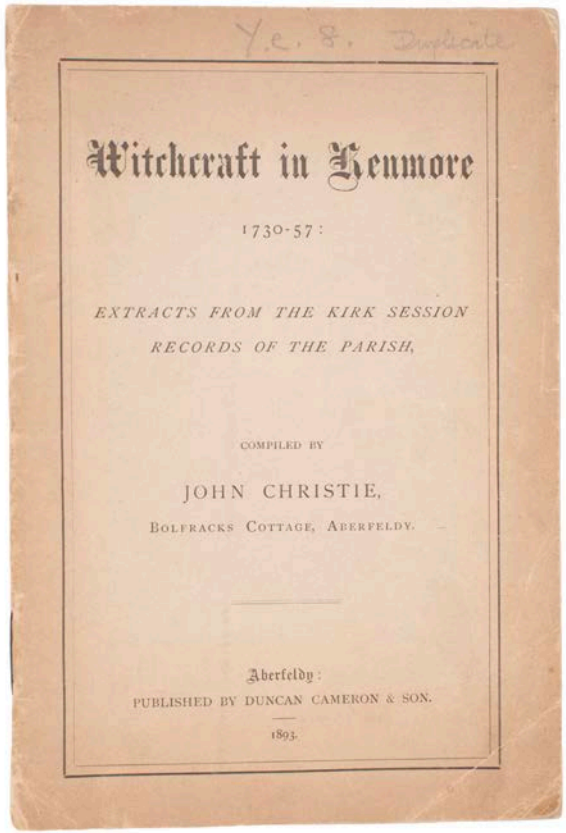
23. **CHRISTIE, JOHN.** Witchcraft in Kenmore 1730-57: Extracts from the Kirk Session Records of the Parish

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

£250

A very scarce piece of 19th century Scottish ephemera.

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


Y.e. 8. Duplicate

Witchcraft in Kenmore

1730-57:

EXTRACTS FROM THE KIRK SESSION RECORDS OF THE PARISH,

COMPILED BY

JOHN CHRISTIE,

BOLFRACKS COTTAGE, ABERFELDY.

Aberfeldy:

PUBLISHED BY DUNCAN CAMERON & SON.

1893.

Arrest Warrant For English Pirates Signed By The First Inquisitor of New Spain in 1573

24. **CONTRERAS, PEDRO MOYA DE,** Arrest Warrant Issued for the Capture of Two English Pirates for Heresy and a Prison Break by the Inquisitor of New Spain 1573.

Pedro Moya de Contreras, Mexico City, 9th day of March, 1573, size 450 x 320mm

£10,000

Remarkable arrest warrant, signed by the Inquisitor of New Spain, directing the arrest and capture of 5 accused heretics, including two English Pirates, who had recently completed a daring jail break from prison in Mexico City.

This is an official arrest warrant, dated March 9, 1573, ordered by Pedro Moya de Contreras (c. 1528-1591), first inquisitor of the newly founded Mexican Inquisition, addressed to Don Alonso Sánchez de Miranda, Dean of Guadalajara.

Moya de Contreras arrived in New Spain in 1571, as the newly appointed inquisitor, thereafter rising to the office of Archbishop of Mexico City and finally Viceroy of New Spain (1584-1585). This two-fold letter is part of the legacy of the Inquisition in the New World, aimed at ecclesiastical authorities and their flock to raise awareness of the rampant menace of Lutheran individuals in Mexico.

Following the failed attempt by the fabled pirates Francis Drake and John Hawkins to seize San Juan de Ulúa in 1568, about 500 mostly English pirates remained stranded in New Spain. Over the course of the next several years, these 500 scattered throughout Mexico, where they intermingled with the locals. Some 77 of these fell into the hands of Luis Carvajal the elder, alcalde mayor of Tampico. Carvajal, a converso, was the patriarch of the Carvajal family which was later tragically tortured and murdered by the Inquisition as crypto-Jews. They were delivered to Mexico City as prisoners of war, and were given relatively minor sentences of forced labor in various places throughout Mexico.

With the arrival of Moya de Contreras in 1571, the remaining pirates were no longer considered as mere prisoners of war, but as heretics - "Luteranos" - and as such subject to the Inquisition's regulations. In 1572, Pedro Moya de Contreras issued a general order for all remnants of the Hawkins expedition to be apprehended and put to trial in New Spain. As a result, about 36 were again rounded up, captured and condemned for heresy. This group was processed through the Inquisition's court, where they were subjected to a grand auto-da-fe in 1574, the largest ever held.

Three of these pirates are mentioned in Moya's letter to Don Alonso Sánchez de Miranda:

"Guillermo de Siles, a Frenchman of 24 years of age, small in height, with pale features, with little growth of hair on his face, small blue eyes (...)"

"Pablo Haquines de la Cruz (Paul Hawkins), an Englishman [who came] with the armada of John Hawkins, with sturdy shoulders and pale features, with little growth of hair on his face, of about 20 years of age (...)"

"Andres Martin (Andrew Martin) an Englishman with those from the said armada, young man without growth of hair, tall and slim, with pale features of about 18 years of age."

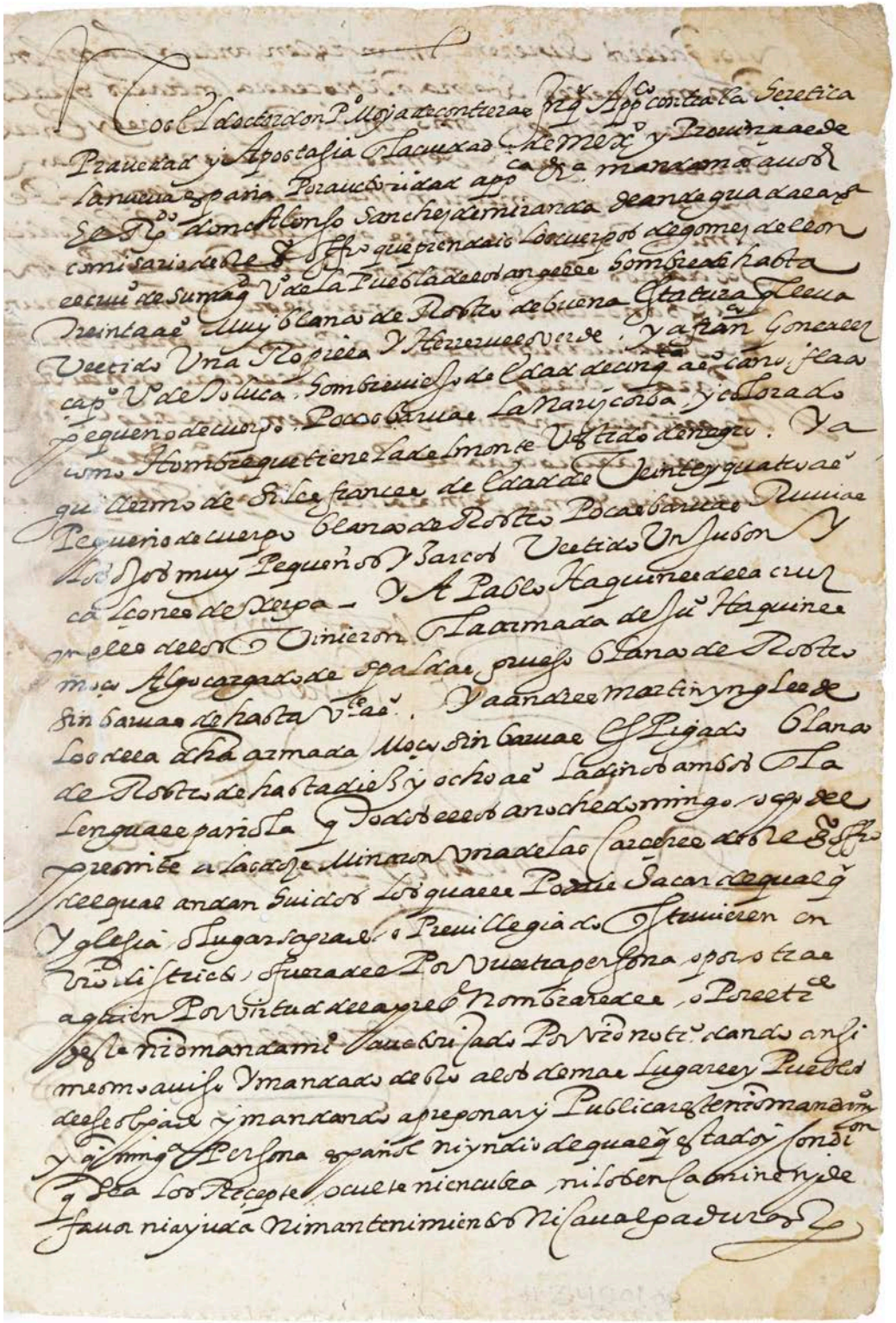
The three had escaped from the Jail of the Inquisitor by burrowing under the walls of the cell in the middle of the night, an escape which was apparently previously unrecorded. The arrest warrant provides that should anyone contravene the order or give aid to these heretics, they will face the prospect of "latae sententiae excommunication" including the sequestration of their possessions.

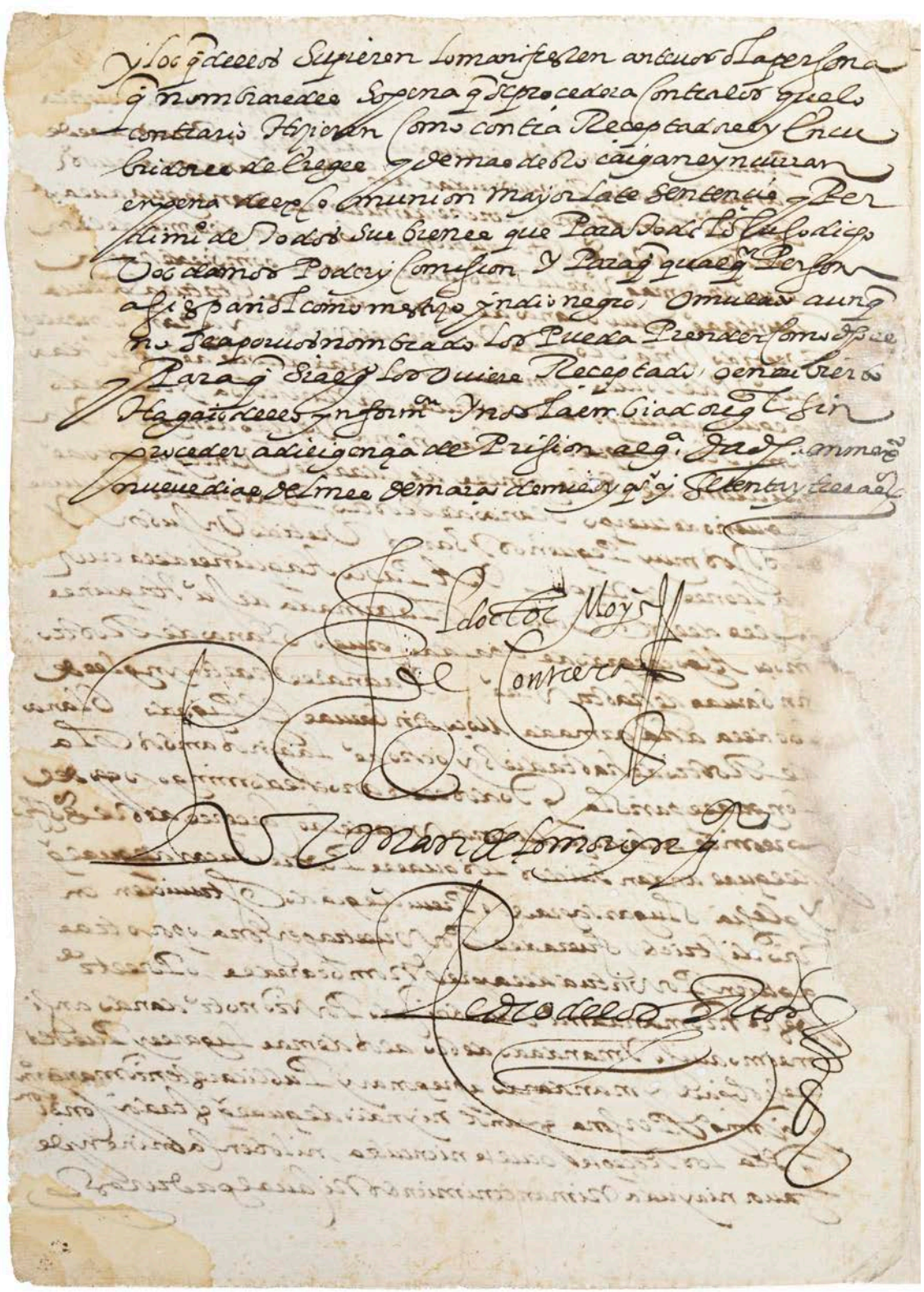
The actions of Pedro Moya de Contreras, at that time under the supervision of Pedro de los Ríos, chief inquisitor in Mexico, clearly reflect all new precepts and creeds from the Tridentine Council (1545-1563) brought along to the New World to reform the Catholic faith.

The following is an English Translation of the arrest warrant, provided by Boris Bruton:

We doctor don Pedro Moya de Contreras, apostolic inquisitor against vile heresy and apostasy, for the city of Mexico and Provinces of New Spain, by our authority apostolic etc., order you, Reverend don Alonso Sanchez de Miranda, dean of Guadalajara, commissary of this Holy Office, to arrest the persons of Gomes de Leon, his Majesty's servant (or His Majesty's scribe), resident of Puebla de Los Angeles, a man of about 30 years old, very fair of complexion, of a good height, wearing breeches with a short green cape; and Francisco Gonzales, captain, resident of Toluca, elderly man of about 50 years, grey-haired, short in size, scant beard, hooked nose and tanned as though coming from the mountains, dressed all in black. And William de Siles, Frenchman, about 24 years old, short, fair complected, scant blond beard, small blue eyes, dressed in doublet and pants of coarse cloth; And Pablo Hawkins de la Cruz, Englishman, one of those who came on the fleet of John Hawkins, young man somewhat stooped, heavy-set, fair, beardless, about 20 years old. And Andrew Martin, Englishman, member of the same fleet, young man, beardless, lanky, fair, about 18 years old. Both of these are fluent in Spanish.

Last Sunday. All these men, last Sunday night, the eighth of this month, about midnight, burrowed through one of the cells of this Holy Office and escaped. These men you may seize and remove from any church or any other sacred, exempted place, whether in your





district or outside of it, in your own person or others, whom you shall choose by authority of this letter or in prosecution of this our order, as authorized on your own authority, relaying my own warning and order with respect to all the other towns and cities of your bishopric. You are to order, announce, and publish this order, so that no person, whether he be Spanish or indian of whatever class or distinction, shall receive, hide, shelter, help on their way, give any benefit or supplies or mounts (horses) to them;

and anyone who shall have information concerning these felons shall it to you or whomever you will have designated for this. Those who act contrary to this, will be liable for prosecution for having received and sheltered heretics, and in addition, they shall incur the penalty of automatic excommunion (excomunion latae sententiae) and forfeiture of all their property. To accomplish all the foresaid, we give the power and authority for any person, Spanish, mestizo, indian, negro or mulato, even if he has not been appointed officially by you, to arrest these men, as noted, so that if anyone has given shelter or concealed them , let a report be made of it and send it to us without delay.

Written in Mexico City, the 9th day of March, 1573.

[Signed] Doctor Moya de Contreras / by order of the Señor Inquisitor / Pedro de los Rios

25. **COOK, CAPTAIN JAMES.**, A Voyage Towards the South Pole and Round the World

2 vols., 1777. First Edition, 4to, (290 x 240mm) Contemporary tan calf gilt, rebacked, with 63 engraved maps and plates.

£5,000

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.

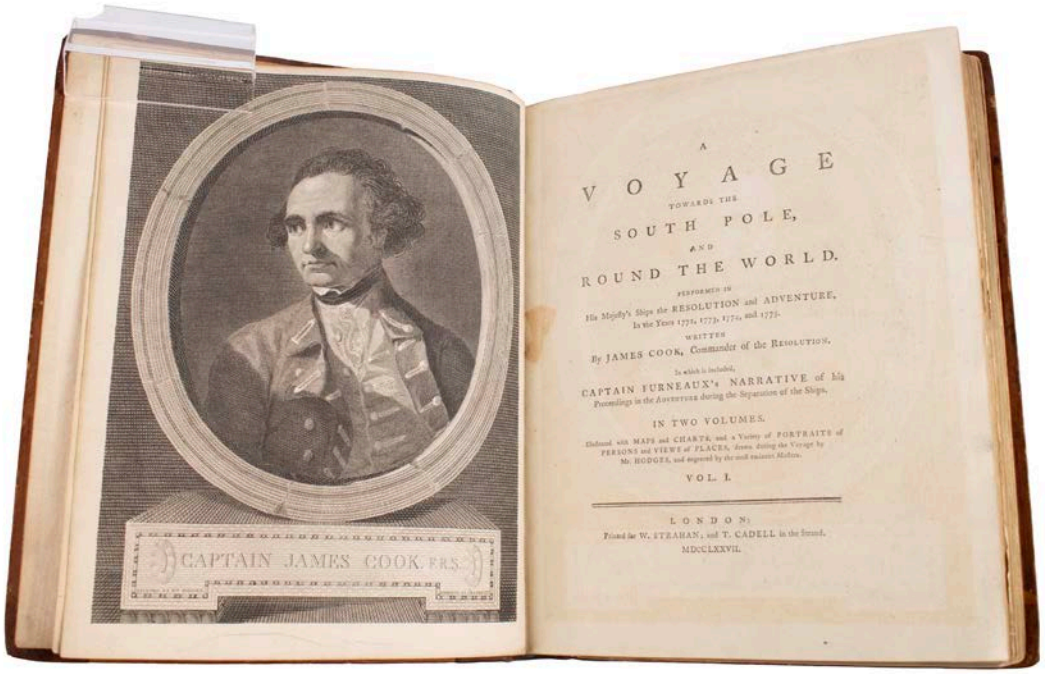
Whilst doing this Cook was also to test John Harrison's newly invented chronometer for the measurement of longitude. During the course of the voyage the expedition was to become the first to cross the Antarctic Circle, which it did three times.

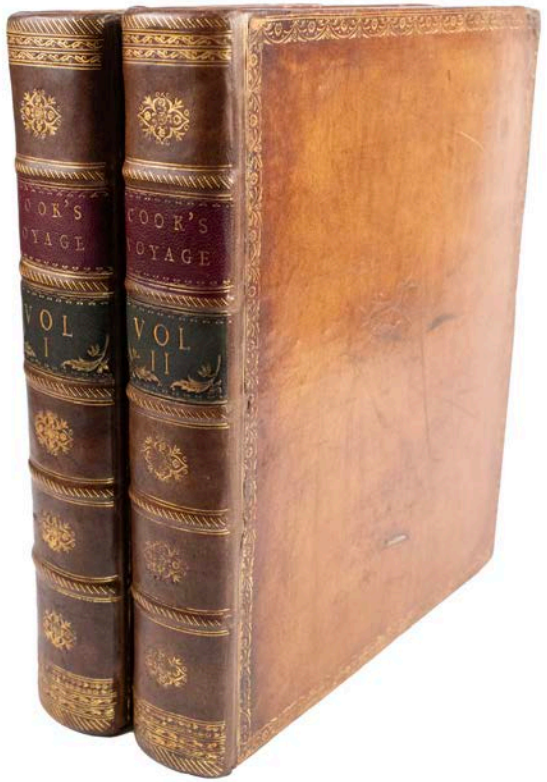
"The success of Cook's first voyage led the Admiralty to send him on a second expedition which was to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible in search of any southern continents. Cook proved that there was no 'Terra Australis' which supposedly lay between New Zealand and South America but 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 (third 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.

Hill 358. Beddie 1216; Holmes 24; PMM 223; Rosove 77.A1; Sabin 16245







First And Best Edition Of This Famous Buccaneering Voyage

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

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

£5,000

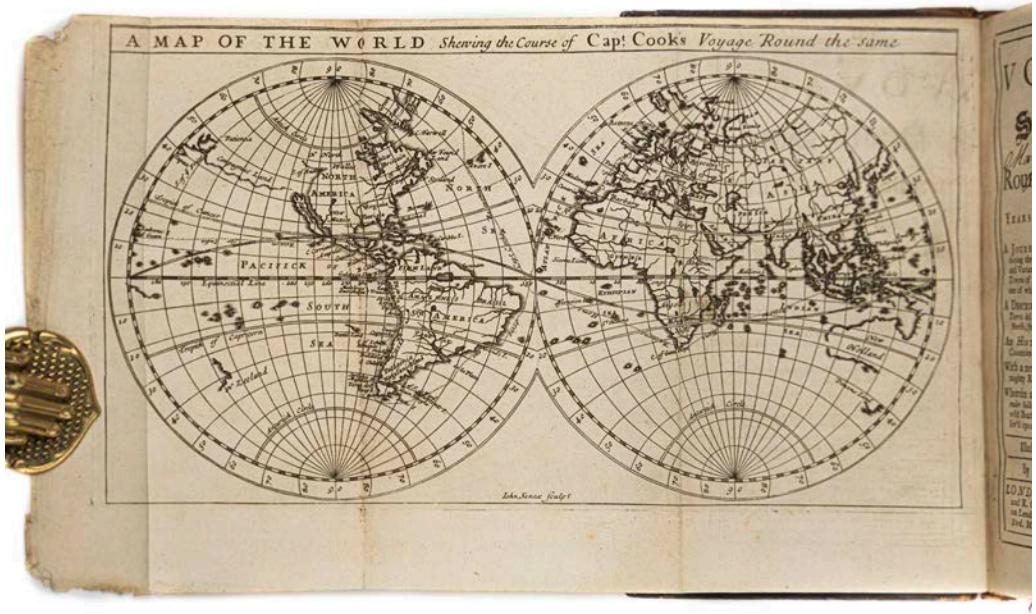
One of the most important Buccaneering and Pacific voyages.

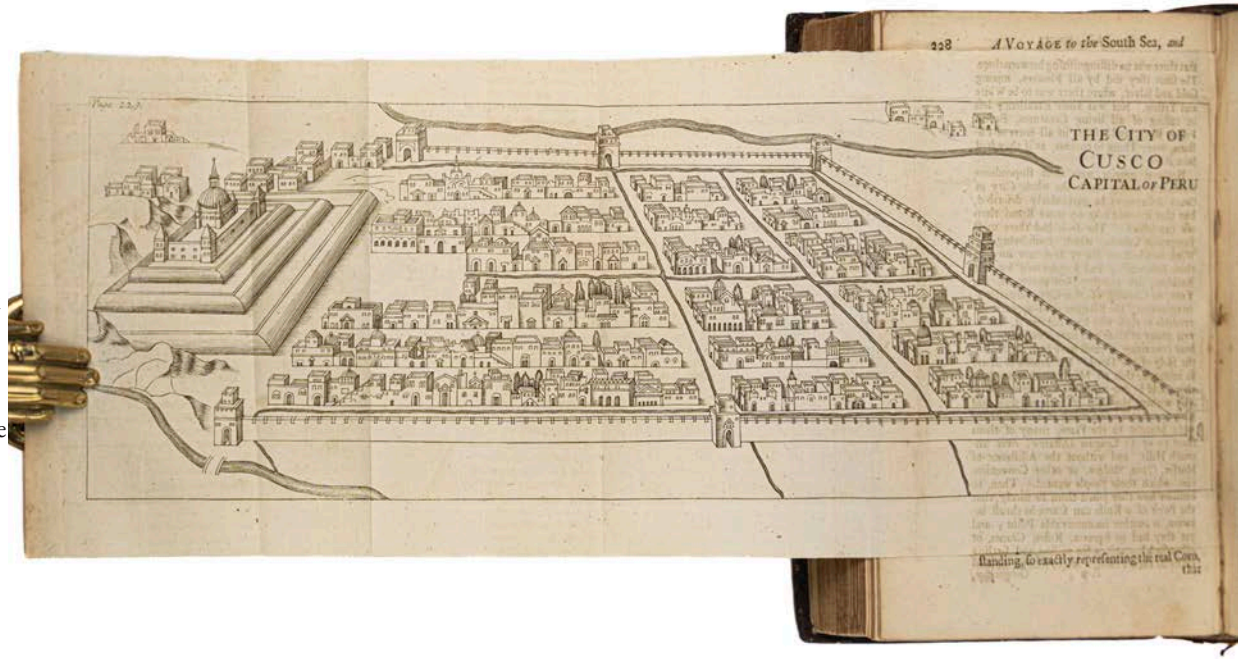
A consortium of prominent citizens of Bristol, England's second largest port in 1708, purchased two ships: the 320 tons, 30 guns ' Duke' and the 260 tons, 26 guns ' Duchess'. This work by Edward Cooke is one of two published simultaneously, describing their pursuit for Spanish gold with William Dampier in his third and final circumnavigation of the world, acting as pilot to the voyage. They captured the Spanish Treasure Galleon Nuestra Senora de la Encarnacion Disengano carrying a hold of gold and jewels. They brought the treasure back to Bristol amid huge celebrations and national interest.

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

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

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





27. **DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER**, A Collection of Voyages chiefly in the Southern Atlantick Ocean. Published from Original M.S.S.

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

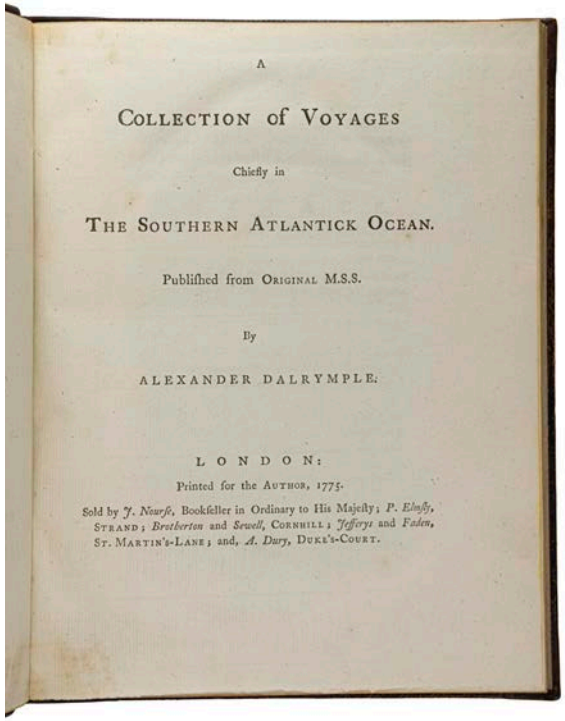
£10,000

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

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

Alexander Dalrymple was employed as a hydrographer by both the British East Indian Company and the British Admiralty and was responsible for the preparation and publication of a large number of charts of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. This book describes the geography and hydrography of the lands visited and the customs of the native people as recorded in the journals of Spanish explorers.

In support of his plans, Dalrymple here publishes accounts of the voyages of Edmund Halley (in 1698, 1699 and 1700), Ducloz Guyot de St. Malo (in 1753), Loziers Bouvet (in 1738-1739) and John McBride in 1766-1767.



A

COLLECTION of VOYAGES

Chiefly in

THE SOUTHERN ATLANTICK OCEAN.

Published from ORIGINAL M.S.S.

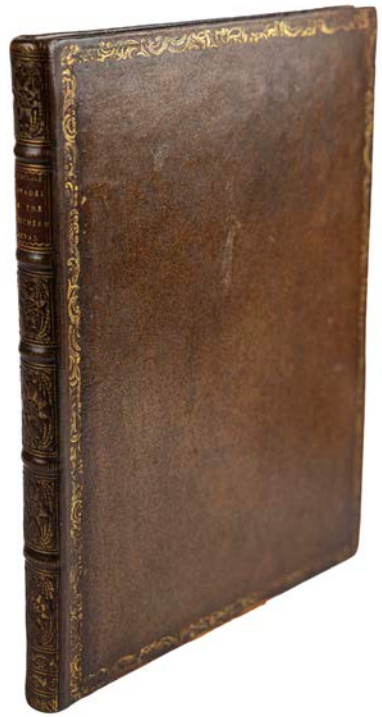
By

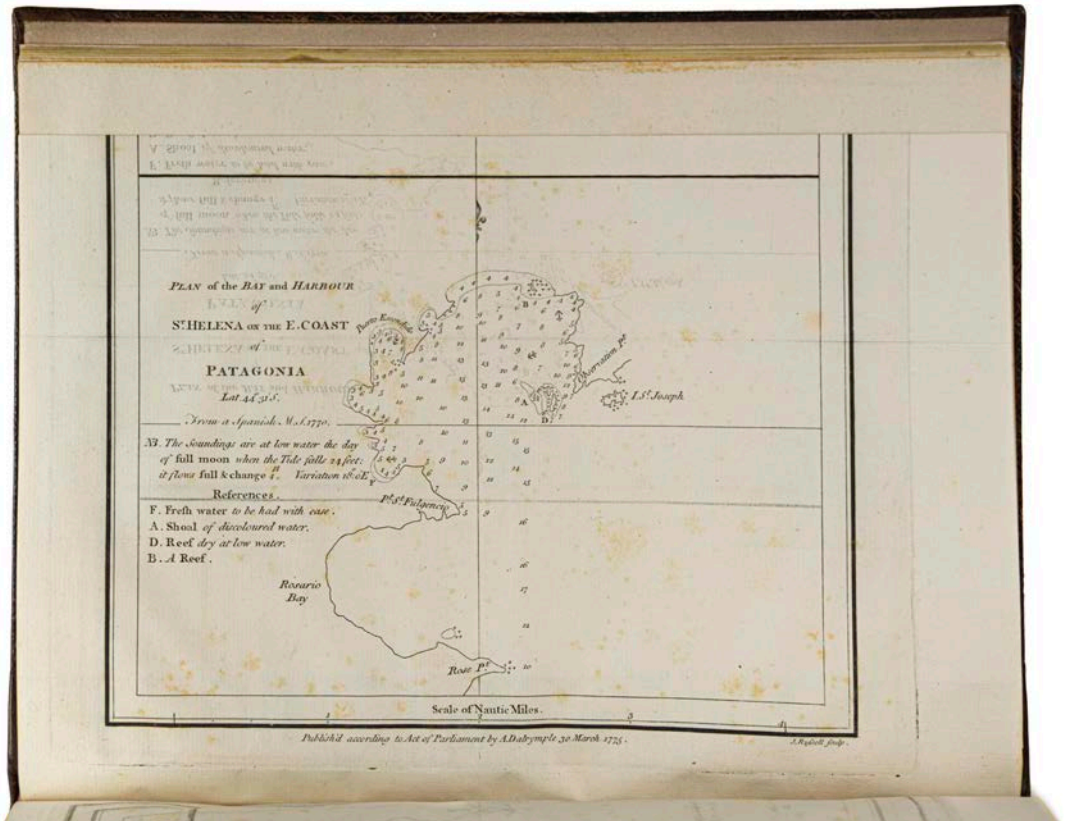
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE.

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR, 1775.

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





A Particularly Handsome Set Of The Collected Edition Of Dampier's Voyages

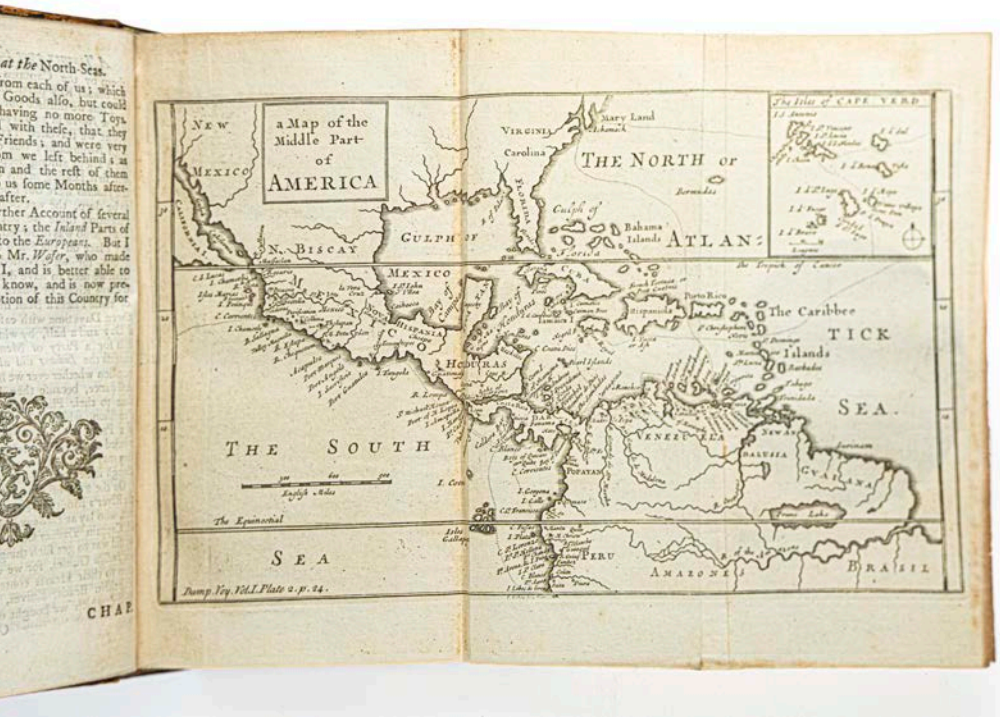
28. **DAMPIER, WILLIAM**, A Collection of Voyages.

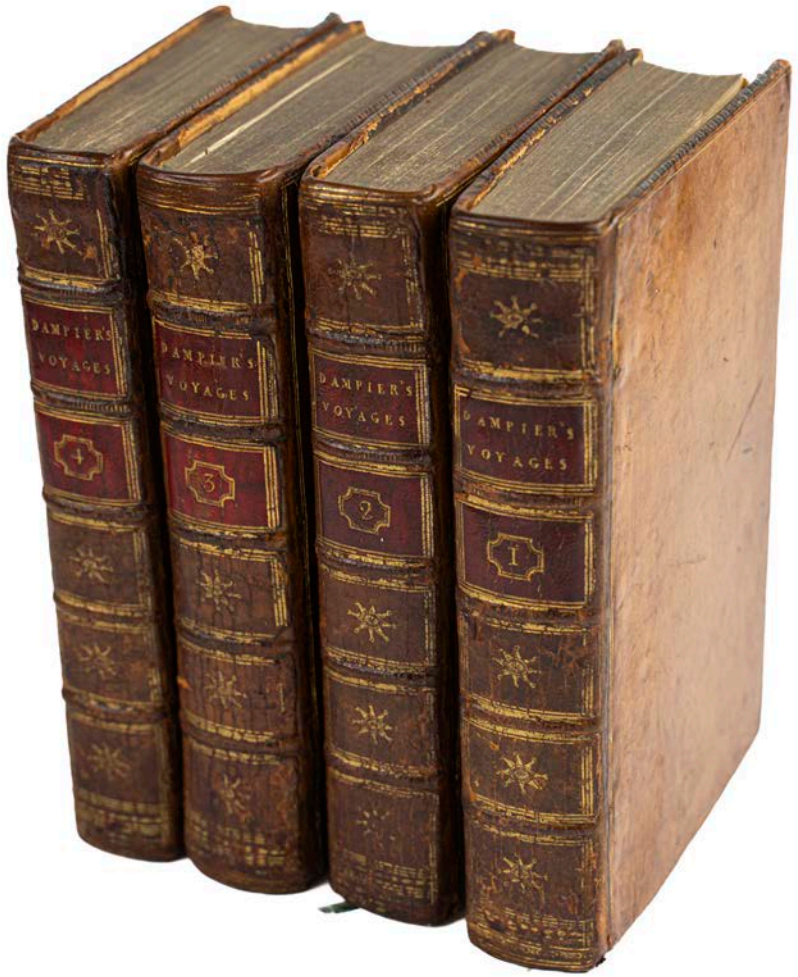
4 vol. 8. (198 x 121mm), 63 engraved maps and plates, many folding, engraved tail-pieces throughout, with title-pages to the seventh edition of Dampier's A New Voyage Round the World and the third edition of A Voyage to New-Holland in vols 1 and 3 respectively, handsome unsophisticated contemporary full tan calf, with red morocco labels, lettered in gilt, London: James and John Knapton, 1729.

£8,500

'Generally considered the best' (Sabin), including the narratives of Wafer, Sharp, Wood, Funnel and Hacke.

'William Dampier combined a swashbuckling life of adventure with pioneering scientific achievements. In 1676, he started his career as a buccaneer preying on ships on the Spanish Main and struggling through the impenetrable jungle of the Isthmus of Panama in search of gold. He could easily have ended up on the gallows. Poor and obscure yet determined to sail the world to make his fortune, he was to become the first person to circumnavigate the globe three times. Among his many extraordinary achievements, Dampier mapped the winds and the currents of the world's oceans for the first time. He inspired Darwin one





hundred and fifty years later with his notes on the wildlife of the Galapagos islands and elsewhere. His portrait in London's National Portrait Gallery shows a lean, strong-featured man with a thoughtful expression, brown shoulder-length hair and a plain coat, holding a book in his hand. He is styled 'Pirate and Hydrographer' but even that tells only part of his story. He was a pioneering navigator, naturalist , travel writer and explorer, as well as hydrographer who was, indeed, quite happy to seek his fortune as a pirate.' Preston.

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

Hill 422; Sabin 18373; cf. Borba de Moraes I, pp242-244.

One of the Most Famous of the Buccaneering Voyages.

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

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

£2,250

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

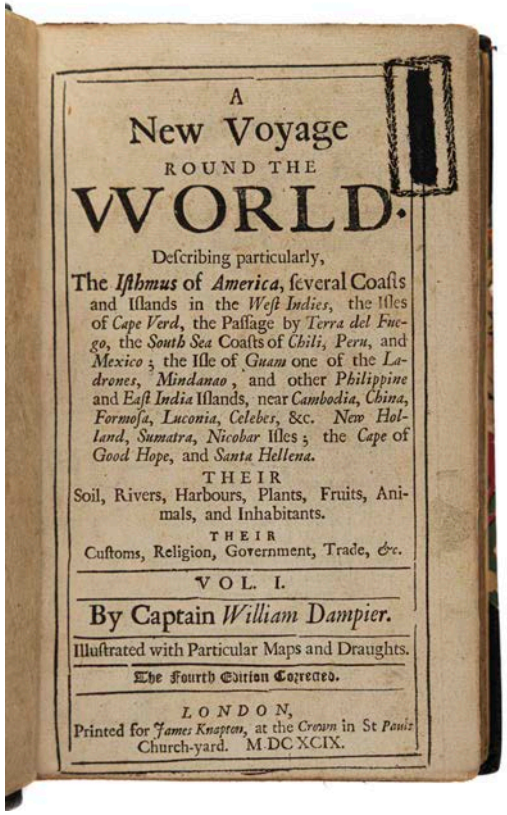
'William Dampier combined a swashbuckling life of adventure with pioneering scientific achievements. In 1676, he started his career as a buccaneer preying on ships on the Spanish Main and struggling through the impenetrable jungle of the Isthmus of Panama in search of gold. He could easily have ended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

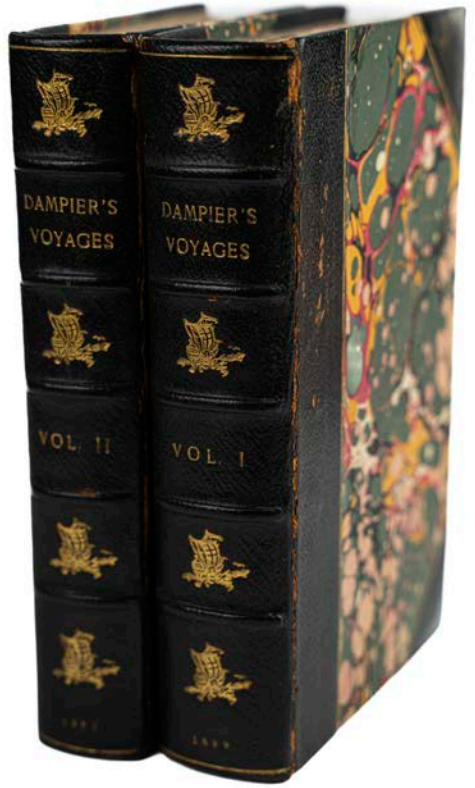
It was his descriptions of the aborigines at King Sound which probably inspired Swift's 'Yahoos' in Gulliver's Travels.

After years of adventure along the coasts of Spanish America Dampier joined Captain Swan in the Cygnet in 1685. Swan was also eager to try his hand in the western Pacific, and after taking several small Spanish prizes among the East Indian Islands, they made for the vaguely known coast of New Holland, which was sighted on 4th June, 1688, near the Lacepede Islands. The vessel sailed along the coast to the entrance of King Sound, where she was repaired. Here Dampier made a full survey of the country and noted its inhabitants as the most miserable people in the world. As such, Dampier is regarded as being the first Englishman to set foot on the Australian mainland.

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

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


A
New Voyage
ROUND THE
WORLD.
Describing particularly,
The *Isthmus* of *America*, several Coasts and Islands in the *West Indies*, the Isles of *Cape Verd*, the Passage by *Terra del Fuego*, the *South Sea* Coasts of *Chili*, *Peru*, and *Mexico*; the Isle of *Guam* one of the *Ladrones*, *Mindanao*, and other *Philippine* and *East India* Islands, near *Cambodia*, *China*, *Formosa*, *Luconia*, *Celebes*, &c. *New Holland*, *Sumatra*, *Nicobar* Isles; the *Cape* of *Good Hope*, and *Santa Hellena*.
THEIR
Soil, Rivers, Harbours, Plants, Fruits, Animals, and Inhabitants.
THEIR
Customs, Religion, Government, Trade, &c.
VOL. I.
By Captain *William Dampier*.
Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts.
The Fourth Edition Corrected.
LONDON,
Printed for *James Knapton*, at the *Crown* in St *Pauls* Church-yard. MDCXCIX.



Chinese Illuminated Manuscript With Over Two Hundred Watercolour Panels

30. **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.

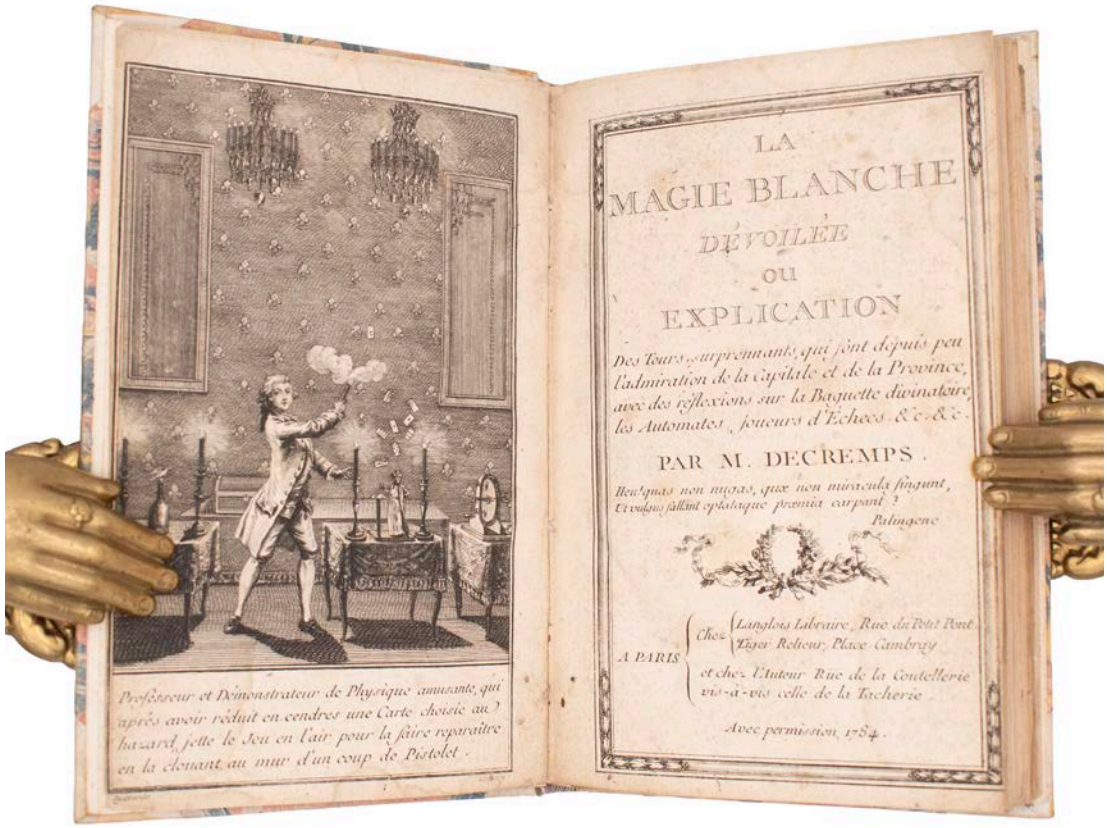


Exposé Of One Of The First Great Conjurors

31. **DECREMPS, HENRI**, La Magie Blanche Dévoilée ou Explication...

FIRST EDITION, [4], XVI, 138, [2]pp., copper engraved frontispiece by Antoine Frençois 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 Decremp'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

32. **DECREMPS, HENRI**, Testament de Jérôme Sharp, Professeur de Physique amusante... Pour servir de complément a 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 Sharpp in 1788. The fifth and final Les petites aventures de Jérome 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 Decremp'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]


94 TESTAMENT

cartes, en ferrant le paquet inférieur entre le pouce & le doigt du milieu de cette main. Voyez la *fig.* 21.

Dans cette position, le paquet supérieur se trouve ferré entre le petit doigt de la main gauche & les deux doigts annulaire & du milieu de la même main.

3°. En tenant toujours le paquet inférieur avec la main droite sans ferrer le paquet supérieur avec cette main, tâchez de tirer ce dernier avec la main gauche pour le faire passer par-dessous lestement & sans bruit. Vous trouverez de la difficulté en commençant ; mais une heure d'exercice par jour pendant une semaine vous donnera à cet égard la plus grande facilité. Remarquez qu'immédiatement après la

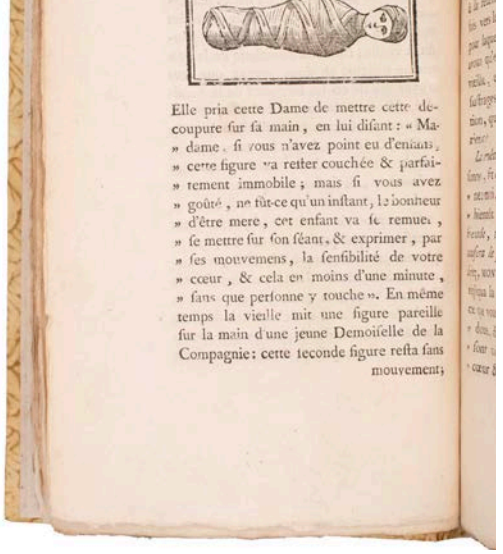
DE JÉRÔME SHARP. 95

coupe, les paquets peuvent & doivent avoir des positions différentes selon le besoin : 1°. Ils peuvent être réunis & n'en faire qu'un, comme dans la *fig.* 22.

2°. Ils peuvent être croisés & posés de biais l'un sur l'autre, comme dans la *fig.* 23.

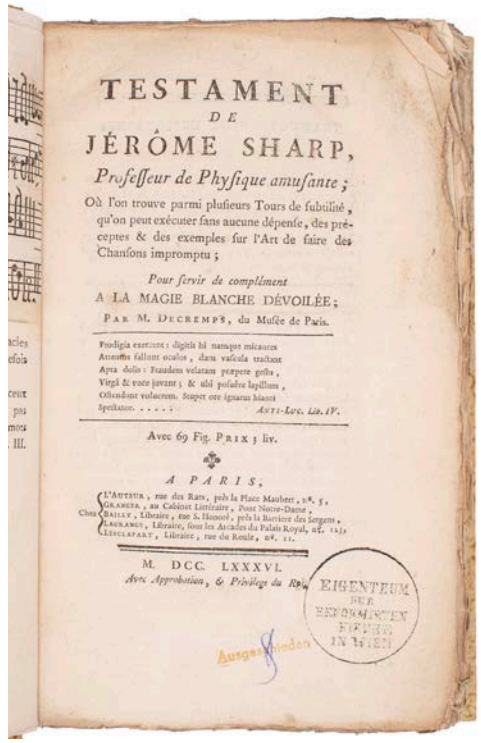
3°. Ils peuvent être séparés, & un dans chaque main, comme dans la *fig.* 24.

4°. Ils peuvent être séparés par l'index de la main droite, & se trouver tous deux dans cette main, *fig.* 25.


32 TESTAMENT

qu'un petit morceau de vélin peint & découpé, *fig.* 5.

Elle pria cette Dame de mettre cette découpure sur sa main, en lui disant : « Madame, si vous n'avez point eu d'enfans, » cette figure va rester couchée & parfaitement immobile ; mais si vous avez » goûté, ne fût-ce qu'un instant, le bonheur » d'être mere, cet enfant va se remuer, » se mettre sur son séant, & exprimer, par » ses mouvemens, la sensibilité de votre » cœur, & cela en moins d'une minute, » sans que personne y touche ». En même temps la vieille mit une figure pareille sur la main d'une jeune Demoiselle de la Compagnie : cette seconde figure resta sans mouvement ;


TESTAMENT

DE

JÉRÔME SHARP,

Professeur de Physique amusante ;

Où l'on trouve parmi plusieurs Tours de subtilité, qu'on peut exécuter sans aucune dépense, des préceptes & des exemples sur l'Art de faire des Chansons impromptu ;

Pour servir de complément

A LA MAGIE BLANCHE DÉVOILÉE ;

PAR M. DECREMPS, du Musée de Paris.

Prodigia exercent : digitis hi nanquæ micantes
Annulos fallunt ocellos, dum vafcula tractant
Apta dolis : Fraudem velatam præpete gefta,
Virgâ & voce juvant ; & olâ pofitâ lapillum,
Offendunt volucrem. Stupet ore ignarus hiantes
Spectator. . . . . ASTI-Luc. Lib. IV.

Avec 69 Fig. PRIX 3 liv.

A PARIS,

Chez L'AUTEUR, rue des Rats, près la Place Maubert, n°. 5,
GRANGE, au Cabinet Littéraire, Pont Notre-Dame,
BAILLY, Libraire, rue S. Honoré, près la Barrière des Sergents,
LAGRANGE, Libraire, sous les Arcades du Palais Royal, n°. 113,
LESCLAPART, Libraire, rue du Roule, n°. 11.

M. DCC. LXXXVI.

Avec Approbation, & Privilège du Roi.

EIGENTUM DER REFORMIERTEN KIRCHE IN WIEN

"The First Collected And Most Complete Edition Of Drake's Voyages" (Church).

33. **DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS**, Sir Francis Drake Revived. Who is or may be a Pattern to stirre up all Heroicke and active Spirits of these Times... being a Summary and true Relation of foure severall Voyages made by the said Sir Francis Drake to the West-Indies.

FIRST EDITION, 4 parts in one, engraved portrait frontispiece, separate title-pages, woodcut initials and headpieces, the first 3 separately signed and paginated, the last 2 continuously paginated, full later speckled calf, spine gilt, 4to (183 x140mm), London: for Nicholas Bourne, [1652-] 1653.

£28,000

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Drake's voyages, the four parts comprising: Sir Francis Drake Revived, the voyages of 1570-71 and 1572-73 describes Drake's privateering expeditions to the West Indies, the raid on Nombre de Dios in 1572, when he captured a fortune of Spanish silver from the centre of the Spanish New World empire.

The World Encompassed, the voyage of 1577-80. Compiled by Francis Drake, nephew of the late explorer, it narrates Drake's memorable voyage, in which his five vessels raided Spanish outposts and supply routes on the Pacific coast, claimed California ("New Albion") for the British crown and returned via the Pacific and Indian Oceans, making Drake the first English captain to circumnavigate the globe.

A Summarie and True Discourse of [his] West Indian Voyage, the voyage of 1585-86 that was begun by Bigges, an officer under Drake, and finished after his death, probably by his lieutenant, Master Croftes. Drake's expedition to the Spanish Indies was the first major British naval foray into the Caribbean and was sanctioned by a commission from Queen Elizabeth with letters of marque. As well as capturing and sacking a number of cities he also rescued the 103 colonists remaining on Raleigh's Roanoke Island Virginia colony and returned them to England along with a shipment of potatoes and tobacco.

A Full Relation of Another Voyage into the West Indies, made by Sir Francis Drake' Accompanied with Sir John Hawkins, Sir Thomas Baskerfield, Sir Nicholas Clifford, and others. Who set forth from Plymouth on 28. Of August 1595.

'Sir Francis Drake, the greatest of the naval adventurers of England of the time of Elizabeth, was born in Devonshire about 1540. He went to sea early, was sailing to the Spanish Main by 1565, and commanded a ship under Hawkins in an expedition that was overwhelmed by the Spaniards in 1567. In order to recompense himself for the loss suffered in this disaster, he equipped the expedition against the Spanish treasure' Philip Nichols Church 526; Hill, pp. 86 and 211; Sabin 20840, 20855, 20843, and 20830; Wing D2122.



34. DRESSER,HENRY EELES. A Monograph of the Meropidae, or Family of the Bee-Eaters.

London, For the Author, 1884-1886 ,Large Folio (470 x 390mm), Contemporary half morocco gilt, with 34 Fine Hand Coloured Plates, occasional foxing.

The Meropidae was published by the author in five parts between 1884 and 1886. The descriptive text of 144pp by Dresser also included introductory notes by Frank E.Beddardmainly on the anatomy of the species.

£10,000

An important monograph, 'The Meropidae' is one of three major monographs published by Dresser.The others 'History of the Birds of Europe 1871-96' still the largest and most complete work on this subject,and 'A Monograph of the Coraciidae 1893'.All have illustrations by Keulemans.

Dresser was also the author of over 100 scientific papers on birds, mostly concerned with geographical distribution and new species. His Manual of Palaearctic Birds (1902) was an important contribution to the delimitation of the ranges of Palaearctic birds.

The artist of these fine watercolours Johannes Gerardus Keulemans (1842-1912) began his career as a taxidermist providing stuffed birds to the State Museum of Natural History at Leiden.The Director of that Museum encouraged Keulemans to pursue his love of natural history,where he obtained a scientific appointment after an expedition to West africa in 1865-66.His accomplishments in illustration came to the notice of Richard Bowdler Sharpe,later a Director of the British Museum,who encouraged him to move to England. He quickly achieved wide recognition and established himself as the most popular bird artist of the late Victorian period. He regularly provided illustrations for The Ibisand The Proceedings of the Zoological Society. He illustrated many important bird books as well as those by Dresser, including Buller's A History of the Birds of New Zealand (1873),Shelley's Monograph of the Sun-Birds (1876-80),William Vincen Legge's Birds of Ceylon (1880), Daniel Giraud Elliot's Monograph of the Hornbills (1887-1892), Richard Bowdler Sharpe's Monograph on Kingfishers (1868-1871), Henry Seebohm's Monograph on Thrushes (1902), Osbert Salvin's Biologia Centrali-Americana (1879-1904).

