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A Selection of 50 Cartographically Illustrated Books Winter 2010

1] 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.

Ferguson I,125; Hill (2004) 135; Sabin 5910; Wantrup 62a.
(#22052)

\$ 17,500.

2] [BOSTON] - Johann Carl MÜLLER (publisher). **Geographische Belustigungen zur Erläuterung der neuesten Weltgeschichte. Mit Landkarten, Planen und Kupfern nach den neuesten und besten Originalen. (Zum Besten einer Freyschule in Sachsen). Erstes Stück. Allgemeine Beschreibung der engländischen Colonien in Nord-Amerika, nebst eien Plane von Boston.** Leipzig: In der Johann Carl Müllerischen Buch-und Kunsthandlung, 1776. Part I (only, of 2), quarto (10 x 8 3/4 inches). Collation: *2, A-C4, D2 (Title [verso blank],

2pp. 'Vorerinnerung', pp.1-28 text). Woodcut decorative vignette on title, 2 woodcut headpieces, 1 large folding hand-coloured copper-engraved map 'Carte von dem Hafen und der Stadt Boston' by Georg Friedrich Frentzel after Jean Chevalier de Beaurain. Original grey paper wrappers, uncut (some soiling and small tears to covers, backstrip defective), modern blue morocco-backed blue cloth box, titled in gilt on "spine".

A fine unsophisticated copy of this very rare part work including one of the most important Revolutionary War maps of Boston, that Krieger & Cobb cite as "the only German map of Boston [made] during the Revolutionary period."

Müller apparently issued two parts to this work, both of which are exceptionally rare. There are no auction records; Sabin notes the present first part, but was evidently unaware of the existence of the second part, sub-titled "Allgemeine Beschreibung der engländischen Colonien in Nord-Amerika, nebst einer Karte von denselben und einer Karte von Long-Island." OCLC records only a single copy of this work (with both parts) in the New York Public Library.

The interesting text gives details of the history of the English in North America, followed by sections on New England, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and the territory of Sagadahock, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The text ends with a note that other colonies will be described in the next part: "Die übrigen Colonien folgen in dem nächsten Stücke."

The highly important map is a version of a French map of the same year, which itself made use of J.F.W. Des Barres "Map of the Port of Boston." It captures the moment when British forces, still in control of Boston, prepare to face George Washington's Continental forces. Boston, on a narrow peninsula is shown to be in an increasingly precarious defensive position. In an improvement over its French predecessor, the present edition makes a clear reference to the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775), noting the "Ruinen von Charles=town." Around the city, the placement of the respective forces is depicted with unparalleled accuracy, with the British troop lines highlighted in blue and the Continental troop lines in red. Three divisions of Washington's forces are placed with one at Cambridge, one at Charlestown Neck, and another above Roxbury. The observer will notice that the British commanders elected not to place troops atop Dorchester Heights. Washington later took this ground, giving him an irrepressible advantage over the British in the ensuing siege. The British were compelled to leave the city in March, 1776.

Cf. *Allgemeine deutsche Bibliothek*, Anh.25-36.Bd., 3.Abt., 1780, pp.1367-1369; cf. OCLC 41205246 (listing only 1 example, the New York Public Library copy, containing both parts); Sabin 26980 (mentioning only the present first part)

For the map, see: *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal* no.30, (1973), pp.252-253; Cresswell *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints* 706; Krieger & Cobb *Mapping Boston* p.181, pl.27; Pedley *The Map Trade in the Eighteenth-Century* pp.27-30, figs. 4 & 5; Nebenzahl 18; Sellers & Van Ee *Maps and Charts of North America & the West Indies* 924

(#19448)

\$ 39,500.

3] BROUGHTON, William Robert. **A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean ... Performed in his Majesty's Sloop Providence, and her Tender, in the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798.** London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1804. Quarto (10 1/2 x 8 3/8 inches). 9 engraved plates and maps (7 folding or double-page). Expertly bound to style in contemporary red straight-grained morocco, covers with decorative border tooled in gilt to a neo-classical design, the flat spine divided into six compartments by roll-tools, green/blue morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, repeat neo-classical decoration in the others, gilt turn-ins, speckled edges.

"A scarce and exceedingly important work" (Hill) including one of only a handful of 18th-century accounts of Hawaii. A foundation work for any collection of voyages, with important accounts of Japan and the northwest coast of North America. One of the rarest of the British voyages.

"In 1793 Broughton was made commander of the Providence, Captain Bligh's old ship, and was sent out to the northwest coast of America to join Captain George Vancouver. He sailed to Rio de Janeiro, thence to Australia,

Tahiti, and the Hawaiian Islands, and on to Nootka Sound on Vancouver Island. Finding that Captain Vancouver had left, Broughton sailed down the coast to Monterey, across the Pacific to the Hawaiian Islands and on to Japan. For four years he carried out a close survey of the coast of Asia and the Islands of Japan. The ship was lost off Formosa, but the crew were all saved, and work continued in the tender. He arrived back in England in 1799 and, until his death, saw much further important service, for the most part in the Far East. This voyage was one of the most important ever made to the northwest coast of America. It is on this document that Great Britain based her claim to the Oregon Territory, in 1846" (Hill).

Cordier *Japonica* 457; Ferguson 389; Forbes 352; Hill (2004) pp.35-6; Howes B821; Judd 28; Lada-Mocarski 59; Sabin 8423; Streeter Sale 3500; TPL 36814.

(#20756)

\$ 28,500.

4] 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, tear to blank margin of 4R2 in vol.II, and X3 in vol.V, faint dampstaining to most plates in vol.V). 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, tears to foremargins, splits to covers). *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. The literary aspects of the narrative were partly to blame for the controversy that this work engendered. One of the more important published results of the controversy is included here: 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.

5] CARTWRIGHT, George (1739-1819). **A Journal of Transactions and Events during a Residence of nearly sixteen years on the coast of Labrador containing many interesting particulars both of the country and its inhabitants not hitherto known. Illustrated with proper charts.** Newark: Allin & Ridge, 1792. 3 volumes, quarto (11 5/8 x 9 inches). 6pp. list of subscribers. Engraved portrait frontispiece of the author, two folding engraved maps (the second on two joined sheets). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century half russia over marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spines gilt in six compartments, red morocco lettering-piece in the second, dark blue/green label in the fourth with onlaid red morocco roundel bearing the volume number in gilt, the other compartments with simple repeat decoration in gilt.

A fine complete copy of the first edition of this chronicle of the North. Robert Southey, who met Cartwright in 1791 and read this book in 1793, subsequently wrote that the author "had strength and perseverance characted in every muscle. . . . The annals of his campaigns among the foxes and beavers interested me far more than ever did the exploits of Marlbro [sic.] or Frederic; besides, I saw plain truth and the heart in Cartwright's book and in what history could I look for this?"

George Cartwright first visited the Americas in the spring of 1766, when his brother John was first lieutenant of the *Guernsey*, flagship of Commodore Hugh Palliser. George sailed with the governor-designate to Newfoundland where he spent a season cruising along the northeast coast. He returned in the spring of 1768 and took part in an expedition to the interior of Newfoundland to establish friendly relations with the Beothuks at Red Indian Lake. George's army career was foundering, so he determined to set up as a trader and entrepreneur in Labrador, and in 1770 he went on half pay.

Raids by the Americans, competition between the English and French fishermen, and between the different English merchant houses, along with the hostility between the natives and Europeans all made for an unstable business atmosphere during Cartwright's time in Labrador and Newfoundland. None of this was helped by the political problems caused by the rival authorities of Quebec and Newfoundland. The scene of his operations from 1770 to 1786 was the stretch of coastline between Cape Charles, where he occupied Nicholas Darby's old site, and Hamilton Inlet. From the stations he established, he engaged with his servants and sharemen in the fisheries for cod, salmon, and seals, and the trade in furs. The present work gives a fascinating insight into the business life of the region.

But this work offers much else besides: a detailed record of the seasons with fine meteorological and natural history observations as well as extensive notes on the numerous hunting expeditions that Cartwright undertook. 'The journal is, above all, testimony to a persistent, curious, and resourceful mind. In his relations with the native peoples of Labrador, especially the Inuit, Cartwright displayed an honesty which led to mutual trust. In 1772 he took a family of five Inuit to England, where they created considerable interest, meeting with the King, members of the Royal Society including Joseph Banks, and James Boswell, who reported to a skeptical Samuel Johnson his ability to communicate with them by sign language ... What has only recently been properly recognized, however, is the interest of Cartwright not only in the Inuit language and its study, but also in making himself a glossarist of 18th-century Newfoundland English; and he was a close student of and perhaps contributor to the work of such scientific contemporaries as Banks, Thomas Pennant, and Daniel Carl Solander. Of his sole essay as a poet, *Labrador: a poetical epistle* (composed in 1784 [and bound at the back of the final volume of the present work]), Cartwright himself warned the reader: Tho I have often slept whole nights on mountains as high as that of famed Parnassus, yet, never having taken a nap on its sacred summit, it cannot be expected, that I should have awoke a Poet. Yet less interesting verses have attracted the industrious attention of Canadian literary historians, and among writings from the New World a more singular 18th-century document than the journal itself is hard to find.' (Professor G.M. Story in the *Dictionary of Canadian Bibliography*).

Brunet I, 1606; Gagnon I, 703; Lande 106; Matthews 226; Morgan p.64; JCB II, 3516; O'Dea 245a; Sabin 11150 (incorrect collation); Story p.158; TPL 586; Watters p.683; Vlach 138.
(#18456)

\$ 5,500.

6] CHAVES, Hieronymo de (1523-1574). **Chronographia ò reportorio de los tiempos el mas copioso y preciso que hasta ahora ha salido a luz.** Seville: Juan Gutierrez, 1561. Small quarto (8 1/8 x 5 7/8 inches). [9], 219 leaves. Letterpress title with woodcut surround and integral woodcut portrait of the author, 67 woodcut illustrations (including a map of the New World on the verso of leaf i4, woodcut map of Eastern Hemisphere on the verso of leaf i1, 7 personifications of the planets, 12 of the zodiac stars, 1 full-page figure of a man showing the areas of influence of the stars on the body; 39 images connected with lunar and solar eclipses), numerous 4- and 6-line decorative woodcut initials. (Tears to outer blank margin of title, g4 with early deletion in ink and resultant small hole, v1 with section of lower blank margin torn away). Contemporary limp vellum, yapp fore-edges, leather ties (small tears to spine, vellum crinkled, three ties replaced). *Provenance:* Episcopal Library, Cordoba, Spain (inscription at head of title "De la Biblioteca Episcopal de Cordoba"); Jesuit College, Cordoba, Spain (inscription at foot of title "Del Colegio de la compa. de [Holy Monogram] de Cordova", early ink stamp on verso, occasional marginalia); Andres Ramos (inscription "Connegido segun il Expuzgar de 1707 / Andres Ramos" on leaf following title).

