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Travel and Voyages & Atlases

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Travel and Voyages

1] ANSON, George [1697-1762]. **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 on an expedition to the South-Seas. Compiled from papers and others materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and published under his direction, by Richard Walter ... chaplain of his Majesty's Ship The Centurion, in that expedition.** London: Printed for the Author; by John and Paul Knapton, 1748. Quarto (9 3/4 x 8 1/8 inches). 12pp. list of subscribers. 42 engraved maps, charts and plates (41 folding, 1 double-page). (Small worm track to upper margin of leaves from the front to pp.75/76). Contemporary speckled calf, covers with double-fillet gilt border, expertly rebacked to style, spine in six compartments with raised bands, the bands flanked by double gilt fillets, red/brown morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment.

First edition, first issue, of a work that "has long occupied a distinguished position as a masterpiece of descriptive travel ... [which] appears to have been the most popular book of maritime adventure of the eighteenth century." (Hill)

The first issue has page 319 incorrectly numbered 219 - there were three other editions published in 1748 and by 1781 no less than sixteen editions had appeared. The present first edition first issue is much scarcer than the others.

"This is the official account of Anson's voyage. England, at war with Spain in 1739, equipped eight ships under the command of George Anson to harass the Spaniards on the western coast of South America, for the purpose of cutting off Spanish supplies of wealth from the Pacific area. The Spanish fleet sent out to oppose the British ran into storms; provisions ran out and many ships were wrecked. Anson continued taking prizes off the Pacific coast during

1741-32, and in June, 1743, captured the Manila galleon and its treasure of 400,000 sterling. According to the *DNB* (v.16), 'Lord Anson, who was a friend and patron of [Benjamin] Robins, after returning from the voyage ... appears to have entrusted to Robins, for revision, the account of the voyage which had been compiled from the journals by his chaplain, Richard Walter. There has been considerable dispute as to whether Robins or Walter wrote the book ... ' it is probably that Robins revised and edited the work, wrote an introduction, and added dissertations.' (Hill).

Borba de Moraes I, pp. 38-39; Cox I, 49; Hill (2004) 1817; Sabin 1626.

(#23181)

\$ 5,000.

2] **BARING-GOULD, Sabine (1834-1924). *Iceland: Its Scenes and Sagas*.** London: Smith, Elder & Co, 1863. Large 8vo (9 3/4 x 6 1/2 inches). Half-title. 1 folding lithographic map with the author's route marked in red, 16 plates (4 lithographs printed in colours by Hanhart, 12 wood-engraved plates by Edmund Evans), all after the author's drawings. (Some light marginal spotting and soiling). Later brown half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards by P.B. Sanford, spine gilt in six compartments with wide raised bands, the bands tooled in gilt, lettered in gilt in the second and fourth compartments, t.e.g.

A fine copy of the first edition of this valuable work on Iceland.

"Off at last! Farewell comfort, ease, good food, snug beds! Welcome hard riding, rain and cold, scanty diet and the ground for a couch." So begins Sabine Baring-Gould's account of his journey on horseback around Iceland in 1862. Sabine-Gould, the nephew of the Arctic explorer Sir Edward Sabine, became fascinated with the Sagas of the north, taught himself Icelandic using a German-Icelandic dictionary, and during a long summer holiday from the school where he was a teacher he set out to explore the locations described in the Icelandic Sagas and to capture them in prose and picture. This book is the result: a lively adventure story as much as a travel book: the writing style is clearly that of an author destined to write fiction (as Baring-Gould went on to do). The book includes a number of valuable appendices, the first "A Note on the Ornithology of Iceland" by Alfred Newton; a second "Advice for Sportsmen"; a third "A List of Icelandic Plants"; a fourth "A List of Icelandic Sagas"; and a fifth listing the author's expenses during the trip.

Cf. Sabine Baring-Gould. *Iceland: Its Scenes and Sagas* (Signal Books, 2007), with a valuable foreword by Martin Graebe

(#21597)

\$ 1,350.

3] **BLIGH, William (1754-1817). *A Voyage to the South Sea, undertaken by command of his Majesty, for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, in His Majesty's Ship the Bounty, commanded by Lieutenant William Bligh. Including an account of the mutiny on board the said ship, and the subsequent voyage of part of the crew, the ship's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Islands, to Timor, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies*.** London: printed for George Nicol, 1792. Quarto (11 7/8 x 9 1/2 inches). Stipple-engraved portrait frontispiece of Bligh by J. Condé after J. Russell, 7 engraved plates, charts and plans (comprising: 1 plate of a breadfruit, 2 folding plans, 4 charts [3 folding]). Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century diced russia over contemporary marbled paper boards, the flat spine gilt in six compartments divided by fillets and roll-tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

First edition of the full official account of the Bounty expedition, the famous mutiny and Bligh's miraculous navigation to safety.

This work "includes a revised version of the text of Bligh's narrative of the mutiny, previously published in London in 1790 ... This account was based upon Bligh's journal but was written, edited and seen through the press by James Burney, under the supervision of Sir Joseph Banks, during Bligh's absence from London while on his second breadfruit voyage on the *Providence*" (Hill [2004] p.48). The most remarkable part of the narrative is undoubtedly Bligh's account of the voyage in the Bounty's 23-foot launch. His achievement of safely navigating an open vessel packed with 19 men a distance of 4,000 miles without serious mishap is almost without parallel in the history of ocean travel. This copy is a lovely, wide-margined example and without the browning generally found in first editions.

Cox, II p 305; Du Rietz 93; Ferguson 125; Hill (2004) 135; Mendelssohn II, 1117; Sabin 5910; Wantrup 62a.

(#22052)

\$ 17,500.

4] BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine, Comte de (1729-1811). **A Voyage round the World. Performed ... in the years 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769 ... Translated from the French by John Reinhold Forster.** London: Printed for J. Nourse and T. Davies, 1772. Quarto (10 3/8 x 8 1/4 inches). 5 engraved folding maps, 1 engraved folding plate. Contemporary sprinkled calf with blind-ruled borders, red sprinkled edges; rebacked with original gold-stamped leather title label on spine. *Provenance:* John Campbell, 3rd Earl of Breadalbane, KB (1696-1782, engraved armorial bookplate); Stowe Library shelf label.

First edition in English of the official account of the first official circumnavigation by a French vessel

Bougainville recounts his attempt to colonize the Falkland Islands, which, by order of his government, he surrendered to the Spanish. He provides an account of the discovery and occupation of the Falklands, and includes a chapter on the flora and fauna found there. He then proceeded through the Strait of Magellan (providing a new chart at page 126), and traversed the Pacific, visiting the Tuamotu archipelago, Tahiti, the Samoa Islands, the New Hebrides, the Solomon, Louisade, and New Britain archipelagos. Bougainville supplies a lengthy description of Tahiti, along with a vocabulary. "The largest islands in the Solomons and two straits in the Pacific bear his name and the tropical flowering vine *Bougainvillaea* was named after him" (Hill).

Hill I:32; Sabin 6869

(#23689)

\$ 4,000.

5] BOWDICH, Thomas Edward (1791-1824), and Sarah BOWDICH (1791-1856). **Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, during the autumn of 1823, while on his third voyage to Africa; by ... T. Edward Bowdich To which is added by Mrs. Bowdich, I. A narrative of the continuance of the voyage ... together with the subsequent occurrences from Mr. Bowdich's arrival in Africa to the period of his death. II. A description of the English settlements on the river Gambia. III. Appendix: containing zoological and botanical descriptions, and translations from the Arabic.** London: George B. Whittaker, 1825. Quarto (10 1/2 x 8 3/8 inches). 22 lithographic plates (4 hand-coloured, 3 folding, 14 by and after Sarah Bowdich, 2 by Sarah Bowdich after T.E. Bowdich, 3 by T.M. Baynes after Sarah Bowdich) printed by Charles Hullmandel. Expertly bound to style in half calf over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine gilt in six compartments with semi-raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second, the others with repeat overall decoration made up from repeat use of a decorative roll, light brown sugar paper endpapers.

First edition of this interesting work, a joint effort by Thomas Bowdich and his remarkable wife, Sarah.

Bowdich died aged thirty-three on this, his third voyage to Africa, leaving only descriptions of the part of the outward voyage as far as Madeira. His wife Sarah undertook the task of editing his writing and notes, completing the narrative, providing the artwork for all but two of the plates (portraits of local people, views and zoological figures), and in the majority of cases, actually transferring her drawings to the lithographic stones from which Hullmandel printed the plates. The division of labour is described on the title the book: Sarah added three sections, 'a narrative of the continuance of the voyage to its completion,' 'a description of the English settlements on the River Gambia,' and an 'appendix, containing zoological and botanical descriptions, and translations from the Arabic.'

Abbey *Travel* I, 190; Colas 418.

(#23085)

\$ 2,000.

6] BRUCE, James (1730-1794). **Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile. in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773.** Edinburgh: printed by J. Ruthven for G.G.J & J. Robinson, 1790. 5 volumes, quarto (12 3/16 x 9 7/8 inches). Half-titles, final blank in Vol. II. Engraved title vignettes, engraved arms on dedication leaf in Vol. I. 61 engraved plates, plans and maps (3 large folding maps, 3 battle plans, 55 plates), 4 ll. Ethiopian text printed in letterpress. Uncut, and often unopened. (Pp. 393-94 bound in before pp. 395-96 and pp. 399-400 bound in before pp. 397-98 in Volume IV. Contemporary marbled paper-covered boards (expertly re-backed to style). *Provenance:* 'JB' ('JB' surmounted by a viscount's coronet).

[with:]

Richard WHARTON (c.1774-1828). **Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia; in reply to some passages in Brown's travels through Egypt, Africa, and Syria.** Newcastle: printed by T. Cadell, sold by T. Cadell, [and others], 1800. Quarto (10 1/4 x 8 3/8 inches.). 84 pp. Marbled paper wrappers (neatly rebacked).

Provenance: Mrs. M. Wharton (inscribed on title "From the Author to Mrs. M. Wharton.").

An exceptional copy in original boards of the first edition of a work that offers the unusual combination of an important travel book that is also beautifully written. Together with a rare author's presentation copy of Richard Wharton's work in support of Bruce (no copies are listed as having sold at auction in the last thirty years).

James Bruce, Laird of Kinnaird (1730-1794), arrived in Alexandria, Egypt, in July 1768 having determined to discover the source of the Nile which he believed to be in Abyssinia (Ethiopia). Traveling via Cairo, Thebes and the Red Sea he reached Gondar in Abyssinia in 1770. He stayed there for two years before finally reaching the source of the Blue Nile, and in 1771, he also found its confluence with the White Nile. This work is particularly important for its portrayal of Ethiopia, then little-known, for its literary merits, and for the final volume on natural history. "Bruce especially prepared himself for this arduous task by acquainting himself with conditions in Africa, with instruments for taking bearings, and with some skill in medicine. This latter accomplishment proved to be very valuable, as, saving some members of the royal family of Abyssinia from the smallpox, he gained needed favors. Besides he was of magnificent proportions physically and a superb horseman, both of which factors assisted him to the good graces of the Abyssinians. He might have spared himself some attacks on his veracity had he bettered his information on what had been accomplished by the Jesuits in their expeditions and explorations for the source of the Blue Nile. Probably he really believed at the time when he stood barefooted by the little fountain whence flows out the beginnings of the Blue Nile, that he was the first white man to gaze on and identify these waters. As it was, the doubts of the truthfulness of his narrative were numerous, occasioning several parodies, best known of which are the Travels of Baron Munchausen. They also caused him to delay for many years the publication of his journals. The result of his travels was a very great enrichment of the knowledge of geography and ethnography" (Cox). "[Bruce] had not reached the source of the true Nile, but only that of its considerable tributary He was also in error ... in regarding himself as the first European who had reached these fountains. ... There is a sense, however, in which Bruce may be more justly esteemed the discoverer of the fount of the Blue Nile than [the Jesuit Pedro] Paez, who stumbled upon it by accident [in 1615], and, absorbed by missionary zeal, thought little of the exploit to which Bruce had dedicated his life" (DNB).

Blackmer 221; Cox I, pp. 388-389; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 91; Pritzel 1256 (Volume V only).
(#23665)

\$ 11,000.

7] BULKELEY, John and 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 in the latitude 47 South, longitude 81:40 West.** London: printed for Jacob Robinson, 1743. 8vo (7 11/16 x 4 3/4 inches). 8-page publisher's advertisement at end (2 neatly repaired tears in text). Contemporary speckled sheep, expertly rebaked to style.

First edition of "one of the principal accounts of the 'Wager'" (Hill), here with the rare publisher's advertisements.

First edition, published by Robinson with the authors' names given on the title page: both Hill and Sabin mention another edition published in the same year by Twig with a title that does not mention the authors' names. This latter edition is not mentioned by *ESTC*, and none of the bibliographies mention the publisher's advertisements.

The Wager was a transport and supply ship, part of George Anson's fleet of eight ships sent to harass the Spanish in the Pacific. She rounded Cape Horn successfully but ran aground on 14 May 1741 in the Guayaneco Archipelago on the southern coast of Chile. The present work (by the ship's gunner Bulkeley and the carpenter Cummins) records 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 at liberty [under the command of Bulkeley and the senior ranking officer, John Baynes], in coasting the southern part of the vast region of Patagonia; setting out upwards of eighty souls in their boats; the loss of the cutter; their passage through the Straits of Magellan; an account of their manner of living during 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 plates where they touch'd in the Straits of Magellan, with an account of the inhabitants, &c. and their safe arrival in Brazil, after sailing one thousand leagues in a long-boat; their reception from the Portuguese; an account of the disturbances at Rio Grand [sic.]; their arrival at Rio Janeiro [on 12 April 1742]; their passage and usage on board a Portuguese ship to Lisbon [which arrived on 28 November 1742]; and ... [the eight remaining survivors] return to England" (title page). David Cheap, the captain of the *Wager*, and John Byron, then a midshipman, belonged to a second return party which became the subject of separate accounts

by Byron and others. An interesting side-effect was the change in Royal Naval procedures prompted by the events surrounding the wreck of *The Wager*: at the time, men who were serving aboard ships that were wrecked ceased to be paid from the date of the wreck. This allowed members of *The Wager's* crew to make the case that since they were no longer being paid by the navy, they were also no longer bound by naval discipline and therefore able to ignore the orders of senior officers. This prompted the Royal Navy to make it clear that the members of a ship's crew were under naval discipline even after a shipwreck and therefore liable to court-martial if they rebelled against their officers.

Hill (2004) 210; Howgego B-186; Sabin 9108.

(#20747)

\$ 6,000.

8] COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779) -- [FIRST VOYAGE] - John HAWKESWORTH (1715-1779). **An Account of the Voyages undertaken... for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere.** London: for W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1773. 3 volumes, quarto (11 x 8 3/4 inches). 52 plates, maps and charts (39 folding). Second edition of vols. I and II, including Hawkesworth's reply to Mr. Dalrymple, and first edition of vol. III. Cf. Beddie 648 and 650; cf. Hill (2004) 782 and 783.

[Second Voyage] - James COOK. **A Voyage towards the South Pole, and around the World.** London: for W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1779. 2 volumes, quarto (11 x 8 3/4 inches). Engraved portrait frontispiece of Cook by J. Basire after W. Hodges and 63 engraved plates, charts and maps (30 folding), 1 folding letterpress table. (Plates XXXVI and XXXVII in vol. I shaved as usual, portrait shaved, plate LXI facing p. 342 in vol. I expertly repaired). Third edition. Beddie 1226; cf. Sabin 16245.

[Third Voyage] - James COOK & Captain James KING. **A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean... for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere.** London: H. Hughs for G. Nicol & T. Cadell, 1785. 4 volumes (Text: 3 vols., quarto [11 x 8 5/8 inches]; Atlas vol. of plates: 1 vol., large folio [21 1/8 x 15 1/4 inches]). Text: engraved title vignettes, 1 folding letterpress table, 24 engraved maps, coastal profiles and charts (13 folding). (Charts number 80 and 81, here facing pp. 409 and 420 in vol. II, shaved at the outer edge). Atlas vol.: 63 engraved plates, plans and maps only (2 folding). Second (and best) edition. Beddie 1552; Forbes *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 85; cf. Sabin 16250.

KIPPIS, Andrew (1725-1795). **The Life of Captain James Cook.** London: Printed for G. Nichol and G.G. J. and J. Robinson, 1788. Quarto (10 3/4 x 9 inches). Engraved portrait frontispiece of Cook by Heath, unsigned but after Nathaniel Dance. (Lacks half-title). Beddie 1962; Hill (2004) 935; Holmes 69; Sabin 37954.

Together, 10 volumes. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century diced russia, covers with decorative roll tool border, spines divided into six (text) or eight (atlas) compartments by horizontal fillets and decorative rolls, red morocco lettering-piece in the second, green morocco label in the fourth, with small onlaid oval of red morocco bearing the volume number of the text vols. or the word 'Atlas' (on the atlas vol.), the compartments otherwise decorated with star and circle tool at each corner and large centrally-placed star tool (in three, or five, compartments) or fouled-anchor tool (in one compartment), sprinkled edges.

A fine complete set of all three of Cook's great voyages of discovery: "the basis for any collection of Pacific books" (Hill), here including the first edition of Kippis's "Life of Captain James Cook," the first and most important English biography of Captain James Cook.

Cook's first voyage included visits to Tahiti and New Zealand, and the tracing of the east coast of Australia was one of the most perilous feats of navigation in the whole recorded history of exploration. The second voyage pushed further south in search of a southern continent than any previous navigators, as well as visiting numerous Pacific islands. The third voyage returned to islands previously visited, discovered Hawaii, and explored the northwest coast of America from Alaska to Oregon. The text of these official reports form an invaluable record of the voyages, but they are enhanced enormously by the 219 plates, maps, charts and views.

This set includes the preferred second edition of the Third Voyage. The typography of the second edition text of the third voyage is generally considered superior to the first (Hughs took over the printing from Strahan and re-set all the text). Contemporary support for this view is reported by Forbes who quotes an inscription in a set presented by Mrs. Cook to her doctor, Dr. Elliotson, which notes "the second edition being much superior to the first both in

paper & letterpress."

Also included with this set is the 1782 first edition of Kippis's biography, the first and most important English biography of Cook which "was intended to give a well-balanced account of his life from birth to death" (Hill). It includes his early life as well as details his surveys of Newfoundland and Labrador and his three voyages, but most importantly Kippis reprints most of David Samwell's eye-witness account of Cook's death.

"The famous accounts of Captain Cook's three voyages form the basis for any collection of Pacific books. In three great voyages Cook did more to clarify the geographical knowledge of the southern hemisphere than all his predecessors had done together. He was really the first scientific navigator and his voyages made great contributions to many fields of knowledge" (Hill).

(#17435)

\$ 59,500.

9] [COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779)] - John HAWKESWORTH (1715?-1779). **An Account of the Voyages undertaken by the order of His Present Majesty for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, and successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour; Drawn up from the journals which were kept by the several Commanders, and from the papers of Joseph Banks.** London: printed for W. Strahan, and T. Cadell, 1773. 3 volumes, quarto (11 3/8 x 9 inches). 50 engraved maps and plates (40 folding). (Signature e and pp.137-140 misbound in vol.I). Contemporary diced russia, single gilt fillet border, expertly rebaked to style, the spines in six compartments with raised bands, black morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, red/brown morocco lettering-piece in the third, the others with repeat decoration in gilt and blind.

A fine copy of an early issue of the first edition of the work which includes the official account of Cook's first voyage.

One of the standard works of Pacific voyages, giving an account of English voyages of the 1760s in the first volume, and of Cook's first voyage in the second and third volumes. The first volume includes an account of John Byron's voyage to the Tuamotu Islands and the Gilberts, as well as Capt. Wallis' voyage of discovery to Tahiti and Moorea. Captain Carteret's discovery of Pitcairn Island is also told. The majority of the book, of course, is devoted to an account of Cook's first Pacific voyage.

"The first voyage under Captain Cook's command on the *Endeavour* was primarily of a scientific nature. The expedition was to sail to Tahiti in order to observe the transit of Venus across the disk of the sun, to determine the earth's distance from the sun, and also to carry on the geographical discovery that John Byron had started. Entering the Pacific around Cape Horn, Cook reached Tahiti in 1769 and carried out the necessary astronomical observations ... Leaving Tahiti in July, Cook discovered, named, and charted the Society Islands, and then, heading southwest, explored New Zealand ... then headed towards Australia and discovered and charted the eastern coast for 2,000 miles, naming the area New South Wales ... Both Australia and New Zealand were annexed by Britain as a result of this voyage which began in 1768 and ended in 1771" (Hill pp.277-8).

An early issue of the first edition, this copy includes the Chart of the Straits of Magellan, but does not include the directions for placing the cuts.

Beddie 648; Hill (2004) 782; Holmes 5; Sabin 30934.

(#21447)

\$ 11,000.

10] COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779). **A Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World. Performed in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure, In the years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. In which is included Captain Furneaux's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Adventure during the Separation of the Ships.** London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1777. 2 volumes, quarto (11 3/8 x 9 1/4 inches). Engraved portrait of Cook by J. Basire after William Hodges, 63 engraved plates, maps and charts (31 folding), one folding letterpress table. (Occasional light browning or off-setting). Contemporary diced russia, covers with gilt rule and roll-tool border, expertly rebaked to style using 18th-century diced russia, spines in six compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, blue/green label in the fourth with onlaid roundel of red morocco tooled with the volume number in gilt, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers. *Provenance*: Mr. Gibbon (each

title with early inscription 'From Mr. Gibbon'); Lord Rollo (armorial bookplates).

First edition of Cook's second voyage on which he was directed to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible to search for any southern continent

Cook earned his place in history by opening up the Pacific to western civilization and by the foundation of British Australia. The world was given for the first time an essentially complete knowledge of the Pacific Ocean and Australia, and Cook proved once and for all that there was no great southern continent, as had always been believed. He also suggested the existence of antarctic land in the southern ice ring, a fact which was not proved until the explorations of the nineteenth century' (*Printing and the Mind of Man* p.135).

'The success of Cook's first voyage led the Admiralty to send him on a second expedition, described in the present work, which was to circumnavigate the globe as far south as possible in search of any southern continents ... the men of this expedition became the first to cross the Antarctic Circle. Further visits were made to New Zealand, and on two great sweeps Cook made an astonishing series of discoveries and rediscoveries including Easter Island, the Marquesas, Tahiti and the Society Islands, Niue, the Tonga Islands, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, and a number of smaller islands. Rounding Cape Horn, on the last part of the voyage, Cook discovered and charted South Georgia, after which he called at Cape Town, St. Helena and Ascension, and the Azores ... This voyage produced a vast amount of information concerning the Pacific peoples and islands, proved the value of the chronometer as an aid to finding longitude, and improved techniques for preventing scurvy.' (Hill p.123)

'This, the official account of the second voyage, was written by Cook himself ... In a letter, dated June 22nd, 1776, to his friend Commodore William Wilson, Cook writes: - "The Journal of my late Voyage will be published in the course of the next winter, and I am to have the sole advantage of the sale. It will want those flourishes which Dr, Hawkesworth gave the other, but it will be illustrated and ornamented with about sixty copper plates, which, I am of the opinion, will exceed every thing that has been done in a work of this kind; ... As to the Journal, it must speak for itself. I can only say that it is my own narrative ..."' (Holmes pp.35-36).

Beddie 1216; Hill (2004) 358; Holmes 24; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 223; Rosove 77.A1
(#17766)

\$ 12,000.

11] COOK, Capt. James (1728-1779) and Captain James KING. **A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean...for making discoveries in the northern hemisphere, to determine the position and extent of the North East side of North America, its distance from Asia and the practicability of a northern passage to Europe, performed under the direction of Captains Cook, Clerke and Gore, in His Majesty's Ships, the Resolution and Discovery, in the years 1776 [-]1780**. London: H. Hughs, for G. Nicol and T. Cadell, 1785. 4 volumes. (Text: 3 vols., quarto [12 5/8 x 9 3/4 inches]; Atlas vol. of plates: 1 vol., large folio [23 x 16 1/2 inches]).Text: completely uncut, large sections of vols.II and III unopened, with final blank 3H4 in vol.I. Engraved medallion portrait vignettes on titles, 1 folding letterpress table, 24 engraved maps, coastal profiles and charts (14 folding). (4 plates and two text leaves misbound). Atlas vol.: completely uncut, 63 engraved plates, plans and maps (1 double-page, 1 folding). Text: original drab paper backstrips with blue/grey sugar paper-covered boards, original paper labels with letterpress titling on backstrips (backstrips rubbed); Atlas: bound to style with drab paper backstrip and contemporary blue-grey paper-covered boards, the text and atlas volume within four matched blue morocco-backed cloth boxes, spines gilt. *Provenance*: R. Cathcart (early signature in each text volume).

Very rare: Cook's monumental third voyage, completely uncut and in original boards

"The famous accounts of Captain Cook's three voyages form the basis for any collection of Pacific books. In three great voyages Cook did more to clarify the geographical knowledge of the southern hemisphere than all his predecessors had done together. He was really the first scientific navigator and his voyages made great contributions to many fields of knowledge" (Hill). "Cook's third voyage was organized to seek the Northwest Passage and to return [the islander] Omai to Tahiti. Officers of the crew included William Bligh, James Burney, James Colnett, and George Vancouver. John Webber was appointed artist to the expedition. After calling at Kerguelen Island, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Cook, Tonga, and Society Islands, the expedition sailed north and discovered Christmas Island and the Hawaiian Islands, which Cook named the Sandwich Islands. Cook charted the American west coast from Northern California through the Bering Strait as far north as latitude 70 degrees 44 minutes before

he was stopped by pack ice. He returned to Hawaii for the winter and was killed in an unhappy skirmish with the natives over a boat. Charles Clarke took command and after he died six months later, the ships returned to England under John Gore. Despite hostilities with the United States and France, the scientific nature of this expedition caused the various governments to exempt these vessels from capture. The voyage resulted in what Cook judged his most valuable discovery - the Hawaiian Islands" (Hill pp.61-62).

This set is the third edition of the official account of the voyage. Copies of any of Cook's voyages in original boards are rare; the last set in original boards of any of the first three editions of Cook's third and last voyage sold at auction over twenty years ago, according to American Book Prices Current.

Beddie 1553; Forbes *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 86; cf. Lada-Mocarski 37 (1st edition only); cf. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 223; cf. Sabin 16250 (1st and 2nd editions only).
(#21745) \$ 36,000.

12] CORTÉS, Martin (1510-1582). **Breve compendio de la sphaera y de la arte de navegar--con nuevos instrumentos y reglas--exemplificado con muy subtiles demostraciones.** Seville: Anton Alvarez, 1551. Folio (11 1/4 x 7 7/8 inches). 95,[3] leaves. Title printed in red and black with large woodcut Spanish royal arms and architectural surround, 32 woodcut diagrams and illustrations (including a full-page map "Nuevo Mundo" on the recto of leaf LXVII), 2 large woodcut initials, numerous small initials. (Lacks the volvelles, two small rust holes in lower part of title, lower outer corner of title repaired, small blank sections of foremargins of leaves lxxxvi and lxxxvii torn away with no loss of text, upper margin of leaf lxvii shaved with loss of head line and leaf number, similar partial loss to leaf number xxii). Early 18th-century vellum, early manuscript titling to spine, modern brown morocco box, lined with kid leather. *Provenance*: ink marginalia, in Spanish, in a single unidentified early hand.