A leading figure in ornithological circles Henry Eeles Dresser was elected as a Member of the British Ornithologist's Unionin 1865 and served as its secretary from 1882 to 1888. He was also a member and fellow of the Linneanand Zoological Societies of London and an honorary fellow of the American Ornithologist's Union. He was a close friend of Professor Alfred Newton, Baron Lilfordand of Sir Alfred Russell Wallace and he knew all of the leading ornithologists of the day. He was particularly well-known to European, American and Russian ornithologists. He worked with Alfred Newton on the development of a close time for British birds when they could not be hunted during the 1860s, an early part of the development of the bird conservation movement. In spite of his prominence as an ornithologist, this activity had to come second to his business which, from 1870 until 1910, was in the iron business, with premises at 110 Cannon Street in The City.

Dresser left England in 1912 in order to live in Cannes for the benefit of his health; he died inMonte Carlo. His collection of birds had been in the Manchester Museum, since 1899 and was purchased for the museum by JP Thomasson (a Bolton businessman). Dresser's egg collection was acquired by the museum in 1912. The museum also contains some of Dresser's correspondence and diaries.

The Bee-Eaters are a group of near passerine birds in the family Meropidae. Most species are found in Africa but others occur in southern Europe, Madagascar, Australia and New Guinea. They are characterised by richly coloured plumage, slender bodies and usually elongated central tail feathers. All are colourful and have long downturned bills and pointed wings, which give them a swallow-like appearance when seen from afar.



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

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

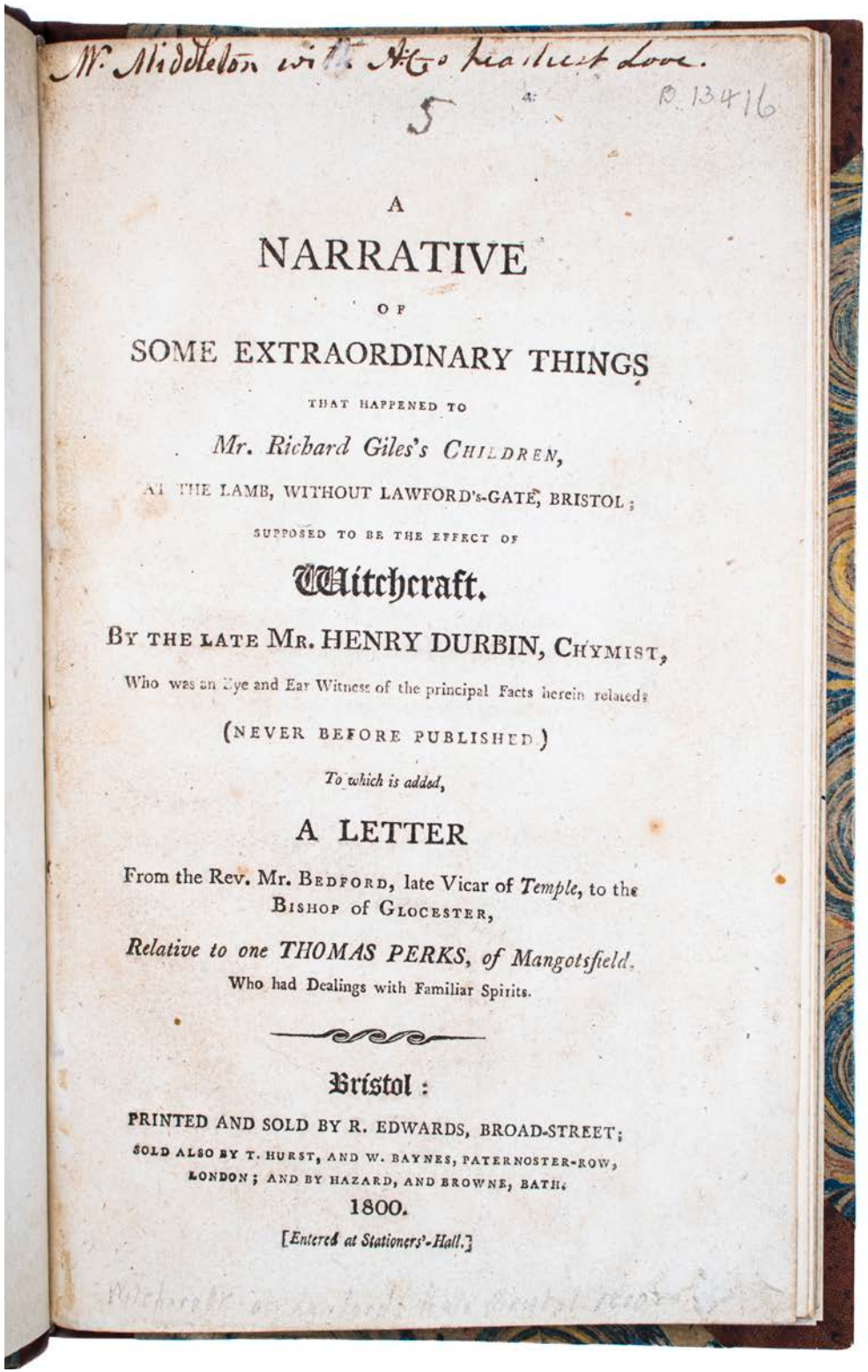
£2,000

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

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

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

A scarce work with only three copies in UK libraries, and eight in the USA.
[ESTC T139120; Witchcraft, Magic and Culture 1736-1951, Davies, 1999]


Mr. Middleton with Mr. G's kindest Love.

5

R. 13416

A

NARRATIVE

OF

SOME EXTRAORDINARY THINGS

THAT HAPPENED TO

Mr. Richard Giles's CHILDREN,

AT THE LAMB, WITHOUT LAWFORD's-GATE, BRISTOL;

SUPPOSED TO BE THE EFFECT OF

Witchcraft.

BY THE LATE MR. HENRY DURBIN, CHYMIST,

Who was an Eye and Ear Witness of the principal Facts herein related;

(NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED)

To which is added,

A LETTER

From the Rev. Mr. BEDFORD, late Vicar of *Temple*, to the BISHOP of GLOCESTER,

Relative to one THOMAS PERKS, of Mangotsfield,

Who had Dealings with Familiar Spirits.

Bristol:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY R. EDWARDS, BROAD-STREET;

SOLD ALSO BY T. HURST, AND W. BAYNES, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON; AND BY HAZARD, AND BROWNE, BATH.

1800.

[*Entered at Stationers'-Hall.*]

Sketchbook By A Pioneer In Indo-Saracenic Architecture

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

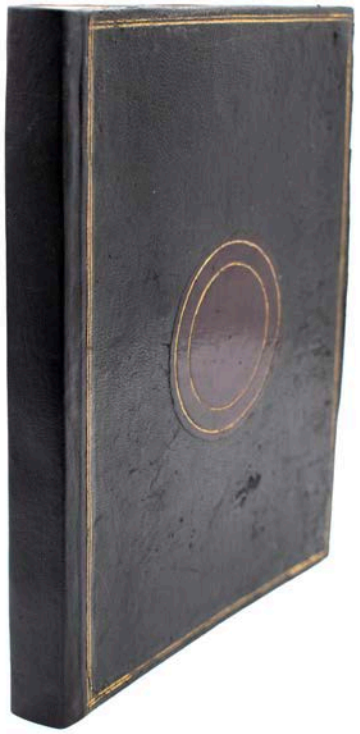
Manuscript, 48pp., 26 pages of sketches, most in brown in, many with caption in Gothic script, emulating Burges use of Gothic script, pencil note to head from first leaf, reads 'W Emerson Vellum Book of Sketches', original black sheep with onlaid roundel to upper cover, fold over flap and pencil holder,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

£5,500

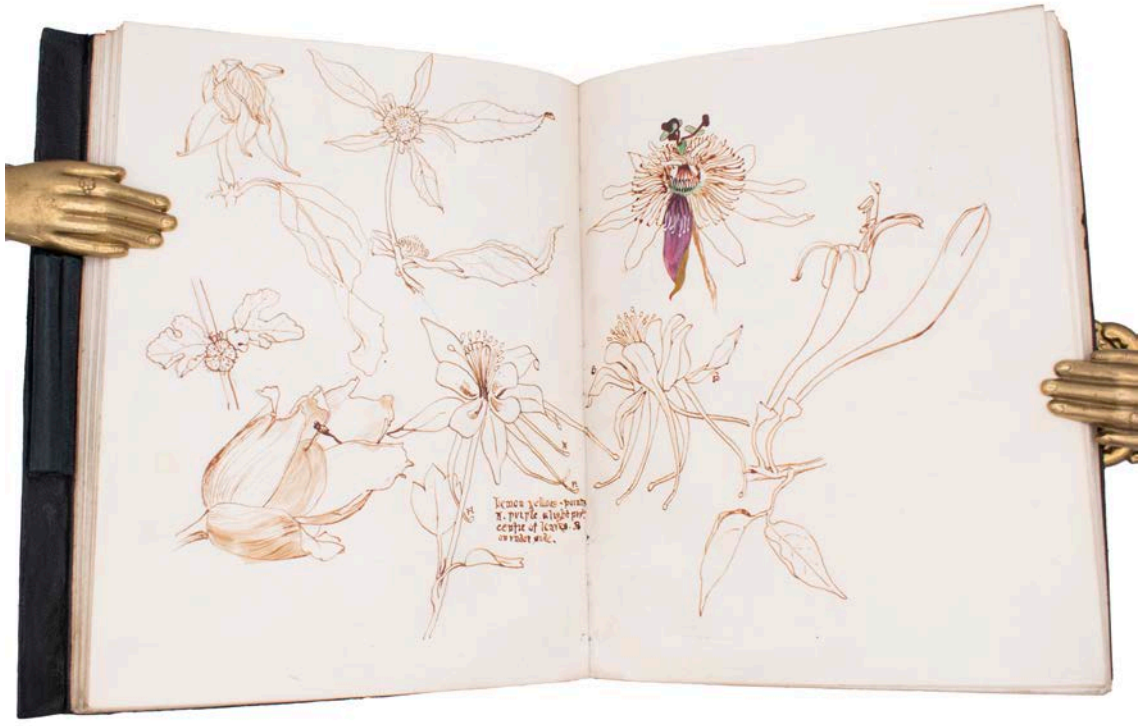
The sketch book begins with three nude male academic figure studies followed by a seated woman and then a series of Indian subjects including a 'Kattiawar [stone] Mason' (Kathiawar, Gujarat), a portrait of Mahmoud Ibrahim and a Sepoy. Introduced into these Indian portraits is a very English scene of 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.








These are gold Fishes
ye Frog
Spider (Indus)
Fire Fly
Beetle (Indus)
ye Lizard (Indus)
Locust (Indus) Brown.
Gala Hopper (Indus) Green.

The Greatest Early Book On Buccaneering and Piracy

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

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, [12], 115,[1], 51, [1], 124, [12]; [16], 212(215), [24], 4 parts bound in 2 vol., engraved portrait of Henry Morgan as frontispiece of volume one, 9 plates (3 folding) and three engraved texts illustrations in volume one, 17 engraved maps and plans (2 folding) in volume two after Bartholomew Sharp, numerous woodcut text illustrations, occasional light spotting, contemporary calf, morocco title-piece, spine gilt, boards ruled in gilt, marbled endpapers, 4to (240 x 185 mm), London, for William Crooke, 1684-1685

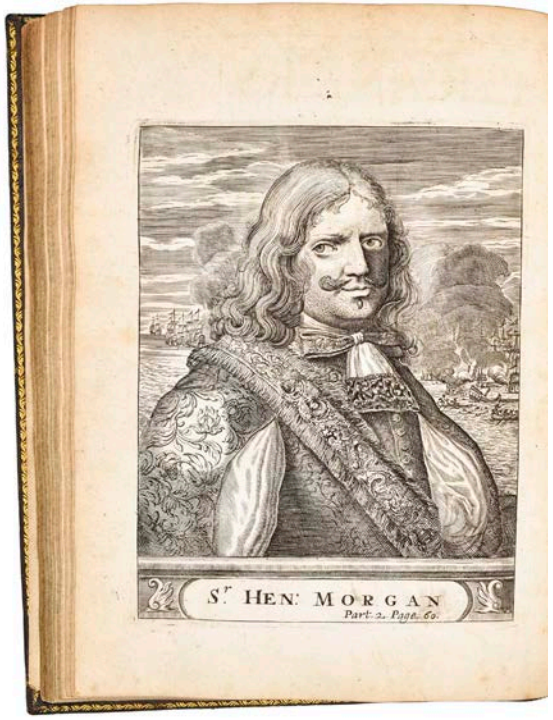
£18,500

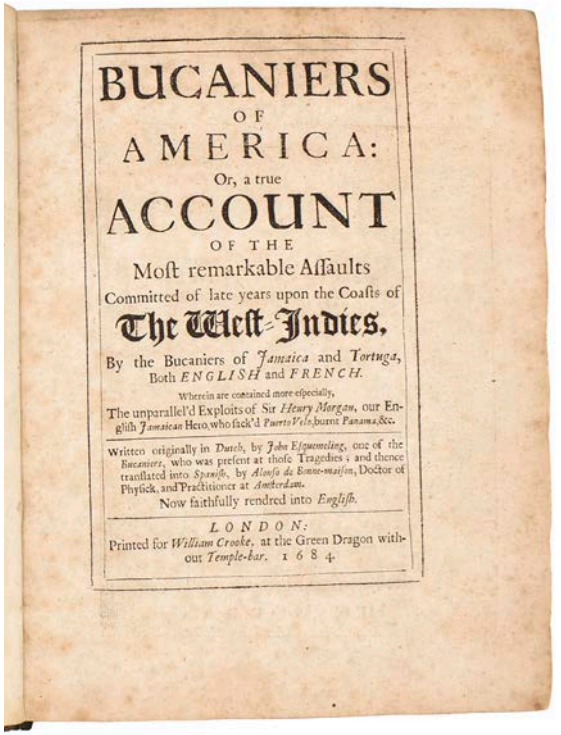
The First English Edition of Exquemelin with the scarce fourth part by Basil Ringrose describing the Voyages of Captain Bartholomew Sharp. The primary contemporary source in English for the History of the English and French Buccaneers, or more politely "privateers" who harassed and attacked the Spanish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

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

During his time in Amsterdam he offered his manuscript containing the description of his previous life to the publisher's Ten Hoorn, who translated it, adapted it to Dutch standards and printed it in 1678. The book became immediately so popular that editions were published everywhere. Hardly any book in any language became the parent of so many imitations and the source of so many legends and is still popular today. Jan ten Hoorn also published the works of Hendrik Smeeks (probably one of the sources of Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe). Both publications were heavily edited by ten Hoorn, explaining the similarities of style, so that once is was believed that Exquemelin was a pseudonym of Smeets.The book quickly took on a life of its own, with numerous editions appearing throughout Europe in the following years, many of them fittingly 'pirated', including the Second Edition of 1679, in German, published in Nuremberg under the title Die Americanischen See-Raüber. A Spanish Edition followed in 1681, titled Piratas de la America; this too was probably published in Amsterdam and not Germany as the title-page claims.

This the first English edition, aptly published by one William Crook, appeared in 1684 under the title Bucaniers of America: Or, a True Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults Committed of late Years upon the Coasts of The West-Indies.... with a heavy emphasis on the 'unparallel'd Exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, the English Jamaican Hero'. The book was




BUCANIERS
OF
AMERICA:
Or, a true
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Moſt remarkable Aſſaults
Committed of late years upon the Coaſts of
The Weſt-Indies,
By the Bucaniers of *Jamaica* and *Tortuga*, Both *ENGLISH* and *FRENCH*.
Wherein are contained more eſpecially,
The unparallel'd Exploits of Sir *Henry Morgan*, our Engliſh *Jamaican* Hero, who ſack'd *Puerto Velo*, burnt *Panama*, &c.
Written originally in *Dutch*, by *John Eſquemeling*, one of the *Bucaniers*, who was preſent at thoſe Tragedies; and thence tranſlated into *Spaniſh*, by *Alonſo de Bonne-maiſon*, Doctor of Phyſick, and Practitioner at *Amſterdam*.
Now faithfully rendred into *Engliſh*.
LONDON:
Printed for *William Crooke*, at the Green Dragon without *Temple-bar*. 1684.

a runaway bestseller and the second edition came out within three months.

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

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

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





38. **[FILMER, ROBERT]**, An Advertisement to the Jury-Men of England, Touching Witches. Together with a Difference between an English and Hebrew Witch.

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

£8,000

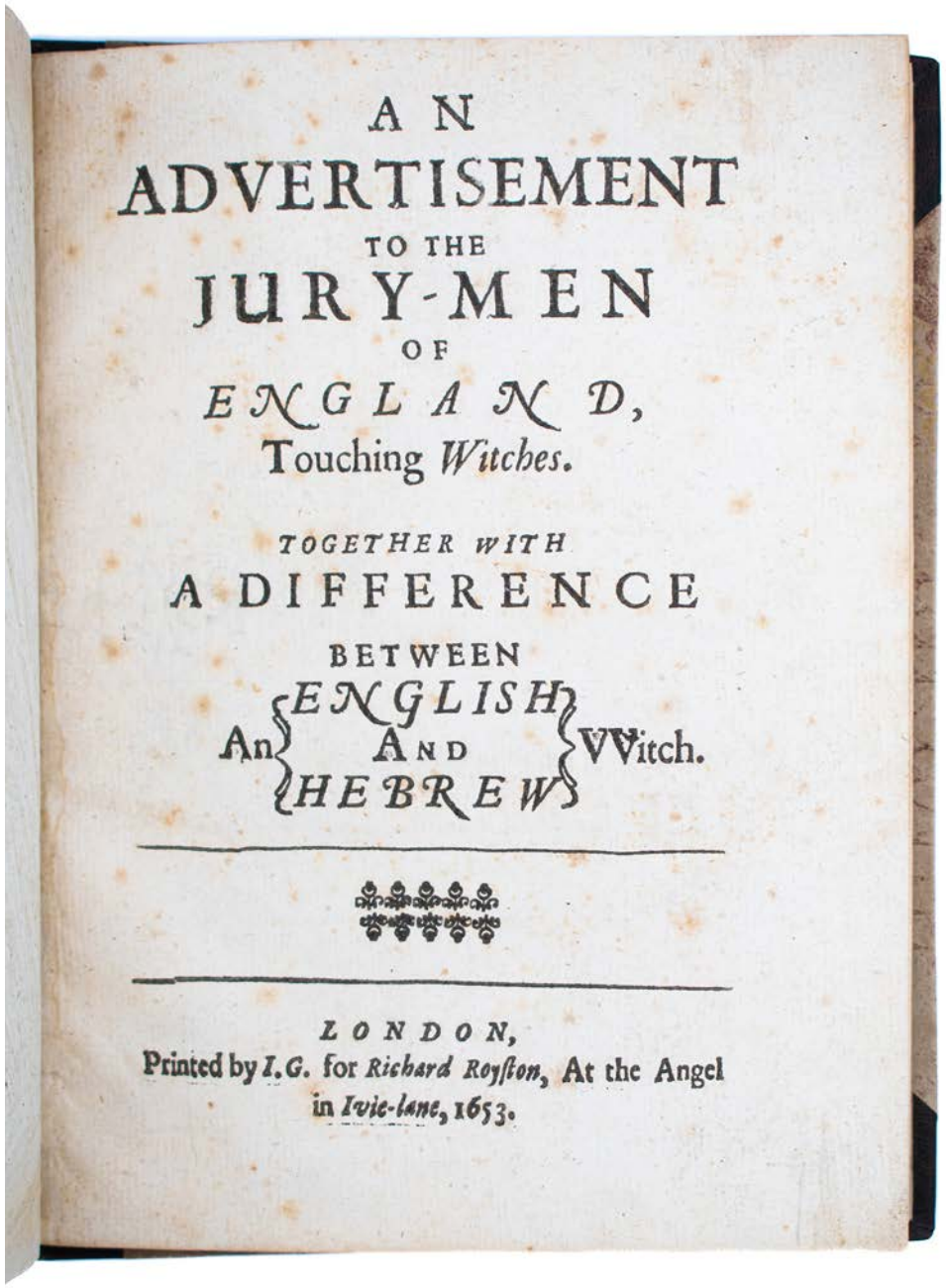
Sir Robert Filmer (d.1653), a royalist political writer, was a supporter of divine right monarchy who advocated moderation in the trial of witches. Knighted by Charles I, Filmer was known for his affability, his learning and his views on government and the monarchy. Filmer was legally trained, and was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

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

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

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

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


AN
ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE
JURY-MEN
OF
ENGLAND,
Touching *Witches.*

TOGETHER WITH
A DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN
An {ENGLISH / AND / HEBREW} VVitch.

LONDON,
Printed by *I. G.* for *Richard Royſton*, At the Angel
in *Ivie-lane*, 1653.

39. FONTENELLE, LE BOVIER DE BERNARD; BEHN, APHRA [TRANSLATOR] The History of Oracles and the Cheats of the Pagan Priests, in Two Parts

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

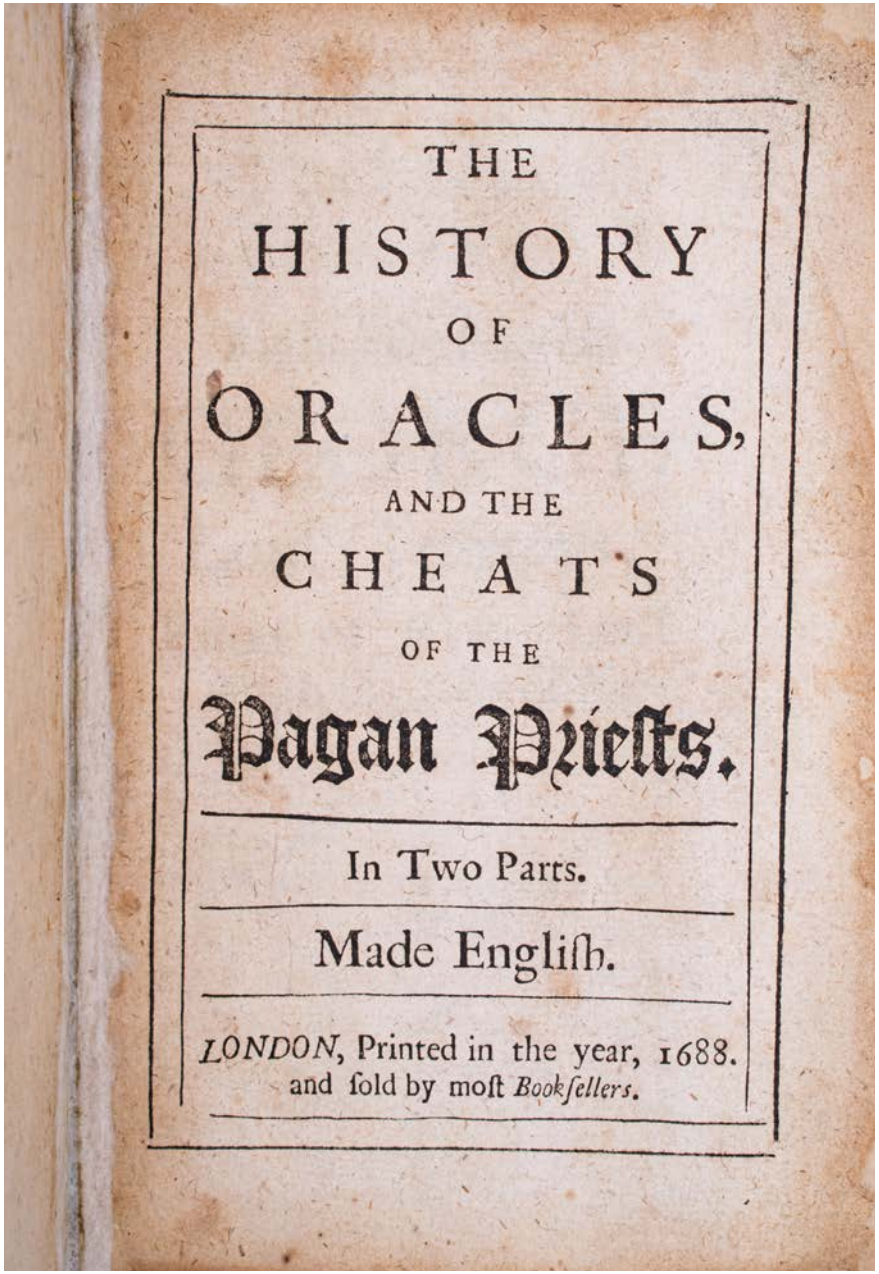
£1,100

First Edition of a Scarce Work.

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

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

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


THE
HISTORY
OF
ORACLES,
AND THE
CHEATS
OF THE
Pagan Priests.

In Two Parts.

Made Engliſh.

LONDON, Printed in the year, 1688.
and ſold by moſt *Bookſellers*.

40. **GALLUCCI, GIOVANNI PAOLO** De fabrica, et usu hemisphaerii uranici... Quo instrumento nuper excogitato ea omnia observantur, quae in coelis phenomena dicuntur, una cum horis cuiuscunque generis per solem, lunam, & stellas, quae praesertim non multum ab eclyptica distant...

Folio (272 x 190 mm), ff 28, title printed in red and black and with large solar woodcut vignette, and numerous woodcut illustrations to the text, crisp copy in half calf over marbled boards, Venice, Bernardo Basa, 1596

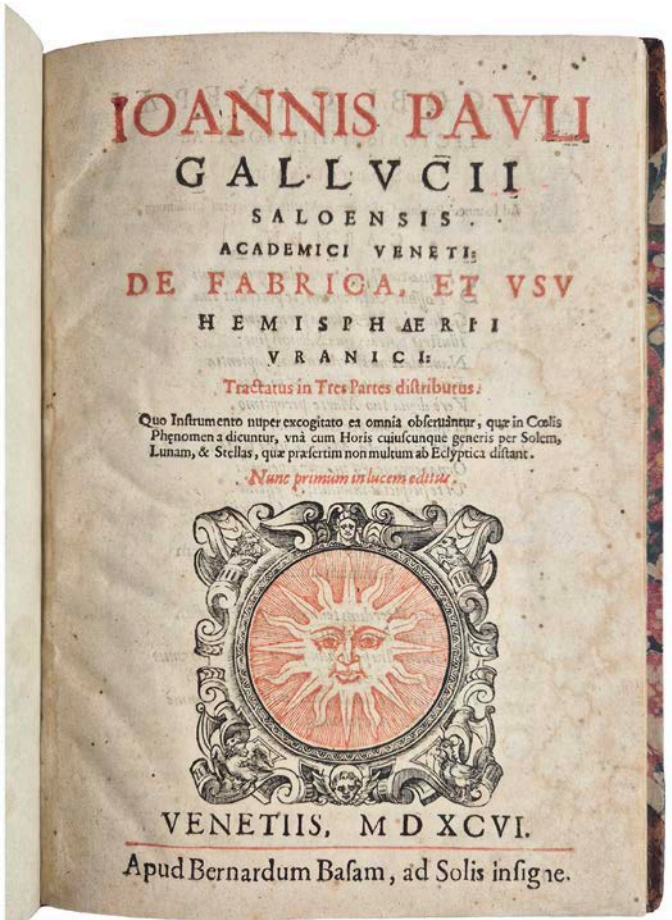
£4,850

FIRST EDITION OF GALLUCCI'S RAREST WORK, DESCRIBING AND ILLUSTRATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIS IMPROVED ARMILLARY SPHERE, a kind of spherical astrolabe. The instrument, which originated in ancient Greece, passed through Arab cultures to Europe in the middle ages, and was developed by Renaissance scientists such as Gallucci and Tycho Brahe. It was both a model of the heavens and, as here, a calculating instrument for determining celestial motions and positions.

Gallucci presents a step-by-step guide to the construction of his armillary sphere. Each individual part of the instrument is described in detail and illustrated. A large woodcut on folio 9 depicts the assembled sphere. The second and third parts of the book describe the instrument's various applications. Gallucci provides a table of stars, their positions and their magnitudes for the determination of time and position.

Gallucci (1538 -1621) was a Venetian mathematician, cartographer, astronomer, and humanist. His is famous for, among other things, the first Copernican star atlas, his Theatrum mundi, published in Venice in 1588.

Adams G164; Riccardi I 567.1 transposes the date (1569 for 1596) and describes the work as quarto in format; OCLC records a single US location, at Brigham Young University


IOANNIS PAVLI
GALLVCII
SALOENSIS
ACADEMICI VENETI:
DE FABRICA, ET VSV
HEMISPHAERII
VRANICI:
Tractatus in Tres Partes distributus:
Quo Instrumento nuper excogitato ea omnia obseruantur, quæ in Cœlis Phenomena dicuntur, vnà cum Horis cuiuscunque generis per Solem, Lunam, & Stellas, quæ præsertim non multum ab Eclyptica distant.
Nunc primùm in lucem editus.
VENETIIS, M D XCVI.
Apud Bernardum Basam, ad Solis insigne.


Pars Prima 9
stitium æstiuale sub grad. 66. cum dimidio, & brumale sub gradibus ijsdem in altera parte. Item semicirculus positionis debet alterum laterum habere ita accommodatum, vt perfectum semicirculum efficiat, qui respondeat cuspidibus eiusdem semicirculi, vt vsum certum nobis præstet, quod item est animaduertendum in quarta altitudinis, vt scilicet alterum laterum, & zenith in horizontem cadat. Hac distantia adhibita minime verendum est, quò minus vsum, & facilem hoc instrumentum nobis præstet.
Hemisphærium ex omnibus suis partibus coagmentatum.
AEQVIN.
MERIDIANVS.
SEMICIRCVLS POSITION
POLVS.
AEQVIN.


Pars Prima. 6
Horizon cum sua base.
De quarta altitudinis, & semicirculo positionis. Cap. VIII.
QVARTA altitudinis est quarta pars circuli equalis quartæ, vel horizontis, vel meridiani, quæ in 90. gradus distribuenda est, & ita inferenda meridiano, vt circa eum moueri possit, sed nonagesimus gradus semper eundem meridianum contingat, & sit in Zenith tui loci, & aliud quartæ caput cadat super horizõtem, & circa illum conuerti possit, quòd vt fieri rectè possit, fabricanda est quomodo in sequenti figura cernitur, & cum cocleola, qua hanc quartam in loco Zenith firmare possis.
b 2 Semi-

First Editions Of Three Astronomical Treatises, Including Two Extremely Rare Star Charts

41. GARCAEUS, JOHANNES (1530-1574), Primus[--Tertius] tractatus

3 vol. in one., FIRST EDITIONS, pp[32],303, [1] - [16], 215, [1]-[16],106, [2], woodcut armillary sphere printers device to titles, woodcut inhabited initials, 17 folding tables, 2 large celestial maps, occasional light browning, small tear to P5 without loss, early limp vellum, manuscript title on spine, hinges repaired, 8vo, Wittenberg: J. Kraft, 1563-1565-1565

£6,000

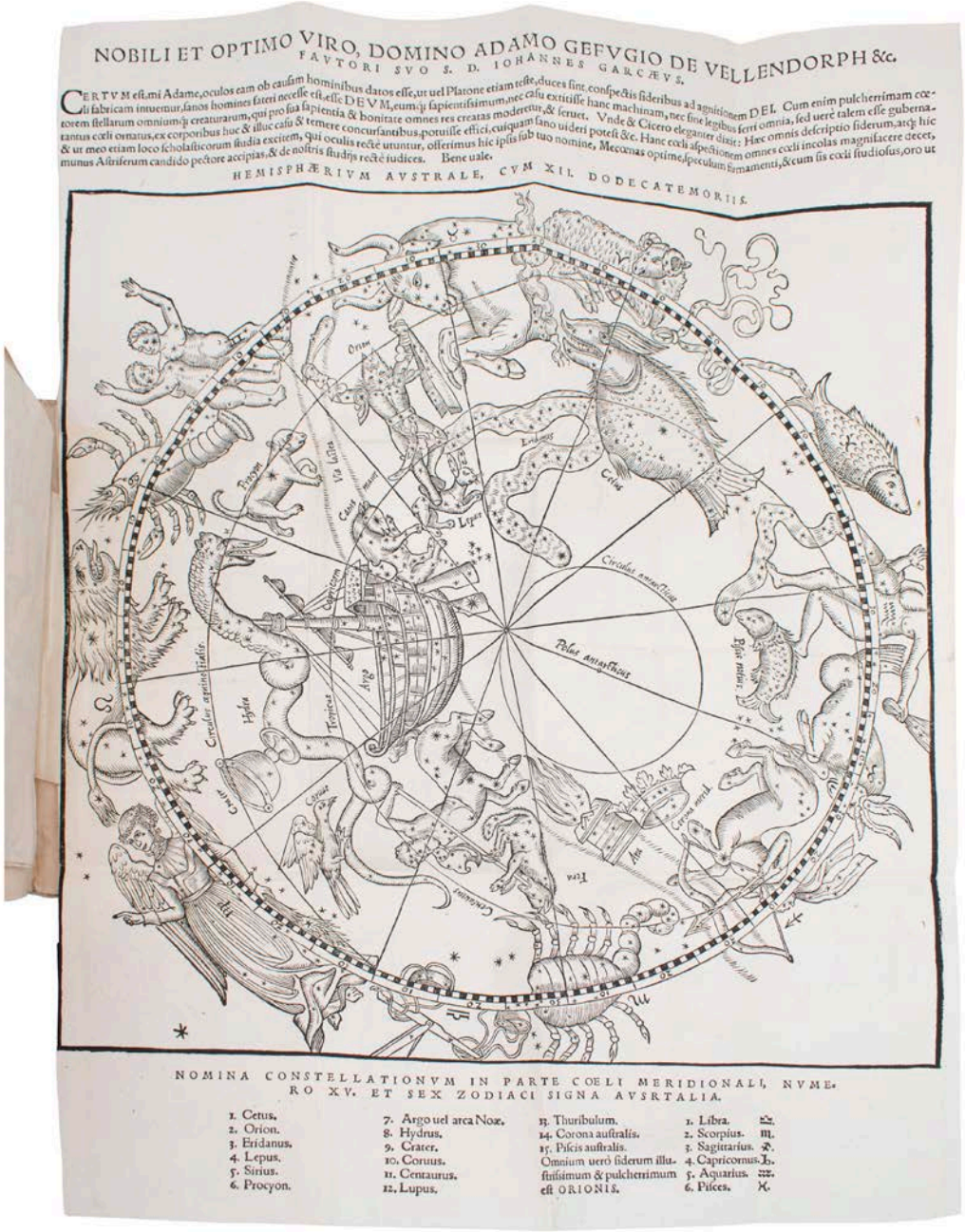
First editions of these extremely rare astronomical treatises, with the two celestial maps which are virtually unknown. The two maps of the stars and constellations of the northern and southern hemispheres, are derived from the Honter charts of 1532: Hemisphaerum boreale xxi. asterismorum cum xxi. dodecatemoriis and Hemisphaerum australe, cum xii. Dodecatemoriis., which they closely copy. There are a couple of minor additions, notably the "Coma Berenices" in the northern hemisphere. Both charts are dedicated to contemporary astronomer Adam Gefugius of Vellendorph, and the first chart is dated 1565. Warner, in The Sky Explored, p.92, records the northern hemisphere chart only, which she wrongly attributes to the dedicatee Grefugius. She mentions "There may well have been a southern mate".

Johannes Garcaeus (1530-1575) was a German astronomer, mathematician, meteorologist and astrologer who studied at Wittenberg. As a primarily astrological work, Garcaeus uses Copernicus' numbers to get the celestial positions of the planets but omits Copernicus' heliocentric system. According to Owen Gingerich, in The Eye of Heaven, it was common for 16th-century astronomers to reference Copernicus in their work while heliocentrism is rarely discussed. Garcaeus is an important early example of this phenomenon.

Despite being put on the Papal Index of Banned works, this book made Garcaeus famous in certain circles.

Extremely rare, with maps.

[Gingerich, Eye of Heaven, p.294; Zinner 2306, 2366, 2367;Houzeau and Lancaster 2623-5; Lalande p.90; VD16 G464-466]



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

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

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

£25,000

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

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

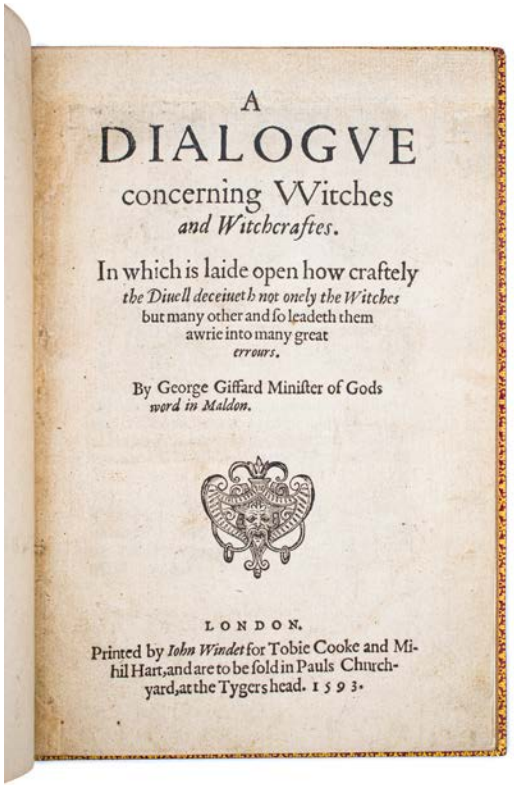
Writing from the heart of Witch Country, the noted nonconformist preacher published two works on witchcraft, this being the second, and his major work. Cast in the form of a conversation among a superstitious countryman, Samuel, a schoolmaster who accepts witchcraft, and Daniel, a cautious doubter, the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

Gifford attempts to capture the sort of conversation that would have occurred when peasant villagers debated magic and witchcraft with their clerical mentors. The Dialogue opens such a great distance between its participants that it enables him to address the many questions which accurately express popular incomprehension of pastoral aims: how can magical practitioners be evil when they help their clients?; how can they be evil if the means they use are derived from religious sources or inspire a kind of faith?; how can it be evil to resort to them for successful remedies when all others have failed? There is a strong sense of authenticity about these depictions of Calvinists arguing their way through a barrage of popular objections to the new divinity and its ideals of piety. Throughout the Protestant literature on witchcraft in England it is on these practices and their moral and cultural significance that demonologists concentrate their attention. Written at a moment of surging witch-hunts and trials in England, especially in Gifford's Essex, this work sought to guide the reader toward the truth of the Puritan gospel.

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

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




A
DIALOGVE
concerning Witches
and Witchcraftes.

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

By George Giffard Minister of Gods
word in Maldon.

LONDON.
Printed by *Iohn Windet* for Tobie Cooke and Mihil Hart, and are to be sold in Pauls Church-yard, at the Tygers head. 1593.

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

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

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

Provenance:

Frederick North, Lord North

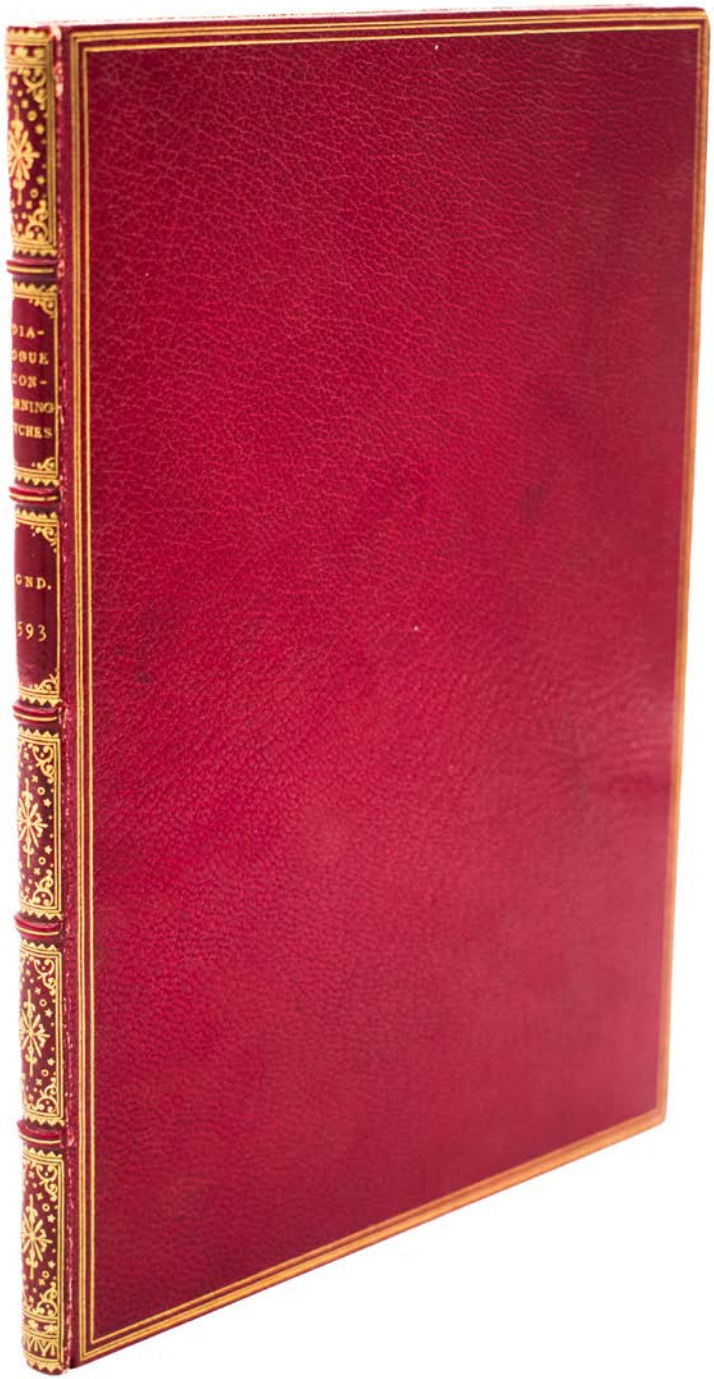
Henry B. Humphrey, Esq.

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

Frank Sabin

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

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



Includes Reflections On Witchcraft And Ghosts

43. **[GORDON, THOMAS]**, The Humourist. Being Essays upon Several Subjects:Treating of New-writers, Enthusiasm, Spleen, Country Entertainment, Love, History of Treatinanage, Ambition and Pride, Idlencss, Euckleness of human Nature, Prejudice, Witchcraft, Ghosts &c., Weather, Female Disguises, Art of modern Conversation, Use of Speech, Punishment of staying at Home on Sunday &c., Criticism, Art of Begging, Anger, Avarice, Death, Grief, Keeping the Ten Commandments, Travel misapply d, Flattery, Abuse of Words, Credulity, Eating, Love of Power, Expedients to get rid of Time, Retirement, Story of W. Hacket the Enthusiast.

Fourth edition: xxx; [6], 240, [12]pp, ownership inscription in pen to title page, woodcut initials, head and tail pieces, armorial bookplate to front pastedown, sprinkled calf, ruled in gilt, contrasting red roan lettering-piece to spine, spine numbered I in gilt (complete in one vol. according to ESTC, the BL. copy of the 1741 edition is also numbered I and bound uniformly with a second vol, containing the 1735 edition of the text), joints rubbed but holding, head cap worn, 12mo (16.5 x 10.5 cm) London, Printed for T. Woodward et al, 1741.

£2,500

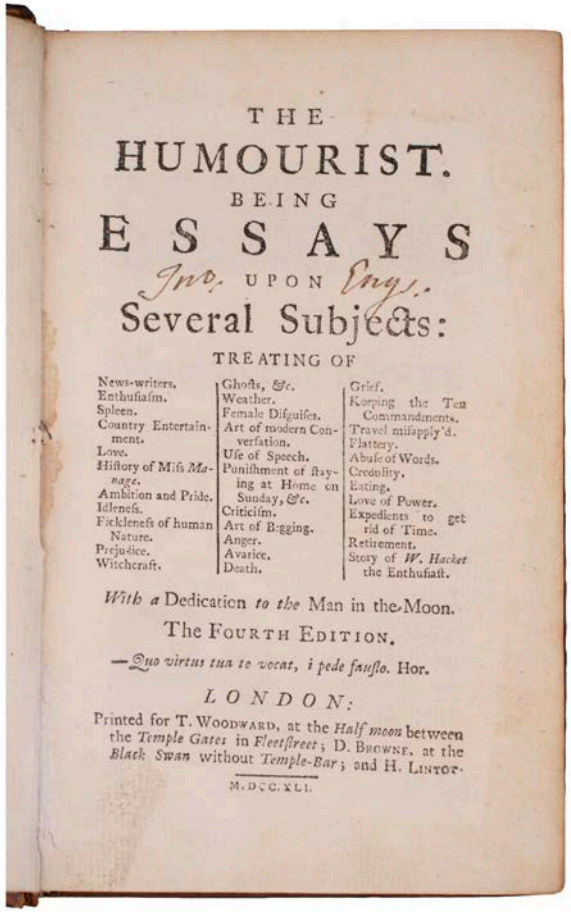
A fascinating miscellany attributed to the Whig pamphleteer and classicist Thomas Gordon (d.1750), comprising 34 essays on various themes from enthusiasm ("Of all Sorts of Madness, a religious Delirium is that which, in my Opinion, calls for the most Pity"), to grief ("It covers the Soul with Blackness and Horror").

Gordon's reflections on witchcraft and ghosts show him to be ahead of his time. Questioning why women rather than men suffered under the accusations, he noted "first, the Men having the whole Discretion of this Affair, are wise enough to slip their own Heads out of the Collar; and, secondly, an old Woman is grown by Custom to the most avoided, and most unpitied creature under the Sun, the very Name carrying contempt and Satire in it".

ESTC records only 4 copies in institutional collections in the British Isles.

Provenance: Francis Erys, Enys, near Penryn, Cornwall (bookplate); Jno' Enys (inscription).

[ESTC T152044.]



THE
HUMOURIST.
BEING
ESSAYS
Jno. UPON Enys.
Several Subjects:
TREATING OF

News-writers.
Enthusiasm.
Spleen.
Country Entertainment.
Love.
History of Miss *Manage*.
Ambition and Pride.
Idleness.
Fickleness of human Nature.
Prejudice.
Witchcraft.
Ghosts, &c.
Weather.
Female Disguises.
Art of modern Conversation.
Use of Speech.
Punishment of staying at Home on Sunday, &c.
Criticism.
Art of Begging.
Anger.
Avarice.
Death.
Grief.
Keeping the Ten Commandments.
Travel misapply'd.
Flattery.
Abuse of Words.
Credulity.
Eating.
Love of Power.
Expedients to get rid of Time.
Retirement.
Story of *W. Hacket* the Enthusiast.

With a Dedication *to the* Man in the Moon.

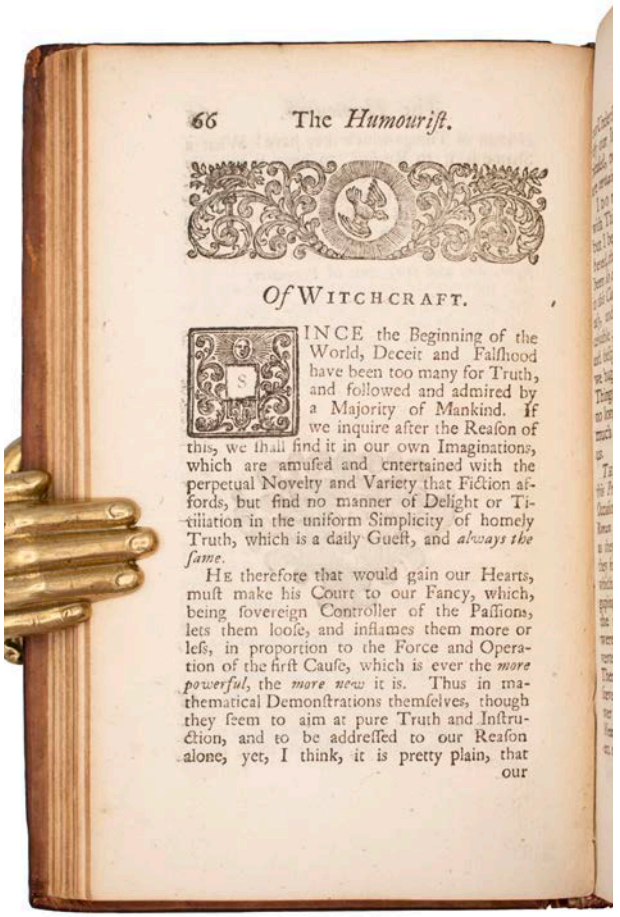
The FOURTH EDITION.

—*Quo virtus tua te vocat, i pede fausto.* Hor.

LONDON:

Printed for T. WOODWARD, at the *Half moon* between the *Temple Gates* in *Fleetstreet*; D. BROWNE, at the *Black Swan* without *Temple-Bar*; and H. LINTOT.

M.DCC.XLI.



66 The *Humourist.*

Of WITCHCRAFT.

SINCE the Beginning of the World, Deceit and Falshood have been too many for Truth, and followed and admired by a Majority of Mankind. If we inquire after the Reason of this, we shall find it in our own Imaginations, which are amused and entertained with the perpetual Novelty and Variety that Fiction affords, but find no manner of Delight or Titillation in the uniform Simplicity of homely Truth, which is a daily Guest, and *always the same.*

HE therefore that would gain our Hearts, must make his Court to our Fancy, which, being sovereign Controller of the Passions, lets them loose, and inflames them more or less, in proportion to the Force and Operation of the first Cause, which is ever the *more powerful*, the *more new* it is. Thus in mathematical Demonstrations themselves, though they seem to aim at pure Truth and Instruction, and to be addressed to our Reason alone, yet, I think, it is pretty plain, that our

The Best-Selling Account Of Dampier's First Voyage To The South Seas

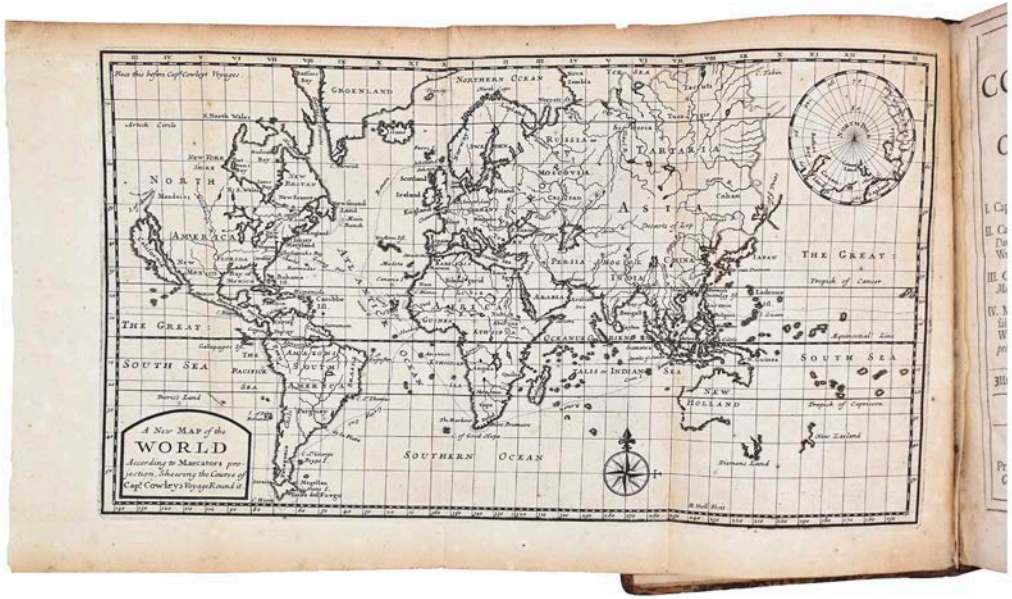
44. **HACKE, WILLIAM**, A Collection of Original Voyages: Containing I. Capt. Cowley's Voyage Round the Globe. II. Captain Sharp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and Expedition into the South Seas, Written by Himself. III. Capt. Wood's Voyage Thro' The Streights of Magellan. IV. Mr. Tobert's Account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

FIRST EDITION, [16],45,[1],1-16,33-100,53,[3]pp., engraved folding world map, 5 folding charts and plans, 1 plate of coastal profiles, contemporary tan calf, 8vo, London: Printed for James Knapton, 1699.