The extremely rare fourth edition of Chaves's important early work on chronography and astronomy, featuring an early map of the New World.

The first three editions were all printed in Seville, and published in 1548, 1550 and 1554. Chaves was a distinguished mathematician, cosmographer, and poet living in Seville, and the first occupant of the chair for cosmography at the Casa de Contractacion. He was one of the first cosmographers to publish a map of the New World, appearing on the verso of leaf 68 in this edition. Chaves's New World map is an early and notable map of North and South America. Burden notes that the map "does show knowledge of some of the latest geographical findings; the Gulf of California and Cartier's expeditions in Canada. The Yucatan is correctly shown as a peninsula." The map is surrounded by twelve named windheads. The map of the Eastern Hemisphere names the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The illustrations include several representations of solar eclipses with their future dates of occurrence up until 1600, as well as astrological symbols (with attendant tables).

European Americana states that the first Gutierrez edition printed in Seville appeared in 1566, inexplicably neglecting to note the present edition. The present edition is listed in Palau, who also locates a copy in the British Museum that is without a date but is assumed to be 1561. OCLC and NUC together locate only four additional copies of this 1561 edition, at the University of Arizona, Dartmouth, Indiana University, and the John Carter Brown Library. Very rare, and with an important map.

Adams C-1422; BM STC (Spanish), p.23; Burden 15; JCB 1:211; Medina (BHA) 186; Palau 67452; OCLC 2471493; Shirley 86A.

(#19430)

\$ 45,000.

7] 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. Hughes 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 (Hughes 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.

8] [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 rebaced 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.

9] 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, 4to (11 1/2 x 9 1/8 inches). Engraved portrait of Cook by J. Basire after Wm. Hodges, 63 engraved plates, maps and charts (32 folding), 1 folding letterpress table. Contemporary speckled calf, expertly rebaked to style.

First edition of Cook's second voyage.

'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
(#19945)

\$ 12,000.

10] 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.

11] CORTÉS, Martin (1510-1582). **Breve compendio de la sphaera y de la arte de navegar--con nuevos instrumentos y reglas--exemplificado con muy subtiles demonstraciones.** 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 Albarac 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.

12] DAMPIER, William (1652-1715). **A Collection of Voyages. In four volumes. Containing I. Captain William Dampier's voyages ... II. The voyages of Lionel Wafer ... And Davis's expedition... III. A voyage round the world...by W. Funnell ... IV. Capt. Cowley's voyage round the globe. V. Capt. Sharp's journey ... VI. Capt. Wood's voyage ... VII. Mr. Roberts's adventures.** London: James and John Knapton, 1729. 4 volumes, 8vo (7 11/16 x 4 3/4 inches). 7pp. publisher's advertisements. Frontispiece portrait, 37 engraved maps by or after Herman Moll (19 folding), 28 engraved plates (4 folding). (General title in vol.I with small early repair at fore-edge. Expertly bound to style in panelled calf, the covers with outer double-fillet border in gilt and panelled in blind, the spine six compartments with raised bands. *Provenance*: Thos Hill (near contemporary inscription on title-page of volume one); R.R. Butcher Library (penciled inscription on recto of front free endpaper of volume one).

A fine set of the most complete version of these important voyages. Dampier is generally described as the first Englishman to set foot on the Australian continent.

This is first collected edition, and the best textually, of Dampier's voyages. The additional titlepage in the first volume designates this the '7th edition, corrected' of the writings of the celebrated British navigator and buccaneer, William Dampier. Hill states that the narratives in the second volume are in the fourth edition, those in the third volume are in the third edition, and those in the fourth volume are not designated, although he notes: 'Parts II-V of v. 4 are a reprint, with separate title page and paging, of Hacke's *A Collection of Original Voyages*, London, 1699.'

Dampier's first voyage to the Pacific was in 1680, raiding on the Spanish coast of South America, then crossing the Pacific to the East Indies. Throughout the next two decades he travelled extensively in the Pacific, at various times visiting Tierra del Fuego, the west coasts of South and Central America, Guam, the Philippines, the East Indies, China, the Campeche coast, Southeast Asia, and the Caribbean.

In 1688, Dampier touched on New Holland, or Australia, for the first time, making a survey of the coast near King Sound. In 1698, after the first volume of his voyages had been published and received great acclaim, the Admiralty gave him a commission as a captain in the Royal Navy and command of the *Roebuck*. With it he undertook another

expedition to Australia, the second British expedition to go there and the first to have that destination as its objective. He explored the south coast of New Guinea, discovered New Britain and Dampier Strait, and explored along the western coast of Australia. Although hampered by illness amongst his crew, he ultimately completed the circumnavigation in 1701.

Dampier was the best known, and probably the most intelligent, of the famous group of buccaneers who tormented the Spanish in the South Sea from 1680 to 1720. 'This collection of Dampier's works is considered by many to be the best edition. However, Dampier obviously did not write the whole work ... [as it also] includes the narratives of Lionel Wafer and William Funnell as well as the whole book of William Hacke' (Hill). His books were a great success and were frequently reprinted, as well as emulated by some of his less literate companions, often to his disgust. See the Dictionary of National Biography (vol.V, pp.452-457) for a detailed sketch of this remarkable man.

Borba de Moraes pp.242-43; *European Americana* 729/69; Hill (2004) 422; NMM 1:92, 93, 95, 96; Sabin 18374-18377.

(#21436)

\$ 17,500.

13] 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 1½ 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 Molucca's 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.

14] [ESPINOSA Y TELLO, Jose (1763-1815)]. **Atlas Para El Viage De Las Goletas Sutil Y Mexicana Al Reconocimiento Del Estrecho De Juan De Fuca En 1792.** [Madrid: La Imprenta Real], 1802. Folio (12 x 8 1/2 inches). Letterpress title (verso blank) and contents leaf. 9 engraved maps (4 folding), 8 plates (2 folding aquatint views, 6 engraved plates). Bound to style in half eighteenth century tree calf over spanish marbled paper boards, flat spine decoratively tooled in gilt with red morocco lettering pieces in the second and fourth compartments.

A work of the greatest rarity and beauty: the atlas to one of the scarcest Pacific voyages and the last great Spanish exploration of the Nootka Sound and the northwest coast of America.

The two ships, Sutil and Mexicana, were associated with the Malaspina expedition but pursued a separate course and made their own observations. The ships made a complete survey of the shore at the east end of the strait of Juan de Fuca on the coast of present-day British Columbia, arriving at Nootka Sound in the spring of 1792 and working through the summer. This atlas contains notable maps and plates associated with the expedition. The maps show the California coast from Baja to the northwest, Vancouver Island and the waters around it, the coast of Alaska and British Columbia, a more detailed map of California from Cape San Lucas to Cape Mendicino, the port of San Diego, Monterey Bay, Nootka, and two more bays near Juan de Fuca. The plates include two wonderful folding aquatints of scenes at Nootka showing native houses, boats and scenery; two portraits of Nootka chiefs; a plate of the famous shaman prayer box; and two plates of native woodcarving.

Graff 1262; cf. Hill (2004) 570; Howes G18; Lada-Mocarski 56; Palau 82853, 82854; Reese & Miles, *Creating America* 98; Sabin 69221; Streeter Sale 2459; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 252, 861.

(#21756)

\$ 24,000.

15] HARIOT, Thomas, [and John WHITE]. [**Hariot's Virginia.**] **Admiranda narratio fida tamen, de commodis et incolarum ritibus Virginiae, ... Anglico scripta sermone a Thoma Hariot.** Frankfurt: Johann Wechel for Theodor de Bry and Sigismund Feirabend, '1590' [but circa 1608]. Folio (12 3/4 x 9 1/4 inches). Engraved title to text, letterpress title to plates, engraved arms on dedication leaf, colophon leaf F6, blank D6. 1 double-page engraved map of Virginia [Burden 76, state 2], 1 engraved plate of Adam and Eve (first state with inscription "Iodocus a Winghe in / / Theodore de Bry fe", 27 engraved plates after John White (including 5 plates of Picts) (Worm track in upper margin of signature 'b', small tear at fold of Virginia map near two small wormholes, tears in lower margin of E6 and F3). Expertly bound to style in limp vellum, 19th-century olive morocco solander box, covers blocked in gilt with central lozenge-shaped arabesque, spine in six compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second.

The first eyewitness pictorial record of the American southeast and the first illustrated account wholly dedicated to any portion of what is now the United States.

The publication of this work by De Bry launched what would later become known as his Grand Voyages. It is without question the most important of the series both in terms of contemporary influence and modern historical and ethnographic value. The text describes the first British colony to be established in the New World and is here united by De Bry with engravings based on watercolours accomplished by John White, a member of the expedition to the New World. To most of Great Britain and Europe, this work presented the first accurate accounts and eyewitness depictions of Native Indians.

In 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh received a ten year charter to establish the first permanent English settlement in Virginia and over the course of the next five years four expeditions landed at Roanoke for that purpose. The second of those expeditions included mathematician and navigator Thomas Hariot and artist and later colonial governor John White. Upon his return to London, Hariot would privately publish in 1588 A Brief and True Account of the New Found Land of Virginia (extant in but 6 known copies) which detailed the explorations and discoveries during the 1585 expedition. The following year Hakluyt would include the text in his seminal Principall Navigations.

In 1589, master engraver and publisher Theodor De Bry traveled to London where he met Hakluyt, who informed him of the British expeditions to Virginia and shared with him both Hariot's journal and White's watercolours from the expedition. Hakluyt suggested the publication of a series of illustrated voyages to America, beginning with

Hariot/White. De Bry returned to Frankfurt and in 1590 published the work in Latin, German, French and English.

John White's illustrations are among the most famous of early American images. White was the lieutenant-governor of the abortive colony, and a skilled artist. His carefully executed watercolors, gleaned from close observation are remarkably accurate renderings of the Carolina Indians and their customs, costumes, rituals, hunting practices and dwellings. No other artist so carefully rendered American Indians until Karl Bodmer worked on the Missouri in the 1830s. The engravings after White are the best pictorial record of American Indians before the 19th century, while the important map within the work is the first detailed depiction of the Virginia coast and Carolina capes, showing the coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake to Wilmington, North Carolina.