"The most complete statement of navigational science to date" ("Printing and the Mind of Man"): first edition of this groundbreaking early work on navigation, with mention of discoveries in the Americas and featuring a highly important early map of the Americas.

The map of the New World or "Nuevo Mundo" that Cortes included with his treatise had first appeared in Medina's *Arte de Navegar* in 1545. Burden notes that the map is based on firsthand knowledge, as Medina travelled with Cortes. The map shows the east coast of the Americas from Canada to just below the bulge of South America, with the mouth of the Mississippi River clearly visible. "The map depicts the trade routes to and from Spain and her possessions by the use of ships heading south-westerly on the outward bound journey and returning via the Gulf Stream to the north-east. The Papal demarcation line dividing the Americas between Portugal (the land to its east) and Spain (to its west) runs vividly through the map, illustrating for the first time the future influence that the former was to have over the country we know of as Brazil. Central America and particularly the Isthmus of Panama are shown remarkably accurately, and the Yucatan is shown correctly as a peninsula...A clearly identifiable Gulf of St. Lawrence begins to take shape following the voyages of Jacques Cartier" (Burden). The text includes early and significant information about American locations, including Brazil, Peru, Rio de la Plata, and elsewhere.

Martin Cortés de Albarca was a cosmographer descended from a prominent Aragon family. His book was a great advance over Pedro Medina's better-known *Arte de Navegar* (1545) and it was Cortes who inspired William Bourne to write *Regiment of the Sea* (1574), the first printed original treatise on navigation by an Englishman. Cortes's work is divided into three parts: an initial section on the cosmos, the size of the earth, and geographical climates; a second section on the courses of the sun and moon, the seasons, tides and weather; and a final part on practical navigation and the construction of navigational instruments. The text includes a table of the sun's declination for four years, and another of the distance between meridians at every degree of latitude. "His instructions for making charts and for plotting courses of ships on them were widely followed. Most important of all, he first understood and described the magnetic variation of the compass, suggesting that the magnetic pole and the true pole of the earth were not the same" (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). Cortes's work was translated into English in 1561 and became a fundamental tool for British navigators as Great Britain became the world's dominant ocean-going power.

Printing and the Mind of Man 76; Sabin 16966; European Americana 551/16; Borba de Moraes 1, p.219; cf. Burden 14 (Medina printing of the map); JCB (3) 1:163; Medina (BHA) 145; Palau 63378.
(#19431) \$ 225,000.

13] CORTÉS de Monroy y Pizarro, Hernan (1485-1547). **De Insulis Nuper Inventis Ferdinandi Cortesii ad Carolum V ... Narrationes, cum alio quodam Petri Martyris ad Clementem VII ... libello. His accesserunt Epistolae duae de felicissimo apud Indos Evangelii incremento ... Item Epitome de inventis nuper Indiae populis idololatriis ad fidem Christi ... convertendis, Autore R.P.F. Nicolao Herborn ...** Cologne: ex officina Melchioris Novesiani, impensis Arnoldi Birckman, September 1532. Small folio, signed in 4s and 6s (10 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches). [82] ff. Text in latin. Woodcut title-portrait of Charles V within a woodcut border of escutcheons of Spanish provinces and towns, the portrait repeated within decorative border-pieces on A1 and F1, large ornamental woodcut initials and border-pieces in text, woodcut printer's device at end. Numerous manuscript marginal notes. (Marginalia and ownership inscription on title shaved). Later limp vellum, manuscript ink titling to spine. *Provenance*: Ex libris Peregrini Vogelii (partial early ownership inscription on title); numerous early marginal notes, in Latin, in a single hand.

Second Latin edition of the second and third letters of Cortés to Emperor Charles V and the first to contain missionary reports from Yucatan and Mexico

Cortés gave his personal account of the conquest of Mexico in a series of five letters, or *cartas de relación*, which he addressed to Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. The famed first letter was lost, making the second letter the earliest account by Cortes himself, describing the events in Mexico after his departure from Vera Cruz. The third letter continues the narrative, describing Mexican events from October 1520 to May 1522.

The present work includes the second editions in Latin of the second and third letters (translated by Petrus Savorgbabus), as well as Peter Martyr's *De Insulis* (a condensed version of the lost first Cortés letter); a letter from Mexico by Martin de Valencia, dated June 12, 1531, which is the first printed report from the Yucatan; a letter from Bishop Zumarraga giving an account of the Franciscan schools in Mexico, their teachers and the Indian converts; and a letter from Nicholas Herborn dated 1532. These last three sections appear here in this edition for the first time.

A rare edition, with only two other copies appearing in the auction records over the last thirty-five years.

Church 63; Harisse 168; H.V.Jones 21; Sabin 16949; Medina I, 86; Palau 63192; JCB I, 103-104.

(#24052)

\$ 45,000.

14] CRAWFURD, John (1783-1868). **The Journal of an Embassy from the Governor-General of India to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China; exhibiting a view of the actual state of those kingdoms.** London: Henry Colburn, 1828. 4to (10 1/2 x 8 1/4 inches). 15 plates and maps (comprised of: 1 folding frontispiece aquatint view of Singapore by J. Clark after Robert Elliot, 1 large engraved folding map by John Walker, 9 aquatint plates, 2 engraved maps, 2 engraved plates of alphabets), 11 wood-engraved vignette illustrations, 1 folding letterpress vocabulary table. Early half red morocco over green cloth-covered boards by J. & W. Quinton of Norwich, England, covers with gilt fillets at borders between the cloth and leather, the spine in five compartments with semi-raised bands, the bands high-lighted with a scrolling abstract design, lettered in the second and fourth compartments, the others bordered with double gilt fillets, marbled endpapers, marbled edges. *Provenance*: Richard Hanbury Gurney (1783-1854, Thickthorn, Norfolk, armorial bookplate); Richard H. J. Gurney (armorial bookplate, dated 1881); Christopher & Dorothy Gurney (armorial bookplate dated 1913, gift inscription dated 1929, to); Roger Tredwell (US Consul General in Hong Kong from 1925-1929).

First edition of the journal of an important early diplomatic mission to Thailand and Vietnam, with an appropriate later provenance.

Crawford, a Scottish physician, orientalist, and colonial administrator, was chosen by the Governor-General of India, Lord Hastings, to represent him (and the British Crown) on an important diplomatic mission to Siam and Cochin China to lay the groundwork for formal treaties to open the region to western trade. Crawford's accomplishments as a linguist, his understanding of the culture of South East Asia and his proven diplomatic abilities whilst working with Sir Stamford Raffles in Java, all recommended him to Lord Hastings, and the Embassy was a great success. The present work, in addition to being the primary account of the mission, also allowed Crawford to publish his observations on the peoples and culture of the areas he visited.

"Crawfurd gives an interesting and lengthy description of Penang in 1821, and also of Malacca and Singapore. In all, some three chapters are given up to the Straits Settlements, that on Singapore, where he served as Resident from 1823 to 1826, being the most important, and written after the main text" (David K. Wyatt, Introduction, 1967 Oxford University Press reprint edition). The most important of the plates is the panoramic view by Captain Elliot "View of the Town and Roads of Singapore from the Government Hill." There is also an interesting "View of the City of Bangkok" by "H.A.C." and a series of five ethnographic/costume plates worked up from Chinese originals. The large "Map of the Kingdoms of Siam and Cochin China" is important and was engraved by Walker using the latest information from a number of contemporary sources.

Cf. J. Crawfurd. *Journal of an Embassy*. Kuala Lumpur, London & New York: Oxford University Press, 1967 (Reprint of the first edition, with the addition of a four-page Introduction by David K. Wyatt).

(#21743)

\$ 9,000.

15] DAVIDSON, Charles James C. **Diary of Travels and Adventures in Upper India, from Bareilly, in Rohilcund, to Hurdwar, and Nahun, in the Himmalaya mountains, with a tour in Bundelcund, a sporting excursion in the kingdom of Oude, and a voyage down the Ganges, by C. J. C. Davidson ... late Lt.-Colonel of Engineers, Bengal.** London: Henry Colburn, 1843. 2 volumes, octavo (7 1/2 x 4 5/8 inches). Contemporary calf bound for the Northern Light Board, covers with a border built up from fillets ruled in gilt and blind, the spines in six compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartments, green morocco in the third, the uppermost compartment tooled in gilt with Northern Light Board stamp, the others with repeat panelling in gilt, marbled endpapers, marbled edges. *Provenance*: Northern Light Board (Scotland, binding).

A very fine copy of the first edition of this charming and surprisingly rare work.

As the title suggests, the work is in fact made up of a series of narratives describing various trips made by the author. The first volume is in three parts. The first part, "Travels from Bareilly, in Rohilcund, to Hurdwar and Nahun," ends abruptly on p.168. On the following page, whilst bewailing the loss to the "literature of the age", the author explains that "a vile thief entered my tents at night, and robbed me of my second volume ... In this manner did I lose my carefully-written account of the sub-Himalayan range, which cost me fully eight months' labour while in the hills". The second part in the first volume is on Bundelcund, and the volume ends with the first section of the author's "Journal of a Voyage [started in December 1839] from Allahabad to Calcutta, via Dacca and the Soonderbunds". Volume two is made up of the concluding part of the "Journal of a Voyage...", followed by "A Sporting Tour [undertaken in 1836] in the Kingdom of Oude". The writing style of the author, which manages to be both humorous and bombastic at the same time, allied with his obvious deep knowledge of the country and the people are what give this work its period charm.

The work is quite rare, with no other copies listed as having sold at auction in the past thirty five years. A fine copy of a delightful gem which deserves a place in any serious collection of books on the Indian sub-continent.

(#23862)

\$ 2,350.

16] DE BRY, Theodore (1528-98). **Historia Americae sive novi orbis [Grands Voyages, parts I to IX].** Frankfurt: de Bry or Matthaeus Becker, 1590-1605-1602. Parts I-IX only (of 13) bound in two volumes, folio (13 5/16 x 9 1/8 inches). Numerous plates, maps and illustrations (complete, conforming to Church.) (Minor paper flaw on Plate XXIII in first part, barely affecting two letters in title, minor paper flaw on leaf K2 in part two barely affecting signature mark, minor 1/2 inch clean tear at corner of second leaf of part four not affecting image, part six has very minor worming in first forty pages of text, minor paper flaws at bottom of plate 17 and top corner of plate 19, not affecting text or images in any instance, fore-edge of title-page of part eight worn, age-toned, and folded, with slight loss to edge of small engraved map). French red morocco gilt, circa 1680, covers with triple fillet borders, spines in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second and third, the others with elaborate overall repeat decoration in gilt made up from a central lozenge composed of volutes, surrounded by corner-pieces made up from volutes and small tools, gilt turn-ins, marbled paper pastedowns, gilt edges. *Provenance*: Unidentified early shelfmark; Thomas Weld-Blundell (d.1887, of Ince Blundell Hall, nr. Liverpool, armorial bookplates, location and shelfmark).

A very fine set of the first nine parts of the Latin edition of De Bry's celebrated Grand Voyages here bound in fine French 17th century red morocco. A cornerstone to any serious collection of travel books, this work is one of the

greatest collections of voyages published during the early golden age of European exploration. It is the greatest illustrated work depicting colonial-native interactions in the New World.

These nine parts were first published in both Latin and German between 1590 and 1602. The present volumes contain the first nine parts of the series in Latin, all in first editions, except for part three, here in a second edition published in 1605 with minor differences from the first edition. The entire Latin edition of the *Grand Voyages* consists of thirteen parts, while the complete German edition has fourteen parts. However, seventeen years passed after the publication of the ninth part, with volumes ten through fourteen published between 1619 and 1634.

"Theodor De Bry, who began the publication of this collection of voyages, was born in 1528 and died in 1598, after having published Parts I to VI of the *Great Voyages*. He was a skilful engraver, and many of the plates in these parts were from his own burin...After the death of Theodor De Bry the series was continued by his widow and two sons, Johann Theodor and Johann Israel De Bry, who in 1599 issued Parts VII and VIII, and in 1602, Part IX. With this part it is presumed the publishers intended to close the series, as it bears the title: *Nona & Postrema Pars*" (Church).

The content of the individual parts are as follows:

Part I of De Bry's *Grand Voyages* is Thomas Hariot's account of the British Roanoke colony. This is the first illustrated work devoted to Virginia and the Carolinas, and provides the best account of the first attempt at British colonization in the New World. De Bry adapted the original watercolors of John White, depicting the Carolina Indians, to illustrate the work. These engravings are the best pictorial record of American Indians before the 19th century, while the map is the first detailed depiction of the Carolina capes and coast. This is one of the most important early works on the settlement of North America.

Part II is a collection of accounts relating to the attempted settlement of Florida by French Protestants in the 1560s. The text is drawn from the accounts of Jean Ribaut, René de Laudonnière, and Dominique de Gourgues and describes the foundation of the colony in 1562 and its difficult existence until the massacre of the settlers by the Spanish in 1565. De Bry illustrated this part with engravings after the watercolors of Jacques Le Moyne, depicting the life and ceremonies of the Florida Indians. As ethnographic documents, these are second only to those of John White, as records of American Indian life in the 16th century, and like White's work, these illustrations remained unrivalled until centuries later. A seminal work for early North America.

Part III is made up of two accounts related to Brazil. The first is that of Hans Staden, a German mercenary in Portuguese service who was captured by the Tupi Indians. His is one of the first detailed accounts of South American Indians. The De Bry engravings, based on Staden's drawings, are significant ethnographic documents. The second part is the sensitive narrative of Jean de Léry, a French Calvinist minister who lived among the Indians, whose illustrations are also important. This part is a seminal work on the early colonial period in Brazil.

Parts IV, V, and VI together are De Bry's edition of Girolamo Benzoni's *Historia del Mondo Nuovo*, an important history of the Spanish conquest of the West Indies which was first published in Italian in Venice in 1565. The De Bry edition is notable for its dramatic but fanciful illustrations and its fine maps of the Indies.

Part VII is Ulrich Schmidel's account of his travels to Brazil and Paraguay between 1535 and 1553. The narrative was first published in the 1597 German edition of Part VII, printed two years earlier than the present Latin edition.

Part VIII consists of relations of six different voyages: three by Sir Francis Drake, one by Thomas Cavendish, and two attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh. Drake's first voyage took place between 1577 and 1580. The account, written by Niño de Sylva, had not previously been published. Drake's second voyage around the world, completed in 1585, is based upon an account by Thomas Cates and the account of the third voyage, directed against the Spanish in Panama in 1596-97, is taken from the log book of the expedition. Cavendish's circumnavigation in 1586-88 is based on an account by Thomas Pretty. Raleigh's first voyage, during which he reached Guiana, was undertaken in 1595. The second voyage attributed to Raleigh does not appear to have been made by him. Rather, it seems to be an account by Laurent Keymis, who accompanied Raleigh in 1595 and then set out separately for Guiana in 1596.

Part IX contains important accounts relating to Latin America and the Pacific, including the work of José de Acosta

and the Pacific voyages of Oliver Van Noort and Sebald De Weert. Acosta's *Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias*, first published in Seville in 1590, is regarded as an important source on the history of the Indians of Mexico and Peru. Based on Acosta's experiences and observations while serving as a missionary in both countries from 1577 to 1588, the work provides a vital picture of Spaniards and Native Americans in the early colonial period. The engravings which relate to Acosta's text depict in vivid detail the customs of the Aztecs and Incas. Included are engravings of Indians hunting, fishing, and working in the mines of Potosi, llamas as beasts of burden, and various Aztec religious and social rituals. The account of Van Noort's voyage describes a journey between 1599 and 1601 to the Moluccas via the Straits of Magellan. The voyage included stops at the Mariana Islands, Manila, Borneo, and Java. De Weert's voyage was also on a vessel sent to the Moluccas via the Straits of Magellan. The voyage met with disaster, the commander of the expedition died, and De Weert's ship was the only one that returned. Both Van Noort's and De Weert's accounts are illustrated with engravings depicting places visited, Indians, and interactions between the Dutch and the native populations.

Arents 37, 39, 44; Church 141,145,151,154,156,158,161,164,168; European Americana 590/31, 591/39, 605/118, 594/11, 595/8, 596/9, 599/80, 599/ 21, 602/1; JCB (3) I:383-84, 387-88, 390-92, 393-94, 395, 396-97, 399, 400-402, 406-8; Sabin 8784

(#16942)

\$ 450,000.

17] DUPETIT-THOUARS, Abel Aubert (1793-1864). **Voyage Autour de Monde sur la Frégate la Vénus, pendant les années 1836-1839.** Paris: Gide & Cie, 1841-1846. 3 parts (only) bound in 2 volumes, folio (21 1/8 x 13 3/4 inches). 176 plates and maps. Expertly bound to style in dark green half morocco over light green sugar-paper covered boards, the spine divided into seven compartments by gilt fillets and a roll tool, lettered in the second and fourth compartments, the others with repeat decoration in gilt.

A beautifully-presented set of the plates from this important voyage, which was "of particular significance to the history of Hawaii" (Forbes) and includes a very fine two-plate panorama of Honolulu from the sea.

The individual volumes are as follows:

DUPETIT-THOUARS. **Voyage autour du Monde...Atlas Pittoresque.** Paris: Gide, 1841[-?1845]. Half-title [imprint on verso], title [verso blank]; at end [3] pp. "Table des planches". 67 lithographed plates after Romauld-Georges Messnard, Louis-Jules Masselot and others (17 hand-coloured ethnographic/costume portraits; 24 tinted views; 26 plates on india paper mounted), 2 engraved maps (1 uncolored, 1 hand-coloured and folding).

The 69 plates and maps are numbered from 1-70 with two numbers (69-70) being assigned to the final large folding map. Of particular interest are the 16 of the tinted plates are designed to form 8 two-sheet panoramas (including views of Honolulu, Sydney and the Cape of Good Hope), there is also one four-sheet panorama of 'San-Blas' in Mexico. The plates as a whole include images of Tenerife(1), Brazil(3), Chile(1), Peru(12), Hawaii(5), Kamchatka(6), California(4), Mexico(10), Easter Island(2), Peru(5), Galapagos(2), Marquesas(1), Tahiti(8), New Zealand (2), Sydney, Australia (4), Cape of Good Hope (2).

[Isidore GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE]. **Voyage autour du Monde...Atlas de Zoologie.** Paris: Gide, 1846. Half-title [imprint on verso], title [verso blank]; at end [2] pp. "Table des planches". 79 engraved plates (73 hand-coloured); [bound with:] [Joseph DESCAISNE. **Voyage autour du Monde...Atlas de Botanique.** Paris: Gide, 1846. Half-title [imprint on verso], title [verso blank]; at end [1] pp. "Table des planches". 28 uncolored engraved plates. Folio.

The Zoological atlas includes 14 plates of mammals; 10 of birds; 3 of reptiles; 27 of "mollusques" and 16 of "zoophytes". Some variation in the number of hand-coloured plates is usual amongst various copies of this work: the example recorded by Forbes includes 75 hand-coloured plates.

"The voyage, ostensibly to report on the whale fisheries in the Pacific, was political in nature. The presence of the frigate Vénus in ports around the world would be of value to French commerce and diplomacy. After rounding Cape Horn, the expedition made calls up the coast of South America, to Hawaii, Kamchatka, and to California in order to assist French traders who had been clamouring for support for some time. Dupetit-Thouars' account of his stay in California, in 1837, is one of the most important and complete records of the Mexican period. In 1838, the Vénus made a run for Easter Island, further investigated the coast of South America, then sailed for the Galápagos and

Marquesas Islands, Tahiti, and New Zealand. At Tahiti the expedition forced Queen Pomaré to write a letter to the King of France apologizing for mistreatment of French priests, to pay an indemnity, and to salute the French flag. He also made a treaty with Kamehameha III of Hawaii. After further visits to Sydney and Mauritius, the ship sailed home, arriving after a voyage of thirty months. " (Hill p.91). A complete set of this work (which is very scarce because of the long period over which it was published) should also include 11 volumes of text (4vols. narrative; 5 vols. *Physique*; 1 vol. *Zoologique*; 1vol. *Botanique*) and an elephant folio *Atlas Hydrographique*.

Bagnell 1750; Barrett 743 "I have never seen a complete copy of this at one time"; BM (NH) II, p.606; Borba de Moraes, pp. 276-277; Brunet II, 890; Hill p.91; Ellis *Early Prints of New Zealand* (1978) p.57; Ferguson 2970; *Fine Bird Books* (1990) p.131; Forbes *Hawaiian National Bibliography* 1198, 1586, 1588; Hill (2004) 518 "One of the most important and complete records of the Mexican period in California"; Howell *Americana* 173; Howes P267; Judd 58; Nissen *BBI* 561; *IVB* 281; *ZBI* 1211; Ronsil 944; O'Reilly & Reitman 968-971; Ragatz *A Guide for the Study of British Caribbean History* p. 165; Ronsil 944; Sabin 21354 "Fine work"; Streeter Sale 2495; Whittel p. 220; Zimmer p.490.

(#20273)

\$ 55,000.

18] FITZCLARENCE, George Augustus Frederick, Earl of Munster (1794-1842). **Journal of a Route across India, through Egypt, to England in the latter end of the year 1817, and the beginning of 1818.** London: John Murray, 1819. Small format errata leaf tipped in. Coloured aquatint frontispiece and 11 plates (8 hand-coloured), 1 large folding engraved map with touches of hand colouring, 6 plans and maps (2 with touches of hand-colouring), errata slip tipped-in, lacking half-title. Contemporary diced calf, the flat spine divided into six compartments, green morocco lettering-piece in the second, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, spine chipped at head and foot, joints slightly split. *Provenance*: Mrs. Gartside (pasted-on slip "The gift of Mrs. Gartside 1819"); Thomas Hamilton (early inscription, partially erased "Captain Hamilton / Thomas Hamilton / Captain Half Pay 27th Regiment") .

First edition of this fascinating account of an overland journey from India to England, written by the eldest son of King William IV.

The author was the "eldest of the numerous children" (DNB) of King William IV and Mrs. Jordan (1762 ?-1816). He served in Spain and France during the Napoleonic War before being sent to India where he was appointed "aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Hastings, governor-general and commander-in-chief, in which capacity he made the campaigns of 1816-17 against the Mahrattas. When peace was arranged with the Maharajah Scindiah [sic.] the event was considered of sufficient importance to send the despatches in duplicate, and Fitzclarence was entrusted with the duplicates sent by overland route. He started from the western frontier of Bundelkund, the furthest point reached by the grand army, 7 Dec. 1817, and travelling through districts infested by the Pindarrees, witnessed the defeat of the latter by General Doveton at Jubbulpore, reached Bombay, and quitted it in the ... cruiser Mercury for Kosseir 7 Feb. 1818, crossed the desert, explored the pyramids with [Sir Henry] Salt and [Giovanni Battista] Belzoni, descended the Nile, and reached London, via Alexandria and Malta, 16 June 1818. He subsequently published an account of his travels, [the present work, which exhibited much observation and containing some curious plates of Indian military costumes of the day from sketches by the author." (DNB). In addition to his military career, the author served as a privy councillor, a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal Geographical, Antiquarian, Astronomical, and Geological societies of London. He was also a founder member of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1824, was elected a member of the council in March 1825, was for many years vice-president, and was chosen president the year before his death.

Abbey *Travel* 519; Tooley 222.

(#20720)

\$ 4,000.

19] [FLEURIEU, Charles Pierre Claret, Comte de (1738-1810)]. **Découvertes des François, en 1768 & 1769, dans le sud-est de la Nouvelle Guinée. Et reconnoissances postérieures des mêmes terres par des navigateurs Anglois qui leur imposé de nouveaux noms; précédées de l'abrégé historique des navigations & des découvertes des Espagnols dans les mêmes parages.** Paris: De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790. Quarto (9 15/16 x 7 3/4 inches). 12 folding engraved maps and plates, extra-illustrated with five portraits from the French edition of Cook's Second Voyage tipped in. Contemporary French sheep-backed marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments with gilt fillets and a decorative roll, red morocco label in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, marbled edges. *Provenance*: Dominican Convent of Saint Mary Magdalene (Saint Maximin, Provence, France, early ink stamp); early signature to title.

First edition of this important work, which established the exact location of the Solomon Islands and confirmed the observations of Bougainville and Jean de Surville: a cornerstone of any collection works on French naval history in particular and the exploration of the Pacific in general. Also included are sections on Mendaña, Quiros, Carteret, Bougainville, Surville, Cook, La Pérouse, and Shortland.

The Comte de Fleurieu was an accomplished sailor and navigator who early in his career played a crucial part in the French attempts to develop an accurate method of measuring longitude at sea, he went on to serve with distinction, rising to the rank of Minister of the French Navy under Louis XVI. He survived and eventually prospered during the Revolution and Empire (navigating the political reefs) and was given a State Funeral by Napoleon when he died suddenly in 1810.

The present work had official backing, which allowed Fleurieu to draw on unpublished manuscripts and printed narratives alike when compiling this alternative Franco-centric version of the exploration of the Pacific in the second half of the 18th century: he overwhelmingly promotes the voyages of French explorers like Bougainville and Surville whilst denying the importance of the English voyages of discovery. In support of his claim that the British were in many cases not discovering but re-discovering, Fleurieu showed that the Solomon Islands which had first been discovered in 1567 by Mendaña, were the same islands that were later claimed by Carteret in 1767, by Bougainville in 1768 and by Shortland in 1788. The contemporary importance of the work can be judged from the fact that an English translation was published in 1791.

"Count Fleurieu, famous French statesman and scientist, was the leading light in the early history of French South Sea exploration. The maps in the volume are very interesting. They were based on actual discoveries and on Fleurieu's theories. When D'Entrecasteaux returned from his fruitless search for La Perouse, it was found that these theories were in the main details correct.

Cox II, p. 304; Ferguson 81.

(#22369)

\$ 3,500.

20] FRÉZIER, Amédée-François (1682-1773). **A Voyage to the South-Sea, and Along the Coasts of Chili and Peru, in the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714, particularly describing the genius and constitution of the inhabitants, as well Indians as Spaniards: their customs and manners; their natural history, mines, commodities, traffick with Europe, &c. ... With a postscript by Dr. Edmund Halley** . London: Printed for Jonah Bowyer, 1717. 4to (9 3/8 x 7 inches). Title in red and black. 37 engraved maps and views (22 maps [15 folding], 13 plates [1 folding] and 2 folding profiles). Contemporary panelled calf (rebacked), modern dark blue shot silk-covered box.

First edition in English of this important Pacific voyage, after the original French edition published in Paris in 1716.

According to Hill the present first edition in English "is preferred ... because it contains a postscript by Edmund Halley ... which corrects certain geographical errors made by Frézier." Other authorities agree: "This English edition is much sought after" (Borba de Moraes). "The relation of M. Frezier has always been highly esteemed from his character as an author of great truthfulness, as well as for the numerous exact maps with which it is illustrated" (Field). A "production of unrivaled interest and beauty" (Sabin). This book is unusual in that, with the exception of the specially produced frontispiece/route map, all the maps and plates are printed from the same printing plates as were used for the engravings in the first edition published in French in Paris.