£8,500

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

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



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

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

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

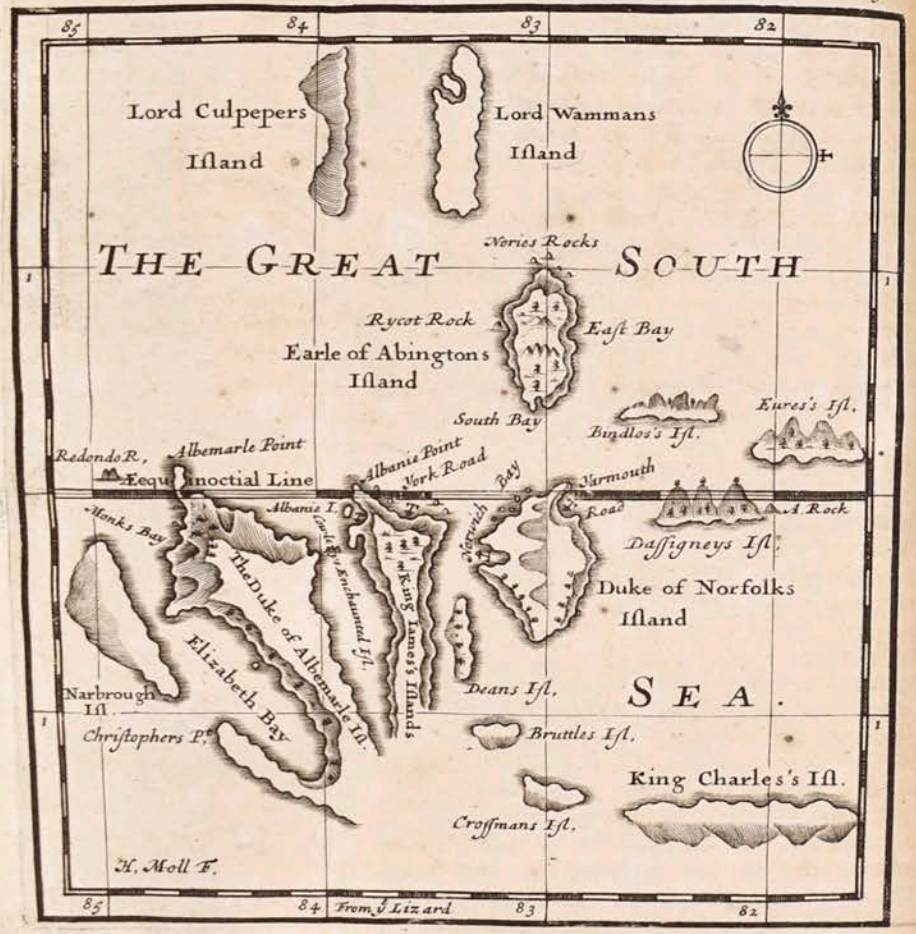
The maps are by Herman Moll, and the world map shows California as an island. Moll collected a lot of new information for his atlases from Hacke, Dampier and other buccaneers. The three unnumbered pages at the end are ads for other books printed by Knapton, including works by Dampier and Wafer, works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

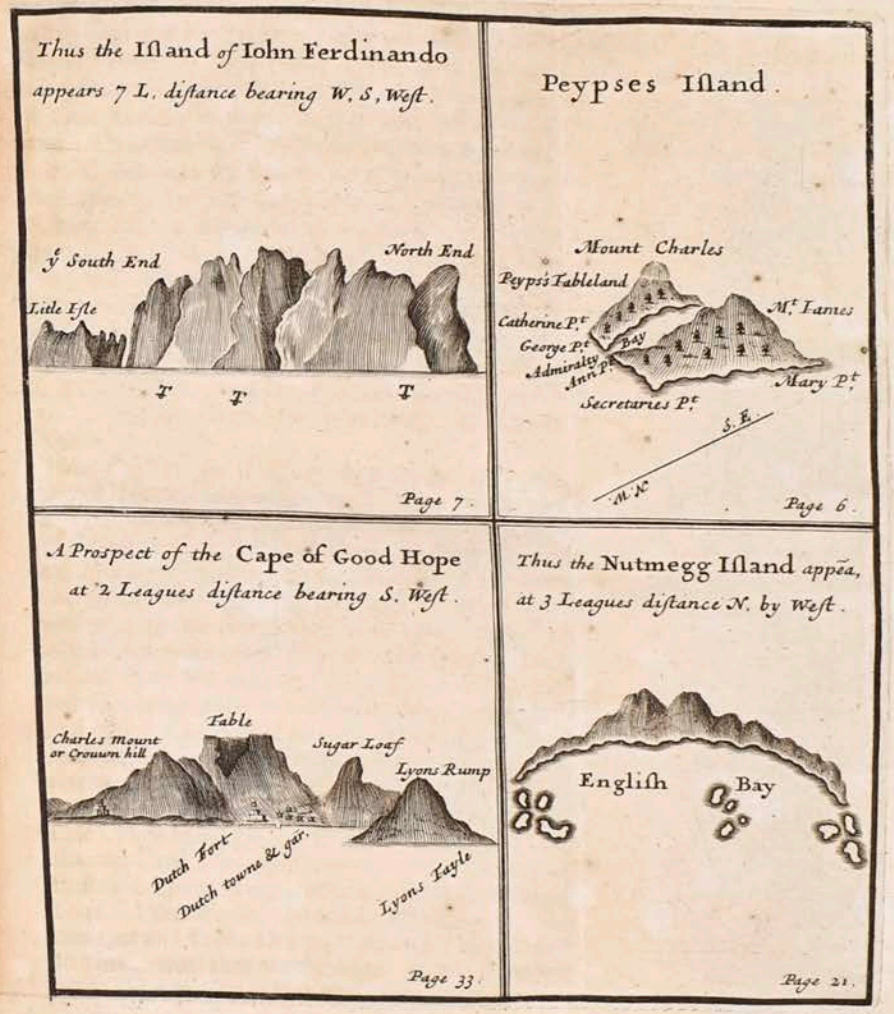
Hill 741; Sabin 29473; NMM 4:239; Wing H168

The GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS

Discovered by Capt Iohn Eaton.

Place this at P. 9.





Coloured And Signed By Hayes & Family

45. **HAYES , WILLIAM (1735-1802) and other members of the family,** Portraits of Rare and Curious Birds, with their Descriptions, from the Menageryof Osterley Park.

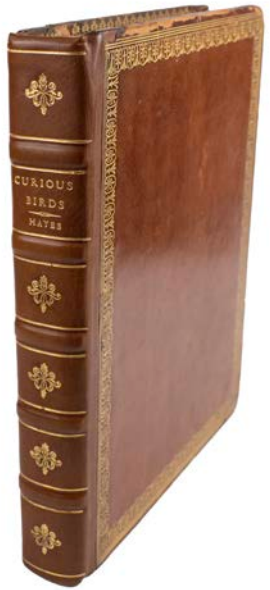
London: Bulmer & Co., published for the author by R. Faulder, 1794 [-1799]. 2 volumes in one 4to (295 x 235 mm), Contemporary polished tan calf gilt, rebacked, with 100 lightly engraved plates, finely coloured in gouache and enhanced with gum arabic by William and Matilda Hayes , including 15 signed by Hayes and other family members, 2 with handwritten Agenda and 9 with the handwritten date 1794, without the menagerie plate as usual, Manuscript index at the end of the second volume.

£8,500

A FINE COPY OF THE ONLY EDITION OF THIS FINE PUBLICATION commissioned by Robert Child, owner of Osterley Park where he kept a menagerie of domestic and exotic birds. This copy has the title and dedication to the second volume, some plates with the watermark "Whatman 1794".

" Hayes was the first author to systematically record a single private collection of live birds; such a project was not attempted again until 1846" (Jackson, Bird Etchings, p. 135). In his introduction, Hayes indicates that the illustrations were made by many members of his family.

Sitwell 105; Nissen IVB, 422; Wood, p. 381 and Zimmer, p. 294 (both without the second title and without the frontispiece).







Ornithological Watercolours

46. **HAYES, CHARLES**, A Rare and Extremely Fine Collection of Watercolours by the noted ornithological artist, Charles Hayes. Collections of his work are very rare: this is only the fifth substantial collection to be recorded.

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

£75,000

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





Ruff



Barn Owl

First Edition Of One Of Hevelius' Greatest Works

47. 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

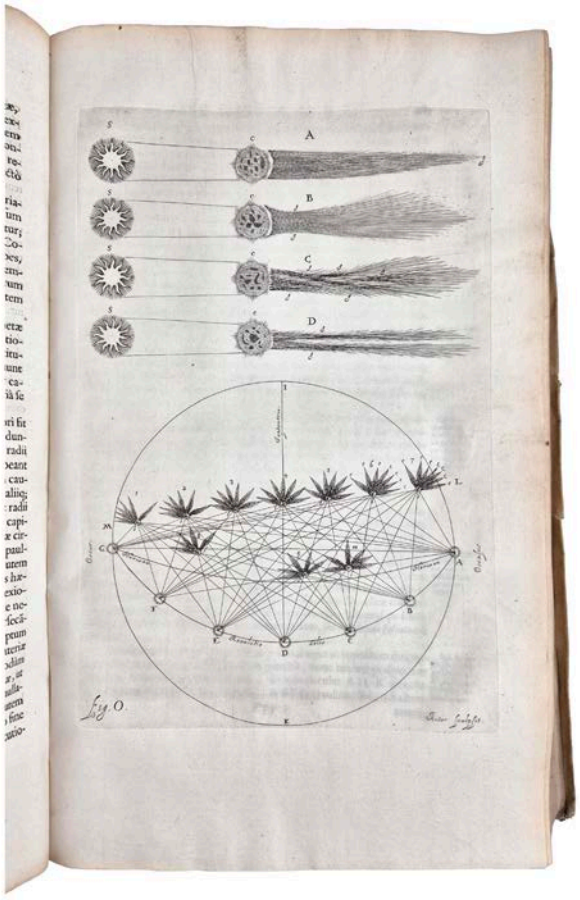
A crisp copy printed on paper of exceptional quality of the first edition of Hevelius' renown work dedicated to comets. The engraved frontispiece depicts Hevelius sitting at a table with a cometary orbit shown as a conic section combined with a spiral, the sun at the focus of the former. By contrast, 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).





A Very Scarce Work On Influential Women, Both Admired And Maligned

48. **HEYWOOD, THOMAS**, The Generall Historie of Women of the the most holy, most profane; The most Famous and Infamous in all Ages

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

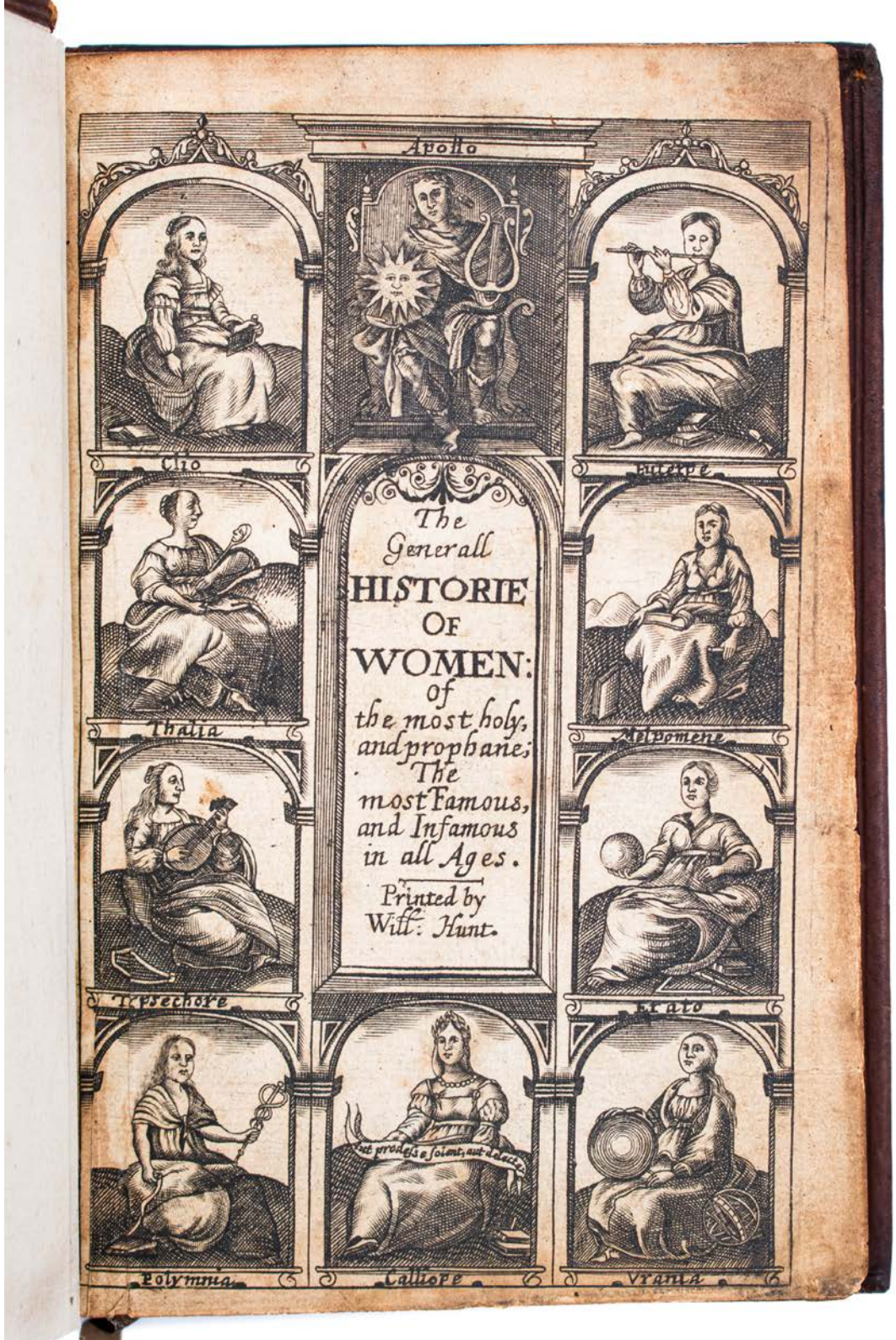
£10,000

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

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

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

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



Pocket Globe

49. **HILL, NATHANIEL. FL. 1746-1768.** A New Terrestrial Globe.

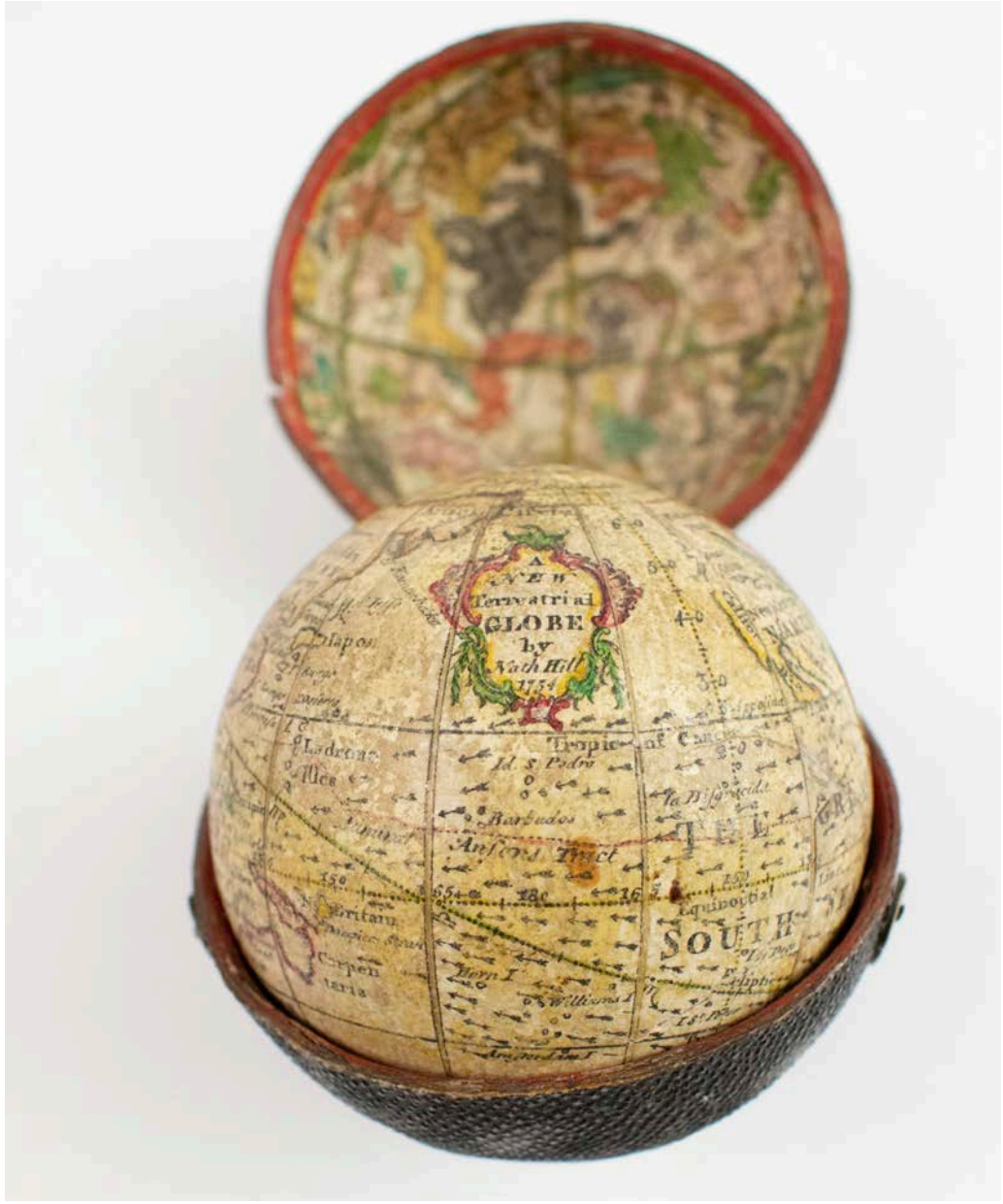
[London: At the Sign of the Globe and the Sun], 1754.
A 3 inch (6.8 cm) diameter Nathaniel Hill pocket globe in fishskin covered wood case with two brass hook-and-eye clasps. 12 copper-engraved hand-coloured gores over papier-maché and plaster sphere, case lined with celestial maps of the northern and southern skies. Excellent condition.

£8500

The Terrestrial Globe shows New Holland, Dimens Land, New Zealand partly delineated, California as a peninsula, and the Northwest Coast of America as "unknown parts." The track of Admiral Anson (1740) is drawn, and the tradewinds are indicated by red arrows,

"Nathaniel Hill (fl. 1746-1768) had impeccable credentials. He was apprenticed to Richard Cushee who at that time was carrying out survey work for John Senex's map of Surrey. Hill, too,was initially a surveyor, working in Yorkshire, the Fens, and around London. There obviously is a strong link between surveying, making maps and globes, and engraving. Hill was involved in all three. Remarkably few globes by Hill have survived" (Globes and the Mechanical Universe p 57).

Dekker Globes from the Western World fig 56; Van Der Krogt Old Globes in the Netherlands Hill1.



Linked To The Ridolfi Plot

50. **HOWARD, HENRY, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON**, A Defensative Against the Poyson of Supposed Prophecies

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

£1,850

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

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

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

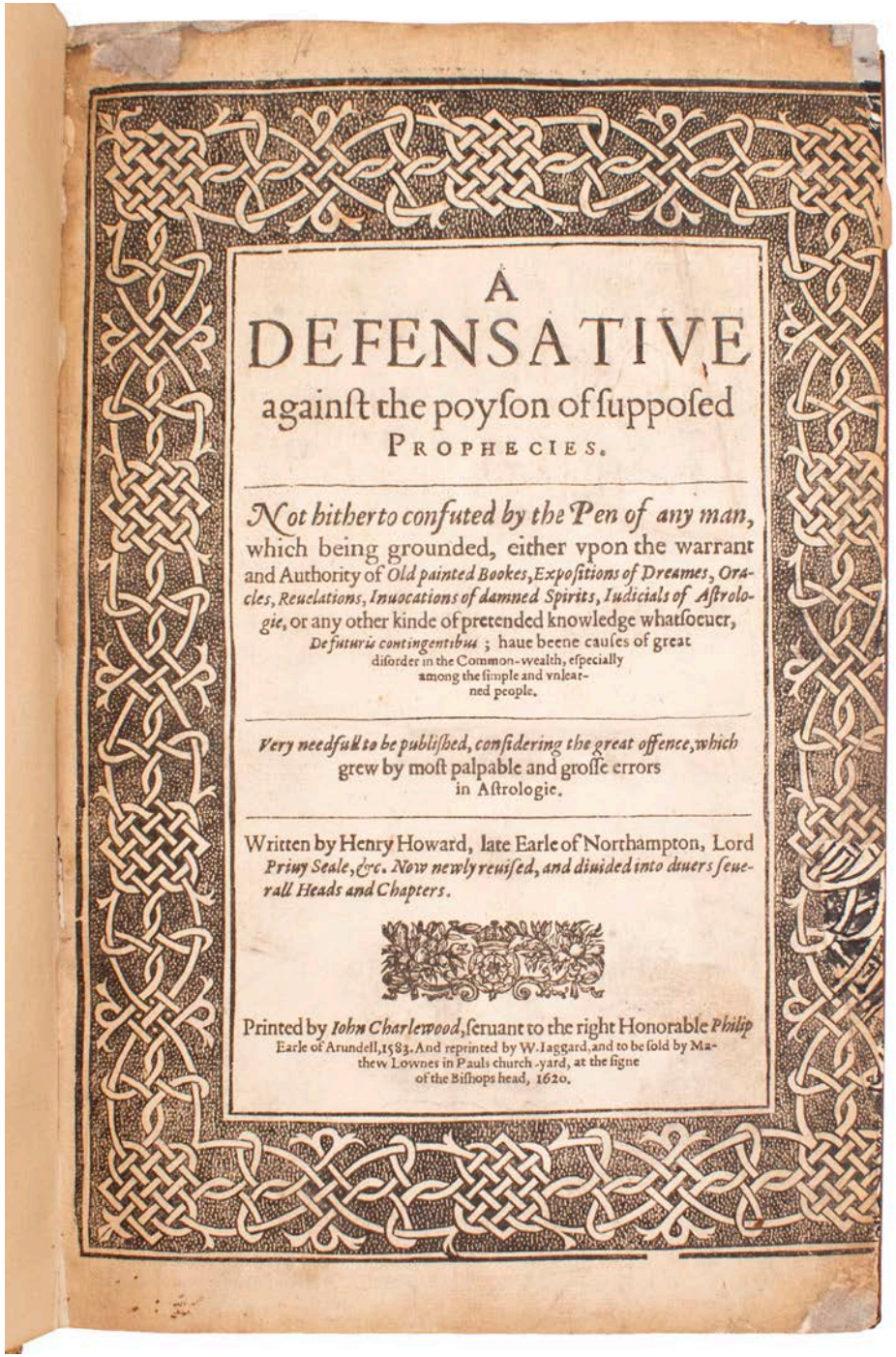
Northampton attacks prophecy and criticises the authority of "old painted bookes, expositions of dreames, oracles, revelations, invocations of damned spirits, judicials of astrologie, or any other kinde of pretended knowledge whatsoever." He was also prompted by the fantastic prognostications of Richard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

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

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

Provenance:
From Dr. Michael Stone's Psychiatry Collection.

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


A
DEFENSATIVE
against the poyſon of ſuppoſed
PROPHECIES.

Not hitherto confuted by the Pen of any man, which being grounded, either vpon the warrant and Authority of *Old painted Bookes, Expoſitions of Dreames, Oracles, Reuelations, Inuocations of damned Spirits, Iudicials of Aſtrologie,* or any other kinde of pretended knowledge whatſoeuer, *De futuris contingentibus* ; haue beene cauſes of great diſorder in the Common-wealth, eſpecially among the ſimple and vnlearned people.

Very needfull to be publiſhed, conſidering the great offence, which grew by moſt palpable and groſſe errors in Aſtrologie.

Written by Henry Howard, late Earle of Northampton, Lord *Priuy Seale, &c. Now newly reuiſed, and diuided into diuers ſeuerall Heads and Chapters.*

Printed by *Iohn Charlewood*, ſeruant to the right Honorable *Philip* Earle of Arundell, 1583. And reprinted by W. Iaggard, and to be ſold by Mathew Lownes in Pauls church-yard, at the ſigne of the Biſhops head, 1620.

A Splendid Set Of Hand Painted Playing Cards

51. **HYAKUNIN ISSHU CARUTA**, (18th century handmade playing cards)

Japan. Circa early-Edo Period, [1700- 1750] Complete Set with 200 cards, 100 painted illustrated cards and 100 poem cards. In fine condition, [780 x 560mm], in fitted lacquered case

£7,500

The poems and illustrations have been hand-painted (in colours in the case of the illustrations) on the card faces which are made of silk. Silver- coloured paper has been pasted on the backs and borders of the cards. The cards themselves are flecked with gold dust, and come in their silver coloured wrapping papers. The wrapped cards come in gold brocade cloth cases with a chrysanthemum pattern, all preserved in a black lacquered case, the inside of the case is painted in gold.

The 'Hyakunin Isshu' established in the late Heian period (mid 13th century) is a collection of 100 famous poets and their works. It is thought that the Hyakunin Isshu' began to spread to the upper class as a card game around the 16th century in the Warring States period. From the 17th century onwards during the Edo period, the game spread until it became important education for children of noble families.

The word 'karuta' came from the Portuguese word 'carta'. This particular set of cards, thought to have been made in the early-Edo period, is a beautiful example in which the calligraphy on the cards with poems is highly accomplished and flowing, the painting on the illustrated cards is precise, the expression on the poets faces is lively, and the colours and other features have been executed in a lavish style.

These valuable cards were made in the early to mid Edo period. Smaller and mass-produced cards were made in the later period using woodblock printing instead of painting.



52. **JAMES, COL. SIR HENRY**, Plans and Photographs of Stonehenge, and of Turusachan in the Island of Lewis; with Notes relating to the Druids and Sketches of Cromlechs in Ireland.

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

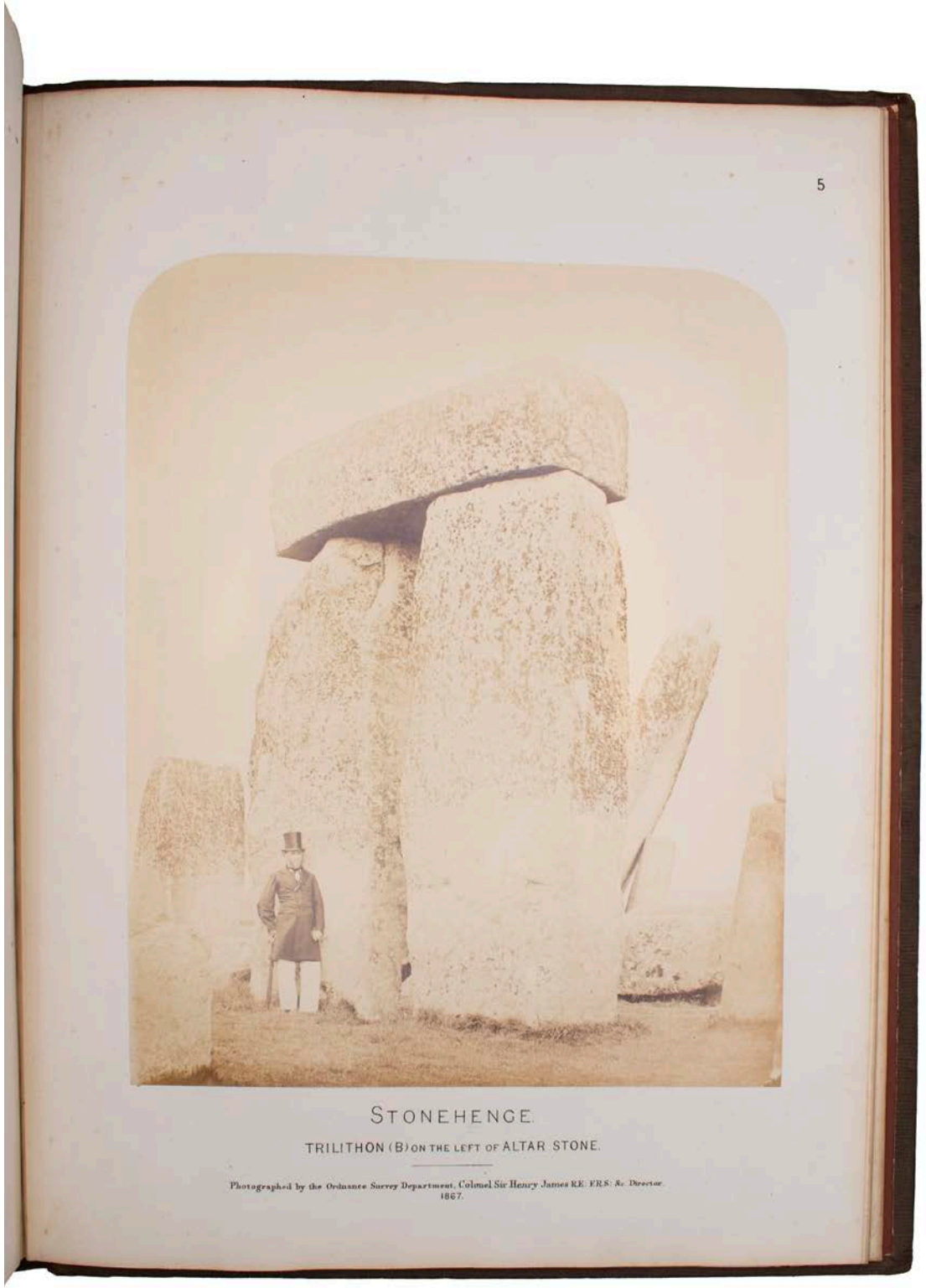
£6,000

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

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

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

Gernsheim, 359.



Lepidoptera And Reptiles

53. **[JAPAN - MEIJI PERIOD]**, A Collection of 12 pages of Gouache Paintings of Insects of Reptiles

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

£1,500

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

This was produced during the Meiji period, an important time for Japanese art. In 1868 the restoration of imperial rule in Japan brough 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.





The Very Rare First Edition Of A Work That Did Much To Popularise The Mythology Of Pirates Sailing Under The Jolly Roger—Eye Patches, Wooden Legs And Buried Treasure.

54. **JOHNSON, CAPTAIN CHARLES**, A General History of the Pyrates, from their first rise and Settlement in the Island of Providence, to the Present Time. With the remarkable Actions and Adventures of the two Female Pyrates Mary Read and Anne Bonny. ...

FIRST EDITION, 3 engraved plates including the famed portrait of Blackbeard and one of the dreaded female pirates, contemporary panelled calf, rebacked, 8vo (190 x 120 mm), London: Ch. Rivington, 1724.

£20,000

While the second edition is obtainable, the first edition is impossible, with only one other copy appearing at auction.

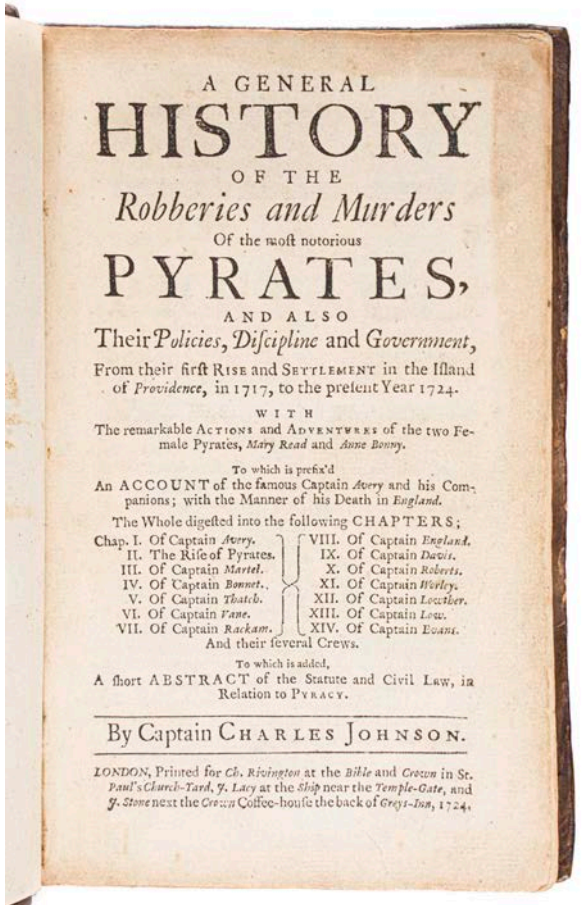
A General History introduced many features which later became common in pirate literature, such as pirates with missing legs or eyes, the notion of pirates burying treasure, and the name of the pirate flag the Jolly Roger. The author specifically cites two pirates as having named their flag Jolly Roger (named after the first Pirate and his crew): Welsh pirate Bartholomew Roberts in June 1721 and English pirate Francis Spriggs in December 1723.

The book gives an almost mythical status to the more colourful characters, such as the infamous English pirates Blackbeard and Calico Jack and has influenced the pirate literature of Scottish novelists Robert Louis Stevenson and J. M. Barrie.

"This rare work embodies many items relating to the Colonial History of British America, nowhere else extant" (Sabin).

Sabin 36287




A GENERAL
HISTORY
OF THE
Robberies and Murders
Of the most notorious
PYRATES,
AND ALSO
Their *Policies*, *Discipline* and *Government*,
From their first Rise and Settlement in the Island of *Providence*, in 1717, to the present Year 1724.
WITH
The remarkable Actions and Adventures of the two Female Pyrates, *Mary Read* and *Anne Bonny*.
To which is prefix'd
An ACCOUNT of the famous Captain *Avery* and his Companions; with the Manner of his Death in *England*.
The Whole digested into the following CHAPTERS;
Chap. I. Of Captain *Avery*.
II. The Rise of Pyrates.
III. Of Captain *Martel*.
IV. Of Captain *Bonnet*.
V. Of Captain *Thatch*.
VI. Of Captain *Vane*.
VII. Of Captain *Rackam*.
VIII. Of Captain *England*.
IX. Of Captain *Davis*.
X. Of Captain *Roberts*.
XI. Of Captain *Worley*.
XII. Of Captain *Lowther*.
XIII. Of Captain *Low*.
XIV. Of Captain *Evans*.
And their several Crews.
To which is added,
A short ABSTRACT of the Statute and Civil Law, in Relation to PYRACY.
By Captain CHARLES JOHNSON.
LONDON, Printed for *Ch. Rivington* at the *Bible* and *Crown* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *J. Lacy* at the *Ship* near the *Temple-Gate*, and *J. Stone* next the *Crown* Coffee-house the back of *Grays-Inn*, 1724.



The Only Complete Copy Since Auction Records Began - With The Rare Guinea Map

55. **JOHNSON, CAPTAIN CHARLES**, A General History of the Pyrates, from their first Rise and Settlement in the Island of Providence to the Present Time. With the Remarkable Actions and Adventures of the Two Female Pyrates, Mary Read and Anne Bonny contained in the following chapters, Capt. Avery, Capt. Martel, Capt. Bonnet, Capt. Davis, Capt. Roberts, Captains: Anstis, Worley, Lowther, Low, Evans, Phillips, Spriggs, Smith.

[Vol. 2] Captains:Mission, Bowen, Kidd, Tew, Halsey, White, Condent, Bellamy, Fly, Howard, Lewis, Cornelius, Williams, Burgess, North, and their several Crews, intermix'd with a Description of Magadoxa. To which is added a Short Abstract of the Statute Civil Law in Relation to Pyracy.

2 Vols., Fourth Edition of Vol. 1; FIRST EDITION of vol. 2, 1 [blank], 10 ff., 17-447, 1 [blank], 7. Ff., 413, 3.pp., 2 folding maps and 3 engraved plates, contemporary panelled calf, rebacked with gilt spines and contrasting Morocco labels in compartments, 8vo (200 x 130mm), London printed and sold by T.Woodward, 1726. A fine copy.

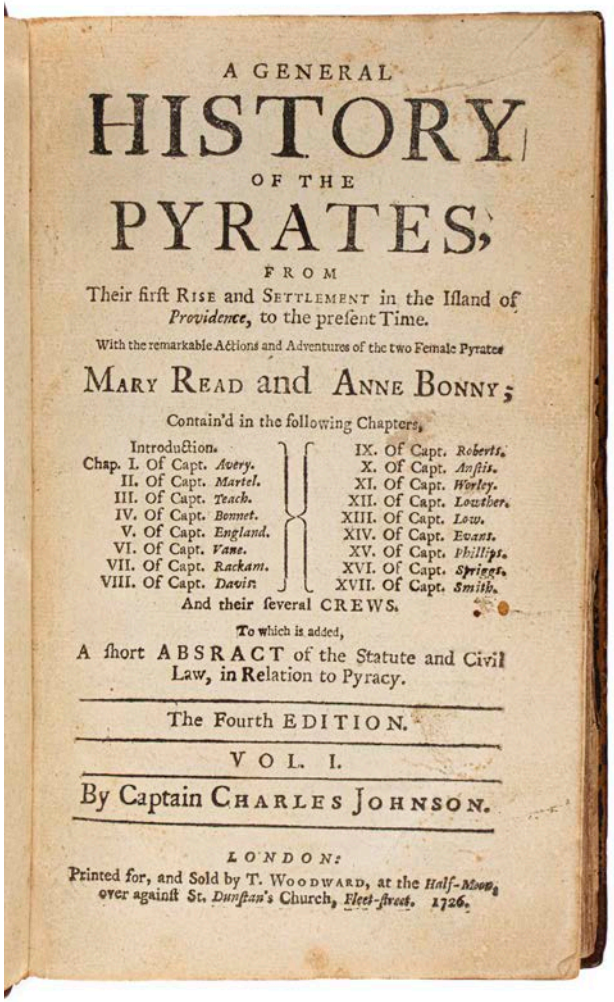
£7,500

The very rare first complete and enlarged edition, containing the lives of upwards of 30 pirates, including all the most famous characters and their crews up to that time including 3 engraved illustrations of Blackbeard (Edward Teach), Bartholomew Roberts, Ann Bonny and Mary Read.

A General History introduced many features which later became common in pirate literature, such as pirates with missing legs or eyes, the notion of pirates burying treasure, and the name of the pirate flag the Jolly Roger. The author specifically cites two pirates as having named their flag Jolly Roger (named after the first Pirate and his crew): Welsh pirate Bartholomew Roberts in June 1721, and English pirate Francis Spriggs in December 1723. The book gives an almost mythical status to the more colourful characters, such as the infamous English pirates Blackbeard and Calico Jack. It provides the standard account of the lives of many people still famous in the 21st century and has influenced pirate literature of Scottish novelists Robert Louis Stevenson and J. M. Barrie.

The book was released in two volumes. The first mostly deals with early 18th-century pirates, while Volume II records the exploits of their predecessors a few decades earlier. In the first volume, the author sticks fairly close to the available sources and is concerned mainly with the Pirates of the South Seas. The second volume covers the coasts of Africa, Asia and particularly Madagascar.

The book has been hugely influential in shaping popular notions of piracy.



A GENERAL

HISTORY

OF THE

PYRATES,

FROM

Their firſt RISE and SETTLEMENT in the Iſland of *Providence*, to the preſent Time.

With the remarkable Actions and Adventures of the two Female Pyrates

MARY READ and ANNE BONNY;

Contain'd in the following Chapters,

Introduction.
Chap. I. Of Capt. *Avery.*
II. Of Capt. *Martel.*
III. Of Capt. *Teach.*
IV. Of Capt. *Bonnet.*
V. Of Capt. *England.*
VI. Of Capt. *Vane.*
VII. Of Capt. *Rackam.*
VIII. Of Capt. *Davis*
IX. Of Capt. *Roberts.*
X. Of Capt. *Anſtis.*
XI. Of Capt. *Worley.*
XII. Of Capt. *Lowther.*
XIII. Of Capt. *Low.*
XIV. Of Capt. *Evans.*
XV. Of Capt. *Phillips.*
XVI. Of Capt. *Spriggs.*
XVII. Of Capt. *Smith.*

And their ſeveral CREWS.

To which is added,

A ſhort ABSRACT of the Statute and Civil Law, in Relation to Pyracy.

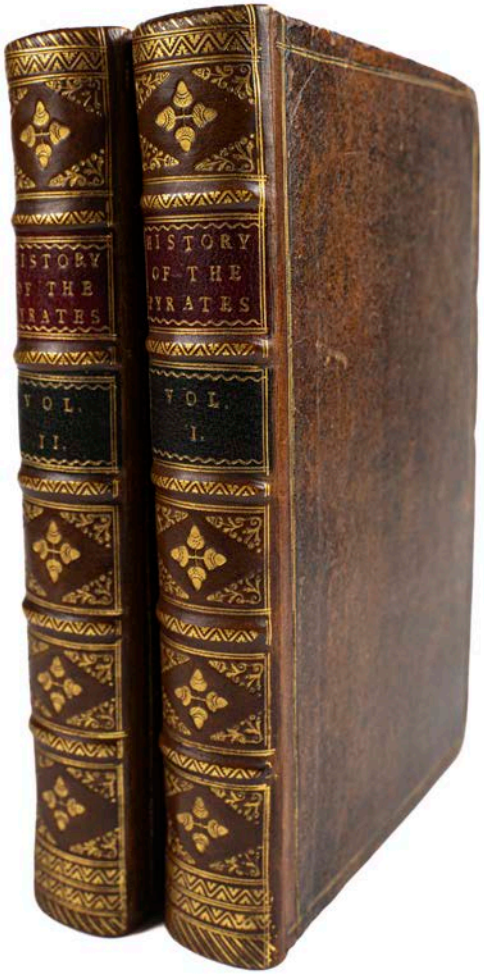
The Fourth EDITION.

VOL. I.

By Captain CHARLES JOHNSON.

LONDON:

Printed for, and Sold by T. WOODWARD, at the *Half-Moon*, over againſt St. *Dunſtan's* Church, *Fleet-ſtreet*. 1726.



Famous Compilation, Uniting The Most Notorious Names In The Early Eighteenth-Century Underworld

56. **JOHNSON, CAPTAIN CHARLES**, A General History of the Lives and Adventures of the Most Famous Highwaymen, Murders, Street-Robbers, To which is added A Genuine Account of the VOYAGES and PLUNDERS of the most Notorious PYRATES

FIRST EDITION, engraved frontispiece and 25 engraved plates, most by J. Basire after W. Jett and J. Nicholls., title in red and black, woodcut device, contemporary speckled calf, twice ruled in gilt, spine gilt with fleurons, red morocco label, hinges and corners expertly repaired, last two leaves repaired, folio, London, for J. Janeway, 1734

£15,000

FIRST EDITION OF THIS FAMOUS COMPILATION, uniting the most notorious names in the early eighteenth-century underworld. It consists of selections from two works, Alexander Smith's History of the Lives of the Most Noted Highway-men and Captain Charles Johnson's own General History of the Robberies and Murders of the Most Notorious Pirates. Captain Johnson is attributed with creating the modern conception of pirates. He provided a sweeping account of what came to be called the Golden Age of Piracy. He gave an almost mythical status to the more colourful pirates such as Edward 'Blackbeard' Teach, 'Calico' Jack Rackham, and the female pirates Mary Read and Anne Bonny.

So little is known about the life of Captain Johnson, it has been presumed that the name is a pseudonym. In 1932, it was suggested by John Robert Moore that the author was Daniel Defoe (c.1660-1731). It is known that Defoe often wrote under pseudonyms and had written earlier works on piracy. However, recently there have been doubts as to the validity of this claim. The work, although it has similarities to Defoe's writing, also has some notable differences. Most apparent is the excellent knowledge of sea language and of the pirate code, the system by which all pirates are known to have adhered to.

Whoever Captain Johnson was, this book, and its first edition, A General History of the Robberies and Murders of the most notorious Pyrates, provides the best information of the lives and careers of some of the most famous pirates of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, while its companion, Smith's Highwaymen provides similar, though much more romanticised, information about some of the most significant highwaymen of the same period. Johnson inspired later generations and film-makers who adapted elements of his stories and gave us the image of the pirate which has become so familiar.

'Best edition of this singular work, seldom found in good condition' according to Lowndes who states that it 'appeared originally in 73 weekly numbers at twopence each, or 20 monthly parts at eightpence'. The present copy is made up of weekly numbers, and the imprint is one of two recorded variants. Lowndes III, 1214.



Late-19th-Century Forgery By The Infamous Ilicio Federico Joni

57. **JONI, ICILIO FREDERICO (1866-1946)**, A 'Tavolette' Painted and Gilded Folio Panel Binding, imitating a 15th Century Sienese Book Cover

Two bevel-edged wooden boards joined by a leather spine, the upper board with a central metal relief panel, depicting the Virgin Mary holding a book, a halo around her head, standing on a gilt tiled floor, within a niche with decorative background patterned in blue, yellow, white, green and gold, the panel set within a relief sectional border of gilt scrolling foliate and floral decoration on a dark blue ground, each corner with a decorative metal boss on a red ground, decorative gilt borders to each section, the lower board with matching borders and bosses, the central design depicting Saint Macarius holding a sword, a halo around his head, standing on a red and white patterned floor, within a niche with decorative gilt background, some flaking and chipping, particularly at the edges (some of which may have been by Joni who was in the habit of distressing his bindings), central portion of spine leather rubbed with a couple of tears and small losses, versos of boards with some wormholes, 455 x 680 mm, displayed in a period wooden case, with glazed doors and hanging chain (535 x 760 mm).

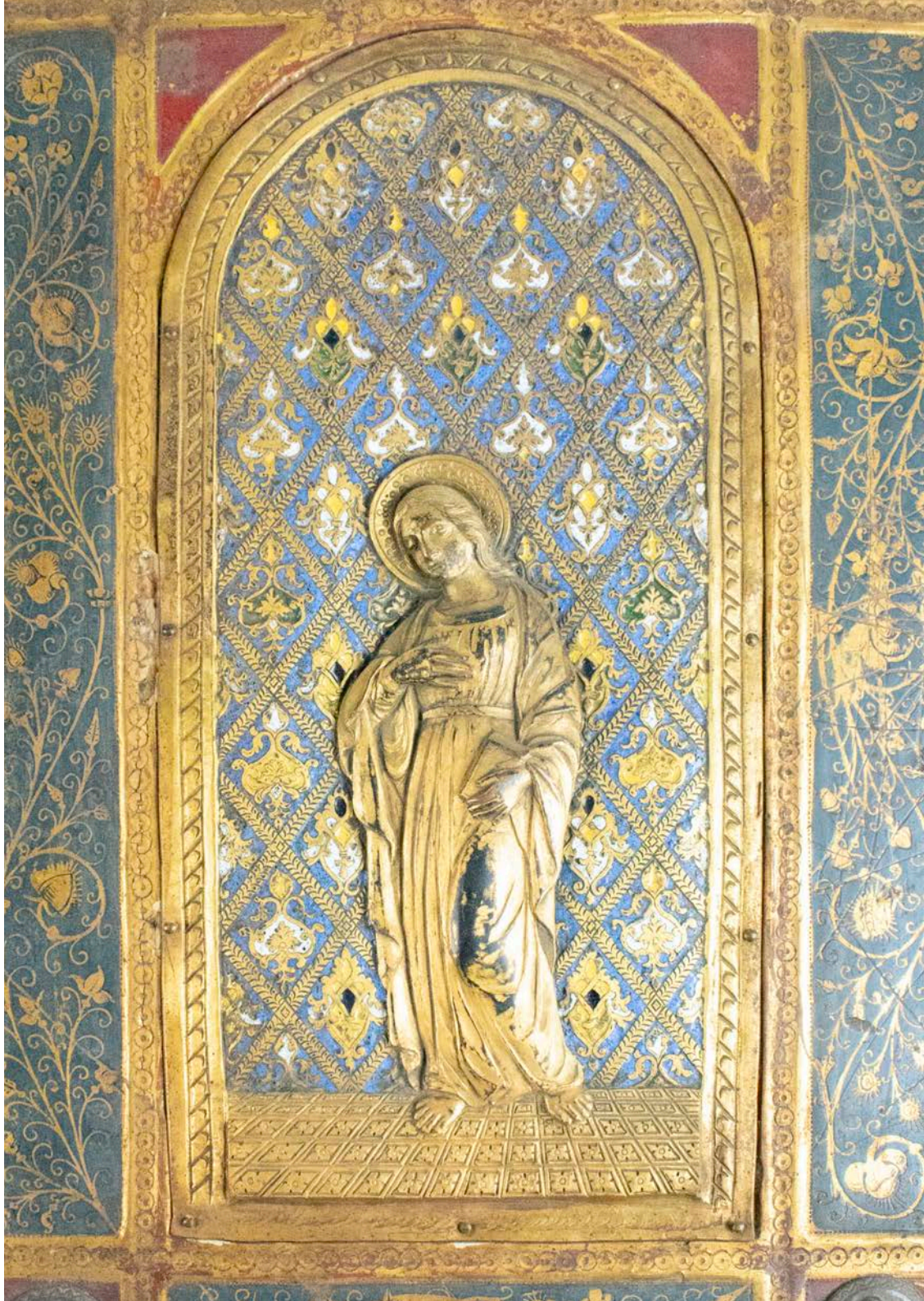
£6,500

These panels are late-19th-century forgeries by Ilicio Federico Joni of so-called Sienese Tavolette di Biccherna, which were produced for accounts from the 13th to the 17th century. Joni layered these wooden panels with plaster and painted them with tempera to imitate fifteenth-century bindings.

Known as the 'prince' of Sienese forgers, Icilio Joni began work in a gilding workshop in Siena as a young man. He started a side business of restoration, which quickly also extended to forgeries, finding the market for these items in Italy. Using tempera and gold on panels, Joni mostly forged panel paintings, triptychs, and wooden caskets, claiming them as fifteenth- or sixteenth-century originals. After reading about the highly decorated Tavolette di Biccherna book covers he started to produce his own. While he sold a number of his imitations as medieval and Renaissance originals, he openly described his forgery work in his autobiography (Le Memorie di un pittore di Quadri Antichi, 1932, English trans. 1936).

Joni bindings -- undetected -- have graced some of the greatest book collections, including those of Hoe and Wilmerding. Even recognised as imitations, they had great cachet, as the commission by Lady Wantage for a binding in 1904 demonstrates. At least 14 examples of Joni's work are recorded and more are in circulation.

[H.M. Nixon, 'Binding Forgeries,' Transactions of the VIth International Congress of Bibliophiles, 1969, Vienna, 1971, pp. 69-83; and M. Foot, 'A Pair of Bookcovers of the late 19th Century by I.F. Joni, The Book Collector, 1985, pp. 488-489.]





One Of History's Most Famous And Fascinating Pirates

58. **KIDD, CAPTAIN WILLIAM**, A Full Account of the Proceedings, in relation to Capt. Kidd. In two letters. Written by a person of Quality to a Kinsman of the Earl of Bellomont in Ireland

FIRST EDITION, [8], 51 leaves, a fine later binding of mottled calf gilt, fitted case, 4to (205 x 160mm), London: Printed and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1701.

£6,750

Born in Scotland in 1645, William Kidd started out as a privateer, hired by a consortium of English aristocracy to attack foreign ships. When his crew insisted on attacking the Quadegh Merchant, a large Armenian ship laden with treasures on the Indian Ocean, Kidd found himself on the wrong side of the British government. He was hanged in London in 1701, as a warning to other pirates. Legend persists about Captain Kidd and the treasure some believe he buried in the Caribbean, and he remains one of history's most famous and fascinating pirates.

In 1695, Kidd returned to England to receive a royal commission as a privateer. There, he befriended Lord Bellomont, who had been selected to take over the governorship of New York. Under Bellomont's direction and financial backing, Kidd was hired to make his way toward the West Indies with a crew and attack French ships and pirate vessels. The confiscated loot would be divided between Kidd, his men and his backers. In May 1696, Kidd set sail on the 34-gun vessel Adventure Galley. Struggles soon enveloped the enterprise. A number of Kidd's men died of illness, and when Kidd found few French ships to attack, he faced mounting pressure from a weary and frustrated crew.

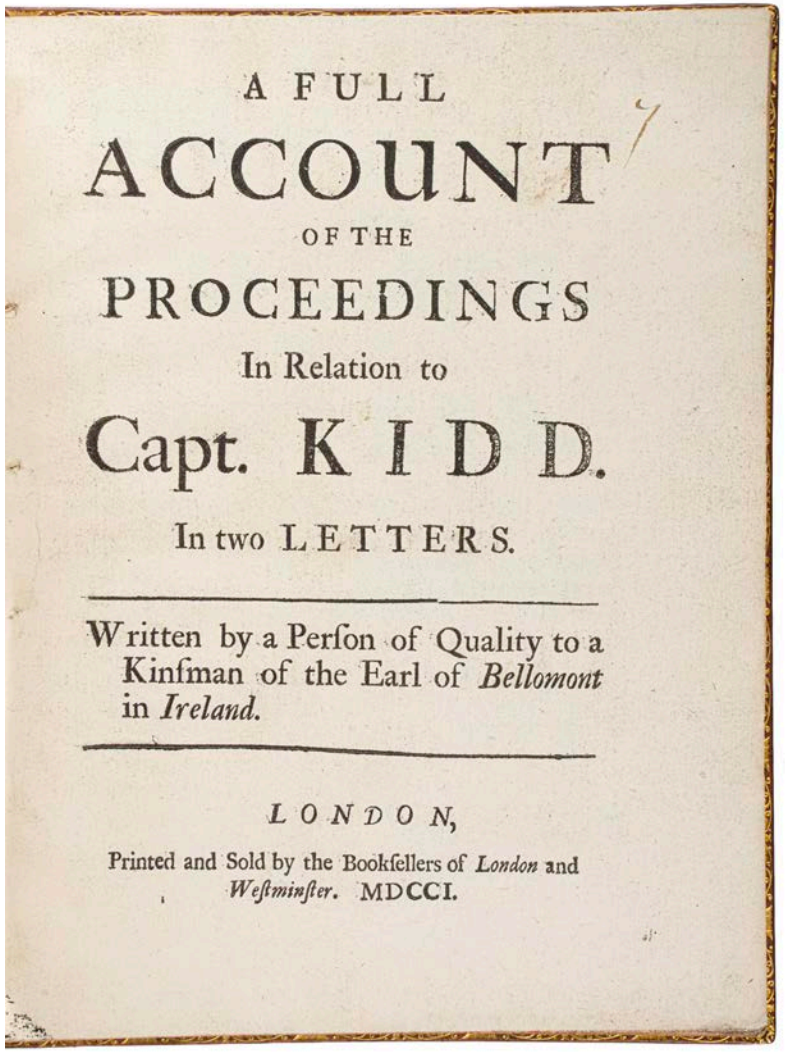
In early 1697, Kidd steered his crew toward Madagascar, a stopping point for many pirates who made their living on the Indian Ocean. Small successes came in the form of attacks on various Indian ships. Then, in January 1698, Kidd's luck seemingly changed when he caught sight of the Quedagh Merchant rounding the tip of India.The Quedagh Merchant was no ordinary vessel. A 500-ton Armenian ship, it carried goods—a treasure trove of gold, silk, spices, and other riches—that were owned in part by a minister at the court of the Indian Grand Moghul. The minister had powerful connections, and when news about Kidd's attack reached him he complained to the East India Company, the large and influential English trading firm. Coupled with many governments' shifting perceptions of piracy, Kidd was quickly cast as a wanted criminal.Having abandoned the rotting Adventure Galley for the Quedagh Merchant, Kidd set sail on his new ship for the Caribbean and eventually made his way to a smaller ship in Boston, where he was arrested and eventually shipped back to England.

On May 8, 1701, Kidd went on a trial. His crimes and previously close connections with the English elite and government officials caused a sensation. Kidd had expected Lord Bellomont and others to defend him, but he was to be disappointed with his backers, who refused to help him and were more concerned about their reputations.

Kidd was found guilty and hanged on May 23, 1701. To serve as a warning to other pirates, his body was hung in a cage and left to rot for all to see along the River Thames.

Provenance: Greenhill Collection.

Church 797, Howes M677, Sabin 37703



A FULL

ACCOUNT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Relation to

Capt. KIDD.

In two LETTERS.

Written by a Perſon of Quality to a Kinſman of the Earl of *Bellomont* in *Ireland.*

LONDON,

Printed and Sold by the Bookſellers of *London* and *Weſtminſter.* MDCCI.

59. **KOPPITZ, RUDOLF**, Pictures from the Tyng Collection

London: The Royal Photographic Society, June 1931, portfolio of six photogravures tipped onto card , tissue-guards present, without the original loosely inserted printed information sheet, original printed brown card covers with duplicated smaller format photogravure (11.5 x 15cm) mounted to upper cover, tall folio.