Although this copy is basically a second edition, first issue, it does also include sheets and images from the two earlier issues, as is almost always the case: evidently, the publisher was in the habit of making up copies using whatever sheets were to hand. This method of publication ensured it unlikely that any two copies of this work are the same.

Cf. Arents 37; cf. Church 140-142; Cumming & de Vorsey 12; cf. European Americana 590/7; JCB I:396; cf. Sabin 8784; Vail 7 (note).

(#20876)

\$ 95,000.

16] 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 rebaked 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.

17] HEARNE, Samuel (1845-1792). **A Journey from Prince of Wales' Fort in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean. Undertaken by order of the Hudson's Bay Company for the discovery of copper mines, a North West Passage, etc. in the years 1769, 1770, 1771, & 1772.** London: Printed for A.Strahan and T.Cadell, sold by T.Cadell Jun. and W.Davies, 1795. 4to (11 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches). 1p. publisher's advertisements. 9 folding engraved plates, maps or plans (including 1 large general map with routes marked by hand in red or yellow, 4 plates, 4 plans). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century half diced russia over 18th-century marbled paper-covered boards, spine gilt in compartments, brown morocco lettering piece in the second compartment, top edge gilt.

First edition of Hearne's important account of the first overland journey to the Arctic Sea.

"Hearne played an important role in delineating the region between Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean through his exploration of the Coppermine River. The Hudson's Bay Company had long been interested in investigating the reports of copper mines to the north and sent Hearne northward from Churchill. He was accompanied by his friend and guide, the Chipewyan Matonabee.

Hearne was the first white man to travel overland to the Arctic Ocean, and he is credited with the discovery of the Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie River system. Much attention is given to the natural history and the Indian tribes of the region. Hearne was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company from about 1765 to 1787, when he retired to his native England. [Shortly following his return, Hearne submitted his report to the Hudson's Bay Company, who kept it secret for some thirteen years]. This book owes its publication [three years after Hearne's death, to the celebrated French navigator] Captain Jean François de La Pérouse, who captured Fort Albany, Hudson Bay [in 1781-1782], and found Hearne's manuscript. The fort was later surrendered to the British, but La Pérouse stipulated that [as one of the conditions of the surrender] the manuscript be published" (Hill [2004] p.281).

Cox II, p. 171; Field 676; Hill (2004) 791; Sabin 31181; Streeter VI: 3652; TPL 445.

(#20532)

\$ 8,250.

18] HUMBOLDT, Alexander von (1769-1859). **Essai Politique sur la Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne. [with:] Atlas Géographique et Physique du Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne.** Paris: J.H. Stône for [text] F. Schoell or [atlas] G. Dufour & Cie., '1811' [but 1808] - 1812. 3 volumes (text: 2 vols., large quarto [13 3/8 x 10 inches]; atlas: large folio [22 3/4 x 17 3/8 inches]). Text: 31l. dedication to King Charles IV of Spain in vol.I, 2pp. of errata in vol.I, 1p. of errata in vol.II. (Later ink underlining to entries on pp.289, 290, 303, 304, and 305 in vol.I and 4pp. of the index at the back of vol.II). Atlas: letterpress half-title, title page and 4pp. description of the 'Cartes Géographiques et Physiques contenus dans l'Atlas Mexicain'. 19 engraved sheets with maps, cross-sections or plates (9 sheets double-page), consisting of one engraved map on 2 double-page sheets, 1 double-page sheet with three maps on it, 1 single-page with eight maps on it, 1 single page with one map and four graphs on it, 4 single-page maps, 3 double-page maps, 4 double-page geographical cross-section profiles [one printed in brown], 2 single-page views printed in brown, 1 single-page plate of diagrams. Expertly bound to style in dark red/brown half morocco over contemporary brown glazed paper-covered boards, the flat spines divided into compartments by double gilt fillets, lettered or numbered in two compartments on each spine, the remaining compartments with simple repeat decoration.

A fine set of Humboldt's work on 'New Spain': a founding work in the fields of political economy and economic geography and considered by Howes to be 'of superlative California importance.' The present copy of the text includes the very rare dedication to the Spanish King.

First French edition, second issue of Humboldt's essay on New Spain. Yale has a copy of the true first edition of the text with a title page dated 1808 and the dedication to Charles IV of Spain. The present copy, with a reprinted title page dated 1811, is otherwise identical to the Yale copy and is actually made up from the text printed in 1808, including the suppressed dedication. Humboldt dedicated the work to Charles IV, who had allowed him to travel freely through the Spanish colonies. Almost concurrently with the book's publication, Napoleon invaded Spain and deposed Charles, installing his own brother, Joseph Bonaparte, on the Spanish throne. Already under suspicion as a Prussian spy (his brother was the Prussian Secretary of State) and only allowed to remain in Paris through the intercession of his scientific friends, Humboldt's dedication to the abdicated monarch might have sealed his fate.

The dedication leaves were therefore usually removed from this edition when it was published in 1811.

The accompanying *Atlas...* is regarded as one of the seminal cartographic works of Western Americana. The most important map is Humboldt's great "Carte Generale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne," originally executed by Humboldt during his stay in Mexico in 1803-4, and covering two large folio double sheets. It extends from the "comte de Natchitoches" in the Texas country on the east to the head of the Gulf of California in the west, and begins just south of El Paso in the north, extending south to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Carl Wheat calls it a 'truly magnificent cartographic achievement,' and notes that, 'for the area of the American West which it included it was undoubtedly the most important and accurate map that had yet appeared' and concludes that, before the explorations of Lewis and Clark, Humboldt's maps were in the first rank of western cartography. Schwartz and Ehrenberg state that it remained 'the standard map of the Great Basin region until Fremont's explorations 35 years later.' Thomas Streeter discusses the map at great length, concluding that "it is without question the best representation of Texas that had thus far appeared." It is certainly one of the foundation maps for Texas and the Southwest. Besides the large map, there is a double-sheet map of the whole North American continent south of 42° latitude which reiterates Humboldt's western cartography on a larger scale, and three important maps for the Santa Fe trade illustrating the route from Mexico to Durango, Durango to Chihuahua, and Chihuahua to Santa Fe. Other maps illustrate the Valley of Mexico, and ports and routes in Mexico and across the Isthmus. The *Atlas...* concludes with a series of fine geological/physical profiles (one printed in brown), and two excellent views of volcanoes (also in brown).

Humboldt was described by Dibdin as 'the most illustrious traveller of his day.' With the support of the Spanish Prime Minister, Humboldt managed to gain permission to enter the Spanish colonies of Central and South America, which were effectively closed at the time. He set off with the French botanist Bonpland from Marseilles in 1799, and spent five years travelling through Central and South America, during which time he covered some 6000 miles. He then returned to Europe and spent the next twenty-three years recording his experiences, observations and collections in a series of spectacular works. The *Essai Politique...* is a complete work in itself, but also forms the third part of Humboldt and Bonpland's *Voyage...*, and this set contains the half titles and title pages for the larger work. In the present work Humboldt describes northern New Spain, particularly Mexico and the northern provinces, including California and the American Southwest: Becker calls it 'detailed and thorough, containing much data that had never before appeared in print.' 'Nothing seems too vast, too varied, too wonderful, or too minute, for the keen eye, penetrating intellect, and unwearied exertions of this extraordinary man. A botanist, zoologist, statistician and philosopher, the genius of this great writer seems to have been peculiarly fitted for surveying the varieties and immensity of the physical world; and he accordingly takes the foremost rank of all the travellers, dead or living.' (Dibdin).

Cf. Cowan p.296; cf. Graff 2009; cf. Hill (2004) 843; Howes H786; cf. *Mapping the West* pp.100-101; Palau 116974; Phillips *Atlases* I:2682; *Plains & Rockies* IV:7a:3 & 7a:3a:1; cf. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 320; cf. Reese & Miles *Creating America* 23; Sabin 33713; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p.127, plate 139; cf. Streeter Sale 195; Wagner-Camp 7a:2; Wheat *Transmississippi* 272-275, 302-305 & pp.132-138 (#19510)

\$ 45,000.

19] [JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826)]. **Observations sur la Virginie, Par M. J****. Traduites de l'Anglois.** French translation by the Abbé André Morellet. Paris: chez Barrois l'ainé, 1786. Octavo (7 5/8 x 4 3/4 inches). Half-title, 4pp.errata. 1 folding letterpress table, 1 folding engraved 'Map of the country between Albermarle Sound and, Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, with parts of several other of the United States' by Samuel Neale, uncoloured and printed on two joined sheets (as issued). Contemporary French marbled calf, the covers bordered with single blind fillets, the flat spine divided into eight unequal compartments by gilt double fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others variously tooled with small tools and floral tools, marbled endpapers (minor wear to the head and foot of the spine), contained in a recent leather-backed cloth box, 'spine' tooled and lettered in gilt. *Provenance:* Sam Harrison (inscription dated 1788); Jean Patterson (inscriptions in both French and English).

A fine unsophisticated copy of the first published edition of this enduring American classic, with Jefferson's highly important map in its first state. This is the rare Paris edition of the French translation of Jefferson's 'Notes on the State of Virginia'.

The first edition of *Notes...* was printed privately for Jefferson in 1785 in an edition of 200 copies, which he distributed to personal friends. Initially, Jefferson had resisted the idea of publishing the work so that it could reach a larger audience. However, the widespread interest the book aroused soon led to rumors that a pirated edition would appear, and to forestall this, regular published editions came out with his blessing in French (the present work, *Observations...* translated by the Abbe Morallet and published in Paris in 1786) and in English (London, 1787) soon followed by an American edition (Philadelphia, 1788.) The work ultimately went through several dozen editions before his death, and remains in print today. This is the only book-length work published during Jefferson's lifetime and is a cornerstone of any collection of printed Americana. The first private edition is virtually unobtainable, making this edition not only the first published edition, but also the first which is even remotely obtainable.