The author, "a French Royal military engineer, was under contract to sail to Spanish possessions in South America to construct forts for defense against English and Dutch attacks. The French government also ordered him to chart the western coast of South America ... The first part of this book gives an interesting account of the voyage from France around Cape Horn ... The second part relates to the voyage along the coasts of Chile and Peru, describing the chief towns and cities. The observant Frézier brought back information of considerable geographical and scientific value. Much data is included about the native inhabitants ... Frézier introduced the ancestor of the modern strawberry to France from Chile." (Hill p.231)

The maps depict South America or the location of anchorages and cities visited during the voyage. The plates illustrate the natives and their customs.

Borba de Moraes, p.329; Cox II, 627; *European Americana* 717/66; Field 568; Hill (2004) 654; Sabin 25924; Spence 482.

(#20395)

\$ 5,750.

21] GARNIER, Marie Joseph Francis (1839-1873). **Voyage d'exploration en Indo-Chine effectué pendant les années 1866, 1867, et 1868 par une Commission Française présidée par M. le Capitaine de Frégate Doudard de Lagrée.** Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1873. 4 volumes in three (text: 2 vols., large 4to [12 3/4 x 9 1/2 inches]; atlas: 2 volumes in one, folio [20 1/8 x 15 1/2 inches]). Text: titles in red and black, half-titles. Portrait frontispiece, 1 plate of medals, 12 maps and charts (8 coloured), numerous illustrations (39 full-page); atlas: 12 maps, (2 double-page); 9 plans (2 double-page); 1 tinted lithographic aerial view; 48 plates on 40 sheets (6 double page, 2 engraved, 10 hand-coloured lithographs, 1 chromolithograph, 27 tinted lithographs). Expertly bound to style (the text:) in crimson morocco-backed original pebble-grained cloth, [the atlas:] in crimson half morocco over original pebble-grained crimson cloth-covered boards, the spines of all three volumes gilt in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second and fourth compartments, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers, the atlas with t.e.g.

Rare complete set of the first edition of the official printed record of the most important 19th-century exploratory expedition into Indochina.

This first edition was limited to 800 copies. The maps are after Garnier himself, whilst the views are taken from sketches by the expedition artist Louis Delaporte. These views, in conjunction with the fine illustrations in the text volumes, form a valuable and remarkably wide-ranging visual record of Indochina as a whole, with the depictions of the ancient capital of Laos at Viet Chan and Angkor in Cambodia being particularly impressive.

Garnier was part of the French expedition under Captain Ernest Doudard de Lagrée which set out from Saigon in 1866 to explore the valley of the Mekong River in the hopes of finding a navigable route into south-western China. Garnier took command of the mission when de Lagrée died and he safely led the expedition to the Chinese coast via the Yangtze River. The expedition traversed almost 5,400 miles travelling through Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, mapping over 3,600 miles of terrain previously unknown to Europeans, and becoming the first westerners to enter Yunnan by a southern route.

Subsequently, Garnier returned to France a hero, fought in the Franco-Prussian war, and finished the present account of the expedition before eventually returning to Indo-China to establish a colony in Tonkin.

Cordier *Sinica* 329; Cordier *Indosinica* 1012.

(#18660)

\$ 67,500.

22] HARRIS, John (1667?-1719, compiler). **Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca. Or, a complete collection of voyages and travels. Consisting of above six hundred of the most authentic writers ... Now carefully revised, with large additions, and continued down to the present time.** London: printed for T. Woodward, A. Ward, S. Birt [inter alia], 1744-1748. 2 volumes, folio (16 x 10 1/8 inches). Titles printed in red and black, 61 engraved maps, plans and plates (15 folding). Contemporary speckled calf, covers with double gilt fillet border with the centrally-placed gilt armorial stamp of the Signet Library, skilfully rebacked to style, spine gilt in six compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second and black morocco in the third compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt composed of various small tools. *Provenance:* Signet Library, Edinburgh (inscriptions on both titles, binding).

The second and best edition of Harris's important compilation, edited by John Campbell, with Emmanuel Bowen's important map of Georgia and the first English map of Australia.

"This is the revised and enlarged version of the 1705 first edition ... [This] edition, especially prized for its maps, has been called the most complete by several authorities. Particularly valuable is the inclusion of Tasman's original map and two short articles printed on the map ... To the original extensive collection [including Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, Schouten, Hawkins, Narbrough and Dampier] are added accounts completed since the first publication:

Christopher Middleton to Hudson's Bay, 1741-42; Bering to the Northeast, 1725-6; Woodes Roger's circumnavigation, 1708-11; Clipperton and Shevlocke's circumnavigation, 1719-22; Roggeveen to the Pacific, 1721-33; and the various travels of Lord Anson, 1740-44" (Hill).

Two of the maps are particularly interesting. The first "A Complete Map of the Southern Continent" (facing p.325 in vol.I) is the first English map of Australia. The second, titled "A New Map of Georgia, with Part of Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.." (facing p.323 in vol.II) covers from Charles Town to the Mississippi River and extends into Florida to Cape Canaveral. It was included as an accompaniment to a new chapter "The History of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Colony of Georgia" included for the first time in this edition. Besides being a spectacular image, much useful information is also included, particularly the coastal settlements, Indian villages and French and English forts. A distinction is made between tribes that are friendly and hostile to the English. The trading paths and main roads are marked, many shown here for the first time. The modern relevance and historical importance of this map was demonstrated when it was used in a 1981 Supreme Court case over the location of the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina at the mouth of the Savannah River.

Annot 23; Clancy 6.25; Cox I,p.10; cf. Cummings 267 (the Georgia map); Davidson pp.37-38; Hill (2004) 775; Perry p.60 & pl.29; cf. Sabin 30482; Schilder map 87; Lada-Mocarski 3.
(#20758) \$ 18,500.

23] HEINE, Wilhelm (1827-1885). **Graphic Scenes of the Japan Expedition.** New York: GP Putnam & Company, 1856. Folio (20 1/4 x 14 1/2 inches). 12 ff. letterpress text. 10 lithographic prints (one tinted portrait of Perry from a daguerreotype by P. Haas, nine views by Heine [two of these chromolithographed, seven printed in two colours on india paper mounted]), all printed by Sarony & Co. 20th-century maroon half morocco over paper-covered boards, titled in gilt on spine, original wrappers bound in.

An important work recording Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan.

William Heine was the official artist on Commodore Matthew C. Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853-54. On returning to the United States he produced several series of prints commemorating the trip. A group of six elephant-folio prints appeared in 1855, and the following year the present volume was issued, in a smaller format, with different images and with explanatory text. Both projects employed the New York lithographic firm of Sarony, among the best lithographers in the United States at that time. "As artistic productions, the pictures speak for themselves ... none superior to them have been executed in the United States, and they have no cause to shun comparison with some of the best productions of Europe" (Introduction). Copies were produced tinted on regular paper as in the present copy and hand-coloured.

The plates are numbered and titled as follows [1. portrait of Perry]; 2. Macao from Penha Hill; 3. Whampoa Pagoda; 4. Old China Street, Canton; 5. Kung-kwa at On-na, Lew-Chew; 6. Mia or road side chapel at Yokuhama; 7. Temple of Ben-teng in the harbor of Simoda; 8. Street and bridge at Simoda; 9. Temple of the Ha-tshu Man-ya-tshu-ro at Simoda; 10. Grave yard at Simoda Dio Zenge.

Bennett describes the plates as "many times finer than those in the regular account of the Perry expedition." His remarks on the work's great rarity are confirmed by its absence from both of Cordier's Japanese bibliographies.

Bennett, p.53; McGrath *American Color Plate Books* 123.
(#20647) \$ 35,000.

24] HOME, Robert (1750-1836). **Select Views in Mysore, the country of Tippoo Sultan; from drawings taken on the spot by Mr.Home; with historical descriptions.** London: published by Mr. Bowyer ... the letter-press by T. Bensley, 1794. Royal quarto (13 3/8 x 10 3/4 inches). Text in English and Perso-Arabic script. 29 copper-engraved plates by Fittler, Byrne and others after Robert Home, 4 folding maps and plans (one hand-coloured). Contemporary red straight-grained morocco gilt, expertly rebaked to style, the flat spine divided into six compartments by single gilt fillets, lettered in the second, marbled endpapers, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. *Provenance:* Henry Malcolm (armorial bookplate).

A very fine copy of the first edition of this early 'view' book of India, recalling the power struggles which led to the British dominance of India in the 19th century.

Home was instructed by Angelica Kauffmann when he attended the Royal Academy schools in 1769, and she encouraged his further studies in Rome between 1773-9. He subsequently worked as a portrait painter in Dublin, before returning to London in 1789. Home's career took on a spectacular new direction with his departure for India in 1790. Arriving in January 1791, he established a highly successful portrait practice and worked mainly in Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow.

He was also a very active watercolourist: a collection of his studies of wild life are now in the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta, but it is his landscape work which is the basis for the present work. Home had arrived in India during what has become known as the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1789-92) and it is not unlikely that he left England with a commission from Bowyer to record the scenes of the action. The war took place in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the English East India Company. Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore and an ally of France, invaded the nearby state of Travancore in 1789, which was a British ally. The resultant war lasted three years and ended in a resounding defeat for Mysore. France, embroiled in the French Revolution and thwarted by British Naval power, was unable to provide as much assistance as Tipu had expected. The war resulted in a sharp curtailment of Mysore's borders to the advantage of the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Madras Presidency. The districts of Malabar, Salem, Bellary, and Anantapur were ceded to Madras Presidency. The war ended after the 1792 siege of Seringapatam and the signing of the Treaty of Seringapatnam according to which Tipu had to surrender half of his kingdom to the British company and send his two sons to them as the hostages of war. The present work is dedicated to the victorious commander in chief of the British forces in India, Marquess Cornwallis (1738 - 1805), who is now best known for surrendering to Washington at Yorktown.

Home was subsequently employed as official Lucknow court painter to both King Ghazi and his successor, the Crown Prince Nazir-Ud-Din. In the tradition of court artists, he was again encouraged to employ the full range of his artistic abilities, not only for painting pictures, but also for designing crowns and regalia, furniture for the palaces, richly ornamental howdahs, carriages and pleasure boats. Many of the drawings for these are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Home died in India in 1836.

Brunet III, 268.; Cox I, 304; Pheroza Godrej & Pauline Rohatgi *Scenic Splendours India through the printed image* pp.112-114; *Indian Life and Landscape* pp.116-125; Lowndes II, p.1095
(#23157) \$ 5,500.

25] INDIA, Sikkim. **A Tour in Sikkim, being a journal of five Calcutta tramps on their tour in Sikkim, Easter 1912.** Calcutta: [printed by the Art Press] for private circulation only, 1912. Quarto (10 3/4 x 8 1/2 inches). Collation: pp.[i-v] [1-]44 [1-2]. Title and dedication printed in red and black 72 photographs (8 1/8 x 6 1/8 and smaller) tipped onto 24 sheets of dark green sugar paper, each image with a mounted slip beneath bearing a printed caption. (10 of the photographs with small sections detached). Original olive morocco, covers bordered with double fillet in blind, the upper cover with small rectangular section, outlined with double gilt fillets, containing lettering in gilt "A Tour / in Sikkim," spine in six compartments with raised bands, the bands flanked by blind fillets, marbled endpapers. *Provenance:* N. Read ("Allenville" Simla [Himachal Pradesh, India], early inscription).

A very rare privately-published account of a April 1912 ten-day walking tour in the northern Indian state of Sikkim, bordering Tibet and Nepal

The five British participants of this tour are described collectively in the work as the "Tramps," and were accompanied by "Sprite" a lively fox terrier. Although they all appear in a number of the photographs which illustrate the book, they are identified in the text only by their nicknames: three Scots (the Manager, the Fiend and the Scribe) and two Englishmen (Padre and Geologist or Geo). The only other clues to the identity of the travellers is offered in the preface (written by the Scribe) which is initialed W.M. -- he was evidently the author of the text, whilst the Fiend was the photographer. The work is dedicated to G.A.E. and J.B.

The text is a narrative of the trip with occasional diversions: quotes from previous travelers in the area, comments on the people and places, occasional notes about the religion and culture of the local people, but all told from the point of view of the ruling British Raj elite. The text is tied quite closely to the photographs -- the best of which are very fine views of the stunning mountain landscape through which the party traveled. Every photograph is clearly captioned.

The route was decided by the availability of the various "bungalows" which the party stayed in each night. The text and photographs begin with the journey from Calcutta on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, then on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway to Ghoom (alt. 7,407 feet). In the second chapter the Tramps are introduced, followed by the rest of the Caravan: "It may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless fact, that twenty-three coolies, a cook, a bearer, a sweeper, a sardar and two syces were necessary for the comfort of the five sahibs." The journey proper begins on 6th April with a trek from Ghoom to Jore Pokri; on the 7th the five companions marched (and occasionally rode), from Jore Pokri to Tonglu Dak (alt. 10,070 feet). The next days march was to Sandakphu (alt. 11,975 feet) and the Manager contracted a severe fever. On the 9th the Manager's fever had abated enough to allow the party to continue to Phalut, but without Sprite who had disappeared. From Phalut (alt. 11,811 feet) the party set off for Dentam via the summit of Singla La (alt. 12,126 feet), then the Kalhait Valley and Dentam Dak. The next day the party visited the monastery of Sanga-Chelling, were shown around the by Oomchi Lama, and where the Scribe was able to secure examples of printing. They continued to Pemiontchi Dak. The next day they were shown around the Pemiontchi monastery, "the most important in Sikhim," by the head Bara Lama and a detailed description is given. They also encountered a resident dwarf, whose photograph was taken. This chapter concludes with a lengthy description of the daily routine of the monks (taken from Waddell, an earlier authority). The following chapter is dedicated to Lamaism in Sikhim, and again quotes extensively from Waddell. The next day the party trekked from Pemiontchi to Rinchinpong, via Jey-sing -- a descent of 4,000 feet, followed by an ascent of 3,000. The penultimate day they traveled from Rinchinpong to Chakung, and then on the final day the route from Chakung to Darjeeling was taken, descending 4,000 feet and crossing the boundary at Great Rungeet river back into the British Raj and on to Darjeeling. The account ends with a single page including a diagram and table of distances, heights, etc. which records that the trek covered a total of 123 miles in ten days, with a descent of over 8,000 feet being the biggest change in altitude experienced in a single day.

Not mentioned in any of the standard bibliographies.

(#21941)

\$ 7,500.

26] KOTZEBUE, Otto von (1787-1846). **Entdeckungs-Reise in die Süd-See und nach der Berings-Strasse zur Erforschung einer nordöstlichen Durchfahrt. Unternommen in den Jahren 1815, 1816, 1817, und 1818.** Weimar: Gebrüder Hoffmann, 1821. 3 volumes in one, quarto (10 5/8 x 8 5/8 inches). 18pp. subscribers list. 6 engraved maps (5 folding), 20 aquatint plates (19 hand-colored, 4 folding) after Ludovik Choris, Eschscholtz and others, 2 folding letterpress tables. Text uncut. Modern paper-backed blue boards. *Provenance*: Thomas W. Streeter (booklabel, pencil notes; his sale, part VI, Sotheby's Park Bernet, 22 April 1969, lot 3511).

Thomas W. Streeter's copy of the first edition, coloured issue of Kotzebue's important second Russian circumnavigation: a cornerstone work of Pacific exploration with important descriptions of Hawaii, California and Alaska.

Kotzebue's expedition in the ship *Rurick*, sponsored by Count Romanzoff, sailed from Kronstadt at the end of July 1815, rounded Cape Horn and visited Chile, Easter Island, the Marshall Islands, Hawaii, and the North American coast, making an unsuccessful search for a northwest passage. The return was made via New Archangel, California, Hawaii, Marianas, Philippines, and St. Helena.

This famous narrative is particularly important for its descriptions of Alaska and California (including the first scientific account of the California state flower, the Golden Poppy). Kotzebue describes the missions in California, and the work is considered one of the most important early accounts of that state. The work is of great importance in the early exploration of Alaska. "Rich in early original source material on Alaska ... Kotzebue belonged to that group of outstanding Russian naval officers of the first half of the nineteenth century, which included Kruzenshtern, Golovnin, Lisianskii, Sarychev, and others..." (Lada-Mocarski). "It was on this voyage that Kotzebue discovered Kotzebue Sound in Alaska, thinking for a time as he sailed east that he had found the long sought north-east passage" (Streeter).

The Hawaiian portion is extensive and contains important observations on life and customs during the reign of Kamehameha I, whose famous "red vest" portrait by Choris is one of the illustrations. The account of Albert von Chamisso, the expedition naturalist, includes important information about flora and fauna, as well as the Indians and the work of the missionaries. There is also a comparative vocabulary table for the languages of some of the

islanders. As a record of historical import, and as a collection of significant maps and beautiful plates, this work is one of the prime desiderata of Pacific voyages.

Three distinct issues of the first edition were published: eighty-eight copies were produced on very fine "Velin papier" with the plates hand coloured (issue A); an issue on regular handmade laid paper, of which a limited number of copies have coloured plates (issue B); and an issue on laid paper with the portrait plates coloured, but the folding plates in sepia aquatint (issue C). The present copy of the work is a fine example of the second issue with the plates hand coloured.

This fine copy of Kotzebue appeared at auction in part six of the famed sale of the Thomas W. Streeter collection, realizing \$550 in 1969.

Borba de Moraes I, 438; Brunet III:693; Forbes I, 525; Hill 943; Howes K-258; Kroepelien 670; Lada-Mocarski 80; Lipperheide La 7; Sabin 38284; Streeter sale VI:3511 (this copy); Cowan p. 334; Zamorano Eighty 48.
(#23661) \$ 17,500.

27] KOTZEBUE, Otto von (1787-1846). **Voyage of Discovery in the South Sea, and to Behring's Straits, in search of a North-East passage; undertaken in the years 1815, 16, 17, and 18, in the Ship Rurick.** London: printed for Richard Phillips and Co., 1821. 2 parts in one volume, octavo (8 x 5 1/8 inches). 19 plates and charts (4 folding engraved charts, 4 engraved plates, 11 aquatint plates [4 hand-coloured, 3 folding]). (The chart facing p.26 shaved into the plate area at the upper margin). Expertly bound to style in contemporary dark blue straight-grained morocco, covers bordered in gilt, spine gilt in compartments, lettered direct in the second, the others with a repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers.

First abridged edition in English of this "celebrated narrative" (Forbes), the preferred second state with the plates adapted from Louis Choris's images, and with four hand-coloured.

The expedition rounded Cape Horn and visited Chile, Easter Island, the Marshall Islands, Hawaii and the North American coast, in an unsuccessful search for a northwest passage. Included is a detailed description of California (containing the first scientific account of the state flower, the golden poppy). The account of Albert von Chamisso, the expedition naturalist, includes important information about flora and fauna, as well as the Indians and work of the missionaries. This edition was published in two states: the first "contains a total of four folding maps and plans, five plates, and three portraits ... there are two plates of Hawaii ... and all the plates are uncolored. The second state ... has an increased number of plates ... and those relating to Hawaii are six in number. This later issue is preferable as it contains plates adapted from those in Choris, *Voyage Pittoresque* (Paris, 1822) ... that do not appear in any other edition of the Kotzebue narrative" (Forbes I, p.364).

Borba de Moraes p.439; Cowan p.335; Forbes I, 529; Hill (2004) 945; Howes K258; Kroepelien 671; cf. Lada-Mocarski 80; Sabin 38292; Zamorano 80 #48.
(#23943) \$ 3,000.

28] LA PÉROUSE, Jean François de Galaup, comte de (1741-1788). **Voyage de La Pérouse autour du monde ... rédigé par M. L.A. Milet-Mureau. [Atlas du Voyage de La Pérouse].** Paris: l'Imprimerie de la République, 1797. 5 volumes (text: 4 volumes, quarto [11 1/8 x 8 3/4 inches]; atlas: large folio [23 5/8 x 17 1/2 inches]). Text: half-titles. Frontispiece portrait engraving. Atlas: engraved allegorical title by Ph. Trière after J.M. Moreau le jeune, 69 copper-engraved plates (comprising: 31 charts, maps and plans [1 folding, 20 double-page], 38 views, ethnographical or natural history plates or coastal profiles). Text: contemporary tree calf expertly rebounded to style, spines decoratively tooled in gilt; Atlas: bound to style in half calf over blue paper covered boards. *Provenance*: James Frampton (Moreton, Dorset, armorial bookplates in text volumes).

First edition of the official account of the famous voyage: a cornerstone work on Pacific exploration. This copy a spectacular example with the atlas uncut and with superb impressions of the plates.

"La Pérouse's expedition [aboard the frigates *Astrolabe* and *Boussole*] was one of the most important scientific explorations ever undertaken to the Pacific and the west coast of North America ... The charge to the expedition [which took place between 1785 and 1788] was to examine such parts of the region as had not been explored by Captain Cook; to seek for an interoceanic passage; to make scientific observations on the various countries, peoples,

and products; to obtain reliable information about the fur trade and the extent of Spanish settlements in California; and to promote the inducements for French enterprise in that quarter ... La Pérouse and his men did important geographical research [including visits to Easter Island, Hawaii, Macao, Formosa, the Aleutian Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Australia.] ... The voyage also included the first foreign scientific group ever to visit Alta California [two of the plates depict a bee-eater and a male and female partridge of California. There are also maps and plans of San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego] ... La Pérouse sent dispatches back to France from Kamchatka and Botany Bay. The two ships then set sail from Botany Bay, in 1788, and were never heard from again" (Hill). Thirty-nine years later, in 1825, the wrecks of the two frigates were found at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz group by Peter Dillon.

Among the most significant results of the voyage are the series of charts that were produced as a result of the expedition's surveys of the Asiatic side of the Pacific; and the ethnographic details of natives of the northwest coast of America. In addition, La Perouse was the first westerner to safely navigate and chart the Japan Sea and the strait between the island of Sakhalin and the northernmost island of Japan.

Anker 276; Ferguson 268; Forbes I, 272; Hill (2004) 972; Howes L93; Lada-Mocarski 52; McLaren 1; Sabin 38960; Wagner (Northwest) 837-848.

(#23519)

\$ 30,000.

29] LE BRUN, Cornelius (1652-1727). **Voyage au Levant, cest-à-dire dans les principaux endroits de l'Asie Mineure, dans les Isles de Chio, Rhodes, & Chypre &c. De même que dans les plus considerables villes d'Egypte, de Syrie, et de la Terre Sainte.** Paris: chez Guillaume Cavelier, 1714. Folio (12 5/8 x 8 1/4 inches). Emblematic additional engraved title, 1 folding engraved map, 97 hand-drawn or engraved plates (28 folding, 16 double-page), 25 engraved illustrations, extra-illustrated with a leaf of early original pen, ink and wash drawings facing p.282 (being a version of the engraved plate) and a folding leaf of early original pen, ink and wash drawings after p.304 (a version of the engraved plate), in addition significant portions of 2 double-page plates (after p.170 and p.178) are also supplied in the same way (by the same hand) and at least 23 other plates have the addition of early wash, apparently to compensate for pale impressions of some plates. (Some browning and small tears to margins). Contemporary Dutch mottled calf, spine in seven compartments with raised bands, brown morocco lettering-piece in the second, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, marbled pastedowns (extremities rubbed, spine chipped at head and foot, joints split).

An intriguing copy of the second edition in French of Le Brun's travels, with two early pen and ink versions of two of the plates.

A best-seller, this important account was first published in French in 1700. The text is made up of a mixture first-hand observations and information drawn from earlier writers, but the images are all Le Brun's: "The principal aim M. Bruyn had in publishing this tract, was to give the world exact designs or draughts of the cities, places and edifices, which he met with on his travels; and herein he is very nice and accurate, having drawn all his prospects upon the very place where he was" (Preface to the 1702 London edition in english).

"Bruyn, painter and traveller, left Holland in 1674 to travel through Europe and the Levant. He returned to Italy in 1685 and settled in Venice, returning to Holland in 1693. [He was best known as a landscape artist, and the magnificent] ... plates ...[include] folding panoramas of Alexandria, Sattalia, Constantinople, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Rhodes, and Chios, and double page plates of Constantinople and Scutari. Some of the plates consist of single views of Tyre, Aleppo, Palmyra and other subjects, others contain two or three or four views, costumes, plans [on a single sheet]" (Atabey I, p. 74).

The present copy is saved from being incomplete by the presence of the two original pen, ink and wash drawings, but also by the same very competent hand having completed two other plates. If this work was not carried out at the request of the publisher, then it certainly appears to have been done very early on: the paper that the two drawings are on is early 18th-century Dutch paper (one sheet has the arms of the city of Amsterdam as a watermark).

Blackmer 225; Laor 967; Cohen-de Ricci 610; Lipperheide 546; Rohricht 1184; cf. Brunet III, 911; cf. Cobham-Jeffery p 8; 2101; cf. Graesse I,p.552.

(#23111)

\$ 9,500.

30] LESCARBOT, Marc (1570-1642). **Nova Francia: or the description of that part of New France, which is one continent with Virginia. Described in the three late voyages and plantation made by Monsieur de Monts, Monsieur du Pont-Grané, and Monsieur de Poutrincourt, into the countries called by the French men La Cadie, lying to the Southwest of Cape Breton. Together with an excellent severall treatie of all the commodities of the said countries, and manners of the natural inhabitants of the same. Translated out of French into English by P[ierre] E[rondelle].** London: [Eliot's Court Press for] George Bishop, 1609. Small quarto (7 x 5 1/8 inches). 1 folding engraved map. (First leaf [blank save for a single fleuron] in facsimile, a few small expert repairs to the title and first two preliminary leaves, affecting a few letters, repaired small tear across lower blank border of map). Modern dark green morocco gilt by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, covers and spine gilt, gilt turn-ins, gilt edges (upper outer joint slightly tender). *Provenance*: Boise Penrose (two bookplates).

The Boise Penrose copy of the rare first English edition of this highly important source for the history of Canada, published the same year as the French first edition, complete with the first and most accurate contemporary map of Canada.

The rare first English edition of this premier source for the history of Canada, published the same year as the French first edition, complete with the first contemporary and detailed map of Canada. Lescarbot was a French writer and lawyer who spent the winter of 1606-7 at Port Royal, Acadia. He gives accounts of early French voyages and discoveries in America such as those of Villegagnon to Brazil, Verrazzano, Ribaut and Laudonnière to Florida, Champlain, sieurs de Poutrincourt and de Monts, Cartier, and Roberval. Also included is much information concerning the Indian tribes, especially those of northeastern Canada, to whom the second book in this English edition is devoted. Much of the material Lescarbot collected himself, interviewing members of the early expeditions and recording his own observations and experiences. Field, in describing the first French edition, states: "His descriptions of Indian Life and peculiarities are very interesting, an account both of their fidelity, and from being among the first authentic relations, we have of them after Cartier."