£4,000

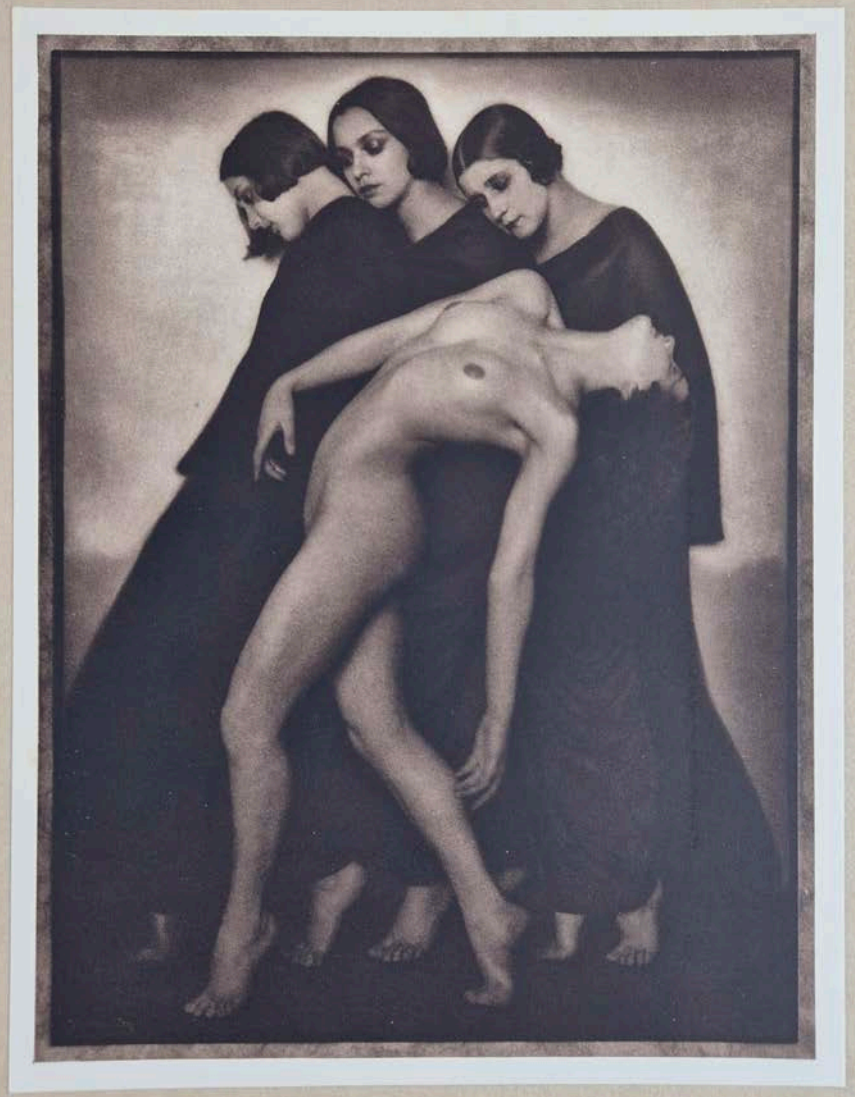
This portfolio was the first published by The Royal Photographic Society in June 1931. It was produced in honour of the Stephen H. Tyng Foundation and was available for purchase by The Society's members.

The first photogravure is Bewegungs Studie (Study of Movement) by Prof. Rudolf Koppitz (25.5 x 19cm), one of the most iconic and widely reproduced Austrian photographs of the early part of the twentieth century. The photograph's sophisticated composition contains elements of Modernism, Pictorialism, and Surrealism, and also relates to the Viennese Secession and the Wienner Werkstätte movements in its stylized grace and perfection of craft. Taken in 1925, Bewegungsstudie became Koppitz's most famous image during his lifetime and was frequently exhibited and reproduced.

Koppitz (1884-1936), who was actually of Czech origins but is more often credited as Austrian, originally created this masterful photograph in 1925. The nude dancer, credited to be the Russian Claudia Issatschenko, (but is more likely, her daughter, the ballet dancer and choreographer Tatyana Issatschenko Gsovsky b. 1901), is photographed with her head thrown dramatically back and flanked by three dark-robed women, portrayed by dancers from the Vienna State Opera.

Today, Koppitz's work is appreciated but difficult to categorize. Elements of his life and creative development parallel that of his contemporaries. Like Edward Steichen, he served as an aerial combat photographer in World War I. With Heinrich Kühn he shared a belief in the beauty and redemptive value of nature. Like Pierre Dubreuil he achieved fame in his own day as a creator of entirely novel imagery that had no direct corollary in the photography of the time. He shared with these photographers a deep understanding of photographic craft and utilized a repertoire of techniques to execute his photographic ideas. Despite these resemblances, Koppitz's work and his aesthetic are distinctly his own.

The other five photogravures in the collection are: St Malo by Arthur W. Burgess (20.5 x 25.5cm); A Russian Boy by Alexander Leventon (20.5 x 25.5cm); Mrs. Violet Gordon Woodhouse at the Harpsichord by Herbert Lambert (19 x 25.5cm); Groote Kerke Veere by John H. Anderson (19 x 25.5cm); and Muriel Evans by Arthur F. Kales (25.5 x 20.5cm).



A Splendid Set

60. **LAET, JOHANNES DE**, Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien door Ionnes de Laet. Tweede druck.

First Expanded Edition, half title present, engraved title, 14 double page engraved maps of colonialised land in North, Central and South America by Hessel Gerritsz [the first edition contained only ten maps); full contemporary Dutch Vellum over boards, ruled and tooled in blind. Uniformly bound with the work described below. Both books are numbered 1 & 2 on the Spines. Folio Leiden: Elzeviers, 1630.

£48,000

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

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

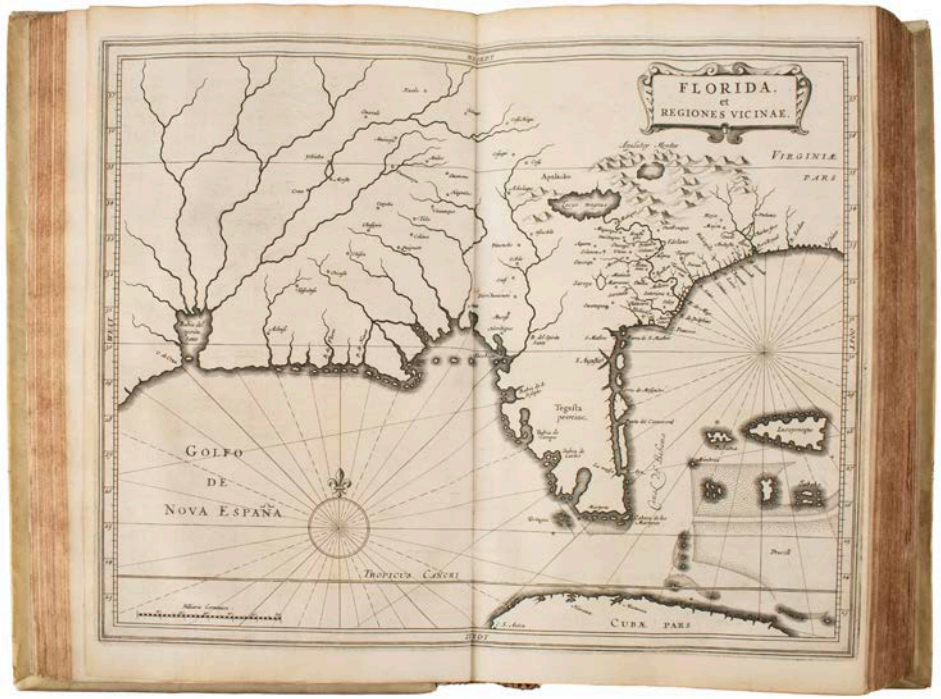
The work was used as an atlas during the second half of the seventeenth century and is recognized for the accuracy of its maps because Laet had access to the latest geographic data as a director of the Dutch West India Company. The maps in the first edition focussed on South America and the West Indies; with the Dutch settlement on Manhattan, de Laet added new maps of the Americas, maritime Canada, the eastern seaboard from New England to the Carolinas and of the south east. Each of the regional maps was a landmark in the mapping of that region, with huge influence on the work of the Blaeu and Hondius-Janssonius families, and subsequent mapmakers, but none more than the New England map, which is "of extreme importance" (Burden), being the first printed map to name Manhattan (as "Manbattes"), N. Amsterdam (New York), Noordt Rivier (Hudson River), Suydt Rivier (the Delaware) and to use the name "Massachusets" for the nascent English colony in New England.

De Laet was born in Antwerp but in 1585, the family, like thousands of Flemish protestants, fled to the northern Netherlands. In 1619 he was appointed a director of the Dutch West Indies Company, a position he held until his death.

Laet's work is one of the most important seventeenth-century New World histories.







Laet had access not only to published sources but also to Company documents, private correspondence, and other materials. Laet systematically discusses early exploration and settlement of various European colonies in the Caribbean and North and South America and provides extensive notes on the natural history, anthropology, and languages of Native Americans.

The maps for the original edition of 1625 were made by Dutch cartographer Hessel Gerritsz (1581-1632), former apprentice of Willem Blaeu, and Blaeu's predecessor as chief cartographer of the Dutch East India Company. The four maps added to the 1630 and subsequent editions were: America Sive Indiae Occidentalis; Nova Francia; Nova Anglia; and Florida et regiones vicinae. These four maps served as prototypes for the mapping of North America through the seventeenth century.

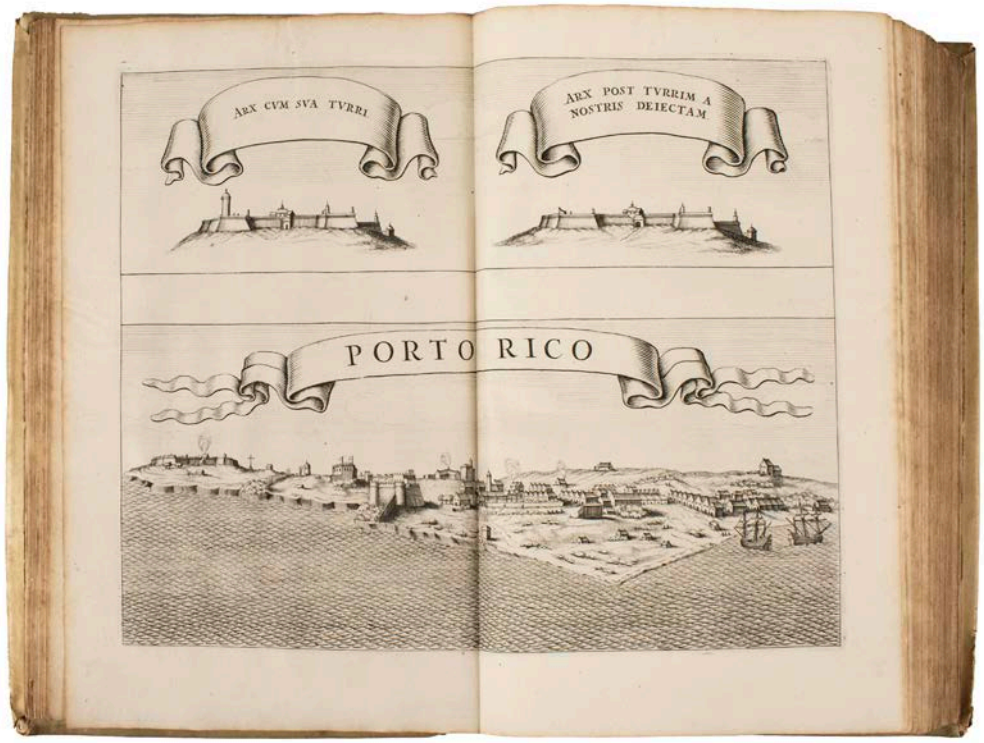
Alden & Landis 640/111; Borba de Moraes I:451; Johnston Cleveland 196; Sabin 38558; Williams 497

[with]

LAET, JOHANNES DE , Historie Ofte Iaerlijck Verhael Van de Verrichtinghen der Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie.

First and only edition, woodcut printer's device to title, title page printed in red and black, 13 double page maps and views of Dutch colonies in the Americas, bound in full contemporary Dutch Vellum over boards, tooled and ruled in blind, cloth ties renewed, slight worming trail to 5 first leaves. Uniform with the above work, folio Leiden: Bonaventuer ende Abraham Elsevier, 1644.

De Laet was the director of the Dutch West India Company, in addition to being a knowledgeable geographer in his own right. His history of the WIC has been described as one of finest descriptions of the Americas written and printed during the 17th century. The present work tells many stories of adventure carried out by the WIC in the first third of the 17th century, including a detailed account of Jan Janszoon van Hoorn's 1633 privateering expedition commissioned by WIC to steal silver from the Spanish, which resulted in the sacking of Campeche, Mexico and the burning of Trujillo, Honduras. This series of exploits by the Dutch were a great blow to the hitherto extant Spanish domination of the Caribbean. Also of note, two Maya pilots living under Spanish colonial rule are said to have willingly participated in the catastrophic sacking of Campeche in direct opposition to their Spanish occupiers.
Tiele 630; Willems 571; Asher 22; Sabin 38556; Alden & Landis II, p.444.





First Edition Of The First, And Most Influential, Of De Lancre's Work On Demonology

61. **LANCRE, PIERRE DE**, Tableau De L'Inconstance des Mauvais Anges et Demons. Ou Il Est Amplement Traieté de la Sorcellerie & Sorciers.

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

£12,500

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

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

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

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

In Spain, the episode soon led the Inquisition to stop executing witches altogether. In France, similar scepticism provoked de Lancre to publish 'Tableau De L'Inconstance des Mauvais Anges et Demons'. A report on his extraordinary stay in the Basque country, de Lancre based the 'Tableau' on the original trial records. Since these records were destroyed in the eighteenth century, de Lancre's report is the only surviving account of the proceedings of the trials. 'Tableau' is divided into six books, which deal with the more important problems which confronted him during his investigation. First he establishes the inconstant nature of demons, their number, and their special appeal to women. Books II and III enlarge the sabbath; de Lancre then returns to themes already suggested at the beginning: the ability of demons to change their shape, either in fact or through illusion. Book V enumerates the cures a man might adopt to counteract the wiles of the Devil. De Lancre concludes his work with an important discourse on priests and witchcraft, a learned rebuttal of the Canon Episcopi which leads him to stress the need to exact the severest punishment for crimes of witchcraft.

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

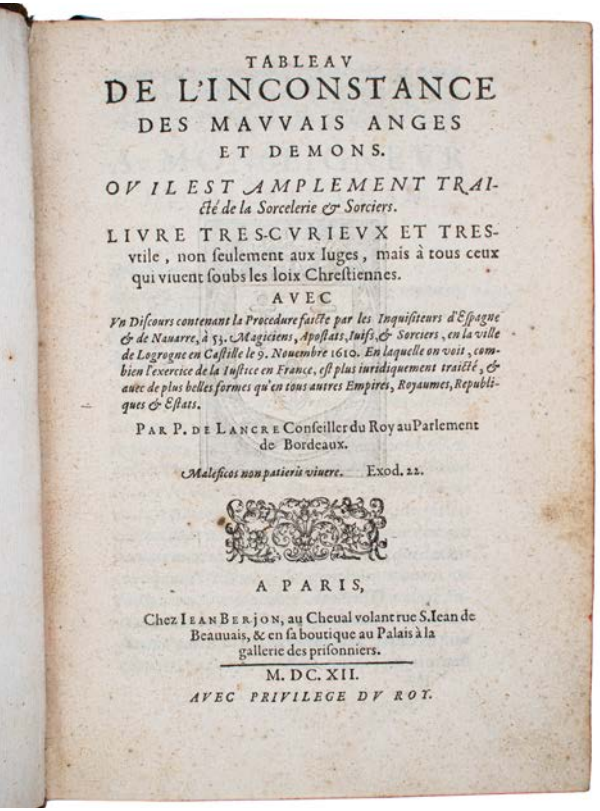


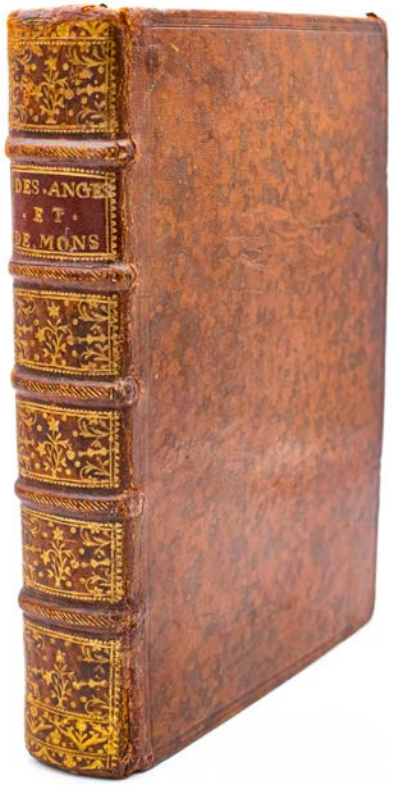
De Lancre produced a report that went beyond the established parameters on witchcraft indictments and warnings. The reasons for this departure are two fold; his account is clearly more politically motivated than comparable works of the period. De Lancre is writing for his colleagues to convince them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

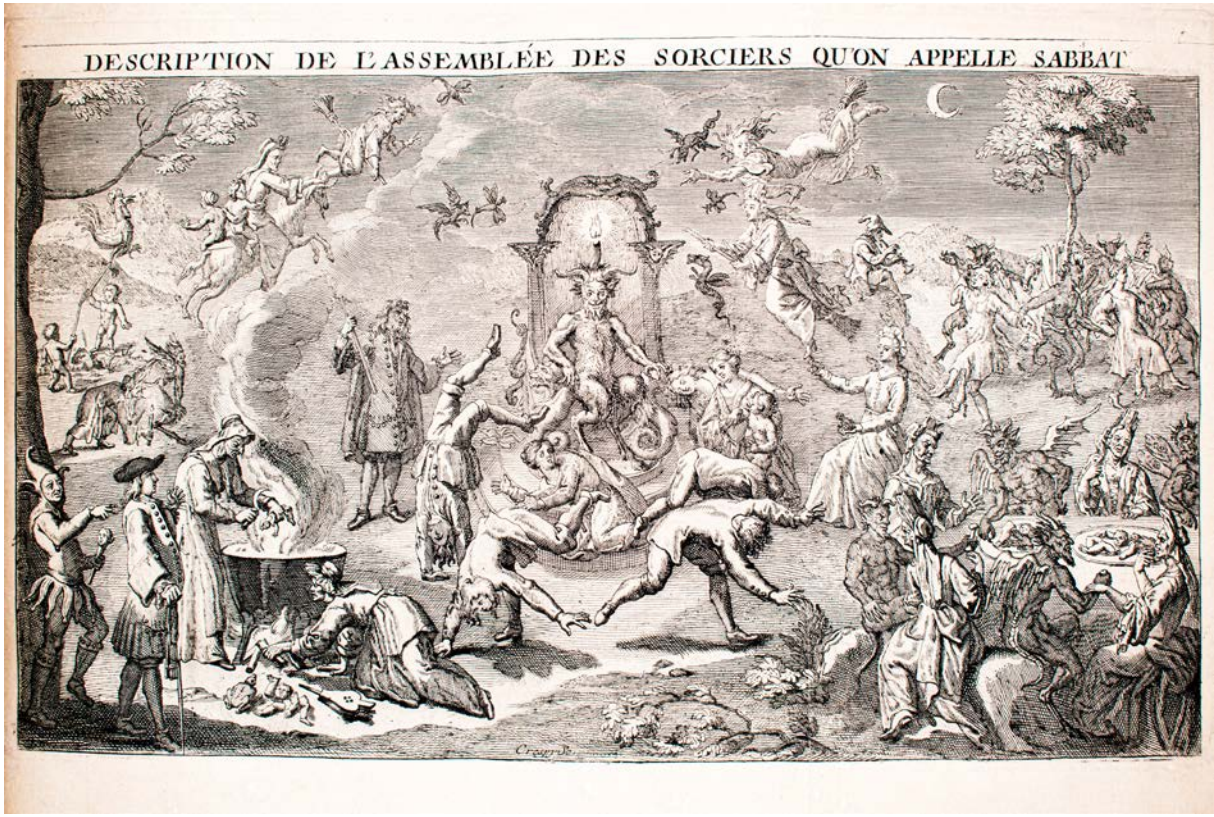
Two eighteenth-century plates have been inserted into this work. The first work is by Jean Crespy, for Laurent Bordelon's 'L'Histoire des Imaginations Extravagantes de Monsieur Oufle' (1735). This satirical work tells the story of a Mr. Oufle who reads so much about ghosts, witches, devils that he begins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

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

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


TABLEAV
DE L'INCONSTANCE
DES MAVVAIS ANGES
ET DEMONS.
OV IL EST AMPLEMENT TRAICTÉ de la Sorcelerie & Sorciers.
LIVRE TRES-CVRIEVX ET TRES-vtile, non seulement aux Iuges, mais à tous ceux qui viuent soubs les loix Chrestiennes.
AVEC
Vn Discours contenant la Procedure faicte par les Inquisiteurs d'Espagne & de Nauarre, à 53. Magiciens, Apostats, Iuifs & Sorciers, en la ville de Logrogne en Castille le 9. Nouembre 1610. En laquelle on voit, combien l'exercice de la Iustice en France, est plus iuridiquement traicté, & auec de plus belles formes qu'en tous autres Empires, Royaumes, Republiques & Estats.
PAR P. DE LANCRE Conseiller du Roy au Parlement de Bordeaux.
Maleficos non patieris viuere. Exod. 22.
A PARIS,
Chez IEAN BERJON, au Cheual volant rue S. Iean de Beauuais, & en sa boutique au Palais à la gallerie des prisonniers.
M. DC. XII.
AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.





62. **LEOPOLD, DUKE OF AUSTRIA.** Compilatio Leupoldi ducatus austrie de astrorum scientia Decem continentis tractatus.

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

£5,500

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

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

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







One Of The Most Popular And Influential Grimoires

63. **POPE LEO III**, Enchiridion Leonis Papae Serenissimo imperatori Carolo Magno

Edition corrigee, 108pp., hand coloured figure of Pope Leo III to title, 7 hand coloured wood engraved plated, wood engraved floriated initials, occasional light marginal staining, contemporary quarter calf, black calf label to spine, slightly chipped, spine gilt, spine head chipped, marbled edges, 12mo, Paris, Jules Bonaventure, [c.1850s] (reprint with title showing Rome, 1740).

£2,250

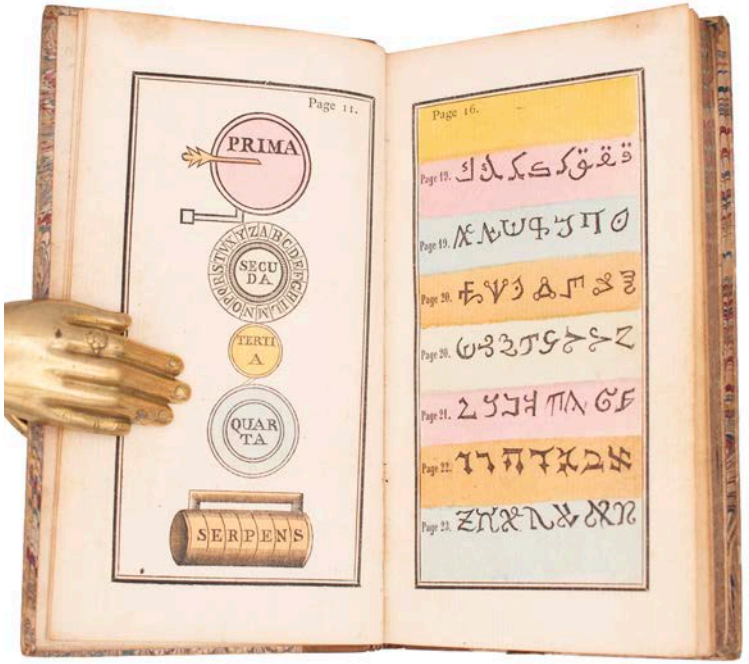
Enchiridion Leonis Papae is one of the most popular and influential grimoires. It contains simple healing charms, a version of the apocryphal Abgarus letter, and a set of rather handsome colour engravings of talismans and instructions on constructing pentacles. Its defining content though, is its series 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 Bibliotheque blue 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 Bibliotheque 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]









The First Separate Map Of Scotland Published In A Book

64. **LESLIE, JOHN,** De Origine Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum Libr Decem...

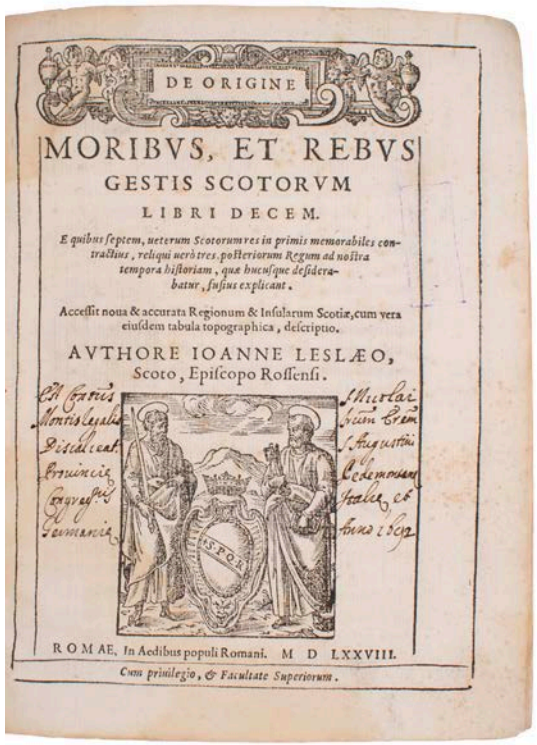
FIRST EDITION, 2 parts in one with seperate titles, woodcut decorative frames with putti and printer's woodcut devices on titles and last verso above colophon, woodcut floriated and historiated initials, ornaments, pages ruled in black, printed side notes, double page engraved map of Scotland, embellished with vessels, sea monsters and large strapwork armorial coat of arms, 11 full page copper engravings depicting genealogies of the kings of Scotland, most incorporating portrait vignettes, and arms of Mary Queen of Scots on verso of divisional title, stamps of Biblioteca del Seminario Vescovile di Mondovì, manuscript ex libris of 'Montis Regalis, 1602', some waterstaining to gutter, occasional light spotting, contemporary limp vellum, cover ruled in gilt with small corner pieces and central fleurons, early title to spine and additional ink decoration, yapped edges, a little stained, 4to, Rome, In Aedibus Populi Romani, 1578.

£5,000

A scarce copy of a very important book. It contains the first separate map of Scotland published in a book. John Leslie (1527-1596) was Bishop of Ross and ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots. The final genealogical tree shows Queen Mary I and her son, the future King James I of England. The work contains a history and description of Scotland from the mythical reign of Fergus I (4th century BC) to the Reign of Mary. The accounts of Hector Boece and John Mair heavily influenced the early chapters of the work, although there is some first-hand topographical material. The second part is more interesting as he gives an independent account of events with which he witnessed first hand. The descriptions of the Scottish islands and counties are mostly based on Leslie's own observations.The catholic point of view was a valuable supplement to the works of George Buchanan and John Knox.

The map is based upon the map of Great Britain by George Lily of 1546, with the general shape roughly taken along wth many place names.However Leslie has added other in the north and north-west, places known to him through his travels in the Bishopric of Ross. Like Lily he has has noted 'Orcades Insulae XXXI', but he has left out two of the 31 and has named another island 'Scetlandia' (Shetland). This was the first of two maps of Scotland Leslie would publish in 1578.

USTC: 838078, Adams L 541; Shaaber L61


DE ORIGINE
MORIBVS, ET REBVS
GESTIS SCOTORVM
LIBRI DECEM.
E quibus septem, ueterum Scotorum res in primis memorabiles contrahitur, reliqui uerò tres, posteriorum Regum ad nostra tempora historiam, quæ hucusque desiderabatur, fusius explicant.
Accessit noua & accurata Regionum & Insularum Scotiæ, cum vera eiusdem tabula topographica, descriptio.
AVTHORE IOANNE LESLÆO,
Scoto, Episcopo Rossensi.
ROMAE, In Aedibus populi Romani. M D LXXVIII.
Cum privilegio, & Facultate Superiorum.


STEMMA IX. MARIAE SCOTORVM REGINAE.
CVIVS VITA ET RES GESTAE LIBRO SEPTIMO HISTORIAE DECIMO DESCRIBVNTVR


SCOTIAE REGNI ANTIQVISSIMI ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO
HIBERNIA
PARS HVLTONIA
MARE HIBER
NICVM
MARE DEVCALIDONIVM
ORCADES INSVLAE XXXI.
MARE GERMANICVM
NICVM
OCCIDENS.
SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES

Describes One Of The Main Islands Concerned With The Early Years Of Piracy And Buccaneering

65. **LIGON, RICHARD**, A True and Exact History of the Island of Barbados. Illustrated with a Mapp of the Island, as also the Principall Trees and Plants there, set forth in their due Proportions and Shapes, drawne out by their severall and respective Scales. Together with the Ingenio that makes the Sugar, with the Plots of the severall Houses, Roomes, and other places. That are used in the whole processe of Sugar-making...

FIRST EDITION, large folding engraved map, folding table, 9 engraved plates (3 folding), contemporary calf, folio, London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley, at the Prince's Armes, 1657. A very attractive copy of the scarce first edition.

£10,000

Richard Ligon's History of Barbados (1657) is one of the most important accounts of the Caribbean written in the seventeenth-century. Ligon visited the island during the early years of the "sugar revolution" when a boom in sugar growing led to the development of an extensive plantation economy that relied upon slave labour. His account describes the social structure and economy of Barbados during this pivotal period, and reveals his own values about politics, piracy, slavery and wealth.



This work has the earliest printed map exclusively of the island of Barbados. Ligon based his map on information given him by Captain John Swan, the island's leading surveyor of the time. The map depicts the island's outline fairly accurately, but makes it about a third longer than its correct length. It identifies 285 plantations by the owner's name. The majority of the plantations are along the south and west coasts. Four churches are shown and there are fortifications at Carlisle Bay protecting the island's principal town, Bridgetown. In the middle of the map is the notation, "the tenn Thousande Acres of Lande which Belongeth to the Merchants of London." This is a reference to the land leased by Lord Carlisle to a group of merchants after Charles I rescinded the original grant of the island to Sir William Courteen. Scattered throughout the interior, most of which was overgrown with primeval forest, are quaint vignettes of the island's inhabitants and wildlife. There are knights in full armour, indentured servants, and a scene of a plantation owner chasing runaway slaves. The animal life is also illustrated; cattle, sheep, asses, wild hogs and even camels. Besides the hogs, which had been introduced to the islands by the Portuguese in the 16th century, the other animals had been brought to the island by the English settlers, including the camels that were used as beasts of burden on the plantations. According to Ligon, "several planters imported these beasts and found them useful in Barbados, but did not know how to diet them."
Cox II, 204; Sabin, 41057; Wing, L2075.

First Edition Of Lobel's Stirpium Observationes And The Second, Enlarged Issue Of Nova Stirpium Adversaria

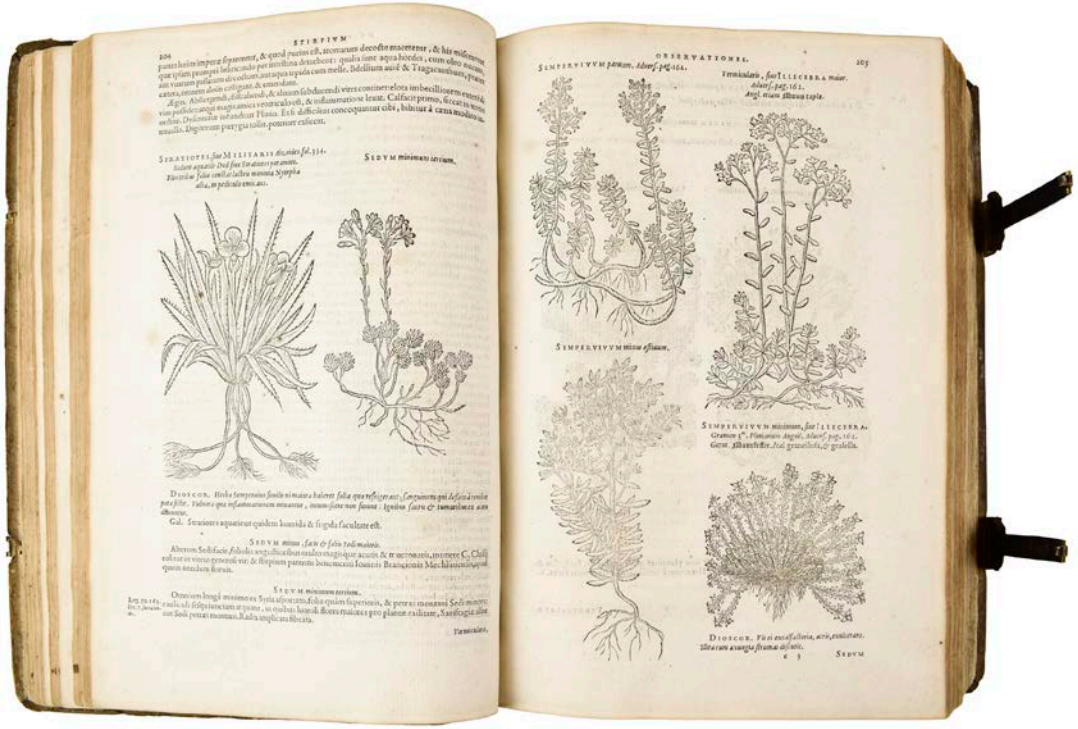
66. **LOBEL, MATTHIAS DE. 1538-1616.** Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia [Bound with]: **PENA, PIERRE and MATTHIAS DE LOBEL**. Nova stirpium adversaria.

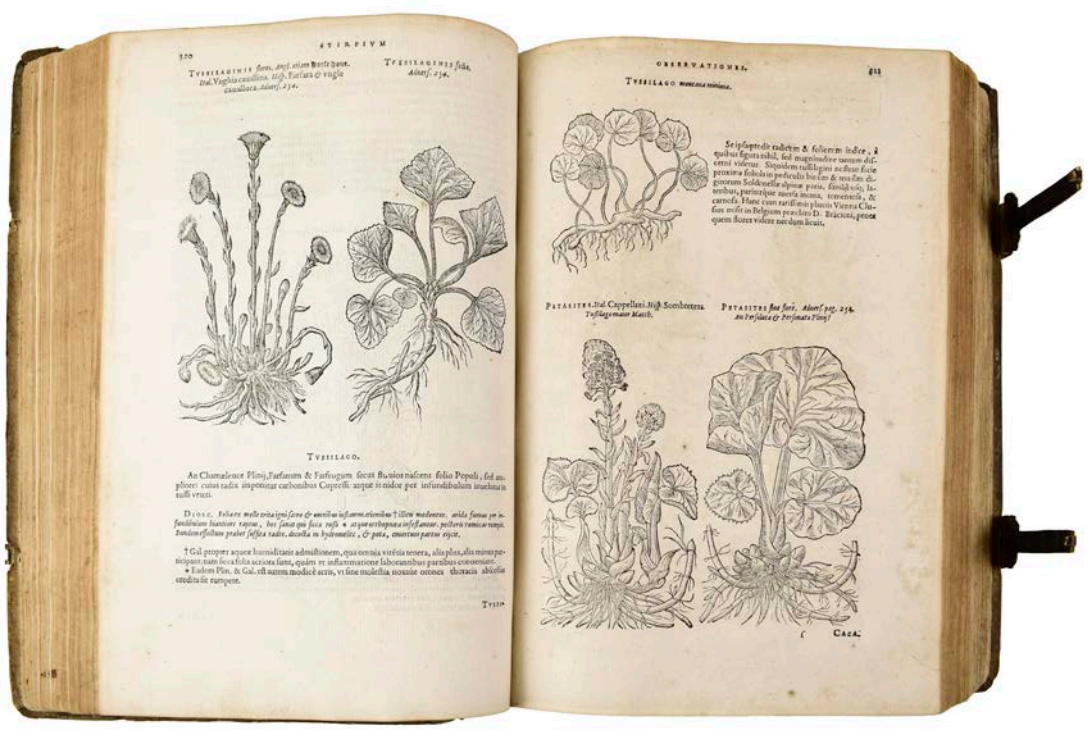
Folio (315 x 225 mm). 2 parts in 1. Title within woodcut architectural border, woodcut illustrations by Antonii van Leest, Gerard Janssen van Kampen, et al. throughout, pasted-in illustrations on R3r and R4v, second work with 2 pasted-in illustrations on X6v and Ll2v, and 3 slips with woodcut illustrations tipped onto A6, C5 & N4. Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over beveled wooden boards, roll-tooled roundels of Luther, Erasmus and Melancthon on upper and rear boards, , metal clasps, minor repairs to title. Antwerp: Christopher Plantin, 1576.

£10,000

The first work is a companion to the Nova Stirpium Adversaria, "one of the milestones of modern botany" (DNB), first published in London 1570-1 by Thomas Purfoot. Plantin purchased 800 copies of the London printing, re-issuing the original sheets with a new title page and expanded end matter and publishing it together with the first edition of De Lobel's Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia. "The chief importance of this herbal lies in its system of classification which is better than that used by any contemporary botanist" (Hunt I, p 28). Hunt 126-7; Nissen BBI 1218; Pritzel 5548.

Lobel's efforts towards developing a system of plant classification, which was far in advance of other systems then in use. Plants in herbals had until then been arranged either alphabetically or by the symptoms they were appropriate to or other medicinal characteristics. Lobel sought to classify plants according to botanical criteria only; the system he alighted on was based on leaf form. This resulted in a formative distinction of monocotyledons and dicotyledons, and some other approximations of natural taxa. Although his system was not satisfactory, and exerted an inhibiting influence on the development of botany, it nonetheless pointed the way to the future, and was instrumental in the emergence of botany as a discipline in its own right, distinct from its medical precedents. This work utilises the corpus of woodcuts from the Plantin studio that were used to illustrate the works of L'Ecluse and Dodoens. According to Nissen, Antonii van Leest cut 708 and van Kampen was paid for cutting 74. The armorial insignia of the author

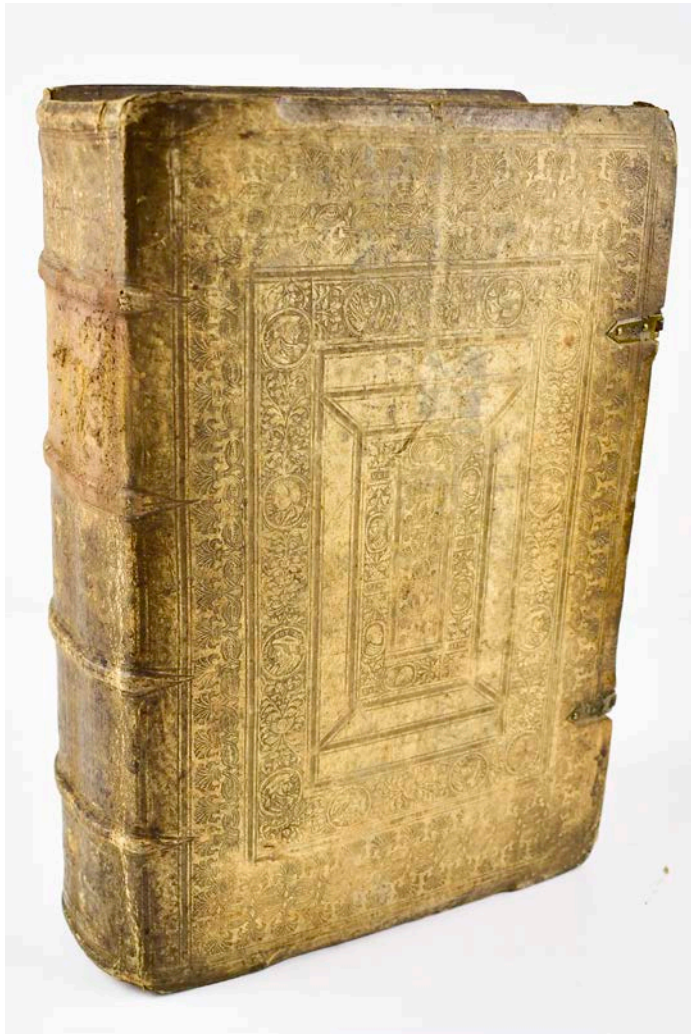


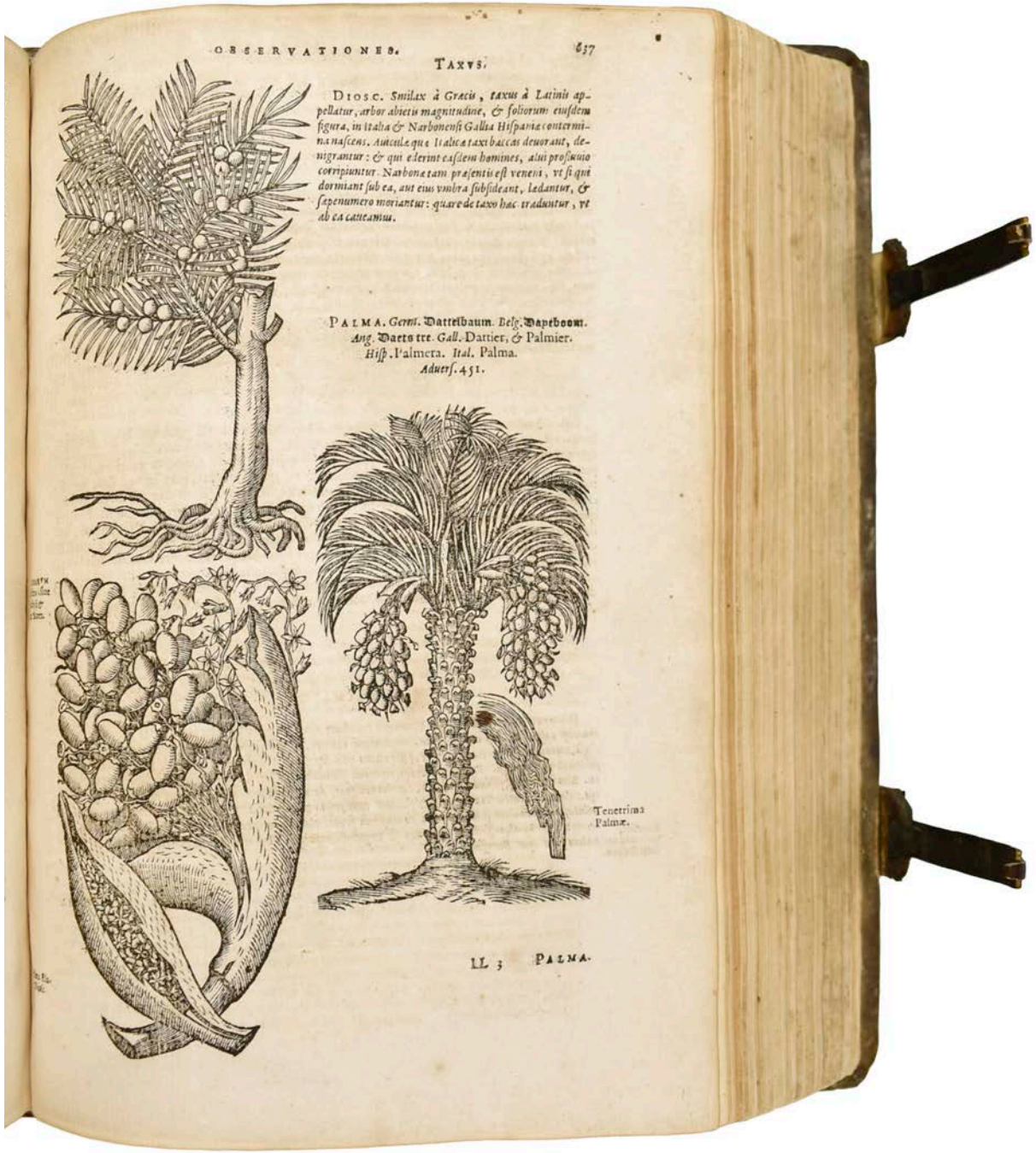


has the initials Ahasuerus van Londerseel(Johnston). This features a woman standing between two trees, within an oval frame surrounded by fruits and flowers, and the motto Candore et Spe.

Adams L1382 ; Durling 2829; Hunt 126 ; Johnston 114; Nissen BBI 1218; Stafleu and Cowan 4907; Voet 1578

Provenance: ink drawing of palm tree with ms notes by an early owner on rear paste-down; “Kroeber” (signature to front free endpaper); Naturforschende Gesellschaft (ink stamp on title).




OBSERVATIONES. 637

TAXVS.

DIOSC. *Smilax à Græcis, taxus à Latinis appellatur, arbor abietis magnitudine, & foliorum eiusdem figura, in Italia & Narbonensi Gallia Hispaniæ confinia nascens. Auiculæque Italicæ taxi baccas deuorant, denigrantur: & qui ederint eadem homines, alui profluuio corripiuntur. Narbonæ tam præsentis est venenum, vt si qui dormiant sub ea, aut eius vmbra subsideant, lædantur, & sæpenumero moriantur: quare de taxo hæc traduntur, vt ab ea cauteamus.*

PALMA. *Germ.* Dattelbaum. *Belg.* Dapeboom. *Ang.* Daets tre. *Gall.* Dattier; & Palmier. *Hisp.* Palmera. *Ital.* Palma. *Aduers.* 451.

Tenerrima Palmæ.

LL 3 PALMA.

67. **LONICERUS, ADAM**, Naturalis historiae opus novum : in quo tractatur de natura et viribus arborum, fruticum, herbarum, Animantiumque terrestrium, uolatilium & aquatilium ...

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

£18,000

Adam Lonicer (Lonitzer) (1528-1586) had studied in Marburg and Mainz before becoming professor of mathematics at the Lutheran University of Marburg. It was there that he received his medical degree and he later pursued a medical career as the city physician of Frankfurt. In 1554 (the same year as he received his medical degree), he married Magdalena Egenolph, the daughter of the controversial Frankfurt printer Christian Egenolph, who had been involved in one of the first copyright disputes – in this case over Egenolph's pirating of an edition of Brunfels' Herbarum vivae eicones. Figala (1973) points out that Egenolph specialized in the publication of herbals and whether it was a result of this or his own professional interests, Lonicer decided to produce one of his own. Lonicer's herbal proved to be the great printing success of the Egenolph firm: though by no means the most innovative of its kind, it proved to be one of the most enduring of all, and editions of it were still being produced in Germany in 1783.




Serenissimo & Potentissi

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

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

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

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

worked as a proofreader in the printing shop of his father-in-law, who specialised in the revision of old herbals (for example, those of Eucharius Röslin and Dioscorides).

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

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

BOUND WITH

CRESCENTIUS, PETRUS DE, **De omnibus agriculturae partivus, & de plantarum animaliusq; natura & utilitate lib. XII. non minus philosophiae & medicinae, quam oeconomiae, agricolationis, pastionumque studiosis utiles, woodcut device on title and final leaf, dedication within woodcut architectural border, over 180 woodcut illustrations in the text, the printer's device**

Basel, Henricus Petrus, 1548

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

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

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

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

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

The structure and content of the Ruralia commoda is substantially based on the De re rustica of Lucius Collumella written in the first century AD, even though this work was not available to de' Crescenzi, and was known only in fragments until a complete version was discovered in a monastery library of Pollio Bracciolini during the Council of Constance, between 1414 and 1418. While de' Crescenzi cites Columella twelve times, all the citations are indirect, and taken from the Opus agriculturae of Palladius. Like the De re rustica of Columella, the Ruralia commoda is divided into 12 parts.
Adams C2930; Hunt 58



The Scarce First Edition

68. **LUSSAN, RAVENEAU DE**, Journal du voyage fait a la mer de sud, avec les flibustiers de l'Amerique en 1684 & années suivantes.

FIRST EDITION, [16], 448, [4], privilege and imprint leaves at end, contemporary mottled calf gilt, morocco labels, 12° (164 x 90mm), Paris: Jean-Baptiste Coignard, 1689.

£10,000

Raveneau de Lussan, French buccaneer belonged to a noble but impoverished family and embraced a military career at the age of fourteen. In 1679 he embarked for Santo Domingo in search of fortune, but was unsuccessful, and joined the English Buccaneers under Cornelius Laurent (q. v.), sailing from Petit-Goave, 22 November, 1684. He soon left Laurent at the head of a band of his own, and in 1685 pillaged the town of Realejo in Guatemala. In 1686 his band took part in the capture of Grenada, and, not finding the booty they expected, set fire to the city.

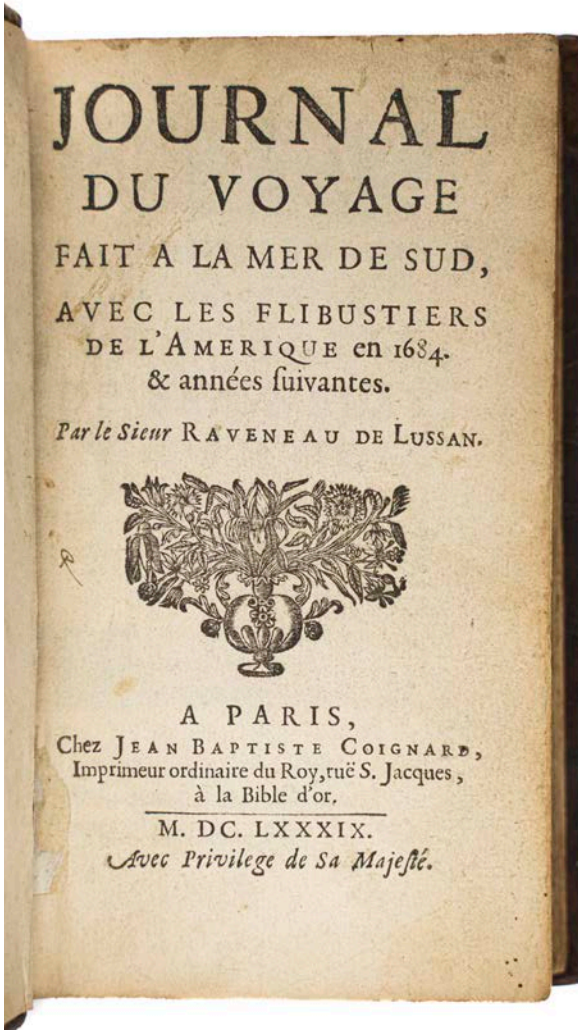
After this Lussan separated from the English pirates, but he joined them again for the purpose of attacking Guayaquil, which they took with much booty. Lussan and a part of his followers then sailed for Tehuantepec, which they captured, and went as far north as Acapulco. They returned to Mapala, a port north of Realejo, and deliberated on the route they should take to reach the Antilles. It was agreed to march to Nueva Segovia, a town situated on the Yarn or Cape river, which empties into the Atlantic. Of this expedition Voltaire said : "The retreat of the ten thousand will always be more celebrated, but is not to be compared to it."

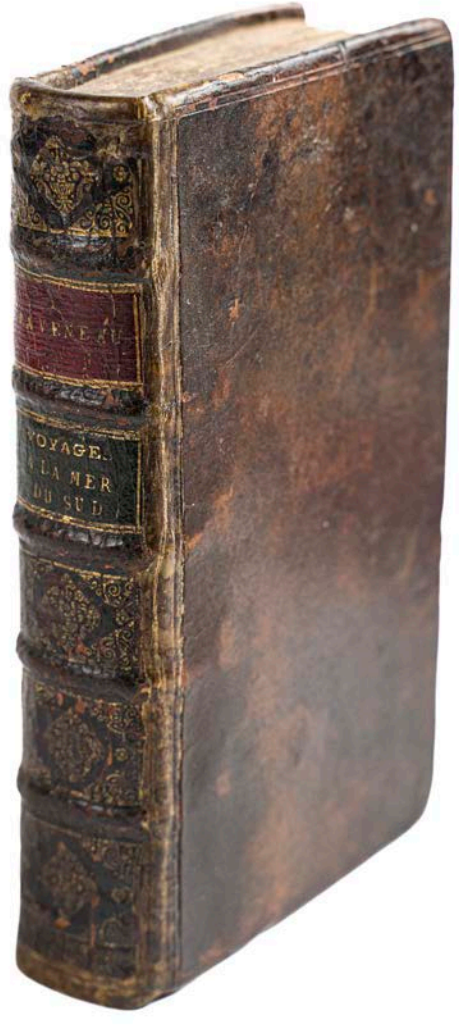
Lussan formed four companies of seventy men each and made them swear to observe the severest discipline. On 2 January 1688, after praying together, and sinking their boats for fear they might fall into the power of the Spaniards, they began their march, and in ten days, during which they were almost constantly engaged in fighting superior numbers, they reached Nueva Segovia. One evening, in a defile surrounded by rocks of great height on which the Spaniards had entrenched themselves, the buccaneers sought hopelessly for a way of escape. Lussan proposed that, leaving eighty men to guard the sick, they should get in the rear of the mountains and then surprise the enemy. His advice was at first rejected but was adopted when their case became desperate. They found a path which led behind the mountains and favoured by a thick fog, they forced the entrenchments of the Spaniards and put them to flight. After this victory they chanted a Te Deum. They then descended the Yara on the wretched boats of the country and came in sight of Cape Gracias-a-Dios on 9 February.

Lussan embarked on an English lugger on 14 February and reached Santo Domingo on 6 April. He had marched nearly 1,000 miles, constantly harassed by the Spaniards, although the distance from the point where he started to that which he wished to reach was but 240 miles in a straight line.

This, his only book, was used by Daniel Defoe as a source for the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, according to Gilbert Chinard. Louis XIV supported the buccaneers, using them against the Spanish galleons. Eight years after the Journal was published, he enrolled them in the French navy for an expedition against Cartagena, allowing them a contractual share of a third of the booty. The King however proceeded to betray the buccaneers as soon as the expedition was completed.

Alden & Landis 689/152; Leclerc, Bibliotheca Americana, 487 ('Cette relation, qui est insérée toute entière dans le troisième volume de l'histoire des flibustiers, est la meilleure relation de toutes celles qui sont entrées dans cet ouvrage'); Howgego, Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800 I, p. 654; Sabin 67983; Soultrait 17th century 276.


JOURNAL
DU VOYAGE
FAIT A LA MER DE SUD,
AVEC LES FLIBUSTIERS
DE L'AMERIQUE en 1684.
& années ſuivantes.
Par le Sieur RAVENEAU DE LUSSAN.
A PARIS,
Chez JEAN BAPTISTE COIGNARD,
Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, ruë S. Jacques,
à la Bible d'or.
M. DC. LXXXIX.
Avec Privilege de Sa Majeſté.