The map, here in its first state, is an important document in its own right and was engraved by Samuel J. Neale in London from a drawing produced (at the urging of Morallet) by Jefferson himself specifically for this edition. "The Abbe engaged me to make a map ... It is on a single sheet 23 inches square, and very closely written ... tho' it is on the scale of only an inch to twenty miles ... I answer for the exactness of the reduction. I have supplied some new places. Tho' the first object which induced me to undertake it was to make a map for my book, I soon extended my view to the making as good a map of those countries as my materials would admit" (Jefferson, letter to Edward Bancroft). Coolie Verner goes into the details of the production of the map: Neale completed the initial engraving on 21 December 1786 and immediately despatched the printing plate with proofs to Paris. Unfortunately, a problem with the original drawing meant that there were numerous errors in the printing plate. Jefferson corrected a proof which was given, together with the printing plate to the Parisian engraver Guillaume Delahaye. The engraver corrected the errors and was able to deliver 250 proofs to Jefferson on 24 March 1787. This first impression was printed on thick paper and was hand-coloured in outline, the paper was too thick to allow for the map to be folded and copies were eventually offered for sale as individual maps - this much is known from correspondence and contemporary advertisements, but no examples of this impression are currently known to exist. After Delahaye completed his work he delivered the printing plate to the publisher Barrois. Jefferson asked Barrois to arrange for the printing of 200 copies of the map on thinner paper so that it could be inserted in copies of the private edition of his *Notes...* 200 copies of this second impression were printed in April 1787, on two joined sheets and hand-coloured in outline. The present third impression of the first state was printed for Barrois for inclusion in the *Observations...* : it was limited to about 1150 copies, on to joined sheets like the second impression but uncoloured. The printing plate subsequently returned to London where John Stockdale added his imprint to the foot of the plate and printed the second issue in two impressions: the first of 1,025 examples in July 1787 (on a single sheet of light weight paper, hand-coloured in outline) and the second in March 1788 in an impression of about 300 uncoloured copies.

Jefferson originally wrote the *Notes...* in response to a series of queries sent to him by the French diplomat Francois Barbe-Marbois, composing them after the defeat of the British at Yorktown in 1781. On the urging of their mutual friend, the distinguished French soldier and scientist, the Marquis de Chastellux, he later expanded his responses into a series of twenty-three essays on every aspect of his native state; geography, landforms, products, agriculture, climate, population, armed forces, Indians, towns, laws, religion, manners, and history. The *Notes...* are vastly informative, but they were also a mirror of Jefferson's tastes and personality. J. M. Edelstein noted, "Jefferson wrote about things which interested him deeply and about which he knew a great deal; the *Notes*, therefore, throws a fascinating light on his tastes, curiosities, and political and social opinions."

Clark I:262; *Degrees of Latitude 72*, state 1; Howes J78; Sabin 35895; Sowerby IV, pp.301-30; Stephenson & McKee *Virginia in Maps* p.92; Vail 746; Coolie Verner 'Mr. Jefferson's Map' in *Imago Mundi XIV* (1959) pp.96-108.

(#21435)

\$ 67,500.

20] JEFFERSON, Thomas (1743-1826). **Notes on the State of Virginia.** London: printed for John Stockdale, 1787. 8vo (8 1/8 x 5 1/16 x inches). 1 engraved folding map, hand-coloured in outline, 1 folding letterpress table. Expertly bound to style using 18th-century half russia over contemporary marbled paper-covered boards. *Provenance:* Rensselaer Westerlo (inscription dated 1794 on front blank).

The first English edition of Jefferson's famous work. This is the only book-length work by Jefferson to be published in his lifetime, and has been called "one of America's first permanent literary and intellectual landmarks."

A fine copy with an interesting provenance: Rensselaer Westerlo (1776-1851) was the grandson of Philip Livingston (1716-1778, a signer of the Declaration of Independence). Westerlo, a Columbia graduate and Federalist, served as a Representative from New York to the Fifteenth Congress (between March 4, 1817 and March 3, 1819). He did not stand for a second term, resumed the practice of law and died in Albany, N.Y., on April 18, 1851. The Livingston family were one of the most powerful in early federal America, with extensive business interests, owning large sections of New York State. They were usually Federalists, but Westerlo's second cousin was an exception: Henry Brockholst Livingston (1757-1823) was a lawyer and strong supporter of Thomas Jefferson. In 1802 he became a judge of the New York supreme court and in 1806, by appointment of Thomas Jefferson, Associate Justice of the US Supreme Court: could the present work have been a gift to Westerlo from his cousin? An elder relation taking an interest in education of promising youngster who had shown an interest in the law as a career.

This work was largely written in 1781 and first published in Paris, in French, in 1785. Written in the form of answers to questions about Virginia, the book supplies a description of the geography, with an abundance of supporting material and unusual information. As J.M. Edelstein notes: "Jefferson wrote about things which interested him deeply and about which he knew a great deal; the *Notes*..., therefore, throws a fascinating light on his tastes, curiosities, and political and social opinions." The handsome map which accompanies this edition (but is often lacking), based on the Fry and (Peter) Jefferson map, was not issued with the Paris editions. The story of the creation of this book and its publishing history is an interesting one. It is told fully by Millicent Sowerby in her catalogue of Jefferson's library, where it occupies some thirty pages.

Adams *The Eye of Thomas Jefferson* 57; Clark I:262; Howes J78; Sabin 35895; cf. Sowerby IV, pp.301-30; Vail 760.

(#16379)

\$ 67,500.

21] 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.

22] LAET, Joannes de (1593-1649). **Novus Orbis seu descriptionis Indiae Occidentalis libri XVIII Novis tabulis geographicis et variis animantium, plantarum fructuumque iconibus illustrati.** Leiden: Elzevier, 1633. Folio (13 1/8 x 8 1/2 inches). Engraved title with elaborate emblematic and architectonic border, 14 double-page engraved maps by Hessel Gerritsz, 68 woodcut illustrations. Near-contemporary marbled calf gilt, the covers with a large central shaped arabesque of strap-work, scrolling foliage, flowers and pomegranates, all within a simple outer border of a single fillet and a dog-tooth roll, expertly rebaked to style, spine in seven compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, comb-marbled pastedowns.

The first Latin edition of "arguably the finest description of the Americas published in the seventeenth century...the maps include the first to use the names Manhattan, New Amsterdam (for New York) and Massachusetts, and 'one of the foundation maps of Canada" (Burden)

This work is one of the most important 17th-century New World histories. It is a cornucopia of early knowledge of the Americas which was compiled by de Laet, a director of the newly formed Dutch West India Company who had access to all the latest geographic knowledge. Pierre Francois Xavier de Charlevoix (1682-1761), writing in the 18th century, noted that the work as a whole 'is full of the most excellent and curious details of the natural history, and the character, manners, and customs of the American aborigines, derived from the reports of the European mission establishments in America.' The present first edition in Latin was preceded by two editions in Dutch (the first of which was published in 1625). De Laet continued to add to and improve the work throughout his lifetime: the present edition contains 14 maps as opposed to the 10 in the 1625 edition and the text has been considerably expanded.

The maps are by Hessel Gerritsz and are some of the very best to appear up to that time. Gerritsz had trained under Willem Blaeu but had been chosen in preference to his old master when the appointment of cartographer to the Dutch West India Company was made. The charming textual illustrations are chiefly of biological or botanical specimens, and are generally surprisingly accurate for their time, and each of the eighteen constituent books is turned over to the consideration of a different region of the New World. The quality of the maps can be gauged from the fact that they served as a prototype for the mapping of America, with a number of them being reused in various later 17th-century atlases.

The maps are titled as follows:

1. 'Americae sive Indiae occidentalis tabula generalis' [Burden 229 'The best west coast delineation to date']
2. 'Maires minoresque insulae. Hispaniola, Cuba, Lucaiae et Caribes'
3. 'Nova Francia et regiones adiacentes' [Burden 230 'One of the foundation maps of Canada']
4. 'Nova Anglia, Novum Belgium et Virginia' [Burden 231 'The first [map] to use the names Manhattan and N. Amsterdam. It is also the earliest to use... Massachusets (sic.); Cumming 35; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p. 105], with an inset 'Bermuda majori mole expressa'.
5. 'Florida. et regiones vicinae' [Burden 232 'Its influence was quite considerable'; Cumming 34]
6. 'Nova Hispania, Nova Gallicia, Guatamala' [Burden 215 'The delineations of the coastlines here was the most accurate to date']
7. 'Tierra Firma item Nuevo Reyno de Granada atque Popayan'
8. 'Peru'
9. 'Chili'
10. 'Provinciae sitae ad fretum Magellanicum itemque fretum Le Maire'
11. 'Paraguay, o prov. de rio de la Plata: cum adiacentibus Provinciis, quas vocant Tucuman, et Sta. Cruz de la Sierra'
12. 'Provincia de Brasil cum adiacentibus provinciis'
13. 'Guaiana sive provinciae intra rio de las Amazonas atque rio de Yviapari sive Orinoque'
14. 'Venezuela, atque occidentalis pars Novae Andalusiae'

Alden II:337; Asher 3; Bell L33; Borba de Moraes I, p.451; cf. Brunet III,741; *European Americana* 633/65; JCB (3)II:246; cf. Johnston *Cleveland* 196; Rodrigues 1352; Sabin 38557; Streeter Sale 37; Streit II:1619; Tiele 628; Vail 84; Willems 382

(#19469)

\$ 35,000.

23] LAHONTAN, Louis Armand, Baron de (1666-1715). **New Voyages to North-America. Containing an account of the several nations of that vast continent; their customs, commerce, and way of navigation upon the lakes and rivers; the several attempts of the English and French to dispossess one another; with the reasons of the miscarriage of the former; and the various adventures between the French, and the Iroquesse Confederates of England, from 1683 to 1694.** London: Printed for J. Osborn [vol I]; Printed for J. Walthoe, R. Wilkin, J. and J. Bonwicke, J. Osborn, S. Birt, T. Ward and E. Wicksteed [vol II], 1735. 2 volumes, 8vo (8 x 5 inches). 20 engraved maps and plates (8 folding), as issued, and EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED with 3 engraved plates from the 1703 first edition. Later mottled calf by Morrell, gilt triple-fillet borders with circular floral corner designs on the covers, spine with raised bands in six compartments, decoratively tooled in gilt, morocco gilt lettering pieces in the second and third compartments, all edges gilt. *Provenance*: Jonathan Carter (contemporary signature on title).

The principal early-18th century description of Canada: this beautiful copy of the second edition extra-illustrated with three additional plates from the first.

Lahontan's narrative is of considerable value for his travels in the Lake region. There is much accurate information about the region, including an Algonquin dictionary at the rear of the second volume.

The additional Letter XVI, which details a fictional journey west of the Mississippi, has often placed this work in a poor light. Historian Reuben Gold Thwaites suggests, however, that it can be read as "an anticipation of Swift;" that is, that the chapter was an intentional parody. "In simple sentences, easily read and comprehended by the masses, Lahontan recounted not only his own adventures and the important events that occurred beneath his eyes in the much-talked-of region of New France, but drew a picture of the simple delights of life in the wilderness, more graphic than had yet been presented to the European world. His idyllic account of manners and customs among the savages in the heart of the American forest ... was a picture which fascinated the 'average reader' in that romantic age, eager to learn of new lands and strange peoples" (Thwaites, "Introduction" in his 1905 edition of Lahontan's *New Voyages*).