As with so many important works on America published in English in this era, the author, translator, and scholar Richard Hakluyt played a role in the publication of the English edition of Lescarbot. The translator Pierre Erondelle states in the introduction that Hakluyt had asked him to translate the work both to describe Canada and also "for the particular use of this nation, to the end that comparing the goodness of lands of the northern parts herein mentioned with that of Virginia, which...must be far better by reason it stands more southerly nearer to the sun; greater encouragement may be given to prosecute that generous and goodly action." Thus accounts of Canada, in Hakluyt's reckoning, would enhance the promotional materials of the Virginia Company, then being published in London.

The large map, "Figure de la Terre Neuve, Grand Riviere de Canada, et Côtes de l'Océan en la Nouvelle France," was also issued with the first French edition, and is considered the most accurate cartographic representation of the area at the time. "The map extends up the St. Lawrence River as far as the Indian village Hochelaga, or Montreal as we know it. The first trading post in Canada, founded in 1600 at Tadousac, is shown at the mouth of the R. de Saguenay and just next to that is the River Lesquemin mistakenly named in reverse. Kebec is shown here for the first time on a printed map in its Micmac form, meaning the narrows of the river" (Burden)

European Americana 609/68; Sabin 40175; Church 341; VAIL 16; Harrisse *Nouvelle France* 19; Borba de Moraes 406-7; Field 916; STC 15491; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pp.88-90; cf. Burden 157 (map); cf. McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps* 609.1 (map).

(#19435)

\$ 285,000.

31] LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van (1562/3-1611). **Histoire de la navigation de Iean Hugues de Linschot Hollandois: aux Indes Orientales contenant diverses descriptions des lieux jusques à present decouverts par les Portugais: observations des coustumes & singularitez de delà, & autres declarations.** Amsterdam: Evert Cloppenburgh, 1638. 3 parts in one volume, folio (12 3/8 x 7 7/8 inches). Three letterpress titles [two within elaborate engraved surrounds, the third with engraved vignette], engraved portrait of Linschoten on verso of index leaf, 42 engraved maps, plates and views (including 6 folding maps and 36 engraved plates and views by Johann and Baptiste van Doetecom after Linschoten [5 of the latter folding, 31 double-page]). (Light worming to lower inner corner, just affecting the image area of one map). Early 18th-century calf, expertly rebaked to style with the spine in seven compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second the others with repeat decoration in gilt made up from various small tools, modern dark blue morocco-backed cloth, 'spine' lettered in gilt.

Provenance: La Trémoille, prince de Talmont (1652-1733, arms stamped on flyleaf); armorial stamp of Serrant (on flyleaf and first two title margins).

An exceptionally fine copy of this important and influential work.

In terms of the condition of the contents, this copy is probably the finest that we have ever examined. It is to be preferred over the earlier English edition in that it contains 42 maps and plates as against the English edition's 12. The Wardington catalogue explains why copies of Linschoten's works are so difficult to find in even reasonable condition: they were 'held in such high esteem that for nearly a century a copy was given to each ship proceeding to India for use as a guide to the sailing directions. The fact that most copies were in continual use is no doubt the reason that so few copies - in any language - remain extant in anything approaching good condition.'

This third edition in French of this famous work, with commentaries by B. Paludanus, was reprinted from the second edition in French of 1619. The second and third parts are titled: *Le Grand Routier de Mer... Continant une instruction des routes & cours qu'il convient tenir en la Navigation des Indes Orientales, & au voyage de la coste du Bresil, des Antilles, & du Cap de Lopo Gonsalves and Description de l'Amerique & des parties d'icelle, comme de la Nouvelle France, Floride, des Antilles, Iucaya, Cuba, Jamaica, &c.* The maps include van Langren's maps of the East Indies and South America (including the Caribbean and Florida), and the double-hemispherical World map of Plancius dated 1594 (Shirley 187).

Linschoten, a Dutchman born in Delft in 1562/3, was in Goa between 1583 and 1589, and with Willem Barents on his second voyage to the Kara Sea in 1594-1595. He had an 'avaricious thirst for knowledge which enabled him to get detailed information of land and sea as far afield as the Spice Islands and China' (Boies Penrose). This practical experience all lent authenticity to the present work, first published in Dutch (Amsterdam, 1595-1596), and it remains one of the most important of all travel books. It was the most comprehensive account of the East and West Indies available at the beginning of the 17th century. As well as including important travel accounts taken from contemporary Portuguese, Dutch and Spanish sources, it is the first work to include precise sailing instructions for the Indies and according to Church (and other authorities) 'it was given to each ship sailing from Holland to India.' The third part gives an excellent account of America.

An important work that served not only as a valuable record but also as a catalyst for change in the balance of power amongst European trading nations in the east: 'the navigator's vade mecum for the Eastern seas' (Penrose). When Linschoten returned from Goa to his home in the Netherlands, he did so at a time when the people of northern Europe and particularly his countrymen were especially interested in what he had to report concerning the trading activities of the Portuguese in the East. His most important and far-reaching observations concerned the gradual decline of Portuguese power in the East and her ability to protect her trade routes and monopolies. This, together with the trading possibilities he detailed, encouraged a series of Dutch, French and English fleets to set sail for the Spice Islands and beyond to China and Japan.

European Americana 638/67; JCB (3) II:271; Palau 138584; Sabin 41373; Tiele 686-88.

(#18622)

\$ 90,000.

32] MAPEI, Camillo. **Italy Classical, Historical and Picturesque Illustrated in a Series of Views.** Glasgow, Edinburgh & London: Blackie & Son, [no date, but circa 1847]. Folio (13 1/4 x 9 1/2 inches). 4pp. list of subscribers. Engraved additional title and 60 engraved views by J. Cousen, J. T. Willmore and others after W. Brockedon (39), David Roberts (2), W.L. Leitch (9), S. Prout (2) and others. (Occasional light marginal spotting to plates, as usual). Contemporary purple straight-grained morocco, covers bordered in gilt and blind, spine in six compartments with wide semi-raised bands, lettered in the second, the others with elaborate overall repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers, marbled edges. *Provenance:* Richard Hand (Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, inscription dated 1849).

A fine copy of this valuable written and pictorial survey of Italy: from Nice and Ventimiglia in the north west to Naples in the south.

A subscriber's edition of this popular and beautifully-illustrated work. "A large proportion of the engravings in this collection are from drawings by W[illiam]. Brockedon ... In addition to the subjects furnished by Mr. Brockedon,

and to contributions from many distinguished amateurs ... this work is enriched from the sketch-books and portfolios of the following eminent artists, - Eastlake, Chantrey, Stanfield, Roberts, Harding, Prout, Leitch, and Barnard; and among the Engravers will be found the names of many whose works are generally recognized as being of the highest excellence" (preface).

(#23374)

\$ 2,400.

33] [MARRA, John]. **Journal of the Resolution's Voyage, in 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. On Discovery to the southern hemisphere, by which the non existence of an undiscovered continent...is demonstratively proved. Also a journal of the Adventure's voyage, in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774. With an account of the separation of the two ships.** London: 1775. Octavo (8 1/4 x 4 7/8 inches). 1 folding engraved map, 5 engraved plates, extra-illustrated with 1 folding engraved map "Part of the Tropical Discoveries of the Resolution Sloop Captain J. Cook in 1774.". Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands, morocco lettering-piece.

"The first printed account of man's entry into the region south of the Antarctic circle" (Spence) and the earliest published complete account of Cook's second voyage, issued at least eighteen months prior to the official version. "A rare work...contain[ing] details of many events not recorded in the official account, and a preface recording the causes which led Banks and his staff to withdraw from the expedition at the last moment. Accordingly it is a vital second voyage item..." (Davidson).

The second voyage included the first crossing of the Antarctic circle, making Marra's narrative the earliest firsthand account of the Antarctic, and the engraved plates are the first depictions of that region. Due to the strict regulations against private publications, the work was published anonymously, but the identity of the author did not remain a mystery for long. "Correspondence between Cook and the Admiralty shows that the author was John Marra, one of the gunners' mates in the Resolution. He was an Irishman whom Cook had picked up at Batavia during the first voyage. He made an abortive attempt to desert at Tahiti on 14 May 1774, an escapade of which Cook took so lenient a view that he says - 'I know not if he might have obtained my consent, if he had applied for it in proper time.' This did not, however, as Marra states at p. 241, prevent his being put in irons..." (Holmes).

This copy contains the extremely rare extra folded map, "Part of the Tropical Discoveries of the Resolution Sloop Captain J. Cook in 1774," which is noted by Beddie and Rosove, but which is not called for in most of the references. This map has, however, been present in three of the twenty-five copies of the first edition sold at auction in the last thirty or so years. The chart appears opposite the first page of text and shows New Caledonia and the Great Cyclades islands to the north and Norfolk island to the south. It is a most interesting production, and is to be found in two states: first, as here with the engraver's name and with the position of Norfolk Island incorrectly placed 4° too far south; and second, with the engraver's name erased (but just visible), with the Norfolk Island's latitude corrected. The chart follows two of the Gilbert manuscript charts (see David 2.225/6/) in spelling Ballabeah Isle with a final "h," unlike all the other manuscript charts. We have a definite date for the corrected issue of this chart, as it accompanied the article, "Late Voyages of the Resolution and Adventure," published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XLVI, 1776 (edited by David Henry), opposite page 120 in the March issue. Therefore, it seems probable that the uncorrected chart found its way into copies of Marra issued during the last two or three months of 1775.

Bagnall 630; Beaglehole II, pp.cliii-clv; Beddie 1270; Conrad p.13; Davidson p.60; Hill (2004) 1087; Hocken, p.14; Holmes 16; Kroepelien 809; O'Reilly-Reitman 379; Rosove 214.A1b; Sabin 16247; Spence 758; Streeter Sale 2408

(#19445)

\$ 18,500.

34] MATTHEWS, John. **A Voyage to the River Sierra-Leone, on the coast of Africa; containing an account of the trade and productions of the country, and of the civil and religious customs and manners of the people ... with an additional letter on the subject of the African slave trade.** London: Printed for B. White and Son ... and J. Sewell, 1791. 8vo (8 5/16 x 5 inches). Engraved folding frontispiece view, engraved folding map, 8 engraved folding plates. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century mottled calf, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt fillets and a roll tools, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with a repeat neo-classical pattern.

A valuable early description of West Africa by a British naval officer who resided there, including a detailed

description of the slave trade.

In this epistolary narrative, Matthews, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, describes the customs, culture, religion, dress, and business practices current in Sierra Leone from his time there in 1785, 1786 and 1787.

First published in 1788, this more desirable 1791 edition includes eight additional plates, after sketches by the author, not found in the previous. The frontispiece view depicts the "Island of Bananas," the map depicts the coast from the "Riononoones R[iver]" to Cape St. Ann, and the 8 additional views show: a conference with natives, the entrance to Sierra-Leone River, a view taken from Leopard's Island, view from St. George's Hill, view of the east end of the Island of Bananas, view of Ya Ma Cooba's Town, and two plates of musical instruments.

Ragatz, p. 526; Work, p. 59 (1788 edition); Sabin 46888.
(#22771)

\$ 2,800.

35] MEARES, John (1756-1809). **Voyages made in the years 1788 and 1789, from China to the north west coast of America. To which are prefixed, an introductory narrative of a voyage performed in 1786, from Bengal, in the Ship Nootka; observations on the probable existence of a north west passage; and some account trade between the north west coast of America and China; and the latter country and Great Britain.** London: printed at the Logographic Press and sold by J. Walter, 1790. Quarto (11 1/4 x 9 inches). 5pp. list of subscribers. 28 engraved, stipple or aquatint plates and maps (comprising: 1 stipple-engraved portrait frontispiece of Meares by C. Bestland after Sir William Beechey, 3 folding engraved maps, 7 engraved charts, 6 aquatint coastal profiles [4 folding, including "Views of the Land on the Philippine Islands" facing p.17], 3 portraits [1 aquatint, 2 engraved], 8 views [7 aquatints, 3 of these folding]). Contemporary Russian green morocco-backed tree-calf-covered boards, covers with perimeters tooled in gilt: the green morocco area edges with a gilt fillet, the tree calf with a decorative roll, the flat spine divided into six compartments by three small decorative rolls, blue morocco lettering-piece in the second compartments, the others with decorative designs made up from small tools, identical except for the slightly larger central tool, gilt turn-ins, vertical green morocco strip at the inner margin of the pastedowns, unusual marbled paper used for the remainder of the pastedown and the free endpapers, gilt edges, the fore-edge with a contemporary painting of sea-battle between a British Royal Naval vessel and another similar vessel, three other ships in the background. *Provenance:* Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, G.C.B. (1753-1822, armorial bookplate); Peter Dowding Prankerd (d.1902, "The Knole", Stoke Bishop, Bristol, England, armorial bookplate).

An important association copy of the first edition of "one of the fundamental books on the Northwest coast of America in general and on Alaska in particular" (Lada-Mocarski). This copy in a fine contemporary binding with a fore-edge painting.

"Meares made two fur trading voyages to the Northwest Coast. The first, sponsored by Bengal merchants, included the ships *Nootka* and *Sea Otter*, which sailed from Calcutta on March 2, 1786. On this voyage Meares reached Alaska and visited Kodiak but was continually frustrated by the presence of the Russians. On the northwest coast he met Portlock and Dixon. In June 1787 he sailed to Hawaii and continued on to Canton, taking with him the Hawaiian chief Kiana (whose portrait is included among the plates). On the *Nootka*, Meares again arrived at Hawaii August 2, 1787 and departed September 2, 1787. Meares returned to Hawaii as master of the *Felice*, [the renamed *Nootka*], October 18 and departed October 26, 1788.

Meares' second voyage to the American coast (1787-1788) was to alter the course of history. In 1788 he determined to establish a permanent fur-trading settlement at Nootka and engaged Colnett of the *Argonaut* and Hudson of the *Princess Royal* to accompany him. Shortly after arrival in territory claimed by Spain, the ships *Iphigenia*, *Argonaut*, and *Princess Royal* were seized by a Spanish frigate, and the resulting action, known as the Nootka Controversy, nearly precipitated a war between England and Spain. The appendixes to this work contain letters and instructions, Dufferin's journal kept while exploring the Straits of Juan de Fuca in July 1788, and Meares' memorial to the House of Commons, May 13, 1790, claiming exclusive rights to Nootka and the prior raising of the British Flag. Meares' account was central to British claims to the Northwest Territory and led to the convention by which Spain's claim was finally disallowed" (Forbes I, pp.157-158).

The work is noted for its fine illustrations, including aquatint views of the Philippines, Macao, Nihoa (Hawaii) and

the Northwest coast of America, as well as important maps. This copy with the plate titled "Views of the Land on the Philippine Islands," which is often missing.

The accomplished binding, the beautifully-worked contemporary fore-edge painting and the excellent condition overall of this important copy all contribute to making this the finest example we have seen for a long time. The provenance of this copy is equally pleasing: from the library of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, the British admiral who served as commander-in-chief on the North American Station during the War of 1812 (the engagement between the Shannon and the Chesapeake took place during his period in command). Earlier in his distinguished career, Warren was sent to St. Petersburg by the British government as ambassador extraordinary to congratulate the Czar on his recent accession. It is possible that it was during this mission that Warren had this work bound. Considering his service in both the Americas and Russia, the present work would have been of particular interest to him.

Abbey *Travel* II 594; Cordier *Sinica* 2103; Hill (2004) 1126; Howgego M-86; Howes M469; Sabin 47260 (26 plates); Staton & Tremaine 612; Streeter sale VI:3491; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 758, 758a, 759-766. \$ 17,500.
(#23337)

36] MOFFATT, James (1775-1815). [**An album of twenty four views in India**]. Calcutta: 1804-1810 [watermarked 1798-1807]. Folio (22 x 17 inches). 24 uncoloured aquatints by Moffat. Expertly bound to style using half 18th-century diced russia over marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into six compartments by double gilt fillets, lettered in gilt in the second and third compartments, modern morocco-backed cloth box, spine gilt.

A fine and very rare album of Moffat's highly important views of India.

In its entirety, this album represents the greatest series of aquatint views ever printed in India. We have occasionally been able to offer individual prints by James Moffat, but this is the first album that we have ever encountered: collections such as this are of the greatest rarity. The twenty four plates make up three different series, and were originally assembled in about 1820. All the plates are on laid paper, the majority with watermarks including dates. The three series are probably as follows: a series published in about 1804, a second published in about 1810 and the third group of four plates are from drawings of Gaur by Henry Creighton.

Little is known of Moffat. Mildred Archer writes that he 'was a Scotsman living in Calcutta from 1789 to 1815. He appears to have learnt his profession of painting and engraving in India. In 1798 and from 1805 to 1810 he produced views of towns on the Ganges and Hooghly, and in 1808 engravings from Henry Creighton's drawings of Gaur.'

The plates are bound and titled as follows:

1. 'View of a Mosque at Chunar,' I.Moffat. sculp.1810 (watermarked 'S.Wise & Patch 1807')
2. 'View of the large pagoda at Nuddea,' drawn and engraved by I. Moffat (watermarked 'J. Whatman 1804')
3. 'View of Agra, on the River Jumna,' I.Moffat, sculp. (watermarked 'S.Wise & Patch 1807')
4. 'Mausoleum erecting at Ghazepore, to the memory of the Marquis Cornwallis.' Engraved by I. Moffat, Calcutta (watermarked 'S. Wise & Patch 1805')
5. 'View on the banks of the Ganges with representation of the Churruck Poojah, a Hindoo holiday,' I. Moffat. Del. et sculp. (watermarked 'Edmeades & Pine')
6. 'Gate of Sultan Shah Hussein's tomb at Gour,' H.C. delin I. Moffat. sculp (watermarked 'S.Wise & Patch 1805')
7. '1st; view of the city of Benares,' drawn and Engraved by J. Moffat. Calcutta 1804, (14 ½ x 20 ¼ inches)
8. '2d, view of the city of Benares,' Drawn and Engraved by J. Moffat 1804, (14 ½ x 20 ¼ inches)
9. 'West view of the city of Moorshedabad,' J. Moffat del: et Sculp, (14 ¾ x 20 ¼ inches)
10. 'View of the hospital at Berhampore,' Drawn and Engraved by Jas. Moffat at Calcutta 1805 (Watermarked 'J. Whatman 1801')
11. 'South view of Chinsurah,' J. Moffat del. Et Sculp. Calcutta 1803 (watermarked 'J.Larking')
12. 'View of Seringapatam,' J. Moffat Sculp. (watermarked 'Budgen 1803')
13. 'View in the fort of Monghyr,' Drawn and Engraved by James Moffat, Calcutta 1805 (watermarked 'J. Whatman 1801')
14. 'South view of the new government house, Calcutta,' Drawn & Engraved in Aquatinta, by James Moffat, Calcutta 1803' (watermarked 'I Taylor 1798')

15. Kuddum Russoolat Gour, where they shew the print of their prophet's foot, in a piece of white marble,' H.C. delinr. I. Moffat sculp.
16. 'Cutwally gate at Gour,' H.C. delinr. I. Moffat. Sculp. (watermark dated 1805)
17. 'The small golden mosque at Gour,' H.C. delin I. Moffat. Sculp (watermarked 'S.Wise & Patch 1806')
18. 'West view of Calcutta,' Drawn and Engraved by J. Moffat. Calcutta 1805 (watermarked 'J. Whatman 1801')
19. 'South east view of the new government house Calcutta,' Delineated and Engraved in Aquatinta By James Moffat, at Calcutta 1st February 1803 (watermarked 'I Taylor 1798')
20. 'View of the cantonments at Berhampore,' J. Moffat del. And sculp. 1806 (watermarked 'J. Whatman 1804')
21. 'View of the ancient city gate, Rajemahal,' J. Moffat Del. Et Sculp. 1806 (watermarked 'S.Wise & Patch 1805')
22. 'Mosque at Peruspore, Gour,' H.C. delin J. Moffat Sculp Calcutta (watermarked 'S.Wise & Patch 1805')
23. 'View of the palace at Benares,' Drawn and Engraved by J. Moffat. Calcutta 1805 (watermarked 'J. Whatman 1801')
24. 'Cossimundia Ghaut, Benares,' J. Moffat del. et sculp. (watermarked 'S.Wise & Patch 1805')

M. Archer *British Drawings in the India Office Library*, 1969, II, p.621
 (#21937)

\$ 48,000.

37] [MONTANUS, Arnoldus (1625?-1683)]. **Ambassades mémorables de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales des Provinces Unies vers les Empereurs du Japon. Amsterdam: Jacob de Meurs, 1680.** Amsterdam: Jan Van Meurs, 1680. 2 parts in one volume (as issued), folio (13 7/8 x 9 inches). Title in red and black with integral engraved vignette. Engraved additional title, 26 engraved maps and plates (1 folding map, 4 folding plates, 21 double-page plates), 70 engraved illustrations, occasional engraved initials and head-pieces. Contemporary speckled calf, neatly rebacked and cornered, spine in seven compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, dated at the foot of the spine.

First edition in French of this important work on Japan, a work whose illustrations 'represent a high-water mark in book illustrations of the 17th century' (Lach)

Designed to complement his similar work on China, this work was compiled by Montanus from records of Jesuit missions to Japan in 1649 and 1661, and published by Jan Van Meurs for the Dutch East India Company. Van Meurs had received the necessary permission to publish both a Dutch and a French edition in 1664, but it was not until 1669 that the Dutch edition appeared, to be followed shortly after by translations in German and in English using Van Meurs plates. In the present edition, the frontispiece and four of the original large plates were recut, and many of the text illustrations are reversed or mirrored. This edition is the first to include the plate of Fort Zeelandia in Taiwan. Montanus' work amounts to a massive history of all aspects of Japan as it was then understood by the West and contains 'more firsthand information about Japan than any other post-1650 publication (Lach).

The work primarily concentrates on providing accounts of Japanese politics, culture, religion, and military affairs. In addition, Montanus gives descriptions of the various western attempts to make contact with Japan: these naturally concentrate on the VOC (or Dutch East-India Company) embassies. The account of the Dutch 'Blokovius-Frisium embassy' comes from previously unpublished material, and other VOC embassies described include those of Zacharias Wagenaeer in 1657 and Henry Indyk in 1661. Topographical information is wide ranging (for the time) and includes Montanus' descriptions of the towns of Nagasaki, Hirado, Osaka, Sakai, Kyoto, Shizuoka, and Edo, as well as the mysterious 'boiling waters of Singok'. The sociology of Japan is also described in some detail, with accounts of Japanese customs (bath-houses, wrestling, gardens) endeavors (whaling, wine-making), and mores (including crime and punishment with accounts of murder, the burning of widows, blood-baths, and various tortures).

The magnificent maps, plans, and illustrations cover Japanese costume, cities, flora and fauna, religious ceremonies, military techniques and include a plan of Nagasaki, large folding views of Miako and Edo, a scene of the destruction wrought by an earthquake at Edo, action portraits of samurai, an illustration of a religious ceremony at the temple at Beelden, formal meetings between western ambassadors and the Japanese Imperial Court, and a plate showing the Emperor's throne.

Cordier *Japanica* 385; Cox I:325; Lach *Asia in the Making of Europe* III, pp.1873-79; Landwehr VOC 525.
 (#23668)

\$ 12,000.

38] NIEUHOFF, Johann (1630-1672). **Ambassades Memorables de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales des Provinces Unies, vers les Empereurs du Japon. Contenant plusieurs choses remarquables arrivées pendant le voyage des Ambassadeurs; et deplus, la description des villes, bourgs, châteaux, forteresses, temples & autres bâtimens: des animaux, des plantes, montagnes, rivières, fontaines; des moeurs, coutumes, religions & habillemens des Japonois: comme aussi leurs exploits de guerre, & les révolutions tant anciennes que modernes que ces peuples ont essayées.** Amsterdam: Jacob de Meurs, 1680. 2 parts in one volume, folio (14 7/16 x 9 1/4 inches). Letterpress title in red and black with engraved vignette. Engraved additional title, 1 folding map, 25 plates (4 folding, 21 double-page), 70 illustrations, 1 head-piece and 2 initials. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in seven compartments with raised bands, black morocco lettering-piece in the second, the others with repeat decoration in gilt. *Provenance:* Joannes Joseph, Count Thun (armorial bookplate, red ink "Tetschner Bibliothek" stamp on verso of letterpress title).

A fine wide-margined copy of this important early description of Japan: an eyewitness account from the missions dispatched by the Dutch East India Company

According to the preface, this work was translated from a Flemish original. The work has a wide remit and provides information on a range of different subjects: the title gives a precis, noting that it includes details of "many remarkable things which happened during the voyage of the Ambassadors; in addition, descriptions of the towns, boroughs, châteaux, fortresses, temples & other buildings: the animals, the plants, mountains, rivers, springs; the way-of-life, customs, religion and costume of the Japanese; also their wars and revolutions, both ancient and modern."

Cordier notes (correctly) that the plate list at the end of part one lists "15 fig. hors text" (including the map) and that at the end of the second part "11 fig. hors text" are detailed. What is not mentioned is that one of the figures mentioned in the plate list for part one is not required ("Temple du Dayro" at p.222), whilst part two includes an additional plate not mentioned on the list ("Grande Temple proche de Saccai" at p.93).

Cordier *Bibliotheca Japonica* 385; Landwehr VOC 525.

(#19559)

\$ 12,000.

39] PALLAS, Peter Simon (1741-1811). **Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire.** [Translated from German by F.W.Blagdon]. London: printed by A. Strahan for T.N. Longman & O. Rees, T. Cadell, jun. & W. Davies and J. Murray & S. Highley, 1802-1803 [pre-publication watermarks]. 2 volumes, quarto (10 1/2 x 8 1/4 inches). 1p. errata in each volume. 55 engraved or engraved and aquatint plates, plans and maps, most by or after G. Geissler (45 hand-coloured, 25 folding, 4 double-page), 29 vignette illustrations (23 hand-coloured). Expertly bound to style in half russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spines in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second and fourth compartments in gilt, the others tooled in gilt and blind, marbled endpapers, marbled edges.

First edition in English of "an extremely charming colour plate book" (Tooley).

Tooley notes that this work "deserves a place in every colour plate collection for its numerous attractive coloured vignettes, an unusual feature." Pallas's odyssey was first published in German in St. Petersburg under the title *Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des russischen Reichs* (St. Petersburg, 1771-76). Pallas, the newly-appointed professor of natural history at the Imperial Academy of Science in St. Petersburg, had undertaken an official six-year expedition from 1768 to 1774 during which he explored the most distant regions of the Russian empire. The journey (taking him first to the Caspian sea, and then across the Urals to Tobolsk, the Altai mountains, Omsk, Kolyvan, Tomsk, and Krasnojarsk, next to Irkoutsk, Lake Baikal, Oudinsk, Sélinghinsk, Kiakhta, the Amour river, and back to Krasnojarsk, thence to Tara, Jaitskoi-Gorodsk, Astrakhan, Tasaritzin and St. Petersburg) is here well described and beautifully illustrated with most of the plates and vignettes being from originals by Geissler.

Abbey *Travel* I.222; *Cat. Rusica* P59; Tooley 357.

(#23153)

\$ 7,000.

40] PIGAFETTA, Francisco Antonio (1485-1534), and Maximilianus TRANSYLVANUS (c.1490-c.1538). **II Viaggio Fatto da gli Spagnivoli Atorno A'l Mondo.**

Venice: 1536. [52] leaves. (Lower outer corner of titlepage and following 31 leaves expertly repaired, not affecting the text). *European Americana* 536/14; British Museum (*Italian*); 428; Borba de Moraes, pp.547-48; Church 74; HARRISSE (BAV) 215; Howgego M17; JCB (3); I:120; Palau 158777, 225741; Sabin 47042.