A Very Rare Pirated Edition Of Johnson's Work

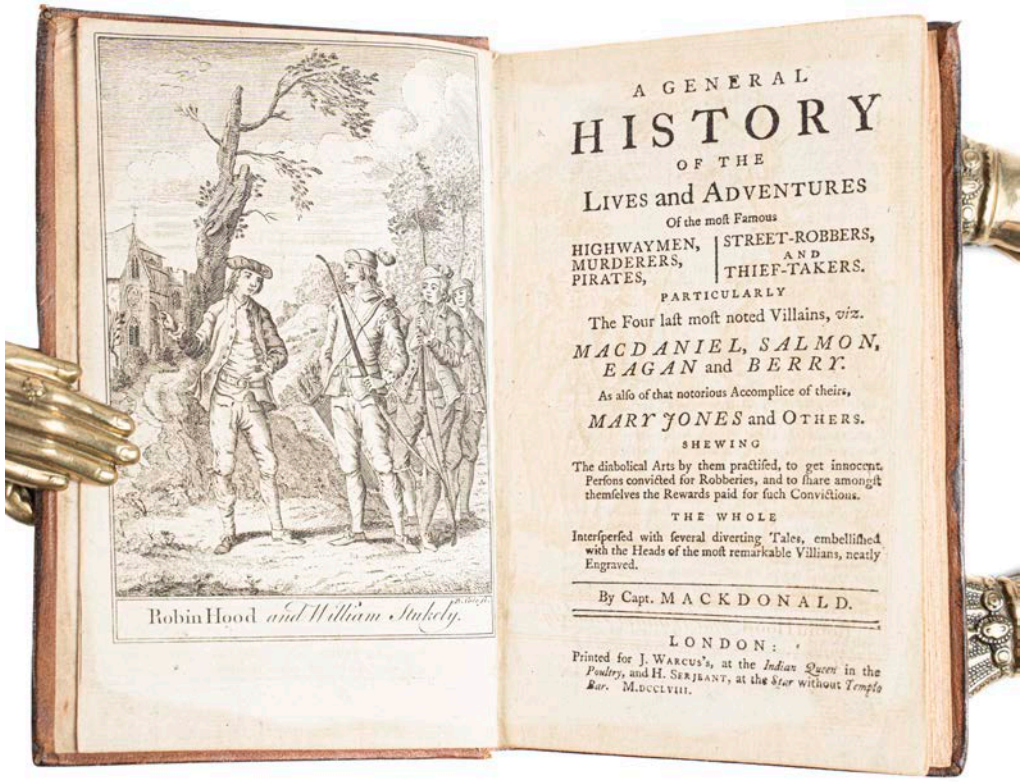
69. **MACKDONALD, CAPTAIN**, A General History of the Lives and Adventures of the most famous Highwaymen, Murderers, Pirates, Street-Robbers, and Thief-Takers. Particularly the four last most noted villains, viz. Macdaniel, Salmon, Eagan and Berry. As also of that notorious Accomplice of theirs, Mary Jones and Others. Shewing The diabolical Arts by them practised, to get innocent Persons convicted for Robberies, and to share amongst themselves the Rewards paid for such Convictious. The Whole Interspersed with several diverting Tales, embellished with the Heads of the most remarkable Villians, neatly Engraved. By Capt. Mackdonald.

Pirated Edition, (2), 336, 339-378, 389-418 pp. (Complete, but irregular pagination), engraved frontispiece, 11 engraved plates, contemporary tan calf gilt, red morocco label, 8vo (170x105 mm), London (printed for J. Warcus's, at the Indian Queen in the Poultry, and H. Serjeant, at the Star without Temple Bar) 1758. A fine copy.

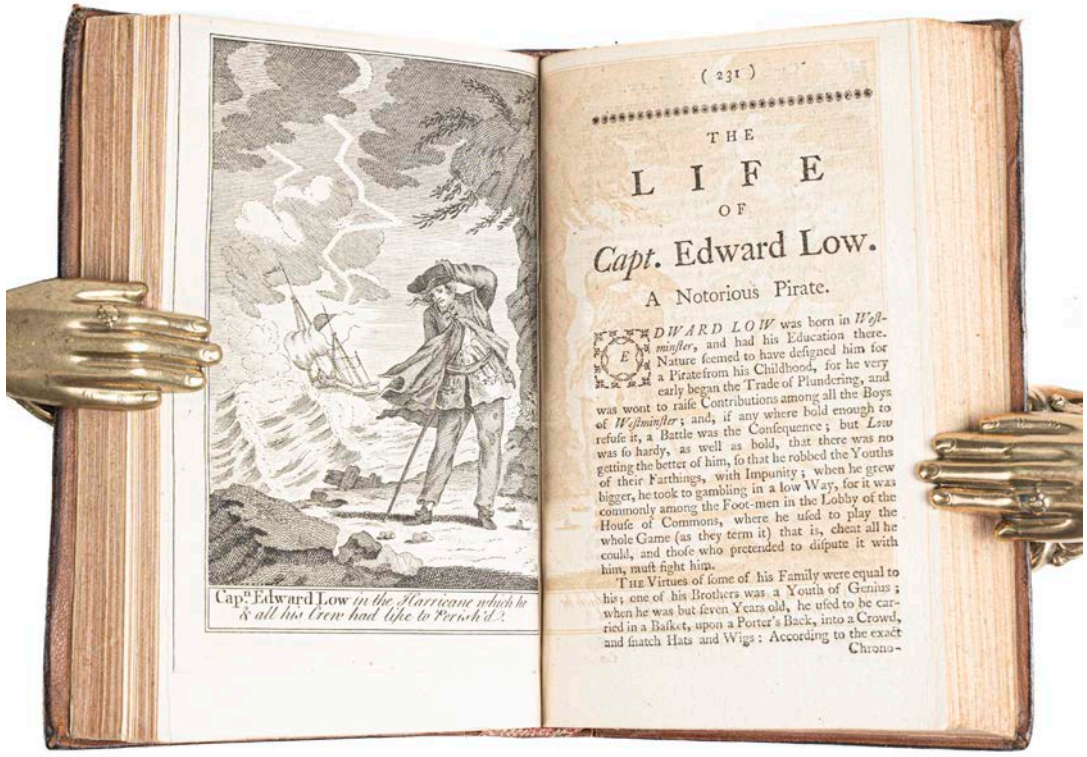
£3,000

A very rare pirated edition of Johnson's work. Only this copy has appeared in auction since auction records began.

Chapter's include Pirates Captain Edward Teach (Blackbeard); Henry Morgan; Captain Edward Low (all with engraved plates) and Edward English.


Robin Hood and William Stukely.

A GENERAL
HISTORY
OF THE
LIVES and ADVENTURES
Of the moſt Famous
HIGHWAYMEN, MURDERERS, PIRATES, | STREET-ROBBERS, AND THIEF-TAKERS.
PARTICULARLY
The Four laſt moſt noted Villains, viz.
MACDANIEL, SALMON, EAGAN and BERRY.
As alſo of that notorious Accomplice of theirs,
MARY JONES and OTHERS.
SHEWING
The diabolical Arts by them practiſed, to get innocent Perſons convicted for Robberies, and to ſhare amongſt themſelves the Rewards paid for ſuch Convictions.
THE WHOLE
Interſperſed with ſeveral diverting Tales, embelliſhed with the Heads of the moſt remarkable Villians, neatly Engraved.
By Capt. MACKDONALD.
LONDON:
Printed for J. Warcus's, at the Indian Queen in the Poultry, and H. Serjeant, at the Star without Temple Bar. M.DCC.LVIII.


Capt. Edward Low in the Harricane which he & all his Crew had like to Periſh'd in.

(231)
THE
LIFE
OF
Capt. Edward Low.
A Notorious Pirate.

EDWARD LOW was born in *Weſtminſter*, and had his Education there. Nature ſeemed to have deſigned him for a Pirate from his Childhood, for he very early began the Trade of Plundering, and was wont to raiſe Contributions among all the Boys of *Weſtminſter*; and, if any where bold enough to refuſe it, a Battle was the Conſequence; but *Low* was ſo hardy, as well as bold, that there was no getting the better of him, ſo that he robbed the Youths of their Farthings, with Impunity; when he grew bigger, he took to gambling in a low Way, for it was commonly among the Foot-men in the Lobby of the Houſe of Commons, where he uſed to play the whole Game (as they term it) that is, cheat all he could, and thoſe who pretended to diſpute it with him, muſt fight him.

The Virtues of ſome of his Family were equal to his; one of his Brothers was a Youth of Genius; when he was but ſeven Years old, he uſed to be carried in a Baſket, upon a Porter's Back, into a Crowd, and ſnatch Hats and Wigs: According to the exact Chrono-

70. **[MARSOLLIER, JACQUES]** Histoire de l'Inquisition et son origine

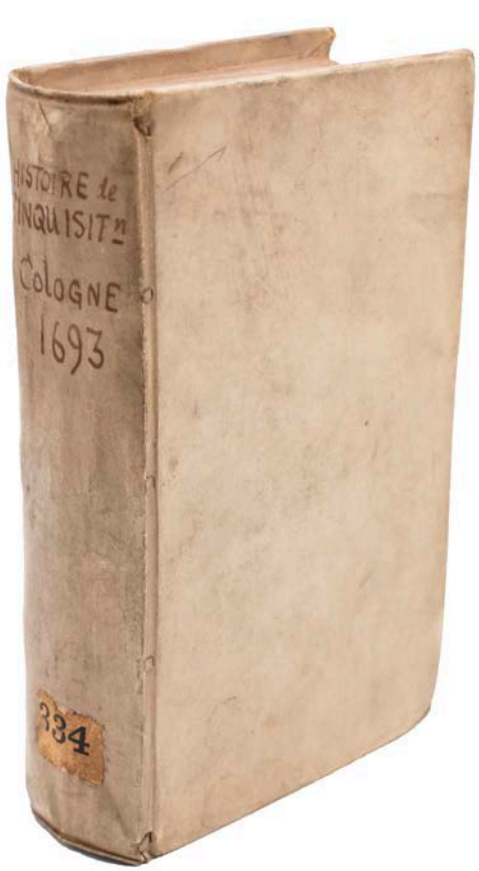
FIRST EDITION, [1], 502pp., a pirated edition (the printer's device is not the more usual armillary sphere image), contemporary vellum over boards, manuscript title to spine, speckled edges, 12mo, Cologne, Pierre Martineau, 1693

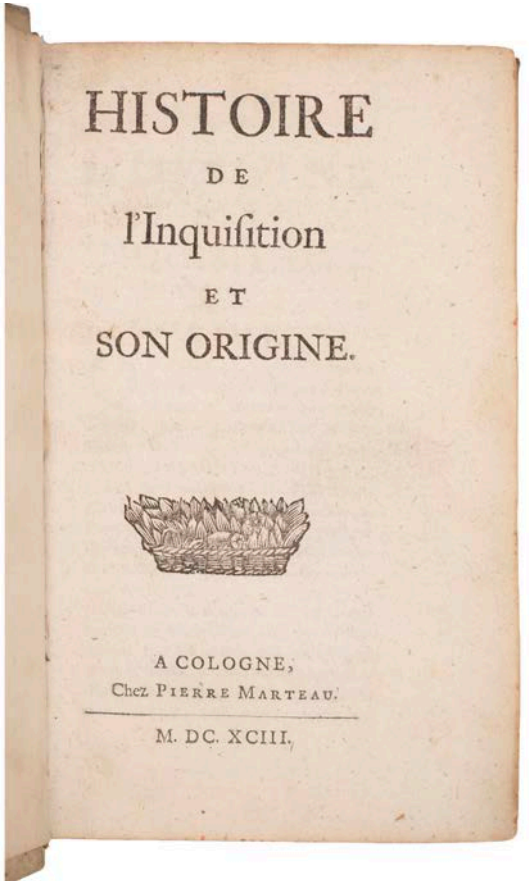
£750

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

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

[USTC:2584009; Caillet III]





71. **MARTIUS, JOHANN NIKOLAUS (1668-1715),** Dissertatio inauguralis physico-medica, de magia naturali, ejusque usu medico ad magice at magica curandum

Second Edition, expanded to 78pp., latin text, pictorial woodcut initials, ornaments, later half calf over marbled boards, some foxing to title but rest clean, 4to, Erfurt, Petr. Chrstoff, 1705.

£1,200

A medical text about the ways in which sympathetic magic could be marshalled to provide remedies for common ailments, this work provides a fascinating glimpse into the popularisation of science at the time, and its overlap with popular and practical magic.

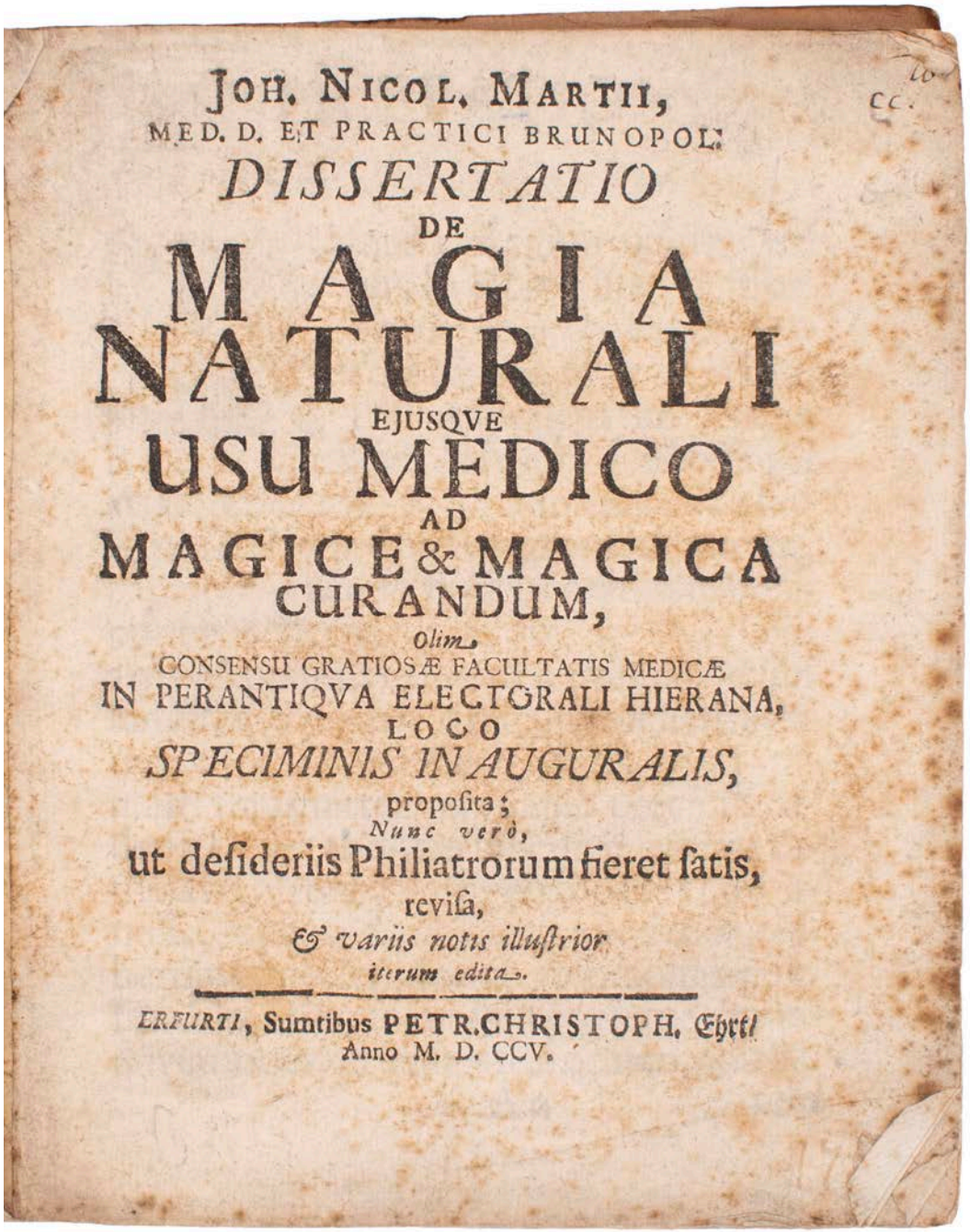
This work originally appeared as 44 pages in 1700. This second expanded edition was published five years later and was widely successful. This version would go on to be published in seven further editions, before it was translated into German and reworked into the better known "Unterricht Von der Magia Naturali und derselben Medicnischen Gebrauch auf Magische Weise," (1779) by Johann Christian Wiegleb.

Not much is known about the author, Johann Nikolaus Martius, student of Justus Vesti in Erfurt, and later medicuspracticus in Braunschweig. Before he graduated, Martius was involved in the production of a dissertation on the 'hermetic philosophy' at Erfurt. Two years later he produced the first edition of this dissertation, inspired by Christian Thomasius's Versuch vom Wesen des Geistes (1699), a work of eclectic, Neoplatonic-infused pneumatology.

Dissertatio inauguralis physico-medica is ostensibly an instructional book, containing numerous cures based on sympathetic magic and involving human body parts and secretions. However, it is also a theoretical discussion concerning the relationship between spirit and matter. Martius believed the two were linked, and natural magic was the manipulation of the inner divine light embedded within all things in nature to heal the spirit and therefore the physical form. The chief aim of the physician should therefore be to manipulate, however manually and imperfectly, those hidden properties of nature to provide comfort to those in pain.

A Very Scarce Work. Only one copy in auction records, for the 1700 edition, which came up for sale in 1898.

[Ferguson, Bib. Chemica, v.2, p.547; Pickering, Succour for a Fallen World, 2019]


JOH. NICOL. MARTII,
MED. D. ET PRACTICI BRUNOPOL.
DISSERTATIO
DE
MAGIA
NATURALI
EJUSQVE
USU MEDICO
AD
MAGICE & MAGICA
CURANDUM,
Olim
CONSENSU GRATIOSÆ FACULTATIS MEDICÆ
IN PERANTIQVA ELECTORALI HIERANA,
LOCO
SPECIMINIS INAUGURALIS,
propoſita;
Nunc verò,
ut deſideriis Philiatrorum fieret ſatis,
reviſa,
& variis notis illuſtrior
iterum edita.
ERFURTI, Sumtibus PETR. CHRISTOPH. Ehrtl
Anno M. D. CCV.

Darwin/Beagle Voyage

72. **MASON, COMMODORE FRANCIS**, Manuscript Letter to Edward Harene of HMS Conway to Transfer to HMS Blonde where he is promoted to Lieutenant replacing Lieutenant William McCan discharged through illness. Whereby, Harene found himself involved in the rescue of HMS Challenger organised by Robert Fitzroy, Captain of the Beagle during Charles Darwin's Second Voyage.

Printed Heading 'By Francis Mason, Esq C.B.Commodore and Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific.

£2,500

A Fine Manuscript, Autograph Letter to Edward Harene, Signed with instructions by Mason.

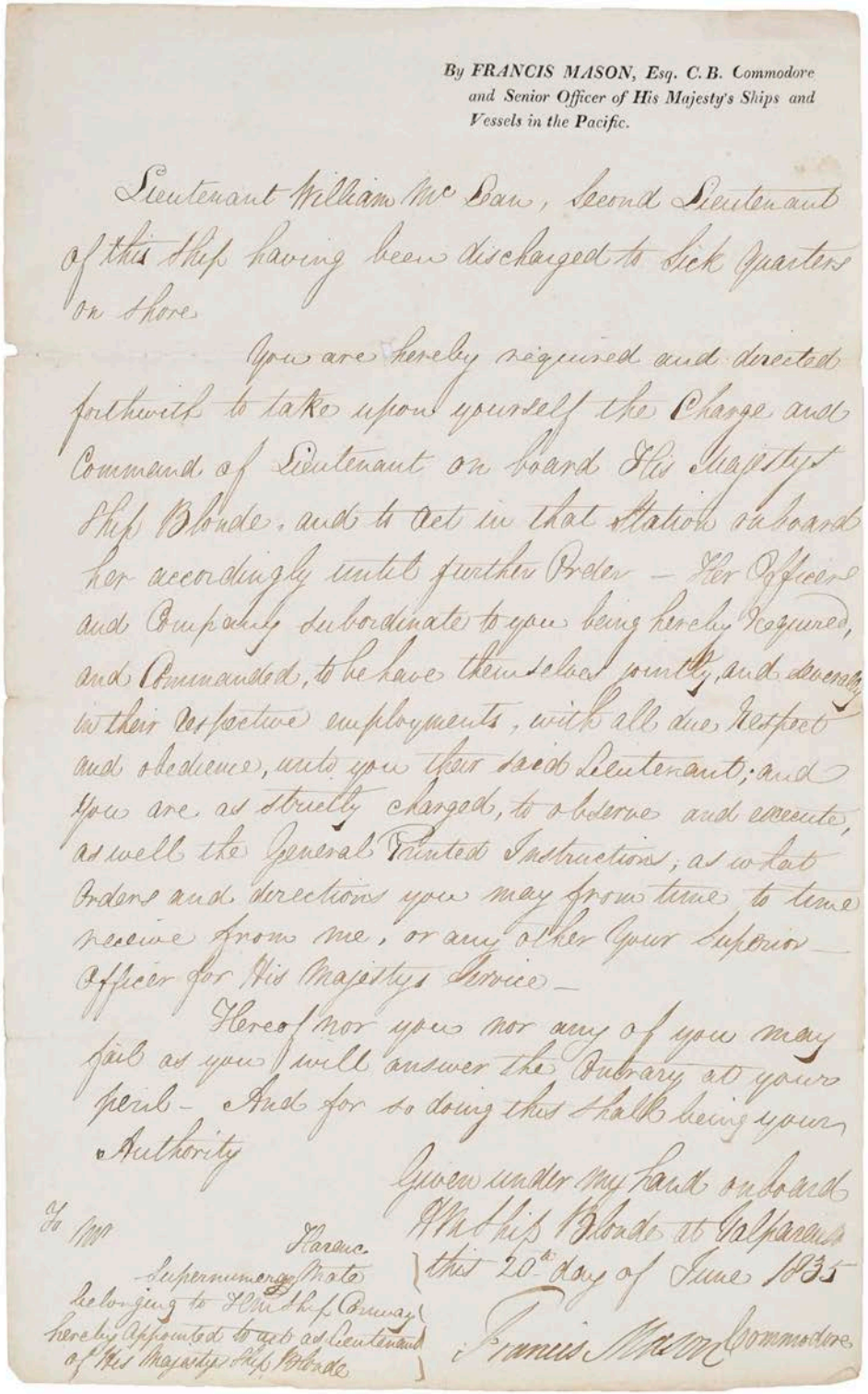
'Lieutenant William McCan, Second Lieutenant of this Ship having been

discharged to Sick Quarters on shore. You are hereby required and directed forthwith to take upon yourself the Charge and Command of Lieutenant on board His Majesty's Ship Blonde, and to Act in the Station on board her accordingly until further Order – Her Officers and Company subordinate to you being hereby required, and Commanded, to behave themselves jointly and severally to their respective employments, with all due Respect and obedience, unto you their said Lieutenant; and you are as strictly charged, to observe and execute, as well the General Printed Instructions, as what Orders and directions you may from time to time receive from me, or any other Your Superior Officer for His Majesty's Service. Hereof, nor you nor any of you may fail as you will answer to the Contrary at your peril. And for so doing his shall being your Authority Given under my hand on board HM Ship Blonde at Valparaiso this 20th day of June 1835.

On June 14th, 1835 the Beagle returned from Valparaiso, Chile.

Darwin being on his inland excursions, there Fitzroy discovered that HMS Challenger, missing since May 19th, had been wrecked in a storm south of Conception and the crew were stranded inland by the Leubu River. Fitzroy proposed taking HMS Blonde to rescue, and after disagreeing, Mason eventually consented.

On the day after this document was dispatched, Mason in HMS Blonde set off with Lt. Harene and Captain Fitzroy as Pilot. They anchored at the nearest port, Fitzroy, taking a party and provisions to camp. Meanwhile Mason hired a smaller boat, the Carmen that might navigate the river, but it overshot the camp, was dismantled in a storm and was eventually towed back to Valparaiso by HMS Blonde. Fitzroy navigated the Blonde into the river. but the weather conditions were so poor that the Challenger crew were not taken off


By FRANCIS MASON, Esq. C.B. Commodore and Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Pacific.

Lieutenant William McCan, Second Lieutenant of this Ship having been discharged to Sick Quarters on shore

You are hereby required and directed forthwith to take upon yourself the Charge and Command of Lieutenant on board His Majesty's Ship Blonde, and to Act in that Station on board her accordingly until further Order – Her Officers and Company subordinate to you being hereby required, and Commanded, to behave themselves jointly and severally to their respective employments, with all due Respect and obedience, unto you their said Lieutenant; and you are as strictly charged, to observe and execute, as well the General Printed Instructions, as what Orders and directions you may from time to time receive from me, or any other Your Superior Officer for His Majesty's Service –

Hereof nor you nor any of you may fail as you will answer the Contrary at your peril – And for so doing this shall being your Authority

Given under my hand on board His Ship Blonde at Valparaiso this 20th day of June 1835

Francis Mason Commodore

Do 1100 Tons

Supernumerary Mate belonging to H.M. Ship Conway hereby Appointed to act as Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship Blonde

the island until 5th July.

This from Darwin's Letters:

'Darwin's next letter brings out another side of FitzRoy's character. In this episode his rapid decision and rapid action were the means of saving his friend Captain Seymour and the crew of the wrecked Challenger from off the coast of Chile. FitzRoy had a desperate ride through many miles of hostile Araucanian Indian country to locate the camp of the wrecked crew, and after his return piloted the Blonde, a frigate under Commodore Mason, to the spot and carried through the rescue only just in time, for disease, starvation and menacing Indians were all threatening the safety of the encampment. We can read between the lines in FitzRoy's own account and get the impression of a splendid and almost ferocious determination to save his friend, all obstacles being hewn away.

Darwin's letter home tells of the stir the event caused.

' Lima, July, 1835.'

'. . . When I reached the Port of Copiapò, I found the Beagle there but with Wickham as temporary Captain. Shortly after the Beagle got into Valparaiso, news arrived that H.M.S. Challenger was lost at Arauco, and that Captain Seymour and crew were badly off among the Indians. The old Commodore in the Blonde was very slack in his motions—in short afraid of getting on that lee-shore in the Winter; so Captain FitzRoy had to bully him, and at last offered to go as Pilot. We hear that they have succeeded in saving nearly all hands, but that the Captain and Commodore have had a tremendous quarrel; the former having hinted something about a Court Martial for his slowness. We suspect that such a taught-hand as the Captain is, has opened the eyes of everyone, fore and aft, in the Blonde to a surprising degree. We expect theBlonde will arrive here in a very few days, and all are very curious to hear the news; no change in state politicks ever caused in its circle more conversation than this wonderful quarrel between the Captain and the Commodore has with us.'

Charles Darwin.

73. **MIVART, S.G.**, A Monograph of the Lories, or Brush-Tongued Parrots, composing the family Loriidae.

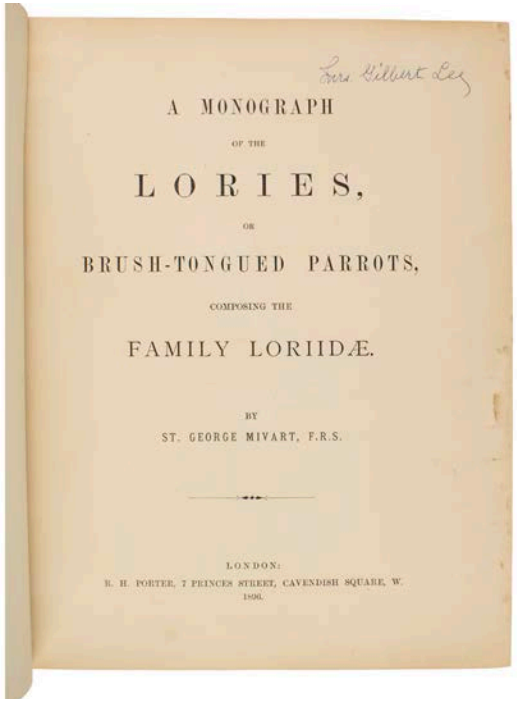
First Edition, First Issue
London, R.H. Porter, 1896. Large-4to. pp. liii, 193, with 4 coloured maps, 61 hand coloured lithograph plates and 19 figures in the text, fine later half Morocco gilt.

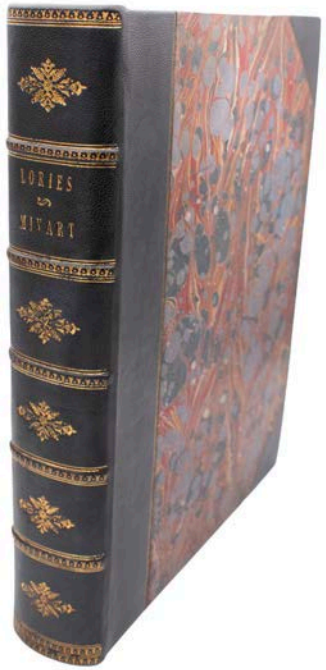
£15,000

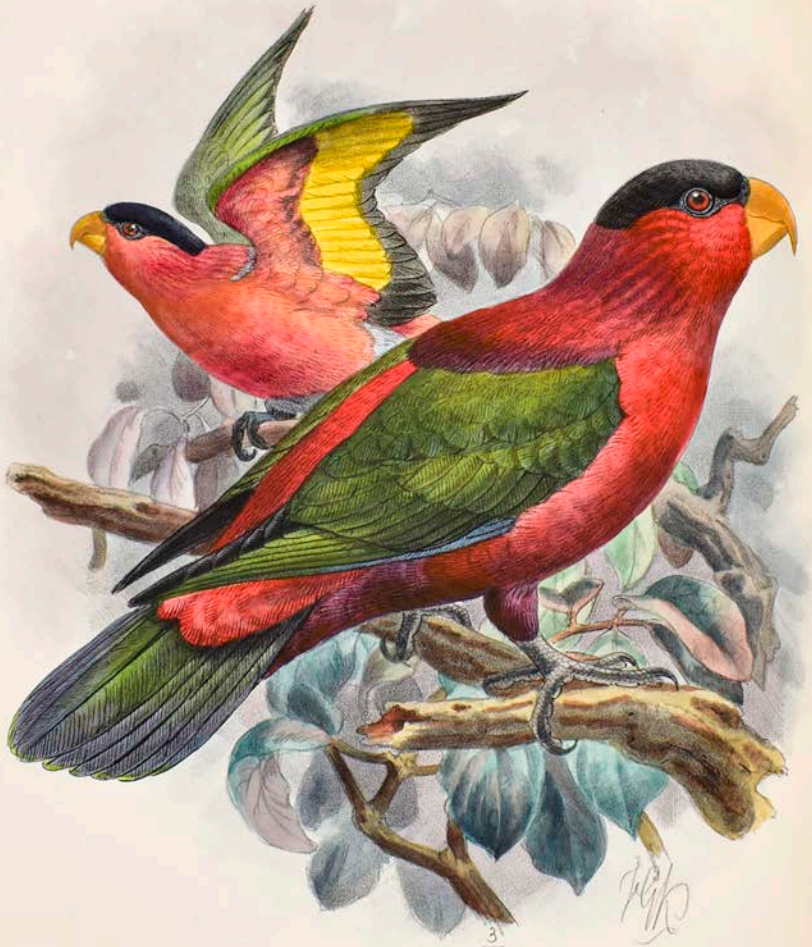
"A thorough treatise on the group in question, with excellent hand coloured plates". The introduction (pp. xix-xxxix) contains careful observations on the anatomy of the Loriidae, about which D.N.B. writes: "In mastery of anatomical detail he had few rivals, and perhaps no superior, among his contemporaries". The lively and attractive plates are all after J.G. Keulemans, probably the most famous bird illustrator at the end of the 19th century.

"The family is remarkable for its brilliancy and gay colouration; but it is not only the appearance of these birds which make them attractive. Some of them, as those of the genus 'Chalcopsittacus', will spontaneously approach human dwellings" (From the Introduction). They range from what is genarally known as 'the Australian region' and over a very large part of Polynesia.
An excellent copy of one of the most attractive works on parrots.

Fine Bird Books 94; Nissen IVB, 640; Zimmer 439


A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
LORIES,
OR
BRUSH-TONGUED PARROTS,
COMPOSING THE
FAMILY LORIIDÆ.
BY
ST. GEORGE MIVART, F.R.S.
LONDON:
R. H. PORTER, 7 PRINCES STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.
1896.





The Purple-Bellied Lory.
LORIUS HYPOENOCHROUS.

Published by R. H. Porter



Swainson's Lory.
TRICHOGLOSSUS NOVÆ-HOLLANDIÆ.

Published by R. H. Porter.

Pocket Globe

74. **MOLL, HERMAN**, A Correct GLOBE with the new Discoveries

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

£12,000

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

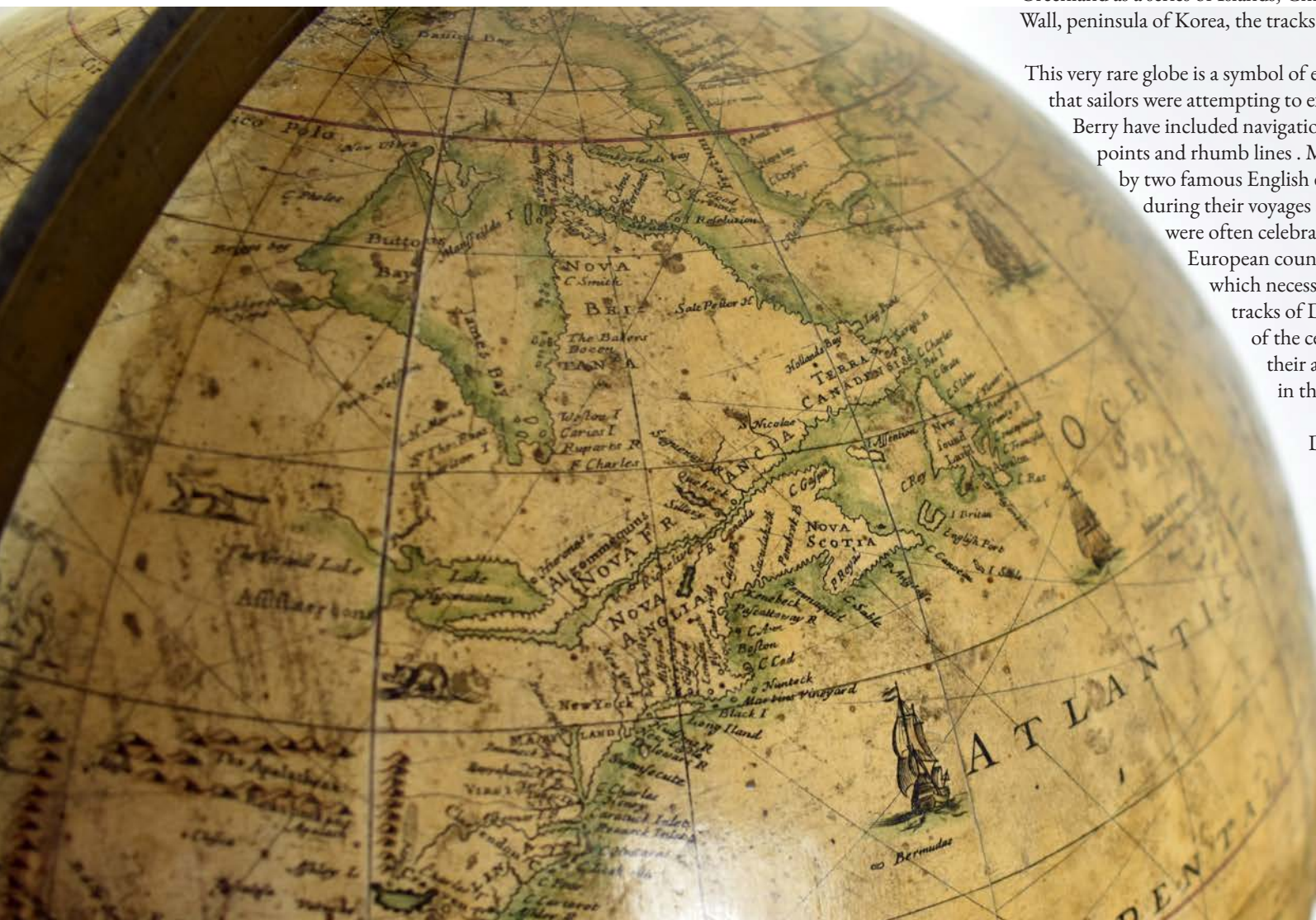
Moll, a German-born cartographer, was quite involved in contemporary intellectual life. He was friendly and acquainted with Robert Boyle, Robert Hooke and William Dampier, both socially and likely through the Royal Society. A pocket globe by Moll and dated 1719 is in the National Maritime Museum collection Greenwich. It is suggested that the gores were republished in about 1775 with alterations to Australia and New Zealand coastline and showing James Cook's voyage of 1760 and California shown as a peninsular rather than as an island.



A Very Scarce Survival Of The Earliest Obtainable English Globe

75. **MORDEN,ROBERT, WILLIAM BERRY & PHILIP LEA**, A New TERRESTRIAL GLOBE. Made and sold by Robert Morden. and William Berry. at the Atlas neer the Royal Exchange in Cornhill and at the Globe between York House and the New Exchange in the Strand London. [circa 1673]

A VERY SCARCE SURVIVAL OF THE EARLIEST OBTAINABLE ENGLISH GLOBE



The 14" globe is 21in. (53cm.) high and comprises twelve hand-coloured engraved gores and two polar calottes, supported in graduated brass meridian ring, fitting in horizon ring with engraved calendrical scales, the stand with four turned supports and bun feet.

£95,000

The cartouche with a second dedication to the Reader cartouche, graduated equator, ecliptic and meridian through the Azores, the continents decorated with animals and natives, the seas with ships, fabulous beasts, sea monsters and rhumb lines; no Antarctic continent, Australia partially delineated to West and North, some of van Diemen's land given, California as an Island, no Western nor Northern coasts to Canada, Southern Greenland as a series of Islands, China with rivers and major cities to the East of the Great Wall, peninsula of Korea, the tracks of the voyages of Drake and Cavendish are shown.

This very rare globe is a symbol of exploration and navigation, representing the world that sailors were attempting to explore. Reflecting this nautical theme, Morden & Berry have included navigational illustrations on their globe, such as ships, compass points and rhumb lines . More unusually, the globe also features the routes taken by two famous English explorers, Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Cavendish, during their voyages around the world. Successful explorers such as these were often celebrated as national heroes because the income of many European countries at this time was dependent on overseas trade, which necessarily required navigational skill. By including the tracks of Drake and Cavendish, this globe would have been part of the celebration of great English navigators, both recognising their achievements and encouraging other citizens to follow in their footsteps for the glory of the country.

Despite the celebratory function of this globe, the discoveries made by explorers presented something of a dilemma for globe makers. The authority for geographical knowledge of the world had previously been ancient texts, but incoming reports by sailors often contradicted the traditional views. Globe makers then faced a difficult decision about which information to trust. An inscription on this globe stresses the "late discoveries" and "celestial observations of modern authors" used as sources of geographical information, suggesting that the makers preferred modern evidence



to texts from antiquity. In this respect, the globe makers were perhaps influenced by the general intellectual trend in 17th century England to value experience and observation over ancient sources.

This was a characteristic of the Royal Society, a prominent English scientific society founded in the 17th century, the work of which was certainly known to our globe makers. Many of Morden, Berry, and Lea's clients, unsurprisingly, were in fact Fellows of the Royal Society, including Robert Hooke and Samuel Pepys; Joseph Moxon himself was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1678.

Robert Morden (d.1703; fl. c.1669-1703) and William Berry (1639-1718, fl. c.1671-1708) were the next generation of globe makers after Joseph Moxon in London; both indeed learned their trade in apprenticeships to Moxon. The production of these large-scale table globes was an expensive venture. Globe makers frequently entered joint collaborations; Robert Morden and William Berry published 'An advertisement about a new size of globes rectified' in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in 1674 for 'a new size of globes about 15 inches diameter".

The engravings provide a variety of idiosyncratic and interesting details: ships and sea-monsters in the Atlantic and Pacific; rhinos, elephants, lions, and ostriches in Africa; elk and boars in Northern America; and a few native peoples holding spears in northwestern Canada; and a group with bows and clubs, alongside their huts and hammock in Brazil. These depictions testify to a latent curiosity amongst the early-modern, English public in other peoples and cultures, as well as the various flora and fauna in exotic, far-flung places. The ethnographic depictions of the native populations in Brazil and Canada in the Morden, Berry, and Lea terrestrial globe are moreover a degree more sympathetic than those of earlier cartographers, who often represented the natives of Brazil as cannibals, for instance. The Morden, Berry, and Lea globes are certainly exceptional survivals from an age of scientific and maritime curiosity in England. Although closely linked to imperial ambitions and projects, the globes nonetheless evidence a dedicated commitment to empirical process and accuracy.

Dunn, R. & Wallis, H. British globes up to 1850 (London, 1999).
Stephenson, E.L. Terrestrial and Celestial Globes (Yale, 1921).
The World in Your Hands: an Exhibition of Globes and Planetaria (London, 1994).

Not in Van Der Krogt. Old Globes in the Netherlands

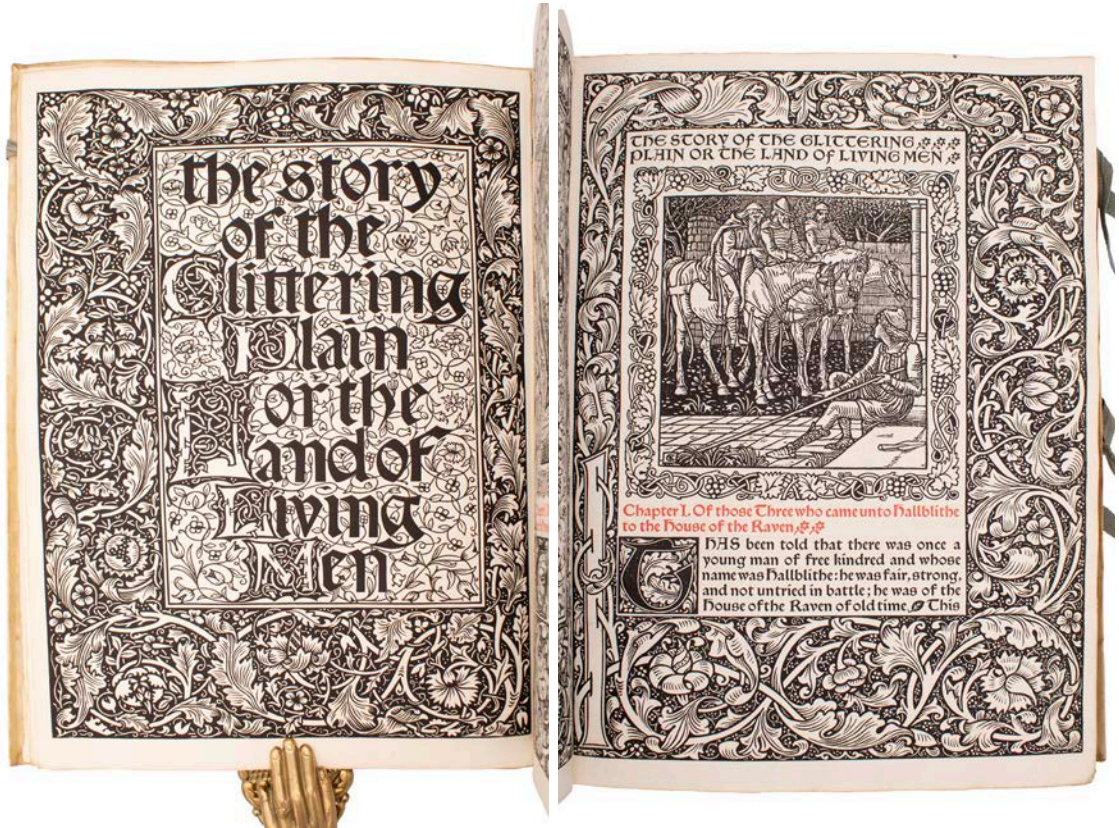
76. **MORRIS, WILLIAM**. The Story of the Glittering Plain or the Land of the Living Men.

Hammersmith: The Kelmscott Press, 1894
4to (292 x 210 mm). Printed in Troy type with chapter headings in red, table in Chaucer type, 23 woodcuts by A. Leverett after designs by Walter Crane, title-page and facing text within full-page woodcut borders, numerous 3-, 5-, and 6-line white-on-black and black-on-white initials, foliated bars and partial borders, printer's ornaments (Peterson nos. 1-2) and device (Peterson no. 2). Limp vellum, yapp edges, a few silk ties missing, spine lettered gilt.

£8,500

One of 250 copies on Perch paper from total edition of 257.

Richly illustrated with 23 designs by Walter Crane, this edition ranks "second only to the Chaucer in amount of illustration" (Needham William Morris). The Story of the Glittering Plain can be viewed as a precursor to today's fantasy literature, with even Tolkien admitting a debt to Morris. At the time, Morris's melding of an imaginary world with elements of the supernatural was relatively novel, and the environment he created allowed for the exploration of his progressive political philosophies.



77. **MORRIS, WILLIAM**.Love is Enough, or the Freeing of the Pharamond: A Morality, by William Morris,

London: Kelmscott Press, 1897, printed in red and black with some initials in blue, wood-engraved frontispiece and one plate by W. H. Hooper after designs by Edward Burne-Jones, ornamental woodcut borders, original limp vellum, spine lettered in gilt, silk tiescomplete, 4to

£8,500

One of 300 copies printed. A fine, clean crisp copy, one of only two Kelmscott Press books printed in three colours (the other being Laudes Beatae Mariae Virginis, 1896).

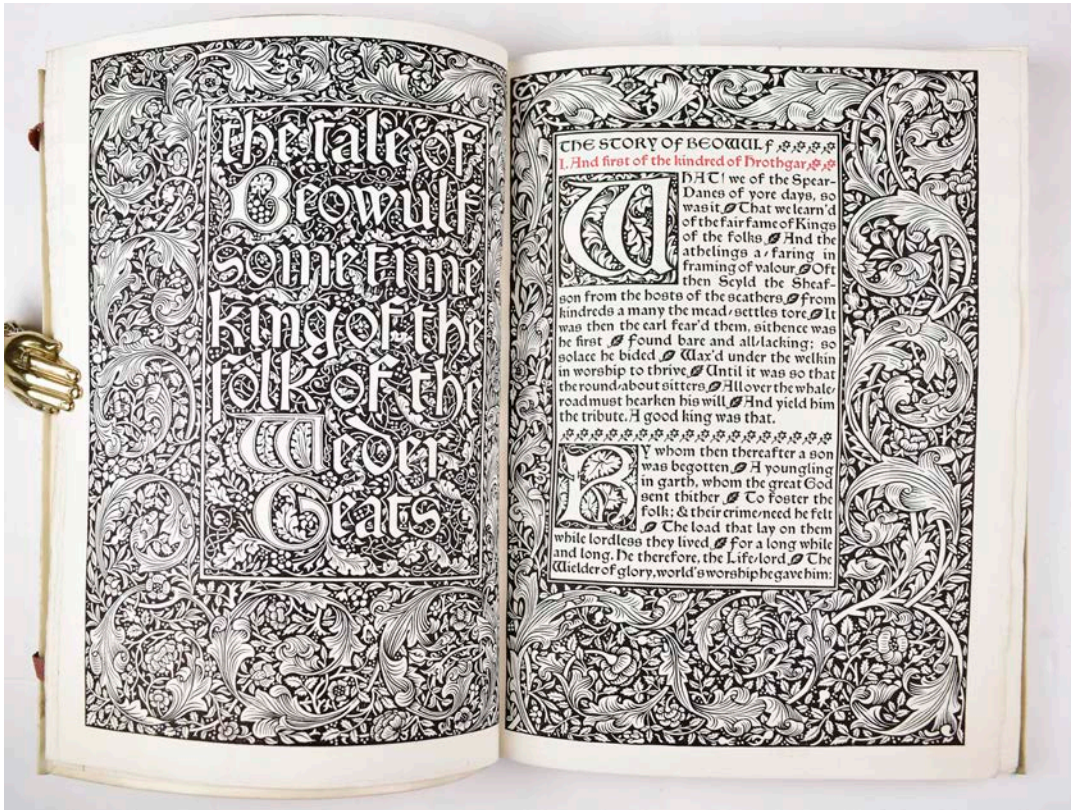
Peterson A52; Tomkinson 52.



78. **MORRIS, WILLIAM**, The Tale of Beowulf,

4to, original limp vellum, Olive Silk Ties Intact, one of 300 copies on Perch paper, from an edition of 308, printed in red and black with text in Troy type and glossary etc. in Chaucer type, wood-engraved title, facing page with full woodcut border, decorative page borders throughout and large initials, designed by William Morris. Note to Reader slip present, untrimmed, gilt lettered spine, Kelmscott Press, Hammersmith, London, 1895

£8,500

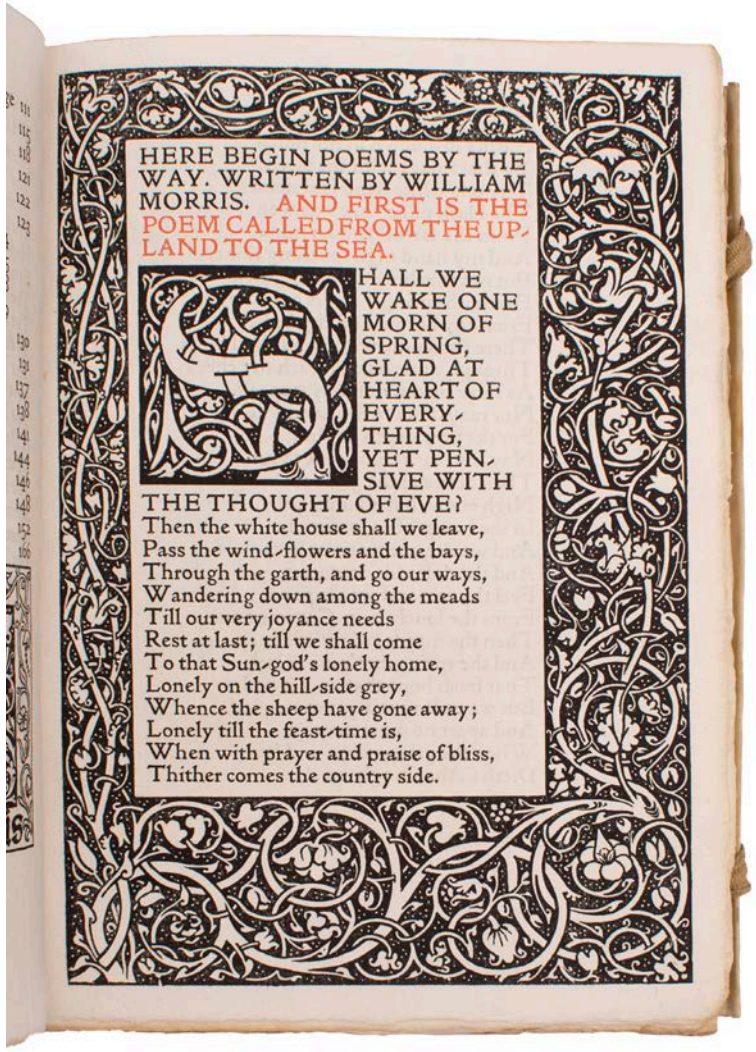


79. **MORRIS, WILLIAM** Poems by the Way,

one of 300 copies on Flower paper, printed in red and black in Golden type, wood-engraved border and initials designed by Morris, original vellum with silk ties, yapp edges, spine titled in gilt, uncut, a little soiled and bowed, [Peterson A2], small 4to, Kelmscott Press, 1891.

£5,500

The first book to feature the famous Kelmscott printer's mark, which in fact appears twice - at the end of the table of contents and on the colophon leaf at the end. This was also the first Kelmscott book to be printed in two colours.



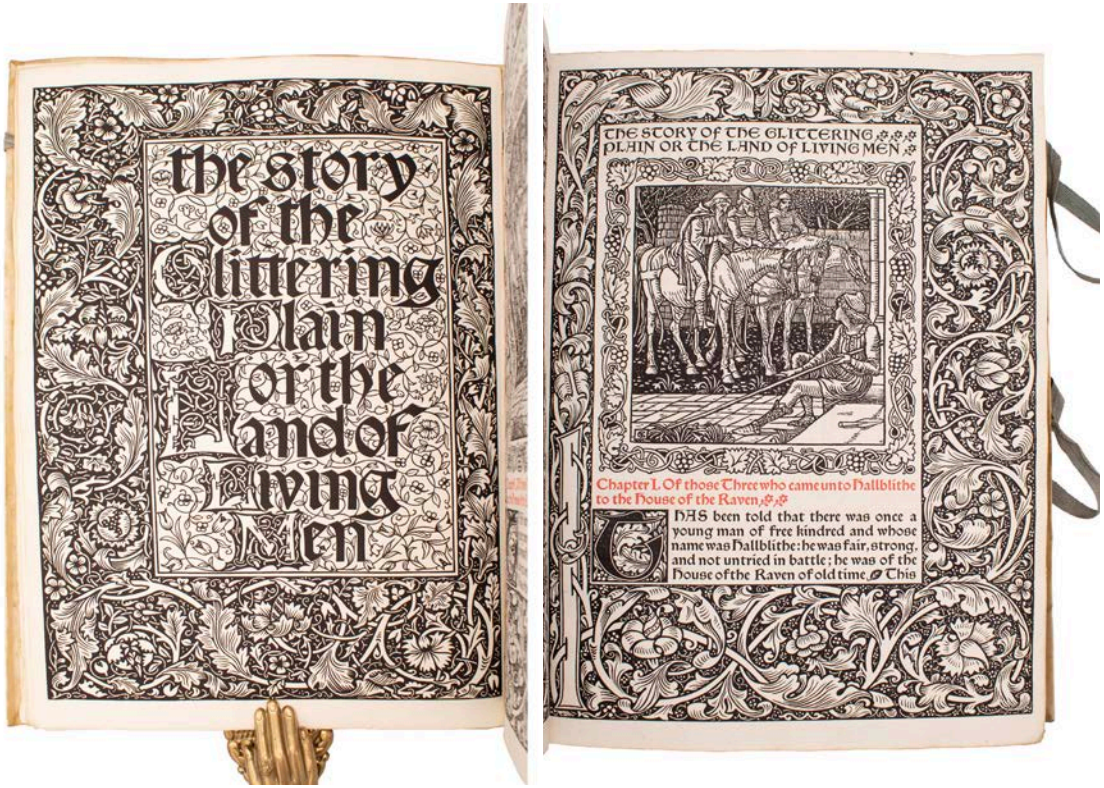
80. **MORRIS, WILLIAM**. The Story of the Glittering Plain or the Land of the Living Men.

Hammersmith: The Kelmscott Press, 1894
4to (292 x 210 mm). Printed in Troy type with chapter headings in red, table in Chaucer type, 23 woodcuts by A. Leverett after designs by Walter Crane, title-page and facing text within full-page woodcut borders, numerous 3-, 5-, and 6-line white-on-black and black-on-white initials, foliated bars and partial borders, printer's ornaments (Peterson nos. 1-2) and device (Peterson no. 2). Limp vellum, yapp edges, a few silk ties missing, spine lettered gilt.

£8,500

One of 250 copies on Perch paper from total edition of 257.

Richly illustrated with 23 designs by Walter Crane, this edition ranks "second only to the Chaucer in amount of illustration" (Needham William Morris). The Story of the Glittering Plain can be viewed as a precursor to today's fantasy literature, with even Tolkien admitting a debt to Morris. At the time, Morris's melding of an imaginary world with elements of the supernatural was relatively novel, and the environment he created allowed for the exploration of his progressive political philosophies.



81. **MORRIS, WILLIAM**, Defence of Guenevere,

[2], 169,1 pp. Woodcut initials and borders designed by Morris. (8vo) 20.5x14.6 cm (8¼x5¾"), original limp vellum, green silk ties, titled by hand on spine. Printed by William Morris at the Kelmscott Press. One of 300 copies on paper from a total edition of 310.