Although the title describes the work as complete with 23 engraved "maps and cuts," this second edition of Lahontan's *New Voyages* was only issued with 20 (the title statement being a holdover from the first edition). This

copy, however, contains the three plates supplied from a copy of the first edition. All three plates appear in the first volume, facing pages 55, 161 and 185 respectively.

Howes L25; Sabin 38645; Pilling 2184.

(#22372)

\$ 4,500.

24] LE MOYNE, Jacques (c.1533-1588). - Theodor DE BRY. **Brevis Narratio eorum quae in florida Americae provi[n]cia Gallis acciderunt ... quae est secunda pars Americae.** Frankfurt: Theodor De Bry, 1591. Folio (13 1/2 x 9 5/8 inches). Engraved title, engraved section title, folding engraved map "Florida Americae Provinciae ... descriptio", 42 plates after Le Moyne with letterpress titling above and text beneath, 2 engraved illustrations. Contemporary limp vellum, cloth ties, contained within a modern morocco backed cloth box.

A fine wide-margined copy of the first Latin edition of a seminal illustrated work for early North America, with Jacques Le Moyne's spectacular images of the region's Native American and a very important map of Florida.

With the publication of this work, together with Harriot's Virginia, De Bry launched what would later become known as his *Grand Voyages*. These first two works are without question the most important of the series both in terms of their contemporary influence and their historical and ethnographic value to modern scholars and collectors. The text of the *Brevis narratio...* describes the earliest French settlements of what are now portions of the United States and are here united by De Bry with engravings based on watercolours by a member of the expedition to the New World. To most of the Old World, this work presented the first accurate eyewitness depiction and account of Native Americans.

In the mid-1560s two French expeditions led by Jean Ribault and René Goulaine de Laudonnière sought to establish a Huguenot settlement in Florida. Among those accompanying Laudonnière was Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues: born in Dieppe, France in about 1533, he was appointed artist to the expedition which sailed in April 1564. Arguably the first western artist to visit the New World, Le Moyne recorded the scenery of Florida and the lives of the Timucua Indians in great detail, as well as charting the coastline of Florida and much of present-day South Carolina. Unfortunately, the nascent French colony was seen as a threat by the Spanish, the dominant European power in the region, and in September 1565 a force led by Pedro Menendez massacred the French colonists at Fort Caroline. Le Moyne and several others, however, made a miraculous escape.

The story of their struggles was not published until 1588, when, at the instigation of Richard Hakluyt, Laudonnière's journal was published in Paris. Later that year, master engraver and publisher Theodor De Bry traveled to London, and met with Le Moyne in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain illustrations of the region to accompany a new edition of Laudonnière's journal. Following Le Moyne's death the following year, De Bry returned to London and purchased the watercolours from his widow. It was on this trip to London that De Bry met Hakluyt, who informed him of the British expeditions to Virginia, shared with him both Harriot's journal and White's watercolours from the expedition and suggested the publication of a series of illustrated voyages to America, beginning with Harriot/White and Laudonnière/Le Moyne. De Bry returned to Frankfurt and in 1590 published the former in Latin, German, French and English; the following year he published the latter in Latin and German, presumably having found that there was only a small market for the other languages.

Le Moyne's extraordinary illustrations of the Florida Indians, which appear on forty-two leaves of this work in their first published form, rank with those of John White as the best visual record of American Indians before the 19th century. They show all aspects of Indian life, including settlements, ceremonies, wars, agriculture, hunting, and preparation of food. They also show scenes of the French settlement and their involvement with the Indians. These images were widely copied for centuries, and many later supposedly original illustrations of American Indians are actually copies of Le Moyne's illustrations. A full list of the plates appears in Church. The map, which appeared for the first time with this text, is one of the most elaborate of the Florida peninsula to appear in the 16th century, giving the names assigned by the French and Spanish. Cumming provides an elaborate description, and John Matthew Baxter describes it as "...the most remarkable and important map, which has been preserved from the sixteenth century maps, of that part of the East Coast which lies between Cape Hatteras and Cape Florida ... [It is] the first French map to show Florida ... [and is] considered the most important map of Florida."

Some copies of this first Latin edition include a leaf bound after the last of the plates which includes a colophon with the same wording as the final colophon -- it is not present in this copy, but Sabin notes that it is only found in "some copies."

Arents 39; Brunet I, 1320; Burden *Mapping of North America* 79; Church 145; Cumming & De Vorsey 14; Clark I:16; *European Americana* 591/39; JCB (3) I:387-88; cf. Sabin 8784; cf. Schwartz & Ehrenberg pp.64-7; Streeter II, 1172.

(#18506)

\$ 75,000.

25] 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 fascimile, 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 American 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 Neuue, 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.

26] LEWIS, Meriwether (1774-1809) and William CLARK (1770-1838). **Travels to the Source of the Missouri River and Across the American Continent to the Pacific Ocean, performed by order of the Government of the United States, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806. By Captains Lewis and Clarke [sic]. Published from the official report.** London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1814. Quarto (10 5/8 x 8 1/2 inches). Half-title, 1p. publisher's advertisement at end. 1 folding engraved map by Neele, five engraved plans on 3 plates. (Worm track to outer blank margins of leaves from 4E1 to the end, light marginal browning to the plan facing p.191). Contemporary marbled calf, carefully rebacked, the original gilt spine laid down, marbled edges. *Provenance:* James Grove White (1852-1938, Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork, Ireland, armorial bookplate, early ink stamp to front pastedown).

The first British edition of the great landmark of western exploration.

First British (and first quarto) edition of the "definitive account of the most important exploration of the North American continent" (Wagner-Camp). The book describes the U.S. government-backed expedition to explore the newly-acquired Louisiana Purchase undertaken from 1804 to 1806 by ascending the Missouri to its source, crossing the Rocky Mountains, and reaching the Pacific Ocean. In total, the expedition covered some eight thousand miles in slightly more than twenty-eight months. They brought back the first reliable information about much of the area they traversed, made contact with the Indian inhabitants as a prelude to the expansion of the fur trade, and advanced by a quantum leap the geographical knowledge of the continent.

The narrative was first published in Philadelphia in two octavo volumes in the same year as the present edition, and it has been reprinted many times since and indeed remains a perennial American bestseller. The large folding map of the West (by Neele after the Philadelphia edition map) recalls an extraordinary feat of cartography, accurately revealing much of the trans-Mississippi for the first time. Wheat notes that the map is almost identical to the Philadelphia version "except for a few minor variations." The observations in the text make it an essential work of American natural history, ethnography, and science, and it forms a worthy record of the first great U.S. government expedition. Copies of Lewis and Clark's work have become increasingly difficult to find, especially as Stephen Ambrose's excellent book, the Ken Burns documentary, and the expedition's bicentennial have further widened the already broad appeal of the book.

Field 929; Graff 2480; Hill 1018; Howes L317, "b."; *Literature of Lewis & Clark* 5A.2; Sabin 40829; Streeter Sale 3128; Wagner-Camp 13:2; Wheat, *Transmississippi* 317.

(#21472)

\$ 32,500.

27] 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 ven 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 rebacked 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, lucaya, 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.

28] [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.

29] MATHER, Cotton (1663-1728). **Magnalia Christi Americana: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, from its first planting in the year 1620. unto the year of our lord, 1698. In seven books....** . London: printed for Thomas Parkhurst, 1702. Folio (12 1/4 x 7 7/8 inches). Double-page engraved map of New England and New York. Without errata leaves as usual. (Expert restoration to title and map). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century calf, spine gilt in six compartments with raised bands, brown morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with overall repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers. *Provenance*: William Clarke (signature on title); Elijah Liber (signature on title).

A first edition of the greatest history of New England: a landmark in colonial New England history,

The first edition of what Howes calls the "most famous 18th century American book" and one which Streeter describes as, who describes as "the most famous American book of colonial times." Mather's opus is rightly considered an indispensable source for the history of New England in the 17th century, both for its biographies and its history of civil, religious, and military affairs. The seven books include 1) the history and settlement of New England; 2) the lives of its governors and magistrates; 3) biographies of "Sixty Famous Divines"; 4) a history and roll of Harvard College; 5) a history of the Congregational Church in New England; 6) a record of the remarkable providences revealing God's direct influence in particular events in the colonies; and 7) the "War of the Lord" dealing with the devil, the Separatists, Familists, Antinomians, Quakers, clerical imposters and the Indians. Much of the book's value rests in its incomparable wealth of detail regarding daily life in early colonial New England. David Hall has referred to it as "a mirror of the 1690's," the decade in which most of it was written. Far from being a dull chronicle of events, the *Magnalia* is full of lively biographical pieces, vivid descriptions of the times, and many surprising sidelights. It has been mined by all modern scholars of social history for its unsurpassed view of New England at the end of the 17th century.

The map, known as the "Mather map" is actually titled *An Exact Mapp of New England and New York* . The first eighteenth-century general map of New England, it depicts an area from Casco Bay, west to the Hudson then south to Manhattan and north west past Long Island to Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod, before heading north again past Boston to Casco Bay. The information concerning the early roads is particularly valuable, and the early versions of the spelling of the towns and rivers cast a fascinating light on the early topographic nomenclature of colonial America.

Church 806; Grolier American 6; Howes M-391; Sabin 46392; Streeter Sale I:658. (#18623)

\$ 12,000.

30] 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 found wanting.

The accomplished binding, the beautifully-worked and 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; Howes M469; Howego M-86; Sabin 47260 (26

plates); Staton & Tremaine 612); Streeter sale VI:3491; Wagner *Northwest Coast* 758, 758a, 759-766.
(#23337)

\$ 17,500.

31] MOREAU DE SAINT-MÉRY, Médéric-Louis-Élie (1750-1819). **Recueil de vues des lieux principaux de la colonie françoise de Saint-Domingue... accompagnées de cartes et plans de la même colonie, gravés par les soins de M.Phelipeau, ingénieur-géographe. Le tout principalement destiné à l'ouvrage intitulé : Loix et constitutions des Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique sous le Vent, avec leur description, histoire, &c.** Paris: Chez M. Moreau de Saint-Méry, M. Ponce, M. Phelipeau, 1791. Folio (18 3/16 x 12 3/4 inches). 31 engraved maps, plans and plates (8 double-page, 1 hand-coloured in outline). Expertly bound to style in 18th century French blue paper-covered boards, the flat spine with red/brown morocco lettering-piece.

A beautiful and rare work on Santo Domingo, here including the very rare general map of the island issued five years after the rest of the work was completed.