[bound with:]

Peter MARTYR (1499-1562); Gonzalo Fernández de OVIEDO y Valdés (1478-1557) and Giovanni Battista RAMUSIO (1485-1557). **Summario de la generale historia de l'Indie Occidentali.** Venice: 1534. 3 parts. 1 folding woodcut map of Hispaniola, 4 woodcut illustrations (3 full-page, 1 half page). Arents 3; Borba de Moraes, pp.531-32; Church 69; *European Americana* 534/28; HARRISSE 190; JCB (3)I:114; Sabin 1565; Streeter Sale 13.

2 works in one volume, small quarto (7 7/8 x 5 1/2 inches). Early 19th-century vellum, spine with red and green morocco lettering-pieces, yapp fore-edge, marbled endpapers, recent four-fold black cloth chemise, all within a recent black morocco box, 'spine' with raised bands, lettered and tooled in gilt.

A remarkable volume, bringing together the most important early accounts of navigation and New World exploration, featuring the second edition of Pigafetta's famous narrative of Magellan's circumnavigation - supplemented by an early edition of Maximilianus Transylvanus's account of Magellan - and also including the complete three books of the "Summario de la general historia de l'Indie Occidentali," Giovanni Ramusio's first collection of New World narratives, containing Martyr, Oviedo, and Ramusio's descriptions of exploration in the Americas. Evidently the Magellan account was always intended to be the fourth and final part of this collection, the first three of which detail explorations in the New World, and were printed in Venice in 1534, although the few other copies of the "Summario" that have appeared on the market have been without it.

The accounts of Magellan's circumnavigation that begin this volume come from the two most authoritative descriptions of that voyage, those produced by Maximilianus Transylvanus and by Francisco Antonio Pigafetta. Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) was born in Portugal and served his country in East Asia and Africa. In 1517 he offered his services to King Charles V of Spain, arguing that the Moluccas Islands were within the region of discovery assigned to Spain by Pope Alexander VI. Magellan and 265 sailors aboard five ships left Spain in August 1519, sailing through the straits off the southern coast of South America that now bear his name and into the Pacific Ocean, which Magellan himself named due to its apparently tranquil nature. He sailed across the unexplored Pacific with no charts and equipment consisting only of a compass, an hourglass, and an astrolabe, relying on the sun for his calculations of latitude, and with no knowledge of longitude. He arrived at the Philippines (which he had earlier visited sailing from the west), where he was killed by natives in April 1521. The command of the voyage devolved to Sebastiano del Cano, who led the remaining ships and crew across the Indian Ocean, around the Cape of Good Hope, and back to Spain. They arrived at Seville in September 1522 with only one ship, the *Victoria*, and eighteen sailors still alive. "To many the first circumnavigation of the globe, which unfolded to the world the vastness of the Pacific and a new conception of geography, is as great an event as the discovery of America" (Streeter *Americana Beginnings*).

The earliest account of Magellan's voyage was written by Maximilianus Transylvanus, the natural son of the Archbishop of Salzburg according to some, and a student of the great chronicler of discoveries, Peter Martyr. When the survivors of the voyage went to Valladolid to report to the Emperor, Martyr asked Maximilianus to interview the sailors and to write an account of the voyage in Latin. The first edition was published in 1523, followed by three other editions in 1523 and 1524. The present 1536 printing includes what is the fifth edition of Maximilianus, which is included as the first twelve leaves of the first title.

One of the sailors interviewed by Maximilianus was Francisco Pigafetta, an Italian nobleman who had accompanied Magellan. Pigafetta kept a journal while at sea, which he expanded into a fuller account upon his return to Italy. An abridgement of that account was published in French about 1525 and is now known in only a handful of copies (the last copy to appear on the market, at the Thomas Streeter sale in 1966, realized \$56,000 and was the second most expensive book in the sale). The present work is the second edition overall (and first Italian edition) of Pigafetta's account, translated from the earlier French version. Pigafetta's account makes up the final thirty-five leaves of the first work. The recto of the final leaf contains a short vocabulary of the language of Brazil.

The second part of this volume, appearing in three "books" under the general title *Summario de la General Historia de l'Indie Occidentall*, is based on the work of several authors and is one of the first attempts anywhere to assemble a group of accounts of travel and exploration. It contains three early and important accounts of the West Indies, as well as the first published map of the island of Hispaniola. Streeter hypothesizes that these three texts were compiled and edited by Giovanni Ramusio, who reprinted them in his later great voyage compilations, first published in the 1550s. Of these three accounts of New World exploration, Sabin remarks, "the three parts complete constitute a work of unusual rarity."

The first part is made up of material from the *Decades* of Peter Martyr, drawn from the edition of 1530, the first complete edition to present all eight Decades. The second and most important part is drawn from the first published work of the great historian and chronicler of the early West Indies, Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo's *De la Natural Hystoria de las Indias* (published in Toledo in 1526). Since that pioneering work of American natural history (which is a completely different book from Oviedo's later *Historia General...*) is virtually unobtainable today, the present 1534 publication is the only form in which the first work of Oviedo can be had. Oviedo's observations are the first accurate reports of New World plants and animals. He also provides one of the first accounts of Bermuda, where he tried to land while en route to Spain in 1515, only to be driven off by adverse winds. The Oviedo section reproduces several of Oviedo's illustrations, being among the first images of the New World based on actual experience. The distinction of being the first obtainable edition is also true of the third part, a translation of an anonymously written tract entitled *La Conquista de Peru*, first published in Seville, also in 1534, of which only four copies survive. It gives the text of the tract in full. Both are among the first published accounts of the conquest of Peru.

At the conclusion of the volume is a folding woodcut map of Hispaniola, the earliest map of that island. HARRISSE, Streeter, Church, and others note that a second large map of the New World is supposed to have been printed to accompany this work. Apparently, however, it was issued separately, and only two copies are known, one in The New York Public Library, and the other in the John Carter Brown Library.

Of the full volume in hand, Borba de Moraes remarks that "the four parts...with a map of Hispaniola, are extremely rare." *European Americana* locates a total of only six institutions that hold both parts of the present work, which is a volume of tremendous importance in the dissemination of knowledge about the new discoveries in the world to a European audience.

(#19437)

\$ 375,000.

41] PURCHAS, Samuel (1575?-1626). **Purchas His Pilgrimes ... [with] Purchas His Pilgrimage ... the fourth edition.** London: printed by William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1625 - 1626. Together 5 volumes, folio (13 x 8 3/8 inches). Vol.I with blank R4. Engraved additional title to vol.I, 88 engraved maps (6 double-page and 1 folding, 81 half-page and within the text), 7 other engraved illustrations, numerous wood-cut illustrations. (Vol.III lacking front blank). Early 20th-century green morocco gilt by W. Pratt, covers with large central gilt arabesque, spines in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second and third compartments, marbled endpapers, g.e.

A fine set of a foundation work for any collection of travels and voyages: the first edition of "Purchas his Pilgrimes" with the second state of engraved title dated 1625, and Smith's map of Virginia in Verner's 8th state: together with the fourth edition of the "Pilgrimage" (issued here as a supplement) The whole forming an important set of narratives of travels and exploration from the earliest times up until the early 17th century.

The second great collection of English voyages, expanding upon and greatly adding to the work of Hakluyt, whose manuscripts Purchas took over after Hakluyt's death. Purchas collects over twelve hundred separate narratives of explorations in every part of the world. Many of the accounts relate to the New World, especially Virginia, and one of the engraved maps is Smith's famous "Map of Virginia"

Besides the Smith Virginia map, Purchas also includes two other maps of the greatest importance for North American cartography. The first of these is the "Briggs" map of North America, generally considered the first map to show California as an island. The Briggs map is also the first to note New Mexico by that name, and the first to name the Hudson River and Hudson Bay. The other notable American map is William Alexander's depiction of the

Northeast, showing the coast from Massachusetts north to Newfoundland. As Burden notes, this is the first map to record many place names and is a "map of great importance."

Purchas began work on his massive collection in 1611, and published various editions of a short collection, with the similar title of "Purchas His Pilgrimage," over the next ten years. That publication, however, was merely a precursor to the present work, an entirely different book and arguably the greatest collection of travels and voyages ever published. The first two volumes are mainly devoted to travels in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. The third volume largely treats northern explorations and America. The fourth volume is almost entirely devoted to America. The fifth volume, *Pilgrimage*, is a supplement to all of the preceding parts, and properly completes a set of Purchas' *Pilgrimes*.

Arents 158; Baer *Maryland* 8; Borba de Moraes II, pp.692-693; Burden 164, 208, 214; Church 401A; European Americana 625/173 & 626/100; Hill (2004) 1403; Huth sale 6057; JCB (3)II:196-197; Sabin 66686 and cf. 66682; Streit I:423; STC 20509 & 20508; Streeter sale 36.

(#20425)

\$ 200,000.

42] RALEIGH, Sir Walter (1552?-1618). **Judicious and Select Essayes and Observations. By that renowned and learned knight. Sir Walter Raleigh. Upon the first invention of shipping. The misery of invasive warre. The Navy Royall and sea-service. With his apologie for his voyage to Guiana.** London: T. W. for Humphrey Moseley, 1650. 4 parts in one volume (as issued), small 8vo (5 1/2 x 3 1/4 inches). Title, three section titles, with blank G8 at the end of the second section. Engraved portrait frontispiece by Robert Vaughan. (Some light old marginal dampstaining, lacking 4 advertisement leaves as usual). Expertly bound to style in 17th century calf, covers ruled in gilt, spine with raised bands in six compartments and elaborately stamped in gilt.

First edition of this important collection, including his famous Apologie, and complete with the frontispiece portrait engraved by Vaughan.

The most important and evocative section is undoubtedly the final part: *Apologie for his voyage to Guiana*. This essay concerning his disastrous voyage to Guiana was written at Salisbury (where Raleigh halted on his return to London) in an effort to refute the charge that in his dealings in the Americas he had displayed a level of self-interest which bordered on treason. Raleigh's hope was that he would be able to persuade James I to treat him leniently. He begins his defence with a frank admission that he had failed, but blames the total inadequacy of the members of the expedition "who for the most part had nether seen the Sea nor the Warres, who, some forty Gentleman excepted, [were] ... the very scumme of the World: Drunkards, Blasphemers and such other as their Fathers, Brothers and freinds [sic.] thought it an exceeding good gaine to be discharged of them with the hazard of some thirty forty or fifty pounds..." (pp.3/4 of *Apologie*). Nevertheless, Raleigh was arrested, sent to the Tower of London and eventually executed for treason.

Alden 650/176-177; Brushfield *Raleigh* 218; ESTC (RLIN) R9599; Lowndes III, p.2040; Pforzheimer 822; Sabin 67561; Wing R170.

(#21786)

\$ 3,200.

43] ROBERTS, Lewes (1596-1640). **The Marchants Mapp of Commerce. Necesarie for all such as shal be employed in the publique afares of Princes in foraine partes. For all gentlmen & others that travell abroade for delight & plesure. And for all marchants or their factors that Exercise the Arte off Marchandiseinge in any Parte of ye habitable World.** London: printed for Ralphe Mabb, 1638. Folio (10 7/8 x 7 1/8 inches). Engraved title after Corn. van Dalen, engraved portrait frontispiece of the author by G. Glover, 1 double-hemisphere engraved map of the world by Robert Vaughan, 4 full-page engraved maps of the Continents by Henricus Hondius. Contemporary dark brown morocco, covers panelled with double fillets, with stylised foliage volutes and flower-head corner-pieces and a central lozenge composed from the same tools, the spine tooled with twenty pairs of equally-spaced gilt fillets tooled horizontally, gilt edges, spine rebacked with original spine laid down, ties lacking. *Provenance*: Frank S. Streeter (bookplate).

A cornerstone of any collection of works on economics and business, including a number of important maps: a fine copy of the first edition of "the earliest systematic work on trade and commerce published in the English language" (Sabin).

Roberts work is truly global in scope, addressing issues of trade to all parts of the known world, including the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa. He offers a great deal of practical advice on engaging in commerce abroad, discussing specific goods, fees, customs, payment systems, weights and measures, account-keeping, and much more. The section on trade in the Americas deals primarily with Mexico and Peru, but also discusses Virginia and Florida, as well as fishing in Newfoundland and trade with the Caribbean. The final 190 pages concern exchange rates between cities and countries, which would have been particularly valuable information to 17th-century traders. The work also contains an extensive index, as well as a table giving the longitude and latitude of all the principal cities mentioned in the text. Lewes Roberts worked in commerce and trade for most of his life, first as a factor and later a director of the East India Company, where he began working in 1617, and also as an employee of the Levant Company in Constantinople. The work is dedicated by Robert to the governors of both those companies.

The other significant feature of Roberts' book is the maps, in particular the early issue of the Robert Vaughan's world map. This had been published first in 1628 in the first edition of *The World Encompassed*, an account of Sir Francis Drake's voyages. The map includes a small portrait of Drake, as well as portraits of Magellan, Cavendish, and Noort. There are also individual maps of the Americas (based on the 1607 Hondius map), of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

Arents (additions) 292; Burden *America* I, 153; DNB XVI, p.1274; *European Americana* 638/102; Kress 535; Sabin 71906; Shirley *The Mapping of the World* 326 (world map); STC 21094; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 304.
(#19446) \$ 55,000.

44] SÉBAH, J. Pascal (1823-1886), photographer. **Panorama de Constantinople Pris de la Tour du Galata [cover title]**. Istanbul: before 1875]. Oblong 4to (12 1/8 x 14 1/2 inches). concertina fold-out of 10 mounted albumen photographs forming a large panorama (10 3/8 x 126 inches), with black cloth hinges. Original leather-backed black bubble-grained cloth-covered boards, the upper cover blocked in gilt with a decorative border in gilt and blind surrounding a central panel with the title blocked in gilt below the gilt blocked tugrah of Sultan Abdülaziz I (or Abd Al-Aziz) of the Ottoman empire, the lower cover with the border in blind and a decorative central oval in gilt with the star and crescent moon of Turkey in gilt, the first leaf of the panorama mounted as the front pastedown (as issued), the rear pastedown of glazed paper. modern red morocco-backed red cloth box, spine gilt.

A very fine panoramic view by one of Istanbul's best-known early photographers.

The present panorama can be dated to before 1875 as this is the date when the fourth of the Galata bridges was completed. In the present photograph it is incomplete, and the remains of the third bridge built in 1863 can still be seen.

The view centers on the Golden Horn in Istanbul. The Galata Bridge is the left-most of the two bridges. The Seraglio Point (the location of the Topkapi Palace) is at the left tip of the peninsula: a scan from left to right reveals various high-points: the Hagia Sophia, the Sultan Ahmed (or Blue) Mosque, the Yeni (or New) Mosque near the Galata Bridge, the Beyazit Tower rising high in the background, and the Süleymaniye (Suleiman the Magnificent) Mosque amongst others. The Sea of Marmara and the Princes' Islands are visible in the background, on the horizon. Towards the left, across the Bosphorus is the district of Kadıköy (ancient Chalcedon) on the Asian side of the city. Behind the Galata Bridge, towards the horizon, the Column of Constantine rises.

Pascal Sébah, a leading Orientalist photographer, was born in Constantinople in 1823 of a Syrian Catholic father and an Armenian mother. He opened his first photographic studio in 1857: 'El Chark Société Photographic', and by 1859 was sufficiently well thought of for the Société Française de Photographie in Paris to award him a medal for his work. Constantinople, a city on a crossroads where East meets West, was the capital of the Ottoman Empire and Sébah's career coincided with a period of increased Western European interest in the 'Orient'. Sébah's career was helped greatly by his association with the artist, Osman Hamdi Bey (1842-1910). The painter used Sébah's photographs for his celebrated Orientalist oil paintings, and when in 1873, Osman Hamdi Bey was appointed by the Ottoman court to direct the Ottoman exhibition in Vienna, he commissioned Sébah to produce large photographs for a spectacular album, *Les Costumes Populaires de la Turquie*, which won high praise and a medal at the exhibition.

E. Özendes *From Sébah & Joaillier to Foto Sabah: Orientalism in Photography* Istanbul: 1999; B. Öztuncay *The Photographers of Constantinople: Pioneers, Studios and Artists from 19th Century Istanbul*. Istanbul: 2003

(#22495)

\$ 6,000.

45] STAUNTON, Sir George Leonard (1737-1801). **An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China ... with notices of several places where they stopped in their way out and home. Taken chiefly from the papers of ... the Earl of Macartney ... Sir Erasmus Gower.. and of other gentlemen in the several departments of the Embassy.** London: W.Bulmer & Co. for G.Nicol, [text:] 1797; [atlas]: n.d. [but 1798]. 3 volumes (text: 2 vols, 4to [12 11/16 x 10 inches], atlas: large folio [23 3/4 x 17 1/2 inches]). Text: 2 engraved portrait frontispieces, of Emperor Tchien Lung in vol.I and the Earl Macartney in vol.II), 1 plate, 26 vignette illustrations after William Alexander and others. Atlas: 44 engraved views, plans, plates, charts or maps (including 1 large folding world map, 6 double-page plates, maps or charts, 3 plates of natural history subjects, 25 plates of views). Text: contemporary tree calf, covers with gilt floral roll-toll border, central gilt blocked oval on each cover with arms and name of The Society of Writers to the Signet, carefully rebacked to style, the flat spine divided into six compartments by gilt double-fillets, brown morocco label in the second compartment, green morocco in the fourth, repeat gilt arabesque tool in the other compartments; atlas: bound to style in half calf over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine tooled in gilt to match the text volumes. *Provenance:* The Society of Writers to the Signet (Edinburgh, Scotland, text binding).

The Signet Library copy of the first edition of the large paper issue the of the official published account of the first British embassy to China, headed by the Earl Macartney.

Both Lowndes and Brunet note the existence of the large paper issue of the two text volumes of this important work, but this seems to have been overlooked by subsequent bibliographies. A close comparison of the present set and an uncut set of the regular issue in original boards shows a number of obvious differences. The uncut height of the regular issue is 12 inches (the present large paper issue is cut and 12 11/16 inches tall), the inner blank margins of the text leaves are, on average, a half inch narrower than the same pages in the large paper issue (demonstrating that the text was printed from the same setting of the type but in two different forms), the regular issue is on wove paper watermarked "I. Taylor / 1796" whilst the large paper issue is on wove watermarked "1795" with no paper manufacturer's name. The present example has a distinguished provenance: the Society of the Writers to the Signet: the oldest extant legal society in the world. Having been formally established in 1594, the Signet Library building is in Parliament Square in Edinburgh.

George Macartney, 1st Earl Macartney (1737-1806) was dispatched to Beijing in 1792 traveling via Madeira, Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope and Indonesia. He was accompanied by Staunton, and a retinue of suitably impressive size, including Staunton's 11-year-old son who was nominally the ambassador's page. On the embassy's arrival in China it emerged that the 11-year-old was the only European member of the embassy able to speak Mandarin, and thus the only one able to converse with the Emperor. The embassy, the first such to China, had two objectives: the first to register with the Emperor British displeasure at the treatment that the British merchants were receiving from the Chinese, the second to gain permission for a British minister to be resident in China. The first objective was achieved, the second was not. Macartney was twice granted an audience with the Emperor and in December 1793 he was sumptuously entertained by the Chinese viceroy in Canton, but returned to England via Macao and St. Helena, arriving in September 1794. Although the maps and plates were prepared for publication by G. Nicol in London in 1796, they were not issued until 1798, and thus the atlas is not always found with the text volumes. Staunton's son, Sir George Thomas Staunton (1781-1859) "accompanied him to China, remained in Canton until 1817, and was a member of Lord Amherst's second British embassy to Peking in 1816 and 1817 ... [he was also] a founder of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1816 and 1817" (Hill p.579).

Brunet V, 525 (mentions large paper issue); cf. Cordier *Sinica* 2381-2382; cf. Cox I, p.344; Hill (2004) 1628 (large paper copy, but not identified as such); Lowndes III, p.2502 (mentions large paper issue); Lust 545 & 547; cf. *Catalogue of the Asiatic Library of Dr. G.E.Morrison* (Tokyo: 1924) I, 696-697; cf. Stafleu & Cowan 12.835.

(#21437)

\$ 17,500.

46] STRABO (64/63 B.C.-ca 25 A.D.). **Strabonis Rerum Geographicarum Libri XVII. Isaac Casaubonus Recensuit, Summóque Studio & Diligentia, Ope Etiam Veterum Codicum, Emendauit, Ac Acmmmentariis Illustrauit.** Geneva: Eustathius Vignon, 1587. (13 3/4 x 8 5/8 inches). Two parts in one. [8],602,[2],[8],223pp., printed in Greek and Latin in double-columns, plus double-page engraved map, Mercator, Rumold: "Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio." Geneva, 1587. 13 x 21 inches. Titles on titlepage and section-page for second part within historiated woodcut border. Seventeenth-century green-stained vellum over paste-boards, boards gilt with floral roll within two triple-fillets of unstained vellum and central oval gilt coat-of-arms of "Ferdinand Hoffman Freyher Herr auf Grevenstein," spine gilt with floral rolls within triple-fillers of unstained vellum, title inscribed by hand in unstained vellum of top compartment with later number "26" [library mark?] written over title, lacking silk ties, edges sprinkled with red bands. Slight wear to boards and spine, gilt. Large (10 x 6½ inch) engraved allegorical bookplate of Ferdinand Hofmann, Freiherr von Grevenstein, designed by M. Göndelach and engraved by L. Kilian. Light worming in right margin of bookplate, front free endpaper, title page, and first two leaves of text (affecting small printed portions). Light agetoning. A very good copy.

With the important World map

The first edition of Strabo's *Geographia* edited by Isaac Casaubon, with the excessively rare double-hemispherical world map by Rumold Mercator based on his father Gerald's renowned 1569 world map. One of the earliest and most important scientific treatises on historical geography, and Strabo's only surviving work, the *Geographia* represents an initial attempt to compile in a unified manner geographical knowledge. The work provides a survey of the topographical, historical, and political characteristics of the principal regions of the Roman world, also including information concerning philosophy, political theory, geology, mathematics, science, and history. Casaubon's famous edition is based on four manuscripts which were in the library of his father-in-law Henri Estienne, the esteemed Geneva printer and humanist.

The first appearance of Mercator's only obtainable world map, the two-page double-hemispherical world map is handsomely decorated with elaborate strap-work borders, an armillary sphere, and a compass rose. "Gerald Mercator's great world map of 1569 was condensed into double-hemispherical form by his son Rumold....Later Rumold's map was incorporated into editions of Mercator's long-lived and influential *Atlas* from 1595 onwards...The engraving is a model of clarity and neatness, with typical cursive flourishes to the lettering of the sea names" - Shirley.

An important 16th-century edition of Strabo with the first appearance of Mercator's only obtainable world map, bound in a remarkable 17th-century green stained vellum binding with elaborate gilt decoration.

Strabo: Adams S-1908. Mercator: Shirley 157; Wagner, *Northwest Coast* 146; Koeman Me12.

(#19439)

\$ 45,000.

47] TOD, James (1782-1835). **Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han, or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India.** London: published by Smith, Elder, & Co. and Calkin & Budd, 1829-1832. 2 volumes, 4to (12 x 9 1/2 inches). Half-titles. 3 letterpress tables (1 folding). 50 plates, plans and maps by Edward Finden and others after Captain Waugh, Ghafasi and others (including: 1 folding engraved map, hand-coloured in outline, 28 engraved plates after Waugh [1 folding], 11 engraved plates after Ghafasi, 3 lithographs [1 folding, 2 drawn on stone by Louis Haghe and on india paper mounted]). (Small repaired hole to the inner margin of the frontispiece of vol.II). Later red half morocco over red cloth-covered boards by Root & Son, spines gilt in six compartments with raised bands, the bands highlighted in gilt and blind, lettered in gilt in the second and fourth compartments, marbled endpapers, t.e.g.

First edition of this valuable early study of the history, beliefs and topography of Rajasthan in north west India.

The author went to India as a cadet in the Bengal army of the British East India Company in 1799. He commanded the escort attached to the Resident at Sindhia from 1812 to 1817. In the latter year he was in charge of the Intelligence Department which largely contributed to the break up of the Maratha Confederacy in the Third Anglo-Maratha War, and was of great assistance in the campaign in Rajputana. In 1818 he was appointed political agent for the states of western Rajputana, where he successfully acted as a arbitrator between rival chieftains, settling their feuds. While Resident in Rajputana, Tod collected materials for his *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, a

work of great importance for South Asian scholars. At the dawn of the archaeological and historical study of India, Tod presents the contemporary geography and a detailed history of Rajputana along with the history of the Rajput clans who ruled most of the area at that time. Tod's work drew on local archives, Rajput traditional sources, and monuments such as the Edicts of Asoka found at Junagadh. He returned to England in 1823 with a wealth of material for what became a fundamental study of Rajasthan's historical development. The work is ornamented with a fine series of plates, the majority of which are from drawings either by a local artist whose name is given as Ghafsi, or Captain Waugh, a friend and kinsman of the author who died just before the work was published. The work was much appreciated in the region at the time, to the extent that the ruler of Udaipur renamed a village in Tod's honour: Barsawada became "Todgarh" (or Tods fort) - a name that it still bears today.

(#21757)

\$ 7,500.

48] TURNER, Samuel (1749-1802) - DAVIS, Samuel (1760-1819, illustrator). **An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet, containing a narrative of a journey through Bootan, and part of Tibet ... To which are added, views taken on the spot, by Lieutenant Samuel Davis; and observations botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr. Robert Saunders.** London: printed by W. Bulmer & Co, and sold by G. & W. Nicol, 1800. Quarto (11 7/8 x 9 3/8 inches). Folding engraved map after Samuel Davis, 13 plates (1 aquatint by De la Motte after Stubbs, 1 double-page line engraving of script, 2 engraved views by James Basire after Turner, 1 engraved plan and 8 views by James Basire after Samuel Davis), 1 engraved illustration. Near-contemporary calf, the covers with a decorative gilt roll to the covers, neat repairs to the joints, the spine in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, the others with repeat symmetrical decoration in gilt, the first compartment blocked in gilt the gilt ownership stamp of the Northern Light Board. *Provenance*: Northern Light Board (Scotland, binding).

A fine copy of the first edition of the official account of Turner's embassy to Bhutan and Tibet: the first great western account of the region.

Acting on Warren Hastings orders, Samuel Turner's expedition was despatched with the aim of improving "trans-Himalayan trade after the Nepal war. Turner's party, including the surgeon and botanist Dr Robert Saunders, set off from Calcutta in January 1783. Davis was to survey the route and record the topographical features of the country ... While in Bhutan during their first audience with the Deb Raja in his palace at Tassisudon, Turner explained to him that 'drawing constituted in England a branch of education; and that we made unequal progress in the art, I could boast but little skill in it, but that my friend Mr. Davis had attained a great degree of perfection' ... After four months in Bhutan waiting for permission to enter Tibet ... the three men were told that only Turner and Saunders could proceed. Turner believed that the authorities were suspicious of Davis's drawing skills ... Leaving Davis behind in Bhutan ... Turner and Saunders departed for Tibet on 8 September 1783. Their travels were to last until March the following year" (*Indian Life & Landscape* p.194). The Table of Plates notes that the plates were all engraved from originals in the possession of Warren Hastings - including the image of the Yak. The Yak was one of a pair sent to Hastings, by his kinsman, Turner. Only one survived the journey, and it is this animal that was painted by George Stubbs from life. In the background, Stubbs incorporates Davis's view of Punakha Dzong, the summer palace in Bhutan.