£7,500

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



"Probably The Greatest Work Ever To Be Published Embodying The Results Of A Single Piece Of Research By One Man."

82. **MURCHISON, RODERICK IMPEY, SIR (1792-1871).** The Silurian System, Founded on Geological Researches in the Counties of Salop, Hereford, Radnor, Montgomery, Caermarthen, Brecon, Pembroke, Monmouth, Gloucester, Worcester, and Stafford; With Descriptions of the Coal-Fields and Overlying Formations,London: John Murray, 1839. with The Silurian Region and Adjacent Counties of England & Wales Geologically Illustrated. London: J. Gardner, [1839]. Engraved map in 3 large sections with linen backing.

FIRST EDITION, 3 volumes, large 4to (260 x 330mm), half calf, map in slip-case. with 56 plates, views and maps, including 12 hand-coloured geological profiles, numerous text illustrations.
With the Rare and Important Hand-Coloured Geological Map on Three Sheets.

£9,500

"THE GREATEST WORK EVER TO BE PUBLISHED EMBODYING THE RESULTS OF A SINGLE PIECE OF RESEARCH BY ONE MAN. This work detailed and established practically the whole succession of the stratigraphical formations and their fossil contents (and associated igneous rocks) of what we now know as the Ordovician and Silurian systems, in their type areas" (Challinor 141).

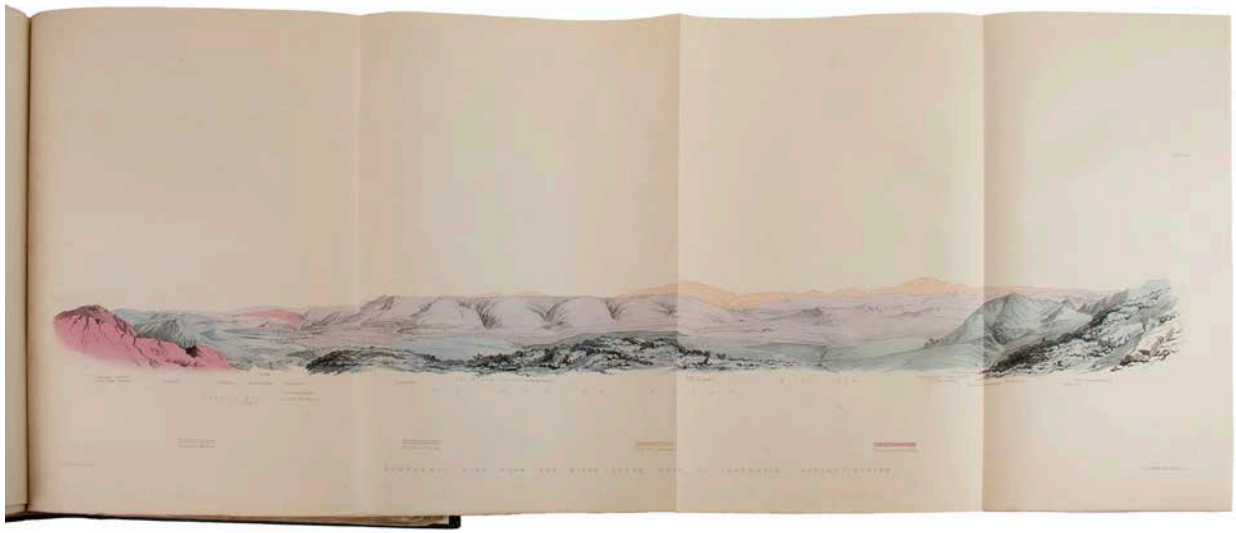
Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, born in Tarradale, Ross-shire, Scotland is the geologist who first established the geologic sequence of Early Paleozoic strata (the Paleozoic Era began 542 million years ago and ended about 251 million years ago)

In 1831 he was elected president of the Geological Society, after serving as secretary for five years. In that same year he began his studies of the Early Paleozoic rocks in South Wales. His findings were embodied in the monumental work The Silurian System (1839). Following the establishment of the Silurian System, Murchison and Sedgwick founded the Devonian System, based on their research of the geology of southwestern England and the Rhineland. Murchison then went on an expedition to Russia and wrote, with others, The Geology of Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains (1845). In 1841 he proposed the establishment of the Permian System (strata 299 million to 251 million years old), based upon his Russian explorations.

Murchison was knighted in 1846, and in 1855 he was appointed director general of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and director of the Royal School of Mines and the Museum of Practical Geology, London. He prepared successive editions of his work Siluria (1854; 5th ed. 1872), which presented the main features of the original Silurian System together with information on new findings. In addition, he fought unsuccessfully against the splitting of his original Silurian System into three parts: the Cambrian Period (about 542 million to 488 million years ago), the Ordovician Period (about 488 million to 444 million years ago), and the Silurian Period (about 444 million to 416 million years ago).

In 1871 he founded a chair of geology and mineralogy at the University of Edinburgh, and in his will he provided for the establishment of the Murchison Medal and Geological Fund, to be awarded annually by the Geological Society. Among the Subscribers were Charles Darwin and Sir John Herschel.

Nissen ZBI 2944. BM(NH) III, 1380; Challinor 141; Dibner Heralds 97; Norman 1569; J.C. Thackray 'R.I, Murchison's Silurian System (1839)' in J. Soc. Biblphy nat. Hist. (1978) 9 (1): 61-73; Ward & Carozzi 1620.



The Battle Strategies Of The British Navy Fighting Pirates From Algiers

83. **[PIRACY] NEALE, SIR HARRY BURRARD**, General Memo on Barbary Pirates in the Mediterranean

Manuscript letter, secretarial hand, signed by Sir Harry Burrard Neale, 3pp., mailing folds, folio, Revenge off Madeira, 17th July 1824

£750

An interesting and detailed letter on the battle strategies of the British Navy fighting Pirates from Algiers.

Sir Harry Burrard Neale was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, 1823-1826, a post which, by the rule then in force, carried with it a nomination as G.C.M.G. The Barbary Pirates were mainly Muslim pirates and privateers who operated from the Barbary States. The main purpose of their attacks was to capture slaves for the Barbary slave trade. Barbary pirates captured thousands of merchant ships and repeatedly raided coastal towns. The Barbary states had difficulty upholding the total prohibition of slave-raiding, with Algiers in particular continuing its slave-raiding despite it being outlawed.

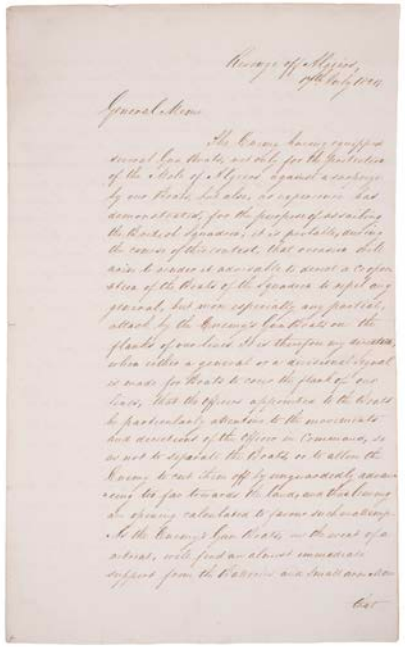
In 1824 the last ruler of Algiers, Husayn Dey, expelled the British consul. In March 1824, A British fleet under Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale was sent to reinforce the treaty of 1816 with the Dey of Algiers. Arriving off the port of Algiers on 11 July, there was a short engagement with over thirty Algerian gunboats a few days later before withdrawing. Admiral Neale then returned two weeks later to be initially met with the fire of the Algerian batteries and shipping, but after threatening to bombard the town negotiations were undertaken and they brought a resolution to the disagreement.Algerian piracy did not entirely cease until France conquered the state in 1830.

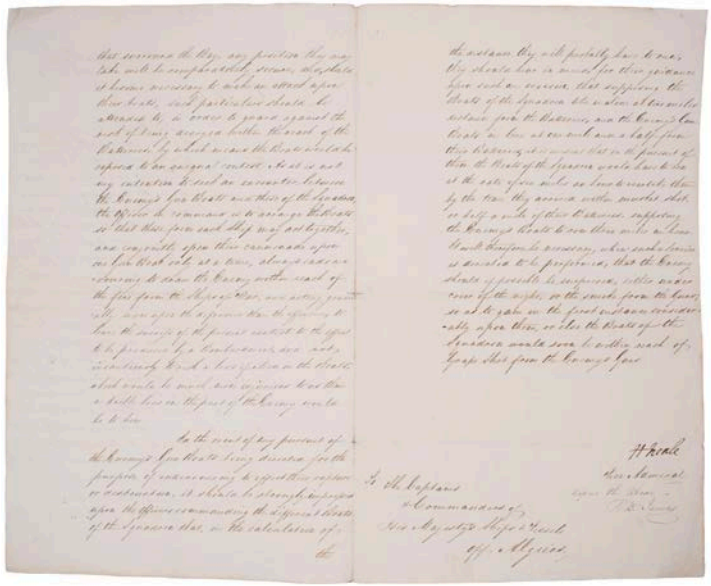
This General Memo was sent "To the Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels off Algiers". It is a lengthy direction with instructions of how to navigate between the pirates' gun boats and their batteries.

Neale orders special care when engaging the enemy ships "so as not to separate the Boats, or to allow the Enemy to cut them off by unguardedly advancing too far toward the land, and thus leaving an opening calculated to favour such an attempt. "

For attacking the pirates ships he orders them to "arrange the Boats so that those from each ship may act together, and conjointly open their cannonade upon one Gun Boat only at a time, always endeavouring to draw the Enemy within reach of the fire from the Ships of War, and acting generally more upon the defensive than the offensive."

He finally urges "that the Enemy should if possible be surprised, either under cover of the night, or the smoke from the Guns, so as to gain in the first instance considerably upon them, or else the Boats of the Squadron would soon be within reach of Grape Shot from the Enemy's Guns."



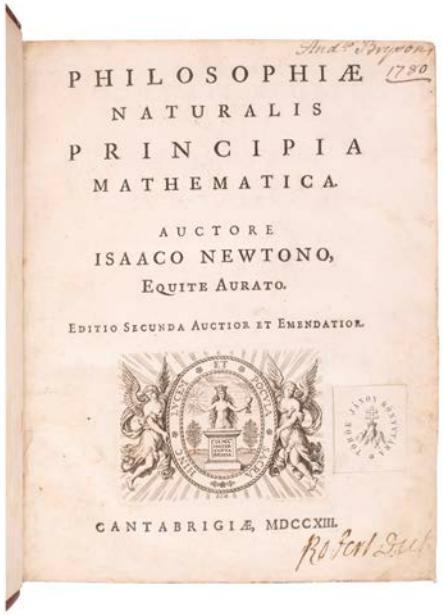


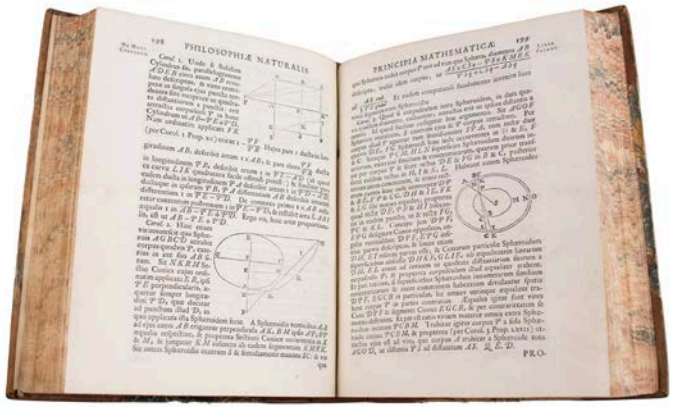
First Continental Edition Of The Most Important Work On Mathematics

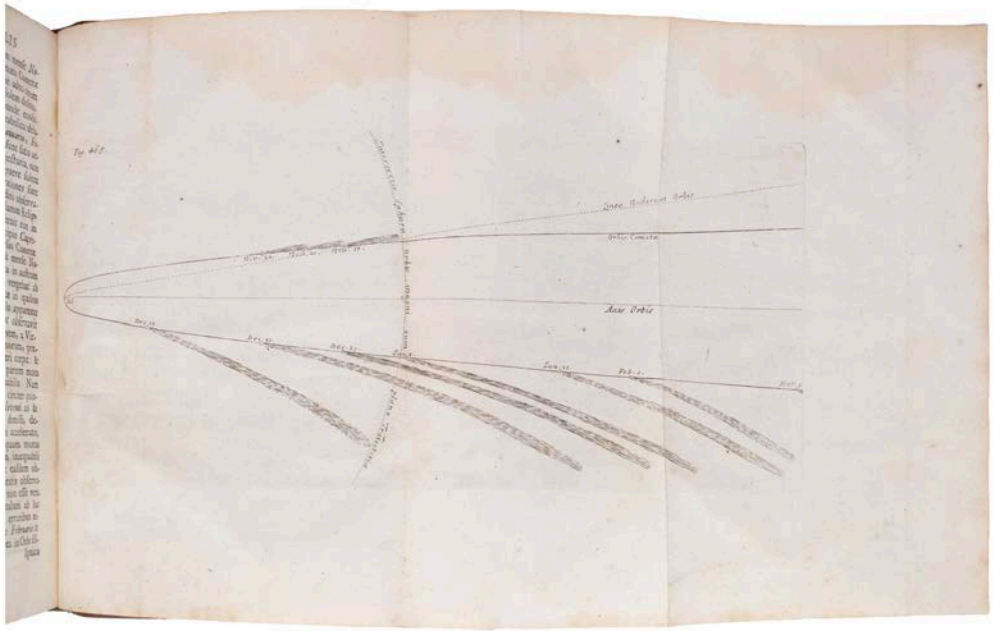
84. **NEWTON, ISAAC**, Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. Edito Ultima Auctior et Emendatior

Second edition, title in red and black, engraved device to title, 1 double page copper plate, numerous text illustrations, [4], b-c4, d2, A-3P4, 3Q2, [1], dedication to King Charles II, old ownership notes to pastedown, lacking front free endpapers, contemporary calf, strapwork with blindstamped floral decorative border, blind stamped monogrammed device "IHS", 4to, Amsterdam, Sumptibus Societatis, 1714

£16,500


PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICA.
AUCTORE
ISAACO NEWTONO,
EQUITE AURATO.
EDITIO SECUNDA AUCTIOR ET EMENDATIOR.
CANTABRIGIÆ, MDCCXIII.





"Following Galileo's pioneering investigations of motion and its mathematical analysis, and the important contributions of Descartes and Huygens, the seventeenth century scientific revolution culminated in Newton's massive achievements in gravitational dynamics and astronomy" (PMM).

The Principia Mathematica is Newton's magnum opus, where he collects his discoveries in mechanics and mathematical calculus and where he exposes his theory of motion and gravitation. This work marked a turning point in the history of science and is considered, by many, as the most important scientific work in history. It is the first to feature Newton's famous additions concerning the theory of the motion of the moon and planets, along with many other important corrections and additions. At the end of 1709 Newton delivered the corrected text to his editor Roger Cotes. This second edition appeared in Cambridge in 1713 and in Amsterdam in 1714, twenty-six years after the first. It had five substantial changes, including additional examples of comets, reflecting Halley's efforts on the subject during the intervening years. This edition was edited by Roger Cotes, "whose preface rigorously attacks the Cartesian philosophy then still in vogue at universities, and refutes an assertation that Newton's theory of attraction is a causa occulta, is of great historical importance" (Sotheran 3257).

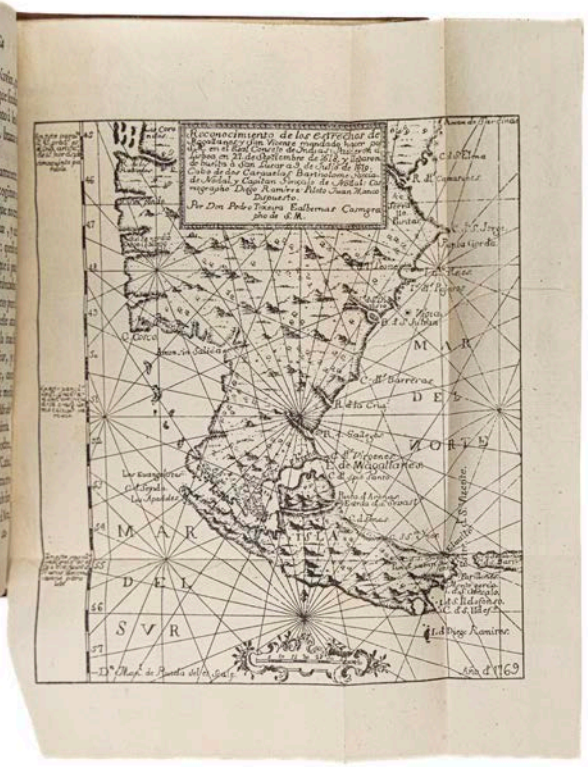
One Of The Rarest Books Of Its Class

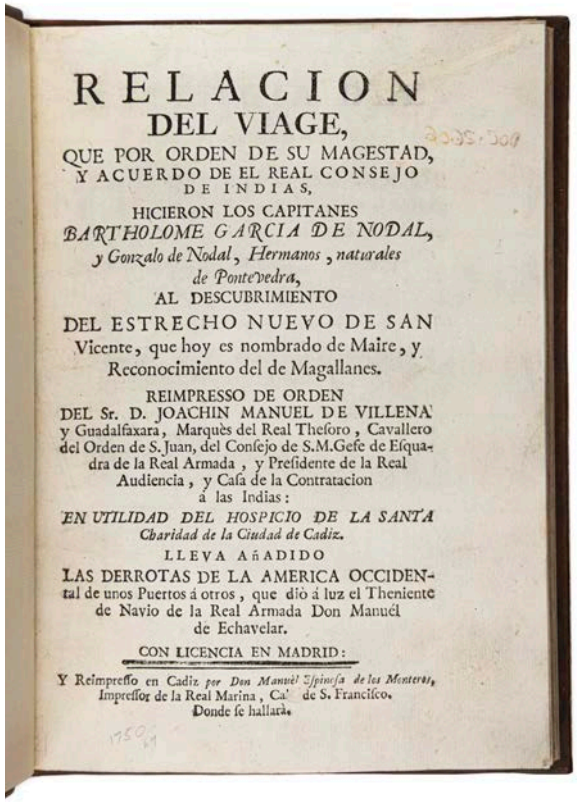
85. NODAL, BARTOLOME GARCIA DE & GONCALO NODAL.
Relacion del viajé par orden de Su. Magd. y Acverdo del Real Consejo de Indias... al descubrimiento del Estrecho nuevo de S. Vicente. y reconosimio. del de Magallanes.

FIRST EDITION, engraved title, woodcut text illustrations, engraved map from second edition bound in, 18th century calf gilt, rebacked, gilt device of a Lyre on upper and lower covers, 8vo (190 x 140 mm), Madrid: Fernando Correa de Montenegro, 1621.

£20,000

A FINE COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION of this famously rare work which even in the 1860s was described by Sabin as "one of the rarest books of its class." He goes on to note that the map "is almost always wanting." Borba de Moraes comments that "This first edition, particularly with the map, is very rare and in fact is considered one of the rarest travel books of the seventeenth century. Copies containing the map are so rare that it is believed to have been withdrawn [in accordance with the official Spanish policy of secrecy] ... [the book] is of great value as a work of navigation."
This copy is bound with the map from the second edition.





RELACION
DEL VIAGE,
QUE POR ORDEN DE SU MAGESTAD,
Y ACUERDO DE EL REAL CONSEJO
DE INDIAS,
HICIERON LOS CAPITANES
BARTHOLOME GARCIA DE NODAL,
y Gonzalo de Nodal, Hermanos, naturales
de Pontevedra,
AL DESCUBRIMIENTO
DEL ESTRECHO NUEVO DE SAN
Vicente, que hoy es nombrado de Maire, y
Reconocimiento del de Magallanes.
REIMPRESSO DE ORDEN
DEL Sr. D. JOACHIN MANUEL DE VILLENA
y Guadalfaxara, Marquès del Real Theſoro, Cavallero
del Orden de S. Juan, del Conſejo de S.M.Gefe de Eſqua-
dra de la Real Armada, y Preſidente de la Real
Audiencia, y Caſa de la Contratacion
á las Indias:
EN UTILIDAD DEL HOSPICIO DE LA SANTA
Charidad de la Ciudad de Cadiz.
LLEVA AÑADIDO
LAS DERROTAS DE LA AMERICA OCCIDEN-
tal de unos Puertos á otros, que dió á luz el Theniente
de Navio de la Real Armada Don Manuél
de Echavelar.
CON LICENCIA EN MADRID:
Y Reimpreſſo en Cadiz *por Don Manuél Eſpinoſa de los Monteros,*
Impreſſor de la Real Marina, Ca' de S. Francisco.
Donde ſe hallará.

This landmark voyage included the first circumnavigation of Tierra del Fuego and was undertaken by the Nodal brothers aboard two specially built caravels. They were dispatched by the Spanish authorities who had become alarmed by the news of the discoveries made by Le Maire and Schouten during their voyage of 1616 in search of the Southern Continent. After a remarkably quick and trouble-free voyage the Nodals returned with accurate observations of the tides in the Straits of Magellan and precise sailing instructions for the area.

The Nodal expedition was a reconnaissance mission sponsored by King Philip III of Spain in 1619. The purpose was to confirm the recent discoveries of Jacob Le Maire and Willem Schouten of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the south of Tierra del Fuego.

The expedition was led by the brothers Bartolome and Gonzalo Garcia de Nodal, who were accompanied by cosmographer Diego Ramirez de Arrellano, who served as the chief navigator. The expedition departed from Lisbon on September 27, 1618 and by January 22, 1619 the two ships entered the strait discovered by Schouten and Le Maire between Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island. The expedition named the Strait "San Vicente." The pair reconnoitre the region to the south of Tierra del Fuego including the Drake Passage, before returning to Spain on July 7, 1619.

Le Maire and Schouten, sponsored by independent Dutch merchants, had circumnavigated via the new-found strait from 1615 to 1617. The importance of their find lay in the fact that Spain preferred to operate a closed sea policy in the Pacific; they claimed that their ships were the only vessels allowed to ply Pacific waters. Other nations did not agree with this policy, but the difficulty and distance in passing via the Straits of Magellan prevented many from attempting to enter the Pacific.

Additionally, the Straits were claimed as proprietary territory of the Dutch East India Company, which gave them a veritable monopoly over the passage and prevented non-company ships from passing through, even though the waters were seldom if ever patrolled. The new strait provided a legal avenue for ships of all nations to enter the Pacific, a situation feared by the Spanish whose ports on the western side of South America, already proven vulnerable to sacking by the likes of Francis Drake, were again at risk.

The Nodal expedition was meant to provide the Spanish with vital geographic information about the crucial, yet little known, area around the Straits of Magellan. The brothers established the navigability of the passage and found the Diego Ramirez Islands, which remained the most southerly point visited by Europeans until Captain James Cook sailed in the area in 1775.

Alden & Landis 621/90; Borba de Moraes II:616; Church 386; Hill 1231; JCB (3) II:156; Palau 99485; Sabin 55394.

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

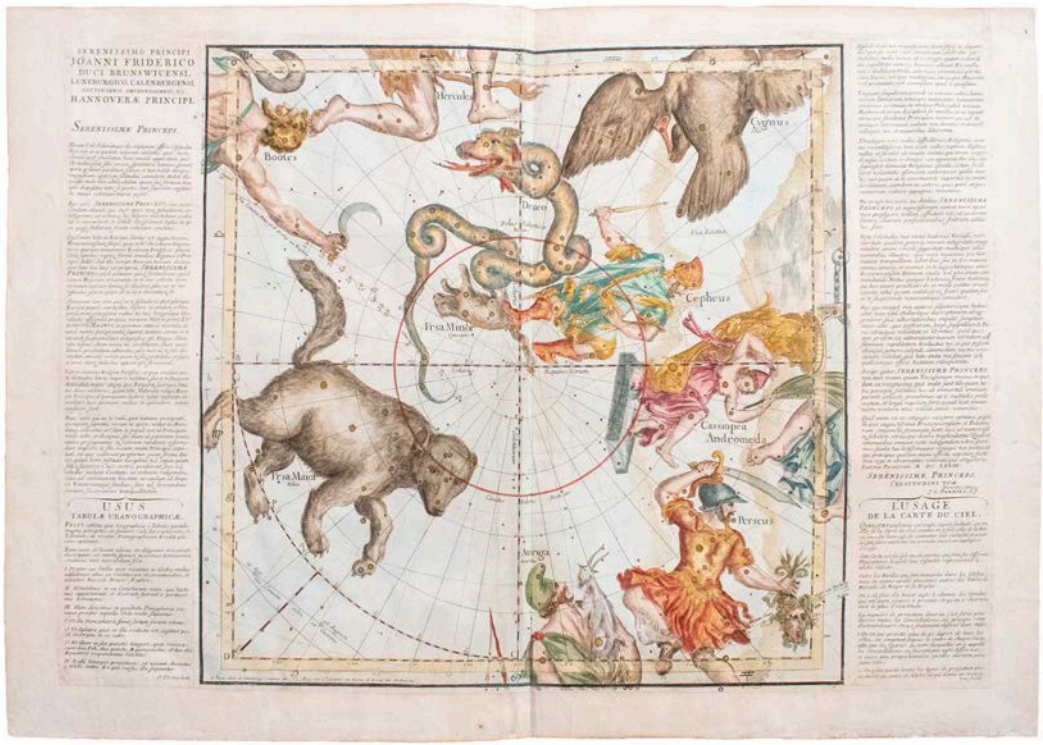
engraved on laid paper, 480x390 mm sheet size.

£15,000

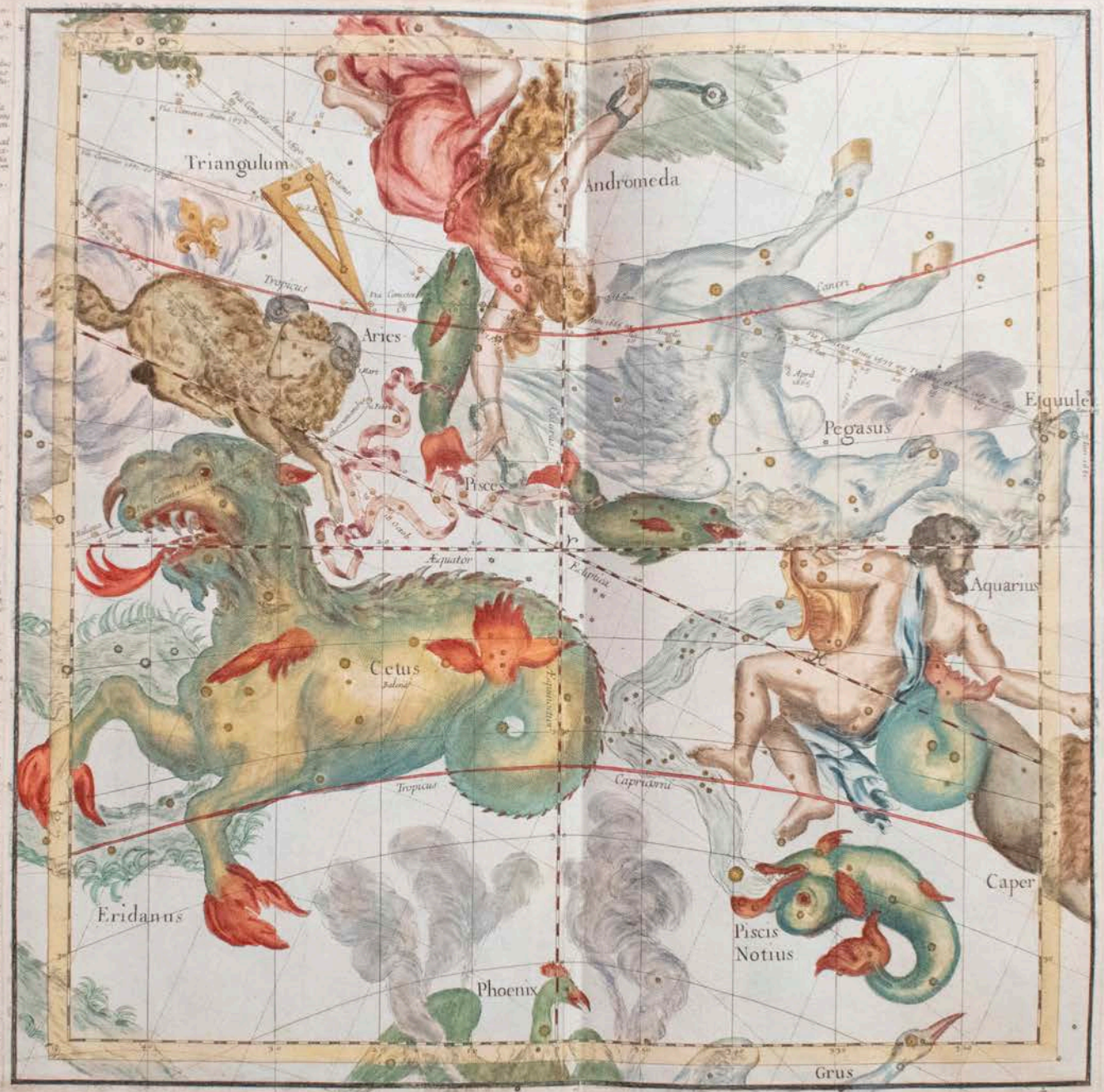
A superb, highly decorative group of celestial charts, covering the entire night sky. We can date the present charts from the constellations they depict to after 1687 (Hevelius, Uranographia). Pardies' star chart series, first published in 1674. "Pardies' star atlas is stylistically one of the most attractive ever published. Pardies took his 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, which was not an easy task." -- Linda Hall Library. Cf, Rumsey 6900.

"Pardies, a clever French mathematician and astronomer, constructed a number of celestial schemes and maps of the heavens, which were published in 1673, usually dated 1674-5. Pardies carefully represented all the constellations with the stars they contain; These were apparently pothumous publications. 'Globi Coelestis in tabula plana redacta descriptio, 1675, folio, an important work by this author, was published after his death ... His maps seem to have been little known outside France, and not generally used by astronomers. The 'Globicoelestis' consisted of six double-page maps, whith notes at the sides to indicate the positions of the stars. There were three editions; all are very rare ... The rare maps of Pardies are distinguished by the distinctness with which the individual stars are shown, and the masterly imaginative representation of the constellation figures a high standard of artistic ability" (Brown). „According to the accompanying text, positions of the 1,481 stars shown on the six maps were derived from various globes and from the catalogs of Riccioli, Bayer, and Kepler. The paths of various comets visible from 1577 to 1672 are also indicated" (Warner).

Pardies (1636-1673), who taught at La Rochelle, Bordeaux, and the CollÃ¨ge Clermont in Paris, is known for his contributions in horology and physics though most of his work remains in manuscript. His star atlas was published after his death by his colleague Jean de Fontenay (the dedication is signed "J. de F. S. J." [Jean de Fontenay, of the Society of Jesus]). The constellation figures are based on those of Bayer but the engraver Vallet had to combine them from the separate plates in that source and the result is a series of masterful compositions. The author also includes the paths of historically important comets (1577, 1607, 1619 and 1664-1665). The accompanying text states that the positions of the 1,481 stars shown were derived from various globes and the catalogues of Riccioli, Bayer and Kepler.







STELLAS OMNES IN CÆLO DIGNOSCERE.

FACILIUS ea nostræ è Tabulis quàm ex Globo cognoscuntur; ubi ejusmodi occurrunt incommoda dubitationi.

I. Quod Stellas vultumi in convexa superficie depictas in Cælo contra voluntur in superficie plana.

II. Quod oportuit in Globo gravedi consideratio ea, ut Te simplici quæ inveniur in quo centro quod maxima quidque difficile quadrabunt.

Denique ordinandis tabulis nostræ ea ita omnia ut Stellæ correspondeat in eadem superficie plana, ut oculus numquam non illas intuatur è centro.

Hæc ut facilè dignoscantur, duæ vidimus ob aliquas Constellationes, quæ ex quo conspicuæ tum figuræ suis magnitudinis sua Duo proferimus exempla.

I. EXEMPLUM.

Conversus in Septentrionem oculo intuere Stellas septem secundæ magnitudinis, quarum quatuor quæ circa quadrilaterum efficiunt, tres alias triangulum scalenum. Omnes sunt Ursæ Majoris.

Postquam eas cognoveris in Cælo, ubi patent, vel maxime, contrahi Tabulam in qua sunt, et vide stili gentes quæ figuræ efficiant cum aliis Stellis.

Exempli causa: Duabus lineis, formis rectis per duas in quadrilatero priores, inventas in Tabula Stella Polaris, ad est. Stella secundæ magnitudinis quæ in caudæ Ursæ Minoris pectorem est duabusque grandioribus ab illa distat a Polo Arctico. Hæc similem lineam per eadem Stellas in Cælo et Polaris ibidem occurret.

Inventa Polari, facili venire in cognitionem septem proximarum ex Ursæ Minoris. Nam eadem fere ratione, quæ usi sumus ad inveniendam Polarem, septem illas sub dictam.

Draconem invenire hoc modo.

Duæ lineam rectam a Stella, quæ media est caudæ Ursæ Majoris, ad aliam tertiæ magnitudinis, quæ habet Pectus Minor in ejus dextra. Hæc linea ad et Tabulæ ordine est. Stellam primi secundæ magnitudinis, quæ Draconis est maxima.

Ab hac primum ascendes ad alias tres tertiæ magnitudinis, quæ in pectus Draconis flexura triangulum figuram ambiunt. Deinde ad aliam tertiæ quinque magnitudinis hanc ad quinque magnitudinis quæ hanc ad alias quinq. in tertia flexura Draconis et ad tres minimas in flexura quarta. Postremo ad alias quinque caput Draco formi quadam orbiculo angulo curva.

A Capite Draconis facilis ad Herculem est gradus, is accipies ab una quarta magnitudinis Herculis sibi dextra.

Juarta tres illas minimas flexuræ quartæ Draconis, comprehendunt alias tres quartæ magnitudinis in lineæ recta positæ, quæ pertinent ad Cygnum.

Non longe ab his aguarent tres eas alias tres in triangulo formant, quarum una Secundæ magnitudinis ea olim tertiæ. Ad Cygnum et quæ pertinent.

Hæ tribus in duas tertiæ magnitudinis additis, quarum una est in alis dextra, altera ex rostro Cygni, existet quadam velut Crucis effigies exquisita, quæ forma nascitatur ab antiquis Constellatio Cygni.

Quæ postrema est in caudæ Ursæ Majoris cum nonnunquam abest à manu Bootis, facili ducet in ejus Pectum.

Cassiopeam hacce ratione dignoscet.

Per primam inuide Ursæ Majoris, et Stellam Polari producatur linea recta. Hæc incidet in Stellas quinq. fulgore duo speciabiles, et figura referentes literam I Omnes ad Cassiopeam tinent.

Et vero cognita facile erit distinctio ad Perseum et Auriganem, ubi Stella primæ magnitudinis apparet.

Nulla quoque Polaris, et quæ in cognita Cephei, qui quoque in quadam humero lineam, cum in Tabula conficiunt lineam rectam, reperientur etiam in Cælo et ducatur ibidem similis linea recta.

Nulla est Stella, quæ non facili negotio hac methodo comprehendi queat experientia multorum, quæ in una Tabula connumeravi, intra semihoram omnes addidi.

II. EXEMPLUM.

Unicuique quæque licet ab Ursæ, qua ex quæ quidem visibile conspiciunt in Cælo est: ab non longe apparet, ut Ursa Major.

Converte te igitur in Orientem hyberno tempore, sub noctis initium, intuere Stellas septentrionis, quæ tres quatuor quadrilatæ figuræ effigiem efficiunt. Tres ab eo medii quadrilateri lineam rectam. Omnes sunt Ursæ.

Per illas autem nulla negotio inter nascentur.

Hinc quidem

Ursæ Majoris et Draconis. Les Etoiles marquées de la lettre [illegible] sont les Cometes sur ces Cartes.

Voyez les mêmes remarques sur cette manière.

La première de toutes est celle du Pole Arctique parce que c'est l'étoile de la Cet. qui nous est le plus connue. La dernière celle du Pole qui luy est opposé.

Les quatre autres sont rangées dans le même ordre, que les Signes gardent dans le Ciel.

Ainsi on commencera par le côté droit, la seconde est celle du Belier, la troisième celle du Taureau, la quatrième celle des Gemeaux, et la cinquième celle du Sagittaire.

On peut tirer de ces Cartes les mêmes connoissances qu'on tire du Globe. Elles sont même plus utiles en bien des choses, comme nous le ferons dire cy-après dans la suite.

LA MANIERE DE CONNOITRE LES ETOILES DANS LE CIEL.

Il est plus facile de les connoître par nos Cartes que par le Globe ou deux choses peuvent jouer de la difficulté.

La premiere est, qu'en y trouve les Etoiles sur une surface concave, au lieu qu'on les voit comme dans un plan quand on les regarde dans le Ciel.

La seconde, qui jouer les y considérer dans leur situation, il faut se former l'imagination et les regarder dans le Ciel du centre du Globe.

On aura ces deux inconvenients en les étudiant sur nos Cartes, car les Etoiles y paroissent dans un même plan, et l'œil ne trouve toujours un centre égalent d'où y regarder dans une autre distance.

Pour connoître bien facilement les Etoiles, il faut commencer par quelque Constellation, qui soit remarquable dans le Ciel par la figure que forment les Etoiles, et ensuite on avancera peu à peu dans l'autre de la même manière.

I. EXEMPLE.

CONSIDEREZ vers le Septentrion cette Etoile de la seconde grandeur dont les 4 de devant font un quarré, et les 3 autres la queue, ou le pied, de la grande Ourse. Au côté de la figure du quarré qui regarde le Zenith, est une Etoile de la 3me grandeur, qui est la queue de la petite Ourse. Cette Etoile est appellée l'Etoile Polaire; c'est à dire, une Etoile de la seconde grandeur, qui est la queue de la petite Ourse, et la dernière de toutes, et celle qui est le plus proche du Pole Arctique. Tirez une ligne imaginaire dans le Ciel et sur y trouverez, en la même situation, l'Etoile Polaire.

Avec cette seule Etoile, cinq principales Etoiles de la petite Ourse seront faciles à connoître; car elles font la même figure que fait le Chariot dans nos sortes de cartes.

On apprend les Etoiles du Dragon en cette manière. Tirez une ligne droite depuis la troisième du Chariot, marquée a, qui est à côté de la troisième grandeur, qui est au dessus de la petite Ourse. Cette ligne coupera trois étoiles dans la Carte, jusque sur une Etoile de la seconde grandeur, qui est la plus belle du Dragon.

Quand vous aurez vue, sur cette ligne, la seconde étoile, vous trouverez les trois plus proches qui font un triangle, dans un autre qui est de la troisième grandeur, et enfin une autre de la quatrième dans les cinq qui sont sur la dernière tête. après, vous trouverez cinq autres petites, jointes les cinq de la tête, qui, toutes ensemble, représentent la figure d'un angle courbe.

On peut mettre de la tête du Dragon aux Etoiles d'Hercules en remarquant par une de la seconde droite, qui est de la troisième grandeur.

Proche des trois petites, que nous avons remarquées par la quatrième tête du Dragon, on voit trois Etoiles de la 4me grandeur en figure droite. Ce sont les Etoiles de l'Aigle.

Auprès de celle-cy on en voit trois autres plus grandes en figure de triangle, qui sont de la même Constellation.

De plus il y en a deux de la 3me grandeur, l'une dans l'aile droite, et l'autre dans le bec du Cygne, qui font avec ces trois une grande Croix: il est à faire dans la queue les anciens connoissoient la Constellation du Cygne.

La dernière du Chariot étant proche de la main du Bouvier, elle peut servir aussi à connoître les Etoiles de cette Constellation.

Pour trouver celles de la Cassiopée il n'y a qu'à tirer une grande ligne par la première de la queue de la grande Ourse, et par l'Etoile Polaire. Cette ligne, en la prolongeant vers Cassiopée, fera environ une figure assez semblable à un grand Y, et que sont toutes de la Cassiopée.

Il est facile de descendre de là aux Etoiles de Persée, par celles de Cocher, où l'on voit une Etoile de la premiere grandeur.

On voit aussi que l'Etoile Polaire, celle de la ceinture de Cephée, et celle de son épaule gauche, forment un triangle dans le Ciel, et que plus d'une heure pour reconnoître toutes celles d'une Carte.

Il n'y a point d'Etoile qu'on ne connoisse aisément, si l'on garde cette méthode, et l'on a vû par expérience, que je n'ay jamais plus d'une heure pour reconnoître toutes celles d'une Carte.

II. EXEMPLE.

LA seconde Constellation par laquelle on peut commencer, est celle de l'Ourse. Cette Constellation est très-remarquable par son éclat extraordinaire, enfin elle ne peut pas en tout temps, comme l'Ourse.

Considerez donc sur le soir au commencement de l'Hyver, cette grande Etoiles du côté de l'Orient. Il y en a quatre qui font un quarré, et trois autres au milieu de ces quatre qui font une ligne droite.

Toutes ces Etoiles

87. **[PLINY] SECUNDUS, CAIUS PLINIUS; HOLLAND, PHILLEMON (Translator)** The Historie of the World: Commonly called, The Naturall Historie of C. Plinius Secundus

A lovely copy of the English Edition. 2 vols. in one, [58], 614, [42]; [12], 632, [85]pp., elaborate woodcut printers device to title, woodcut head and tail pieces, floriated wood cut initials, folio in 6s, contemporary panelled calf, morocco label to spine, , a.e.r., London, Adam Islip, 1635

£5,000

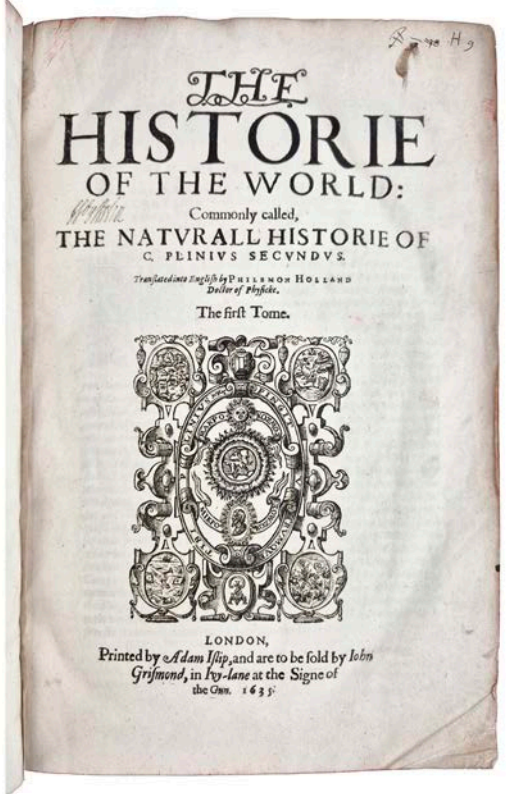
Second English Edition of the translation by Philemon Holland, originally published by Islip in 1601. This encyclopaedia of ancient knowledge about the natural world had already had a great indirect influence in England, as elsewhere in Europe, but had not been translated into English before, and would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

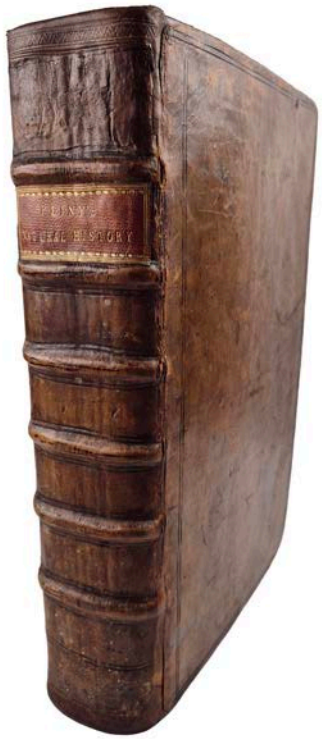
The Natural History, divided into 37 libri, or "books," was completed, except for finishing touches, in 77 CE. In the preface, dedicated to Titus (who became emperor shortly before Pliny's death), Pliny justified the title and explained his purpose on utilitarian grounds as the study of "the nature of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

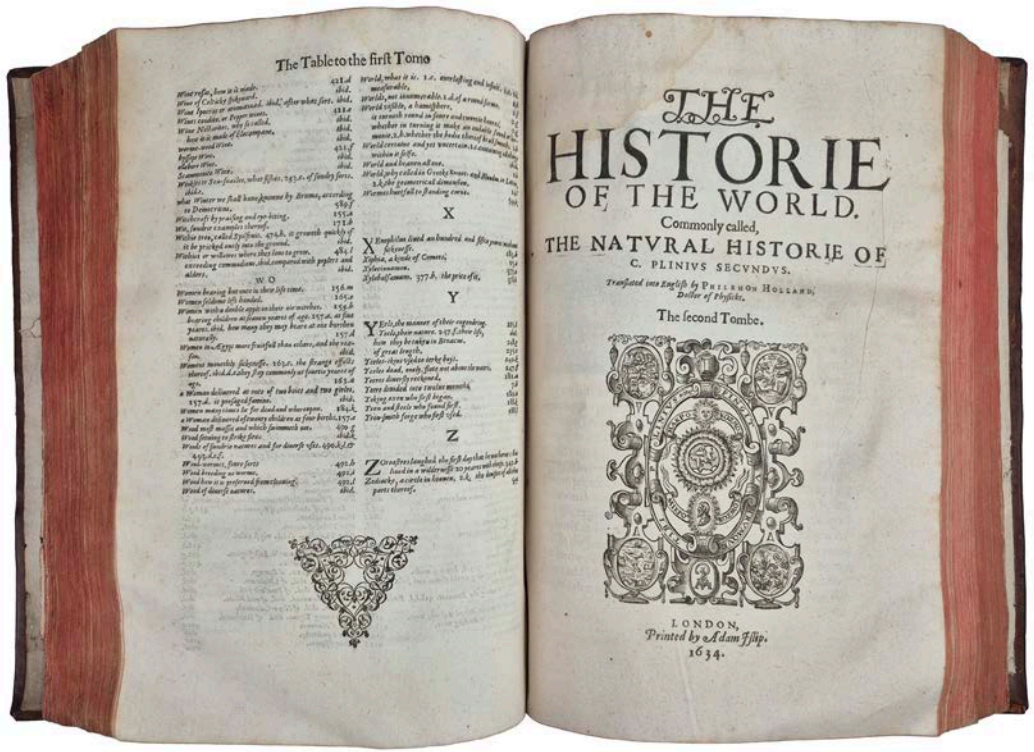
The Natural History properly begins with Book II, which is devoted to cosmology and astronomy. Here, as elsewhere, Pliny demonstrated the extent of his reading, especially of Greek texts.

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

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


THE
HISTORIE
OF THE WORLD:
Commonly called,
THE NATVRALL HISTORIE OF
C. PLINIVS SECVNDVS.
Translated into English by PHILEMON HOLLAND
Doctor of Physicke.
The first Tome.
LONDON,
Printed by Adam Islip, and are to be sold by John Grismond, in Ivy-lane at the Signe of the Gun. 1635.




The Table to the first Tome

THE
HISTORIE
OF THE WORLD.
Commonly called,
THE NATVRAL HISTORIE OF
C. PLINIVS SECVNDVS.
Translated into English by PHILEMON HOLLAND,
Doctor of Physicke.
The second Tombe.
LONDON,
Printed by Adam Islip.
1634.

88. **[PRIVATEER JOURNAL - AMERICAN REVOLUTION]**, The Daily Journal, For the Year of Our Lord 1755...

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

£3,500

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

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

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

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



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

Another substantive entry, on the April page but dated Nov. 18th, records "subsistence" money paid for "recruits." This is followed by recognition of Deseada, (probably La Desirade, an island off Guadeloupe), and Monserrat - both dated 1761. Later entries during the American Revolution place him under the command of a Captain Williams, who was responsible for doling out the author's "subsistence," and for whom he apparently managed "recruits." Thus, it appears that much of this journal is a record of a life at sea as a privateersman and as a sailor attached to the Jamaica Squadron.

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

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



89. **PYNE, JAMES BAKER.** The Lake Scenery of England, with a descriptive letterpress by Llewellynn Jewitt, F. S. A.,

Leeds: D. Banks, (1870) , DELUXE ISSUE, with 24 finely hand-coloured lithograph plates mounted on thick card, each plate with captioned tissue-guards, all edges gilt, original decorative green cloth gilt, folio

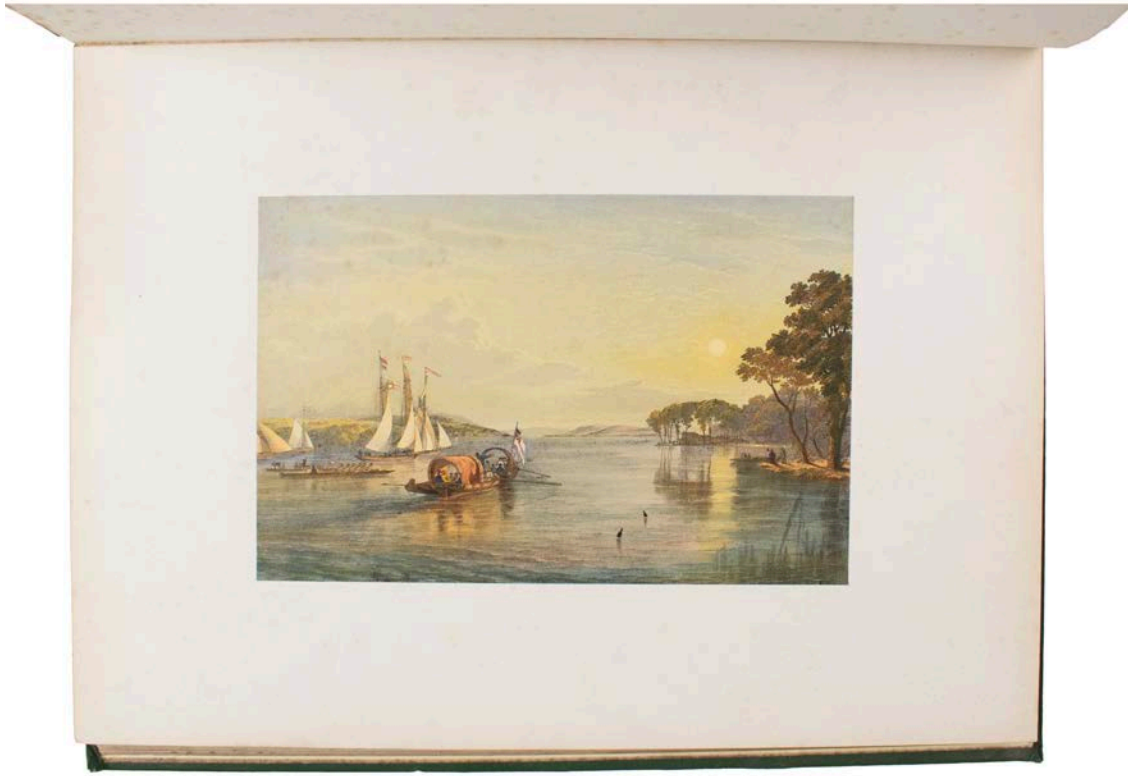
£1,950

This DeLuxe edition not in Abbey.
A scarce set, rarer than the deluxe issue of Pyne's The English Lake District. This title in the deluxe format was also published by Henry Sotheran in 1870.

Landscape painter James Baker Pyne was born in Bristol, where he worked as a self-taught artist until the age of 35. He gave painting lessons to William James Müller, who later became an artist of repute. In 1835 Pyne moved to London, exhibiting his work at the Royal Academy, British Institution and New Watercolour Society over two decades. In his early period he painted views and scenery around Bristol but after 1835 he travelled to Italy and elsewhere on the Continent, gathering material to work up into finished pictures. Pyne was an admirer and imitator of Turner; his dramatic effects and use of pale yellow tones reflecting Turner's influence. Today, his records of works produced from 1840 to 1868 are in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Bookplate of William Park









90. **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

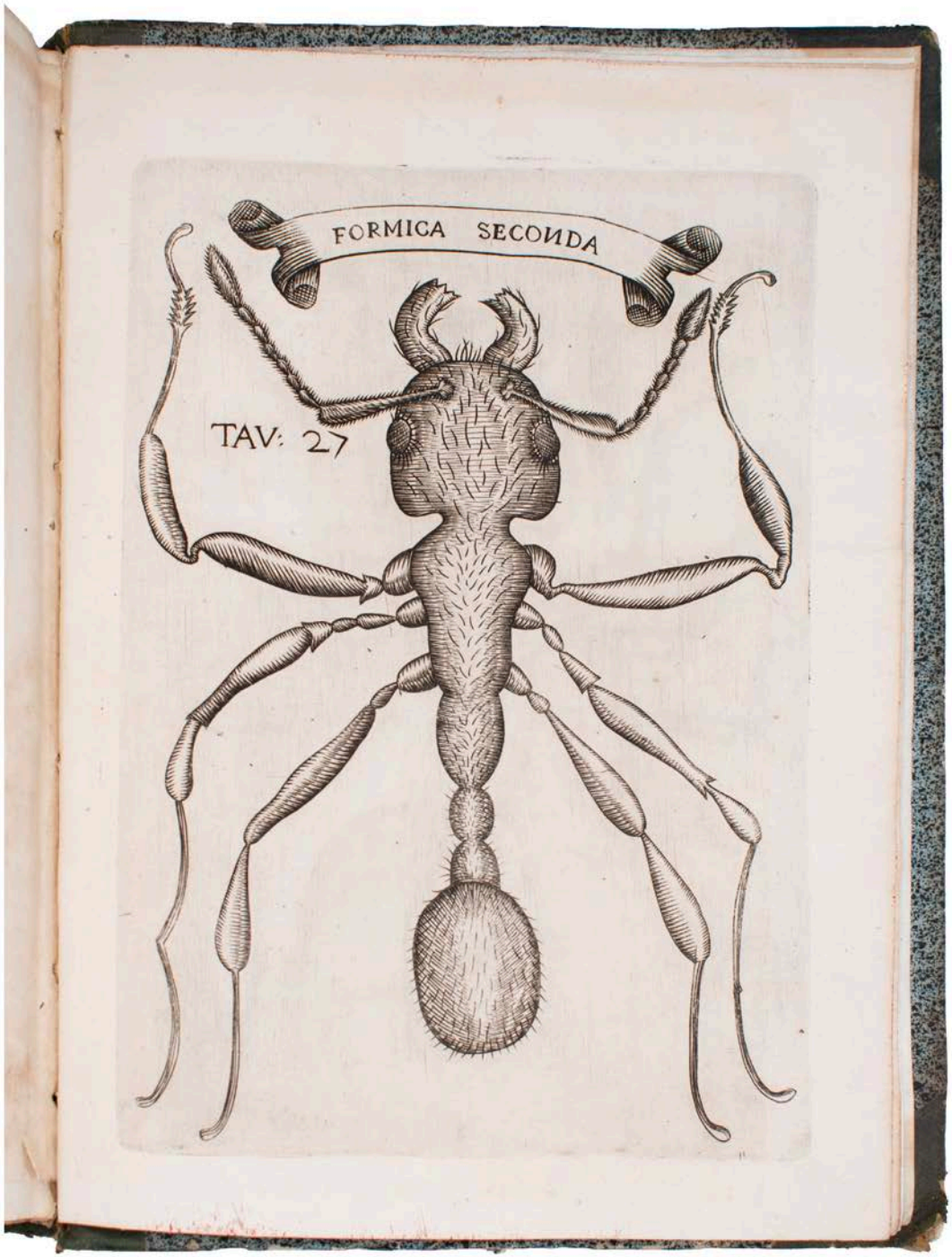
First edition of Redi's famous attack on the theory of spontaneous generation. The invention of the microscope had led Redi to the investigation of minute life, and in this work insects are revealed with a degree of anatomical detail that must have struck the book's earliest readers as a genuine marvel.