According to the title this separately-issued work was published as a companion to Moreau de Saint-Méry's six-volume work *Loix et constitutions des colonies françoises de l'Amérique sous le Vent...* (Paris: 1784-1790). The plates were engraved under the supervision of Nicolas Ponce (1746-1831) and according to the dates on the maps and plans and the title, the majority of the work was issued between 1785 and 1791, but the turbulent times meant that the publication of the general "Carte de l'Isle de St.Domingue" was delayed until 1796. This map is evidently particularly rare and although it is included in the plate list on the verso of the title, is often described as having never been issued. The work includes 15 sheets of views. The first two large double-page panoramic views of "Cap François" are after originals by Fernand de la Brunière. The majority of the remaining views and scenes of everyday-life on the island are attributed to either Perignon or Ozanne, and include images of "Port au Prince"; "Cap et Môle St Nicolas"; "Cayes"; "port de Nippes"; "port de l'Acul du Petit-Goave"; "rade de Léogane"; "Bombardopolis", "baies de Fort-Saint-Louis" and "de Jacmel". The rare general map was designed by I. Sionis, whilst Phelipeau published the remaining anonymous maps and charts. The two final double-page plates are of a sugar mill and sugar-milling equipment invented by a M. Bélin.

A native of Martinique, Moreau de Saint-Méry studied law in France before setting up in practise in Cap François. In 1780, he was appointed 'conseiller au Conseil-Supérieur de Saint-Domingue'. This new rôle required that he carry out historical research, and allowed him to study primary documents relating to the laws and the history of the colony. He had access to the archives of the Antilles and during his research discovered the tomb of Christopher Columbus (which he restored at his own expense). In 1783 he returned to Paris and, from 1784 to 1790, published his magisterial *Loix et constitutions...* In the meantime, he became involved in politics and, as President of the Electors of Paris, was handed the keys to the Bastille after it was stormed. In 1794 the political climate turned against him and he fled France, settling in Philadelphia. Here he established himself as a well-respected bookseller and publisher in both émigré and native intellectual circles, he also published his other important work on the region *Description topographique et politique de la partie espagnole de l'île de Saint-Domingue* (Philadelphia: 1796).

Cohen/de Ricci 815; Leclerc 1404; Sabin 50578.

(#20879)

\$ 15,000.

32] NARBROUGH, Sir John (1640-1688), and others. - [Sir Tancred ROBINSON (editor)]. **An Account of Several Late Voyages and Discoveries: I. Sir John Narbrough's Voyage to the South-Sea... II. Captain J. Tasman's Discoveries on the Coast of the South Terra Incognita. III. Captain J. Wood's Attempt to Discover a North-East Passage to China. IV. F. Marten's Observations made in Greenland, and other Northern Countries...to which are added, a large introduction and supplement, containing short abstracts of other voyages into those parts, and brief descriptions of them.** London: printed for D. Brown, J. Round, W. Innys and T. Ward, 1711. Octavo (7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches). 3 large folding engraved maps, 19 engraved plates (7 folding). (Old dampstain to outer margins of final 16 leaves). Contemporary calf, covers panelled in blind, the spine in six compartments with raised bands flanked by gilt rules, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartments, expertly rebacked with original spine laid down (old dampstain to the lower cover). *Provenance:* Godfrey Bosville

(early armorial bookplate) .

An excellent copy of the second edition, which "is preferred because it has the chart of the western and southern oceans, which was not included in the first edition, and additional text relating to Greenland and to whales and whaling" (Hill p.525).

This work was originally published in 1694, and was probably edited by Sir Tancred Robinson. Hill describes this work as of particular importance for its account of the Straits of Magellan, much relied upon by the next generation of navigators, and says further: "The book is of the greatest importance to an Australian collection, as it contains one of the earliest English accounts of Abel Janszoon Tasman's famous voyage of 1642 from Batavia." Also contained herein are two important northern voyages, including Marten's account of whaling in the Greenland waters. Three of the folding plates depict whales and whaling, while the other plates depict indigenous birds, animals, and plants.

Cox I, pp.8-9; Hill (2004) 1476; *European Americana* 711/183; Sabin 72186.
(#20316)

\$ 9,000.

33] 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.

34] [O'BEIRNE, Rev. Thomas Lewis (?1748-1823)]. **A Candid and Impartial Narrative of the Transactions of the Fleet under the command of Lord Howe, from the arrival of the Toulon squadron, on the coast of America, to the time of his lordship's departure for England. With observations. By an officer then serving in the fleet. The second edition, revised and corrected, with a plan of the situation of the fleet, within Sandy-Hook.** London: printed for J. Almon, [n.d., but 1779]. Octavo signed in 4s (8 1/4 x 5 inches). 58pp. Folding engraved chart titled "Plan of the Situation of the Fleet within Sandy Hook." (Early ink manuscript dates added to title). Expertly bound to style in half 18th-century diced russia over marbled paper-covered boards, the flat spine

divided into six compartments with double gilt fillets, lettered in the second compartment.

The preferred and expanded second edition, published in the same year as the first and including for the first time an engraved map of the entrance to New York's harbour.

The author served as chaplain of the British fleet under Howe, and in this work fiercely defends his commander from criticism of the ministry for failures against Count D'Estaing, arguing that Howe was supplied with inadequate ships. The first edition of the work contained only 44 pages and no map; this preferred edition, published in the same year, contains additional material and the chart of Sandy Hook. The chart shows the locations of each of the ships in Howe's fleet in July 1778 following the British evacuation of Philadelphia, and includes the locations of various inlets, the light house on Sandy Hook, and many soundings. Copies of this edition with the map are considerably more scarce than the first: with only one copy appearing in the auction records for the last quarter century (Laird U. Park sale, Sotheby's New York, 29 November 2000, lot 255).

Howes O4; Sabin 10658; Rich I, p. 275; Adams 78-78b.
(#23334)

\$ 4,750.

35] OGILBY, John (translator and publisher, 1600-1676) - [Arnoldus MONTANUS (1625?-1683)]. **America: being the latest, and most accurate description of the New World ... Collected from most authentick authors, augmented with later observations and adorn'd with maps and sculptures, by John Ogilby.** London: Printed by the Author, 1671. Folio (16 1/2 x 10 3/8 inches). Ruled in red throughout, title printed in red and black. Engraved frontispiece, 37 plates (6 portraits, 31 views and plans [2 of these folding, 29 double-page]), 19 maps (2 folding, 17 double-page), 66 engraved illustrations. (Portrait facing page 60 expertly remargined, some small neat repairs to margins and folds). Contemporary English paneled calf gilt, covers with paneling tooled with fillets and roll tools, the inner panels with lozenge-shaped stylized floral-spray tools, expertly repaired, the spine in seven compartments with raised bands, green morocco lettering-pieces in the second and third compartments lettered in gilt, edges stained in gilt, modern tan morocco-backed cloth box, lettered in gilt on spine.

A very fine large copy of Ogilby's first edition of this important work, here ruled in red for presentation and including the rare Lords Proprietors map of Carolina.

The binding, the size and the rubrication of this copy of Ogilby's most important publication all suggest that this copy was prepared for presentation. The ruling in red of a book (an essential part of manuscript production in the Middle Ages) had come to be a costly extra process by the second half of the seventeenth century, and one that was reserved for copies of books intended for presentation.

The present copy is also unusual in that it contains the so-called Lords Proprietors map, actually titled "A New Discription [sic.] of Carolina By Order of the Lords Proprietors." Although commissioned by Ogilby for this work, the important map was not included in early issues as it was apparently not available until 1672, and possibly as late as 1675.

There is some bibliographic confusion over the various issues of the first edition. We believe that there are three distinct issues, as follows: 1) dated 1671, with both the Arx Carolina plate and the Virginia pars australis map, without the Carolina map, possibly without the Barbados map, and with the plate list including the Arx. and Virginia, but not the Carolina or Barbados. 2) dated 1671, with the Carolina map replacing both the Arx. plate and the Virginia map. The Barbados map is included, but the plate list still includes the Arx. and Virginia, but not the Carolina or Barbados. 3) dated 1671, with the Carolina map replacing both the Arx. plate and the Virginia map. The Barbados map is included, and the plate list has been removed and substituted by a reset cancel that no longer includes either the Arx. or the Virginia. These definitions are somewhat at variance with Cumming *Geographical misconceptions*, Baer *Maryland* and *European Americana* - but they all contradict each other to some degree as well, and none of them agree with either Sabin or Borba de Moraes. This copy, then, is the second issue of the first edition -- the first to include the Carolina map.

The work is an English translation of Arnold Montanus *De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld*, but with a number of

additions concerning New England, New France, Maryland and Virginia. The work is divided into three books or sections and an appendix: the first gives an overall survey of the most important voyages and expeditions to the Americas, the second book offers a description of Mexico, the Caribbean Islands, Bermuda and North America, the third deals with South America and the appendix includes a miscellany of information including notes on the "Unknown South-Land," the Arctic region and the search for the North-West passage.

Arents 315A; cf. Baer (Md) 70A-C; cf. Borba de Moraes II, 626; Church 613; cf. *European Americana* 671/204-207; cf. JCB III, 227-228; Sabin 50089; cf. Stokes VI, p.262; K.S. van Eerde *John Ogilby and the Tate of His Times* p.107; Wing O-165.

References for the Carolina map: Cumming *Southeast in Early Maps* 70; *Degrees of Latitude* 13.
(#20765)

\$ 95,000.

36] OGILBY, John (translator and publisher, 1600-1676) - [Arnoldus MONTANUS (1625?-1683)]. **America: being the latest, and most accurate description of the New World ... Collected from most authentick authors, augmented with later observations and adorn'd with maps and sculptures, by John Ogilby.** London: Printed by the Author, 1671. Folio (16 1/8 x 10 1/4 inches). Title printed in red and black. Engraved frontispiece (a 'before-letters' issue), 37 plates (6 portraits, 31 views and plans [2 of these folding, 29 double-page]), 19 maps (2 folding, 17 double-page), 66 engraved illustrations. Contemporary calf, covers tooled in blind with a central panel enclosing a lozenge with foliate cornerpieces, expertly rebacked preserving original red morocco lettering piece and 'FFF' ownership stamp at foot. *Provenance:* Francis Ferrand Foljambe (1749-1814, binding).

First issue of Ogilby's first edition of this important work.

Complete with the "Arx Carolina" view and the "Virginia pars Australis & Florida" map, and the engraving on p. 200. The work is an English translation of Arnold Montanus De Nieuwe en Onbekende Weereld, but with a number of additions concerning New England, New France, Maryland and Virginia. The work is divided into three books or sections and an appendix: the first gives an overall survey of the most important voyages and expeditions to the Americas, the second book offers a description of Mexico, the Caribbean Islands, Bermuda and North America, the third deals with South America and the appendix includes a miscellany of information including notes on the 'Unknown South-Land', the 'Arctick Region' and the search for the North-West passage.