Cf. J. Egerton *George Stubbs, painter: catalogue raisonné* 284; cf. P. Godrej & P. Rohatgi *Scenic Splendours India through the printed image* p.34; cf. *Indian Life and Landscape* p.194; Lennox-Boyd 140; Lowndes IV, p.2724; Lust 208.

(#23864)

\$ 3,750.

49] VANCOUVER, George (1757-1798). **A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World; in which the coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed... principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and performed in the years 1790.. [-] 1795, in the Discovery sloop of war, and the armed tender Chatham.** [Edited by John Vancouver]. London: printed for G.G. & J. Robinson and J. Edwards, 1798. 4 volumes (including atlas vol. of plates and maps), quarto (11 5/8 x 9 1/8 inches) and folio (20 3/4 x 17 1/8 inches). Text: half-titles to vols.I and II, 3pp. errata at the end of vol.III. 1 engraved chart, 17 engraved plates (4 double-page). (Without half-titles). Atlas: 10 folding engraved charts, 6 engraved plates of coastal profiles. Expertly bound in uniform half calf over near-contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, the spines gilt in compartments with wide bands, the bands highlighted with gilt tooling, red and black morocco lettering pieces in two

compartments, the others with repeat decoration in gilt. *Provenance*: USS John Hancock (inscription at front of vols. I and II of the text, various annotations in the atlas volume).

"One of the most important [voyages] ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge" (Hill). This copy from the library of the ship USS John Hancock during its mid-19th century exploration of the Pacific.

Vancouver was put in command of the expedition on the recommendation of his old commanding officer Alan Gardner. He had served earlier with both Admiral Rodney and on James Cook's second and third voyages, so was well equipped in terms of experience, in addition he was a first class navigator. The voyage was mounted as a grand-scale expedition to reclaim Britain's rights, resulting from the Nootka Convention, at Nootka Sound, to thoroughly examine the coast south of 60° in order to find a possible passage to the Atlantic; and to learn what establishments had been founded by other powers. This voyage became one of the most important ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge. Vancouver sailed by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, where he discovered King George's Sound and Cape Hood, then to New Zealand, Hawaii, and the northwest coast of America. In three seasons' work Vancouver surveyed the coast of California; visited San Francisco and San Diego ... and other Spanish settlements in Alta California; settled the necessary formalities with the Spanish at Nootka; investigated the Strait of Juan de Fuca; discovered the Strait of Georgia; circumnavigated Vancouver Island; and disproved the existence of any passage between the Pacific and Hudson Bay.' (Hill *Pacific Voyages* [2004] p.623).

This is an important association copy: the ink inscriptions in vol.I and II of this set, allied with the pencil inscriptions in the atlas volume, show that it formed part of the on-board reference library of the USS John Hancock, and was apparently assembled for the use of the USN Northern Pacific Survey Expedition of 1853-1856. Given the remit of the expedition (also known as the Rodgers-Ringgold Expedition) this work would have provided information that would have been vital in the planning and execution of any survey of the American North Pacific coast. John Rodgers (1812-1882), a member of one of the most distinguished U.S. Naval families, took command of the John Hancock in the spring of 1853, and sailed as part of the survey expedition in June of the same year. He remained in command until 1854 when he took over the leadership of the expedition as a whole and transferred to another ship in the squadron after Commander Cadwalader Ringgold was forced to relinquish command. An idea of the Expedition's achievements can be garnered from the fact the results of surveys were apparently still of use in the Second World War. John Rodgers went on to serve in the US Navy for a total of 54 years, reaching the rank of Rear Admiral, before dying, still a serving Naval officer, at the age of 70.

Cowan (1914), p. 236 ("superior to any of its kind, and constitutes the chiefest source of authority of that period"); Cowan (1933), p. 654-655; Cox II, p.30 ("one of the most important voyages ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge"); Ferguson I, 281; Fitzpatrick *Early Mapping of Hawai'i* ("Vancouver's voyage resulted in the first published map of Hawai'i to depict the islands in their entirety"); pp.39-43; Forbes I,298; Graff *Western Americana* 4456; Hill (2004) 1753; Howes V-23; JCB 2009; Jones *Americana* 667; Judd 178; Lada-Mocarski 55; Lande 1495; National Maritime Museum 142; O'Reilly-Reitman 635; Sabin 98443; Smith *Pacific Northwest Americana* 10469. Staton & Tremaine 688; Strathern 582; Streeter Sale 3497; Tweney 78; Wagner *Cartography of the Northwest Coast*, pp.853-860; Wantrup 63a; ; Wickersham 6601; Zamorano Eighty 77.

Cf. Vice Admiral George W. Emery. *The Rodgers Family Collection at the Navy Department Library*. (online); R.P. Johnson. *Rear Admiral John Rodgers, 1812-1882*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1967.

(#23339)

\$ 70,000.

50] WYTFLIET, Cornelis van and Giovanni Antonio MAGINI. **Histoire Universelle des Indes occidentales et orientales, et de la conversion des Indiens. Divisee en trois parties.** Douai: chez François Fabri, 1611. 3 parts in one volume, folio (11 7/8 x 7 1/2 inches). 3 letterpress titles within engraved surrounds, woodcut printer's device on the final page of the first and third parts. 23 engraved maps on 20 sheets (19 double-page, 4 small maps printed on a single double-page sheet). (First two titles and some text leaves misbound). Early 18th-century calf, spine gilt in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second, the others with repeat pattern in gilt (joints weak, corners bumped). *Provenance*: J. Besnier (or 'Benier', 'Huissier ord. du Cabinet du Roi', numerous inscriptions, many crossed through, some dated 1650); de La Porte (signatures, some with date 1654); Madame la Comtesse des Courtils (19th-century armorial bookplate).

A fine copy of Wytfliet's description of the Americas (the third edition in French), here with the addition of Magini's

valuable description of the West and East Indies and Japan.

The first edition of Wyfliet's work is 'the first atlas of America' (Burden), and was first published in Latin as *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum* in 1597. As the title suggests, it was marketed as a supplement to Ptolemy's *Geographia*, with text based on the writings of Ramusio, Hakluyt, de Bry, Acosta and others. The work was evidently popular as two further Latin editions appeared in 1598 and 1603. The work was then translated into French and combined with the work of Magini and others and first published under the present title in 1605. Further editions of this compilation appeared in 1607 and 1611 (the present edition). The nineteen double-page engraved maps of the American continent appeared in all of the Latin and French editions (but with some changes of state). The first map (a double-hemisphere world map) is based on Mercator's influential map of 1587. There then follows ten maps of South America (the north coast of South America with the Caribbean islands, Hispaniola, Cuba and Jamaica, Chile, Peru, two maps of Brazil, two maps of central America, Colombia, Venezuela, and Antarctica/Tierra del Fuego) and eight important maps of North America. Philip Burden gives full details of these latter maps in his magisterial *The Mapping of North America*. The North American maps in the present copy are as follows:

1. 'Conibas Regio' Burden 100 ('the first printed map of present day central Canada'), 3rd state of 3, with 'Higuater' reading.
2. 'Estotilandia et Laboratoris Terra.' Burden 101, 1st and only state.
3. 'Nova Francia et Canada' Burden 102 (the first map 'to use Canada in its title, and the first to concentrate on the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence') 2nd state of 2, with date '1597' removed.
4. 'Norumbega et Virginia' Burden 103 ('only the second [map] to use Virginia in the title'), 2nd state of 3, with date removed but latitude mark reading '30' instead of '39' at left side.
5. 'Florida et Apalche' Burden 104, 1st and only state.
6. 'Hispania Nova' Burden 105 ('takes in all of present day southern Texas'), 1st and only state.
7. 'Granata Nova et California' Burden 106 ('the first printed map devoted to California and the south-west of the present day United States'), 1st and only state.
8. 'Limes Occidentis Quiuira et Anian.' Burden 107, 2nd state of 2, with date removed.

In addition to the large double-page maps there are also four small maps on one double-page sheet in Magini's supplement showing the East Indies, Japan, China and the Philippines.

Nordenskiöld 2: 310; Phillips *Atlases* 4459; Sabin 105701
(#15229)

\$ 67,500.

Atlases

51] ARROWSMITH, Aaron (1750-1833). [**Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo; or Dictionary of America & West Indies; Collated with all the most Recent Authorities, and Composed Chiefly from Scarce and Original Documents, for that Work, By A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.** London: George Smeeton, 1816]. Large folio (26 1/4 x 20 1/2 inches). Small format (8 1/8 x 4 3/4 inches) index leaf mounted on front pastedown, otherwise mounted on guards throughout, 5 wall maps, hand-coloured in outline, by Aaron Arrowsmith, on 19 double-page or folding engraved sheets, each numbered on a small early paper label pasted to the verso of each sheet ('North America' on three sheets [numbered 'I-'III'], 'United States' four sheets ['IV-'VII'], 'Mexico' four sheets ['VIII-'XI'], 'West Indies' two sheets ['XII-'XIII'], 'South America' six sheets ['XIV-'XIX']), extra-illustrated with a contemporary pen, ink and watercolour key map (sheet size: 17 x 16 1/4 inches) laid down on a larger sheet of blank wove paper, the larger sheet mounted on the front free endpaper. (Without letterpress title, various small separations to folds). Contemporary half dices over marbled paper-covered boards, the borders between the leather and marbled paper on the covers marked with a decorative gilt roll, with the paper armorial book plate of the Earl of Dalhousie pasted onto the centre of the upper cover, the spine divided into seven compartments with semi-raised bands, the bands flanked by gilt fillets, lettered in the second and seventh compartments (splits to joints, spine chipped). *Provenance:* George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie (1770-1838, lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia [1816-1820], governor-in-chief of British North America [1820-1828], bookplates).

[With:]

Antonio de ALCEDO (1735-1812). **The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies, Containing an Entire Translation of the Spanish Work of Colonel Don Antonio de Alcedo ... With Large Additions and Compilations ...** London: for James Carpenter [and others], 1812-1815. 5 volumes, quarto (10 1/2 x 8 3/8 inches). 3pp. preliminary list of subscribers in vol.I. (Half-titles lacking). Contemporary russia, covers with outer border composed from triple fillets tooled in gilt, enclosing a decorative neo-classical roll in blind, spine in six compartments with semi-raised bands, the bands highlighted with a decorative roll in blind and flanked by double fillets in blind, lettered in gilt in the second and fourth compartments, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, gilt turn-ins, marbled edges.

The Dalhousie copy of the most important printed atlas of the Americas of its time, containing foundation wall maps of the region by the greatest British cartographer of his generation. This important copy with contemporary manuscript additions charting Sir John Franklin's second Arctic expedition, possibly by Franklin himself. The atlas is accompanied by a lovely first edition set of the text of Thompson's translation and expansion of Alcedo's classic work on the Americas.

"Aaron Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the King of England and Geographer to the Prince of Wales, was the most influential and respected map publisher of the first quarter of the nineteenth century ... His role in cartographic production was to gather the best information available from a wide variety of sources, weigh the relative merits of conflicting data, and compile from this the most accurate depiction possible of an area. Arrowsmith accomplished this synthesis better than any other commercial map maker of his day and, as a result, his maps were the most sought after and highly prized on three continents" (Martin & Martin, p. 113).

Arrowsmith specialised in large multi-sheet maps. These were generally separately-issued, and are now very scarce. His five great wall maps of the Americas were particularly well-received, and became "foundation or prototype maps of the area and were extensively copied by other publishers" (Tooley). These five wall maps were of North America (first published 1795), the United States (1796), the West Indies (1803), Mexico (1810), and South America (1810). They were generally republished many times, as new information became available. Thomas Jefferson considered the 1803 edition the best map of the continent in print at the time, and it was used extensively in planning Lewis & Clark's expedition (1805-6). Likewise, the 1814 edition of the North America (offered here) was the first map to make use of Lewis & Clark's map of the same year, and the first to combine Lewis & Clark and Zebulon Pike's data onto one map.

The *Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo* is quite remarkable in that it contains all five of Arrowsmith's foundation maps for

the Americas gathered together, and bound into one volume. The *Atlas* was intended to accompany Antonio de Alcedo's *The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies ... With Large Additions and Compilations* (London: 1812-1815. 5 volumes, quarto), i.e. G.A. Thompson's English translation of Alcedo's *Diccionario geográfico-histórico de las Indias Occidentales ó América: es á saber: de los reynos del Perú, Nueva España, Tierra Firme, Chile, y Nuevo reyno de Granada*. (Madrid: 1786-1789).

The present atlas is an early version, with the following maps:

1. A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America ... A. Arrowsmith ... January 1st 1795 Additions to 1811 Additions to June 1814. On three folding sheets, overall image area: 48 ¼ x 57 1/8 inches. (Browned). This copy with manuscript additions to the first sheet, in pencil, drawing in the discoveries made by Sir John Franklin in 1826 on the north coast between the mouths of the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers, and marking the course of the Coppermine south-west towards Great Bear Lake [see below]. According to Stevens and Tree, "This map was repeatedly re-issued as new discoveries came to light." The present sixth issue is the first to include the important discoveries made by Lewis and Clark during their trans-American expedition. According to Rumsey, "This issue ... remaps the entire continent west of the Mississippi. The changes between this and the last edition are monumental" (p.12). Heckrotte TMC 6/87; Rumsey 32; Stevens & Tree 48 (f); Tooley MCC 68; Wheat 313.

2. A Map of the United States of America Drawn from a number of Critical Researches By A. Arrowsmith ... Jan 1st 1796. Additions to 1802 [but watermarked 1811]. On four folding sheets, overall image area: 46 ¼ x 55 ½ inches. Stevens and Tree's fifth issue: "Many new place-names and rivers added. A copy of third issue had been observed with paper watermarked 1811 [as here]." Cf. Rumsey 3445 and 4309 (both later issues); Stevens & Tree 79 (e).

3. A New Map of Mexico and adjacent provinces compiled from original documents by A. Arrowsmith ... 5th October 1810 [but watermarked 1811]. On four folding sheets, overall image area: 50 1/8 x 62 inches. First issue. Cf. Phillips p.408; cf. Rumsey 2032 (last issue, of c.1825); cf. Streeter Texas 1046.

4. Chart of the West Indies and Spanish Dominions in North America by A. Arrowsmith ... 1803 ... Additions to 1810. On two folding sheets, overall image area: 47 5/8 x 55 ½ inches. (Small tears to folds of first sheet).

5. Outlines of the Physical and Political Divisions of South America: Delineated by A. Arrowsmith partly from scarce and original documents published before the year 1806 but principally from manuscript maps & surveys made between the years 1771 and 1806. Corrected from accurate astronomical observations to 1810 ... Published 4th January 1811 ... Additions to 1814." On six folding sheets, overall image area: 94 x 78 inches. (Offsetting, small tears to folds, the fifth sheet creased). The final sheet includes a large uncoloured inset of Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego and the Falklands.

In addition, the above maps are preceded by a contemporary manuscript key map. This is evidently professionally prepared, and may have been produced and bound-in by the Arrowsmiths in place of the usual title page, at the request of the owner of the atlas, the Earl of Dalhousie. Dalhousie was appointed lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia in July 1816. He arrived in Halifax in October 1816, equipped with "an intelligent and well-stocked mind, an exacting sense of duty, a readiness to command and an expectation of being obeyed ... Conscientious and full of curiosity ... With an appreciative eye for rugged scenery... , he adopted the habit of making frequent trips to the countryside" (Peter Burroughs, writing for the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*). Given this lively interest in his new domain, it is safe to assume that the present work was often consulted by the lieutenant governor. After a relatively successful period in Nova Scotia, Dalhousie was appointed governor-in-chief of North America in April 1820. His period in office (from 1820 to 1828) spanned the opening burst of northwest passage explorations by the British Navy, events which the governor would have been duty-bound to follow closely.

In Montreal, on Friday 24th August 1827, one of the early heroes of Arctic Exploration, Captain John Franklin was given an audience with Dalhousie. Dalhousie recorded the meeting in detail in his journal: "On Thursday Capt. Franklin arrived about 3pm and soon after took me aside to say, that he had brought his charts of the route of the expedition with him, & was ready to describe them whenever it might be agreeable. As it was late, we fixed on next day after breakfast and a most interesting forenoon we spent over them. He had several parts on large scale, starting from Fort William on Lake Superior, & proceeding to McKenzie's river, Cape Anxiety and Fog island, where he was stopt & obliged to turn back. After these he shewed ... his general & principal chart, which comprehends only

the country explored this last year, when he started from Fort Franklin on the Great Bear Lake, S.W. corner. ... The charts are beautifully executed by a Mr. Kendall, a young man of whom [Franklin] speaks very highly. He went over these giving the clearest description of the relative situations of the MacKenzie & Coppermine rivers, also that of the Rocky Mountains" (M. Whitelaw, editor. *The Dalhousie Journals* [Canada: 1982], vol.III, pp. 110-111).

The manuscript additions to the first sheet in the present atlas (A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America) suggest that it was used during this meeting. This first sheet of the whole of North America is on a large enough scale to have allowed Franklin to put his more localised charts in context, and in three areas Franklin's discoveries are sketched in pencil and inscribed "Capt Franklin 1826." These inscriptions appear to be in Franklin's hand. The sketched geographical features record: 1. the coast to the west of the mouth of the MacKenzie River; 2. the coast between the MacKenzie and Coppermine Rivers; and 3. the approximate course of the Coppermine River south-west towards Great Bear Lake. Following the meeting, Franklin continued back to Britain, arriving in September 1827 to universal acclaim. He was knighted in April 1829, in recognition of his achievements.

Lowndes I, 26; Sabin 683 ("Copies are sometimes found with an atlas of ... maps by Arrowsmith, but they are rare"); Cf. M. Whitelaw (editor) *The Dalhousie Journals* (Canada: 1982), vol.III, pp. 110-111.

(#23952)

\$ 120,000.

52] ARROWSMITH, Aaron (1750-1823). [**Composite Atlas including large scale maps of India, the Middle East and Africa**]. London: A. Arrowsmith, 1804-1814. Large folio (31 1/2 x 21 3/4 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. 6 engraved maps by Arrowsmith (2 hand-coloured, 3 hand-coloured in outline) on 25 sheets (21 double-page). Expertly bound to style in diced half russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine divided into eight compartments by double gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment.

A very fine composite atlas, including six of Aaron Arrowsmith's monumental maps, recalling the enormous importance of India and the Middle East to the Britain Empire at the turn of the 19th century.

The huge actual and potential wealth of India at the beginning of the 19th century ensured that it was viewed in a very proprietorial way by Britain and by her agents in India: the East India Company. Queen Victoria, the first Empress of India, spoke of India as the 'jewel in the Crown of Empire' and fully recognized the pivotal role that India played in creating the largest empire the world had ever seen. Knowledge of, and the protection of the routes between Britain and India were of prime importance and the present atlas appears to have been compiled with this in mind. The first map provides the best available detailed information on India itself, the second map tracks the various overland routes to India from Constantinople, and incidentally via Egypt and the Red Sea. Sections of this more southerly route are also explored in the third map which gives details of the country between Aleppo and Jerusalem, and the fifth and sixth maps which show Egypt, the Nile and the overland route from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The fourth map, a large scale map of Africa, is a distillation of all the latest information needed for a successful sea-route journey to India via the Cape of Good Hope.

1. [India] -*To Mark Wood ... Late Chief Engineer and Surveyor General, Bengal this Map of India compiled from various Interesting and Valuable Materials is inscribed ...* [London:] A. Arrowsmith, 1804. Engraved map hand-coloured in outline, on 6 double-page sheets.

A truly spectacular map: the combined image area of 75 x 63 inches really does give some idea of the vast size of the Indian sub-continent. Arrowsmith's dedication of this map to Wood is probably more a reflection of the fact that Wood was in the public eye, having recently published two successful works on India and the route to India, than his work as a surveyor which had ended over ten years earlier. Sir Mark Wood (1747-1829), after a distinguished career in the East India Company, culminating with his appointment as surveyor-general in 1787 and chief engineer in Bengal in 1790, had returned to England in 1793. The *Dictionary of National Biography* notes that the British Library holds three manuscript surveys by Wood of Calcutta and its environs.

2. [Delhi to Constantinople] - *Outlines of the countries between Delhi and Constantinople*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 1st January 1814. Engraved map hand-coloured in outline, on 8 sheets (4 double page and 4 single page).

First issue of one of the finest early nineteenth century maps of the Middle East, which if assembled would have an

image area of 60 x 112 inches. It was specifically constructed to show the overland routes between Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and Delhi, capital of British India. The inspiration for the map may be found in Napoleon's campaigns in Egypt, which led to a concern in Britain that the overland passage to India might be cut, or that it might need to be defended. In such an event, an accurate, large-scale map of the region would be invaluable. Arrowsmith was the most conscientious and scientific mapmaker working in England at the time, and the logical candidate to construct such a map. The map was evidently well received as at least one further issue was published (with additions to 1816).

The present-day nations of Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tibet, the Central Asian republics, much of Egypt, northern India, and northern Saudi Arabia are shown on a grand scale. The Persian Gulf, and the Caspian and Aral seas are shown in entirety. Each of these areas are shown in the finest possible detail, but many were still little-known in western Europe. While the Nile Valley, Asia Minor, and Palestine are well-formed, other regions, such as Afghanistan, Tibet and the Central Asian Republics, are largely blank. Arrowsmith has made a valiant effort to map the mountain spine of Asia: the Himalayas and Hindu Kush. Interesting legends and notations concerning the country, explorers and travelers, and so forth, cover the face of the map.

3. [Jerusalem to Aleppo] - *A Sketch of the Countries between Jerusalem and Aleppo*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 15th January 1814. Engraved map, on two double-page sheets.

A fine large scale map (which if assembled would have an image area of 52 x 30 1/2 inches) covering the overland route between Aleppo in northern Syria to Jerusalem in the Holy Land. As usual, Arrowsmith is scrupulous in his attempts to include all the latest information gathered from travellers from all parts of Europe.

4. [Africa] - *Africa*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 1811. Engraved map on four double-page sheets, hand-coloured in outline.

A later issue of a map first issued in 1802, but here with considerable information added. The map (image area 50 x 57 inches if assembled) is dedicated to the British Association for Discovering the Interior of Africa, and includes a fine emblematic vignette title

5. [Lower Egypt] - *A Map of Lower Egypt from various surveys communicated by Major Bryce and other Officers*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 10th November 1807. Hand-coloured engraved map on four double-page sheets.

Excellent fully coloured map with an image area of 48 x 62 inches if assembled, and including an inset of a plan of the battle of the Nile.

6. [Upper Egypt] - *Map of Upper Egypt drawn from various documents*. London: A. Arrowsmith, 20th November, 1807. Double-page hand-coloured engraved map.

A fully coloured map (image area 38 1/2 x 26 inches) showing the course of the Nile from Cairo south to Aswan, and including a cut through route from about three quarters of the way down the Nile across country to the bay of 'Cosire' on the Red Sea coast, with an enlarged view of the bay.

(#15854)

\$ 38,000.

53] ARROWSMITH, John (1790-1873, publisher). **The London Atlas of Universal Geography, exhibiting the physical & political divisions of the various countries of the world, constructed from original materials.** London: J. Arrowsmith, 1842 [-1854]. Large folio (26 3/8 x 21 1/2 inches). Engraved throughout: title, preface/contents leaf, 67 engraved maps, hand-coloured or hand-coloured in outline (3 with folding strips, 1 folding). Contemporary calf, covers with border of multiple gilt fillets, expertly rebacked to style, lettered in gilt in the second compartment, expert repairs to outer corners, gilt edges. *Provenance*: Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman (1791-1860, presentation inscription on front free endpaper "C.O. Bridgeman from his affectionate daughter, Ursula [Countess] Londesborough, May 8th. 1854").

A unique copy of Arrowsmith's famous atlas: here with all but four of the maps 'in plano' with no folds. This is one of the finest 19th-century English atlases, including Arrowsmith's highly important map of Texas.

Arrowsmith first published his famous map of the Republic of Texas on 16 November 1841, shortly after the Republic was officially recognized by Great Britain. The present example is in the second state, dated 8 June 1843. Arrowsmith's map of Texas `was probably the first to show the full extent of Texas's claim to the region of the upper Rio Grande, an area included within Texas's boundaries until the Compromise of 1850... the map certainly was the best information on Texas geography available in Europe' (Martin & Martin *Maps of Texas and the Southwest*, 32; see also Streeter *Bibliography of Texas*, 1373).

This work as a whole is one of the finest examples of English 19th century atlases by one of its greatest geographers, John Arrowsmith, the nephew of Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1833). The younger Arrowsmith introduced *The London Atlas* in 1834 and subsequent editions appeared with title pages dated 1840, 1842 and 1858, but as Arrowsmith was continually adding new maps, there is no firm collation for any edition. The contents sheet for this copy, for example, calls for fifty maps, but it has been supplemented with an additional seventeen maps bound in at the end. The maps were also continuously updated and corrected, so that most appear in several states. This example contains no maps in states copyrighted earlier than 1840. The maps are based upon documents supplied by `The Colonial Office, the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty, the East India Company, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Royal Geographical Society', and numerous other `Offices, Companies, and Societies'.

The later editions of the atlas are the most valuable, as they include a larger number of maps, and many new ones of great importance, such as those in the present example of Texas and also Australia. The Library of Congress, for example, has an 1834 edition, which contains just two maps relating to Australia. The present example has a total of seven maps devoted to Australia and New Zealand and includes some of the most important for the region published during the 19th century.

Phillips *Atlases* lists the first edition of 1834[-46] with 50 maps (764), an 1840 edition with 61 maps (4322), an 1842[-50] edition with 67 maps (789), an 1842[-53] edition, also with 67 maps (790), and an 1858 edition with 68 maps (4339).

Phillips *Atlases* 790 (a comparable edition with title dated 1842, containing the additional 17 map sheets dated to 1853).

(#17540)

\$ 57,500.

54] BLAEU, Willem Janszoon, and Johannes BLAEU. **Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive atlas novus in quo tabulae et descriptiones omnium regionum.** Amsterdam: G. & J. Blaeu: 1649-[n.d.]-[n.d.]-1646-1654-[n.d.]. 6 volumes, folio (20 3/8 x 14 1/8 inches). Letterpress half-title in volume one, 7 engraved titles or divisional titles (vol. I with printed overslip, volumes II-V blank, vol.V with integral engraved title, only volumes I, IV and V dated), 405 engraved maps (3 half-page, 3 single-page, 392 double-page, 6 folding), all finely coloured by a contemporary hand, occasional woodcut or engraved illustrations (some hand-coloured). Early 19th-century calf, covers panelled in blind with fillets and roll tools, the spines in seven compartments with raised bands, blue/green morocco lettering-pieces in the second and fifth compartments, the third compartment with volume number in gilt, the others with repeat overall tooling in blind, the first compartments additionally tooled in gilt with the gilt coroneted monogram of the Dukes of Devonshire, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, marbled edges. *Provenance:* Dukes of Devonshire (18th century engraved armorial bookplates, by descent to:); Richard Cavendish (Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancs., sale, Christie's 28 May 1957, lot 86, Charles W. Traylen, Guildford, Surrey, for Lord Wardington).