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



91. **RICHTER, HENRY CONSTANTINE for GOULD, JOHN**, Bar Tailed Godwits (Limona Lapponica). Original Watercolour for John Gould's Birds of Great Britain 1862-73.

Original watercolour heightened with body colour, numbered in pencil to the lower right '4.51', (300 x 450 mm)

£9,000

The Bar-tailed Godwit is a long-billed, long-legged wading bird, which visits UK shores for the winter. Most usually seen in its grey-brown winter plumage, birds in spring may show their full rich chestnut breeding plumage. In flight it shows a white patch stretching from the rump up the back, narrowing to a point. It breeds in the Arctic of Scandinavia and Siberia.

Provenance: Frederick Ducane Godman and by descent to Mr. and Mrs. V.A. G. Tregear, Christie's London, 4 October 1994, lot 138 (£4,600). Painted for John Gould's Birds of Great Britain, 1862-1873, volume 4 plate 51.



First Hand Accounts Of Encounters With Two Of The Most Successful Pirates Working During 'The Golden Age Of Piracy'

92. [GOLDEN AGE OF PIRACY] - ROBERTS, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW AKA "BLACK BART" AND SEEGAR, EDWARD "ENGLAND", The Historical Register, Containing An Impartial Relation of Transactions, Foreign and Domestick. With a Chronoligical Diary of All the Remarkable Occurrenes, vix. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals, Promotions, &c. That happen'd in the Year... 1721

FIRST EDITION, occasional light foxing and toning, bookplate of George Harrison, contemporary panelled calf, rebacked, 8vo, London, H.M. and T. Norris, 1721

£3,500

A rare work containing the most detailed account of piracy known in any contemporary periodical (pp.246-256). The section begins with a report "...from the Governor of Bermudas, giving a melancholy Acount of the Havock and Depredations committed by the Pirates about the Leeward Islands...", with the number of pirates active in the Caribbean thought to be numbering close to 1500. Following this is an account from Captain Andrew Kingston, concerning the exploits of John Bartholomew Roberts(1682-1722), better known as 'Black Bart'. Kingston writes:

'I hope the ships bound from London to Jamaica, may escape the said Roberts, for he designs to keep that station, and destroy all ships that come to these Islands which may fall into his hands. They left me without any manner of clothing; and Roberts brought my brother (chief mate) to the gears, and whipt him within an inch of his life, by reason he had conceal'd two gold rings in his pocket. This is the dismal account I am to give of the voyage.'

The infamous Bartholomew Roberts is considered the most successful pirate during the 'Golden Age of Piracy', capturing over 400 vessels during three years of his career. He also created his own 'Pirate Code' and invented an early variant of the iconic skull and crossbones flag.

Following this account is a proclamation, requested by the Governor of Jamaica, for the suppression of piracy. A bounty is offered for two pirates in particular; Christopher Winter and Nicholas Brown. There is a correspondence between the Governor and the Alcaldes of Trinidad regarding the pirates being harboured there. "I find the Port of Trinidado a Receptacle to Villains of all Nations." The English demands were refused as the two pirates had been baptised in the Catholic faith.

Next is an extract of a letter from Captain Mackra, who lost his ship Cassandra on his way to the East Indies. Unfortunately for Mackra, the pirates who took his ship were under the command of the infamous Edward England. Edward England (1685-1721) began his career under Henry Jennings and Charles Vane. After they accepted the King's Pardon, England sailed for Africa, spawning the career of Bartholomew Roberts and many other pirates along the way. He sailed under a similar flag as "Black" Sam Bellamy. Like Bellamy, England was known for his kindness and compassion as a leader, unlike many other pirates of the time.

A scarce and important work with first hand accounts of encounters with two of the most successful pirates working during 'The Golden Age of Piracy'.



One Of The Best Known English Buccaneering Narratives

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

Second Edition, 5 engraved folding maps, including map of the world, contemporary panelled calf gilt, spine repaired, 8vo, London: Printed for A. Bell and B. Lintot, 1718.

£5,000

This work is an account of one of the most colourful and swashbuckling voyages written about the buccaneers.

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

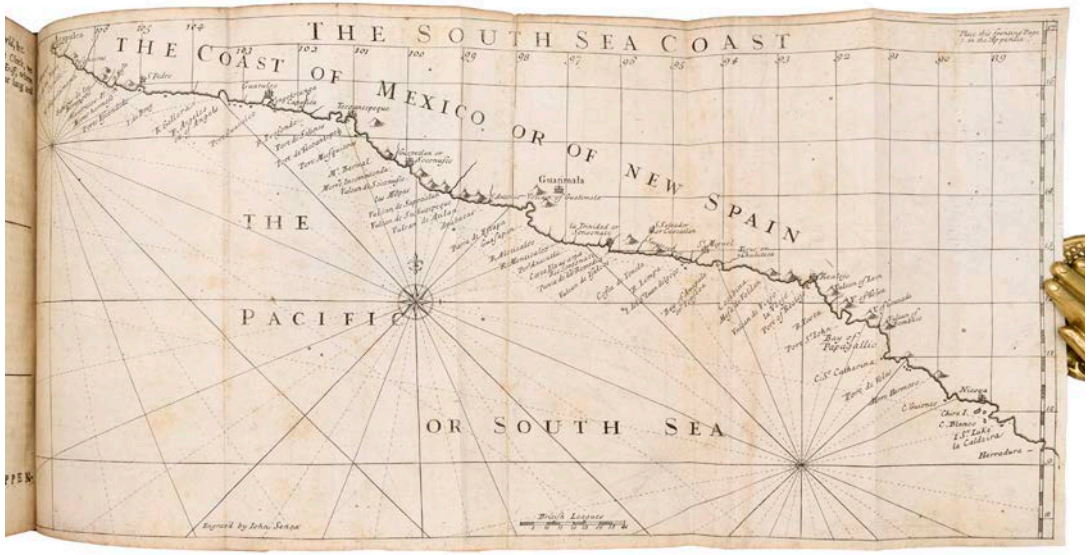
The consortium purchased two ships: the 320 tons, 30 guns Duke and the 260 tons, 26 guns Duchess. Dampier was to be the 'pilot for the South Seas'. They left Bristol on 2 August 1708 and struck out for the long haul to Brazil via Cape Horn, sighting the coast on 14 November. Re-provisioned they arrived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

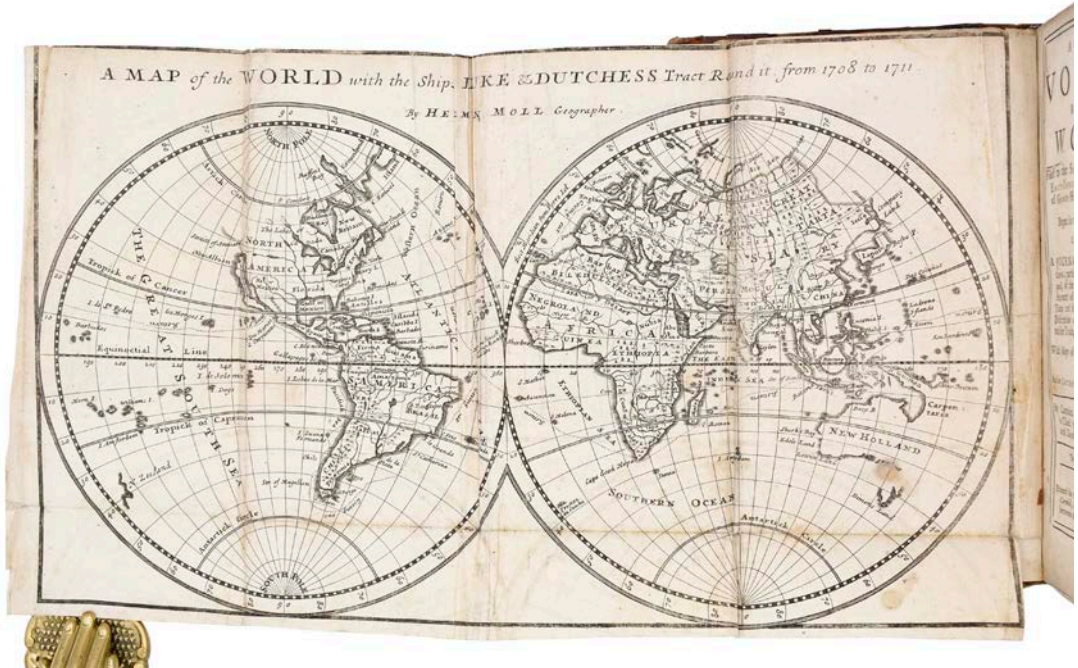
After illness, near mutiny and unrest from unruly crews, the privateers captured the large ship Havre de Grace, attacked and plundered the Spanish stronghold of Guayaquil in Ecuador. There was bitter arguments over the distribution of plunder but Rogers dealt severely with the ringleaders and kept the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

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

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

An important narrative and one of the best known English buccaneering narratives. Hill 1479; Howes R421; Cox I, 46; Sabin 72753; Cowan, p.194; Diana & Michael Preston. A Pirate of Exquisite Mind.





94. **RONDELET G.** **Libri de piscibus marinis in quibus verae piscium effigies expressae sunt [including] Universae aquatilium historiae pars altera cum veris ipsorum imaginibus.**

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

£10,000

This is widely regarded as the most important of the three first works on fishes published almost simultaneously in the 16th century. It covers more species than the works of Belon (1553) and Salviani (1554-1557). As indicated by the Latin title, this work deals with real marine fish: the descriptions and illustrations are not fantasies. This mostly true, but the work does also contain some mythological sea creatures. All are represented in nice, detailed woodcuts.

Apart from fishes, over a hundred molluscs and several other invertebrates, notably echinoderms and crustaceans are illustrated. A few shells are clearly from other locations, notably the West and East Indies. In the rear there is a section on freshwater fishes and invertebrates, as well as some terrestrial species, mainly amphibians and reptiles.

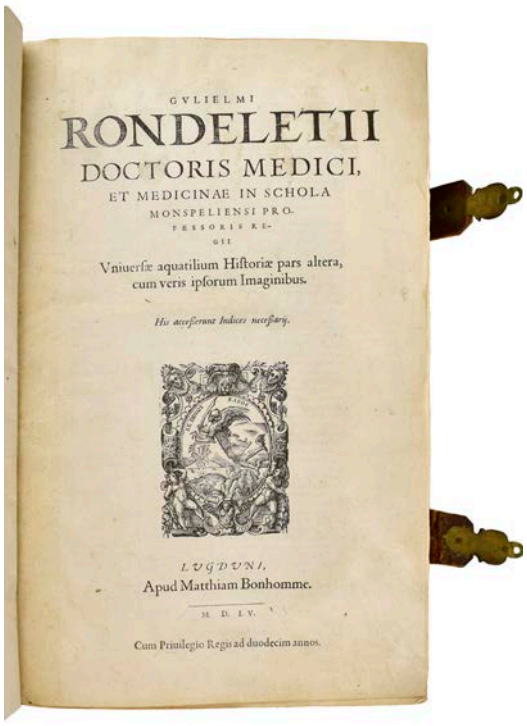
"In his own day Rondelet was almost as well-known as an anatomist as a zoologist. A popular lecturer, Rondelet attracted scholars from all over Europe: ... Gesner and Aldrovandi also studied briefly under him ... For those fish he could inspect on the coast of Languedoc, Rondelet is thorough and usually accurate" (DSB).

This work actually consists of two books; the second, which appeared a year later, is titled Universae aquatilium historiae pars altera cum veris ipsorum imaginibus. The second book includes a long poem and - again - Rondelet's portrait. Usually, these two books are found bound together, as in this copy. Here they are bound in reverse order. A replacement woodcut of a fish is mounted on page 238 of the first book (as usual).

A fine, complete copy with strong impressions, in an attractive 17th century binding. The spine label is from a later date. Light damp-staining to the lower margin of the last few leaves, stronger on the rear free endpaper; a few, shallow, traces of worming in the inner boards; otherwise, surprisingly clean inside; no foxing and hardly any browning. Skilful repair to the clasps.

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

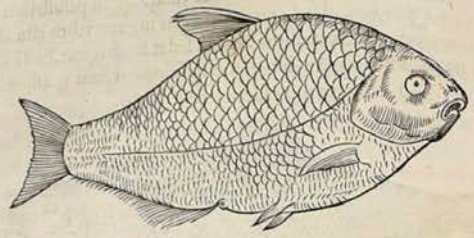



GVLIELMI
RONDELETII
DOCTORIS MEDICI,
ET MEDICINAE IN SCHOLA
MONSPELIENSI PRO-
FESSORIS RE-
GII
Vniuersæ aquatilium Historiæ pars altera,
cum veris ipsorum Imaginibus.
His accesserunt Indices necessarij.
LVGDVNI,
Apud Matthiam Bonhomme.
M. D. LV.
Cum Priuilegio Regis ad duodecim annos.


LIBER. 235
De Cordylo.
CAPVT VII.


494 DE PISCIBVS
De pisce Episcopi habitu.
CAPVT XXI.
De Nereide.
CAPVT XXII.

De Cyprino lato siue Brama.

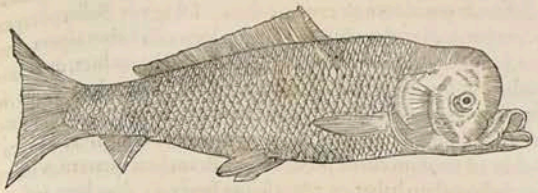


CAPVT VI.

SI Cyprinorum genera plura statuenda sunt,eis non inepte piscem subiiciemus, quem Galli *Bramam* vocant,Itali *Scardolam* & *Scardam*: squamis enim, corporis specie,vita Cyprino similis est, sed latiore corpore & compresso,quod illi ex lacustribus & fluuiatilibus maximè conuenit,ac proinde ea differentia à Cyprino distinguetur. Sunt qui ob nominis affinitatem quam *Bramam* vulgus vocat, Abramidem esse putent,sed non sine errore: nam Oppianus,& Athenæus qui Abramidis meminerunt, Thrissis semper coniunxerunt vt suspicari necesse sit Abramides Thrissis similes esse,vel eiusdem generis, atque marinas quæ statis temporibus fluuios subeant, quæ de Brama dici nõ possunt. Quare rectiùs Cyprinus latus dicetur. Est autem piscis fluuiatilis & lacustris, maximus & latissimus, capite paruo pro corporis magnitudine, dorso repando & cultellato,corpore compresso,squamis magnis tecto. Linea a branchiis ad caudam ducta curua est. Ad branchias pinnæ duæ sunt,in medio ventre duæ aliæ,ab excrementi meatu alia est ad caudam continua. Huiusmodi pisces in lacubus maximi nascuntur. Vidi in Aruerniæ lacu quodam Bramas quæ binûm cubitorum longitudinem, pedum totidem latitudinem æquarent. Stagnantibus aquis delectantur,illicque muco, herbis,luto vescuntur. Quare in his tantùm fluuiis reperiuntur qui tardè fluunt,turbidáque sunt,& crassiore aqua,qualis est Araris,multi item in Gallia Belgica, nec in iis ad eam vnquam magnitudinem accrescunt, ad quam in lacubus & stagnis. Carne sunt molli,pingui, excrementitia,à nonnullis tamen habetur in pretio. In craticula assatur, vel farina bene subacta & pista includitur aromatis condita, sed suauior est quàm salubrior.

De Cy

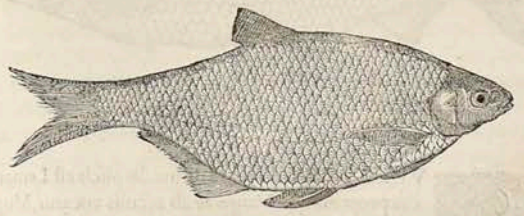
De Cyprini mira specie.



CAPVT VII.

NEC Potui nec debui studiose lector silentio præterire miram Cyprini speciem quę Lugduni in foro piscario viua empta est,dum hęc commentaria mea prẹlo iamiam committenda essent. Nullus fuit qui non,demptis capite & rostro,Cyprinum esse iudicarit hunc piscem. Nam squamarum figura & colore,pinnis,earundem situ, cauda idem plane est cum Cyprino. Pinna dorsi initio aculeum incisum habet, vt in Cyprino. Eundem aculeum habet alia pinna quę excrementorum meatum sequitur,quæ rubescit,item caudæ pars ei respondens. Tota cauda lata est vt in Cyprino. Duas alias pinnas habet ad branchias,similiter duas in ventre. Caput habet non protensum vt Cyprinus sed Delphini capiti simile,rostrum satis longum sed obtusum quale reuera pictura repręsentat. ex superiore rostri parte iuxta oris scissuram appendix carnosa vtrinque vna depẽdet,vt in Cyprino, hac superior est alia breuis & vix apparens nisi propiùs inspicias vtrinq; etiam vnica.

De Ballero.



CAPVT VIII.

ALVGDVNENSIBVS & lacuum qui in Allobrogibus sunt accolis, piscis Bramæ corporis specie valde affinis *Bordeliere* nominatur,quod litora semper sectetur & quærat: *bord* enim litus significat. Hunc Ballerum esse puto cuius inter fluuiatiles & lacustres



Privateer's Illustrated Navigational Manuscript And Log Book

95. **ROUET, PHILLIPE & BERTRAM, THOMAS**, An Exceptional Illustrated Manuscript Log - "His Book Made at Jersey"

146 heavily illustrated manuscript pages in the hand of Rouet, 16 manuscript drawing in the hand of Bertram, 16 blank leaves, mostly written in French with some captions and titles in English, many full page watercolours of ships, many text illustrations and diagrams, including navigational instruments, a coloured world map, coloured vignettes, many pages of mathematical tables for navigation, trigonometry equations are often illustrated with small ships and islands, owner inscriptions to end papers for Phillipe Rouet dated Jersey 1788 and a few later entries in the hand of Thomas Bertram dated 1832, original vellum, folio (335 x 240mm), 1788-1832

£10,000

Most of the ships illustrated are English, with a few French and one American. The ships named align with the list of Privateers known to have been operating under Letters of Marque from Jersey at the time. The named ships include The Dragon of Jersey, Providence of Jersey, Dolphin, Clara, brig Harmony at anchor, Venus of Jersey, and Adelaide of Guernsey.

This elaborately illustrated navigational manuscript belonged to Phillipe Rouet (c.1764-1826). Rouet was likely a midshipman, training to become a lieutenant, on one of the Privateer ships. Rouet was around twenty-four years old when he wrote this manuscript, which would suggest several years of naval or privateer service before the navigation studies that gave rise to the production of this work.

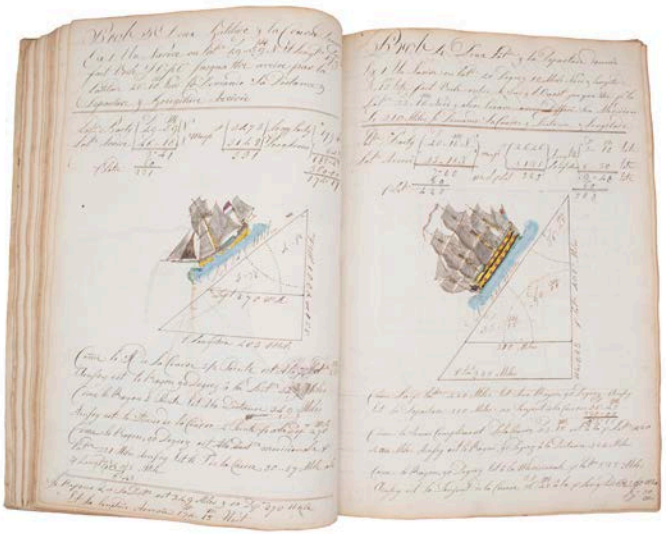
Privateering, a form of piracy that was legalised in times of war as it disrupted enemy shipping and provided the authorities with a ready supply of intelligence of enemy activities. From 1689 a Letter of Marque was used to differentiate a legal Privateer from an illegal pirate. Once legalised, Jersey shipowners were quick to take up the chance, with the earliest Letter of Marque granted in 1692. The heyday of the Jersey privateers was in the eighteenth century, when Britain was at war for 48 years with various European maritime nations, 36 of them with the French. The strategic importance of Jersey made the island's privateers a major disruptive force to the French at the outbreak of each war. The French



made numerous attempts to capture Jersey in 1748, 1756, 1758 and throughout the 1760s and 1770s. In 1781 French troops landed on Jersey, but storms had depleted their forces. However, they managed to go undetected by the guards and captured the Governor, Major Moses Corbet, in his bed. British troops were alerted and they were attacked, in the end taking over 600 French prisoners.

Provenance: "A Phillipe Rouet died in 1828 aged 64 with burial on 15th March 1828 in St Brelade. We believe Phillipe married Rachel Elizabeth le Cornu in St Helier on 26th September 1812. He would have been around 48 on his wedding day which suggests a long career at sea. Phillipe's burial record in 1828 does not state what he did for a living which indicates a career as a privateer." - John Underwood.

[John Underwood; http://doug-jersey.freeservers.com/Privateering.htm;



96. **SACROBOSCO, JOHANNES DE**, Sphaera Mundi compendium feliceter inchoat.

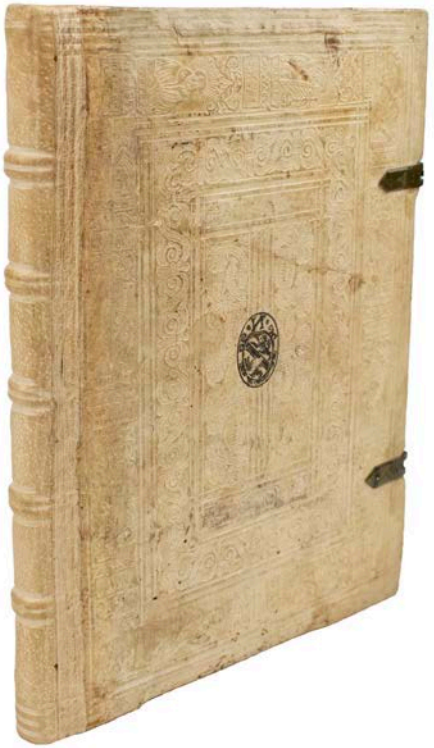
Venice. Per Magistrum Gullielmum de Tridino de Monteferrato, 14,January,1491,

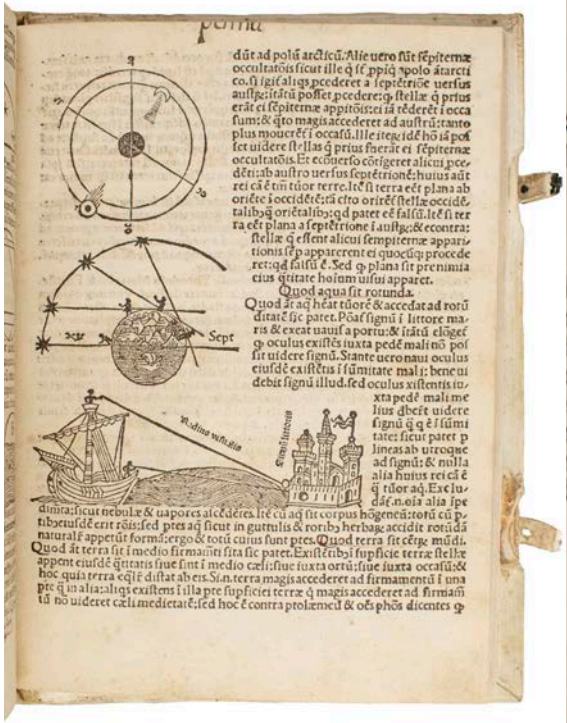
4to (199 x 150 mm). 48 leaves. 42 lines. Full-page woodcut on verso of title-leaf showing Astronomia enthroned flanked by Urania and Ptolemy, large woodcut of the "Sphaera mundi" on a3v, each hand coloured and 7 of the diagrams of planetary orbits partially coloured or with outline colour, margins a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

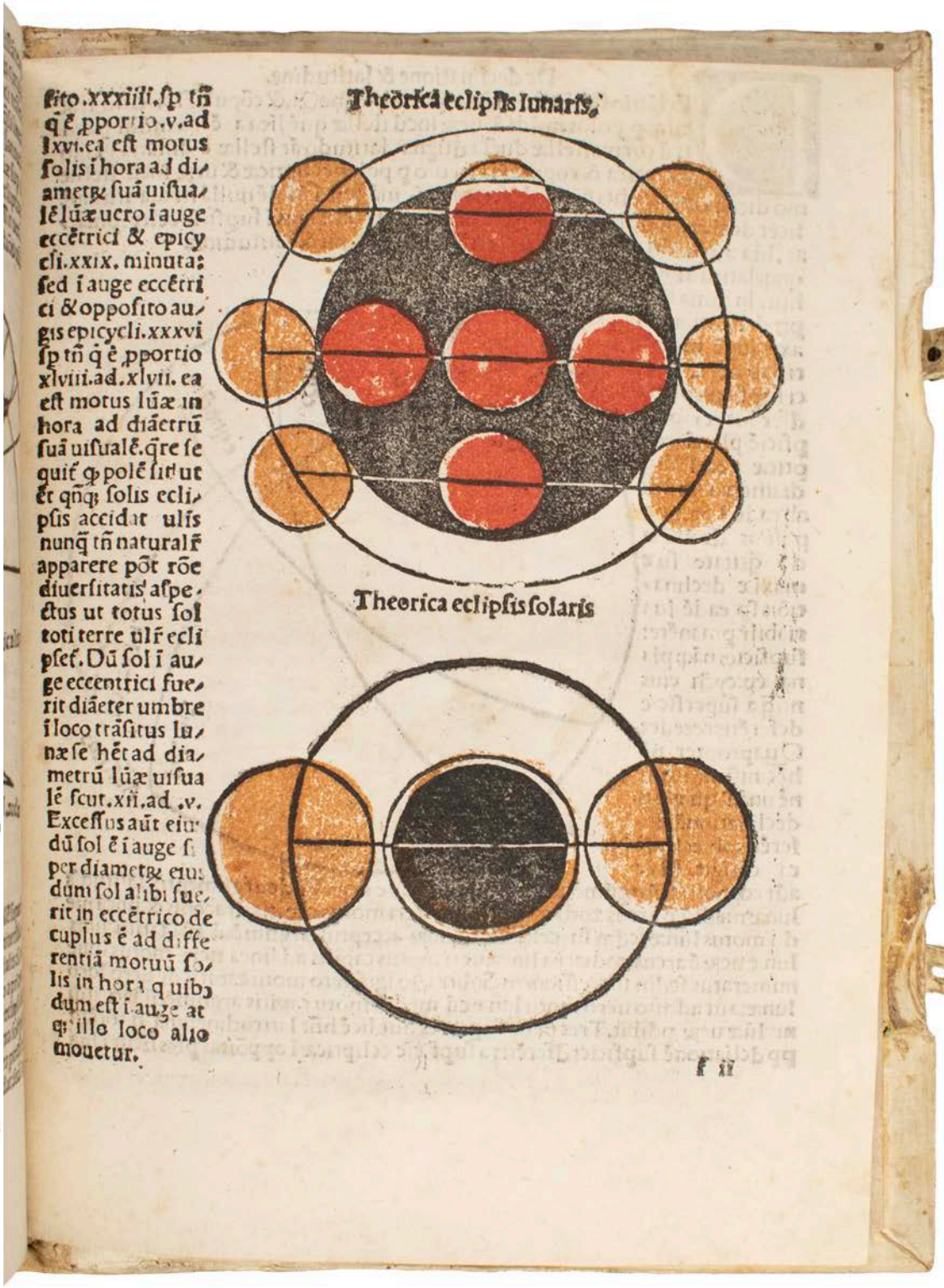
£8,000

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

Sometime around 1230, Johannes de Sacrobosco (ca. 1200 – ca. 1250), a teacher at the University of Paris, composed an introductory astronomy textbook for his students. In this small text, known as the Sphere (De sphaera), Sacrobosco offered a concise and non-







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

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

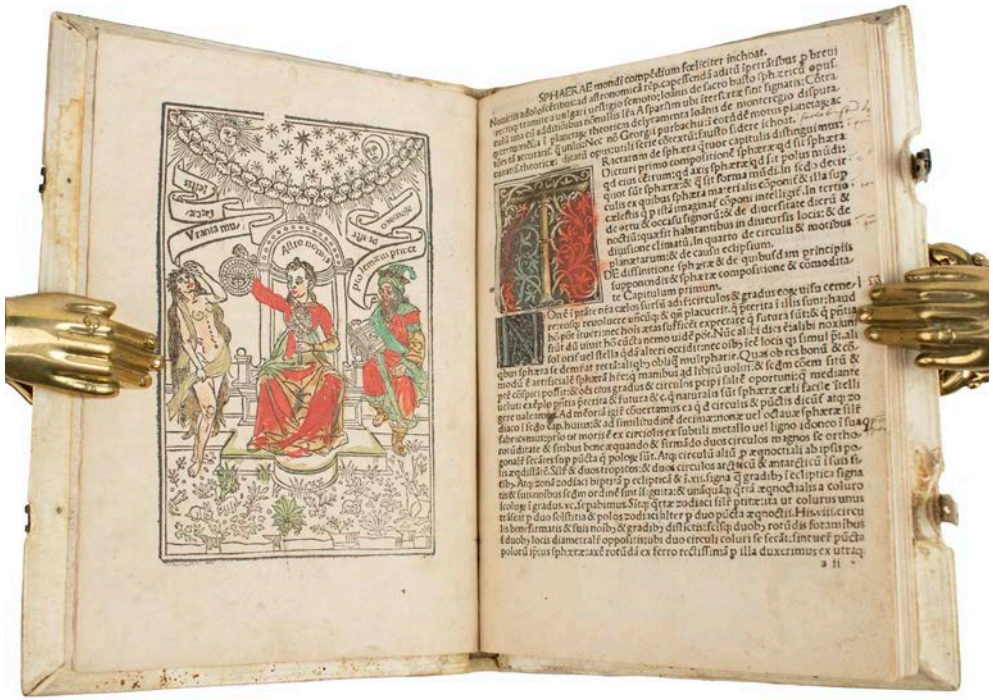
Arctic and Antarctic poles, the other of the inferior spheres at 23° in the opposite direction on their own axes.

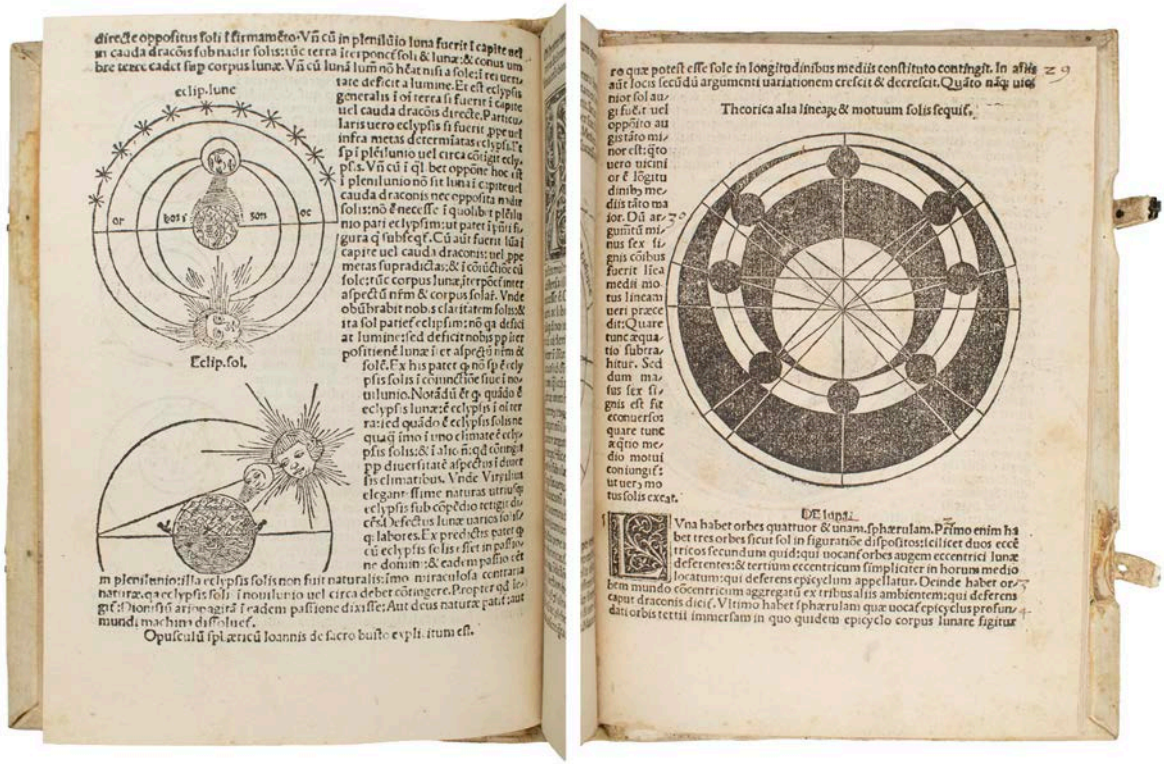
The world, or universe, is divided into two parts: the elementary and the ethereal. The elementary consists of four parts: the Earth, about which is water, then air, then fire, reaching up to the moon. Above this is the ethereal which is immutable and called the 'fifth essence' by the philosophers. All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

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

"M. Sebastiani Gleyss ex purgstall austriaci sum 1515", inscription on title, early marginalia occasionally trimmed.

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





Sammelband Containing Two Significant Works On Witchcraft Published By Nicolaus Basse During The Height Of The Witch-Hunts

97. [WITCHCRAFT SAMMELBAND - JOHANN WEYER] SAUR, ABRAHAM, WIER JOHANNES, WURSTISEN, CHRISTIAN

£28,000

[SAUR, ABRAHAM] Theatrum De Veneficis, Das ist: Von Teuffelsgespenst Zauberern und Gifftbereitern, Schwartzkuenstlern, Hexen und Unholden, vieler fuernemmen Historien und Exempel, bewahrten, glaubwirdigen, Alten und Newen Scribenten, was von solchen... disputiert und gehelten worden, mit sondern fließ... an Tag geben,

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

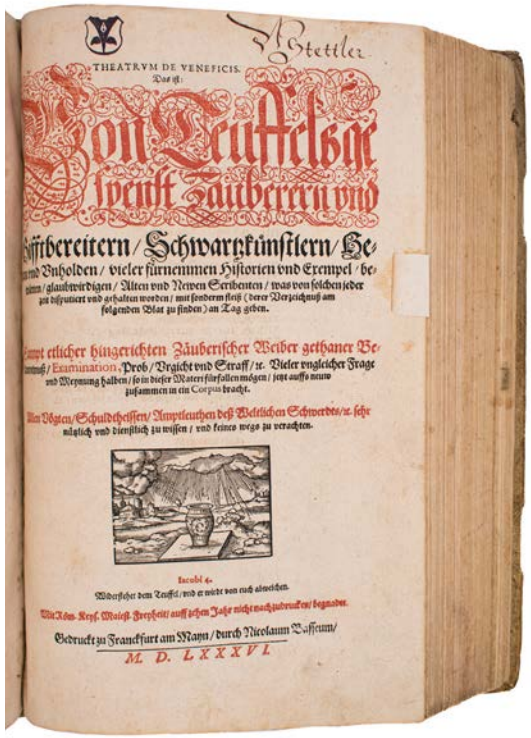
FIRST EDITION OF AN EXTENSIVE WORK WITH CRITICAL AND DIVERSE EXPLANATIONS ON MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT, SUPERSTITION, EXORCISM AND WITCH HUNTS.

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



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





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

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

Writers who doubted the witches ability to commit the acts with which they had been charged are also represented. This conviction was expressed by Hermann Witekind in Bedencken von Zauberey woher und wie vielfaltig sie sey, 1585. Witekind was sceptical

about the reality of flight and was fascinated by how an individual could come to confess things which could not be taken as literally true. Despite his doubt, Witekind's tract contains a lengthy passage on flight, much of which was later pillaged by Faust. He also doubted whether intercourse with the Devil really happened, while insisting that the pact with the Devil itself could be real.

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

Towards the end of the sixteenth century, the ordeal by water was widely discussed among demonologists, specifically jurists and physicians. Both sides of the debate about the efficacy of the trial by water for the purpose of identifying witches are represented. In 1583, Wilhelm Adolph Schreiber (Scribonius) published 'De examine et purgatione sagarum per aquam frigidam epistola', which certified the procedure as legally and theologically sound. A forceful rejection of Scribonius' thesis was advanced by Herman Neuwalt, professor of medicine at the University of Helmstedt, in his Exegesispurgationis sive examinis sagarum super aquam frigidam - the first tract devoted exclusively to the question of efficacy of trial by water..

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

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

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

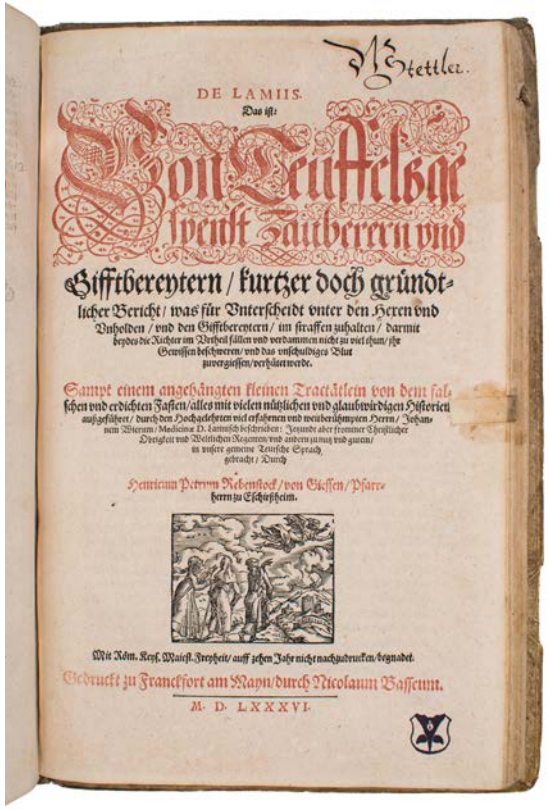
[BOUND WITH]

WIER, JOHANNES [JOHANN WEYER] De lamiis. Das ist: Von Teuffelgespent Zauberern und Gifftbereytern, kurtzer doch gruendtlicher Bericht, was fuer Unterscheidet unter den Hexen ud Unholden, und den Gifftbereytern, im staffen zuhalten... in unsere gemeine Teutsche Sprach gebracht, Durch Henricum Petrum, Rebenstock, von Giessen

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

Johann Weyer, a respected Lutheran physician at the court of William III, was one of the first to protest against the persecution of witches. After studying at the University of Paris, Weyer apprenticed under Agrippa of Nettesheim from 1530 to 1534. The poetic, mysterious and liberal-minded Agrippa was also an outspoken critic of witch persecution.

Weyer's De Lamiis, first printed in 1577, reiterated the primary arguments of his most famous work, De praestigis daemonum, (1563). In both these works Weyer mounts an unwavering attack on witch persecution, in a time when witch trials and executions were just beginning to be common. Weyer sought to derogate the law concerning witchcraft prosecution, using two forms of thinking. He argued that those accused of practising witchcraft were mentally ill - suffering from "melancholia" - and the confessions they made


DE LAMIIS.
Das ist:
Von Teuffelsgespenst
Zauberern vnd
Gifftbereytern / kurtzer doch gründt-
licher Bericht / was für Unterscheidt unter den Heren vnd
Unholden / vnd den Gifftbereytern / im straffen zuhalten / darmit
beyde die Richter im Urtheil fällen vnd verdammen nicht zu viel thun / ihr
Gewissen beschweren / vnd das unschuldiges Blut
zuvergiessen / verhütet werde.
Sampt einem angehängten kleinen Tractätlein von dem fal-
schen vnd erdichten Fasten / alles mit vielen nützlichen vnd glaubwirdigen Historien
Henricum Petrum Rebenstock / von Giessen / Pfarr-
herrn zu Eschbyttheim.
Mit Röm. Keys. Maiest. Freyheit / auff zehen Jahr nicht nachzudrucken / begnadet.
Gedruckt zu Franckfort am Mayn / durch Nicolaum Basseum.
M. D. LXXXVI.

were actually delusions of the mind. He bolstered this attack on realist demonology with medical authorities as well as his own clinical experience as a practising physician. Secondly, Weyer challenged demonologists on a legal terrain, attacking the prosecution's reliance on a confession, the point where demonology's theoretical and practical endeavours converged.

Weyer has become a symbol of courage and lucidity in the face of intolerance and ignorance, but he was not quite as radical as it would seem. Despite Weyer's appeal for a greater tolerance towards alleged witches, he also wants greater severity towards male magicians, who Weyer perceived as actual practitioners of natural or demonic magic. It has been suggested that in its very conception, this work is an ideological attack on Catholic idolatry and superstition, rather than a radical stand against the cruel persecution of witches.

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

Yet Johann Weyer shaped opposition to witch hunting for generations. Demonologists who wrote after him took care to demolish his arguments, and Bodin's famous Demonomanie de sorciers includes a lengthy rebuttal of De praestigiis. Yet as they engaged with Weyer's ideas, their own thought was shaped by his.

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

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

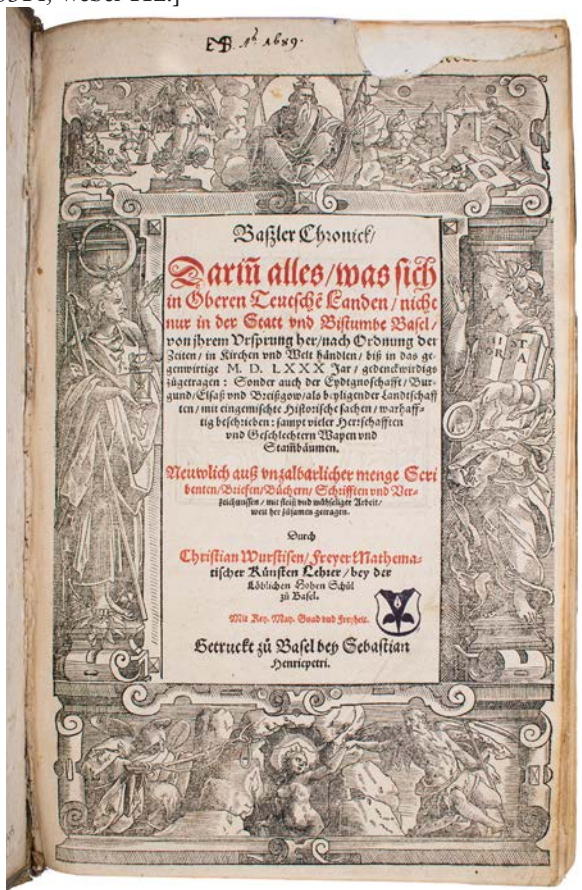
[BOUND WITH]

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

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

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

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



The Honeyman Copy

98. **SCHOENER, JOHANN,** Opera mathematica

First Edition, 3 parts in 1 volume , Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, covers within two blind-stamped rolls, outer roll dated 1541 and depicting the Crucifixion, David, the Resurrection, and St. John, inner roll dated 1556 and showing Lucretia, Caritas, and Justicia, later stamp of Schola Altenburgensis printed in gold in centre of upper cover and in black on lower cover, some minor abrasion to binding, spine slightly chipped at head, corners lightly rubbed, folio (306 x 201mm.), Nuremberg, J. Montanus & U. Neuber, 1551.

£65,000

Collation: 6, 4, A-Z6, Aa-Cc6, Dd-Ee8, Ff-Mm6, Nn8; a-h6, i8, including errata, colophon and final blank leaf, but lacking 2 other blanks, Roman and Greek type, title printed in red and black with two large woodcut ornaments, woodcut printer's device at end, woodcut portrait of the author on 4v, numerous woodcuts and diagrams, 4 full-page woodcuts, including terrestrial globe, celestial globe and planisphere, complete with eleven diagrams with working volvelles (some with original threads), woodcut initials, generally very fine, wide-margined copy, title gutter reinforced.

Rare and important work with a most distinguished provenance, in excellent condition and in its strictly contemporary binding. The Honeyman copy of the first edition of the collected works by Johann Schöner, mathematician, astronomer, cartographer, and scientific instrument maker from Karlstadt, in Bavaria.

The First Edition of Schoner's most important work, his collected Astronomical works published after his death in 1547. This includes the Aequatorium Astronomicum of 1521 the earliest works to contain moveable discs. This original edition, of which there is only one surviving copy, published on his own press at Bamberg, was the inspiration for Peter Apian's extraordinary Astronomicom Caesareum of 1540.

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

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



discovered continent of America, and his globe of 1524 was the first to describe Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigation.

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

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

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

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

Perhaps the most influential of the Renaissance scholars, he is responsible for sending the Wittenberg professor, Rheticus to visit Copernicus and was instrumental in the publishing of 'De Revolutionibus'.

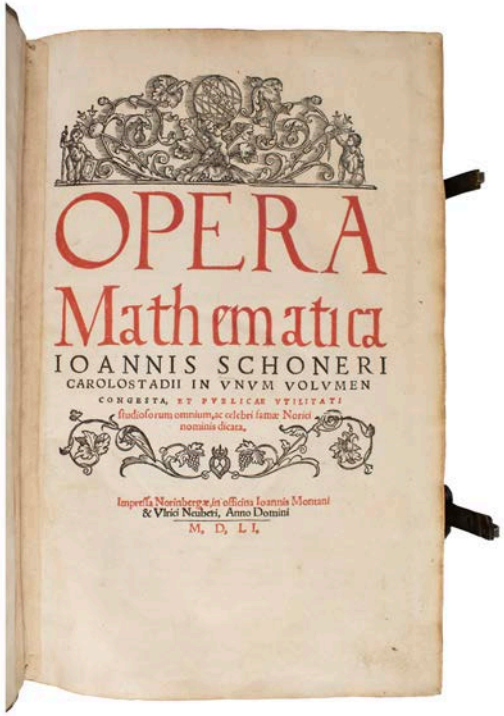
The first printed celestial globe was made in Schoner's workshop in 1515 and he is remembered as one of the most important sixteenth century astronomers and globe makers. A crater on Mars is named in his honour.

This is a particularly splendid copy of the 'Opera Mathematica' , a work that is exceedingly scarce and the few copies that have appeared in the last hundred years have often lacked the important volvelles. This copy is exceptionally complete and includes all the volvelles, some still with their original threads.

Provenance: from the library of the Latin school in Altenburg, Germany (stamp on the binding 'Biblioth. Schol. Altenburgensis'); the English politician and book collector Sir Robert Leicester Harmsworth (1870-1937; his sale at Sotheby's London, 9 February 1953, lot 9605); Robert Honeyman IV (1897- 1987; see The Honeyman Collection of Scientific Books and Manuscripts. Volume vii. Printed Books S-Z and Addenda, Sotheby's New York, 19-20 May 1981, lot 2802A); Astronomy & Science Books from The Library of Martin C. Gutzwiller, lot 175.

Literature: Adams S-678, 685; VD16 S-3465; Alden 551/35; BEA, pp. 1027-1028; Houzeau - Lancaster 2388; Sabin 77806.









First-Hand Account Of The Battle Of Trafalgar, Including A Contemporary Account Of The Death Of Lord Nelson.

99. SIEVERS, GEORGE (MASTER AT ARMS ON THE BELLEISLE). 1794-1805. A Fine Autograph Letter Signed ("George Sievers") to Thomas Tunnard relaying his observations aboard the Belleisle at Trafalgar, 27 October 1805.

Autograph letter from George Sievers to Thomas Tunnard; 2 pp, bifolium (229 x 185 mm), written on recto and verso of first leaf, with integral address leaf, 'His Majesty's Ship Belleisle at Gibraltar', 27 October 1805, small splits in folds without loss of text, address slightly faded.

A long, detailed letter providing a first-hand account of the fighting at Trafalgar, in particular on the Belleisle, which was dismasted early in the fight. Importantly, the letter offers great contemporary detail on the Death of Lord Admiral Nelson.

£20,000

A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

'I have the satisfaction to inform you of a most compleat victory gained by our Fleet over the combined fleet of France and Spain on Monday the 21st of October ... When they commenced a most awful fire on us we were at first engaged by Eleven sail of the Line when we were totally dismasted they cut our Bowsprit in Pieces and dismounted a number of our Guns [and] left us a compleat wreck. I am happy to inform you that after three hours in this dreadful situation I had the satisfaction to see one three Decker and two seventy fours strike to the Belleisle and one Frigate we sunk and every soul on board perished in the Ocean All our boats were by the Enemy's shot cut in Pieces, the Royal Sovereign and Victory suffered must dreadfully ... the Gallant Lord Nelson fell by the first Broad side from the Enemys ship which was a Spanish four Decker ... The French Adm[ira]l Villeneuve is now a Prisoner on board the Mars'.

Sievers, who had been on the Marlborough at the battle of the Glorious First of June in 1794 ('Lord Howe's action of the first of June was but a fool to this'), describes the shot which killed Nelson as coming from a Spanish ship. The Naval Chronicle published a corrected account of this widely circulated report early in 1806, saying that it had at first been understood that Nelson received the fatal shot from the main round-top of the Santissima Trinidada, but information since received from Mr Beatty (Dr William Beatty, the surgeon on the Victory) and Mr Bourke (the purser) indicated that the ball had come from the Redoutable.

The Belleisle took part in the pursuit of the French to the West Indies and back. At Trafalgar she followed immediately after the Royal Sovereign (Collingwood's ship) in the Lee Division and was totally dismasted. In the action two of her lieutenants and thirty-one men were killed and ninety-three wounded. She then narrowly escaped being wrecked off Cape Trafalgar and Tarifa. Her captain, William Hargood, a protégé of the Duke of Clarence (later King William IV) was himself wounded. As master at Arms Sievers would have been a junior lieutenant, and responsible for teaching the use of small arms, supervising prisoners and the enforcement of rules on board. He was a tenant on the Tunnard estate in Lincolnshire.

Provenance: Thomas Tunnard (Descendants)



at 5 in the afternoon Seventeen of the Enemy had Surrendered and I do believe [illegible] the Sta. Ana the Spanish Admiral Don, D. Alava mortally wounded and the Santissima Trinidad. The French Admr. Villeneuve is now a Prisoner on board the Mars I believe there is three Admrs of the Combined French and Spanish taken Lord Nelson in the Victory engaged the French Admr. most closely, during the heat of the Action his Lordship was wounded with a Grape shot in the side and was obliged to be carried below. Immediately on his wound being dressed he insisted again on being brought on Deck when shortly afterwards he recd a shot through his body he survived however till the Evening; long enough to be informed of the Capture of the French Admiral and of the Extent of the glorious Victory he had gained. His last words were Thanks be to God I have my Duty and now I die content. We have been to Egypt and the West Indies after them but did not fall in with them till this time. I have nothing more to say at this time but hope all my old Neighbours are well if you have any Gentleman or other person in the Fleet that you do not know when to direct to please to write to me George Sievers Master at Arms on Board His Majesty's Ship Bellerile but I do not suppose we shall have this Ship long but must get another Ship as they will go into Dock to be repaired I have had this Ship ever since the Marlborough. Lord Howes Action off the 1st of June was but a fool to this - The Commanders name of this Ship is William Hargood Esq.

I have the Honor to be
Sir your very Humble
Servant
George Sievers

On Her Majesty's Service.

Original Letter to Thomas Tunnard Esquire from George Sievers Master at Arms on board H. M. Ship Bellisle - after the battle of Trafalgar Dated from Gibralta Oct. 27th 1805.

C. J. Moore
Lieut. Colonel Commandant,
Royal South Lincoln Militia.

A Very Rare Conchological Work

100. **SOWERBY, GEORGE BRETTINGHAM**, The Conchological Illustrations.

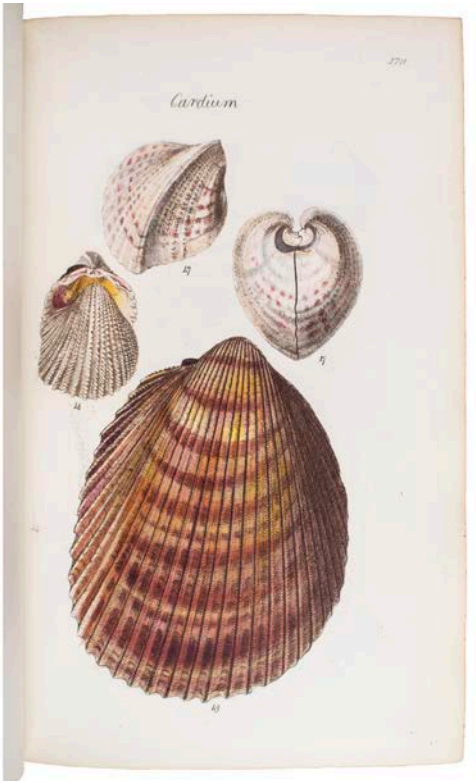
London: Published by G.B.Sowerby, (1832 - 1841, 8vo (225 x 160mm), contemporary green half Morocco, Complete and Bound from the original 200 parts, with 200 hand-coloured engraved plates, each part issued with a plate and explanatory text leaf, the text leaves cancelled on completion of the work and replaced with 'catalogue of recent species' or Index leaves.

£3,000

Many of the illustrations are based on the Cuming's specimens. "He was only twenty years old when, with his father's assistance, he brought out the first number of 'The Conchological Illustrations'. When it was completed, nine years later, this valuable work contained 200 steel engraved plates ." (Dance. Hist. of Shell Collecting p. 116). "The 1,500 figures contained in the work, represent 1,000 new species and varieties of 21 different Genera, and include all the species of Cypraea, Chilina, Neritina, Margarita, Eulima, and Typhis" (From the Introduction). G.B. Sowerby (2nd) was the most gifted draughtsman of shells of the Sowerby family. As the work was issued in parts some text pages vary in size.