Arents 315A; cf. Baer (Md) 70A-C; cf. Borba de Moraes II, 626; Church 613; cf. *European Americana* 671/204-207; cf. JCB III, 227-228; Sabin 50089; cf. Stokes VI, p.262; K.S. van Eerde *John Ogilby and the Tate of His Times* p.107; Wing O-165.

(#21739)

\$ 57,500.

37] OLDMIXON, John (1673-1742). **The British Empire in America, containing the history of the discovery, settlement, progress and present state of all the British colonies on the continent and islands of America ... Second edition, corrected and amended. With the continuation of the history, and the variation in the state and trade of those colonies, from the year 1710 to the present time. Including occasional remarks, and the most feasible and useful methods for their improvement and security.** London: printed for J. Brotherton, J. Clarke [and others], 1741. 2 volumes, octavo (7 3/4 x 4 3/4 inches). 8 folding maps by Herman Moll. Contemporary speckled calf, covers with double fillet gilt border, spines in six compartments with raised bands, later red morocco label in the second, later dark green label in the third.

The second expanded edition of this fundamental 18th century reference work on British America

This second edition includes the story of William Penn and the Indian princess (as told to the author by Penn), and additions that bring the history of the area down to the date of publication. Oldmixon's name is signed to the dedication of this first edition only, and Sabin suggests authorship should be attributed to Moll, who produced the maps. In many other respects the editions are different. The British possessions in North America are described in the first volume, while those in the West Indies are described in the second. The maps depict North America; New

England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Virginia and Maryland; Carolina; Barbados; St. Christopher's; and Jamaica, among others.

Beinecke *Lesser Antilles Collection*, 191; *European Americana* 741/164; Howes O61; Sabin 57157 (#20418)

\$ 9,500.

38] PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery (1779-1813). **An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and through the western parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun Rivers ... during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807. And a tour through the interior parts of New Spain ... in the year 1807.** Philadelphia: Printed by John Binns, published by C. & A. Conrad, & Co. of Philadelphia, Somervell & Conrad of Petersburg. Bonsal, Conrad, & Co. of Norfolk, and Fielding Lucas Jr. of Baltimore, 1810. 8vo signed in 4s (8 1/4 x 5 1/8 inches). With blank Mm4. Stipple-engraved portrait frontispiece of Pike by Edwin, 6 engraved maps (5 folding), 3 folding letterpress tables. (neat repairs to the folding maps and two of the tables). Contemporary marbled sheep, the flat spine divided into six compartments by double gilt fillets, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment (spine chipped at head, and with small loss at the foot), modern calf-backed box. *Provenance*: John S. Gilmore (of Fredonia, Kansas, born 1848, editor and proprietor of the "Wilson County Citizen", inscription dated 1877).

An excellent copy in the original binding of one of the most important of all American travel narratives: the first edition of the report of the first United States government expedition to the Southwest, including an account of Pike's exploration of the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers, the sources of the Mississippi River, and the Spanish settlements in New Mexico.

Pike's narrative stands with those of Lewis and Clark, and Long, as the most important of early books on western exploration and as a cornerstone of Western Americana. 'In 1805, Pike was given the difficult assignment of conducting a reconnaissance of the upper Mississippi region. He was ordered to explore the headwaters of that river, to purchase sites from the Indians for further military posts, and to bring a few influential chiefs back to St. Louis for talks. The trip was only moderately successful as a mission to the tribes, but Pike was able to convey important geographical information to President Jefferson and other Washington officials. On Pike's second expedition, 1806-1807, he was assigned to explore the head-waters of the Arkansas River, then proceed south and descend the Red River from its source ... Pike and his men were taken into custody by a Spanish patrol, and Pike was able to observe many areas in New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Texas ... His book created interest in the Southwest and stimulated the expansionist movement in Texas.' (Hill).

The maps were the first to exhibit a geographic knowledge of the Southwest based on first-hand exploration and are considered 'milestones in the mapping of the American West' (Wheat). 'The description of Texas is excellent' (Streeter, Texas)

Bradford 4415; Braislin 1474; Field 1217; Graff 3290; Hill (2004) 1357; Howes P373; Jones 743; Rittenhouse 467; Sabin 62836; Streeter Sale 3125; Streeter Texas 1047C; Wagner-Camp 9:1; Wheat *Transmississippi* 297, 298, 299. (#20535)

\$ 30,000.

39] PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery (1779-1813). **Exploratory Travels through the Western Territories of North America: comprising a voyage from St. Louis, on the Mississippi to the source of that river, and a journey through the interior of Louisiana, and the north-eastern provinces of New Spain.** London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Hurst, Orme, and Brown, 1811. 4to (10 1/2 x 8 1/4 inches). 2 engraved maps (one folding). Bound to style in early 19th century tree calf, covers with a gilt border, flat spine decoratively tooled in gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering piece in the second compartment.

First English edition of the first government exploration of the American southwest.

Pike's narrative stands with those of Lewis and Clark, and Long, as the most important of early books on western exploration and as a cornerstone of Western Americana. "In 1805, Pike was given the difficult assignment of

conducting a reconnaissance of the upper Mississippi region. He was ordered to explore the headwaters of that river, to purchase sites from the Indians for further military posts, and to bring a few influential chiefs back to St. Louis for talks. The trip was only moderately successful as a mission to the tribes, but Pike was able to convey important geographical information to President Jefferson and other Washington officials. On Pike's second expedition, 1806-1807, he was assigned to explore the head-waters of the Arkansas River, then proceed south and descend the Red River from its source ... Pike and his men were taken into custody by a Spanish patrol, and Pike was able to observe many areas in New Mexico, Chihuahua, and Texas ... His book created interest in the Southwest and stimulated the expansionist movement in Texas" (Hill).

This first English edition is a far more handsome production than the first edition published in Philadelphia the year prior, printed in larger format and on higher quality paper. The folding frontispiece map depicts the entire southwestern region from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and displays Pike's route. This map did not appear in the first edition, but is no doubt based on the other maps found there. The other map present in this edition is a copy of the Map of the Mississippi River found in the first edition.

Graff 3292; Hill (2004) 1357 (first edition); Howes P373; Sabin 62837; Wagner-Camp 9:2; Streeter, Texas 1047a. (#21754)

\$ 10,000.

40] 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.

41] ROBERTS, Lewes (1596-1640). **The Marchants Mapp of Commerce. Necesarie for all such as shal be employed in the publique affaires of Princes in foraine partes. For all gentlemen & 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
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.

42] SHELVOCKE, George (1690-1728). **A Voyage round the World By the Way of the Great South Sea. Perform'd in the Years 1719, 20, 21, 22, in the Speedwell of London, of 24 Guns and 100 Men, (under His Majesty's Commission to cruize on the Spaniards in the late War with the Spanish Crown) till she was cast away on the Island of Juan Fernandes, in May 1720; and afterward continu'd in the Recovery, the Jesus Maria and Sacra Familia, &c.** London: printed for J. Senex, W. & J. Innys, and J. Osborn & T. Longman, 1726. Octavo (7 3/4 x 4 3/4 inches). Engraved title vignette by Pine, 1 folding engraved double-hemisphere world map and 4 engraved plates (2 folding) by Pine. Contemporary calf, panelled in blind, expertly rebacked to style with the spine in six compartments with raised bands, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, the others with repeat decoration in gilt, marbled endpapers.

First edition of "the fullest account of California, the natives and other features, of any of the old voyages" (Cowan).

"Captains Shelvocke and Clipperton led a privately financed privateering expedition to attack Spanish shipping. Shelvocke gave his superior officer the slip in a storm and proceeded to Brazil and thence to the west coast of South America, where in two months he sacked Payta, Peru, and captured several small prizes. His vessel, the *Speedwell*, was wrecked at Juan Fernandez Island, but a ship was built out of the wreckage, and he sailed up the coast to Baja

California. After crossing the Pacific via Guam and Macao, Shelvocke returned to England, where he was accused of piracy and embezzlement, and then acquitted. He soon left for the Continent a wealthy man. Shelvocke wrote this account, in part, as a vindication of his conduct. In it he mentions the gold of California and the guano of Peru, more than a hundred years before their rediscovery in the 19th century. An incident in the narrative describing the passage around Cape Horn, in which a sailor kills an albatross, is said to have inspired Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*." (Hill). "On the map of the world, California is shown as an island. Two of the plates represent male and female inhabitants of California." (Cowan).

Cowan II, pp. 581-582; Hill (2004) I, pp. 272-273; Howes S383; Sabin 90158.
(#20260)

\$ 8,500.

43] 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.

44] STEDMAN, Charles (1753-1812). **The History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American war.** London: printed for the Author, sold by J. Murray, J. Debrett and J. Kerby, 1794. 2 volumes, quarto (10 1/4 x 8 1/4 inches). Half-title to vol.II. 15 engraved maps and plans (11 folding, one of these with an over-flap). (Lacking half title to vol.I, minor scattered foxing to text). Expertly bound to style in 18th-century tree calf, gilt-tooled border to covers, the flat spines divided into six compartments with gilt fillets and a roll tool, red morocco lettering-piece in the second compartment, black morocco label with onlaid red morocco roundel with volume number in gilt in the fourth compartment.

A fine copy of the first edition of a fundamental work to any collection relating to the American Revolution

This work is "generally considered the best contemporary account of the Revolution written from the British side" (Sabin). The beautifully engraved maps (the largest of which is approximately 20 x 30 inches) are the finest collection of plans assembled by an eyewitness. They depict the sieges of Savannah and Charlestown, plus the battles of Saratoga, Camden, Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, and Yorktown.

Stedman was a native of Philadelphia, a Loyalist who served as an officer under Howe, Clinton, and Cornwallis, and later became an examiner of Loyalist claims for the British government. He had first hand knowledge of many of the campaigns and persons involved in the effort. He is critical of Howe, and describes all the major theatres of war, as well as individual battles from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

Howes S914; JCB II:372; Lowndes V, p.2504; Sabin 91057; Winsor VI, p.518
(#20278)

\$ 18,000.