A beautifully coloured large paper issue of this fascinating and very rare late edition of Blaeu's landmark work, from the library of the Dukes of Devonshire.

Blaeu's *Appendix* was followed by the German edition of the *Novus atlas* in two volumes in 1634/5 and the French, Dutch and Latin edition - the *Theatrum orbis terrarum* - in 1635. The third volume came out in 1640 while the fourth (England and Wales) first appeared in 1645. The fifth volume (of Scotland) was the first separate atlas of Scotland ever published. The sixth volume, the atlas of China or *Novus Atlas Chinensis*, compiled by Martino Martini, with a map of Japan, came out in 1655. "So during the thirty odd years leading up to the publication of his *Atlas Major*, we see that Blaeu published two volume, three, four and six volume atlases, each increasing in size and geographical knowledge" (Wardington Catalogue).

The set comprises:

Volume I, [Part 1: World, Scandinavia and Germany; Part 2: Netherlands]. 1649. Letterpress half-title. Letterpress general title with hand-coloured engraved surround, letterpress title to part II with hand-coloured engraved surround, 121 hand-coloured engraved maps (1 half-page map, 114 double-page, 6 folding [one of these on two folding sheets]), 1 hand-coloured engraved illustration, 5 woodcut illustrations (4 hand-coloured), repaired tear to folding map of the Rhine 'Rhenus Fluviorum'

Includes an additional double-page map 'Caroli magni imperium' belonging to volume II, with its counterpart.

Volume II [Part 1. France; Part 2: Spain, Asia, Africa and America]. Title leaf at front with hand-coloured engraved surround but area for letterpress title left blank, 92 hand-coloured double-page engraved maps only, lacking engraved title to part 2, Koeman's map 65 ('China veteribus'), and signature G (pp. 6-7, with text on 'Iapon Insula'),

The 92 maps include an additional map or sheet from a larger map of Europe during the Dark Ages

Volume III. [Italy and Greece] Title leaf at front with hand-coloured engraved surround but area for letterpress title left blank, 62 hand-coloured engraved maps (58 double-page, 1 single-page, 2 half-page).

Without the Scotia section mentioned in the index (as usual)

Volume IV. [England and Wales]. 1646. Title leaf at front with hand-coloured engraved surround but area for letterpress title left blank, 58 hand-coloured engraved maps (57 double-page, 1 single page).

Volume V. [Scotland and Ireland]. 1654. Title leaf at front with hand-coloured engraved surround but area for letterpress title left blank, 55 hand-coloured engraved maps (54 double-page, 1 single page).

Volume VI. [China and Japan]. Hand-coloured engraved title 'Novus Atlas Sinensis', 17 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps.

Cf. van der Krogt, 2:203, 302, 401 (describing this copy, under *Oxon PC); consistent with Koeman 23B and 21A, 24B, 37A & 36A, 44, 49 (variant C) and 53; Shirley, British Library T.BLA; Wardington Catalogue 60 (#18895) \$ 495,000.

55] BLAEU, Willem (1571-1638) and Jan BLAEU (1596-1673). **Le Theatre du Monde ou Nouvel Atlas Contenant Les Chartes et Descriptions de tous les Pais de la Terre Mis en lumiere.** Amsterdam: 1645-46. 4 volumes, folio (20 x 13 1/2 inches). 334 copper-engraved maps with very fine period hand-colouring. Original publisher's vellum, panelled in gilt with central gilt arabesques and corner pieces, cloth ties, modern black morocco-backed cloth boxes, gilt "spines".

An early edition of the greatest world atlas ever produced. The 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' (or Theatre du Monde) marks the intermediary stage in the development of the "greatest and finest atlas ever published" (Koeman).

In 1630, Willem Jansson Blaeu, the official cartographer of the Dutch East India Company, published his first world atlas, the *Atlantis Appendix*, with 60 maps. The second expanded edition, with 99 maps, appeared in the following year. Blaeu continued to produce new maps at such a rate that by 1634, he abandoned the single volume format, and announced his intention to publish a new world atlas, entitled the *Theatrum*. This atlas, which originally incorporated most of the maps from Blaeu's *Appendix*, was expanded so rapidly that by 1646, when this version appeared, it consisted of four volumes with 334 maps.

The acclaim that Blaeu's atlas has always received is based primarily upon its extremely high production standards. The quality of the engraving, the paper, and colouring are of the highest order, and place it in the first rank among seventeenth century illustrated books.

The maps are embellished in the Baroque style, and many rank among the most beautiful ever made. Of particular

note are the famous side-panelled maps of the world and four continents, sixty devoted to Great Britain (Volume IV), the map of the environs of Frankfurt (Volume I), a fine map of China and Japan (Volume III), and a series of thirteen maps of America (Volume III) that includes early and important maps of New England and the Chesapeake Bay.

Volume I. *Le Theatre du Monde, ou Nouvel Atlas Contenant Les Chartes et Descriptions de tous les Pais de la Terre Mis en Lumiere Par Guillaume et Jean Blaeu.* Amsterdam, Johannem Guiljemi F. Blaeu:1645. Folio, two title pages, 120 maps (Koeman B1 19B). The number and order of the maps is the same as in the French edition of 1638 (Koeman B1 16A), but with altered signatures and page numbers. Part I: World map, plus 83 maps of Germany, Scandinavia, the Arctic and eastern Europe, several oversized and folding. Part II: 36 maps of the Lowlands.

Volume II. *Le Theatre du Monde, ou Nouvel Atlas Mis en lumiere par Guillaume & Jean Blaeu. Seconde Partie.* Amsterdam, chez Jean Blaeu: 1645. Large folio, two engraved title-pages with each title printed on slip of paper, laid down, 92 maps. (Koeman B1 18C) Collation is the same as in the French edition of 1640 (Koeman B1 17), but with altered (corrected) signatures and page numbers: Part I: 48 maps of France; Part II: 14 maps of Spain and Portugal, 12 maps of Asia, 5 maps of Africa, 13 maps of America.

Volume III. *Le Theatre du Monde, ou Nouvel Atlas mis en lumiere par Guillaume & Jean Blaeu. Troisieme Partie.* Amsterdam, Chez Jean Blaeu: 1645. Folio, 62 maps, engraved title-page with title printed on separate slip of paper, laid down. (Koeman B1 35F) Collation is the same as the first French edition of 1640 (Koeman B1 35A): 58 maps of Italy and four maps of Greece. The register at the end calls for an additional four maps of Great Britain, which had been added as a supplement to the second French edition (also 1640). With the introduction in 1645 of volume IV, devoted solely to Great Britain, they were removed.

Volume IV. Guil. et Joannis Blaeu *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, sive Atlas Novus, pars quarta.* Amsterdam, apud Johannem Blaeu: 1646. Folio, 60 maps, several engravings of British antiquities interspersed throughout the text, engraved title page with title printed on separate slip of paper, laid down. (Koeman B1 42B) "This edition of 1646 is identical with the former [first] edition of 1645" (Koeman B1 42A). In point of fact, this volume contains two maps, one of Scotland, the other of Ireland, that are not called for in the index. It also varies in that the inlaid title slip is in Latin rather than in French.

Koeman B1 19B; 18C; 35A; 42B
(#6850)

\$ 240,000.

56] [CHÂTELAIN, Henri Abraham (1684-1743)]; [but Zacharie CHÂTELAIN (16?-1723)]. **Atlas Historique, ou Nouvelle Introduction A l'Histoire, à la Chronologie & à la Geographie Ancienne & Moderne [vol.VII: Supplément A L'Atlas Historique...]**. Amsterdam: Chez Zacharie Châtelain, 1739-1720-1737-1735-1732-1732-1732. 7 volumes, folio (17 5/8 x 11 1/8 inches). Letterpress titles printed in red and black with engraved vignettes, six half-titles (as issued), 6 engraved additional titles (as issued), 289 engraved plates, maps and tables (most double-page or folding, a number of these on joined sheets]). (Old expert repairs to text and the first seven maps and plates in vol.I). Contemporary German calf gilt, spines in nine compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, lettered direct in the third compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, abstract-patterned endpapers in blue, red and yellow, red-stained edges (expert repairs to head and foot of spines). *Provenance*: Ludwig Freiherr von Königsbrunn (inscriptions "Ex Libris Ludovici Baronis de Königsbrunn").

A fine complete set from a noble German library of this encyclopaedic historical atlas, describing and mapping Africa, Asia, Russia, the Middle East, Europe, and North and South America, including the important large-scale map Carte tres curieuse de la Mer du Sud.

An ambitious and beautifully-presented work, the *Atlas Historique* covers a wide range of subjects including genealogy, cosmography, topography, heraldry and chronology, all illustrated with numerous engraved maps, plates of local inhabitants and heraldic charts of the lineages of the ruling families of the time. The maps, prints and tables required to make up a complete set are listed in detail in each volume and this set matches those requirements precisely.

First published in Amsterdam from 1705 to 1720, the various volumes were updated at various times up to 1739 when the fourth edition of vol.I appeared, stated as the "dernière édition, corrigée & augmentée." The first four volumes seem to have undergone four printings with the later printings being the most desirable as they contain the maximum number of corrections and additions; the remaining three final volumes were first issued between 1719-20 and revised in 1732. The present set is made up as follows: fourth editions of vols. I, III, IV; third edition of vol. II; second editions of vols V, VI and VII.

New scholarship has suggested the compiler of the atlas, who is identified on the title as "Mr. C****" not to be Henri Abraham Châtelain, but Zacharie Châtelain. (See Van Waning's article in the Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society for persuasive evidence of the latter's authorship.) The images incorporated into the plates and tables are drawn from the best available contemporary sources, including the works of Dapper, Chardin, de Bruyn, Le Hay and others.

Many of the maps are based on the work of Guillaume de l'Isle. Phillips records 35 maps of American interest, including twelve in vol.VI. The most important of the American interest maps is the "Carte tres curieuse de la Mer du Sud" [Goss *North America* 52; McLaughlin 190; Wagner 511] which depicts the history of discovery in the western hemisphere from the time of Columbus to the French explorations in North America in the late seventeenth century. The example in the present set is a fine dark impression on four sheets joined to form two large folding sheets.

The tooling on the spine, allied with the early ownership inscriptions, suggest the bindings to be German in origin, probably bound for Ludwig Freiherr von Königsbrunn at around the time the first volume was published in 1739.

Cf. Koeman II, Cha 1-7 (with variant collation, as usual); Cf. Phillips *Atlases* 579; Goffart, *Historical Atlases*, p. 132; van Waning, "Chatelain's Atlas Historique" in *Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society*, Spring 2010.

(#24081)

\$ 65,000.

57] CHURCHMAN, John (1753-1805). **The Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Charts of the whole Terraqueous Globe; comprising a system of the variation and dip of the needle, by which, the observations being truly made, the longitude may be ascertained. The fourth edition with considerable additions.** London:: printed by C. & R. Baldwin, sold by J. Egerton, Richardson and all chart and booksellers, 1804. Quarto (11 1/2 x 9 inches). Collation: A1-4, a1-4, c1, B-K in fours, L1-2, M1-4, N1 (pp.[i-]xviii,[i-]xxix,[30]-86). 3 folding engraved charts, uncut, some leaves unopened. Original paper-covered boards, expertly rebaked to style. Modern morocco backed box.

Fourth expanded edition of a scarce and unusual work by an early self-taught American scientist: an interesting footnote to the 18th-century history of navigation in general and the search for a method of measuring longitude in particular.

The first edition of the present work was published in 1790 under the title *An Explanation of the Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Chart*. A 19th-century history of Chester County, Pennsylvania, noted that the book encountered "violent opposition from some characters of eminence in the learned world...who could not relish that an obscure and self taught genius should acquire ideas that had so long escaped the penetration of men who had long been familiar with the illuminations of science" (pp.497-8). In 1794, Churchman published a much expanded edition of his work under a new title, which was followed by an 1800 edition and then the present final edition, "with considerable additions," in 1804. The text presents a rich history of navigational accounts and scientific speculation on the subject of magnetic variation and offers methods for determining longitude based on the revolution of magnetic points around the Earth's north and south poles. A final chapter poses an interesting hypothesis on major shifts in coastal boundaries based on "magnetic tides," and the appendix prints numerous excerpts of responses to Churchman's work. The folding charts, all dated July 1, 1794, include "A Stereographic Projection of the Sphere on the Plane of the First Magnetic Meridian" and two large hand-colored charts (one of the northern and one of the southern hemispheres with their magnetic orbits).

John Churchman (1753-1805) was a Pennsylvania-born surveyor who published two maps of the Delaware and

Chesapeake Bays in 1778 and the early 1780s. During the time of his surveying work, Churchman was privately speculating on problems concerning the variation of the compass, "why it should change, at one time quick, at another time slow, now become stationary, and then retrograde" - phenomena that had never been sufficiently explained by science (p. iv). In 1787, he presented a geographic chart of magnetic variation and his theories surrounding it to the American Philosophical Society, where he received "mild encouragement" (Smith, p.83). He continued to pursue his investigations for the remainder of his life, publishing four editions of this work on the subject between 1790 and 1804, corresponding with numerous notable scientists and learned societies, and speaking at learned societies throughout Europe. He died at sea in 1805.

J. Smith Futhey & Gilbert Cope *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1881); Sabin 13026 (another ed); Murphy D. Smith *"Realms of Gold" A Catalogue of Maps in the Library of the American Philosophical Society* (Philadelphia, 1991).
(#21361) \$ 4,500.

58] DE L'ISLE, Guillaume (1675-1726). [**Composite Atlas**. Paris or Amsterdam: n.d, maps dated: 1701-1739]. 2 volumes, folio (21 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches). 1p. manuscript list of contents in French in each volume. 98 engraved maps, charts or town plans (3 folding, 95 double-page, 96 hand-coloured in outline). Contemporary calf gilt, covers panelled in gilt with fillets, a decorative roll and dog-tooth rolls, decorative cornerpieces made up from various small tools, spines gilt in eight compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the other compartments with repeat decoration in gilt.

A very fine example of a composite atlas of the highest quality, made up entirely of maps by Guillaume de L'Isle: one of the greatest cartographers of his age.

De L'Isle was the son of a cartographer and pupil of Jean Dominique Cassini, who, among other important contributions, aligned the study of astronomy with the study of geography. Under Cassini's direction, observations were made from locations all over the world that enabled longitudinal calculations to be made with much greater accuracy. De L'Isle carried on this exacting work with remarkable dedication and integrity, constantly revising and improving his maps. While precision was his primary goal, his maps are invariably elegant and attractive. He has often been cited as the first truly scientific cartographer, and his maps were widely copied by the commercial ateliers of Paris, Amsterdam, and the rest of Europe. He was elected to the French Academy of Science in 1702 and in 1718 was named "Premier Geographe du Roi," a title created especially for him.

In addition to a fine world map and four hemispheric world maps, this atlas also includes nine maps of American interest, four of which are further described here:

1. *Carte d'Amerique*. [vol.II, map 8]. Considered one of de l'Isle's finest maps, the chart is one of the most accurate depictions of North and South America of the period. In de L'Isle's elegant map North and South America are shown on a large enough scale that western Europe and Africa are included. The map includes the rectification of South America's eastern coast line, correcting a map of South America whose Chilean-Argentinean peninsula swung to the west. The map also includes a Prime Meridian declared by Louis XIII, but not adopted; and Pope Alexander VI's Line of Demarcation that divided the world (outside of Europe) between Portugal and Spain. Finally, it should be noted that de L'Isle resisted the temptation to depict California as an island, which was being done by many mapmakers of the period.

2. *Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France*. [vol.I, map 27]. This was the first printed map to name Detroit, at the time of its original issue in 1703. It was a painstaking incorporation of all the geographical material available, including some quite fictitious information concerning the origins of the Mississippi. The depictions of Hudson Bay, Labrador, Greenland and Baffin Bay are remarkably good. Schwartz and Ehrenberg, p.141.

3. *Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi*. [vol.I, map 28]. This is the first edition, second state, the first map to show New Orleans. It is one of the most important maps of America ever made. The first accurate depiction of the watershed of the Mississippi River; the first map to name Texas (as "Mission de los Teijas") In addition, de L'Isle has included the routes of several early and contemporary explorers, such as De Soto, La Salle, and Saint Denis. Because de L'Isle was geographer to the King, his maps were regarded as quasi-official documents that reflected the opinions of the French government, the boundaries that he laid down for French Louisiana caused

great alarm in both London and Madrid. De L'Isle shows Louisiana extending as far west as the Pecos River, thereby claiming Texas as part of that French colony, while restricting the British to the eastern slope of the Appalachian Mountains. The map was originally published in June 1718, and did not show New Orleans, founded in that same summer. When word of the establishment of the city reached France, de L'Isle revised the map and added New Orleans. This map in the second state is the first to show that important American city. Cumming, *British Maps*, pp. 6-12; Cumming, *Southeast in Early Maps*, entry 170 and pp. 21-24; Cumming &c., *Exploration of North America*, pp. 35-54; McCorkle, *America Emergent*, entry 20; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p. 146.

4. *Carte du Mexique et de la Floride*. [vol.I, map 29]. By 1703, when de L'Isle had prepared his new map of Mexico and Florida, much new information on the area had become available since Coronelli's effort fifteen years before. Firsthand reports from the survivors of Lasalle's expedition, as well as from the French explorers and colonizers of the Gulf region like Bienville and d'Iberville, were carefully studied. De L'Isle's chart was the first printed map to accurately portray the course and mouth of the Mississippi River. He correctly depicted the Great Lakes region, as well as the many English settlements along the East Coast. He also carefully set down the explorations of d'Iberville and his men on the Gulf Coast and the lower reaches of the Mississippi and Red River, and the Indian villages in East Texas where the Spanish constructed their missions and presidios. Texas and Oklahoma were portrayed as part of "Floride" then a French possession, which was later changed to Louisiana.

James C. Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900* p.93; Bryan & Hanak *Texas in Maps* 10; Cumming, *Southeast in Early Maps*, 137; Alfred E. Lemmon and others (editors) *Charting Louisiana* p.39; Phillips *Atlases* 533; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p.137; Wagner, *The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America* 474; Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West* 84.

(#19525)

\$ 75,000.

59] FADEN, William (1750-1836). [**A New General Atlas**]. [London: William Faden, circa 1808, maps dated 1778-1808]. Large folio (22 7/8 x 17 1/2 inches). Mounted on guards throughout, letterpress contents leaf. 55 engraved maps or charts, hand-coloured, hand-coloured in outline or with touches of hand-colouring, by Faden, Laurie & Whittle, L.S. de La Rochette, Henry Roberts and others (1 on a single page, 38 double-page, 16 folding). (The four hemisphere maps and the map of the western Mediterranean shaved with slight loss to imprint or image area, 2 others with marginal tears). Contemporary binding of marbled paper over pasteboard, rebaked and cornered to style using 18th-century diced Russia, the flat spine gilt in eight compartments delineated by roll-tools, lettered in the second compartment.

A fine example of Faden's atlas: 'His contribution to the development of cartography was considerable, commissioning new surveys and publishing the work of mapmakers throughout Europe' (Tooley)

The atlas includes four hemisphere maps, a Mercator-projection world map including the tracks of Captain James Cook's discoveries, a number of interesting charts giving depth soundings for the Baltic, the North Sea, the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay and the seas around the Iberian peninsula, two folding maps of the Mediterranean which could be combined to form one large four-sheet map, two folding maps of Italy that could be similarly combined and a larger scale single-page map of the Dutch Colony at the Cape of Good Hope. Additional maps of note include *A Map of the Northern Part of France..* (1795); *Plan of the Bay, Rock and Town of Gibraltar...* (1783); a folding map of *Bengal...* (1786); a two-sheet map of the *Peninsula of India ...*(1800); and an important map of *The United States of North America with the British Territories and Those of Spain according to the Treaty of 1784*. (Feb. 11, 1796.) The US Territory is here bounded in yellow, with the trans-Appalachian portions of that territory noted as having been assigned to the aborigines. Western land grants are named and bounded in yellow ("Wabash Company" &c.) "Indiana" shows the influence of Thomas Hutchins.

(#2603)

\$ 37,500.

60] JAILLOT, Alexis Hubert (c.1632-1712). **Atlas Nouveau, contenant toutes les parties du Monde, ou sont exactement remarqués les empires, monarchies, royaumes, estats, republicues & peuples qui sy [sic.] trouvent à present. Par le Sr. Sanson ... Présenté ... par ... Hubert Jaillot**. "Paris" [but Amsterdam]: "chez Hubert Jaillot" [but Pierre Mortier], 1692-1693. 3 volumes, folio (25 3/4 x 19 3/4 inches). Letterpress title printed in red and black with small engraved vignette, 1 folding letterpress text leaf "Les vies des anciens solitaires...". Hand-coloured engraved title, engraved frontispiece "Table des Cartes" with hand-coloured border surrounding an

onlaid central letterpress panel listing the contents, 94 only (of 100) engraved maps hand-colored in outline (1 folding, 69 double-page), 96 leaves of engraved text only (of 98, each printed recto only). (Lacking map numbers '3' "La Mapped-Monde"; '5' "L'Europe"; '11' " L'Amérique Septentrionale"; '42' "L'Espagne"; '46' "L'Italie"; '66' "Le Cours du Danube"; and 2 engraved text leaves, engraved frontispiece creased and with small tears to creases, 2 maps torn at folds). Contemporary light brown speckled calf, covers with gilt double-fillet border, spines in nine compartments with raised bands, the bands flanked by gilt fillets, red/brown morocco lettering-pieces in the second, third and fourth compartments.

A very fine copy, with excellent contemporary hand colouring, of a variant not recorded by the standard bibliographies

One of the most important figures in French cartography, Nicolas Sanson initiated the great school of French geographers. Born in Abbeville in 1600, Sanson established his first printing house in Paris in 1638. He soon became geographer to the king, establishing himself as one of the most influential cartographers on the continent. He was succeeded by his sons, Adrien, and Guillaume, and by his son-in-law Pierre Duval, who continued to publish a wealth of maps using Sanson's name. At the close of the seventeenth century, Sanson's plates were purchased by the influential cartographer Alexis Hubert Jaillot, who joined Sanson's heirs in the production of this atlas, which first appeared in 1681 (but with less than half the number of maps here). Jaillot had the elder Sanson's maps redrawn on a larger scale and with fresh embellishments on the finest paper. Pierre (or Pieter) Mortier was born in Amsterdam, but lived and worked in Paris for various cartographical publishers from 1681 to 1685, making the connections and learning the skills that were to stand him in good stead on his return to Amsterdam. He specialised in French books and according to Koeman "His knowledge of modern French cartography led him to copying the maps by Sanson, published by Jaillot". Maps of other cartographers frequently appear bound in this work; this copy contains Herman Moll's "A New Map Containing The Towns, Gentlemens Houses, Villages, and other Remarks Round London". This example seems to be an intermediate issue falling somewhere between Pastoreau 1D (same date on title, with 99 maps and 27 leaves of views and plans, but only 72 engraved text leaves) and Pastoreau 1E (with no views and plans, 99 engraved text leaves, but with 111 maps and 17pp. of letterpress text).

Cf. Pastoreau 1 D; Tooley *Maps and Map-Makers* pp.40-41.
(#20559)

\$ 45,000.

61] JEFFERYS, Thomas (d.1771). **The West-India Atlas; or, a Compendious Description of the West-Indies: Illustrated with forty correct charts and maps, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the World.** London: printed for Robert Sayer and John Bennett, 1775. Folio (22 x 15 1/2 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. Double-page engraved additional title-page, 39 engraved maps and charts by Jefferys and others (36 double-page, 2 with some early hand-colouring), 2 engraved headpieces (one mounted) and 1 engraved tailpiece in text. Expertly bound to style using 18th-century half diced russia, over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards, spine titled in gilt.

Very rare first edition of the West-India Atlas

The 39 engraved maps and charts are divided into three sections: the first group of six charts are designed to give information to a navigator wishing to sail from England to the West Indies. Starting with a map of the English Channel, then a general Atlantic chart, followed by more detailed charts of the Azores, the Canaries, the Cape Verde Islands and Bermuda. The second section is made up of an index map of the 'West Indies,' followed by 16 detailed charts that could be joined to form a single large chart of both the coast of continental America (north, central and south) and the various islands of the Caribbean. The third section contains 16 maps of individual islands or island groups. Five of the charts (in the first and second sections) feature what is now mainland United States: number B 'a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean' (1775); number 1 '...A Compleat Chart of the West Indies' (1775); number 2 'The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon' (1775); number 3 'The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana' (no date); number 4 'The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida ... with the Bahama Islands' (1775); number 7 'The Island of Cuba with part of the Bahama Banks and the Martyrs' (1775).

Thomas Jefferys was one of the leading English cartographers of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the Americas, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the

Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well-placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work." Jefferys died on 20th November 1771, but Robert Sayer (in partnership with John Bennett) 'having acquired the sole property of the Plates' and other material relating to the work, 'minutely followed' Jefferys' plans for the present work although Sayer does note that additional work was done using various sources to ensure that the information was up to date. The work was evidently a commercial success 'as there were five subsequent editions under the Sayer and Bennett imprint. In 1794 an expanded and modified version with sixty-one plates was published under Sayer's sole imprint. In the same year Laurie & Whittle acquired Sayer's plates, Sayer having died on 29th January 1794. They published a further version with the same title-page, but a slip with their names was pasted over the Sayer imprint.'

In addition to the maps, the letterpress portion is also of interest: the title is followed by a dedication to Sir William Young 'late Captain-General and governor in Chief of ... Dominica.' The 4p. introduction gives details of the genesis of the atlas ('This work unites the Atlas and pilot for the West-Indies, shewing both the Geographic and Hydrographic parts') as well as notes on the sources of the individual maps. This is then followed by 23pp. of text on the West Indies, the Islands and the industries that they support, including an early polemic against the slave trade.

D. Gestetner "Thomas Jefferys': West-India Atlas, 1775" in *MapForum*, issue 7 (2005), pp.40-48 & issue 8 (2005), pp.30-35; OCLC lists only one copy at Yale; Phillips 2699 (#17587) \$ 65,000.

62] JEFFERYS, Thomas (d. 1771). **Neptune Occidental. A Compleat Pilot for the West-Indies, including the British Channel, Bay of Biscay, and all the Atlantic Islands**. London: printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1778[-1781]. Folio (21 1/2 x 15 3/8 inches). Letterpress title with integral list of twenty-five maps. 25 engraved maps on 28 sheets (1 folding map on 3 joined sheets, 1 folding map on 2 joined sheets, 21 double-page maps, 2 single-page maps), mounted on guards throughout. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century diced russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards.

A rare early edition of the West Indies Pilot.