He was the second son of James Sowerby. George was educated at home under private tutors and afterwards assisted his father in the production of illustrated works on natural history. On the latter's death in 1822, he and his brother James De Carle Sowerby continued their father's work on fossil shells, publishing the latter parts of the Mineral Conchology of Great Britain. He published about 50 papers on molluscs and started several comprehensive, illustrated books on the subject, the most important the Thesaurus Conchyliorum, a work that was continued by his son, George Brettingham Sowerby II and his grandson George Brettingham Sowerby III. One of his first works was the cataloguing of the collection of the Earl of Tankerville. He also dealt in shells and natural history objects, his place of business being first in King Street, Covent Garden, from which he removed to Regent Street, and finally to Great Russell Street. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society on 5 March 1811.

Nissen ZBI 3909.









A Very Attractive Illuminated Miniature Of One Of The Finest Medieval Scenes By The Forger

101. **THE SPANISH FORGER**, Battle Scene: Soldiers Coming down a river fire a canon from their galleon. a castle on a hill and greenery in the background with a burnished golden sky. the canon ball is aimed at a large castle with archers on the roof toward the river and three noble ladies in between the turrets. on the ground, Knights surround a Queen on horseback with a lady in waiting and banner men. a noble man is kneeling and presenting the keys to the castle with three knights behind him pleading allegiance.

Illuminated Miniature, on vellum. 25.5 x 18.2 cm,Framed, verso with two lines of text with Music on a 4-line stave. rubbed around the edges. circa 1900.

£15,000

Bella da Costa Green, then director of the Pierpont Morgan Library, unmasked the Spanish Forger in the 1930s. He has retained the name "Spanish Forger" because scholars originally believed him to be a Spanish painter of primitives—panel paintings as well as manuscript illumination--working in a northern style in the fifteenth century.

Today he is known as "the most skilful and successful and prolific forgers of all times." Indeed, he may be the only forger to have enjoyed a one-man retrospective at a major museum with an accompanying catalogue raisonné of his works, and to be collected by museums and private collectors in his own right. The artist was already active in the 1890s, perhaps in the early 1880s, and he was still painting in 1920. He borrowed freely from chromolithographic editions published in Paris for his compositions, which suggests that he may have been employed by one of the Parisian publishing houses (Auguste Firmin-Didot?).

Stuffed inside some of the original frames were remnants of old Parisian newspapers. Scientific analysis of his paintings discloses the presence of green copper arsenate, which was not available before 1814, among other modern pigments, and he applied his gold leaf last, rather than first, in a glaring departure from medieval technique.

William Voelkle and Roger Wieck, The Spanish Forger, New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, 1978





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

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

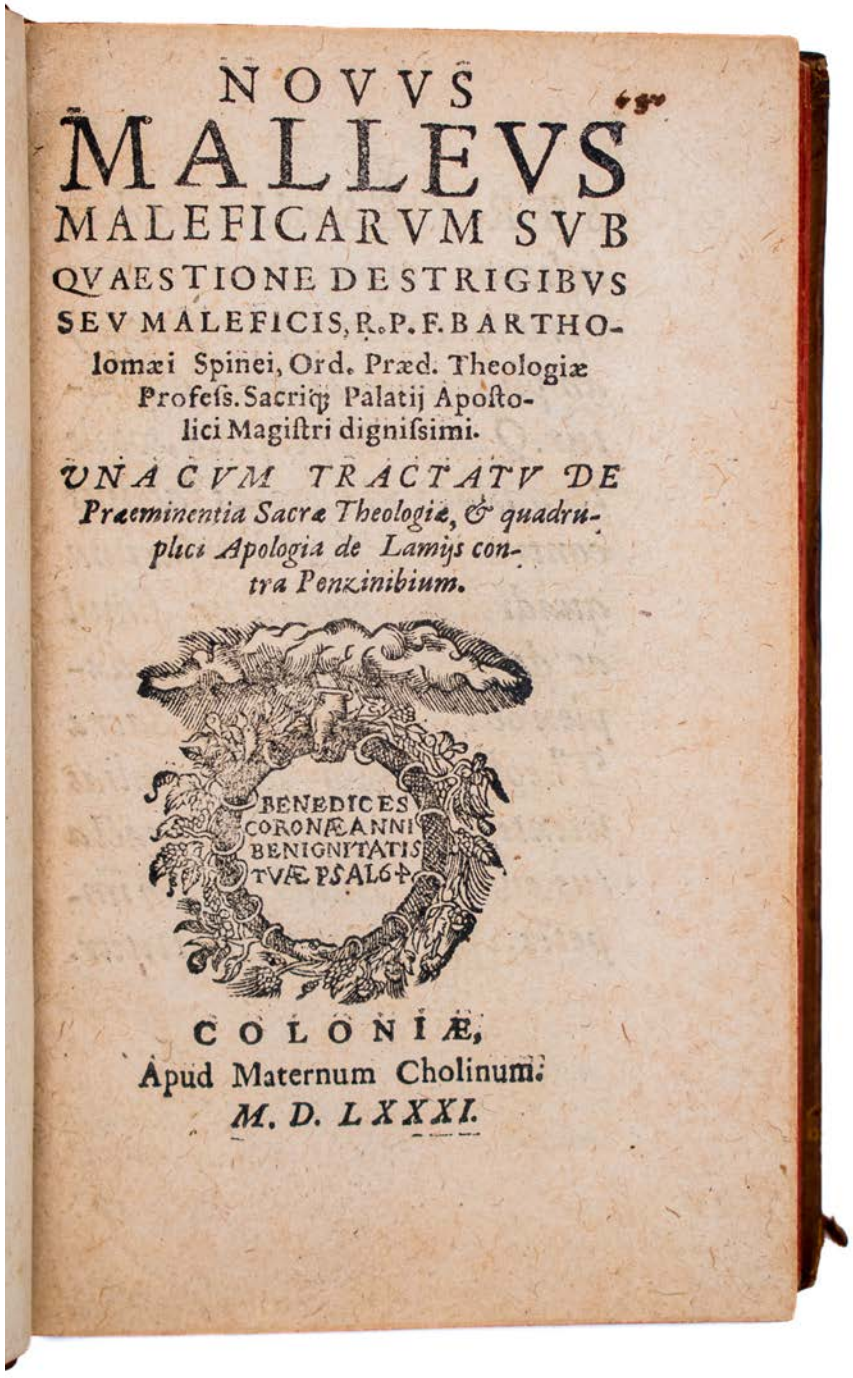
£7,500

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

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

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

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


NOVVS
MALLEVS
MALEFICARVM SVB
QVAESTIONE DE STRIGIBVS
SEV MALEFICIS, R. P. F. BARTHO-
lomæi Spinei, Ord. Præd. Theologiæ
Profess. Sacriq; Palatij Apostolici Magistri dignissimi.
VNA CVM TRACTATV DE
Præeminentia Sacræ Theologiæ, & quadruplici Apologia de Lamijs contra Ponzinibium.
BENEDICES CORONÆ ANNI BENIGNITATIS TVÆ PSAL 64
COLONIÆ,
Apud Maternum Cholinum.
M. D. LXXXI.

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

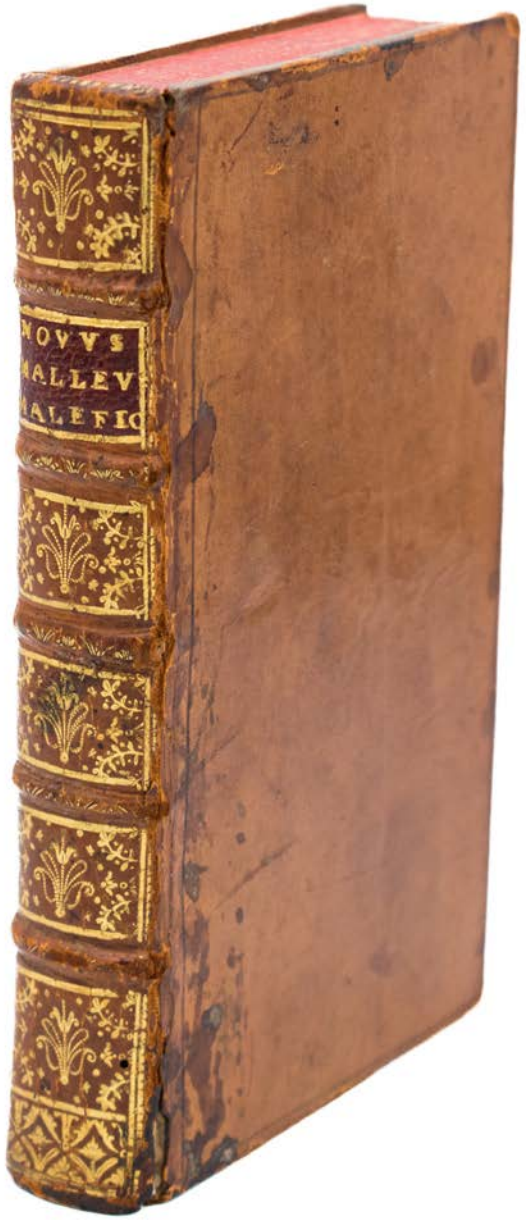
Spina was a very influential demonologist, known for his attempt to discredit the authority of the Canon Episcopi. The Canon Episcopi warned against the Devil's wiles but characterised them primarily as deceptions. Although it did not mention the Sabbat specifically, Episcopi underscored that, by taking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

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

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

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

[USTC:678744; The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America, 2013; The Encyclopedia Of Witchcraft And Demonology; The Lancashire Witches: a chronicle of sorcery and death on Pendle Hill, Almond, 2012; Doubting Witchcraft: Theologians, Jurists, Inquisitors during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, Duni, 2016]



Manuscript Pilot Of Hms Pallas

103. **SPRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS & KING, CAPTAIN RICHARD,**
MANUSCRIPT PILOT AND NAVIGATOR'S LOG FOR USE ABOARD HMS PALLAS 1766 - 1782.

Folio (350 x 260mm), original full vellum,over 200 ll(400 pp) including blanks, a little worn, some worming throughout the volume, heaviest to the last third of the manuscript, this does not affect the text that is legible throughout, secured in a half vellum box, vellum label to upper cover.

£18,000

AT SEA - SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING THE PORTS, HARBOURS AND BAYS FROM CADIZ IN SPAIN TO WEST FLORIDA, PORT ROYAL IN THE WEST INDIES AND THEN TO WEST AFRICA. THIS PILOT DESCRIBES NAVIGATING THE NUMEROUS PORTS AND HARBOURS VISITED BY THE PALLAS.

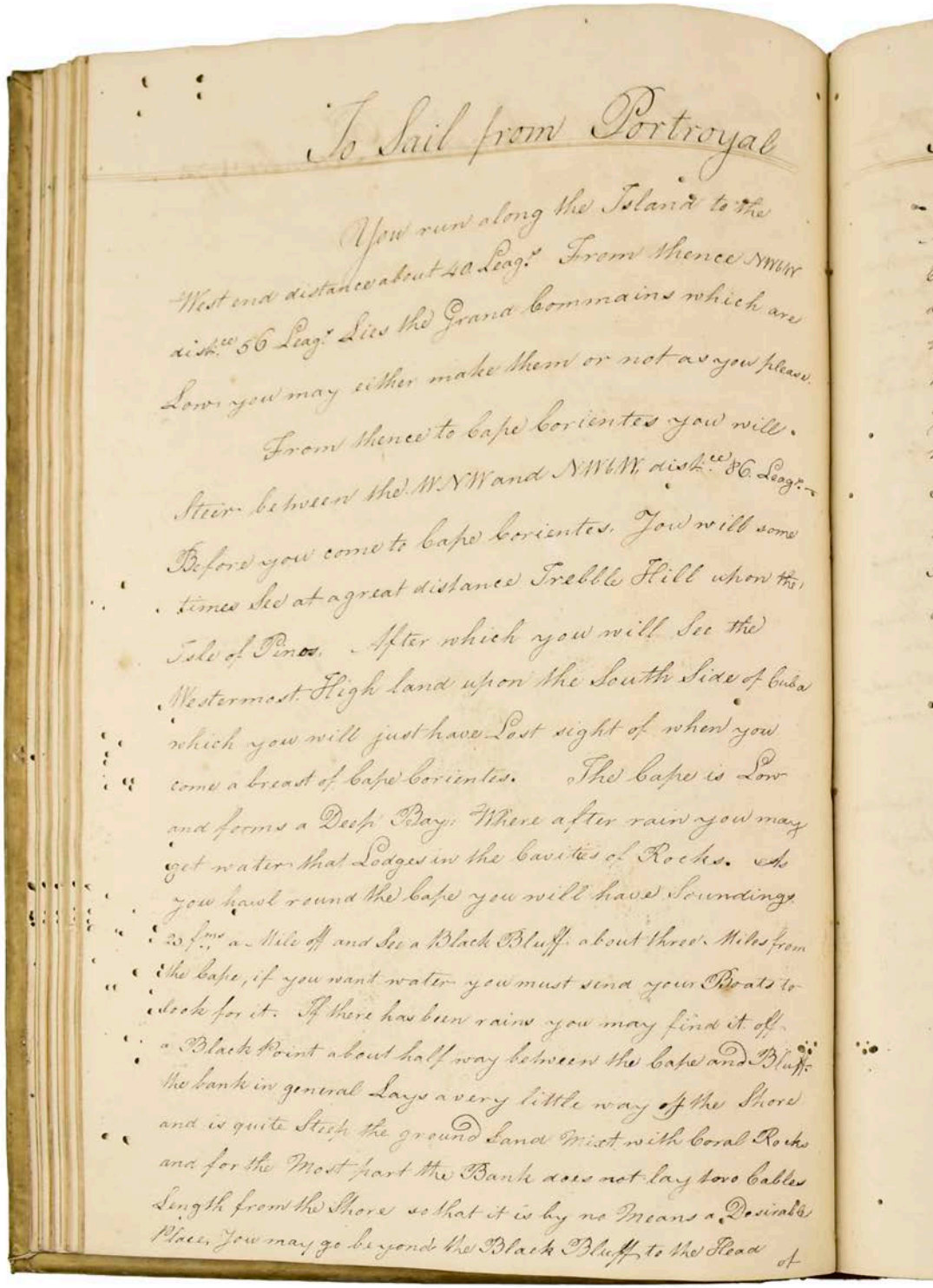
The Countries and Ports Visited are as follows. Erratic dating:

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

HORATIO NELSON was one of the crew in 1774.

HMS Pallas was one of the three 36-gun Venus-class fifth-rate frigates of the Royal Navy. She was launched in 1757 and initially served in Sir Edward Hawke's fleet blockading the coast of France where she fought at the Raid on Cherbourg and in the Battle of Bishops Court.

On May 3, 1776 Pallas began her second transatlantic crossing, arriving at Port Royal, Jamaica on June 21st without notable incident. She remained moored in Port Royal harbour until July 6th when she sailed with the frigate Maidstone, and 22 sail of merchant vessels bound north up the American coast but the convoy was forced to return to Port Royal. By July 10th, the fleet had grown to include Pallas, Maidstone, the West Florida


To Sail from Portroyal

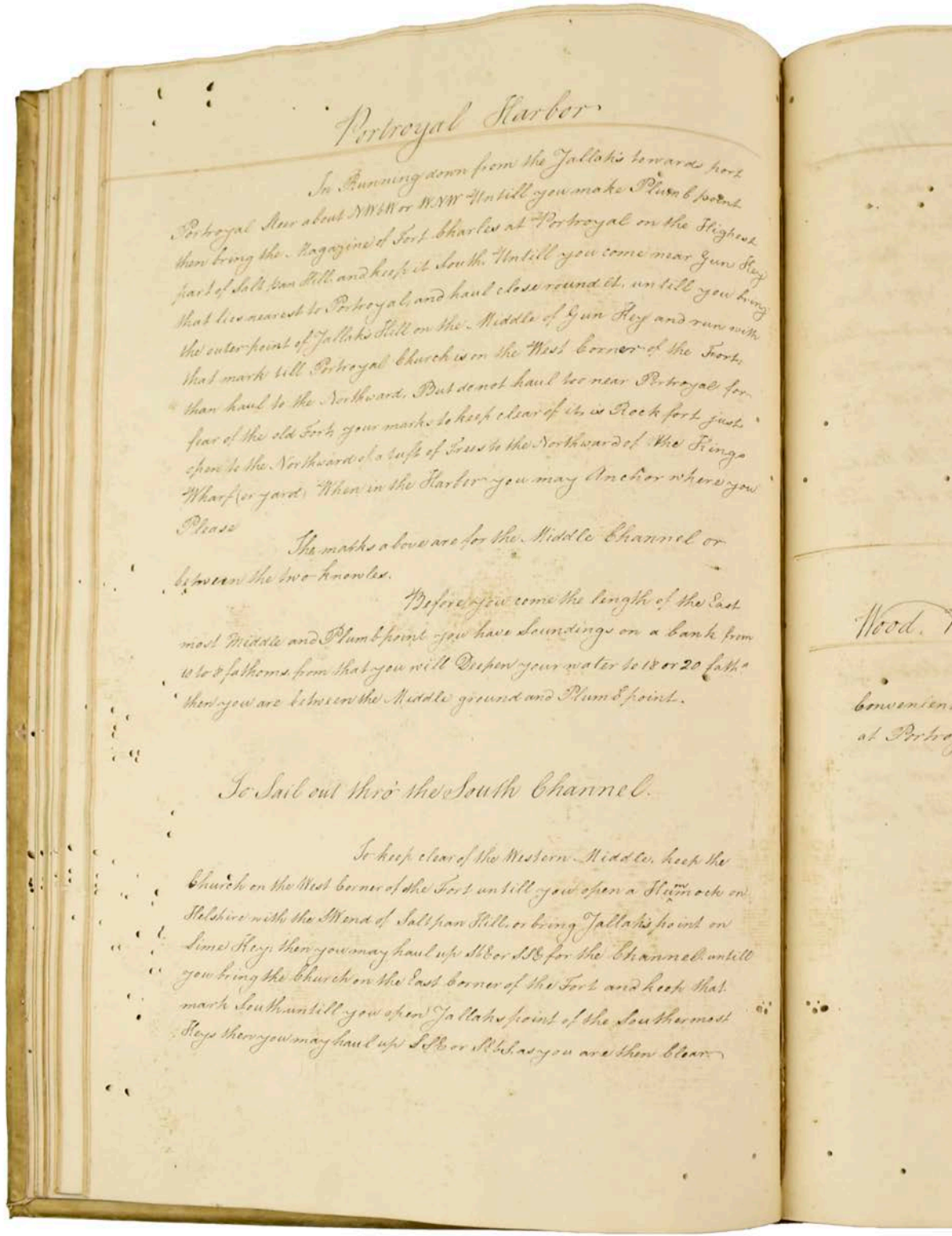
You run along the Island to the
West end distance about 12 Leag.s From thence NWW
dist.e 56 Leag.s Lies the Grand Commains which are
Low you may either make them or not as you please.
From thence to cape Corientes you will
Steer between the WNW and NNW dist.e 56 Leag.s
Before you come to cape Corientes You will some
times See at a great distance Treble Hill upon the
Isle of Pinos. After which you will See the
Westermost High land upon the South Side of Cuba
which you will just have Lost sight of when you
come a breast of cape Corientes. The cape is Low
and forms a Deep Bay: Where after rain you may
get water that Lodges in the Cavities of Rocks. As
you hawl round the cape you will have Soundings
25 fms a Mile off and See a Black Bluff about three Miles from
the cape, if you want water you must send your Boats to
look for it. If there has been rains you may find it off
a Black Point about half way between the cape and Bluff.
the bank in general Lays a very little way off the Shore
and is quite Steep the ground Sand Mixt with Coral Rocks
and for the Most part the Bank does not lay two Cables
Length from the Shore so that it is by no Means a Desirable
Place. You may go beyond the Black Bluff to the Head of

packet, and 105 merchant vessels. Further delayed by a shortage of water, the convoy did not sail until late September.46 On October 1st Pallas liberated the Anne, an English vessel bound from Dominica to London that had been taken by an American privateer. On October 3rd Pallas and Maidstone chased off what appeared to be an American privateer and on October 12th the convoy entered St. Lawrence harbour, Newfoundland, and came to anchor. On October 29th they sailed with a convoy bound for England arriving at Spithead on November 17th without any notable incidents being recorded in the logbooks. However, other documents make it clear that the crossing was anything but uneventful. They were plagued by poor weather, hounded by American privateers and Captain Cornwallis complained bitterly of the poor discipline of the convoy. Only 44 of the merchantmen arrived in England in convoy with Pallas.

She later served for a number of years in the Mediterranean Sea before moving to serve off the coast of Africa between 1774 and 1776 where she protected the isolated British colonies. In 1778 she joined the Newfoundland Station and participated in the attack on Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

On June 17, 1779, Pallas departed Spithead in company with Cameleon sloop escorting a convoy of 28 sail bound for Jamaica. They sailed south through the Bay of Biscay and along 130 the Portuguese coast calling at the island of Madeira on July 3rd and continuing on to Port Royal arriving on August 25th, arriving too late to participate in the Battle of Grenada on July 6th. For the next twenty-one months Pallas patrolled the Caribbean around Port Royal interdicting American and French ships in the region. During this period, either alone or in company with other Royal Navy warships, Pallas was involved in the taking of at least eight prizes, including an American ship. There is no suggestion in the logbooks that Pallas participated in the Battle of Martinique on April 17, 1780. It was probably during this extended period in warmer waters that the teredo infestation established itself in Pallas hull.

In 1783 she was beached on São Jorge Island after she was found to be heavily leaking; she was burned there on 24 February.



Portroyal Harbor

In Running down from the Jallaks towards Port Portroyal Keep about NW&W or WNW Until you make Plum Point then bring the Magazine of Fort Charles at Portroyal on the Highest part of Salt Pan Hill and keep it South Until you come near Gun Key that lies nearest to Portroyal, and haul close round it, until you bring the outer point of Jallaks Still on the Middle of Gun Key and run with that mark till Portroyal Church is on the West Corner of the Fort, than haul to the Northward. But do not haul too near Portroyal for fear of the old Fort your mark to keep clear of it is a Rock fort just open to the Northward of a Cluft of Trees to the Northward of the Kings Wharf (or yard) When in the Harbor you may Anchor where you Please

The marks above are for the Middle Channel or between the two Knowles.

Before you come the length of the East most Middle and Plum Point you have Soundings on a Bank from 6 to 8 fathoms from that you will Deepen your water to 18 or 20 fathoms then you are between the Middle ground and Plum Point.

To Sail out thro' the South Channel.

To keep clear of the Western Middle, keep the Church on the West Corner of the Fort until you open a Plum rock on Shelshire with the West end of Salt pan Hill, or bring Jallaks Point on Lime Keys then you may haul up NE or NE for the Channel until you bring the Church on the East Corner of the Fort and keep that mark Southerly till you open Jallaks Point of the Southermost Keys then you may haul up S.E or S.E.b.S as you are then Clear

Wood.

Convenien
at Portro

The Bavarian 'Witchcraft War'

104. **STERZINGER, FERDINAND**, Bemühung den Aberglaube zu stürzen.

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

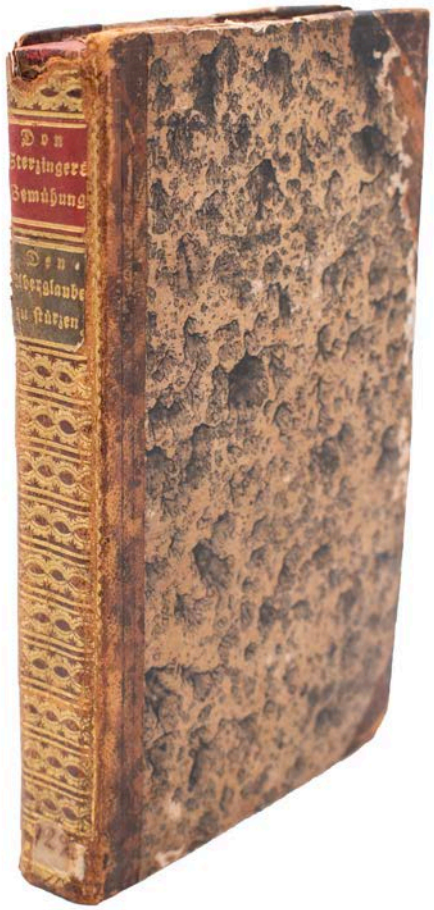
£2,000

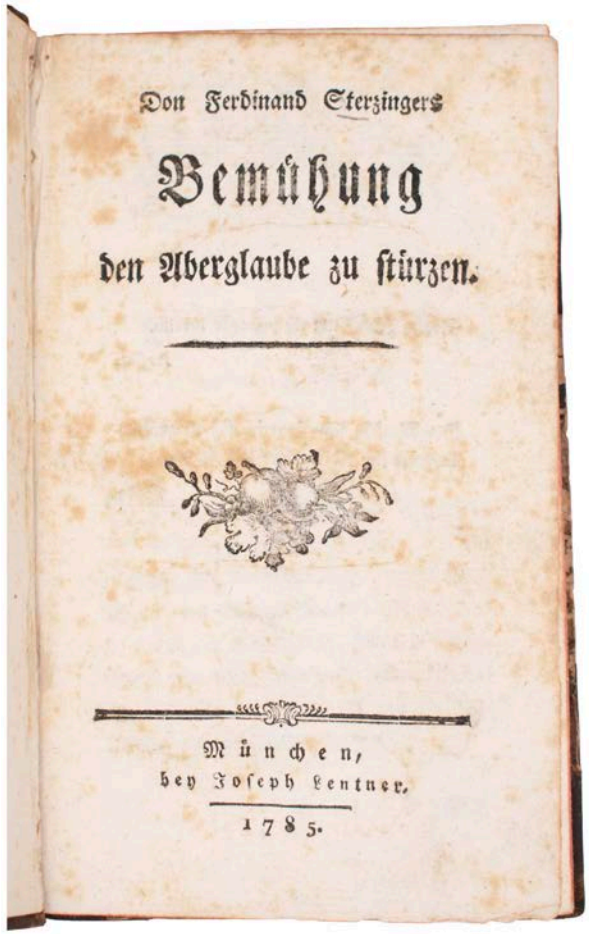
First Edition of this important work on the witch hunt craze that was so endemic in Bavaria during the mid eighteenth century. Ferdinand Sterzinger (1721-1786), a Bavarian priest of the Theatine order and one of the leaders of the Bavarian attack on witchcraft in the 1760s, wrote this deeply sceptical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

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

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

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





Rare Coloured Plate Book

105. **TIMMS, WILLIAM HENRY,** Select Views of the Borough of Reading, and Adjacent Scenery.

[Reading: Published May 19, 1823, by J. Rusher, King Street, Reading; and W.H. Timms, engraver, tinter of prints, and mounter of drawings, &c. No. 6, St. James's Place, Hampstead Road, London, 1823], title & dedication (with imprint) and 12 fine hand-coloured aquatint plates, tissue guards, contemporary half calf, marbled sides, neatly rebacked , slim oblong folio (25 x 33.5 cm)A very scarce colour plate book by Timms, with only one copy found (Yale).

£3,500

The attractive views include: London Road from Reading; Horne Street & St. Giles Church; Duke Street from the Bridge; King Street; View of the Corn Market, Obelisk & St. Lawrence Church; St. Mary's Church; View of Reading from Red Lane; Part of Castle Street from the Turnpike; Coley House; Caversham Park; Sonning; and Caversham Bridge.

Abbey, Scenery 294







106. VISCONTI, ZACCARIA [ZACHARIA VICECOMITE], Complementum Artis Exorcisticae cui simile nunquam visum est...In Tres Partes divisum

FIRST EDITION, [6], 716, [4bl], 32pp., marginal tear to foot of title with loss, not affecting text, small worm hole to first 4p., occasional light foxing, bookplate to front free endpaper of E.R.D. Maclagan, contemporary limp vellum, small 8vo (145x95mm), Venice: Francesco Barilettum 1600.

£6,000

Despite the Biblical exhortation to practice exorcism, official guides and rules only appeared in the Catholic Church with the adoption of the official Roman Rite in 1614. The formalisation of the rites relating to exorcism followed a long process of debate and a series of detailed studies of exorcism of which this book by Visconti, first published in 1600 and running to seven editions over the next forty five years is among the most important.

Milanese exorcist, Zaccaria Visconti, belonged to the order of Saint Barnabas and Ambrose, and taught the art of exorcism to a professional level. In Complementum Artis Exorcistica, Visconti sought to educate on all aspects of exorcism, from how to identify the possessed to instructions on techniques, prayers, rituals and remedies to free the possessed victim from their demons. He hoped that his book would help reduce the number of cases of demonic possession recently recorded in and around Milan.

Visconti helpfully provides a list of twenty-five "signs of the possessed", including refusing to eat, weeping without knowing why, "terrible and horrible eyes", and implausible knowledge or skill, to name a few. Interestingly, this list is significantly different to his list of fifteen "signs of the bewitched", (feeling pains the victim cannot explain, fainting, unstoppable wasting of the body). This is due to Visconti's belief that there are more similarities between melancholia and demonic affliction than the former and the diabolic magic of witchcraft. Visconti describes the power of the devil causing melancholia by blurring one's senses and making them feverish, mute, deaf and having visions. The urgency that Visconti felt making his case was heightened by the opposing argument which took a far more lenient view, believing sufferers of melancholia to only imagine themselves to be vexed by demons instead. These claims were backed by several medical tracts. Without completely disregarding the physician's view, Visconti insists corporeal physicians are capable of dealing with natural illnesses, but only the theologically knowledgeable exorcists can prescribe the higher medicine of the soul.

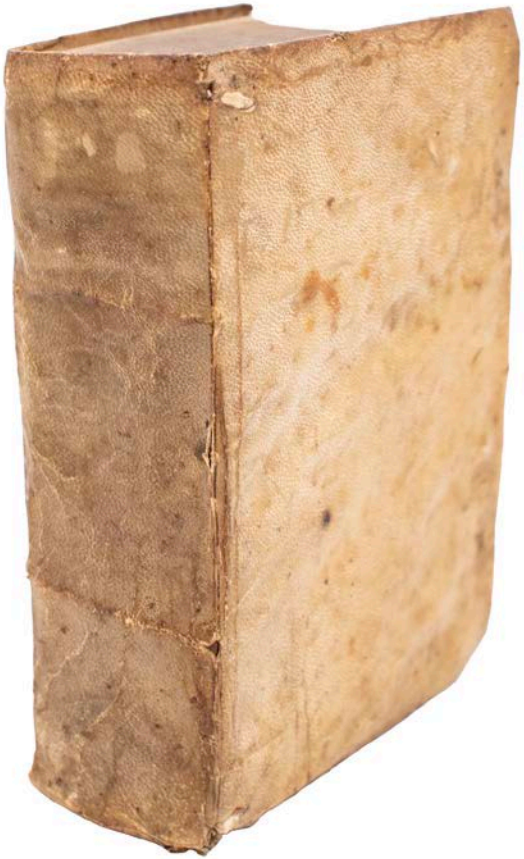
In 1607 his work was printed by Lazarus Zetzner, in Cologne, in a collection of the six major works of the Franciscan Exorcists in a single volume, Thesaurus exorcismorum ('The treasury of Exorcists'), often described as the greatest compendium of exorcism manuals.

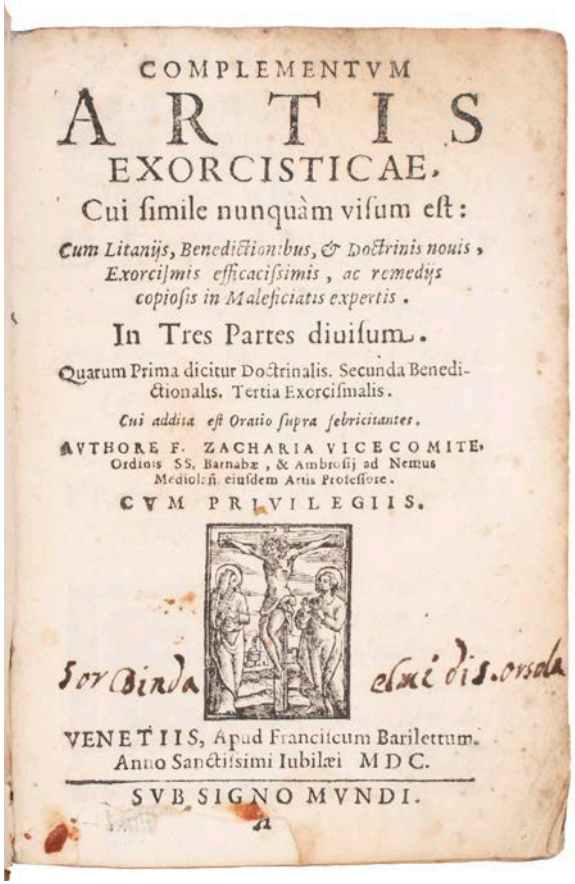
These works shared many similarities and all were particularly preoccupied with witchcraft, often merging exorcism, counter-witchcraft and the demonstration of techniques on how to ward off demons or evil spirits. Visconti's work was therefore part of a body of work that was distilled into the shorter exorcism ritual prescribed in the Rituale Romanum (1612) the church's official guide for exorcisms in use down to the present day.

Overall a very good copy of a rare and influential work on the theology, practice and rituals of exorcism.

Provenance: E.R.D. Maclagan who was an art historian and Director of the V&A.

[The Debate Over the Origin of Genius During the Italian Renaissance, Brann, 2002; Witchcraft and Inquisition in Early Modern Venice, Seitz, 2011]





COMPLEMENTVM
ARTIS
EXORCISTICAE.
Cui ſimile nunquàm viſum eſt:
Cum Litanijs, Benedictionibus, & Doctrinis nouis, Exorciſmis efficaciſsimis, ac remedijs copioſis in Maleficiatis expertis.
In Tres Partes diuiſum.
Quarum Prima dicitur Doctrinalis. Secunda Benedictionalis. Tertia Exorciſmalis.
Cui addita eſt Oratio ſupra febricitantes.
AVTHORE F. ZACHARIA VICECOMITE,
Ordinis SS. Barnabæ, & Ambroſij ad Nemus Mediolan. eiuſdem Artis Profeſſore.
CVM PRIVILEGIIS.
VENETIIS, Apud Franciſcum Barilettum.
Anno Sanctiſsimi Iubilæi M D C.
SVB SIGNO MVNDI.

Botanical Manuscript With 245 Watercolours Of Wild And Garden Flowers Of Silesia

107. **VOLCKMANN, GEORG ANTON.** Sciagraphia et Icones Plantarum Indigenarum, maxime vero Exoticas jumturissimo labore collectarum à vivis depicta additis synonymis et locus natalibussingulari industria et penicillo ...

A Very Fine Herbarium and Botanical Folio with 245 Full Page Watercolours with Manuscript Descriptive Text Leaf to Each Drawing.

Finely executed and carefully coloured drawings with manuscript captions and descriptive manuscript text leaf to each watercolour. Extensive manuscript with 245 Watercolours of Garden Flowers; Wild Flowers and Plants of Silesia.

Legnica/ Silesia circa 1690/1700 , Folio (320 x 220 mm). Later calf with gilt printed morocco label on cover: "Hr Ct Dubois. Buttes", Title page a little stained and mounted at time of binding, overall in excellent condition. The 245 full-page watercolours in gouche and opaque colours are titled in ink with latin names

£50,000

Extensive, yet unrecorded botanical manuscript on the Silesian wild and garden flora by the well - known Silesian physician and naturalist Georg Anton Volckmann (1664 - 1721), who is still known today as the author of the geological work 'Silesia Subterranea', printed in 1720, which includes elaborate sketches of fossils including Carboniferous plants from the Lower Silesia region.

Georg Anton Volckmann was the son of the botanist Israel Volkmann (1636 - 1706), whose fundamental collection 'Phytologia magna' he continued. The series on the Silesian wild and garden flora, comprising a total of 10 volumes was written between 1666 and 1716, but never printed; the manuscripts are now in the Saxon State and University Library (SLUB) Dresden: Mscr.Dresd.B116-125.

The renowned Liegnitz physician Dr. Israel Volckmann and subsequently his son Dr. Georg Anton Volckmann wrote the manuscript in their own hands and illustrated the work with plant depictions, sometimes accompanied by insects, after nature in watercolours and opaque colours. The names commonly used in older botanical literature and the medicinal uses of the plants are recorded on the reverse of the nearly 3.600 leaves. The work was intended for publication but would have been too expensive because of the many copper plates required.

This manuscript might be a condensed or shorter version of these 10 vols. also intended to



be published which however never happened.

Georg Anton Volckmann was born in Liegnitz/ Legnica in 1663, studied medicine (where is unknown; only his stay in Padua is known) and settled as a doctor in Legnica/Silesia around 1687. His father was the doctor Israel Volckmann, born on 6 December 1636 in Nikolstadt near Legnica, where his father was a priest from 1630-1633, attended the town school in Legnica, then the Elisabeth gymnasium in Wroclaw, studied medicine and philosophy in Leipzig from 1655 to 1659 and, after a stay in Italy, settled as a doctor in Legnica in 1660 or 1661, his mother was Ursula Marianne née Schultheß. His father introduced Georg Anton to botany at an early stage and, from 1687 onwards, entrusted him with the continuation of his 'Phytologiamagna' (vol. I, 1666/68; II, 1668/70; III, 1670; IV, 1671/77; V, 1678/85), a large manuscript work with his own plant drawings, which his son enlarged by a further five volumes (VI, 1678/85). 5 volumes (VI, 1686/89; VII, 1689/91; VIII, 1692/97; IX, 1698/1703; X, 1704/18).

Georg Anton's drawings are more artistic, his locations more varied than those of his father, who died in Legnica on 5 February 1706. This magnificent work came with G. A. Volckmann's collection to Dresden, first to the Zwingers collection of vegetation, later to the State Library. G. A. Volckmann explored Silesia on numerous journeys; he recorded his mineralogical, geological and prehistoric observations in 'Silesia subterranea' (Leipzig 1720). He also produced a handwritten 'Historia Conchyliorum' and an 'Ornithologia' (before 1712, now lost) as well as a collection of Silesian town coats of arms drawn by him. He analysed the water of the Hedwigsbrunnen fountain discovered in the Grüntal valley near Legnica; in 1716, together with Maximilian Preuß, Gottfried David Mayer and Gottfried Ernst Wilhelm, he described the health springs in Skarsine. He undertook excavations at Töpferberg in 1697/98 and 1707, at Simsdorf near Legnica in 1712 and at Großendorf near Steinau in 1716.

Volckmann died on 21 March 1721

Reference: H. Neumann, ‚Liegnitzer Naturforscher' in Mitt. d. Gesch. u. AltertumsVer. Liegnitz, Heft 8, 1920/21, Liegnitz 1922, p. 246-262); Heinrich Robert Göppert, Über ältere schlesische Pflanzenkunde als Beitrag zur vaterländischenKulturgeschichte, Schles. Provinzialbl., 96, pp. 1–27.

Provenance: Maybe looted property in the Napoleonic Wars, as an ownership note of a French officer 'à l' Etat major du 5 corps d' armée à Breslau, le 12 may 1808 is on the title. Later added ownership note "à Ami Dubois", dated July 1836; since then privately owned in Switzerland.









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

FIRST EDITION, [8]. 224. [16]pp., engraved folding map, 3 engraved folding plates, full polished contemporary calf gilt, London, Printed for James Knapton, 1699.

£3,500

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

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

In 1680, Wafer met William Dampier at Cartagena and joined in a privateering venture under the leadership of Bartholomew Sharp. After a quarrel during an arduous overland journey, Wafer was marooned with four others in the Isthmus of Darien, where he stayed with the Cuna Indians. He spent his time gathering information about their culture, including their shamanism and a short vocabulary of their language. He also studied the natural history of the isthmus. The following year later, Wafer left the Indians, promising to return and marry the chief's sister and bring back dogs from England. He fooled the buccaneers at first as he was dressed as an Indian, wearing body-paint and ornamented with a nose-ring. It took them some time to recognise him. Wafer reunited with Dampier, and after privateering with him on the Spanish Main until 1688, he settled in Philadelphia.

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

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



A Unique Copy Of An Important Work On Witchcraft

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

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

£8,500

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

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



scientific attitude, who defended belief in witchcraft.

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

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

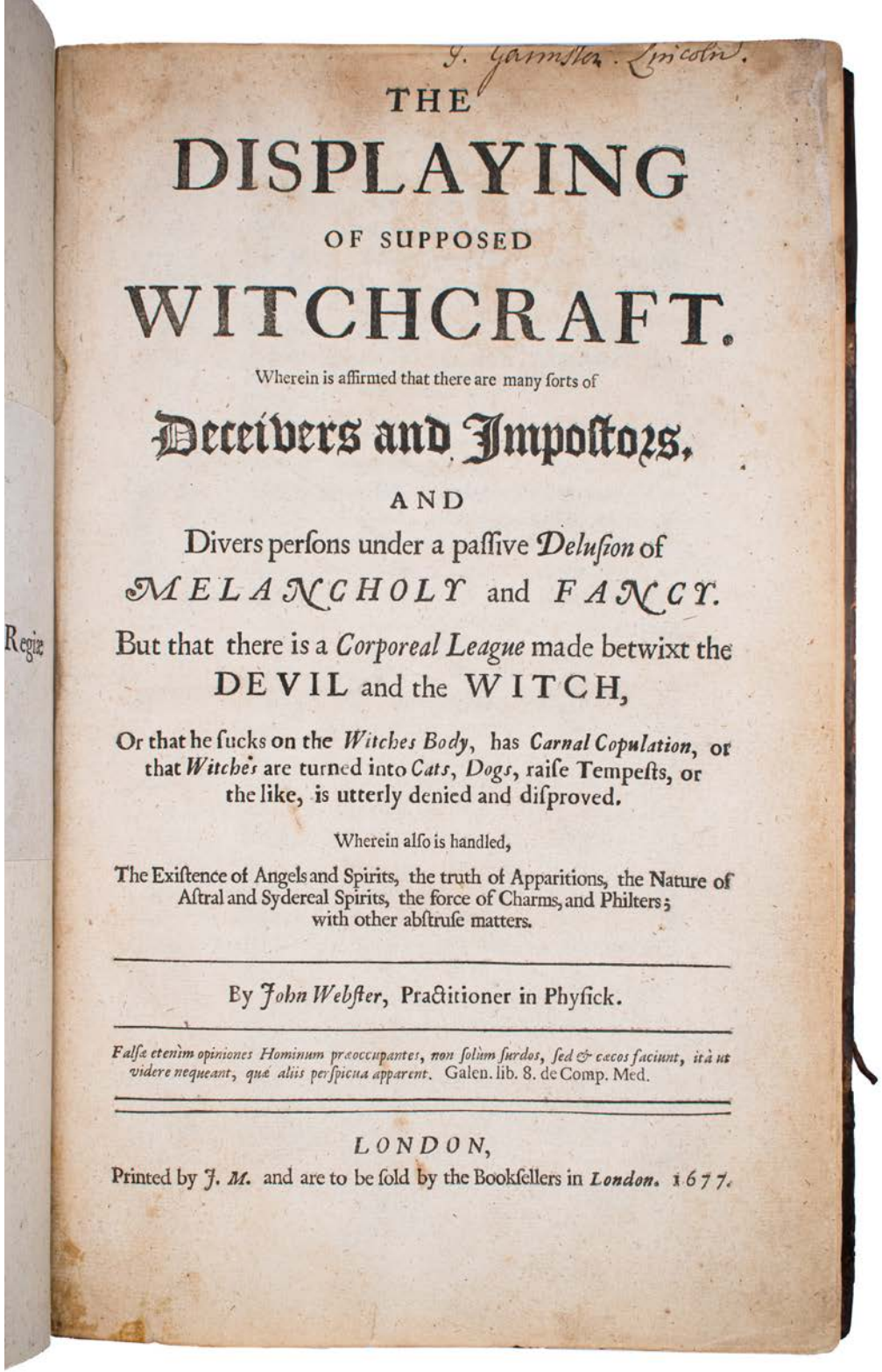
"Qui hanc figuram intelligunt Me etiam intellexisse, intelligent. Hic jacet ignotus mundo mersusque tumultu Invidiae semper mens tatem aqua fuit, Multa tulit veterum ut sciret secreta tophorum Ac tandem vires noverit ignis aquae.

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

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

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

[ESTC: R12517; Norman 2192; Wing W1230]



J. Garmston. Lincoln.

THE

DISPLAYING

OF SUPPOSED

WITCHCRAFT.

Wherein is affirmed that there are many ſorts of

Deceivers and Impoſtors,

AND

Divers perſons under a paſſive *Deluſion* of

MELANCHOLY and *FANCY.*

But that there is a *Corporeal League* made betwixt the

DEVIL and the WITCH,

Or that he ſucks on the *Witches Body*, has *Carnal Copulation*, or that *Witches* are turned into *Cats*, *Dogs*, raiſe Tempeſts, or the like, is utterly denied and diſproved.

Wherein alſo is handled,

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

By *John Webſter*, Practitioner in Phyſick.

Falſæ etenim opiniones Hominum præoccupantes, non ſolùm ſurdos, ſed & cæcos faciunt, ità ut videre nequeant, quæ aliis perſpicua apparent. Galen. lib. 8. de Comp. Med.

LONDON,

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

First Attack on the Witch Trials

110. **WEIR, JOANNE [WEYER, JOHANN]**, De Praestigiis Daemonum, Et Incantationibus ac ueneficiis, libri V. recogniti, & ualde aucti. Authore Ioanne Vviero Graviano, illustrißimi ducis Cliuiae, Iuliae, &c. medico. Praeter locupletem accessionis cumulum, ut lectoris memoriæ consuleretur, in capita quoque iam sectus est quilibet liber: cuius argumentum in praefatione comperies. Acceßit index amplißimus.

Second edition, 565, [lxviii] pp., late 17th century annotations to flyleaf and title, occasional underlining, last ten index pages with a single, small worm hole, 17th century limp vellum, yapped edges, two leather straps (perished), 8vo (165 x 108mm), Basilae, Ioan Oporin, 1564.

£10,000

"Those who err should be brought gently home, not incarcerated with punitive ferocity."

Johann Weyer, a respected Lutheran physician at the court of William III, was one of the first to protest against the persecution of witches. He is considered "the founder of medical psychiatry" (Garrison-Morton), and a human rights defender avant la lettre. He published on rare diseases and sexual abuse. Weyer influenced contemporaries such as Michel de Montaigne and later thinkers such as Victor Hugo, Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud. After studying at the University of Paris, Weyer apprenticed under Agrippa of Nettesheim from 1530 to 1534. The poetic, mysterious and liberal-minded Agrippa was also an outspoken critic of witch persecution.

Weyer sought to derogate the law concerning witchcraft prosecution, using two forms of thinking. He argued that those accused of practising witchcraft were mentally ill - suffering from "melancholia" - and the confessions they made were actually delusions of the mind. By arguing that the moral weakness in women made them easy prey to Satan's temptations, Weyer started one of the most vigorous and enduring controversies surrounding demonology and the witch in the early modern period. Weyer powerfully argues the case for leniency to the repentant and eloquently rejects the assimilation of witchcraft to heresy. He insisted that women were neither helped nor healed by torture or burning, but that they rather needed the healing power of prayer, religious instruction, medical intervention, and meditative isolation. He bolstered this attack on realist demonology with medical authorities as well as his own clinical experience as a practising physician. Whilst he is right to insist on the relevance of medical diagnosis in many cases of witchcraft, medicine was then too primitive to suggest convincing explanations. Weyer's most important contribution in the field of medical diagnosis may be the understanding that undernourishment was the cause of much witchcraft melancholia.

Medical and juridical objections often went hand in hand. Weyer challenged demonologists on a legal terrain, attacking the prosecution's reliance on a confession, the point where



demonology's theoretical and practical endeavours converged. Weyer attempts to demolish various witch confessions, notably he publicly attacked the trials of the Wurttemberg preachers, attesting they were illegal, since the death penalties could be imposed only in cases of maleficent magic, not for mere fantasies. Weyer was careful to specify that he did not doubt the reality of witchcraft, but only its relevance to the majority of prosecutions.

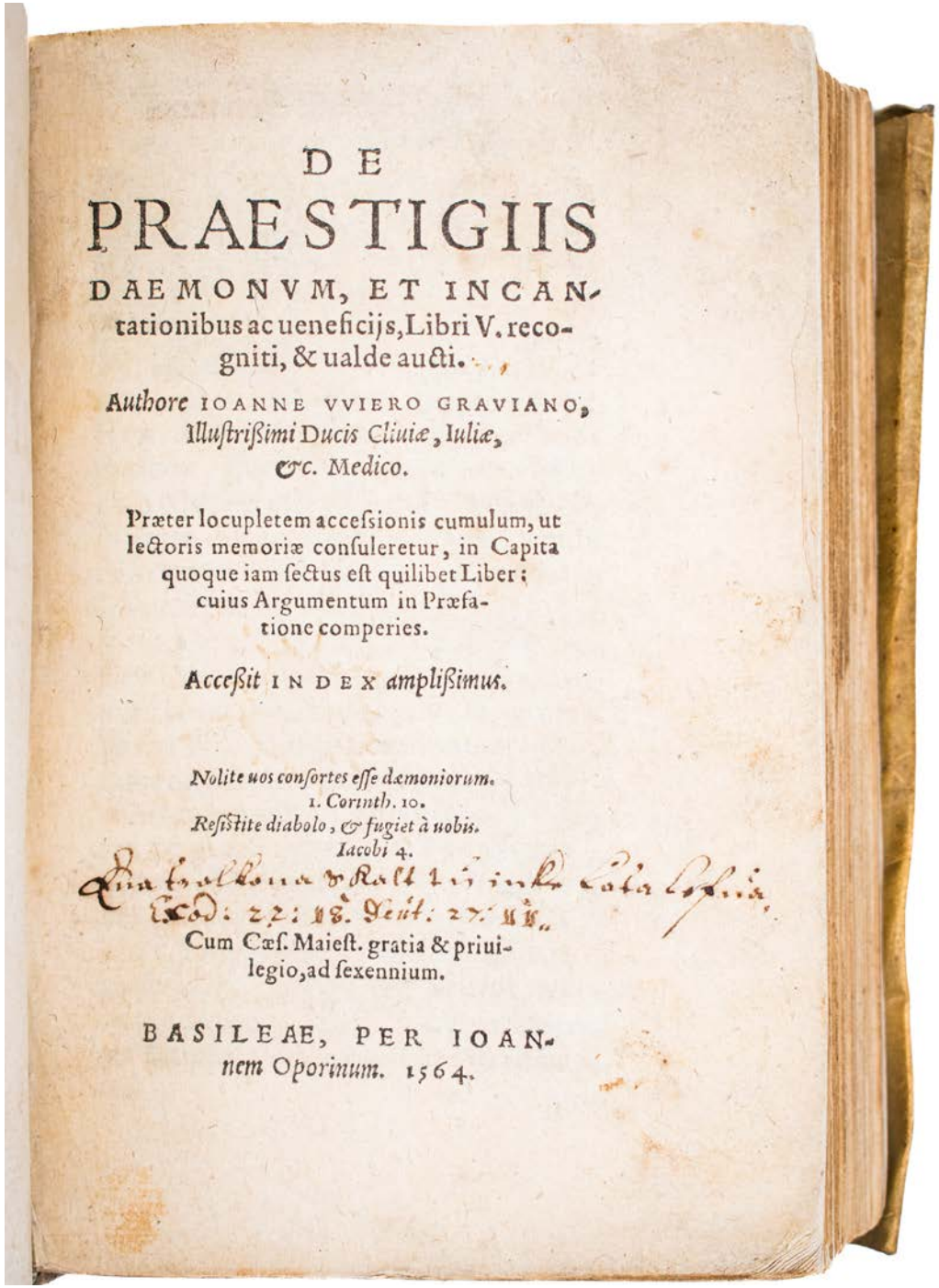
Weyer has become a symbol of courage and lucidity in the face of intolerance and ignorance, but he was not quite as radical as it would seem. Despite Weyer's appeal for a greater tolerance towards alleged witches, he also wants greater severity towards male magicians, who Weyer perceived as actual practitioners of natural or demonic magic. It has been suggested that in its very conception, this work is an ideological attack on Catholic idolatry and superstition, rather than a radical stand against the cruel persecution of witches.

The reaction to De Praestigiis Daemonum was formidable. Weyer had chosen to publish his book precisely at the moment when the witch-craze, after a long lull, was beginning again. That, indeed, was what had provoked him to write. But this Erasmian Platonist was no longer heard by a generation that had repudiated Erasmus. A fellow physician might hail him as a prophet of enlightenment, but his other readers thought differently. Weyer was told by his friends that his book must be destroyed or rewritten; by his enemies that he was a lunatic.

Yet Johann Weyer shaped opposition to witch hunting for generations. Demonologists who wrote after him took care to demolish his arguments, and Bodin's famous Demonomanie de sorciers includes a lengthy rebuttal of De praestigiis. Yet as they engaged with Weyer's ideas, their own thought was shaped by his.

Only three auction records in the last 50 years.

[ADB XLII, p. 266; Garrison-Morton 4916; Robbins (1972), Encyclopedia of Witchcraft; Thorndike, L. (1941). A History of Magic and Experimental Science, pp. 515-516.; Witchcraze, Terror and Fantasy in Baroque Europe, Roper, 2004; Witches, Devils, and Doctors in the Renaissance: Johann Weyer, Mora, 1991; The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America, 2013; Ideas and Cultural Margins in Early Modern Germany, 2009; The Damned art : essays in the literature of witchcraft, 1977]



DE
PRAESTIGIIS
DAEMONVM, ET INCAN-
tationibus ac ueneficijs, Libri V. reco-
gniti, & ualde aucti.

Authore IOANNE VVIERO GRAVIANO,
Illuſtriſſimi Ducis Cliuiæ, Iuliæ,
&c. Medico.

Præter locupletem acceſsionis cumulum, ut
lectoris memoriæ conſuleretur, in Capita
quoque iam ſectus eſt quilibet Liber;
cuius Argumentum in Præfa-
tione comperies.

Acceſsit INDEX ampliſsimus.

Nolite uos conſortes eſſe dæmoniorum.
1. Corinth. 10.
Reſiſtite diabolo, & fugiet à uobis.
Iacobi 4.

Cum Cæſ. Maieſt. gratia & priui-
legio, ad ſexennium.

BASILEAE, PER IOAN-
nem Oporinum. 1564.

Rare Coloured Copy

111. **WILLIAMS, C.F.**, Six Views in the Neighbourhood of Port Madoc, Respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Wm. Alexander Madocks and Mrs Gwyne.

Exeter, 1850, six hand-coloured lithographed plates, in publishers printed wrappers, with printed title to upper cover, oblong folio (550 x 380 mm) A very scarce work.

£1,850

Including the following plates:

Port Madoc from the Embankment 1849. 2.Port Madoc from the Rock Walk 1850. 3. Traeth Mawr near Port Madoc 4. Barmouth. 5.Snowdon From Capel Curig 1850. 6.Pass of Aberglaslyn
Not in Abbey.




Marshall
Rare Books