45] TARLETON, Sir Banastre (1754-1833). **A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781, in the southern provinces of North America.** London: printed for T. Cadell, 1787. Quarto (10 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches). 2pp. publisher's advertisements at rear. 1 folding engraved map with routes marked by hand in colour, 4 engraved plans (2 folding) with positions and troop movements marked by hand in colours. Mid-20th century dark brown calf, covers bordered in gilt and blind, spine in six compartments with raised bands, lettering-piece in the second and third, the others tooled in gilt, t.e.g. *Provenance*: B.S. (inscription on the front free endpaper, indicating that the owner's grand father-in-law was General Sumter); Charles Sanders (inscription on the front free endpaper explaining his purchase).

First edition of a key work concerning the southern campaigns of the American Revolution.

Tarleton, the commander of a Tory cavalry unit, the British Legion, served in America from May 1776 through the siege of Yorktown. He was infamous for his brutal tactics and hard-riding attacks. His narrative is one of the principal British accounts of the Revolution, notable for his use of original documents, a number of which are included as notes following the relevant chapters. The handsome maps and plans include "The Marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Southern Provinces...", showing the Carolinas, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware (with routes traced by hand in color); and plans of the siege of Charlestown, the battles of Camden and Guildford, and the siege of Yorktown..

Church 1224; Clark I: 317; Howes T37; Sabin 94397
(#21600)

\$ 6,500.

46] [THOMSON, Charles (1729-1824)]. **An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians from the British interest, and into the measures taken for recovering their friendship ...Together with the remarkable journal of Christian Frederic Post ...With notes by the editor explaining sundry Indian customs, &c. Written in Pensylvania [sic].** London: Printed for J. Wilkie, 1759. Small octavo (7 11/16 x 4 3/4 inches). 1 folding engraved map with integral letterpress explanatory text to right margin. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century half calf over 18th-century marble-paper boards, spine in compartments simply gilt, red morocco lettering piece.

First edition by the 'Man who tells the Truth' of 'one of the most important works on relations with the Indians that had been published up to that time' (Graff).

A highly important record of events during the French and Indian War. The book was apparently published at Benjamin Franklin's expense 'as part of his campaign to discredit the Proprietary government of Pennsylvania' (Streeter). The central theme was that the arrogant self-interest of the colonial government had caused the break down in relations between the Pennsylvania Indians and the British, and had resulted in the natives taking the French side of the fight in the Ohio country. The book was edited by Charles Thomson, a man whose integrity was recognised by the Indians: the Delawares gave him the name 'Man who tells the Truth' when he was adopted into their nation in 1756, and he was chosen by the Indians to record what was decided at the Treaty of Easton. He is now perhaps best known as the perpetual secretary of the Continental Congress. In a lengthy appendix at the end, extracts from the journal of Christian Post are published. Post, a Moravian missionary who had lived amongst the Mohicans for seventeen years, travelled to the Ohio country in 1758 to negotiate with the Indians and won them back to the British side. The work is accompanied by a fine map of Pennsylvania by Thomas Jefferys, including a number of important western geographical features and names. The map, with its integral letterpress key, records lands purchased and Indian claims, as they stood in 1759.

Church 1029; Field 1548; Graff 4139; Howes T210, "b."; Jones 498; Sabin 95562; Streeter sale 966; Thomson 1145; Vail 535; Wroth pp.127-131.

(#18658)

\$ 17,500.

47] 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. Undertaken by his Majesty's command principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans and performed in the year 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795 in the Discovery... and Chatham under the command of Captain George Vancouver.** London: G G & J Robinson and J Edwards, 1798. 4 volumes (including atlas vol. of plates and maps), quarto (10 7/8 x 8 3/4 inches) and folio (22 x 17 inches). Text: half-titles to vol.I and II, 3pp. errata at the end of vol.III. 1 engraved chart, 17 engraved plates (4 double-page), after J. Sykes. Atlas: mounted on guards throughout, 10 folding engraved charts, 6 engraved plates of coastal profiles (including 2 proofs before all letters, 2 scratch proofs with the names of the artist and engraver but no other lettering, 1 plate as published and 1 plate from the French edition of Vancouver's voyage,) extra-illustrated with 4 plates of coastal profiles, 'gravé par Michel' taken from the French edition. Expertly bound to style in 18th-century diced russia, the flat spines gilt in compartments divided by decorative rolls, red morocco lettering-piece in the second, dark green morocco label with onlaid red morocco circular disc bearing the volume number in the fourth (text vols.) or fifth (atlas vol.), the other compartments with repeat decoration of small tools. *Provenance:* Robert Ballard Whitebrook (armorial bookplate).

A unique set of 'One of the most important [voyages] ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge' (Hill)

A unique set from the library of Robert B. Whitebrook, author of the *Coastal exploration of Washington* (Palo Alto, Calif., 1959) [Tweney 82], whose M.A. thesis submitted to the University of Washington in 1963 was titled *The Pacific Northwest maritime frontier, 1775-1825* [OCLC 19992020]. The atlas volume in this set includes fascinating proof images of four of the six coastal profile plates which offer a real insight into the working methods of the highly talented engravers who worked on these valuable aids to navigation. The prime aim would, of course, have been to make them as accurate as possible - any mistakes and lives of subsequent visitors to the region would have been put at risk - but, almost by accident, the profiles are also very beautiful images. This beauty that can best

be appreciated when the plates are without lettering as is the case with these proofs.

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).

Cowan p.654-5; Cox II,p.30; Ferguson 281; Forbes I,298; Graff 4456; Hill (2004) 1753; Howes V-23; Judd 178; Lada-Mocarski 55; O'Reilly & Reitman 635; Sabin 98443; Smith 10469; Streeter Sale 3497; Tremaine 688; Tweney 78; Wagner NWC p.209; Wantrup 63a; Wickersham 6601; Zamorano *Eighty* 77 (#18455)

\$ 85,000.

48] 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 undertaken by His Majesty's command, 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 1790,1791, 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1795, in the Discovery sloop of war, and armed tender Chatham ... A new edition with corrections.** [Edited by John Vancouver & Peter Puget]. London: printed for John Stockdale by T. Gillet, 1801. 7 volumes (6 vols. & 1 vol. maps), 8vo (8 x 5 inches). Text: 17 folding engraved plates, 1 folding engraved chart; Slipcase: 1 large folding engraved map. (The large folding map with various small repairs to folds). Text: 19th-century black half morocco over black pebble-grained cloth, spine in five compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt in the second and fourth compartments, the others with repeat tooling in blind; the large folding map in a recent black straight-grained morocco-backed cloth slip-case bound to match the text, the spine lettered in gilt and decorated in blind.

First octavo edition of the description of "One of the most important [voyages] ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge" (Hill).

This first octavo edition is now almost as rare as the first edition, and has the advantage of including the definitive, corrected version of the text. The account was completed by George Vancouver's brother John, assisted by Captain Peter Puget, George having died before the work was finished. The work was first published in 1798 in 4 volumes (3 volumes of quarto text and 1 folio atlas volume). The text contained 1 engraved chart and 17 engraved plates, the atlas volume 10 folding engraved charts and 6 engraved plates of coastal profiles. For the present octavo issue corrections were made to the text, and all 17 plates from the text volumes were reprinted using the original printing plates. There are only two folding charts included because the printing plates for the chart from the first edition text volumes, and the charts and plates in the first edition atlas were stolen, and the decision was made to re-engage only two charts.

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, p. 623).

Ferguson 339; Forbes I,335; Hill (2004) 1754; cf. Howes V-23; Judd 179; O'Reilly & Reitman 636; Sabin 98444; Wantrup 63b.

(#21277)

\$ 10,000.

49] WILKES, Charles (1798-1877). **Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842.** Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1845. 6 volumes (text: 5 volumes, quarto [13 x 9 3/4 inches]; atlas: 1 volume, quarto [13 x 9 1/2 inches]). Half-titles, errata slip in vol.V. Two engraved portrait frontispieces, 62 views, portraits and plans after A. T. Agate and J. Drayton, 9 double-page maps, 5 large folding maps, numerous illustrations, some steel-engraved. Original brown cloth, blocked in gilt and blind, expert neat repairs to spines and corners, each volume contained within a modern black morocco-backed black cloth box, the "spines" lettered and tooled in gilt. *Provenance:* John Clarkson Jay (physician and conchologist, 1808-1891, armorial bookplate, presentation inscription dated 1846 from his aunt); Catherine L. Wolfe (gift to the Jay Library, label).

Very rare first edition, second issue, which, according to Haskell, was limited to 150 copies.

This is the first of the "unofficial" issues of this work and the only quarto edition other than the "official" issue. The Government had ordered 100 copies. Wilkes wrote in Jan. 28, 1845, that since general distribution "would not be accomplished by the one hundred copies ordered by the government of the 4to edition ... I have had printed the remainder of the token, (namely 150 copies) of the 4to edition, for the purpose of presentation to my friends, and for sale to those who should desire a book of that size" (Haskell p.37).

The United States Exploring Expedition 'was the first American scientific expedition of any size, charged to "extend the bounds of Science and promote the acquisition of knowledge," and was one of the most ambitious Pacific expeditions ever attempted' (Forbes). The expedition represents 'the first governmental sponsorship of scientific endeavor and was instrumental in the nation's westward expansion. Specimens gathered by expedition scientists became the foundation collections of the Smithsonian Institution. Significant American contributions in the fields of geology, botany, conchology, anthropology, and linguistics came from the scientific work of the expedition. Wilkes's evaluations of his landfalls influenced later U.S. positions in those areas' (*Dictionary of American Biography*).

'The chief fields of exploration in this expedition were the coast of the Antarctic continent, the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and the American northwest coast. In total some 280 islands in the Pacific and adjacent waters and 800 miles of streams and coasts in the Oregon country were surveyed, and 1,600 miles of the coast of Antarctica were charted. After leaving Hampton Roads in 1838, the expedition visited Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands, Brazil, Patagonia, the South Shetland Islands, Peter Island, Chile, and Peru, before proceeding to the Tuamotu or the low Archipelago, the Samoa Islands, and New South Wales. From Sydney, Wilkes sailed into the region now known as Wilkesland. He visited Tonga, the Fiji group, and the Hawaiian Islands in 1840, and in 1841 explored the west coast of North America. Much valuable information is given on the Columbia River, the Willamette Valley, Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the Sacramento Valley, and the findings on the northwest coast of America proved timely in light of the dispute with Great Britain over the Oregon Territory. The Wilkes expedition also visited San Francisco bay and the Sacramento River. Crossing the Pacific, Wilkes called at the Philippine Islands, the Sulu Archipelago, Borneo, Singapore, and, rounding the Cape of Good Hope, finally reached New York in 1842, having sailed round the world' (Hill p.662).

Haskell 2A; cf. Hill (2004) 1866; Howes W414; Sabin 103994; Spence, p. 56.

(#17353)

\$ 45,000.

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.