Thomas Jefferys was one of the leading English cartographers of the 18th century. From about 1750, he published a series of maps of the Americas, that were among the most significant produced in the period. As Geographer to the Prince of Wales, and after 1761, Geographer to the King, Jefferys was well-placed to have access to the best surveys conducted in America, and many of his maps held the status of "official work". Jefferys died on 20th November 1771. In 1775, Sayer and Bennett published the late Thomas Jefferys famed *West Indian Atlas*, which contained both maps and sea charts of the region. Concurrently, as evidenced by their catalogue of 1775, Sayer & Bennett issued a *West India Pilot*, which contained only the sea charts and was intended specifically for navigation. The first issue of the *Pilot* contains charts dated 1775 or earlier; subsequent issues included a new title: *Neptune Occidental. A Compleat Pilot for the West-Indies*. The present third issue contains an updated chart of the Bay of Biscay (dated February 1777, as in the second issue), and includes for the first time an updated chart of the English Channel (dated May 1781). With the exceptions noted above, all the charts are dated 20 February 1775.

The 25 engraved charts were designed to give the information necessary to a navigator wishing to sail from England to the West Indies. The core of the *Pilot*, and its most impressive aspect, is the chart made up of 16 double-page sheets of the whole of the Caribbean, together with a double-page index map. Preceding these charts is a very fine three-sheet map of the English Channel, on the following six charts the atlas then follows a course through the Bay of Biscay, across the Atlantic (via the Azores, the Canaries, the Cape Verde Islands and Bermuda) to the Caribbean. In the middle of the Caribbean section is a single page map of The Turk's Islands, and the atlas finishes with three charts of the northern coast of South America. Five of the charts feature what is now mainland United States: number 8 ... A Compleat Chart of the West Indies (1775); number 9 The Western Coast of Louisiana and the Coast of New Leon (1775); number 10 The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana (1775); number 11 The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida ... with the Bahama Islands (1775); number 14 The Island of Cuba with part of the Bahama Banks and the Martyrs (1775).

Various issues of the *Pilot*, some with significant cartographic changes, were issued by Sayer and Bennett and subsequently by Laurie and Whittle into the 19th century. All copies are rare, but particularly the early issues.

Indeed, Sabin cites only editions after 1788, apparently unaware of the present or earlier issues and no copies of any 18th century edition appear in the modern auction records.

Cf. David Gestetner "Thomas Jefferys: West-India Atlas, 1775" in Map Forum, issue 7, pp.40-48 & issue 8, pp.30-35; cf. Sabin 35956; cf. Phillips III, 3945.

(#21735)

\$ 48,000.

63] KEULEN, Gerard Hulst van (d.1801). **De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakke... Vergadert door wylen Claas Jansz. Voogt.** Amsterdam: [Gerard Hulst van Keulen], 1782-83. Volumes I and II, folio (21 5/8 x 13 1/4 inches). Pp. (2), 1-97, (1 blank), (1)-24 (pp. 17-20 omitted at pagination), (2); (2), 1-78, 1-29, (1 blank). (Lacks engraved frontispiece.) 146 engraved sea-charts (116 double-page, 17 folding), 9 engraved coastal profiles (7 double-page), 54pp. incorporating woodcut coastal profiles. (3 charts shaved close, just touching the image area). Contemporary vellum over pasteboard, cloth ties, all within two modern black morocco-backed boxes, spines in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered in the second and fourth compartments, the others with elaborate overall repeat design built up from small tools.

Fine unsophisticated copy of the first two volumes from this important edition of Van Keulen's maritime atlas.

The look and condition of these two volumes is consistent with them having been part of a set supplied to a merchant ship: the plain serviceable binding, the toning and the general signs of having been close to the elements rather than shut away in a library. It is not perhaps too fanciful to suggest that these volumes spent their 'formative' years aboard a ship that ranged widely in search of trade.

These are the first two volumes of a series that was extended to six. The present volumes, parts I and II, chart and describe the western coasts of Europe in fascinating detail: from the Baltic, Denmark, the Netherlands (unsurprisingly, covered with great accuracy), England, Scotland, Ireland, and then south to the Atlantic coasts of Spain, Portugal and France. The fine charts are complemented by the excellent text and a fine series of coastal profiles. Part III of the series contained charts of the Mediterranean, part IV the West Indies, part V Africa and Brazil and part VI the East Indies. The charts, besides covering a wide geographical area, were also produced over a wide span in time and in many ways encapsulate a cartographical golden age. All the maps in the present volumes were printed especially for this work, but they were produced from printing plates that probably range in date from 1681 (when the first part of the *Zee-Fakkel* was published), through until 1779 or so when Gerard Hulst van Keulen assumed control of his family's publishing mainstay. The Van Keulen family were chart and instrument makers, and publishers of nautical textbooks, books on sea law, shipbuilding, almanacs and more. Founded by Joannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715), the firm remained in business for over 200 years. At the time of the publication of the present works, Gerard Hulst van Keulen had taken control of the firm (in 1779) and had begun to institute the changes that were to revive the firm's fortunes. He remained in charge until his death in 1801. The business was continued by his widow until 1810 when Gerard's grandson took over. He was the last van Keulen to work in the business, which he sold in 1823.

Koeman IV, Keu 51A and cf. Keu 76 & 77

(#21246)

\$ 120,000.

64] LAURIE, Robert Holmes and mes WHITTLE (publishers) - Thomas KITCHIN. **A New Universal Atlas, exhibiting all the empires, kingdoms, states, republics, &c. &c. in the whole world. being a complete collection of the most approved maps extant....including all the tracks and new discoveries of the British circumnavigators Biron [sic], Wallis, Carteret, Captain James Cook, Vancouver, Perouse, &c. &c. The fifth edition.** London: Printed and Published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 1801. Folio (21 1/8 x 15 1/4 inches). Mounted on guards throughout, letterpress title (verso blank) and 1p. index (verso blank), otherwise engraved throughout. 59 engraved maps on seventy-five mapsheets, all hand-coloured in outline (1 map on 3 folding sheets; 14 on 2 folding sheets; 9 on single folding sheets; 34 on single double-page sheets; 1 on a one-page sheet). Contemporary tree calf, covers with roll-tool border in gilt, the flat spine divided into seven compartments by gilt fillets and roll-tools, blue morocco lettering-piece in the second, the other compartments with repeat neo-classical decoration of a single centrally-placed tool, marbled endpapers.

A very fine copy of the fifth edition of this important atlas of the world, including a newly revised chart of world and nine other maps that were not available in the early editions of this spectacular work

Eight editions of this work were issued on an almost annual basis from 1796 until 1807. The publishers constantly changed and improved the atlas in an effort to outdo not only their competitors, but also to improve on the previous edition. Maps were added (the first edition included only 66 map sheets), maps were replaced (the present work includes two maps dated 1800, including 'A New Chart of the World' dated 25 November 1800), and maps were updated (eight maps are dated 1799).

The scale of some of the maps is truly spectacular: this atlas contains 15 maps that if joined would form large scale wall maps: 'Asia and its Islands' (on three folding sheets, ranging from the Arctic regions in the north, down through Russia, Indonesia and Australia) would measure approximately 56 x 46 inches if assembled. The remaining maps on two folding sheets would all be approximately 40 x 46 inches if joined: these include three maps of American interest: 'A new map of the whole continent of America'; 'A new map of North America, with the West India Islands'; and 'A map of South America'. The remaining areas that are covered by large scale maps are 'A general map of the World'; England & Wales; Scotland; Ireland; the Netherlands; Germany; Hindoostan; Bengal, Bahar, etc; Delhi, Agrah, Oude and Allahabad.

This atlas was originally created by Thomas Kitchin. Sayer and Bennett had published the work in 1773, and Laurie and Whittle took over the Sayer business in 1794. They subsequently enlarged the work, adding maps and changing the name from the *General Atlas* to *A New Universal Atlas*. The maps are based on the work of a variety of mapmakers and surveyors: Thomas Kitchin, Thomas Jefferys, John Rocque, Robert Campbell, John Armstrong, John Roberts, L. S. d'Arcy Delarochette, James Rennell, Andrew Dury, Thomas Pownall and Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville. Also included is the information gathered as a result of the important Pacific voyages of Captain James Cook, George Vancouver, and Jean Francois Galaup de La Perouse.

Phillips *Atlases* 3534.

(#19020)

\$ 45,000.

65] MERIAN, Matthaeus (1593-1650) and others. **Topographia Galliae; dat ist Een Algemeene en naeukeurige Lant en Plaets-beschrijvinghe van het Machtige Koninckrijk Vranckryck.** Amsterdam: Joost Broersz, Caspar Merian, 1660-1661-1662-1663. 4 volumes, small folio (12 3/8 x 8 inches). Engraved titles and 325 plates and maps (some folding, some double-page) by Matthaeus Merian and others. Contemporary speckled calf, covers with the gilt-blocked armorial of Ralph Sneyd, expertly rebounded to style, spines with raised bands in 7 compartments richly tooled in gilt, red morocco lettering pieces in the second compartment. *Provenance*: Ralph Sneyd (binding, gilt oval armorial bookplate printed from the same block as the armorial on the covers).

A fine Dutch-language edition of the most comprehensive illustrated guide to seventeenth century France.

Merian (1593-1650), the father of engraver Matthäus the younger, and the grandfather of the painter, engraver and naturalist Maria Sibylla Merian, was born in Basel Switzerland. After a period when he visited and lived in Nancy (France), Paris and Stuttgart, and after working for Theodore de Bry for a while, he married in 1618 and settled in Frankfurt. From here he issued a great many engravings including various topographical series accompanied by text by Martin Zeiler, which together form an invaluable record of Europe during the first half of the sixteenth century. The present work, published in Amsterdam at the time of and shortly after Merian's death, is a Dutch-language version of Zeiler and Merian's *Topographia Galliae, oder Beschreibung und Contrafaitung der vornehmsten und bekantisten Oerter in...Frankreich*. first published in Frankfurt between 1655 and 1661.

The work, containing over 300 plates, is the most comprehensive illustrated guide to the cities and structures of seventeenth century France. The finely engraved pictures are of great importance, as they preserve many details of buildings, roadways, and cities that no longer exist or have been significantly altered.

Cf Brunet V, 1530; cf. C. Schuchhard *Die Zeiller-Merianschen Topographien bibliographisch beschrieben* (Hamburg: 1960).

(#21353)

\$ 17,500.

66] [MOLL, Herman, cartographers]. - Abell SWALE & Tim. CHILD (publishers). **Thesaurus Geographicus. A new body of geography: or, a compleat description of the Earth ... Collected with great care from the most approv'd geographers and modern travellers and discoveries, by several hands.** London: printed for Abel Swall and Tim. Child, 1695. Folio (12 3/8 x 7 7/8 inches). 58 engraved maps, plans and town plans (comprising: 2 full-page maps, 56 printed within the text [24 maps and charts, 32 plans of fortified towns]). Contemporary panelled calf, covers tooled in blind, the spine in six compartments with raised bands, brown morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others each tooled in gilt with a single centrally-placed Tudor rose tool (neat old repairs to joints).

A fine copy of this valuable compendium, fully illustrated with an attractive series of maps and town plans.

Shirley notes that some of the maps in this work "carry Moll's signature", but Moll's sources are acknowledged in the preface, where it is stated that the maps "are drawn according to those of Sanson, De Wit, and Visscher; and tho' the size of them be small, they contain the Names of all the most considerable Places. The ...[Plans] of the Fortified Towns will give a better Idea of the Strength of the Places than the best Description in Words could do. They are mostly taken from those publish't at Paris by Monsieur du Fer the French King's Engineer, for the use of the Duke of Burgundy, which are generally esteemed the most exact." The collation and pagination of this work is erratic, suggesting that it was printed by different shops - but it is undoubtedly complete.

The triple hemisphere world map at the start of the Geography section is particularly attractive, and there are two valuable maps which specifically refer to the Americas: on p.473 is a map of the entire continent (with California still shown as an island); and "A Map of the English Plantations in America" (covering from just north of Boston to the southern shores of the Caribbean) on on p. 480.

Phillips *Atlases* IV, 4269; Shirley 571; Wing T-869.
(#23307)

\$ 4,500.

67] POPPLE, Henry (d.1743). **A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish settlements adjacent thereto.** London: "Engrav'd by Willm. Henry Toms", "1733" [but circa 1735]. Folio (20 1/2 x 15 inches). Engraved map by William Henry Toms, with very fine full contemporary hand-colouring (with twenty-two integral inset views and plans) on 15 double-page and 5 single-page sheets, with full contemporary hand-colouring, mounted on guards throughout, with the double-page key map by Toms, hand-coloured in outline. With the Contents leaf, laid in. Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century rusia over original 18th-century coated paper-covered boards, spine gilt with red morocco spine label, modern blue morocco-backed cloth box, titled in gilt on the 'spine'.

A monument to 18th-century American cartography: a highly attractive fully-coloured copy of the first large-scale map of North America, and the first printed map to show the thirteen colonies. Popple maps with full contemporary colour are exceedingly rare, we have handled only one other copy, and the only other comparable example to have appeared at auction in the past thirty years is the Siebert/Freilich copy.

Popple produced this map under the auspices of the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to help settle disputes arising from the rival expansion of English, Spanish and French colonies. "France claimed not only Canada, but also territories drained by the Mississippi and it's tributaries - in practical terms, an area of half a continent" (Goss *The Mapping Of North America* p.122.) The present copy of Popple's map, with its full contemporary hand-colouring, would have been particularly useful in these disputes. Mark Babinski in his masterly monograph on this map notes that "The typical coloring of fully colored copies ... is described best by a contemporary manuscript legend on the end-paper affixing the Key map to the binding in the King George III copy at the British Library: "Green - Indian Countrys. Red - English. Yellow - Spanish. Blue - French. Purple - Dutch." The careful demarcation of the disputed areas by colour would have made the identification of whether a particular location was in one or another 'zone' a great deal easier. Thus the colouring adds a whole new dimension to a map that is usually only seen in its uncoloured state, and perhaps suggests that the copies with full hand-colouring were originally produced for some as-yet-unrediscovered official use to do with the international land disputes of the time.

Benjamin Franklin, on May 22, 1746, ordered two copies of this map, "one bound the other in sheets," for the

Pennsylvania Assembly. It was the only map of sufficient size and grandeur available - and the map is on a grand scale: if actually assembled it would result in a rectangle over eight feet square. Its coverage extends from the Grand Banks off Newfoundland to about ten degrees west of Lake Superior, and from the Great Lakes to the north coast of South America. Several of the sections are illustrated with handsome pictorial insets, including views of New York City, Niagara Falls, Mexico City, and Quebec, and inset maps of Boston, Charles-Town, Providence, Bermuda, and a number of others.

"Little is known of Henry Popple except that he came from a family whose members had served the Board of Trade and Plantations for three generations, a connection that must have been a factor in his undertaking the map, his only known cartographic work" (McCorkle *America Emergent* 21.) Babinski has made a detailed study of the issues and states of the Popple map. This copy is in Babinski's state 5: the imprint on sheet 20 reads "London Engrav'd by Willm. Henry Toms 1733", and sheet one includes the engraved figure "1" in the upper left corner just above the intersection of the two neat lines. The small format table of contents is not present, but according to Babinski this is not unusual, indeed it was the case with two thirds of the copies examined. The key map is in Babinski's state 1, with only Toms' name below the border at the bottom and no additional place names in the 17 small insets.

This copy also notable for containing the very rare Contents leaf, titled "The Contents of each Sheet of the Twenty Plates of Mr. Popple's Map of America." We have handled only one other copy of the map complete with this ephemeral addition.

Mark Babinski *Henry Popple's 1733 map* (New Jersey, 1998) (ref); Brown *Early Maps of the Ohio Valley* 14; cf. Cumming *The Southeast in Early Maps* 216, 217; *Degrees of Latitude* 24, state 4 (but with engraved number to sheet 1); E. McSherry Fowble *Two Centuries of Prints in America 1680-1880* (1987), 6, 7; cf. John Goss *The Mapping of North America* (1990) 55 (key map only); Graff 3322; Howes P481, "b"; Lowery 337 & 338; McCorkle *America Emergent* 21; Phillips *Maps* p.569; Sabin 64140; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.151; Streeter Sale 676; Stephenson & McKee *Virginia in Maps*, map II-18A-B.

(#21415)

\$ 275,000.

68] PTOLEMY, Claudius (90-168 A.D.). **Geographiae opus novissima traductione e Graecorum archetypis castigatissime pressum.** Strasbourg: Johann Schott, 12 March 1513. 2 parts in one volume, folio (17 3/16 x 12 inches). [Title leaf], [dedication leaf], 5-60 numbered leaves, [14 unnumbered leaves forming an index], 27 woodcut "ancient" maps (26 double-page), [supplement title-leaf], 20 woodcut "modern" maps by Martin Waldseemüller, (19 double-page, the final single-page map of Lorraine printed in three colours), [15 unnumbered text leaves]. (Margins of 4 of the "ancient" maps shaved with slight loss to the printed marginal notes [3] or the image area [1], 6 of the "modern" maps shaved with loss [1 with loss to the marginal notes, 5 with loss to the image area], unobtrusive worming to lower blank margins of text leaves to H1, single wormtrack from B5 to the end through text and image areas, a second track from title through to G2 through text only). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century red morocco, panelled in gilt on covers, spine simply gilt in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered gilt in the second compartment, modern black morocco-backed box, titled in gilt on 'spine'. *Provenance:* Occasional early marginal notes in two scripts, in red or black ink; Barlow (sale February 1890, bought by); Alfred T. White (pencilled inscription, noting purchase).

A unique copy of the first modern atlas with maps by Martin Waldseemüller and with the translation of Mathias Ringmann, "The most important of all the Ptolemy editions" (Streeter). A monumental work containing critical New World information, derived from the latest voyages of exploration, including two maps in early proof states and the earliest map devoted entirely to the New World.

This copy has been carefully compared with the copy in the Library of the State University of Utrecht, Holland, that was used to produce the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* facsimile in 1966. The present copy shows significant variation from the Utrecht copy and from the descriptions given in the standard bibliographies. At least 13 pages of text are in a different setting: M2 recto and verso; M3 recto and verso; [N1] recto and verso; Nii recto and verso; Niii recto; Niiii verso; Nv recto and verso; Nvi recto and verso. Perhaps more significantly, two of the maps are in an earlier state: both maps normally include both woodcut and letterpress elements. The "ancient" map of Great Britain and Ireland 'Tabula Prima Europae' is without all the letterpress marginal notes and some words from within the image area ('Oceanus Germanicus' and 'et Britannicus'), in addition the letterpress words that are present are all in a different setting. The final colour-printed map of Lorraine is without the letterpress colophon to the second part,

which is normally printed in the margin beneath the map (the Phillips copy, number 359, also shows this variation). In addition it includes one place name ('Walde Mone') printed in red that is not present in the copy at Utrecht. A third intermediate issue, with the letterpress colophon and the additional place name in red, is illustrated by Bagrow, *History of Cartography*, plate LXXV. The present copy was in the collection of noted collector Alfred T. White, and contains his pencil ownership inscription on the front fly leaf.

This masterful atlas is one of the most important cartographical works ever published. Known as the first "modern" edition of Ptolemy, it is usually accepted as the most important edition of the *Geographia*. The first part of this atlas consists of twenty-seven Ptolemaic maps, taken from the 1482 Ulm Ptolemy, or perhaps the manuscript atlas of Nicolaus Germanus upon which the Ulm Ptolemy was based. Work on the twenty maps in the Supplement began around the year 1505 by Martin Waldseemüller and Mathias Ringmann, geographers based in Saint-Dié, and was partially funded by Duke René II of Lorraine. The accompanying text was completed a bit later, and in 1508 all of the materials for the atlas passed into the hands of two Strassburg citizens, Jacobus Eszler and Georgius Ubelin, at whose cost the work was completed in 1513.

Among the twenty "modern maps" (the maps in the Supplement are labeled as 'Nova' and 'Moderna et Nova') which appear in this edition for the first time, "Orbis Typis Universalis" and "Tabula Terre Nova," stand as important examples of early New World cartographica. Indeed, the latter is considered the earliest map devoted entirely to the New World, and depicts the coast of America in a continuous line from the northern latitude of 55 degrees to Rio de Cananor at the southern latitude of 35 degrees, with about sixty places named. The other map, "Orbis Typis," depicts the outline of northeastern South America, with five names along that coast, and the islands Isabella and Spagnolla, and another fragmentary coast, as well as an outline of Greenland. The text states that the New World maps are based upon geographical information obtained from "the Admiral," possibly a reference to Vespucci, Cabral, or Columbus. The latter is actually referred to by name on the "Tabula Terre Nova" map, and is described as a Genoese sailing under command of the king of Castile. With the twenty modern maps of the Supplement, compiled from the latest available voyages, this atlas can rightfully claim to be the first modern atlas of the world. It also includes the first map of Lorraine, which is one of the earliest maps to be printed in colour, each colour produced with a separate block (black, red and green).

Bagrow *History of Cartography* p. 126; European Americana 513/6; HARRISSE 74; John Carter Brown Library *Catalogue* vol.I, part I, p.57; Panzer VI.283; Phillips *Atlases* 359; Proctor 10271; Sabin 66478; Shirley *British Isles* 10; Shirley *World maps* 34; Stevens *Ptolemy's Geographia* (1908) p.44; Streeter Sale 6; *World Encompassed* 56.
(#16978) \$ 500,000.

69] PTOLEMY, Claudius (90-168 A.D.). - RUSCELLI, Girolamo (1505-1566, translator & editor). **La Geografia di Tolomeo nuovamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano, da Ruscelli, con espositioni del medesimo o modo di far la descrizione di tutto il mondo Aggiuntovi un pieno discorso di M. Giosepe Meleto.** Venice: appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561. 3 parts in one volume, quarto (9 x 6 1/8 inches). Letterpress general title and two section titles, 1p. errata at back. 64 double-page engraved maps (28 according to Ptolemaic geography including 1 world map, 36 'modern' maps including 2 world maps and 7 others relating to the Americas), 12 woodcut illustrations or diagrams, woodcut printer's device on titles, and verso of the third world map "Carta Marina nuova tavola" (minor staining at lower corners in the first part of the Geografia section, minor worming at inner margins touching the first few maps of the final part of the Geografia). Contemporary vellum over pasteboard, contained in modern black morocco-backed cloth box, spine gilt. *Provenance*: "R.D.M." (early ink stamps to title).

Important first edition of Ruscelli's Italian translation of Ptolemy's Geographia, with the original maps superbly re-engraved and enlarged and with new maps added: a pleasing, unsophisticated copy in contemporary vellum.

This "new and important edition" (Sabin) of Ptolemy also includes the first publication of Ruscelli's own *Espositioni et Introduktioni Universali... sopra tutta la Geografia di Tolomeo. Con XXXVI. nuove tavole... cosi del mondo conosciuto dagli antichi, come del nuovo. Con la carta da navigare, & con piu alter*, as well as a short work by Giuseppe Meleto *Discorso Universale ... nel quale son raccolti, & dichiarati tutti i termini, & tutte le regole appartenenti alla Geografia*. The maps are slightly enlarged versions of those of Jacopo Gastaldo (which had previously appeared in Mattioli's 1548 translation of Ptolemy) with several notable additions.

Amongst the most important of these is the second appearance (and first widely circulated) of the famed Zeno map.

It shows Greenland connected to Norway in the north, and two land masses which are believed to correspond to Labrador and Newfoundland. The map was first published in Venice in 1558 by Nicolo Zeno, a descendant of a person by the same name, Nicolo Zeno, of the Zeno brothers. The younger Zeno published the map, along with a series of letters, with the claim that he had discovered them in a storeroom in his family's house in Venice. According to his claim, the map and letters were made around the year 1400 and purport to describe a voyage by the Zeno brothers made in the 1390s under the direction of a prince named Zichmni. The voyage supposedly traversed the North Atlantic and, according to some interpretations, reached North America.

Among the other maps are ten of American interest, including a general map of South America; a detailed map of Brazil; another of Mexico (notable for more accurately depicting the Yucatan as a peninsula rather than an island as in the 1548 edition), Baja California, the Gulf Coast and Florida; a map of New England; one of Cuba; and one of Hispaniola.

European Americana 561/42; JCB (3)I:214; Phillips *Atlases* 371; Sabin 66503; Stevens *Ptolemy* 50; Adams P-2235; Shirley, Mapping of the World 110,111.

(#20266)

\$ 18,500.

70] SENEX, John (1678-1740). **A New General Atlas, Containing a geographical and historical account of all the empires, kingdoms and other dominions of the world: with the natural history and trade of each country.** London: printed for Daniel Browne, Thomas Taylor, John Darby [etc], 1721. Folio (20 3/4 x 13 3/4 inches). Mounted on guards throughout. Title printed in red and black with engraved vignette, 3pp. letterpress list of subscribers. 34 engraved double-page maps and town plans (comprising: 31 maps, all hand-coloured in outline, and 3 uncoloured town plans), 14pp. engraved coats-of-arms of the subscribers. 18th-century marbled calf expertly rebaked to style, covers with gilt fillet border, spine in eight compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration of stylized flower and foliage corner-pieces surrounding a lozenge-shaped area tooled with various small tools including crowns and flowerheads, comb-marbled endpapers. *Provenance*: Dr. Charles Morley (West Basham, Norfolk, England, subscriber, see manuscript note on verso of plate XIII, and by descent to:) Dudley Vere Morley Baldus.

A fine subscriber's copy of an atlas which Sabin notes is 'chiefly interesting for the copiousness of its information concerning America'.

A fine complete copy of this great atlas, which besides the excellent maps and town plans, includes 393 erratically numbered pages of highly informative and historically important text. Shirley describes the genesis of the atlas: "Proposals for printing were advertised in the 'Post Boy' for October 1718, and the subscribers were invited by means of insertions in other newspapers subsequently. The atlas was claimed to be based on the best authors, particularly Cluverius, Breitius, Cellarius, Blaeu, Baudrand, Hoffman, the two Sansons, Lutys and other geographers. According to the dates on them, several of the maps were engraved between 1719 and the publication of the atlas in 1721. All the maps carry Senex's name, and those stating that they were 'Revis'd by J. Senex' are ... believed to be from plates previously owned or published by Christopher Browne'.

The maps of American interest are titled as follows:

1. 'A New Map of America... I.Senex... I.Harris Fecit' (North and South America).
2. 'A New Map of the English Empire in America... Ion. Senex 1719... I.Harris sculp.' (Newfoundland in the north, to the tip of Florida, west to the Mississippi).
3. 'A New Map of Virginia and Maryland And Improved Parts of Pennsylvania & New Jersey... 1719... I.Senex'.
4. 'A New Map of the English Empire in the Ocean of America or West Indies... I.Senex... A New Map of the Island of Jamaica.' (Jamaica, Barbados, Bermuda, Tobago, Antigua and 'Christophers').
5. 'A Map of Louisiana and the River Mississippi by John Senex' (Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes)
6. 'A Drafft of the Golden & Adjacent Islands, with part of ye Isthmus of Darien as it was taken by Capt. Ienefer... a New Map of ye Isthmus of Darien in America. the Bay of Panama, The Gulf of Vallona'.

NMM 3:434; Phillips *Atlases* 563; Sabin 79124

(#6766)

\$ 35,000.